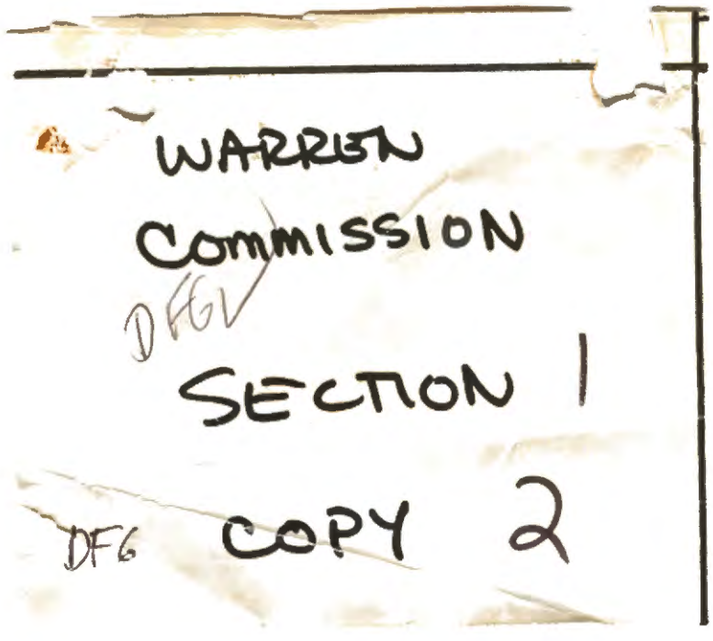
WARREN
COMMISSION
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SECTION 1
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Tolson
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11/29/63

Presidential Commission

Attached is a copy of a proposed Presidential statement regarding a Commission the President is to appoint to make a public report on the Assassination of the President.

Katzenbach told Evans that Congressman Boggs jumped the gun and made a release, therefore, the President has to put this out promptly. Any changes we want we can suggest.

Katzenbach is now visiting with the Chief Justice to ask him for the President if he will head this Commission.

AMB:hmm
Enclosure

DEC 5

The President discussed this with me. I am in accord.

1 ENCLOSURE

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upon our urgent request, has agreed to serve as Chairman.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is making a complete factual investigation into the identity and associations of the assassin. ~~No stone is being left unturned.~~ Both this country and foreign nations share our confidence that the Bureau will uncover all the facts. Its report, which will be published promptly, will quiet all rumors and speculation about the evidence.

The final word upon this tragic event cannot be solely the work of an investigative agency. The whole government, indeed the whole people, is too intimately concerned. The evidence brought out by the Bureau's investigation, plus any additional evidence that may come to light in the pending trial of Rubenstein, in the Texas Board of Inquiry, or through the efforts of investigative or be uncovered, must be examined and appraised. It is essential that this task be confided, on behalf of the entire government, to a board of the highest standing speaking for the entire Nation.

The Board of Inquiry will have before it all the evidence uncovered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and also any new evidence or leads to evidence that may hereafter develop. The Board will conduct any further investigation it finds desirable. All executive officers and agencies

62-109090-1

are being directed to furnish the Board such services and cooperation as it may request. In due course the Board will make and publish a full statement of its findings and conclusions.

Thus, we and all the world can be confident that the ultimate responsibility for the assassination will be fairly fixed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: November 29, 1963

FROM : C. A. EVANS

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach made available a draft statement to be issued by the President as soon as possible with reference to the formation of a Presidential Commission to look into the assassination of President Kennedy. This has previously been forwarded to the Director's office.

The following additional information was received from Katzenbach. He wanted to deliver the draft statement to the Director himself but could not because he had to see the Chief Justice immediately at the President's request to determine if the Chief Justice were agreeable to heading up the President's Commission. The President wanted Warren to act in this capacity because of his international reputation in judicial circles.

Katzenbach said that the President came to the conclusion he would have to appoint a Commission in this matter because Senator Eastland was adamant in the Senate Judiciary Committee going forward with its own investigation. It was only a Presidential Commission that could forestall action by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Katzenbach said that from his contacts at the White House, it was obvious that the appointment of this Commission represented no lack of confidence whatsoever in the FBI; that, in fact, the early publication of the FBI report is still most urgent and most important.

Katzenbach also said that any change the Director desired in the proposed Presidential statement could be made and he would be in touch with us just as soon as he returned from the Supreme Court. Since Representative Boggs jumped the gun and put out a press release about the Presidential Commission, the White House feels it essential to announce this publicly later today.

ADDENDUM: Katzenbach advised the Chief Justice had declined to head the Commission. He does not know who may be selected as a replacement. The White House will clear any revised statement with the Director before it is issued.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

CAE:dlb

62-109090-2

REC-53

5 DEC 6 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

DATE: 11/25/63

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Evans
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan

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Gandy

Deputy AG Katzenbach handed to me this morning the attached memorandum which he has sent to Bill Moyers, who will be the principal assistant to President Johnson in the White House. Katzenbach said that this memorandum was prepared by him after his discussions with the Director yesterday.

It is Katzenbach's feeling that this matter can best be handled by making public the results of the FBI's investigation. He thought time was of the essence, but that the report, of course, had to be accurate. He said he was thinking in terms of its release by the end of the week if at all possible.

Katzenbach further pointed out that he is having no success in selling the White House on the idea that this report should be released there. He understands that President Johnson has expressed himself as feeling this should be handled on a Department of Justice level. It is Katzenbach's belief that it would be most inappropriate for Robert Kennedy to issue this report. Katzenbach asked that the Director be informed of his feeling that, if the report is not released by the White House, then it should be made available publicly by the Director, pursuant to Presidential instructions.

Presidential

Commission

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

CAE:CSH (7)

ENCLOSURE

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November 25, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MOYERS

It is important that all of the facts surrounding President Kennedy's Assassination be made public in a way which will satisfy people in the United States and abroad that all the facts have been told and that a statement to this effect be made now.

1. The public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial.

2. Speculation about Oswald's motivation ought to be cut off, and we should have some basis for rebutting thought that this was a Communist conspiracy or (as the Iron Curtain press is saying) a right-wing conspiracy to blame it on the Communists. Unfortunately the facts on Oswald seem about too pat--too obvious (Marxist, Cuba, Russian wife, etc.). The Dallas police have put out statements on the Communist conspiracy theory, and it was they who were in charge when he was shot and thus silenced.

3. The matter has been handled thus far with neither dignity nor conviction. Facts have been mixed with rumour and speculation. We can scarcely let the world see us totally in the image of the Dallas police when our President is murdered.

I think this objective may be satisfied by making public as soon as possible a complete and thorough FBI report on Oswald and the assassination. This may run into the difficulty of pointing to inconsistencies between this report and statements by Dallas police officials. But the reputation of the Bureau is such that it may do the whole job.

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ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

The only other step would be the appointment of a Presidential Commission of unimpeachable personnel to review and examine the evidence and announce its conclusions. This has both advantages and disadvantages. I think it can await publication of the FBI report and public reaction to it here and abroad.

I think, however, that a statement that all the facts will be made public property in an orderly and responsible way should be made now. We need something to head off public speculation or Congressional hearings of the wrong sort.

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Deputy Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - DeLoach

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: December 6, 1963

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper

Katzenbach called at 5:00 p.m. ...

Deputy Attorney General ... Katzenbach called at 5:00 p.m. ... said in substance that ... former Solicitor General ... the position ... to know what ... General Miller had called and asked for a ... are checking files and will furnish the results ...

Mr. ... said that CIA and State Department have looked at our report and were satisfied and that Secret Service is looking over to look at it. Thereafter, he will call us so ... can have the benefit of any observations he has. I told him ... ready to come over at any time.

Mr. Katzenbach said he has been in touch with Solicitor ... White House with the thought in mind that rather than have ... go over to the President, the President could instruct ... Department to deliver it to the President's Commission ... keep it out of the White House until this Commission had ... it. I made no comment as to this but did tell Mr. Katzenbach ... it was undesirable for the Department to ... other than the fact we have transmitted the report to the Pres...

Mr. Katzenbach said that the other thing ... in expediting the report relative to the allegation ... at General Walker. If the Dallas Police ... the assassination and had held a suspect in ... ing at would place a different aspect on this ... Katzenbach that our recollection was that the Dallas police had the right slug but ... identity of the sniper and did not have Oswald ... suspect. ... checking this out to be sure.

Katzenbach ... would have additional copies ... report for the Commission. I told him we would ... number of the report but ... it would the Commission ... them.

62-109060-1623

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109060-23

REC-114

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 11 1963

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 12/7/63

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Nicholas Katzenbach, Deputy Attorney General, called me at 12:00 noon, 12/7/63 and asked me to come around to his office.

Upon arrival at Katzenbach's office, he showed me a revised press release (attached) to be issued by the White House concerning captioned case. It proved to be principally the same as the one shown to Mr. Belmont and me last night, with the possible slight difference that last night's first paragraph had been stretched over three paragraphs.

Katzenbach asked my opinion. I told him it was unchanged from last night, that it was our view that only the first paragraph of last night's draft be used, or the first three paragraphs of the current draft. Katzenbach agreed, but stated that we would probably be overruled by the White House.

Katzenbach made two additional points. He advised that he believed that Warren Olney had accidentally been "dumped." He stated that he gave the "go ahead" on Lee Rankin late last night. He added that an approach would be made to Rankin immediately. Katzenbach also told me that our report on captioned matter would be delivered to Chief Justice Warren Monday morning. The Chief Justice apparently does not want it delivered to his home over the week end inasmuch as he does not have a place to safely keep it.

Mr. Belmont telephonically advised the Director of the above matter following my return from Katzenbach's office. We called Katzenbach and advised him of the Director's strong feelings regarding the press release. Katzenbach stated that Sorenson of the White House agreed with us, however Abe Fortas disagreed. Katzenbach is to talk with Fortas this afternoon.

ACTION: For information.

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199 DEC 11 1963

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
REWritten (8)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

DEC 13 1963

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S RELEASE DIRECTED BY Mr. GUTHMAN 12/7/63

On instructions of President Johnson the Department of Justice today transmitted directly to the Presidential Commission the Federal Bureau of Investigation's first report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

The FBI's investigation is continuing and further reports will be made to the Commission. President Johnson has directed the Department of Justice to press the investigation until all avenues of exploration into every facet of the assassination and subsequent related events have been exhausted.

The President's Commission has requested that the report not be made public until the Commission has reviewed it and taken whatever action may be necessary to accomplish its mission.

However, in the public interest, the President, with the concurrence of the Commission, has authorized the Department of Justice to make the following points:

(1) While the Commission will make the final determination, in the opinion of the Department of Justice, the FBI report through scientific examination of evidence and through testimony, establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy on November 22, 1963. The evidence includes ballistic tests, fingerprints and palm prints, clothing fibers and other technical data which places Oswald at the scene of the crime and establishes that

62-109090-4

ENCLOSURE

he fired the shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally of Texas.

(2) The FBI has made an exhaustive investigation into whether Oswald may have conspired with or been assisted by any person, foreign or domestic, in carrying out this dastardly act. In this regard, the FBI has questioned hundreds of persons and checked out numerous rumors and reports. No stone will be left unturned in probing every possible lead, but to date this aspect of the investigation has been negative. No evidence has been uncovered indicating that any person, including Dallas night club owner, Jack Ruby, was involved with Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The report transmitted to the Commission contained two volumes of _____ pages, summarizing the FBI's investigation up to December _____, and three volumes containing _____ exhibits.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 6, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR NAME CHECK

Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr. of the Criminal Division advised that J. Lee Rankin, former Solicitor General, is being considered for the post of Chief Counsel for the Warren Committee which is inquiring into the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy. In connection with this Miller requested that the Bureau make a file review concerning Rankin and that any derogatory information concerning Rankin be furnished him orally.

The requested name check is going forth. Any information furnished to Miller, of course, will be confirmed by memorandum.

AJM:DC
(6)

Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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Will want to see
if final 62-109060-5

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12/6/63
Telephone Miller
JWB:WCB

EX-108

MAR 18 1964

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

December 6, 1963

Director, FBI

62-109095

J. LEE RANKIN

Reference is made to your request to be advised of any derogatory information available in this Bureau's files concerning J. Lee Rankin, former Solicitor General of the United States.

This Bureau conducted an applicant-type investigation in January, 1953, at which time Mr. Rankin was being considered for the position of Assistant Attorney General. Also, this investigation was brought up to date for the Atomic Energy Commission in 1955 as Mr. Rankin was then being considered as the Department's representative to the President's Committee on Disarmament Problems. Both investigations were entirely favorable and copies of the investigative reports thereof have previously been furnished the Department.

Our files contain no subsequent pertinent information concerning Mr. Rankin. (77-55004; 116-421465)

NOTE: Memorandum 12/6/63 A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont reflected a request by Miller for a name check concerning Rankin, who is being considered for the post of chief counsel for the Warren Commission which is inquiring into the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy. Relations between Rankin and the Bureau have been excellent.

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DEC 9 A 8:30 FBI

DEC 9 A 25 FBI

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MAR 18 1964

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: December 6, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach called me at 10:45 p.m., 12-5-63. He told me that Sandy Smith of the "Chicago Sun-Times" had called Guthman several times relative to the attempted assassination of General Edwin A. Walker by Lee Harvey Oswald. I told Katzenbach that we too had received a number of calls, however, had refused to make any comment whatever in this matter although we knew the story was getting out. Katzenbach told me that Pierre Salinger of the White House had called him and wanted guidance on what to say in the matter. Katzenbach told Salinger inasmuch as the story was apparently already out that Salinger should go ahead and merely confirm the fact that apparently there was evidence that Oswald had made an assassination attempt upon General Walker's life.

Richard Gid D.C.

Katzenbach told me that the Associated Press (AP) had picked up a rumor that the FBI report on the assassination of the President and the murder of Oswald was now over in the Department. He wanted to know if we had received any inquiries in this regard. I told him we were deluged with inquiries during the past several days as to when the FBI would complete the report, however, we had made no comment and intended to stick by this. He stated that Senator Russell at the Presidential Commission meeting yesterday, 12-5-63, had been somewhat sore that information contained in the report was leaked out. Katzenbach stated he told Russell that Director Hoover had assured him that the FBI was not giving any information to the press and that he further stated he would check with the FBI to make certain that this was not being done. I asked Katzenbach if he had any information that facts given to the press were coming from the FBI. He stated he had none and that was not the purpose of his call. He indicated he merely wanted to advise me of Senator Russell's feelings. I told him he should keep in mind that almost every police officer in the Dallas Police Department has been furnishing information to the press. I mentioned that Henry Wade, the prosecutor, the Chief of Police and Captain Will Fritz had had a field day in giving out all available facts. I mentioned there were still a considerable number of reporters in Dallas and that the evidentiary reports which we had furnished the Dallas Police Department were still being quoted on a daily basis. Katzenbach stated he knew all of this but that he had been unable to convince Russell that such was the case. I further told Katzenbach

62-109060-11

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes

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CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

DEC 18 1963

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(10)

ST-104

DEC 16 1963

SEE

that before looking at the F as to possible "le " he should carefully examine his own house. I told him I w quite thoroughly fr r with the way Guthman and Rosenthal dealt with the press and that as he w new the wire service people stayed constantly in Guthman's private office. I to n it was quite obvious to me how the AP had learned that the report had been sent over to the Department.

Katzenbach reiterated that he had no complaints against the FBI. He stated again that the purpose of his call was to tell me about Senator Russell's feelings.

He added that he had another reason for calling and that was to determine if we could give him any ideas as to how Warren Olney could be dropped as Chief Counsel of the Presidential Commission. I told Katzenbach of our feelings concerning Olney. He stated that he was presently working through Congressman Hale Boggs and he thought he was going to be successful in getting Olney's name removed from consideration. He told me that Boggs was very sympathetic.

Katzenbach mentioned that Waggoner Carr, the Texas State Attorney General, would like very much to see the Director on Friday, 12-6-63. I asked him what for. He stated that Carr had no particular motive in mind other than to indicate to the press later on that he had discussed matters with the Director. I told him I could see no percentage in the Director's seeing Carr, that we were the investigative agency and that Carr's dealings should be with the Department and the Presidential Commission. Katzenbach indicated that the White House might think otherwise. He stated that the President was most anxious for Carr to be given attention in Washington inasmuch as Carr was running for office next year. I told Katzenbach I knew this, however, I still felt that the Director should not be injected into this matter. Katzenbach stated he would attempt to disuade Carr from seeing the Director, however, Carr was quite persistent.

ACTION:

In view of the close friendship which Carr obviously has with the President, the Director may desire to just shake hands with Carr without sitting down and discussing facts concerning our report.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 12-5-63

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach advised he attended the organizational meeting of the President's Commission to report on the assassination of President Kennedy held today. He noted that the meeting did not get around to the point of discussing the appointment of Chief Counsel or other staff members. The consensus of Commission members was that it would be inadvisable to have a large number of witnesses to testify before the Commission but rather the report submitted by the FBI and other agencies should be fully utilized. In this regard, questions were raised as to the evaluation of information furnished by various witnesses. Katzenbach was asked, for example, whether the Commission would be furnished with background information including a criminal record, if any, on various persons interviewed. He said he told the Commission members that this would be highly impractical as obviously the FBI could not conduct a background investigation on every person they interviewed. On the other hand, he noted that if the testimony of a particular witness, who had been interviewed by the FBI, was inconsistent with other known information or otherwise questioned, then he believed the FBI would honor a Commission request for additional facts on such a witness. It was suggested that once the Commission is organized, it might be desirable to have a liaison arrangement directly between the Commission and the FBI if it related to investigative matters.

With reference to the FBI report, which Katzenbach received today, he said he was having it reviewed by his attorneys and he planned to read it himself tonight. It is Katzenbach's feeling that unless he notes something of a particularly disabling nature, he felt the report should go to the President as prepared by the Bureau without any change. He hopes to do this tomorrow because obviously the Commission cannot begin any activity until they have the report.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

CAE:mjs
(8)

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EX-115

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Assassination of the President

G. D. C.

At the meeting today, Katzenbach said Senator Richard B. Russell, a Commission member, was most sarcastic in asking whether the Commission would get the report before the FBI had leaked all of its contents to the press. Katzenbach said he immediately spoke up and said that he had talked with the Director and other ranking officials in the FBI and he knew that no leak of information from the FBI to the press would ever be condoned. He said he told Senator Russell that newspaper reporters have their own ways of developing information and just because they get a story it does not mean that it was leaked to them.

The position of Texas State Attorney General Carr, is, according to Katzenbach, most untenable. Carr at the request of President Johnson announced that he was going to have a State Board of Inquiry look into the President's assassination. Now White House officials have told Carr it would be inadvisable for him to proceed. Carr is in Washington and will probably see President Johnson. Katzenbach anticipates Carr will make some kind of statement to the press pointing out that investigation in this case has extended to many areas outside the State of Texas and that action by the Federal Government is the only way the full story can be ascertained. This will be his excuse for not proceeding with the State Inquiry.

ACTION:

Any further information received concerning this matter will be brought to your attention promptly.

(see addendum, page 3)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Assassination of the President

ADDENDUM (AHB:csh), 12/6/63:

Mr. Katzenbach called me on the night of 12/5/63. He said he had read our report and it was "sensational." He wanted to know whether we thought a public statement should be made, either by the Department or the White House, to the effect that the report was finished, and the status of the matter. I advised him we had no opinion on this; that this was up to the Department; that we had done the investigation, and were continuing to follow out leads, and we had given the report to the Department.

Katzenbach said if we did not object he would go through with his original promise and let high officials of CIA, State and Secret Service look at this report on the morning of 12/6. I told him we had no objection.

Katzenbach asked whether we had any views as to how the report should be transmitted to the White House or the commission. I advised him that, here again, the commission had not asked the FBI for the investigation; that the President had, and that we had done the investigation, prepared the report, given it to the Department, and it was up to the Department to decide what should be done with it.

Mr. Katzenbach said that if Warren Olney is appointed as counsel for the Presidential commission, Katzenbach is going to try to get an attorney from the Criminal Division in with the commission, so that he will know what is going on.

Katzenbach said he would probably like to get together with us on the morning of 12/6 to discuss the report, although he had very few questions. I told him we would come over and discuss it with him at any time he wanted.

A. H. Belmont

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 12-2-63

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach telephoned on the evening of December 2, 1963. He advised that Chief Justice Warren had taken a very strong position in opposition to the publication of the FBI report in this matter. The Chief Justice is said to feel that the only report which should be published is that of the President's Commission itself. Katzenbach noted that the President had not as yet reached a decision in this regard, but that the Chief Justice's position is so strong that if the President should not agree with him, Katzenbach feels that the Chief Justice would resign from the President's Commission.

Despite this, Katzenbach felt that the FBI report would be most helpful both to the President and to the Commission. It is still felt that some type of statement has to be made to put a stop to the many rumors and this statement would be prepared on the basis of the material in the FBI report.

All we will do is to furnish the report to Katzenbach for any suggested deletions & then if Mr. Evans & will go to the President. We will make no statement & adhere to no comment.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 12-3-63

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
November 22, 1963

At 6:10 P.M. Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach called. He said Chief Justice Warren had called a meeting of the Commission appointed by the President for 10:00 A.M., Thursday morning. Justice Warren wants a high-level liaison man from any interested agency. Katzenbach will attend the meeting but he feels that the FBI should have someone there also to answer any questions the Commission might have regarding the scope of the investigation, etc. Katzenbach thinks the Bureau representative should be the Director or Belmont. I made no commitment to Mr. Katzenbach, but I recommend we advise him that our report in this matter will speak for itself and until the report is ready, there is no real purpose in an FBI representative being present at the Commission meeting. With respect to this, it is noted that Katzenbach felt it was better to show willingness to cooperate with the Commission in every respect.

Katzenbach said that there are problems arising between the Texas Board of Inquiry headed by Texas Attorney General Carr and the Presidential Commission headed by Justice Warren; that Texas wants to go ahead with an inquiry and Warren wants them to hold off. Attorney General Carr and the past president of the Texas Bar Association are to come and see Katzenbach tomorrow, at which time he will try to calm the waters and establish ground rules. Katzenbach wanted to know if we wanted to talk to Attorney General Carr and the others. I told him we did not, that we were busy investigating this matter and trying to get out our report.

Mr. Katzenbach asked whether I could give him a timetable on the report. I told him no I could not, that we were working as hard as we could and that was all I could say.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

AHB:mjs
(6)

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EX-105

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

29 DEC 16 1963

Mr. Tolson

On the morning of 12/4/63 I called Mr. Katzenbach and advised him that we see no real reason for us to have anyone at the meeting of the commission on Thursday morning; that there is nothing that we can contribute at this time. I pointed out that we were working on the investigation and the report, and will submit it to the Department as soon as possible, and until that time we are not saying anything.

Katzenbach said he felt this puts him in a rather peculiar position and at least he would like to have someone come down before the Thursday morning meeting and brief him as to what we are doing, so that he could be in a position to answer questions. I told him that this was undesirable; that if the question is raised as to what the FBI is doing, there is a very simple answer, namely that we are pressing the investigation and the writing of the report; that this is our major goal and until this is completed there is nothing we can contribute. I pointed out that there is no question of any reluctance on the part of the FBI, as we are bending every effort to produce the information the commission will need.

Relative to the second point, about the Texas board of inquiry, I told Mr. Katzenbach that the Director feels it would be very unwise for this board to conduct an inquiry now; that they would have to use our evidence, and this evidence is being made available first to the President's commission; therefore, the two inquiries would be at cross purposes. Katzenbach was in full agreement and said his problem is one of convincing the commission of this.

Katzenbach said that he had been talking to Chief Justice Warren, and Warren had indicated to him that the chief counsel for the President's commission will be Warren Olney. Katzenbach thought that this would be most undesirable. Katzenbach said that, as we probably know, Chief Justice Warren thinks that Olney can do no wrong, and he (the Chief Justice) had made the point that Olney is conversant with the FBI's procedures and thus would be operating in a familiar field. Katzenbach said if we have any ideas as to how Olney can be blocked as chief counsel, he would like to have them. I told him that, as far as I was concerned, Olney was an undesirable choice, and if we had any thoughts we would get them to him.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 12/11/63

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Handley

SUBJECT:

FBI REPORTS ON
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
and
KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On the afternoon of 12/11/63, Mrs. McHugh, in the office of Chief Justice Warren, called to advise that Mr. J. Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel of the Presidential Commission, would like to go over his copies of the above FBI reports; however, Rankin is in New York. She asked if we had someone going up to NY tonight who could deliver these reports to Mr. Rankin. She said they did not want to trust one of their messengers with these reports.

I told Mrs. McHugh we did not have anyone going up to NY tonight; however, if she would send the reports to my office we would see that they got up to NY and were delivered to Mr. Rankin.

The reports were delivered to my office and have been sent up to NY with instructions to have them delivered to Mr. Rankin, at 35 Sutton Place, New York City.

AHB:CSH (7)

REC-31 62-109060-9

5 DEC 12 1963

SOVIET SECTION

79 DEC 18 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: Dec. 5, 1963

FROM : J. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 22080. Senator Keating, (R) New York, spoke concerning a bill he was introducing (S. 2358) to authorize the Commission appointed by the President to conduct an investigation of the facts relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents, and for other purposes. Senator Keating pointed out "This bill is modeled after the statute which granted similar subpena powers to the special Commission appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to investigate the Pearl Harbor disaster. The Commission which President Johnson appointed last week will exercise an identical function—that is, to ascertain and make public the true facts of a tragic event of great national importance—and it is essential to its task that it be authorized to compel the production of live testimony and documentary evidence—as I am sure they will find and will request."

Adjournment: Until Thursday, December 5, 1963, at 12 noon.

HOUSE

Pages 22212-22213. Congressman Wyman, (R) New Hampshire, introduced H. J. Res. 838, authorizing the commission established to report upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of records. Mr. Wyman stated

"Such an authority is indispensable to an adequate investigation, which has far-reaching ramifications as we all know. Even our great FBI does not have the power to compel testimony under oath. This is a fact too few are aware of."

Original filed in: 62-109090-1231

62-109090-10

REC 55 NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 16 1963

66 DEC 18 1963

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 12-4-63 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: December 11, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

With respect to the story in the "Washington Post and Times Herald" today on page A-3 captioned "Rankin Named Counsel for Assassin Probers," the Director has noted, "I just can't understand how some of these details never known before are leaked to the press."

In the above referred to story, there is what appears to be some speculation as well as hard fact. While we, of course, do not believe it advisable to ask Laurence Stern, the writer of the story, his source, it is known that he is close to various persons in the Department. Also, since copies of the report have been made available to members of the Commission, there is every indication leaks are coming from the Commission itself. It is a fact that within a matter of an hour or two after the report was made available to the Commission local radio stations were broadcasting details. We have and will maintain a "no comment" here.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Roseh
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

REC-54 62-109072-11

REW:saj
(7)

1 ENCLOSURE

57 DEC 18 1963

Rankin Named Counsel for Assassin Probers

A-3

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter

Former U.S. Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin was named yesterday as chief counsel for the Presidential Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, chairman of the special panel, announced Rankin's appointment and said he "is now in the performance of his duties."

Rankin and the Chief Justice are old courtroom acquaintances. As Solicitor General from 1956 to 1961, Rankin was the Government's top lawyer in cases before the Supreme Court.

A slight, soft-spoken man of 56, Rankin is the first staff appointee hired by the presidential panel. The announcement described him as a "distinguished lawyer."

A spokesman for the Commission announced that each of its seven members has received copies of the five-volume FBI report on the Nov. 22 assassination of President Kennedy and the subsequent murder of the suspected assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

The FBI report does not flatly assert that Oswald was the President's assassin, according to informed officials. But it does recite a mass of circumstantial evidence that, in the view of investigators, points to Oswald as the fatal sniper beyond reasonable doubt.

Physical evidence in the case—Oswald's Italian carbine rifle, his revolver, three spent cartridges from the assassination scene, a shirt, fingerprints and several documents—are under lock and key in the FBI laboratory here.

This evidence is available to the Commission on request.

Oswald's fingerprints and palm prints have been recovered from the Italian carbine rifle, a 6.5 mm. Mannlicher Carcano, that ballistics tests showed to be the assassination weapon, authorities reported.

Additional prints were found on a box at the sixth-floor sniper post from which the fatal volley was fired and on the wrapping paper in which Oswald carried the murder weapon into the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Another link in the circumstantial chain of evidence were shreds of material found in metal parts of the murder weapon that microscopic examination showed to have come from a brown shirt Oswald was wearing when he was arrested.

The bulky FBI report consists of two volumes of narrative, developed in chronological form, and three separate volumes of supporting evidence, principally photographs and documents.

A Commission spokesman said yesterday that "no further announcement will be made concerning the report until the Commission had an opportunity to review it. A preliminary statement will thereafter be made public."

It was understood from official sources that the FBI refrained explicitly from naming Oswald as President Kennedy's assassin. There is considerable sensitivity on this point because of criticisms surrounding the handling of the case by Dallas police.

The final responsibility for passing verdict on Oswald rests with Chief Justice Warren and his investigating Commission, authorities say.

In another development the House yesterday passed and sent to the White House a measure granting subpoena powers to the Warren Commission. The Senate passed an identical measure Monday.

The resolutions also grant the Commission authority to grant witnesses immunity from future prosecution as a result of their testimony. This step is designed to encourage witnesses to talk who might otherwise decline to testify on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

I just can't understand how some of these details were known before are leaked to the press.
H

The Washington Post and Times Herald D
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

REC-54 ENCLOSURE
62-109090-11

DEC 11 1963

5 DEC 16 1963

Associated Press

J. LEE RANKIN
...ds Kennedy Inquiry

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: December 12, 1963

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

I called Inspector Malley in Dallas and advised him that the Director has appointed him to be liaison with the President's Commission which is considering our reports of the Assassination of President Kennedy and the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. J. Lee Rankin, Counsel for the Commission, has been so advised and will communicate any requests or information from the Commission to Mr. Malley unless, of course, he makes direct contact with the Director.

Inspector Malley was instructed to return to Washington, D. C. today in order that he will be immediately available for any contact by Mr. Rankin. Malley will advise us of his plane reservations when he makes them this afternoon.

I called ASAC Schmidt in New York in the absence of Assistant Director Malone and advised him that the Bureau is making available to Mr. Rankin our direct telephone line between our New York Office and the Bureau for any telephone calls he may wish to make from New York to the Bureau or from New York to anyone in Washington, D. C. Schmidt was told to be sure the switchboard in New York receives such requests from Mr. Rankin. I also alerted Mr. Mohr to this here in Washington to be sure the switchboard here will accept such requests.

Inasmuch as Mr. Rankin has expressed the feeling that the Commission may wish to view the television film showing the shooting of Oswald in the police basement and the film showing the shooting of President Kennedy, I checked and ascertained that we have both these films here at the Bureau. We are making a list of such other film on these subject matters that have been turned in to us and we will maintain this film in readiness for any request from the Commission to show it to them.

AHB:hmp
(8)
cc: Belmont
Mohr
Tavel
Rosen
Sullivan
Callahan
Conrad

REC-31

62-109060-125

5 DEC 17 1963

211 XEROX

DEC 17 1963

68 DEC 23 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: December 13, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The captioned report, which was furnished to the Presidential Commission, set forth the positive results of the Bureau's investigation up to December 6, 1963, but it did not include the results of our extensive investigative efforts in the United States and other countries to resolve the numerous false reports and hoaxes.

It is believed that information representative of these false reports and hoaxes, as well as irresponsible reporting, would be of interest to J. Lee Rankin, counsel for the Presidential Commission. Therefore, there are enclosed a letter to Rankin from the Director and a summary of the results of investigations of several hoaxes and false reports, along with an example of irresponsible journalism.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed letter to J. Lee Rankin with its enclosure be approved for personal delivery by Assistant Director Malone of the New York Office.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Roser
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Turner
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Condon & Gray

JFC:AWG/aab
(10)

Enclosures

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 20 1963

CRIMINAL FILE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Turner
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith

December 13, 1963

62-109090

General J. Lee Rankin
36 East 44th Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Lee:

The FBI report, "Investigation of Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963," which has been furnished to the Presidential Commission, was a summary of the evidence and information developed in our continuing investigation of this case.

This report dealt only with the positive results of the investigation up to December 6, 1963, and did not include the results of extensive investigation necessary to resolve numerous false reports and hoaxes in the United States and other countries. For example, many false allegations were received that Lee Harvey Oswald had been seen in widely separated areas of the United States on or about the date of the assassination. Several instances of inaccurate and irresponsible reporting by news media undoubtedly gave rise to rumors and speculation which resulted in additional false reports to the FBI.

Moreover, it has been necessary to investigate several attempts by unscrupulous individuals to exploit the assassination of President Kennedy. These hoaxes and false reports have caused the diversion of thousands of man-hours of investigative effort.

FC & AWG:ajo
(10)

ENCLOSURE

NOTE: enclosure attached to original
See memo Smith to Sullivan 12/13/63 re
Investigation of Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy.
JFC:AWG/aab

ENCLOSURE

DEC 13 2 [illegible]

SENT TO Airlone, Registered Mail in
Envelope for delivery. FOD
Delivered to RANKIN by Mr. Rosen 12-14-63

53 DEC 26 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090-[illegible]

DIRECTOR, FBI 12/6/63

SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are three Photostatic copies of a letter written by General HERBERT C. HOLDRIDGE, Brigadier General, U. S. Army (Retired).

The above letter was received by SA HENRY F. ALSTON from [redacted] Printing Company, Laguna Beach, California on 12/5/63. [redacted] advised that HOLDRIDGE is a regular customer and has a running account with the company amounting to approximately $80 per month.

HASTIE further advised that his company did not print the enclosed letter. He explained that HOLDRIDGE came into his office on 12/2/63 and wanted it printed immediately, but he was unable to handle this request. He stated that HOLDRIDGE subsequently went to a company in Sherman Oaks, California where he had it printed and dropped off a copy with [redacted] concluded by stating in his opinion HOLDRIDGE is a "mental case".

Two copies of the enclosed letter have been sent U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles.

2 - Bureau (ENCL.3)
1 - Los Angeles
JCA:mjg
(3)

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199 DEC 17 1963

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RMH

53 DEC 26 1963

LA 89-75

HOLDRIDGE has been interviewed in connection with captioned matter, and results furnished the Bureau and Dallas.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

I am enclosing a summary of the results of the investigations of several hoaxes and false reports, as well as an example of irresponsible reporting. This information has not been furnished to the Presidential Commission. If, however, you consider it pertinent to the inquiry, I shall, of course, make it available to the members of the Commission.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

CONSTITUTION PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

P.O. Box [illegible], Laguna Beach, California [illegible], 1961

To: The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.

Re: Assassination Conspiracy of Kennedy, Nixon

[illegible] Johnson [illegible] Kennedy [illegible] Conspiracy [illegible] Kennedy, Nixon

[illegible] Coppola and Congressmen Boggs and Ford, about Monday, July [illegible] read [illegible] or Monday, July [illegible], 1961, [illegible] Kennedy [illegible] Nixon [illegible] Johnson [illegible] Kennedy [illegible] Nixon [illegible] Johnson [illegible] Kennedy [illegible] Nixon [illegible] Johnson

Collaborationists: [illegible] (Collaborationist), [illegible] (Collaborationist), Democratic [illegible]

Collaborationists

Responsible Persons in the Constitution

Responsible Persons or Just Cause under Law

Individuals Implicated

None

None

CONCLUSIONS: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 6, 1963

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
Presidential

Our reports will probably be disseminated to the Commission. We are presently getting together additional copies for dissemination.

In order to preclude questions being raised as to what else will be submitted, it is suggested that we have a preface in each report which clearly indicates the status.

In this connection, it is, therefore, recommended that The Assassination Report contain the following preface:

This report in Part I briefly relates the assassination of the President and the identification of Oswald as his slayer.

Part II sets forth the evidence conclusively showing that Oswald did assassinate the President.

Part III is in two sections, the first setting forth what the FBI knew about Oswald prior to the assassination; and the second section setting forth the results of our investigation of Oswald's background, activities, associates, et cetera, subsequent to the assassination.

Three sets of exhibits accompany this report. The first sets out evidence tying in Oswald with the assassination of the President; the other two set out documents relative to Oswald's contacts with the Soviets, the Communist Party, et cetera.

We are continuing to receive leads concerning Oswald and consequently at the conclusion of the report it is stated this investigation will continue in order to resolve them.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
ARige (11)

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Trotter

62-109060-16

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 17 1963

66 DEC 23 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The Report of the Killing of Lee Harvey Oswald should have the following prefatory statement:

This report covers the killing of Oswald by Jack Ruby. The information developed concerns Jack Ruby; the interview of Ruby; Ruby's whereabouts from November 23 to November 24, 1963; and the investigation by the FBI under the Civil Rights Statutes to determine whether there was any conspiracy involved in the killing.

Attached to this report are two exhibits, one a photograph of the actual killing and the other a diagram of the police department building basement where the killing occurred.

No records were kept of the police officers or news media representatives in the basement at the time of the killing. We have not been able to identify, locate and interview all persons who were present when Ruby killed Oswald. The report reflects that persons identified to us have been or are being interviewed. We have interviewed 98 Dallas police officers and are attempting to identify any others who were in the basement and interview them. An estimated 150 news media representatives were in the basement. We have been able to identify and interview 51 so far, and leads are set out throughout the country to identify and locate others who may have been present. We have no facts at this time to indicate that the stories of these people, when they are located, will be at variance with the facts developed so far. Every effort is being made to locate them so that all possible questions can be resolved.

You will note the statement at the end of this report that the investigation will continue until every possible source of pertinent information has been exhausted.

RECOMMENDATION

If approved, the above prefatory statements will be included in each report submitted in order to preclude unnecessary questions from being asked while the report is being reviewed by recipients.

10:18 a.m. December 16, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CONRAD
MR. DE LOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN

Mr. J. Lee Rankin called locally to tell me he is now set up in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building at Second and Maryland, Avenue, Northeast, on the fourth floor, telephone number 961-3365.

Mr. Rankin advised me he was also going to call Mr. Malley but he just wanted me to have this information in case of need.

I thanked Mr. Rankin for his call.

10:22 a.m.

I called Mr. Malley who had just received a call from Mr. Rankin. I instructed Mr. Malley that he is to comply with any requests from Mr. Rankin at once and let me know in each instance; that Mr. Rankin will only call me on matters of major policy.

I told Mr. Malley he should keep in mind the background of the Chief Justice because of the rather hostile attitude he has taken, but at the same time we want to be of any help we can to Lee Rankin.

I also told Mr. Malley that I will try to see him sometime today.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:rm (12)

79 DEC 19 1963

SENT FROM D.O.
TIME 10:18 AM
DATE 12-16-63
BY

11:35 a.m. December 12, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CONRAD
MR. DE LOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN

WARREN Commission

D.C

Mr. Lee Rankin called from New York to check in with me on the matter of the Commission. He wanted to work out an arrangement with me which he thought might be satisfactory. He said he understood Mr. Belmont handled the investigation.

I told Mr. Rankin that Mr. Belmont, Mr. Rosen and I handled the preparation of the report and will handle additional leads as they come in.

Mr. Rankin asked how he should handle anything that comes up, things the Commission will want developed further, in regard to the FBI - whether they should be handled directly with me or somebody I would designate.

I replied that I will designate someone. I explained that I sent Mr. Malley down to Dallas to handle all of our angles down there; that he was on the ground there; and that I think he probably would be the man who would be more familiar with things Mr. Rankin should further explore. I stated Mr. Malley is in Dallas at the present time but will be ordered back tomorrow; that he will be available; and that we will be glad to run out any additional matters he may want.

I advised Mr. Rankin of the difficulty I have had about the Department's desire to issue certain conclusions; that they wanted to issue a statement before the report went to the Commission reaching conclusions Oswald was the assassin, no foreign or subversive element involved, and Rubenstein and Oswald had no connection; that I flatly disagreed; they took

JEH:rm (12)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

XEROX

DEC 18 1963

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REC-25 62-109090-14

5 DEC 17 1963

5 DEC 19 1963

it up with the White House and the President agreed with me that we should reach no conclusion; nevertheless the report does reach two conclusions in substance.

I said I personally believe Oswald was the assassin; that the second aspect as to whether he was the only man gives me great concern; that we have several letters, not in the report because we were not able to prove it, written to him from Cuba referring to the job he was going to do, his good marksmanship, and stating when it was all over he would be brought back to Cuba and presented to the chief; that we do not know if the chief was Castro and cannot make an investigation because we have no intelligence operation in Cuba; that I did not put this in the report because we did not have proof of it and didn't want to put speculation in the report; that this was the reason I urged strongly that we not reach conclusion Oswald was the only man.

As to Rubenstein, I said I did not want a statement about Rubenstein and Oswald; that we have no proof they were ever together. I stated Rubenstein is a shady character from the hoodlum element of Chicago, has a poor background, runs a nightclub in Dallas, and is what would be called a police buff; that the police officers in that precinct have been able to get food and liquor from him at any time they drop in; that while I think there was no connection between him and Oswald, I did not want the report to be 100% sure on that.

Fourth, I stated I did not believe any conclusions concerning Rubenstein should be reached at this time because he has not been tried; that was why I suggested to the Attorney General of Texas - and understood the Chief Justice did too - that his court of special inquiry be held in abeyance until after the Commission makes its findings. I said I thought they would go ahead with the Rubenstein trial in February; that was why I felt our report should name merely the facts we have established.

I further stated there may be some aspects Mr. Rankin will want to have run out further; that there may be letters written to members of the Commission; that we have letters from people who claim to have seen Oswald; that up to the time we submitted the report we had cleared up all these angles except the Cuban thing which I discussed generally and explained that the informer recanted and blew that angle out of the window; that sort of thing may be popping up all the time. I advised Mr. Rankin if he wanted any leads followed out or any implementation of what we have already done we will give him 100% cooperation.

Mr. Rankin stated he knew we would; that he just wanted to establish liaison; that he does not want to bother me until properly

establishing it as a matter I should know. I told him not to hesitate to call me; that I will designate Mr. Malley and he will advise me at once of anything. Mr. Rankin then said he would get in touch with me if he thinks there is anything which should be taken up on that level.

I mentioned to him the actions of the Soviet Embassy, the Communist Party in New York, and Job[illegible] in making available to us their information on Oswald.

I also discussed the operations of the Dallas Police Department in the case which led to the murder of Oswald.

I told Mr. Rankin the Department held the report about five days and then began to leak items from the Department on it, items such as the shooting of General Walker, things not known in Dallas; that I kept pressing them to get the report to the Commission; that a debate was going on between the Department and me; that I did not want any conclusion drawn but I thought a conclusion had been made in the letter of transmission to the Commission; that there would have been no purpose in appointing a Presidential Commission except to evaluate the facts; that it was the duty of the FBI to get the facts and let the Commission reach a conclusion.

I told Mr. Rankin we would want to do anything we can here to make his job easier. He said he has always had complete confidence in that and in me.

Mr. Rankin inquired if anything had been done about seeing that the films would be preserved and available for the Commission. I answered that we have them ourselves; that we have films taken by private individuals; that the President was not being covered by a car with television people as they do here in Washington; that there was not a professional photographer where this took place; that the Secret Service car immediately in back had already passed the building, which was at an angle, with the result they couldn't tell where the shots were coming from. I mentioned the comment by former Chief of Secret Service Baughman that he could not understand why the Secret Service men did not open fire with machine guns at the window. I said the Secret Service men did not see where the shots came from and would have killed a lot of innocent people if they had done so.

In connection with stories indicating Oswald could not have done this alone, I stated he was a marksman and it wasn't anything he

could not do; that we have tested it on our rifle range and were able to get shots off even faster than he did; that there is no question in my mind about it; that we also found the fingerprints and the bullets so conclusively fired from the gun; that we have all this and we have all the photographs.

Mr. Rankin inquired if we also have the television film run off of the shooting of Oswald, and I told him we have this.

Mr. Rankin said Mr. Malone delivered to him a copy of the report and also offered to help in any way possible; this was very kind of Malone; but he will not deal with Malone in anything unless it is some emergency and he has to handle it locally. I told Mr. Rankin this was all right and if he should need to call upon Malone, Malone would be available.

I also told Mr. Rankin there is a direct wire between the New York Office and here; that he can always place any calls to here over our wire; and that I will arrange for this.

I told Mr. Rankin to let us know if there is anything we can do.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:45 PM
DATE 12-13-63
BY Rolf

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

December 9, 1963

The Chief Justice
The Supreme Court
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chief Justice:

At the direction of President Johnson, I am transmitting herewith to you and to the other members of the Commission copies of the report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the assassination of President Kennedy and on the subsequent shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald. You will note that in some aspects the investigation is continuing and further information will be made available to the Commission as it develops. The Secret Service and the Department of State have also prepared reports with respect to the preparations made to guard the President and certain background information in the hands of the State Department with respect to Oswald. You will have these promptly.

This report is not a classified document since it does not contain defense information. However, we have been treating it as a highly classified document and I trust that you and the other members of the Commission will do likewise until such time as you determine to release matters contained within it. Within the Government it is being read by a very limited number of people on a "need to know" basis.

You will recall that at the time of announcing the Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation, and prior to the appointment of the Commission, President Johnson announced that the FBI report would be made public. I have

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however, informed him of your request that this report not be released until the Commission has had time to review all of the facts and evaluate them. At the same time I am sure you are aware that there is such public speculation and rumor in this connection which would be desirable to allay as quickly as possible. For example, the latest Gallup poll shows that over half the American people believe that Oswald acted as part of a conspiracy in shooting President Kennedy, and there is considerable rumor in this country and abroad to the effect that Ruby acted as part of the same or a related conspiracy.

I think, therefore, the Commission should consider releasing--or allowing the Department of Justice to release--a short press statement which would briefly make the following points:

(1) The FBI report through scientific examination of evidence, testimony and intensive investigation, establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy on November 22, 1963. The evidence includes ballistic tests, fingerprints and palm prints, clothing fibers and other technical data which places Oswald at the scene of the crime and establishes that he fired the shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally of Texas.

(2) The FBI has made an exhaustive investigation into whether Oswald may have conspired with or been assisted by any organization, group or person, foreign or domestic, in carrying out this dastardly act. In this regard, the FBI has questioned hundreds of persons and checked out numerous rumors and reports. To date this aspect of the investigation has been negative. No evidence has been uncovered indicating that any organization, group or person, including Dallas night club owner, Jack Ruby, was involved with Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy, or that the subsequent shooting of Oswald was part of a conspiracy.

I would be happy to discuss any of the matters contained in this letter or in the report with you or other members of the Commission at any time you should desire. I am, of course, always at your service.

Sincerely yours,

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Deputy Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: 12/9/63

FROM : C. D. DE LOACH

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Nick Katzenbach, the Deputy Attorney General, called me at 11:00 A.M., this morning, and asked that I come around to his office.

Upon seeing Katzenbach, he made reference to the proposed press release which the White House had originally planned to issue over the weekend in connection with the captioned matter. (The Director instructed we advise Katzenbach that we strongly felt that only the first paragraph of this release should be issued, or the first three paragraphs of the revised release which Mr. Belmont read to the Director on Saturday.) Katzenbach told me that there was a stalemate at the White House in connection with this release. Abe Fortas strongly felt that the entire release should be given to the press. Ted Sorenson agreed with us that only the first three paragraphs of the revised release prepared Saturday should be given out. Fortas believed that speculation, rumors and gossip should be disspelled right now. He claimed it made no difference that the Presidential Commission would present findings to the President and the general public. He felt rumors concerning collusion between Ruby and Oswald, also those concerning international conspiracy, should be hit hard now.

As a result of the disagreement between Fortas and Sorenson, there will be no press release from the White House. To get his point across, however, Katzenbach has prepared a letter to Chief Justice Warren and each Commission member transmitting a copy of the report. The report will be delivered today. In his letter, Katzenbach states that the report is being delivered at the instructions of the President. He also calls upon the Commission to quickly issue a statement concerning its findings so that rumors, gossip and speculation can be eliminated. He goes on to point out that investigation thus far has nailed down the point that Oswald assassinated the President and had no assistance. He further mentions that Ruby operated strictly as an individual and had no assistance. He points out there is no evidence of collusion or international intrigue.

Katzenbach asked me if the FBI could deliver these reports. I told him we could not, that it was our position that the reports are now out of our hands and delivery

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

CDD:hif (7)

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53 DEC 26 1963

should be handled by the Department. He asked if we could package them for him inasmuch as he had no facilities for doing this. I told him I thought our Mail Room could handle this chore for him. He then stated that he had no way in which to deliver the report to John J. McCloy, the Commission member in New York. He wondered if the FBI could handle this for him. He added that each report would, of course, have his letter transmitting the report as an attachment to the package; therefore, the package actually would be coming from him and not the FBI. I told him I would check on this angle and let him know.

Katzenbach has requested 11 copies of the report from us. Seven of these copies will go to Presidential Commission members, as he promised last Friday, 12/6/63. One copy of the report will go to the Chief Counsel of the Commission, presumably Lee Rankin. The Department desires two copies and Katzenbach wants to give Secret Service one copy, making a total of 11 copies needed.

ACTION:

(1) That we package the copies for Katzenbach and have them delivered to his office. (Mr. Belmont advises there are sufficient copies.)

O.K. 1 Done 12-19

(2) That we turn over to Katzenbach ten copies of the report, it being noted that the Department already has one copy.

O.K. 1 Done 12/19 @ 4:45 P.M.

(3) That we tell Katzenbach that we are charging him with the safety and handling of these reports inasmuch as we have discharged our duties, other than the continuing investigation. It is further suggested we tell him that we have no objections to the Secret Service receiving a copy of the report; however, this, of course, is up to Katzenbach inasmuch as he is charged with the safety of a specific number of reports.

O.K. 1 Done 12-19

(CONTINUED)

Memorandum Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr
Re: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

ACTION (continued):

(4) That we tell Katzenbach that under the circumstances we will have our New York Office deliver a copy of the report to John J. McCloy.

MARY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: December 17, 1963

FROM : C. A. EVANS

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Henry Petersen of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department contacted Section Chief Thomas J. McAndrews of the Special Investigative Division on the afternoon of December 17, 1963, in connection with the Presidential Commission inquiring into the circumstances surrounding the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

Petersen, at the outset, indicated he requested his contact to be held in most complete confidence, and then went on to advise that unnamed superiors in the Department had asked him if he was willing to serve on the Presidential Commission concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Petersen stated that he was not provided any details, did not know in what capacity he would serve if he accepted the position, nor did he know to whom he would be responsible. Petersen presumed that, if he accepted this assignment, he would be on leave of absence from the Department but would obviously be on the Commission as a representative of the Department.

Petersen was formerly employed in the Identification Division of the Bureau and for the last several years has been assigned as Deputy Section Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department. In his latter capacity, Petersen has always been most cooperative with the Bureau and consistently has exhibited an attitude of helpfulness in mutual problems relating to organized crime matters.

Petersen did not appear to be too eager to accept the assignment on the Presidential Commission but stated that he had not definitely made up his mind as to whether or not he would accept the position. According to Petersen, prior to accepting such an assignment, he would require much more specific information concerning his duties and responsibilities than has as yet been explained to him. No comment was made in any way recommending a course of action that he should follow in this connection.

62-109060-17

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

REC-111

McA:dlb
-7-

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PERS. REC. UNIT

SOVIET SECTION

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ACTION:

In the event Petersen decides to take this assignment, it is recommended that he be advised that Mr. Malley of Division 6, whom Petersen knows, is our liaison with the Presidential Commission and should Petersen have any matters of mutual interest, he could take these questions up with Mr. Malley.

done 12/16/63 JCS

OK

- 2 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: December 6, 1963

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For record purposes, at 11:12 AM this morning, Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach called and stated he would like for me to come over to his office. Upon arriving there, I joined Messrs. Evans and Guthman who were already conferring with Katzenbach.

Katzenbach stated that Texas State Attorney General Wagoner Carr [illegible] immediate past President of the Texas Bar Association, Leon Jaworski, [illegible] his reception room. He stated he had things almost worked out with the President's Commission, in so far as Carr is concerned, and that he would appreciate [illegible] much if the Director would briefly shake hands with Carr at the Director's [illegible]ience. I told him I did not know whether the Director was in or not but [illegible] check right away.

Katzenbach also handed to me a press release, which he admitted the Department had prepared, and which Attorney General Carr would release following his meeting with the Director. Katzenbach asked that we clear this press release for his usage. I told him I would first show it to the Director and then be back in touch with him. It was arranged that if the Director could see Carr, I would come back down to Katzenbach's office and pick up Carr and Jaworski.

The Director saw Texas State Attorney General Carr and Jaworski at approximately 11:55 AM. This was a "standup" meeting which lasted approximately 15 minutes. Carr expressed appreciation for the Director seeing him and Jaworski. The Director indicated he was very glad to see them and that frankly he had a very keen softness in his heart for Texas and the West Coast. The Director told of his many friendships with Texans and of his trip with the then Majority Leader Johnson to Texas where he made three speeches in one day.

ENCLOSURE Carr spoke of Inspector Suttler being in Texas at a youth rally which the State Attorney General's Office had sponsored. He stated Suttler had made the most outstanding speech at the rally. The Director commended Carr for his activity in youth movements and spoke briefly concerning juvenile criminality and the fact that parents should be held responsible for the crimes of their offsprings. The Director gave as an example of bad environment the case of Lee Harvey Oswald. Carr agreed.

Enclosure

- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:ejr (7)

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Mr. Jaworski issued an invitation to the Director to speak at some time in the future before the Texas Bar Association. The Director indicated his appreciation for the invitation but stated it was most difficult for him to leave Washington, particularly while Congress was in session.

The Director told Carr that he would be very glad to be of assistance to him should the situation arise. Carr expressed his appreciation and stated that the Director would always be welcomed should any assistance be required from the Texas State Attorney General's Office.

Following the meeting with the Director, and pursuant to instructions, I told Carr that the Director, of course, had no objections, in so far as the FBI was concerned, to the proposed press release. He expressed his appreciation and stated that we should keep the original. He indicated that he had copies.

Following the departure from the Director's Office, I had Inspector Suttler come up and shake hands with Carr and Jaworski.

Carr and Jaworski were obviously most impressed with the Director. They indicated they deeply appreciated the appointment, that being with the Director helped them tremendously, and it was obvious that he is a man of great integrity and energy.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

ERREI

For the past three days Mr. Jaworski and I have been in Washington conferring with Mr. Katzenbach, Deputy Attorney General, with Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and with Chief Justice Warren, Chairman of the Special Presidential Commission, concerning the investigation of the facts surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy, the attempted assassination of Governor Connally, and subsequent events.

We are convinced that the investigative authority of the federal government is being used to the fullest extent. The files and the evidence which have been accumulated by Texas local and State authorities are in the hands of the F.B.I. for its use. The investigation is being conducted vigorously, reaching across the boundaries of many States and several nations to date. Consistent with the purpose of our State to cooperate closely in this investigation, it is our considered judgment that the Texas Court of Inquiry, if held at this time or in the immediate future, might bring about an interruption in the continuity of the Nation-wide investigation.

For these reasons, it is my conclusion and decision that the convening of a Court of Inquiry at the present time should be withheld. In the meantime, the Presidential Special Commission has asked the Attorney General of Texas and the Special Counsel selected for the Texas Court of Inquiry to work with the Commission, attend its hearings and assist with

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

the Commission's important tasks. I have accepted this invitation and we shall make all resources which we have in the State of Texas available to support the task of this Commission.

MARY FER

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 19, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

J. Lee

This is to advise that Mr. Rankin's office called today and stated that the telephone number for Mr. Rankin, which was previously given as 961-3365, has been changed to 543-1400. There is no code number or extensions.

JRM:ncb
(5)

REC-111 62-109060-18

5 DEC 20 1963

4 DEC 24 1963

Warren Group Probing Beyond Slaying Report

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

The presidential commission's investigation of President Kennedy's assassination is going behind a summary of the evidence to dig into the raw files amassed by Federal agents.

Chief Justice Warren, commission chairman, told newsmen after a two-and-a-half-hour closed session late yesterday that the commission has decided "it is essential to our work to have the materials on which the reports are based."

So far, the commission has received reports from the FBI and the State Department.

Treasury Report

A Treasury Department report prepared primarily by the Secret Service also is being completed with the back-up evidence requested by the commission and may go to the commission this week.

The report is expected to review all the advance planning made by the Secret Service for the President's trip to Texas, the specific precautions taken and the exact role of each agent during the fatal minutes in Dallas.

The report is the product of the Secret Service's own self-examination, which began on the day of the assassination and has been going on ever since.

The State Department report was delivered to the commission at noon yesterday, and Chief Justice Warren said none of the members had a chance to read it.

"In Skeleton Form"

Of the five-part report from the FBI received earlier, the commission chairman said it was a summary report in "skeleton form."

"In order to evaluate it," he said, "we have to see the materials on which the report was based."

He said he was referring to documents and statements from individuals. Interviews conducted by FBI agents come under the heading of "raw files" and are rarely viewed outside the Justice Department.

It was indicated, however, that the FBI will turn over to the commission anything it requests.

Indefinite Wait Due

The public is in for an indefinite wait to learn the details behind the apparent conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, and Jack Ruby, charged with the slaying of Oswald two days after the assassination, each acted alone and were not a part of a conspiracy.

Although the Chief Justice had announced earlier that a preliminary statement would be made by the commission, he said yesterday that a commission summary of the FBI report "would serve no purpose at this particular moment."

In answer to questions, he said that such physical evidence as the fatal bullet and the gun involved in the two violent deaths will not be requested at this time, partially because of the fact that they should not be handled too much.

State Department Report

He gave no indications of the nature of the State Department report but it was assumed that it would cover the State Department's dealings with Oswald; a Soviet consular file on Oswald and an investigation conducted by the Mexican government.

Oswald lived in Russia from October, 1959 until June, 1962.

The Mexican government investigated Oswald's visit to Mexico from September 26 to October 3, 1963.

The State Department's own activities in connection with Oswald relate to granting him documents to return to this country from Russia and lending him the money for the trip.

Setting Up Headquarters

The commission spent most of its meeting yesterday approving arrangements dealing with a permanent headquarters and staff. Chief Justice Warren announced that the headquarters for the commission will be on the fourth floor of the Veterans of Foreign Wars building at 200 Maryland avenue N.E., directly across from the Supreme Court building.

Former Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin, the commission's general counsel, will have his office there.

Chief Justice Warren said the commission has acquired an office manager from the General Services Administration and a files expert assigned by Wayne C. Grover, national archivist.

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

REC-111

5 DEC 20 1963

58 DEC 26 1963

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 17, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. J. Lee Rankin telephonically advised that as a result of the meeting of the Commission on Monday afternoon there would be a formal request in writing for the raw reports of the Bureau which would back up the material that the Bureau has furnished to the Commission. Mr. Rankin was advised that based on the publicity given to the Commission's meeting yesterday this material is being gotten together and would be forthcoming as soon as possible. Mr. Rankin advised that there had been some difficulty on the part of the Commission members in understanding some of the handwriting specimens and would like to get a clarification on this. Malley has an appointment with Mr. Rankin today at 4:00 p.m., at which time sufficient details will be obtained in order to clarify this.

Mr. Rankin stated the Commission was interested in obtaining data concerning the income tax returns of Jack Rubenstein, also known as Jack Ruby, and Oswald as well as Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas, and that these returns should cover a number of years. This will be further clarified with Rankin today.

Mr. Rankin advised that the Commission was very much interested in the medical reports relative to the shooting of the President, both the results of the examination at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas, as well as the medical reports from the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. Rankin was advised that the reports from the Parkland Hospital were readily available and had been included in one of our reports; however, the medical report from the U. S. Naval Hospital at Bethesda was not in the possession of the Bureau and had not been included inasmuch as the President's family had indicated a desire that the report be kept confidential. The medical report from the Bethesda Hospital is in the possession of Secret Service and can be obtained upon asking. This will be further discussed with Rankin today.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:hw

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: WARREN COMMISSION

Mr. Rankin mentioned that the Commission was also interested in any postal money orders that had been sent or received by either Ruby or Oswald. It is known that the Bureau has already developed a good deal of information concerning the non-existence of money orders in the Dallas, Texas, area and the Commission's request for money orders will be further clarified today.

With reference to the report prepared by the Bureau, copies of which were delivered to the various members of the Commission, Mr. Rankin indicated that he would like to obtain an additional twenty copies of this report along with the exhibits that were sent with the reports. Mr. Rankin was advised that Malley was not aware of the exact number of copies that were in existence, and Rankin immediately replied that if half this number of copies could be made available it would be very helpful. There are in existence and readily available at the present time twenty-one copies of the report and the exhibits.

ACTION:

If approved, ten copies of report previously furnished the members of the Commission as well as the exhibits will be made available to Mr. Rankin.

ADDENDUM (AHB:hmm) 12/17/63: Supervisor Papich, through [redacted] of CIA, picked up comments by Allen Dulles to the effect that Rankin is considering an investigative staff to conduct additional investigation. Also, the Commission will consider relations between various Federal agencies to see if there are defects and whether these should be corrected by legislation. Also, the Commission will be in business for a long time and will cover a broad field and may even talk to some of our Agents who conducted investigation of the assassination and Ruby cases.

Frankly, I think Rankin should be discouraged from having an investigative staff and that Mr. Malley should make it clear to him

[illegible] FBI

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: WARREN COMMISSION

we stand ready to run out any additional investigative leads the Commission wants covered. In this light, it may be well to give Rankin only ten additional copies of the report at this time.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

200 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Washington, D. C.

December 17, 1963

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

At the meeting of the Commission yesterday, December 16, the following resolution was adopted:

> RESOLVED, that the Commission request promptly from all investigative agencies and Departments of the Government the raw materials upon which any reports given to the Commission are based, together with all raw materials and reports relating to the work of the Commission since the date of any and all earlier reports.

Will you kindly arrange to have such or all materials and additional reports furnished to the Commission as promptly as possible?

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

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ENCLOSURE

REC-18

5 DEC 20 1963

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Handley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

REC 18 62-109090-21

December 20, 1963

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

Based on the resolution adopted by the Commission on December 16, 1963, which was set out in your letter of December 17, 1963, the following reports prepared by this Bureau are being furnished for your assistance:

Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas, Texas, dated November 30, 1963.

Report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated November 30, 1963.

Report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys at Dallas, Texas, dated December 2, 1963.

Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas, Texas, dated December 10, 1963.

As you are aware, this matter is by no means complete and active investigation is being vigorously pressed by this Bureau to conclude our investigative responsibilities at the earliest possible time. It is noted, however, that numerous leads needing investigative attention are still being received on a daily basis and additional reports will be made available to you as rapidly as possible.

If I can be of any assistance to you, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely,

3 XEROX
DEC 23 1963

Enclosures (4)

RDR:mlt (12)

(SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2.)

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Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, dated 12-20-63, RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA, RDR:mlt:hw

Mr. Rankin is being addressed as "Honorable" in view of his prior connection and position with the Department of Justice. Inspector J. R. Malley who is acting as our liaison representative with the Presidential Commission will hand deliver the above letter and indicated reports. The reports being furnished the Commission have been appropriately reviewed by Bureau supervisory personnel. Salutation per prior correspondence.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: December 24, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Bureau report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, which was delivered to the President's Commission on 12/5/63, included a number of exhibits which contained known handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald. In our discussions with Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel for the Commission, Mr. Rankin observed that the members of the Commission had encountered some difficulty in reading Oswald's handwriting and it would be most helpful if typewritten copies of the handwriting could be prepared.

Typewritten copies of the exhibits containing Oswald's handwriting were prepared and on 12/24/63, 14 copies of this material were delivered in person by Inspector Malley to the Commission. This number represents the number of copies of the report which have been previously delivered to the Commission.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Turner

FDT:jgs
(8)

Place in 105-82555 Lee H. Oswald

REC-111 62-109060-22

53 DEC 30 1963

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DEC 27 1963

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FBI

Date: 12/23/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (67-832)

PRESIDENT's COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

ReBulet 12/20/63, instructing that the enclosures to referenced letter be delivered to Mr. ALBERT JENNER, Chicago lawyer, presently confined to Room 4126, Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Illinois.

At 10:15 a.m., 12/23/63, I personally delivered to Mr. JENNER, at Room 4126, Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Illinois, one copy of the report on the "Investigation of Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963" report covering the "Investigation of Killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas, Texas, November 24, 1963", along with 3 volumes of exhibits.

Mr. JENNER appeared most appreciative and indicated that he is serving on this Commission upon the direct request of Chief Justice EARL WARREN. He expressed his very high regard for the Director and the FBI and stated that he became acquainted firsthand with the reports of the FBI when serving on a loyalty commission in Washington several years ago. He stated that he always noted that the FBI reports were completely impartial and factual. He advised that he hopes to be sufficiently recovered to proceed to Washington in approximately a week for a conference with J. LEE RANKIN, Counsel for the President's Commission. He advised that should he have any questions for referral to the Bureau, he will contact me personally. He was furnished with both his office phone number and my residence phone number.

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago

MWJ:DAR
(4)

REC-44 62-109090-23

D. E. Wick
CC Sullivan

22 DEC 27 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JAN 2 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 12/20/63

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Reference is made to the memorandum from DeLoach to Mohr dated 12/19/63, referring to pressure by the "New York Times" on the Department relative to interviewing Mrs. Marina Oswald. The addendum to this memorandum pointed out that Mr. James Martin, at whose residence Mrs. Marina Oswald was residing was also pushing to make arrangements for Mrs. Oswald to be interviewed.

Mr. James Lee Rankin was contacted on 12/20/63 and this matter was discussed with him in detail. Mr. Rankin advised that James Martin, along with Attorney John M. Thorne, had been in to see him on 12/19/63, at which time Martin stated that Mrs. Oswald had received an offer of $25,000 for her story. Martin and Thorne requested to know what position the Commission would take relative to making Mrs. Oswald available for interview. Mr. Rankin stated that he had discussed the matter with Chief Justice Warren who had commented that whether she was interviewed or not interviewed was not up to the Commission and that the Commission had no control of any kind over this particular matter. The Chief Justice suggested to Mr. Rankin that in handling this matter with Martin and Thorne an effort be made to obtain any story which might be written, as furnished by Marina Oswald, in order that it could be reviewed prior to actual publication.

Mr. Rankin inquired if the Bureau could see any objection to any interviews being handled with Mrs. Oswald in this matter. Mr. Rankin was advised that the manner in which Mrs. Oswald was handled was not one for the Bureau to decide but that in the event she did give a story for publication and such was obtained, the Bureau would be very happy to check the story against information available. Mr. Rankin stated he did not know at this time what action would be taken concerning making Mrs. Oswald available for interview.

Mr. Rankin was advised that the Bureau has conducted a number of interviews with Mrs. Oswald in trying to obtain complete information in her possession from her and that while the original material was obtained sometime ago, we are continuing to interview her whenever additional information is received from our investigation which needs clarification.

ACTION: None - for information.

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199 DEC 27 1963

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan JRM:mpd (9)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-30

5:5[illegible] p.m.

December 13, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. DeLOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. CONRAD
Mr. DE LOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN

Presidential Commission

Chief of the Secret Service James Rowley called and advised me that Inspector Kelly had delivered the Secret Service report to the Commission to Mr. Leo Rankin and had come back with an itinerary for Chief Justice Warren who is going to the West Coast. He believed a copy of the itinerary would be sent to me. Mr. Rankin had asked who would take care of the Chief Justice while he is on the West Coast.

I told Mr. Rowley I thought the Secret Service should do this. Mr. Rowley agreed and stated Secret Service has experienced men on the West Coast who can handle this. He said he would advise Mr. Rankin of the decision we had reached.

I inquired if Mr. Rowley had seen David Lawrence's column in the New York Herald Tribune this morning. He had not seen the column and I told him it was a very fine article about the Secret Service and fine and denied all the lies that have been printed. I further advised him that it may be in the Washington Star this evening. He indicated that he would get both papers and thanked me for this information.

Very truly yours,

62-109090 J. E. H.

NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 24 1963

22 DEC 24 1963

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:rm (12)

52 DEC 27 1963

SENT FROM D. OF O.
TIME 9:24 A.M.
DATE 12-13-63
BY FE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-27755-1CH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen ✓
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 20, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. J. Lee Rankin telephonically advised that one of the attorneys to be utilized by the Commission is Albert Jenner, a Chicago lawyer who resides at Evanston, Illinois, and is presently confined to the Evanston Hospital in Room 4126. It is noted previous information concerning this attorney indicated his name to be Robert Jenner.

Mr. Rankin stated that Jenner would be confined to the hospital for at least a week to a week and a half and requested the Bureau to make arrangements to have a complete set of the reports that had been furnished to members of the Commission made available to Mr. Jenner in order that he might review this material while confined to the hospital. Mr. Rankin stated that Jenner had indicated that security at the hospital would not be a problem.

A check of the files concerning Albert Jenner is being made at the present time.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, arrangements will be made with the Chicago Office to deliver one full set of the Bureau reports and exhibits to Mr. Jenner at the hospital in Evanston, Illinois.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:ige
(7)

62-109060-24

SAC, Chicago. 12/20/63

ST-10 (C)

Director, FBI 62-109090 - 24

PRESIDENT's COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, Counsel for the President's Commission, has advised that the Commission will utilize the services of Albert Jenner, a Chicago lawyer who resides at Evanston, Illinois, and is presently confined to the Evanston Hospital in Room 4126. Mr. Rankin advised that Mr. Jenner would be confined for at least a week or more and that the Commission was most desirous that a copy of the report on the "Investigation of Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963," as well as the report covering the "Investigation of Killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas, Texas, November 24, 1963," along with three volumes of exhibits, be made available to Mr. Jenner for his review while he is confined in the hospital. Enclosed are the two reports referred to above, along with three volumes of exhibits, for transmittal to Mr. Jenner at the Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Illinois.

In discussing this matter with a representative of the Bureau, Mr. Rankin stated that the security of these reports would be no problem. It is requested that when these reports are delivered to Mr. Jenner, it be pointed out to him the necessity that these reports be maintained in a confidential basis.

You should advise the Bureau when these reports are delivered to Mr. Jenner. For your information, a complete tabulation of the individuals to whom the above-mentioned reports are furnished is being kept at the Bureau in order that they can be accounted for at any given time.

DEC 20 1963
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

JRM:mpd (6)

See memo to Belmont from Rosen 12/20/63 re President's Commission, Assassination of Pres. Kennedy"

DEC 30 1963

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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: December 18, 1963

FROM : C. A. EVANS

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In memorandum Evans to Belmont, December 17, 1963, information was set forth that Henry Petersen, Deputy Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, had been approached by unnamed superiors in the Department to work on the Presidential Commission inquiring into the assassination of President Kennedy.

Petersen confidentially advised Section Chief T. J. McAndrews on the afternoon of December 18, 1963, that he had obtained additional information concerning this proposed assignment and had decided that, unless ordered to work for the Commission, he intended to decline the offer. Petersen stated that he had learned that Howard Willens of the Criminal Division of the Department was to be designated as the Department's representative to the Commission and that he, Petersen, would merely be in the role of assisting Willens. Petersen indicated that he did not care to work with Willens and consequently, would not voluntarily accept this assignment.

ACTION:

In accordance with the Director's instructions, Petersen was advised that in the event he does take the position with the Commission, that James R. Malley is the Bureau's liaison with the Commission and he should feel free to take up with Mr. Malley any questions of mutual interest.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

McA:dlb
-9-

What do we know of Willens?

62-109090-25

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SOVIET SECTION

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FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. Rosen

DATE: December 19, 1963

FROM : G. E. Scatterday

SUBJECT: HOWARD PENNEY WILLENS
DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY
CRIMINAL DIVISION

In a memorandum dated December 18, 1963, from Mr. Evans to Mr. Belmont, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R," it was indicated that Howard Willens of the Criminal Division of the Department was to be designated as the Department's representative to the Presidential Commission's inquiry into the assassination of former President Kennedy. The Director has asked for information concerning Willens.

Willens was the subject of a Departmental Applicant Investigation in 1955 for the position of Law Clerk in the Anti-trust Division. He was investigated again during 1961, when he was being considered for the position of Attorney, Criminal Division. These investigations did not reveal any derogatory information concerning him; however, certain derogatory information was developed concerning his father, Joseph Robert Willens.

Howard Penney Willens was born May 27, 1931, in Chicago, Illinois. He attended both Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, and the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, receiving his A. B. degree in 1953. He attended Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut, receiving his LL.B degree in 1956.

During the investigation of Howard Penney Willens, all individuals contacted reported favorably as to Willen's character, loyalty and associates. The 1961 investigation developed information that he had attended the Vienna Youth Festival in 1959. The Vienna Youth Festival, in 1959, was supported by the World Federation of Democratic Youth, cited as a communist organization in the House Committee on Un-American Activities Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, January 2, 1957. Prior to going abroad, Willens advised the State Department and the Bureau of his intentions to attend the Festival and stated his purpose was to minimize propaganda and defend the policies of the United States.

Additionally, the 1961 investigation of Willens resulted in information being received that Joseph Robert Willens and his wife, Helen, were granted visas to travel in Hungary, prior to February 28, 1961. In 1956, information was received by the

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Chicago Division that the name of J. R. Willens appeared on the mailing list of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, an affiliate of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. It was also developed during the 1961 investigation that Joseph Robert Willens had, since 1958, resided next door to Tony Accardo, prominent Chicago hoodlum.

Joseph Robert Willens was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 19, 1961, and advised that he had visited Russia in 1956 with five other individuals from Chicago, who were interested in home building and construction. He also advised that he has visited Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania on sight-seeing tours, as well as to see types of construction utilized in home building. He stated that he is opposed to communism and the types of government existing behind the iron curtain. He denied any affiliation with the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and stated most emphatically that he has never been a member or in any way associated with the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship or any similar organization.

Joseph Robert Willens admitted that Tony Accardo's residence is immediately south of his home in River Forest, Illinois, and that they had been neighbors since 1958. He stated that he does not associate with Accardo, or any of his friends. He also advised that he and his family are law-abiding citizens and believe themselves to be good Americans, and he hopes that the proximity of his residence with that of Accardo would not cause anyone to believe that he approves of Accardo or any of his associates.

ACTION:

None-for information.

The Deputy Attorney General December 27, 1963

Director, FBI

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

You have been previously furnished two copies of the report of this Bureau relating to the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Included with this report were a number of exhibits, some of which contained the known handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald. At the request of the Commission typewritten copies of the material containing Oswald's handwriting were prepared and furnished to the Commission.

Enclosed herewith for your assistance are two copies of the material furnished to the Commission which you may wish to include in your copies of the exhibits. For your additional information the numbers appearing on the various pages of the material relate to the numbers of the exhibits in the report previously furnished to you.

Enclosures (2)

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(4)

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DEC 30 1963

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: Dec. 11, 1963

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

"Presidential Commission"

Pages 22787-22788. The House passed S. J. Res. 137, authorizing the Commission established to report upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence, thus clearing the measure for the President.

Original filed in: 62-109060-1121

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62-109060-28

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In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 12 10 63 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 18, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. J. Lee Rankin was contacted yesterday at his office at 4:00 p.m., at which time he was furnished five complete sets of reports and exhibits prepared by the Bureau. Mr. Rankin was most appreciative of receiving these copies and stated that for the time being this would be a sufficient number and if he desired more, he would so advise.

During the contact with Rankin he advised that the Commission had met the previous day and that a number of items had come to light wherein clarification was needed. These items are set forth hereinafter.

Rankin requested information as to whether or not the Bureau had obtained the medical reports concerning the shooting of the President from Parkland Hospital in Dallas as well as the report from U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda. This is one of the items which Rankin mentioned on the telephone on 12/17/63 when he contacted the Bureau. It was again pointed out to Mr. Rankin that our investigative report would cover in detail the results of the medical examination at the Parkland Hospital. Rankin was advised that the family of the President had requested the report from the U. S. Naval Hospital at Bethesda be kept as confidential as possible and for this reason the Bureau did not obtain the medical report for inclusion in the investigative report prepared by the Bureau. He was also told that this report was in the possession of the Secret Service. Rankin stated that it would not be necessary to do anything on this and that in the event Secret Service did not supply the medical report with material to be furnished by Secret Service, the Commission would request the medical report from Secret Service.

Mr. Rankin indicated the Commission desired that income tax returns dating back to 1955 be obtained relative to Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, his brother Earl Ruby, Mr. Michael Paine and Mrs. Ruth Paine (the Paine residence is the one in Irving, Texas, where Mrs. Oswald and her children were residing.) Rankin indicated the Commission was interested in the tax returns so that determination could be made of any collaboration of any kind between Oswald and Ruby as well as the Paine family and that they were desirous of having all negative information as well as positive.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:ncb

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Mr. Rankin was advised that the Bureau was making a complete financial check of both Oswald and Ruby and that full details concerning income tax returns as well as the financial check would be included in the investigative report.

The Commission was also desirous that Western Union and Post Office money orders be checked, all localities where Oswald had resided, and also be checked concerning Jack Ruby. Mr. Rankin was advised that this was being done and would be included in the investigative report.

Mr. Rankin asked whether of not all other Govem ment agencies have been contacted for information that they might possess in their files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. Mr. Rankin was advised that considerable information had been obtained from the files of other Government agencies and that our investigative report would definitely show the information obtained from all agencies of the Govem - ment. In this connection, a canvass of the other Government agencies is being made to make certain that we have received any information available on Oswald and Ruby.

Rankin is interested in knowing whether any of the intelligence organizations of the military had taken any action relative to Lee Harvey Oswald before he went to Russia or since his return. Rankin was advised that the U. S. Marine Corps' file on Oswald had been obtained, had been reviewed and summarized in our investigative report. He was told that a check would be made, if it had not already been completed, to ascertain whether any action had been taken by any of the military intelligence services. A check has been instituted to obtain this information if any such action was ever taken.

Mr. Rankin stated the Commission was very desirous of obtaining typewritten copies of information that had been included in our exhibits as handwriting of Oswald. He stated the Commission had experienced difficulty in reading his writing and would therefore appreciate typewritten copies. These copies have been prepared and will be made available to Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin stated that for purposes of handling this investigation, the Commission had decided to handle it all on a top secret basis and that probably within the next few days they would have the names of some individuals concerning whom they would desire a check made. Mr. Rankin was advised that in the event he desired a name check on these individuals it could be handled in very short order but that if he had in mind a full investigation it would take considerable time. Rankin advised that no definite decision had been made on this at the present and he would be in touch with the Bureau later concerning this matter.

RREL

Mr. Rankin inquired whether information would be available covering investigation that had been conducted in Mexico concerning Oswald's activities and whether or not there was any necessity for the Commission attempting to obtain any information from the Mexican Government. Mr. Rankin was advised that this matter would be checked into and he would be advised as soon as possible.

Concerning films, Mr. Rankin mentioned that Mr. Larson of Life-Time Corporation had offered to make available to the President's Commission the film in possession of Life relative to the shooting of the President. Mr. Rankin desired to know whether the Bureau had copies of this film, and if it could be made available to the Presidents Commission. Mr. Rankin was advised that the Bureau did have this particular film along with other film relating to the assassination of the President and that he would be advised later as to what film was actually available.

Mr. Rankin stated that he did not know if it would be possible for the Bureau to arrange for a type of re-enactment of the assassination of the President but that he felt that it would be of invaluable aid to the Commission if, through photographs, diagrams or other arrangements, the Commission would be able to sit down and be briefed as to what actually occurred in a more or less chronological story of the events which took place and then to have made available the more important items of evidence that had been discovered. Mr. Rankin was advised that his request was thoroughly understood and that this matter would be looked into and he would be advised later as to what action could be taken. In this connection aerial photographs have been made depicting the scene where the President was assassinated as well as other important points of activity in Dallas. It is also noted that the Bureau's Exhibits Section is at the present time in the process of making three-dimensional exhibits which would completely portray the activities which occurred in Dallas. It is believed that when these exhibits are completed that they would be most helpful in assisting the Commission to see exactly the events that transpired in Dallas relative to the assassination of the President. Mr. Rankin indicated that he presumed it would be better for members of the Commission to come to the Bureau for such a briefing if this could be arranged and that he would not hesitate to ask the members of the Commission to come to the Bureau for this briefing rather than have Bureau personnel come up to headquarters of the Commission.

During the interview, Mr. Rankin was asked whether or not the Commission intended to hire investigators. It was pointed out to Mr. Rankin that the Bureau was desirous of being of any assistance that it could possibly render and that it would be glad to conduct further inquiries concerning any matters that the Commission desired. Mr. Rankin stated that he was most appreciative of this offer on the part of the Bureau and that he personally felt that the Bureau would be only too glad to cooperate on any request the Commission might have.

Rankin advised that while he did not share the views of some members of the Commission, there were some who had the feeling that it might be best to have investigators assigned to the Commission inasmuch as it might develop that the Commission would desire some checks on one or more of the Government agencies involved in the over-all matter. Mr. Rankin stated that he personally felt that the responsible Government agencies involved would be able to handle their own phases of this matter and that he sincerely hoped that it would not be necessary to hire investigators for the Commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) It is recommended that Mr. Rankin be advised that the results of the investigation conducted in Mexico relative to Oswald are being received and that this information will be submitted to the Commission at an early date. (Our material from Legat, Mexico, is ready. We are clearing CIA material with CIA). Rankin advised CIA will furnish their info when requested. OK H 12/20 JHH

(2) Concerning films that are available, it is recommended that Mr. Rankin be advised that the Bureau has a copy of the film which Life-Time Corporation has as well as other film relating to the assassination of the President and that all of these films can be viewed by the President's Commission whenever it desires.

OK. Rankin advised of films available JHH 12/20.

(3) If approved, Mr. Rankin will be advised that the Bureau is in the process at the present time of preparing three-dimensional exhibits which will accurately portray the locations covering the assassination of the President along with other material which would be of considerable benefit to the Commission. He will be advised that when these exhibits are completed, arrangements will be made with him so that the Commission may view these exhibits at their convenience. Mr. Gauthier has assured that the exhibits will be ready by 1/2/64.

RJM OK H Rankin advised 12/20 JHH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : N. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 12-18-63

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Turner

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Personnel Commission

My memo 12-17-63 advised that we were assembling reports in the Oswald, Ruby and Assassination cases to be sent to the Commission today. These reports are dated prior to 12-5-63 or are the ones on which the summary which previously went to the Commission was based.

Attached is a list of the reports which are being furnished to the Commission. The reports are being forwarded to Inspector Malley separately. A copy of this list for delivery to the Commission will be attached to the reports.

Attention is directed to the fact that 3 of these reports are classified. This classification is based upon information obtained from an anonymous source and important security informants both of which could be jeopardized if this information is made public, therefore, they have been classified. Other reports which were classified by the field have been reviewed and declassified where it appeared that our informants could not reasonably be identified and also where investigation subsequent to the assassination has secured correspondence of Oswald with the Communist Party and Fair Play for Cuba Committee from representatives of those organizations. It was felt that although we previously had obtained such data from anonymous sources and informants classification at this time is not warranted.

Attention is also directed to the fact that at some places in these reports persons interviewed have requested that their names be maintained in confidence. It is believed that the attention of Mr. Rankin should be directed to these requests and that he should be informed that their names were included because of the importance of this matter but he should honor their request wherever possible.

It is also suggested that Mr. Rankin's attention be directed to the fact that Jack Leon Ruby is presently held on the charge of murder by the State of Texas and data contained in these reports could conceivably have a bearing on the legal action.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Inspector Malley deliver the reports referred to in the attached list to Mr. Rankin of the Commission.

ENCLOSURE

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Enc.
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RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Report Of	Date	Office	Classification
John W. Fain	7-3-61	Dallas	None
John W. Fain	7-10-62	Dallas	None
John W. Fain	8-30-62	Dallas	None
James P. Hosty, Jr.	9-10-63	Dallas	None
Milton R. Kaack	10-31-63	New Orleans	None
Darrel B. Currie	11-24-63	Boston	None
Gerard James Norton	11-30-63	San Francisco	None
Henry A. Welke	11-30-63	Norfolk	None
Edward F. McFadden	11-30-63	Little Rock	None
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	11-30-63	Detroit	None
Robert P. Gemberling	11-30-63	Dallas	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-1-63	New York	Confidential
Albert J. Rushing, Jr.	12-1-63	St. Louis	None
Neal McGinnis	12-1-63	Los Angeles	None
Theodore A. Sanders	12-1-63	Knoxville	None
John J. Sweeney	12-1-63	Mobile	None
William H. Lawrence	12-1-63	Memphis	None
Harvey B. Murphy	12-1-63	Oklahoma City	None
Grover C. Twiner	12-1-63	Cleveland	None
William S. Brown	12-1-63	Portland	None
John P. McGuire	12-1-63	Savannah	None
John P. Larkin	12-1-63	Boston	None
David J. Reid	12-1-63	El Paso	None
Stuart J. Cameron	12-1-63	Albuquerque	None
Grover C. Twiner	12-1-63	Cleveland	None
Charles S. Harding	12-1-63	Atlanta	None
John M. Kemmy	12-1-63	San Antonio	None
Raymond J. Fox	12-1-63	Denver	None
Birl Wilson	12-2-63	Buffalo	Confidential
Patrick J. Fletcher	12-2-63	Indianapolis	None
William Johnson	12-2-63	Jacksonville	None
David M. Harris	12-2-63	Charlotte	None
Marion C. Street	12-2-63	Kansas City	None
Leo E. Pedrotty	12-2-63	Chicago	None
Thomas B. Estep	12-2-63	Cincinnati	None
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	12-2-63	Detroit	None
Richard C. Thompson	12-2-63	Milwaukee	None
George W. Hutchison	12-2-63	Louisville	None
Ewald I. Carlson	12-2-63	Minneapolis	None
Carl F. Freeman	12-2-63	Las Vegas	None
James J. McCarthy	12-2-63	New Haven	None
C. Heber Smith	12-2-63	Philadelphia	None
Sidney E. Howe	12-2-63	Phoenix	None

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Report Of	Date	Office	Classification
Donald G. Harris	12-2-63	Pittsburgh	None
Robert S. Baker	12-2-63	San Diego	None
John R. McGuire	12-2-63	Savannah	None
S. T. Johnson	12-2-63	St. Louis	None
Carl E. Graham	12-2-63	Washington, D.C.	None
Warren C. DeBrueys	12-2-63	Dallas	None
John R. Wineberg	12-3-63	Philadelphia	None
W. H. Williams, II	12-3-63	Seattle	None
John C. Flynn	12-3-63	San Diego	None
Harvey B. Murphy	12-3-63	Oklahoma City	None
Henry A. Welke	12-3-63	Norfolk	Confidential
James J. O'Connor	12-3-63	Miami	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-3-63	New York	None
Gerard James Norton	12-4-63	San Francisco	None
William C. Hay	12-4-63	Tampa	None
Charles Travelstead	12-4-63	Springfield	None
J. Stanley Rotz	12-4-63	Baltimore	None
Edwin Dalrymple	12-4-63	Houston	None
Charles S. Harding	12-4-63	Atlanta	None
Edward F. McFadden	12-4-63	Little Rock	None
James F. Morrissey	12-4-63	Washington, D.C.	None
Arnold C. Dolde	12-4-63	San Diego	None
Arthur F. Pittenger	12-4-63	Savannah	None
John M. Kemmy	12-4-63	San Antonio	None
Warren C. DeBrueys	12-8-63	Dallas	None
Robert P. Gemberling	12-10-63	Dallas	None
RE: JACK LEON RUBY			
Manning C. Clements	11-30-63	Dallas	None
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY			
Graham W. Kitchel	11-25-63	Houston	None
Stuart J. Cameron	12-2-63	Albuquerque	None

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 12-19-63

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Turner

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

This memo discusses the question of dissemination of reports in the captioned case.

Four reports have been received from the Dallas Office since the assassination which totaled approximately 2500 pages. In addition, we have already received approximately 145 reports from auxiliary offices and, of course, many more will be received. These reports contain pertinent information pertaining to the captioned individual and the investigation of him after the assassination but in addition contain the results of coverage of dozens and dozens of false leads, hoaxes and allegations. Some of the material contained in the reports includes nonspecific-type data concerning statements made by persons who were opposed to President Kennedy and his Administration, data alleging that persons or groups are in possession of firearms and may be a threat to the security of President Johnson or other public figures and data pertaining to mental cases who might possibly be considered dangerous. Such material was previously forwarded to the Bureau by teletype and/or letterhead memo and disseminated locally as well as at the Bureau to the Secret Service.

In view of the fact that we are making reports to the Commission which was created to investigate the assassination it is not believed necessary or desirable that we automatically disseminate all of these investigative reports in the captioned case to the Secret Service. Unless advised to the contrary we will take the following action:

1. Screen each report for specific information re any person or group who might be considered dangerous and a possible threat to Government officials and establish that this information has previously been disseminated to the Secret Service. (If any instances are noted where no prior dissemination has been made, it will be disseminated promptly. If the report consists entirely of such data, the entire report

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(6)

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

will be given to Secret Service, but if it contains other results of investigation of the subject, it will be excerpted from the report and the excerpt given to Secret Service.)

2. These reports will be screened for additional pertinent data to be included in any subsequent supplementary report which is furnished to the Commission.

3. They will be screened for any additional pertinent material to be added to the brief prepared for the Director's use.

4. Since we furnished to the Department the summary which went to the Commission and since the investigative reports are being furnished to the Commission, we will not send them to the Department or any other agency.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 20, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

A group of reports was delivered to Mr. J. Lee Rankin today at 12:30 p. m. During the discussion which followed with Mr. Rankin it was pointed out that the reports that had been delivered to him were the work reports which backed up the material to a large extent that had been made available in the report and exhibits that had been delivered to the members of the Commission.

Mr. Rankin was advised that additional reports would be forthcoming as quickly as possible and that the individuals reviewing these reports should bear in mind that in any instance where it did not appear that the investigation had been completed, in all likelihood a supplemental report would be forthcoming running out this investigation to a logical finish.

The nature of the Bureau's investigative reports was explained in detail so that he would have a full understanding of Bureau procedures with regard to our reports. Rankin advised that he thoroughly understood and was appreciative of the fact that he had been reminded that each individual report could not carry every aspect through to a completely logical conclusion and would necessarily have to be followed up on in a subsequent report.

Mr. Rankin was also advised that the individuals reviewing the reports might run across the names of some persons who had requested their names be kept confidential and that in some instances an individual may have furnished his name but stated that he did not wish to testify. Mr. Rankin was advised that in such an instance, if the Commission had further use for the information that such an individual had furnished, the Bureau would be glad to recontact the individual to determine his feelings relative to the disclosure of his name or to furnishing testimony if it was the Commission's desire.

Mr. Rankin commented that he thoroughly understood the Bureau's desire in connection with the foregoing and that he also was well aware of the fact that the reports delivered to him were investigative work reports, and that

1 - Mr. Sullivan

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nothing would be done with the information contained in these reports without taking it up with the Bureau in order that a satisfactory arrangement could be made whenever such was necessary.

ACTION:

None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 20, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

In reference to the memorandum dated 12-18-63, regarding the assembling of reports in the Oswald, Ruby and assassination cases for delivery to the Presidential Commission, the following information is submitted.

By letter dated 12-17-63, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, The President's Commission, advised a meeting of the Commission was held on 12-16-63. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted that the Commission would request all investigative agencies and departments of the Government to furnish promptly to the Commission the raw materials on which any reports furnished the Commission are based. Based on this resolution, Mr. Rankin requested the Commission be furnished such materials as promptly as possible.

The initial delivery to the Commission will consist of four reports comprising ~~2675~~ 2960 pages. These reports have been reviewed by the Supervisors, Malley and Belmont. We are currently assembling 68 other investigative reports comprising an additional ~~1912~~ 1627 pages. As additional reports are received, they will be made available to the Commission as rapidly as possible. All reports furnished to the Commission will be appropriately reviewed by Bureau Supervisory personnel, Malley and Belmont. As ready reference, a list of the reports which will be made available to the Commission is attached.

ACTION

1. If you approve, the attached letter and the initial four reports will be personally hand carried to Mr. Rankin by J. R. Malley.

REC-34

2. When the 68 other reports are appropriately assembled they will likewise be personally delivered to Mr. Rankin by Malley.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RDR:mlt:lw (2)

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RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Report Of	Date	Office	Classification
John W. Fain	7-3-61	Dallas	None
John W. Fain	7-10-62	Dallas	None
John W. Fain	8-30-62	Dallas	None
James P. Hosty, Jr.	9-10-63	Dallas	None
Milton R. Kaack	10-31-63	New Orleans	None
Darrel B. Currie	11-24-63	Boston	None
Gerard James Norton	11-30-63	San Francisco	None
Henry A. Welke	11-30-63	Norfolk	None
Edward F. McFadden	11-30-63	Little Rock	None
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	11-30-63	Detroit	None
Robert P. Gemberling	11-30-63	Dallas	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-1-63	New York	Confidential
Albert J. Rushing, Jr.	12-1-63	St. Louis	None
Neal McGinnis	12-1-63	Los Angeles	None
Theodore A. Sanders	12-1-63	Knoxville	None
John J. Sweeney	12-1-63	Mobile	None
William H. Lawrence	12-1-63	Memphis	None
Harvey B. Murphy	12-1-63	Oklahoma City	None
Grover C. Twiner	12-1-63	Cleveland	None
William S. Brown	12-1-63	Portland	None
John P. McGuire	12-1-63	Savannah	None
John P. Larkin	12-1-63	Boston	None
David J. Reid	12-1-63	El Paso	None
Stuart J. Cameron	12-1-63	Albuquerque	None
Grover C. Twiner	12-1-63	Cleveland	None
Charles S. Harding	12-1-63	Atlanta	None
John M. Kemmy	12-1-63	San Antonio	None
Raymond J. Fox	12-1-63	Denver	None
Birl Wilson	12-2-63	Buffalo	Confidential
Patrick J. Fletcher	12-2-63	Indianapolis	None
William Johnson	12-2-63	Jacksonville	None
David M. Harris	12-2-63	Charlotte	None
Marion C. Street	12-2-63	Kansas City	None
Leo E. Pedrotty	12-2-63	Chicago	None
Thomas B. Estep	12-2-63	Cincinnati	None
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	12-2-63	Detroit	None
Richard C. Thompson	12-2-63	Milwaukee	None
George W. Hutchison	12-2-63	Louisville	None
Ewald I. Carlson	12-2-63	Minneapolis	None
Carl F. Freeman	12-2-63	Las Vegas	None
James J. McCarthy	12-2-63	New Haven	None
C. Heber Smith	12-2-63	Philadelphia	None
Sidney E. Howe	12-2-63	Phoenix	None

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Report Of	Date	Office	Classification
Donald G. Harris	12-2-63	Pittsburgh	None
Robert S. Baker	12-2-63	San Diego	None
John P. McGuire	12-2-63	Savannah	None
S. T. Johnson	12-2-63	St. Louis	None
Carl E. Graham	12-2-63	Washington, D.C.	None
Warren C. DeBrueys	12-2-63	Dallas	None
John R. Wineberg	12-3-63	Philadelphia	None
W. H. Williams, II	12-3-63	Seattle	None
John C. Flynn	12-3-63	San Diego	None
Harvey B. Murphy	12-3-63	Oklahoma City	None
Henry A. Welke	12-3-63	Norfolk	Confidential
James J. O'Connor	12-3-63	Miami	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-3-63	New York	None
Gerard James Norton	12-4-63	San Francisco	None
William C. Hay	12-4-63	Tampa	None
Charles Travelstead	12-4-63	Springfield	None
J. Stanley Rotz	12-4-63	Baltimore	None
Edwin Dalrymple	12-4-63	Houston	None
Charles S. Harding	12-4-63	Atlanta	None
Edward F. McFadden	12-4-63	Little Rock	None
James F. Morrissey	12-4-63	Washington, D.C.	None
Arnold C. Dolde	12-4-63	San Diego	None
Arthur F. Pittenger	12-4-63	Savannah	None
John M. Kemmy	12-4-63	San Antonio	None
Warren C. DeBrueys	12-8-63	Dallas	None
Robert P. Gemberling	12-10-63	Dallas	None
RE: JACK LEON RUBY			
Manning C. Clements	11-30-63	Dallas	None
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY			
Graham W. Kitchel	11-25-63	Houston	None
Stuart J. Cameron	12-2-63	Albuquerque	None

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Handley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

December 23, 1963

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

In accordance with your request I have instructed that an additional copy of each of the four reports previously furnished you be delivered for your assistance. In addition to these copies I am also having delivered two copies of each of the 68 reports listed on the attached page, among which are included five reports on Lee Harvey Oswald prepared prior to the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963.

As reports are received by this Bureau you will continue to be furnished copies in duplicate as promptly as possible.

You can be assured of my continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

ENCLOSURE

Delivered to Mrs. Heide, Rankins office 12/24/63, 10:10 am JAM

REC-34 62-109090-33

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DEC 30 1963

Enclosures (141)

RDR:mlt (12)

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, dated 12-23-63, RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA, RDR:mlt. Mr. Rankin is being addressed as "Honorable" in view of his prior connection and position with the Department of Justice. Salutation per prior correspondence.

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Mohr
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Callahan
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FBI - DALLAS

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REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report Of	Date	Office	Classification
John W. Fain	7-3-61	Dallas	None
John W. Fain	7-10-62	Dallas	None
John W. Fain	8-30-62	Dallas	None
James P. Hosty, Jr.	9-10-63	Dallas	None
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Graham W. Kitchel	11-25-63	Houston	None
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Henry A. Welke	11-30-63	Norfolk	None
Edward F. McFadden	11-30-63	Little Rock	None
Lawrence M. Cooper	11-30-63	Detroit	None
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William S. Brown	12-1-63	Portland	None
John P. McGuire	12-1-63	Savannah	None
John P. Larkin	12-1-63	Boston	None
David J. Reid	12-1-63	El Paso	None
Stuart J. Cameron	12-1-63	Albuquerque	None
Grover C. Twiner	12-1-63	Cleveland	None
Charles S. Harding	12-1-63	Atlanta	None
John M. Kemmy	12-1-63	San Antonio	None
Raymond J. Fox	12-1-63	Denver	None
Birl Wilson	12-2-63	Buffalo	Confidential
Patrick J. Fletcher	12-2-63	Indianapolis	None
William Johnson	12-2-63	Jacksonville	None
David M. Harris	12-2-63	Charlotte	None
Marion C. Street	12-2-63	Kansas City	None
Leo E. Pedrotty	12-2-63	Chicago	None
Thomas B. Estep	12-2-63	Cincinnati	None
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	12-2-63	Detroit	None
Richard C. Thompson	12-2-63	Milwaukee	None
George W. Hutchison	12-2-63	Louisville	None
Ewald-I. Carlson	12-2-63	Minneapolis	None
Carl F. Freeman	12-2-63	Las Vegas	None
James J. McCarthy	12-2-63	New Haven	None
C. Hober Smith	12-2-63	Philadelphia	None
Sidney E. Howe	12-2-63	Phoenix	None

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DEC 30 1963

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62-109090-33

ENCLOSURE

Report Of	Date	Office	Classification
Donald G. Harris	12-2-63	Pittsburgh	None
Robert S. Baker	12-2-63	San Diego	None
John P. McGuire	12-2-63	Savannah	None
S. T. Johnson	12-2-63	St. Louis	None
Carl E. Graham	12-2-63	Washington, D. C.	None
Stuart J. Cameron	12-2-63	Albuquerque	None
John R. Wineberg	12-3-63	Philadelphia	None
W. H. Williams, II	12-3-63	Seattle	None
John C. Flynn	12-3-63	San Diego	None
Harvey B. Murphy	12-3-63	Oklahoma City	None
Henry A. Wolke	12-3-63	Norfolk	Confidential
James J. O'Connor	12-3-63	Miami	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-3-63	New York	None
Gerard James Norton	12-4-63	San Francisco	None
William C. Hay	12-4-63	Tampa	None
Charles Travelstead	12-4-63	Springfield	None
J. Stanley Rotz	12-4-63	Baltimore	None
Edwin Dalrymple	12-4-63	Houston	None
Charles S. Harding	12-4-63	Atlanta	None
Edward F. McFadden	12-4-63	Little Rock	None
James F. Morrissey	12-4-63	Washington, D. C.	None
Arnold C. Dolde	12-4-63	San Diego	None
Arthur F. Pittenger	12-4-63	Savannah	None
John M. Kenny	12-4-63	San Antonio	None
Warren C. DeBruce	12-8-63	Dallas	None

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: December 23, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference is made to my earlier memorandum dated 12-20-63 wherein you approved the delivery of four investigative reports to the Presidential Commission by J. R. Malley. This has been done.

Based on the request of the Commission on 12-17-63, 68 additional copies of reports in duplicate prepared by this Bureau are available for delivery to the Commission. We are also furnishing an additional copy of each of the four reports previously furnished for the Commission's assistance. All reports furnished to the Commission of course are appropriately reviewed by Bureau Supervisors, Belmont and Malley. As additional reports are received they will be made available to the Commission after appropriate review.

* per MR. RANKINS REQUEST

ACTION

(1) If you approve the attached letter and enclosure with an additional 68 reports, as well as duplicates of the reports previously furnished the Commission, will be personally hand carried to the office of Mr. Rankin by J. R. Malley.

Handled 12/24/63, 10:20 am. Given to Mrs. Heidt.
JRM

(2) As additional investigative reports are received and assembled they will be made available to the Commission subject to your approval.

XEROX
DEC 30 1963

REC-34

Enclosures
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RDR:mlt
(11)

DEC 27

SOVIET

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON DATE: December 9, 1963

FROM : J. H. GALE

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

BACKGROUND:

The Director instructed that a complete analysis be made of our investigative deficiencies (handled separately) in the Lee Harvey Oswald case and analysis made concerning our dissemination procedures.

CURRENT DISSEMINATION PROCEDURES:

At the present time we disseminate to Secret Service any information coming to our attention wherein an individual threatens the life of the President or any member of his family or Vice President. We furnish Secret Service any information regarding picketing of White House and when President or Vice President travels abroad or in the United States any information re demonstrations planned in areas he will visit. Since the abortive assassination attempt on the life of former President Harry S. Truman we furnish Secret Service copies of reports on the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. Secret Service is also furnished reports on the Nation of Islam. Dallas furnished Secret Service information on the President's November 22 trip concerning several individuals who had made suspect statements concerning instant trip or who had printed up critical leaflets. Prior to President Kennedy's visit to Dallas all racial and security informants contacted by Dallas FBI Office negatively. Local head of Secret Service contacted day before assassination and complete cooperation of FBI offered. Dallas advised that the Secret Service was not furnished any information relative to subject Oswald inasmuch as they had no information indicating Oswald had violent tendencies or made any threats against the President. In past Presidential visits around the country ordinarily local Secret Service did not contact local FBI office. However, on several occasions in New York and once in Miami local Secret Service office had names checked through our indices and James J. Rowley, Secret Service Head, commended our Miami Office by letter dated April 23, 1963, for their cooperation in checking 400 names through the files in connection with the Costa Rica visit.

NOT RECORDED

We did not furnish information concerning Oswald to the Dallas Police. Departmental regulations specify that classified security information is not disseminated outside the Executive Branch. We do upon approval, on a highly confidential basis, disseminate certain information to selected law enforcement contacts. Under a "common sense rule" we disseminate vital and important information to state and local law enforcement agencies on such matters as picketing, violations of local or state ordinances, threats against life or property, proposed acts of civil disobedience, bombing threats and purchases or shipments of firearms or ammunition by subversives. The information we had developed on Oswald prior to the assassination would not come within these criteria. It is believed these criteria are essentially sound. We tried disseminating

1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. DeLoach
JHG:wmj (7) 3 6 JAN 3 1964

22 DEC 27 1963 SOVIET SECTION

subversive information with the approval of the Attorney General in 1951 to State Governors and local authorities including police. The program was discontinued in 1955 because in a number of instances the recipients failed to properly handle the subversive information given them by the Bureau on a confidential basis. It is felt that if we were to disseminate information concerning subversives to local police at this time it would be leaked to the papers and others not entitled to it. Extreme right-wing elements in places like Dallas would possibly even hold hearings and attempt to prosecute these individuals with resultant embarrassment to the Bureau.

However, it is felt that we should change some of our procedures concerning the dissemination of subversive information to Secret Service in order to put the Bureau in the best possible position to withstand any criticism in the event of the development of another situation like the Kennedy assassination. Consideration has been given to disseminating the entire list of our Security Index subjects to Secret Service together with a list of extreme racists and other individuals who might be violence prone. However, it was concluded that the dissemination of a list of some 10,000 Security Index subjects would bog Secret Service down administratively and be of little practical value. There are over 2000 individuals on the Security Index in New York City. On a Presidential visit to this city, the combined efforts of the entire New York FBI Office, local police and Secret Service could not possibly keep them all under surveillance. Even if Secret Service did not ask us to help surveil some of these individuals, undoubtedly we would be constantly requested by Secret Service to verify addresses, etc., which would overtax our manpower. Secret Service of necessity would have to furnish our Security Index to local police and the papers would undoubtedly pick this up and possibly refer to it as "FBI assassins list."

It is felt that appropriate instructions could be issued to each field office to immediately compile a "Secret Service List" of individuals in their area. These lists would be sent to the Bureau for approval. It is envisioned that our local Secret Service lists would contain the names of certain Security and Reserve Index subjects, particularly any individual who shows evidence of emotional instability or irrational behavior, extreme racists with violent tendencies, bombers, individuals who had threatened local or state officials, and any others who may be considered dangerous to the physical security of the President. The key to placing a person on this list will be emotional instability or irrational behavior coupled with subversion.

After the initial information on these individuals was turned over to Secret Service we would, of course, furnish them supplemental information as it came to the attention of our various field offices who in turn would advise the Bureau. It is expected that in the future Secret Service would check the indices in our various offices prior to a Presidential visit much more fully than they have in the past.

It must be kept in mind at all times that the Secret Service has only a small number of men, relies heavily on local police for manpower, and certain local police agencies have been known to go so far as to jail individuals, on the charge of investigation, whose names were given by Secret Service until after the President left the area. Secret Service would be given to understand that any names given them should not be attributed to the FBI if furnished to local authorities by Secret Service and that we would accept no responsibility for poor judgment on the part of local authorities such as false arrest.

The above selective procedures would save disseminating literally thousands of security and criminal reports and names of subjects; would protect the basic security of our Security Index; would prevent embarrassment to the Bureau through corrupt police agencies, and politically minded individuals, and would serve the purpose of taking positive, direct and helpful action in assisting the Secret Service in discharging its responsibilities.

It is also felt that the Security Index criteria should be revised to include all defectors to a Sino-Russian bloc country who return to our country with the permission of those countries on the grounds they may be under long-range development as foreign agents and, therefore, pose a threat to our security in time of national emergency. It will be noted there are 17 civilians in this category including 12 ex-servicemen.

Domestic Intelligence and General Investigative Divisions concur with the above suggestions.

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS:

Shortly after the assassination it is understood one Presidential Aide said, "You cannot mix politics and security and we chose politics." It is felt that anytime a President exposes his person along a parade route a sniper will be able to assassinate him in spite of any names furnished to Secret Service. The above system is certainly not foolproof as any psychological maladjusted person can still assassinate a President who is not properly utilizing physical protection. Nevertheless, it is felt we would place ourselves in a much more tenable position under the proposed dissemination revision. The contention can be made that any change in our procedure be held in abeyance until such time as the Presidential Commission concludes its findings on the theory that to change our dissemination procedures at this time could possibly be interpreted as a confession of culpability in the Oswald case. However, we are already being criticized in some quarters for not disseminating the Oswald information. If the Presidential Commission

adopts this view and we are not in a position to tell them that we have made a re-evaluation of our procedures and established closer liaison with Secret Service they will probably be even more critical of our position for not having made a re-evaluation in the light of the assassination. It is, therefore, felt that these new procedures should be effectuated at this time.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the field immediately be instructed to compile a list of subversive individuals who are emotionally unstable or demonstrated irrational behavior and any others who may be considered dangerous to the physical security of the President, and that this material be furnished to the Secret Service. If approved, Domestic Intelligence Division will handle and issue appropriate instructions to the field.

2. That the Security Index be revised to specifically include defectors to any Sino-Russian bloc countries who have subsequently returned to the U. S. If later their loyalty and cooperation are proven the person can be removed from the Index. If approved, Domestic Intelligence Division will prepare appropriate guidelines and instructions.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 26, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

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On December 5, 1963, at the request of Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel for the President's Commission, typewritten copies of the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald, which was contained in exhibits of the Bureau's report in this case, were furnished to the Commission. These typewritten copies were requested in order that the material could be read more easily by the Commission members.

Copies of the material furnished to the Commission are being attached for Bureau officials who have previously received one or more copies of the Bureau's report in this matter. It is suggested that the material be included in the exhibits section of the report for ready reference. The numbers appearing on the material represent the exhibit number to which the particular material relates.

The second copy of the attached material designated for Assistant Director Sullivan is to be furnished through liaison to Secret Service which has previously received a copy of the FBI report in this matter.

cc 1 attached delivered Mr. Chet Miller, Protective Research, Secret Service 12-27-63 Liaison

1 - Mr. DeLoach (Enclosures 2)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Enclosures 2)

FDT:jgs
(8)

REC-53

35

1 ENCLOSURE
[ENCLO. BEHIND FILE]

DEC 31 1963

JAN 2 1964

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URGENT 12-20-63 3-28 PM CST EEA

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, DALLAS /44-1639/ 3-P

JACK L. RUBY, AKA / LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA DASH VICTIM. CIVIL RIGHTS CR.

[redacted] CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED SA VINCENT E. DRAIN THIS DATE THAT HE HAD TALKED WITH CHIEF OF POLICE JESSE E. CURRY ON THIS DATE AND CURRY HAD RELATED FOLLOWING TO HIM.

ROBERT STOREY, FORMER DEAN OF SMU LAW SCHOOL, AND PAST PRESIDENT, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, AS WELL AS FORMER MEMBER OF PRESIDENT/S CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, HAD TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED CURRY ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER EIGHTEEN. STOREY RELATED THAT HE HAD JUST RETURNED FROM WASHINGTON, DC., WITH TEXAS ATTORNEY GENERAL WAGGONER CARR, WHERE THEY HAD CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT/S COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

STOREY REQUESTED A MEETING WITH CHIEF OF POLICE CURRY, MAYOR EARL CABELL OF CITY OF DALLAS, CITY MANAGER ELGIN CRULL OF DALLAS, AND USA BAREFOOT SANDERS FOR MONDAY, DECEMBER TWENTYTHREE.

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159 DEC 30 1963

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STOREY STATED MEETING NECESSARY TO APPRISE THEM OF WHAT WOULD BE REQUESTED OF THE DALLAS PD BY PRESIDENT/S COMMISSION AND WHAT INFORMATION GENERALLY WOULD BE EXPECTED TO BE PRODUCED BY DALLAS PD TO COMMISSION.

CURRY RELATED TO [redacted] THAT AFTER CONFERRING WITH CITY MANAGER CRULL AND MAYOR CABELL, IT WAS DETERMINED DECEMBER TWENTYTHREE WAS DAY ON WHICH CITY COUNCIL USUALLY MEETS. CURRY CALLED STOREY AND TOLD HIM THAT MEETING WOULD HAVE TO BE POSTPONED UNTIL TUESDAY, DECEMBER TWENTYFOUR. THAT WAS AGREED UPON WITH STOREY AND ACCORDING TO [redacted] MEETING WILL BE HELD NEXT TUESDAY BETWEEN STOREY, CURRY, CRULL, CABELL AND USA SANDERS.

STOREY HAS BEEN APPOINTED BY CARR TO REPRESENT ATTORNEY GENERAL/S OFFICE IN ASSISTING COMMISSION. IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER OR NOT COMMISSION HAD REQUESTED STOREY TO OBTAIN COPY OF REPORTS FROM DALLAS PD OR OTHER DATA, OR WHETHER STOREY IS DOING THIS ON HIS OWN.

CHIEF CURRY HAS ADVISED THAT COPY OF DALLAS POLICE REPORT

INVESTIGATING SHOOTING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD BY JACK RUBY WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THIS OFFICE MONDAY, DECEMBER TWENTYTHREE. HE STATED HE IS ALSO GOING TO MAKE A COPY AVAILABLE TO TEXAS ATTORNEY GENERAL, THE PRESIDENT/S COMMISSION, THE DALLAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY, AND CITY MANAGER OF DALLAS. CURRY STATED THAT REPORT WAS NEGATIVE AS TO HOW RUBY GAINED ENTRANCE TO BASEMENT OF POLICE BUILDING ON NOVEMBER TWENTYFOUR, AND ONLY THING THAT PD HAD BEEN ABLE TO DETERMINE WAS FACT HE SLIPPED PAST OFFICER WHO WAS GUARDING ENTRANCE TO BASEMENT ON MAIN STREET SIDE AT MOMENT THE OFFICER WAS MOMENTARILY DIVERTED FROM HIS POST TO LET A SQUAD CAR OUT OF BUILDING.

[redacted] STATED THIS INFO IF NECESSARY MAY BE DISSEMINATED BUT REQUESTED HIS NAME AS A SOURCE BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL TO BUREAU.

END

4-38 PM OK FBI WA LLD

O

CC-MR. ROSEN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: December 12, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

I had a long talk this morning with Congressman Gerald R. (Gerry) Ford (R. - Michigan) in his office. He asked that I come up to see him. Upon arriving he told me he wanted to talk in the strictest of confidence. This was agreed to.

Ford told me he was somewhat disturbed about the manner in which Chief Justice Warren was carrying on his Chairmanship of the Presidential Commission. He explained that the first mistake that Warren made was his attempt to establish a "one man commission" by appointing a Chief Counsel, Warren Olney, that was his own protege. Ford stated that after the mention of Olney's name by the Chief Justice, at their first meeting, Allen Dulles, former Director of CIA, protested quite violently. Because of Dulles' protest, the other members told Warren that they would like to know more about Olney prior to giving their consent.

On the occasion of their second meeting, Ford and Hale Boggs joined with Dulles. Hale Boggs told Warren flatly that Olney would not be acceptable and that he (Boggs) would not work on the Commission with Olney. Warren put up a stiff argument but a compromise was made when the name of Lee Rankin was mentioned. Warren stated he knew Rankin and could work with him.

Ford told me that he was currently having problems inasmuch as the majority of the members of the Commission desired to go along with the recommendation made in Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach's letter to the Commission dated 12-9-63. In this letter, Katzenbach recommended that the Commission make an immediate press release pointing out that the FBI report clearly showed there was no international conspiracy or collusion and that Oswald was a loner. Ford stated he was a minority of one that did not want to give out any press release until the Commission had had a thorough opportunity to review and discuss the FBI report. (I noted that the report was on his desk at the time of our meeting.)

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:saj
(7)

1 copies made for review at FBIHQ by 1

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I told Ford in strict confidence that the Director concurred with his viewpoint. I mentioned that our investigation thus far had conclusively shown that Oswald operated by himself and that Ruby additionally was a loner. However, FBI investigation was still pending on a large number of rumors, speculation and gossip and it, therefore, would be quite unfair for the Commission to take a stand prior to all the evidence being turned in. Ford stated this was his point entirely and that although he was a minority of one he intended to stick to his point.

Ford told me that John McCone, Director of CIA, had, approximately one week ago, gone up to his office and told him that CIA had uncovered some "startling information" in the Oswald case. McCone proceeded to tell Ford that a source of CIA's in Mexico had seen money exchange hands between Oswald and an unknown Cuban Negro. Ford stated this excited him greatly inasmuch as it definitely tended to show there was an international connection involved in the assassination of the President.

I told Ford that apparently McCone had failed to follow up on this matter. I mentioned that CIA's source had recanted his story and had indicated that it was a figment of his imagination. However, to prove the unstable tendencies of this source, the source had later claimed that he was actually telling the truth. I pointed out that we were still checking some angles of this, however, the CIA source was obviously either unstable or somewhat of a psychopathic liar. Ford stated he could certainly see this.

Ford indicated he would keep me thoroughly advised as to the activities of the Commission. He stated this would have to be on a confidential basis, however, he thought it should be done. He also asked if he could call me from time to time and straighten out questions in his mind concerning our investigation. I told him by all means he should do this. He reiterated that our relationship would, of course, remain confidential.

We have had excellent relations with Congressman Ford for many years. He has been given an autographed copy of the Director's book "A Study of Communism" and has been in touch with my office on numerous occasions in the past.

ACTION:

Contact will be maintained with Congressman Ford.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 18, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

While talking to Mr. J. Lee Rankin on 12-17-63, Mr. Rankin indicated that he was somewhat concerned over the security aspects relative to Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Rankin mentioned that the Chief Justice seems to have no regard whatsoever for his own security and [illegible] afternoon of the 17th, the Chief Justice walked from the Supreme Court [illegible] the Veterans of Foreign Wars building where the President's Commission is now located. The office that is to be occupied by Warren is on the fourth floor of the building in the front and Mr. Rankin commented that he personally was quite concerned over the safety of the Chief Justice. Mr. Rankin commented that there were probably as many people in the country that would like to see physical harm come to the Chief Justice as there were that had unfriendly feelings towards the President and possibly more such individuals.

Mr. Rankin stated that he was desirous of knowing whether or not it would be possible for any kind of a check to be made in the general area of the Veterans of Foreign Wars building to determine what individuals were in the area that might be emotionally disturbed or have any feeling of animosity towards the Chief Justice.

Mr. Rankin was advised that making such a check of an area would be an extremely difficult task and would not be practical and it would certainly be well for the Chief Justice to take necessary precautio relative to his own safety. Rankin stated that he fully agreed with the suggestion but for the present time he had been unsuccessful in getting this thought across to the Chief Justice. Mr. Rankin was advised that the Bureau would, as we had in the past, pass on any information that came to our attention relative to any individuals that expressed animosity towards the Chief Justice.

162-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 27 1963

We are instructing our Washington [illegible] to be alert to any information indicating animosity to [illegible] Justice, als if you approve, Mr. Malley will advise Mr. Rankin he may wish to alc[illegible] the Metropolitan Police Department inasmuch as protecting of citizens is their function.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JRH:cag:sdw
(7)

22 DEC 20 1963

ENCLOSURE FILED IN 187-6125-1-46

12/20/63

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, WFO

From: Director, FBI

EARL WARREN
CHIEF JUSTICE, U. S. SUPREME COURT
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(CRIMINAL SECTION)

Re Bureau telephone call to SAC Gallies 12/20/63.

As you have been previously advised a Presidential Commission has been formed to conduct inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Chief Justice Earl Warren is chairman of this commission.

It has been brought to the Bureau's attention that there are possibly a number of individuals who would like to see physical harm come to Chief Justice Warren. While the Bureau has no investigative jurisdiction involving the protection of Mr. Warren, you are instructed to be alert for any information indicating animosity toward him and any such information received should be immediately brought to the attention of the Bureau.

Appropriate [illegible] your office should be advised.

DEC

FDT:jgs
(4)

NOTE:

Based on memo [illegible] Rosen to Mr. [illegible], captioned "President's Commission, Assassination of the President" dated 12/19/63, JGS:sdw.

5 JAN 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1-45

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: December 17, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

I talked with Congressman Gerald Ford (R-Michigan) at his office at 1:45 PM this afternoon. The facts concerning the allegations of [redacted] that he saw Oswald receive $6,500 in the Cuban Consulate, Mexico City, on September 18, 1963, and the recanting of such false facts were made very clear to Congressman Ford. He told me he was glad to get the further facts concerning the matter, particularly in view of the story that John McCone of CIA had told him originally.

With respect to the meeting of the Presidential Commission on December 16, 1963, Congressman Ford told me that the members of the Commission, including the Chief Justice, agreed unanimously that no preliminary release should be made to the press regarding the facts as outlined in the FBI report.

Chief Justice Warren told the Commission that they should strive to have their hearings completed and the findings made public prior to July, 1964, when the Presidential campaigns will begin to get hot. He stated it would be unfair to present the findings after July, 1964.

Several members of the Commission indicated that Oswald's handwritten statements in the exhibits section of the report should be typed out for clearer perusal. Rankin was instructed to contact our liaison man, Inspector Malley, in this regard. Malley is being given typed copies today - DeL.

There was no criticism of the FBI at yesterday's meeting. There were no allegations made by any one, including the Chief Justice, that the FBI had leaked portions of this report. I again went over very carefully with Congressman Ford the fact the FBI had not had any "leaks" whatsoever. I told him we were well aware that the Department had done considerable talking; furthermore, it now appeared somewhat obvious that members of the Commission were beginning to leak the report. I referred to this week's issue of "Newsweek" magazine which contains a rather clear analysis of the report. I told Congressman Ford that "Newsweek" was owned by the "Washington Post" and that apparently some one was trying to curry favor. I told him we, of course, did not get along very well with either the "Washington Post" or "Newsweek." He replied that he was in the same boat, that he liked neither one of these publications.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones
CDD:ejl
(5)

XEROX

REC 55

DEC 30 1963

62-109810-37

DEC 27 1963

SOVIET SECTION

COPY

I told Congressman Ford in strict confidence that apparently Chief Justice Warren was quite close to Drew Pearson and obviously used Pearson from time to time to get his thoughts across to the general public. I mentioned Pearson's articles of December 14-16, 1963. I told Congressman Ford as he well knew 98% of the facts in these articles were absolutely false.

Congressman Ford told me that several members had been somewhat surprised, however, pleased that the FBI's report had been in narrative form rather than written in a straightforward factual manner. I told him this, of course, was for the convenience of the Commission. He then mentioned Chief Justice Warren had expressed the desirability of seeing the actual reports which back up those in narrative form. I told him the Director had issued very specific instructions that these reports be made ready for the Commission. I told him they were quite lengthy and would be considerable material to wade through.

Two members of the Commission brought up the fact that they still were not convinced that the President had been shot from the sixth floor window of the Texas Book Depository. These members failed to understand the trajectory of the slugs that killed the President. He stated he felt this point would be discussed further but, of course, would represent no problem.

Three members of the Commission expressed disappointment that U. E. Baughman, former Chief of Secret Service, had seen fit to make a number of ill-advised remarks concerning the operations of the Secret Service in the press. The Commission does not agree with Baughman and criticized him quite thoroughly. They nevertheless plan to call him before the Commission and take testimony.

At the Commission meeting yesterday, Lee Rankin, the Chief Counsel, was authorized to hire two so-called "technicians" who will assist him in research and development of the Commission's findings. The Commission was told by Rankin that these men were skilled attorneys. One of these individuals is named _____ Adams, a former Police Commissioner in New York. Another individual is a person by the name of _____ Jenner, an attorney from Chicago. The Commission was advised that both of these men are available for immediate employment. Congressman Ford stated he raised the question as to checking the backgrounds of these individuals. He was told by Rankin that both of them had very satisfactory backgrounds and belonged to no organizations inimical to the best interest of the U. S. Government.

Upon leaving Congressman Ford advised me that he will be in Michigan on a skiing vacation with his wife and children between December 22, 1963 and January 1, 1964. He stated I should call him at any time his assistance was needed.

He stated he had one problem. He wanted to take the FBI report with him yet he had no way of transporting it in complete safety. I told him I felt the Director would want him to borrow from us one of our Agent briefcases that contains a lock. He stated this would be ideal and he would appreciate loan of a briefcase very much.

ACTION:

This matter will be followed very closely. If there are no objections, I will deliver an Agent briefcase containing a lock to Congressman Ford tomorrow, December 18, 1963.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: December 20, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Pursuant to the Director's instructions, I met with Senator Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) at 3:45 p. m. Inspector Jim Malley accompanied me.

I told the Senator that the Director probably had the greatest respect for him than any other man on the Presidential Commission; consequently, the Director was most anxious that any misimpression which the Senator might have gotten, regarding leaks concerning the captioned matter, be straightened out immediately. I mentioned that the Director had maintained throughout that there should be no press release unless it emanated from either the President or either the Presidential Commission. I told Senator Russell that the Director had issued specific instructions that no information be given from the FBI and that we had religiously adhered to these instructions. I told him also that there had been others who thought that a press release, based upon the FBI report, should be issued immediately. I reiterated that under no circumstances had we "leaked" any information; however, we certainly knew that it had been coming from other sources.

The Senator inquired as to the identity of the sources who had been "leaking" information. I told him it appeared quite obvious that considerable of the information came from the Dallas Police who had received the results of our Laboratory and Identification examinations. He stated he recognized this fact. I told him also that the Department undoubtedly had "leaked" considerable information as it was quite apparent that a number of their "favorites" had carried rather lengthy articles concerning information contained in the FBI report.

Senator Russell told Mr. Malley and me that he was glad to hear an FBI denial in this matter. He stated that Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach had directly implied that the "leaks" had come from the FBI. He quoted Katzenbach as telling the members of the Presidential Commission, "J. Edgar Hoover has chewed his men out for leaking information and they won't be doing any more of this." I told the Senator that Katzenbach was obviously lying in implying such action on the part of FBI representatives. The point was made that sometimes a person tries to cover up his own guilt by blaming others.

(CONTINUED ~~NEXT PAGE~~)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Mohr
CDD:geg (8)

This certainly shows Katzenbach's true colors.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DeLoach to Mohr memo
Re: Assassination of the President

Senator Russell was told that we would, of course, be glad to be of assistance to him on an informal basis in connection with the inquiry by the Presidential Commission. He was advised that Inspector Malley had been appointed by the Director to serve as liaison man with Lee Rankin, the Chief Counsel, and that Malley also would be at his disposal any time service was needed. The Senator confided that he had argued with the President about being appointed to the Presidential Commission. He stated the President had called him early one afternoon to advise that he was being appointed to this Commission. Senator Russell told the President that he could not take the appointment, that he considered this to be somewhat of a nasty job. The President then asked Senator Russell if he would recommend any member of the Supreme Court. Senator Russell stated that he didn't know a single member of the Supreme Court he would recommend for anything. The President called Senator Russell back early in the evening of the same day and named the members of the Presidential Commission. When he came to the Senator's name, the Senator stopped him and told him again that he couldn't be on the Commission. The President told Senator Russell that he had already issued a press release reflecting that he was a member. The Senator stated his hands were, therefore, tied and there was nothing he could do about the matter. He added it was very distasteful to him, however, to serve on the same Commission as Chief Justice Warren inasmuch as he had no respect for Warren.

We discussed a number of mutual interests in the State of Georgia before leaving. The Senator is driving home tonight and plans to take the FBI report with him. He has not yet had a chance to read it. He stated that upon his return, he would call if any questions whatsoever arose regarding the problems of the Presidential Commission.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: December 20, 1963

FROM : J. H. Scatterday

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Reference is made to the memorandum from D. J. Brennan to Mr. Sullivan, 12/19/63, captioned "Warren Commission" in which CIA advised Liaison Agent Papich that Francis Adams, Albert Jenner and Mrs. Julia Dixe have been appointed to serve on the Commission.

Bureau files reveal the following concerning these individuals:

FRANCIS W. H. ADAMS

62-100635-15

There is attached for your information a complete summary prepared for the Director concerning Francis W. H. Adams dated 9/18/58. In addition, our files reveal that in 1961 the Department requested an investigation be instituted concerning Adams, who was then being considered as a U. S. District Judge in New York. Prior to the completion of the investigation, the Attorney General asked that we discontinue the investigation as Adams' name had been withdrawn. The Attorney General did not elaborate in this connection. Only one report was submitted which was by the Chicago Division which revealed no derogatory information. Our files contain no additional pertinent information identifiable with Adams.

ALBERT E. JENNER, JR.

Albert E. Jenner, Jr., was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1907, educated at the University of Illinois and admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1939.

No investigation has been conducted by the Bureau concerning Jenner; however, our files reveal that during 1952-1953 he was a member of the U. S. Loyalty Review Board and has since 1956 served as a Special Assistant Attorney General of the State of Illinois. He is a member of the U. S. Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Federal Civil Rules.

1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
GES:jlw:ncb
(9)

62-109090-39

FEB REC-22

22 JAN 28 1964

Enclosure

7 JAN 23 1964 XEROX

XEROX JAN 2 1963

79 FEB 4 1964

JAN 3 1964

NAME FILE

PERS. REC. UNIT

RECORDED COPY FILED

Bureau files also reveal that information was received in March, 1951, that the Illinois Senate sitting as a committee of the whole conducted hearings on Senate Bill 102. This bill provided that persons affiliated with organizations advocating the overthrow of the Government be barred from public office and from teaching positions. At this hearing a statement prepared by Jenner was read to the Senate. This statement set forth that the views expressed were the personal views of Jenner and not of any organization. Jenner in the statement indicated that the proposed legislation would actually defeat the purposes of the sponsors and would create the machinery for the persecution of good citizens. According to the statement, Jenner believed the bill to be unconstitutional and the then present laws to be sufficient. The statement indicated that the bill provices for guilt by accusation and would violate due process of law. Jenner in the statement objected to the fact that there was no guide provided for determining whether or not an organization is subversive.

An informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Albert E. Jenner, Jr., 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, was in 1940 a member of the National Lawyers Guild, which has been cited as a communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report issued 3/29/44.

Bureau files reveal no other pertinent data concerning Jenner.

JULIA T. BIDE

Mrs. Bide was born 3/20/93 at Franklin, Minnesota. She is the mother-in-law of Special Agent Jesse L. Orr, who is presently assigned to the Denver Office.

Mrs. Bide was the subject of a Departmental Applicant investigation in 1953 and the investigation developed that she had been employed by the Department of Justice since 1941. No derogatory data was developed during that investigation. (77-56728)

Mrs. Bide was the subject of an Atomic Energy Commission Act-Applicant investigation in 1955 in connection with her employment in a secretarial capacity at the Department of Justice. No derogatory information was developed concerning her during this investigation and she was highly recommended concerning her character, loyalty and associates. As a matter of interest, James Lee Rankin, then Assistant

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: President's Commission

Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, was interviewed on November 7, 1955, and stated that he had known Mrs. Dice in an official capacity as his private secretary since he had assumed office in January, 1953, and he recommended Mrs. Dice highly. (116-421466)

Our files contain no additional pertinent information identifiable with Mrs. Dice.

ACTION:

This is for information.

RV FERT

JL

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C., 20002

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. General
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DEC 30 1963

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Thank you for your letter of December 23, 1963, enclosing additional copies of each of the four reports previously furnished and two copies each of an additional 68 reports.

Thank you for your continued assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC 30

40

12 JAN 2 1964

EXP. PROC.

DEC 31 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

JAN 7 1964

Dec. 25

Dear sir,

Newspaper reports tell us that the FBI 'Leaked' a report to the effect that Oswald the murderer of President Kennedy worked alone and was not part of a cebl.

Is it possible for you to tell me if Communists murder 'on their own' without orders?

It it possible for you to tell me if the FBI did in fact leak some information about the murder to the press?

I have a hunch that all of this is a lie by the press to place the American peopleb back to sleep for now all FBI information is in the Warren Commissions hands and we(the people)will receive only what the Warren Committee wants to tell us.

sincerely,

Nick La Bella
IO Orchard St.
~~Orchard St.~~ Oyster Bay,
New York

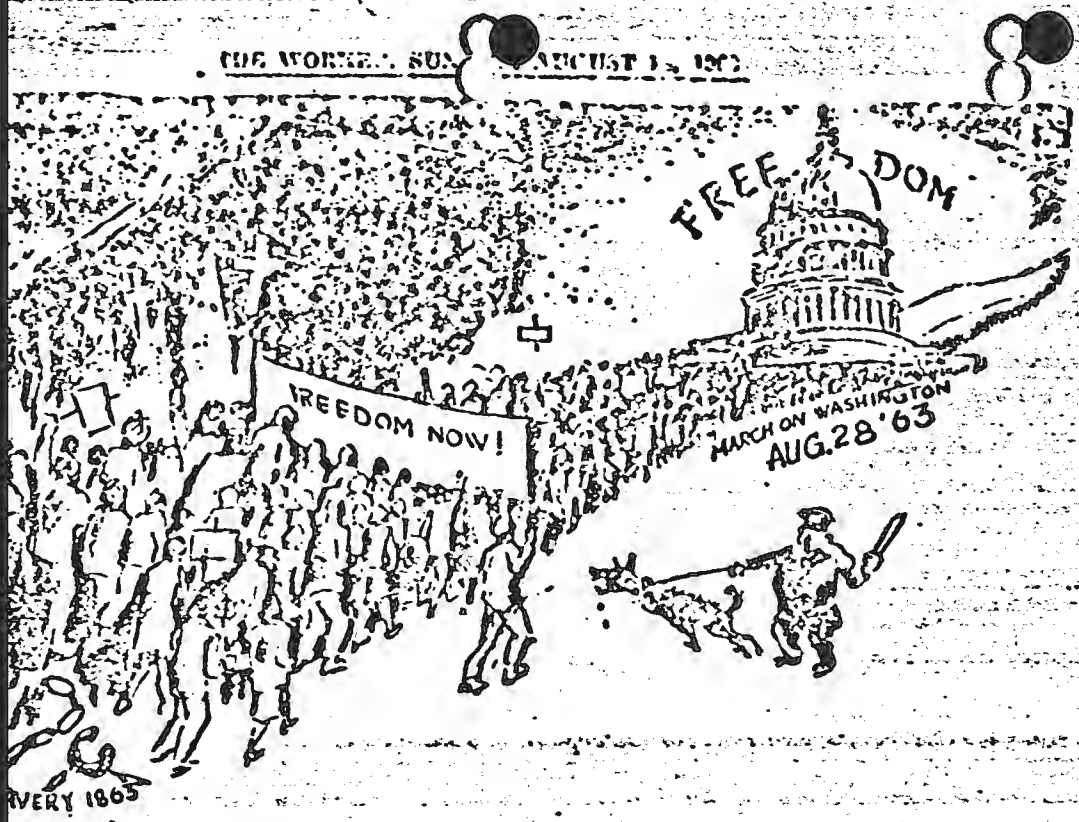
One encloser to show how I am fighting the conspiracy

REC-39 62-109060-41

EX 101

JAN 8 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED



"POLICE BRUTALITY" IS THE CURRENT COMMUNIST LINE —

TO AID IN THE DEFENSE OF OUR POLICE FORCES —

THE PAUL REVERE BOOK & RECORD SHOP IS DISTRIBUTING FREE - THE FLYER AND EMBLEM ON THE OPPOSITE LINE

COME IN AND GET YOUR

62-109090-41

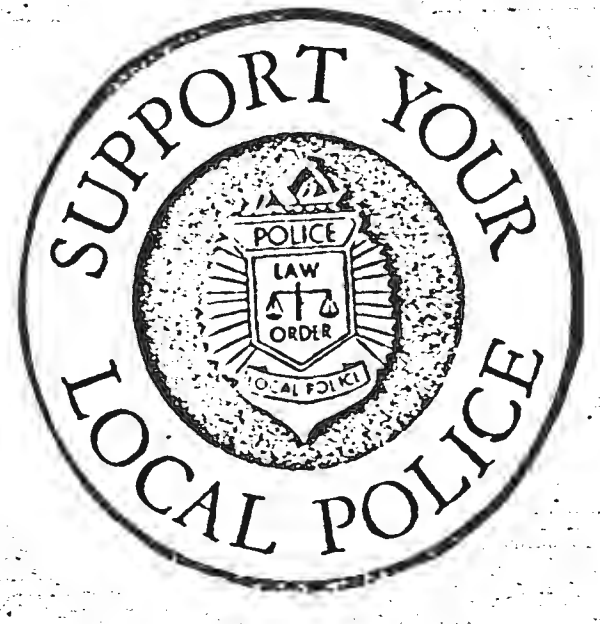
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL POLICE

They need it. The Communists know, as the American people do not, that the city and community police forces now constitute one of the most important remaining obstacles to the gradual, insidious, and at first invisible, establishment of the mechanics of their Communist police state. The local working police are the best friends everywhere, of anti-Communists like ourselves, because they constantly run up against all of the dirty tactics of the Communists, and of the dupes and allies of the Communists, in their respective areas.

We shall return to this whole theme in later bulletins. At present we suggest simply that you

(a) Oppose the continuance or establishment of Police Review Boards.

(b) When you come across questionable criticism of your local police by some Liberal editor or nice-Nellie commentator, find out the real facts if you can. Usually the fellow officers of those being criticized will give you the unvarnished truth. Then if you find the criticism to have been unjustified, write and put the record straight.



PAUL REVERE BOOK SHOP
61 FORREST AVE.
GLEN COVE, N. Y.
OR 6-3280

January 2, 1964

REC-39 62-109090-411

Mr. Nick LaBella
10 Orchard Street
Oyster Bay, New York

Dear Mr. LaBella:

Your letter of December 25th, with enclosure, has been received.

In view of your comments, I would like to point out there is absolutely no truth to the rumor that the FBI leaked the contents of its report concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. For your information, we have forwarded this report to the Attorney General and to the Presidential Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JAN 2 4 55 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

MAILED 18
JAN 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles indicate correspondent is a member of the John Birch Society and has been described as being irrational. We have had limited correspondence with him and our last letter dated 6/26/63 was over Miss Gandy's signature.

CJJ:dll
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1-28
JAN 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

December 26, 1963

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Warren Commission

FBI

DEC 26 9 58 AM '63

REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear Lee:

In accordance with your request of December 23, 1963, there are enclosed seven additional copies of our summary of December 13, 1963, captioned "Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy; Hoaxes, False Reports, and Irresponsible Reporting."

These are being submitted so that they may be given to members of the Commission.

Sincerely,

Given to Rankin
1/3/64 JFM

Enclosures (7)

REC 39 62-109090 — 42

22 JAN 3 1964

RSG:mer
(10)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Gibson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Turner
1 - Mr. Smith

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 6 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Tavel 5th/mch
Sheet Rec/mch

DATE: 1-3-1964

FROM :

SUBJECT:

Public Law 202
H.R. 11
Dec 12, 1963

The attached 1 has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enclosure

REC-11

62 43

RECORDED

22 JAN 3 1964

2 ENCLOSURE

64 JAN 10 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

SIX

Public Law 88-202
88th Congress, S. J. Res. 137
December 13, 1963

Joint Resolution

Authorizing the Commission established to report upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) for the purposes of this joint resolution, the term "Commission" means the Commission appointed by the President by Executive Order 11130, dated November 29, 1963.

Commission investigating assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

(b) The Commission, or any member of the Commission when so authorized by the Commission, shall have power to issue subpenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence that relates to any matter under investigation by the Commission. The Commission, or any member of the Commission or any agent or agency designated by the Commission for such purpose, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required from any place within the United States at any designated place of hearing.

Subpena power.
28 F.R. 12789.

(c) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpena issued to any person under subsection (b), any court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on or within the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the Commission shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear before the Commission, its member, agent, or agency, there to produce evidence if so ordered, or there to give testimony touching the matter under investigation or in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof.

(d) Process and papers of the Commission, its members, agent, or agency, may be served either upon the witness in person or by registered mail or by telegraph or by leaving a copy thereof at the residence or principal office or place of business of the person required to be served. The verified return by the individual so serving the same, setting forth the manner of such service, shall be proof of the same, and the return post office receipt or telegraph receipt therefor when registered and mailed or telegraphed as aforesaid shall be proof of service of the same. Witnesses summoned before the Commission, its members, agent, or agency, shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States.

Manner of service.

77 STAT. 362.
77 STAT. 363.

(e) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, records, correspondence, documents, or other evidence in obedience to a subpena, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture (except demotion or removal from office) for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege

Privilege against self-incrimination.

H.J. Res. 1190

against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

Place of service.

(f) All process of any court to which application may be made under this Act may be served in the judicial district wherein the person required to be served resides or may be found.

Approved December 13, 1963.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109 (1963):
Dec. 9: Passed Senate.
Dec. 10: Considered and passed House.

GPO 99-139

RR#11

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: December 16, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Bill Eaton, who is covering the Justice Department for United Press International, called Kemper at 5:20 p.m. today. He said that he had just come from covering the Commission's meeting, and following the meeting, Chief Justice Warren made the statement that he was going to ask the FBI and other government agencies to submit to the Commission all of the background reports that went into the summary which the Commission now has.

Eaton wanted to know how bulky this material would be. Kemper told him he could not comment on that matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

ECK:dgs
(6)

REC 7

22 DEC 27 1963

57 DEC 31 1963

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 12/24/63

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

There is attached a letter received from the President's Commission dated December 24, 1963, in which Mr. Rankin expresses his thanks for the reports which have been delivered thus far. He also refers to the possibility of securing additional copies of the reports which were delivered on December 20, 1963.

Additional copies of the reports mentioned by Mr. Rankin were delivered to the President's Commission on the morning of December 24, 1963.

Mr. Rankin also refers to receipt of the Bureau's letter of December 13, 1963, enclosing the report entitled "Hoaxes, False Reports, and Irresponsible Reporting." Seven additional copies of this report will be delivered to the Commission on December 26, 1963, in accordance with Mr. Rankin's request.

ACTION: None - for your information.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

Enclosure

JRM:mpd (5)

62-109090-45

REC 14

DEC 27 1963

ENCLOSURE

DEC 30 1963

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSI

200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

December 24, 1963

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Edgar:

On behalf of the Commission I would like to thank you for the prompt delivery last Friday, December 20, 1962, of the following reports prepared by your Bureau:

Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas, Texas, dated November 30, 1963.

Report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated November 30, 1963 (three volumes).

Report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys at Dallas, Texas, dated December 2, 1963.

Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas, Texas, dated December 10, 1963.

I have discussed with Mr. Malley the prospects of securing additional copies of these reports for the use of the Commission and its staff. I recognize that this request is complicated by the bulk of these materials and those still to come, but any special efforts you can make in this regard would be of great assistance to the Commission.

I also wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 13, 1963, enclosing your report of that date entitled "Hoaxes, False Reports, and Irresponsible Reporting". I would appreciate your making this report available to the members of the Presidential Commission.

62-109090-45

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As you know, I am personally very grateful for your invaluable and continuing assistance to the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 12/20/63

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Mr. J. Lee Rankin advised on 12/20/63 that he would be out of the city on the coming week end and would return to Washington on Monday, 12/23/63. He said he would probably leave Washington sometime on Tuesday, 12/24/63, and would more than likely remain in New York until Monday, 12/30/63. He stated he could be reached at his office, phone Murray Hill 7-2924, 36 West 44th Street, New York City; or his home, phone Plaza 3-5922, 35 Sutton Place, New York City.

Mr. Rankin requested that if the Bureau had any items which it was felt necessary to discuss with him he would appreciate receiving a call at any time. He requested that in the event he was not in his office and the Bureau had any additional material concerning the assassination matter to deliver to him, he would like for it to be given to his secretary, Mrs. Julie Eide.

ACTION: None - for information

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:mpd (7)

62-109090-46

REC-13

27 DEC 27 1963

58DEC 30 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Tavel
DATE: 12-27-63

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Linton
1 - Mr. Turner
1 - Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

We are now in receipt of communications from the Dallas Office requesting minor changes be made in investigative reports previously submitted by Dallas which already have been disseminated to the Commission. Dallas requests are as follows:

1. Report of SA Warren C. Debrueys, 12-2-63, Dallas. That an additional page number be shown opposite a name in the index of the report. This can be done by ink notation in Bureau copies of the report. In view of the minor nature of the change, no action is necessary to correct the reports forwarded to the Commission.

2. Report of SA Warren C. Debrueys, 12-8-63, Dallas. The name Bissle and Bissel on page 246 should be changed to Biffle. Biffle was a reporter for the "Ft. Worth Press" and wrote three stories in 1959 and 1960 when he was in contact with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald while her son was in Russia. The information is nonsubstantive in character and does not materially add to the case. The name should be corrected in the copies of the report maintained at the Bureau. It is not necessary to change the reports forwarded to the Commission.

Dallas has submitted an amended page 211. The amended page shows the proper person to subpoena in the event Western Union records from Del Rio, Texas, are needed. It is highly unlikely that the particular record would be needed by the Commission since it has no direct pertinence to the Oswald case. Amended pages should be

WAB:hrt
(9)

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199 JAN 8 1964

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inserted in Bureau copies of the report. No action with the Commission is necessary.

Dallas also has submitted an amended Cover Page H. The amended page shows that the records of Western Union, Del Rio, Texas, were made available by Madlyne Hodge. The amended cover page can be inserted in the Bureau copies of the report. Since the cover pages were not transmitted to the Commission, no action is necessary.

3. Report of SA Robert P. Gemberling, 12-10-63, Dallas. Dallas requests that on page 172 the date 10-24-59 should correctly be shown as 10-24-56. This relates to a selective service record prepared on information furnished by Oswald 9-14-59. Reportedly, Oswald served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 10-24-59 (Dallas says should be 1956) to 11-7-59, when he was honorably discharged. Based on the fact that the information was supplied 9-14-59, both dates 10-24-59 and 11-7-59 are patently incorrect. Oswald actually served in the Marine Corps from 10-24-56 to 9-11-59. The incorrect date indicated by Dallas can be corrected in the Bureau's copies of the report. No action is necessary with respect to the Commission since they have our report which contains the accurate record of his service in the Marine Corps.

Dallas requests that amended page 737 be inserted in report. The amended page shows the identity of the person to be subpoenaed if records of the General Telephone Company, Del Rio, Texas, are needed. The information from the records was negative in character and there appears to be no reason why a subpoena would be necessary.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dallas also requested that we insert amended Cover Page E for this report. The amended page shows the identity of the person who made available records of the General Telephone Company, Del Rio, Texas.

Amended page 737 and Cover Page E can be inserted in Bureau copies of the report. No action is necessary with respect to the reports furnished to the Commission.

ACTION:

This should be referred to the Consolidation Unit of the Files and Communications Division for handling in accordance with the above.

It is obvious that the Agents who dictated the FD-302's reporting results of interviews and investigation are detecting these minor errors such as above. We can expect to have additional amended pages and corrections submitted. Since it has been explained to the Commission that the reports are raw material, we should not take any affirmative action to correct these reports unless it is something of major significance. In the future, we will handle these corrections in line with the above. Any major changes will be the subject of separate memoranda.

ours Wes

he has no effect
procedures in Records Branch.
will continue to make changes of Bureau records only
under existing authority. FWW. 12/20/64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 1/3/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
Bufile 62-109090

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
Bufile 105-82555

While discussing other matters with J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission today, it was mentioned that newspapers had carried a story to the effect that Marina Oswald would be interviewed by members of the Commission in Dallas in the near future. Mr. Rankin advised that the Commission definitely intended to interview Mrs. Oswald sometime in the near future. Mr. Rankin was asked whether or not the Commission intended to provide its own Russian interpreter or whether they desired the Bureau's Russian interpreter to be present on such an interview.

Mr. Rankin was extremely appreciative of the offer of the Bureau's interpreter but stated consideration was being given to using a U. S. State Department interpreter. He commented that Mr. James Martin, the individual at whose home Marina Oswald is presently living, and her business agent, as well as her attorney, Mr. Thorne, had indicated when they talked to the Commission that there was a feeling of animosity on the part of Mrs. Oswald toward Bureau Agents in that she felt Bureau Agents were responsible for her husband losing his job wherever he went to work.

The attention of Mr. Rankin was called to the employment checks where Oswald had been employed and before the full facts could be discussed with him, Mr. Rankin commented that from what he had been told of the investigation conducted it was clearly set forth that Oswald was not much of an employee and he could readily understand Oswald wanting to blame someone for his loss of employment and apparently had seized upon the FBI rather than admit his own shortcomings as an employee.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-20 62-109090-47

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

23 JAN 7 1964

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JAN 7 1964

6 JAN 8 1964

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
re: President's Commission

Mr. Rankin stated some consideration was being given to asking the interpreter who handled the interviews for the FBI with Mrs. Oswald, as well as the interpreter of the Secret Service who had been interviewing her to be present at the interview to be conducted by the President's Commission so that any discrepancies could be straightened out during the time of the interview. Mr. Rankin advised that no definite arrangements had been made but he would advise the Bureau in the event it was decided to have the Bureau's Russian interpreter present during the interview.

Mr. Rankin indicated that when he talked with Messrs. Martin and Thorne, Mrs. Oswald's business agent and attorney, he requested they endeavor to have her prepare a statement in her own handwriting which would cover every detail that she could remember of her association with Lee Harvey Oswald, to include all actions, statements, and any details of conversations she could recall, beginning with the first time she met Oswald in Russia and continuing up to the time of his death on 11/24/63. Mr. Rankin commented he did not know how successful the results of this request would be but he hoped it might serve as the basis for a rather short interview with Mrs. Oswald rather than a long, drawn out interview with her.

Mr. Rankin advised on a confidential basis that there was a possibility the interview with Mrs. Oswald would now be handled in Washington, D. C., rather than in Dallas, Texas, as has been quoted in the newspapers and that there was also a strong possibility that Chief Justice Earl Warren would be in on the interview.

ACTION: None - for information.

Assassination Probe Report Months Away

By LESLIE H. WHITTEN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—The commission investigating the death of oJhn F. Kennedy has received "thousands" of pages of raw data from the FBI, sources close to the commission disclosed today.

The mass of investigatory material has led the seven-man presidential commission to the conclusion that it probably will be months before a final report can be issued.

Some of the commission members—four Congressman, two distinguished private citi- Warren as chairman—plan to dig through the data themselves. Some work will be done during the holidays, one source said.

FORMED NOV. 29

Former Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin, counsel for the committee, is organizing a legal staff to help the commission in the gigantic task of studying the data. The commission was named by President Johnson Nov. 29.

An FBI-Justice Dept. summary of the data was turned weeks ago. It was made up of five volumes, each one half inch thick.

But the summaries have not proved enough.

SEEK DATA

Chief Justice Warren said a week ago that the commission was asking for the raw data on which the summaries were based.

He earlier had said the commission might have a preliminary report for the nation, but he has no sue plans now.

The commission plans no meeting before January, it was learned, and has no present plans for public hearings.

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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Chief Justice Warren

Looks like Warren is still "leaking".

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

DEC 24 1963

Belmont
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Evans
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Warren Group Probing Beyond Slaying

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

The presidential commission's investigation of President Kennedy's assassination is going behind a summary of the evidence to dig into the raw files amassed by Federal agents.

Chief Justice Warren, commission chairman, told newsmen after a two-and-a-half-hour closed session late yesterday that the commission has decided "it is essential to our work to have the materials on which the reports are based."

So far, the commission has received reports from the FBI and the State Department.

Treasury Report

A Treasury Department report prepared primarily by the Secret Service also is being completed with the back-up evidence requested by the commission and may go to the commission this week.

The report is expected to review all the advance planning made by the Secret Service for the President's trip to Texas, the specific precautions taken and the exact role of each agent during the fatal minutes in Dallas.

The report is the product of the Secret Service's own self-examination, which began on the day of the assassination and has been going on ever since.

The State Department report was delivered to the commission at noon yesterday, and Chief Justice Warren said none of the members had a chance to read it.

"In Skeleton Form"

Of the five-part report from the FBI received earlier, the commission chairman said it was a summary report in "skeleton form."

"In order to evaluate it," he said, "we have to see the materials on which the report was based."

He said he was referring to documents and statements from individuals. Interviews conducted by FBI agents come under the heading of "raw files" and are rarely viewed outside the Justice Department.

It was indicated, however, that the FBI will turn over to the commission anything it requests.

Indefinite Wait Due

The public is in for an indefinite wait to learn the details behind the apparent conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, and Jack Ruby, charged with the slaying of Oswald two days after the assassination, each acted alone and were not a part of a conspiracy.

certainly a needless dirty dig by the Chief Justice.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 12-17-63

REC 7 49

EX-112

22 JAN 8 1964

61 JAN 10 1964

Although the Chief Justice had announced earlier that a preliminary statement would be made by the commission, he said yesterday that a commission summary of the FBI report "would serve no purpose at this particular moment."

In answer to questions, he said that such physical evidence [illegible] the fatal bullet and the gun [illegible] violent death [illegible] quested at this time, partially because of the fact that they should not be handled too much.

State Department Report

He gave no indications of the nature of the State Department report but it was assumed that it would cover the State Department's dealings with Oswald; a Soviet consular file on Oswald and an investigation conducted by the Mexican government.

Oswald lived in Russia from October, 1959 until June, 1962.

The Mexican government investigated Oswald's visit to Mexico from September 26 to October 3, 1963.

The State Department's own activities in connection with Oswald relate to granting him documents to return to this country from Russia and lending him the money for the trip.

Setting Up Headquarters

The commission spent most of its meeting yesterday approving arrangements dealing with a permanent headquarters and staff. Chief Justice Warren announced that the headquarters for the commission will be on the fourth floor of the Veterans of Foreign Wars building at 200 Maryland avenue N.E., directly across from the Supreme Court building.

Former Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin, the commission's general counsel, will have his office there.

Chief Justice Warren said the commission has acquired an office manager from the General Services Administration and a files expert assigned by Wayne C. Grover, national archivist.

FBI

Date: 12/26/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL RM (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-144252)

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR NORMAN REDLICH
SM-C

Attached are 5 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting that Prof. NORMAN REDLICH, of New York University Law School, is working with Chief Justice WARREN's committee which is investigating the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. This information was furnished by NY 3401-S*.

The sources used for the background information of REDLICH are the following:

1. [redacted]
2. [redacted]
3. [redacted]

The above sources have furnished reliable information in the past.

The memorandum has been classified "Confidential" in order to protect sensitive and valuable sources.

(3) - Bureau (Encls 5) (RM)
1 - New York (100-144252)

VAL:mr
(4)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 13 1964

25 DEC 28 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
December 26, 1963

[redacted]

Declassified 2240 E.O. 12356 6/7/77

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Professor Norman Redlich

On December 22, 1963 a confidential source advised that Professor Norman Redlich, New York University expert on Constitutional Law, was working with the committee headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In August, 1953, another confidential source advised that Norman Redlich was a subscriber to the "National Guardian" at that time.

The "National Guardian" of April 25, 1955, contains an item reflecting that Norman Redlich took part in a forum sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee on April 16, 1955. Professor Redlich spoke on the Fifth Amendment, tracing its historical development and describing the official distortion of it, which automatically made an inference of guilt from its use.

In December, 1961, a third confidential source related that Norman Redlich was one of the speakers at a rally at Manhattan Center, New York City, on December 6, 1961, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

In October, 1963, a fourth confidential source advised that the name of Norman Redlich appeared on a list of sponsors of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

[redacted]

DEC 30 10 20 AM '63

DIRECTOR

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

VI-A

[redacted]

2. APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.
* * *'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. [illegible], April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

[redacted]

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 113, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

[redacted]

[redacted]

1. APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

[redacted]

[redacted]

A[redacted]

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

[redacted]

Warren Commission December 26, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

On December 17, 1963, I saw Inspector James R. Malley, together with Assistant to the Director Belmont. Mr. Malley had recently returned from Dallas, Texas, where he had been coordinating the investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

I commended Mr. Malley for the work which he had done at Dallas and told him I had now selected him to be the liaison representative between the Bureau and the Presidential Commission looking into the assassination of President Kennedy. I told him I had already advised Mr. Lee Rankin, General Counsel for the Presidential Commission, Mr. Malley was being so designated and would serve as the contact of the Bureau with him, Mr. Rankin.

I told Mr. Malley that I wanted him to establish the closest and most amicable working relationship with Mr. Rankin. I told him that I had personally known Mr. Rankin quite well since he had served as Solicitor General under Attorneys General Brownell and Rogers.

I also alerted Mr. Malley that there were indications that the Chief Justice, who headed the Presidential Commission, was endeavoring to find fault with the FBI and certain information had been leaked by the Chief Justice to Drew Pearson which was critical of the FBI's functioning in Dallas prior to the assassination.

I told Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont that the Chief Justice has now demanded all of the so-called "raw" reports upon which the FBI report of the assassination was predicated, and in doing so the Chief Justice had characterized the FBI report as being in "skeleton form." I stated the Chief Justice had further added in his statement to the press: "In order to evaluate it we have to see the material on which the report was prepared." I stated that this statement by the Chief Justice I felt was entirely unwarranted and could certainly have been phrased better so as not to leave the impression, at least by innuendo, that the FBI had not done a thorough job.

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REC 51 EX-114 62-109090-50

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22 JAN 9 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 13 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

I stated that, therefore, I wanted all reports pertaining to the assassination to be transmitted to Mr. Rankin. I stated the first reports which should be sent to him were those from which we drew material included in our report to the President. I stated following that I wanted all reports whether of substantial nature or so-called "nut" reports to be sent to Mr. Rankin. In other words I wanted nothing to be withheld irrespective of what the volume might amount to as I realized it would run into the thousands of reports but, since the Chief Justice had asked for it, we should give it to him.

I stated I wanted Mr. Malley to personally review any material that he transmitted to Mr. Rankin and, after he had reviewed it, for Mr. Belmont to personally review such material. I said this was imperative since Mr. Tolson was now unable to be at the office in view of illness and I would have to count upon Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley to see that the proper material was sent to Mr. Rankin and that it was thoroughly reviewed before being transmitted by both Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.
John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 2:37 PM
DATE 12/27/63
BY RCT

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. 51

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

1

Atomic Energy Commission

REFERRAL

4-528

62-109090-52
CHANGED TO
105-82555-1338X

FEB 12 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. GALE

DATE: 12-16-63

FROM : H. J. EDGERTON

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION

I want to bring to your attention that I have learned that Congressman GERALD R. FORD, Republican, Michigan, is a member of the Warren Commission.

Mr. Ford was my football coach and law professor when I was in college. I have known him well as personal friend for over 20 years. He is from Grand Rapids, Michigan. I have not been in contact with him since my return to SOG as Inspector, but while here previously as a Supervisor we were in fairly frequent contact as he was always interested in my career in the Bureau.

For information.

62-109060-53-14

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RECORDED
167 JAN 10 1964

22 JAN 6 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

SENT FROM D.C.
JAN 15 1964

FBI - REC. UNIT

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Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

In the Offing

A Weekly Size-up by Members of the Washington Staff of Scripps-Howard Newspapers

SECRET SERVICE UNDER STUDY

Warren Commission will investigate both Secret Service and FBI—their procedures and performances—in the Kennedy assassination.

President Johnson's directive gave it power to do so—and the commission intends to use it.

THIS WAS DECIDED IN SECRET PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS.

Commission will look into every angle of the case, including the protection given the late President by the Secret Service, and FBI investigation of the shooting—altho it was not a Federal crime.

It may recommend changes in present practices for guarding Presidents. This, also, comes within the directive.

Members expect the work to take several months—perhaps six months. Commission's subpena power and staff will be used to make whatever independent investigations it feels are necessary. Hearings may be held.

Some members are irked over apparent "leaks" from the FBI report submitted to President Johnson and sent by him to the commission; feel these were offensively premature. (FBI is said to have concluded that both Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby, his slayer, were "loners," not part of a conspiracy.)

Commission expects to withhold all findings until its inquiry is concluded.

De Loach:
Straighten
Walter Stone Ltr
on this.

COMMUNICATIONS COPY

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 1
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

FILE

REC-46 11

111 XEROX 62-109090-54

JAN 13 1964

11 JAN 10 1964

DEC 14 1963

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: January 2, 1964

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
AND THE KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD
VISUAL AIDS

Re memo Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 12-18-63.

Pursuant to a request made by Mr. J. Lee Rankin concerning the possibility of the FBI to arrange a type of re-enactment of the assassination of the President through the use of diagrams, photos and other arrangements, the Director instructed that the Warren Commission be advised of the preparation of three-dimensional scale models, aerial photos, maps and charts and upon completion arrangements will be made for the Commission to view these visual aids at their convenience.

Full attention is being concentrated on this project at all times. Several more days of work lie ahead before the assignment is completed. A briefing room is starting to take shape in Class Room #2 (5240) and the exhibits displayed can be utilized to assist members of the Commission to clearly understand statements of witnesses as to what happened at the Assassination and the Oswald Killing Sites.

A brochure is in the process of being prepared which will technically describe exhibits including statements of eye witness accounts made by motorcade security personnel relating personal reaction to gun fire directed into the Presidential car. The name, title, official duty post and recollections possessed by each concerning the assassination will be set forth. This treatment will be similar to the Bureau's methods of setting out in prosecutive reports the name of witness and what each will testify to. Statements obtained by the FBI from news media witnesses to the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald are also being set forth in the same manner.

Thursday, January 9, 1964, appears to be the earliest date this project can be completed to insure that the FBI's reputation for getting its assignments handled accurately and to the fullest extent can be again realized. Everything is personally being done to advance the target date.

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

LJG:jlk (9)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Casper

5 JAN 16 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Handley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

January 3, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

In accordance with your request, I am forwarding to you the income tax returns of Jack L. Ruby and his associates as listed on the attached pages.

The income tax returns were furnished to the FBI by the Internal Revenue Service through liaison arrangements and it is suggested that you contact the Internal Revenue Service prior to any public disclosure of their contents.

It is noted that the 1959 and 1962 returns filed by Jack L. Ruby have not yet been located by the Internal Revenue Service. They will be forwarded as soon as they are obtained.

You can be assured of my continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

Delivered
1/10/64 2pm

Enclosures - 27

JWH:cag
(12)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 14 1964

22 JAN 13 1964

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 3 11 27 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

INCOME TAX RETURNS OF JACK L. RUBY AND ASSOCIATES

Year	Form Number	Name	Account Number
1956	1040	Jack Ruby	OP 1503961
1957	1040	Jack Ruby	OP 403292
1958	1040	Jack Ruby	F 645837
1960	1040	Jack Ruby	OP 401231
1961	1040	Jack Ruby	F 611094
	(Material in the open-and-closed tax delinquency file on Jack Ruby.)		
1956	1040	Ralph Paul	F 1053756
1957	1040	Ralph Paul	OE 600687
1959	1040	Ralph Paul	BF 515939
1960	1040	Ralph Paul	44 2004045
1961	1040	Ralph Paul	33 8104732
1962	1040	Ralph Paul	42 6913631
1960	1120	[illegible] O. P. A., Inc.	CF 103432
1961	1120	[illegible] O. P. A., Inc.	CF 105639
1962	1120	[illegible] O. P. A., Inc.	CF 100200
1957	1040	George Senator	OP 820331
1960	1040W	Eva L. Grant	21 2085301
1961	1040A	Eva L. Grant	75 341162105
1962	1040A	Eva L. Grant	75 346042668
1956	1040	Samuel D. and P. F. Ruby	F 7 10245
1957	1040	S. D. & P. F. Ruby	F 685026
1958	1040	S. D. and Phyllis F. Ruby	OR 637610
1959	1040	S. D. and Phyllis F. Ruby	F 714574
1960	1040	S. D. and Phyllis F. Ruby	25 6135412
1961	1040	S. D. and Phyllis F. Ruby	25 2091813
1962	1040	S. D. and Phyllis F. Ruby	25 2076353

[illegible] 105-82555-10904

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JAN 6 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission has asked me to refer the enclosed letter - apparently in Spanish - with the request that a translation be supplied at your convenience so that the Commission may evaluate its contents.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC 36 56

22 JAN 13 1964

ENCLOSURE

EX. 112

EXP. PROC.

JAN 7 1964

SOVIET SECTION

January 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

RE: SE 62-109090956

PST

SE-112

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Warren Commission

Dear Lee:

In reply to your letter dated January 6, 1964, attached is the translation from Portuguese which you requested.

The enclosure you forwarded is being returned herewith.

Sincerely,

EDGAR

JAN 8 1 28 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosures (2)

ADDENDUM FOR YELLOW:

Above reply predicated on memorandum 1/8/64 Downing to Conrad, BWR:drv.

BWR:drv
(7)

BY COURIER SVC.
15 JAN- 8
COMM-FBI

66 JAN 15 1964

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRANSLATION FROM PORTUGUESE

Lisbon, December 26, 1963
"Registered"

To Justice Earl Warren
Chairman of the President's Commission
on the Assassination of President Kennedy

Dear Sir:

I am a former communist leader, at present in Portugal under the protection of the authorities.

Upon learning of the successful attempt on the life of President Kennedy, I resolved to disclose in a book, which I have just finished writing, the many things which I know and which may lead to the exposure of the whole conspiracy. In addition to certain sensational revelations, the book points to the individual who knows the killer of President Kennedy and bears the following title:

"Oswald Did Not Kill President Kennedy, or Did He..,???"
"The Yellow Danger" -- by General Protero

The original book is written in Portuguese, to be later translated into English. I would need a publisher in the United States to print and distribute the book.

If the Commission over which you preside is interested in knowing the facts, which would greatly help the mission with which it is entrusted, and accepts my cooperation, I would appreciate a reply indicating the name of a publisher who would like to take over the publishing of the book in the United States.

Looking forward to your airmail reply, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Signed: General Protero
Apartado (Post Office Box) No. 20
Amadora, Portugal

TRANSLATED BY: RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:maa
January 7, 1964

62-109090-56

ENCLOSURE

P. S. - In all fairness, I advise you that on this same date I have sent a copy of this letter to the Chief Editor of the New York newspaper: "New York Daily News."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: January 8, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated 1/6/64, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, referred a letter he thought was in Spanish to the Director, which the Commission requested be translated so that the contents could be evaluated.

It was determined that the letter was in the Portuguese language. The letter is from a General Protero, P. O. Box 20, Amadora, Portugal. He claims he has written a book disclosing a conspiracy behind the assassination of President Kennedy. He is willing to make the information available if the Commission helps him to find a publisher in the United States.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin dated 1/8/64 furnishing the required translation.

Enclosure sent 1-8-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

BWR:drv
(7)

REC 36

22 JAN 13 1964

U.S. JAN 16 1964

January 13, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Lee:

We have received the following anonymous letter which was postmarked at Saint Petersburg, Florida, on January 5, 1964.

"Ruben shot Oswald fraid he talk to much he chicken they work toghetr hire frum Californa jews We here to get Martin Luthr King and Wilkson and Mayr Allan We wont miss no. Two more in Washington to get Bob Kenedy and 2 nigers then johnson if he push intergratin We plege not fail or die We not fail no."

JAN 13 9 57 AM '64
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FBI

MAILED 11
JAN 13 1964
COMM-FBI

"Wilkson" may refer to Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and "Mayr Allan" may refer to Ivan Allen, Jr., Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia.

Appropriate investigation is being instituted by the FBI and in view of the threat against the President, the text of the letter has been furnished to the United States Secret Service. We have also advised the Attorney General and the Atlanta, Georgia, Police Department of the contents of the letter.

Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: The U. S. Secret Service, the Attorney General are being advised by separate communications. The Atlanta Office has been advised.

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WLM:ers/cbm
(3)

EX-116

REC 27 62-109020-158

JAN 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. I. W. CONRAD

DATE: 1/6/64

FROM : MR. R. H. JEVONS

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

As you were advised by my memorandum of 12/19/63, necessary arrangements have been made with the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to process (by neutron activation analysis) the paraffin casts from Lee Harvey Oswald for powder residues, and preliminary work is already in progress at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Under the arrangements made, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, AEC, agreed to fully cooperate in this matter and also agreed that the FBI should have complete control of the examinations and the results therefrom. Dr. Spofford G. English, Assistant General Manager for Research and Development, AEC, was designated to coordinate the matter for AEC.

Dr. English called SA John F. Gallagher today to advise that Dr. Seaborg now has a letter from Chief Justice Earl Warren requesting any information AEC might have or will develop in the near future on the Oswald case. To be responsive to the inquiry, Dr. Seaborg feels that he will have to report that AEC and the FBI are conducting tests on the paraffin casts from Oswald. Furthermore, Dr. Seaborg would like to advise that any data obtained from these tests would be reported by the FBI.

Pursuant to coordination of this matter with you, Dr. English was advised that the Bureau has no objection to an AEC response along the lines indicated.

Dr. English advised that he would furnish the Bureau a copy of Dr. Seaborg's letter to Chief Justice Warren.

ACTION:

For information

62-109060
JFG:bsm/dmg
(10)

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Rogge, Room 5718.
1-Mr. O'Connor, Room 845 RB

REC 33 62-109060-59

22 JAN 13 1964

64 JAN 13 1964

SEVEN

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan 1-Malley
1 - Branigan 1 - Rogge
1 - Turner

January 6, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

In accordance with your request of Inspector J. R. Malley on December 17, 1963, we have obtained copies of income tax returns filed by Lee Harvey Oswald; his mother, Marguerite C. Oswald; and his brother, Robert L. Oswald, for the period 1956 through 1962.

Enclosed are Photostats of returns filed by Lee Harvey Oswald for the years 1956, 1958 and 1962. It should be noted that attached to the latest return are a letter by Oswald and a copy of a statement of earnings from the Leslie Welding Company, Inc. The Internal Revenue Service has advised that Lee Harvey Oswald also filed an income tax return for 1955 which has been destroyed but records indicate that he received a refund of $41.80.

Also enclosed are Photostats of income tax returns filed by Marguerite C. Oswald for the years 1956 through 1962 and Photostats of tax returns filed by Robert L. Oswald for the same period together with Photostats of pertinent communications and attachments to the returns.

The enclosed material was obtained through liaison arrangements with the Internal Revenue Service and it is suggested that you contact the Internal Revenue Service in the event it is desired to publicize this material in the future.

Sincerely,

ETT:cgw
(9)

Enc. 34

4 JAN 15 1964

3 ENCLOSURES

TELETYPE UNIT

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1

62-109060-1

NOT RECORDED
JAN 14 1964

January 13, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

Duplicate copies of the investigative reports as set forth on the attached page are being furnished to you for your assistance. As reports are received by this Bureau, you will continue to be furnished duplicate copies as promptly as possible.

You can be assured of my continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

NOT RECORDED
19 JAN 14 1964

JAN 13 10 30 AM '64
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Delivered 1/10/64 with attached letter dated 1/13/64 from Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (25)

JWH:ras:nkr (10)

NOTE: Based on the request of the President's Commission dated 12/17/63, we are making duplicate copies of twelve additional reports in this matter available for delivery to the President's Commission. Additional reports as they are received will be made available to the Commission after appropriate review. The reports have been reviewed by the appropriate supervisor in the Civil Rights Section and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont.

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22 JAN 14 1964

January 10, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION REGARDING THE CASE ENTITLED "JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS"

SA Eugene J. McKinney, December 1, 1963, Chicago

SA Stuart J. Cameron, December 3, 1963, Albuquerque

SA Francis D. Conners, December 4, 1963, Buffalo

SA Richard L. Kesler, December 5, 1963, Charlotte

SA Robert L. Schwartz, December 5, 1963, Cleveland

SA Richard L. Kesler, December 12, 1963, Charlotte

SA Richard C. Thompson, December 12, 1963, Milwaukee

SA David J. Reid, December 13, 1963, El Paso

SA Alton B. Warren, December 13, 1963, Albuquerque

SA Manning C. Clements, December 6, 1963, Dallas

SA Manning C. Clements, December 11, 1963, Dallas

SA Manning C. Clements, December 14, 1963, Dallas

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

January 13, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

Based on the request of the Commission, which was set out in your letter of December 17, 1963, duplicate copies of the following four reports prepared by this Bureau in connection with the Jack L. Ruby matter are being furnished for your assistance.

Report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated December 18, 1963.

Report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated December 19, 1963.

Report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated December 21, 1963.

Report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated December 31, 1963.

As additional reports are received by this Bureau, you will continue to be furnished copies in duplicate as promptly as possible.

You can be assured of my continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

JWH:cac
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 14 1964

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JAN 15 1964

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Delivered 1/13/64 4:00

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NOTE:

Based on the request of the President's Commission dated December 17, 1963, we are making duplicate copies of four additional reports in this matter available for delivery to the President's Commission. Additional reports as they are received will be made available to the Commission after appropriate review. The reports have been reviewed by the appropriate supervisor in the Civil Rights Section and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont.

MARY

January 13, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

Enclosed are 28 copies of a Supplemental Report dated January 13, 1964, entitled, "Investigation of Killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas, Texas, November 24, 1963," for the use and assistance of the President's Commission.

You can be assured of my continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

Enclosures (28)

FCF:cac
(10)

NOTE: At the time the first summary was prepared, we furnished a copy to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, one copy to each member of the Commission, and six additional copies. On 1-10-64, Rankin requested 14 additional copies of the Bureau's report dated 12-5-63 with the enclosures and exhibits for members of the staff working on the President's Commission. Therefore, 28 copies of the Supplemental Report are being furnished to Mr. Rankin.

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62-109090

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199 JAN 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Gardner

January 18, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

Transmitted herewith are Copies 33 through 40 of a "Supplemental Report" to the FBI report, "Investigation of Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963," which was previously furnished to The President's Commission.

Sincerely,

NOTE: Memo W.C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont [illegible] re Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy enclosed, for approval, the "Supplemental Report" prepared to fill in picture presented in original report previously furnished to Presidential Commission.

Enclosures (28)

JMS:mer
(12)

Reviewed 1/14/64

62-109090-101
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 15 1964

53 JAN 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

January 14, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a letter from Joe H. Tonahill, attorney for Jack Ruby, dated January 9, 1964. Since the letter was also addressed to you, a copy is not enclosed. There is enclosed a copy of my reply to Mr. Tonahill.

For your information, the allegation Mr. Tonahill attributes to the press concerning the possibility that Oswald may have been an FBI informant is absolutely false and no attempt was ever made to develop him as an informant.

Mr. Tonahill's letter also incorrectly indicates that we have conducted investigation for the prosecution and furnished the results to the District Attorney on a daily basis. Although we have made technical examinations of physical evidence submitted by the Dallas Police Department and informed the Dallas Police of the results of such examinations, we have not furnished local authorities with the results of our investigations.

MAILED 28
JAN 14 1964
COMM-FBI

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 15 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

19 JAN 15 1964

Enclosure

NOTE: Copies of this communication have been furnished to The Attorney General, The Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., by separate letter.

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JAN 20 1964

WLM:ers (3) TELETYPE UNIT

5 JAN 14 PM '64

RECEIVED - FBI

NOT RECORDED

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: January 16, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Haack
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Glascock

Tolson
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The attached memorandum was prepared in response to the Director's instructions: "Give to Rankin summary on Mark Lane, N. Y. lawyer who has been retained by Mrs. Oswald to represent Oswald before Warren Commission. H"

Lane's name is included in the Reserve Index of the New York Office. From 1953 to 1961 he was a member of, held positions in, attended functions of, or otherwise associated with the National Lawyers Guild, cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) as a communist front.

Lane has spoken at affairs of Burning Issues, a youth organization now affiliated with Advance, a similar organization which follows the line of the national Communist Party (CP) leadership. Burning Issues was also active in backing Lane's political campaign for congress, in which he was unsuccessful.

His public utterances have praised Cuba and condemned the United States. He has also been active in organizations whose aims are the abolition of the HCUA and many of his speeches have urged such abolition.

He received CP support in 1962 in his effort to become elected to congress. In November, 1961, Lane and Benjamin J. Davis CP National Secretary, were principal speakers at a meeting at Columbia University protesting the school's ban against campus speaking engagements by communists. He was arrested and convicted as a "Freedom Rider" in Jackson, Mississippi, on June 8, 1961, and on April 2, 1962, he was fined $415 in New York City as a "scofflaw" for having ignored numerous traffic tickets he had received. A 1962 investigation of Lane by the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, for alleged [redacted] Lane had had [redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN ORIGINAL FILED IN

RECOMMENDATION:

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
22 JAN 21 1964

That the attached memorandum concerning Lane be furnished to J. Lee Rankin by Inspector James R. Malley.

1/17/64

100-409763

Enclosure
JHG/mea (11)

JAN 21 1964

62-109090 — Declassified 2nd Grd. 2/27/97

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Bacon
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. DeLoach
January 16, 1964

1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Bland
1-Mr. Lenihan
1-Mr. [illegible]
1-Mr. [illegible]

MARK LANE

Summary

News broadcasts on January 15, 1964, stated that Mark Lane, New York attorney, has been retained by Lee Harvey Oswald's mother to represent Oswald before the committee appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The "Daily Worker" for May 27, 1958, stated that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) held an election of officers on May 23, 1958, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the NLG.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which is no longer being published.

In June, 1958, a source whose reliability was unknown but who was in a position to furnish such information advised that Lane's name appeared on the membership list of the New York Chapter of the NLG and that he was a subscriber to the "Lawyers Guild Review," the official publication of the NLG. On May 17, 1961, Lane spoke at a membership meeting of the organization, according to another source.

A report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) has described the NLG as the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party (CP).

A source has also advised that Lane participated in a debate at a forum sponsored by Durning Issues on September 29, 1961.

During March and April, 1963, Durning Issues circulated petitions and otherwise endeavored to have Mark Lane charted as a candidate for Congress. According to a source on October 12, 1963, Lane was the principal speaker at a forum on mobilization for youth which was held by Durning Issues.

[redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED AT J. LEE RANKIN, CHIEF COUNSEL, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

100-406703

Enclosed (12)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 21 1964

JAN 27 1964

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

See Note Page 5

61-7607-[illegible]

Mark Lane

Confidential sources have advised that Advance, an Organization of Progressive Youth, was founded in New York City, February 13 and 14, 1960, and that its declaration of principles followed the line of the national CP leadership. In January, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations, since Burning Issues, a separate youth organization, had affiliated with Advance.

A source reported that Mark Lane was the principal speaker at the annual ceremonies of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) at the Statue of Liberty on July 25, 1961.

The ELF is recognized by the Communist Party, USA, as an important progressive organization of women. It grew out of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order (IWO), both of which have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Lane spoke at a meeting of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) on October 21, 1962, in New York City, according to several sources. He strongly supported Cuba and condemned United States policy with regard to Cuba.

The ECLC has been described by the HCUA as operating as a communist front.

Several sources reported that Lane was one of the main speakers at a meeting sponsored by the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) in Chicago, Illinois, on October 21, 1962, and he called for the abolition of the HCUA.

A source has reported that the CCDBR was organized in Chicago, Illinois, on October 20, 1960, through the efforts and with the encouragement of CP officials, one of whom became the executive secretary of the CCDBR. Its avowed purpose is to seek the abolition of the HCUA.

It was also reported that Mark Lane was a speaker at rallies held on April 21, 1961, and December 8, 1961, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAAC).

Mark Lane

"The Militant" for December 18, 1961, carried an article concerning the rally on December 6, 1961, and stated that Lane said his first official action during the coming session of the New York State Legislature would be to introduce a resolution to persuade Congress to abolish the HCUA.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Lane was reported by several sources to have attended numerous meetings of the NYCAHUAAC between October, 1960, and January, 1963. At a number of them he made speeches in which he strongly urged the abolition of the HCUA. The NYCAHUAAC is an affiliate of the National Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and both were formed principally by an individual who was a CP member in 1952. Various sources have advised that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited on various occasions to support the NYCAHUAAC. Three sources have reported that during the Spring of 1962 discussions were held at various closed CP club and committee meetings concerning the support of Mark Lane as a candidate for Congress.

Several sources have also advised that Isidore Gibby Needleman was in frequent touch with Lane and was interested in assisting him in his political campaign in 1960 to become elected to the New York State Legislature.

According to several sources Needleman, an attorney, was formerly employed by Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade agency in the United States. He has also represented current and former CP members in court and before various Congressional committees. He has had custody of CP funds and has described himself as a strict adherent of Marxist-Leninist doctrines. He has also acted as a Soviet espionage agent.

It was reported that a rally was held November 6, 1961, at the Macmillan Theater, Columbia University, New York City, to protest the ban by the University against the

Mark Lane

appearance of several previously scheduled communist speakers. According to the source, Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary of the CP, and Mark Lane were principal speakers at the rally.

"The New York Times" for June 9, 1961, late city edition, on page 31 carried an article concerning the arrest and conviction of Mark Lane on June 8, 1961, at Jackson, Mississippi, as a member of one of two groups of "Freedom Riders" who had been apprehended in that city.

The same newspaper in its edition for April 3, 1962, carried an article on page 4 concerning Mark Lane's having been fined $415 on April 2, 1962, in New York City as a "scofflaw," for ignoring numerous traffic tickets.

Mark Lane's defense brief for Lee Harvey Oswald appeared on pages 5, 8 and 9 of the December 10, 1963, issue of the "National Guardian," which has been cited by the HCUA as having manifested itself as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.

During an applicant investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in connection with the possible employment of an individual by an agency of the Federal Government, it was determined that the Office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, had conducted an investigation of Mark Lane in 1962 for alleged [redacted]. The results of this investigation were made available to the FBI. They included signed statements by [redacted] an [redacted] photograph of Lane and handwritten [redacted] by Lane relating to alleged [redacted]

Unless otherwise indicated, all of the above information was furnished to the FBI by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past.

Mark Lane

NOTE:

This memorandum is classified "Confidential" since it contains information from informants and sources of continuing value which information if divulged could compromise those sources and informants.

See memorandum Bland to W. C. Sullivan dated 1/16/64 captioned "Mark Lane, Security Matter-C," JJC/mcd.

JAN 15 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed letter -- in a foreign tongue -- was received by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate and forwarded to the Commission.

In order that the Commission may properly evaluate its content, it has asked me to request that the Bureau supply a translation at its convenience.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 29 1964.

ORIGINAL FILED

January 17, 1964

62-109090 -

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Attached is the translation from Spanish which you requested by letter dated January 15, 1964.

The foreign language material is being returned herewith.

BY COURIER SERVICE
JAN 17
COMM. FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

ADDENDUM FOR YELLOW:

This reply to Mr. Rankin predicated on memorandum Downing to Conrad, 1/16/64, Bur: DRV.

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FBI
JAN 17 1964
HOOVER ROOM
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1527

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Santa Fe, Argentina, December 9, 1963

To the Congress of the United States of America
Washington, U. S. A.

Gentlemen:

Since it is my intention and purpose to help in the investigation that the Congress of the United States of America has instituted in order to establish what really happened in the assassination of President Kennedy, and having heard references to the effect that the weapon used in the assassination was a Model-1891 Mauser rifle, I would be interested in knowing, in a dependable manner, whether this is the weapon which was actually employed. If this is the case, it is of German origin and was manufactured by the Krupp steel works. Once the serial number is known, one could establish how it reached the alleged killer. I am telling you this in confidence and on the basis of the knowledge I have of these weapons. It is my understanding that these arms were never marketed through private concerns and that the particular model in question was replaced by the 1908 model.

If it were known with certainty that this was the murder weapon, the mystery would be at least partially lifted.

Without further ado, I remain at your disposal and express my best wishes that light may be shed on this unfortunate event.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Manuel D. T. Munoz

San Jeronimo 1469
Santa Fe, Argentina

62-109090

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:drv
January 16, 1964

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

JAN 17 1964

Mr. B. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In response to your letters dated January 13, 1964, I wish to acknowledge receipt of the following documents:

1. Fourteen (14) sets number 20 through 33 of the initial report of the FBI in five volumes;

2. Copies 13 through 40 of a supplemental report to the FBI report entitled "Investigation of Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963";

3. 28 copies of a supplemental report dated January 13, 1964 to the report entitled "Investigation of Killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas, Texas, November 24, 1963"; and

4. Two copies of each of 111 additional reports on which the supplemental report dated January 13, 1964 on the Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy is based.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 27 1964

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

53 JAN 28 1964

EXP. PROC.
JAN 20 1964

22 JAN 27 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Belmont 1/21/64

A. Rosen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

The Chicago Office, by letterhead memorandum dated 12/19/63, received in the Bureau on 12/21/63, furnished information concerning one Lloyd John Wilson, aged 18, who two days previously had been discharged from the Air Force after less than two months' service as a "schizoid personality with strong paranoid trends."

On 12/19/63, Wilson, after calling a Chicago newspaper, appeared at the Chicago Office and reported that he met Oswald at a wrestling match at the Cow Palace in San Francisco during the last week of August or first few days of September, 1963, and that he gave Oswald $1000 in cash to assassinate President Kennedy. This letterhead memorandum covers six pages of miscellaneous information concerning Wilson's background and sets forth his activities and interest in the American Nazi Party while he was in California.

On 12/19/63 Wilson was taken into custody by Chicago authorities on a disorderly conduct complaint filed by the Chicago Secret Service and on that date he was held for psychiatric examination by the Psychiatric Institute of Chicago Municipal Court.

After this material was reviewed at the Seat of Government it was disseminated to the Civil Rights Division of the Department inasmuch as it contained information showing Wilson was engaged in neo-Nazi group activities as well as racial activities. The Department subsequently made available this letterhead memorandum to the President's Commission and J. Lee Rankin, on 1/17/64, indicated an interest in Wilson's activities and inquired as to whether the Bureau had more specific information.

Previous Inquiries Made by Bureau concerning Wilson:

On September 9, 1963, San Francisco received an anonymous telephone call alleging that Wilson was forming a White Resistance Organization, that he was in favor of Nazi-type activities, and had written a letter to President Kennedy

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - 62-109090

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199 JAN 23 1964

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(1) JAN 28 1964

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which was probably not sent but which contained a threat to the President. This information was immediately furnished to the Secret Service by the San Francisco Office and investigation was instituted into the allegation concerning Wilson's organization of a White Resistance group. Inquiry into the latter allegation was completed and the case closed by San Francisco 10/4/63 by letter. Investigation did not verify that Wilson had actually established any such group as claimed.

Based on an inquiry from the Air Force in response to a name check, information available in Bureau files concerning Wilson was made available to the Air Force on 12/4/63.

After Wilson appeared at the Chicago Office on 12/19/63, in view of his statement that he had paid Oswald $1000 to assassinate the President, immediate additional investigation was conducted to determine whether there was any basis for his statement.

Inquiry has shown that the only two wrestling matches at the Cow Palace in August and September, 1963, were matches held on August 10 and September 14, 1963. On August 10, 1963, Oswald was in custody of local authorities in New Orleans, Louisiana (he was arrested 8/9/63) and he was interviewed by Bureau Agents at his request on 8/10/63 in New Orleans. We cannot place Oswald definitely on 9/14/63 as he was out of work from late July, 1963 until he obtained the job at the Texas Schoolbook Depository in Dallas, Texas. We do know, however, that he was seen by his landlord in New Orleans on 9/16/63, that he obtained his Mexican tourist card in New Orleans on 9/17/63, and that he filed claims at the New Orleans Division of Employment Security on September 3, 10, and 17, 1963. In addition, books were charged out against his New Orleans Public Library card on September 9, 1963. Our inquiry of Oswald's activities in the New Orleans area between early May and September 25, 1963, when he departed on his trip to Mexico, has developed no evidence to show that he left the New Orleans area except for an overnight trip with his wife in the Summer of 1963 to the Jesuit House of Studies in Mobile.

From the findings in San Francisco concerning the wrestling matches, it is apparent that Wilson could not have met with Oswald as he alleges during the last week of August or the first few days of September.

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Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

On January 3, 1964, local charges in Chicago were dropped against Wilson in favor of Federal charges filed there by the Secret Service. Wilson was arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner in Chicago on January 3, and held in default of $25,000 bond. The Psychiatric Institute of the Chicago Municipal Court diagnosed Wilson as "delusional, hostile and potentially homicidal" and said that he was possessed of a "paranoid condition, maybe true paranoid." On January 17, the Federal Court in Chicago remanded Wilson to the U. S. Federal Hospital at Springfield, Missouri, for fifteen days or such additional time as is necessary to complete a psychiatric examination. This aspect is being followed by Chicago.

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to Mr. Rankin furnishing him reports covering investigation conducted by the Bureau relative to Lloyd John Wilson and furnishing him current information relative to Wilson's status relative to his arrest and commitment for psychiatric examination in Chicago, Illinois.

The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation January 20, 1964

Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General,
Criminal Division

Jack Ruby

This refers to the request made to the Special Agent in charge of the Dallas office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, by Mr. Henry Wade, District Attorney of Dallas County, that he be furnished with background information acquired by the Bureau regarding Ruby, as well as copies of interviews made concerning Ruby and his associates.

It has been decided that, with the exceptions noted below, the reports of interviews which have been conducted by the Bureau and furnished to this Division should be made available for Mr. Wade's examination in the office of United States Attorney Sanders who will retain jurisdiction over the reports. The following should, however, be deleted prior to being furnished to Mr. Sanders for use by Mr. Wade, or by an assistant in his office personally approved by Mr. Sanders:

1) From the report of Special Agent M. C. Clements, made at Dallas, November 30, 1963:

The statement of officer Dwayne McGrath, page 74;

The statement of Mrs. Leonard Repsky beginning at page 329;

Statement of Clayton Fowler, page 368;

The records of the Grand Avenue Bank and Trust Company, beginning at page 605;

The record of long distance phone calls taken from the records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, beginning at page 688.

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2) From the report of Special Agent M. C. Clements, made at Dallas, December 6, 1963:

The statement of Travis Kirk, beginning at page 88;

Records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, beginning at page 226;

Information from the records of the Michigan Bell Telephone, beginning at page 230;

Information from the records of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, General Telephone Company of Upstate New York, and Southwestern Bell Telephone Company of St. Louis, beginning at page 232.

3) From the report of Special Agent M. C. Clements, made at Dallas, December 11, 1963:

Interview report with Gene Barnes, beginning at page 373;

Interview of Charles E. Murphy, at page 459.

4) From the report of Special Agent M. C. Clements, made at Dallas, December 14, 1963:

Information from the records of the Family Court of Cook County, Illinois, disclosure of which is prohibited by statute (pp. 73-78);

Statement of M. L. Miller, beginning at page 221;

Data from the Merchants State Bank, beginning at page 382;

Records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, beginning at page 540.

5) From the report of Special Agent M. C. Clements, made at Dallas, January 8, 1964:

Statement of Bill Gus Komodore, beginning at page 177;

Information received from the Bank of Services and Trusts, beginning page 229;

Records of the Merchants State Bank, page 232;

Records of the First National Bank, page 233;

Letter to the Attorney General from Marvin Jones, beginning page 259;

Records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and Western Union Telegraph Company, beginning page 340.

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

January 22, 1964

Director, FBI 62-109090-

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Hines

JACK RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Reference is made to your memorandum of January 20, 1964, regarding the furnishing of investigative reports to Dallas County District Attorney Wade.

In accordance with the discussion held between Mr. Foley of your Division and Mr. Malley of the FBI on January 21, 1964, we are making available to United States Attorney Barefoot Sanders in Dallas one copy of each of the 13 reports which have been furnished to you in this case. Prior to giving the reports to Mr. Sanders, we will remove the items specified for deletion in your memorandum.

An additional report dated January 17, 1964, at Dallas, is being forwarded to you as soon as we have completed reviewing it. It is understood that you will then review this report to determine whether any of the information in it should be made available to Mr. Wade and that future investigative reports will be handled in the same manner.

It is also understood that the President's Commission is cognizant of the manner in which the information is being made available to Mr. Wade.

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JAN 22 1964
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NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont, same date and caption, WLM/JWH:pab.

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8 JAN 28 1964

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GPO NOM FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: January 24, 1964

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

SUBJECT: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION NAME CHECK REQUESTS ON BEHALF OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

By letter dated 1-15-64, received 1-20-64, General Services Administration (GSA) advised that the Administrator of GSA had been requested by the Chairman of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (PCAK) to initiate security investigations with respect to professional staff employees of the Commission and would pursuant thereto submit to the Bureau name checks on individuals employed or being considered for employment by the Commission. GSA requested permission to make available to the Commission copies of reports furnished by us to GSA. The reports will be made available only to officials whose duties require access to the information and upon completion of review would be returned by the Commission to GSA for filing and storage.

The arrangement proposed by GSA is similar to previous arrangements between GSA and various other small agencies established by Executive Order, with which arrangement the Bureau has concurred. It is believed the volume of the suggested procedure will be small and is believed we should grant permission to GSA in accordance with its request, provided such information is furnished to the General Counsel of the Commission. Information concerning Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, should be furnished to the Chairman of the Commission.

In connection with GSA's request, we have received through name check channels from GSA requests for name checks of four individuals associated with the Commission; James Lee Rankin, Julia T. Eide, Beverly Ann Heckman, and Norman Redlich.

Bureau files reveal Rankin was the subject of an applicant-type investigation during January, 1953, and the subject of an Atomic Energy Act investigation in 1955, which developed no derogatory data. A summary of the applicant-type investigation is available for dissemination as well as copies of the investigative reports in the Atomic Energy Act investigation. Bureau files contain no derogatory data concerning Julia T. Eide, who was the subject of a Departmental Applicant

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NOT RECORDED

Enclosure sent 1-24-64

59 JAN 29 1964.

Mr. Rosen from G. H. Scatterday

Investigation in 1953, and an Atomic Energy investigation in 1955. Copies of the reports in these investigations are available for dissemination to GSA. Beverly Ann Keckman was the subject of an Atomic Energy Act investigation in 1949 and 1955, which developed no derogatory data. Copies of these reports are available for dissemination to GSA.

With regard to Norman Redlich, Bureau files reveal he was a subscriber to the "National Guardian," active in the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and active in efforts to eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities and in 1961 acted as attorney for a suspected espionage agent. Under date of 12-31-63, a memorandum summarizing information concerning Redlich was prepared and furnished to Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission with the Director's approval. A copy of this summary is available for dissemination to GSA.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That the attached letter be sent to GSA granting permission to GSA to furnish information received from the FBI to the General Counsel of President's Commission concerning employees and prospective employees of the Commission, except information concerning Rankin should be furnished to the Chairman of the Commission.

2. That information concerning Rankin, Eide, Keckman, and Redlich be furnished GSA through name check channels in response to its requests.

DONE 1/27/64 GMA

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

1-24-64

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TO SAC NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. ON JANUARY TWENTY TWO LAST MR. J. LEE RANKIN, GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, REQUESTED THE BUREAU IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE HEADS OF THE CP, SWP AND FPCC IN NYC AND INFORM EACH OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS THAT THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY REQUESTED THAT EACH ORGANIZATION FURNISH DATA IN ITS POSSESSION CONCERNING LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INCLUDING CORRESPONDENCE WITH OSWALD WHICH HAD NOT ALREADY BEEN FURNISHED TO THE FBI FOR FORWARDING TO THE COMMISSION.

YOU SHOULD ALSO CONTACT ARNOLD JOHNSON AND INFORM MR. JOHNSON THAT THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION WAS COGNIZANT OF A STATEMENT HE HAD MADE TO THE PRESS INDICATING HE HAD FORWARDED CORRESPONDENCE HE HAD WITH OSWALD TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION FOR WHATEVER VALUE IT MAY BE TO THE COMMISSION. MR. JOHNSON SHOULD BE INFORMED THAT THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS NOT RECEIVED SUCH DATA FROM MR. JOHNSON OR

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Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
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Holmes
Gandy

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VIA TELETYPE
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ENCIPHERED

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JAN 27 1964

JAN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TELETYPE TO NEW YORK
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

FROM ANY OTHER OFFICIAL OF THE CP. MR. JOHNSON SHOULD THEN BE REQUESTED TO MAKE SUCH DATA AVAILABLE OR TO FURNISH DETAILS AS TO HOW BE TRANSMITTED SUCH DATA TO THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION.

HANDLE IMMEDIATELY. *DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.*

See memo Rosen to Belmont 1-22-64 entitled "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy 11-22-63." JRM:hw (Zerox attached)

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ENC. K.T.S.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: 1/9/64

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Request of Henry Wade, District Attorney, Dallas, Texas

Dallas has advised that Henry Wade, District Attorney, Dallas County, Texas, has expressed a desire to have copies of a number of the reports of interviews, particularly those reflecting interviews with Ruby, background information furnished concerning Ruby and those reflecting Ruby's activities during the pertinent period (11/21-24/63). Wade pointed out that he would keep the information confidential but would find it most helpful in possible connection with cross-examination of witnesses. He also indicated he might subpoena some of our Agents should a witness tell a different story on the stand from the story related to the Agents.

The Dallas Office reviewed interviews in connection with the phases mentioned by Wade and set forth three interviews of Ruby and 141 interviews of relatives, associates and other persons covering the desired information. It was requested that Bureau permission be granted to make the reports of these interviews available to Wade.

Request of Defense Attorney for Agent Testimony

It is noted that the defense attorneys for Ruby have already made a request for two Agents to testify at a bond hearing 1/24/63 as to statements made by Ruby in their presence immediately subsequent to his arrest on 11/24/63. District Attorney Wade did not feel that the Agents' testimonies would be detrimental to the State's case and did not object to their testifying. Assistant Attorney General Miller asked that the Bureau consider allowing the Agents to testify as to refuse might create the impression that the Federal Government had something to hide. With the Director's approval Miller was advised 1/8/64 that the Bureau would defer to his views as to whether or not the Agents would be allowed to testify. Miller said that he desired the Agents to testify for the defense and that he would insure that the U. S. Attorney was present in State court if the Agents testified.

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

JMM:mas/ers

5 JAN 24 1964

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Request of Attorney General, Texas:

Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission, by letter dated January 7, 1964, forwarded a letter to the Commission from Mr. Waggoner Carr, Attorney General of Texas, in which Carr indicated that the District Attorney of Dallas County, Henry Wade, is presently handicapped in the preparation of the case against Jack L. Ruby by the fact that certain records, including written statements, are in possession of the FBI. Mr. Carr also states that Mr. Wade is concerned about repeated statements made in the press to the effect that there is no connection between Oswald and Ruby. Carr states Wade's point is that such press reports should say that no connection has thus far been established. He advises Wade is aware that such press statements are not based on any statements or activities of the Commission or anyone connected with the Commission.

Mr. Rankin requested advice concerning the nature of the records in possession of the FBI, if any, which Mr. Wade does not have and which he feels are necessary to the preparation of his case. He requested that he be advised of any arrangements which can be made to assist Wade without impairing the investigative responsibilities of the FBI or the assignment of the President's Commission.

Facts to be Considered

The Federal Government has no direct interest in or responsibility for the State murder prosecution of Ruby but any direct statements or admissions made by Ruby to Agents would be pertinent. Since we have already agreed, as Miller desires, to furnish Agents to testify for the defense as to statements made by Ruby in the presence of Agents, there is no objection to furnishing the State reports of Agents' interviews with Ruby.

It will be noted that Mr. Rankin points out the Commission is anxious to cooperate with the Texas authorities. From the Bureau's standpoint, we see no objection to advising the District Attorney of the names of the police officers and others to whom Ruby made statements after his arrest and who we subsequently interviewed. We could orally furnish the essence of the information so state authorities could conduct their own interviews. We could

do the same as to persons who furnished us information about Ruby's movements during the pertinent period, 11/21 through 11/24/63.

We think it would be undesirable to furnish the full results of our investigation to the State reflecting interviews of approximately 3,000 persons contained in investigative reports totaling approximately 3,307 pages. Our investigation covers all facets of Ruby's life, including the running out of numerous rumors and false allegations. We should not be in a position that the Bureau has selected from this mass of interviews that which should be turned over to the District Attorney bearing in mind that the defense may also request such information.

It should be noted that the Dallas Police have conducted an investigation of the murder and furnished copies of their report to Wade and the President's Commission and the trial should be based on the Dallas Police investigation.

Possible Request for FBI Reports by Defense

In connection with a possible request from the defense for our investigative reports, a United Press International release of 1/7/64 quoted J. H. Tonahill of Jasper, Texas, one of Ruby's defense attorneys, as stating that he would go to Federal court if necessary to make the FBI and the President's Commission turn over to him reports of their investigations of the Oswald killing. He said the reports no doubt would contain fine defensive material and "we are entitled to it under several Supreme Court decisions." The Bureau has not as yet had a specific request from Ruby's defense attorneys for our investigative reports.

Thinking of Assistant District Attorney Dallas re Conspiracy

In addition to the above, Dallas advised that Assistant District Attorney William Alexander has stated that the State prosecution would "make no effort to correct impressions" a jury may receive that Oswald and Ruby were part of a communist conspiracy and inferred that he felt a jury would be most likely to convict and give Ruby a substantial sentence with the belief that there was an Oswald-Ruby connection. Dallas requested that they be

allowed to advise District Attorney Wade that Ruby has denied any connection with Oswald and that no reliable information has been developed in our investigation to indicate that Ruby and Oswald had ever known each other or had any association whatever. While this is true, we do not think the FBI should make such a statement to state authorities as this is a function of the President's Commission.

ACTION:

Basically, we feel that the decision as to what should be turned over to the State rests with the Department and the President's Commission. We recommend:

1. That Mr. Malley see Mr. Rankin and discuss with him the request made by Attorney General Carr of Texas, that it be suggested to Rankin that it would be desirable to obtain the Department's views relative to what information should be given to Mr. Carr in view of the fact the Department requested the Bureau to conduct a civil rights investigation relative to Ruby's shooting of Oswald. Mr. Rankin will also be advised that the Bureau has not up to this point furnished any reports concerning the Ruby investigation to the Department inasmuch as the President also requested the Bureau to conduct investigation relative to the shooting of Oswald by Ruby and in view of the President's request all reports thus far have been made available only to the President's Commission. Mr. Rankin will be advised that the Commission has all of the reports prepared by the Bureau in the Ruby matter and that they are, therefore, aware of what information we have. Mr. Rankin will also be advised that the Bureau defers to the Commission as to what information is to be furnished to the District Attorney. For Rankin's assistance, we can point out the feasibility of furnishing interviews with Ruby and orally identifying for the District Attorney those people whom we have interviewed who talked to Ruby after his arrest and those people whom we interviewed who furnished information regarding Ruby's movements during the pertinent period. In addition to identifying these persons, we can orally advise the District Attorney as to the nature of information he can expect from them.

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2. After discussing this matter with Mr. Rankin, if Rankin agrees, the request of Waggoner Carr will then be discussed with Assistant Attorney General Miller of the Department and his opinion solicited as to what if any information should be furnished to the Dallas District Attorney. We can point out the logical cut-off line of furnishing the District Attorney specific reports (there are three) reflecting results of Agents' interviews with Ruby, the names of police officers and persons whom we interviewed who talked to Ruby subsequent to the arrest, and names of persons we interviewed who can furnish information as to Ruby's movements during the pertinent period.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DE Loach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
January 23, 1964

1 - Rogge
1 - Linton

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying 13 additional reports, 2 copies of each of which are being separately furnished to you.

Ten of these reports are captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," 2 are captioned "Ruth Lyde Paine," and 1 is captioned "Michael Ralph Paine."

This Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of reports in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

105-82555

LML:cgw
(11)

MAILED 2
JAN 23 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE
Enclosure

NOTE:: These additional reports have been reviewed by the supervisors and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont.

ENCLOSURE
These reports round out investigation instituted based on reports previously disseminated and there is no data in the reports now being transmitted which would require the preparation of any further supplemental report at the Bureau.

This dissemination amounts to 75 additional pages of reports.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 27 1964

22 JAN 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Report of	Date	Office	Classification
Chester C. Orton	12-18-63	Los Angeles	none
Thomas E. Dolan	1-9-64	Cincinnati	none
Frederic A. Brownell	1-9-64	Phoenix	none
Leonard Lewis	1-9-64	St. Louis	none
Albert J. Rushing, Jr.	1-9-64	St. Louis	none
Francis J. Prasek	1-10-64	Detroit	none
John T. Reynolds	1-10-64	New Orleans	none
J. A. Grimes	1-10-64	Oklahoma City	none
John R. Wineberg	1-10-64	Philadelphia	none
Thomas C. Allen	1-11-64	Tampa	none

RUTH HYDE PAINE

Bernard D. Maloney	1-9-64	Cincinnati	none
James P. Hosty, Jr.	1-10-64	Dallas	none

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

James P. Hosty, Jr.	1-10-64	Dallas	none

62-109090—
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 10, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

While discussing other matters with Mr. Rankin, he indicated that sometime next week he would like to have a conference with Assistant to the Director Belmont and Malley relative to the work being handled by the Commission. When asked the nature of the conference, Mr. Rankin replied that he desired to discuss the scope of the investigation and did not offer any further explanation. He stated that he would call and advise as much in advance as possible of the date and time he desired this conference.

ACTION:

None. Submitted for information.

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

JRM:hw
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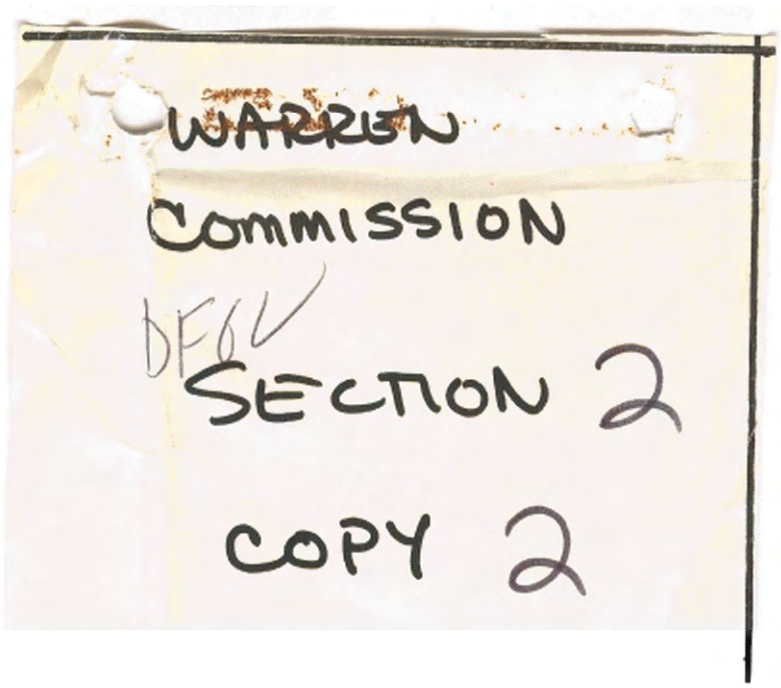
REC-9

60

72 JAN 17 1964


WARREN
COMMISSION
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SECTION 2
COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/9/64

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: ARLEN SPECTER
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
INVESTIGATING ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Today it was announced that ARLEN SPECTER, Assistant District Attorney, would serve on the Legal Staff of the President's Commission which is investigating President KENNEDY's death. It was stated that SPECTER would be in charge of assembling and bringing evidence before the Commission.

SPECTER is 33 years of age, is a native of Kansas where he attended high school in 1946 and 1947, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He won many honors at the University including Phi Beta Kappa.

He served as a Special Agent in the Office of Special Investigations of the U. S. Air Force in 1951-53, and while attending Yale Law School was Editor of the Law Journal. He graduated in 1956 from Yale Law School.

He has been with the District Attorney's Office, City of Philadelphia, since 1958. He resides with his wife, the former JOAN LOIS LEVY, and two sons, age six and three, at 3417 Warden Drive, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECTER received considerable notice after successfully prosecuting RAYMOND COHEN, Teamsters Local 107 secretary-treasurer, and other Teamster leaders in an extremely long criminal trial held in the City of Philadelphia.

Because of this success Attorney General KENNEDY offered SPECTER a job on the Justice Department Staff to assist in the prosecution of JAMES HOFFA and other Teamster officials. SPECTER declined because the local case against COHEN had been appealed to the Pennsylvania Superior Court, and he wished to see it through. That case was argued in September and the court's ruling still is awaited.

2 - Bureau
1 - Philadelphia
(3)

REC-33 61

6 JAN 10 1964

SPECTER has been granted a leave of absence from his job which is presently Chief of the Appeals Division and of the Litigation Division of the District Attorney's Office.

The above is for the Bureau's information.

SAC, Los Angeles

1/22/64

Director, FBI

KARL ZERK
3703 MONON STREET,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
CRIMINAL SECTION - GENERAL
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Enclosed for Los Angeles and Dallas are copies of five items received by the Bureau through liaison. The enclosed items are self-explanatory.

It does not appear Zerk has any information of value relating to the assassination of President Kennedy other than his own opinion. However, the general tone of his communication is insulting and prejudicial to us. As of this time no request for investigation of this matter has been received from the President's Commission. No information identifiable with Zerk could be located in Bureau files.

Los Angeles instructed to initiate logical background investigation on Zerk, including indices and regular record checks. The results of this investigation should be promptly submitted to the Bureau. Zerk should not be interviewed concerning this matter, nor should a neighborhood investigation be undertaken.

Enclosures (5)

1 - Dallas (Enc. 5)

5 ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. O. H. Bartlett
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad

1 - Bufile 62-109060 ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
(1) - Bufile 62-109090 PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

See note page two.

RDR/kat
(12)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 23 1964

9 JAN 29 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-27

Letter to SAC, Los Angeles
RE: KARL ZERK

NOTE:

On 1/16/64 U.S. Secret Sevice furnished our liaison representative with a letter dated 12/29/63 from Zerk, of Los Angeles, to the President's Commission. Among items enclosed with Zerk's letter was a copy of the cover from the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," and newspaper photos relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. It is not known how Secret Service came into possession of this information.

Zerk in his letter claims the Director's book has been for years "the bible of right wing extremists." He claims President Kennedy was assassinated to punish him for "deviating from the precepts of this bible." Zerk also alleges evidence collected during the assassination was "pre-arranged" to "frame" Lee Harvey Oswald, and that Oswald's "pre-trial execution" with an altered "low power .38" bullet constituted a "lynching of an innocent man for an imputed crime." Zerk concluded his letter with other insulting and uncomplimentary remarks concerning the Director's book.

Since we have not received a request as yet from the President's Commission to investigate this [redacted] It is quite apparent the Commission does not attach much significance to Zerk's ramblings and obvious distortions of the true facts concerning the assassination. It would appear Zerk may be experiencing some mental distress and may be in need of psychiatric help. However, since we know nothing about him and in view of his insulting and belligerent attitude, it is felt we should develop some background information on him for possible future action.

Karl Zerk

3703 Monon Street, Los Angeles 27, California

December 29, 1963

The Hon. J. Lee Rankin
Special Counsel to the Special Presidential
Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to point out that Mr. Hoover's book " Masters of Deceit " has been, for years, the bible of right wing extremists in Texas. When President Kennedy signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty he became the " traitor " and the " enemy " in the eyes of these hate groups.

John F. Kennedy's assassination was plotted with two objectives in mind. To punish the President and his followers for deviating from the precepts of this bible and to, grossly, discredit liberal thought in America. The plot and the " evidence " were pre-arranged in such a way so as to " frame " the leftist personality of Lee Harvey Oswald. His pre-trial execution with an a l t e r e d low power .38 cal. bullet which did not emerge from Oswald's slender body, constituted the traditional lynching of an innocent man for an imputed crime.

Loyalty to the Southern cause, fraternal police solidarity and understanding considerations for national unity have set in motion a nationwide desire to, fraudulently, exploit this incident as justification for the symbolism of the b l o o d- s t a i n on the cover of Mr. Hoover's book. Pressures are being exerted upon the Special Presidential Commission to let a lie triumph over truth.

Yours very truly,

Karl Zerk

62-109090

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE

Hung In Effigy

Or Assassinated?

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 27 (AP)—Chief Justice Earl Warren was hanged in effigy Wednesday at a downtown intersection, authorities reported today.

They said they did not know who was responsible.

The life-size dummy and a five-foot sign were hoisted on a flagpole.

Sheriff's deputies said the sign read:

"Earl Warren, ex-American, head of Oswald whitewash committee, is betraying the U.S. to the International anti-Christ. In the Kremlin."

A sheriff's deputy cut the dummy and sign down.

Dist. Atty. Vern B. Thomas and Sheriff James W. Webster said they have launched an investigation of the incident.

The Chief Justice is head of a special committee appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the murder of his accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

VOL. XCII SAT., DEC. 28, 1963 NO. 277

Please note the wording of the sign. Streicher's Nazi publication "Der Stürmer" used the identical language when the press expressed doubts as to the guilt of Marinus van der Lubbe.

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

Mail Room

TO: Hon. J. Leo Rankin
Special Counsel to the Special Presiden-
tial Commission
United States Supreme Court
Washington, D. C.

62-109090-1

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

HOOVER

What the communist bosses are doing now to bring Americ to its knees

MASTERS OF DECEIT

J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

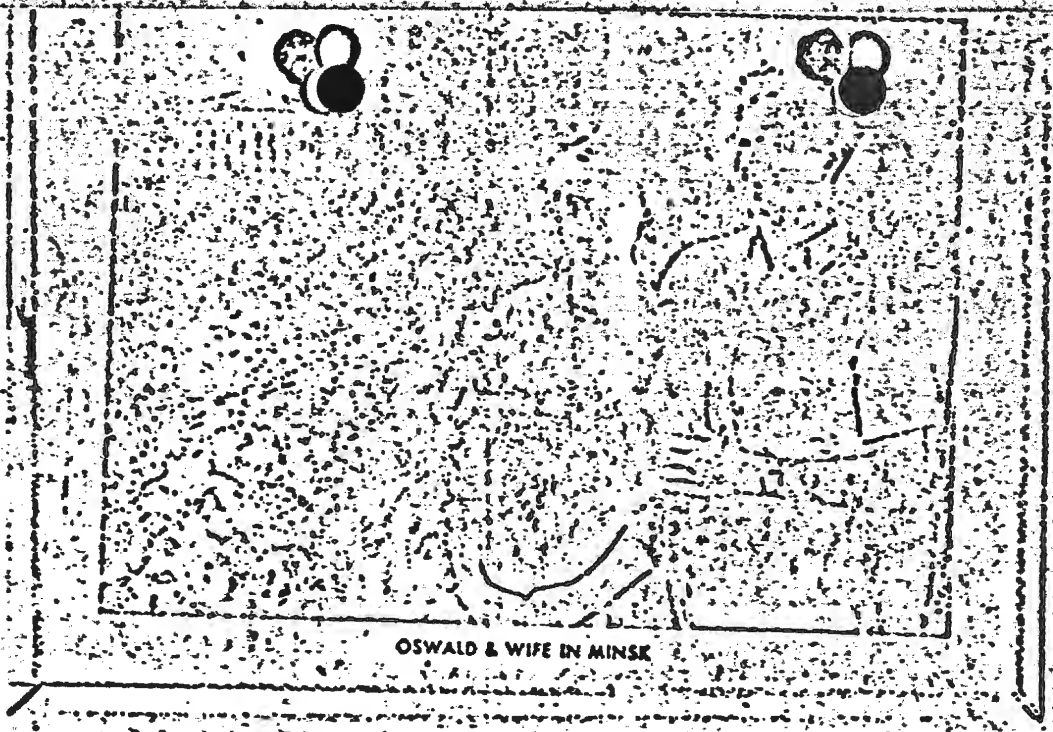
Part I

WHO IS YOUR ENEMY?

62-109090-

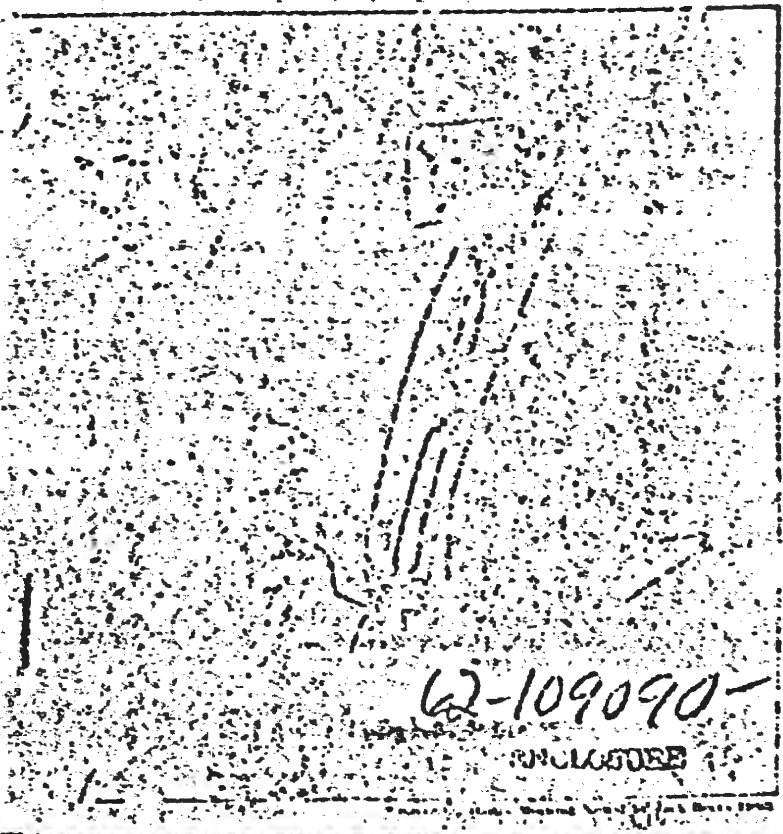
ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT KENNEDY SIGNS TEST BAN TREATY . . .
Proof of the new spirit.



OSWALD & WIFE IN MINSK

OSWALD INNOCENT?



...That the shooting of Oswald did not happen at the spur of the moment became obvious when it was learned that the .38 cal. bullet, fired at point blank into the slender body of Oswald, did not emerge and that none of the many law men, surrounding the prisoner, was killed or injured. Only by a l t e r i n g the powder content of standard .30 cal. ammunition can such a low power effect be achieved. Only an expert can prepare a bullet for such a delicate task. All this should indicate that the execution of Lee Harvey Oswald was carefully planned. ("Don't get nervous, Jack! Aim to the right of the law man's l i g h t suit.")

CE 2-109090

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: January 20, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Gurley

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This is a memorandum recommending that certain information concerning articles appearing in "The Worker," east coast communist newspaper, be orally furnished by Assistant Director DeLoach to Mr. Walter Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President. This information concerns the commission appointed by President Johnson to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy and is being furnished at the request of Mr. Jenkins. Warren Commission

By note of 1/17/64 Mr. Jenkins forwarded to Mr. DeLoach a copy of "Facts For You," prepared by Research and Education, Texas Farm Bureau, Box 489, Waco, Texas, the Director of which is Bill Wedemeyer. This note and publication are attached. (Bufiles contain no identifiable references to the publication or Wedemeyer.) Mr. Jenkins marked a portion of page 341 which is as follows: "The Worker, (the Communist Party Paper) dated December 3, announced three days before the President of the United States did, that they were recommending to the President of the United States that he appoint a committee to investigate the conditions surrounding the assassination of our President and that Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, be Chairman of the group." Mr. Jenkins's note asked, "Is this statement true--the one I have outlined in pencil?"

"The Worker" 12/3/63 revealed no such statement. However, "The Worker" of 11/26/63 contains an editorial which states that a committee headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court should be formed to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy. A copy of this editorial is attached.

62-109090 - NOT RECORDED 199 JAN 24 1964 JAN 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-

OBSERVATIONS: 2 ENCLOSURE

The Party has in the past, as the Director has pointed out on numerous occasions, had programs which closely paralleled those of legitimate organizations. The communists declare themselves for a lasting international peace, for peaceful coexistence and freedom of all people. Basically, communism pretends to offer all things to all men and is currently making demands which parallel those of other individuals in this country. Examples are demands for a shorter workday, end to discrimination of all kinds, aid to farmers, jobs for all, the tax cut, medicare, war on poverty and decent housing for all peoples.

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LTG:kmj (9)

2 ENCLOSURE

This approach by the Party offers attractive inducement to people from every walk of life but it does confuse the public by blending communist aims and purposes with those of legitimate beneficial groups and organizations.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Assistant Director DeLoach orally furnish Mr. Jenkins the above information concerning the statement by the Party, as well as information contained in the observations showing that the Party often has programs which are attractive inducements to people from all walks of life and which closely parallel certain United States Government programs.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 17, 1964

Dear:

Is this statement true--
the one I have outlined in pencil?

Walter

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

When the time comes, yes. (Page 3, "A Study of Communism" by J. Edgar Hoover). Farm Bureaus have said much in county, state and national resolutions regarding Socialism and Communism. Members have known for ten years or more that Socialism is the forerunner of Communism. All Communists work for a Socialist America. When a law is passed that gives economic security, another law giving the administrators the right to determine what economic security is will follow as surely as night follows day. In a booklet, The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism, George Bernard Shaw makes the following statement: "I also make it quite clear that Socialism means equality of income or nothing, and that under Socialism you would not be allowed to be poor. You would be forcefully fed, clothed, lodged, taught and employed, whether you liked it or not. If it were discovered that you had not character or interest enough to be worth all this trouble, you might possibly be executed in a kindly manner. But while you were permitted to live, you would have to live well." This statement should be clear enough for anybody to understand. The answer is simply this: When people are no longer morally responsible, there must be some person to rule them and see that they perform the necessary functions required in a civilization. All freedoms stand or fall on one freedom--the right to buy and sell in a free market. If a person loses his right to earn a living because he prays, there will be few prayers offered. You may be free to speak as you choose, but if what you say takes away your right to a job and food, words will be chosen with great care.

This department has reviewed four Communist Publications for the past five years. They are available in the Waco Office for anyone to review, if he so chooses. After a casual review of these publications, there is no doubt but that our government today is following the American Communist Party line. The Worker, (the Communist Party Paper) dated December 3, announced three days before the President of the United States did, that they were recommending to the President of the United States that he appoint a committee to investigate the conditions surrounding the assassination of our President and that Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, be Chairman of the group. Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi, reviewed the Supreme Court's decision in the Congressional Records on May 2, 1962, and this review revealed that out of 65 decisions, Earl Warren voted in favor of the Communist's position 62 times.

Listen to what Gus Hall said in a Communist publication, "Political Affairs", December, 1963: "For all sections of the American people, the unavoidable question is: 'Are you willing to continue sacrificing profits, jobs and sales on the altar of the cold war?' As to profits, the businessmen have said 'No'. As to sales, the Farmers have said 'No'. And as to jobs, the longshore leaders and a growing army of workers are saying 'No'.

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

"Anyone who is for world peace, for jobs, or for socialism, can only hail this breach in the cold war. The breakdown of economic barriers can be a very important landmark in the struggle for peaceful competition". Read the daily news and think. A selected group of businessmen were used by government in negotiating the wheat deal with Russia. The government promised wheat sales to Russia for cash. Then later, the government announced that the import-export bank would guarantee the payment. Is there a businessman in the U.S. that would sell wheat to Russia on credit? Does anyone believe that Russia will ever pay for American wheat if the deal is completed? The longshoremen did not want to handle wheat for Russia, but again, government influence has used the

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Evans; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

January 27, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

We have been advised that authorities of the State of Texas, including District Attorney Henry Wade and his assistant, William Alexander, appeared before the Commission concerning the article which appeared in "The Nation" magazine in which it is alleged that Lee Harvey Oswald was an informant of the FBI.

We have previously made available to the Commission full information concerning our contacts with Oswald. So that there may be no doubt as to our relations, here are the facts:

Our first interview of Lee Harvey Oswald took place June 26, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas, shortly after Oswald returned from Russia. This interview was conducted by Special Agents B. Tom Carter and John W. Fain and was for the purpose of ascertaining whether Oswald had been given any Soviet intelligence assignments in this country. Oswald was requested to advise this Bureau in the event he was contacted in this country by an individual under suspicious circumstances suggesting that it was a Soviet intelligence approach. Oswald agreed to do so. Results of this interview are set out in the report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 10, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R," copies of which have been furnished to the Commission.

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22 JAN 28 1964

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139 JAN 28 1964

Our next interview of Oswald took place on August 16, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas. This interview was conducted by Special Agents Arnold J. Brown and John W. Fain and it was for the purpose of again alerting Oswald to the possibility that the Soviet intelligence service might, at any time attempt to use him or obtain information through him. Oswald stated he could see no reason why the Soviets would desire to contact him; however, he promised his cooperation in reporting to the FBI any information coming to his attention in this regard. Results of this interview are set out in the report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated August 30, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R," copies of which have been furnished to the Commission.

Our next interview of Oswald took place on August 10, 1963, at the First District Station, New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, at his request. During such interview Oswald furnished details concerning his arrest by the New Orleans Police Department on August 9, 1963, on a charge of disturbing the peace by creating a scene. He also furnished data concerning his background and activities in regard to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Results of this interview are set out in the report of Special Agent Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba," copies of which have been furnished to the Commission.

The above interviews are the extent of our contacts with Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. We did not interview Oswald in Dallas, Texas, or in Irving, Texas, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

In regard to the data in "The Nation" article which alleges that Oswald had Agent Hosty's home phone and office phone numbers and car license number in his possession, you are advised that Special Agent James P. Hosty's name, office telephone number and automobile

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

license number, one digit off, appeared in Oswald's address book. For your information, Special Agent Hosty furnished his name and office telephone number to Mrs. Ruth Paine when Agent Hosty interviewed her concerning the whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald on November 1 and 5, 1963. Agent Hosty did not give Mrs. Paine the license number of his automobile and presumably Mrs. Paine may have jotted such number down on her own initiative unknown to Agent Hosty.

Following the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Agents of this Bureau interviewed Oswald at the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas. The purpose of these interviews was to obtain from Oswald any admissions he might make concerning the killing of the President or other data pertinent to the assassination, as well as to obtain any information Oswald might furnish of a security nature. Results of these interviews of Oswald were set out in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, also known as L. H. Oswald, Lee Oswald, Lee H. Oswald, Leslie Oswald, A. Hidell, A. J. Hidell, Alek J. Hidell, Alek James Hidell, O. H. Lee; Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas, AFO," copies of which have been furnished to the Commission.

Lee Harvey Oswald was never used by this Bureau in an informant capacity. He was never paid any sums of money for furnishing information and he most certainly never was an informant of the FBI. In the event you have any further questions concerning the activities of the FBI in this case, we would appreciate being contacted directly.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MA
FOI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

January 21, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Transmitted herewith are two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 13, 1963, at Dallas, captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." This report contains the results of investigation relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald following the assassination of the President and sets forth remarks allegedly made by various persons relative to their feelings concerning President Kennedy, other officials, and for the policies of the administration.

In a number of instances the investigation in this report is incomplete in that the particular allegation has not been fully resolved. In each instance additional investigation has been instituted to fully resolve the matter. An example of such an instance occurs on page three of this report wherein one Bill Baker alleged that an acquaintance of his, Joseph Noble Adams, had made various statements indicating the White Citizens Council was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy and they were also going to take care of the Attorney General. He further stated this group was composed of mistreated servicemen of which he and Oswald were also members.

62-109090-

Adams was subsequently located at the city jail in Austin, Texas, and upon interview admitted he was a chronic alcoholic, had been addicted since 1953, and was a current member of Alcoholics Anonymous. Adams was questioned concerning the statements attributed to him. He indicated that due to his extremely intoxicated condition, it is quite possible he made the statements attributed to him but he had very little recollection of what did occur. The full results of the additional investigation will be incorporated in a subsequent report.

62-109090
JRM:mpd (10)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Linton

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Reports will continue to be submitted following on any instances wherein the investigation conducted has not been completely set out. Information is being received from various individuals throughout the country which is being appropriately looked into and such additional instances will be submitted to the Commission in report form.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

January 22, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am enclosing herewith for your assistance two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated January 17, 1964. The report was prepared by this Bureau in connection with its investigation of the case entitled, "Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

You will be furnished additional reports concerning this matter promptly as they are received.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 JAN 24 1964

Enclosures (2)

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(10)

NOTE: On the basis of a request from the President's Commission, we are making two copies of the report of SA Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated 1-17-64 available to them. All investigative reports previously prepared in this case have been furnished to the Commission. This report has been reviewed by the appropriate supervisor in the Civil Rights Section and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont.

JAN 27 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

January 22, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the request of Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., we are making available to United States Attorney Barefoot Sanders at Dallas one copy of each of the 13 investigative reports which have been furnished to the Department of Justice and the President's Commission. It is understood that you received a copy of Assistant Attorney General Miller's memorandum dated January 20, 1964, which set forth the items that are to be deleted from the reports before they are furnished to Mr. Sanders.

We have been advised by the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice that as additional investigative reports are received by them in the future they will also be reviewed to determine what information should be made available to local authorities.

We have also been advised that the matter was discussed with the Commission by the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice and the Commission is cognizant of the manner in which the information is being made available to Mr. Wade.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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NOT RECORDED
156 JAN 24 1964

ASSIGNED TO
JAN 22 1964
COMM-FBI

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(8)

22 JAN 23 1964

NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont, same date and caption, WLM/JWH:pab.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

January 23, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of January 22, 1964, which advised that in accordance with a request of the Department of Justice we are making copies of investigative reports available to United States Attorney Barefoot Sanders at Dallas, in order that Mr. Sanders may show them to Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade or one of his assistants.

Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., has now requested that we also furnish Mr. Sanders a copy of the report of Special Agent Hunting C. Clements dated January 17, 1964, at Dallas, and this will be done promptly. Prior to making the report available to Mr. Sanders, information obtained from the Bank of Dallas, which appears on page 121 of the report, will be deleted in accordance with Mr. Miller's request. Mr. Sanders will arrange for the report to be examined by Mr. Wade or one of his assistants.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

WLM:cac
(8)

NOTE: The Dallas Office has been instructed in accordance with the Department's request. The information being deleted was obtained from confidential bank records during the course of checking out Ruby's financial transactions.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. ROSEN

DATE: 1/10/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Malley

SUBJECT:

JACK LEON RUBY
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim
CIVIL RIGHTS

Reference is made to the attached memorandum of 1/9/64 from Mr. Rosen to me, dealing with the request of Texas authorities for reports of our interviews, et cetera, in the Ruby case, and the letter from Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission, requesting advice as to the records in our possession and what arrangements can be made to assist District Attorney Wade. The Director further discussed this with me this morning.

The point was made that we do not want to get into a position of being charged with lack of cooperation with Texas authorities in connection with the trial of Ruby. We can well be put in this position if we suggest to Mr. Rankin or Mr. Miller of the Department any limitation in what is turned over to District Attorney Wade. Therefore, we should advise Mr. Rankin, in reply to his letter, that we stand ready to turn over to District Attorney Wade the full results of our investigation in the Ruby case, and this is a decision, of course, that Mr. Rankin will have to make, inasmuch as we performed this investigation at the request of the President and have turned the results over to the Commission.

Likewise, we should furnish Miller copies of our investigative reports in the Ruby case and advise him of the request of Texas authorities and what we have advised Mr. Rankin. We should seek Mr. Miller's opinion as to what should be turned over to the Texas authorities.

We should advise both Mr. Rankin and Mr. Miller that we would like to have their decision promptly, and in the event it will take time for them to determine what should be turned over to District Attorney Wade, we will advise the Texas State Attorney General, and District Attorney Wade, that we are awaiting a decision from the President's Commission and the Department in this matter.

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This will, of course, place us in the position that we are not delaying the turning over of material to the Texas authorities, and thus we cannot be charged with lack of cooperation with these authorities. This should be handled at once.

AHB:CSH (7)
Enclosure

5 JAN 24 1964

62-109090-

January 10, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Lee:

Reference is made to your letter of January 7, 1964, wherein you enclosed a copy of a letter dated December 30, 1963, from Mr. Waggoner Carr, Attorney General of Texas.

In addition to the request of Mr. Carr in his letter to the Commission, you were advised today by J. R. Malley of this Bureau of the request made by District Attorney Henry Wade, Dallas County, Texas, wherein he requests any reports available covering interviews of Jack Ruby by FBI Agents. Mr. Wade also requested that he be furnished with background information concerning Ruby and any information reflecting Ruby's activities during the pertinent period of November 21 through 24, 1963.

The FBI is ready to furnish to State authorities whatever information the Commission and the Department of Justice agree would be proper under the circumstances.

As you are aware, the President's Commission has been furnished a number of reports concerning the Ruby phase of the investigation and these reports have also been furnished to the Department of Justice. Inasmuch as this Bureau conducted the investigation at the request of the President and the Department of Justice, we would appreciate being advised what information should be made available to the State authorities of Texas.

You were also advised that in view of the requests of Attorney General Carr and District Attorney Wade, the FBI is advising them that their requests had been made known to the

9 JAN 29 1964

JRM: mpd (7)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

cc - 62-109090

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

President's Commission and to the Department of Justice and that the FBI is ready to furnish them whatever information the President's Commission and the Department would release.

During this discussion you indicated you were in full agreement with this proposed action, that you would appreciate the Department being advised that the Commission would like to have its views with regard to information that could be disseminated to District Attorney Wade of Dallas County, Texas, and that the Department should also be advised that this matter should be handled as expeditiously as possible in order to forestall any criticism on the part of State authorities.

Your request has been made known to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller of the Criminal Division of the Department.

Sincerely,

Note: See memo Rosen from Belmont 1/10/64 re Jack Leon Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, CR AHB:csh (7)

YFE D

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. Unrec 1-4-64 Braugan to Sullivan

PAGE NO. ALL

NO. OF PAGES 8

SECTION NO.

2

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: January 20, 1964

FROM : MR. D. E. MOORE

cc Mr. Sullivan
Mr. D. E. Moore
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R: CUBA

At 5:20 PM, 1-20-64, I telephonically contacted ASAC Clark, Dallas, with regard to the three metal boxes of personal correspondence obtained from Mrs. Paine.

I told ASAC Clark that we contemplated furnishing the material to the President's Commission and wanted to be sure of the two following facts:

(1) That Dallas had reviewed this material and that there was nothing pertinent in it and

(2) That Mrs. Paine was aware that we were furnishing the material to the Commission.

I advised ASAC Clark that unless informed to the contrary on the morning of 1-21-64 we would assume the above statements are correct. I told Clark that, of course, in furnishing the material to the Commission we would advise them of Mrs. Paine's request that the material not be made public and that it be returned to her as soon as possible.

ASAC Clark stated that he was quite sure that the material had been reviewed and that there was nothing pertinent in it and also that Mrs. Paine was aware that the material was going to the Commission - that he would check and in the event it was not correct we would be advised early on the morning of 1-21.

ACTION

For record purposes.

DEB:td (5)

22 JAN 24 1964

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FOUNDATION

January 20, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with your conversation with J. R. Malley of this Bureau on January 17, 1964, the scale models prepared by this Bureau relating to the site of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and the Dallas, Texas, police department garage were delivered to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building and have been set up in the Assembly Room on the first floor.

The scale models show in minute detail pertinent physical features of each site, including miniature reproductions of vehicles. It is believed these three-dimensional exhibits will assist eyewitnesses in clearly demonstrating their recollections of events occurring at the time of the shooting, thus making it possible for those who have not visited those sites to gain a full and clear understanding of the happenings surrounding each event.

Mr. Wade Holland, Superintendent of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building, has advised that the Assembly Room will be kept locked and, in accordance with your request, he has been requested to make available to your office a key for this room. He has also been advised that you do not desire anyone to have access to the room without written authorization from your office. While these arrangements have been made with Mr. Holland in accordance with your request, it is suggested that it would be well for you also to discuss this matter with Mr. Holland in order that there can be no possible misunderstanding on his part relative to your desires for the safekeeping of these exhibits.

62-109090

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COMM-FBI

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-106
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In the event you desire explanations of any kind regarding these exhibits, Mr. Leo Gauthier, under whose direction these exhibits were prepared, will be available to discuss any questions you may have concerning these exhibits in detail.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 1/20/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Internal Security - Russia

JACK RUBY
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim
CIVIL RIGHTS

Both the prosecution and the defense in the forthcoming trial of Jack Ruby for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald have asked for FBI reports relative to the investigation of Ruby and Oswald. Properly, we have left the decision to the President's Commission, which is studying the assassination of President Kennedy, and to the Department, as to what material should be furnished the prosecution and the defense.

Assistant AG Miller has indicated no material will be given to either the prosecution or the defense relative to the investigation of Oswald. The Department is reviewing the investigative reports relative to Jack Ruby for the purpose of removing any confidential material and thereafter making these reports available to District Attorney Wade in Dallas, through US Attorney Barefoot Sanders. Wade will select material he thinks is pertinent to the ~~defense~~ prosecution and thereafter the Department will pass on whether this material should be made available to him for that purpose.

The Department also contemplates furnishing Ruby's defense counsel with a list of names and addresses of persons who have furnished information bearing on Ruby's mental condition. It appears that Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission is awaiting a Departmental decision before expressing the Commission's views as to what should be furnished the prosecution and the defense.

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Necessarily, we have to take the position that it is a decision for the President's Commission and the Department to make as to what information we have developed goes to the prosecution and the defense. However, we have in mind that any material which is to be furnished will be from FBI reports and, consequently, the FBI will be involved in any criticism of the material itself. Bearing in mind that we have interviewed anybody and everybody who had information concerning

AHB:CSH (5)

22 JAN 24 1964

Mr. Tolson

the assassination of the President, concerning Oswald, and concerning Ruby, our reports contain a great deal of information that can be classified as rumor and gossip, and character-assassination type of information. Considerable information is from persons who are mentally disturbed. We ran out the information wherever possible to substantiate or disprove it. Nevertheless, in a great many instances the allegation will appear in one report and the investigation to prove or disprove it will appear in a later report.

If the information in these reports is misused, or comes into the hands of unauthorized persons, there is a strong possibility that there will be complaints, both on the part of persons who gave the information and persons against whom allegations were made. For example, we conducted investigation into the background of Ruth Paine and her husband, Michael Paine, in view of the close association between the Paines and the Oswalds, and reports of this investigation were furnished to the Commission. We are sending over today a 354-page report on allegations received concerning persons who made alleged threats, or had knowledge of the assassination of President Kennedy, aside and apart from any association with Oswald or Ruby. We talked to a great many "crackpots" and emotional people who made wild allegations, and the results of the interviews are in these reports.

ACTION:

We do not know whether the courts will abide by any decision the Presidential Commission or the Department makes as to restrictions on furnishing information to the prosecution and defense. In order to alert the Department and the President's Commission, we prepared letters under date of 1/13/64 to Assistant AG Miller of the Department, and to Lee Rankin of the President's Commission, in which we pointed out that if information in these reports is misused, or becomes a matter of public knowledge, it would reflect most unfavorably upon the Department of Justice and the President's Commission.

FBI

Date: 1/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
AFO

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed to the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum setting out letter from A. GEORGE SCHINDLER dated 12/29/63, furnished by the Texas Department of Public Safety. Two copies of the letterhead memorandum are enclosed for Dallas, Los Angeles, and WFO. One copy has been furnished U. S. Secret Service, San Antonio.

With reference to A. GEORGE SCHINDLER, writer of the letter, the Bureau is referred to San Antonio letter to the Bureau, 11/10/54, entitled A. GEORGE SCHINDLER, INFORMATION CONCERNING, and to Bureau letter to the Attorney General dated 11/10/54, which states, in part:

"For your further information, correspondent is probably identical with one ALBERT GEORGE SCHINDLER who is well known to the FBI and to Army authorities as a chronic originator of unfounded complaints. He has described himself on various occasions in the past as being one of our confidential informants and has been known

cc-RDR

2-Bureau (Encs. 8) 1-Sec RDR (enc 8 RANKIN)
2-Dallas (Encs. 2)
2-Los Angeles (Encs. 2)
2-WFO (Encs. 2)
2-SA
JEJ/eks (11) 8 ENCLOSURE

Let to Rankin 1-20-64 RDR/lhm

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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SA 89-67

"to contact various of our field offices stating that he has done special work for FBI officials. These allegations are absolutely without foundation."

It is suggested that no investigation be conducted on the basis of information furnished by SCHINDLER.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

January 14, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

By letter dated January 6, 1964, Mr. O. N. HUMPHREYS, JR., Agent in Charge, Intelligence Section, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, forwarded a carbon copy of an eight-page letter dated December 29, 1963, from A. GEORGE SCHINDLER. It had no addressee. It was received January 2, 1964, by the Department of Public Safety. The envelope bore the return address "From Special Investigator A. GEO. SCHINDLER, Home Address 93 N. Meridith Ave, Pasadena, Calif., Enroute thru Tuscon, Arizona to Wash. D. C. thru El Paso, Austin. 29/Dec.763." It was addressed to"Colonel HOMER P. GARRISON, Dept. of Public Safety, For Governer CONALLY of Texas, Austin, Texas." The envelope also bore the words "Most Urgent Classification" and "Air Mail, Urgent, Collect Balance Postage at other End." It indicated that twenty-four cents postage due had been paid.

The first page of the letter was on the reverse side of a calendar for July 1964. The second page was on the reverse side of a calendar for October 1963. Page 5 was on the reverse side of an envelope from Los Angeles County Bar Association, 625 Security Building, 510 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, to Mr. ALBERT G.

SCHINDLER, 93 North Meridith Avenue, Pasadena, California, postmarked July 9, 1963. Page 6 was on the reverse side of an envelope from Department of Welfare, 260 West 30th Street, New York, New York, to Mrs. A. SCHINDLER, 93 North Meredith Avenue, Pasadena, California, postmarked October 11, 1963. Page 7 was on the reverse side of an envelope from American Civil Liberties Union for Southern California, 2323 West Fifth Street, Room 202, Los Angeles, California, to A. SCHINDLER, 93 North Meridith Avenue, Pasadena, California, postmarked October 10, 1963.

The letter was partly handwritten, partly hand-printed, and is illegible in places. It is reproduced as follows:

"29 December 1963

"Signed by
A GEORGE SCHINDLER
Mrs. A. G. SCHINDLER

"Mailed from Tuscon, Arizona. While enroute to Wash. D. C. to appear before Chief Justice WARREN's commission investigating the death of President KENNEDY. Mailed by A. G. SCHINDLER of 93 N. Meridith Ave, Pasadena, California.

"This communication is committed in quadriplicate form. This original copy is being sent directly to the Presidents Office as it involves statements pertaining to information belonging to that office and relative to facts concerning the late President KENNEDY and his demise. This Information, which in fact is a criminal investigation and in accordance with the legal Statutes, must when signed be treated as such, and the contents diligently investigated and the legal demand under the law for the arrest and holding without bail, pending Grand Jury Action, and stated charges that cannot be by passed but in accordance with the law, be the basis for trial and that all accessory before and after the fact to the heinious crimes alleged, be also held for trial and Grand Jury Action in accordance with Procedure established by Law. This includes,

"Private Citizens, Public Servants and Non Citizens involved in these allegations by a Citizen and Registered Voter of the City of Pasadena, County of Los Angeles, State of California, United States of America.

"It is demanded under the law that immeadiate protection be furnished Mr and Mrs A. G. SCHINDLER and daughter who have been threatened with death, and whom have been subjected to go through the ordeal of some Fourteen Attempts on their lives and who have had to flee their home at 93 N. Meridith Ave to avoid a second kidnapping of their young daughter. The husband, an independent (illegible) had appealed to the Local Office of the Los Angeles Federal Bureau of Investigation for protection after revealing information of a coming attempt on the Life of President KENNEDY and a Chief Executive of a Southern State, this a very short time before the assassination. The essence was that a well organized plan to assassinate the President, Vice President, the two following sucessors. The accidental way it was found out, and the way it was found out that Mr SCHINDLER found out, is fantastic in itself. Appealing to Police, Federal authorities and trying to break through the red tape was to no avail, So Mr SCHINDLER set out with his family to try to reach the President before the attempt. He had had to make someone listen and to save his family's lives. He got as far as Phoenix in the mad dash to Dallas, there a car bearing tag 300 Ariz, a Newsman's car shouted to him as he came into Phoenix. He shouted 'Did you hear about KENNEDY. I said No, He said, He's shot, I said Where, He said in Dallas, then pulled away, I told my wife to get his tag no. He had a gray car license No 300 Arizona. A radio box on the rear seat. Must have been a Newsman. it was around noon or a little later. We turned the radio on, rode around several hours trying to decide what to do, we knew we could not return, it would be sure death, as soon as it was know we were back in Pasadena, We had made a

"complaint to the California Bureau of Investigation six months ago, they sent it to the Pasadena Police Dept. My daughter came over and said the Police would be over to scare us, for writing the letter as it was late according to the Police, however I always blvd Policemen and the Detective who came over shook hands and asked who was the Policeman named in the letter. We told him and he said that if my daughter PATRICIA ANN came over again to call the City Police right away. We could not because she had threatened to kill her sister if we talked, as she had gone to the Child's School we could not take a chance, so she was free to involve Policemen so they could not act, like the ex-Chief of Police of Pasadena and some of his men and some of the Arcadia and Monrovia men. We had complained about her husband sabotageing 8 of our cars in such a way as to cause accidents in dangerous places, Our luck held, the saboture was revealed in time, We then complained of the kidnapping of our youngest daughter, our Eldest daughter our Daughter in Law, two were assaulted and raped the little one we recovered in time. Over a period of 5 years One Girl held Captive, one for five years one for six months, yet when the Pasadena Police Chief was appealed to, He said, don't send me any more letters, I got a nice term. This man complained about laughed and continued to burglarize, run stuff in the Community, the FBI was to busy during Bank Robbers (100 in Los Angeles County in 63) to protect the City, I tried every agency I knew, When I saw it was no avail I wrote three letters telling exactly what I had found out One was to GEORGE C. WALLACE, Montgomery, Alabama, it told of the plot to kill KENNEDY, the other two to two Senators, in Case I didn't make it. This can be verified. I demand the arrest of LUMEN J. GRACIOLETT, JR. and PATRICIA ANN GRACIOLETT, JR. of 125 S Mayflower Ave Monrovia, Calif. on our charge of fourteen attempts jointly to murder us, a separate charge of attempt to murder their

"children (date or record, admittance to Los Angeles Gen Hospital. and knowledge of a treasonable crime, a capital crime and the charge of kidnapping and conspiracy. The defendant in this four count (illegible) is a Mulatto, born in New York of Peurto Rican, Negro, Creole, French, Spanish, Boronian Haiti, Extraction, a Nationalist, Puerto Rican who has been distributing propaganda against our Gov't and President and who boasted in advance of the exact date of Pres. KENNEDYs demise.

"therefore the (blank space) made not only for the arrest and trial by Jury of one LUMEN JOSEPH GRACIOLETT, JR. of 125 S Mayflower Ave Monrovia. California but the suspension from office of

"JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
WILLIAM SCR (illegible)
The three Air Force Officers who covered up GRACIOLETTs Criminal Activities and Federal Crimes, State Crimes and treason Activities
CLARENCE B. MORRIS, Ex Chief of Police, Pasadena who after the fact, were accessories of the many asociates who planned and ex (illegible) the nfarious deed against the Chief Executive of the United States and it Peeble

"It is further charged the Woman, PATRICIA GRACIOLETT is a willing acomplice of LUMEN JOSEPH GRACIOLETT and has assisted him and his associates to further their activities and that LUMEN JOSEPH GRACIOLETT JR. made the statement it was PATRICIA GRACIOLETT that put all her children in the Hospital at one time in one attempt, and it was further stated by PATRICIA ANN GRACIOLETT that he she was going to do away with all her children this statement less than 45 days ago. Formerly they lived in the Puerto Rican District of New York then in Los Angeles, Both boasting the Air Force had taught them to sabotage and the man while working at MacKenzie Sta in Pasadena has sabotaged hundred of cars, his wife stated he

"Buglaryied the place in addition 5 times until Fired, Now he works at a Place called the N. M. Petroleum Co in Arcadia, Calif. where as a Garage Helper he has become associated with those who seek to destroy our country, with the aim in mind of a Free Puerto Rico as He says. His Statements were (illegible) out information in the Army Dept. Dept of Int Files or (illegible) Puerto Rican named TORRES and the (illegible) .....(not shown on carbon copy) Truman."

The letter also contained what appears to be part of a letter to someone else and is quoted as follows:

"...him blind and parylised and took him home to die.

"I nearly died last New Years Eve from an acute Heart Attack. It had finally reached the Stage where terrific pains were occurring due to Blood Circulation being retarded. It would have been better if it had been the End for me but I guess I was spared to save my family a little longer.

"I thank you for the use of your 29 Ford in 1936 while you went to Florida (with the (illegible)). I never asked any help from you before this request for the 187 and I am sorry it was when your circumstances were down I worked hard to pay all my Bills last month. The 1200 I earned working 12 to 14 hours a day Painting was hard, broken down, 500, 300, 125, 125, 75. We were just about even and now this. And believe it of now I have a 100. deposit on lights with the City and they have shut the current water and waste removal off. Because we did not pay last months light bill on Date 59.60) This City is strict. Well It don matter now.

"Your letter helped, it brought back memories of us SCHINDLERs as a family. I hadn't seen anyone since before Mother died in 1956. What terrible curse has fastened itself on the SCHINDLERs.

"I will leave few friends, so if anyone mentions me as a friend they will not be authentic unless they are Senator DICK B. RUSSELL
Senator HERMAN E. TALMADGE
Senator LONG of Louisiana.

"The first two were associated with me in Politics.

"The second and third Got BILLY out of the Monroe, La., School for Boys.

"I have served Patriotic People in the South as Deputy Director of the Southern Security Index. There was no compensation for this work, I just beleived in the Principles and the Fact this (illegible) saved Our People in the South. HERMAN TALMADGE was my (illegible) the symbol is ▽▽ ▽"

On November 3, 1954, Mr. N. K. DIXON, Security Officer, Internal Security Section, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, made available an envelope addressed to "Texas Rangers, Intelligence Division, Austin, Texas," with the return address of A. GEORGE SCHINDLER, Special Investigator, 18 Haigh Avenue, Schnectady, New York, October 29, 1954, which contained a letter addressed to Mr. HERBERT BROWNELL (U. S. Attorney General). Mr. DIXON advised that he had a record on one A. GEORGE SCHINDLER and that he had received considerable "crank-type letters" from him. Mr. DIXON stated that, in his first correspondence with SCHINDLER, SCHINDLER represented himself as a Captain of the Mississippi Highway Patrol and inquiry revealed that SCHINDLER was not a Captain in the Mississippi Highway Patrol. Mr. DIXON also advised that he received a letter from the New York State Troopers, Executive Division of State Police, Albany, New York, April 27, 1953, that the Governor of New York and the Superintendent of State Police have received "crank" letters from SCHINDLER and that SCHINDLER is a mental case.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mr. Belmont 1/17/64

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
Buffile 62-109060 (1 - 62-109090)

J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, Presidential Commission, requested that the alleged statement of Reverend William H. Dickerson, Jr., that he overheard a young couple state two days prior to President Kennedy's assassination that "they hated the President of the United States and that they did not care one bit if someone did take a potshot at him", be resolved.

DETAILS:

By letter dated January 15, 1964, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, Presidential Commission, requested that we interview Rev. William H. Dickerson, Jr., apparently of Dallas, Texas. Enclosed with Mr. Rankin's letter was a letter from one Marshall W. Malone dated December 10, 1963, directed to the President's Commission, wherein he brought to the attention of the Commission the alleged statement of the Rev. Dickerson concerning a young unidentified couple who stated they hated the President of the United States and that they would not care one bit if somebody did take a potshot at him. This allegedly occurred two days prior to the President's visit to Dallas.

Mr. Rankin requested that this Bureau locate and interview Rev. Dickerson, ascertain the identity of the unidentified young couple, and thereafter conduct an appropriate investigation into their alleged statements.

Bureau files fail to indicate any information identifiable with Marshall W. Malone or the Rev. William H. Dickerson, Jr.

ACTION:

62-109090-
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126 JAN 20 1964

(1) The field has been furnished full particulars on Rankin's request and instructed to immediately handle and furnish the Bureau the results of their inquiries without delay.

JAN 22 1964

(2) The Bureau will follow this matter closely and insure that the results of our inquiries are promptly furnished to Mr. Rankin.

RWEmpd (10) 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan

62-109090-27

ENCLOSURE IN FILE

62-109090-

January 20, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information is a communication prepared by our San Antonio Office dated January 14, 1964, concerning A. George Schindler.

As you will note, the information furnished by Schindler is non-specific in nature. He has been characterized by two state agencies as a "crank"; and by one of them as a "mental case." In view of the indication in his letter he considered appearing before the President's Commission, I am furnishing this communication.

For your additional information, this Bureau has had prior dealings with one Albert George Schindler who is probably identical with the Schindler referred to in the enclosed communication. Albert George Schindler is known as an originator of unfounded complaints.

Copies of this communication have been disseminated to the Headquarters of the U. S. Secret Service in Washington as well as to its local San Antonio office.

BY COURIER SVC.
62 JAN 22
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-102360

Enclosure

RDR:vhm

56 JAN 27 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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NOTE:

San Antonio by airtel dated 1/14/64 enclosed a seven-page letterhead memorandum relating to information furnished by Schindler which had been furnished to San Antonio by the Texas Department of Public Safety. The Bureau has previously received communications from Schindler and he was characterized as a chronic originator of unfounded complaints. He has described himself on various occasions as being one of our confidential informants and has contacted several of our field offices stating he was doing special work for FBI officials. Of course these allegations are completely unfounded. In view of the reported statement in this letter that Schindler was, during the latter part of December, 1963, en route to Washington, D. C., to appear before the President's Commission, it is felt Mr. Rankin should be advised of this individual.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 17, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, the President's Commission, requested allegations of G. P. Wyllie of Cleveland, Tennessee, be resolved. Wyllie is known to Bureau as insulting rabble rouser. Field instructed to be circumspect in dealings with him and to immediately handle Commission's request.

DETAILS

J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, the President's Commission, by letter dated 1-15-64 furnished us a copy of a letter from G. P. Wyllie of Cleveland, Tennessee. In Wyllie's letter he makes several "profound" observations about "the gamblers of Texas" being involved in the assassination of President Kennedy and wounding of Texas Governor Connally. Wyllie further states that Jack Ruby, who shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald, was acquainted with a Cleveland, Tennessee, gambler. Further, that his brother, Major John S. Wyllie, had told him in December, 1963, that Oswald was after Connally.

Rankin requested we interview both Wyllies to resolve the allegations.

BACKGROUND

Wyllie initiated communicating to the Director in February, 1959, at which time he inquired if the Director was related to former President Hoover. The letter implied that if they were related the Director received favoritism because of this relationship. His communication at this time was answered over Miss Gandy's signature and Wyllie was advised there was no relationship.

By letter dated 6-18-62 Wyllie commented that the Director had been head of the FBI one and one-half years longer than the age of Attorney General Kennedy. He stated "Too damn long in my opinion." He felt that people no longer think of the Director in regard to the FBI, but rather think of the FBI in regard to the Director. He felt there should be a sixteen-year limit imposed on tenure in office by Federal executive officials. This letter was not acknowledged.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. C. D. Sullivan
RDR:ml
(8)

62-109098-
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Wyllie also contacted the Bureau on 5-3-63, at which time he asked for the Director's residence address so he could write to the Director. He wanted to know the Director's views regarding a national police agency among other items. It was recommended and approved no acknowledgment be sent.

There is no information identifiable with Major John S. Wyllie in Bureau files.

OBSERVATIONS

It is quite apparent this individual is a troublemaker and rabble rouser and may be in need of psychiatric help; however, in view of the request from the President's Commission, it is felt we have no other alternative but to interview him.

ACTION

1. Our liaison representative with the Pentagon ascertained Major Wyllie is currently stationed at the U. S. Army Reserve Center, Reading, Pennsylvania.

2. The field has been furnished full particulars on Rankin's request and have been instructed to immediately handle and furnish the Bureau the results without delay.

3. The Bureau will follow developments and insure Rankin is promptly advised of the results of his inquiry.

JAN 15 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Warren Commission

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: Request for Interview of
Reverend William H. Dickerson

As you will note, the writer of the enclosed letter calls to the Commission's attention the alleged statement made in the presence of Reverend William H. Dickerson, Jr. -- apparently of Dallas -- by an unidentified couple that they hated President Kennedy and would not care if an assassination attempt were executed.

It would be helpful to the work of this Commission if the Bureau would interview the Reverend Dickerson for the purpose of identifying the couple to whom the above-described statements have been attributed and thereafter conduct an appropriate investigation.

For your information, I wish to advise that I have supplied a copy of this letter to James J. Rowley, Chief, United States Secret Service, for whatever action the Protective Research Branch of the Secret Service deems appropriate.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 20 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1/ ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

ORIGINAL FILED IN 89-2-109-Sec. 16

Marshall W. Malone
3073 [illegible] Drive, San Diego 16, California

December 10, 1963

President's Commission,
Hon. Earl Warren, Chairman,
Room 105 National Archives Building,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

"At a nice respectable dinner party only two nights before the President's visit to our city, a bright young couple with a fine education, with a promising professional future, said that they hated the President of the United States - and that they would not care one bit if someobody did take a potshot at him."

Datelined Dallas November 25, the above is an excerpt from John Herbers's "special" to the New York Times. It appeared in the western edition of that paper on November 26th. The Reverend William A. Dickerson Jr. is being quoted.

If nothing had happened to the President at Dallas this remark could have passed for idle though vicious chatter. Since the implied wish of the young couple came true the country is entitled to know if these persons were merely prophetic or if they had foreknowledge of the murder attempt.

Reverend Dickerson should identify this couple and they should be questioned under oath. In the days after Lincoln's assassination anyone who had made such a remark would have been arrested.

Yours very truly,

Marshall W. Malone

62-109090

~~ENCLOSURE~~

ENCLOSURE

1-16-63

1

SAC, Dallas (62-0) 62-109090

Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed herewith are two copies each for the Dallas Office and one copy each for the San Diego Office and letter dated 12-10-63 directed to the President's Commission from Marshall W. Malone, San Diego, California, and a letter dated 1-15-64 from Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, to the Director. It is noted that Mr. Rankin requested the interview of Reverend William H. Dickerson, Jr., who apparently resides in Dallas, Texas.

The Dallas Office is instructed to immediately contact and interview Reverend Dickerson in accordance with the request of Mr. Rankin. Any additional investigation necessary to resolve the allegations contained in Reverend Dickerson should be promptly conducted.

Bureau records contain no information identifiable with Dickerson or correspondent.

Dunlap returns to Duncan in lotterhead memorandum available for dissemination.

Enclosures (4)

2 - San Diego (Enclosures 2)

1 - O. H. Bartlett (Enclosures 2)
1 - Domestic Intelligence Division (Enclosures 2)

FDT:sda/cjr
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

61 JAN 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RE:

In the letter to the President's Commission Reverend William H. Dickerson, Jr. is quoted as saying that a "bright young couple" had made the statement two days prior to President Kennedy's visit in Dallas that they hated the President of the United States and that they would not care one bit if someone did take a potshot at him." Mr. Rankin requested interview of Reverend Dickerson for the purpose of identifying the couple responsible for this statement and thereafter conduct appropriate investigation.

W.C. SULLIVAN

Confidential

1-16-64

E.A. BRANIGAN

Classified by
Exempt from G.D.S. Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Turner

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

The following observations and recommendations are submitted for your consideration in connection with the proposal of the President's Commission to furnish all reports in the Ruby and Oswald cases to the prosecution and defense attorneys for the Ruby murder trial in Dallas:

1. We believe that the FBI has done a good job of investigation in this matter both before and after the assassination. We have nothing to hide and if all of the facts were to be made public and reviewed by the public, it is felt that the Bureau would not be criticized by reasonable people and legitimate organizations. However, in this instance, we are caught in the crosscurrents between the left and the right and each is trying to make a big conspiracy out of the assassination. They as well as others who have political or personal axes to grind will seize upon every opportunity to criticize the investigation as illustrated by some of the publicity since the assassination.

2. The issue in the murder trial is very narrow - whether Ruby was sane - and unless the attorneys intend to make a spectacle of it, the contents of our reports should not be disclosed. However, there is the definite danger that attempts will be made to persuade the jury that Ruby's action was justified because subject was directed by the Russians or the Cubans. Parts of our reports may be lifted out of context and by omission or innuendo the impression left that there was in fact such a conspiracy and that our investigation which failed to uncover it was incomplete.

The manner in which the reports were written add to this danger. The allegations were reported as received and then run out. The results of investigation may be hundreds of pages from the raw allegation and spread among several Dallas reports or those of other field offices. Time and the volume of information did not permit reporting the results of investigation along with the allegation.

105-82555
WJL:cgw
(9)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 44-24016 (Ruby)

62 [illegible]
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 27 1964

JAN 16 1964

Confidential

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the above facts be pointed out to the Commission; that we suggest that there be stringent conditions against publicizing our reports if they are given to the attorneys; and that we tell the Commission that we will set the record straight in any instance where only part of the facts are lifted from our reports and publicized.

3. Before disseminating our raw reports to the Commission we were careful to classify only those which included classified information from another agency or where it was necessary to protect a Bureau source. In some instances only a small portion of the report was of this nature but in accordance with classification rules, the whole report was classified.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that we inform the Commission concerning the specific portions of the classified reports which cannot be declassified and which should, therefore, not be furnished to the attorneys in the Ruby prosecution.

4. There is a danger that the Bureau will be criticized for reporting rumor, gossip or other information which might be embarrassing to various individuals. Because of the nature of this case, the field was instructed to report everything. The reports, therefore, contain every allegation about Oswald, his acquaintances and associates; critical statements made by various individuals about President Kennedy and his family; allegations by mental cases; other persons trying to be helpful, et cetera. To assist in evaluating the information, we included in the reports data from our files

Memo for Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

regarding many of the persons who furnished information particularly those who had a history of mental instability. We also included in the reports such things as the report of the autopsy of President Kennedy which the family did not want publicized; a statement of the captain of police in Dallas that he could not rely upon what General Walker said, et cetera. Some gossip could be regarded as libelous.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that we specifically point out to the Commission that the reports contain information of this kind which in some instances could cause embarrassment to some citizens and in others could be considered by the persons named as unwarranted publication.

[redacted]

Although we can answer inquiries concerning Western Union or bank sources by advising that a subpoena should be issued to obtain the information, it is recommended that we point out to the Commission that we cannot disclose the other sources without compromising our informants, damaging our relations with other agencies or breaching confidences, all of which would be detrimental to our future investigative operations.

It is believed that the above recommended action will serve to alert the Commission as to the dangers of releasing our reports and put us in a better position in the event such release later results in criticism of the Bureau.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Del Antonio
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 15 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge your letter of January 3, 1964, forwarding the income tax returns of Jack L. Ruby and his associates.

I would appreciate receiving the 1959 and 1962 returns filed by Ruby as soon as they are located by the Internal Revenue Service.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 23 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

JAN 23 1964

EXP. PROC.

JAN 16 1964

62-109090-

January 20, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The Presidential Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of January 15, 1964, I am enclosing herewith the income tax return of Jack L. Ruby for the year 1962. I am also enclosing the income tax returns of Earl R. Ruby for the years 1960, 1961, and 1962.

The income tax returns were furnished to the FBI through liaison arrangements with the Internal Revenue Service, and it is suggested that you contact the Internal Revenue Service prior to any public disclosure of their contents.

Internal Revenue Service has been unable as yet to locate the 1959 income tax return for Jack L. Ruby; however, it will be forwarded to you as soon as it is received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
JAN 21 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 4

JWH/pab
(3)

NOTE: Mr. Rankin has requested the income tax returns of Jack Ruby, members of his family, and business associates from the years 1955 through 1962. By letter dated January 3, 1964, we furnished Ruby's returns for the years 1956, '57, '58, '60 and '61 along with returns of Ralph Paul, George Senator, his sister Eva Grant, and brother Samuel Ruby.

JAN 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 20 2 11 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
ORIGINAL FILED IN

January 17, 1964

1 - Mr. Bailey
1 - Mr. Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 10, 1964, requesting the original documents contained in three metal boxes which were referred to on page CCC in the report in the Jack Ruby case of Special Agent Manning C. Clements, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

We have been advised that the material you desire is in the possession of the Dallas Police Department. This material will be obtained and forwarded to you when it is received.

In addition to this material, we are in possession of copies of four handwritten letters in the Russian language dated May 10, July 14, July 21 and August 24, 1959, directed to Mrs. Marina Oswald from Mrs. Ruth Paine. These letters were found by the Dallas Police Department among the possessions of Mrs. Oswald subsequent to the assassination. Enclosed are two copies each of translations of these letters.

In addition, we have learned that subsequent to the translation, Mrs. Marina Oswald was in receipt of an undated letter in the Russian language believed to have been dispatched by Mrs. Paine. Two copies of a translation of this letter are enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 6

cc: (2)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

FBI
JAN 17 1964
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 23 1964

FBI
JAN 23 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI, D. READING ROOM
F 8 I

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Dear [redacted]:

Incoming notes from our 11/23/ Dallas report in Oswald case that Mrs. Paine admitted corresponding with Marina Oswald in Russian. It notes that according to our 11/30 report in Ruby case the Dallas Police were in possession of three metal boxes containing personal correspondence of Mrs. Paine. Apparently, in the belief that copies of Paine's letter to Mrs. Oswald would be among the documents in the metal boxes (such is not the case), the Commission asked that we obtain the original Paine documents. Dallas has obtained them and is sending them. Memo assigned to Sullivan 1/15/64 in Oswald case stated that when received we would re-review the documents, photograph them for record purposes and forward the originals to the Commission. We do have our filed translations of five letters sent by Mrs. Paine to Mrs. Oswald and as these are undoubtedly the documents Commission interested in, we are enclosing copies of full translations.

JAN 15 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: Request for Bureau Interviews of
G. P. Wyllie and Major John S. Wyllie

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter sent to the Commission by G. P. Wyllie. As you will note, the writer of the enclosed letter makes several assertions about Oswald's motive in shooting at the late President Kennedy's limousine and implies that there was a connection between Jack Ruby and Oswald's conduct.

I would appreciate the Bureau conducting interviews of the Wyllies to determine if there is any evidence to support the claims made in the enclosed letter, particularly the assertion that Oswald was intending to kill Governor Connally rather than the late President.

Thank you for your cooperation on this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 22 1964

Cleveland, Tennessee
4 January 1964

Warren Commission
National Archives Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

On Friday, 18 June 1954, Albert L. Patterson, Alabama Attorney General designate, was slain in Phenix City, Alabama.

Patterson was investigating illegal gambling operations in the southeast Alabama town which fattened on soldiers from nearby Fort Benning, Georgia.

Governor Gordon Persons immediately declared martial law in Phenix City, ordering the state National Guard to control the corrupt city government.

The gamblers of Texas who were being investigated by Edwin A. Walker and Governor Connally knew that to openly and obviously murder John B. Connally would spell the doom of their booming enterprises, as had been the case in Phenix City a decade ago.

First they tried to kill Walker in order to scare Connally, and failed. Then they tried to kill Connally when he was with Kennedy and make it look like a mistake; the mistake happened in reverse.

Jack Ruby, the Dallas night club operator who shot and killed Lee Oswald, was an acquainted with a Cleveland, Tennessee gambler, the late(and unlamented)"Cue" Hooper. They had met in Chicago. My brother Major John S. Wyllie, who was stationed at Fort Hood, Texas in recent years, said while on leave last month that Oswald was after Connally. Major Wyllie helped guard President Kennedy in Central America in 1963.

Major Wyllie while stationed at Fort Hood probably learned of gambling operations behind fronts, like Ruby's night club, from rank-and-file soldiers and forwarded the information to officers like Major General Walker.

62-109090-

Respectfully,

J.B. Wyllie

ENCLOSURE

January 17, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Handley
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Boggs

Airtel 62-109090

To: SACs, Philadelphia - Enc. (3)
Knoxville - Enc. (3)

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for receiving offices are copies of a letter from the Presidential Commission dated 1-15-64 and attached letter and envelope from C. P. Tyllie of 863 Harle Avenue, Northwest, Cleveland, Tennessee. Those communications are self-explanatory.

For the assistance of Philadelphia, Army Headquarters files disclose that one Major John S. Tyllie, ASN 0246715, is assigned to Headquarters, Delaware-Eastern Pennsylvania Command at Wilmington, Delaware. He is reportedly stationed at the U. S. Army Reserve Center, 12th and Penn Streets, Reading, Pennsylvania. There is no home address indicated for Major Tyllie. It is not known if this individual is identical with the Major Tyllie referred to by C. P. Tyllie.

Knoxville and Philadelphia are instructed to immediately locate and interview the indicated individuals in accordance with the request of the Presidential Commission. Philadelphia must, of course, insure that Major Tyllie is the same individual referred to by C. P. Tyllie. Full details concerning the allegations must be obtained and any additional investigation necessary to resolve this matter must be immediately handled by teletype. Results of investigation

1 - Dallas (89-43) - Enc. (3)
1 - Chicago - Enc. (3)
1 - Mobile - Enc. (3)
1 - San Antonio - Enc. (3)
EDR:mlt
(20) 1 - Mr. DeLoach
(1) 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 44-24016
1 - 105-82555
1 - 62-7935

DUPLICATE YELLOW

(SEE NOTE ON PAGES 2 AND 3.)

Airtel to Philadelphia
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

should be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination without any delay.

Bureau records contain no information identifiable with Major John S. Wyllie; however, the following information is contained on G. P. Wyllie (Bureau file 63-7705), who is identical with the individual referred to above. The Bureau has received several prior communications from this individual starting in February, 1959, and the latest being in May of 1963. All of these communications have been highly critical of the Director and the FBI and extremely insulting in tone. You are, therefore, cautioned to be extremely circumspect in your contact with this individual.

NOTE:

In the letter to the Presidential Commission, G. P. Wyllie suggests that there is some connection between Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald occasioned by gambling operators. His letter does not contain much logic; however, he indicates his brother, Major John Wyllie, had told him that Oswald was after Governor Connally of Texas and he indicates his brother, while stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, probably learned of gambling operations and furnished this information to General Walker. Mr. Rankin desired that the Bureau conduct interviews to determine if there is any evidence to support the claims made by Wyllie, particularly the assertion that Oswald was intending to kill Governor Connally rather than the late President.

Bureau file 63-7705 on G. P. Wyllie shows that he initially wrote to the Bureau in February, 1959, and inquired if the Director was related to former President Herbert Hoover. The letter implied that if they were related the Director received favoritism because of the relationship. This communication was answered over Miss Gandy's signature and he was advised there was no relationship. In a letter dated 6-18-62, Wyllie commented that the Director had been head of the FBI 1½ years longer than the age of the Attorney General, Robert Kennedy, and stated "Too damn long in my opinion."

(Continued on page 3.)

ARY

(Note continued from page 2.)

He stated he felt that people no longer think of the Director in regard to the FBI, but rather think of the FBI in regard to the Director and felt there should be a 10-year-limit imposed on the tenure in office by Federal executive officials. This letter was not acknowledged. He last wrote on 5-3-63 and wanted to know the Director's resident address so he could write as a private citizen. He desired to know the Director's views regarding a national police agency among other subjects. This was not acknowledged.

It is quite apparent this individual is a trouble-maker and rabble rouser and may even be suffering from a mental illness; however, in view of the request from the Presidential Commission we have no alternative but to interview him.

January 21, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your letter of January 8, 1964, requesting interviews of Martha Stanton Chadwell and Oscar Knutzen, I am enclosing herewith four letterhead memorandums which set forth the requested interviews and related investigation.

I am also enclosing a copy of the Republican Letter Fund Campaign leaflet as mentioned in the interview with Mr. Oscar Knutzen.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
JAN 1 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

JMH:cac
(3)

1 62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 22 1964

JAN 22 1964

FBI
JAN 21 10 55 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: The Commission by letter 1-6-64 enclosed letters to the Commission from Martha Shanton Chadwell and Oscar Knutzen and requested that they be interviewed. The Chadwell letter indicated she had heard a broadcast immediately prior to the shooting of Oswald in which the announcer anticipated Ruby's presence at the scene of the shooting. She was interviewed and gave indication of mental instability. The announcer, Bob Kaiser, was

See note continued on page 2.

62 JAN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: (Continued)

interviewed and a tape of his broadcast was reviewed and there was no evidence he mentioned or knew Ruby prior to the shooting. The Oscar Krutzner letter indicated he might have information re the assassination. Oscar Krutzner was interviewed. Upon interview he denied any knowledge but related his brother, Otto, was in Dallas on 11-24-63. His brother Otto was interviewed but could furnish no information re the assassination, subsequent shooting of Oswald and had no direct knowledge of any of the participants.

JAN 17 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed you will find a letter dated January 7, 1964, which was forwarded to the Chief Justice who in turn has referred it to the Commission.

Inasmuch as in the letter the writer claims to possess special information with respect to the assassination of President Kennedy, I am forwarding the letter to you for appropriate investigation including--if you agree--Bureau interview.

While the letter is unsigned, the heading contains what appears to be the name "Montgomery" and the address appears plainly both on the letter and on the envelope in which it was mailed to the Chief Justice.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 23 1964

Enclosure

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TREAT AS YELLOW

1-21-64

AIRTEL

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for Dallas is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 1-17-64 and an attachment to this letter dated 1-7-64 from an unknown correspondent at 602 Moore Street, Marshall, Texas. Both the letter from the Commission and the attachment are self explanatory. You will also note the attached letter bears the notation "Rev. V Montgomery" which may very possibly refer to the correspondent.

Dallas is instructed to immediately endeavor to identify the correspondent to the President's Commission and interview this individual for whatever information he has pertinent to our investigation. Any additional investigation necessary to resolve this matter must be immediately handled by teletype. Results of investigation should be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination without any delay.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - 62-109090
1 - 105-82555

RDR:cjr
(11)

6

53 JAN 24 1964

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo, same date and caption, RDR:cjr.

J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission by letter dated 1-17-64 requested us to conduct appropriate investigation to locate and interview anonymous letterwriter at Marshall, Texas, who alleges he has some information relating to the assassination. From general appearance of communication, it would appear correspondent has little if any information of interest to us and might also be a mental case. However, in view of Commission request, it is not felt we have any alternative but to comply with Commission's request.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

TREAT AS YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2222

EX-111

Mr. Belmont

January 21, 1964

A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Handley
1 - Mr. Rogge

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY 11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, requested that this Bureau locate and interview individual residing at Marshall, Texas, who communicated with the Commission and alleged knowledge of the assassination. The field furnished full details and instructed to handle Commission's request immediately.

DETAILS

By letter dated 1-17-64, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, furnished us a copy of an anonymous letter dated 1-7-64 bearing the address 603 Moore Street, Marshall, Texas. The letter was addressed to Chief Justice Earl Warren and alleges the correspondent has been making repeated efforts to contact "someone" about the assassination and he does not want to give this information to the local police. Rankin referred this letter to us with the request for "appropriate investigation including--if you agree--Bureau interview."

OBSERVATION

From general appearance of communication, it would appear that the correspondent has little if any information of interest to us and might also be a mental case. However, in view of Commission's request, it is not felt we have any alternative but to handle request.

ACTION

(1) The field has been furnished full particulars on Rankin's request and has been instructed to immediately handle and furnish the Bureau the results without delay.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

62-109090

62-109060 (1 - 62-109090)

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 23 1964

RDR:cjr
(9)

53 JAN 24 1964

(2) The Bureau will follow developments and insure that Rankin is promptly advised of the results of this inquiry.

January 20, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

With reference to the discussion had by you with J. R. Malley of this Bureau on January 17, 1964, concerning various films which are available of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, set forth hereinafter is a list of the films that can be shown at any time at the office of the President's Commission:

Type	Subject	Submitted by
8 millimeter color	Presidential motorcade proceeding east on Main Street, north on Houston Street and left on Elm Street, directly in front of Texas School Book Depository Building	Robert J. E. Hughes Dallas, Texas
8 and 16 millimeter color	Assassination of President (taken from President's side of vehicle)	Abraham Zapruder Dallas, Texas
8 millimeter color	Assassination of President (taken from Mrs. Kennedy's side of vehicle)	Orville O. Nix Dallas, Texas
Video Tape black and white	Oswald shooting as shown on television (can be shown only with TV Station equipment)	TV station KRLD-TV Dallas, Texas
16 millimeter black and white	Oswald shooting as shown on television (this is copy of above video tape)	TV station KRLD-TV Dallas, Texas

Note: for list see memo 12/17/6
Callahan to Mohr "Assassinatio

JRM:mpd (8)

MAILED 6
JAN 21 1964
COMM-FBI

JAN 23 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 22 1964

162-10990
NOT RECORDED
JAN 22 1964

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JAN 20 4 47 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Type	Subject	Submitted by
16 millimeter black and white	Oswald shooting	Cameraman George Phenix TV station KRLD-TV Dallas, Texas
16 millimeter black and white	Oswald shooting	J. Jamison - station WBAP-TV, Ft. Worth, Texas

Concerning the above, it is noted the film taken by Abraham Zapruder, Dallas, Texas, was sold by Zapruder to "Life" magazine and a number of the photographs which have appeared in "Life" magazine were apparently taken from this film. Information is not available as to what use has been made of the other films listed above.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

January 20, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to your request, twenty-eight copies of the Visual Aids Brochure of "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the Killing of Lee H. Oswald" are being furnished to you.

I have instructed Inspector Leo J. Gauthier to be at your service in the event the Commission desires additional assistance with regard to facilitating the use of these visual aids.

Sincerely yours,

JAN 21 1964

Enclosures (28)
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
LJG:AOB
(11)

1-20-64 3:00 PM
Received in Liaison Office
by [illegible]

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 21 1964

FBI
RECD-READING ROOM
JAN 20 9 42 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI JAN 23 1964
ROOM TYPE UNIT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN B. DULLES

J. L. [illegible]
General Counsel

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 6 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Re: Request for Bureau interviews of Martha Stanton Chadwell and Oscar Krutzner

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like the writers of the enclosed letters interviewed by representatives of your Bureau. The interviews should be conducted along the lines prompted by statements made in the respective letters.

However, with respect to the Chadwell letter, it seems that collateral investigation would tend to prove or disprove Mrs. Chadwell's statements as to what she heard Bob Walker say about Ruby indicating an enticipated arrival by the latter prior to the shooting of Oswald. In this connection, we are enclosing a third letter to the Commission--anonymously written--apparently dealing with the same subject matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

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NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 22 1964

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ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC. 51
JAN 7 1964

22 JAN 22 1964

62-109090-

January 8, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

Your letter of January 6, 1964, enclosing letters of Martha Stanton Chadwell, Oscar Krutzner and an anonymous letter has been received.

Martha Stanton Chadwell and Oscar Krutzner will promptly be interviewed, and any necessary collateral investigation indicated will be conducted. You will be advised of results immediately upon completion.

For your information, it has not been possible from our files to identify the writer of the anonymous letter which you enclosed; however, our investigation to date has not developed any facts which would lend merit to the anonymous allegation.

You can be assured of my continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

Edgar

JWH:cac
(3)

NOTE: There is no information in Bureau files identifiable with Chadwell or Krutzner to indicate they have been previously interviewed in this matter. There is insufficient information in the anonymous letter to identify it with any specific investigation conducted in this matter. Indianapolis is being instructed to

Note continued on page 2.

RECORDED 19
JAN 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

JAN 8 1964 FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

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JAN 23 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE (Continued):

interview Chadwell and to set out leads for collateral investigation by teletype to resolve the matter within three days. Denver is being instructed to interview Krutzner and submit results within three days. Mrs. Chadwell's letter to the Commission states that she heard news announcer Bob Walker mention the anticipated arrival of Ruby at the scene of the Oswald shooting prior to the shooting itself. The anonymous letter makes a similar allegation that a news report prior to the shooting mentioned Ruby's name in connection therewith. Krutzner's letter states that he has some information which he does not identify bearing on the assassination of President Kennedy. The anonymous letter is being searched through the anonymous letter file to see if the writer can be identified.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

A letter dated 1/9/64 has been received from Joe H. Tonahill, one of Ruby's attorneys. It is addressed to the Director and J. Lee Rankin with copies designated for the President, the Chief Justice and the Attorney General.

Tonahill requests that the President's Commission make available for inspection and copying all information in possession of the Commission relating to Oswald and Ruby including the Bureau's investigative reports. Tonahill makes no direct request of the Bureau.

In support of his request Tonahill alleges that, for the most part, the FBI is the only investigative agency doing work for the prosecution and that the Bureau submits material daily to the local District Attorney. We, of course, have not conducted investigation for the prosecution and the District Attorney's request for the results of our investigations has been referred to the President's Commission and the Department for a determination as to what information should be furnished. The FBI Laboratory and the Identification Division have examined physical evidence submitted by the Dallas Police Department and the police department has been furnished the results of such examinations.

Tonahill attempts to justify his request with the following allegations:

1. The State of Texas yielded to President's Commission by halting the convening of a special court of inquiry thus depriving Ruby of much evidence which would have been available to him under Texas process.

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NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 23 1964

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
WLMiers:pab (10)
Enclosures (3)

22 JAN 22 1964

68 JAN 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

2. The prosecution is seeking a death sentence for murder with malice but Ruby is guilty of no offense greater than murder without malice which is not a capital offense.

3. It is necessary for the defense to prove that Oswald assassinated President Kennedy and the defense is entitled to prove Oswald was a dangerous man of bad character and reputation as well as a professed communist.

4. Among other things, Ruby's defense will be that he is not legally responsible for the alleged offense because of mental disease and defect.

5. The facts in possession of the Commission will indubitably prove Ruby's defensive elements and it would violate Ruby's civil rights to withhold the Commission's information from Ruby.

Tonahill makes reference to a newspaper story, which he indicates he does not believe, alleging that Oswald was a Bureau informant. This allegation has previously come to our attention and it is completely false. Oswald was interviewed on three occasions (6/26/62, 8/16/62 and 8/10/63) but no attempt was made to develop him as an informant during any of these interviews.

ACTION:

1. Attached is a letter to Tonahill advising him this is a matter within the discretion of the President's Commission.

2. Attached are letters to Rankin and the Attorney General enclosing a copy of the letter to Tonahill and advising them that Oswald was not a Bureau informant and that we have not conducted investigation for the prosecution or furnished information to local authorities except the results of examinations of physical evidence submitted by the Dallas Police Department.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: JACK L. RUBY

3. No letter to the Chief Justice or the White House is considered necessary since we are writing Rankin who is Chief Counsel for the President's Commission of which the Chief Justice is Chairman.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 21, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY 11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, requested that this Bureau locate and interview individual residing at Marshall, Texas, who communicated with the Commission and alleged knowledge of the assassination. The field furnished full details and instructed to handle Commission's request immediately.

DETAILS

By letter dated 1-17-64, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, furnished us a copy of an anonymous letter dated 1-7-64 bearing the address 603 Moore Street, Marshall, Texas. The letter was addressed to Chief Justice Earl Warren and alleges the correspondent has been making repeated efforts to contact "someone" about the assassination and he does not want to give this information to the local police. Rankin referred this letter to us with the request for "appropriate investigation including--if you agree--Bureau interview."

OBSERVATION

From general appearance of communication, it would appear that the correspondent has little if any information of interest to us and might also be a mental case. However, in view of Commission's request, it is not felt we have any alternative but to handle request.

ACTION

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NOT RECORDED
197 JAN 22 1964

(1) The field has been furnished full particulars on Rankin's request and has been instructed to immediately handle and furnish the Bureau the results without delay.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

62-109060 (1 - 62-109090),

RDR:cjr

68 JAN 23 1964

22 JAN 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

(2) The Bureau will follow developments and insure that Rankin is promptly advised of the results of this inquiry.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 1/10/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

The request of Waggoner Carr, Attorney General of Texas, which he directed to J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission by letter dated 12/30/63, as well as the request of District Attorney Henry Wade, Dallas County, Texas, for information from Bureau reports relative to the prosecution of Jack Ruby, were discussed in detail today with Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin was advised that the Bureau is ready to furnish to State authorities whatever information the Commission and the Department of Justice agree would be proper under the circumstances. Mr. Rankin was advised that the President's Commission had been furnished a large volume of reports with regard to Oswald being killed by Ruby and that these same reports had been furnished to the Department of Justice. He was told inasmuch as the investigation was conducted at the request of the President and the Department of Justice, we would appreciate being advised what information should be made available to the State authorities of Texas.

Mr. Rankin was also advised that in view of the requests of Attorney General Carr and District Attorney Wade, the Bureau is advising them that their requests had been made known to the President's Commission and to the Department of Justice and that the FBI was ready to furnish them whatever information the President's Commission and the Department would release.

Subsequent to the discussion with Mr. Rankin, the Dallas Office so advised District Attorney Wade and the San Antonio Office advised Mr. Stanton Stone, Executive Assistant to Attorney General Waggoner Carr in Carr's absence, that their requests had been made known to the President's Commission and the Department of Justice and that the FBI was ready to furnish to State authorities whatever information the Commission and Department agree would be proper.

62-109090

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199 JAN 23 1964

Mr. Rankin indicated he was in full agreement with all action proposed by the Bureau and requested that the Department be advised of the need to review this material as expeditiously as possible in order to assist the Commission in making a decision on the information that should be made available to the State

JAN 24 1964

22 JAN 23 1964

Mr. Evans

Letter to Rankin 1/18/64
" " Rosen to Miller 1/18/64

RM:mpd (8)

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authorities in order to forestall any criticism by the State authorities.

The foregoing request of Mr. Rankin was discussed with Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller today.

This matter will be followed with Mr. Miller and Mr. Rankin for an early decision.

A letter confirming the conversation with Mr. Rankin was sent to him today.

January 21, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your inquiry concerning the status of our investigation of Lloyd John Wilson, the 18-year-old youth who on December 19, 1963, at Chicago, Illinois, alleged that during the last week of August, 1963, or the first day or two in September, 1963, he met Lee Harvey Oswald at a wrestling match at the Cow Palace in San Francisco, on which occasion he gave Oswald $1,000 to assassinate the President.

In response to your request, there is enclosed one copy each of reports concerning Wilson dated December 27, 1963, at Seattle, Washington, January 7, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, and January 18, 1964, at San Francisco, California. There is also enclosed a copy of a memorandum dated December 26, 1963, prepared at El Paso, Texas.

Lloyd John Wilson first came to our attention as the result of an anonymous telephone call to our San Francisco Office on September 9, 1963, as set forth in the enclosed San Francisco report. The allegation concerning Wilson's threatening letter to President John F. Kennedy was furnished to the United States Secret Service, San Francisco, California, on September 9, 1963. Subsequently, we received a name check request from the United States Air Force and all information in our possession concerning Wilson as of December 4, 1963, was furnished to the Air Force on that date.

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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62-109090 DUPLICATE YELLOW

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NOT RECORDED
109 JAN 23 1964

Note: See memo Belmont to Rosen 1/21/64 re Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-Ru. JRM:mpd

JAN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

While Wilson alleged that he met Oswald during a wrestling match held at the San Francisco Cow Palace during the last week of August or the first two days of September, 1963, inquiry in San Francisco has revealed that the only wrestling matches at the Cow Palace during August and September, 1963, were held on August 10, and September 14, 1963. On August 10, 1963, Oswald was in the custody of the New Orleans Police Department and on that date he was interviewed in New Orleans at his request by Agents of this Bureau.

While we are unable to definitely place Oswald on September 14, 1963, our investigation of his activities in the New Orleans area has established that he filed claims with the New Orleans Division of Employment Security on September 3, 10 and 17, 1963. In addition, we have learned that books of the New Orleans Public Library were charged against Oswald's library card on September 9, 1963. Our inquiry has further shown that Oswald was seen in New Orleans by his landlord, Mr. Jesse James Garner, on September 16, 1963. Oswald obtained his Mexican tourist card in New Orleans on September 17, 1963. No information has been developed in our investigation of Oswald to indicate that he left the New Orleans area between late April, 1963, and late September, 1963, except for one overnight trip with his wife to the Jesuit House of Studies at Mobile, Alabama. From our findings concerning the schedule of wrestling matches at the Cow Palace at San Francisco during August and September, 1963, it would not have been possible for Wilson to have met with Oswald on the date he alleged.

On January 3, 1964, the local charge filed against Wilson at Chicago, Illinois, was dismissed in favor of Federal charges filed by the United States Secret Service, and on January 3, 1964, Wilson was held by United States Commissioner C. S. Bentley Pike in default of $25,000 bond. We have been advised that in a report of the Psychiatric Institute of the Municipal Court of Chicago, Wilson was diagnosed as "delusional, hostile, and potentially homicidal." In addition, Wilson was diagnosed as possessing a "paranoid condition, maybe true paranoid."

On January 17, 1964, Wilson appeared in United States District Court, Chicago, Illinois, before Judge Abraham L. Marovitz, on which occasion Judge Marovitz ordered Wilson to be hospitalized at the United

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, for a period of fifteen days or as much additional time thereafter as necessary to complete psychiatric examination. We are following the disposition of the case involving Wilson in Chicago, and you will be advised in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (4)

DATE

JOE H. TONAHILL
LAWYER
TONAHILL BUILDING
JASPER, TEXAS

JOE BOB GOLDEN

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

January 9, 1964

The Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
Chief Counsel
The President's Commission
Veteran of Foreign Wars Building
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Re: No. E-4010-J, The State of Texas vs. Jack Ruby
(Criminal District Court No. 3, Dallas County, Texas)

Sirs:

The defendant, Jack Ruby, in the above captioned action will likely go on trial either February 3 or February 10 unless the Court transfers the case to another county in Texas.

Mr. Ruby is represented by chief defense counsel Melvin M. Belli, Belli Building, San Francisco, California, Sam Brody, Suite 204, 6505 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 48, California, his associate, and myself as local Texas counsel, having been brought into the case by Mr. Belli.

The purpose of this letter is to request of you and through you the reports, minutes and all evidence of the Commission created by Executive Order 11130 dated November 29, 1963 created by President Lyndon B. Johnson to report upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the shooting of his assailant, Lee Harvey Oswald.

According to press reports, the Attorney General of Texas was in the process of convening an examining court to conduct in Texas an investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy and the shooting by Jack Ruby of his assailant, Lee Harvey Oswald, but this investigation, at the request of the Commission, was halted. This yielding to the request of the Commission by the Attorney General of Texas has deprived the defendant Ruby of much defensive evidence, which otherwise, would have been available to him under Texas process.

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199 JAN 23 1964

To date, our investigation reflects, for the most part, that FBI special agents of the FBI are the only investigative agency doing work for the prosecution in this case and that their material is being submitted daily to the District Attorney's office in Dallas.

JAN 13 1964

COPY

As you know, the defendant, Jack Ruby, is presently under indictment for the November 24, 1963 shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, who assassinated the late John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963 when Mr. Kennedy was President of the United States. Following the assassination of President Kennedy and the worldwide catastrophe that it produced, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed the Commission composed of the most distinguished men in the United States for the purpose of ascertaining, evaluating and reporting upon the truth and the true facts relating to the assassination of the late President, The Honorable John F. Kennedy, and the subsequent death of the man (Lee Harvey Oswald) charged with the assassination.

We lawyers who are constituting the trial attorneys for Mr. Ruby understand that such Commission immediately entered upon the discharge of its duties and is now in possession of such truth and true facts.

We are advised from the news media that the FBI has turned its investigative report of the Oswald shootings and the shooting of Oswald over to the Commission and is currently submitting further investigative reports to the Commission, along with the joint investigative efforts of Commission personnel and interested Government agencies.

We assume that the finding of the Commission is intended to be relied upon by the whole world as being true and correct. Further, the Commission was directed to examine the evidence developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any additional evidence that may come to light or be uncovered by any Federal or State authorities and to report its findings and conclusions to President Johnson.

As Mr. Ruby's counsel, we desire to observe that while he is charged by the State of Texas with the offense of "murder with malice" of Lee Harvey Oswald, the assailant of the late President Kennedy, yet if Ruby is guilty of any offense under Texas law according to the defense we contemplate urging in his behalf, it could at the very most, for reasons we will discuss, be classed as "murder without malice," which is punishable only by a term of years in the penitentiary, but not by his death, which the Dallas District Attorney's office is seeking, demanding, and attempting to wreak.

The evidence will show that the offense that Ruby is charged with was committed by a person who felt great and deep devotion to President Kennedy and his family and was done under overwhelming provocation, uncontrollable impulse, and mental disease and mental defect of a nature that precluded Ruby from knowing right from wrong at the time of the shooting of Oswald.

Under such circumstances a jury could either find that Mr. Ruby's mental state requires commitment and mental care, or find that the shooting of Oswald was committed under such extreme provocation, uncontrollable impulses and feelings and circumstances as to be "murder without malice."

It will be contended at the trial, and this contention will be buttressed by world renowned psychiatrists and clinical psychologists in the area of dynamic psychiatry, that under Texas law that Ruby was legally insane, and that, among other things, his defense will be that he is not legally responsible for the offense alleged against him because of such mental disease and defect.

In order to prove and show that Ruby can not be guilty of any offense higher than that of "murder without malice" it is necessary for his defense team to prove and be able to prove that the assassin Oswald actually did, in fact, murder and assassinate the late President John F. Kennedy.

Further, the defense is entitled to offer and prove under Texas law that the assailant Oswald was a dangerous man of bad character and reputation and a professed Communist.

The investigative reports which have been and are being delivered to the Commission contain an abundance of evidence that will tend to establish the defenses of the defendant Ruby to the charge against him.

Indeed, much of such proof and facts in possession of the said Commission will be denied the defendant Ruby at his trial unless the Commission releases it forthwith to the defendant Ruby and his counsel for inspection and copying.

The proof and facts in possession of the Commission will indubitably show and prove the defensive elements of Mr. Ruby's defense.

In the interest of American law, truth and justice, and under due process of law under the Texas and United States Constitution, the Commission should, and we so respectfully request of it, make the facts of its investigation producibly available forthwith to the Ruby defense at the earliest possible date for adequate review and evaluation.

Under all the facts and circumstances, particularly in view of the fact that the trial of Ruby's case will attract worldwide attention, Riby's rights, and American due process of law, will be forever prejudiced and denied if such true facts and findings are not made available to Ruby's defense counsel.

Too, if we are not readily provided the privilege of inspecting and copying the pertinent material contained in the Commission's investigative product prior to the trial of his case, Ruby will simply be denied due process in an American court for the alleged shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, who assassinated the late President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippett of Dallas, Texas, and for the near fatal wounds of Governor John Connally of Texas.

In this connection, allow us to further observe that a hostile press of much power and influence in Dallas has at all times attempted to influence and inflame the public against Ruby to the extent that it is almost impossible for him to receive a fair trial and be accorded his legal rights there.

Allow us to illustrate the bewildering power of that powerfully slanted press. We do not at all accept or dignify with any shred of credibility whatsoever press releases that Lee Harvey Oswald could have been in the pay of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This was indicated in a press release originating in Dallas and contained in the Houston Post January 1, 1964. The lead line of that release read: "Oswald rumored as informant for U. S." That story had a Dallas date line and was written by Houston Post Staff Correspondent Lonnie Hudkins.

From the release it seems that some reporter interviewed Dallas Chief of Police Jessie Curry on November 22, 1963 and stated that the FBI knew that Oswald was in Dallas but had not given his name to check to the police or other law enforcement agencies involved in President Kennedy's protection. That January 1, 1964 Houston Post story says that Chief Curry later retracted the statement.

In the press report writer Hud[illegible]ins says there is speculation by Police and Sheriff's Deputies in Dallas that Oswald might have been an informant because (as stated in the release), as one put it, "You just wouldn't think to check out one of your own stoolies." The story points out that Dallas District Attorney, a former FBI agent himself and "therefore a man who would know how such an agency would operate, does not discount the possibility that Oswald may have been an informant." "It may be true," he said, "but I don't think it will ever be made public if he is.", the article said.

The article points out that Oswald knew of Joe Hosty, the FBI agent who had handled subversive matters in the Dallas FBI office. The article said, "He had Hosty's home phone, office phone, and car license number.", said Bill Alexander, "Assistant District Attorney to Henry Wade, one of the State's most able prosecutors."

"Alexander was one of the men who got a chance to listen in on the grilling of Oswald on November 22nd, the day the President was killed, and November 23rd, the day before Oswald's life came to an end." This bit of incredible news reporting is just simply too fantastic to be accepted by rational minds.

It points up, however, the extreme lengths to which the District Attorney and some of the press situated at Dallas will go in their effort to whip the Dallas people into a prejudiced mind against Mr. Ruby in the hope of wreaking a death sentence jury verdict there as well as elsewhere.

A portion of the Dallas press, particularly the Dallas Morning News, is now seeking to create an image in Dallas through a death sentence jury verdict of Mr. Ruby that will restore the respect that was lost there by Dallas because of the ignominious assault which occurred in Dallas in 1960 by some of its citizens upon President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and the assault upon Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai Stephenson shortly before the assassination of President Kennedy, and the assassination as w[illegible]

Indeed, such powerfully influential press reporting has been, and is geared to persuade their advertisers and readers and prospective jurors trying Jack Ruby everywhere in and out of the jury box that Jack Ruby and not Oswald is the guilty party that has put Dallas on trial for the assaults upon the Johnsons, Mr. Stephenson, and the worldwide tragedy of the assassination of President Kennedy.

We must therefore be provided all the material evidence that is being gathered by the Commission in behalf of our effort to place before the jury the truth and the true facts in opposition to the indelible effect of the warped and prejudicial press upon the public mind which, otherwise, is bound to follow the members of the panel into the jury room that tries Mr. Ruby. You can readily envision that such warping of the facts by the press and news media have constituted, not merely a clear and present danger to the administration of justice, but an actual obstruction of the administration of justice, in that they are depriving the defendant Jack Ruby of his constitutional right to have an impartial jury trial unless you provide us with the facts of your investigation. Otherwise, a trial of Jack Ruby without those pertinent facts would violate freedom of speech and of the press under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Only you can release Dallas from its bondage of grave and prejudicial error visited upon American law and due process.

Much of the evidentiary material contained in the Commission's investigation will surely be relevant, competent, and undoubtedly of impeachment value, outside of any exclusionary rule for the protection of vital national secrets, diplomatic relations, national security, and otherwise confidential in character.

Actually, in this, a state criminal proceeding, our request is most reasonable as none of the problems of foreign relations, espionage, sabotage, subversive activities, counterfeiting, internal security, national defense, and the like exist except as to a showing of the dangerous character, background, motives, and nature of the professed Marxist Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. But we must prove those facts and the Commission surely has those facts available and we must assume they exist.

We address you, not only in the realization and hope that you will surely accept our proposal in the interest of a due and proper administration of justice to the American tradition of due process of law, but in the certain knowledge that every experienced trial judge, trial lawyer, and experienced investigator of facts, knows the value of relevant, competent, and impeaching evidence of statements of the witnesses -- "* * * recording the events before time dulls treacherous memories."

It has always been the paramount interest of American jurisprudence in criminal prosecutions that justice shall be done--not alone that a case should be won.

The only way that we can know and decide the problems confronting us is to be able to inspect the investigative reports of the Commission and then decide whether to use them in Mr. Ruby's defense.

Only after inspection of the report by Ruby's counsel, "* * * must the trial judge determine admissibility--e.g., evidentiary questions of inconsistency, materiality and relevancy--of the contents and the method to be employed by the elimination of parts immaterial or irrelevant." See Gordon v. U. S., 344 U. S. 418.", Jencks v. U. S., 353 U. S. 657, U. S. v. Reynolds, 345 U. S. 1, 32 A. L. R. 2d 382.

The letter and spirit of the rationale of American law is to the effect that our government must see that justice is done, because "* * * it is unconscionable to allow it to undertake prosecution and then invoke its governmental privileges to deprive the accused of anything which might be material to his defense. * * *" 345 U. S. 12.

The mere fact that this is a State prosecution rather than Federal does not develop a conflict with this tenet, for in Jencks (353 U. S. 657) we find: "In United States v. Andolschek (C. A. 2d N. Y.) 142 F. 2d 503, 506," Judge Learned Hand said:

> "***While we must accept it as lawful for a department of the Government to suppress documents, even when they will help determine controversies between third persons, we cannot agree that this should include their suppression in a criminal prosecution, founded upon those very dealings to which the documents relate, and whose criminality they will, or may, tend to exculpate. So far as they directly touch the criminal dealings, the prosecution necessarily ends any confidential character the documents may possess, it must be conducted in the open, and will they bear their subject matter."

The Dallas Morning News for January 4, 1964, in a column by Victor Riesel, refers to Lee Harvey Oswald as "the alleged assassin," and reads:

"There appears to be no doubt that they will talk at great length with Ruby, the cocky killer of the alleged assassin. That will come after the trial, it is presumed. Some insiders expect a swift court session for Ruby. Then, Ruby will be placed under oath by the Commission and will testify as a regular witness."

Further, in the Dallas Morning News for January 7, 1964, the Dallas District Attorney is quoted as saying the Commission would make two reports of its findings: "I anticipate there will be one report on the deaths of President Kennedy and Officer J. D. Tippett and the wounding of Governor John Connally, and a second report on the shooting of Oswald," Wade said.

"If this second report is ready before Ruby's trial, I expect the Commission to withhold it until the trial is over."

Please be assured that Mr. Jack Ruby, the defendant, Mr. Belli, Mr. Brody, and I are all agreeable to the Commission conducting interviews now or at any time you prefer with the defendant, Jack Ruby. In addition, you may have such scientific tests on Mr. Ruby of your choosing, including, but not limited to, truth tests by sodium pentothal and polygraph and otherwise.

Finally, we urge you to consider this request for the investigative products of the Commission with the view of making same available to us at the earliest possible date for inspection and copying in order that the Ruby defense will be able to give Ruby, Texas, and America the defense in this trial that will add vitality and strength to the path and growth of due process.

By this means we petition and formally move you and through you the President's Commission which proceeds under Executive Order 11130, of November 29, 1963 and Public Law 88-202, 88th Congress, S. J. Resolution 137 of December 13, 1963, to provide instanter the defendant Jack Ruby's defense team the right and privilege of inspecting and copying the investigative effects and products in the Commission's possession growing out of its duty and function of ascertaining, evaluating, and reporting to President Lyndon B. Johnson upon the facts relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald.

We shall be pleased to appear before the Commission personally in this behalf if the Commission so decides.

Very respectfully submitted,

MELVIN M. BELLI
Belli Building
722 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California

SAM BRODY
Suite 204, 6505 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 48, California

JOE H. TONAHILL
Tonahill Building
Jasper, Texas

By Joe H. Tonahill
Joe H. Tonahill

JHT:vm
cc: The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

The Chief Justice
of the Supreme Court
of the United States
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

62-109090-5

January 14, 1964
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Mr. Joe H. Tomhill
Post Office Box 179
Jasper, Texas 75951

Dear Mr. Tomhill:

Your letter of January 9, 1964, has been received.

Inasmuch as all information in the possession of the FBI, with regard to the matters to which you refer, has been furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, the questions raised by your letter are within the discretion of this Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Copies of this letter have been furnished to Honorable J. Lee Rankin, The Attorney General, The Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., by separate communications.

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(15)

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JAN 14 1964
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THE DIRECTOR January 13, 1964

N. P. CALLAHAN

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The Congressional Record for Friday, January 10, 1964, has been reviewed and the following items contained therein have been noted for your attention.

HOUSE

The House was not in session. Its next meeting was scheduled for Monday, January 13, 1964, at 12 noon.

SENATE

Pages 257-258. Senator Mundt, (D) South Dakota, spoke concerning the rumors and reports which continue to add to the confusion and uncertainty regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and the background, motives, etc., of Oswald. He included a column written by Lyle C. Wilson entitled "Leave It to the Commission" and published in the Washington Daily News. Mr. Mundt stated "I believe the Warren Commission would render a great public service by expediting its work and by making its findings available to the public as quickly as possible. Each passing week of delay, adds to the rumors and to the unsubstantiated reports. - - - If there are reasons not apparent to me why a substantial delay is to occur before the Warren report is completed and released, I would respectfully suggest to this Commission that it would now render a public service by at least releasing the unexpurgated and complete text of the FBI report which it has had before it for several weeks and which in itself should put to rest many of the rumors still circulating throughout the country."

Adjournment: Until Tuesday, January 14, 1964, at 12 noon.

5 JAN 28 1964

APPENDIX

There is nothing in the Appendix of interest to the Bureau.

1 - Mr. Tolson - with enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont - with enclosure
1 - Mr. Mohr - with enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - with enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - with enclosure
1 - Mr. Evans - with enclosure
1 - Mr. D. C. Morrell - with enclosure

62-109090 -
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151 JAN 27 1964

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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DeLoach
Evans
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 1-13-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
AND THE KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD
EXHIBITS

While reviewing the visual aids depicting the assassination and Oswald killing sites, the Director on 1-11-64 requested my views regarding the possibility of using these exhibits as permanent displays for the FBI. He realized that this is not the time to firm up this matter and instructed me to give his views close attention and at the proper time make recommendations as to how, when and where we could with dignity and good taste make available to the public a three-dimensional view of the assassination site and the events that happened there. Although he was not concerned with the Oswald shooting he did not rule out the public interest in this event. He mentioned firearms used by the assassin as being in the custody of the FBI. I advised that these items would be considered in the event they were permanently available for our exclusive use.

The Director remarked that it will be several months before the Commission releases its findings to the public and from reports reaching him this date could very well be just before the convening of the "party conventions" this summer. He instructed that I take the realistic position that the exhibits furnished to the Commission would not be returned to the FBI and therefore thought should be given to duplicating the scale models in a "proper setting" for possible use in the Bureau sometime this fall.

COMMENTS: The Director's instructions will be given continued attention and suggestions accompanied by sketches will be submitted for his study and approval.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memo be referred to the Director.

LJG:mah
(10)
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

REC-56 62-109090-62
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57 JAN 22 1964

INCOMING COPY Filed in

January 27, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For your information, I am enclosing copies of three articles which purport to be exposes of the assassination of President Kennedy.

"The Thunderbolt" is disseminated by the National States Rights Party, and its contents are usually violently anti-Semitic and anti-Negro. Frequently, this publication refers to FBI Agents as "frame artists," "slimy race mixers" and "mangey dogs." The January, 1964, issue maintains this level, and the material concerning the assassination is a contrived mixture designed to point an accusing finger at their favorite target, the so-called "Jewish-communist conspiracy" which is supposedly seeking to subvert the United States.

The article appearing in the March, 1964, issue of "Saga" was written by William W. Turner, a disgruntled former employee who entered on duty as a Special Agent on February 5, 1951. The FBI found it necessary to dismiss him effective July 19, 1961, on the grounds that he lacked truthfulness, accuracy and the responsibility required of a Special Agent and that he had shown a poor attitude toward the FBI and its Director.

JAN 27 1964 COMM-FBI

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Turner has used his former Bureau experience to give his account of the assassination a spurious aura of authenticity, and it is filled with provocative adjectives and specious reasoning in an attempt to support his conclusion that the FBI is solely responsible for the death of the President.

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The article by Harold Feldman, which appears in the January 27, 1964, issue of "The Nation," is a muddy attempt to link Lee Harvey Oswald with the FBI as an informant. Using public source material

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (3)
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (3)
HHA:bsp (6)

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

with no selectivity, Feldman tries to make it appear that this Bureau is suppressing the fact that the assassin was actually one of its "employees."

All three articles are irresponsible, and each is a good example of personal bias; however, I thought you would be interested in seeing them.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

INTERRED

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Finance and Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

January 15, 1964

IN REPLY REFER TO: BRCO

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Liaison Staff

Dear Sir:

The Administrator of General Services has been requested by the Chairman, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, to initiate the necessary security investigations with respect to the professional staff employees of the Commission.

Under arrangements now being made, this office from time to time will submit to the Federal Bureau of Investigation name checks or other requests for investigative information on persons employed, or being considered for employment, by the Commission.

Accordingly, we request permission to make available to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, as appropriate, copies of your investigative reports furnished to us directly, or through the Civil Service Commission. Your reports will be made available only to officials whose duties require access to the investigative information. Upon completion of their review, the reports will be returned to this office for filing and security storage.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Leonard T. DeLisio

Leonard T. DeLisio
Security Officer

Enclosure

62-109090
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199 JAN 29 1964

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62-109090-

VIA LIAISON

Date: January 24, 1964

To: Mr. Leonard T. DeLisio
Director, Compliance Division
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: Name Check Requests

Reference is made to your letter of January 15, 1964, your reference "BRC9," advising that General Services Administration has been requested by the Chairman of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy to initiate necessary security investigations with respect to the professional staff employees of the Commission.

In this connection, you request permission to make available to the President's Commission material furnished you by this Bureau directly or through the Civil Service Commission in response to name checks or other requests submitted by you on behalf of the President's Commission. You advise that material received by you will be made available only to officials whose duties require access to the investigative information. Upon completion of review, the reports will be returned to your office for filing and security storage.

This procedure is agreeable to this Bureau, provided each request made by you on behalf of the President's Commission is identified as such and contains a notation that the results will be furnished by you to the President's Commission, and further provided such information is furnished to the General Counsel of the President's Commission. Information concerning Mr. Rankin, General Counsel, should be furnished to the Chairman of the Commission. In transmitting material furnished you should assure that any classified data originating with this Bureau is appropriately safeguarded.

GLS:bss
(7)

NOTE: See Memorandum Scatterday to Rosen 1-24-64, GLS:bss. Although incoming signed by DeLisio as Security Officer, his full title is as shown in address.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: January 22, 1964

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SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

On January 7, 1964, a confidential informant of the Atlanta Office furnished a copy of a 33 1/3 rpm phonograph record which was issued by the Defense Legion of Registered Americans (DLRA), Incorporated, which is also known as the Christian Voters and Buyers League. The DLRA was organized in Atlanta in 1962 for the purpose of opposing Communism, Marxism, Mongrelism, Nihilism, etc. The Christian Voters and Buyers League was established within the DLRA to distribute anti-Jewish and anti-Negro phonograph records and literature.

The record, which was received on January 7, 1964, was narrated by Herbert Wallace Butterworth, a former radio announcer who is executive secretary of the DLRA. The DLRA has been explained by Butterworth, who was in 1962 public relations director of the United Klans of America, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, as being a front organization of the United Klans. James Venable, Legal Counsel for United Klans, is President of the DLRA.

The record as narrated by Butterworth is a long, rambling, incoherent dissertation on the assassination of President Kennedy and surrounding events. It is, of course, extremely anti-Jewish and anti-Negro and through distortion and speculation with complete disregard for true facts, it attempts to show that the "Communist-Jewish conspiracy" was responsible for the assassination and subsequent events.

In the narration Butterworth makes several references to the FBI: (1) that Oswald was caught by the FBI only a few days before President Kennedy's arrival (in Dallas) distributing Castro literature in New Orleans; (2) that the FBI knew he (Oswald) was in Dallas yet never put a single man to trail him as a source of danger; (3) that in spite of what traitor editors across the country write--like Ralph McGill and Eugene Patterson of the Atlanta papers--or the FBI, Lee Oswald did not assassinate President Kennedy and whoever believes he did is a fool.....

Enclosure sent 1-23-64 62-109090-
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(4) that Italians are unanimous in their belief that no expert can fire three shots with a telescopic sight in anywhere near five seconds as claimed by the Dallas Police and the FBI; and (5) that there are too many circumstances between Oswald and Ruby for it to be pure coincidence and nobody knows that better than the Dallas Police and the FBI.

The above statements concerning the FBI with the possible exception of number 2 are completely without foundation in fact as established by the investigation and are typical of the highly critical and vitriolic remarks made by Butterworth concerning the President's Commission, Congress, the Supreme Court, the U. S. Government and every other decent organization and public official mentioned by him in an effort to distort the facts to propagandize his extreme rightist's views.

Statement number 2 is partially true in that the FBI did know that Oswald was in Dallas, however, use of this statement in the DLRA context with their allegation of our not putting a single man to trail Oswald as a source of danger distorts the truth to create a warped impression as there was no information available to the Bureau which would indicate that Oswald was a source of danger as an assassin.

ACTION

In view of the fact that the record deals with the assassination of President Kennedy, a transcript of the record is being forwarded to the President's Commission along with a brief description of the DLRA and Butterworth's connection with the organization. Mr. Rankin is being advised that the "Partusian" as mentioned on page 9 of the transcript, probably refers to Abraham Zapruder, the amateur photographer who took 8 mm. color motion pictures of the assassination.

1-22-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Rerep of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12-18-63 at Dallas.

As you are aware, rerep contained various allegations not specifically relating to Lee Harvey Oswald which were developed during the course of our investigation of captioned matter. The information contained in rerep has been disseminated to interested agencies, and it is pointed out some of the information contained therein is not particularly clear in that there are some apparent loose ends as well as investigation initiated without any apparent reason. While it is recognized many of these loose ends have been handled through subsequent investigation and the submission of letterhead memoranda for dissemination, it is, nevertheless, imperative the outside agencies receiving copies of rerep be furnished additional clarifying data to enable an intelligent evaluation of our report.

Dallas is instructed to thoroughly review rerep and insure all unresolved investigation is suitably clarified, including the following specific matters:

(1) Page 8. Reference is made to Joseph Noble Adams. Report does not show his interview although it is known this was accomplished by the San Antonio Office on 12-2-63.

(2) Page 24. The allegation which initiated this investigation is not shown.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. L. M. Linton (Room 651 RB)

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199 JAN 23 1964

RDR:cjr (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE.

53 JAN 24 1964

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(3) Pages 26 and 27. It would appear W. Glen Hardin should be given an opportunity to view Otis R. Bergstrom (Page 27) to determine if this is the same individual Hardin had referred to.

(4) Page 28. The allegation on which investigation was initiated is not shown.

(5) Page 38. A question arises as to Burtis' whereabouts on 11-22-63. If not already done, this should be handled.

(6) Page 59. The pertinence of the investigation shown on this page is not clear.

(7) Pages 62 and 63. Investigation disclosed does not appear thorough, and additional interviews desired.

(8) Page 83. Not known if Faust has been interviewed. This should be appropriately handled.

(9) Page 85. The investigation starting on Page 85 is not clear and should be adequately clarified.

(10) Page 95. It would appear that Roger Goldsmith should be interviewed. If not already done, handle.

(11) Page 96. It would appear Hank Hankins should be interviewed. If not already done, handle.

(12) Page 103. Subsequent investigation resolving the matter relating to Jack L. Hodge should be appropriately consolidated and reported for clarity.

(13) Page 109. Investigation relating to Herbert C. Holdridge should be appropriately consolidated and reported.

(14) Page 111. Paragraph one, line eight, date has been changed to 11-22-63. Advise if this is not correct.

(15) Page 113. Allegations initiating investigation not shown.

(16) Pages 125-132. The investigation regarding Johnny Johnson appears in need of additional attention. Insure appropriate action promptly taken if not already done.

(17) Pages 133-136. Investigation regarding Edward Earl Kempe is in need of clarification. Also on Page 136, lines five and six, word was changed to "enterprise."

(18) Pages 139-146. The unreported investigation of this matter should be reported.

(19) Pages 151-160. If not already done, John R. Rowe should be located and interviewed.

(20) Page 168, Paragraph one, line four, second word changed to "sang."

(21) Page 283. It would appear Ernest Allen Smith should be interviewed.

All of the above indicated investigation should be promptly handled and submitted in a report to the Bureau in suitable quantity for dissemination. Advise the Bureau when this report can be expected. In addition, all similar-type information received and not incorporated in rerep should also be assembled and submitted in the new report if completely resolved. It will be your responsibility to insure all logical investigation has been conducted. Any observations or problems which you anticipate which could conceivably delay the submission of the new report and subsequent reports, if necessary, in this matter should be brought to the attention of the Bureau.

NOTE: Rerep contains the results of investigation based on allegations made against and by numerous persons during our investigation of this matter. It is pointed out many of the complaints are by alcoholics, mental incompetents, trouble makers, and the like. Normally, many of these situations would not be fully investigated in view of the source of the original information. However, due to the importance of this particular investigation, all matters are being thoroughly run out. Copies of this report have been disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service and the President's Commission.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1/13/64

J. J. Brennan, Jr.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
105-82555

JACK LEON RUBY
CIVIL RIGHTS

Memorandum Brennan to Sullivan, 1/9/64, advised that Liaison is following with Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for the 1959 and 1962 returns filed by Jack L. Ruby and also for any additional available returns on Earl R. Ruby. Request for these returns was originally made of Inspector Malley of the General Investigative Division by Leo Rankin, Counsel for the President's Commission.

Mr. William Kolar, Director of the Inspection Service [illegible] on 1/10/64 furnished the 1962 income tax return on Jack L. [illegible]. This return has been furnished to the Civil Rights Section. In addition, Mr. Kolar advised that the 1959 income tax return of L[illegible] Oswald had been located and that this return was filed by Oswald's mother. The 1959 return for Oswald has been furnished to the Soviet Section.

Kolar advised that to date IRS has been unable to locate the 1959 return for Jack Ruby or any additional returns for Earl R. Ruby, Jack Ruby's brother (the 1960, 1961 and 1962 returns for Earl R. Ruby were previously furnished by IRS).

ACTION:

Liaison is following with IRS for the 1959 return filed by Jack L. Ruby and also for any additional returns that may have been filed by Earl R. Ruby.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Turner
1-Mr. Martindale
1-Liaison
1-Mr. Putnam

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January 17, 1964

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1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
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1 - Malloy
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Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Our letter of January 6, 1964, enclosed Photostats of income tax returns filed by Lee Harvey Oswald for the years 1960, 1958, and 1962.

The Internal Revenue Service has located the 1959 income tax return of Lee Harvey Oswald. Two Photostats of this return are enclosed for the use of the Commission. You will note that the 1959 income tax return of Lee Harvey Oswald was filed by his mother, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald.

The enclosed material was obtained through liaison arrangements with the Internal Revenue Service and it is suggested that you contact the Internal Revenue Service in the event it is desired to publicize this material in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures 2

2 - Dallas (Enclosure)

SAC, DALLAS, SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

JAN 22 1964

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Delivered 1/17/64 [illegible]

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

ReBuairtel 1/6/64 enclosing income tax returns filed by Lee Harvey Oswald for the years 1956, 1958, and 1962.

Enclosed is a Photostat of the 1959 income tax return of Oswald filed by his mother. This return should be reviewed for lead purposes only and the contents thereof should not be included in any investigative report.

NOTE:

The Commission originally requested Inspector J. R. Malley on 12/17/63 to obtain income tax returns filed by Lee Harvey Oswald; his mother, Marguerite C. Oswald; and his brother, Robert L. Oswald. This was done where tax returns available at Internal Revenue Service. Internal Revenue Service was not able to locate the 1959 tax return of Oswald until now. As a result, we are now furnishing the 1959 return to the Commission.

January 18, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is to advise you that Attorney Joe H. Tonahill, one of Jack Ruby's attorneys, telephonically contacted Mr. J. Gordon Shanklin, the Special Agent in Charge of our Dallas, Texas, Office and advised that he was making available Jack Ruby for all types of scientific tests, including a polygraph examination and administering of truth serum and that he desired this be handled today.

Mr. Shanklin advised Mr. Tonahill that as he was undoubtedly aware the FBI was not handling the murder case involving Jack Ruby, that this was a state case.

Mr. Tonahill immediately stated that he was advising the FBI so the FBI would make this information available to The President's Commission as he desired The President's Commission to be aware of the fact that he was making Ruby available for such scientific tests.

Mr. Shanklin advised Mr. Tonahill that it might be well for him to personally advise The President's Commission of his desire to make Mr. Ruby available for scientific tests.

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133 JAN 20 1964

NOTE: Information set forth received from SAC Shanklin, 11:10 am and furnished to Mr. Howard P. Willens of The President's Commission at 11:

JAN 22 1964

22 JAN 20 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin

Upon receipt of this information Mr. Howard P. Willens of your office was furnished this information by telephone for whatever action The President's Commission might desire and the fact that a telephone call might be received from Mr. Tonahill concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

January 18, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Council
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., has advised that the Department of Justice contemplates giving out no information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald but that after the reports concerning Jack Ruby have been reviewed by the Department for the purpose of removing any confidential information, they will be shown to Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade by United States Attorney Barefoot Sanders in order that Mr. Wade may indicate the material that would be useful to him and that Mr. Wade will probably be given the material he requests. It is also understood that the Department contemplates furnishing Ruby's attorneys only with a list of the names and addresses of persons who have furnished information having a bearing on Ruby's mental condition.

From your review of these reports, you are undoubtedly aware that in many instances they contain information which may be in the nature of gossip and rumor and which has not been substantiated. Nevertheless, such information represents the views of the persons interviewed and has been reported as it was received by us. This is being called to your attention in view of the fact that if this type of information should be misused or become a matter of public knowledge, it would reflect most unfavorably upon the Department of Justice and the President's Commission.

Although the reports are self-explanatory, I thought you should be alerted to the foregoing observations and I have also alerted Assistant Attorney General Miller.

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E. Edgar Hoover

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SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

This was discussed with Assistant Attorney General Miller today who raised no objection to our advising the President's Commission of the Department's plan for dissemination and our views as expressed above.

LAF

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
January 16, 1964
1 - Rogge
1 - Linton

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list consisting of 53 reports and one memorandum which are being separately furnished to you in connection with the Supplemental Report dated January 13, 1964, on the Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Two copies of each of the investigative reports and the memorandum are being separately furnished to you.

This Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of reports in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

Sincerely yours,

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

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139 JAN 20 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

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61 JAN 22 1964

22 JAN 22 1964

REC'D READING ROOM JAN 21 11 31 AM '64 FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-141

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: The furnishing of these additional reports and the memo is necessary to round out investigation which has been summarized in reports sent to the Commission at the Seat of Government.

Michael and Ruth Paine have been described as probably the closest friends of the Oswalds in the Dallas area. Separate investigations have been instituted on the Paines and we have learned that the Commission has expressed considerable interest in the relationship between the Paines and the Oswalds.

The reports captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy" are being forwarded since this caption was used to report some investigation or allegations which have subsequently been reported under the Oswald caption. There is no data in the reports being transmitted separately with this letter which would require the preparation of any further Supplemental Report at the Bureau.

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Reported by	Date	Office	Classification
Grover C. Twiner	12-5-63	Cleveland	None
George W. Hutchison	12-9-63	Louisville	None
John R. Wineberg	12-10-63	Philadelphia	None
James J. O'Connor	12-20-63	Miami	Secret
John H. Creech	12-23-63	St. Louis	None
Henderson Hillin, Jr.	12-24-63	Memphis	None
Dennis W. Shanahan	12-24-63	Chicago	None
Stephen M. Callender	12-24-63	New Orleans	None
Harvey B. Murphy	12-24-63	Oklahoma City	None
Clarence W. Frye	12-24-63	Philadelphia	None
Lionel E. Belanger	12-24-63	Tampa	None
Charles S. Harding	12-26-63	Atlanta	None
Delmer R. Exon	12-26-63	Oklahoma City	None
Ewald I. Carlson	12-27-63	Minneapolis	None
Graham W. Kitchel	12-27-63	Houston	None
Raymond J. Fox	12-27-63	Denver	None
Henry F. Grady	12-27-63	Phoenix	None
Donald E. Head	12-27-63	Seattle	None
Carl F. Freeman	12-30-63	Las Vegas	None
Henderson Hillin, Jr.	12-30-63	Memphis	None
John T. Reynolds	12-30-63	New Orleans	None
J. Stanley Rotz	12-30-63	Baltimore	None
James J. O'Connor	12-31-63	Miami	None
Edward P. Gazur	12-31-63	Cleveland	None
Robert E. McLendon	12-31-63	Charlotte	None
Dennis W. Shanahan	12-31-63	Chicago	None
John M. Kemmy	12-31-63	San Antonio	None
John James O'Flaherty	1-2-64	New York	Confidential
Edwin Dalrymple	1-3-64	Houston	None
Dean N. Kay	1-3-64	El Paso	None
Dennis W. Shanahan	1-6-64	Chicago	None
Richard L. Kesler	1-6-64	Charlotte	None
Charles J. Wyland	1-6-64	Philadelphia	None
William C. Hay	1-7-64	Tampa	None

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

Samuel W. North, Jr.	12-20-63	Los Angeles	Confidential
Carl E. Graham	12-24-63	Washington, D. C.	None
Ford E. Holmes	12-24-63	Las Vegas	None
Thomas F. Lewis	12-26-63	Philadelphia	None

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ATIO
CLOSURE

Francis J. Walsh	12-27-63	Baltimore	None
James P. Hosty, Jr.	12-30-63	Dallas	None
John R. Wineberg	12-31-63	Philadelphia	None
Mason P. Smith	1-7-64	Philadelphia	None

RUTH HYDE PAINE

Darrel B. Currie	12-23-63	Boston	None
Carl E. Graham	12-24-63	Washington, D. C.	None
James P. Hosty, Jr.	12-30-63	Dallas	None
Robert James Nelson	1-2-64	Denver	None
Robert L. Olsen	1-7-64	Washington, D. C	None

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

David J. Reid	12-4-63	El Paso	None
David J Reid	12-5-63	El Paso	None
Richard L. Kesler	12-5-63	Charlotte	None
David J. Reid	12-10-63	El Paso	None
Frank W. Haines	12-12-63	Albuquerque	None
David J. Reid	12-17-63	El Paso	None

Memorandum dated 12-3-63 at Washington, D. C., captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," classified Confidential. This memorandum contains information furnished by [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 10, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Attached is a copy of a supplemental report concerning the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack L. Ruby.

At the time the first summary was prepared, we furnished a copy to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, one copy to each member of the Commission, and six additional copies.

Today Mr. Rankin requested 14 additional copies of the Bureau's report dated 12/5/63 with the enclosures and exhibits for members of the staff working on the President's Commission. These additional 14 copies will be furnished to Mr. Rankin. Done 1/14/64 JGrn

In view of the above, we will furnish 28 copies of the supplemental summary to Mr. Rankin for the use of the Commission and their staff.

Done 1/14/64 JGrn

In addition, a copy will be made available to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach; one copy to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., ; one copy to Secret Service, and one copy to appropriate Bureau officials.

1-14-64
CC to Chief Bernie Patterson
USSS. Done

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans

FCF:cag:AOB
(9)

3 ENCLOSURE

JAN 21 1964

25 JAN 21 1964

162-10010
NOT RECORDED
198 JAN 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

January 17, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

"The Dallas Times Herald" on January 14, 1964, carried a story which quoted from a speech of the Attorney General of the State of Texas, Waggoner Carr, delivered on the night of January 13, 1964, to the Brotherhood of the Highland Baptist Church in Dallas.

Mr. Carr reportedly stated that Federal Bureau of Investigation reports on Jack Ruby would be turned over to the Dallas District Attorney, Henry Wade, by the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. He said that you have agreed to turn over the data at the request of the Attorney General of the State of Texas who on Saturday, January 11, 1964, gave the President's Commission all of the results of the Texas investigation into the assassination and the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald. He said that the District Attorney will be free to use the Federal Bureau of Investigation data in the prosecution of the accused slayer of Oswald.

Attorney General Carr also stated that he had not read all of the reports of the Texas investigation but from what he had read, he had come to these conclusions: "Oswald was a lone ranger and worked alone.

JWH:cac (4)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 20 1964

22 JAN 22 1964

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JAN 17 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Oswald was the man who shot at former Major General Edwin A. Walker, and this fact indicated he was not part of a conspiracy because of the variance in the political philosophies of Walker and President Kennedy. There was no evidence of a link between Ruby and Oswald."

The above is submitted for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Wannall

January 17, 1964

1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Turner

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated December 13, 1963, enclosing a summary of the results of the investigations of several hoaxes and false reports which had arisen in connection with the Oswald case. The following information supplements the data previously furnished to you in this regard.

The FBI has been furnished four letters written from Cuba indicating or alleging that the assassination of President Kennedy was undertaken by Oswald under the direction of a Cuban agent, one Pedro Charles, who reportedly gave Oswald $7,000 for this mission. Specifically, these letters are as follows:

(1) A letter dated November 10, 1963, but postmarked November 23, 1963, at Havana, Cuba (six days after the assassination), signed by Pedro Charles and addressed to Oswald, c/o "Mail Office," Dallas, Texas. This letter was intercepted by the Secret Service and was referred to the FBI.

(2) A letter addressed to the Attorney General postmarked November 23, 1963, at Havana and signed by Emilio del Rosario Molina. This letter was referred to the FBI by the Department of Justice.

(3) A letter postmarked December 3, 1963, at Havana, addressed to the Voice of America and signed by Miguel Galban Lopez. This communication was referred to us by the United States Information Agency.

NOTE: Oswald was in Dallas, Texas, on November 23, 1963.

MCD:ams
(12)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
163 JAN 20 1964

JAN 20 1964

JAN 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 17 1964
COMM-FBI

FBI
JAN 17 3 35 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

ENCLOSURE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

(4) A letter postmarked December 3, 1963, at Havana signed by Ligia Calle Lopez and addressed to the editor of the Diario de la [illegible] a Spanish-language newspaper published in New York City [illegible] forwarded to the FBI by an official of the newspaper.

One copy each of the above-described letters is enclosed herewith.

As noted above, the first letter received was purportedly written by Pedro Charles, was dated only two weeks prior to the President's assassination, and was designed to give the impression Charles was furnishing instructions to Oswald relative to the assassination. The other three letters purport to be from individuals who have knowledge that Charles conspired with Oswald to kill the President. However, examinations by the FBI Laboratory have shown that all of these communications were actually prepared on the same typewriter and what several of the envelopes used came from the same source. It is, therefore, clear that this represents some type of hoax, possibly on the part of some anti-Castro group seeking to discredit the Cuban Government.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 4

January 10, 1964

FBI
JAN 15 10 55 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am enclosing herewith for your information two copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted] U.S. Secret Service at Dallas, Texas, dated January 8, 1964. The report was prepared by this Bureau in connection with the investigation of the case entitled "Lee H. Oswald, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

You will be furnished additional reports concerning this matter promptly as they are received.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

JWH:cac
(10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 20 1964

22 JAN 20 1964

JAN 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

WARREN COMMISSION 8-1 11-1

JAN 7 1964

President's Commission

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter, dated December 30, 1963, which I have received from Mr. Waggoner Carr, Attorney General of Texas. As you will note, Attorney General Carr indicates that the District Attorney of Dallas County, Henry M. Wade, is presently handicapped in his preparation of the case against Jack L. Ruby by the fact that certain records are in the possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I would appreciate your advice concerning the nature of the records in the possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, if any, which Mr. Wade does not have and which he feels are necessary to the preparation of his case. As you know, this Commission is anxious to cooperate to the fullest extent possible with the Dallas and Texas law enforcement agencies. I am confident that your Bureau is no less eager to assist the Texas authorities. I would like to be advised, therefore, of any arrangements which can be made to assist Mr. Wade without impairing the investigative responsibilities of the FBI or the assignment of this Commission.

cc MCT-47 62-109090-

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

1 ENCLOSURE

ISSUED

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 15 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

22 JAN 14 1964

Mrs. Rankin phoned 1/9/64.
JWH:Rm.

Rankin 1/10/63
JRW:mfd.

EXP. PROC.

6 4 JAN JAN 18 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

SUPREME COURT BUILDING
AUSTIN 11, TEXAS

December 30, 1963

Honorable Lee Rankin
Veterans of Foreign Wars Building
200 Maryland Avenue N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation I will appreciate your making known to the Commission the following information with the hope that the Commission may see fit to help the District Attorney of Dallas County, Mr. Henry Wade.

1. In preparing the State's case against Jack Ruby the District Attorney is presently handicapped by the fact that all records, including written statements are in the possession of the FBI. Would you please see what can be done to get these statements, etc., in the hands of the District Attorney? The case is presently set for trial in early February.

2. Mr. Wade is concerned about repeated statements made in the press to the effect that there is no connection between Oswald and Ruby. His point is that such press reports should say that no connection has thus far been established. He is aware that such press statements are not based on any statements or activities of yours, Chief Justice Warren's, or anyone connected with the Commission.

Again let me assure you that Texas stands ready to be of all possible assistance to you and the Commission in its search for the truth. We

62 - 109090 -
ENCLOSURE

XEROX COPY ENCLOSURE XEROX COPY

hope to have in your hands in the next few days a complete report on all of the facts developed through the efforts of our investigative and enforcement agencies.

Yours very truly,

Waggoner Carr

WC:cr

XEROX COPY
XEROX COPY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: January 2, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Reddy

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES v. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
Warren Commission

Kevin Maroney, Chief of the Appeals Section, Internal Security Division of the Department, telephoned on the afternoon of 12/30/63 regarding the Government's proposed petition to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals requesting the entire court to review the 12/17/63 decision which reversed the conviction of the Communist Party, USA, as an organization for failure to register with the Attorney General under the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Maroney indicated that he is considering attaching as exhibits or appendices to the Government's petition certain documentary material including copies of the recent communication which, according to a newspaper article, had allegedly been directed to the Warren Commission by Arnold Johnson, Communist Party, USA, Public Relations Director, and with which Johnson enclosed the correspondence between the Communist Party, USA, and Lee Harvey Oswald. The purpose of attaching this letter to the Government's petition would be to clearly establish that Johnson publicly identified himself as an officer of the Communist Party, USA, and would not, therefore, incriminate himself under the 5th Amendment if he stepped forward and registered the Communist Party as required by the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Maroney requested that if such a letter exists, the Bureau obtain it from the Warren Commission and transmit 10 copies to the Department.

100-372598

OBSERVATIONS:

NOT RECORDED
JAN 15 1964

Since there is a Department attorney assigned to the Warren Commission, it would appear that the Department should handle this matter directly with the Commission rather than have the Bureau act as a "go-between." It is also felt, however, that Inspector Malley, who handles liaison for the Bureau with the Commission should check into this matter to determine if there is such a letter and, if so, whether it or the material transmitted

100-372598

EBR:bgc (8)

8 JAN 20 1964

memo Rosen to Belmont 1-10-64 JRM:hw

5 ENCL

CENTRAL FILE NO

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: UNITED STATES v. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
100-372598

is of interest to the Bureau. It will be recalled that Communist Party Attorney John Abt has previously made available to the Bureau the originals of the correspondence between several Communist Party officials and Oswald. This material, with one exception, was included as an Exhibit to our report submitted to the Warren Commission. It may be that this is the material referred to by Arnold Johnson in the newspaper article seen by Maroney.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Maroney be advised that the Department should make the necessary arrangements to obtain and copy the letter allegedly sent by Arnold Johnson to the Warren Commission.

1/10/64 memo Sullivan to Belmont

2. That Inspector Malley check with the Warren Commission to ascertain if Arnold Johnson sent a letter to the Commission and, if so, whether the letter or the attached material contains any information of interest to the Bureau.

EBR WDS

By

LL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 10, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES v. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Reference is made to the memorandum dated January 2, 1964, from Mr. F. J. Baumgardner to Mr. Sullivan which made reference to a newspaper article which stated that a communication had allegedly been directed to the Warren Commission by Arnold Johnson, Communist Party, USA, Public Relations Director, and with which Johnson enclosed the correspondence between the Communist Party, USA, and Lee Harvey Oswald.

Inquiry was immediately made of Mr. Rankin concerning the receipt of such correspondence and Mr. Rankin advised that he would check this matter and make the correspondence available if it had been received.

Today, Mr. Rankin advised that he had checked on this matter and that as of January 9, 1964, no such correspondence had been received from Arnold Johnson of the Communist Party, USA, or anyone else of the Communist Party.

Mr. Rankin commented that perhaps the Party felt that they could put out such publicity and then forget the matter. He indicated the Commission would take action to follow up on this in order to try and obtain the correspondence referred to in the newspaper article.

ACTION:

This matter will be followed with Mr. Rankin to determine if such correspondence is received.

100-3-98-76-

3 JAN 16 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 17 1964

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Reddy

JJRM:hw
(10)

5 FEB

January 13, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

In accordance with your request made on January 10, 1964, I am making available fourteen additional sets of the following:

Investigation of Assassination of President John F. Kennedy - November 22, 1963

Investigation of Killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas, Texas - November 24, 1963

Three Volumes of Exhibits

These sets are numbered twenty through thirty-three.

Delivered 1-14-64 JRM

Sincerely, 62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 15 1964

Enclosures (14 sets)

Note: Memo to Belmont from Rosen 1/10/64 re Jack L. Rudy, aka; Lee Harvey Oswald, aka - Victim; CR
FCF:cag:AOB

JRM:mpd (10)

1 - 62-109090
1 - 105-82555
1 - 44-24016
1 - Mr. Sullivan, Rm. 807 RB
1 - Mr. Turner, Rm. 649 RB

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Handley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

January 14, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Comission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is in response to your inquiry as to how Dallas Police broadcasted a description of Lee Harvey Oswald which enabled Officer J. D. Tippit to stop Oswald soon after President Kennedy's assassination.

A review of transcripts of the Dallas Police Department radio logs for November 22, 1963, indicates President Kennedy was assassinated at approximately 12:30 P. M. Commencing at 12:43 P. M. and periodically thereafter until the apprehension of Oswald the police dispatcher put out a suspect broadcast on an unidentified individual whose description approximated that of Oswald.

The Dallas Police Department has advised the above broadcast was initiated on the basis of a description furnished by an unidentified citizen who had observed an individual approximating Oswald's description running from the Texas School Book Depository Building immediately after the assassination. Although this citizen was requested by Dallas authorities to proceed to the Sheriff's Office for further questioning he apparently never appeared as the Dallas Sheriff's Office can locate no record on this citizen.

For your additional information immediately after the assassination, [illegible] they [illegible] Truly, Warehouse Superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository Building, was requested by the Dallas Police to check on his employees at which time he determined Oswald was missing. Based on our investigation it would appear within fifteen to twenty minutes after the President was shot, Dallas Police were also in possession of this information.

1 - 62-109060, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
RDR:cfs
(9)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED-NEADING ROOM
JAN 14 1964
FBI
ORIGINAL FILED

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The radio logs further indicate Officer Tippit was last in contact with the police dispatcher at 1:54 P. M. at which time he stated he was in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas where he was subsequently shot at approximately 1:18 P. M. and where Oswald was later apprehended.

If I can be of any further assistance please feel free to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. Rankin made the above request of Mr. J. R. Malley. The radio logs referred to in the above letter were taped by the Dallas Police Department and transcribed by the U. S. Secret Service. Copies of the transcripts were obtained by us from Secret Service.

Information re the unidentified citizen whose information initiated the Dallas Police Department broadcast on 11-22-63, was obtained from Inspector J. H. Sawyer, Dallas Police Department by our Dallas Office on 1-9-64.

The following information was obtained from the Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 11-30-63. Interview of Roy S. Truly, pages 322 to 326. Suspect approximated Oswald's description, page 92.

M[illegible] FERRELL
FBI [illegible]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

January 15, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

At the request of Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade was interviewed on January 14, 1964. He was asked to state specifically and categorically therein the preparation of his case is in any way handicapped by lack of access to material in the possession of the Federal Government.

Mr. Wade when interviewed indicated he cannot state how he is handicapped as he does not know what information has been collected by the Federal Government but he believes the investigation has developed information concerning Ruby's background and associates. He said that without reviewing the oral and written statements taken by the Federal Government, he has no way of knowing what they contain.

Insofar as Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr is concerned, Wade said Mr. Carr has no authority to speak for him and Mr. Wade has never stated to the press handicapped by not having statements that are in the possession of the FBI. He said that he has made it known that he wants all available information concerning the background and associations of Jack Ruby and the circumstances surrounding the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald. The Dallas Police Department conducted very little investigation concerning Ruby as it spent most of its time submitting a report defending itself with regard to the shooting of Oswald.

62-109071-

Mr. Wade wants the results of FBI investigation for use in cross-examining Ruby and any character witnesses who testify.

WLM:cag
(10)

Tolson
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Casper
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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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FBI

JAN 15 1964
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Wade submitted the following letter to the FBI office in Dallas on January 14, 1964.

"As you are aware, we have a bond hearing on Jack Ruby set on January 20 and the trial for the murder of Lee Oswald set for February 3 in Criminal District Court No. 3 of Dallas County, Texas. In that trial all of the information we can gather with reference to the background of Jack Ruby from the time he was born up to the present, the names of all his business or social associates together with what they might have said concerning him or his mental capacity will be very important. I feel that you have some of this information or all of it in your present files. I would appreciate your obtaining the following:

"1. Copies of all interviews had by your Agents concerning Jack Ruby or any of his associates.

"2. The names of any persons in any way connected with Ruby together with their statements made concerning him.

"3. Any physical evidence that you might have in the Ruby case.

"4. Any summary you might have of the whole activities of Ruby during and at the time of this murder.

"5. Any statements that you might have tending to show any connection between Oswald and Ruby.

"6. Any statements that you might have dealing with whether or not Ruby belonged or had belonged to any subversive groups.

"7. Copies of the interviews had by your Agents at the City Hall and also the Dallas County Jail and what Ruby told them.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

"None of this information will be released to the press, radio or television, nor to anyone else outside of this office, and will be used exclusively in the trial of this case for the purposes of cross-examining the defendant should he testify and also cross-examining the character witnesses, and should any of those witnesses wherein you have a statement from them testify, if they vary from the statements made to your agent, they will be used for the purpose of cross-examining this witness. I hope that this can be arranged as soon as possible since we will have to read and digest these prior to the trial on February 3."

This information has been furnished to Assistant Attorney General Miller.

Please advise us as to the action the Commission plans to take regarding Mr. Wade's request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI

Date: 1/10/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-517)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (157-380)

SUBJECT: DEFENSIVE LEGION OF REGISTERED AMERICANS, INC., aka.
RM

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a Letterhead Memorandum containing a transcript of a phonograph record issued and distributed by captioned organization.

Two (2) copies of Letterhead Memorandum are enclosed herewith for WFO inasmuch as the latter part of the recording concerns a proposed march on Washington, D.C., 2/22/64.

The informant utilized in Letterhead is [redacted]

Pfesidents Commission Lent Seen

Rec of Informant with Washington, Presidents Commission - 1-23-64 Lent Seen

1-23-64

162 [illegible]
NOT RECORDED
155 JAN 31 [illegible]

R-S

(3) - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 8)
1 - WFO (RM) (Enc. 2) (Info)
3 - Atlanta (2 - 157-380) [redacted]

Ltr to Org Unit

CEC:mst
(7)

8 ENCLOSURE

30
8 JAN 15 1964

cc - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FO

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: January 16, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated 1/15/64, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, referred a letter in a foreign language, which the Commission requested be translated so that it might be properly evaluated.

The letter was determined to be in the Spanish language and was written by Manuel D. T. Munoz, 1469 San Jeronimo, Santa Fe, Argentina. The writer understands that a Model-1891 Mauser rifle was utilized to kill President Kennedy. He suggests that if the serial number were available it would be easy to find out how it got into the hands of the alleged assassin inasmuch as these guns were not privately marketed, but were replaced by the Model 1908 in Germany.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin dated 1/17/64 furnishing the required translation.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

BWR:drv
(7)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 29 1964

22 JAN 29 1964

79 JAN 31 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. Rosen 1/21/64

J. R. Malley

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission stated that since the Commission has reviewed a large number of Bureau reports relative to the investigation of Oswald, the Commission was quite interested in the actual evidence which had been accumulated in the Oswald case as well as in the voluminous miscellaneous material that had been obtained by the Dallas Police Department from the room occupied by Oswald, as well as from the Paine residence where Mrs. Oswald maintained her residence and was visited by Oswald on weekends in Irving, Texas.

Mr. Rankin stated he wanted to make it extremely clear that the Commission did not desire to disturb any evidence in any way and that if any evidence was in the possession of the Bureau which should not be handled by a Commission representative, this should be made very clear so that there would be no interference with the Bureau's operation. It was pointed out to Mr. Rankin that the material obtained which belonged to Oswald was quite extensive and it would take considerable time for a representative of the Commission to actually physically examine all of the various items.

We should not indicate any Reluctance to making anything available at any time at any place.

Mr. Rankin was advised that a check would be made in order that suitable arrangements for displaying the various items could be made. Assistant Director Conrad advised that the material referred to is very carefully arranged in a large number of boxes and that this material could be displayed to a representative of the President's Commission at any time they desired.

I wouldn't care if it filled a whole building. H.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended Mr. Rankin be advised the material is available at the Bureau for examination by representatives of the President's Commission at any time they desire to look over this material.

Yes & at once & thoroughly H.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
20 JAN 27 1964

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - 62-109090

JAN 21 1964

JRM:mpd (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Direct Tors Notations

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 1/22/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Memorandum from Malley to Rosen 1/21/64 advised that J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, was interested in having representatives of the Commission come to the Bureau to look over items of evidence as well as material obtained from the residence of Oswald in Dallas, Texas, and items obtained from the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas, where Mrs. Oswald resided and Oswald spent his weekends.

Mr. Rankin has been advised that the material is available for representatives of the Commission to look over at any time they are ready to do so. It was suggested to Mr. Rankin that whenever his representatives are ready to come to the Bureau, if he would telephonically advise me, appropriate arrangements would be made for this examination by the Commission representatives.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes

JRM:mpd (10)

see that [illegible] place no obstacles now delay in according this [illegible] -mation.

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NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 27 1964

22 JAN 27 1964

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1 31 1964

SOVIET SECTION

SEVEN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 1-22-64

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

1-Belmont
1-Rosen
1-Sullivan
1-Malley
1-Branigan
1-Stokes

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

J. Lee Rankin, Counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination, has asked that we obtain for the Commission's perusal 3 metal filing boxes of personal correspondence of Mrs. Ruth Paine. Reference was made to this material in Dallas 11-30-63 report in the Jack Ruby case. Dallas has reviewed this material and has reported that there was nothing contained therein of pertinence to the Oswald or Ruby cases.

Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan 1-15-64 memo pointed out that we were obtaining this material from Dallas and upon receipt here it would be photographed for record purposes, rereviewed and the originals furnished to the Commission. The Commission also asked that they be furnished with translations of anything among the papers in a foreign language.

This material has been received from Dallas. We find it to be voluminous, made up of approximately 10,000 pages. Mrs. Paine who loaned this material over to the Dallas office after the Dallas police returned it to her states that there are many personal items in this material and she asked that none of it be made public unless the Commission feels some of the documents may have a bearing on the Oswald case. She asks that all of the material not thought pertinent be returned to her at the earliest opportunity. She points out that the material in question was in her bedroom closet and not in the room occupied by Marina Oswald and that while she gave consent to the Dallas police to remove material from her home belonging to the Oswalds, she did not consent to removal of her personal property.

We have reviewed this material checking for foreign language material and find there is nothing of substance contained among these papers requiring translation. There are one or two poems and songs in a foreign language in a folder entitled "List of Songs." We, because of the voluminous nature of this material, do not intend to photograph it and as Dallas has reviewed the material without finding anything pertinent to the Oswald or Ruby cases, we do not intend to re-examine it now.

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
109 JAN 23 1964

From a quick perusal of this material it appears to consist of correspondence of Mrs. Paine to and from her parents, her in-laws, other relatives and friends; material dealing with her activity in various organizations; educational material and personal notes of a diary type. There is considerable material dealing with the marital discord of her parents.

105-82555-2 No.
JCS:cwj (7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo for Mr. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

RECOMMENDATION:

That this material be forwarded to the Commission in accordance with its request and that the Commission be advised we will not copy same and that Mrs. Paine's request that it be returned to her at the earliest possible moment be relayed to the Commission. Attached is a letter to Mr. Rankin.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JAN 22 1964

Mr. Joe H. Tonahill
Tonahill Building
Jasper, Texas

Dear Mr. Tonahill:

I have your letter of January 9th requesting "the reports, minutes and all evidence of the Commission created by Executive Order 11130 dated November 29, 1963, created by President Lyndon B. Johnson to report upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and the shooting of his assailant, Lee Harvey Oswald," and stating your reasons for desiring the same.

This is to advise you that the President's Commission is not a prosecuting agency, and up to the present time has before it for consideration, evaluation and eventually a report to the President, only summaries and copies of working papers of other federal, state and local agencies. These documents, because of lack of time, have not been evaluated, and no conclusions have been reached concerning them. The originals are in the agencies from which they were received, and any relationship between them and the case of your client must be established with those agencies.

This Commission in no way changes or limits the powers and responsibilities of any law enforcement agency in performing its duties incident to the prosecution or defense of criminal cases.

After discussion of your request with the Commission, I am authorized to advise you that it is not within the province of the Commission to respond favorably to your request.

Sincerely,

62-109090 —

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: FBI ✓

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

JAN 22 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

President's Commission

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have your letters of January 10th, 14th and 15th concerning the request of District Attorney Wade of Dallas County, Texas, and Mr. Joe Tonahill and his associates in the defense of Jack L. Ruby for release to them for their respective uses of information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the subsequent killing of Lee H. Oswald, his alleged assassin. The same request has been made to the Commission through me by Mr. Tonahill. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of my letter to him.

The Commission, of course, is not a prosecuting agency. It is not the custodian of any originals. The copies of documents in its possession have come to it through the cooperation of the various federal, state and local agencies as authorized by Executive Order 11130. It considers itself only as a trustee of this information for the specific purposes enumerated in that Executive Order by the President.

While the work of the Commission would be greatly handicapped if the information contained in the summaries and work reports submitted to it by the agencies should become common knowledge before its work is completed, it does not have the authority nor the desire to limit the normal powers or responsibilities of any agency of government federal, state or local, in relation to the prosecution or defense of any criminal case.

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 29 1964

79 JAN 30 1964

FILED IN

The Commission has, therefore, authorized me to advise you and the other federal agencies that it will not respond favorably to such requests, and that it will not urge you or them to make any deviation from your own judgment of what is required of your agency by law.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 1-23-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
AND THE KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD
VISUAL AIDS

President's Commission

The Commission is utilizing the FBI's visual aids to considerable extent. On 1-23-64, I met with members of the Commission's legal staff, Messrs. Joseph Ball, David Belin, Melvin Eisenberg and Norman Redlich, for a three-hour session re-enacting on the scale model the Secret Service views concerning the approximate points where the shooting occurred. Inspector Thomas Kelly, Secret Service, was present and stated that the versions of the FBI and the Secret Service were good approximations. The staff is hoping to eventually be in a position to say exactly where the shots occurred on the Parkway with a plus or minus factor of several feet. They realize that many variables exist that will make this determination a most difficult one to resolve.

They requested that the FBI show the color movies (Zapruder and Nix) to them at 10:00 a.m. on 1-27-64 at which time an effort will be made by the staff, the FBI and Secret Service to re-enact on the scale model visual interpretations of the shooting sequence appearing in the movies. Secret Service Agent Kelly will be present along with the Secret Service Agent who originally viewed the Zapruder movie and who is responsible for fixing the shooting sequence on the Parkway in Dallas.

Attorney Norman Redlich advised that he will also seek the help of the FBI's Laboratory where Zapruder's camera was examined to determine if it would be possible for the Laboratory, by counting frames, to assist in defining the location where shots one, two and three were fired ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

The attached information explains the present position of the FBI and Secret Service with regard to the approximations of the shooting sequence re-enacted on the scale model. All of the Attorneys

Enclosure
LJG:bod
(7)

*See Addendum on Page 2.

62-109093
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 29 1964

1 - Mr. Mohr (Enclosure) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Enclosure) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. R. Malley) (Enclosure) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (Enclosure) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Enclosure) (Sent Direct)

XEROX

22 JAN 30 1964

MAIL ROOM

present used the scale model extensively advising they will continue to do so in the future. The meeting of 1-27-64 will take place in the same room where the models are maintained, in order that the versions of those visually examining the movies can be re-enacted on the model without loss of time.

COMMENTS:

1. Arrangements will be made to show the Zapruder and Nix movies to the Commission on 1-27-64. A Bureau employee will be utilized to operate the projector.

2. The points on the Parkway as defined by the FBI are considered to be the best approximations possible and in line with the Secret Service version. Inspector Kelly shares the same views. The FBI has the first shot occurring just before the President's head emerges from behind the sign while the Secret Service approximates the location moments after the President emerges. Approximately one second is involved between the two versions. The Commission realizes that there is no material difference between the FBI's and Secret Service's approximations; however, they wish to attempt to fix shooting sequence with a great degree of accuracy with a plus or minus factor of a few feet.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

ADDENDUM BY I. W. CONRAD 1/24/64:
The FBI Laboratory previously has thoroughly examined the film in question. Laboratory has been in touch with representatives of the Commission and arrangements have been made for the Laboratory representative to be present when the film is shown.

SHOOTING SEQUENCE AS LOCATED ON THE SCALE MODEL

The approximate location of the shooting sequence was determined from an interpretation of the ZAPRUDER movie and from observations made at the site regarding the location of the Stemmons highway sign which was obscuring ZAPRUDER'S line of view while he was photographing the approaching motorcade. The movie also includes details of the surrounding area.

SHOT ONE:

It occurred when the Presidential car was unobserved by ZAPRUDER for approximately twenty feet while moving behind a road sign. Shot one was approximately fixed on the model at a point directly behind the center of this sign. The movie reveals that prior to reaching this sign the President was seen waving and moments later after emerging from behind the sign he was slumped forward. The position on the Parkway where shot one occurred as approximated by the FBI and the Secret Service varies about one car length (13 feet) or about one-half second at 15 mph. The FBI's estimate places the President approximately one-half second nearer to the assassin when shot one was fired.

SHOT TWO:

It occurred approximately at the time Governor Connally was turning his head to the right rear. This point was established through the interpretation of the relative location of trees, shrubs, street lights, curbing, etc. appearing in the movie. The position on the Parkway approximated by the FBI and the Secret Service varies about 1.5 car lengths (22 feet) or about one second at 15 mph. The FBI's estimate places the Governor approximately one second further away from the assassin when shot two was fired.

SHOT THREE:

It occurred approximately at the time a circle of light resembling an explosive blast encircles the President's head. The position on the Parkway approximated by the FBI and the Secret Service varies about 2/3 car length (14 feet) or about 2/3 second at 15 mph. The FBI's estimate places the President approximately 2/3 second nearer to the assassin when shot three was fired.

ENCLOSURE

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ENCLOSURE

COMMENTS:

The FBI's analysis of the shooting sequence was determined independently of a similar study made of the movie by the Secret Service. "WHERE ON THE PARKWAY WAS THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR EXPOSED TO GUN FIRE?" The answer to this question is subject to varying factors such as the speed of the vehicle, the firing position of the assassin and the position of ZAPRUDER. It is a matter of accepting the fact that there will be as many versions as there are analysis made of the shooting sequence. The FBI bases its approximations on an interpretation of the ZAPRUDER movie re-enacted on a scale model. The Secret Service has also used the movie to approximate the shooting sequence; eye-witnesses may vary in locating the car at the time of the shooting; members of the Commission may also have differing opinions regarding this matter.

The ZAPRUDER movie was utilized by the FBI as the best medium for approximating the points on the Parkway where the shooting occurred.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JAN 23 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of January 17, 1964 enclosing and evaluating four letters written from Cuba indicating or alleging that the assassination of President Kennedy was undertaken by Lee Harvey Oswald under the direction of a Cuban agent named Pedro Charles.

I appreciate your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

JAN 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Warren Commission

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NOT RECORDED
190 JAN 29 1964

5 JAN 1964

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29 JAN 30 1964

January 23, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

A confidential source of this Bureau on January 7, 1964, furnished a 33 1/3-rpm phonograph record which was issued and distributed by the Defensive Legion of Registered Americans, Incorporated (DLRA). The record is narrated by Herbert R. (Walley) Butterworth, Executive Secretary of that organization.

In view of the fact that one side of this record deals with the assassination of President Kennedy, a brief description of DLRA and a transcript of the record are being furnished to you for your information. "Partucian," as mentioned on page 9 of the transcript, probably refers to Abraham Zapruder, the amateur photographer who took 8 mm. color motion pictures of the assassination.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 20
JAN 23 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

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(3)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont dated 1-20-64.

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22 JAN 30 1964

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of January 20, 1964 regarding various films of the assassination which are available for the use of the Commission. Members of my staff have arranged for a showing of these films at the office of the Commission next Monday, January 27, 1964, at 10:00 a.m.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 29 1964

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EXP. PROC.
JAN 27 1964

22 JAN 30 964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

JAN 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of January 20, 1964 enclosing the income tax return of Jack L. Ruby for the year 1962 and the income tax returns of Earl R. Ruby for the years 1960, 1961 and 1962.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-10090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 29 1964

25 JAN 29 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

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79 JAN 30 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
HON. J. M. CLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Carper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of January 17, 1964 enclosing translations of four handwritten letters in the Russian language dated May 16, July 14, July 21 and August 24, 1963, directed to Mrs. Oswald from Mrs. Ruth Paine which were found by the Dallas Police Department as well as an undated letter to Mrs. Oswald also believed to have been dispatched by Mrs. Paine.

I appreciate your continued assistance in trying to obtain for the use of the Commission the original documents requested in my letter of January 10, 1964.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

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RECORDED
199 JAN 29 1964

22 JAN

JAN 27-1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to acknowledge your two letters of January 20, 1964 regarding the scale models prepared by your Bureau relating to the site of the assassination and the Dallas Police Department garage.

Twenty-eight copies of the Visual Aids Brochure entitled "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the Killing of Lee H. Oswald" have been received and made available to members of the Commission and Commission staff.

As you suggest, I intend to discuss the security arrangements relating to these exhibits with Mr. Wade Holland, Superintendent of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building. I appreciate your offer of the assistance of Inspector Leo Gauthier with regard to any further explanation of these visual aids. He has already been very cooperative in discussing these exhibits with members of the Commission staff.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

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EX-PROC. 21

22 JAN 29 1964

JAN 27 1964

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 27 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to acknowledge your letter of January 21, 1964 transmitting to the Commission two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

12 DEC 1963
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139 JAN 31 1964

17 JAN 25 1964

6 FEB 3 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 27 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of January 22, 1964, enclosing for the use of the Commission two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated January 17, 1964, entitled "Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

Thank you for your continued assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
30 JAN 31 1964

17 JAN 25 1964

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FEB 3 1964 LL

January 29, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my memorandum of January 23, 1964, which advised that in accordance with a request of the Department of Justice copies of investigative reports were being made available to the United States Attorney at Dallas in order that they could be shown to the Dallas County District Attorney.

"The Dallas Times Herald" on January 23, 1964, reported, "Two Assistant State District Attorneys are today examining behind closed doors FBI reports on the slaying of Oswald by Ruby." The article identified the Assistant District Attorneys as A. D. Jim Bowie and Frank Watts. It was stated that Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade was expected to join his assistants later in the day and that a stenographer had accompanied the assistants when they entered the United States Attorney's office at 10:00 a.m. January 28, 1964.

Mr. Wade was quoted in the article as having announced on January 23, 1964, that the FBI was opening the Ruby file for the inspection of his staff but was stopping short of actually turning the file over to him. He was also quoted as saying that he was primarily interested in the FBI's evidence on the slaying of Oswald and he has not asked for FBI information regarding the

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193 JAN 29 1964

JAN 31 1964

22 JAN 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

assassination of former President Kennedy. He reportedly added that he is not interested in evidence regarding the assassination in the absence of information connecting Jack Ruby with Lee Harvey Oswald.

This information has also been furnished to the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Conrad; 1 - Mr. DeLoach;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Rogge;
1 - Mr. Linton

January 30, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FBI
JAN 30 12 37 PM '64
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Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying fourteen additional reports, two copies of each of which are being separately furnished to you. Eleven of these reports are captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," two are captioned "Ruth Hyde Paine," and one is captioned "Michael Ralph Paine."

This Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of reports in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
JAN 30 1964
COMM-FBI

62-109060

Enclosure

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(11)

NOTE: Additional reports have been reviewed by the Supervisors, Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. Additional dissemination amounts to 80 pages.

22 JAN 31 1964

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1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Conrad; 1 - Mr. DeLoach;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Rogge;
1 - Mr. Linton

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Report of	Date	Office	Classification
Harold P. Settle	1-9-64	Richmond	None
Harold P. Settle	1-13-64	Richmond	None
Edwin Dalrymple	1-14-64	Houston	None
David J. Reid	1-15-64	El Paso	None
J. Raymond Coghlan	1-17-64	Detroit	None
Gordon F. Ellison	1-20-64	El Paso	None
John T. Reynolds	1-20-64	New Orleans	None
John James O'Flaherty	1-20-64	New York	None
Gerald J. Flynn	1-20-64	Phoenix	None
John P. McHugh	1-20-64	San Francisco	None
Edward P. Gazur	1-21-64	Cleveland	None

RUTH HYDE PAINE

Robert J. McKennan	1-14-64	Albany	None
Robert D. Warden	1-16-64	New York	None

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

Larry G. Wills	1-16-64	Philadelphia	None

LML:hrt
(12) Prepared as enclosure for letter 1-30-64 to Commission.
LML:hrt.

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JAN 13 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been revieving several Bureau reports in connection with our investigation of Ruth and Michael Paine and their possible connection with either the assassination of the late President, John F. Kennedy, or the subsequent killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, or both. In this connection, I have particularly reviewed the report of Special Agent Gemberling, dated November 30, 1963, the report of Special Agent Clements, dated November 30, 1963, the report of Special Agent DeBrueys dated December 2, 1963, the report of Special Agent DeBrueys, dated December 8, 1963, and the report of Special Agent Gemberling, dated December 10, 1963.

To the extent not covered in the above-listed material, I would appreciate your initiating a full scale background, intelligence type report of the Paines if you have not already done so. If you are in accord with this request, I would suggest that the proposed investigation include the background data on the Paines' education, employment, relatives, associates, travel, and financial activity.

Thank you for your continued assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
JAN 17 1964

105-82555-17
JAN 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

40 JAN 24 1964

Rankin
Rel. pa/hf
1-16-64

Lee Oswald
Paines 11/16/64 pa

cc - 105-126128 Ruth Paine
and 105-126129 Michael
Paine

January 16, 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

JAN 16 11:34 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In your letter of January 13, 1964, you expressed an interest in this Bureau initiating a full scale background, intelligence type report of the Paines if we have not already done so.

Such an investigation is already under way and the following reports concerning the Paines have been forwarded to the Commission by this Bureau:

RUTH HYDE PAINE

Report of Special Agent Arthur F. Hodgens dated December 10, 1963, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Report of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., dated December 11, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Thomas F. Lewis dated December 11, 1963, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Report of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., dated December 13, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Carl E. Graham dated December 16, 1963, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent John R. Wineberg dated December 17, 1963, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

MAILED 19
JAN 16 1964
COMM-FBI

105-82555

REL:pa/hc
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

Report of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., dated December 11, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., dated December 13, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Carl E. Graham dated December 16, 1963, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent John R. Wineberg dated December 18, 1963, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Report of Special Agent John R. Wineberg dated December 19, 1963, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Report of Special Agent Samuel W. North, Jr., dated December 20, 1963, at Los Angeles, California.

For your added information, we are separately forwarding to the Commission six additional reports concerning Ruth Hyde Paine and six additional reports concerning Michael Ralph Paine.

Future reports concerning the Paines will be promptly forwarded to the Commission upon receipt from our field offices.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

LARY F RELL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

By letter 1/13/64 Mr. Rankin indicated the Commission was looking into the activities of Ruth and Michael Paine in connection with the Oswald case. Oswald's wife, Marina, was residing at the Paine residence in Irving, Texas, at the time Oswald killed the President. Mr. Rankin requested a full-scale background intelligence investigation be conducted by this Bureau concerning the Paines if not already under way. We have, of course, already instituted such investigation and have furnished considerable data to the Commission in twelve reports listed above. It is contemplated 12 additional reports concerning the Paines will be forwarded to the Commission by letter 1/16/64.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. V.R. (5th bet. Dec 63)

PAGE NO. all

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

REFERRAL

January 17, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For your information, on January 4, 1964, I received a telegram from Attorney Clyde J. Watts of [redacted] Beech Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in which Mr. Watts stated as attorney for retired General Edwin A. Walker, he was requesting the FBI to officially confirm or deny news reports that Lee Harvey Oswald confessed to his wife that he attempted to murder Walker on April 10, 1963. He also desired the FBI to furnish a transcript of all evidence and information pertinent to the alleged attempt by Oswald so that appropriate action could be taken to protect the general.

Mr. Watts and Attorney A. V. Grant of [redacted], Texas, initially contacted our Dallas Office on December 7, 1963, and indicated they were representing General Walker. Watts stated that aside from being Walker's legal representative he was also a very close personal friend. Watts was of the opinion that there had been an official leak somewhere concerning the disclosure that Marina Oswald had stated her husband was responsible for the attempt on General Walker's life. At this time, the attorneys were advised the FBI had made no such disclosure.

Watts stated he was not looking for information but asked that any information developed relating to Walker's safety be furnished to Walker or the Dallas Police Department. Watts was, of course, advised any such information received would be handled in the same manner as a threat against any individual in that the FBI would promptly advise not only the individual but appropriate local authorities.

RDR:AOB
(11)

62-109091

NOT RECORDED (SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR)

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach

199 JAN 20 1964

53 JAN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

20 JAN 20 1964

JAN 17 3 12 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAILED 4
JAN 17 1964
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Watts concluded by stating he was considering an interview with Marina Oswald as it might aid him in his efforts to protect Walker. He was told whatever decision he made in this matter was entirely up to him and we would not suggest or recommend any course of action.

Of possible interest, immediately following the attempted murder of Walker in April, 1963, our Dallas Office discussed the case with the Dallas Police Department and volunteered to forward the bullet recovered from Walker's home to the FBI Laboratory for examination; however, no such request was ever made. During the course of our current investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy and prior to the interview of Mrs. Oswald on December 3, 1963, wherein she indicated her husband may have been responsible for the shooting at Walker, the possibility that Oswald may have fired at Walker was considered. Our Dallas Office, therefore, on the weekend of November 30, 1963, requested the Dallas Police Department to make available the recovered bullet for examination by the Laboratory. On December 2, 1963, the bullet was forwarded to our Laboratory where it was examined. This examination revealed that the distorted and mutilated bullet had the same general characteristics of bullets from the rifle used by Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. However, it was not possible to definitely establish whether or not the recovered bullet was fired from Oswald's gun.

The files of the Dallas Police Department relating to the investigation of the Walker shooting disclose that General Walker reported that at approximately 9:00 p.m., on April 10, 1963, while sitting at his desk in his Dallas residence, a shot was fired above his head into his home. The only suspect developed by the Dallas Police Department in this matter was one William MacEwan Duff who had been employed in some capacity by General Walker or his staff. He was selected primarily because he was considered to be a "con man." After a polygraph examination was given to him by the Dallas Police Department and after they conducted other investigation, Duff was absolved by the Dallas Police Department of involvement in this crime.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Immigration and Naturalization Service records disclose that Duff was born on November 6, 1931, in Scotland and entered the United States in 1957. He has been characterized as a "con man" and "no good." So far in our investigation of the assassination, only one individual, a Dallas luncheon proprietor, has linked Oswald with Duff in approximately April or May, 1963, as having frequented this luncheon on one occasion. It should be pointed out that six other individuals who had intimate knowledge of Duff were unable to connect Oswald with Duff. Further, our investigation discloses that during the above period Oswald is known to have been in Dallas, Texas, until April, 1963; however, from late April, 1963, to September, 1963, he was in New Orleans, Louisiana.

On January 6, 1964, Attorney Watts was personally contacted by an Agent from our Oklahoma City Office at which time his January 4, 1964, telegram to me was acknowledged. He was told the results of the FBI investigation into Oswald's activities have been furnished to the President's Commission and we are not in a position to divulge such information to him. It was again reiterated that should any information be received relative to the safety of General Walker it would be promptly furnished to the General and to appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Watts at this time indicated he might possibly communicate with the President's Commission in an effort to obtain the information requested from the FBI.

In addition, Watts advised that shortly after the attempt on General Walker's life he hired two private investigators to look into the incident and they developed one Bill Duff of Dallas as a suspect. Duff, according to Watts, had been employed in some capacity by Walker or his staff. The private investigators were unable to develop any information linking Duff with the Walker shooting and turned over the results of their investigation to the Dallas Police Department. Watts stated he was furnishing this information as a possible link between Duff and Oswald.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

We have been endeavoring to locate William McEwan Duff, the suspect sought by the Dallas Police Department, for interview. Information developed to date on this individual indicates he remained in Dallas, Texas, until October, 1963, when he was last reported to be en route to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, by bus.

We will continue our efforts to locate Duff, an alien, for interview, and when this is accomplished you will be advised.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Information in above letter obtained from the following communications all captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R - Cuba," Bufile 105-82555:

Dallas tel to Director 12/7/63, 2:36 p. m.
Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12/2/63, pages 30-39, 102, 103 and 151.
Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12/8/63, page 5 through 13, 53 through 60.
Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12/23/63, pages 209 to 308, 549 to 559.
Butel to Oklahoma City and Dallas, 1/6/64.
Dallas tel to Director 1/8/64, 1:00 p. m.
Oklahoma City tel to Director and Dallas, 1/8/64, 3:00 p. m.
Rosen to Belmont memo dated 1/8/64. FDT:kat;hw.

We are continuing efforts to locate Duff who is known to be quite transient in his activities. When he is interviewed, the results of same will be furnished to Mr. Rankin.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 1/10/64

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 [redacted]

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(KENNEDY ASSASSINATION POSTER)

Warren Commission

The Cleveland Office has forwarded to the Bureau a copy of the attached poster captioned "World Freedom, The Real Target" which clearly depicts and associates Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of President Kennedy, with Marxism. This poster was prepared and copyrighted by [redacted], Lakewood, Ohio, who volunteered to make additional copies available to our Cleveland Office at a discount printing price of $4 per 100.

In furnishing the poster to the Cleveland Office on 12/24/63 for possible referral to the Director, [redacted] stated he had read and reread "Masters of Deceit." He commented in regard to the Director, "It is great that in our modern governmental and political world of the U.S.A....there is one patriotic solid rock of a man on whom we can depend, and who we can believe, namely J.E.H. For this, all patriotic U.S. citizens are thankful."

We believe this poster, if placed in the hands of the communists and their sympathizers, would have a tremendous disrupting and disillusioning effect on their ideology. At the very least, it would cause them to have second thoughts regarding their alien philosophy.

The poster quotes Oswald as stating "I am a Marxist!" in a United Press International (UPI) interview in Moscow in 1959. Oswald did make this statement to a reporter and to the United States Embassy in Moscow in 1959, but we have been unable to establish that such a statement was made by him during a UPI interview. This does not detract from the punch of the poster, however, because it is public knowledge that Oswald made the statement.

ENCLOSURE

Because the poster is a factual graphic illustration of public information and because its distribution under the Counterintelligence Program will not be traceable to the Government, it should in no manner affect the deliberations of the Warren Commission

Enc. Rec'd 1-13-64

100-3-104-11

DR:erc
(5)

62-109040

NOT RECORDED
53 JAN 23 1964

53 JAN 23 1964

ENCLOSURE

53 JAN 17 1964

presently considering the facts surrounding the assassination. The poster has already received some public circulation through the efforts of the individual responsible for its preparation.

We propose the Cleveland Office purchase 500 copies of the poster at a cost of $20 providing the posters may be obtained without associating the Bureau with the purchase. In the event the posters are available, in accordance with the request of the Cleveland Office we would like to distribute 50 to Communist Party (CP) members in the Cleveland area through an anonymous mailing.

We will carefully follow the anonymous mailing of the poster in Cleveland to analyze its effectiveness and to determine means and situations by which it may be circulated as an effective counterintelligence operation in other areas in the future. In this regard the CP may be expected to sponsor "Kennedy Memorial" meetings in the future as a vehicle to propagate the communist line and to raise funds for the Party. On 1/12/64 such a communist-sponsored meeting is scheduled to be held in Hamtramck, Michigan, under the title "John F. Kennedy Memorial Tribute Committee" meeting. Although it is too late to take action in regard to this meeting, we will be alert to consider the possibility to arrange for the distribution of the poster at the site of future similar communist-sponsored meetings.

The remaining 450 copies of the poster will be maintained in the Cleveland Office until such time as a situation arises where they may be distributed in other areas of the country in connection with the Counterintelligence Program. No additional circulation of the poster will be made without specific authority.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the attached letter be sent to Cleveland authorizing the purchase of 500 copies of the poster captioned "World Freedom, The Real Target" providing such purchase will not be associated with the FBI.

(2) That Cleveland be authorized in the attached letter to anonymously mail up to 50 copies of the poster to CP members locally.

SEE ADDENDUM Page 3.

see page 3

MEMO TO: MR. SULLIVAN
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

ADDENDUM (AHB:hmm) 1/13/64): I have not approved because I believe it is undesirable to use the Oswald case for counterintelligence purposes while it is under consideration by the Presidential Commission.

ENCLOSURE 62-109090 -

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

"POLITICAL MURDER IS ITS BUSINESS"

Russia's School for Assassins — and the Oswald Case

By GUY RICHARDS

The Soviet Union's own school for assassins, headed by Gen. Nikolay B. Rodin, is getting prime attention from several Western intelligence agencies as a result of the Oswald case.

The school and its far-flung operatives are "Department 13" in the KGB, the Soviet Secret Police.

It was learned yesterday that the Central Intelligence Agency, the German security police and the Warren Commission are pooling resources to find out more about this Russian organization already described in great detail by a former Soviet agent now in German custody.

He is Bogdan N. Stashinsky, 31. A confessed double-murderer with the limpid eyes of a gigolo, he is a former "Department 13" man.

'CLUELESS MURDER' EXPERT

After the assassination of President Kennedy it was recalled by the CIA and West German intelligence that Stashinsky—just before he turned himself in to the West in the Summer of 1961—was being readied by his Russian superiors for a new assignment in the Anglo-American field of KGB's "clueless murder" operations.

His department, he testified, was preparing operations against "high level leaders in the United States and England."

Most of the 2½ years Lee Harvey Oswald, accused murderer of President Kennedy, spent in the Soviet Union immediately preceded Stashinsky's surrender.

Though there is still no evidence connecting Oswald with either Department 13 or Stashinsky, the American investigators are determined to explore all such possibilities.

They are mindful that it took years to establish a link between the intelligence chief of the Serbian general staff and the 19-year-old gunman who killed Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo, on June 28, 1914.

Many historians believe those murders triggered World War I.

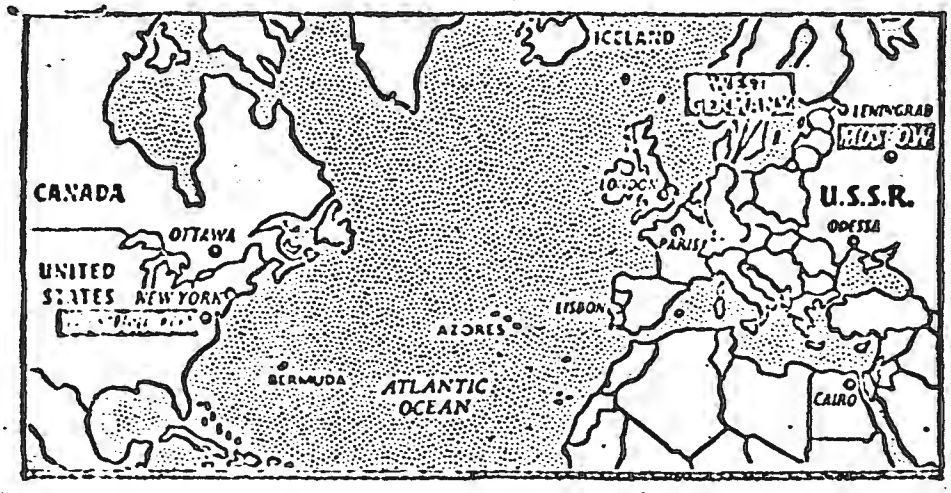
The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American 2
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 24 1964

JAN 11 1964

22 JAN 28 1964

5 6 JAN 27 1964



B. N. STASHINSKY
Accomplished Killer

"DEPARTMENT 13" . . . That's the name the Soviet Secret Police gives to its school for assassins. The area of its past and planned operations are reported to include Western Europe, England and the U. S.

The American probers are spurred by the realization that in the weeks following the Dallas crime the public, as well as some of the investigating agencies, seem to have lost sight of the following points:

- That Borgan Stashinsky had presented a graphic account of the methods, plans and policies of the KGB's assassination unit.
- That KGB's advanced studies, weapons and techniques in the field have undoubtedly been passed on to affiliated agencies in Cuba, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other satellite nations.
- That Department 13 has a strong preference for the use of the relatively clueless cyanide spray (twice used by Stashinsky) on victims who can be found in a moment of solitude, but has a host of other devices ready for heads of state and high officials who are closely guarded.
- That the whole sordid technology makes a mockery of the U. S. Communist party statement issued after the Kennedy assassination. It claimed that "nobody who teaches or practices acts of terror and violence is allowed to be a member of the Communist party."

The cyanide spray route to sudden death was the one used with astonishing success by Stashinsky. It is a six-inch long aluminum cylinder containing cyanide poison which, when squirted into the victim's face, brings death in minutes. Shortly thereafter almost all traces of the cause of death vanishes.

WRONG CONCLUSIONS

This was the way Stashinsky killed two leaders of Ukrainian emigres in West Germany, Lev Rebet in 1957 and Stephan Bandera in 1959. Both murders took place in Munich, West Germany.

So traceless and elusive did the method prove that Rebet was thought to have died of a heart attack and the truth of what happened to both victims remained unknown until Stashinsky gave himself up to the American Intelligence Center in Berlin, in August, 1961. He was passed on to the West Germans.

His motive for surrendering, he said, was fear that he would soon be liquidated by the KGB.

The Germans took weeks to check out his story. They found his defection brought a wholesale shake-up of the KGB in which 17 officials were fired.

He was put on trial before a German Supreme Court for the murders, and convicted. On Oct. 19, 1963, he was sentenced to eight years in prison. Before he passed out of the limelight he had left a memorable impression of how his seniors applauded a stealthy homicide which left Western police completely up in the air.

A week or two after the Rebet murder he was banqueted in the KGB's Karlshorts "safehouse." He was formally congratulated by his superiors and an unidentified Soviet general and presented with a Contax camera.

After the Bandera murder he was ordered back to Moscow. On the recommendation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet he was given the Order of the Red Banner. The citation mentioned his "extraordinarily difficult mission" in killing by poison gas gun two enemies of the state.

BACKING UP A MYTH

His debriefing in West Germany also gave officials a look at the thoroughness with which the Russians prepare fraudulent documents to sustain any kind of a myth.

On one occasion he was given a complete set of credentials, birth certificate, working papers, passport, letters, etc., proving he was a man who never existed. On another occasion he was similarly outfitted with documents to prove he was another man who did exist.

This highly-developed flair of the Russians for manufacturing phony papers will not be forgotten by the Warren Commission as some of its members study "the full documentary record of Oswald's stay in the Soviet Union" which the Russians handed over to our State Department.

The CIA, and probably its former director, Allen Dulles, are to be credited with turning the new beam of inquiry on the Russians' murder laboratory.

Mr. Dulles is now a member of the Warren Commission. He devoted several pages to Stashinsky and the Russian assassin bureau in his recently-published book, "The Craft of Intelligence." He identified the leader of the bureau as Gen. Rodin who, as counselor of the Soviet Embassy in London from 1953 to 1961, and under the alias of "General Korovin," was in charge of two key Soviet spies in Britain, George Blake and William John Vassall.

After the latter were apprehended "things get too hot" for the Red general, Mr. Dulles wrote, and he was "recalled and re-assigned to the 'Murder Inc.' branch of the KGB."

Mr. Dulles declined to comment on the matter yesterday because of his status with the Warren Commission. But it would be hard to improve on the observations made by the West German Third Court of Criminal Appeal, after Stashinsky had been tried in Karlsruhe.

"The Soviet Secret Service," said the court, "no longer commits murder arbitrarily and out of its own accord. Murder is now only carried out at the explicit orders of the government. Political murder has now, as it were, become an institution."

JAN 15 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

(Warren Commission)

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge your letter of January 6, 1964, accompanying copies of various income tax returns filed by Lee Harvey Oswald, Marguerite C. Oswald and Robert L. Oswald during the period 1956 through 1962.

As you suggest, I intend to discuss the matter with the Internal Revenue Service prior to any public disclosure of this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 20 1964

JAN 22 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO

ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109020

SERIAL NO. 63

PAGE NO. all

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

C.I.A.

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 1-14-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
AND THE KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD
VISUAL AIDS

The Director on 1-11-64 spent one hour going over the visual aids prepared in connection with captioned matter. He sought the answers to many questions concerning the movement of the motorcade, the shooting scenes, location of eyewitnesses, position of assassin and assailant, etc. The Director firmly believes that the FBI should turn over full custody of these visual aids to the Commission as soon as possible in order that inquiries concerning these exhibits can be referred directly to Chairman Warren, particularly requests from news media to publicize the "new development" and the possible interest of the State of Texas and/or the defense in the scale model of the "Oswald shooting site" as a demonstrative courtroom aid.

In accordance with the Director's instructions, the following action was taken on 1-13-64:

1. Messrs. James R. Malley and Leo J. Gauthier visited Mr. Rankin at his office, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D. C. Although the exhibits would fit in the Commission's conference room, Mr. Rankin felt the room would be too crowded for conference use and asked that Mr. Wade Holland, Superintendent of the building, be contacted concerning the possible use of the "Assembly Room." This room is large enough to accommodate all of the exhibits and can be made available by Mr. Holland for the Commission's use. Mr. Rankin stated he would discuss this matter further with Chief Justice Warren and that he would be in touch with the Bureau concerning the disposition of the exhibits.

2. Mr. Rankin viewed a copy of the attached brochure. He was advised that the Director would provide sufficient copies for distribution to Commission members and its legal staff. He appreciated this offer and requested 28 copies which will be made available by 1-22-64.

REC- 56 62-109060-64

6 JAN 17 1964

LJG:mah:bod
(10)
Enclosure

67 JAN 22 1964

1 - Mr. Mohr (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Enc.)
Mr. Callahan (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Enc.)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

3. Mr. Rankin was advised that should the Commission need advisory help with regard to the use of these exhibits that the Director has instructed Gauthier to make this service available on a "need basis."

4. Pursuant to the Director's request one copy of the technical brochure is attached for his personal file. Seven (7) additional copies can be made available immediately for the Director's use.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That this memo be referred to the Director.

2. That one copy of the attached brochure be made available to Mr. Rankin at this time and an additional 27 copies by 1-22-64.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R FORD
JOHN J McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delaney
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 15 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of your two letters dated January 13, 1964, listing the 16 reports prepared by the Bureau in connection with the Jack L. Ruby matter and supplied in duplicate to this Commission.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC-19 65-

22 JAN 17 1964

EXP. PROC.

56 JAN 20 1964 JAN 16 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/14/64

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: WILLIAM THADDEUS COLEMAN, JR.
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION INVESTIGATING
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

It has been announced that the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY has recently appointed WILLIAM THADDEUS COLEMAN, Jr. of Philadelphia as senior member of its legal staff.

He is a native Philadelphian, having been born here 7/7/20. He is a former clerk to Justice FELIX FRANKFURTER of the Supreme Court, and is associated with the firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Kohn and Dilks. He was the first Negro to serve as law clerk to a Supreme Court Justice. He was graduated summa cum laude from the University of Pennsylvania in 1941, and magna cum laude from Harvard Law School in 1943. He is a registered Republican who has served the Federal and local governments in several capacities. During the Eisenhower administration he was on the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. For the past year he has been a consultant to the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. COLEMAN has always made the advancement of his race a major personal goal. He prepared briefs that led to the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision in 1954, and last year he wrote appeals to the Supreme Court for "sit-in" convictions in Southern states. He is on the Board of Directors of the NAACP Legal and Educational Defense Fund. He is married and lives at 617 West Hortter Street, West Mount Airey, Philadelphia. He has three children.

Back in 1959 a Special Inquiry investigation was conducted concerning COLEMAN, Bufile 77-80913.

The above is for the Bureau's information.

62-109060(1)-66

2 - Bureau
1 - Philadelphia

FAF:ebn
(3)

1-21

14 JAN 15 1964

REC-114

XEROX

JAN 28 1964

53 JAN 28 1964

SIX

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

JAN 13 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 1/3/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
Bufile 62-109090

NORMAN REDLICH
[redacted]

Memorandum dated 12/31/63 from J. F. Bland to Mr. Sullivan set forth information received that Norman Redlich, a professor of Constitutional Law at New York University, might be working with the President's Commission.

Today, while discussing other matters with Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission, it was mentioned it was understood Mr. Redlich was either working or might be going to work for the Commission. Mr. Rankin advised that Redlich was actually working with the Commission at the present time. The memorandum prepared by the Bureau detailing the [redacted] of Redlich was made available to Mr. Rankin for his information. When he had finished reading this memorandum, Mr. Rankin was asked whether he was aware of the background information that had been supplied to him. He stated he was not and that he appreciated the information which had been furnished to him. He gave no indication of what action he would take relative to Redlich and no further questions were asked of him concerning Redlich.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland

JRM:mpd (10)

REC-1 62-109090-67

JAN 23 1964

JAN 24 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 24, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

During discussions with Inspector Malley, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel for the President's Commission, expressed considerable interest in the official autopsy reports prepared by doctors at the National Naval Medical Center concerning the death of President Kennedy. Mr. Rankin was advised that because of the strong desire on the part of the President's family to keep the autopsy report as confidential as possible the Bureau had not requested a copy of the report.

In view of the interest displayed by Mr. Rankin, arrangements were made to obtain a copy of the autopsy report from the Secret Service for the Bureau's use and a request was also made that Secret Service furnish a copy of the report to Mr. Rankin. Secret Service advised that this would be done. In discussions with Mr. Rankin on 12-23-63 he was advised of the action taken by the Bureau. Mr. Rankin stated he has now received a copy of the autopsy report from the Secret Service and he expressed sincere appreciation for the Bureau making this possible.

It is noted that the six-page autopsy report discloses no new information of significance in addition to that already obtained through investigation. One of the reasons expressed by Mr. Rankin for his keen interest in the report was the fact that newspaper accounts and other unverified sources have advanced the theory that one bullet entered the President's throat from the front. The autopsy report discredits this speculation, in fact, the report unequivocally states that it is the opinion of the examining physicians that the President died as the result of two gunshot wounds and the projectiles were fired from a point "behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased." As previously reported, one bullet entered the back below the neck while the other entered the skull.

ACTION

CLOSURE RE ATTACHED The attached copy of the autopsy report will be maintained in the Bureau files, but no further dissemination of it is being made at this time.

53 JAN 28 1964

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
FDT:mlt (8)

REC-12 62-109090-68

22 JAN 23 1964

SOVIET SECTION

SUPV. CONTROL

ROENTGENOGRAMS: Roentgenograms are made of the entire body and of the separately submitted three fragments of skull bone. These are developed and were placed in the custody of Agent Robert A. Kellerman of the U. S. Secret Service, who executed a receipt therefor (attached).

Based on the above observations it is our opinion that the deceased died as a result of two perforating gunshot wounds inflicted by high velocity projectiles fired by a person or persons unknown. The projectiles were fired from a point behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased. The observations and available information do not permit a satisfactory estimate as to the sequence of the two wounds.

The fatal missile entered the skull above and to the right of the external occipital protuberance. A portion of the projectile traversed the cranial cavity in a posterior-anterior direction (see lateral skull roentgenograms) depositing minute particles along its path. A portion of the projectile made its exit through the parietal bone on the right carrying with it portions of cerebrum, skull and scalp. The two wounds of the skull combined with the force of the missile produced extensive fragmentation of the skull, laceration of the superior saggital sinus, and of the right cerebral hemisphere.

The other missile entered the right superior posterior thorax above the scapula and traversed the soft tissues of the supra-scapular and the supra-clavicular portions of the base of the right side of the neck. This missile produced contusions of the right apical parietal pleura and of the apical portion of the right upper lobe of the lung. The missile contused the strap muscles of the right side of the neck, damaged the trachea and made its exit through the anterior surface of the neck. As far as can be ascertained this missile struck no bony structures in its path through the body.

In addition, it is our opinion that the wound of the skull produced such extensive damage to the brain as to preclude the possibility of the deceased surviving this injury.

A supplementary report will be submitted following more detailed examination of the brain and of microscopic sections. However, it is not anticipated that these examinations will materially alter the findings.

J. J. HUMES
CAPT, MC, USN (497831)

J. THORNTON BOSWELL
CDR, MC, USN (489878)

PIERRE A. FINCK
LT COL, MC, USA
(04-043-322)

these two wounds is in the apex (supra-clavicular portion) of the right pleural cavity. In this region there is contusion of the parietal pleura and of the extreme apical portion of the right upper lobe of the lung. In both instances the diameter of contusion and ecchymosis at the point of maximal involvement measures 5 cm. Both the visceral and parietal pleura are intact overlying these areas of trauma.

SCALP AND SKULL: The scalp wounds are extended in the coronal plane to examine the cranial content and the customary (Y) shaped incision is used to examine the body cavities.

THORACIC CAVITY: The bony cage is unremarkable. The thoracic organs are in their normal positions and relationships and there is no increase in free pleural fluid. The above described area of contusion in the apical portion of the right pleural cavity is noted.

LUNGS: The lungs are of essentially similar appearance the right weighing 320 Gm., the left 350 Gm. The lungs are well aerated with smooth glistening pleural surfaces and gray-pink color. A 5 cm. diameter area of purplish red discoloration and increased firmness to palpation is situated in the apical portion of the right upper lobe. This corresponds to the similar area described in the overlying parietal pleura. Incision in this region reveals recent hemorrhage into pulmonary parenchyma.

HEART: The pericardial cavity is smooth walled and contains approximately 10 cc. of straw-colored fluid. The heart is of essentially normal external contour and weighs 350 Gm. The pulmonary artery is opened in situ and no abnormalities are noted. The cardiac chambers contain moderate amounts of postmortem clotted blood. There are no gross abnormalities of the leaflets of any of the cardiac valves. The following are the circumferences of the cardiac valves: aortic 7.5 cm., pulmonic 7 cm., tricuspid 12 cm. mitral 11 cm. The myocardium is firm and reddish brown. The left ventricular myocardium averages 1.2 cm. in thickness, the right ventricular myocardium 0.4 cm. The coronary arteries are dissected and are of normal distribution and smooth walled and elastic throughout.

ABDOMINAL CAVITY: The abdominal organs are in their normal positions and relationships and there is no increase in free peritoneal fluid. The vermiform appendix is surgically absent and there are a few adhesions joining the region of the cecum to the ventral abdominal wall at the above described old abdominal incisional scar.

SKELETAL SYSTEM: Aside from the above described skull wounds there are no significant gross skeletal abnormalities.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Black and white and color photographs depicting significant findings are exposed but not developed. These photographs were placed in the custody of Agent Roy H. Kellerman of the U. S. Secret Service, who executed a receipt therefore (attached).

Situated in the posterior scalp approximately 2.5 cm. laterally to the right and slightly above the external occipital protuberance is a lacerated wound measuring 1.5 x 1 cm. In the underlying bone is a corresponding wound through the skull which exhibits beveling of the margins of the bone when viewed from the inner aspect of the cranium.

Clearly visible in the above described large skull defect and exuding from it is lacerated brain tissue which on close inspection proves to represent the major portion of the right cerebral hemisphere. At this point it is noted that the falx cerebri is extensively lacerated with disruption of the superior saggital sinus.

Upon reflecting the scalp multiple complete fracture lines are seen to radiate from both the large defect at the vertex and the smaller wound at the occiput. These vary greatly in length and direction, the longest measuring approximately 19 cm. These result in the production of numerous fragments which vary in size from a few millimeters to 10 cm. in greatest diameter.

The complexity of these fractures and the fragments thus produced tax satisfactory verbal description and are better appreciated in photographs and roentgenograms which are prepared.

The brain is removed and preserved for further study following formalin fixation.

Received as separate specimens from Dallas, Texas are three fragments of skull bone which in aggregate roughly approximate the dimensions of the large defect described above. At one angle of the largest of these fragments is a portion of the perimeter of a roughly circular wound presumably of exit which exhibits beveling of the outer aspect of the bone and is estimated to measure approximately 2.5 to 3.0 cm. in diameter. Roentgenograms of this fragment reveal minute particles of metal in the bone at this margin. Roentgenograms of the skull reveal multiple minute metallic fragments along a line corresponding with a line joining the above described small occipital wound and the right supra-orbital ridge. From the surface of the disrupted right cerebral cortex two small irregularly shaped fragments of metal are recovered. These measure 7 x 2 mm. and 3 x 1 mm. These are placed in the custody of Agents Francis X. O'Neill, Jr. and James W. Sibert, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who executed a receipt therefor (attached).

2. The second wound presumably of entry is that described above in the upper right posterior thorax. Beneath the skin there is ecchymosis of subcutaneous tissue and musculature. The missle path through the fascia and musculature cannot be easily probed. The wound presumably of exit was that described by Dr. Malcolm Perry of Dallas in the low anterior cervical region. When observed by Dr. Perry the wound measured "a few millimeters in diameter", however it was extended as a tracheostomy incision and thus its character is distorted at the time of autopsy. However, there is considerable ecchymosis of the strap muscles of the right side of the neck and of the fascia about the trachea adjecent to the line of the tracheostomy wound. The third point of reference in connecting

There is clotted blood on the external ears but otherwise the ears, nares, and mouth are essentially unremarkable. The teeth are in excellent repair and there is some pallor of the oral mucous membrane.

Situated on the upper right posterior [illegible] above the upper border of the scapula there is a 7 x 4 millimeter oval [illegible] This wound is measured to be 14 cm. from the tip of the right acromion process and [illegible] cm. below the tip of the right mastoid process.

Situated in the low anterior neck at approximately the level of the third and fourth tracheal rings is a 6.5 cm. long transverse wound with widely gaping irregular edges. (The depth and character of these wounds will be further described below.)

Situated on the anterior chest wall in the nipple line are bilateral 2 cm. long recent transverse surgical incisions into the subcutaneous tissue. The one on the left is situated 11 cm. cephalad to the nipple and the one on the right 8 cm. cephalad to the nipple. There is no hemorrhage or ecchymosis associated with these wounds. A similar clean wound measuring 2 cm. in length is situated on the antero-lateral aspect of the left mid arm. Situated on the antero-lateral aspect of each ankle is a recent 2 cm. transverse incision into the subcutaneous tissue.

There is an old well healed 8 cm. McBurney abdominal incision. Over the lumbar spine in the midline is an old, well healed 15 cm. scar. Situated on the upper antero-lateral aspect of the right thigh is an old, well healed 8 cm. scar.

MISSILE WOUNDS:

1. There is a large irregular defect of the scalp and skull on the right involving chiefly the parietal bone but extending somewhat into the temporal and occipital regions. In this region there is an actual absence of scalp and bone producing a defect which measures approximately 13 cm. in greatest diameter.

From the irregular margins of the above scalp defect tears extend in stellate fashion into the more or less intact scalp as follows:

a. From the right inferior temporo-parietal margin anterior to the right ear to a point slightly above the tragus.

b. From the anterior parietal margin anteriorly on the forehead to approximately 4 cm. above the right orbital ridge.

c. From the left margin of the main defect across the midline antero-laterally for a distance of approximately 8 cm.

d. From the same starting point as c. 10 cm. postero-laterally.

CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING DEATH: According to available information the deceased, President John F. Kennedy, was riding in an open car in a motorcade during an official visit to Dallas, Texas on 22 November 1963. The President was sitting in the right rear seat with Mrs. Kennedy seated on the same seat to his left. Sitting directly in front of the President was Governor John B. Connolly of Texas and directly in front of Mrs. Kennedy sat Mrs. Connolly. The vehicle was moving at a slow rate of speed down an incline into an underpass that leads to a freeway route to the Dallas Trade Mart where the President was to deliver an address.

Three shots were heard and the President fell forward bleeding from the head. (Governor Connolly was seriously wounded by the same gunfire.) According to newspaper reports ("Washington Post" November 23, 1963) Bob Jackson, a Dallas "Times Herald" Photographer, said he looked around as he heard the shots and saw a rifle barrel disappearing into a window on an upper floor of the nearby Texas School Book Depository Building.

Shortly following the wounding of the two men the car was driven to Parkland Hospital in Dallas. In the emergency room of that hospital the President was attended by Dr. Malcolm Perry. Telephone communication with Dr. Perry on November 23, 1963 develops the following information relative to the observations made by Dr. Perry and procedures performed there prior to death.

Dr. Perry noted the massive wound of the head and a second much smaller wound of the low anterior neck in approximately the midline. A tracheostomy was performed by extending the latter wound. At this point bloody air was noted bubbling from the wound and an injury to the right lateral wall of the trachea was observed. Incisions were made in the upper anterior chest wall bilaterally to combat possible subcutaneous emphysema. Intravenous infusions of blood and saline were begun and oxygen was administered. Despite these measures cardiac arrest occurred and closed chest cardiac massage failed to re-establish cardiac action. The President was pronounced dead approximately thirty to forty minutes after receiving his wounds.

The remains were transported via the Presidential plane to Washington, D.C. and subsequently to the Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland for postmortem examination.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BODY: The body is that of a muscular, well-developed and well nourished adult Caucasian male measuring 72½ inches and weighing approximately 170 pounds. There is beginning rigor mortis, minimal dependent livor mortis of the dorsum, and early algor mortis. The hair is reddish brown and abundant, the eyes are blue, the right pupil measuring 8 mm. in diameter, the left 4 mm. There is edema and ecchymosis of the inner canthus region of the left eyelid measuring approximately 1.5 cm. in greatest diameter. There is edema and ecchymosis directly over the right supra-orbital ridge with abnormal mobility of the underlying bone. (The remainder of the scalp will be described with the skull.)

...NAL RECORD | ...PSY PROTOCOL | A63-272 (JJH:ec)

DATE AND HOUR OF DEATH	A.M. P.M.	DATE AND HOUR AUTOPSY STARTED	A.M. P.M.	CHECK ONE: FULL AUTOPSY	NECROPSY	TISSUE ONLY
22 November 1963 1300(CST)		22 November 1963 2000(EST)				

ASSOCIATE PROSECTOR (397831)
CDR J. J. HUMES, MC, USN

ASSISTANT (459878)
CDR "J" THORNTON BOSWELL, MC, USN X

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS (Include pertinent surgical procedures)
LCOL PIERRE A. FINCK, MC, USA (04 043 322)

Ht. - 72½ inches
Wt. - 170 pounds
Eyes - blue
Hair - Reddish brown

12/22/63
Rec'd w/ Lett...
from Supt. Tom ...
USSS
Offic...

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSES

CAUSE OF DEATH: Gunshot wound, head.

AUTOPSY SURGEON
J. J. HUMES, CDR, MC, USN

MILITARY ORGANIZATION (If in service)	AGE	SEX	RACE	IDENTIFICATION NO.	AUTOPSY NO.
PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES	46	Male	Cauc.		A63-272

PATIENT'S IDENTIFICATION (For typed or written entries give: Name—last, first, middle; grade; date; hospital or medical facility)

REGISTER NO.	WARD NO.

KENNEDY, JOHN F.
NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

AUTOPSY PROTOCOL
Standard Form 503

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

DATE: 1-15-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes

J. Lee Rankin, Counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination, by 1-10-64 letter pointed to a passage in Dallas' 11-30-63 report in the Jack Ruby case in which it was recorded that the Dallas Police had in their possession three metal boxes containing personal correspondence of Mrs. Ruth Paine to relatives and friends and her personal diary. The report showed that this material was reviewed by Dallas and that no correspondence was contained therein to or from the Oswalds and Jack Ruby. As this material did not appear pertinent to our investigation and was purely personal in nature, it was not reported in detail.

Mr. Rankin's letter noted that in the Dallas 12-2-63 report in the Oswald case a reference is made to a letter written by Mrs. Paine in the Russian language to Marina Oswald. Rankin asked that we obtain for the Commission the original documents in the three metal boxes described in the Ruby report which material will be returned if and when it is found the documents have no further pertinence to the work of the Commission.

The Commission's request has been relayed to Dallas which office advises that the desired documents are still in the possession of the Dallas Police and that our Dallas Office is obtaining same which will be forwarded to the Bureau 1-15-64. We do have in our files four letters handwritten in the Russian language from Mrs. Paine to Mrs. Oswald. They are dated 5-16; 7-14; 7-21; and 8-24-63. They were afforded summary translations and nothing of pertinence was noted therein. As the Commission is apparently interested in seeing any and all correspondence from Mrs. Paine to Mrs. Oswald, the four above-mentioned

JCS:hrt
(6)

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 4 1964

FEB 4 1964

SOVIET SECTION

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

letters are being afforded full translations. When the material being obtained by Dallas is received, we will rereview it, photograph it for record purposes and furnish the originals to the Commission in accordance with Rankin's request. We will also furnish to the Commission full translations of the four letters to Mrs. Oswald from Mrs. Paine.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

January 23, 1964

62 109090-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 10, 1964, requesting the original documents contained in three metal boxes which were referred to on page 828 of the report in the Jack Ruby case of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas.

The material you sought has been received and is being furnished herewith. This material was returned to Mrs. Ruth Hyde Paine by the Dallas Police Department on the afternoon of January 15, 1964, on which date Mrs. Paine made it available to our Dallas office. Mrs. Paine explained that missing from the material she made available were color slides taken by herself in Europe in 1952 and color slides taken by her husband, Michael Paine, in Korea and Japan during the Korean War. In addition, various photographic equipment which was returned to her by the Dallas police was retained by her.

Mrs. Paine stated that among the material made available to us were many personal items. She requested that none of the material be made public unless it appears that such material has a bearing on the Oswald investigation. She requested that all material not found to have a bearing on the Oswald matter be returned to her at the earliest opportunity. Mrs. Paine stated that the material in question was located in her bedroom closet at her Irving, Texas, residence and was not in the bedroom closet of the room occupied by Marina Oswald. She related

JCS:cgw
(8)
Cover memo Branigan to Sullivan 1-20-64 JCS:cgw re
LEE HARVEY OSWALD 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 23 11 44 AM '64 FBI-HEADQUARTERS

NO CASE FILE NUMBER

that while she gave consent to the Dallas Police Department to remove material from her home which belonged to the Oswalds, she did not consent to the removal of her personal property.

Due to the voluminous nature of this material which was previously reviewed by our Dallas office as reported in the afore-mentioned report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements, we do not intend to make copies of it. In view of the request of Mrs. Paine, it would be appreciated if the material would be returned to this Bureau at the earliest possible date so that we may comply with Mrs. Paine's request.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

[redacted]

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. M...
Mr. Cas...
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. D...
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 23 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

44-24016-967

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of your two letters dated January 16, 1964 submitting additional investigative reports to this Commission. Two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements of Dallas, Texas, dated January 8, 1964 regarding Jack L. Ruby, in addition to the 53 reports and memorandum listed have been received by the Commission.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

FBI - DPOC
JAN 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 31 1964

30
JAN 24 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JAN 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys' report dated December 2, 1963, (Field Office File No. Dallas 100-10461 -- Bureau File No. 105-82555) at page 190 sets forth a letter from Ruth Paine to Mrs. Paul Blanchard dated July 18, 1963, in which the writer stated she corresponded with Marina Oswald in Russian. In Special Agent Manning C. Clements' report dated November 30, 1963, (Field Office File No. Dallas 44-1639) at page 828 it is further reported that Dallas Police Lieutenant Wells has in his possession three metal boxes containing Mrs. Paine's correspondence files, including letters to and from friends, which she voluntarily turned over to the Dallas Police Department.

I would appreciate obtaining through the Bureau the original documents contained in these files, with the understanding that they will be returned if and when they have no further pertinence to the work of this Commission. Should any of these documents be in Russian or another foreign language, I would further appreciate your Bureau furnishing a translation thereof.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 4 1964

5 OFEB 6 1964

9:55 AM January 28, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. DE LOACH

D.C

I returned an earlier call from Honorable J. Lee Rankin, who is with the Presidential Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Rankin stated he wanted to thank me for all the cooperation and assistance that the Bureau has been giving them and he wanted to tell me how sorry he was about the Louisiana situation; that they were trying to get the basic records or copies and not trying to cover anything the Bureau had done for them.

I told Mr. Rankin that I thought he should know about it because of the reaction of some of the people being interviewed, which was critical as it indicated the Government was in the position of the right hand not knowing what the left hand was doing. I stated I thought the letter was misinterpreted and that we have since been furnished with the contents of the letter and no specific interviews were requested. Mr. Rankin stated they were going to get it straightened out.

Very truly yours,

~~J. Edgar Hoover~~ J. E H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Miss Holmes

JEH:edm (8)

6 edm

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

85 JAN 31 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

62-109090 --69

DEC 20

JAN 29 1964

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 11:37
DATE 1-28-64
BY DS

SIXTH DISTRICT, MINN. COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

January 27, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a self-explanatory letter from Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Jacobs and others, concerning the commission appointed to study the assassination of President Kennedy.

It is being sent to you for your review.

Sincerely,

Alec G. Olson, M.C.

REC 55 62-109090-70

EX-114

5 JAN 28 1964

ENCLOSURE

4 JAN 31 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

verdict at all, for perhaps a year.

The wicks more that can be made would be a fast discussal of the whole Warren outfit and the setting up for joint Congressional investigation of the Kennedy murder.

Your cooperation and support in that direction is greatly appreciated.

Very Sincerely,

Mary Jacobs, Burtrum, Minnesota
Velma Jacobs " "
Rose M. Eiden Hadleyfield, Minn.
George Eiden Hadleyfield Minn.
Mr. Robert J. Heidt Bowlus, Minn.
Mr. Robert D. Hurdt " "
Judith Hurdt Rt 1 Rice Minn.
Mrs. Joseph A. Mrosla, Rice Minn
Steve Hurdt Bowlus, Minn
Mr & Mrs Alphonse Aschenbrenner, Rice, Minn
Mr & Mrs. Alphonse Jancki Royalton, Minn
Mr Jerry Stokovich Foley, Minnesota
Mrs Leona Stokovich Foley, Minn

Dear Rep. Alec Olson

We deeply resent the appointment by Chief Justice Earl Warren as head of the Commission to "study" our late President John F. Kennedy's assassination, that Mr. Warren, in sixty-two out of sixty-three decision involving dangerous communists, voted in favor of sixty-two.

In Victory the Earl Warren Supreme Court's long-standing tenderness toward Communists, any report this Commission may at long last give birth to will be open to suspicion of pro-communist and anti-Conservative bias.

The object of any investigation into this vicious crime should be to get the whole truth and it, and nothing but the truth, and let the American people have that truth as fast as it is confirmed by competent investigators.

There seems to be little likelihood that the Warren Commission can come up with an unbiased verdict. And the Commission's actions to date indicate strongly that it won't come up with any

(over)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: January 27, 1964

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

SUBJECT: MARY ANN ROWCOTSKY
ADELE W. LIPPARD
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This memorandum is to advise you that the captioned individuals, both employed by the Department of Justice, are being considered for employment by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

On 1-24-64, name checks were received from General Services Administration (GSA), (which is handling security checks of staff members of the President's Commission), at which time GSA advised Rowcotsky and Lippard were being considered for employment by the President's Commission.

Bureau files reveal Rowcotsky was the subject of a Departmental Applicant investigation in 1963, which developed no derogatory information concerning her. Bureau files contain no other information regarding her. (77-92808)

Lippard was the subject of Departmental Applicant investigations in 1954 and 1962, which investigations developed no derogatory data. Our files contain no additional information concerning her. As a matter of interest, Mrs. Lippard has been employed, for a number of years, primarily in the Criminal Division of the Department. However, from 2-5-58 to 7-8-62 she was a secretary in the Administrative Office of the United State Courts. First, as secretary to Warren Olney, Director of the Division of Business Administration and subsequently by the Chief of that Division. Mrs. Lippard returned to Departmental employment 7-9-62. (77-64755)

Copies of the reports of the investigations of both Rowcotsky and Lippard have been furnished GSA.

ACTION:

For information.

GHS:bss
(4)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

EX-102

REC-40 62-109060-71

22 JAN 29 1964

XEROX
JAN 29 1964

79 JAN 31 1964

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 1/14/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Malley
Mr. D.J.Brennan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Internal Security - R - Cuba

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

D.C. DJB

Chief Inspector Henry Montague of the Post Office Department called on the afternoon of 1/13 to say that the Post Office had received a letter from the President's Commission studying the assassination of President Kennedy. This letter asked for any information or investigation on the part of the Post Office Department relative to the assassination. (This is the same letter the President's Commission sent to various departments in the government in connection with its current study.)

Mr. Montague said a reply would be sent to Mr. Rankin showing the inquiries the Post Office inspectors made relative to the post office boxes Oswald had rented, and also Oswald's nasty reply to the Post Office Department when it inquired whether he still wanted to receive certain Russian papers and magazines being directed to his post office box. Mr. Montague had previously informed us of Oswald's reply.

I told Mr. Montague that we had included information regarding Oswald's reply to the Post Office Department, and regarding his post office boxes, in our investigative reports which we had furnished to the President's Commission. In order that we would be sure we had all the information which the Post Office Department will report to the Commission, I arranged with Mr. Montague for our liaison to take a look at their proposed report to the Commission, prior to the time it is sent.

ACTION:

Liaison will handle this with the Post Office Department.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

AHB:CSH (5)

EX-108

REC- 11 62-109090-

79 FEB 4 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
12-17-63
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Turner

MR. SULLIVAN

MR. BRANIGAN

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

On 12-11-63 the Office of the Attorney General forwarded to the Bureau a memorandum to the Attorney General from Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, which enclosed a 12-page typewritten document entitled "Seeds of Doubt: Some Questions About the President's Assassination," prepared by Jack Minnis, described as a "political scientist," and Staughton Lynd, described as a "historian."

A review of this paper disclosed that the authors have taken the newspaper versions of the assassination and have noted a number of contradictions as reported in the newspapers and, therefore, are asking a number of questions to which they say the American people have a right to know the answers. The questions include such things as: 1. How Oswald, from a position behind and slightly to the right of President Kennedy fired a shot which entered the President's neck below the Adam's Apple. 2. How Oswald fired three shots with a bolt-action rifle with such accuracy in such a short time at a moving target. 3. How the three shots could have produced "four bullets." 4. How Oswald did all the things he reportedly did between the assassination and his arrest. 5. How was Ruby permitted to shoot Oswald. 6. Did the FBI interview Oswald a few days before the assassination. 7. Did the FBI show Oswald's mother a picture of Ruby the night before he killed Oswald. 8. Did the FBI seize a movie-film showing silhouettes of two men in the "sniper window."

The paper ends with the following: "It seems hardly too much to suggest that the Dallas Police and the FBI need to account for their own activities, during and after the assassination. Until such an accounting is made, no version of the tragedy produced by the police or the FBI can be accepted with confidence."

All of the questions referred to above have been raised in the press and have been based upon erroneous information or speculation.

[redacted]

Effhrt
(6)
Encs.

62-109090-7 1-2

ENCLOSURE

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

[redacted]

ACLU:

Attached for approval is a letter to the Attorney General summarizing information in our files re the authors of "Seeds of Doubt." The paper, Mr. Schlesinger's transmittal memorandum to the Attorney General and the memorandum transmitting these items to the Bureau are being returned.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Evans; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan;
1 - Mr. Turner

The Attorney General December 17, 1963

Director, FBI

RE: HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

On December 11, 1963, you forwarded to the Bureau a memorandum to you from Mr. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, which transmitted to you a 12-page paper entitled "Seeds of Doubt: Some Questions About the President's Assassination." This paper was prepared by Jack Minnis described by Mr. Schlesinger as a political scientist and Staughton Lynd described as a historian. This paper raises a number of questions concerning the assassination and ends with a statement that the Dallas police and the FBI need to account for "their own activities" and until such an accounting is made no version of the tragedy produced by them can be accepted with confidence."

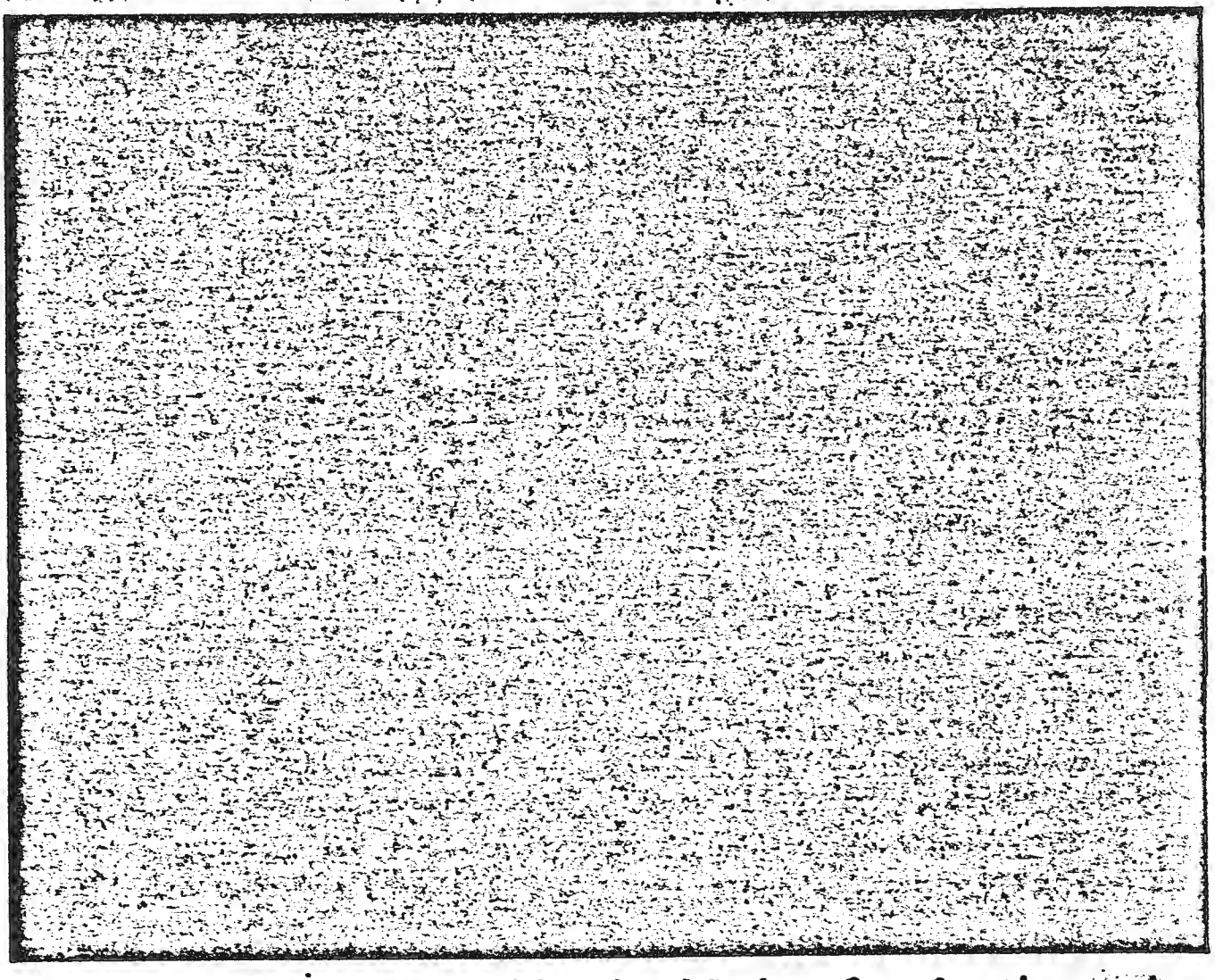
[redacted]

ETT:CGW:lrt
(9) note page 3

62-109060-73

ENCLOSURE

The Attorney General



The paper entitled "Seeds of Doubt: Some Questions About the President's Assassination," Mr. Schlesinger's transmittal memorandum and the memorandum transmitting these items to the Bureau are returned herewith. As you know, the results of our investigation of the captioned subject and the assassination have been furnished to the Commission named by the President to investigate this matter.

Enclosures (3)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: 12/19/63

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION

You may be interested in the following information furnished to Agent Papich on 12/19/63, by James Angleton; Angleton has been in contact with Allen Dulles:

(1) Francis Adams, former New York City Police Commissioner, will serve as an Assistant to Mr. Rankin. Adams was selected by Rankin and Warren.

(2) Another Assistant to Rankin will be Albert E. Jenner, Jr., a trial lawyer from Chicago, who is connected with the "Satterlee" law firm.

(3) The Commission has been very much impressed with an article which appeared in the current issue of New Republic entitled "Seeds of Doubt." The article deals with the assassination of President Kennedy and has been tabled by the Commission for some future discussion. (see copy of 12/17/63 memo, attached)

(4) Mrs. Juli Side has been appointed to serve as a secretary to the Commission.

(5) The following individuals will handle liaison for their respective agencies with the Commission:

Abram Chayes - State Department

Gerald A. Behn - Chief, White House Detail, Secret Service

Richard Helms - Deputy Director, CIA

Adam Yarmolinsky - Department of Defense (Dr. Leach handling with Yarmolinsky)

Theodore Sorenson - White House

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Scatterday
1 - Mr. Papich
SJP:chs
(7)
Enclosure

62-109090-73
ENCLOSURE
79 FEB 4 1964

SOI-IS REC-1
22 JAN 31 1964

From: Mr. Brennan to Mr. Sullivan
Re: WARREN COMMISSION

Nicholas
Messrs. Katzenbach and Willens (phonetic) -
Department of Justice

(6) Dulles has advised that he has expressed his objections to the assignment of "too many lawyers" on the staff under Rankin. He is of the opinion that a preponderance of lawyers will result in endless debate and a loss of much valuable time.

ACTION:

For information. The Name Check Section is examining Bureau files for information concerning Adams, Jenner and Mrs. Eide.

[illegible] should brief Ford re the New Republic article & Da author.

Gerald R. [illegible]
Member of
Commission

- 2 -

RTL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 22, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: DON REYNOLDS
INFORMATION REGARDING CASE INVOLVING
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Don Reynolds is the [redacted] owner of an insurance company in Silver Spring, Maryland. Walter Jenkins called me from the White House at approximately 5:30 p.m. today. He asked that I come over and see him immediately.

Upon seeing Jenkins, he told me that Pierre Salinger had just advised him and the President that an insurance executive by the name of Megill, who has offices at 1612 K Street, Northwest, and who operates the company known as Megill and Son, that Reynolds had given him information concerning the assassination of the President approximately two weeks ago.

Reynolds told Megill that President Johnson was soon to be impeached. He stated that, "J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI had collected sufficient data to prove that President Johnson was involved in the assassination of the late President Kennedy." Reynolds stated that Governor Connally of Texas had been an accomplice of President Johnson's in the assassination of the late President Kennedy. Reynolds also told Megill that Clint Murchison had kept Oswald in a hotel in Dallas for several days prior to the assassination.

Salinger told the President that Megill is a very reputable individual and a person that would not give inaccurate information.

62-109090

While I was in Jenkins' Office obtaining the above information, the President walked in and stated that he would appreciate the FBI interviewing Reynolds and pinning this information down as expeditiously as possible. I told the President I knew the Director would instruct that we get on this matter immediately. After the President left, Jenkins requested that we not interview Megill inasmuch as the President does not want Salinger to know this information was given to anyone else.

ACTION: It is suggested this memorandum be forwarded to the General Investigative Division and that Reynolds be interviewed as expeditiously as possible in connection with the above allegation.

22 FEB 6 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. McGrath
1 - Mr. Jones
CDD:sh (6) 2/26/64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JAN 23 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with a piece of the proposed activity, the Commission is interested in knowing more about the residence of Lee Harvey Oswald during the 13-day period occurring between October 19, 1963, the date upon which he moved out of the YMCA at Dallas, Texas, and November 2, 1963, the date upon which he took up residence at 602 Elsbeth Street, Dallas, Texas.

We have reviewed all the information available to the Commission and have found that during the above-mentioned period, Oswald's residence is not known. Accordingly, the Commission has asked me to request of you that the Bureau undertake such steps as may be feasible in developing the desired information.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-10
NOT RECORDED
195 FEB 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JAN 24 1964

FEB 1964

COMM-FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 1/24/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Dallas teletype of 1/23/64 referred to information furnished the Dallas Office by [redacted] indicating that District Attorney Henry Wade had supposedly received a call from the President's Commission to appear immediately in Washington, D. C. regarding information Wade allegedly had that Oswald was on the FBI payroll at $200 per month and had a code name and number assigned to him and that SA Hosty was supposedly a non-existent person and was just a code name used by the FBI.

SAC Shanklin of Dallas was telephonically advised today to contact [redacted] and advise him that this story was completely without foundation and to try and obtain from [redacted] the source of his information in order that this source could be straightened out.

Shanklin was told that in the event [redacted] refused to divulge his source, [redacted] should be requested to contact his source and straighten out this individual as to the true facts in order that this rumor would not be spread any further.

ACTION: None - submitted for information.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes

JRM:mpd (7)

62-109405
NOT RECORDED
19 FEB 7 1964

22 FEB 6 1964

29 FEB 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 24 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

HOLD FOR 2 MSGS

1136 AM CST URGENT 1-24-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA. OO DALLAS.

RE TELEPHONE CALL INSP. JAMES R. MALLEY TODAY.

[redacted] WHOSE IDENTITY MUST BE PROTECTED, STATES HE CANNOT REVEAL HIS SOURCE OF INFORMATION WHO FURNISHED HIM INFORMATION ABOUT DALLAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENRY WADE BEING CALLED TO APPEAR BEFORE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION IN CONNECTION WITH ALLEGATION THAT OSWALD WAS ON PAYROLL OF FBI. STATES HIS SOURCE IS RELIABLE AND HAS INFERRED SOURCE IS [redacted] WAS ADVISED THAT THE STORY CONCERNING OSWALD BEING ON THE FBI PAYROLL WAS ERRONEOUS AND THAT HE SHOULD SO INSTRUCT HIS SOURCE.

AT TIME OF ABOVE CONTACT [redacted] STATED HIS SOURCE ADVISED HIM LAST NIGHT THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENRY WADE AND HIS ASSISTANT BILL ALEXANDER HAD DEPARTED FOR WASHINGTON, DC, IN LATE AFTERNOON AND WERE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE WASHINGTON AT FIVE THIRTY PM TODAY FOR RETURN.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED

I PERSONALLY ENDEAVORED TO CONTACT MR. WADE AT HIS OFFICE, AND WAS ADVISED HE WOULD NOT BE AVAILABLE UNTIL LATE AFTERNOON.

END

WA

FBI WASH DC

22 FEB 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad DATE: 1/24/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
REQUEST BY INVESTIGATING COMMISSION
Commission

Yesterday afternoon Inspector J. R. Malley relayed to the Laboratory an inquiry from Mr. Howard P. Willens from the Commission investigating the President's assassination concerning the Laboratory's examination of one of the movie films showing the shooting sequence. Mr. Willens had stated that he and some of the attorneys working for the Commission will be viewing the "Zapruder" film Monday and would like to ask some questions of a technical nature concerning the manner in which the film was made originally and concerning our findings as a result of the Laboratory examination. I returned Mr. Willens's call promptly yesterday afternoon and arranged to make a Laboratory expert available Monday morning as requested. Mr. Willens was most appreciative.

The Zapruder film is the 8 mm home movie color film shot by Abraham Zapruder showing the whole sequence of events up to and including the shooting of the President. Inspector Gauthier's memorandum of 1/23/64 advises that arrangements will be made to show the Zapruder film and another movie of the same nature to the Commission on 1/27/64. When I talked with Mr. Willens yesterday he at first stated he would like to talk to the expert who originally examined this film and who prepared the Laboratory report concerning it. (This was SA Frederick E. Webb and his Laboratory report is dated 12/20/63.) I told him that the expert, SA Webb, is in St. Joseph, Missouri, handling testimony at a trial out there and is not expected to return until sometime next week but if the Commission desired, I would certainly explore the possibility of having him released by the court to handle the Commission's inquiry. Mr. Willens stated this was not necessary since their operations are "substantially more flexible than that of the courts" and they would prefer to wait until SA Webb returned.

I suggested to him we have other experts who possibly could handle any general technical inquiry and I wanted him to know we would be able to make an alternate expert available if he so desired. He stated actually this might solve the problem since at this time the questions they have in mind are rather general.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62 109108-

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Callahan (Mr. Gauthier)

WDG:mb (8)

I then arranged with Mr. Willens for SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt to be present in Room 401, VFW Building, 200 Maryland Avenue, at 9:30 a.m., Monday, 1/27/64. Mr. Willens indicated that this would afford the attorneys who will be viewing the Zapruder film later Monday morning an opportunity to consult with the Laboratory expert prior to viewing the film.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

FBI

JAN 25 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

3-53

FBI DALLAS

FM CST URGENT 1-25-64 DRL

TO DIRECTOR

FROM DALLAS (100-10,461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

RESUTEL CALL JAN. TWENTYFOUR LAST REFERRING TO ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE NATION OF JAN. TWENTYSEVEN LAST AND A PORTION THEREOF QUOTING DIST. ATTY HENRY WADE OF DALLAS AND HIS ASSISTANT WILLIAM ALEXANDER. WITH RESPECT TO THE QUOTE FROM WADE, HE ADVISES THAT REPORTER HUDKINS WAS FORMERLY A POLICE REPORTER FOR BOTH THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD AND DALLAS MORNING NEWS, THAT HE WAS A RATHER WILD TYPE OF REPORTER AND THAT HE WAS HERE AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY REPRESENTING THE HOUSTON POST. HE REMEMBERS THAT SOMETIME IN LATE DEC., HUDKINS POSED SOME LEADING QUESTIONS TO HIM ABOUT WHETHER OSWALD WAS AN INFORMANT OF THE FBI, CIA OR SOME GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY. HE STATED THAT HE TOLD HUDKINS QUOTE I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT IT UNQUOTE, AND THAT HE POSSIBLY MIGHT HAVE SAID QUOTE EVEN IF HE WERE , I DON'T THINK IT OUGHT TO BE PUBLICIZED. HE DEFINITELY DENIES THE STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO HIM.

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED

30 JAN 30 1964

ASST. DIST. ATTY WILLIAM ALEXANDER STATED THAT SOMETIME IN DEC. HUDKINS DID APPEAR AND TALK WITH HIM AND HE INDICATED THAT HE WAS WORKING ON A REAL GOOD STORY, TRYING TO PROVE THAT OSWALD WAS AN INFORMANT OF THE FBI, CIA OR SOME GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY, AND

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

79 FEB 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THAT HE HAD RECEIVED INFO THAT OSWALD'S NOTEBOOK WHICH HAD BEEN SEIZED BY THE POLICE HAD AGENT HOSTY OR HASTY'S NAME AND THE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE LOCAL FBI OFFICE, AND POSSIBLY A LICENSE NUMBER OF A CAR, AND HE ASKED ALEXANDER IF THAT DIDN'T MEAN OSWALD WAS AN INFORMANT OF THE FBI. ALEXANDER CLAIMS THAT HE TOLD HIM THAT HE DIDN'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT HIS BEING AN INFORMANT. WHEN QUESTIONED ABOUT THE NOTEBOOK, ALEXANDER STATES HE SAID, QUOTE IT LOOKS LIKE YOU HAVE THE STORY THERE UNQUOTE. HE DENIES MAKING ANY FURTHER STATEMENTS TO HUDKINS.

IN ADDITION , BOTH WADE AND ALEXANDER WERE INTERVIEWED THIS DATE RE THEIR APPEARANCE BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION IN WASH., D. C. ON JAN. TWENTYFOUR. MR. WADE ADVISED THAT HE DID APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMISSION ON JAN. TWENTYFOUR AND FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFO. ON JANUARY TWENTYTWO AT ABOUT TEN P. M., WAGGONER CARR, DIST. ATTY. FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS, CALLED WADE AND MENTIONED SOMETHING ABOUT AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN A NATIONAL MAGAZINE RE THE POSSIBILITY THAT OSWALD HAD BEEN AN INFORMANT OF THE FBI, CIA OR SOME OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY AND THAT SUPPOSEDLY WADE AND ALEXANDER HAD BEEN QUOTED IN THIS ARTICLE. CARR ADVISED HIM THAT THE COMMISSION WANTED HIM TO APPEAR. HE THEN STATED THAT HE TALKED TO THE COMMISSION AND TOLD THEM THAT HE DIDN'T KNOW ANYTHING, BUT THAT CARR LATER CALLED HIM AND SAID THAT THEY WANTED HIM TO APPEAR ANYWAY, AND THAT ARRANGEMENTS WERE FIRST MADE TO SEND AN AIR FORCE PLANE DOWN TO TAKE THEM UP, BUT LATER THIS WAS CANCELED

END PAGE TWO

AND HE AND HIS ASST. , ALONG WITH WAGGONER CARR, ROBERT STOREY, FORMER DEAN OF SMU, AND LEON JAWORSKI, HOUSTON ATTY, EMPLOYED BY CARR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER, ALL WENT TO WASH., D. C. ON JAN. TWENTYTHREE. THEY ALL APPEARED AT THE COMMISSION HDQTRS. AND HAD AN INFORMAL TYPE DISCUSSION WITH CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN AND CHIEF COUNSEL LEE RANKIN. THEY WERE QUESTIONED RE THE INFO IN THE NATION ARTICLE, AT WHICH TIME, WADE ADVISED THE COMMISSION THAT HE HAD BEEN MISQUOTED BY THIS REPORTER, THAT HE HAD NO INFO TO THE EFFECT THAT OSWALD WAS AN INFORMANT OF THE FBI OR ANY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY, AND HE ALSO AT THAT TIME EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT EVEN IF HE WERE, HE DIDN'T THINK IT OUGHT TO BE PUBLICIZED.

WADE'S ASSISTANT, ALEXANDER, WAS ALSO QUESTIONED AND HE ADVISED THAT HE HAD NO INFO AS TO OSWALD BEING AN INFORMANT OF THE FBI, CIA OR ANY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY. HE DID POINT OUT THAT IN A NOTEBOOK OF OSWALDS, SEIZED BY THE POLICE, THAT AGENT HOSTY'S NAME WAS IN THE NOTEBOOK, ALONG WITH MANY OTHERS, IN ADDITION THE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE DALLAS OFFICE OF THE FBI, AND THE LICENSE NUMBER OF A CAR.

ALEXANDER STATED THAT IN ADDITION HE TOLD CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN AND RANKIN THAT ON THE AFTERNOON OF JAN. TWENTYONE, AFTER CONCLUSION OF THE BOND HEARING FOR RUBY AND WHILE THE REPORTERS WERE WAITING FOR SOME STATEMENT FROM THE JUDGE, THERE WERE A NUMBER OF REPORTERS IN THE JUDGE'S COURTROOM AND HE HEARD SOME

PAGE THREE END

REPORTER HE BELIEVED TO BE FROM THE NORTH AND OTHER REPORTERS DISCUSSING THE POSSIBILITY THAT OSWALD WAS A COUNTER SPY FOR THE FBI, CIA OR SOME GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY. HE REMEMBERS HEARING THE WORDS SPECIAL SERVICES MENTIONED. HE ALSO REMEMBERS HEARING SOME REPORTER MAKE THE STATEMENT THAT OSWALD WAS SUPPOSEDLY ON THE PAY ROLL OF THE GOVT. AT TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS A MONTH, BEGINNING SEPT. NINETEEN SIXTYTWO AND THAT HE HEARD PAY ROLL NUMBER ONE SEVEN NINE OR VOUCHER ONE SEVEN NINE MENTIONED. ALEXANDER PURPORTEDLY ALLEGES THAT HE DOES NOT KNOW THE NAME S OF THESE REPORTERS.

MR. WADE ADVISED THAT HE ALSO DISCUSSED WITH RANKIN AND CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN THE FACT THAT HE WAS GOING TO HAVE TO EXAMINE THE REPORTS AT THE USA'S OFFICE AND THAT HE DEFINITELY PREFERRED TO HAVE THE REPORTS MADE AVAILABLE TO HIM. HE WAS ADVISED THAT THIS WAS A MATTER THAT HAD TO BE DETERMINED BY THE PARTICULAR DEPARTMENT, AND HE RECALLS THAT AT THIS TIME SOME MENTION WAS MADE OF THE FACT THAT THE COMMISSION HAD STILL NOT RECEIVED ANY REPORT FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT OR CIA. HE SAID HE ALSO TOOK UP WITH THEM THE FACT THAT IT HAD BEEN INDICATED TO HIM BY MR. MILLER OF THE DEPT OF JUSTICE THAT CERTAIN INFO FROM THE FBI REPORTS MIGHT BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE DEFENSE IN THE RUBY CASE AND HE VOICED HIS DISAPPROVAL OF THIS AND HE WAS ADVISED THAT THIS WOULD BE UP TO THE DEPARTMENT. CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN THEN TOLD HIM THAT THEY HAD WRITTEN A LETTER TO MR. BELLI WHEREIN THEY HAD TOLD HIM THAT THEY WERE NOT AN INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY, ETC. AND THAT HIS REQUEST FOR REPORTS WOULD HAVE TO BE TAKEN UP WITH THE

FBI

DEPT. WADE STATED CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN ALSO READ A LETTER THAT HE HAD DIRECTED TO MR. HOOVER, STATING THE POSITION OF THE COMMISSION WITH REGARD TO THE FILES. HE STATED THAT DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONVERSATION, HE BROUGHT UP THE FACT THAT HE HOPED THERE WOULD NOT BE ANY ADDITIONAL PUBLICITY RE THE LACK OF ANY ASSOCIATION BETWEEN RUBY AND OSWALD FOR FEAR IT WOULD HURT HIS CASE.

WADE ADVISED HE WAS FURNISHING ME THIS INFO IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE AS HE HAD BEEN INSTRUCED THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WAS ANY INFO RE THIS INTERVIEW OR INTERVIEWS TO BE GIVEN OUT, AND HE DESIRES TO BE PROTECTED. WADE ALSO STATED THAT HE CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED LEE RANKIN THAT ANYTHING THAT ALEXANDER SAID CONCERNING THE FBI OR THE DEPARTMENT HAD TO BE TAKEN WITH A GRAIN OF SALT. HE SAID THAT ALEXANDER AND AUSA B. W. TIMMINS IN THE RECENT TRIAL OF THE CASE WHICH [redacted] WAS PROSECUTED IN STATE COURT CAPTIONED FRANK EARL FLECK, AKA, NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, DALLAS, TEXAS, JUNE TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYTHREE, BR.. BU FILE NINE ONE DASH ONE SEVEN EIGHT EIGHT NINE, HAD HAD QUITE A RUN IN OVER THE TESTIMONY OF AGENTS AND THE PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN RECORDS AND THAT THEY HAD ALMOST COME TO BLOWS. HE STATED ALEXANDER HAD BEEN VERY CRITICAL OF THE DEPT. AND ATTY GENERAL KENNEDY AND THAT THE USA'S OFFICE IN DALLAS DEFINITELY DOES NOT GET ALONG WITH ALEXANDER AND THAT HE HAS BEEN INFORMED BY USA BAREFOOT SANDERS

END PAGE FIVE

AT HE, WADE, OR HIS FIRST ASST. JAMES [redacted]BOVIE WILL HAVE
[redacted] THE FILES, AS THEY WILL NOT PERMIT WILLIAM ALEXANDER
Do so.
[redacted]TER RETURNING TO THE [redacted]OFFICE, MR. WADE CALLED AND
[redacted]ISHED FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFO. DURING THE MEETING WITH
[redacted]E COMMISSIONER, WADE CANNOT RECALL JUST HOW THE QUESTION WAS
[redacted]OUGHT UP, BUT STATES HE GOT THE IMPRESSION THAT THE COMMISSION
AS INTERESTED IN THE THREAT AGAINST OSWALD'S LIFE ON NOV.
WENTYFOUR, AND HE TOLD THE COMMISSION THAT SHERIFF DECKER,
ALLAS COUNTY, HAD TOLD THE PD THAT HE WOULD MOVE OSWALD AT SIX
[redacted]A. M. IF THE POLICE SO DESIRED.
ADE CANNOT REMEMBER ANYTHING ELSE RE THAT PHASE OF THE CONVERSATION.

[redacted] VOLUNTARILY CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED THE FOLLOWING
INFO. [redacted] REQUESTED THAT HIS NAME BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL. IN
NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN AND FIFTYEIGHT, WM. A. ALEXANDER, PRESENTLY
ASST. DIST. ATTY, DALLAS COUNTY WAS STILL MARRIED TO CUBA LEE
GLICK ALEXANDER, WHOM HE HAD MET AND MARRIED DURING WORLD WAR TWO
IN CALIF. ACCORDING T[redacted], MRS. ALEXANDER CAME TO HIS OFFICE
ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS ATTEMPTING TO GET [redacted] TO HANDLE HER
DIVORCE CASE AGAINST ALEXANDER. [redacted]

END PAGE SIX

[redacted] HE STATES THAT MRS. CUBA ALEXANDER IS NOW DIVORCED FROM ALEXANDER AND RESIDES UNDER THE NAME OF CUBA LEE GLICK ALEXANDER, BOX FOUR ONE SIX, CARLSBAD, CALIF., WHICH IS A SUBURB OF SAN DIEGO. [redacted] STATED THAT HE HAD NO MOTIVE FOR FURNISHING THIS INFO OTHER THAN HE HAD READ IN THE NEWSPAPER THAT THE DIST. ATTY'S OFFICE WANTED THE USE OF FBI REPORTS IN THE RUBY TRIAL. [redacted] STATED ALSO THAT ALEXANDER HAD BEEN KNOWN TO CARRY A GUN ON HIS PERSON AND HAD ACTUALLY BEEN IN THE COURT ROOM WEARING A GUN.

END

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

VA RL

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

FBI

Date: 1/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

FBI _____ AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R Internal Security - Russia
(OO: DALLAS)

The following information was obtained confidentially by SA FRANK A. SASS, JR. from

[redacted] was at that time in possession of a one page letter, the letterhead of which was the Presidential Commission to investigate the Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. The letter was signed by LEE RANKIN, General Counsel for the Commission. The letter was directed to Governor JAMES H. DAVIS, State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The letter in its first paragraph dealt briefly with the jurisdiction of the Commission and the Directives given to it by President LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

The second paragraph of the letter pointed out that in connection with their inquiry into the President's Assassination they requested investigation be conducted through the Orleans and St. Tammany Parish School Boards at New Orleans and Covington, Louisiana respectively by the Governor's Office. They specified that they were interested in securing wherever possible the original documents reflecting all school attendance for LEE HARVEY OSWALD in each of these locals and also

3-Bureau
2-Dallas
2-New Orleans

FAS:dc
(7)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 4 1964

1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1/25/64

The investigation the President's Commission requested of the Governor of Louisiana was previously conducted by the FBI and the results furnished to the Commission. It seems apparent that the Commission is reviewing our reports and setting out requests to have the investigations we have conducted re-done. If the Commission intends to continue this duplication of effort, this matter will stretch out over an extremely lengthy period of time.

It is recommended that Inspector Malley advise Mr. Rankin that we have received this information, without revealing the source. Mr. Malley will point out to Rankin that we have conducted extensive investigation re Oswald's school attendance in Louisiana and elsewhere, including interviews with teachers and associates of Oswald, and have reported the results in detail to the Commission. Mr. Malley should ask Rankin flatly as to the purpose of the Commission's request of state authorities for duplicate investigation.

It is suggested that Mr. Malley further advise Rankin that if this is a procedure the Commission is following generally, we will be glad to stop all further investigation on the part of the FBI to avoid duplication.

If we get no satisfaction, it is suggested we go in writing to the Commission and also that Mr. DeLoach advise Mr. Jenkins of the White House.

I concur - DE

62-109090 -

ENCLOSURE

-ENCLOSURE

indicated an interest in the results of interviews conducted with those people who had been familiar with OSWALD while in attendance at the appropriate institutions.

The letter requested that any documents obtained be forwarded to the Commission in Washington, D. C.

[redacted] stated that this particular inquiry which had been directed to him by the Governor's Office seemed to be "ridiculous" because he had found from his inquiries that in each instance the FBI, the Secret Service, and in one or two other cases, other Governmental Agencies had already made an identical inquiry. He stated that it was obvious and very apparent that this investigation requested of him by the Governor's Office was a complete duplication and in fact created a problem, particularly in Orleans Parish where the Orleans Parish School Board seemed indignant at additional requests to make records available after they had already been perused so thoroughly prior to this time by Governmental Agencies.

The above is for the Bureau's information because New Orleans feels that the Bureau should be made aware of inquiry.

Date 1/26/64

1/27/64 ...tion article refers to article of Lonnie Hudkins' in 1/1/64 Houston "Post", "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U. S." wherein Hudkins indicated he received information on authority of William Alexander, Assistant District Attorney, Dallas, that Agent Hosty's home and office phone and car license numbers in Oswald's possession. Hudkins quotes Henry Wade, Dallas District Attorney, saying, "It may be true but I don't think it will ever be made public as it is." We interviewed Wade and Alexander re remarks attributed them, results set forth in separate memorandum analysing Nation article. Attached teletype reflects data received from Wade and Alexander regarding appearance before President's Commission Washington, D. C., 1/24/64. Wade states told Commission was misquoted by reporter and had no info Oswald was informant FBI or any Government agency. Alexander stated told Commission had no information Oswald being Informant FBI, CIA or other Government agency. He pointed out in Oswald's notebook seized by Police, Agent Hosty's name appeared along with many others also telephone number of Dallas Office and license number of a car. Wade told Commission he overheard reports and some reporter said Oswald was on payroll of Government at $200 a month.

Wade discussed with Chief Justice Warren undesirability making FBI reports available to defense in Ruby case. Wade said Warren told him he had written letter to Belli, Ruby's attorney, informing him Commission not an investigative agency and requests for reports would have to be taken up with Department; Warren also referred to letter directed to Mr. Hoover stating position of Commission re files. Attached teletype sets data regarding William Alexander, Dallas Assistant District Attorney,

[redacted]

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

1/27/64

62-109090-

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Reurairtel 1/22/64. Information set forth in referenced airtel was taken up with J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel for President's Commission, today and Rankin made it very clear there was no desire on part of President's Commission to ask for any duplication of work previously performed by the FBI. Rankin stated that the letter which had been sent to the Governor of Louisiana did not request any interviews; however, it did request that certain documents relating to school attendance be obtained.

Mr. Rankin stated the documents had been requested so that the Commission would have on permanent file either the original or a true copy of the documents requested and that was the only purpose for the request.

As a result of the discussion had with Mr. Rankin, it was indicated the President's Commission would direct a communication to the Governor again outlining their request and making it clear that it was not desired that a number of interviews be conducted but rather they were only desirous of obtaining the documents named in the original communication. Rankin was not advised the source of the information furnished your office but was merely advised complaints relative to duplication of effort had been received by the New Orleans Office.

1 - 62-109090

See memo Rosen to Belmont 1/27/64 re President's Commission, Assassination of President JRM:AOB

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes

JRM:mpd (8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: January 21, 1964

FROM : D. J. BRENNAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Mr. William Kolar, Director of Inspections, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), today advised Liaison Agent that at the request of the Department of Justice, IRS Inspection Service has assigned two IRS Inspectors to work with the Warren Commission on the assassination of the President. According to Kolar, the two IRS Inspectors are to correlate information received by the Warren Commission and write the final report. The two IRS Inspectors are Edward A. Conroy and John J. O'Brien.

ACTION:

For information. Conroy and O'Brien are not known to the Liaison Agent. Bureau files are being examined to determine whether we have had any contact with them.

FDP:gp
(12)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Turner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Putnam

EX-108

REC-11 62-109090-74

22 JAN 30 1964

JAN 31 1964

79 FEB 4 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 23, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: J. LEE RANKIN; LEON D. HUBERT, JR.
FRANCIS W. H. ADAMS; JOSEPH A. BALL
ALBERT E. JENNER; WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, JR.
WESLEY J. LIEBELER; MELVIN A. EISENBERG

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" 1/22/64 carried an article indicating that the Presidential Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy would hear testimony of Marina Oswald, widow of the suspected assassin. Chief Justice Warren indicated the Commission members had been appointed and the procedures under which it would operate have been settled. The names of the various members are in the caption. The Director inquired what our files showed on these individuals.

J. Lee Rankin, chief counsel of the Commission has been investigated twice by the Bureau. An applicant-type investigation was conducted in 1953 prior to his employment with the Department. He was again investigated in 1955 when he was being considered as the Department's representative to the President's Committee on Disarmament Problems. Both investigations were favorable and our relations with him while he was with the Department were cordial.

enc. 62-109090-39

There is enclosed for the Director's information, a memorandum prepared 12/20/63 which contains information in our files concerning Francis W. H. Adams and Albert E. Jenner.

Our files contain no information concerning the two junior staff members, Wesley J. Liebeler and Melvin A. Eisenberg.

LEON D. HUBERT, JR.

Hubert was investigated in 1937 as a departmental applicant. He was under consideration for appointment as Assistant U. S. Attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana. This investigation was entirely favorable. He was considered brilliant, above average in ability, excellent personal character, habits and reputation. (77-8959)

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Reilly, Room 7637 JB

JAB:ncb
(7)

RECORDED 77

REC 88 62-109090-754

17 FEB 3 1964

79 FEB 5 1964

XEROX FEB 5 1964

[redacted]

JOSEPH A. BALL - [illegible] Calif.

We have not investigated Ball. However, our files show that in 1955 at the District Attorneys' Association of California annual convention, Ball addressed the group on "the way the District Attorney looks from the defense side of the table." This talk stirred up considerable resentment and bitter feeling on the part of members of the association. Ball was reportedly entirely out of line. He prefaced his talk by saying he would discuss the things he did not like about District Attorneys and indicated that they should conduct themselves with dignity instead of running around playing cops and robbers. He generally expressed a dislike for local law enforcement. No mention was made of the FBI.

The Los Angeles Office advised at that time that Ball had represented George E. Shibley, another attorney, on a charge of conspiracy to steal Government documents (Marine Corps files). Shibley was a member of the Long Beach Communist Party club in 1950. The communist press in 1950 reported that Ball headed the local committee for Robert W. Kenny for the State of California Senate. [redacted]

In July, 1957, an article was reviewed at the Bureau, which was written by Ball as president of the State Bar of California, entitled "Fair Trial." Briefly, the article traced the controversy between a free press and fair trial for defendants. It discussed such categories as publicity before trial, during trial, after conviction and pending appeals. Ball in this article indicated that he abhorred the trial by newspapers and pointed out that Canon 20 of the American Bar Association which purports to prohibit such trial by newspapers is "more honored in the breach than observance." Canon 20, above referred to, had previously come to the Bureau's attention and was extensively reviewed. In general it was concluded by the Bureau that it contained sweeping generalities and ignored public interest. (94-1-8325-30)

[redacted]

In October, 1963, Assistant Director Evans discussed the situation involving the advisory committee currently considering recommendations to be made to the Supreme Court on changes in Federal rules of criminal procedure with Assistant Attorney General Miller. Miller advised that the Department representatives were encountering great difficulty in getting the Department's position adopted by the advisory committee [redacted]

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: J. Lee Rankin, Et Al.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, JR.

Coleman was the subject of an applicant investigation in 1959 requested by the White House. He is a Negro lawyer from Philadelphia and was then being considered as an alternate member of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. The investigation generally developed no derogatory information. Coleman was described as a bright and astute individual. He graduated magna cum laude from the University of Pennsylvania in 1941 and with the same distinction from Harvard Law School in 1946, being first in a class of 75 law students. He was editor of the "Harvard Law Review" in his senior year. Coleman has been a vigorous champion of the rights of the colored people; however, he has always sought to accomplish the removal of all legal barriers with regard to racial discrimination by means of legal process. He has been active on the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and one attorney described Coleman as very conservative in his political outlook.

[redacted]

ACTION:

For information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 23 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

454 PM CST URGENT 1-23-64 MH

DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 1P

OSWALD INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

LEE HARVEY ~~ALO~~, AKA, ~~IS~~-R-CUBA. OO DALLAS.

RE TELEPHONE CALL TO INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY TODAY.

ON THIS DATE, [redacted] (PROTECT IDENTITY), [redacted] ADVISED SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING CONFIDENTIALLY THAT A SOURCE OF HIS ON JAN. TWENTYTWO LAST ADVISED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENRY WADE HAD SUPPOSEDLY RECEIVED CALL FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION TO APPEAR IMMEDIATELY IN WASHINGTON, DC, CONCERNING INFORMATION WADE ALLEGEDLY HAD THAT OSWALD WAS ON FBI PAYROLL AT TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MONTH AND HAD A CODE NAME AND NUMBER ASSIGNED TO HIM, AND THAT SA HOSTY (REFERENCE TO SA JAMES P. HOSTY) WAS SUPPOSEDLY A NON-EXISTENT PERSON AND WAS JUST A CODE NAME USED BY THE FBI.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WADE ADVISED HE HAD NEVER RECEIVED ANY SUCH INFORMATION AND HAD NEVER GIVEN OUT ANY SUCH INFORMATION AND DENIED KNOWING ANYTHING ABOUT IT.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED

WADE ADVISED HE WOULD LET ME KNOW SHOULD HE RECEIVE ANY INFORMATION ALONG THE ABOVE LINES SO THAT THE SOURCE OF SAME COULD BE CHECKED OUT.

END

WALRA

FBI WASH DC

JAN 31 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Strange actions by Warren Commission. Omitted Saunders' lies. Lies of Joyce's & Dyer's

cc: Sullivan

22 FEB 6 1964

5/KC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 24, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

In preparing to testify at Ruby's bond hearing on 1-20-63, SA C. Ray Hall, Dallas, noted that a typographical error had occurred in connection with interviews with Ruby previously reported to have taken place on 11-24-63 and 11-25-63. This did not cause any difficulty in connection with Agent Hall's testimony as he made the correction before he testified and the interview report forms were not produced at the hearing.

EXPLANATION SUBMITTED BY DALLAS

Oswald was killed at approximately 11:24 a.m. 11-24-63, and Ruby was immediately taken into custody by the Dallas Police who removed him from the scene of the shooting to the jail on the upper floors of the police building. SA Hall was the first Agent to arrive and found that Ruby was being interviewed by the Police Department; however, through his liaison contacts with the police, he was able to gain access to Ruby to obtain the information that was needed.

Ruby was interviewed at the Police Department on 11-24-63 from 12:40 p.m. until 1:58 p.m. when the interview was interrupted to permit Ruby to consult with his attorney. The Agent continued his interview with Ruby at 2:02 p.m. and at 2:06 p.m. Ruby was afforded a brief physical examination by a doctor. The interview continued after the brief physical examination but was again interrupted at 3:15 p.m. due to Ruby's arraignment before the Justice of the Peace but the Agent again continued his interview from 4:30 p.m. until 5:30 p.m. 11-24-63. The interruptions were undesirable but if the Agent was to get the facts under circumstances such as existed in the Dallas Police Department on the day Oswald was shot by Ruby there was no other choice than to talk with Ruby when he was available.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

WLM:cac
(10)

62-109060-44-24016

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199 JAN 29 1964.

30 1964

SIXTH FLOOR

FEB 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SA Hall incorporated the information submitted by Ruby into two interview report forms in order that prior background information given by Ruby could be placed in a different and more logical part of the report than information dealing with the actual shooting of Oswald and Ruby's movements immediately prior to the shooting.

The two interview report forms were typed in rough-draft form by SA Hall on the night of 11-24-63 and in the early morning hours of 11-25-63. The roughdrafts were transcribed by a stenographer in the early morning hours of 11-25-63. One of the interview report forms in its final version showed that the interview had taken place 11-25-63. The roughdraft was destroyed after transcription and neither the Agent nor the stenographer can recall specifically what date appeared on the roughdraft. SA Hall reviewed the final transcription of the interview report form on 11-25-63 and initialed it as being correct.

Dallas states SA Hall worked a normal tour of duty on 11-22-63 and continued to work until 3:35 a.m. 11-23-63. He returned to duty at 7:40 a.m. 11-23-63 and worked until 7:07 p.m. 11-23-63. On 11-24-63 he entered on duty at 9:20 a.m. and worked straight through until 8:40 a.m. 11-25-63. Stenographer N. Jeanette Tanksley, who transcribed the interview report form, worked a regular tour of duty 11-22-63. On 11-23-63 she worked from 12:01 a.m. until 3:15 a.m. returning to duty at 2:45 p.m. 11-24-63 and working straight through until 10:00 a.m. 11-25-63.

The two interview report forms prepared by Agent Hall were incorporated into a Dallas report dated 11-30-63. Based upon a review of the interview report forms submitted by the Dallas Office, the summary which was prepared in connection with this matter states that Ruby was interviewed on 11-24-63 and 11-25-63. This summary was reviewed by the Dallas Office prior to dissemination.

ACTION

Upon approval J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission and Assistant Attorney General Miller will be advised that in connection with the Ruby investigation, which concerns the killing of Oswald, one date reflecting an interview with Ruby on 11-25-63 is a typographical error and should be corrected to 11-24-63 in the investigative report and summary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson

DATE: 1-25-64

FROM: A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

S.C. Shanklin called from Dallas at 12:15 p.m. today. He had interviewed District Attorney Wade and his assistant Alexander regarding their alleged statements in the Nation article. Wade said he had never made the statements attributed to him in the article; that he did talk to the reporter, Lonnies Hudkins, and when asked whether Oswald was an FBI informant replied that he did not know, but if he was he did not think such information should be made public.

Alexander said Hudkins talked to him and told him he was going to get a good story because he thought Oswald was an informant of CIA or the FBI because Oswald had the name of Agent Hosty and the telephone number of the Dallas office in his address book. Alexander said he told Hudkins that he did not know anything about Oswald being an informant, but it was true that Oswald's address book contained the name of Hosty and the telephone number.

District Attorney Wade told Shanklin, in confidence, that he and Alexander were called to testify before the President's Commission, but were sworn to secrecy. Wade said he thinks this came about because Attorney General Carr got a copy of the Nation article and brought it to the attention of Chief Justice Warren. Carr called Wade late Wednesday night and told him they were going up to Washington and they took a private plane Thursday night.

Present at the hearing were Chief Justice Warren and Lee Rankin, Attorney General Carr, Robert Storey (former Dean of SMU), Leon Jaworski (Houston attorney), Wade and Alexander. Storey and Jaworski are working for the State of Texas.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 11 1964

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(6)

22 FEB 10 1964

Belmont to Tolson Memorandum
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Wade said they were questioned as to whether they had any information regarding Oswald being an informant of the FBI, CIA or other government agency. Wade told them he had no information to that effect. Alexander says he also told them he had no knowledge of Oswald being a government informant. He did testify police recovered an address book at Oswald's residence that contained the name of Hasty, the telephone number of the FBI in Dallas and the license number of a car (we have this address book. Agent Hosty is the Agent who interviewed Mrs. Payne and gave her the office telephone number so she could advise him further concerning Oswald. The license number of the car is the same as Hosty's car, but is one letter off).

Alexander said he told the Commission that after the bond hearing on Jack Ruby last Tuesday, he heard news reporters speculating as to whether Oswald was a counterspy for the FBI, CIA or other government agency. One reporter (Alexander does not know who) said he thought Oswald was on the government payroll since September, 1962, at $200 a month, payroll or voucher number 179.

Wade said they were before the Commission for about 2 hours and also talked about FBI reports being made available to Wade and what information should go to the defence. The Commission told him this was the problem of the Department of Justice.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that we send a letter to Rankin telling him we have been advised that Texas authorities, including the District Attorney of Dallas and his assistant, were questioned by the Commission relative to the allegation appearing in the Nation article that Oswald was an FBI informant; that we have previously fully advised the Commission concerning our investigation and interviews of Oswald and here are the facts again concerning our contacts with Oswald and that he was never in any sense an informant of the FBI. Further, this letter will advise Rankin that if the Commission has any further questions concerning this or any other phase of FBI activities, we would appreciate a direct contact from the Commission relative thereto.

Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Warren Commission To Hear Oswald Widow

The Presidential Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy confirmed yesterday that it will hear testimony from Marina Oswald, widow of the suspected assassin.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, chairman of the seven-man body, made the announcement after a three-hour meeting of the Commission. He did not indicate when or where Mrs. Oswald will be examined but the indications were that the Commission will hear her soon.

The Chief Justice said the Commission has now completed the appointment of its senior staff members and settled upon the procedures under which it will operate. He said the Commission will meet again early next week.

The five senior staff men who will work with chief counsel J. Lee Rankin are: Leon D. Hubert Jr., 52, of New Orleans, a former assistant United States Attorney; Francis W. H. Adams, 59, former police commissioner of New York City; Joseph A. Ball, 61, of Los Angeles, a nationally known criminal lawyer; Albert E. Jenner, 56, of Chicago, a former president of the American Judicature Society, and William T. Coleman Jr., 43, of Philadelphia, a law clerk to Justice Felix Frankfurter in 1948-49.

The Chief Justice also announced the appointment of two junior staff members. They are Wesley J. Liebeler and Melvin A. Eisenberg.

The Chief Justice said at least one of the seven members will be present at any session when a witness is heard. He said that all witnesses will be entitled to have counsel accompany them when they testify. Counsel, he said, will be allowed to question their clients if they wish, and each witness will be furnished with a copy of his testimony.

Check our files on these names.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date

1/23/64 Memo Rosen to Belmont JWB:NCB

REC 83 62-109060(1)-76

22 JAN 31 1964

6-YM

79 FEB 4 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: January 27, 1964

FROM : D. J. BRENNAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Memorandum Brennan to Sullivan, January 21, 1964, advised that Internal Revenue Service (IRS) at the request of Justice Department, had assigned Edward A. Conroy and John J. O'Brien, IRS employees, to correlate information received by the Warren Commission and write the final report on the assassination of President Kennedy. Above memorandum advised that our files were being examined to determine if we had any contact with Conroy or O'Brien.

A review of our files disclosed no information identifiable with Conroy or O'Brien. William Kolar, Director of IRS Inspection Service, advised Liaison Agent that Conroy and O'Brien are GS-14 employees who work for him as Inspectors. Kolar said that Conroy and O'Brien were chosen by him to work for the Warren Commission principally because they have excellent writing ability and Justice, in making its request, had asked for two employees who were good report writers.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Martindale
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Turner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Putnam

PDP:gp (12)

REC-1 62-109010-77

EX-103

22 JAN 30 1964

79 FEB 4 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 1/28/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. DeLoach

SUBJECT:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Internal Security - Russia

I called SAC Shanklin, Dallas, and advised him that we have been informed that District Attorney Wade, in his recent appearance before representatives of the President's Commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy, had made the statement that Dallas reporter Hudkins claims Oswald was known as Informant #179 in the FBI, and was paid $200 a month. The Commission asked Wade what he knew about informants in the FBI and he said that when he was in South America as a Bureau representative he was given money and never had to get receipts; that the Bureau depended on his integrity to spend the money properly and there was no accounting for the money. The inference, of course, is that under these circumstances the Bureau would not know at headquarters whether Oswald had been an informant and had been paid, as there was no accounting for the money. The Commission asked Wade whether he left the Bureau under a shadow, and he replied that he did not; that he was asked to stay, but that he wanted to practice law.

Mr. Shanklin was advised that the Commission was desirous of knowing how they could run this down and present a convincing picture to the effect that Oswald was not a Bureau informant, and it was suggested to them that they call Hudkins and put him under oath, regardless of the fact that he might go back and write a story that the FBI was being investigated by the Commission. Shanklin was advised that, in addition, we are preparing appropriate information here at the seat of government relative to the handling of informants and the accountability of funds.

Shanklin was informed that we want him to be very circumspect in his dealings with Wade, inasmuch as, by inference at least, Wade indicated that the Bureau was not in a position to state whether Oswald was or was not an informant. I told Shanklin this, of course, is not true, as we account for all funds paid to informants or for information of any kind, and we have a strict accountability for the designation and handling of informants.

ORIGNAL FILED IN

62-109191

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 7 1964

AHB:CSH (6)

PERS. REC. UNIT

FEB 5 1964

9 FEB 17 1964

Mr. Tolson

I told Shanklin that he is to hold Wade at arm's length; that he is not to give any advice or counsel and that, while we want to cooperate to the extent it is legally desirable, so that we cannot be charged with lack of cooperation in connection with the Ruby matter, the Dallas office should be very circumspect in its dealings with Wade. I further pointed out to Shanklin that this information does not parallel the information which Wade furnished him (Shanklin) the other night about his appearance before the Commission.

Shanklin stated the Dallas office will follow Bureau instructions closely in this matter.

2RFI

January 22 1964

Mr. Joe H. Tonahill
Tonahill Building
Jasper, Texas

Dear Mr. Tonahill:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 9, 1964, addressed to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to the Chief Counsel of the President's Commission to report upon the assassination of President Kennedy. The letter has been referred to me by them for response.

Your letter requests, on behalf of the counsel representing your client, Jack Ruby, in the prosecution instituted by the State of Texas for the killing of Lee Oswald that you be furnished with "the reports, minutes and all evidence" in the possession of the President's Commission. There is excluded from the request, however, material of a recognized confidential character.

At the outset, it should be emphasized that discovery and disclosure of all of the facts surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy are of the greatest importance to the nation. As was stated by a spokesman for the White House on November 29, 1963, in announcing the appointment of the Special Commission,

> The President is instructing the Special Commission to satisfy itself that the truth is known as far as it can be discovered, and to report its findings and conclusions to him, to the American people, and to the world.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 7 1964

2-7
8 JAN 29 1964

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The Commission established by Executive Order No. 11130 is, of course, intended to effectuate this purpose. It is directed,

> . . . to examine the evidence developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any additional evidence that may hereafter come to light or be uncovered by federal or state authorities; to make such further investigation as the Commission finds desirable; to evaluate all the facts and circumstances surrounding such assassination, including the killing of the alleged assassin; and to report to me its findings and conclusions.

Obviously, the work of the Commission may be seriously hampered by any premature disclosure of FBI reports or other information turned over to it. It would also be quite unusual, if not altogether unprecedented, for a federal agency which has conducted an investigation into the subject matter of a state prosecution to supply directly to the defendant materials gathered during the course of a federal investigation. Moreover, in such circumstances the federal agency is not under any legal obligation to turn over materials either to the state or the defense. Any information in the hands of the prosecution will be available to you under the provisions of the law of the State of Texas. Consequently, any request for information which the prosecution may have should be directed to the District Attorney.

Due to the special circumstances of this case neither the Department of Justice nor the Commission has any wish to stand upon legal technicalities, and, at the same time we recognize the importance of insuring that Mr. Ruby receives a full and fair defense in his forthcoming trial. Moreover, we believe that subject to the limitations you have recognized in your request it will in fact be possible to make information available in the possession of the Government which may be helpful to the defense without impairing the effectiveness of the Commission's own investigation.

COPY FERREL

The information you request is stated in your letter to be essential to establish the defense of insanity, that your client's offense was at most "murder without malice," and that Mr. Oswald "was a dangerous man of bad character and reputation and a professed Communist." The point is also made that the information is necessary to counteract an impression assertedly created by the press to the effect that your client and not Oswald "is the guilty party that has put 'Dallas on trial'."

We recognize, of course, that as counsel for Mr. Ruby his defense is entirely a matter for your judgment. Since you have deemed that his state of mind at the time is material to his defense, we will be glad to furnish you with such information as we can on that issue. Information concerning Oswald's assassination of the President will not be made available as it does not appear to be relevant. It would seem that the issue in your case is not whether Oswald assassinated the President but whether Ruby thought he did.

In view of the defenses you are asserting, you are no doubt also attempting to familiarize yourself with the background of your client's life and state of mind at the time of the killing. Locating all those persons who are familiar with one or another aspect of his past is a large task. Since the Federal Bureau of Investigation has conducted an extensive investigation among Jack Ruby's prior acquaintances, you may wish access to the fruit of its labors in this respect. Should you feel this might be helpful, we will prepare for you a list of those persons who have been contacted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the course of its investigation and who have known or met Jack Ruby some time during the course of his life. Consistent with our other obligations, we could provide you the names and present addresses of these persons--thus enabling you to locate them quickly. We would also be willing to indicate to you the extent of each person's relationship with Ruby, those persons who expressed to us opinions as to Ruby's character or personality, and those persons familiar with particular incidents in Ruby's life which might be of importance in evaluating Ruby's

state of mind at the time of the killing. We would supply you with this information with the understanding that it may be incomplete, that it may contain inaccuracies, and that it often reflects personal opinions.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has also investigated other related matters which may be relevant to the preparation of your case, as, for example, persons known to the Department who contacted Ruby after the assassination and prior to the killing of Oswald, and persons known to have been present at the Dallas City Jail at the time Oswald was shot. We will also make this information available to you, if you so request.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

January 29, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is in response to your letter dated January 15, 1964, requesting this Bureau interview G. P. Wyllie of Cleveland, Tennessee, and his brother, Major John S. Wyllie, regarding assertions made relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies each of two communications incorporating the results of our investigation. One communication is dated January 20, 1964, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, relating to the interview of Major Wyllie and the second communication is dated January 24, 1964, at Knoxville, Tennessee, relating to the interview of G. P. Wyllie and related investigation.

This concludes our inquiries into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

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Enclosures (4)

62-109060

DUPLICATE YELLOW

(1) - 62-109090
1 - 62-7705
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RDR:jgs
(10) 61 FEB 5 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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NOTE:

President's Commission referred to us letter from G. P. Wyllie making some rather nonspecific allegations concerning a possible connection between Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald. He also indicated "gamblers" had something to do with this. While his letter did not contain much logic, we had no alternative but to check this matter out in view of the request of the Commission. Results of investigation by Philadelphia and Knoxville substantiate that allegations are completely unfounded and that the letter writer is probably in need of psychiatric help.

As you will recall the Bureau has had prior unsatisfactory dealings with G. P. Wyllie who made some very insulting and critical statements relating to the Director and the FBI. One of the letters suggested the Director was related to former President Herbert Hoover. In another letter Wyllie made the statement that the Director had been head of the FBI 1½ years longer than the age of the Attorney General. Our current investigation merely establishes that what we knew before concerning the troublemaker continues to be accurate. It might be pointed out that during interview, our Agents noted that Wyllie appeared mentally disturbed and quite concerned. It is possible this may curtail further correspondence from him.

[redacted]

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Tonahill, one of Ruby's attorneys, requested complete results of our investigations concerning the assassination of the President and the killing of Oswald by Ruby. The FBI and the President's Commission both deferred to the judgment of the Department.

AAG Miller is now advising Tonahill that upon his specific request he will be furnished only with the names and addresses of persons who furnished background information concerning Ruby including the extent of each persons relationship with Ruby and identifying those who furnished opinions or related incidents of importance in determining Ruby's state of mind. AAG Miller offers to furnish upon request, in addition to above, identity of persons contacting Ruby after assassination but before killing of Oswald and identities of those known to have been present when Oswald was shot.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 1/28/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
REQUEST BY INVESTIGATING COMMISSION

On 1/27 and 28/64, SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt met with attorneys at the Commission investigating the President's assassination, as set out in my memorandum to you on 1/24/64. SA Shaneyfelt participated in a conference that included Inspector Gauthier and three of his aids, two Secret Service men and attorneys for the Commission. A thorough review was made of the 8 mm motion picture films taken of the assassination by a Mr. Zapruder and a Mr. Nix in an effort to establish as accurately as possible the location and time intervals between the assassin's three shots. Laboratory examination of the film and camera of Zapruder had established the average camera film speed at 18.3 frames per second and the elapsed time between the first and third shot at approximately 5 to 6 seconds. This interval could not be accurately established because the first shot occurred while the camera view of the President was blocked for about one second by a road sign. SA Shaneyfelt was able to assist members of the Commission in establishing time intervals between frames of the film by use of the known camera speeds. President's Commission

As a result of this conference, the attorneys for the Commission inquired of SA Shaneyfelt whether or not it would be possible to establish the speed of the car from reference points in the film, as well as distances that the car traveled during these intervals. In addition, they asked whether or not an examination of the Nix camera and film could establish similar distances and car speeds, as well as the location of the Nix camera during the filming which has not been determined. It is not clear just what the accurate determination of the speed of the car will contribute to the case, since it is known that the car was traveling relatively slowly; however, Commission representatives have requested that this be established as accurately as possible. SA Shaneyfelt stated that

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Callahan (Mr. Gauthier)
1 - Mr. Sullivan

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EVEN

this could be done based on an examination of the films and cameras involved, accompanied by a survey of the actual site in Dallas. They requested that the FBI obtain the Nix camera and make the study of the Nix and Zapruder films as set out above.

RECOMMENDATION: If you agree, Dallas will be requested to obtain the Nix camera and furnish it to the Laboratory for examination and after Laboratory tests have been made to determine the film speed of the camera and the study is completed of the Nix film, SA Shaneyfelt will go to Dallas and make the study requested by the Commission.

Belmont

O.K. as modified. Mike
advise Dallas accordingly
to me.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: January 28, 1964

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND THE KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD
VISUAL AIDS

Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Commission's legal staff, Messrs. Joseph Ball, David Belin, Melvin Eisenberg and Norman Redlich visually examined the Zapruder and Nix movies from 10:00 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. on 1/27/64. Present were Secret Service Agent John J. Howlett, who visually fixed the position of the shots in Dallas, and Secret Service Inspector Thomas Kelley. Special Agent Shaneyfelt of the FBI Laboratory was available to answer questions concerning the frame count appearing in the Zapruder film. The results of the first day's examination by the staff is as follows:

1. SHOT ONE

The FBI's and Secret Service's approximations were accepted tentatively as being within several feet of each other behind the road sign moments before the President's head emerged at the right edge of the sign as viewed by Zapruder. Staff members agree that this position appears to be "firm" subject to a minus or plus of 6 feet either direction.

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2. SHOT TWO

Approximately 3/4 seconds separates the FBI's and Secret Service's estimated positions. This represents a difference of about 13 frames. The staff has individual views concerning where Connally was shot. They are not sure where the Governor was hit feeling this may have occurred between frames 56 thru 73. They desire to narrow this approximation down to a minus or plus factor of about 6 feet in either direction. The staff is arranging to obtain a layman's report of the medical account describing the Governor's wounds in order that the turning action of the Governor as viewed in the movie can be used to more nearly fix the position he was in at the time the bullet struck him in the back. Fixing the Governor's position at the time the bullet struck, according to the staff, may make it possible to determine the frame wherein shot two occurred.

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LJG:gt (7)
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Malley)
1 - Mr. DeLoach - 1 - Mr. Conrad

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SEVEN

One staff member, according to Inspector Kelley, quietly spoke about the "outside" possibility of shot one going through the President with sufficient velocity remaining to penetrate Connally's body, wrist and leg. Inspector Kelley mentioned this to me confidentially. He was of the opinion that this was a personal remark made on the spur of the moment. Shot two under those ridiculous facts would have gone completely "wild" according to Kelley.

3. SHOT THREE

The FBI's and Secret Service's approximations differ between one second (18 frames) and 1.5 seconds (29 frames). Staff members are endeavoring to pinpoint the third shot (frame 89) on the Parkway. The Nix film of the third shot clearly locates Zapruder across the roadway. An approximation which occurs 1.2 seconds before the FBI's approximation is being considered as a tentative location for shot three as re-enacted on the scale model again with a minus or plus factor of 1/3 second (6 feet) either direction.

Attorney Norman Redlich asked Secret Service to determine from Orville Nix the exact position at the time he made the movies especially whether he was moving at the time he photographed the Presidential car. Redlich also inquired of me at the time we adjourned at 6:30 P.M. whether the FBI's Laboratory had determined the true speed of the Nix camera and if not, whether the FBI would obtain the camera and conduct necessary examinations. This information was discussed with Mr. Conrad who will be in touch with Redlich.

The Staff members are using the model extensively in the visual examination of the movies mentioned. The model is considered by them to be as accurate as a visual aide could possibly be constructed to a scale of 1/4" to the foot which is 48 times smaller than actual measurements. The staff realizing the many variables that exist in a model re-enactment is considering eventually having a surveyor plot "on-site" the data now being obtained from scale model re-enactments. This they feel will more nearly approximate the shooting sequence from which the speed of the Presidential car may be fixed insofar as accel eration if any between shots and the range of gun fire.

Staff members are continuing their visual examinations of the movies. The Secret Service has a 16 mm movie "on-site" re-enactment of the shooting sequence which will be re-enacted on the scale model. I will be present to assist in the visual examination of the Zapruder and Nix movies and the further re-enactment of the views of the staff on the model. Exhibit Specialists Hughes, Rose and Arey who assisted in the preparation of the visual aids will be with me. FBI photographer Hudgins will operate the projector.

RECOMMENDATION

None. For information.

Mr. Belmont 1-29-64

A. Rosen

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

On January 29, 1964, individuals connected with the President's Commission, including Melvin Eisenberg, again reviewed the Zapruder film as well as the Nix film. Numerous questions were asked by staff members of the President's Commission. Bureau representatives, including Messrs. Cauthier and Malley, were present during the review of the films.

Mr. Eisenberg, who appears to be the principal member of the staff interested in the exact locations of where the shots were fired, indicated that the staff of the President's Commission were all in agreement concerning the locations that had now been established based on the viewing of the Zapruder film. However, he stated that when comparing the Zapruder film with the film taken by Nix, there were certain objects which could not be reconciled, particularly at the point where it was believed the third shot was fired. Mr. Eisenberg pointed out that it was not a matter of questioning the measurements taken by either the Bureau or the Secret Service of the models that had been made, but rather to try and resolve the exact circumstances under which the Nix film was taken so that there would be no possibility of allegations being made at a later date that the facts concerning the shooting were different than the President's Commission arrives at as being the correct situation.

At the present time the Dallas Office is obtaining the Nix camera for complete examination by the Bureau Laboratory so that shutter speed and other necessary items can be completely taken into consideration. After this is done Mr. Eisenberg desired that the Laboratory technician who makes this examination discuss the matter with him in order that a determination can be made as to whether any additional work will be necessary. At the present time Mr. Eisenberg is of the opinion that it will be necessary to make further examinations on site in Dallas in an attempt to determine the exact location from which Nix took his pictures.

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Gale 1 - Mr. Cauthier
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Sullivan 1 - Mr. Stokes
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1 - 62-109060
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Mr. Eisenberg indicated that if it becomes necessary to conduct further on-site inspections in Dallas, he would appreciate it if Secret Service Agent John J. Howlett and the Bureau representative would handle this matter together inasmuch as both agencies have been most helpful in their discussions with the Commission and both are thoroughly familiar with the item now to be resolved - namely, the ascertaining of the spot on which Nix took his film.

Mr. Eisenberg commented that the models prepared by the Bureau had been extremely helpful and that without them it would have been impossible for the Commission to have made any conclusions of any kind concerning the locations where the shots were fired.

ACTION:

As soon as the laboratory examination of the Nix camera is completed, Mr. Eisenberg will be contacted to determine what further assistance is required on the part of the Bureau.

OK but it looks like we are "playing games".
H

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CONRAD

DATE: 1-29-64

FROM : B. J. WHITE

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

At 10:15 AM, 1-29-64, Mr. Howard P. Willens, Criminal Division, of the Department called in regard to the possibility of two members of the President's Commission and a representative from the Department looking at the evidence presently being held in the Laboratory in this case. He stated that the reason for this request was that they would like to pick out a few items of the evidence which might be pertinent to an interview of Mrs. Oswald which the Commission intends to hold on February 3, 1964. He stated that he did not desire to take the material immediately to the Commission but would probably like to have some of the items prior to the interview.

I told him that we would be glad to show the evidence at any time to members of the Commission and he indicated that 3:00 PM, this date, would be satisfactory.

Mr. Willens advised that a Mr. Charles N. Shaffer of the Criminal Division of the Department will be with the two members of the Commission, Professor Norman Redlich and Mr. Melvin A. Eisenberg. It was suggested that they come to the office of Assistant Director Conrad.

ACTION:

None.....you will be kept advised of further developments.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
(8)

BJW:mn

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SOVIET SECTION

1 CENT TIP

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 1-28-64

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: ALBERT E. JENNER, JR.
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise that Standard Form 86 (Security Investigation Data for Sensitive Position) has been received from the Civil Service Commission (CSC) for processing under Executive Order 10450 (Federal Employee Security Program) on Jenner. Pertinent subversive derogatory information in Bureau files is being furnished to CSC with advice that no investigation is being conducted.

Jenner has been listed in the press as a senior staff member of the President's Commission. He is described as 56 years of age, a Chicago attorney and former President of the American Judicature Society. Our files disclose one Albert E. Jenner, Jr., Chicago, was a member of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) in 1940. NLG has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). (77-63552)

In addition, Jenner appears identical with a person of similar name who in 1951 prepared a statement read before a Committee of the Whole, Illinois State Senate, convened to consider a bill which provided that persons affiliated with organizations advocating the overthrow of the Government be barred from public office and teaching positions. Jenner was opposed to the adoption of the bill because he felt it was unconstitutional and the fact there was no guide provided for determining whether or not an organization is subversive.

OBSERVATION:

This is one of the first forms received from CSC on members of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Normally, a preliminary inquiry would be instituted under the Federal Employee Security

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Haynes
1 - Mr. DeLoach

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1 ENCLOSURE

22 FEB 14 1964

SIX

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: ALBERT E. JENNER, JR.
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Program. In view of Jenner's position as a senior staff member with the Commission, it is felt pertinent information in Bureau files should be furnished to CSC with advice that no investigation is being instituted. CSC will in turn furnish the information to General Services Administration (GSA) who originally sent the form to CSC, since GSA is acting as the "housekeeping" unit for the President's Commission.

ACTION:

Standard Form 86 will be returned to CSC with a summary of information in Bureau files regarding Jenner. They will be advised that no investigation is being instituted by the Bureau regarding Jenner.

February 5, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On February 4, 1964, Mr. Howard Willens telephonically requested that color photographs be made available to the President's Commission of the items of clothing worn by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time he was shot in the garage of the Dallas Police Department by Jack Ruby.

There are enclosed two sets of photographs of the clothing that was being worn by Oswald. These sets of clothing are described as follows:

1. One pair of black shoes
2. One pair of black trousers
3. One gray flannel shirt
4. One T-shirt
5. One black sweater
6. One pair of black socks

Items 3, 4 and 5 have been cut, this being done by the individuals who were apparently attempting to remove the clothing in an effort to treat Oswald's wounds.

REC-34 100-78

100-109090
62-109060 (Assassination of President John F. Kennedy)
44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

22 FEB 6 1964

EXAM. FBI

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In addition to the clothing there was found in the right-hand pocket of the trousers a small slip of white paper bearing four telephone numbers, two of the numbers being written on each side of the paper. Two sets of photographs showing each side of the paper are also enclosed for your assistance. These telephone numbers have been checked and full details concerning these numbers were furnished to the President's Commission in my letters dated February 3 and 4, 1964.

The above photographs are being made available in accordance with Mr. Willens' request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 16

62-109069-1

January 29, 1964

ALBERT E. JENNER, JR.
Born June 20, 1907
Chicago, Illinois
Civil Service Commission number (2) 23.64.2719

In connection with the submission of the Standard Form 86 regarding the captioned person for processing under the provisions of Executive Order 10450, be advised that no investigation has been conducted by this Bureau regarding Mr. Jenner.

Files of this Bureau reveal that in March, 1951, the Illinois Senate, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, convened to conduct a hearing on Senate Bill 102. This Bill provided that persons affiliated with organizations advocating the overthrow of the Government be barred from public office and from teaching positions. During this hearing it has been reported a statement prepared by one Albert E. Jenner, attorney, Chicago, Illinois, was read to the Senate. This statement set forth that the views expressed were the personal views of Jenner and not of any organization. The statement continued that the proposed legislation would actually defeat the purposes of its sponsors and that it would create the machinery for persecution of good citizens. According to the statement, Jenner believed the Bill was unconstitutional and the then present laws to be sufficient. Jenner reportedly objected to the fact there was no guide provided for determining whether or not an organization is subversive.

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that one Albert E. Jenner, Jr., 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, was in 1940 a member of the National Lawyers Guild. The National Lawyers Guild was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, in its report of March 29, 1944.

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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
 Holmes
Gandy

1 - J. R. Malley

JAR:slr:pjh
(5)

(see note page 2)

FEB 19 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

ALBERT E. JENNER, JR.

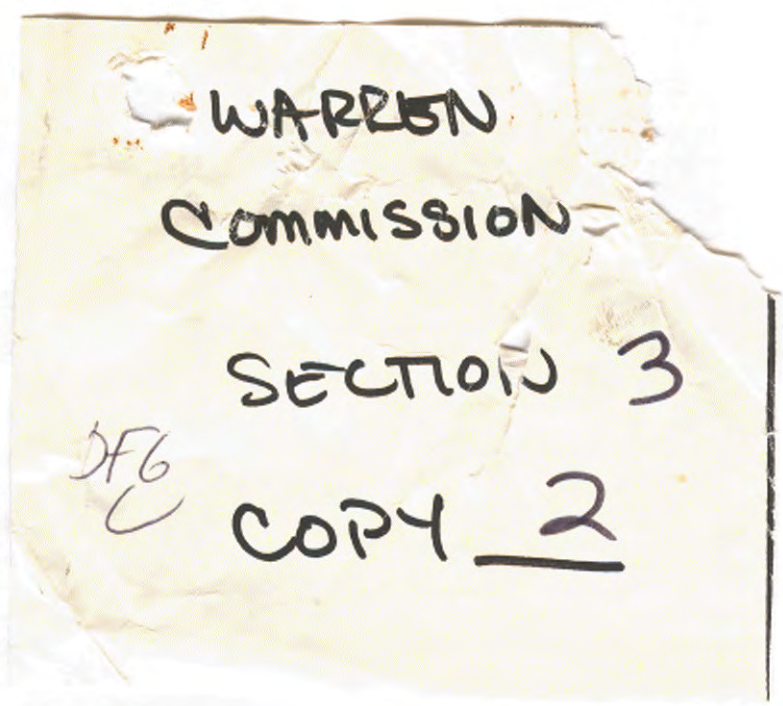
The foregoing is furnished in response to your request for a check of Federal Bureau of Investigation files. It is furnished for your information and does not represent a clearance or disapproval of Mr. Jenner by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for Federal employment. No action is contemplated by this Bureau under the provisions of Executive Order 10450 in the absence of a request from the employing agency.

NOTE: SF 86 received from CSC on Jenner indicating interested agency is GSA. News reports identify Jenner as staff member of Warren Commission. Memorandum mentioned above also indicates this. GSA appears to be acting in capacity of "housekeeping agency" for the Commission.

(100-3-70-1199-Memo Scatterday to Rosen, 12-20-63, "President's Commission, Assassination of President Kennedy.")

(77-63552-4; same memo mentioned above.)

This action approved by memo dated 1/28/64 Cleveland to Evans re: Jenner.


WARREN
COMMISSION
SECTION 3
DFG
COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1-15-64
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. Branigan

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. [illegible]

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Pursuant to our Liaison Agent's request, we are in receipt of a communication from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) with respect to the means by which information, which has been or may be acquired by CIA, should be made known to the Presidential Commission.

In this communication, which is attached, CIA reviewed in general terms their investigative interest in the assassination investigation. CIA advised that they would arrange directly with the Commission for the protection of information developed by them and they anticipated that certain of their personnel would appear before the Commission. CIA requested:

1. That the Bureau not disseminate information received from CIA without prior concurrence of that Agency.

2. In those instances in which CIA provided information which we considered pertinent to the Commission's interests and/or complementary to information developed or received by the Bureau, we should refer the Commission to CIA. In such cases CIA asked to be advised of such referrals in order that they could initiate action preparatory to meeting a request which could be anticipated directly from the Commission.

3. CIA requested that in any instance in which the above procedure does not meet the needs of the Bureau that we inform them through our liaison in order that the matter can be resolved.

REC 34 62-109090-79

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EX-106

FEB 4 1964

ENCLOSURE

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

OBSERVATIONS:

We have not furnished the Commission with any CIA information not previously approved by them. CIA has a right to prescribe how they want to handle their own information and their requests outlined in their communication will not hamper or effect our investigation or our liaison with the Commission.

ACTION:

The above is submitted for your information. We will honor CIA's requests.

We are not going to be frustrated by any procedural [illegible] of the CIA.

19

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. 79 exc

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

3

CIA

REFERRAL

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge your letter of February 7, 1964, enclosing a copy of the memorandum and enclosures regarding David Fitch and Mrs. Fatia Jacobs, developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the request of Inspector Kelly of the Secret Service.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 14 1964

79 FEB 17 1964

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 7, 1964, enclosing the income tax return for Jack L. Ruby for the year 1959, and the income tax returns of Earl R. Ruby for the years 1956 through 1960.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

FEB 12 1964

62-109090

FEB 12 1964

6 FEB 18 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 6, 1964, enclosing two copies of the report entitled, "Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights," of Special Agent Manning C. Clements, dated January 31, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 17 1964

13
11 FEB 12 1964

79 FEB 18 1964

FEB 12 1964

1 -Malley
1 -Stokes

February 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
FEB 11 10 00 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This will confirm delivery to Mr. Howard Willens of your staff on the afternoon of February 8, 1964, of one set of Photostats and photographs of the records of the Domestic Relations Court of the City of New York. This material is described in the report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty dated December 3, 1963, at New York, New York.

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

162-10980

NOT RECORDED
1964

J. Edgar Hoover

JCS:cgw
(4)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEB 12 1964

Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Evans
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

February 11, 1964

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This refers to a treatise by Dr. Jose I. Lasaga entitled "Possible Psychological Motivations in the Assassination of President Kennedy," a copy of which has been furnished to the Commission by the Department of Justice.

In his treatise Dr. Lasaga stated that through very reliable sources it had been ascertained that Lee Harvey Oswald held an extended interview with the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico, whom he met in a restaurant on the outskirts of the city, from where they both later departed in the Ambassador's automobile for a private conversation. We have been informed that Dr. Lasaga, in presenting his paper to a member of the White House Staff, said he received the aforementioned allegation from Angel Fernandez Varela, an employee of The Voice of Cuba in Miami, who in turn received it from Salvador Diaz Verson, who was in Mexico City after the assassination doing investigative work on behalf of an unnamed principal.

MAILED 8
FEB 11 1964
COMM-FBI

FEB 11 9 31 AM '64 RECD-READING ROOM F B I

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FEB 12 1964

There are enclosed for your information two copies of a memorandum dated January 23, 1964, and a report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated January 23, 1964, at Miami, Florida, setting forth the results of our investigation into Dr. Lasaga's allegation. Dr. Eduardo Borrell Navarro, a former Cuban Cabinet Minister, who according to

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Ingram
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105-82555

JCS:pa
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

FEB 12 1964

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Diaz Verson reported the incident to him, denies any knowledge of the story and denies relating same to Diaz Verson.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Enclosures 4

NOTE:

Classified "Confidential" as Legat, Mexico City, memorandum so classified in order to protect our foreign operations which, if disclosed to unauthorized persons, would be detrimental to national defense.

See cover memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," dated 2/10/64, prepared by JCS:pa.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
February 11, 1964

105-82555

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

At the request of representatives of the Commission, the Laboratory has reviewed the cameras recovered that are reported to be Lee Harvey Oswald's, as well as an Ansco flash attachment and an empty leather case. Representatives of the Commission asked whether or not the empty leather case could be used on either of the cameras and whether or not the Ansco flash attachment could fit either camera.

These items were reviewed and the empty leather case was found to be a case for a small pair of binoculars and could not have been used for either of Oswald's cameras. It is noted that both of the cameras are presently in cases. The flash attachment was found to contain a camera connection that is different from that used on Oswald's cameras and, therefore, it could not be used without some intermediate adapter. A Minox camera, which has just been received from Dallas and is reported to be the property of Mrs. Ruth Paine's husband, was also checked and found to have no flash connector for use with a flash adapter.

The above information was telephonically conveyed to Mr. Howard P. Willens.

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

LLS:sab:GFM (8)

REFERENCE: Memo W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad; 2/10/64, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Dallas, Texas..."

COURIER SVC. COMM-FBI FEB 11

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22 FEB 12 1964

FEB 11 5 02 PM '64 FBI

FBI-D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes
1 - Anderson

February 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FEB 11 12 27 PM '64 FBI RECD-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request of January 6, 1964, for a translation of a letter from one General, Protero, which translation was furnished to you by letter dated January 8, 1964.

Enclosed for your information is a self-explanatory memorandum dated February 3, 1964, which was furnished by our representative in Paris, France, concerning General Protero.

In view of the information contained therein indicating that General Protero is a senile, partially demented individual in his late 70s and who is a prolific writer on anticommunist themes, no further action is contemplated by this Bureau concerning the information furnished by General Protero.

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

105-82555
Enclosure
LLL:cgw
(8)

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 12 1964

NOTE: The letter referred to above from Gen. Protero, Amadora, Portugal, indicates that Protera identifies himself as former communist leader who repudiated communism and is residing in Portugal under protection of authorities. He indicated he is writing an article entitled "Oswald Didn't Killed Kennedy Bret, Yes..???" "The Yellow Danger." Protero requested he be furnished the name of an American book publisher who would publish his book. Protero also sent similar letter in English to the Attorney General. Separate letter being furnished AG.

FEB 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

22 FEB 1 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

FEB 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 5, 1964, in which you advise that Mr. William McEwen Duff had been located and interviewed. Also received were two copies of the report of the interview made by Special Agent J. A. Grimes, dated January 28, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

On behalf of the Commission, I wish to thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 13 1964

9 FEB 12 1964

79 FEB 14 1964

Mr. Rolmes
Mr. Baker
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 2/11/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

While at the office of the President's Commission today, Inspector Tom Kelly of the Secret Service advised that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, had spent the greater part of February 10, 1964, ridiculing the activities of the Secret Service in Dallas during her appearance before the Commission. Kelly stated that to the best of his knowledge, the FBI was not mentioned by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald during her appearance on February 10.

Inspector Kelly stated that Mrs. Marina Oswald, who is now on her own insofar as the Secret Service is concerned, had returned to Dallas, Texas, having departed Washington Friday evening, Feb. 7, 1964, one day after she completed her testimony before the President's Commission.

ACTION: None - submitted for information.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

JRM:mpd (8)

62-109090
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199 FEB 13 1964

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29 FEB 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

105-82555

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan - Encls. (6)
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Lennihan

February 11, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

A five-page typewritten summary of a speech given by Lee Harvey Oswald at Springhill College, Mobile, Alabama, on July 24, 1963, was recently received from our Mobile Office. There are attached photographs of this summary, item number Q-9. This summary was made by Robert J. Fitzpatrick, S. J., a scholastic at the Jesuit House of Studies, Springhill College, and it was set forth in the FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of Special Agent John J. Sweeney of the Mobile Office.

There is also attached a color photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald's shirt, allegedly worn at the time he assassinated the President (Commission's Exhibit 150). This photograph was orally requested by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg for the Commission's file.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC.

Enclosures (6)

1-Dallas - Enclosures (6)

CBC:fch (11)

Photographs of the summary only

NOTE: Photos of summary consist of print o front of each of five pages and back of fifth page which has name of person preparing it and Agent who received it. Color photo furnished Commission and file only.

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Trotter

79 FEB 14 1964

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199 FEB 13 1964

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1-Mr. Belmont - encl.
1-Mr. Rosen - encl.
1-Mr. Sullivan - encl.
1-Mr. Malley - encl.
1-Mr. Lennihan - encl.

105-82555

February 11, 1964

By Courier Service

FEB 11 4 40 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of a member of your staff on February 10, 1964, the original evidence identified by item number on the attached page was delivered to Mr. Howard P. Willens on February 10, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

CBC:fch (11)

62-109090
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BY COURIER SERVICE

79 FEB 14 1964

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February 11, 1964

ITEMS NUMBERED

71 - 94

99

100

102 - 106

126

192

198

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62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 4, 1964, enclosing two copies of a communication prepared by your Dallas Office dated February 2, 1964, incorporating the interview of Reverend Dickinson as well as the results of your investigation.

Your continued cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090

FEB 13 1964

57 FEB 18 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 11 196

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 6, 1964, setting forth the results of certain time tests on bus travel between specified locations in the Dallas, Texas, area conducted by your agents at the Commission's request. I am confident that this information will be of assistance to members of the staff.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

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NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 14 1964

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7 9 FEB 17 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

February 11, 1964

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your conversation with Inspector James R. Malley of this Bureau on February 7, 1964, regarding Lonnie Hudkins, the Houston "Post" reporter who wrote an article in the January 1, 1964, issue of the Houston "Post" entitled "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U.S."

For your information, Mr. Alonzo F. Hudkins, III, also known as Lonnie Hudkins, was interviewed by Agents of this Bureau on February 8, 1964, in this matter. Mr. Hudkins stated he arrived in Dallas, Texas, in late December, 1963, to check out rumors that Oswald might have been an informant of the FBI. He stated such rumors were based on information he had received from Assistant District Attorney William Alexander to the effect that Oswald's address book contained the name of Agent Hosty, his office and home telephone numbers and his automobile license number. Mr. Hudkins also stated he had interviewed Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, who said that Oswald was doing important subversive work for the Government.

Mr. Hudkins further stated he had contacted a Government official, not a Federal official in Dallas, who had told him that Oswald was on the payroll of either the FBI or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) with voucher number 179 and that he had received no less than $150 a month and no more than $225 a month. Mr. Hudkins claimed that the official who furnished him this information had furnished him reliable information in the past which he had been able to print. Mr. Hudkins stated he did not print anything stating Oswald was

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REL:hrt
(9)

See memo Branigan-Sullivan 2-10-64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - CUBA, REL:HRT"

FEB 28 1964

62-109090

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an informant of the FBI or CIA but merely raised this question in his article in the Houston "Post" of January 1, 1964, since he had only this official's word and did not have any supporting documents of any kind to substantiate this allegation. He further stated he had made inquiries of some of his friends in Houston, Texas, whose names he would not divulge and had also requested his Washington, D. C., headquarters to attempt to check out this allegation. According to Mr. Hudkins this allegation could not be verified through any of his sources and, therefore, was not printed in the Houston "Post."

Mr. Hudkins was questioned at length in an attempt to ascertain his source that Oswald was an FBI or CIA informant, but Mr. Hudkins refused to divulge his source or to furnish a signed statement. He stated that when he received this information from his source he was alone and no other reporters were present.

According to Mr. Hudkins, the only other information he had heard that Oswald might be a symbol number informant was from Joe Golden, a reporter of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," who was in Dallas in late December, 1963. According to Hudkins, Mr. Golden mentioned to him a number different from 179, that might have been a voucher number. Mr. Hudkins stated he could not recall the number.

At the conclusion of our interview with Mr. Hudkins he stated that even if he were called to appear before the President's Commission, he would decline to furnish the source of his information.

In connection with Mr. Hudkins' reference to Joe Golden, please be advised that we have interviewed Mr. Joseph Goulden, a reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer," in connection with an article Mr. Goulden reported in the December 8, 1963, issue of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," wherein he alleged that Lee Harvey Oswald at one time had been contacted by the FBI to become an informant. He said he had obtained this information from a law enforcement officer in Dallas whom he declined to identify. We reinterviewed Joseph Goulden on December 16, 1963, in an attempt to pin down the source of his allegation, but Mr. Goulden declined to identify the law enforcement officer after allegedly having talked to him on the telephone. He did say, however, that the officer told him that the matter was being "handled through proper channels."

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

For your added information, we have contacted the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to determine if an allegation had been made a matter of record to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald at one time had been contacted by the FBI to become an informant. No such record was found in the files of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.

The foregoing is furnished for your information in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

8-54PM CST URGENT 2-8-64 DRL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ~~IS-R~~ INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

RE TELCALL FROM MR. WILLIAM BRANNIGAN TO SAC ROBT. RIGHTMYER HOUSTON, FEB. SEVEN LAST AND MY TELCALL TO INSPECTOR DONALD MOORE TODAY CONCERNING ALONZO F. HUDKINS, III, ~~AKA~~ ALSO KNOWN AS LONNIE HUDKINS.

HUDKINS ARRIVED DALLAS LATE THIS AFTERNOON FROM HOUSTON, HAVING HAD CAR TROUBLE EN ROUTE AND WAS INTERVIEWED BY ~~SA~~ SPECIAL AGENT VINCENT C. DRAIN AND SA W. JAMES WOOD.

HE WAS ADVISED THAT WE HAD RECEIVED INFO TO EFFECT THAT HE HAD MADE STATEMENTS THAT OSWALD HAD BEEN PAID TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MONTH FROM ABOUT SEPT. SIXTYTWO AS AN INFORMANT FOR THE FBI AND THAT HE HAD SYMBOL NO. ~~ONE SEVEN NINE~~ 179. IN REGARD TO THIS, HE RELATED FOLLOWING INFO. HUDKINS CAME TO DALLAS, TEXAS IN LATE DEC., SIXTYTHREE TO CHECK OUT RUMORS THAT OSWALD MIGHT HAVE BEEN AN INFORMANT OF THE FBI. HE SAID THIS WAS BASED ON INFO HE HAD RECEIVED FROM ASST. DIST. ATTY. WILLIAM ALEXANDER TONAHILL. HE ALSO STATED THAT IN OSWALD-S NOTEBOOK THERE WAS THE NAME OF AGENT HOSTY, HIS OFFICE AND HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER AND LICENSE NUMBER. IN ADDITION, HE HAD INTERVIEWED OSWALD-S MOTHER, MARGUERITE OSWALD, WHO SAID THAT OSWALD WAS DOING IMPORTANT SUBVERSIVE WORK FOR THE GOVT.

END PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

HUDKINS STATED THAT HE HAD CONTACTED A GOVT. OFFICIAL, NOT A FEDERAL OFFICIAL IN DALLAS, WHO HAD TOLD HIM THAT OSWALD WAS ON THE PAY ROLL OF EITHER THE FBI OR CIA, WITH VOUCHER NO. ONE SEVEN NINE, AND RECEIVED NO LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS A MONTH AND NOR MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED TWENTYFIVE DOLLARS A MONTH. HUDKINS RELATED THAT THIS OFFICIAL HAD FURNISHED HIM RELIABLE INFO IN THE PAST WHICH HE HAD BEEN ABLE TO PRINT., BUT THAT HE DID NOT PRINT ANYTHING STATING OSWALD WAS AN INFORMANT OF THE FBI OR CIA, BUT MERELY RAISED THIS QUESTION IN HIS ARTICLE IN THE HOUSTON POST DATED JAN. ONE, SIXTYFOUR. HE STATED HE ONLY HAD THIS OFFICIAL-S WORD AND DID NOT SEE ANY SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS OF ANY KIND TO SUBSTANTIATE SAME. HUDKINS SAID HE MADE INQUIRIES OF SOME FRIENDS OF HIS IN HOUSTON, WHOSE NAMES HE WOULD NOT DIVULGE, AND ~~LSO AXXX~~ ALSO ASKED HIS WASHINGTON HDQTRS. TO ATTEMPT TO CHECK THIS OUT. HUDKINS RELATED THAT THIS COULD NOT BE VERIFIED AND THEREFORE WAS NOT PRINTED. HUDKINS WAS QUESTIONED AT LENGTH IN ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN THE SOURCE THAT OSWALD WAS AN FBI OR CIA INFORMANT, BUT HUDKINS REFUSED TO DIVULGE HIS SOURCE OR TO FURNISH A SIGNED STATEMENT. HE DID ADMIT THAT THIS WAS A LOCAL DALLAS SOURCE. HE STATED THAT HE HAD QUOTED EXACTLY ALEXANDER-S

END PAGE TWO

STATEMENTS TO HIM PREVIOUSLY AS TO AGENT HOSTY-S NAME BEING IN OSWALD-S NOTEBOOK, WHICH INCLUDED HIS HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER. HUDKINS STATED THAT HE LATER LEARNED THAT HOSTY-S HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER WAS NOT IN THIS NOTEBOOK. HUDKINS STATED THAT WHEN THE LOCAL DALLAS SOURCE WHO FURNISHED HIM WITH THE ALLEGED INFO THAT OSWALD WAS AN FBI OR CIA INFORMANT, HE WAS ALONE AND NO OTHER REPORTERS WERE PRESENT. THE ONLY OTHER INFO HUDKINS STATED THAT HE HAD HEARD THAT OSWALD MIGHT BE A SYMBOL INFORMANT WAS FROM JOE GOLDEN, A REPORTER PRESENTLY WITH THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER AND FORMERLY OF THE DALLAS NEWS, WHO WAS IN DALLAS IN LATE DEC., SIXTYTHREE. GOLDEN MENTIONED TO HIM A NUMBER, DIFFERENT FROM ONE SEVEN NINE, THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A VOUCHER NUMBER. HUDKINS CANNOT RECALL THE NUMBER. Locate & interview Golden & source

WHILE WAITING FOR HUDKINS TO ARRIVE AT THE DALLAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND SHERIFF-S OFFICE, STATE DISTRICT JUDGE JOE B. BROWN, THE TRIAL JUDGE IN THE RUBY CASE, CONFIDENTIALLY VOLUNTARILY ADVISED SA DRAIN THAT HE WAS ~~QUOTE~~ "BURNED UP ~~UNQUOTE~~ BECAUSE ALEXANDER HAD LEAKED TO THE DALLAS NEWS THE RESULTS OF THE PSYCHIATRIC AND BRAIN TESTS WHICH HAD BEEN GIVEN RUBY AT THE DIRECTION OF THE COURT. BROWN RELATED HE HAD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT ALEXANDER WAS ALSO THE SAME SOURCE THAT PUT OUT THE RUMOR THAT OSWALD WAS AN FBI INFORMANT. JUDGE BROWN ADVISED ALEXANDER IS A ~~QUOTE~~ "MENTAL CASE ~~UNQUOTE~~ AND THAT HE COULD NEVER UNDERSTAND DIST. ATTY. WADE KEEPING HIM AS A PROSECUTOR OTHER THAN THE FACT WADE WAS TOO LAZY TO PROSECUTE THE CASE HIMSELF AND THAT ALEXANDER WAS

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FIVE

AT CONCLUSION OF INTERVIEW WITH HUDKINS, HE SAID THAT EVEN IF HE WERE CALLED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION, HE WOULD DECLINE TO FURNISH THE SOURCE OF THE ABOVE INFO.

IT IS ALSO TO BE NOTED THAT ON PAGES THREE AND FOUR OF MY TELETYPE MENTIONED ABOVE, ALEXANDER CLAIMS THAT HE HEARD REPORTERS DISCUSSING THE STATEMNT THAT OSWALD WAS POSSIBLY ON THE PAYROLL OF THE GOVERNMENT AT TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS A MONTH BEGINNING SEPT. NINETEEN SIXTYTWO, AND THAT HE HEARD PAYROLL NUMBER ONE SEVEN NINE OR VOUCHER ONE SEVEN NINE MENTIONED. APPARENTLY EITHER DIST. ATTY. WADE OR ASSISTANT DIST. ATTY. ALEXANDER HAVE TOLD THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION THAT THE SOURCE OF THEIR INFORMATION WAS LONNIE HUDKINS. HUDKINS IN INTERVIEW STATES HE WAS NOT PRESENT AT ANY OF THE BOND HEARINGS ON RUBY OR ANY OTHER HEARINGS CONCERNING RUBY AND HAD NOT WORKED ON THE OSWALD-RUBY MATTER SINCE JANURY ONE. HE ALSO SPECIFICALLY SAID THAT HE DID NOT GIVE THE ABOVE INFORMATION TO ALEXANDER OR WADE BUT DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER ALEXANDER HAD GIVEN THE INFORMATION TO HIM. HE SAID IF HE DIVULGED HIS SOURCE HE WOULD BE RUINED AS A REPORTER.

END

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FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 11

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letters of February 3 and February 4, 1964, reflecting your examination of the film spced of the cameras used by Mr. Abraham Zapruder and Mr. Orville O. Nix in filming pictures of the President's assassination. I know that this information will be of great assistance to members of the Commission staff.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEB

60 FEB 18 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/11/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R

— As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 2/10/64, the items set forth on the attached sheet which had been previously delivered to the Commission in accordance with its request. Portions of five items were not returned in their entirety and the retained items are listed on the attached sheet by item number. The original delivery of these items to the Commission has been appropriately acknowledged by letter to J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

105-82555

1-Mr. Belmont - encl.
1-Mr. Rosen - encl.
1-Mr. Sullivan - encl.
1-Mr. Malley - encl.
1-Mr. Lennihan - encl.

CBC:fch
(11)

1 ENCLOSURE

22 FEB 14 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

SEVEN

ORIGINAL FILED IN

2/11/64

Items received from the President's Commission on 2/10/64:

1	258
B23	268
117	352
7	336
14	337
52	338
70	344
101	A36
110	B28
116	C139
122	C140
182	D1
203	D33
208	D53
210 - 218	433
219	D69
226 - 230	350

Portions of items retained by the President's Commission:

1 One photograph depicting a lawn, house and long building

7 One photograph depicting alley, house and other buildings

14 One photograph depicting back of house and gasmeter

70 One photograph depicting small boy holding rein of large toy horse

182 One printed form in Russian language with handwritten numbers on front and handwritten words on back

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. L.
Gener

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 11 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to acknowledge your letter dated February 6, 1964, enclosing the originals and one copy of each of the 18 items turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Mr. Arnold Johnson, Legislative Director of the Communist Party, USA, through his attorney, John J. Abt.

In accord with the request of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Abt the original documents will be returned to them after they have served their purpose.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-102

36 FEB 12 1964

62-109090

[illegible]

13

8 FEB 12 1964

FBI

Sullivan

29 FEB 13 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover: President's Commission

Thank you for your letter of February 5, 1964, transmitting translations of various items requested by the Commission staff as well as original evidence identified as Items 103 and 127 through 161, inclusive.

The cooperation of your staff in delivering various exhibits to the Commission during the testimony of Mrs. Oswald has been of invaluable assistance.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 12 1964

29 FEB 17 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: February 7, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated 2/4/64, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, referred two letters in a foreign language which were previously received by the Commission and requested translations thereof.

One letter in English, with interspersed German, contains enclosures in German. This letter is written by Joseph Greil-Creil, 8520 Erlangen, West Germany, is addressed to Mr. Earl Warren, and lacks coherency. Enclosed to this letter is a newspaper clipping entitled "Work Begins," which alludes to the Commission, the identity of its members, its task, and its responsibility. Another enclosure to this letter is a leaflet in German which also lacks coherency; and makes reference to the settlement of debts to the German Government. The remaining enclosure to this letter is a "Return Receipt."

The second letter was determined to be written in the Norwegian language, by A. Gulbrandsen, Frognervn. 49, Oslo, Norway, sent from Hamburg on 1/25/64 addressed to Earl Warren. The writer alleges that the cause for the assassination of President Kennedy might be within the "religious sphere" and further comments on the gold standard, world religio and "Ruby" and his religious affiliation.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin dated 2/7/64 furnishing the required translations.

Enclosures rec'd 2-10-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

BWR:drv
(7)

REC 5 62-109090

22 FEB 19 1964

79 FEB 14 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad

62-109090-90

REC 55

February 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter dated February 4, 1964, there are being forwarded herewith the translations from German and Norwegian which you requested.

The enclosures you forwarded are also being returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FEB 10 11 25 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

BY COURIER S...
COMM-DEL

Enclosures (10)

ADDENDUM FOR YELLOW:

This reply to Mr. Rankin predicated on memorandum Downing to Conrad, 2/7/64.

BWR:drv
(7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 17 1964

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRANSLATION FROM NORWEGIAN

Airmail letter (stamp removed) addressed to

Private (sic) Mr. Earl Warren
Los Angeles (sic)

from A. Gulbrandsen
Frognervn. 49
Oslo
Norway

Hamburg, January 25, 1964

Dear Mr. Chief Justice Earl Warren:

I am taking the liberty of writing to you in Norwegian, because I assume that you or a member of your family knows this language.

I have noticed in the press that you have been appointed chairman of the commission investigating Kennedy's assassination. Personally, I suspect that the cause of this assassination lies within the religious sphere. The observed religions mentioned in the "Great World Religions" (1938) by Bishop Berggrav, Norway, have, in my opinion, gold as their fatherland. If President Kennedy was about to raise the gold standard, there was, of course, a danger for this world religion and, therefore, perhaps for his life. I do not know, but it could be a theory for the possible solution. Therefore, also in any court Ruby must be kept away from attorneys and jurors who belong to this religion. I am also astonished that silver shall be stopped at its price value by the U. S. A., in spite of the lack of this commodity, but that gold shall be maintained at any price. Furthermore, it is ridiculous to set bail for actual murder.

Furthermore, I wish to express my sympathy to the U. S. A. and the rest of the world on the loss of your President.

Respectfully,

Signature: Ake (?) Gulbrandsen

TRANSLATED BY:
FRIEDRICH NEUHAUSER:blh
February 7, 1964

62-109090-90

ENCLOSURE

ENGLISH WITH
TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

Letter, registered number 143 k, Erlangen 2, 5 K, stamp removed, addressed to

Mr. President
of the Court of Justice from U. S. A.
Earl Warren
(sic)
Washington, U. S. A.

Joseph Greil - Creil
Political Informator
in the signe:
"Society of Nations - UNO - World Government"
(sic)
8520 Erlangen/Germany - West
Maximiliansplatz 2

Erlangen/6/1/1964

Registered letter /Document

Mr. President of the Court of Justice from U. S. A:
Earl Warren and the Special Commission for the "Attentat"
(meaning: assassination) of Mr. U. S. A. President
John F. Kennedy /Dallas/22/November 1963.

(sic)

Please, the control of documents and papers from:

1. Willy Brandt, Berlin

2. Professor Dr. Leibbrand, Muenchen

3. Med. Dir. Dr. Haun, Erlangen

4. Ob. Med. Rat (meaning: Chief Medical Counselor) Dr. Kuehr, Erlangen

5. Ob. Med. Rat Dr. Walz, Erlangen

TRANSLATED BY:
FRIEDRICH NEUHAUSER:blh
February 7, 1964

62-109090-90

ENCLOSURE

6. Polit. Informator (sic) Joseph Greil - Creil, Erlangen

7. Dictionary "World Revolution" plus "World Government."

Respectfully,

Signature: J. Greil

(Joseph Greil - Creil - Gray - Grey)

1. Clipping from unidentified German-language newspaper

Work Begins

Chief Justice Earl Warren prepared during the weekend the work of the Special Commission consisting of seven members which, upon the instructions of President Johnson, shall investigate the assassination of John F. Kennedy and the motives for the crime. In Dallas, where Kennedy was shot to death, the course of the assassination has been reconstructed for the second time.

Earl Warren, the President of the highest American court, himself, is the chairman of the Special Commission appointed by Lyndon Johnson, to which also the former chief of the Secret Service (sic), Allen Dulles, the former disarmament deputy and High Commissioner in Germany, John Mc Cloy, and two Democratic as well as Republican members of Congress belong. According to the White House, it is the task of this body to investigate all "facts and circumstances in connection with the assassination of the former President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man accused of the assassination and to report about the same." The commission has been asked to present the results of the investigation "to the President, to the American people, and to the world."

2. Special leaflet for your personal protection (2 copies).

Organization Staff for World Work Service and World Police: War Criminal Police, Erlangen, temporary headquarters, Maximiliansplatz.

Insured letter: 40,000.00 German marks; 40,000.00 francs; 10,000.00 dollars; 40,000.00 rubles; 4,000.00 pounds.

Order of the year!

Also for the year 1964 we have legally proposed a settlement of debts to the German Government from 1930 - 1964 because it did not immediately place former Emperor Wilhelm II (1914 - 1918) and former Chancellor Adolph (sic) Hitler (1939 - 1945) into the sanitarium in Erlangen for the purpose of curing war crimes (sic).

Liaison Service to the

1. German Society of the United Nations - UNO -, Erlangen, People's Academy.

2. World Movement for a World Government - WDZ -, Bad Godesberg, Burgstrasse 158.

Political Goal: World Democracy: - World Communism: - World Monarchy: - World Republic: - United States of Europe -

Please make a cross!

Signature: J. Greil

(Joseph Greil - Creil - Gray - Grey)

35
Service Years
World Politics

World - Political Victor and Defender from 1914/1918 and 1939/1945 in connection with U. S. A., USSR, GB (sic; possible meaning: Great Britain), and F (sic; possible meaning: France).

Political Adviser in the sign (sic): League of Nations, UNO, and World Government.

Responsible: Joseph Greil - Creil, Erlangen, Maximiliansplatz 2

One of these copies bears the following stamp on the reverse side:

International
War Criminal Police
Founded in 1930 by:
Joseph Greil - Creil, Nuernberg

United States
of Europe
Founded in 1962 by:
Joseph Greil - Creil, Erlangen

3. Return receipt (pink)

Sender:

Joseph Greil - Creil
Political Informator UNO (sic)
General Delivery 1889
8520 Erlangen
Germany / West

Addressee:

Mr. President of the Court of Justice from U. S. A. (sic)
Earl Warren, Washington, U. S. A.

Date: January 7, 1964

Place: Erlangen

Return receipt.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 4 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed are two letters in foreign languages received by the Commission. We would like to be furnished with translations of these documents, along with any comments you feel are appropriate.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

4 ENCLOSURE

EX-PROC

36 FEB 6 1964

REC. 55 62-109090-90

12 FEB 6 1964

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 3, 1964, regarding our request for the items of clothing worn by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time he was arrested in Dallas by the Dallas Police Department. As you know, we completed our interrogation of Marina Oswald Thursday, February 6, 1964, and presented certain of these items of clothing to her for identification. At all times these items were retained in the custody of Special Agent Vincent Drain, as arranged with the Texas authorities.

I appreciate your making these arrangements, which were of great assistance to the Commission.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1765

66 FEB 18 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CONRAD

DATE: 2/10/64

FROM : W. D. GRIFFITH

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
REQUEST BY INVESTIGATING COMMISSION

At the request of representatives of the Commission investigating the President's assassination, the Laboratory has reviewed the cameras recovered in this case that are reportedly Oswald's, also an Ansco flash attachment and an empty leather case. Based on the list of evidence furnished to the Commission, they have asked whether or not the empty case could be a camera case for one of the cameras recovered or an unknown camera, and whether or not the Ansco flash attachment could be used with the two cameras recovered.

These items were reviewed and the empty leather case was found to be a case for a small pair of binoculars and could not have been used for either of Oswald's cameras. It is noted that both of the cameras are presently in cases. The flash attachment was found to contain a camera connection that is different from that used on Oswald's cameras and, therefore, it could not be used without some intermediate adapter. The Minox camera, which has just been received from Dallas and is reported to be the property of Mrs. Ruth Paine's husband, was also checked and found to have no connection for use with a flash adapter. This adapter given to Dallas Police by Mrs. Paine. Dallas Office instructed to find out who owns it.

The above information has been telephonically furnished to Mr. Howard P. Willens at the Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the Commission confirming telephonic information.

62-109090

Enclosure
Sent 2-12-64

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1-Mr. Sullivan

LLS:gk

RECORDED
19 FEB 14 1964

22 FEB 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

SEVEN

SIX

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 6, 1964, setting forth the results of the handwriting comparison made by your representatives of the four telephone numbers on a small slip of paper found in certain items of clothing of Lee Harvey Oswald. I would like to acknowledge receipt also of the photographs of this clothing and of the slip of paper bearing the four telephone numbers.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

10 FEB 12 1964

36 FEB 10 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I appreciate receipt of your letter of February 4, 1964, setting forth the results of your investigation relating to the four telephone numbers contained on a slip of paper found in the trousers worn by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time he was shot by Jack L. Ruby.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 14 1964

FEB 17 1964

Belmont
- Sullivan
- Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Linton
1 - Lenihan

February 10, 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
FEB 10 11 33 AM '64
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of February 1, 1964, wherein you requested to be advised what further items are currently in possession of the Dallas Police Department which are relevant to this investigation.

Enclosed herewith are copies of two letters, each with envelopes, which were made available to this Bureau by Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, February 4, 1964. Captain Fritz informed us that these letters were obtained by the Dallas Police Department during its search of the residence of Lee Harvey Oswald at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, and its search of the residence of Michael and Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas.

For your additional information, Captain Fritz informed this Bureau that there is no additional evidence concerning Lee Harvey Oswald being retained by the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.

Sincerely yours,

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
18 12 1964

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2
REL:mhw (8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

29 FEB 13 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

22 FEB 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: By letter 2-1-64 Mr. Rankin requested that the trousers and shoes of Oswald which he wore when arrested be obtained from the Dallas PD and forwarded to the Commission. He also requested to be advised what further items were in the possession of Dallas PD relevant to this investigation. We did obtain the trousers and shoes of Oswald and they were delivered to the Commission, for its use 2-2-64, by a SA of the Dallas Office. We also have now received 2 letters which were in the possession of the Dallas PD concerning Oswald which inadvertently had not been turned over by the police to be forwarded to the Bureau along with all other evidence that was sent to the Bureau. We have made copies of these letters and are enclosing them herein. The originals of the letters will be maintained by the FBI Laboratory along with all the other items of evidence in this case.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

FEB 10 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 5, 1964, enclosing photographs of Jack L. Ruby requested by members of my staff.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 17 1964

10 FEB 12 1964

FEB 16 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 2-10-64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

In a United Press release dated 2-9-64 referring to the appearance of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald before the President's Commission, it was stated "A Secret Service Agent and an FBI man accompanied her on the trip to Washington." The Director noted "I assume this is not true."

The Director's assumption is correct. No FBI Agent accompanied Mrs. Oswald.

ACTION:

This is submitted for the information of the Director.

WAB:hrt
(8)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

105-82555

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
109 FEB 14 1964

22 FEB 14 1964

79 FEB 17 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

FEB 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 6, inclosing your affidavit of that date.

I would like to take this occasion to clarify several points in connection with the matter covered by your letter. District Attorney Wade did not testify before the Commission. He and other Texas officials held discussions with members of the Commission in Washington. In the course of these discussions, Mr. Wade mentioned having heard the rumor that Oswald had been an informant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Wade did not suggest that he gave credence to this rumor, but felt obliged to report it to the Commission.

Your affidavit refers to affidavits that were obtained from all FBI Special Agents who were in contact with Oswald, as well as affidavits from the Special Agents in charge of their respective field offices. I should like to confirm my verbal request to Mr. Malley that these affidavits be made available to the Commission.

After the Commission has reviewed these additional affidavits, I will undoubtedly be writing to you again to request information supplemental to your affidavit and the affidavits of the agents, to make certain, by any standard, that the historical record on this matter will be complete and unassailable.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 14 1964

79 FEB 17 1964

February 3, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The news media today indicate that Mrs. Marina Oswald has disclosed new evidence with reference to the matter of the assassination of the President.

As you are aware from the extensive reports that have been submitted to the President's Commission, Mrs. Marina Oswald has been interviewed on many occasions and has been questioned in great detail concerning her knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald's activities.

Inasmuch as Mrs. Oswald is not being questioned by the President's Commission under oath, this Bureau would be very much interested in any information disclosed by Mrs. Oswald which would indicate a variance with information she previously furnished to Bureau representatives during their interviews with her. In the event Mrs. Oswald discloses any information that has not been previously covered during interviews with her that would warrant further investigation, I would appreciate being advised in order that any necessary investigation can be immediately undertaken.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1745

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 4 1964
COMM-FBI

FEB 5 1964

FEB 22 1964

February 3, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

At the request of members of your staff the FBI Laboratory has made a further study of the film speed of the camera used by Mr. Abraham Zapruder in filming the eight millimeter motion picture of the President's assassination. You have previously been furnished the results of the Laboratory examination of this camera which places the film speed at 18 1/3 frames per second. The Laboratory was requested to establish, if possible, the variation between the film speed of the camera when the drive spring is fully wound and when the spring is almost run down.

This study has been made by checking the film speed of the Zapruder camera at ten second intervals throughout the full running time of a fully wound camera. Several checks were made on a full roll of film and it was found that the film speed of the camera when fully wound runs at an average speed of from 18.0 to 18.1 frames per second (fps) for the first ten seconds. It gradually increases to 18.3 to 18.5 fps for the next twenty seconds, then gradually decreases slightly to 18.1 fps for ten seconds before the final twenty seconds of that run at an average speed of 17.6 to 17.9 frames per second. Mr. Zapruder has stated that the camera was fully wound when he started filming the President's motorcade. Since all of Mr. Zapruder's assassination film was exposed well within the first half of time the camera will run on one winding, the run-down film speed should not be considered in the calculations. Therefore, the above figures result in our previous average of 18.3 frames per second.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

LDS:emh (5)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
109 FEB 4 1964

Mr. Griffith - Mr. Conrad 1/31/63

5 FEB 3 1964

FBI
RECD-READING ROOM
FEB 3 9 39 AM '64

BY COURIER SVC
COMM-FBI
FEB 3 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : R. I. Shroder

DATE: February 3, 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

SAC Gordon Shanklin, Dallas, called at 7:00 p.m., and requested a description of the slip of paper which the Laboratory had found in the personal clothing of Lee Harvey Oswald. SAC Shanklin indicated he had talked with Mr. Malley concerning this.

Shanklin was told that the writer had not seen the slip nor did he have a description of it other than a write-up of the numbers contained thereon. Shanklin indicated that it was not urgent and that he would proceed without requested description. He said that a jailer had made a statement concerning ripping a piece of paper from a telephone pad and Shanklin was trying to resolve whether this might have been the slip of paper in question.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 6 1964

WB:hw
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22 FEB 1964

79 FEB 7 1964

356

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090

February 3, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
2 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Stokes

FEB 3 12 50 PM '64 FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a copy of a brief self-explanatory article concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which appeared in a column by John Horshaw in the December 29, 1963, issue of the "National Enquirer." On January 26, 1964, Mr. C. E. Wilson of the Office of Naval Intelligence stated that the article is completely untrue and that the Office of Naval Intelligence had developed no such information.

Sincerely yours,

1 Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

MAILED 2
FEB 3 1964
COMM-FBI

JCS:hcpa
(8)

NOTE: Article says that ONI determined Oswald planned to escape to Cuba via Mexico after assassination and found that his earlier trip to Mexico was for planning purposes. ONI says they never developed such information.

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Gandy

FEB 7 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

DATE: January 28, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The "National Guardian," ~~an unreliable national publication often~~ ENQUIRER referred to as a "scandal sheet," contains an article in its 12/29/63 issue reporting that Navy Intelligence reported that Lee Oswald was planning his get away route after the assassination of President Kennedy when Oswald made his visits to Mexico. Further, that Navy Intelligence had uncovered information that Oswald planned to escape to Cuba via Mexico after he assassinated President Kennedy. This article further reported that it was believed Oswald panicked when the city bus he was riding was held up in traffic on its way to the out-of-town bus station. Instead of continuing to the Dallas bus station where he could catch a bus to Mexico, he jumped out and tried to hide in a theatre. ENQUIRER

On 1/28/64 Bureau liaison contacted Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) to determine if there was any truth to the "National Guardian" article. Mr. C. R. Wilson, ONI, said this is completely untrue and that ONI had developed no such information.

ACTION:

None, for information.

105-82555

REL:ccm
(8)

Let to Cameron

ENCLOSURE
Enquirer

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 6 1964

2 FEB 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Belmont 2/3/64

A. Rosen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
)
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

On February 2, 1964, Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission telephonically requested that translations be made of the following items which had been reviewed by members of the Commission staff at the FBI Laboratory:

109	182	265	268	D-24
112	189	266	269	
187-167	262	267	437	

In addition to the items listed above for translation, Mr. Willens requested that Item No. 364, which had been previously translated, be delivered to the Commission so that it would be available when Marina Oswald was questioned. The request of Mr. Willens was furnished to Mr. Zimmers, Duty Supervisor in the Laboratory, who stated that arrangements would be made for these translations to be handled.

Item No. 364 was obtained from the Laboratory and delivered to Mr. Norman Redlich on Sunday evening, February 2, 1964.

ACTION:

The foregoing is submitted for information. The Laboratory is handling.

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

JRM:mpd (9)

6 6 FEB 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

162-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 7 1964

1971

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Belmont 2/3/64

A. Rosen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

PRESIDENT's COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

On February 2, 1964, Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission telephonically requested that translations be made of the following items which had been reviewed by members of the Commission staff at the FBI Laboratory:

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The foregoing is submitted for information. The Laboratory is handling.

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

JRM:mpd (9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109090

February 3, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of February 1, 1964, wherein you requested items of clothing worn by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time he was arrested in Dallas by the Dallas Police Department.

Appropriate arrangements were made with District Attorney Henry Wade and the Dallas Police Department to obtain the items of clothing desired. In order to obtain these items of clothing it was necessary to provide the Dallas authorities that these items of clothing would be returned to Dallas by the end of this week in order that they would be available for a hearing on the Jack Ruby case to be held on February 10, 1964. In addition, it was necessary to sign a receipt showing that these items of clothing would be retained in the custody of Special Agent Vincent Drain until returned to the Dallas, Texas, authorities.

This was discussed with you telephonically on February 1, 1964, and you agreed that these items would be made available in sufficient time to return them to the Texas authorities or, if for some reason this could not be done, you would work out the necessary arrangements with the Texas authorities.

Prior to showing the items of clothing to Messrs. Melvin Eisenberg and Norman Redlich of your staff on February 2, the clothing was examined to see if any extraneous material was located in the pockets. A small slip of paper bearing four telephone numbers was located, which are as follows: CR 9-9450, RI 8-9711, AC 2-4611, and CO 7-3110. Appropriate inquiry by our New York and Dallas offices has resulted in these numbers being identified as follows:

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Conrad
DeLoach
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JRM:mpd (10)

Note: See memo Belmont from Rosen 2/3/64 re Lee [illegible] Oswald [illegible] JRM:mpd

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

RI 8-9711 is the general telephone number for the City of Dallas, Texas.

OR 9-9450 is the telephone number for "The Worker," 23 West 26th Street, New York City. (This is the East Coast Communist newspaper.)

CO 7-3110 is the telephone number for the law firm of David Freedman and Abraham Unger, 320 Broadway, New York City. (The firm of Freedman and Unger has represented the Communist Party and various members on numerous occasions for a number of years.)

AC 2-4011 is listed to John J. Abt, 444 Central Park West, New York City, and Jessica Smith, the wife of Abt who uses her maiden name as a practicing attorney. (Both Abt and Smith have represented members of the Communist Party for a number of years.)

I would appreciate your advising when these articles of clothing have served their purpose in order that they may be returned to the Dallas authorities.

Sincerely yours,

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

February 1, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, the Commission is planning to take the testimony of Marina Oswald beginning Monday morning, February 3, at ten o'clock.

It would greatly assist the Commission in this endeavor if, through the facilities of the FBI, the following items of physical evidence could be obtained from the Dallas Police Department:

1. The trousers worn by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time he was arrested;

2. The shoes worn by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time he was arrested.

In addition, we would like to be advised as to what further items are currently in the possession of the Dallas Police Department which are relevant to this investigation.

Any effort you can make to expedite this request would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 4 1964

FEB 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

DATE: 2-3-64

The purpose of this memorandum is to record a request made to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the President's Commission with respect to items of clothing worn by Oswald at the time of his arrest.

On 2-1-64 Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, in answer to his previous request, was telephonically advised that the trousers and shoes worn by Oswald at the time of his arrest were held by the Dallas Police Department Laboratory in connection with the State of Texas' investigation of Jack Ruby. At that time, Mr. Eisenberg requested the Bureau to obtain these items from the Dallas Police Department.

After consulting with Mr. Belmont, I called Mr. Eisenberg and pointed out that in view of the fact that these items were being held in connection with the Texas prosecution of Ruby, there was a question as to the chain of evidence and we were, therefore, reluctant to make this request of the Dallas Police Department in the absence of a letter from the Commission making this request. Mr. Eisenberg advised that he would see that a letter was sent to the Bureau. This letter was received on the afternoon of 2-1-64 and the matter has since been handled.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

WAB:hr
(4)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 5 1964

22 FEB 4 1964

79 FEB 10 1964

1-Mr. Belmont - Encl.
1-Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1-Mr. Sullivan - Encl.
1-Mr. Malley - Encl.

105-82555

February 4, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For the information of the President's Commission, there is attached a list of clothing which reportedly belonged to Lee Harvey Oswald. Twenty-two photographs of these articles are also enclosed. This clothing was obtained by the FBI Office in Dallas, Texas, from Robert Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Collins SYC.
COMM-FBI

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
89 FEB 6 1964

Enclosures (23)

14 ENCLOSURE
PMS:fch
(8)

NOTE: Laboratory report sent to FBI Dallas, 2/4/64.

Tolson
Belmont
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 7 1964

FEB 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

C227 Gray long-sleeved shirt

C228 U. S. Marine Corps overcoat liner

C229 Beige long-sleeved shirt

C230 Pair of [illegible]

C231 Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool

C232 Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool

C233 Beige short-sleeved sport shirt

C234 Pair of blue outdoor shorts

C235 Blue and white print short-sleeved shirt

C236 Brown and white flannel type shirt, long-sleeved

C237 Fatigue jacket - U. S. Marine Corps

C238 Pair of khaki colored trousers

C239 Pair of khaki colored trousers

C240 Khaki colored long-sleeved shirt with two USMC collar insignia

C241 Khaki colored long-sleeved shirt

C242 Khaki colored long-sleeved shirt

C243 Khaki colored long-sleeved shirt

C244 Khaki colored long-sleeved shirt

C245 Pair of high top shoes
C246

C247 Pair of black Russian boots
C248

62-107090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 4, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: LES WHITTEN
NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN

At 11:55 a.m., 2/3/64, above-captioned individual telephoned and asked for any background we might give him why Marina Oswald, wife of President Kennedy's assassin, had been called to testify that day before the Warren Commission.

Wick told Whitten we could not help him, whereupon Whitten stated he had read all the material attributed to the Dallas police, to District Attorney Wade, and to sources he has in the Department, as well as some of the television interviews Marina Oswald has had with CBS recently, and from these he thinks he can write a plausible story. Wick told him we could not be of help.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Jones

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 FEB 7 1964

REW:dgs
(3)

12 FEB 6 1964

353

February 4, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

At the request of members of your staff, the FBI Laboratory has made a study of the film speed of the camera used by Mr. Orville O. Nix in filming an eight millimeter motion picture of the President's assassination.

The Nix camera was found to have an average normal running speed of 18.5 frames per second (fps). This examination was made by checking the film speed at ten second intervals throughout the full running time of a fully wound camera. Several checks were made on a full roll of film and it was found that the film speed of the camera when fully wound runs at an average speed of 18.4 fps for the first ten seconds. It gradually increases to an average of 18.6 fps for the next ten seconds before gradually decreasing to an 18.425 fps average for the next ten seconds. The final five seconds run at an average speed of 15.75 fps. This results in an over-all average of 17.875 fps; however, the normal average running film speed, exclusive of the last five seconds, is 18.5 fps. Since the pertinent portions of Mr. Nix's assassination film were exposed prior to the last five seconds of running time, the 18.5 fps average film speed is the most realistic figure to use in relation to the assassination portion of his film.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

(5) NOTE: See memorandum C. D. Griffith to Mr. [illegible]

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
109 FEB 6 1964

22 FEB 4 1964

79 FEB 11 1964

FEB 4 1964
COMM-FBI

FEB 11 10 00 AM '64
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FBI

TELETYPE UNIT

105-82555

February 4, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the request of Mr. Howard P. Willens of your staff, the original evidence identified by the item numbers on the attached page was delivered to Miss Julia T. Eide on the afternoon of February 1, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 6 1964

Enclosure

BY COURIER SVC.

RHJ:fch
(5)

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Belmont
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Rosen
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Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes

FEB 6 1964

FBI

RECORDED-INDEXED

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ITEM NUMBERS

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B31
D24

62-109090-7

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 4 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Warren Commission

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of January 30, 1964, reporting on your contacts with the appropriate officials of the Communist Party, USA, the Socialist Workers Party and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in an effort to obtain copies of correspondence and other material that these organizations might have relative to Lee Harvey Oswald.

On behalf of the Commission I have made a written request of Roland Watts, President of the Workers Defense League, for material in the possession of the Socialist Workers Party concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090 - 14 FEB

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 10 1964

SOVIET

79 FEB 12 1964

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Downing
1-Mr. Jevons
1-Mr. Griffith

62-109090

February 4, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the request of Mr. Howard P. Willens of your staff, the original evidence, identified as items 1, 7, 14, 369 and 1130, was delivered to Mr. Willens on the morning of February 3, 1964.

Mr. Willens made available items 109 and 127 through 167, inclusive, which were returned to the FBI Laboratory.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Reference: memo CFDowning to Mr. Conrad, 2-3-64 re "Lee Harvey Oswald; Internal Security - Russia"

BWR:dmg
(11)

BY COURIER SVC.
FEB 4 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Holmes

FEB 4 11 35 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

FEB 4 11 25 AM '64
RECD-DIRECTOR
FBI

FEB 1964

68 FEB 13 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-5241

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. CONRAD

DATE: 2-3-64

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

In accordance with a telephone conversation on the morning of February 3, 1964, between Inspector James R. Malley of the General Investigative Division, and Mr. Howard P. Willens, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, the following items were requested and were hand carried to Mr. Willens by SA Bertil W. Rolander to 200 Maryland Avenue, NE., on 2-3-64:

Items 1, 7, 14, 369 and Item D 30.

Mr. Willens executed a receipt for the above items.

Concerning items previously furnished to the Commission on 2-1-64, Mr. Willens made available to SA Rolander Items 109 and 127 through 167 inclusive which were returned to the Laboratory by SA Rolander. Mr. Willens advised that the Commission would like translations of the returned items.

ACTION:

None.....for information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

BWR:mn
(9)

Benj. handled
J.W. Conrad

62-109090-488

NOT RECORDED
100 FEB 6 1964

FEB 5 1964

SOVIET SECTION

SEVEN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 2/4/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

The President's Commission by letter 1/31/64 requested FBI investigation of allegations made by Dana Pronieirez, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. The field has been furnished full details and instructed to handle the Commission's request without delay.

DETAILS:

By letter dated 1/31/64 Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, furnished us a copy of a letter dated 12/15/63 from Dana Pronieirez of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Pronieirez's letter originally was directed to the Attorney General and was referred to the Commission by the Department. Pronieirez in his letter states President Kennedy was not "killed by one man" and that there is "money" behind the assassination. Pronieirez states he wishes his identity protected, that he feels his life may be in jeopardy, possibly because of the information he feels he possesses and that he is very eager to help us.

Mr. Rankin requested an appropriate investigation be conducted to enable the President's Commission to evaluate this situation. No record identifiable with Pronieirez in Bureau files.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is not possible to assess the reliability of this information as there appears to be some sincerity in Pronieirez's letter. However, it is still possible this information could be another "crank-type" communication. In view of the Commission's request, it appears we have no alternative but to run this matter out.

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

62-109090

RDR:vhm
(7)

FEB 17 1964

79 FEB 11 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

ACTION:

1. Foreign Liaison has advised our Minneapolis Office has appropriate sources to conduct the necessary investigation in Canada in an expeditious manner. Minneapolis has been furnished full particulars of Mr. Rankin's request and it has been instructed to immediately handle and furnish the Bureau the results without delay.

2. The Bureau will follow developments and insure Mr. Rankin is promptly advised of the results of this inquiry.

OK

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 4 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of January 29, 1964 enclosing two copies each of two communications incorporating the results of your investigation of G. P. Wyllie of Cleveland, Tennessee, and his brother, Major John S. Wyllie.

Your cooperation in assisting the Commission in its work is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090

FEB 5 1964

79 FEB 12 1964

2/4/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

AIRTEL

62-109090-

To: SAC, Minneapolis

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for receiving offices are copies of the following communications: A letter dated 1/31/64 from J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission; a letter dated 12/15/63 from Dana Pronieirez of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, and the envelope in which Pronieirez's letter was sent to the Attorney General. These communications are self-explanatory.

No record identifiable with Pronieirez could be located in Bureau files.

Minneapolis is instructed to immediately perfect arrangements to locate and interview Pronieirez relative to his alleged knowledge of the President's assassination. Any additional investigation necessary to resolve this matter must be immediately handled by teletype. Results of your investigation must be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination (letterhead memorandum) without any delay. Insure that an appropriate brief summary of the request of the President's Commission is set out in your letterhead memorandum to enable an intelligent evaluation by the Commission.

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc.)
1 - Legat, Ottawa (Enc.) (Info)

1 - Foreign Liaison
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenniban, Room 609 RB

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

79 FEB 10 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

RDR:vhm (14)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-4734

Airtel to SAC, Minneapolis
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

You are reminded this request is from the President's Commission and every expeditious means must be taken to have this matter resolved at the earliest possible time and in a form which can be immediately transmitted to the Commission without retyping or editing.

Your attention is directed to the fact Pronieirez desires his identity be protected and he claims his life as well as his family may be in jeopardy. Consequently, this matter must be handled with utmost discretion.

This is on the Director's "Special List."

See Rosen to Belmont memo, 2/4/64, same caption, RDR:vlm

NOTE: By letter 1/31/64 the President's Commission requested the FBI to consider conducting investigationof allegations referred to the Commission by the Department from Pronieirez of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Pronieirez in his letter states President Kennedy was not killed by "one man" and there is "money behind it." He also states he will help solve this matter. Pronieirez claims his identity must be protected and thathis family may be in jeopardy. It is not possible to assess the reliability of this information as there appears to be some sincerity in Pronieirez's statement. However, it is also possible this could be another "crank-type" communication. In view of the allegations and the request of the Commission, we have no alternative but to follow through on this matter. This will continue to be followed closely by the Bureau to insure that Mr. Rankin is promptly advised of the results of our inquiry.

JAN 31 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter received by the Attorney General and forwarded to the Commission which is self-explanatory.

If you deem it appropriate, an investigation by your Bureau of the enclosed letter's content would enable the Commission to make an evaluation.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

2 RECORDED

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 7 1964

Rttorney-General,
Robert Kennedy,
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

If you really care to find the assassin of President Kennedy, I help you. But one thing my name can not be indentifyd. My life and the family haw been enough in jeopardy. At least not till I am safe. If you decide to reply please do not have your address or anything Kennedy's on the envelope. I cannot write either. I am not in position to go to the Washington either, in spite of my mothers s question. Yet I could help you so much.

Please if you are honest man even if you think I am a crazy person do not disclose my identity, in God's name I beg of you this only, and forget the whole thingk.

Outside address is not myne.

You can locate me at

430 Aikins street,
Winnipeg 4, Manitoba,
Canada. Tel. JU-2-3865
Tel. JU-2-6307

President was not killed by one man. And there are money behind it.

NR 7 Idaho Falls 1-4-64 ERR
Dana Froncisz
Dec 15-63

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Personal.

Attorney--General
Robert Kenny
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

174 Cathedral ave.
Winnipeg 4 Manitoba,
Canada.

RECEIVED
Sept 17 P.M.
Washington D.C.

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

FEB 4 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated January 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 10 1964

79 FEB 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

February 4, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is in response to your letter dated January 15, 1964, requesting this Bureau interview the Reverend William H. Dickinson, Jr., concerning an alleged statement reportedly made in his presence prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a communication prepared by our Dallas Office dated February 2, 1964, incorporating the interview of Reverend Dickinson as well as the results of our investigation. Since a copy of your original request was furnished to the Honorable James J. Rowley, Chief, United States Secret Service, I have also sent a copy of the enclosed communication to him.

This concludes our inquiry into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 5 1964

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President John F. Kennedy)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)
RDR:mlt (11)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

(SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2.)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-27135

NOTE:

This matter previously on Director's "Special List" and has been receiving close attention at the Bureau. Marshall W. Malone, San Diego, California, directed a letter to the President's Commission dated 12-10-63 in which he quoted part of an article appearing in the western edition of the "New York Times," datelined Dallas, Texas, 11-25-63. In the article the writer quotes the Reverend H. Dickerson, Jr., as having stated "a bright young" couple had made a statement two days prior to President Kennedy's visit to Dallas that "they hated the President of the United States and that they would not care one bit if someone did take a pot shot at him." Mr. Rankin requested interview of the Reverend Dickinson for the purpose of identifying the couple responsible for this statement and thereafter conduct appropriate investigation.

Dallas by airtel 2-1-64 enclosed an eight-page letterhead memorandum incorporating the results of investigation in this matter. It would appear the statement referred to above was taken out of context when made by Mr. Frank Caldwell during a dinner in Dallas on 8-9-63. Only two other couples were present at this time, during which a discussion relating to racial matters was gone into.

The wife of another member of the dinner party has acknowledged she probably perpetuated this rumor by repeating it shortly after the President's assassination, which in turn was picked up by still another party and hence used by the Reverend Dickinson in a sermon without further documentation. All parties involved have acknowledged regret over this unfortunate statement. It does not appear the statement as quoted in the newspaper was ever actually said.

It is interesting to note that one of the individuals interviewed knew Jack Ruby in 1956 in connection with the individual's business as a tax consultant. There appears to be no further connection between this individual and Jack Ruby.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Malley 2/4/64
1 - Mr. Rogge

A. Rosen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

With reference to the Director's comments concerning the telephone numbers which were written on a slip of paper found in Oswald's trousers, there is set forth information which explains the manner in which this slip of paper came into Oswald's possession.

The Dallas Office has advised that Oswald, when arrested by the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, was brought to police headquarters and was thoroughly searched, including all of his pockets, and everything, including all papers, was removed from his clothing. The only article of clothing worn by Oswald which was removed from his person following his arrest was the sport shirt that he was wearing. Subsequent to his arrest another shirt, as well as a sweater, had been brought to the police department for Oswald to make use of. He continued to wear the pants which he had on when arrested and he was wearing the same pants at the time he was shot by Jack Ruby. The Dallas Police Department retained possession of all articles of clothing worn by Oswald at the time he was shot by Ruby as evidence and, consequently, the Dallas Office did not examine this clothing following the killing of Oswald.

Concerning the telephone numbers, the Dallas Office advised that on Friday evening, November 22, 1963, Oswald requested permission to call Attorney John Abt in New York City but did not have his telephone number. Captain J. W. Fritz, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, told Oswald he could call collect and that he would have to give the operatory the name of the person he wanted without the number and it being an attorney in New York, the operator would locate Abt and furnish the telephone number to him.

Enclosure (1)

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Attached (10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 7 1964

29 FEB 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1763

Memo to Belmont fro[illegible]
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

Captain Fritz also told Oswald that the operator would want to know the number he was calling from. In this connection the telephone number RI 8-9711 appears on the dial of the telephone in the jail and this was one of the four numbers on the piece of paper found in Oswald's pants pocket.

Captain Fritz advised that when Oswald was permitted to use the telephone, one of the jail officers, Jim Poppelwell, took Oswald from his cell to the phone and Oswald tried to call his attorney collect. He obtained the telephone number from the operator and Oswald then commented he could not recall the number and asked Poppelwell to get him paper and pencil in order to write the number down. Fritz stated that the calling of an attorney and the furnishing the prisoner with pencil and paper to write were all within the regulations of the city jail.

Officer Poppelwell advised that he tore off a small piece of paper from the corner of what is called a Telephone Contact Slip and that after receiving permission from his superior officer, he furnished the piece of paper and pencil to Oswald so that Oswald could write down the telephone number. Poppelwell advised that Oswald again attempted to call Abt and was unable to get the call through. He states he later took Oswald to the phone again and Oswald made two or three attempts to call. He states he did not know if the calls were completed or the identity of the person Oswald was trying to call. The police department kept no records of the numbers Oswald tried to call. Captain Fritz advised that the following morning, November 23, he talked with Oswald and inquired if Oswald had made his call. Oswald told Captain Fritz he had been allowed to make the call but had been unable to contact Attorney Abt. With reference to the piece of paper furnished by Officer Poppelwell to Oswald, it is noted this paper was two and one-fourth inches long by one and a quarter inches wide and that two telephone numbers were written down on each side. An effort has been made by the Laboratory to determine if these numbers were written in Oswald's handwriting. Because of the limited amount of questioned writing it was not possible to make a determination as to the identity of the writing.

With reference to the three New York telephone numbers, it is to be noted that CO 7-3110 is the number for the law firm of David Freedman and Abraham Unger, 320 Broadway, New York City. John J. Abt, the attorney, is listed in the New York telephone directory at this address and the same telephone number, namely, CO 7-3110, is listed as the number for his law office.

Memo to Belmont from Rosen
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

AC 2-4611 is the number listed to John Abt at his home address, 444 Central Park West, New York City.

ON 9-8450 is the telephone number for "The Worker" and is not readily explainable for being written down on this piece of paper; however, based on the fact that Oswald was trying to reach Attorney Abt through the telephone operator, it would appear the operator, either at the request of Oswald or based on the fact that he is known as representing individuals associated with the Communist Party, may have tried to reach Abt at the telephone number of "The Worker."

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to Mr. Rankin setting forth the additional information concerning the telephone numbers located in the trousers worn by Oswald at the time he was killed by Jack Ruby.

February 4, 1964

FEB 4 2 34 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Dr. Walter Bromberg has been widely reported in the newspapers as a New York psychiatrist upon whose testimony Jack Ruby's defense lawyers have relied heavily in connection with the hearings in the Ruby case at Dallas, Texas.

I am enclosing herewith a letterhead memorandum setting forth certain information from the files of this Bureau pertaining to Dr. Bromberg which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 18
FEB 4 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 6 1964

JWH/ras:pab
(8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

29 FEB 7 1964

Note: Copy of letterhead memorandum furnished Criminal Division.

FEB 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - J.M.Sizoo

62-109090

February 5, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of January 31, 1964, in which you advised that the Commission had information that a Roland Spigale, an employee of the Southern Bell Telephone Company at New Orleans prior to December 3, 1963, had informed Shirley Lamprecht, his fiancee, that he had learned the telephone records of his company showed Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald living at one time in the same apartment house in New Orleans.

For your information, this Bureau has determined that Roland Spigale is apparently Roland Spedale, 903 Dante Street, New Orleans, an employee in the Customers Accounting Department of the New Orleans Public Service Company, Incorporated. Spedale, according to Shirley Lamprecht, 1040 Farragut Street, New Orleans, told her soon after the assassination of President Kennedy that the FBI had checked the records for gas and electric service for Oswald's apartment in New Orleans with the New Orleans Public Service Company, Incorporated. Lamprecht stated that Spedale had not mentioned Jack Ruby. She and Spedale were later at a party in the home of Mrs. Vincent T. Lococo, 3713 Dumaine Street, New Orleans, at which she told several individuals present the information given her previously by Spedale. Lamprecht advised that while the name of Ruby entered the discussion as a result of interest in the newspaper stories about Oswald and Ruby, she made no statement to the effect that Ruby and Oswald lived in the same apartment house in New Orleans, and she had no knowledge that such could be true.

JMS:mhw (7)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.

4 Dec - 5

COMM-FBI

FEB 5 1964 MAIL ROOM

62-109090-105

NOT RECORDED

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Spodale has advised this Bureau that he knew the FBI had checked on the electric and gas service for Oswald's apartment at 4905 Magazine Street shortly after Oswald's death. Spodale stated that he told Lamprecht he was impressed at the speed with which the FBI had checked the electric and gas records. Spodale also advised that he never had any information concerning Ruby and had made no statement to Lamprecht or anyone else that Oswald and Ruby had resided in the same apartment house.

Efforts are being made by this Bureau to locate and to interview Mrs. Vincent T. Lococo, and you will immediately be advised of the results of this interview.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Info for reply received in New Orleans teletype 2-4-64 re "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS-R." Bufiles negative re Spedale, Lamprecht and Mrs. Lococo. The Commission will be advised of results of interview of Mrs. Lococo when reported by New Orleans.

JAN 31 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It has recently come to the attention of the Commission that Roland Spigale, employee of the Southern Bell Telephone Company at New Orleans prior to December 3, 1963, informed Shirley Lamprecht, his fiancee, that he had learned that telephone records in possession of his company showed that Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald at one time lived in the same apartment house in New Orleans.

Accordingly, the Commission has asked me to request that your Bureau conduct appropriate interviews to determine whether or not Spigale made the statement attributed to him and if so, his basis therefor.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
109 FEB 7 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

February 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated January 17, 1964, relating to a contact with this Bureau by attorneys for General Edwin A. Walker. In this letter I also advised you efforts were being made to locate William McEwan Duff, who had been linked to Lee Harvey Oswald during April or May, 1963, by a Dallas lunchroom proprietor.

We have located Duff and I am enclosing two copies of the report of Special Agent J. A. Grimes dated January 23, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, containing the results of interview with Duff.

This concludes our inquiry into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 10 1964

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President John F. Kennedy)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)
RDR:mlt
(11)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

(SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2.)

78 FEB 12

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

By letter to Rankin dated 1-17-64, we advised him attorneys Clyde J. Watts and A. V. Grant had requested the FBI to confirm or deny reports that Oswald attempted to murder Walker on 4-10-63. One of the attorneys also wanted us to furnish a transcript of all evidence and information relating to this alleged attempt on Walker's life so that they could take appropriate action to protect the General. Attorney Watts indicated he might contact the President's Commission or endeavor to interview Oswald's widow. In view of the above, we furnished the Commission background on this contact as well as what action we had done in the Walker shooting, which was primarily a ballistics examination. Duff was the only suspect in the Walker shooting developed by the Dallas Police Department and he was subsequently absolved by that department. A lunchroom proprietor was the only individual who linked Duff with Oswald, therefore, efforts were made to locate Duff for interview to iron this matter out. The enclosed copies of a report from Oklahoma City disclose that Duff never knew Oswald or any other of the principals in this matter. At the time of our letter to Rankin on 1-17-64, we advised when Duff was located and interviewed he would be furnished the results thereof. This now concludes our inquiry.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2-5-64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63
REQUEST BY INVESTIGATING COMMISSION

At the request of representatives of the Commission investigating the President's assassination, the Laboratory made a study of motion picture cameras used by Mr. Abraham Zapruder and Mr. Orville Nix in filming a portion of the assassination. The examination of these cameras was requested to assist the Commission in establishing the sequence of events. By memorandum from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad dated 1-28-64, a Commission request for a study to be made in Dallas of the cameras, films and assassination site was approved.

The results of the examination of the two cameras has been furnished to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Commission Attorney, and he advised that the survey in Dallas should be withheld pending another review of the pertinent films and facts developed from examination of the cameras. The primary reason for withholding their survey is to review material at hand along with a viewing of the original film made by Mr. Abraham Zapruder which the Commission is taking steps to obtain from Life Magazine.

Mr. Eisenberg stated that when the original film is received, he will advise the Bureau and arrange for a conference between representatives of the Bureau, Secret Service and the Commission.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For your information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Callahan (Mr. Gauthier)
1 - Mr. Sullivan

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 11 1964

C.S. sub (9)

ADDENDUM: I. W. Conrad 2/5/64

Results of the examination of the two cameras previously furnished to the Commission by Bulets February 3 and February 4, 1964.

12 FEB 13 1964

12 FEB 11 1964

SDX

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Webb

105-82555

February 6, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the request of the President's Commission, evidence Item D33, consisting of forty-seven miscellaneous photographs, was delivered to Mr. Howard P. Willens on February 5, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 11 1964

22 FEB 11 1964

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

BY COURIER SVC.
3 - FBI
COMM-FBI

Dallas

FEW:gab (10)

79 FEB 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 6 2 34 PM '64
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ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delonch
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable Jimmie H. Davis
Governor of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Governor Davis:

Thank you for your letter of January 16, 1964, expressing your readiness to assist the Commission in obtaining the documents requested in our letter of January 13, 1964.

We have been informed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that our letter has resulted in certain duplication of investigative effort which we did not anticipate. It is not our desire to have any state or local officials conduct interviews relating to Lee Harvey Oswald designed to elicit new information. We recognize that such interviews have already been taken by agents of the FBI and we have no desire to duplicate the exhaustive job which that agency has already done.

Our letter of January 13, 1964, was aimed only at securing copies of the documents specified in the letter. The Commission believes that its files should maintain a complete set of educational, police or other documents related to Lee Harvey Oswald in the possession of states and localities where Oswald lived. For that reason we have sought your assistance, as well as that of other state officials.

I am glad to have this opportunity to clarify our request so as to cause as little difficulty as possible. If you believe that the FBI might be of assistance to you in complying with our request, I am confident that the New Orleans office is ready to assist you in any way.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: FBI - Director

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 6 1964

79 FEB 7 1964

14 FEB 1964

February 6, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am enclosing herewith for your assistance two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated January 31, 1964. The report was prepared by this Bureau in connection with its investigation of the case entitled, "Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

You will be furnished additional reports concerning this matter promptly as they are received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
99 FEB 6 1964

JWH/ras
(10)

NOTE: On the basis of a request from the President's Commission, we are making two copies of the report of SA Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated 1/31/64 available to them. All investigative reports previously prepared in this case have been furnished to the Commission. This report has been reviewed by the appropriate supervisor in the Civil Rights Section and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont.

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

4 FEB 7 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 7 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Baumgardner;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Stokes; 1 - Mr. Anderson;
1 - Mail Room

February 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FEB 7 2 05 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated January 30, 1964, wherein you were advised concerning certain correspondence with Lee Harvey Oswald which was turned over to this Bureau by Mr. Arnold Johnson, Legislative Director of the Communist Party, USA.

There are enclosed the originals and one photographic copy of each of the eighteen items turned over to this Bureau by Mr. Johnson through his attorney, John J. Abt, and described in the reports of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty dated December 6 and 9, 1963, at New York, New York.

For your information, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Abt have requested that the original documents be returned to them when they have served their purpose and that any questions arising therefrom be referred to them.

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

62-109090-

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 7 1964

22 FEB 17 1964

Enclosures (36)

LLA:CCM:hrt
(10)

NOTE: Above documents are items of correspondence between Oswald and the CP, "The Worker," and the Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis Defense Committee. Has previously been included in reports as indicated above.

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0-20 (Rev. 10-15-62)

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UPI-24

(MRS. OSWALD)

FORT WORTH--MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD FLEW TO WASHINGTON UNDER SECRET SERVICE PROTECTION TODAY TO LAY WHAT SHE CALLED "TRUMP CARDS" BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION AND TELL THE INVESTIGATORS ABOUT A MYSTERIOUS "THIRD LIFE" INVOLVING HER SON, THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN.

PROTESTING HIS INNOCENCE, THE 56-YEAR-OLD MOTHER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD SAID SHE WOULD PRESENT INFORMATION "THE COMMISSION HAS NOT HAD ACCESS TO BEFORE." SHE INDICATED SHE WOULD ACCEPT THE FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

THE COMMISSION HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN APPOINTED WASHINGTON ATTORNEY JOHN DOYLE TO REPRESENT MRS. OSWALD AT THE HEARINGS DESIGNED TO SIFT THE EVIDENCE AGAINST OSWALD AS THE SLAYER OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN DALLAS LAST NOV. 22.

ALTHOUGH MARINA OSWALD, WIDOW OF THE SLAIN MAN, TOLD THE COMMISSION SHE BELIEVED HER HUSBAND GUILTY, HIS MOTHER HAS ARGUED THAT THE EVIDENCE IS "CIRCUMSTANTIAL," AND THAT HER SLAIN SON WAS INNOCENT.

A SECRET SERVICE AGENT AND AN FBI MAN ACCOMPANIED HER ON THE TRIP TO WASHINGTON. SHE SAID SHE DID NOT ASK FOR THE PROTECTION.

MRS. OSWALD SSAID IT WAS A "REAL FIGHT" TO WIN AN APPEARANCE BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION.

"I WILL TELL THE COMMISSION ABOUT LEE'S LIFE, MY LIFE AND A THIRD LIFE," SHE SAID.

THERE WAS NO FURTHER REFERENCE TO A THIRD LIFE. MRS. OSWALD HAS TWO OTHER SONS. OSWALD'S FATHER, A SALESMAN, DIED SHORTLY BEFORE HE WAS BORN.

2/9--TD458PES

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 14 1964

FEB 10

22 FEB 14 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UPI-56
ADD MRS. OSWALD, FORT WORTH
MRS. OSWALD SPOKE BRIEFLY WITH REPORTERS AT WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT AS SHE ARRIVED FROM FORT WORTH, TEX., WITH FOUR SECRET SERVICEMEN ASSIGNED TO PROTECT HER.
SHE REFUSED TO DETAIL THE "NEW EVIDENCE" TO BE GIVEN TOMORROW TO THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE DALLAS TRAGEDY.
BEFORE LEAVING TEXAS, SHE TOLD OF "TRUMP CARDS" SHE WOULD LAY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE AND PROMISED TO TELL INVESTIGATORS ABOUT A MYSTERIOUS THIRD LIFE INVOLVING LEE HARVEY OSWALD.
2/9--TD827PES

4

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Declassified
204 2/9/71
BY

February 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On February 6, 1964, Inspector Tom Kelly of the Secret Service advised this Bureau regarding two telephone calls received by the President's Commission from David Fitch and Mrs. Katia Jacobs, which calls were pertaining to Mrs. Lee Oswald. Inspector Kelly requested a review of the files of this Bureau concerning these two individuals and there is enclosed a copy of the memorandum furnished to Inspector Kelly together with copies of its enclosures in response to his request.

This material is being furnished to you at the request of Inspector Kelly.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this document becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 11 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

FEB 10 1964

FBI COURIER SVC.
FEB 7
DOMA-FDE

Enclosures (11)

GHS:neb
(6)

See note page 2

79 FEB 12 1964

Nelson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 7 2 50 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

NOTE: The 1948 investigation of Jacobs was generally favorable although one reference Jacobs reportedly signer of a petition for communist candidates in Ohio election in 1940. In 1960 fellow employee advised Jacobs had stated in 1959 that he agreed with Stalin's tenets and reportedly associated with the Russian editor of "America," on which basis source believed Jacobs to be pro-Soviet.

FEB 6 3 52 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

February 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of January 31, 1964, and my previous reply of February 5, 1964, concerning information allegedly received by a Shirley Lamprecht from a Roland Spigale, now believed to be Roland Spedale, 903 Dante Street, New Orleans.

Mrs. Lynda Goodier Lococo, 3713 Dumaine Street, New Orleans, advised this Bureau on February 4, 1964, of the following information given to her by a friend, Shirley Lamprecht, during a telephone conversation in early December, 1963:

Lamprecht stated that Spedale, an employee of the telephone company, told her the FBI was inquiring about Oswald in New Orleans. Lamprecht also mentioned that Spedale had learned that his company records showed that Oswald had lived in the same apartment building in New Orleans with a private detective as well as Jack Ruby. Mrs. Lococo stated she is positive that the only information she received regarding Oswald was from Lamprecht who had reported Spedale as her source of information.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
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Spedale, actually an employee of the New Orleans Public Service Company, Incorporated, was reinterviewed by this Bureau on February 4, 1964, at which time he denied any knowledge of information contained in the company records regarding occupants of the apartment building where Oswald resided. Spedale also said he had no information that a private detective and Jack Ruby also resided in the same apartment house with Oswald. Spedale reiterated that the on

53 FEB 13 1964

JMS:ccm
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

COMM-FBI

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

information concerning the Oswald case that he had was the fact the FBI had checked the records of the New Orleans Public Service Company, Incorporated, regarding gas and electric service for Oswald's apartment. According to Spedale, the only information he furnished to Lamprecht concerned the FBI checking of the gas and electric records.

As the Commission is undoubtedly aware, no information has been developed by this Bureau to indicate that Jack Ruby resided in New Orleans during the period of April through September, 1963, while Oswald lived there.

This concludes our inquiry into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Information in this matter obtained from New Orleans teletype 2/4/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, IS - R." Referenced teletype also advised that Mrs. Lococo said she told her husband, Vincent T. Lococo, the information she alleges she received from Lamprecht. Mrs. Lococo said her husband is an attorney in the New Orleans law firm of Hubert, Baldwin and Zibilich. She stated that Leon D. Hubert, Jr., a member of the law firm, had been appointed an investigator on the President's Commission and is presently in Washington for the hearing. No identifiable derogatory information found in Bufiles regarding Mr. and Mrs. Lococo. No further action being taken in view of denials by Lamprecht and Spedale regarding the allegation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/7/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Tolson
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Gandy

For record purposes, there is attached hereto a list of evidence returned to the Laboratory on the evening of 2/6/64, from the President's Commission. These items had been delivered in accordance with telephonic/or written requests of the Commission. Each delivery to the Commission has been appropriately confirmed by letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, for the Commission.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

105-82555

1-Mr. Belmont - encl.
1-Mr. Rosen - encl.
1-Mr. Sullivan - encl.
1-Mr. Malley, Rm. 5710 - encl.

RHJ:fch
(8)

62-109090-1
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 11 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ITEMS RETURNED TO THE LABORATORY ON 2/6/64, FROM THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

271	375	C - 147
360	A - 33	A - 80
275	C - 14	C - 15
436	373	C - 10
435	284	B - 5
66	C - 226	A - 70
67	C - 60	A - 31
113	C - 143	283 (D - 9)
172	C - 141	452
180	A - 14	A - 8
190	A - 15	376
251	C - 142	377
323	A - 3	A - 53
419	A - 4	A - 58
382	A - 5	A - 85
437	C - 11	D - 64
151	A - 16	378
A - 1	C - 144	379
C - 12	C - 145	288
A - 7	C - 146	

ENCLOSURE

February 7, 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Rogge
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

"The Nation" magazine has printed an article in its January 27, 1964, issue entitled "Oswald and the FBI" by Harold Feldman. Our letter of January 27, 1964, transmitted to the Commission a copy of this article.

Your attention is directed to pages 88 and 89 of the article in "The Nation," wherein the author is quoted as follows:

> "Equally puzzling, his mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, has insisted that an agent of the FBI showed her a photograph of Jack Ruby just about seventeen hours before Ruby shot her son.
>
> 'It was understood, however, that Federal agencies had acknowledged that she had been shown a photograph that night for identification, but spokesmen would not disclose whether it was that of Ruby. (The New York Times, 12/2/63.)'

'The next day the FBI denied that the photograph was that of Jack Ruby but they would not comment further. Mrs. Oswald repeated her statement and has demanded that the pictures be produced again."

REC'D-READING ROOM FEB 7 1 41 PM '64

Ref: Delivered 2/8/64 12pm

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1 62-109090
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1964 FEB 10 1964

FEB 12 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

19

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED

PAGE NO. 2

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

3

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. O. H. Bartlett

February 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of January 17, 1964, requesting investigation relating to a letter received by the Chief Justice of the United States from a correspondent in Marshall, Texas, possibly named Montgomery.

This correspondent has been identified as Mrs. Marcella Montgomery. I am enclosing two copies of a communication prepared by our Dallas, Texas, Office dated February 5, 1964, containing the results of an interview with Mrs. Montgomery and her daughter, Florine.

For your information, copies of this communication have been furnished to the United States Secret Service in view of its interest in Mrs. Montgomery.

This concludes our inquiry into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090 - 2355

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 10 1964

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
(1) - 62-109060 (Assassination of President John F. Kennedy)
ADR:mlt (9)

9 FEB 12 1964

(SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2.)

NOTE:

This item previously on Director's "Special List". President's Commission by letter dated 1-17-64 requested investigation to locate and interview anonymous letter writer, who alleged she had information relating to the assassination. Dallas identified, located and interviewed Montgomery, whose "information" was based on "visions from God." The information developed is of absolutely no value and the correspondent and her daughter have been characterized as being "mentally ill." During the investigation it was learned Secret Service had interviewed Mrs. Montgomery on 1-10-64. In view of apparent interest of this agency, two copies of the Dallas letterhead memorandum have been disseminated to them. This concludes our inquiry.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. H. Kleinkauf
February 7, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication prepared by our Dallas Office dated January 28, 1964. Copies of this communication have also been furnished to the following: Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army; Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy; Director of Special Investigations, The Inspector General, Department of the Air Force; Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice; Chief, United States Secret Service, Department of the Treasury; and Chief Postal Inspector, Post Office Department.

For your assistance, "American Opinion," was incorporated January 19, 1958, under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, and is edited and published by Robert Welch, Belmont, Massachusetts. On December 9, 1958, Welch founded the John Birch Society in Indianapolis, Indiana. The John Birch Society was incorporated on December 23, 1958, as a nonprofit business organization under the laws of the State of Massachusetts. Welch has summarized the long-range objectives of the Society as "less government, more responsibility and a better world." "American Opinion," the John Birch Society and Welch have not been investigated by this Bureau.

The above is being furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 10 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109090
1 - 62-104401 (John Birch Society)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President John F. Kennedy)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)

Enclosures (2)

RDR:vlm (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

FEB 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-

NOTE:

Letterhead memorandum sent as enclosure with Dallas airtel dated 1/28/64 captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning." Copies to other Governmental agencies sent by Domestic Intelligence Division. Letterhead memorandum relates to anonymous communication received by our Dallas Office and postmarked at Dallas, Texas, both on 1/23/64 enclosing 16 stickers containing the statement "Communism Killed Kennedy." It was indicated these stickers are available at a price of $1.00 for 12 sheets (912) stickers) and can be obtained from "American Opinion," Belmont, Massachusetts. It is possible these stickers might come to the attention of the President's Commission resulting in a request for Bureau investigation. Therefore, it is felt we should take the initiative and advise the Commission of the above prior to receipt of a request.

LTD

Mr. Belmont

February 7, 1964

A. Rosen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The Director's affidavit relative to the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI and the administrative procedures for the handling and payment of confidential informants was delivered to Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission today.

Mr. Rankin read the cover letter and the affidavit very carefully, after which he commented that he wanted to make it clear that Henry Wade did not actually testify before the President's Commission. Rather than testifying, Mr. Wade appeared at the offices of the Commission and was interviewed relative to his knowledge concerning the allegation that Oswald had been an informant of the FBI and was then questioned concerning his recollection of procedures for handling informants while Wade was a Bureau employee. Rankin stated that he wanted to make it extremely clear to the Director that Mr. Wade was furnishing information to the best of his recollection concerning Bureau procedures and was not vouching for the correctness of his statements. Mr. Rankin also advised that Wade was not in any way critical of the Bureau or any of its procedures.

Mr. Rankin commented that Chief Justice Warren and he, Mr. Rankin, were extremely appreciative of the Director's attitude concerning this matter, that he had seen fit to furnish an affidavit covering this situation, and that he had expressed a willingness to testify before the Commission if such should be necessary. He also commented that the Commission was most certainly not questioning the word of the Bureau and that they certainly accepted the Director's statement as being true, but they were considering this problem from two angles: (1) The necessity for satisfying the Commission of the truthfulness of the situation, which had already been done; and (2) having the records sufficiently complete so that at such time as the public would have an opportunity to see the work of the Commission there would be sufficient facts to show that the matter was fully explored and that the record would completely reflect the true situation.

With regard to Mr. Hudkins, the reporter from a Houston, Texas, newspaper, Mr. Rankin stated that the matter of calling Hudkins before the Commission had been considered and that prior to calling Hudkins the Chief

(1)- The President's Commission File
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Roach
1 - Mr. Trotter
JRMidge (10)

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NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Justice desired to see the Director's affidavit. He advised that now that the affidavit has been received consideration will be given to calling Hudkins before the Commission. He advised that there was no objection to the Bureau going right ahead with an interview with Hudkins or anyone else that the Bureau desired to interview to nail this situation down. He stated that if Hudkins were interviewed he would appreciate it if a signed statement could be obtained from him. He also stated that in the event Hudkins attempted to rely on some source of his for this story and would not disclose the source he had in mind calling his employer and Hudkins before the Commission in order to obtain the true facts.

Concerning Henry Wade and the material which was shown to Mr. Rankin portraying the actual handling of expense money and payments to informants and receipts and full accounting of Wade's expenditures in South America, Mr. Rankin stated he would like very much to have a copy of this material and he was told it would be prepared and made available to him as soon as possible. He also advised that there was no objection to talking to Mr. Wade concerning his expenditures while he was in South America in order that Wade would be fully apprised of what his activities were at that time and how he accounted for his expenditures.

RUMORS THAT OSWALD WAS FBI INFORMANT

Mr. Rankin was advised that the allegation that Oswald was an FBI informant is spreading rapidly; that the Bureau had had a number of press inquiries and that we were answering such inquiries with "No comment." He was told that if this story breaks and the allegation is made in the press, the Director would necessarily have to make a statement that it is an absolute lie. Rankin was told that Senator James O. Eastland (D.-Mississippi) of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee had advised this rumor had come to his attention and that it had also been brought to the attention of Senators Roman L. Hruska (R.-Nebraska) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R.-Illinois). He was told that consideration was being given to calling a meeting of the committee to air this matter fully and the committee was considering calling the Director to furnish testimony on the matter. Rankin was told that the Director was instructing that Senator Eastland be contacted to let him see in confidence the affidavit that the Director had prepared concerning this matter. He was also advised that if Senator Eastland desired, the affidavit would also be shown to Senators Hruska and Dirksen. Rankin was advised that any hearing by the Internal Security Subcommittee would be a duplication of the work of the President's Commission and that the purpose of contacting Senator Eastland and the other Senators was to keep the matter in the hands of the President's Commission to avoid publicity. He was advised that the Bureau was being placed in a bad position and that the best way to handle this situation was to show the affidavit to Senator Eastland in confidence.

MR. RANKIN DESIRES THE BUREAU TO PROTECT ITSELF

Mr. Rankin commented that this situation was extremely bad and that the Bureau's reputation was involved; that the President's Commission did not desire to interfere in any way with the Bureau's handling of this situation. He stated the Bureau should proceed in this matter in the same manner that it would handle any situation arising and disregard the existence of the President's Commission. He also commented that, in addition to this being a problem for the FBI, the Commission considered it a problem involving all of the intelligence agencies. He stated that rumors were beginning to circulate involving other intelligence agencies and that for this reason the Commission intended to go into this matter thoroughly and would explore it to whatever extent necessary to clarify the record. He stated that when the Bureau completed its inquiries into this matter he would appreciate being furnished the results and he was assured that this would be done at the earliest possible time.

Mr. Rankin again repeated his statement that he wanted the Director to know that the Commission was not questioning the Bureau's statement concerning the fact that Oswald was not an informant but they were desirous of clarifying the record.

Mr. Rankin also asked if we could furnish him with the affidavits which we have taken from our agents who interviewed Oswald and our files in the field where these interviews were conducted. He was told that these would be made available to him promptly.

Action (DeLoach):

1. Mr. DeLoach was advised that the Bureau's affidavit should be shown to Senator Eastland at once, and if Eastland agreed it should be shown to Senators Dirksen and Kuchel; further, Mr. DeLoach should press vigorously for his source in the State Department and CIA who allegedly confirmed the story that Oswald was an informant of the FBI.

2. Following Mr. DeLoach's discussion with Rowley, our Liaison will contact State Department and CIA, refer to these allegations, and pin them down.

(continued, next page)

Mr. Foley

3. We have notarized affidavits from our field agents and files, with the exception of the Orleans which does not have a notary public. Joe Coleman has been instructed to get these affidavits notarized through the nearest field office and send them immediately to the bureau. They will be given to Landis this coming Monday or Tuesday, 5/18 or 19/64.

4. Our Houston office has been instructed to interview reporter Seale Harris regarding the allegation that Oswald was an informant of the FBI, and get a signed statement from him and send it to the bureau. This will be furnished to Rankin.

5. Our Dallas office has been instructed to interview District Attorney Wade. A set of the vouchers and receipts pertaining to Ruby's expenditures is being sent to Dallas tonight so that he can be interviewed over the weekend.

6. A copy of Ruby's vouchers and receipts pertaining to his organization and handling of fundraising in South America is being reproduced and will be furnished to Rankin immediately upon his return from New York.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: February 7, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Memorandum from Rosen to Belmont dated January 24, 1964, set forth full details concerning a typographical error which had been discovered by SA C. Ray Hall of the Dallas Office while he was preparing to testify at Ruby's bond hearing on January 20, 1964. This error consisted of having set forth in one of the Dallas reports two interviews with subject Jack Ruby and the dates of the two interviews were reflected November 24, and 25, 1963, when in fact both interviews actually occurred on November 24, 1963. This error was corrected in sufficient time that there was no difficulty; however, it was pointed out the necessity of correcting the record both in the Department's and the President's Commission's files.

This matter was discussed with Mr. William Foley, in the absence of Assistant Attorney General Miller of the Criminal Division, and Mr. Foley advised there was no problem involved and the necessary corrections would be made.

Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission was advised of the typographical error and stated that he certainly understood an error of this type occurring, but in view of the attitude of the Commission of having everything in writing, he would appreciate a letter advising the Commission of the facts concerning the correction.

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to Mr. Rankin setting forth the error that occurred along with the circumstances under which the error was discovered.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:hw
(6)

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
89 FEB 13 1964

FEB 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

February 7, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

FEB 6 9 06 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to your request, I am enclosing herewith the income tax return of Jack L. Ruby for the year 1959. I am also enclosing the income tax returns of Earl R. Ruby for the years 1956 through 1960. The Internal Revenue Service has advised that the return of Earl R. Ruby for the year 1955 has been destroyed.

The income tax returns were furnished to the FBI through liaison arrangements with the Internal Revenue Service, and it is suggested that you contact the Internal Revenue Service prior to any public disclosure of their contents.

All income tax returns requested by you concerning Jack L. Ruby, his relatives and associates have now been furnished to you. No effort will be made to obtain additional returns relating to Jack L. Ruby unless specifically requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosures (6)

JWH/ras
(3)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

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79 FEB 11 1964

22 FEB 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Mr. Rankin has requested the income tax returns of Jack Ruby, members of his family, and business associates from the years 1955 through 1962. By letters dated January 3, 1964, and January 20, 1964, we furnished all returns requested except those listed above which included returns of Ruby, his sister Eva Grant and brothers Samuel and Earl Ruby and the returns of Ralph Paul and George Senator.

1-Mr. Belmont - Encl.
1-Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1-Mr. Sullivan - Encl.
1-Mr. Malley - Encl.

February 7, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Howard P. Willens of your staff on February 6, 1964, the original evidence identified by item number on the attached page was delivered to Mr. Willens on February 6, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI
FEB 7 11 29 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

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ITEMS NUMBERED

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B-5
B-28
D-64
D-69

62-107090

ENCLOSURE

1-Mr. Belmont - Encl.
1-Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1-Mr. Sullivan - Encl.
1-Mr. Malley - Encl.

105-82555

February 7, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of February 4, 1964, inquiring as to the basis for the conclusions with respect to the identification of the bullets and cartridge cases in this matter and concerning the metal fragments from the President's head.

Firearms identifications such as those made on the bullet and cartridge case evidence in the Oswald matter are based upon a microscopic study of the individual characteristic markings impressed in the surfaces of the bullets and cartridge cases by the mechanism of the weapon and upon a microscopic comparison of these markings with those produced on test specimens fired from the suspected weapon. Since the markings left by a weapon on a bullet or cartridge case are characteristic of that weapon, a suspected bullet or cartridge case bearing such markings, in general, can definitely be identified as having been fired from a particular weapon. These identifications are thus based on sound scientific principles which have been accepted in court for many years.

The metal fragments from the President's head are very small pieces of lead which bear no markings that could be used for identification purposes and, therefore, there is no basis on which they could definitely be associated with any weapon. It is noted in this regard that the rifle bullets involved in this matter consisted of a lead core surrounded by a copper alloy jacket; the identifying marks left by a gun barrel in such a situation appear only on the metal jacket and not on the lead core or fragments of the lead core.

62-109090

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BY COURIER SVC.

RHJ:fch (COMM-FBI)

FEB 17 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(see note on page 3)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In the list of specimens on page one of your letter, it was noted that specimen Q8 was described as a cartridge case. Actually, this specimen was described in Special Agent Gemberling's report dated November 30, 1963, as a cartridge and is in fact an unfired cartridge.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: The bullet found on the stretcher at the hospital, specimen Q1, and the large bullet fragments, Q2 and Q3, found in the President's automobile were identified in the Laboratory as having been fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle submitted in this case and which was identified as belonging to Oswald. The three cartridge cases found in the Texas School Book Depository Building were definitely identified in the Laboratory as having been fired in the submitted rifle. Several cartridge cases recovered in connection with the shooting of Officer Tippett were identified as having been fired in the .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, SN V510210.

The tiny lead fragments removed from the President's head bore no markings suitable for identification purposes. To further our study in respect to these small fragments, a spectrographic examination was made of them and they were found to be composed of a bullet alloy comparable in composition to the core of the fragments from the President's automobile; however, this is not sufficient to definitely establish that they are from a bullet fired from Oswald's gun.

FEB 4 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With respect to ballistic identification of a bullet cartridge case fitting the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963, Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling's report dated November 30, 1963, at pages 162-154 sets forth in part the following information:

"Specimens:

"Q1 Bullet from stretcher ...
"Q2 Bullet fragment from front seat cushion
"Q3 Bullet fragment from beside front seat ...
"Q4 Metal fragment from the President's head
"Q5 Metal fragment from the President's head
"Q6 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building
"Q7 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building
"Q8 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from rifle ...
"K1 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescope sight No. C 2 766 ...

""Results of Examinations:

"The bullet, Q1, is a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle bullet . . . It consists of a copper alloy jacket with a lead core.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 14 1964

"Specimen Q2 is a portion of a core of a rifle bullet . . . Specimen Q3 is a portion of the base section of a copper alloy core bullet . . .

"The rifle K1 is a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle model 91/38. Test bullets were fired from this rifle for comparison with Q1, Q2 and Q3. As a result, Q1, Q2 and Q3 were identified as having been fired from the submitted rifle.

"Specimen Q6 and Q7 are 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases. . . .

"Test cartridge cases obtained from the submitted rifle were compared with specimen Q6 and Q7. As a result, specimen Q6 and Q7 were identified as having been fired in this rifle."

With respect to the same rifle the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 10, 1963, at pages 333-334 in part states:

"Q48 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building.

"Results of Examination: . . .

"Q48 is a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case . . . The cartridge case Q48 was compared with test cartridge cases fired in the K1 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, serial No. C2 766. As a result Q48 was identified as having been fired in this rifle."

With respect to the revolver taken from Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963, Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling's report dated November 30, 1963, at page 162 states in part:

"K3 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, serial # V510210, assembly # 65248."

In addition, Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling's report dated December 10, 1963, at page 351, in part, states:

"Specimens received:

"Q74 - Q77 four .38 special cartridge cases . . .

"Results of Examination:

"The four cartridge cases Q74 - Q77 were compared with test cartridge cases obtained from the previously submitted revolver K3. As a result, Q74 - Q77 were all identified as having been fired in K3."

It would be greatly appreciated if your laboratory would describe in some detail the evidentiary facts upon which the above-quoted ultimate conclusions are based with respect to the respective connection between the bullet, the cartridge and the cartridge cases and the corresponding weapon. I assume -- but would like to be advised if the contrary be the fact -- that no conclusion can be drawn relating Q4 and Q5, the metal fragments from the President's head, with either weapon.

I appreciate your continuing cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

0-20 (Rev. 10-15-62)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Wiener
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UPI-117
(ASSASSINATION REPORT)
WASHINGTON--A GOP MICHIGAN CONGRESSMAN, IN A SPEECH ON THE HOUSE FLOOR, TODAY ATTACKED THE POSSIBILITY OF ANY INFORMATION BEING KEPT FROM THE PUBLIC BY THE COMMISSION INVESTIGATING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION.

REP. AUGUST E. JOHANSEN, R-MICH., SAID SUCH A MOVE WOULD "STRIKE AT THE VERY HEART OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE" IN THE HIGH-LEVEL GROUP APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

JOHANSEN REFERRED SPECIFICALLY TO COMMENTS BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN THAT SOME EVIDENCE COLLECTED BY THE COMMISSION MIGHT NOT BE INCLUDED IN ITS FINAL REPORT BY SEALED FOR USE OF FUTURE HISTORIANS.

WARREN LATER SAID HE HAD NO PARTICULAR TESTIMONY IN MIND AS YET, BUT THERE MIGHT BE "SECURITY ASPECTS" INVOLVED AND SUCH AGENCIES AS THE FBI OR STATE DEPARTMENT WOULD MAKE THE DECISION.

JOHANSEN CALLED SUCH REMARKS "THOUGHTLESS, CARELESS OR INADVERTENT." HE SAID THE COMMISSION MUST HAVE THE FULLEST CONFIDENCE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE OR ITS WORK WILL BE "IN VAIN."

"THE COMMISSION MUST DEMONSTRATE THAT IT DESERVES TO BE BELIEVED," JOHANSEN SAID.

JOHANSEN WON UNANIMOUS CONSENT FROM THE HOUSE TO INTERRUPT ITS DEBATE ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL TO DELIVER HIS FIVE-MINUTE SPEECH. THERE WAS SCATTERED APPLAUSE WHEN HE FINISHED.

2/6--GE&JR201PES

62-109090 - 86
NEC 41
22 FEB 14 1964

I do wish Warren would refrain from needlessly dragging me in

5 9 FEB 14 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: February 6, 1964

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. N.P. Callahan
1-Mr. D.E. Moore
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Lenihan

Tamm
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

In connection with a brief which was prepared for the Director concerning this case, field offices where Oswald was interviewed were instructed to have any Agent who ever contacted Oswald submit an affidavit stating whether he had developed Oswald as an informant. In addition, the Special Agents in Charge (SAC) of the offices were also instructed to submit affidavits in this matter.

The affidavits from the Dallas, New Orleans, and San Francisco Offices were not notarized. Inasmuch as these affidavits may be furnished to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the President, it was felt that if the affidavits are to be furnished to the Commission, they must be notarized and not be sworn affidavits witnessed by other employees in the field office.

In view of this, on 2-5-64 I talked to SAC Shanklin of our Dallas Office and instructed him to reprepare the affidavits and have them sworn to before a notary public. Mr. Shanklin said they do have a notary public in the office and that the affidavits would be reprepared and submitted to the Bureau today.

I also talked with Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) Joseph Sylvester of our New Orleans Office. Mr. Sylvester said that they do not have a notary public in the New Orleans Office. He asked whether they should have an outside notary take the sworn statements from the Agents. I told him not to go outside the office; that he could have one of the employees of his office made a notary public in order to handle this matter. I told him that if this could not be done to let us know. ASAC Sylvester subsequently advised that in New Orleans the number of notary publics are limited; that they must take examinations which are given only twice a year and the New Orleans Office could not have one of its employees made a notary public at this time. In view of this, I told him not to take any further action.

In addition, I called ASAC Paul O'Connell of our San Francisco Office concerning this matter and he said they do not have a notary public in the San Francisco Office. I told him if it is feasible to arrange to have one of his employees made a notary public and to resubmit

FJB:mtb
(7)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 12 1964

FEB 11 1964

79 FEB 13 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: [illegible]ee Harvey Oswald

the affidavit from his office in notarized form. I told him that the cost of having the employee made a notary public should not be taken from official Bureau funds. ASAC O'Connell said this would be done immediately.

ACTION:

When the notarized affidavits arrive from Dallas and San Francisco, they will be retained for possible use before the Presidential Commission. If it becomes necessary to submit these affidavits to the Commission, we may have to arrange at that time for the Agents of the New Orleans Office to resubmit their affidavits in notarized form.

We [illegible] and affidavits
[illegible] Commission
2-11-64 by letter.
Rel [illegible]

February 6, 1964

By Courier Service

Mr. Rankin

Reference is made to your letter of February 3, 1964, concerning the clothing worn by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his arrest in Dallas by the Dallas Police Department.

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. Howard P. [illegible] on February 3, 1964, a handwriting comparison [illegible] of the clothing of Oswald. Because of the limited [illegible] and the lack of consistency [illegible] no conclusion could be reached whether [illegible] were written by Oswald.

For the completion of your records, there are [illegible] photographs of Oswald's clothing retained, [illegible] piece of paper bearing telephone numbers.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Memo Griffith to Conrad dated February 5, 1964, re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 REQUEST BY INVESTIGATING COMMISSION

Enclosures (3)

105-82555

cc: (8)

162-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 12 1964

FEB 11 1964

79 FEB 1 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI
RECD-TREASURY REGN
18 5 32 PM '64

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Coach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad DATE: 2/6/64

FROM : H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

For record purposes, it is to be noted that on 2/1/64, the President's Commission requested that numerous items of evidence be delivered to them on the morning of 2/5/64, in connection with their questioning of Marina Oswald. This material was delivered as requested and later in the day the Commission requested that these items should be returned to the FBI Laboratory for safekeeping until the morning of 2/6/64, at which time they would want back many of the same items. They stated that they did not want us to check the items since they had arranged them in the order in which they would be needed the next morning and that they would assume full responsibility of the accuracy of the listing.

Boxes reportedly containing items designated as B4, C15, C137, C138, D20, C8, C10, C12, C14, D1, D27, C60, C139 through C147, A3, A4, A5, A14, A15, A16, C11, C226, 375, 378, 379, C37 and D53, were tied with string by the Commission and brought back to the Laboratory by Laboratory representatives and locked in a cabinet for safekeeping. These same boxes were returned to the Commission on the morning of 2/6/64, at their request in the same condition as they were received never having been opened in the Laboratory during this time.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 11 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley, Rm. 5710

*Delivery was confirmed by Bulet 2/5/64.

22 FEB 11 1964

RHJ:KO (8)

79 FEB 12 1964

SEVEN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

62-109090

February 6, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of January 31, 1964, requesting this Bureau conduct time tests on bus travel between specified locations in the Dallas, Texas, area.

On February 3, 1964, Special Agent Ivan D. Lee of our Dallas Office conducted the requested tests with the following results:

At 6:12 p.m. Special Agent Lee boarded a Dallas Transit Company Beckley Avenue bus at the corner of Bryan and Crockett Streets, adjacent to Crozier Technical High School, 2218 Bryan Street. He took this bus to the corner of Beckley Avenue and Neeley Street, which is the nearest bus stop to Oswald's former residence, 214 West Neeley Street, arriving at 6:33 p.m., elapsed travel time being 21 minutes.

This same route was again traveled commencing at 7:19 p.m. and terminating at 7:33 p.m., elapsed travel time being 17 minutes. Special Agent Lee pointed out the above two buses taken by him at 6:12 p.m. and 7:19 p.m. are the first buses scheduled to depart after the hour.

Special Agent Lee walked at an average pace from the bus stop at the corner of Beckley Avenue and Neeley Street to Oswald's former residence, elapsed walking time being two minutes and fifty seconds.

62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President John F. Kennedy)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)

RDR:vhm
(11)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The nearest bus stop to General Edwin A. Walker's residence, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, is located at the corner of Avondale and Oak Lawn Avenues, approximately one block west of the residence. The first bus scheduled to leave from this bus stop after 9:00 p.m. is a Preston Hollow Express which Special Agent Lee boarded at 9:26 p.m. He arrived at a bus transfer point in the 1600 block of Elm Street at 9:38 p.m. and alighted. At 9:53 p.m. Special Agent Lee boarded a Beckley Avenue bus and alighted from same at the corner of Beckley Avenue and Neeley Street at 10:05 p.m., elapsed travel time being 39 minutes.

The Dallas Transit Company advised Special Agent Lee the bus schedules in effect on February 3, 1964, have been in effect for over a year. This concludes our inquiry into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

This item is on the Director's "Special List."

NOTE: By letter dated 1/31/64 the President's Commission requested appropriate tests be made to determine bus travel time from Crozier Technical High School to the former Oswald residence on Neeley Street in Dallas around 6:00 and 7:15 p.m. The Commission also desired to know the time it would take to go by bus from General Walker's residence to Oswald's former residence after 9:00 p.m.

Dallas Office immediately instructed to conduct these tests, results of which furnished to Bureau on 2/4/64 and are set out in the above letter.

While we have not been apprised of the purpose of these tests by the President's Commission, the following is set out as a possible explanation for same.

(notg continued)

Dallas Police Department records disclose General Walker reported a shot was fired into his residence about 9:00 p.m. on 4/10/63.

Dallas report of SA Warren C. DeBrueys dated 12/8/63 on pages 284 and 285 set out interviews of Marina Oswald on 12/3 and 12/4/63. She advised during the Spring of 1963 they resided on Neeley Street. One evening in the Spring of 1963 her husband indicated he was going to typing class at the Dallas evening school (Crozier Technical High School where Oswald last attended on 4/8/63) where he normally attended two or three times a week. On this particular evening he was very late and arrived home about midnight, very pale, agitated and excited at which time he admitted trying to kill General Walker by shooting at Walker with a rifle. Marina Oswald stated her husband normally would depart the Neeley Street address sometime between 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. returning home about 9:00 p.m.

From the above it would appear the Commission is endeavoring to determine the truthfulness of statements and feasibility of information previously furnished by Marina Oswald as it relates to the other known activities of Oswald. It is possible this information may be necessary in connection with the current questioning of Marina Oswald by the Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. R
Mr.
Mr. Tav
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 31 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It would facilitate the work of this Commission if your Bureau would conduct appropriate tests to determine the amount of time required to travel by bus from the stop located nearest Crozier Technical High School, 2218 Bryan, to the stop nearest to the erstwhile Oswald residence on Neeley Street in Dallas. These tests should be conducted on any weekday at approximately 6 p.m. and 7:15 p.m.

It would also be helpful if the Bureau could determine the time required to ride a bus from the stop nearest General Walker's home at 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard to the stop located nearest Oswald's erstwhile home on Neeley Street in Dallas. This latter test should be conducted at any time after 9 p.m. on a weekday evening.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

31 FEB 3 1964

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 12 1964

5 FEB 3 1964

SAC Rankin called 2:45 PM 2/4/64
Dallas requested to furnish results by teletype to Rankin

February 6, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

FBI 6 5 32 PM '64 RECEIVED-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to page 217 of the report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated January 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, wherein are recorded the results of the interview of Colonel J. D. Wilmeth, U. S. Army (Retired).

Colonel Wilmeth was reported to have stated that he was a member of the U. S. military forces in Mexico for two years during World War II. We have been advised that the report of Colonel Wilmeth's interview should have recorded him as stating that he served as a member of the U. S. military forces in Moscow for two years during World War II. It would be appreciated if you would note the foregoing in connection with your review of the aforementioned report.

Sincerely yours,

100-82555

62-109090

NOTE: Dallas 2/1/64 airtel notes this necessary change. Believed advisable to inform Commission of this as they may question Wilmeth's reported claim to have been with the military in Mexico. Wilmeth is a Russian language teacher who heard of Mrs. Oswald and visited with her on 11/19/63 to discuss modern Russian language. He does not know Lee Oswald and has no intention of making further contact with Mrs. Oswald. The report shows that Wilmeth claimed he learned a great deal about the Russian language during his service in Mexico. We have had numerous allegations concerning Oswald's trip to Mexico and it is possible the Commission may read something into Wilmeth's claim to have served there. Explanations being obtained from DL by separate communication.

JCS:ccm
(7)

Delivered 2/11/64

66 FEB 18 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: February 6, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Sullivan
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Gandy

Special Agent Vincent Drain of the Dallas Office was called before the President's Commission today to exhibit the clothing worn by Oswald on 11-24-63, when Ruby shot him. This clothing had been in the custody of the Dallas Police Department (DLPD) and is to be used in Ruby's forthcoming trial. The Commission had requested we obtain this clothing, which we did, after assuring local Texas authorities we would maintain the chain of evidence so as not to prejudice the prosecution of Ruby.

The items which SA Drain brought with him included Oswald's shoes, sweater, khaki shirt, and black pants. These items were grouped on the top of a desk with other items of his clothing being examined by the Commission. Due to the necessity for SA Drain to maintain the chain of evidence, he was present during part of the questioning of Mrs. Marina Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald identified all of the above items presented by SA Drain as belonging to her deceased husband. She also identified a brown shirt worn by Oswald at the time of his apprehension by the DLPD on 11-22-63.

During this phase of questioning SA Drain was requested to remain so as to preclude any possible distraction. The questioning was done by Chief Justice Warren, Senator John Sherman Cooper, and Congressmen Hale Boggs and Gerald Ford.

SA Drain furnished the following account of the Commission's questions and Mrs. Oswald's answers during the approximately 25 minutes he was present in the hearing room:

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

JRM:hwj
) 10 (

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 14 1964

22 FEB 12 1964

ENCLOSURE

Question: Did you ever hear your husband make any remarks of any kind against President Kennedy?

Answer: No.

Question: Do you think he disliked President Kennedy?

Answer: No.

Question: Why do you think he killed President Kennedy?

Answer: I think he wanted a place in history or wanted to be a big shot or something.

Question: Do you think he was of sound mind?

Answer: Yes, I do, but I think he used it in the wrong way.

Question: Did you ever hear him say he was a Communist?

Answer: Yes, I did; one time when we were in New Orleans, I asked him if he really knew what a Communist was; I don't think he did.

Question: Do you think that he thought the economic conditions were better in Russia than in the United States?

Answer: No, I think he was dissatisfied with Russia, too.

Question: Do you think he killed the President?

Answer: Yes, I do.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Question:	Do you have any reason to believe that he was antagonistic toward the President?
Answer:	I never heard him express any words like that.
Question:	Do you think he conspired with anyone else to kill the President?
Answer:	No, I think he was alone.
Question:	Do you think he did it by himself.
Answer:	Yes, I do.
Question:	Do you think he told anyone what he was going to do?
Answer:	No, I don't think he told anyone.

SA Drain advised he took as many notes as possible under the circumstances and has attempted to fill in the questions and answers as he remembers them.

ACTION:

For information.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 6 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 30, 1964, transmitting two copies each of fourteen additional reports prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 10 1964

79 FEB 12 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen DATE: 2/6/64

FROM : J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT's COMMISSION
ADDRESS CARD FOR STENOS

It is recommended that the attached sample card be prepared by the Mechanical Section in sufficient number for Bureau stenographers.

1 - Mr. Callahan (Mechanical Section)

JRM: mpd (4)

REC- 75 62-109090-85

22 FEB 11 1964

ENCLOSURE

SIX

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION 64-6

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

2-6-64

(blue letterhead and unfranked envelope)

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION 64-6

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

2-6-64

(blue letterhead and unfranked envelope)

THE PRESIDENT's COMMISSION 2-6-64

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

1-1-6

Dear Mr. Rankin:

(blue letterhead and unfranked envelope)

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION 64-6

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

2-6-64

(blue letterhead and unfranked envelope)

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

62-109090

January 13, 1964

1 - Branigan
1 - Rogge
1 - Linton

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

In accordance with your request and in connection with the Supplemental Report dated January 13, 1964, on the Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, there is attached a list identifying 111 additional reports on which the above Supplemental Report was based.

Two copies each of the investigative reports are being furnished to you.

As reports are received by this Bureau, you will continue to be furnished copies in duplicate as promptly as possible.

You can be assured of my continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

105-82555
LML:cgw
(10)

Cover memo Branigan to Sullivan 1-10-64 LML:cgw re LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Enclosures 223

NOTE: Address and salutation per prior correspondence.

Delivered 1/14/64

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
JAN 14 2 00 PM '64
RECD-HEADING ROOM

INDEXED FILED IN

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Report Of	Date	Office	Classification
Darrel B. Currie	12-5-63	Boston	None
Dennis W. Shanahan	12-5-63	Chicago	None
Thomas B. Estep	12-5-63	Cincinnati	None
Raymond J. Fox	12-5-63	Denver	None
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	12-5-63	Detroit	None
Chester C. Orton	12-5-63	Los Angeles	None
George W. Hutchison	12-5-63	Louisville	None
Richard C. Thompson	12-5-63	Milwaukee	None
William S. Brown	12-5-63	Portland	None
Albert J. Rushing, Jr.	12-5-63	St. Louis	None
William J. Geiermann	12-5-63	Salt Lake City	None
James C. Mee	12-6-63	Albany	None
Joseph A. Oxley	12-6-63	Boston	None
Birl Wilson	12-6-63	Buffalo	None
Richard L. Kesler	12-6-63	Charlotte	None
John T. Murphy	12-6-63	Newark	None
William V. Grickis	12-6-63	New Haven	None
William E. Needham	12-6-63	New Haven	None
John T. Reynolds	12-6-63	New Orleans	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-6-63	New York	None
Henry A. Welke	12-6-63	Norfolk	None
James W. Horner	12-6-63	Phoenix	None
William S. Brown	12-6-63	Portland	None
Albert J. Rushing, Jr.	12-6-63	St. Louis	None
John M. Kemmy	12-6-63	San Antonio	None
Raymond J. Fox	12-7-63	Denver	None
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	12-7-63	Detroit	None
Edwin Dalrymple	12-7-63	Houston	None
John H. Miller	12-7-63	Tampa	None
Richard L. Kesler	12-9-63	Charlotte	None
Richard L. Kesler	12-9-63	Charlotte	None
Carl F. Freeman	12-9-63	Las Vegas	None
Chester C. Orton	12-9-63	Los Angeles	None
Henderson Hillin, Jr.	12-9-63	Memphis	None
Richard C. Thompson	12-9-63	Milwaukee	None
Ewald I. Carlson	12-9-63	Minneapolis	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-9-63	New York	None
George D. Watt	12-9-63	Omaha	None
Charles T. Adams	12-9-63	Philadelphia	None
John M. Kemmy	12-9-63	San Antonio	None
James F. Morrissey	12-9-63	Washington, D. C.	None

62-109090

CLOSURE

Dennis W. Shanahan	12-10-63	Chicago	None
Thomas B. Estep	12-10-63	Cincinnati	None
George W. Hutchison	12-10-63	Louisville	None
Stephen M. Callender	12-10-63	New Orleans	None
Henry A. Welke	12-10-63	Norfolk	None
Henry F. Grady	12-10-63	Phoenix	None
William S. Brown	12-10-63	Portland	None
Albert J. Rushing, Jr.	12-10-63	St. Louis	None
Arnold C. Dolde	12-10-63	San Diego	None
Girard James Norton	12-10-63	San Francisco	Confidential
Lionel E. Belanger	12-10-63	Tampa	None
Edward P. Gazur	12-11-63	Cleveland	None
Raymond J. Fox	12-11-63	Denver	None
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	12-11-63	Detroit	None
Daniel W. Fults, Jr.	12-11-63	Houston	None
Patrick J. Fletcher	12-11-63	Indianapolis	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-11-63	New York	None
Charles S. Harding	12-12-63	Atlanta	Confidential
Birl Wilson	12-12-63	Buffalo	Confidential
J. Sterling Adams	12-12-63	Honolulu	None
Edward F. McFadden	12-12-63	Little Rock	None
Stephen M. Callender	12-12-63	New Orleans	None
Edward A. Murphy	12-12-63	Philadelphia	None
John M. Kemmy	12-12-63	San Antonio	Confidential
Raymond J. Fox	12-13-63	Denver	None
Marion C. Street	12-13-63	Kansas City	None
Chester C. Orton	12-13-63	Los Angeles	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-13-63	New York	Secret
Edward A. Murphy	12-13-63	Philadelphia	None
Albert J. Rushing, Jr.	12-13-63	St. Louis	None
Leonard F. Johnson	12-14-63	New Haven	None
Richard L. Kesler	12-16-63	Charlotte	None
Thomas B. Estep	12-16-63	Cincinnati	Confidential
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	12-16-63	Detroit	None
Stephen M. Callender	12-16-63	New Orleans	None
Vincent G. Dougherty	12-16-63	Philadelphia	None
Robert S. Baker	12-16-63	San Diego	None
Doyce E. Cochran	12-17-63	Anchorage	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-17-63	New York	None
John M. Kemmy	12-17-63	San Antonio	None
Richard L. Kesler	12-18-63	Charlotte	None
Thomas B. Estep	12-18-63	Cincinnati	Confidential
Edwin Dalrymple	12-18-63	Houston	None
William H. Lawrence	12-18-63	Memphis	None
John M. Albert	12-18-63	Phoenix	None

Stephen M. Callender	12-19-63	New Orleans	None
Gerard James Norton	12-19-63	San Francisco	None
J. Stanley Rotz	12-20-63	Baltimore	None
David J. Reid	12-20-63	El Paso	None
John James O'Flaherty	12-20-63	New York	None
Roland M. Cocker	12-20-63	Richmond	None
John H. Creech	12-20-63	St. Louis	None
James F. Morrissey	12-20-63	Washington, D. C.	None
Theodore A. Sanders	12-23-63	Knoxville	None
John M. Kemmy	12-23-63	San Antonio	None
James B. Hafley	12-23-63	Tampa	None
Robert P. Gemberling	12-23-63	Dallas	None
Robert P. Gemberling	1-7-64	Dallas	None

RUTH HYDE PAINE

Arthur F. Hodgens	12-10-63	Boston	None
James P. Hosty, Jr.	12-11-63	Dallas	None
Thomas F. Lewis	12-11-63	Philadelphia	Confidential
James P. Hosty, Jr.	12-13-63	Dallas	None
Carl E. Graham	12-16-63	Washington, D. C.	None
John R. Wineberg	12-17-63	Philadelphia	Confidential

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

James P. Hosty, Jr.	12-11-63	Dallas	Confidential
James P. Hosty, Jr.	12-13-63	Dallas	None
Carl E. Graham	12-16-63	Washington, D. C.	None
John R. Wineberg	12-18-63	Philadelphia	None
John R. Wineberg	12-19-63	Philadelphia	None
Samuel W. North, Jr.	12-20-63	Los Angeles	Confidential

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 1-10-64

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

--Earlier memo Mr. A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 12-20 and 23-63 advised that a total of 68 investigative reports were being transmitted to the Commission.

A supplemental report to the President's Commission has been prepared and an additional 111 investigative reports which contain the raw material of our Supplemental Report to the Commission have been prepared and reviewed by the supervisors, Inspector Malley and Mr. Belmont and are available for delivery to the Commission by Inspector Malley.

ACTION:

If you approve, the attached letter and enclosure listing the additional 111 reports, 2 copies each of which will be sent, will be personally hand carried to the office of Mr. Rankin by Inspector Malley.

105-82555
Enc.
LML:cgw
(10)
1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Rogge
1 - Linton

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
19 JAN 15 1964

5 JAN 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION

62-109060

62-109090--

January 10, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Lee:

I have received your letter of January 7, 1964, in which you inquire as to the feasibility of applying nuclear analytical techniques to items relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

The FBI Laboratory is well acquainted with the analytical technique of neutron activation analysis. Through arrangements worked out with Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, work is already in progress applying this technique to certain phases of the current investigation.

We were advised that Dr. Seaborg also has reported the existence of this joint effort to Honorable Earl Warren, Chairman of your Commission, by letter dated January 7, 1964.

Your office will be further advised of the results of these analyses when they have been completed.

MAILED 10
JAN 10 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

1-Bufile 105-82555

NOTE: See memo R. H. Jevons to Mr. Conrad dated 1/9/64, re "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.; IS - R."

57 JAN 22 1964

JFG:fch
(13)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI JAN 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

JAN 7 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the Atomic Energy Commission referred to me by Assistant Attorney General Miller.

As you will note, the letter suggests that the application of nuclear analytical techniques might supply some useful information relative to the investigation conducted by your Bureau. I would appreciate your advice regarding the feasibility and desirability of taking advantage of this offer by Mr. Asbersold, Director, Division of Isotopes Development.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ENCLOSURE

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 15 1964

ARY FERREI

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

RECEIVED
DEC 17 1963

December 11, 1963

Mr. Herbert J. Miller
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miller:

Discussions have been held with various persons in your agency during the past few weeks regarding what additional light nuclear activation analysis might be able to shed upon the case of Mr. Kennedy's assassination. Within less than 24 hours of the assassination, we had offered verbally our assistance, and that of our laboratories experienced in obtaining criminalistics evidence by means of nuclear analytical techniques, to responsible officials in the FBI, Secret Service and Dallas police force. We believe it is not too late to outline what may yet be done.

First, had it been possible to examine by nuclear methods the paraffin casts from Oswald's hands and face before chemical tests were run on them, we feel sure that more useful information may have been obtained. It has been conceded for some time that present chemical tests are not entirely reliable and conclusive. However, that is beside the point now, in this particular case. It may be, nonetheless, that the chemical tests made on the paraffin casts, for gunpowder residues, did not ruin them for possible later examination by activation analysis for positive traces of antimony and barium (from the bullet primer), and possibly of lead and copper.

Earlier activation analysis work by our contractor, General Atomic, with revolvers and automatic pistols is now being extended to work with rifles. We would hope soon to have more details on whether the method will give useful information to distinguish between smoke deposits from revolvers and those from rifles -- by means of their distributions on the body of the person firing them, and by the levels of antimony and barium (and perhaps other elements) deposited. In the current study, we will also ascertain whether the usual chemical tests on paraffin casts preclude later meaningful examination by nuclear activation analysis. If the results are promising, we would then be happy to work with the appropriate agencies in examining the actual casts obtained on Oswald. The method will destroy that part of the sample analyzed, but does not require use of the entire cast -- just a portion of it.

DEC 16 1963

ENCLOSURE
62-109090 Miller, Fo/2

XEROX COPY
ENCLOSURE
XEROX COPY

Second, should it be of value, it may be possible to determine by trace-element measurements whether the fatal bullets were of composition identical to that of the purportedly unfired shell found with the Italian rifle. If the same batch of ammunition was used in the sniper bullet fired at General Walker, the method might show a correlation in that case.

Third, there may be other pieces of physical evidence in the case, such as clothing or hair, that might lend themselves to characterization by means of their trace-element levels.

Naturally, we do not wish to appear to be intruding in the investigation and we are not certain that our techniques can now give added useful information. On the other hand, we wish to indicate our eagerness to be of any possible help. Our work leads one to expect that the tremendous sensitivity of the activation analysis method is capable of providing useful information that may not be otherwise attainable. Should you wish us to be of assistance, our research contractor in the criminalistics work, General Atomic in San Diego, would carry out the measurements -- working directly with the appropriate government investigators and with proper safeguards regarding the physical evidence and information. The scientist in charge of this work at General Atomic is Dr. Vincent P. Guinn.

If you prefer, we can also provide experienced activation analysis services at a number of locations, including Oak Ridge, Tennessee and Texas A&M University.

We look forward to hearing from you in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Paul C. Aebersold

Paul C. Aebersold, Director
Division of Isotopes Development

cc: G. T. Seaborg, Chairman, AEC
S. G. English, AGMRD, AEC
V. P. Guinn, AI

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 1/20/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

During a discussion on January 17, 1964, with Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission and Mr. Howard P. Willens, Mr. Malley suggested to Rankin and Willens that in the event any questions arose concerning material in any of the Bureau reports, it might be possible to save considerable time if a telephone call were made in an effort to obtain clarification. Mr. Rankin stated he sincerely appreciated this suggestion and where the question dealt only with material in one of the Bureau's reports, he definitely wanted to make use of this offer.

However, he stated that with regard to any new items, such as material being received from individual citizens by the President's Commission, they would be handled by formal correspondence. Mr. Rankin commented that in this particular instance it was not J. Lee Rankin dealing with the Bureau but rather it was Rankin acting as spokesman for the 7-man Commission dealing with the Bureau. He further advised that the President's Commission had agreed to furnish the National Archives with copies of all correspondence with all Government agencies and individuals at some subsequent date and, consequently, the Commission had to be extremely careful to see that a proper written record was maintained on all items of interest.

62-109090-82

During this discussion Mr. Rankin, and particularly Mr. Willens, mentioned the fact that the Bureau had certainly produced a large volume of investigative effort, that the reports had been well prepared considering the volume of material which had been accumulated, and that thus far practically all questions that had been raised in reviewing the reports submitted by the Bureau had been covered when subsequent reports had been reviewed. Both indicated that if any question arose as to whether or not a matter had been followed through completely, they would be in touch with the Bureau in order to ascertain the status of any such item.

REC-53

Mr. Rankin advised that the Commission would hold a full meeting at 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 1/21/64, and there were quite a large number of items they hoped to cover during this meeting.

23 JAN 1964

ACTION: None - for information. We are handling everything incoming.

JRM:mpd (10)

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Stokes

SOV

January 31, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. ROSEN
MR. MALLEY
MR. DE LOACH

On January 28, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Presidential Commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, called to see me. He stated that the Commission had asked him to personally see me relative to a matter in which the Commission members were extremely interested.

He stated that there had appeared before the Commission, Mr. Henry Wade, a former Special Agent of the Bureau and who is now State District Attorney at Dallas, Texas. He stated Wade advised the Commission that he had left the Bureau with a good record and that, in fact, the Bureau had endeavored to dissuade him from leaving. (The summary on Wade, dated January 28, 1964, which is attached, does not substantiate this last statement of Wade as it will be noted that a few months after leaving the Bureau, he sought reinstatement, stating he had made a mistake in resigning, but his request for reinstatement was refused since the Bureau's request for his deferment under the Selective Service Act had already been withdrawn.)

Mr. Rankin stated that Mr. Wade indicated he had left the Bureau with an excellent record and there was no indication of any differences which he might have had with the Bureau.

Mr. Rankin stated that Mr. Wade had advised the Commission that a reporter by the name of Lonnie Hudkins of the Houston Post, Houston, Texas, had printed an article to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald was a confidential informant or undercover agent for the FBI.

Attachment (with original only)

JEH:EDM (11)

REC-41 62-109090-83

FEB 7 1964

22 FEB 6 1964

FEB 17 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
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Holmes
Gandy

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94-8-2755-1
105-82555-1
94-8-2755-44

January 31, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Mohr, Sullivan, Rosen, Malley, DeLoach

allegation that 1963 dead

Mr. Wade further advised the Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald bore the designation of "179" as an informant of the FBI and was paid $200 a month. Apparently the Commission questioned Mr. Wade at some length about this and Mr. Wade further advised the Commission that he, Mr. Wade, while in the Bureau worked in South America for the FBI. I note from the summary attached on Wade that he had an FBI assignment at Quito, Ecuador, during 1941 and 1942. I note further that he was placed on leave without pay on June 1, 1942, and departed from Washington for Quito, Ecuador, on July 23, 1942, arriving in Quito in August, 1942. Effective September 1, 1942, he was placed on the confidential rolls. On May 20, 1943, he submitted his resignation with active duty ceasing at the close of business May 30, 1943.

Mr. Rankin stated that Wade informed the Commission that he was supplied from time to time with various sums of money by the FBI for which he did not have to account nor obtain any receipt from the person or persons to whom he disbursed the money. Mr. Wade stated to the Commission that there was no record of how such funds were spent nor for what purposes they were used by the employee of the FBI to whom the money was given. The Commission, according to Mr. Rankin, concluded that there would be no record of expenditures at Washington, D. C., or any other place in the FBI showing who were employed as confidential informants or the amount paid to them.

LONNIE,

Mr. Rankin stated that the Commission was concerned as to how this matter could be resolved, and it was for this reason that they had asked him to see me. He stated the Commission did not desire to initiate an investigation on the outside, such as the calling of Mr. Hudkins, who was the originator of the story and from whom apparently Wade gained his first information as it might appear the Commission was investigating the FBI. Reporter Houston, Texas Houston Post

I told Mr. Rankin that I thought the Commission should immediately call Mr. Hudkins before it, place him under oath, and demand of him the source of his information. I stated that I doubted he would give it to them and would either take the position he could not recall from where he obtained it or resort to the claim that a newspaper reporter's sources are privileged.

I told Mr. Rankin further that inasfar as Mr. Wade's statements were concerned as to how monies were disbursed within the Bureau, off hand I could not speak authoritatively upon the disbursement of funds during the

January 31, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Mohr, Sullivan, Rosen, Malley, DeLoach

disbursement of SIS FUNDS

operation of our SIS, but I did not believe that there was any such loose administration of our funds as had been indicated. I told Mr. Rankin that I most certainly could state that at least for the last twenty years I knew Mr. Wade's statements would not hold water.

I then outlined to Mr. Rankin generally the procedures that are followed, namely, that every cent is strictly accounted for and the identity of every informant is known to and a record maintained of at the Washington headquarters of the Bureau with indications of the amount of money that is paid to him.

Mr. Rankin inquired of me as to how I would suggest this aspect be developed. I told Mr. Rankin I would be very willing to make an affidavit covering these matters or to appear in person and testify under oath as to what the facts were.

I told Mr. Rankin that Lee Harvey Oswald was never at any time a confidential informant, an undercover agent, or even a source of information for the FBI, and I would like to see that clearly stated on the record of the Commission and I would be willing to go state under oath.

I asked for and received from Mr. Belmont a memorandum as to the handling of funds within the Bureau and it does show that there has been strict accounting of our monies disbursed by the Bureau under SIS as well as subsequent to our withdrawal from SIS operations.

Confidential FUNDS

I would like to now have a further analysis of exactly how Wade operated and how monies were paid to him as well as a listing of the funds supplied him and what disposition he made of them. Wade has certainly grossly misinterpreted to the Presidential Commission the manner in which the Bureau operates its informants and it is the desire of the Commission and most certainly that of myself to have this clarified and the record set straight.

Mr. Rankin took occasion while he was here to express appreciation of the cooperation which has been extended by the Bureau to the Presidential Commission and how helpful the Bureau has been to it. I commented to him

- 3 -

January 31, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Mohr, Sullivan, Rosen, Bailey, DeLoach Earl Warren D.C.

that I had not appreciated the what I interpreted as carping criticism of the Chief Justice when he referred to the Bureau's report originally submitted to the Commission as being a "skeleton" report and his more recent comment that the Commission was engaged in filling in the "gaps" in the investigation. I stated that the report as originally prepared at the direction of the President was intended to be released as promptly as finished by the White House in order to put an end to the many rumors already in circulation which had no basis in fact and that, therefore, the report was in a narrative form unlike the usual reports which are prepared for use in prosecutions. I stated that as he well know, we had now supplied to the Commission the so-called "raw material" which was the language of the Chief Justice and that these reports totaled over 10,000 pages and that he no doubt would receive some thousand more as the investigation was still continuing.

As soon as I receive the memorandum which I have requested above, I will want them to have the first memorandum which Mr. Belmont has submitted to me combined with such pertinent material as the memorandum which I have now requested into an affidavit which I may sign and have with me when I am called before the Presidential Commission and which I will ask the Commission to make a part of the record in addition to any statement which they request me to make or any answers to questions which they may propound.

Very truly yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 3:30 AM
DATE 3 Feb 64
BY MAE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. CALLAHAN DATE: January 29, 1964

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
AND THE KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD
VISUAL AIDS

Secret Service Agent John J. Howlett utilized the scale model of the assassination site on 1/28/64 to re-enact the shooting sequence from surveying data plotted for the Secret Service by a Dallas surveyor. The physical make-up of the model compares favorably with the surveying data; however, the distance separating Zapruder's position and the road sign which obscured the camera view of shot one as measured on the model was at variance with the surveyor's measurements. A check by the Secret Service revealed that the surveyor had made an error which will require new re-enactments to position shot one.

Attorney Melvin Eisenberg was the only staff member present for about 5 minutes during late afternoon. Commission conferences kept other members from continuing the visual examination of the movies. Mr. Eisenberg was very complimentary about the visual aids. The scale model is considered by the staff as a most valuable media for re-enacting various views of the staff. The staff realizes that a 1/4" scale model (48 times reduction) cannot be used to "precisely" locate shots one, two and three on the parkway. The staff wishes to go beyond "approximations" if possible and is considering the need to use the data compiled from the scale model as the basis for locating as accurately as possible shots one, two and three on the parkway in Dallas. The goal of the staff is to "pinpoint" each shot with a minus and plus factor of 1/3 second. Further "on-site" data may be required by the Commission.

The results of the second days examination of the assassination movies are as follows:

1. Attorney Eisenberg requested that the visual examination of the movies and re-enactments on the model be continued at 10:00 A. M. 1/29/64.

2. He requested Secret Service Agent Howlett to determine whether Orville Nix was standing or moving when he photographed the third shot which struck the President.

REC 8 62-109090-84
NOT RECORDED
FEB 12 1964

LJG:gt (7)
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Malley)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad

FEB 13 1964

SOVIET SECTION

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo to Mr. Callahan
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy
and the Killing of Lee Harvey Oswald - Visual Aids

3. He mentioned that Mr. Willens, Administrative Assistant to Mr. Rankin had discussed with Special Agent Shaneyfelt of the FBI Laboratory about an examination of the Nix camera.

4. He stated that Mr. Rankin would make arrangements to obtain the original Zapruder film of the "shooting sequence" from Life Magazine for the use of the staff in further examining a clear image of the action.

5. He indicated that if an understandable medical report of Governor Connally's wounds is not available the Commission would be in touch with Mr. Malley of the FBI to obtain a suitable report from Parkland Hospital. The staff feels that more information in everyday language will assist them in determining the seating position of the Governor at the time he was struck by shot two.

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Rankin the members of the Commission's secretarial staff were shown the movies of the shooting and briefed concerning the visual aids. These exhibits are maintained under strict security in the first floor Assembly Room. Admittance to the room is controlled by Mr. Rankin's personal secretary who requires the name, organization, time in and out to be posted in a log book.

I will be present on 1/29/64 to further assist the staff in the use of the model to re-enact views of the shooting sequence. Exhibits Specialists Hughes, Rose and Arey who worked on the construction of the scale model will be present. FBI photographer Hudgins will operate the projector. Mr. Malley will accompany these employees on any visits to the Commission.

RECOMMENDATION

None. For information only.

Jim J.T.Sn. 1/29

Keyno

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM: MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

DATE: 1/31/64

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Lenihan

On January 29 and 30, 1964, members of the staff of the President's Commission met with representatives of the Laboratory and the Domestic Intelligence Division to go over each item of evidence being retained by the FBI Laboratory in this case. During these meetings, the Commission's staff indicated the Commission planned to interview Marina Oswald February 3, 4 and 5, 1964. The Commission members stated it would be very much appreciated by the Commission if the Bureau would identify for the Commission the location in Bureau reports previously furnished the Commission specific information pertaining to certain items of evidence. It was requested that such data be orally furnished Mr. Willens by Inspector Malley of this Bureau for relaying to Professor Eisenberg of the Commission.

In accordance with the Commission's request, this data has been assembled and is set out below by FBI Laboratory item number and location in Bureau reports, for furnishing to Mr. Willens by Mr. Malley. (These item numbers are arbitrary numbers assigned by the Laboratory to the evidence for control purposes. As set forth in Mr. Jevons' memorandum to Mr. Conrad 1/30/64, the Commission representatives have indicated on an appropriate listing those item numbers in which they are currently interested.)

EVIDENCE	WHERE REPORTED IN BUREAU REPORTS
Items C47 - C50 (Four .38 Special cartridge cases)	The FBI Laboratory examination of these items is set forth in the first two paragraphs following the heading "Results of Examination" on page 351 of the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12-10-63.
Items C51 - C54 (Four .38 Special cartridges)	
Items C55 - C59 (Five .38 Special cartridges)	

REL/WMG:hc
(7)
105-82555

62-109090-51

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 5 1964

22 FEB 5 1964

19 FEB 6 1964

EVIDENCE	WHERE REPORTED IN BUREAU REPORTS
Items C137 - C138 (Two .38 Special cartridges obtained from Secret Service)	The FBI Laboratory examination of these two items is reported on page 161 of the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12-23-63 at Dallas. Pages 206 and 207 of Gemberling's report dated 12-23-63 contain data surrounding the FBI's receipt of all of the above-mentioned items.
Item C226 (Blue jacket from Depository identified by Mrs. Marina Oswald as being property of Lee Harvey Oswald)	Facts surrounding the FBI's investigation of this item are reported as follows: Page 209 of the report of SA Gemberling dated 12-23-63 at Dallas, page 188 of the report of SA Gemberling dated 1-7-64 at Dallas. Page 52 of the report of SA Gemberling dated 1-22-64 at Dallas.
Item D62 (Two paper tape samples from the home of Mrs. Paine)	The FBI's examination of this material is reported on page 57 of the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 1/7/64 at Dallas.

ACTION:

It is recommended that Inspector Malley orally furnish the above information to the Commission staff as requested.

Howard Willens
1/31/64 3:30 P.M.

- 2 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: MR. LENIHAN

FROM: MR. BRANIGAN

DATE: 1-31-64

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

During the evening of 1-30-64 SAC Gordon Shanklin, Dallas, was furnished the following requests which were received from members of the President's Commission:

1. In addition to all outer garments and shoes of Oswald requested by the Commission 1-29-64, the Commission on 1-30-64 requested to be furnished all outer garments and shoes which were worn by subject at time of his arrest.

If Dallas has previously furnished these latter items to Bureau, identify by Dallas item number and identify page number in Dallas report which sets out results of Laboratory examination. If these items are in custody of Dallas Police Department being held for Ruby trial, advise Bureau and take no steps to obtain them at this time.

2. See page 292 of Dallas report 12-10-63. The Commission requested it be furnished the replica sack which was made to appear similar to the original sack found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book building.

3. The Commission noted that Dallas Item 107 was a "No Admittance" sign. The Commission requested to be furnished further information about the sign in order that they could determine the significance of the sign. For example, they inquired to know where the sign was found, whether it was in the home, the garage, or his rooming house. Dallas was instructed to furnish this information by teletype so that it in turn could be relayed to the Commission.

ACTION:

For record purposes

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 5 1964

WAB:hrr (3)

29 FEB 3 1964

FEB 4 1964

January 31, 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

JAN 31 2 38 PM '64 RECD-READING ROOM B I

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated January 30, 1964, pertaining to your request that we contact officials of the Communist Party, USA.

On January 30, 1964, John Abt advised that Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, addressed a letter to you expressing his willingness to answer any questions put to him by the Commission. Mr. Abt stated that Gus Hall declined to be interviewed by this Bureau. Mr. Abt said that Hall denies any personal contact with Lee Harvey Oswald.

BY COURIER 31 COMM-EBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 3 1964

JCS:pa
(8)

NOTE: Commission asked us to contact Johnson and Hall of Communist Party, USA, and officials of Fair Play for Cuba Committee and Socialist Workers Party to insure that copies of all available correspondence those organizations had with Oswald have been obtained. We have now done this. Hall was the last to be contacted.

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Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. HQCFC 1-8-64 Moore to Rankin

PAGE NO. ALL

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

3

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Belmont 1/31/64

A. Rosen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Memorandum of 1/23/64 from Branigan to Sullivan set forth information concerning a letter directed to the Attorney General from one General Protero, Apartado, Number 20, Amadora, Portugal.

This matter was discussed with Mr. Howard P. Willens of the President's Commission staff in the absence of Mr. Rankin. Mr. Willens advised that a more recent letter had been received from General Protero wherein he made a request of the Commission to take certain action in connection with the United Nations. He advised that the Commission had taken no action to have any further check made on this matter and that the Commission did not intend to initiate any investigation in this matter. Mr. Willens advised the Commission would leave it to the judgment of the Bureau as to whether or not any further action should be taken.

ACTION:

Inasmuch as there is some investigation which can be done concerning this matter, appropriate inquiry should be made in order that it can be completely resolved. Appropriate inquiry should therefore be made through Legat in Paris to handle this matter.

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes

1 - 62-109090

62-109090 —
NOT RECORDED
109 FEB 6 1964

JRM: mpd (10)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN CE 105-82555

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

JAN 31 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of January 23, 1964 accompanying three metal boxes of original documents obtained from Mrs. Ruth Hyde Paine.

In accord with Mrs. Paine's wishes the Commission will make none of this material public unless it appears that such material has a bearing on the Oswald investigation. Furthermore, we will make an effort to return this material as quickly as possible to your Bureau so that the material may be returned to Mrs. Paine.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 6 1964

3 FEB 1964

53 FEB 7 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 3 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 1/31/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
REQUEST BY INVESTIGATIVE COMMISSION

On 1/27 and 28/64 SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt met with attorneys at the Commission investigating the President's assassination at which the amateur film of one Mr. Zapruder was reviewed. Attorneys for the Commission requested a further study of the speed of the film in the camera used in making the film to determine the variation in film speed between a camera with the spring drive fully wound and the speed of the film as the spring runs down. This was approved as a result of a memorandum from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad dated 1/28/64 which set out the Commission's request for further examination of the assassination films and cameras.

This study has been made by checking the film speed of the Zapruder camera at ten second intervals throughout the full running time of a fully wound camera. Several checks were made on a full roll of film and it was found that the film speed of the camera when fully wound runs at an average speed of from 18.0 to 18.1 frames per second (fps) for the first ten seconds. It gradually increases to 18.3 to 18.5 fps for the next 20 seconds, then gradually decreases slightly to 18.1 fps for ten seconds before the final 20 seconds that run at an average speed of 17.6 to 17.9 frames per second. Mr. Zapruder has stated that the camera was fully wound when he started filming the President's motorcade. Since all of Zapruder's assassination film was exposed well within the first half of time the camera will run on one winding, the run-down film speed should not be considered in the calculations. Therefore, the above figures result in our previous average frames per second speed for the assassination film of 18 1/3, or 18.3 frames per second.

RECOMMENDATION: That the attached letter be sent to Mr. J. Lee Rankin furnishing him with the results of the examination requested by the Commission.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
19 FEB 6 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Callahan (Mr. Gauthier)
1 - Mr. Sullivan

58 FEB 10 1964

WDG:emh (9)

Enclosure

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 31 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter dated January 23, 1964, enclosing for the use of the Commission 13 additional reports; 10 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," 2 captioned "Ruth Hyde Paine," and 1 captioned "Michael Ralph Paine."

I appreciate your continued assistance in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
RECORDED
1964

2-5
FEB 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

7911

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: January 30, 1964

FROM : G. P. Scatterday

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This memorandum is submitted to advise you of information in Bureau files concerning additional individuals reported as employed by the captioned committee.

Civil Service Commission (CSC) has submitted on behalf of General Services Administration (GSA) (which is handling investigation matters regarding staff personnel for the President's Commission) name checks concerning David William Belin, William David Slawson, Burt Wagner Griffin, and Arlen Specter, who are employed by the President's Commission. In addition, GSA has submitted name checks concerning Roslyn Elaine Johnson, nee Mitchell, and Lela B. Hewlett, Justice Department employees, and Edward Ralph Fierpoint (messenger), who are under consideration for employment by the President's Commission.

Bureau files have been reviewed concerning these seven individuals with the following results.

David William Belin: No record in Bureau files.

William David Slawson: No record in Bureau files.

Edward Ralph Fierpoint: No record in Bureau files.

Burt Wagner Griffin was the subject of a Departmental Applicant investigation in 1960, when under consideration as Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA), Northern District of Ohio. Investigation was generally favorable [redacted] Griffin's current Personnel Security Questionnaire submitted by CSC reveals that from August, 1959, to August, 1960, he was employed by the Administrative Office of United States Courts, of which Warren Olney is Director. He left this position to become AUSA in Cleveland, Ohio, leaving that position in October

CBS:bss (7)

62-109090-81

ENCLOSURE

XEROX

FEB 7 1964

FEB 11 1964

RDR

22 FEB 6 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1962, to enter private law practice.
(77-83795)

Arlen Specter: No investigation has been conducted concerning Specter, who has been associated as late as June, 1963, with the District Attorney's Office at Philadelphia. Specter has been very cooperative with the Philadelphia FBI Office in connection with its training program. Bureau files contain no derogatory data concerning him. (1-1152-37-1177; 62-51484-12)

Roslyn Elaine Johnson: This individual, under her maiden name of Mitchell, was the subject of a Departmental Applicant investigation in the Fall of 1961, which developed no derogatory data. (77-88672)

Lela B. Hewlett: Mrs. Hewlett was the subject of a Departmental Applicant investigation in the Fall of 1953. Investigation developed she was born in November, 1897. No derogatory data of a security nature was developed.

[redacted]

(77-59547)

CSC has been advised we have no pertinent information concerning Belin, Slawson, and Specter, and has been furnished copies of the investigative reports concerning Griffin.

GSA has been advised we have no pertinent information regarding Pierpoint and has been furnished copies of the investigative reports concerning Johnson and Hewlett.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen DATE: 1/31/64

FROM : J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

The President's Commission is bringing Mrs. Marina Oswald in from Texas to take her testimony before the Commission on February 3, 4, and possibly the 5th. The Bureau has a large number of pieces of evidence which are now up in the Laboratory and Mr. Melvin Eisenberg is the staff representative of the Commission who is handling the material for questioning of Mrs. Oswald. Mr. Eisenberg has requested that in the event he desires certain pieces of material for use in questioning Mrs. Oswald, that arrangements be made to get it to him over the weekend.

Mr. Eisenberg has been advised that if J. R. Malley is not here he should talk to the supervisor on duty, to make it clear exactly what he wants, and we will comply with his request.

Mr. Eisenberg has advised that there may be difficulty encountered in getting into the premises where the Commission's office is located, namely, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building at Second and Maryland Avenue, N. E. In the event he calls, he should be requested to give the telephone number at which he can be reached so that when the material is located and ready to be delivered to him, he may be called and advised that the material is on the way so he can meet the courier or whoever is delivering the material at the entrance of the building.

REC-34 62-109090-80

The Laboratory will have a man on duty both Saturday and Sunday during normal working hours. After normal working hours, the switchboard is advised of the identity of the individuals who should be called for matters relating to the Laboratory.

79 FEB 10 1964 Mr. Conrad
JRM:mpd (6)

22 FEB 6 1964

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

1-Mr. Belmont - Encl.
1-Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1-Mr. Sullivan - Encl.
1-Mr. Malley - Encl.

105-82555

February 5, 1964

By Courier Service

REC'D-HEADING ROOM
FBI
5 FEB 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 4, 1964, in which you requested certain items of evidence and photographs of Jack L. Ruby.

In accordance with your request, the items listed on the attached page were delivered to your office early on the morning of February 5, 1964.

There are attached hereto the requested photographs of Jack L. Ruby.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

RHJ:fch
8)

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

62-109090

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEB 3 1964

FBI - DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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Holmes
Gandy

FEB 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

...rth copy of letter
...ith list attached sent
...r. Belmont 6:10 PM, 2...64.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

FEB 4 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This letter will confirm a request made this afternoon by a member of my staff to Mr. Malley regarding delivery of certain specified items of physical evidence tomorrow for use in taking the testimony of Marina Oswald.

If possible, the Commission would like delivered to my office at 9:15 a.m. tomorrow morning the items enumerated on the three attached lists entitled "Weapons," "Clothing," and "Cameras." In addition, we wish to request delivery also of Items C 37 and D 53, as well as a few good pictures of Jack L. Ruby, if any are available.

handled - See letter 2/5/64 Jem

I would also appreciate being advised as to the status of my request contained in a letter dated February 1, 1964 for an inventory of the evidence currently in the hands of the Dallas Police Department which may be relevant to this investigation.

Letter to Rankin 2/10/64 Jem

In order to ensure proper handling of these evidentiary items we would appreciate your making the necessary arrangements so that they might all be picked up by an agent at 5 p.m. tomorrow afternoon. At that time, we will be in a position to indicate which of these exhibits might be needed on the following day, Thursday, February 6, 1964.

Thank you for your assistance.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 12 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

5 ENCLOSURE

22 FEB 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan

2-5-64

1 - Stokes
1 - Anderson

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, New Orleans

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Enclosed is one copy each of a letter from J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and its enclosure, both of which are self-explanatory.

For your information, Bufiles disclose a letter dated 7-23-42 from Mrs. Lou Rylie Hill Sheldon, 725½ St. Peter Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, who appears to be identical with Mrs. Lou Rylie Hayes, wherein she related several unrelated incidents concerning individuals who reportedly made pro-Japanese statements. She indicated she was a former newspaper woman having worked in New York for some 12 years and only recently returned to the South. She stated she would do anything in her power to be of assistance.

With regard to Walter Cowan, city editor, "New Orleans States" newspaper, referred to in the enclosed communication, Bufiles contain no information identifiable with him.

New Orleans immediately check indices to determine whether Mrs. Hayes contacted the New Orleans Office as alleged and definitely resolve this matter. In the absence of information in your files dictating to the contrary, Mrs. Hayes should be contacted for any additional specific information she may be able to furnish concerning this matter, following which Walter Cowan, city editor "New Orleans States" newspaper, should also be contacted for any corroborating information.

Enclosures (2)

LLA:mhw (10)

MAILED 5
FEB 4 - 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

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FEB 13 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans
re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA
105-82555

Following the above, if warranted, consider setting forth lead for WFO to check records U. S. Department of State and Army in view of alleged activities of these agencies in connection with Oswald's trip to Cuba. Conduct any additional investigation deemed necessary to definitely resolve this allegation.

Promptly advise Bureau results and surep with recommendations for further action.

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan re same subject, dated 2-4-64.
LLA:mlw.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

JAN 31 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed you will find a carbon copy of a letter addressed to the Attorney General which was sent to Congressman Hale Boggs, a member of this Commission, who in turn referred it to me. With respect to Mrs. Lou Wylie Hayes, the writer of the enclosed, Congressman Boggs in his referral letter to me stated in part:

> "Mrs. Hayes is a thoroughly responsible person and information contained in her letter of December 11, 1963, should be checked out thoroughly by the Commission."

The letter is being forwarded to you for informational purposes and also with the request that you conduct an appropriate investigation to determine whether there is any additional evidence to support Oswald's statement to Mrs. Hayes that he had been recently in Cuba -- if, in fact, it was Oswald who was seated on the bus next to Mrs. Hayes. In this regard, I would respectfully suggest that the latter's identification of the former be made more certain through Bureau interview and evaluation.

I appreciate your continuing cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
6 FEB 1964

3 FEB 1964

Dec. 11th, 1963
925 Royal Street
New Orleans, La., 70116

U. S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy
ashington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I am hesitant about writing you this letter as I do not know if the information it contains will be of any value, and at the same time unless-I do, I shall always wonder if I might not have helped in some small way in the investigation of your wonderful brother's death.

Let me introduce myself first. I am a 70 year old retired newspaper woman who worked here on the Times Picayune, until 1928 when I went to New York and served variously as associate editor of Our Navy Magazine, a reporter for several years on the old Brooklyn Eagle, and for a brief time, when Stanley Walker was an editor on the New Yorker magazine I did leg work on assignments which the big brass wrote up. At other times I handled publicity for hotels, and as a volunteer for the Catholic Big Sisters, and Brotherhood Week. Mr. Harold Klein (I believe he now spells it Kline) who holds an executive office with the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., in Manhattan, and Mrs. Sarah DeForeest, executive Secretary of the Nations Layman's Committee which stages Bible Week each year and which has offices 156 Fifth Ave., will remember me, as also Mr. Thomas Deegan of Thomas Deegan Co. Inc., now publicizing the New York World's Fair

I returned to New Orleans in 1941, serving as publicist for Pan American Airways at a time when no reporters were allowed at the airport because of war time restrictions, also as an air raid warder instructor, during which time I worked with the F.B.I. on several cases.

With the above information I hope that you will realize I am not a crank, trying to get my name in the papers. What I have to tell you is this. I am a volunteer worker for our Notre Dame Seminary Library, which is located on Carrollton Ave., and particularly during the warm weather I ride a Carrollton-Poydras Street bus to get back to town. This bus leaves at the junction of South Claiborne Ave., and Carrollton. On one particular day in September, the exact date of which I cannot recall, I boarded one of these buses, probably at 2:30 pm on a week day. I know that it was after school opened, and probably around the middle of the month. I took my favorite seat on the right hand, next the window, of the first cross-wise seat in the bus, going back to the city. Either when I got on or shortly after I group of high school boys boarded the bus and took the front side seats on each side. A little later, at a stop I cannot recall, a slim young man in a rather rumpled but clean sport shirt, khaky trousers and carrying a small overnight bag of soft canvas such as one can buy at the chain drug stores boarded the bus and sat in the [illegible] seat. He seemed to be in quite a state of elation and was looking eagerly at people's faces in a

ENCLOSURE

way which indicated he wanted to start up a conversation. Evidently he felt the school boys had noticed him and he launched into a breathless and highly elated account of his visit to Cuba, which had just culminated at his arrival at the New Orleans Airport.

"I saw Castro" he told them, "He is a fine guy. A Great person. From now on no prisoners are going to be returned to the United States unless I say so."

This of course startled me and I turned to look at him in the belief he was a hop head of some sort, but he simply appeared to be a highly pleased and excited young man. I asked him how he happened to be in Cuba.

"I flew there" he said, "The State Department is using me because of my contacts with Cuba. I spoke to the people and I told them Castro was a great man."

I then asked him how he got back.

"In an army plane" he said. "A U.S.Army plane. They flew me here, and the F.B.I met me and brought me to the corner of Canal Street (he gave the name of the other street but I don't remember it) and..."

I asked why they didn't take him all the way home.

"They don't want to know where I live. They don't want anybody to know where I live" he said.

The school boys were giggling and this seemed to anger him.

"At the airport they shoved a mike in my hand" he said, doubling his fist like a mike and holding it in front of his face. "I said hello to everybody. I told them Castro was a great guy and that we should all be friends."

At the time I thought he was referring to our own airport. But now I believe he meant the airport in Cuba.

I questioned him further about Castro and he said "I never got to talk to him at all. He just shook hands with me and they rushed me right on out to the airport. From now on, I am going to Cuba and arrange every time the prisoners who are going to be sent back."

He then got off the bus, at a cross street, possibly Napoleon for he had a transfer in his hand. We all had a laugh, but I was disturbed and so when I got to town I went to a friend's apartment and called the City Desk of the New Orleans States, whose editor, Walter Cowan, told me no celebrity had arrived at our airport, and I then called the F.B.I and told them of the incident, saying that the man was probably a nut but that perhaps there might be something in their files on him and they would like to know he was back in town. I recognized this man as Oswald as soon as I saw a clear picture of

For the benfit of the A.P writer in New York who wrote that Oswald could not be a Marxist without being a Communist, I would like to point out that at the time I was keeping a couple of people under surveillance for the F.B.I here I was told that one of them, a lad named Bancroft, who now has a United Nations job, was one of the high ranking Communists and did not carry a card, as they removed from their files all information on their top flight operatives so they could not be identified as party members.

My own unalterable belief is that Oswald was a Communist, that he bungled his job and went haywire and that Ruole was assigned to remove him. The indignation over the murder of our president would be the logical out he would use in his defense.

Dorothy Thompson, speaking before the New York Women's Press Club, of which I was a member, told us soon after the fall of France that all Communist take-overs followed a pattern. First, the people by a constant barrage of propaganda were caused to distrust their leaders. Then, when some controversial issue came up, both sides were infiltrated and a revolution started, during which time those of our people who were Communists and were in high places would engineer a take over of the government. That pattern is pretty plain here. The only thing is that this country didn't react according to those in Europe--and Africa.

From my own personal experience with the F.B.I it is easy for me to believe what Oswald told about them meeting him at the plane, and we could well have been using him through the State Department which has a pro-Castro record, without anyone being the wiser.

I am sorry that I cannot remember the date, or the streets where the man boarded and left the bus, but after I called the paper and the FIB.I I put this out of my mind until I saw Oswald's face on TV.

sincerely,

Mrs. Lou Wylie Hayes

62-109090-

February 4, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of February 3, 1964, setting forth information concerning a slip of paper bearing four telephone numbers which was found in one of the pockets of the trousers worn by Oswald at the time he was shot by Jack Ruby. Inquiry concerning this matter has been made by our Dallas Office and the following information is submitted:

Captain J. W. Fritz, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that Oswald requested permission to call Attorney John Abt in New York City but did not have his telephone number. Captain Fritz told Oswald he could call collect and that he would have to give the operator the name of the person he wanted without the number and it being an attorney in New York, the operator would locate Abt and furnish the telephone number to him. Captain Fritz also told Oswald the operator would want to know the number he was calling from. In this connection, it is noted the telephone number RI 9-7711 appears on the dial of the telephone in the jail and this was one of the four numbers on the piece of paper found in Oswald's trousers.

Captain Fritz advised that when Oswald was permitted to use the telephone, one of the jail officers, Jim Poppelwell, took Oswald from his cell to the phone and Oswald tried to call his attorney collect. He obtained the telephone number from the operator and Oswald then commented he could not recall the number and asked Poppelwell to get him paper and a pencil in order to write the number down. Captain Fritz stated that the calling of an attorney and the furnishing of a pencil and paper to the prisoner to write were all within the regulations of the city jail.

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JRM:mpd (10)

Note: See memo Belmont from Rosen 2/4/64 re Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-RU; JRM:mpd

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Officer Poppelwell advised he tore off a small piece of paper from the corner of what is called a Telephone Contact Slip and, after receiving permission from his superior officer, furnished the piece of paper and pencil to Oswald so Oswald could write down the telephone number. Poppelwell advised that Oswald again attempted to call Abt but was unable to get the call through. He states he later took Oswald to the phone again and Oswald made two or three attempts to call. He states he does not know if the calls were completed or the identity of the person Oswald was trying to call. The police department kept no records of the numbers Oswald tried to call. Captain Fritz advised that the following morning, November 23, 1963, he talked with Oswald and inquired if Oswald had made his call. Oswald told Captain Fritz he had been allowed to make the call but had been unable to contact Attorney Abt. With reference to the piece of paper furnished by Officer Poppelwell to Oswald, it is noted this paper was two and one-fourth inches long by one and a quarter inches wide and that two telephone numbers were written down each side.

Our New York Office has advised that the office address for Attorney John J. Abt is 320 Broadway, New York City, the same address as the law firm of David Freedman and Abraham Unger. The telephone number for the law firm of Freedman and Unger is CO 7-3110 and this same telephone number is listed in the New York telephone directory for John J. Abt.

It is noted that the telephone number AC 2-4611, which appeared on the slip of paper in Oswald's trousers, is listed to Attorney John J. Abt, 444 Central Park West, New York City.

Telephone number RI 8-9711 is the general telephone number for the City of Dallas, Texas, and it is noted Captain Fritz states that this number appears on the dial of the telephone which was utilized by Oswald in making his calls.

The reason why the telephone number OR 9-9450, the number for "The Worker," 23 West 26th Street, New York City (East Coast Communist Party newspaper), appears on this slip of paper is not known. The possibility exists that the operator, at Oswald's request or on her own initiative, may have attempted to reach Attorney Abt at this number.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The foregoing is submitted to you for your assistance in the inquiry you are conducting.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Belmont 2/3/64

A. Rosen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

PRESIDENT's COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

On January 30 and 31, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Norman Redlich, and Charles N. Shaffer of the President's Commission staff came to the Bureau and examined certain items of an evidentiary nature which were in the possession of the Bureau. During their examination an official request was made through Charles N. Shaffer to have made available to the President's Commission the items of clothing worn by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his arrest in Dallas on November 22, 1963, by the Dallas Police Department.

After checking into this matter it was determined the only item of clothing in the Bureau's possession was a brown sport shirt which had been obtained for examination purposes from the Dallas Police Department and was still in our possession. The other items of clothing worn by Oswald at the time of his arrest were retained by the Dallas Police Department for evidence in connection with the trial of Jack Ruby who shot Oswald.

The request was then made that the items of clothing available in the Dallas Police Department be made available to the President's Commission and to have such material available during the questioning of Marina Oswald, which was to commence at 10:00 a.m. on February 2, 1964. This request was confirmed in writing on February 1, 1964, in a letter signed by Honorable J. Lee Rankin. After appropriate contact with District Attorney Wade and officials of the Dallas Police Department, arrangements were made for all items of clothing worn by Oswald to be brought to the Bureau on Sunday, February 2, 1964, by an Agent of the Dallas Office. In order to obtain these items of clothing, it was necessary to guarantee to the Texas authorities that these items would be returned to Dallas not later than the end of this week, inasmuch as a local hearing in the Ruby case was scheduled in Dallas on February 10. It was also necessary to agree with the Dallas authorities that these items of clothing would remain in the custody of Special Agent Vincent Drain until returned to the Dallas Police Department in order to maintain the chain of evidence.

Tele. Belmont Mohr Casper Callahan Conrad DeLoach Evans Gale Rosen Sullivan Tavel Trotter Tele. Room Holmes Gandy

Enc. (1)
IRM:mod (10)

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

62-109090 DIVECTOR
NOT RECORDED
109 FEB 5 1964 Mr. Tenihan

ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DUPLICATE YELLOW

88 FEB 7 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Prior to making these articles of clothing available to the Commission, Mr. Rankin was located in New York and telephonically advised of the circumstances under which the clothing was obtained and it would therefore be necessary that these items of clothing be returned to Dallas by the end of this week. Mr. Rankin stated that the request would be complied with and if any difficulty arose he would personally contact the local authorities in Texas in order to try and work out appropriate arrangements; otherwise, it would be returned as requested.

Upon receipt of the clothing and prior to making it available to the President's Commission, it was checked by Laboratory personnel only for the purpose of seeing if any extraneous items might be in the pockets of the clothing. A slip of paper bearing four telephone numbers was located in the right-hand side pocket of the trousers. These telephone numbers are as follows: OR 9-9450; RI 8-9711; AC 2-4611; and CO 7-3110. Inquiry by our Dallas and New York Offices has resulted in these numbers being identified as follows:

RI 8-9711 is the general telephone number for the City of Dallas, Texas;

OR 9-9450 is the telephone number for "The Worker", 23 West 26th Street, New York City;

CO 7-3110 is the telephone number for the law firm of David Freedman and Abraham Unger, 320 Broadway, New York City. (The firm of Freedman and Unger has represented the Communist Party and various members on numerous occasions for a period of years.)

AC 2-4611 is listed to John J. Abt, residence 444 Central Park West, New York City. (Abt is an attorney and has represented individuals in the Communist Party for a number of years.) This number is also listed to Jessica Smith, who is the wife of John J. Abt and uses her maiden name as a practising attorney. (Both Abt and Smith have represented members of the Communist Party for a number of years.)

The clothing was taken to the President's Commission offices 2/3/64 at which time Norman Redlich and Melvin Eisenberg advised they did not know when these items of clothing would be needed in connection with the questioning of Mrs. Oswald. They were advised of the circumstances under which the clothing was

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

obtained, the necessity for maintaining the chain of evidence, which both fully understood, and the clothing was therefore returned to the Bureau for safekeeping and will be made available to the Commission upon their request.

In conversation today with Mr. Howard Willens, Willens advised the questioning of Marina Oswald relative to the clothing would be handled at the earliest possible time in order that it could be returned to the Dallas authorities.

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to Mr. Rankin in response to his letter of February 1, 1964, relative to these items of clothing and information regarding the telephone numbers.

It is significant that the last three numbers were in Oswald's pants at time of arrest. It raises question as to his possibly anticipating trouble from some act of his. Also I don't know why our Dallas office didn't go over these articles at time of Oswald's arrest.

H

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

conclusion could be reached regarding item seven, photograph two. The Walker residence definitely is not depicted in item one, photograph five.

For your additional information, the 47 photographs contained in our evidence item D-33, which has been furnished to the Commission, are identified on Pages 253 and 254 of the report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBruecys dated December 8, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Lenihan
(with encls.)

February 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are being forwarded herewith translations of all items for which Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff requested translations, with the exception of Items 359 and 364. It is noted that translations of Items 359 and 364 were previously furnished to the Commission by letter dated January 17, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures 48

BWR:DMG
(8)

ADDENDUM: BWR:DMG

Items forwarded to the Commission are identified as follows and are full translations unless otherwise indicated:

ITEM
95
183 (Summary)
184
193 and 279
194
195
197
220
221
222
223
224
226
227
228
256

ITEM
259
271 and 278
272 and 275
273
323
328
336
340
344
348
350
351
355
356
357
358 (Summary)

ITEM
360
361
382
419
434
435
436
449 (Summary)
B-6
B-29
B-30
B-31
B-33
A-58

ITEM
Q-451
(Summary)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
190 FEB 6

ENCLOSURE

FBI
MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Rosen

DATE: 2-1-64

FROM: R. I. Shroder

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Harold Willens connected with the captioned Commission, called Weekend Supervisor, Henry S. Ursic at 3:30 p.m. and requested that arrangements be made to have the original documents and letters pertaining to the translations delivered to the Commission earlier today.

Mr. Willens furnished a list of the numbers pertaining to the identity of the specific documents desired by the Commission. He stated that if there was any difficulty in having these documents delivered that he be telephonically advised and in his absence that the information be furnished to Mr. Rankin.

The identities for the documents and the request of Mr. Willens was furnished to Roy Jevons of the Laboratory who advised that the documents will be delivered as requested. Mr. Jevons is aware of Willens' request that he be promptly notified in the event there is any difficulty in obtaining the original documents.

The above is being furnished for information.

1 - Mr. Conrad

HSU:sda
(7)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

22 FEB 4 1964

SOVIET SECTION

10 FEB 11 1964

1 - Mr. Bolmon; 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Att: Conrad);
2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley); 1 - Mr. Conrad;
1 - Mr. Griffith - Mr. Jevons

February 1, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For possible use by the Commission in this matter, there is being submitted a set of photographs of the items recently reviewed by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff.

Mr. Eisenberg has requested the results of the chemical analysis of items A33, described as "Squibbs" tablets; A57, described as two small unlabeled brown bottles with liquids and A58, bottle of clear liquid bearing labels with Cyrillic printing. The tablets in item A33 are composed of a Penicillin compound with the trade name "Pentids." One bottle in item A57 contains hair tonic and the other one contains shampoo. The bottle in item A58 contains a forty per cent ethyl alcohol solution. Labels appearing on this bottle have been translated as follows: "Moscow Liquor Distillery Factory (Brand name unintelligible) Strength 40% 2R liq. - 1/60."

Sincerely yours,

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
190 FEB 6 1964

105-82555

RHJ:kw (10)

NOTE: Above photographs are of items 1 through 455, A1 through A85, B1 through B33, C1 through C226, D1 through D72, J1 through J10.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 6 1964

FEB 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGrath
1 - Mr. Rogge

- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Sullivan

62-109090 -

January 31, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I have just recently received unconfirmed information alleging Don B. Reynolds, a Silver Spring, Maryland, insurance agent, had made various statements relating to the assassination of the late President Kennedy. One of the statements attributed to him alleges that President Lyndon B. Johnson, as well as Governor Connally of Texas, was implicated in the assassination. Another statement is that I have gathered sufficient evidence to substantiate this charge. Immediately upon receipt of this information, I instructed Reynolds be located and interviewed to straighten this matter out.

Enclosed are two copies of the interview of Reynolds conducted on 1-24-64, by Agents of this Bureau. You will note Reynolds in essence denies the statements attributed to him. You can also be assured that I have not received any information to implicate President Johnson or Governor Connally in the assassination.

In Reynolds' interview, he furnished an additional allegation indicating that while Governor Connally was in Washington, D. C., and Lee Harvey Oswald was staying at the Young Men's Christian Association in Dallas, Texas, Oswald received several long-distance calls. Reynolds states he was not told these long-distance calls were from Governor Connally or Washington, D. C., but the implication left with him was that Oswald might have had calls from Connally. Our Dallas, Texas, Office has checked this

RDR:hw
)12(
1 - 105-8255
1 - 62-108060
1 - 62-109090

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

ENCLOSURE YELLOW

79 FEB 10 1964

matter out, and I have been advised the room in which Lee Harvey Oswald stayed at the Young Men's Christian Association on the night of October 3-4, 1963, did not have a telephone available. Further, no records are maintained by the Young Men's Christian Association on long-distance calls received and guests are not permitted to make outgoing long-distance calls.

Inasmuch as Reynolds' interview specifies he does not know who told him and he has no facts whatsoever to support the above allegation, this Bureau has made no effort to ascertain the whereabouts of Governor Connally on October 3 and 4, 1963.

The above is being furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo, same caption, same date, RDR:hw.

Rankin is not being advised that this information was initially received from the White House in view of the statement appearing in the DeLoach to Mohr memo dated 1/22/64, captioned "Don B. Reynolds, Information Regarding Case Involving Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, that Walter Jenkins of the White House has indicated that the President does not desire Pierre Salinger to know this information was furnished to anyone outside the White House.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 31, 1964

A. Rosen

SUBJECT: DON B. REYNOLDS
INFORMATION REGARDING CASE
INVOLVING ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

On 1-22-64, Mr. Walter Jenkins at the White House furnished information that Don Reynolds, an [redacted] insurance agent in Silver Spring, Maryland, is alleged to have made the following statements: That President Johnson was soon to be impeached and that the Director had collected sufficient data to prove Johnson was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. That Governor Connally of Texas had been an accomplice of President Johnson in the assassination and that Clint Murchison had kept Oswald in a Dallas hotel for several days prior to the assassination. The Director instructed that Reynolds be interviewed at once and "make him put up or shut up."

On 1-24-64, Reynolds was finally located and interviewed by Agents of the Washington Field Office in the presence of his attorney in Silver Spring, Maryland. He admitted knowing the FBI had been seeking to interview him the previous day but wanted to wait until his attorney was present. Reynolds was confronted with the allegations attributed to him and he gave the following answers:

He denied having told anyone that President Johnson was going to be impeached. He stated he may have said a hundred years ago we had a President Johnson who missed impeachment by one vote. Reynolds stated, to the best of his knowledge and recollection, he has never made the statement to anyone that the FBI has information, evidence or data in its possession which would prove President Johnson was implicated in the assassination of President Kennedy.

162-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 7 1964

Reynolds, when asked if he had any facts to support his observations and opinions previously furnished concerning the death of President Kennedy, stated he did not and that his opinions were based on inferences

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

RDR:hw
)9(

22 FEB 6 1964

Enc. (1) Rent 1-31-64

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: DON B. REYNOLDS

which he drew from conversations and hearsay and that he had nothing further to add concerning the assassination.

During this interview, Reynolds said he has no substantiation whatsoever but he had been told while Governor Connally of Texas was in Washington, D. C., and Lee Harvey Oswald was residing in the YMCA in Dallas, Texas, Oswald was supposed to have received long-distance calls. Reynolds stated he was not told these long-distance calls were from Connally or from Washington, D. C., but the implication left with him was that Oswald might have had calls from Connally.

This information was immediately furnished to our Dallas Office so it could be checked out. Dallas advises that investigation at the YMCA where Oswald is known to have stayed on the night of October 3-4, 1963, reveals no telephones in the rooms and no records were kept of long-distance calls made to the YMCA, and further, guests were not permitted to make long-distance calls out.

On 1/27/64, Mr. Jenkins at the White House was furnished a copy of the results of Reynolds' interview.

Inasmuch as Reynolds, on interview, stated he does not know who furnished the information to him relating to Governor Connally calling Oswald and he is in possession of no facts whatsoever to support this, no effort has been made to determine the whereabouts of Governor Connally during the period of October 3-4, 1963.

The interview of Reynolds points up the fact he is an [redacted]

ACTION:

In view of Reynolds' [redacted] we will alert the President's Commission to the allegations attributed to Reynolds, furnish it with a copy of his interview, and also advise that we have not ascertained the whereabouts of Governor Connally on October 3-4, 1963. If you approve, the attached letter will be sent to Mr. Rankin.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : Mr. Jevons

DATE: 1/31/64

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the President's Commission called today and made inquiry as to the availability of certain items described in Agent Gamberling's report dated 12/23/63. He described these items as: (1) "Marina" bracelet (2) Paperback Spanish-English and English-Spanish Dictionary (3) Folder entitled "Rules Governing" (4) Merriam-Webster Dictionary (5) Cookbook.

Mr. Eisenberg also requested that he be supplied with the chemical analyses of one item described as "Squibbs" tablets (Item not on list) and an item identified as two small brown unlabeled bottles with liquid (Item A57 on list). He was told that these results would be submitted to him.

During the telephone conversation, he also suggested that we should arrange to have all of the evidence pertaining to this case that is presently in the field sent to the Bureau where it would be available to the Commission when the need arises.

It has been ascertained that the Dallas Office has just sent the "Marina" bracelet and the cookbook to the Bureau and that Dallas is making arrangements to submit the other three items.

The Domestic Intelligence Division is making arrangements to have the field submit all items of evidence pertaining to this matter and not currently being used in connection with leads.

Mr. Eisenberg was advised that two of the items that he had inquired about are presently on the way to the Bureau and that arrangements were being made for the other three items to be submitted.

ACTION: For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

105-82555

FEB 11 1964

RHJ:bsm (10)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 5 1964

FEB 14

SEVEN SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential

Reviewed 2940
7/19/77 BJ

January 30, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. RW Smith
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

BY COURIER SERVICE

[redacted]

This data is being furnished for the information of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
7 JAN 12
COMM-FBI

Enclosure
100-82555

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 3 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
JAN 30 1 00 PM '64
FBI

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Confid

REL:ccm
(10)

29 FEB 4 1964

JAN 31 1964

62-109090

January 30, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your oral request of this Bureau on January 22, 1964, that appropriate officials of the Communist Party, USA, the Socialist Workers Party and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee be contacted officially by this Bureau and be requested, on behalf of the President's Commission, to make available copies of all correspondence and any other material that they might have relative to Lee Harvey Oswald.

On January 27, 1964, we contacted Mr. Vincent T. Lee, National Director, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New York, New York, in this matter. Mr. Lee advised that his organization has no data concerning Oswald which has not already been furnished to this Bureau for forwarding to the President's Commission. The material furnished by Mr. Lee was described in report of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty dated December 11, 1963, at New York, New York, in the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

We also contacted Mr. Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary, Socialist Workers Party, New York, New York, on January 27, 1964, in the presence of his attorney, Mr. Rowland Watts. Mr. Dobbs declined to furnish information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation but stated that the Socialist Workers Party does have certain data concerning Oswald which had been turned over to Mr. Watts who would make this material available directly to the President's Commission.

JCS:hc
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE 3

FEB 12 1964

FEB 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC. COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI JAN 30 3 04 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7221

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Watts requested that he be sent a letter from Mr. J. Lee Rankin requesting material concerning Oswald in the possession of the Socialist Workers Party and he would then forward such material directly to the President's Commission. Mr. Watts stated this letter should be directed to Rowland Watts, President, Workers Defense League, 112 East 19th Street, New York, New York.

Mr. Watts and Mr. Dobbs described the material in the possession of the Socialist Workers Party concerning Oswald as follows:

1. A record of Oswald's subscription to the "Militant," the official Socialist Workers Party publication.

2. A letter from Oswald indicating his desire to join the Socialist Workers Party.

3. A letter from Oswald setting forth a change of address.

Mr. Watts stated that Oswald's request for membership in the Socialist Workers Party was answered routinely to the effect that since there was no Socialist Workers Party branch in Oswald's area, Oswald might desire to distribute the "Militant" in his home area.

Mr. Dobbs was informed by this Bureau that his request to deal directly with the President's Commission would be furnished to the Commission.

Mr. Arnold Johnson, Legislative Director of the Communist Party, USA, was interviewed on January 29, 1964, at the office of attorney John Abt and stated that the statement he made to the press to the effect he forwarded correspondence with Oswald to your Commission was made on the basis of his assumption that such correspondence, which he turned over to this Bureau, had in turn been forwarded to the Commission. Mr. Johnson stated he has no documents dealing with Lee Harvey Oswald in addition to the material previously furnished to this Bureau. The material referred to by Mr. Johnson is described in Special Agent O'Flaherty's reports dated December 6 and December 9, 1963, at New York, New York.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

John Abt, on the occasion of our January 29, 1964, interview of Mr. Johnson, said that he was to be in contact with Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, and would arrange an interview of Hall as soon as possible. The results of our interview of Mr. Hall will be immediately brought to your attention upon receipt.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Hall and Johnson were supposed to be available for interview on 1-28-64. They stalled us until the morning of the 29th and it is possible there may be further delay; hence, we are not specifically advising the Commission when we expect to complete the interviews.

F

FBI NEW YORK

10-33 PM URGENT 1-27-64 DE

TO DIRECTOR -6- 105-82555

FROM NEW YORK 105-38431

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ~~IS - R - CUBA~~ INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

REBURAD JANUARY TWENTY FOUR LAST.

VINCENT THEODORE LEE, ~~FPCC~~ FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, CONTACTED TODAY BY AGENTS, NYO AND ADVISED FPCC , NY, HAD NO DATA CONCERNING OSWALD WHICH HAD NOT ALREADY BEEN FURNISHED TO FBI.

GUS HALL AND ARNOLD JOHNSON , ~~CPUSA~~ COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NOT AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW TODAY BUT ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO INTERVIEW THEM, WITH THEIR ATTORNEY, JOHN ABT, ON JANUARY TWENTY EIGHT NEXT.

FARRELL DOBBS, NATIONAL SECRETARY, ~~SWP~~ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY, INTERVIEWED TODAY BY NYO AGENTS IN PRESENCE OF HIS ATTORNEY, ROWLAND WATTS. DOBBS DECLINED TO FURNISH INFORMATION TO FBI, BUT SAID SWP DID HAVE CERTAIN DATA CONCERNING OSWALD WHICH HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO WATTS, WHO WOULD MAKE THIS MATERIAL AVAILABLE DIRECTLY TO PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION. WATTS REQUESTED THAT HE BE SENT A LETTER FROM J. LEE RANKIN, REQUESTING THIS MATERIAL. SUBSEQUENT TO THIS WRITTEN REQUEST, WATTS WOULD FORWARD THE MATERIAL DIRECTLY TO PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION. LETTER TO WATTS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO ROWLAN WATTS, PRESIDENT, WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE, ONE ONE TWO EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEW YORK, ONE ZERO ZERO THREE.

END PAGE ONE.....

Ltr to Rankin
Hoffman Release
1-30-64 JCS, fm

CC: MR SULLIVAN

2 FEB 12 1964

SOVIET SECTION

162-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 12 1964

PAGE TWO.....

WATTS AND DOBBS DESCRIBED MATERIAL AS FOLLOWS.....

ONE. RECORD OF OSWALD - S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE " MILITANT", OFFICIAL SWP PUBLICATION.

TWO. LETTER FROM OSWALD INDICATING DESIRE TO JOIN SWP.

THREE. LETTER FROM OSWALD SETTING FORTH CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WATTS STATED THAT OSWALD-S REQUEST FOR MEMBERSHIP WAS ANSWERED ROUTINELY TO THE EFFECT THAT SINCE NO SWP BRANCH IN OSWALD-S AREA, PERHAPS HE DESIRED TO DISTRIBUTE " MILITANT" IN HOME AREA.

DOBBS WAS ADVISED THAT HIS REQUEST TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION WOULD BE FURNISHED TO THAT COMMISSION.

DALLAS ADVISED BY AIRMAIL ~~AM, RM~~ REGISTERED MAIL.

EN

LRA

FBI WASH DC

TKS VM THAT ALLL FOR NOW

OK

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad DATE: 1/30/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

The memorandum dated 1/29/64, to you from Mr. White regarding this matter advised of the arrangements for representatives of the President's Commission and the Department to view the evidence presently in the Laboratory and to select certain items pertinent to the pending interview of Mrs. Oswald by the Commission.

Yesterday afternoon, 1/29/64, Messrs. Norman Redlich and Melvin Eisenberg of the Commission, along with Mr. Charles Shaffer of the Department, began screening the numerous items and designating those believed to be pertinent to the interview. This screening which was carried out in the presence of representatives of the Domestic Intelligence Division and the Laboratory was continued today by Messrs. Eisenberg and Shaffer and was completed this afternoon.

Those items selected by the Commission representatives are indicated on the attached list with a plus sign before the item number. This designation was placed there by Mr. Eisenberg. (For your information, the "0" designation before the item means they do not want the one so designated at this time. The "B" designation stands for "Book" which they may want at a later time.) The Domestic Intelligence Division has been furnished a copy of this list with the designations.

Mr. Eisenberg stated he would prefer that these items be delivered to the Commission a few at a time as the need arises. He will advise which ones are desired the day before they are needed.

They also selected at this time, certain foreign language items for which they desired the translation. These are being furnished to them under appropriate cover letter.

Enclosure 5 ENCLOSURES

105-82555
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Malley
RHJ:fcb (11)

7 FEB 11 1964

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 7 1964

22 FEB 17 1964

SEVEN

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R
105-82555

They also requested the results of handwriting examinations made on certain of the items and this information is likewise being furnished by letter.

Arrangements are also being made to furnish the Commission photographs of all items of evidence currently being held in the Laboratory.

The representatives expressed their appreciation for the excellent and prompt cooperation extended to them.

ACTION:

For information.

Let there be no delay.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: January 30, 1964

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: LEON DAYRIES HUBERT, JR.
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

PURPOSE

This is to advise that a Standard Form 86 (Security Investigation Data for Sensitive Position) has been received from Civil Service Commission (CSC) for processing under Executive Order 10450 (Federal Employee Security Program) on Hubert. Pertinent subversive derogatory information in Bureau files is being furnished to CSC with advice no investigation is being contemplated in the absence of a specific request. While the form lists the General Services Administration (GSA) as the employing agency, we know Hubert is with the President's Commission and the GSA is acting solely as the "housekeeping" unit for the Commission.

BACKGROUND

Hubert was born July 1, 1911, at New Orleans, was an Assistant United States Attorney from 1935 until 1942 and again from 1945 until 1946; was District Attorney of New Orleans from 1954 until 1958. He also has served as a professor of law at Tulane University.

Hubert was the subject of an applicant investigation in 1937 at the request of the Department of Justice. He was then serving as Assistant United States Attorney in New Orleans. Investigation was favorable and he was described as an honor student both as an undergraduate and graduate student at Tulane. (77-8959)

Bureau files also indicate that Leon D. Hubert, Jr., 2302 American Bank Building, New Orleans, was a member-at-large of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) and that he resigned therefrom on May 11, 1940. (100-7321-6)

The NLG has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (We will furnish copies of the above-mentioned applicant reports plus a statement as to his reported membership in the NLG to the CSC.)

62-109090

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Satterday
1 - Mrs. R. H. Hayhes
JAR:slr:dlb

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

February 2, 1964

1-Original
1-Yellow
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This will confirm delivery to the Commission by Inspector J. R. Malley, February 2, 1964, of copies of the photographs which Agents of this Bureau displayed to Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, for identification purposes in connection with our investigation in this matter. A copy of our memorandum dated February 1, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald" setting forth data furnished by Marina Oswald concerning each photograph exhibited to her, was also furnished to the Commission, February 2, 1964.

This will also confirm oral information furnished to Commission by Inspector J. R. Malley, February 2, 1964, that Marina Oswald, in commenting on certain of the photographs, indicated that item one, photograph five; item seven, photograph five; item fourteen, photograph one; and item three hundred sixty-nine may be photographs of the residence of General Edwin Walker. She stated she had never seen General Walker's residence and could not recognize it from photographs. She added that Lee Harvey Oswald had told her he had taken a photograph of the Walker residence and since she could not recognize the houses depicted in the photographs exhibited to her by the interviewing Agents, she felt such photographs might be those taken of the residence of General Walker by Lee Harvey Oswald. 62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 24 1964

For your information, Agents of this Bureau, based on personal observation, determined that item fourteen, photograph one, and item three hundred sixty-nine are photographs taken of the rear of General Walker's residence. No derogato

(NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, 2/2/64, captioned: LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS - R - CUBA, REL:mer)

REL:mer
(9)

61 FEB 5 1964

FEB 4 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Mail Room ☐ Teletype Unit ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 12 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your Memorandum of December 23, 1963, regarding Lee Harvey Oswald states that on November 28, 1963, a confidential source abroad made available to a representative of the Bureau a copy of a bus manifest from a company called "Transportes Frontera".

According to the Memorandum, this manifest covered a trip departing Mexico City at 1 p.m. on October 2, 1963 for Nuevo Laredo, with a scheduled arrival time at Nuevo Laredo of 6 a.m. on October 3, 1963. The manifest was reported to show that a passenger named "Oswald" was to occupy seat No. 4 and that his destination was Laredo. The confidential source also gave the names of the chauffeurs who drove this bus from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo. However, it does not appear to us that the confidential source has furnished us with the names, destinations and other available information on other passengers on this same bus. We would appreciate your obtaining this additional information for the Commission if it is possible to do so.

If you are able to obtain this additional information, we would like you to contact as many of Lee Harvey Oswald's fellow passengers as possible for whatever relevant information they may have and to conduct any further investigation you consider appropriate.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Renkin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 17 1964

FEB 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: LEON DAYRIES HUBERT, JR.

The following data which relate to Hubert are being set forth for information but do not appear to be pertinent for dissemination

[redacted]

ACTION:

The Standard Form 86 relative to Hubert will be returned to CSC with copies of the applicant reports attached as well as a succinct statement regarding his alleged membership in and resignation from the NLG in 1940.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: MR. BELMONT

DATE: February 7, 1964

FROM: MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

The Director's affidavit prepared for submission to the President's Commission to refute the allegation that Oswald was an FBI informant states, in part:

"The emergency conditions that prevailed during World War II when the FBI conducted its SIS program did not permit the tight supervision that prevails currently in the FBI's informant operations. But this is true only in regard to the fact that SIS men necessarily were given the latitude to develop and pay informants on the spot without prior approval from FBI headquarters. Nevertheless, SIS men operated under a control system and adhered to it by advising FBI headquarters of payments made and the identity of the individuals paid. Such payments were supported by receipts in nearly every instance."

This statement is supported by the following details which have been developed:

Eight Bureau Officials and Agents who were actively engaged in the SIS Program have been specifically interviewed on this point and are unanimous in declaring that every cent expended in our foreign operations was meticulously accounted for in official vouchers which were subjected to thorough review and supported in nearly all instances by actual receipts. These men state that so far as the accountability of funds was concerned, the same rules applied in the foreign field as were enforced in the domestic field. In this regard, the Manual of Rules and Regulations then in force in Section 130, captioned "Vouchers," required that "receipts should be secured for confidential expenditures wherever it is possible and practical to do so."

It is my personal recollection from my SIS experience that this rule was strictly adhered to and that never was there any question of operating in any other manner. This is borne out by the record.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 14 1964

GAD:hke (8)
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Liaison
1-Mr. Foarde
1-Mr. DeLoach

FEB 14 1964

22 FEB 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

George Hall (now ASAC, Baltimore) was responsible for reviewing all vouchers submitted by SIS Agents from mid-1942 until 1946. In addition, he lectured to each class of new SIS Agents during this period. He states he instructed the Agents to secure receipts for every expenditure, including those to informants, to the fullest extent possible and in any event to fully account for each and every expenditure. That this was done is attested by the research conducted by the Administrative Division in locating the vouchers submitted by Wade. Mr. Jackson of that division personally examined all of the vouchers and receipts submitted by fifty other SIS Agents and noted that the expenditures of funds by these Agents were properly accounted for in each instance.

Heber Clegg (now ASAC, Salt Lake City) was Number One Man to C. H. Carson (now deceased) in the SIS Division and also recalled that payments to informants were handled in accordance with regulations in force in the domestic field. Clegg not only supervised operations at headquarters but also made actual inspection trips throughout Latin America and states that he and the other Inspectors made a point of looking into the expenditures made in connection with the informant program. He recalls that the Inspectors talkedwith each Agent whether undercover or on open assignment and discussed their informants and the payments they received making sure that the Bureau was receiving full value for the money that was being spent.

Assistant Director Tavel recalls that Agents were required to submit regular expense accounts, that these were subjected to rigid examination and inspection and that it was necessary to account for every single expenditure that was made.

SAs Nathan L. Ferris, Sam Papich, Sheldon Parks, and Wade Knapp, all of whom saw extensive SIS duty, fully support the foregoing statements.

Wade's own file contains a memorandum from C. H. Carson to Mr. Ladd, July 30, 1942, which states that Wade was given definite instructions in regard to the preparation of his expense vouchers. While Wade was still in training, an audit and inspection of SIS accounting methods was performed and they were found to be in order and correct, and a system of 90-day audits was established.

Memorandum from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

OBSERVATION:

It is abundantly clear from the foregoing that we had controls in effect and that those controls were followed, even by Wade. While we cannot prevent future irresponsible and unjustified statements, we believe we can refute them, too, by the detailed records which we have available.

ACTION:

For information.

W.C.S.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090
216164

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED Brannigan to Sullivan

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

3

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: 2-5-64

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

-- In accordance with the Director's request, we have prepared the enclosed affidavit incorporating facts which clearly refute the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant and which also refute testimony given to the President's Commission by Mr. Henry M. Wade that (1) the FBI does not account for money paid to informants and (2) Wade, while serving in the FBI's Special Intelligence Service (SIS), was provided with funds to pay informants and was not held accountable for the money.

The affidavit is sound and constitutes an unequivocal refutation of the false allegations. The Director may desire to use this affidavit in connection with an appearance before the President's Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed affidavit be forwarded to the Director. This affidavit should be dated when executed.

Enc.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 18 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. D.J.Brennan

CDB:skw:jdd
(9)

ADDENDUM, 2/5/64 (AHB:csh) -
Please note this affidavit goes into detail as to Wade's activities in SIS. The purpose is to show that our records, even 20 years ago, show accountability for monies expended. I wonder, however, if we don't labor this too much, as it fills two pages of a 4-page affidavit. Also, we mention the country where Wade was assigned undercover, namely Ecuador. Possibly this will raise a fuss in Ecuador and South America. I suggest we eliminate the name of the country.

(see page two)

PERS. REC. UNIT

22 FEB 18 1964

MAIL SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont, 2/5/64
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-R-Cuba

Addendum, continued:

In addition, this affidavit goes into detail, i.e., that headquarters must authorize the field to develop an informant; he is given a permanent symbol and code name; headquarters must authorize payments; and receipts and vouchers are submitted by the field to headquarters. In Federal Court trials against the Communist Party and individual communists, the defense has repeatedly made every possible attempt to explore our handling of informants and get its hands on our records, under the Jencks decision, etc. This public affidavit may provide the basis for the defense to demand further records, such as our vouchers or blue slips and all correspondence between the Bureau and our field offices dealing with the development and handling of an informant who is used as a witness.

I suggest we show this proposed affidavit to Assistant AG Yeagley to see whether it would provide a basis for the defense to demand and secure such Bureau records at a trial. If he thinks it will result in such action, it is suggested we rewrite this affidavit to make it as strong as possible and yet eliminate such particulars.

A. H. Belmont

I think affidavit is adequate. I don't want to quibble with Commission re it. Prepare it for notarizing & date it & Gurley sign it. It should then be transmitted to Rankin advising of his conference with me.

2

Done -- see memo Sullivan to Belmont 2/6/64 same caption CDB

1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.Mohr
1-Mr.Callahan
1-Mr.Rosen
1-Mr.Sullivan
1-Mr.Branigan
1-Mr.Baumgardner
1-Mr.Brennan

I, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, do hereby swear and depose that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI, was never assigned a symbol number in that capacity, and was never paid any amount of money by the FBI in any regard.

Such a statement can be made authoritatively and without equivocation because of the close supervision FBI headquarters affords its security informant program and because of the safeguards established to insure against any abuse or misuse of the program.

FBI field offices cannot proceed to develop anyone as a security informant without authorization from FBI headquarters. An informant is assigned a permanent symbol number and code name to afford him security. The informant never knows the symbol number assigned to him. It is a number permanently assigned to him, and the same number cannot be used again by the field office under any circumstances for any other individual. The individual also is given a fictitious or cover name by the field office which he, of course, is made aware of, and he affixes it to his communications with the office. Every symbol number and code name is indexed here at FBI headquarters.

If the services of an informant warrant payment on a regular basis, the field offices must also obtain authorization from FBI headquarters to make such payments.

Special Agents in Charge (SACs) of our field offices are authorized to make payments to individuals not utilized on a regular basis as informants, but here too FBI headquarters controls this by limiting the amount an SAC can pay to any one individual in this category. FBI headquarters maintains control of such payments as they must be accounted for by the field offices at the end of each month through the submission of a detailed accounting to headquarters.

Had any of our offices made payments to Lee Harvey Oswald under the SAC's authority, these would have been shown in the receipts and vouchers submitted by each office. Those records have been checked and no such payment was ever made.

JDD:jmc:jdd
(10)

See memo Sullivan to Belmont, 2-5-64,
CDB:skw:jdd, re Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-R-CUBA.

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

Had Oswald been assigned a symbol number, this would be a matter of record not only by number but also by name. As a matter of fact, we can identify every symbol number used, past or present. Oswald could not have been assigned such a symbol number without approval by FBI headquarters. There is no record of any such request by any field office and no record of any such approval.

The only contacts FBI Agents had with Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy involved three interviews FBI Agents had with him. The first was on June 26, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas, shortly after his return home from the Soviet Union. The purpose was to assess the possibility of his having been given intelligence assignments by the Soviets. The second, on August 16, 1962, was in the same connection. The third was at his specific request on August 10, 1963, following his arrest in New Orleans the preceding day on a charge of disturbing the peace and creating a scene. At that time, he described some of his activities in connection with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the pro-Castro organization.

Oswald was again interviewed by FBI Agents at the Dallas Police Department following his arrest after the assassination of the President. This interview was aimed at eliciting any admissions he might make in connection with the assassination, as well as to obtain any information he might have been able to furnish of a security nature.

We have obtained affidavits from every Agent who was in contact with Oswald. In addition, we also have secured affidavits from their respective SACs. These affidavits show that none of these FBI Agents developed Oswald as an informant.

I have been advised that Mr. Henry M. Wade, a former Special Agent of the FBI and currently the District Attorney of Dallas County, Texas, previously testified to the Commission that he had heard that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant with the symbol number "179" and was being paid $200 monthly. As the facts clearly show, this is not true.

Furthermore, the facts refute Mr. Wade's reported statement to the Commission that there is no record maintained in the FBI of informant funds expended or the purposes for which used by the FBI employee to whom they are furnished.

Mr. Wade reportedly stated that he had worked in the FBI's Special Intelligence Service (SIS) and that he was supplied from time to time with various sums of money for which he did not have to account and for which he did not have to obtain any receipts from the persons to whom he disbursed the money.

The emergency conditions that prevailed during World War II when the FBI conducted its SIS program did not permit the tight supervision that prevails currently in our informant operations. But this is true only in regard to the fact that SIS men necessarily were given the latitude to develop and pay informants on the spot without prior approval from FBI headquarters. Nevertheless, SIS men operated under a control system and adhered to it by advising FBI headquarters of payments made and the identity of the individuals paid. Such payments were supported by receipts in nearly every instance.

Wade, for example, entered on duty with the FBI on December 4, 1939. On July 6, 1942, Wade was advanced the sum of $1,075 in connection with an SIS assignment. This was for subsistence and travel in connection with his assignment in Ecuador as well as to provide him with some money to finance his operations. His passage from New Orleans to Guayaquil, Ecuador, cost over $500 alone. In addition, he was required to make full restitution of the total amount which had been advanced him and subsequently did so. All of his expenditures of the total amount furnished him were substantiated by vouchers he submitted.

Wade arrived in Ecuador on August 16, 1942. He operated in an undercover capacity with a symbol number, specifically Number 345, and used the code name "James" in signing communications. Within Ecuador, he was referred to as Confidential Informant Number 6.

Although in an undercover capacity, Wade was required to submit vouchers twice monthly through the Legal Attache's Office in Quito, Ecuador. They were reviewed there and forwarded to FBI headquarters where they were checked prior to approval and the transmittal of funds to Wade's account.

In his operations, Wade handled a total of 11 informants. His vouchers clearly identify each expenditure

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Holmes
Gandy
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

made by him in connection with payments to any one of these informants. In all, Wade expended a total of $1,438.21 in payments to informants. In addition to identifying each informant paid and indicating the amount paid to each, he complied with the regulations to furnish separately summary data on all informants he was using and an evaluation of their services.

Five of the informants Wade was operating were the most productive. These five received a total of $1,284.94 in 52 separate payments made by Wade. Each of these payments was supported by a receipt. Six other payments unsupported by receipts were accounted for by Wade in vouchers submitted by him.

Wade left Ecuador on May 2, 1943, and in a letter dated May 25, 1943, submitted his resignation from the FBI. By letter dated June 13, 1943, Wade sought reinstatement, stating that he had made a mistake in resigning. However, this request for reinstatement was refused since the FBI's request for his deferment under the Selective Service Act already had been withdrawn.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Note:

See memorandum Sullivan to Belmont 2-5-64 re "Lee Harvey Oswald," CDB:skw;jdd.

1-Mr. Belmont
2-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Downing
1-Mr. Rolander
1-Mr. Malley
(1-Mr. Lenihan, with enclosures)

February 5, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are being transmitted herewith translations of those items requested by Mr. Howard P. Willens on February 3, 1964, with the exception of Item 146, which was previously furnished to the Commission by letter dated January 17, 1964.

Also being forwarded herewith is the original evidence, identified as Items 109 and 127 through 167, inclusive.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (78)

BWR:DMG
(10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 20 1964

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

ENCLOSURE

(see note on following page)

22 FEB 19 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission

NOTE:

Translated items forwarded to the Commission are identified as follows and are all full translations:

Item	Item	Item
109	138	151
127	139	153
128	140	154
129	141	155
130	142	156
131	143	157
132	144	158-160-161-162
133	145	159
134	147	163
135	148	164
136	149	165
137 - 152	150	166-167.

62 109090—

ENCLOSURE
105-82555—
[illegible]

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Conrad; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Liaison; 1 - Mr. Linton

February 5, 1964

62-109090

BY COURIER SERVICE

FEB 5 9 52 AM '64
FBI
RECO-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 31, 1964, wherein you itemized communications prepared by the FBI which should be furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Separately, CIA is being furnished with a copy of all the communications mentioned in your letter, in addition to all reports under the Oswald caption prepared in our Dallas Office.

With regard to a communication captioned "Oswald Trip to Mexico," dated December 23, 1963, we are forwarding to CIA a memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," dated December 23, 1963, which contained information relative to Oswald's trip to Mexico. It is believed that this is the pertinent document.

With regard to correspondence carried on by Lee Harvey Oswald with persons in the Soviet Union, as you know, some of this correspondence is currently being fully translated at your request and upon completion of this translation, copies of the pertinent letters will be furnished to CIA.

ENCLOSURE

As you requested, this Bureau will furnish CIA communications on a current basis which fall into the general areas outlined in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

BY LIAISON

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

LHL:hrt (10) [illegible] page two

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Gandy

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: In order to furnish all reports of interviews of Mrs. Marina Oswald to CIA, it is necessary to furnish all DL reports. We are forwarding to CIA the complete reports rather than only itemized pages from these reports since it is more feasible to handle dissemination in this manner. This was done in line with the Director's comments: "Let them have everything and do it promptly so CIA can't blame delay on us."

Mr. Rankin's letter requested info re Oswald's Mexican trip, his subversive activities in the U.S.; his trip to Russia be furnished to CIA on a current basis.

Addendum LHM:fas 2-14-64

For record purpose there are attached two additional pages to this letter which will identify the serial number of communications furnished to CIA with a copy of this letter.

Ltr to [illegible]

For record purposes, the reports and the communication mentioned in paragraph 2 above which were sent to CIA 2-3-64 are identified as follows:

REPORT OF SA	DATE	FIELD OFFICE	FILE	SERIAL
Robert P. Gemberling	11-30-63	Dallas	105-82555	503
Warren C. De Brueys	12-2-63	Dallas	105-82555	454
Warren C. De Brueys	12-6-63	Dallas	105-82555	455
Robert P. Gemberling	12-10-63	Dallas	105-82555	456
Robert P. Gemberling	12-23-63	Dallas	105-82555	1212
Robert P. Gemberling	1-7-64	Dallas	105-82555	1329
Robert P. Gemberling	1-22-64	Dallas	105-82555	1567
Letterhead Memorandum John C. Stokes	12-23-63	SOG	105-82555	1338X
Chester C. Crton	12-16-63	Los Angeles	105-82555	812
Gerard James Horton	11-30-63	San Francisco	105-82555	639
Charles S. Harding	12-1-63	Atlanta	105-82555	387
John H. Kenny	12-6-63	San Antonio	105-82555	645
John W. Fain	8-30-63	Dallas	105-82555	30
Milton R. Knack	10-31-63	New Orleans	105-82555	44
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	11-30-63	Detroit	105-82555	427
John J. Sweeney	12-1-63	Mobile	105-82555	358
William S. Brown	12-1-63	Portland	105-82555	1114
James J. O'Connor	12-3-63	Hilo	105-82555	653

ENCLOSURE

REPORT OF SA	DATE	FIELD OFFICE	FILE	SERIAL
John James O'Flaherty	12-3-63	New York	105-82555	1117
Charles Travelstead	12-4-63	Springfield	105-82555	643
Edwin Dalrymple	12-4-63	Houston	105-82555	514
Gerard James Norton	12-10-63	San Francisco	105-82555	952
John James O'Flaherty	12-11-63	New York	105-82555	744
John W. Fain	7-3-61	Dallas	105-82555	16
John W. Fain	7-10-62	Dallas	105-82555	28
Darrel D. Currie	11-24-63	Boston	62-109060	1734
John F. Larkin	12-1-63	Boston	105-82555	385
Carl L. Graham	12-2-63	Washington, D. C.	105-82555	1078
C. Luther Smith	12-2-63	Philadelphia	105-82555	603
Gerard James Norton	12-4-63	San Francisco	105-82555	644

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R...

Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JAN 31 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We understand you already have furnished the Central Intelligence Agency with the Summary Report entitled "Investigation of Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963," and accompanying exhibits; the Summary Report entitled "Investigation of Killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas, Texas, 24 November 1963;" and the two Supplemental Reports to these summaries. At a conference on January 28, 1964, attended by Mr. Malley and representatives of the Secret Service and the Central Intelligence Agency, we discussed the possibility of supplying additional reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the Central Intelligence Agency in order to enable that agency to be of further assistance to the Commission. It was agreed that F.B.I. reports would be made available to C.I.A. and that representatives of the two agencies would consult regarding the precautions to be taken in the use of these materials.

Accordingly, the Commission would appreciate your furnishing the C.I.A. (Attention: Mr. Richard Helms) copies of the following reports:

1. All reports of interviews of Mrs. Marina Oswald.

2. The following materials pertaining to the Mexican trip:

"Oswald Trip to Mexico," 12/23/63;
"Lee Harvey Oswald," 12/18/63 - Report of Special Agent Orton, Los Angeles, California;
"Lee Harvey Oswald," 11/30/63 - pages 378-387 of Report of Special Agent Gemberling, Dallas, Texas;
"Lee Harvey Oswald," 12/10/63 - pages 117-118 of Report of Special Agent Gemberling, Dallas, Texas;

8 FEB 31 1964

162-10909-0
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 26 1964

FEB 3 1964

"Lee Harvey Oswald," 12/8/63 - pages 315-358 of Report of Special Agent De Brueys, Dallas, Texas;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 11/30/63 - pages 2-3 of Report of Special Agent Norton, San Francisco, California;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 12/1/63 - Report of Special Agent Harding, Atlanta, Georgia;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 12/4/63 - Report of Special Agent Kemmy, San Antonio, Texas.

3. The following materials pertaining to possible subversive activities carried on by Lee Harvey Oswald in the United States:

"Lee Harvey Oswald," 12/8/63 - pages 148, 151-161, 188-191, 392-479 of Report of Special Agent De Brueys, Dallas, Texas;
"Lee Harvey Oswald," 12/10/63 - pages 131-136, 143-149, 164-165, 172 of Report of Special Agent Gemberling, Dallas, Texas;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 8/30/62 - Report of Special Agent Fain, Dallas, Texas;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia-Cuba," 10/31/63 - Report of Special Agent Kaack, New Orleans, Louisiana;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 11/30/63 - Report of Special Agent Cooper, Detroit, Michigan;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 11/30/63 - Report of Special Agent Norton, San Francisco, California;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 12/1/63 - Report of Special Agent Sweeney, Mobile, Alabama;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 12/1/63 - Report of Special Agent Brown, Portland, Oregon;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 12/3/63 - Report of Special Agent O'Connor, Miami, Florida;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 12/3/63 - pages 1-7 of Report of Special Agent O'Flaherty, New York;

"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 12/4/63 - Report of Special Agent Travelstead, Springfield;

"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia" 12/4/63 - Report of Special Agent Dalrymple, Houston, Texas;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 12/2/63 - pages 670-737 of Report of Special Agent De Brueys, Dallas, Texas;
"Lee Harvey Oswald," 12/10/63 - pages 3-6, 11-13 of Report of Special Agent Norton, San Francisco, California - Confidential;
"Lee Harvey Oswald," 12/11/63 - pages 4-14, 19 of Report of Special Agent O'Flaherty, New York.

4. The following materials pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Russia:

"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 7/3/61 - Report of Special Agent Fain, Dallas, Texas;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 7/10/62 - Report of Special Agent Fain, Dallas, Texas;
"Internal Security-Russia (Assaulting a Federal Officer," 11/24/63 - Report of Special Agent Currie, Boston, Massachusetts;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 12/1/63 - Report of Special Agent Larkin, Boston, Massachusetts;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 12/2/63 - Report of Special Agent Graham, Washington, D.C.;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 12/2/63 - Report of Special Agent Smith, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
"Oswald, Internal Security-Russia," 12/4/63 - pages 4-5 of Report of Special Agent Norton, San Francisco, California.

5. All correspondence carried on by Lee Harvey Oswald with persons in the Soviet Union, in particular, the letters referred to on page 63 of your Supplemental Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

As additional materials in these general areas are developed by the Bureau in the course of its investigation, we would like the reports to be furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency. Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Give immediate attention

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Richard Helms, CIA

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 4 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to acknowledge your three letters dated February 1, 1964 received by Courier Service and transmitting photographs of items of physical evidence in the possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the results of the handwriting examinations made of certain exhibits and translations of various items requested by members of my staff. We also received on February 1, 1964 numerous exhibits requested by members of my staff for use in the interrogation of Marina Oswald.

On behalf of the Commission I would like to thank you for the special effort made by agents in the FBI Laboratory to prepare these materials and deliver them to the Commission on short notice. As usual, the work of your agents was of the highest caliber and I know that these materials will be of great value during the next several days.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

14 FEB 16 1964

162-109090

57 FEB 19 1964

35 FEB 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090

February 1, 1964

By Courier Service

[illegible] J. Joe Rankin
General Counsel
Pan American Coffee Bureau
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the request of Mr. Eisenberg on January 29, 1964, and January 30, 1964, there are transmitted herewith the results of the handwriting examinations made of certain exhibits in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

105-32555
JCC:kw (4)

NOTE: See memorandum from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad dated 1/31/64

57 FEB 24 1964

Results of Handwriting Examinations

Item #101 — It was concluded that the handwriting and hand printing in English on this item were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. It was further concluded that the Russian handwriting was prepared by MARINA OSWALD.

Item #102, 123 — It was concluded that the handwriting and hand printing on this item were prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Item #119, 120, 121, 122 — It was concluded that the handwriting on these items was prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Item #124 through 126 and #128 through 167 — In the absence of authenticated writing by LEE and MARINA OSWALD in Russian script, in order to make whatever comparisons desired, these items were used as the known writing of LEE and MARINA OSWALD when the context of the various letters so indicated.

Item #122 — It was concluded that the handwriting on the face of this item was not written by either LEE or MARINA OSWALD. It was concluded that the handwriting on the back of this item was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Item #123, 124 — It was concluded that these items were written by MARINA OSWALD.

Item #125 — It was concluded that this item was prepared by MARINA OSWALD.

Item #194 — The handwriting in this item is too limited for an adequate handwriting examination.

Item #220 — It was concluded that this item was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

64-60070-

ENCLOSURE

Item #268

It was concluded that the body of this item was written by MARINA OSWALD. No conclusion could be reached whether the Lee H. Oswald signature was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, due to the lack of known signatures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD written in Cyrillic script.

Item #269

It was concluded that this item was not written by either LEE or MARINA OSWALD.

Items #271 through 273

It was concluded that MARINA OSWALD wrote item #273. Items 271 and 272 were not written by either LEE or MARINA OSWALD.

Item #275

It was concluded that this item was not written by either LEE or MARINA OSWALD.

Item #279

It was concluded that this item was not written by either LEE or MARINA OSWALD.

Item #323

It was concluded that the signature on the outside of the cover was not written by either LEE or MARINA OSWALD. It was further concluded that the signature on the inside page was not written by MARINA OSWALD, but no conclusion could be reached with respect to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, due to the lack of known signatures written in Cyrillic script.

Item #338

It was concluded that the signature on the inside of the front cover was not written by MARINA OSWALD, but no conclusion could be reached with respect to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, due to the lack of known signatures written in Cyrillic script.

Item #340

It was concluded that this item was not written by either LEE or MARINA OSWALD.

Item #350

It was concluded that MARINA OSWALD wrote item #350.

Item #453 — It was concluded that this item was not written by either LEE or MARINA OSWALD.

Item #450 — It was concluded that the hand printing on this item was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Item #D-6 — The Russian writing and most of the Spanish writing in this item were written by MARINA OSWALD. No conclusion could be reached with respect to the figures 1 through 27 and the Spanish equivalents of these figures due to the limited nature of the writing and the presence of unexplained handwriting variations.

Item #D 24 — The Spanish writing in this item was not written by [illegible]. But to the lack of known writings of [illegible] in English script, no conclusion could be reached whether she prepared the English handwriting in item D 24.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : W. D. Griffith

DATE: January 31, 1964

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
REQUEST BY INVESTIGATING COMMISSION

On 1/29/64, and 1/30/64, Mr. Eisenberg, one of the attorneys for the Commission, in reviewing the exhibits in this case, requested certain handwriting examinations be made in connection with Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald.

The requested examinations have been done, and a copy of the results of the handwriting examinations is attached.

A letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin, reporting the results of the handwriting examinations is also attached.

ACTION: That the attached letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin be forwarded to him after approval.

Enclosures 2

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JCC:kw
(9)

These are items obtained by the Dallas police, under search warrant, from Oswald's address at [illegible] and from the Paine's [illegible]

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
FEB 17 1964

FEB 17 1964

SEVEN

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (63-4296-8) DATE: 2/11/64

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (94-200)

SUBJECT: CRIMDEL

RE: JUST THE FACTS JUDGE

There is enclosed an editorial from the "Charlotte News," Charlotte, N. C., of 2/10/64 as written by Mr. BRODIE S. GRIFFITH, Editor. The enclosed editorial sets forth the editor's thinking concerning Chief Justice EARL WARREN's statements made in regard to the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - Charlotte
HSH:gpb
(4)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 FEB 20 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

62-4214-1637

14 FEB 13 1964

C C Wick

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Just The Facts, Judge

Chief Justice Earl Warren may have been a bit rusty earlier this week when he declared that Marina Oswald's testimony "may be suppressed for decades" in the interests of national security. At the time he said this, there seemed little reason to believe her testimony would be anything but a pedestrian account of life with accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald. The statement by Justice Warren, chairman of the presidential commission investigating the Kennedy assassination, merely made reporters suspicious.

The day after he made this statement, Justice Warren said that he "was being a little facetious." Then he added: "This man (Oswald) was over in Russia. He went down to Mexico. We don't yet know what it will involve; there may be security aspects."

What this adds up to is a bit of clumsy tightrope walking by Justice Warren. In one swoop, he has laced the public imagination with the possibility of conspiracy and he has violated the injunction laid on the investigating committee by the President. Mr. Johnson wanted the group to find out the truth about the assassination of John F. Kennedy and relate it to the American people and the world. When the evidence is in, Justice Warren is supposed to tell the public what it means — not "suppress it for decades."

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

And until it is in, the chief justice should refrain from putting out titillating hints or assuming an authority that is rightly the President's.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

14 CHARLOTTE NEWS
Charlotte, N. C.

Date: 2-10-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Brodie S. Griffith
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CE

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

63-2-7-8

63-7

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/18/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 2/17/64, the C14 rifle which had been previously delivered to the Commission in accordance with its request. The original delivery of this item to the Commission has been appropriately acknowledged by letter to J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission.

ACTION:

For information.
105-82555

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Lennihan

CBC:fch
(10)

62-109090-
RECORDED
FEB 20 1964

2 FEB 18 1964

SEVEN

SOVIET SECTION

62-109090

BY COURIER SERVICE

February 17, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

A confidential source who is a prominent attorney and member of the Grievance Committee of the Dallas Bar Association, Dallas, Texas, confidentially informed this Bureau on February 16, 1964, that he had learned from William A. McKenzie, another attorney in Dallas, that McKenzie had been in contact with Robert Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, on February 15, 1964. McKenzie told our source that Robert Oswald is to appear before the President's Commission on February 20, 1964.

Mr. McKenzie also told our source that during his contact with Robert Oswald he learned that sometime during the week during which Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, testified before the President's Commission, Marina Oswald was [redacted] with James Herbert Martin, her business manager. McKenzie also learned from Robert Oswald that Martin and Marina Oswald's attorney, John M. Thorne, had an adjoining room to Marina Oswald's room in Washington, D. C.

Our source got the impression from Mr. McKenzie that Marina Oswald had dismissed Martin as her business manager and Thorne as her attorney.

For your information, we contacted John M. Thorne on February 16, 1964, to confirm previous arrangements for an interview of Marina Oswald by this Bureau on February 17, 1964, in matters of interest in the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation. At this time Mr. Thorne advised us that he had received

105-82555

REL:mar
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED - 57

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-124032

BY COURIER SVC.
FEB 17
COMM-FBI

registered letter from Marina Oswald dismissing him as her attorney. He also stated that Mr. Martin had also received a letter from Marina Oswald dismissing Martin as her business manager. Mr. Thorne volunteered that the dismissal of himself and Martin probably came as a result of "some interplay" between Martin and Marina Oswald.

Mr. Thorne also told us that Marina Oswald is currently residing with Mr. and Mrs. Declan P. Ford, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas.

For your added information, we have previously determined that Marina Oswald stayed at the Ford home from November 11, 1962, to November 17, 1962, when she was then separated from her husband Lee Harvey Oswald. Mrs. Ford was born in Russia and became acquainted with Marina Oswald and her husband Lee Harvey Oswald through Russian emigre groups in the Dallas - Fort Worth, Texas, area.

Results of our interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Declan P. Ford are set out on pages 258 through 261 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter. Two copies of this report have previously been furnished to the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

The confidential source mentioned herein is [redacted] prominent attorney and member of the Grievance Committee of the Dallas Bar Association, who confidentially furnished the information herein to the Dallas Office on February 16, 1964, as set out in Dallas teletype to the Bureau dated February 16, 1964.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1964

TELETYPE

F

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

1110 AM CST URGENT 2-16-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

RE DALLAS TELEPHONE CALL TO ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR A. H. BELMONT TODAY.

[redacted] PROMINENT ATTORNEY AND MEMBER OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE OF DALLAS BAR ASSOCIATION, CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED THIS DATE [redacted] WILLIAM A MC KENZIE HAD ADVISED [redacted] LAST NIGHT THAT MC KENZIE HAD CONFERRED WITH ROBERT OSWALD YESTERDAY REGARDING ROBERT OSWALD-S APPEARANCE BEFORE WARREN COMMISSION THURSDAY NEXT. APPARENTLY MC KENZIE IS TO ACCOMPANY ROBERT OSWALD BEFORE THE COMMISSION. ACCORDING TO [redacted] MC KENZIE LEARNED FROM ROBERT OSWALD THAT SOME TIME DURING THE END OF THE WEEK DURING TWHICH MARINA OSWALD TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION, SHE WAS [redacted] WITH JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, HER BUSINESS MANAGER, WHO, TOGETHER WITH HER ATTORNEY, JOHN M. THORNE, HAD ADJOINING ROOM TO MARINA-S ROOM IN WASHINGTON, D.C. IT WAS [redacted] UNDERSTANDING THAT MARINA HAD DISMISSED MARTIN AS HER BUSINESS MANAGER AND THORNE AS HER ATTORNEY.

THORNE WAS CONTACTED TODAY TO CONFIRM PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR INTERVIEW OF MARINA TOMORROW FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN. THORNE

END PAGE ONE

Ltr to Rankin 2-17-64, CEL:mcw

Ltr to AG 2-17-64 CEL:mcw

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
145 FEB 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

STATED HE HAD MADE ARRANGEMENTS PREVIOUSLY FOR THE INTERVIEW FOR MONDAY BUT ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY FIFTEEN LAST, HAD RECEIVED REGISTERED LETTER FROM MARINA DISMISSING HIM AS ATTORNEY, AND MARTIN HAD RECEIVED LETTER DISMISSING HIM AS BUSINESS MANAGER. THORNE VOLUNTEERED THE DISMISSAL OF HIMSELF AND MARTIN PROBABLY CAME AS RESULT OF QUOTE SOME INTERPLAY END QUOTE BETWEEN MARTIN AND MARINA, AND THAT MARINA WAS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE FORDS. THORNE STATED HE SAW MARINA FEBURARY THIRTEEN LAST AND THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT SHE INTENDED TO DISMISS HIM. THORNE STATED HE TOOK MRS. KATHERINE, ALSO SPELLED KATYA, FORD, A RUSSIAN BORN RESIDENT OF DALLAS AND FRIEND OF MARINA-S, TO DENTON, TEXAS, WHERE MARINA WAS STAYING WITH ROBERT OSWALD, TO ACT AS INTERPRETER, ON FEBRUARY ELEVEN LAST. ON THAT DATE MARINA RETURNED TO DALLAS AND HAS BEEN WITH THE FORDS SINCE. FORD IS WIFE OF DECLAN FORD. THEY RESIDE ONE FOUR ZERO FIVE SEVEN BROOKCREST, DALLAS. MARINA HAS TOLD INTERVIEWING AGENTS IN PAST THAT KATHERINE FORD IS CLOSE FRIEND OF HERS. SEE PAGE TWO FIVE EIGHT, REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, DALLAS, NOVEMBER THIRTY,

END PAGE TWO

SIXTYTHREE, FOR BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEW OF FORD.

MARINA WILL BE CONTACTED TODAY TO CONFIRM ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERVIEW MONDAY, FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN.

ROBERT OSWALD WILL BE CONTACTED FOR PURPOSE OF EXHIBITING PHOTOGRAPHS OF TWO CAMERAS TAKEN IN SEARCH OF PAINE RESIDENCE.

DURING INTERVIEW OF MARINA AND ROBERT OSWALD NO INQUIRY WHATSOEVER WILL BE MADE CONCERNING ABOVE REPORTED INFORMATION. HOWEVER, ANY INFORMATION VOLUNTEERED WILL BE TAKEN AND BUREAU IMMEDIATELY ADVISED.

WHITE REQUESTED THAT HIS NAME BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL AND NOT REVEALED TO ANYONE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

END

NHH

FBI WASH DC

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

February 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of January 31, 1964, requesting investigation of allegations made by Dana Pronlewicz of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication prepared by our Minneapolis, Minnesota, office dated February 11, 1964, containing the results of our investigation as well as the interview of Mrs. Pronlewicz.

No further investigation is being conducted in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

62-109060

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
FEB 17 1964

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - Foreign Liaison Section

PDR:vlm
(10)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

66 FEB 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1

This item previously on Director's "Special List."

NOTE: Proniewicz's letter referred to the Commission by the Department. Proniewicz indicated President Kennedy was not killed by "one man" and there was "money behind it," and that she would help solve this matter. Interview of Proniewicz facilitated through cooperation of Canadian authorities. Investigation indicates Proniewicz had no information of value to our investigation and was diagnosed by Canadian medical authorities as "psychotic and suffering from chronic paranoiac schizophrenia." This concludes our inquiry.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. DeLoach;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

February 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

[illegible]

Reference is made to your letter of February 12, [illegible] covering the Transportes [illegible] trip made by Lee Harvey Oswald from Mexico City to Dallas, Texas on October 3, 1963.

[illegible] possession of photographic copies of the manifest and investigation pertinent thereto has been conducted. Copies of the manifest and the results of this investigation will be furnished to you when received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JCS:lrt
(9)
See memo Branigan-Sullivan 2-14-64, JCS:lrt., "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA."

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

FEB 18 1964

FEB 14 3 20 PM '64
FBI - MAIL ROOM

1 - Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

February 13, 1964

105-82555

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are attached two photographs of a roll of microfilm obtained from Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, which contains the photographs of the envelope, order blank, and invoice for the Italian carbine #C2766. Photographs of these items made from this roll of film were included on pages 15 and 18 of Volume I of the book of exhibits previously furnished to you.

BY COURIER SVC.
28 FEB 14
ROOM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas Enclosure (Photograph of D-77)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 17 1964

JCC:kw
(10)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ENCLOSURE

60 FEB 18 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 13 1964 B. I.

FEB 22 1964

FBI
FEB 13 1964
RECD-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 2/12/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

PRESIDENT's COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

During a discussion with Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission on February 11, 1964, it was mentioned that according to news media, Marina Oswald, when testifying before the Commission, had furnished information that she had been aware of her husband's trip to Mexico and that she had furnished information concerning her husband engaging in target practise.

It was suggested to Mr. Rankin that if any information was available relative to the time and place where Oswald was supposed to have engaged in target practise, the Bureau would be most desirous of fully exploring this matter in order that it could be proven or disproven. Mr. Rankin was advised that every allegation made concerning Oswald's target practise was fully run out but in each instance the allegation had proven to be unfounded.

Mr. Rankin advised he was fully aware of the efforts made by the Bureau on this matter, that Mrs. Oswald did furnish some information which was susceptible of further investigation, and that no one would have considered the place where Mrs. Oswald says her husband had practised. Mr. Rankin furnished no further comments concerning this but stated that in the near future a specific request would be directed to the Bureau based on Mrs. Oswald's testimony in this regard.

Concerning the trip to Mexico, Mr. Rankin advised that his staff was working on the testimony of Mrs. Oswald and that as soon as they were able to get all the facts together a request would be made for further checking relative to the trip to Mexico.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
100 FEB 13 1964

Mr. Rankin was most appreciative of the Bureau's interest in this matter and stated that the request would be made available as soon as possible.

22 FEB 18 964

The above is submitted for information.

JRM:mpd (7)

1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Stokes

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTICE: LEAKS

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090 2V2-64

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED Hvard to Parker

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO. 3

CIA

REFERRAL

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 7, 1964, regarding the display of a photograph of an individual to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, by Special Agent Odum.

Since our receipt of your letter, we have received a copy of the photograph from your Agency and have been informed by your representatives and those of the Central Intelligence Agency regarding the circumstances of this matter.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
193 FEB 17 1964

OCT 10 1964

February 12, 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Callahan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of February 6, 1964, enclosing an affidavit executed by me, wherein I categorically state that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI.

Pursuant to your request, there are enclosed nine additional affidavits, executed by personnel of this Bureau who, because of their assignments, would have been responsible for or cognizant of any attempt to develop Lee Harvey Oswald as an informant of the FBI. In addition, there is enclosed an affidavit, executed by John W. Fain, retired Special Agent of the FBI. Mr. Fain took part in interviews of Lee Harvey Oswald on June 26, 1962, and August 16, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas.

You will note that each of the individuals concerned denies any knowledge that Lee Harvey Oswald ever was an informant of the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
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COMM-FBI

62-109090

Enclosures 10

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

By letter 2/6/64 there was transmitted to the Commission an affidavit executed by the Director, wherein the Director categorically stated Oswald was never an informant of the FBI. The enclosed affidavits are from FBI personnel in Dallas, New Orleans, and San Francisco, who at some time had contact with Oswald or would have been responsible for any funds paid to Oswald as an informant. We also have obtained an affidavit of former Agent John W. Fain, which is being enclosed for the Commission since Fain had personal contact with Oswald during two interviews in 1962.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. Unrec 2-11-64 Townsend Rankin

PAGE NO. ALL

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

3

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: 2-6-64

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

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Reference is made to my memorandum dated 2-5-64 captioned as above in which we forwarded for the Director's approval a proposed affidavit to be furnished to the President's Commission to refute the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant. In accordance with the Director's approval of same and his instructions, the affidavit has been properly dated, notarized, and prepared for the Director's signature for transmittal to Mr. J. Lee Rankin with the attached transmittal letter.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the enclosed affidavit be forwarded to the Director for execution.

2. That the affidavit be delivered to Mr. Rankin, with the attached letter of transmittal, by Mr. Malley.

Delivered 1/7/64 11:20 am JJM

Enc.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. J.R.Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. D.J.Brennan
1 - Mr. C.D.Brennan
1 - Mr. C.D.DeLoach

CDB:eeb
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62-109090 -
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199 FEB 18 1964

22 FEB 18 1964

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PERS. REC. UNIT

1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.Mohr
1-Mr.Callahan
1-Mr.Rosen
1-Mr.Sullivan
1-Mr.Branigan
1-Mr.Baumgardner
1-Mr.D.J.Brennan

AFFIDAVIT

CITY OF WASHINGTON)
) ss:
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he has caused a search to be made of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, by employees of the said Federal Bureau of Investigation acting under his direction, and that said search discloses that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI, was never assigned a symbol number in that capacity, and was never paid any amount of money by the FBI in any regard.

Such a statement can be made authoritatively and without equivocation because of the close supervision FBI headquarters affords its security informant program and because of the safeguards established to insure against any abuse or misuse of the program.

FBI field offices cannot proceed to develop anyone as a security informant without authorization from FBI headquarters. An informant is assigned a permanent symbol number and code name to afford him security. The informant never knows the symbol number assigned to him. It is a number permanently assigned to him, and the same number cannot be used again by the field office under any circumstances for any other individual. The individual also is given a fictitious or cover name by the field office which he, of course, is made aware of, and he affixes it to his communications with the office. Every symbol number and code name is indexed at FBI headquarters.

If the services of an informant warrant payment on a regular basis, the field offices must also obtain authorization from FBI headquarters to make such payments.

Special Agents in Charge (SACs) of FBI field offices are authorized to make payments to individuals not utilized on

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NOTE: See memorandum W.C. Sullivan to A.H. Belmont dated 2/6/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba."

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ENCLOSURE

a regular basis as informants, but here too FBI headquarters controls this by limiting the amount an SAC can pay to any one individual in this category. FBI headquarters maintains control of such payments since they must be accounted for by the field offices at the end of each month through the submission of a detailed accounting to headquarters.

Had any of the FBI field offices made payments to Lee Harvey Oswald under the SAC's authority, these would have been shown in the receipts and vouchers submitted by each office. These records have been checked and no such payment was ever made. Had Oswald been assigned a symbol number, this would be a matter of record not only by number but also by name. As a matter of fact, the FBI can identify every symbol number used, past or present. Oswald could not have been assigned such a symbol number without approval by FBI headquarters. There is no record of any such request by any field office and no record of any such approval.

The only contacts FBI Agents had with Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy involved three interviews FBI Agents had with him. The first was on June 26, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas, shortly after his return home from the Soviet Union. The purpose was to assess the possibility of his having been given intelligence assignments by the Soviets. The second, on August 16, 1962, was in the same connection. The third was at his specific request on August 10, 1963, following his arrest in New Orleans the preceding day on a charge of disturbing the peace and creating a scene. At that time, he described some of his activities in connection with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the pro-Castro organization.

Oswald was again interviewed by FBI Agents at the Dallas Police Department following his arrest after the assassination of the President. This interview was aimed at eliciting any admissions he might make in connection with the assassination, as well as to obtain any information he might have been able to furnish of a security nature.

FBI headquarters has obtained affidavits from every Special Agent who was in contact with Oswald, as well as affidavits from their respective SACs. These affidavits show that none of these FBI Agents developed Oswald as an informant.

Mr. Henry M. Wade, a former Special Agent of the FBI and currently the District Attorney of Dallas County, Texas, reportedly testified previously to the Commission that he had

heard that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant with the symbol number "179" and was being paid $200 monthly. As the facts clearly show, this is not true.

Furthermore, the facts refute Mr. Wade's reported statement to the Commission that there is no record maintained in the FBI of informant funds expended or the purposes for which used by the FBI employee to whom they were furnished.

Mr. Wade reportedly stated that he had worked in the FBI's Special Intelligence Service (SIS) and that he was supplied from time to time with various sums of money for which he did not have to account and for which he did not have to obtain any receipts from the persons to whom he disbursed the money.

The emergency conditions that prevailed during World War II when the FBI conducted its SIS program did not permit the tight supervision that prevails currently in the FBI's informant operations. But this is true only in regard to the fact that SIS men necessarily were given the latitude to develop and pay informants on the spot without prior approval from FBI headquarters. Nevertheless, SIS men operated under a control system and adhered to it by advising FBI headquarters of payments made and the identity of the individuals paid. Such payments were supported by receipts in nearly every instance.

Mr. Wade, for example, entered on duty with the FBI on December 4, 1939. On July 6, 1942, he was advanced the sum of $1,075 in connection with an SIS assignment. This was for subsistence and travel in connection with his assignment in Ecuador as well as to provide him with some money with which to establish himself. His passage from New Orleans to Guayaquil, Ecuador, cost over $500 alone. In addition, he was required to make full restitution of the total amount which had been advanced him and subsequently did so. All of his expenditures of the total amount furnished him were substantiated by vouchers he submitted.

Mr. Wade arrived in Ecuador on August 16, 1942. He operated in an undercover capacity with a symbol number, specifically Number 345, and used the code name "James" in signing communications. Within Ecuador, he was referred to as Confidential Informant Number 6.

Although in an undercover capacity, Mr. Wade was required to submit vouchers twice monthly through the Legal Attache's Office in Quito, Ecuador. They were revieved there and forwarded to FBI headquarters where they were checked prior to approval and the transmittal of funds to Mr. Wade's account.

In his operations, Mr. Wade handled a total of 11 informants. His vouchers clearly identify each expenditure made by him in connection with payments to any one of these informants. In all, Mr. Wade expended a total of $1,438.21 in payments to informants. In addition to identifying each informant paid and indicating the amount paid to each, he complied with the regulations to furnish separately summary data on all informants he was using and an evaluation of their services.

Five of the informants Mr. Wade was operating were the most productive. These five received a total of $1,284.94 in 52 separate payments made by Mr. Wade. Each of these payments was supported by a receipt. Six other payments unsupported by receipts were accounted for by Mr. Wade in vouchers submitted by him.

Mr. Wade left Ecuador on May 2, 1943, and in a letter dated May 25, 1943, submitted his resignation from the FBI. By letter dated June 13, 1943, Mr. Wade sought reinstatement, stating that he had made a mistake in resigning. However, this request for reinstatement was refused since the FBI's request for his deferment under the Selective Service Act already had been withdrawn.

Signed this 6th day of February, 1964, at Washington, District of Columbia

J. Edgar Hoover

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 6th day of February, 1964. Louise D. Walter, Notary Public, District of Columbia. My commission expires August 14, 1968.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1- Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan

62-109090

February 6, 1964

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our conversation of January 23, 1964, concerning testimony furnished the Commission by Mr. Henry M. Wade, the District Attorney of Dallas County, Texas. You advised that Mr. Wade testified he had heard that Lee Harvey Oswald had been an informant of the FBI, had been assigned symbol number "179" and had been paid $200 monthly in this capacity. You further advised that Mr. Wade also indicated that FBI headquarters was not in a position to know in all instances whether an individual was an informant of this Bureau.

At the time, I advised you that Lee Harvey Oswald had never been an informant of the FBI and that this Bureau's procedure in regard to handling informants is such as to insure that FBI headquarters would have all necessary facts concerning the development and control of any and every informant.

Enclosed for your information and use in this regard is an affidavit in which I have categorically stated that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI and have outlined our administrative procedures for the handling and the payment of confidential informants.

Delivered 1-7-64
11:20 am: J.R.H.

Sincerely yours,

PERS. REC. UNIT

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

NOTE: See memorandum W. C. Sullivan to A. H. Belmont 2-6-64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba,"
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 10, 1964

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

James Angleton, CIA, furnished the following information to the Liaison Agent on 2/7/64.

He made reference to recent newspaper publicity given to Chief Justice Warren's statement to the effect that Mrs. Oswald's testimony before the Commission might not be revealed to the public for years. Warren's statement left the impression that information presented before the Commission would be held secret. Angleton emphasized that Warren's statement obviously has set off a flurry of speculation in the foreign press which could be most prejudicial to U. S. interests and specifically to the FBI and CIA.

Angleton stated that the Italian newspaper "Il Messagero" (middle-of-the-road publication of the Christian Democratic Party) carried an article datelined 2/3/64, New York City, written by Lucio Manisco, the publication's New York correspondent. This article stated, "The declarations of Chief Justice Warren to the effect that the testimony of Mrs. Oswald would not be released in our generation could be related to rumors circulating in Washington, D. C., for the past month; namely, that Oswald worked for CIA in the Soviet Union and that he reportedly was used by FBI to infiltrate pro-Castro organizations after he returned from Russia." This particular article apparently gave rise to other articles which have appeared in Italian newspapers in the last two or three days; these newspapers were "Avanti," a Socialist publication; "Paese Cera," a crypto-communist newspaper, and "Unita," a Communist Party publication. The headlines on these newspapers read, "CIA Sent Oswald to U.S.S.R."; "FBI Used Oswald as Provocateur"; "Lee Oswald Employed by FBI"; and "Oswald In Service of FBI."

OBSERVATIONS:

Obviously, the above-described stories are developing some momentum. Although it appears the stories have been restricted to Italy, there is every reason to believe that the press in other

Enclosure

62-109090-

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Parsh

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Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

countries will follow the same line. We also can't discount the fact that the Soviets and communists may be behind this entire maneuver.

RECOMMENDATION:

(1) It is recommended that consideration be given by Mr. Malley of sowing the idea with Mr. Rankin that the Commission should issue a public statement making reference to these ridiculous rumors as described above and clearing the public air once and for all relative thereto. Rankin knows there is no foundation in fact to such absurd rumors.

suggest we do not do this

(2) If approved, there is enclosed herewith a cable to Legat, Rome, requesting him to follow Rome newspapers and cable summarized analyses, together with any information which he can obtain through available sources regarding purpose and background of this propaganda. He is also being asked for available information concerning Manisco.

Bureau files are being searched concerning Manisco.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
DATE: 2-10-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

President's Commission

"The Nation" article for 1-27-64 reports that Houston "Post" reporter Lonnies Hudkins prepared an article entitled "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U.S." On 2-7-64 Inspector J. R. Malley, during a discussion with Mr. Rankin, brought up the allegation of Hudkins. Mr. Rankin stated that the Commission had no objection to the Bureau going right ahead with the contemplated interview with Hudkins in order to nail this situation down. Mr. Rankin requested that if Hudkins were interviewed, he would appreciate it if a signed statement could be obtained from him. He also stated in the event Hudkins attempted to rely on some source of his for the story and would not disclose the source, he had in mind calling Hudkins' employer and Hudkins before the Commission in order to obtain the true facts.

Dallas Office interviewed Hudkins 2-8-64 concerning the article he reported. Hudkins stated he came to Dallas in late December, 1963, to check out rumors Oswald may have been FBI informant. He stated this was based on information he had received from Assistant District Attorney William Alexander to the effect that Oswald's address book contained the name of Agent Hosty of the Dallas Office with home and office telephone numbers and automobile license number. Hudkins added he also interviewed Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, who said that Oswald was doing subversive work for the Government.

Hudkins further stated he contacted a Government official not a Federal official in Dallas who told him that Oswald was on the payroll of either the FBI or CIA with voucher number 179 and that Oswald received no less than $150 per month nor more than $225 a month. Hudkins related that this official had furnished him reliable information in the past which he had been able to print; however, he did not print anything stating Oswald was an FBI or CIA informant but merely raised this question in his article. He stated he had only this official's word and did not see any supporting documents of any kind to substantiate same.

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22 FEB 28 1964

SOVIET SECTION

68 FEB 20 1964

Hudkins further stated he made inquiries of friends in Houston whose names he would not divulge and also asked his Washington headquarters to attempt to check this story out. Hudkins related it could not be verified and, therefore, was not printed. Hudkins was questioned at length in an attempt to ascertain his source that Oswald was an FBI or CIA informant but Hudkins refused to divulge his source or to furnish signed statements. He stated when his source furnished him the alleged information that Oswald was an FBI or CIA informant, he was alone and no other reporters were present.

Hudkins further stated only other information he received that Oswald might be a symbol informant was from Joe Golden, a reporter with the "Philadelphia Inquirer." Hudkins stated Golden mentioned to him a number, different from 179, that might have been a voucher number but Hudkins could not recall the number.

At conclusion of interview of Hudkins he said that even if he were called to appear before the President's Commission, he would decline to furnish the source of the information alleging Oswald was an FBI or CIA informant.

We have interviewed Joseph Goulden, reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer," concerning a news article he prepared in the 12-8-63 issue of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," wherein he pointed out Lee Harvey Oswald had at one time been contacted by the FBI to become an informant. Goulden stated he obtained this information from a law enforcement officer in Dallas whom he declined to identify. Philadelphia Office reinterviewed Goulden on 12-16-63 in effort to pin down his allegation and determine identity of his source but Goulden declined to identify the law enforcement officer. Goulden claimed that his local enforcement officer source in Dallas told him the matter was being "handled through proper channels." Extensive inquiries by Dallas at Dallas Police Department failed to disclose any information that such allegation made a matter of record.

We have previously interviewed William Alexander concerning the allegation that Oswald was an FBI informant and Alexander has claimed that he overheard a group of reporters talking at the conclusion of the bond hearing for Jack Ruby in Dallas. He stated he heard one of these reporters whom he believed to be from the north and other reporters discussing the possibility Oswald was a counterspy for the FBI, CIA or some governmental agency. He remembered hearing the words special service mentioned and also remembered hearing some reporter make the statement Oswald was supposedly on the payroll of the Government at $200 a month beginning

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

in September, 1962, and that he had heard payroll number 179 or voucher 179 mentioned. Alexander stated he did not know the names of these reporters.

We have interviewed Joseph Goulden on two occasions and he refused to give the name of his source wherein he alleged that Oswald had at one time been contacted by the FBI to become an informant. However, inasmuch as the information from Hudkins which he attributes to Goulden is a little different and alleges Goulden aware that Oswald had symbol number, we are instructing Philadelphia recontact Goulden in this matter. Also, inasmuch as it appears William Alexander may well have been the source of the allegations that Oswald was an FBI informant with symbol number 179 and was on the Government payroll at $200 a month, we are having Dallas confront Alexander and ask him point blank if his statements are true that he obtained such information from unnamed informant as he previously has alleged. *Reporters

ACTION:

1. Attached is letter to J. Lee Rankin setting forth results of our interview with Lonnie Hudkins.

2. Attached is teletype to Dallas instructing Dallas to immediately contact William Alexander and confront him as to the truthfulness of his previous statements that he heard from unnamed group of reporters that Oswald was symbol number informant and was on the payroll of the Government at $200 a month.

3. Attached is a teletype to SAC Philadelphia instructing that Joseph Goulden be recontacted in an effort to determine if he possesses information to the effect Oswald was a symbol number informant or any other information he might possess in this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/10/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

JACK L. RUBY, aka.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - Victim (Deceased)
CR

Pursuant to your instructions we have worked out a new procedure to insure the President's Commission has been furnished photographs of every piece of physical evidence received in any of the three captioned cases and/or to furnish photographs of new evidence that we receive. I have coordinated this procedure with Inspector Malley, SAC Shanklin in Dallas and Supervisor Lenihan in the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Henceforth as any new evidence is received in the Laboratory, subjected to examination and Laboratory report submitted, the Laboratory report will be directed to Dallas. Four 8 x 10 photographs will be furnished to Dallas along with Laboratory report. The photographs will have been assigned a listing number in the Laboratory and this number will appear on the photographs so that our master list of photographs furnished to the Commission will be complete. Dallas will be instructed to incorporate results of the Laboratory examination in an investigative report and attach three photographs to three copies of each investigative report. One photograph will be attached to the copy of the report that bears the SAC's initials and will eventually be the Bureau file copy. Dallas will flag the other two reports to which photographs are attached as "Commission" copies and in this manner the Commission will receive the photographs along with the report that sets forth the investigation to which the photographs pertain. The fourth photograph furnished to Dallas will serve as Dallas's file copy. Domestic Intelligence Division and the Investigative Division will be furnished copies of our outgoing Laboratory report along with duplicate photographs of those being transmitted to Dallas.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 18 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
3 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley, Mr. Rogge, Mr. Hines)

FEB 18 1964

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FBI ANNEX
FEB 1 / 1964

SOVIET SECTION

SEVEN

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

With respect to physical evidence currently being sent to the Bureau pursuant to field-wide instructions, it would be undesirable if photographs were transmitted to the Commission before the Commission had received results of investigation which pertained to such photographs. In furnishing photographs to the Commission in the future we will be alert to insure no photographs are sent from the Laboratory if the investigation pertaining to such photographs has not already been incorporated in an investigative report. If such investigation has been previously reported, we will transmit the photographs to the Commission under cover of letter as we have done in the past.

If we are unable to determine readily whether investigation which relates to a particular photograph has been incorporated in an investigative report, we will send four copies of the photograph to Dallas with a request that Dallas determine whether the investigation has been reported. If no investigative report has been submitted, Dallas will submit one and attach photographs as exhibits as indicated above. If the report has been previously submitted, Dallas will prepare a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination identifying the report in which the pertinent information is set forth and will attach three of the photographs as exhibits. The Seat of Government Supervisor will then disseminate the letterhead memorandum with exhibits attached.

There will be a number of instances when the Laboratory, as repository only of the physical evidence, has not conducted any examination of such evidence. In those instances, if the evidence has been referred to and described in an investigative report, the Laboratory will furnish the photograph to the Commission by letter. If it has not or we cannot determine readily, we will send photographs to Dallas and Dallas will resolve the problem in accordance with the above-described arrangements.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

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☐ AIRGRAM xxx CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 2-11-64

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT ROME NO. 827

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - RUSSIA. REBUCAB FEBRUARY 10. STORY BY LUCIO MANISCO IN IL MESSAGGERO OF FEBRUARY 4 LAST QUOTES CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN AS SAYING TESTIMONY OF MRS. OSWALD PROBABLY WILL NOT BE MADE PUBLIC DURING OUR GENERATION SINCE IT DEALS WITH QUESTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY. IN ARTICLE MANISCO CONJECTURES AS TO WHAT JUSTICE WARREN MEANS WHEN HE REFERS TO NATIONAL SECURITY, STATING PERHAPS WARRENS STATEMENT MAY BE IN SOME WAY RELATED TO RUMOR WHICH HAS CIRCULATED FOR MORE THAN A MONTH TO EFFECT OSWALD HAD WORKED FOR CIA DURING HIS STAY IN SOVIET UNION AND UPON HIS RETURN TO THE US HAD BEEN EMPLOYED SEVERAL TIMES BY FBI WITH TASK OF INFILTRATING PHILO-CASTRO ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN THE US. ARTICLE CONTINUES WITH MANISCOS CONJECTURES, CLEARLY LABELLING THEM AS SUCH, THAT FBI MAY HAVE MAINTAINED CONSTANT CONTACT WITH THE EX-MARINE, MAY HAVE BEEN AWARE OF HIS MOVEMENTS IN AND OUT OF THE US, AND POSSIBLY KNEW OF HIS PRESENCE IN DALLAS BUT DID NOT INFORM LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITIES. THE ARTICLE CONTINUES, NOTING THAT BASED ON ORIGINAL RUMOR OF CIA AND FBI EMPLOYMENT ONE COULD CONJECTURE THAT FBI AND CIA WERE THE GROUPS WHICH FURNISHED MONEY TO OSWALD FROM 1961 TO 1963. AGENTS OF FBI MAY HAVE WRITTEN THE LETTERS OSWALD WAS PERIODICALLY SENDING TO THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE. ARTICLE NOTES IT IS POSSIBLE THAT ONLY AFTER ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT DID FBI AND CIA REALIZE OSWALD WAS A FORMER AGENT OF THEIRS. REALIZING THIS THEY MAY HAVE SOUGHT TO ERECT A WALL OF SILENCE AROUND HIS ACTIVITIES

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62-109090

NOT RECORDED

199 FEB 18 1964

57 FEB 19 1964

22 FEB 17 1964

If the information in this message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably

6-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

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PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT ROME NO. 827

FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS. ARTICLE POINTS OUT HOWEVER THAT THE CONJECTURES CONCERNING ASSASSINATION CAN VARY WIDELY, NOTING THAT IF THE TESTIMONY OF MRS. OSWALD WERE TO VERIFY THAT ASSASSINATION WAS ACTUALLY A CRIME BEARING THE STAMP OF CASTRO, EVEN THIS TESTIMONY MIGHT TOUCH UPON NATIONAL SECURITY AND THEREFORE BE SUPPRESSED. FEBRUARY 5 ISSUES OF AVANTI, PAESE SERA AND L'UNITA CONTAINED PROMINENT STORIES BASED UPON ARTICLE OF MANISCO. ALL THE ARTICLES CONTAINED MISLEADING HEADLINES INDICATING OSWALD HAD WORKED FOR CIA OR FBI. IN THE BODY OF ARTICLES HOWEVER THE STORIES NOTE THE ALLEGATIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF OSWALD BY FBI AND CIA ARE BASED UPON CONJECTURE AND FRAGMENTARY INFO WHICH HAS BEEN FURNISHED TO THE PUBLIC. ARTICLES ALL TEND OF COURSE TO LEAD THE READER TO CONCLUSION THAT OSWALD ACTUALLY DID WORK FOR FBI AND CIA. AS BUREAU IS AWARE ALL THREE OF LATTER NEWSPAPERS ARE LEFTIST PUBLICATIONS. COPIES OF PERTINENT ARTICLES ARE BEING FORWARDED BY POUCH. ARTICLE BY MANISCO IN FEBRUARY 5 LAST ISSUE OF IL MESSAGGERO STATES JUSTICE WARRENS STATEMENT THAT THE INFO FURNISHED BY MRS. OSWALD WOULD NOT BE RELEASED IN THIS GENERATION WAS DENIED BY MEMBERS OF COMMISSION HEARING MRS. OSWALD. ARTICLE NOTES ONE MEMBER OF COMMISSION RECONFIRMED OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT, THAT PRESIDENT WAS KILLED BY OSWALD, A MENTALLY UNBALANCED PERSON, ACTING COMPLETELY ON HIS OWN. NOTHING DEROGATORY KNOWN CONCERNING MANISCO. MANISCO, AN ITALIAN CITIZEN, DESCRIBED AS HIGHLY REGARDED IN NEWSPAPER PROFESSION AND APPEARS TO BE PRO AMERICAN.

CC-MR. SULLIVAN - W.C. Bagert

CC: MR. [illegible]

Ld. Warren had heart attack in middle of month also conjectures should not have an American

JOSEPH [illegible] MICHELA

RECEIVED: 1:07 PM RTS MAD

If the information contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably [illegible]

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

FEB 11 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to acknowledge your letters of February 4 and February 5, 1964, enclosing for the use of the Commission the following items: (1) a list of clothing which reportedly belonged to Lee Harvey Oswald and obtained from Robert Oswald; (2) twenty-two photographs of these articles; (3) 2 sets of photographs of the clothing worn by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time he was shot by Jack Ruby; and (4) 2 sets of photographs of the small slip of white paper bearing 4 telephone numbers found in the right-hand pocket of the trousers.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 FEB 17 1964

FEB 12 1964

5 FEB 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It has been brought to our attention that in January, 1942, Jack Rubenstein, also known as Jack Ruby, operated a business under the name, Liberty Distributing Co., 328 South Jefferson St., Chicago, Illinois.

I would appreciate your conducting an investigation to determine if the State of Illinois or any political subdivisions in Illinois are maintaining any papers with respect to the above-mentioned Liberty Distributing Co. We would, of course, like copies of any such documents which are uncovered.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-

FEB 13 1964

FEB 13 1964

68 FEB 26 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
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JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES
J. LEE R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The report of Special Agent, Manning Clements, dated November 30, 1963, from Dallas, Texas, indicates on page 212, that the psychiatric and medical records of Fannie Rubenstein (mother of Jack Ruby) are available at the Medical Records Section, Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Illinois, under file number 46 464.

This Commission would appreciate your obtaining and forwarding to us complete copies of these records. The hospital authorities have not indicated that a subpoena is necessary.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-PROC

36 FEB 13 1964

62-109090

18

FEB 18 1964

5 FEB 19 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

FEB 12 196

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 7, 1964, sent in response to my letter of February 4, 1964, requesting a detailed description of the so-called evidentiary facts upon which the Bureau based its ultimate conclusions that (a) Q1, Q2, and Q3, a bullet and bullet fragments, were fired from K1, the rifle, (See Special Agent Gemberling's report dated November 30, 1963, at pages 162-164); (b) Q6 and Q7, two cartridge cases, were fired in K1 (See Special Agent Gemberling's report dated November 30, 1963, at pages 162-164); (c) Q48, a cartridge case, was fired in K1 (See Special Agent Gemberling's report dated December 10, 1963 at pages 333-334); and (d) Q74-77, four .38 Special cartridge cases, were fired in K3, the revolver (See Special Agent Gemberling's report dated December 10, 1963, at page 351).

The Commission, myself and the staff are faced with the problem of eventually making a public explanation which can be readily understood in concrete evidentiary terms rather than by expert conclusion, much in the same manner as ballistic evidence and testimony of experts is demonstrated to a lay jury. We would therefore appreciate it if you could set forth, in detail, a comparison of the markings on the fired bullet and cartridges with the test bullets and cartridges.

1 62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 26 1964

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24

36 FEB 13 1964

EX-[illegible]

With this end in view the Commission has requested that I again write you on this subject and request that the Bureau submit to it a description of the appropriate evidentiary detail underlying the above referred to conclusions and demonstrating their validity.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 12

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 6, 1964, advising the Commission of a change which should be noted by the Commission with reference to the interview of Colonel J. D. Wilmeth, U. S. Army (Retired), reported on page 217 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated January 22, 1964.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-109

62-109090-

35 FEB 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

12 FEB 1964

SOVIET SECTION

57 FEB 19 1964

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

February 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated February 11, 1964, setting forth results of our interview with Lonnie Hudkins, reporter for the Houston "Post" on February 8, 1964.

You will note that on page two of our February 11, 1964, letter to you we reported that Mr. Hudkins was questioned at length in an attempt to ascertain his source that Oswald was the FBI informant, but that Mr. Hudkins refused to divulge his source or to furnish a signed statement. We also reported that according to Mr. Hudkins, the only other information he had heard that Oswald might be a symbol number informant was from "Joe Goldon," a reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer," who was in Dallas in late December, 1963.

We further advised that we had previously interviewed Mr. Joseph Goulden, a reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer," in connection with an article Mr. Goulden reported in the December 8, 1963, issue of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," wherein he alleged that Lee Harvey Oswald at one time had been contacted by the FBI to become an informant. Mr. Goulden claimed he obtained this information from a law enforcement officer in Dallas whom he declined to identify. 62-109090

NOT RECORDED

We reinterviewed Mr. Joseph Goulden on February 11, 1964, at which time he told Mr. Goulden that Lonnie Hudkins allegedly had received information from Mr. Goulden to the effect that Oswald might be a symbol number informant.

SEE NOTE, PAGE TWO

BY COURIER SVC.
FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

68 FEB 20 1964

RECORDED-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Goulden admitted knowing Mr. Hudkins and stated that he had been visited by Hudkins in Philadelphia, December 1, 1963. Mr. Goulden stated that at the time of this visit with Hudkins he had not yet been to Dallas to write the assassination story. He added that any discussion he had with Hudkins regarding the Oswald case would have concerned Hudkins' on-the-scene account of the assassination and what Goulden had heard and read in Philadelphia.

Mr. Goulden stated he did not recall any conversation with Hudkins regarding the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant.

The above is for your additional information in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 2-12-64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald; Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," prepared by REL:fas:mgp.

- 21 -

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Leniha
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

February 13, 1964

By Courier Service

FEB 13 9 17 AM '64 FBI RECD-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter to you dated February 11, 1964, advising that the FBI Laboratory had determined that the Ansco flash equipment recovered in this investigation does not fit any of Lee Harvey Oswald's cameras.

It has now been established through Mrs. Ruth Paine in Dallas that the Ansco flash equipment fits a Minoltaflex camera that is now in Mrs. Paine's possession. Mrs. Paine advised that the camera and flash equipment are her property.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 20 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
96 FEB 13
COMM-FBI

NOTE: This is based on an inquiry from the Commission requesting additional information about the Ansco flash equipment. SA L. L. Shaneyfelt called Dallas on 2/11/64 and requested that they determine the source of the Ansco flash equipment.

LLS:emh (6)

REC'D FEB 24 1964 UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 13 1964
TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

FBI WASH DC

829 PM DEFEBRED 2/13/64 RL

TO DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR 1-P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY; REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL PAREN UPI END PAREN IS IN POSSESSION OF AN EIGHT MM COLOR MOTION PICTURE TAKEN OF THE PRESIDENT'S MOTORCADE ABOUT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION BY MARIE MUCHMORE, TWO NINE EIGHT ZERO RANDY LANE, DALLAS, TEXAS. THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION HAS REQUESTED EXAMINATION OF THIS FILM AND CAMERA. FILM BEING FURNISHED BY UPI IN NEW YORK. DALLAS SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW MARIE MUCHMORE AND OBTAIN HER CAMERA FOR EXAMINATION BY THE LABORATORY. ALSO OBTAIN DETAILS RELATIVE TO HER EXACT POSITION AT THE TIME MOTION PICTURES WERE TAKEN.

END

DL . FLL

FBI DALLAS

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 18 1964

57 FEB 19 1964

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18

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

2/19/69

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED Boxer to Belmont

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

3

CIA

REFERRAL

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The reports furnished the Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation reveal the following information regarding Oswald's trip to Mexico:

1. The report of Special Agent John M. Kenny dated December 4, 1963 at San Antonio, Texas, at pages 10-18, indicates that 90 persons entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963;

2. The same report, at pages 18-21, reveals that 24 persons departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963;

3. Mexican tourist card No. 24085 was issued to "Lee, Harvey Oswald", showing that he entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963 (Federal Bureau of Investigation Memorandum dated December 23, 1963, regarding Lee Harvey Oswald);

4. The report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys dated December 8, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, at page 316, reflects Mexican Immigration Service records which show that on October 3, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, "Method of Travel: automobile, Destination: New Orleans, Louisiana".

We would like to bring to your attention the fact that although the tourist card issued to Oswald and the Mexico Immigration Service records both show that he entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26th and left Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3rd, neither the list of persons entering Mexico on September 26th nor the list of persons

40 FEB 13 1964

62-109090

8 FEB 18 1964

departing Mexico on October 3rd shows Oswald's name. Yet both lists are purportedly complete.

We would appreciate further investigation in connection with the foregoing reports, and, in particular, an effort by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to resolve the following questions:

(1) Why does Oswald's name not appear on either the September 26 list of persons entering Mexico or the October 3 list of persons departing Mexico at Nuevo Laredo?

(2) Are these lists in fact complete except for the absence of Oswald's name?

(3) If both lists are complete except for Oswald's name, how can the disparity in number of persons on the two lists be explained?

(4) What is the explanation for the reference to Oswald's method of travel as being by automobile in the Mexican Immigration Service records? Does this mean that Oswald was actually in an automobile when he crossed the border, or does it mean simply that he stated his intention to travel to New Orleans by automobile after he had crossed the border?

(5) Is there any way from the information available that we can determine who might have been in any automobile with Oswald at the time he crossed the border or thereafter?

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

1 - 62-109090

February 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 12, 1964, making inquiry concerning the Mexican immigration records relative to Lee Harvey Oswald's entrance into and exit from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26 and October 3, 1963. We are seeking the desired data and same will be furnished to you when received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JCS:jal
(10)

NOTE:

See cover memo W.A. Branigan to W.C. Sullivan, Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, dated 2-14-64, prepared by JCS:jal.

AIR COURIER SVC. 01 FEB 17 COMM-FBI

FEB 14 5 57 PM '64 FBI REC'D-READING ROOM

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
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Holmes
Gandy

FEB 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 14 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 11, 1964, confirming delivery of one set of Photostats and photographs of the records of the Domestic Relations Court of the City of New York which was described in the report of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald", dated December 3, 1963, at New York, New York.

The expeditious manner of your agents in obtaining and delivering the numerous exhibits to the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 20 1964

53 FEB 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 14 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 10, 1964, with which you enclosed copies of two letters, with envelopes, made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.

The continued cooperation of your Agency is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
180 FEB 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CB 113 20161

Mr. Rosen

J. H. Malley

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. McGowan

2/17/64

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

At 10:45 a.m. today, in the absence of Malley, SA G. H. Scatterday received a telephone call from Mr. Charles N. Shaffer of the President's Commission. Shaffer stated that one of the staff members of the President's Commission, Melvin Eisenberg, desired to examine the Oswald rifle, which could either be sent to the Commission or Eisenberg could call at the Bureau.

It was ascertained that the rifle is maintained in the Laboratory and had previously been examined by staff members of the Commission and there would be no objection to its again being examined by Commission representatives.

Arrangements were made with the Laboratory for a representative of that Division to deliver the rifle to Mr. Shaffer today.

Hereafter let them come to Bureau. We haven't time to play Games H.

ACTION: For information.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes
(1) - 62-109090

GHScatd (10)

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 20 1964

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Tolson
Belmont
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 26 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Conrad - Encl.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont - Encl.
1 - Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Encl.
1 - Mr. Malley - Encl.

February 18, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letter of February 12, 1964, has been received.

Attached hereto is a detailed description of the procedure involved in comparing and in identifying the firearms evidence in this matter. In accordance with your request, this description has been prepared along the lines of testimony as given to a lay jury.

If you desire, a firearms identification specialist can be made available to appear before the Commission to testify concerning his findings.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
03 FEB 18
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

NOTE: This matter was discussed orally with Mr. David Belin of the Commission to find out specifically what was wanted since the incoming was not clear. Belin indicated that the Commission may eventually want testimony in regard to the firearms evidence and desired the requested information for study with this in mind.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
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FEB 18 12 31 PM '64 FBI
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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

FEB 14 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 11, 1964, which enclosed the following: (1) photographs of a 5-page typewritten summary of a speech given by Lee Harvey Oswald on July 27, 1963, and identified as item number (2h9; and (2) color photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald's shirt which was allegedly worn at the time he assassinated the President and identified as Commission Exhibit No. 150.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 19 1964

08 FEB 20 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 22, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. J. Lee Rankin advised that he was aware of the information that had been set forth in Bureau reports relative to correspondence had by Lee Harvey Oswald with the Communist Party, USA, the Socialist Workers Party and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Mr. Rankin stated that even though considerable information had been developed through the Bureau's sources and through interviews conducted by the Bureau he desired that each of these organizations be contacted officially by the Bureau at the request of the President's Commission and that each group be requested to make available copies of all correspondence, and any other material that they might have available relative to Oswald.

Mr. Rankin was advised that his request would be complied with and results furnished to him as soon as possible. Appropriate instructions have been issued to the field to have this request handled immediately.

During the conversation with Mr. Rankin, he mentioned that the Commission had met on the afternoon of January 21, 1964, and that the members of the Commission had quite a number of questions and were desirous of seeing a great deal of material. At this point, Mr. Rankin was asked if there was anything that the Bureau might do to render assistance in answering any questions that had been raised by the Commissioners. Mr. Rankin replied that he could not reveal what went on at the Commissioners' meeting,

62-109090

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - 105-82555

JRM:hw

FEB 13 1964

RECD 62-109090-87

I don't see how we could render assistance if we couldn't be told what they want.

FEB 12 1964

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He did state that there would be some correspondence as a result of the Commissioners' meeting and this would be sent forward as soon as possible to prepare the same. He volunteered no information as to whether or not the communications would be directed to the Bureau or elsewhere.

Mr. Rankin advised that the members of the Commission were aware of the large volume of work that had been handled by the Bureau and that he personally desired to express his appreciation for the help given by the Bureau.

The foregoing is submitted for information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 1/27/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT"S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Airtel from New Orleans 1/22/64, advised the Governor of the State of Louisiana had received a letter from the President's Commission signed by J. Lee Rankin requesting original documents reflecting all school attendance for Lee Harvey Oswald in two parishes be obtained, and indicated interest in results of interviews conducted with those people who had been familiar with Oswald while in attendance at the appropriate institutions.

This matter was taken up with Mr. Rankin today and he advised that apparently there had been a definite misunderstanding of the letter that had been sent to the Governor of Louisiana. He advised a similar letter had been sent to authorities in New York inasmuch as original documents were not available because of certain regulations.

Mr. Rankin called to his office Howard P. Willens who had handled this correspondence and requested that Willens be briefed on the difficulty that had arisen. He then requested Willens to advise of the exact wording of the letter that had gone to the Governor of Louisiana. Mr. Willens stated that he did not recall anything in the letter that would have caused any interviews to be conducted but stated he would obtain the original letter and furnish the exact wording as soon as he could locate it. Both Mr. Willens and Mr. Rankin were advised that the letter certainly must have requested a number of interviews inasmuch as individuals in the State of Louisiana were indignant of the fact that duplication of effort was being made in that a number of those individuals contacted stated that they had previously been interviewed by Bureau representatives.

Mr. Rankin stated emphatically that he certainly did not want anyone duplicating any work that the Bureau had handled. He advised that the Commission did feel it advisable to obtain original records wherever it was possible to do so as a permanent record for the Commission, and that he was of the impression that this was all that had been asked for in the letter to the Governor of Louisiana. He stated he was most appreciative that this matter had been called to his attention and that as soon as the correct facts could be

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes
62-109090
1 - 105-82555
JRM:AOB (7)

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obtained from the Commission he thought it would be well for the FBI to contact whatever agency in the State of Louisiana was handling the President's Commission request and straightenthe matter out so that they would be thoroughly aware that the Commission had no intention of asking a state agency to recheck on any matter that had been handled by the FBI.

During this discussion Mr. Rankin and Mr. Willens were advised that the FBI's investigation had been conducted for the purpose of obtaining full facts relative to all aspects of the assassination of the President and that we had not asked for original documents, such as school records or employment records. They were told that if the Commission desired original records in any instance and would make it known, the Bureau would attempt to obtain such original documents. Mr. Rankin advised that he felt this should be done to avoid any further misunderstanding and that if any situation arose where the Bureau report reflected that a particular organization had refused access to its original records, the Bureau should be advised of what action the Commission was taking before proceeding so that the Bureau would be on notice of the Commission's actions.

Mr. Rankin reiterated several times during this conversation that he certainly did not want anyone to get the impression that the Commission was attempting to have someone double check on the Bureau's work, and that he was very happy this matter had been called to his attention immediately. This interview was terminated prior to 3:00 p.m., inasmuch as Mr. Rankin was to attend a meeting of the Commission today at 3:00 p.m. No information was volunteered by Mr. Rankin as to the purpose of the meeting.

ACTION:

As soon as the details of the letter which was written to state authorities in Louisiana are made available, appropriate instructions will be issued to the New Orleans Office.

ADDENDUM: Subsequent to the dictation of the foregoing memorandum, Willens called and read the letter that had been sent to the Governor of Louisiana. The letter did ask for documents covering the school attendance of Lee Harvey Oswald but did not specifically request any interviews.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: PRESIDENT"S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

In view of this, Willens was advised that it appeared more appropriate that his office communicate with the office of the Governor of Louisiana to straighten out the request rather than to have the FBI handle this matter. Willens stated that inasmuch as there did definitely appear to be a misunderstanding, he felt this was the best procedure and that an immediate letter would be prepared to be sent to the Governor. An appropriate communication is being sent to the New Orleans Office advising them of the discussion with Mr. Rankins office.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: February 7, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

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While talking with J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission today, Mr. Rankin advised that John F. Doyle, an attorney in Washington, D. C., had been designated by the President of the Washington, D. C., Bar Association to represent Mrs. Marguerite Oswald (the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald) when she appears before the President's Commission on Monday, February 10, 1964.

Mr. Rankin advised that Doyle is considered a very capable attorney; that he was formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel under Oliver Gasch from 1948 to 1951 and was Assistant United States Attorney in the District of Columbia from 1953 to 1955 and 1957 to 1961.

Mr. Rankin stated Mark Lane, the New York attorney who is representing Mrs. Oswald, stated that he was too busy obtaining affidavits and other material to show Oswald was not guilty of shooting the President to appear before the Commission with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on February 10. Rankin commented he was very thankful for this development so they would not have Lane to deal with.

Indices are being checked concerning Mr. Doyle and you will be advised of any significant information in the Bureau files concerning him.

Mr. Rankin stated he did not know the exact schedule of the Commission for the immediate future but mentioned that following the obtaining of testimony from Mrs. Oswald they planned on calling Mrs. Ruth Paine (the woman with whom Mrs. Marina Oswald was living at the time the President was shot) before the Commission and that it would probably be next week or the following week.

1 - Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R File
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
URMdge (10)

REC-11 62-109090-89

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: February 7, 1964

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

SUBJECT: JOHN FRANCIS DOYLE
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
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Trotter
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Holmes
Gandy

With regard to John Francis Doyle, District of Columbia attorney, who is representing Mrs. Marguerite Oswald while she is appearing before the President's Commission for testimony, Bureau files have been reviewed and the following information concerning him set forth.

Doyle was the subject of an applicant-type investigation at the request of the Department of Justice in 1948 when he was under consideration as Assistant U. S. Attorney (AUSA) for the District of Columbia. At the request of the Department, investigation was discontinued prior to completion. The investigation which was conducted developed no derogatory data.

Doyle was again investigated in 1953 as a departmental applicant when under consideration as AUSA for the District of Columbia. This investigation developed no derogatory information with the exception of four traffic violations.

Doyle was again investigated as a departmental applicant when under consideration as AUSA for the District of Columbia in 1957. This investigation likewise developed no derogatory data.

During the 1953 investigation it was ascertained that Doyle entered on duty as an assistant corporation counsel of the District of Columbia on 11/8/48 serving until 8/25/50 when he went on military furlough, being restored to duty on 11/19/50 and then resigning on 8/30/52 to accept another position.

The 1957 investigation indicated that Doyle was AUSA for the District of Columbia from 7/2/53 to 5/20/55, at which time he resigned. (77-41537)

Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory indicates that Doyle served as assistant corporation counsel for the District of Columbia from 1948 to 1951 and as AUSA for the District of Columbia from 1953 to 1955 and again from 1957 to 1961.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

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Memorandum to Mr. Losen
Re: John Francis Doyle

Bureau files contain no additional pertinent data concerning Doyle.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 7, 1964

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Since the tragic assassination of our late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, this Bureau has forwarded to the President's Commission in excess of 12,800 pages of investigative results broken down as follows:

Topic	Pages
Investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and related matters	8650
Jack L. Ruby, Civil Rights investigation	4200

In addition, our Laboratory has furnished the Commission with over 2400 photographs.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

1. At the present time the General Investigative Division has a total of nine pending requests from the President's Commission, the oldest dated February 21, 1964, and the most recent dated March 4, 1964. The status of each of these in chronological order is set out below.

By letter dated February 21, 1964, the President's Commission requested investigation to establish how the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald carrying a rifle and pistol came into the possession of various news media. This photograph received considerable nationwide publicity as a cover for "Life" magazine. Dallas was immediately requested to run this matter down and by communication dated March 3, 1964, this material was furnished to the Bureau and is in the process of being assembled for transmission to the Commission.

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2. By letter dated February 21, 1964, the Commission submitted a three-page request for technical and other related information concerning the rifle used in the assassination. This request is very extensive and requires the obtaining of original documents of numerous items such as shipping documents, invoices, bills of lading, etc. This was immediately relayed to the field for expeditious attention. This request requires technical examination by our Laboratory as well as extensive work by our Dallas Office. The technical data has now been assembled and the numerous documents are being obtained, some of which are already in the possession of the Bureau. This matter is being closely followed and when all items are obtained they will be promptly furnished to the Commission.

3. By letter dated February 24, 1964, the Commission referred to us two matters which necessitated leads being covered in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to interview a reporter for the "Milwaukee Journal" concerning the alleged signature of Oswald on a register at the "Fox and Hounds" restaurant, and research work by our Dallas Office concerning a photograph which appeared in "The Saturday Evening Post" in which an individual was observed who resembled Lee Harvey Oswald. Both of these matters have been handled and a current letter to the Commission under the date of March 9, 1964, has been prepared.

4. By letter dated February 28, 1964, the Commission requested still additional information relating to the rifle used in the assassination. This particular request necessitates leads be covered by our Legal Attache in Rome with the Italian Munitions Industry. Prior to referring this matter to the Legal Attache considerable research was necessary at the Bureau in order to facilitate the Legal Attache's handling of this request. By communication dated March 6, 1964, this matter was referred to the Legal Attache in Rome requesting expeditious handling.

5. By letter dated March 2, 1964, the Commission requested we obtain copies of Immigration and Naturalization Service records of Jack L. Ruby's parents, Joseph and Fannie Rubenstein. It also requested we obtain all available records of toll calls made by Ruby, his three brothers and four sisters and twelve persons known to have been in contact with Ruby between September 26, 1963, and November 22, 1963. This is currently being afforded expeditious handling by the field.

6. By letter dated March 3, 1964, the Commission asked for copies of all records of interviews with Jack L. Ruby or other persons who referred to Ruby prior to November 23, 1963, in all FBI files. This is currently receiving expeditious handling by the field.

7. By letter dated March 3, 1964, the Commission requested a transcript of all radio transmissions from local and state police capable of being received in Dallas, Texas, from 12:20 p.m., November 22, 1963, until 6:00 p.m., November 24, 1963, as related to the assassination of President Kennedy and related matters. This matter has been referred to the field for expeditious handling.

8. By letter dated March 3, 1964, the Commission referred to us an allegation made by Marina Oswald's former business manager, Mr. James Herbert Martin during his testimony before the President's Commission on February 27, 1964, relating to an alleged telephone call made from Atlanta, Georgia, to Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby. This matter has been resolved by the field and the letter to the Commission under date of March 9, 1964, has been prepared.

9. The Commission by letter dated March 4, 1964, requested the production of numerous items of evidence as well as various diagrams and sketches in connection with the contemplated testimony of Buell Wesley Frazier and Linnie Mae Randle before the Commission on March 11, 1964. This request has necessitated the sending of a crew from our Exhibits Section to Dallas to prepare detailed sketches to comply with this request. This matter is being followed closely and afforded expeditious attention.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

This Division has seven pending special requests of the President's Commission for investigation in this matter. The earliest of these requests is January 13, 1964 and the latest request is March 3, 1964. Set out below is a chronological summary of each of the seven pending requests furnishing the status of each:

1. By letter dated January 13, 1964, the Commission requested this Bureau to initiate a full scale background, intelligence investigation of Michael Paine and his wife, Ruth Paine. Marina Oswald was residing at the Paine residence at the time of the assassination. We have initiated such investigation and have furnished the Commission reports setting out results of such investigation to date. Our investigation of the Paines is continuing.

2. By letter dated February 12, 1964, the Commission requested this Bureau initiate a full scale background investigation of George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt, acquaintances of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald. Such investigation was instituted and we are reviewing summary reports just received on these individuals and will furnish them to the Commission in the immediate future.

3. By letter dated February 12, 1964, the Commission made inquiry into certain facets of our investigation relating to Oswald's trip to Mexico between September 26, 1963 and October 3, 1963. The Commission was particularly interested in the manifest of the Transportes Frontera Company and identities of passengers of this bus during the above period. This necessitated extensive investigation in Mexico and at the border. Our letter of February 25, 1964 furnished the Commission results of our inquiries to that date and informed the Commission that further details would be furnished as developed. We are affording this phase of our investigation close and continual attention on a priority basis.

4. On February 24, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, during a meeting with the Director, orally requested that this Bureau conduct appropriate investigation of

Marina Oswald to determine her contacts and activities. Appropriate instructions were issued to the Field and results of our coverage are being immediately sent to the Commission on a day-to-day basis.

5. On February 25, 1964, Mr. Rankin orally requested of Inspector J. R. Malley that this Bureau make arrangements to have talks or meetings at which Mark Lane appears recorded by any means. We have issued appropriate instructions to the Field and transcripts and tapes where available relating to Lane's speeches and meetings are being furnished to the Commission as received from the Field.

6. On February 26, 1964, Mr. Howard Willens of the Commission orally requested Inspector Malley to obtain recordings of all of Marguerite Oswald's appearances. The Field has been so instructed and recordings and transcripts of her appearances are being furnished the Commission as obtained.

7. By letter dated March 3, 1964, the Commission requested investigation of six different items resulting from Marina Oswald's testimony before the Commission. The six items included:

    1. Locate two thick books on history of the United States carefully read by Oswald

    2. Determine whether the rifle of Oswald's did or did not have a mounted scope when shipped to him by the seller

    3. Conduct investigation in vicinity of Love Field in Dallas in attempt to find practice range where Oswald may have fired his rifle

    4. Make handwriting examination of a note that may have been used by Marina Oswald and a friend, Mr. George Bouhe. The note was not enclosed from the Commission and we so informed the Commission by letter dated March 6, 1964.

MARY FERRELL

5. Conduct handwriting examination to definitely determine if Oswald was right or left handed. We answered this request in our letter to the Commission dated March 6, 1964.

6. Ascertain whether the 15 power telescope and hunting knife furnished to the Commission belonged to the Paines, and if not, attempt to trace their origin.

We have issued appropriate instructions to the Field in connection with the above-listed items and as soon as the investigation is received at the Bureau it will be forwarded to the Commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: March 3, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission refuting the allegation that Marina Oswald's new attorney, William A. McKenzie, had indicated to Rankin that animosity existed between the Secret Service and our Dallas Office.

BACKGROUND

In my memorandum of 2-27-64, I advised you that Malley, while at the Commission on 2-26-64, had a conversation with Inspector Kelley of the Secret Service. According to Kelley, Mr. Rankin discussed with him information allegedly obtained from attorney McKenzie to the effect there was considerable animosity existing between the Secret Service and the office of the FBI in Dallas, Texas.

In the absence of Mr. Rankin, this matter was discussed with Mr. Howard P. Willens, his assistant. Willens subsequently advised he had discussed this matter with Rankin and the Commission had no objection to our checking this allegation out.

DETAILS

McKenzie was interviewed on 2-27-64, and apprised of the above allegation. He stated there was absolutely no basis whatsoever for such an allegation and advised he was going to direct a letter to the FBI clearly setting out his views in this matter.

On 2-28-64, our Dallas Office received a letter directed to it from McKenzie in which he in clear, unmistakable terms categorically denies

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

62-109090

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RDR:hw

Enclosure

ATTION

the allegation, and in fact states he believes that this Bureau and the Secret Service have done a "magnificent" job in investigating the assassination and appear to be "cooperating fully" in a "harmonious manner."

ACTION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission furnishing it with the results of our interview with McKenzie which categorically refutes the allegation, and we are setting out the letter of McKenzie in its entirety.

MAIL TERRELL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bailey
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

March 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

FBI
MAR 4 9 34 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephone conversation between Mr. Howard P. Willens of your staff and Mr. James R. Bailey of this Bureau on February 26, 1964. This conversation related to an alleged statement made by attorney William A. McKenzie to the effect that animosity existed between the U. S. Secret Service and the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated February 28, 1964, relating to an interview with Mr. McKenzie on February 27, 1964, and the text of a letter received by our Dallas, Texas, Office from him on February 28, 1964. In this letter, Mr. McKenzie categorically denies ever having made such a statement or inferring same. Mr. McKenzie also points out he feels this Bureau and the U. S. Secret Service have done a "magnificent" job in handling their investigative responsibilities, and it has been his experience since becoming associated with this investigation that both agencies are "cooperating fully in a "harmonious manner."

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BY COURIER SVC
2 MAR -
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

MAR 4 1964

Enclosures (2)

RDR:hw

MAR 12 1964

See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 3/3/64, same caption (The Presidents Commission, Assassination of President Kennedy), RDR:hw.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. English

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/3/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

By letter of 2/25/64, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, The President's Commission, forwarded an address book, Item B-29 (Commission Exhibit 18), found at the residence of Oswald. It was suggested that it would be of interest to know which entries were made with the same inks for the purpose of establishing relationships between entries. Special reference was made to a page in the booklet reserved for entries under the Russian equivalent for our letter "K" and to Oswald's signature in the register of a Mexico City hotel.

It is not scientifically possible to identify one ink with another one due to the absence of individual identifying characteristics although it is possible to detect differences. From an identification standpoint, similarity of dye compositions can be determined but this is not sufficient to establish identity. We are so advising the Commission.

The Laboratory has found that certain entries on the address book page specifically referred to by the Commission have been made with different inks and that certain hand printing concerning which the Commission has expressed interest was prepared by Oswald. A photocopy of the Mexican hotel registration, referred to by the Commission has been previously examined in the Laboratory and we were able to identify this signature as having been written by Oswald. In view of this positive identification it would not appear that an analysis of the ink of which the signature is composed would serve any apparent purpose; however, we are offering to explore the possibility of obtaining this original registration from Mexico City for examination if the Commission desires.

A letter setting forth the Laboratory's findings and enclosing the booklet, Item B-29, is being forwarded to the Commission.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

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Enclosure Rec't 3-24-64
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: March 27, 1964

FROM : R. I. Shroder

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

The President's Commission by letter dated 3-26-64, requested we determine, if possible without taking new fingerprints, if certain identifiable fingerprints and palm prints which appeared on cartons near where the assassin stood in the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building can be identified with persons employed in the TSBD building on 11-22-63. The Commission desires this information by 3-31-64.

A check was made with SA R. D. Rogge and other personnel in the General Investigative Division familiar with this case, as well as Sebastian Latona and other personnel in the Identification Division, as to whether elimination prints had been taken and/or received on these TSBD building employees with negative results.

SA Kenneth Howe, Dallas Office, was telephonically contacted at 10:15 p.m., this date, by Extra-Duty Supervisor E. J. McDonough and advised of the Commission's request. SA Howe advised that he did not believe such elimination prints had been taken by the Dallas Office but appropriate check would be made with the Dallas Police Department and any other agency which may have taken such prints. If such prints are not available, SA Howe was instructed to furnish adequate identifying data on the appropriate TSBD building employees in order that the Identification Division could make a check of its files on the basis of this descriptive data in order to possibly locate prior fingerprint cards on these individuals for comparison purposes.

SA Howe was advised that the Bureau is already in possession of 70 signed statements taken from such employees, and in the event necessary identifying data on these persons is contained in their respective statements, it would not be necessary to reiterate this information but the Bureau should

1 - Identification Division

EJM:hw

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be advised of those on whom this data has already been submitted.

It was impressed upon SA Howe that no investigation should be conducted to develop further background data on these persons and absolutely no efforts should be made to independently obtain new fingerprint impressions from them.

ACTION:

Upon receipt of the necessary material, the Identification Division will handle the Commission's request in this matter.

RELL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/31/64

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On 3/30/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, staff member of the President's Commission, asked the Laboratory to conduct paraffin tests with the C14 assassination rifle as set forth in my memorandum of 3/30/64. The paraffin test consists of pouring warm paraffin over the hand or cheek, peeling it off and testing the inner surface of the paraffin for the presence of any gunpowder residues. The reagents used in this test, however, are not specific for only gunpowder residues and will react positively with most oxidizing agents. Some people have used this technique to determine if a person had recently fired a gun. The Laboratory experimented with the procedure many years ago and found it to be extremely unreliable as to whether a person had recently fired a gun, since in some instances casts taken of a person who had not recently fired a gun gave positive reaction. Further, even the presence of gunpowder residues on a person's hand did not positively determine if he had in fact fired the weapon, since the residues could be on his hands from the mere handling of the weapon. It is to be noted that oxidizing agents that will react positively to this are also present in such common substances as urine, fertilizer, tobacco and others. Although Mr. Eisenberg recognizes the unreliability of such tests, he requested the testing for record purposes in view of the publicity concerning use of this technique by the Dallas Police Department in the assassination case.

The tests requested by Mr. Eisenberg have been conducted and the results are set forth below.

Control paraffin tests of the right cheek and both hands were conducted on a Laboratory examiner who had thoroughly washed his face and hands and who had not recently fired a weapon. The paraffin casts were then treated with diphenylbenzidine, a sensitive reagent for the detection of most oxidizing agents. Numerous positive reactions were noted on the casts of both hands although no reactions were noted on

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
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the cheek cast. It is pointed out that warm paraffin can remove the foreign matter that is present on the skin or in the pores.

The C14 assassination rifle was then rapid fired three times. Paraffin tests of the examiner's right cheek and both hands were then conducted. These casts were also treated with diphenylbenzidine with negative results.

The results of these tests once again confirm the unreliability of the paraffin test as a means of determining whether or not a person had fired a gun, since the above tests gave a positive reaction on a cast prior to the firing of a weapon and no reaction when in fact a weapon had been fired.

The results of the above tests are being furnished to the President's Commission by letter.

ACTION:

For information.

FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/31/64

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOIN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963;
DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 3/30/64, evidence Item No. C14, a 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial No. C2766.

The delivery of the above item to the Commission has previously been confirmed by letter.

ACTION:

For information.

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAR 3 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This Commission would appreciate your agency's providing a transcript of all radio transmissions from local and state police capable of being received in Dallas from 12:20 p.m. November 22 to 6:00 p.m. November 24 relating to the assassination of President Kennedy, the murder of Officer Tippit, investigations of said assassination and murder, the security of Lee Harvey Oswald, and the movement of Lee Harvey Oswald to the Dallas County Jail.

Of course, to the extent that such information has already been provided for the period prior to 2:00 p.m. November 22, a further report will not be necessary.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXEC SEC MAR 4 1964

3-5-64 Del DL ROR: BJR

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199 MAR 10 1964

4 MAR 4 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

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TION

3/5/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

62-109090-

TO SAC DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY LETTER MARCH THREE, LAST, REQUESTED TRANSCRIPT OF ALL RADIO TRANSMISSIONS FROM LOCAL AND STATE POLICE CAPABLE OF BEING RECEIVED IN DALLAS FROM TWELVE TWENTY P. M., NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO TO SIX P. M., NOVEMBER TWENTY-FOUR, SIXTYTHREE, AS IT RELATES TO ASSASSINATION, MURDER OF OFFICER TIPPIT, INVESTIGATIONS OF SAID ASSASSINATION AND MURDER, AND THE SECURITY AND MOVEMENT OF LEE HARVEY O. OSWALD TO THE DALLAS COUNTY JAIL.

FURNISH RESULTS IN EXPEDITIOUS MANNER IN FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

RDR:AOB

(4)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

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APR 1 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 5 1964

TELETYPE

TELETYPE TO DALLAS

NOTE: Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission by letter 3/3/64 requested the above transcripts. When the above information is obtained, it will be promptly furnished to the Commission.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 5 1964
TELETYPE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Walters
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 27, 1964, in reply to mine to you of February 25, 1964 relative to the fact that pages 155 through 159 of the Clements Report dated November 30, 1963 indicate that there may be other files in the FBI on Jack Ruby.

We did not intend that the request made in our letter of February 25, 1963, be restricted to information concerning Ruby contained in the Dallas FBI files. We would like to have copies of all records of interviews with Ruby contained in all FBI records, and also all copies of records of interviews of other persons, at all places including Dallas, at any time, wherein Ruby is mentioned. These requests of course do not include any material obtained after November 23, 1963.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 11 1964

I can't understand why we give narrow interpretations to Commission's requests

MAR 4 1964

MAR-4 1964

39

3/5/64

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAR 5 3 57 PM '64

The President's Commission by letter dated March 3, 1964, has requested copies of all records of interviews with Jack L. Ruby contained in all FBI records and also all copies of records of interviews of other persons at all places at any time prior to November 23, 1963, wherein Ruby is mentioned.

Immediately upon receipt thoroughly check your files to identify any possible records in your office of interviews with Ruby or other persons who mentioned Ruby prior to November 23, 1963. If any such interviews whatever are identified and the results of the interviews are available in report form, advise the Bureau of the title, character, page where Ruby mentioned, and name of reporting Agent so that it may be located at the Bureau. If the interviews are contained in memo form, furnish two copies to the Bureau. Those copies must be reproduced by Xerox or similar process which will produce white legible copies.

Submit no later than close of business 3/17/64. If your files are negative, advise the Bureau by return airtel.

Dallas make certain that material included in the report of Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated 11/30/63, pages 155 through 159 and identified cover pages GG and HH, is included in your reply with the exception of that material contained in Dallas file 137-681 which is in possession of the Bureau.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1180

MAILED 4
MAR 6 1964
FBI

2 - All Offices
JWH/ras
(112)
NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont dated 3/5/64 JWH/cac.

193
79 MAR 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to All Offices
RE: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.

There is set forth for the assistance of all offices in checking their indices a description of Ruby as follows:

Name	JACK L. RUBY, also known as Jack Ruby, Jack Leon Ruby, Jack Rubenstein
Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	March 25, 1911, Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'9"
Weight	194
Build	Heavy
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Fingerprint classification	19 L 9 U OIM 7 M 1 U OII 6
FBI number	1805883

REL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 3/5/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

The President's Commission, by letter 3/3/64, stated they would like to have copies of all records of interviews with Ruby contained in all FBI records and also copies of all records of interviews of other persons at all places at any time prior to 11/23/63 wherein Ruby is mentioned.

ACTION:

While we believe all such interviews have been included in the investigative reports we have sent the Commission, in order to provide the requested source material, it will be necessary to obtain copies of this material from the field. Because of the wording of the Commission's request, it will be necessary to contact all field offices. An airtel to all field offices is attached for approval.

Upon receipt of this material from the field, it will be thoroughly reviewed at the Bureau. You will be advised of its contents prior to dissemination to the Commission.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan

JWH:cac:mpd (7)

22MAR 11 1964

162-10090-90

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 11 1964

29 MAR 12 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 5 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

124 PM CST URGENT 3-5-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 2P

INTERNAL SECURITY-CUBA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, ALSO KNOWN AS IS-R-CUBA.

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

REBUTEL TO DALLAS MAR FOUR REQUESTING RE-INTERVIEW OF ATTORNEY WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE.

MR. WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE, ATTORNEY FOR MARINA AND ROBERT OSWALD, ADVISED MARCH FIVE THAT INFORMATION CONTAINED IN DALLAS AIRTEL FEB TWENTY-EIGHT LAST WAS FOR THE BUREAU'S INFORMATION ONLY. MR. MC KENZIE EMPHASIZED THAT UNDER NO CONDITIONS WOULD HE BE WILLING TO HAVE INFORMATION OF THIS NATURE DISSEMINATED IN VIEW OF THE FACT HE FEARED IT WOULD PLACE HIM IN EMBARRASSING POSITION AT A LATER DATE SHOULD HE REAPPEAR AT THE COMMISSION WITH EITHER OF HIS CLIENTS. HE STATES THAT HE HAS A STRONG FEELING, BUT NO POSITIVE INFORMATION, THAT EITHER ONE OR BOTH OF HIS CLIENTS MAY BE RECALLED. HE STATED THAT THE ONLY REASON HE FURNISHED THIS INFO IN THE FIRST PLACE WAS THAT HE HAS SUCH A HIGH REGARD FOR THE DIRECTOR AND THE BUREAU, AND WANTED THEM TO KNOW IT. HE ADVISED THAT THE COMMISSION IS WELL AWARE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090

MAR 12 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 12 1964

5 9 MAR 16 1964

PG 2

DL 100-10461

THAT HE, MC KENZIE, THINKS THAT INFORMATION WAS LEAKED CONCERNING ROBERT OSWALD'S TESTIMONY, AND THAT MONDAY OF LAST WEEK RANKIN CALLED HIM AND ASKED HIM IF HE WOULD NAME ANYONE WHO HE THOUGHT WAS LEAKING INFORMATION. AT THAT TIME MC KENZIE STATED HE REFUSED SINCE HE HAD NO POSITIVE PROOF. HE STATED THAT HE DID NOT WANT TO TAKE A CHANCE OF BECOMING INVOLVED WITH ANY UNPLEASANTNESS WITH THE COMMISSION OVER INFORMATION THAT HE MIGHT BE FURNISHING THE BUREAU.

END

FBI WASH DC

INITIAL PLS JR

FBI WASH DC

P

CC-MR ROSEN

Mr. A D Rogge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 3-5-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
SPECIAL COMMISSION

As previously understood, the visual aids displayed in the first floor assembly room, Veterans of Foreign Wars Building, will have to be moved temporarily to another place inside the building. The assembly room is being dedicated on 3-10-64 and Mr. Holland, Superintendent, has requested that the room be made available from 3-7-64 to 3-11-64. Mrs. Heckman, secretary to Mr. Rankin, called and said Mr. Rankin would like to comply with Mr. Holland's request. She was advised that the exhibits would be removed and reassembled in accordance with Mr. Rankin's wishes.

I will personally follow this matter and have the exhibits removed on 3-6-64 and reassembled on 3-11-64. It will require approximately two hours for four employees to complete this work.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

LJG:mab
(4)

1 - Mr. Rosen (Atten. Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Belmont

25 MAR 10 1964

THREE

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 10 1964

79 MAR 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter dated February 28, 1964, which enclosed four reports concerning Michael Ralph Paine and one report entitled "Ruth Hyde Paine", has been received.

Thank you for your continuing cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXEC SEC
38 MAR 9 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 12 1964

11 MAR 9 1964

SOVIET SECTION

79 MAR 12 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trester
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 6 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to our previous letter dated February 21, 1964, requesting investigation of the publication by Life Magazine and various newspapers of a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald shown with a rifle and revolver.

During his appearance before the Commission on Thursday, February 27, 1964, Mr. James H. Martin was questioned regarding this matter. Among other things, Mr. Martin stated as follows:

"Mr. Martin. Life Magazine purchased the rights, North American rights on a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald with a rifle and pistol, primarily for their use on a cover issue.

"Mr. Dulles. That is what appeared on the recent cover issue, I guess, it was two weeks ago.

"Mr. Martin. Yes, sir.

"Now, that $5,000 has been paid. We have the $5,000 in an escrow account.

"Mr. Redlich. Did you actually have in your possession the photograph, a copy of which appeared on the cover of Life Magazine?

"Mr. Martin. No.

62-109090-17
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 9 1964

"Mr. Redlich. Could you tell why this contract was consummated, in view of the fact that Life Magazine apparently printed on its cover a photograph which you never possessed?

GGARM MAR 9 1964

"Mr. Martin. They knew the photographs belonged to Marina. They have a common law copyright, and the only way they could legally use the film is to purchase the rights from Marina.

"Mr. Redlich. Did Life Magazine indicate to you where they obtained the photograph?

"Mr. Martin. No.

"Mr. Redlich. Have you had conversations with other publications concerning that photograph?

"Mr. Martin. Yes. I made the contact with the London Daily Mirror for the purchase of the British Commonwealth rights on that same photograph, and they guaranteed $2200 plus 50-50 split on what they sold in the Commonwealth. It was restricted to the Commonwealth only.

"However, the London Daily Mail came out with the photograph prior to the Mirror, and I was informed by Mr. Weggand of the London Daily Express that the Detroit Free Press had sold this photograph to the London Daily Mail for $500.

"Mr. Redlich. Do you have any idea how the Detroit Free Press obtained this photograph?

"Mr. Martin. No. I talked to Ken Murray, who I was informed was the attorney for the Detroit Free Press.

"Mr. Redlich. Where did you talk to him?

"Mr. Martin. At his home in Detroit.

"Mr. Redlich. By phone?

"Mr. Martin. By telephone. And he stated that the photograph was public property, and not covered under common law copyright. I asked him where he got the photo, and he said he got it at the same place as Life did, through a leak in the Commission. I talked to Life Magazine attorney -- I can't remember his name. It is a very odd name. It begins with an 'S'. Now, Murray said that Life had informed him that they had gotten it from a leak through the Commission, and I contacted Life and he denied saying anything of the sort to Murray.

"However, Murray insisted that that is where he got that and he figured it was public domain."

I would appreciate your interviewing Mr. Murray regarding this matter and conducting any further investigation you consider appropriate.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAR 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau Of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It has been brought to the attention of the Commission that certain discrepancies exist between the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle and the rifle which is now FBI Exhibit C 14. The photograph to which I have reference appears on Commission Exhibit 133 and is the photograph which is enlarged as Commission Exhibit 134. The particular discrepancy which has been called to our attention is in the stock. You will note that the photograph shows a straight stock whereas the rifle itself has a curve at the point of the hand grip. It is possible, of course, that the angle of the photograph could account for this difference. I would suggest that the FBI Laboratory attempt to photograph the rifle at the exact angle as it appears in the above-mentioned photograph, so that we may more accurately compare the two photographs to determine whether they are photographs of the same rifle.

In addition, it has been brought to our attention that in certain newspaper reproductions of this photograph, the rifle appears to be without a scope. We have written to the newspaper concerned in order to obtain copies of the photograph and upon receiving them we will submit them to you for analysis.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAR 12 1964

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 20 1964

CRIMINAL FILED IN

1 D 3/10/64

Mr. CLIFFORD B. ALLORE, Manager, Yuma Greyhound Club, Yuma, Arizona, produced a $5.00 Federal Reserve Note, Serial Number L 217 815 99 C, Series 1950 C, which he stated had been received at one of the pari-mutuel betting windows on the evening of either March 6 or March 7, 1964. During the morning of March 8, 1964, while his clerks were checking the proceeds of the nights' betting, one turned over the above-described note since it contained pencilled notations which ALLORE and the clerk thought might refer to the plans to assassinate President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas.

ALLORE stated it would be impossible to tell which betting window had received the bill, pointing out there are twenty-four such windows and that the crowd of patrons for the nights of March 6 and March 7, 1964 totaled over 2600 persons.

ALLORE furnished the above note in the event examination was desired by the FBI. He stated he would like to have said bill returned when its use was no longer required.

On 3/8/64 at Yuma, Arizona File # PX 89-42

by SA JACK G. POLLOCK/vtp Date dictated 3/8/64

62-109090

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1-Mr. Bel[illegible] 1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Rose[illegible] 1-Mr. Griffith
1-Mr. Sullivan 1-Mr. Cadigan
1-Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Stokes, 645 RB)

7IT 62-109090 –

March 17, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
[illegible] Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 11, 1964, concerning possible discrepancies between the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle and the rifle which is designated as FBI Exhibit C14. The photograph appears as Commission Exhibit 133 and is the photograph which is enlarged as Commission Exhibit 134.

Pursuant to your request, the FBI Laboratory has made photographs of the rifle at the same angle as it appears in Commission Exhibit 133. Transmitted herewith is a copy of a photograph made by the FBI Laboratory of the Oswald rifle, FBI Exhibit C14, being held in a similar pose to that shown in Commission Exhibit 133 photograph; the photograph made by the FBI Laboratory was taken with a [illegible]-co-lens Imperial reflex camera furnished to the FBI by Robert Oswald on February 24, 1964, and identified by Marina Oswald as the camera with which she took the photographs of Lee Oswald holding a rifle and wearing a pistol. Also transmitted is a copy of the photograph in Commission Exhibit 133, of approximately the same size. In addition, there is transmitted herewith an enlarged copy of the photograph in Commission Exhibit 133, together with an enlarged photograph made by the FBI Laboratory using a four-inch by five-inch camera of the Oswald rifle being held in a pose similar to the picture in Commission Exhibit 133.

With respect to the suggestion that the rifle stock shown in Commission Exhibit 133 is straight, attention is invited to a bright spot or "high light" in the rifle stock photographs taken by the FBI. This high light is observed to coincide with a sharp change in the stock contour at the point of the hand grip. A similar high light in a corresponding position is likewise present in the photographic copies of Commission Exhibit 133.

ENCLOSURE

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

2 - Dallas (100-10461) (with copy of incoming)
(Cover memo W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad 3/16/64, Re: Assassination of President Kennedy; Request of Rankin)

79 MAR 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(4) [illegible]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2761

FBI MAR 17 11 57 AM '64
RECD-HEADING ROOM

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1-Lenihan
1-Linton
1-Gheesling

March 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

MAR 17 3 51 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying nine reports captioned "Ruth Hyde Paine; Michael Ralph Paine." Two copies of each of the reports are also enclosed.

This Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

WMG:cgw
(12)

BY COURIER SVC.
11 MAR 17
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 19

NOTE: We are investigating the Paines at the request of the President's Commission. These reports have been reviewed by the supervisor and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. These reports consist of 113 pages.

ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 19 1964

79 MAR 20 1964

ENCLOSURE
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

3/17/64

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RUTH HYDE PAINE
MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

Report of	Date	Office
James P. Hosty, Jr.	3-6-64	Dallas
Joseph O. Smith	3-12-64	Los Angeles
Darrel B. Currie	3-13-64	Boston
Paul C. Fuller	3-13-64	San Francisco
Mason P. Smith	3-13-64	Philadelphia
Charles H. McCarthy	3-13-64	Cincinnati
Robert James Nelson	3-14-64	Denver
Mason P. Smith	3-14-64	Philadelphia
James P. Hosty, Jr.	3-14-64	Dallas

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3-17-64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - CUBA

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 3/16/64, the items set forth on the attached sheet. The original delivery of the items to the Commission has been appropriately confirmed previously by letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission.

ACTION:

None, for information.

Enclosure
105-82555

1 - Mr. Belment - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure

CBC:gl
(11)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

10 MAR 20 1964

162-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 20 1964

79 MAR 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2610

3-17-64

RECEIVED from the President's Commission on the Assassination the following exhibits:

FBI Item No.
101
200
201
202
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62-109090 -

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 28, 1964, enclosing translations of the titles and dates of certain Russian pamphlets, magazines and books.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP PROC
31 MAR 12 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
9 MAR 20 1964

12 MAR 12 1964

79 MAR 24 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

March 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

FBI
MAR 10 1 04 PM '64
FBI-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Recent information in the press indicates Mr. James Richard Worrell will testify before the President's Commission at an early date.

As a result of this publicity, our Dallas Office received a telephone call on the evening of March 6, 1964, from Mr. James Albert Romack. Mr. Romack stated on November 22, 1963, at the time President Kennedy was assassinated, he was in the immediate area to the rear of the Texas School Book Depository Building and saw no one leave the building. He therefore feels the story attributed to Mr. Worrell regarding his observing a man running from the rear of the above building is not factual.

On March 7, 1964, Mr. Romack was interviewed in detail concerning the above and he furnished substantially the same information. In addition, Mr. Romack stated he was with Sam Pate and "Pop" Hackley who allegedly can substantiate his statements. They are being interviewed by our Dallas Office. The results of these interviews, when available, will be promptly furnished to you.

In view of the contemplated appearance of Mr. Worrell before the Commission, it is felt you should be aware of the above information.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

62-109090

NOTE PAGE TWO.

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 19 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 20 1964

NOTE: Worrell, age 20, is quoted in the press as stating he was standing directly under windows from which the shots were fired at President Kennedy. He states he observed the rifle and at the third shot he commenced running from the area at which time he distinctly heard a "fourth shot." Worrell stated as he turned the corner where the Texas School Book Depository Building stands, he saw a man "dart" out the back door. Our investigation indicates three such shots were fired. We have not been previously advised of the appearance of Worrell before the President's Commission. When the necessary information is obtained, it will be furnished to the Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAR 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 6, 1964, enclosing the following: (1) two photographic copies of bus manifest of Transportes Fronteras Company (FBI Lab D-106); (2) two copies of letterhead memo entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald", dated February 15, 1964, at Dallas; and (3) two copies of letterhead memo entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald", dated February 20, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

I appreciate your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 26 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

11 MAR 27 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

March 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Gheesling

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In connection with your request that an investigation be conducted concerning Ruth Hyde Paine and Michael Ralph Paine, there are enclosed for your information two copies each of the following reports previously prepared by this Bureau concerning Ruth Hyde Paine's sister, Sylvia Ludlow Hyde Hoke:

Report of	Date	Office
Frank P. Pollner	9-17-56	San Francisco
Paul W. Nolan	9-18-56	Philadelphia
John Joseph Mulhern	9-19-56	Buffalo
Delbert L. Lee	9-20-56	Washington, D. C.
Louis J. Brune, Jr.	9-21-56	New York
Glenn L. McAvoy	9-24-56	Cincinnati
F. A. Waddington, Jr.	9-24-56	Seattle
Delbert L. Lee	10-5-56	Washington, D. C.
James P. Mansfield	2-6-57	New York

It should be noted that these reports contain the results of an investigation of Hoke under the provisions of Executive Order 10450 and accordingly, these reports should be handled in accordance with the President's Directive of March 13, 1948, dealing with the confidential status of employee loyalty records. For your additional information, the United States Civil Service Commission advised this Bureau by letter dated June 27, 1957, that Hoke had resigned prior to a determination being made in her case. For additional information concerning Hoke, you may desire to contact the Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force, Washington, D. C.

NOT RECORDED
MAR 3 1964

1 - 105-126129 (Michael Paine)
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

WMG:cgw (14)

TELETYPE UNIT

CONFIDENTIAL

SEE NOTE PAGE 3

MAR 16 4 50 PM '64 FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

59 MAR 26 COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

There are also enclosed two copies each of the following reports previously prepared by this Bureau concerning Carl Dudley Hyde, brother of Ruth Hyde Paine:

Report of	Date	Office
Jack B. Nichols	7-3-53	Philadelphia
Norman A. Murray, Jr.	7-6-53	New York
Kenneth J. Haser	7-6-53	Washington, D. C.
Richard S. Beier	7-8-53	Cleveland
William L. Donahue	7-15-53	Cincinnati
John H. Grant	7-21-53	Denver

With reference to your request that we obtain copies of the Federal income tax returns filed by Ruth Hyde Paine and Michael Ralph Paine for the period 1955 to date the Internal Revenue Service has advised this Bureau through liaison that no income tax returns for these two individuals could be found.

Additional reports concerning Ruth Hyde Paine and Michael Paine will be furnished to you as additional investigation is completed.

Upon removal of the classified enclosures this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 30

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: We are conducting a full investigation concerning Ruth and Michael Paine at the request of the President's Commission based on the fact Marina Oswald was residing at Ruth Paine's residence at time of assassination. The enclosed reports have been reviewed by the supervisors and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. Carol Dudley Hyde was investigated by the Bureau in 1953 as a Conscientious Objector (CO). He based his objections on religious convictions and persons interviewed during the investigation advised he was a Quaker and that they are convinced of his sincerity in claiming to be a CO. Sylvia Ludlow Hyde Hoke was subject of SGE investigation in 1956-57 predicated on information that a phone call had been made to her residence from telephone listed to known CP member and that her mother, Carol E. Hyde, had admitted to neighbors she was a communist That investigation developed no substantial subversive information concerning Sylvia and investigation disclosed that Sylvia's mother-in-law was associated in the publishing business with the CP member. Sylvia's mother, Carol E. Hyde, was characterized by persons interviewed as suffering from mental disorder. The Commission is referred to OSI since Bufiles show Sylvia was interviewed by OSI concerning the allegations. Classified confidential as some of the reports concerning Sylvia are so classified, as they contain information from security informants of continuing value to the Bureau. Unauthorized disclosure could adversely affect defense interests. Enclosed reports total 78 pages.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 12 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to our prior letters dated February 21 and March 6, 1964, requesting investigation of the publication by Life Magazine and various newspapers of a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald shown with a rifle and revolver. As part of your investigation of this matter, we would like the Bureau to contact representatives of the Detroit Free Press and Life Magazine and secure for the Commission a copy of the actual photograph used by each of these publications in the preparation of the published photograph.

The foregoing confirms the request made of Mr. Malley of your office on March 11, 1964.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 19 1964

10 MAR 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/13/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

With prior arrangement, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the President's Commission visited the Laboratory on the afternoon of 3/12/64, and made certain oral requests preparatory to the presentation of the Laboratory aspects of this case before the Commission sometime in the very near future. My previous memorandum advised that the Commission contemplated requesting testimony of our Laboratory experts possibly during the week of 3/23/64, or alternately 3/30/64.

Mr. Eisenberg requested that we prepare detailed photographs of the bullet and cartridge case evidence involved in the assassination and also in the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit suitable for illustrating this material before the Commission. He also requested a sketch be made showing the ejection patterns of the assassination weapon (The ejection pattern would show the area in which the cartridge cases would land when ejected from the weapon.) and a sketch showing the angle of fire from the building to the approximate location of the President at the time the third shot was fired (It is understood that the reason for this sketch is for the purpose of explaining to the Commission the relative movement of the target as it moved away from the building from which the shot was fired.). Mr. Eisenberg is to supply the details concerning the measurements to be used in the preparation of the latter sketch.

Mr. Eisenberg also requested that the assassination weapon (the rifle designated as C14) be test fired at a distance from the target equivalent to the distance the President was from the building at the time the third shot was fired to determine the reasonable accuracy of the weapon under rapid fire conditions over a distance experienced in the assassination of the President. It was explained to him that, of course, the accuracy would depend upon the quality of the ammunition used, the condition of the weapon and the expertness of the shooter, none of which can be determined for the time of the assassination.

62-109060

Lt k Hm 3-26-64 CLOSURE MAIL: KD

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
161 MAR 31 1964

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Rogge

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

SEVEN SIX

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63
DALLS, TEXAS
62-109060

Mr. Eisenberg recognized this but felt the requested test firing would be of value for the Commission's record.

Mr. Eisenberg indicated he would supply the distances to be used in this test.

ACTION:

The Commission will be informed by letter upon completion of the necessary action to comply with the above requests.

LL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letters dated February 21, 1964, March 6, 1964, and March 12, 1964, and our letter dated March 12, 1964, relating to the circumstances under which the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald carrying the rifle and wearing the pistol was released to the press.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies each of three self-explanatory communications. One communication is from our Detroit, Michigan, Office dated March 12, 1964, setting out the results of interviews with Mr. Kenneth Murray, attorney, and Mr. Derick Daniels, assistant managing editor of "The Detroit Free Press."

The second communication is from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated March 16, 1964, setting out the results of an interview with Mr. Eugene Leslie Roberts who is also known as "Gene" Roberts, reporter for "The Detroit Free Press."

The last communication is from our New York City Office dated March 16, 1964, setting out the results of interviews with Mr. Tennyson Schod, assistant general attorney, and Mr. Richard Billings, assistant director of

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Nickf
1 - Mr. J. A. Jones
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

62-109090
RDR:vhm
(14)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

photography, Time Corporation; Mr. Robert Keough of the "New York Journal-American"; and Mr. Philip H. Doherty of "The New York Times."

In view of the self-explanatory interviews no further action is being taken in this matter unless a specific request to the contrary is received from you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (6)

NOTE: See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 3/25/64, RDR:vhm, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas."

1 - Mr. Belmont - Encls.
1 - Mr. Rosen - Encls.
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Encls.
1 - Mr. Malley - Encls.
1 - Mr. Conrad - Encls.

March 26, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

When Mr. Melvin Eisenberg visited the FBI Laboratory on March 12, 1964, he made certain oral requests preparatory to the presentation of the Laboratory testimony before the Commission.

Mr. Eisenberg requested that we prepare detailed photographs of the bullet and cartridge case evidence so that the Laboratory examiner would have this material available at the time he testified. The necessary photographs and charts will be completed prior to the appearance of the Laboratory examiner before the Commission on March 31, 1964.

Mr. Eisenberg also requested a sketch showing the ejection patterns of the assassination weapon. Photographs of these ejection patterns are enclosed.

It was also requested that the assassination weapon, C2766, be test fired at a distance of 200 feet to determine the reasonable accuracy of the weapon under rapid fire conditions. Four photographs of the actual targets fired are enclosed. A scale is included in each photograph. In connection with these tests, it should be noted that the accuracy of the rifle would depend upon the quality of ammunition used, the condition of the weapon at the time of firing and the expertness of the shooter; however, none of these conditions can be determined for the time of the assassination.

62-109060-954

RAF:KO (8)

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

It is pointed out that the grouping of the shots in the targets shows an inherent capability of great accuracy under rapid fire conditions. No other significance whatever can be attached to these tests since there is no way of determining whether the present condition of the telescopic sight is the same as at the time of the assassination.

It is to be noted that at the time of firing these tests, the telescopic sight could not be properly aligned with the target since the sight reached the limit of its adjustment before reaching accurate alignment. The present error in alignment, if it did exist at the time of the assassination, would be in favor of the shooter since the weapon is presently grouping slightly high and to the right with respect to the point of aim, and would have tended to reduce the need for "leading" a moving target in aiming the rifle.

With respect to the ejection patterns, it is further noted that these patterns show only the distribution of the point of impact of the ejected cartridge cases on the floor under the stated conditions, and do not at all represent the ultimate location at which ejected cartridge cases may eventually come to rest, since the cases ricochet in an unpredictable manner upon impact with the floor and may roll for many feet before eventually coming to rest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

NOTE: Information necessary for completion of above projects supplied by Eisenberg on 3/16/64.

March 23, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SECRET

Honorable Leo Hoehn
General Counsel
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoehn:

Reference is made to your letter of February 13, 1964, concerning the CBS affiliate, a U.S. Billboard Station, Channel 10, Serial Number CM703.

Enclosed are two copies of a "Secret" memorandum, one [illegible] prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory and a copy of one page of the Billboard Station, which relates to the CBS affiliate.

This completes your request and upon removal of the classified enclosure this communication becomes unclassified.

Classified by 2640 7/8/77
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SECRET

Enclosures (12)

1 - 105-82555
1 - 62-109060
1 - Mr. R. A. Frazier
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Foreign Liaison

KLR/cb
(12)

RECORDED-READING ROOM
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193 MAR 30 1964

see note page 2.

EX-COUPLER SVC
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COMM-FBI

RECEIVED

Declassified 11/3/77
see 105-82555-484
for permission,
etc/tc

79 APR 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

rable J. Lee Rankin SECRET

E:

By letter dated February 26, 1964, the President's
mission requested information concerning rifle C14 utilized
the assassination. The Commission desired to know at what
ant the rifle was manufactured, was serial number C2766,
ppearing on the rifle, the only rifle of this type bearing
is number, and how many other rifles were likely to have had
is number. Legat, Rome obtained this information from the
Secret [redacted] and no objection to this information being
disseminated to the Commission. The data furnished indicates
C14 rifle is the only one which contained serial number C2766.
One page of the shipping manifest, bearing this serial number
plus nine photographs utilized in the identification of the
rifle prepared by the Laboratory, are also being submitted
to the Commission.

Classified SECRET as enclosures so classified.

SECRET

March 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 17, 1964, relating to an article appearing in the December 9, 1963, issue of the "Dallas Times Herald" indicating that a live round of 6.5 millimeter ammunition was found on Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his arrest.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated March 23, 1964, setting out the results of our investigation into this allegation.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 1 1964

Enclosures (2)

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - L.M. Conrad

RDR/mmp
(10)

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

64 APR 7 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

NOTE:

Rankin in above letter advises Commission has been closely following newspaper material so that Commission will be in position to be familiar with various speculations appearing in the press which have been proven false. They admit that based on evidence presently available it has no reason to believe the above allegations are true. However, so that they may be in a position to deal with the article's contents at some future time, the request was submitted. Investigation by Dallas completely repudiates erroneous story in Dallas papers.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) 2/20/64

SAC, SAN DIEGO (62-1529)(C)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning an article which appeared in the 11/1/63 issue of "Heute Extrem". Also enclosed is a thermofax copy of the article in the German language.

The thermofax copy of the article was furnished to this office on 2/17/64 by GORDON M. JACKSON, JR., 3065 Union Street, San Diego, California, who stated he is a member of the John Birch Society. He said that he was advising the FBI of this article because it appears that considerable effort is being expended to shift the blame for the assassination from the Communists to "right wing extremists".

JACKSON also furnished a translation of the article which is set out in the letterhead memorandum. He said that he could not vouch for the accuracy of the translation.

(2) - Bureau (Enc 10)(REGISTERED)
1 - San Diego

EFD:jmh
(3)

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 13 1964

EXCH/SURF

EARL WARREN
FOUNDATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Diego, California
February 24, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

GORDON M. JACKSON, JR., 3065 Union Street, San Diego, California, advised on February 17, 1964, that an article appeared in the November 1, 1963, issue of Neues Europa, which he described as a West German paper. Mr. JACKSON furnished the following translation of the article, which was written in the German language:

'Coexistence With Deadly Result?

'Assassination Plans Against Khrushchev and Kennedy

'Warning to the American and Soviet Secret Services -- 1964: the opponents of coexistence are getting active in the West and in the East

'Not only Peking is opposing the Moscow Nuclear Test Ban Treaty; in American and Soviet military circles there are also opponents of the Nuclear Test Ban and of East-West coexistence policies. Influential military personalities in the United States have criticized the Moscow Treaty and have altogether rejected coexistence with Communism. From Moscow, Western observers report that in the Soviet Union there also exists a group of high military men who reject peaceful coexistence of Communism and Capitalism and who completely agree with the concepts of Mao Tse Tung.

'1964/65 may bring in the USSR a regular conspiracy against Khrushchev. In Moscow it is expected that Peking will try to activate the conspirators. 'Activate' can, in this case, mean nothing but 'do away with Khrushchev'. Khrushchev, who has very strong backing by the Soviet people, will not resign voluntarily.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

In the USA overtures have been made between dissatisfied military men and financial and economic circles who aspire to a furthering of gigantic defence industry. Certain defence producers finance the propaganda against all efforts of coexistence. Washington is sure that in 1964/65 increased activity from this source must be expected. Any further steps toward coexistence may bring about in the USA coalitions similar to those created by the CIA. Bombings and assassinations may indeed hamper coexistence policies. Reports went to President Kennedy, according to which, in southern states traces have been found of a secret organization of dissatisfied Southerners and opponents of East-West coexistence who have allied themselves and are plotting to assassinate President Kennedy.

In the coming year the American Secret Service will have more than enough to do just to keep the growing number of Kennedy opponents under control. Also, in 1964 Khrushchev will intensify his security program if it is not to be 'efforts of coexistence with deadly result'.

Dr. Soto

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

3/6/64

Airtel

62-109090

To: Legat, Bonn

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for Legat, Bonn are two copies of an LHM dated 2/20/64, relative to information received from a Gordon H. Jackson, Jr. of San Diego, California, by our San Diego Office. The translation of the article appearing in the 11/1/63 issue of "Neues Europa" furnished by Mr. Jackson, has been verified by Bureau translators.

The "Neues Europa" (News Europe) appears to be published by the Publishing House Neues Europa Gmbh (Limited Liability Company). No information relative to its place of publication, policy, etc. can be gathered from the Thereofax copy of the article which was furnished the Bureau by the San Diego Office.

In view of the statements appearing in this article particularly that which indicates a plot to assassinate President Kennedy, Legat, Bonn should immediately, through appropriate sources, attempt to ascertain where this newspaper is published and thereafter conduct necessary inquiries in order to determine the basis for such remarks. It should be noted that the article is signed Dr. Goto.

Enclosures (2)
1 - Dallas (87-43)(Enclosure)

1 - Foreign Liaison
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. Lenihan

HAB:jgs
(9) SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

43
79 MAR 11 1964

Airtel to Legat, Bonn
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Based on limited information available, Bureau files fail to reflect any identifiable information relative to "Neues Europa." There are several references to the Limited Liability Company, however, it is not known from the material contained in Bureau file whether this is the publishing company responsible for this periodical. No information was located relating to the political policy of this company.

A copy of the aforementioned LHM is being submitted to Dallas for information purposes. The results of inquiries by Legat, Bonn should be submitted in LHM form suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission should such be necessary.

NOTE:

The translated excerpt from "Neues Europa" makes reference to the fact that certain elements in the United States oppose coexistance and indicated that a secret organization had been organized in southern United States made up of dissatisfied southerners and opponents of East-West coexistance who are plotting to assassinate President Kennedy. This article was dated November 1, 1963, prior to the assassination.

1 - Lenihan

2/26/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (105-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 2/19/64 enclosing copies of letters furnished your office by Mr. William A. McKenzie which he had received from Marina Oswald and Robert L. Oswald.

In referenced airtel you reported that McKenzie related that he was not going to be in receipt of any information which dealt with the facts surrounding the President of the United States or anything connected thereto. The Bureau does not understand exactly what is meant by this statement. It is obvious that McKenzie in his contacts with both Marina and Robert Oswald will be in receipt of considerable information regarding the assassination of President Kennedy as related to the part Lee Harvey Oswald played in such assassination. The copies of the letters which Mr. McKenzie furnished your office which he received from Marina and Robert Oswald clearly indicate that he planned to furnish any information developed through his association with Marina and Robert Oswald bearing on the death of President Kennedy or any other matters or facts involving Lee Harvey Oswald to the FBI or any other Federal investigative body to which the FBI is authorized to divulge information.

Please furnish clarification of this statement in your airtel to the Bureau by return mail.

REL:klw (4)

ENCLOSURE
162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
198 MAR 9 1964

NOTE:

Mr. McKenzie is the new attorney for Marina and Robert Oswald. He has indicated a desire to cooperate completely with the FBI and told Dallas Office he did not desire to represent Marina or Robert if they started lying to him and that he had

SEE CONTINUANCE OF NOTE PAGE TWO

FEB 28 1964 CONTINUED

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

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MAR 6 1964

CONTINUANCE OF NOTE:

impressed that fact upon them. Dallas also reports he was not going to be in receipt of any information which dealt with facts surrounding the President of the U. S. or anything connected thereto. Such statement does not appear to be consistent with the facts of the situation and desire Dallas clarify immediately.

1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Evans
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

March 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On February 13, 1964, Mr. William A. McKenzie, Attorney at Law, 631 Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas, contacted our Dallas Office and stated that he wished to furnish copies of letters which had been prepared in his office from Robert L. Oswald and Marina Oswald. Mr. McKenzie stated that these letters authorized him to furnish any information he receives concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, or anything connected thereto, to the FBI. Mr. McKenzie added that the purpose of this authorization was to make certain that all facts he receives are known to the FBI or any other Federal investigative body to which the FBI is authorized to divulge information. One copy of each of the letters from Robert Oswald and Marina Oswald to Mr. McKenzie are enclosed herewith for the information of the Commission.

During our contact with Mr. McKenzie on February 13, 1964, Mr. McKenzie stated that he did not desire to represent Robert L. Oswald or Marina Oswald if they started lying to him and he had impressed that fact upon them.

62-109090-1904

ENCLOSURE

For your added information, on February 19, 1964, Mr. McKenzie informed our Dallas Office that he had received a letter from Attorney Mark Lane of New York City wherein Mr. Lane requested permission to meet with Marina Oswald in Mr. McKenzie's presence for the purpose of asking her certain questions. Mr. McKenzie told our Dallas Office that he did

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11 MAR 9 1964

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Tele. Room

105-82555
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(10)

BY COURIER SVC
25 MAR-5
COMM-FBI

11 MAR 18 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

57 MAR 11 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI
MAR 5 12 34 PM '64
RECD-ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

not intend to permit Mr. Lane to talk to Marina Oswald, Robert Oswald or any other person whom he represented in this matter and that he did not intend to answer any of the questions asked by Mr. Lane. A copy of a memorandum dated February 28, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth details concerning Mr. Lane's contact with Mr. McKenzie in this matter is also enclosed for the information of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 3

NOTE:

Mr. McKenzie is currently serving as attorney for Marina and Robert Oswald. SAC, Dallas, states McKenzie apparently is a highly respected lawyer in the bar circles in Dallas and that he appears sincere in attempting to elicit the truth from Marina and Robert Oswald. Mr. McKenzie has indicated a desire to cooperate completely with this Bureau and the President's Commission in the assassination matter. The enclosures should be of interest to the Commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CONRAD

DATE: 3/16/64

FROM : W. D. GRIFFITH

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

By letter dated 3/11/64, The President's Commission advised they had noted certain discrepancies between the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle and the rifle used to kill the President; that the discrepancy appears in the stock of the rifle, in that the stock appears straight in the photograph whereas the rifle itself has a curve at the point of the hand grip. The Commission requested that the Laboratory attempt to photograph the rifle at the exact angle it appears in the Commission photograph, Exhibit 133, so that they could compare the two photographs to determine if they are photographs of the same rifle.

In accordance with the Commission's request, photographs have been made of the rifle at the same angle shown in Commission Exhibit 133 and are attached to a proposed letter to The President's Commission.

For your information, the photograph referred to as Commission Exhibit 133, containing apparent discrepancies in the stock, was previously examined in the Laboratory but because of the lack of clarity and detail in the photograph, as previously reported in a Laboratory report to Dallas dated 11/26/63, it is not possible to determine definitely whether the photograph shows the murder rifle. In those areas where detail can be observed, no differences were noted between the rifle in the photograph of the Commission and the murder rifle itself to suggest that they are different rifles.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to The President's Commission be forwarded.

Enclosure sent 3-17-64
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Stokes, 645 RB)
JACC:em/dmg
(9)

62-109090

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 16

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is in reply to your letter of March 2, 1964, which has reference to Mr. James Martin's testimony before this Commission. Since the information which you have received is inaccurate in several important respects, I wish to clarify the incident which may have led to your informant's report.

As you know, the Commission has been investigating fully the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Martin which occurred after the Secret Service removed its surveillance on Friday, February 7, 1964. It was decided that the Commission would request sworn statements of every person having knowledge of this incident.

Mr. Martin was asked whether he would prepare such a statement and he indicated a willingness to do so. The question of his testifying before the Commission on this matter was never discussed in view of his willingness to submit a statement.

Thank you for calling this matter to our attention.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 20 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

20
5 MAR 17 1964

MAR 1 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Conrad

March 18, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

During the course of discussion of neutron activation analyses between Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff and Special Agent John F. Gallagher of this Bureau on March 16, 1964, Mr. Eisenberg requested the following information:

1. What are some items in common usage which contain barium? Some items that may include barium are: grease, ceramics, glass, paint, printing ink, paper, rubber, plastics, leather, cloth, pyrotechnics, oilcloth and linoleum, storage batteries, matches and cosmetics.

62-109090 - V

2. What are some items in common usage which contain antimony? Some items that may include antimony are: matches, type metal, lead alloys, paints and lacquers, pigments for oil and water colors, flameproof textiles, storage batteries, pyrotechnics, rubber, pharmaceutical preparations and calico.

3. What are some items in common usage which contain both barium and antimony? Barium and antimony may be found in the following items: printed paper and cloth, paint, storage batteries, rubber and matches, pyrotechnics and possibly other items.

105-82555
JFG:KO (9)

NOTE: Memo Jevons to Conrad dated 3/17/64 "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS-K." (105-82555)

AT COURIER SVC.
COMM.-FBI

MAR 23 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

4. Would neutron activation analyses show if a bullet passed through the hole in the front of President Kennedy's shirt near the collar button area and also if a bullet passed through the material of his tie? Neutron activation is a sensitive analytical technique to determine elements present in a substance. During the course of the spectrographic examinations previously conducted of the fabric surrounding the hole in the front of the shirt, including the tie, no copper was found in excess of that present elsewhere in undamaged areas of the shirt and tie. Therefore, no copper was found which could be attributed to projectile fragments.

It is not felt that the increased sensitivity of neutron activation analyses would contribute substantially to the understanding of the origin of this hole and frayed area.

Sincerely yours,

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

105-82555

March 18, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Howard Willens on March 16, 1964, Items C10, C10A, C12, C14 and C37 were delivered to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on March 17, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
42 MAR 18
COMM-FBI

62-109090
19 MAR 18 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAR 19 11 56 AM '64

CBC:fch
(10)

105-8255

29 MAR 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

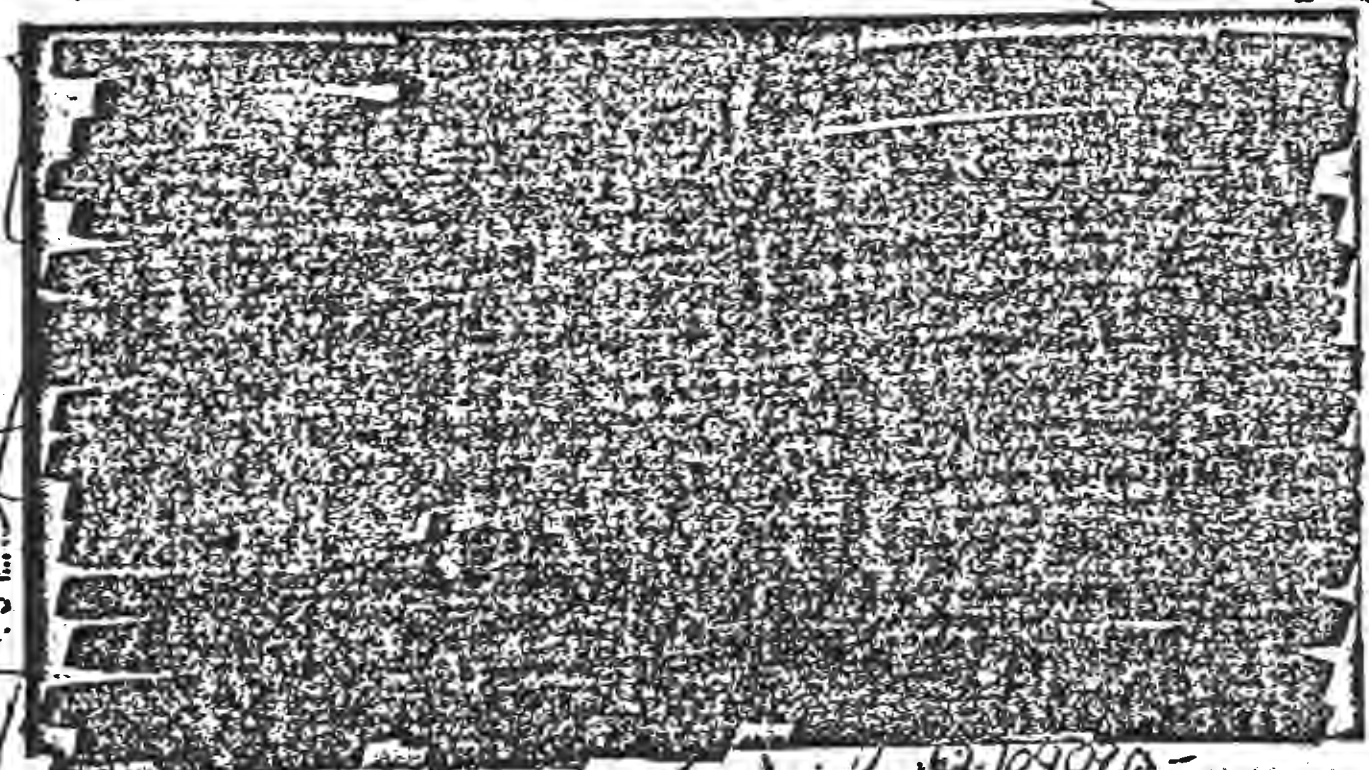
~~SECRET~~

March 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:



BY COURIER SVC.

62-109060
1 - Dallas
1 - Bonn
1 - Buffalo 105-82555
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lonihan
1 - Foreign Liaison

NOTE: See Rocon to Belmont memo, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," dated 3/18/64, KLR:bhg.

KLR:bhg (14)

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

MAR 19 4 41 PM '64

SEC'D READING ROOM

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

This file is furnished to you for information and no further action is anticipated by the FBI unless specifically requested by you.

Upon removal of the classified enclosures, this communication becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

[redacted]

March 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Linton
1 - Mr. Gheesling

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In connection with your request that an investigation be conducted concerning Michael Ralph Paine, there are enclosed for your information two copies each of the following reports previously prepared by this Bureau concerning George Lyman Paine, Jr., and Frances Drake Paine, father and stepmother, respectively, of Michael Ralph Paine.

GEORGE LYMAN PAINE, JR.

Report Of	Date	Office
Donald F. Albaugh	September 16, 1953	Los Angeles
Lee R. Inman	November 25, 1955	Los Angeles
James D. Huppert	March 27, 1956	Washington, D. C.
Lee R. Inman	May 25, 1956	Los Angeles
Lee R. Inman	December 26, 1956	Los Angeles
Lester M. Ledbetter	June 21, 1957	Los Angeles
Lester M. Ledbetter	December 31, 1957	Los Angeles
John C. F. Loughney	August 7, 1958	Los Angeles
Samuel W. North, Jr.	February 3, 1959	Los Angeles
Samuel W. North, Jr.	July 22, 1959	Los Angeles
Samuel W. North, Jr.	December 17, 1959	Los Angeles
Samuel W. North, Jr.	June 16, 1960	Los Angeles
Samuel W. North, Jr.	June 14, 1961	Los Angeles
Samuel W. North, Jr.	June 14, 1962	Los Angeles
Samuel W. North, Jr.	June 27, 1963	Los Angeles

105-126129
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
1 - 100-40587 (Frances Paine)
1 - 100-2993 (George L. Paine)
1 - 100-404929 (George L. Paine, Jr.)

CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

(16)

BY COURIER SVC
5 MAR
COMM-FBI

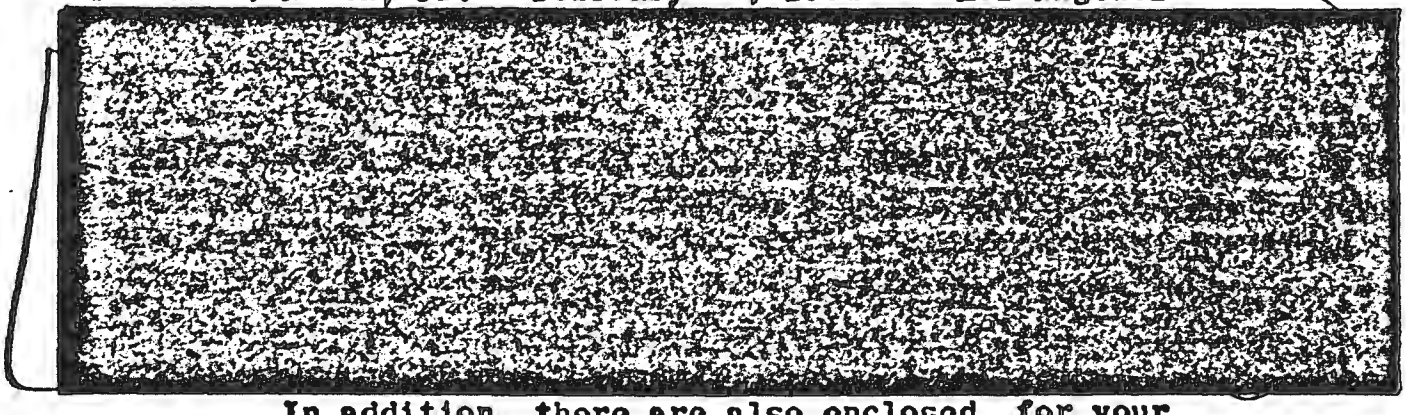
FBI - DOJ
MAR 10 4 28 PM '64

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

FRANCES DRAKE PAINE

Report Of	Date	Office
Donald F. Albaugh	October 2, 1953	Los Angeles
Leo R. Inman	May 13, 1955	Los Angeles
Leo R. Inman	December 15, 1955	Los Angeles
Leo R. Inman	July 31, 1956	Los Angeles
Leo R. Inman	February 13, 1957	Los Angeles
Lester M. Ledbetter	August 13, 1957	Los Angeles
Lester M. Ledbetter	February 17, 1958	Los Angeles
Samuel W. North, Jr.	February 16, 1959	Los Angeles
Samuel W. North, Jr.	February 16, 1960	Los Angeles
Samuel W. North, Jr.	February 16, 1961	Los Angeles
Samuel W. North, Jr.	February 16, 1962	Los Angeles
Samuel W. North, Jr.	February 22, 1963	Los Angeles
Samuel W. North, Jr.	February 20, 1964	Los Angeles



In addition, there are also enclosed, for your information, two copies of the report of Special Agent Winfield S. Harry dated September 30, 1953, at Boston, and two copies of a memorandum dated October 17, 1963, at Boston, concerning George Lyman Paine, the grandfather of Michael Ralph Paine. Those two communications are also classified "Confidential."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 60

Confidential

CONFIDENTIAL

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

March 12, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During the week of April 6, the Commission will hear the testimony of several witnesses regarding the shooting of Officer J. D. Tippit. Commencing March 23 or shortly thereafter, it is currently planned that several other witnesses of the Tippit shooting will have depositions taken in Dallas. In connection with these matters, we would like to receive by April 1, if possible, the following exhibits:

1. A photograph, preferably taken from a helicopter, of the scene of the Tippit shooting and the immediate vicinity. At the time this photograph is taken, a police car should be parked in the same place and position as the police car of Officer Tippit at the time of the shooting. In addition, we would like to have another automobile, preferably a taxicab, parked at the intersection of Patton Street and East Tenth Street as nearly as possible in the same position as the taxicab of W. W. Scoggins. This photograph should not only be of the entire intersection of East Tenth and Patton Street but it should also show the house and lot at 400 East Tenth Street and the used car lot at 501 East Jefferson.

2. We would also like a plat of this entire area which would have superimposed on it the location of the car of Officer J. D. Tippit at the time of the shooting. The plat should show not only lot lines but also to the best extent

162-109090-
INDEXED
MAR 19 1964

8 MAR 18

possible the location of the houses and with particular reference to the Davis residence at 400 East Tenth Street the location of the front door.

3. We would also like to have a photograph (not taken from a helicopter) from the relative position of witness Scoggins who states that he was in the front seat of his taxicab eating his lunch when he saw the shooting of Officer Tippit. The camera should be aimed from this point toward the direction where the police car is standing at the same spot where the vehicle of Officer Tippit was located. Also, we would like a photograph taken from the position of witness Helen Louise Markham who said that she was standing on the corner of East Tenth Street and Patton waiting for traffic to go by when she saw a squad car stop in front of 404 East Tenth Street (which she says was about 50 feet from where she was standing). She was walking south on Patton Street toward the Eat-Well Restaurant at 1404 Main Street in Dallas.

In connection with the location of the taxicab of witness W. W. Scoggins, we call to your attention that in the November 30 report of SA Robert Gemberling, pages 74-76, Scoggins stated that he was parked on the east side of Patton at Tenth Street heading north on the right side of the street where a stop sign had been, but which had been removed.

It is also our understanding that there are photographs that have been taken of the police car which Officer Tippit was driving. We would like to know if these photographs accurately depict the condition of the car, including the windows of the car, in the same position and condition as existed at the time of the shooting.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated February 7, 1964, concerning the results of this Bureau's investigation of Mrs. Verdella Montgomery and her daughter Florine, both of Marshall, Texas.

Mrs. Montgomery and her daughter appeared at our Washington, D. C., field office on March 10, 1964. They indicated they had information regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. Although encouraged to furnish this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, they conferred and both decided they would rather furnish this information to the U. S. Secret Service.

Inspector Thomas J. Kelley of the U. S. Secret Service was immediately contacted and he arranged for a representative of that Service to escort these ladies to the U. S. Secret Service office in Washington, D. C.

The above is being furnished to you inasmuch as Mrs. Montgomery has previously corresponded with the Chief Justice of the United States and it is possible these ladies may endeavor to contact the President's Commission while in Washington, D. C.

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 17 1964

Sincerely yours,

DUPLICATE YELLOW!

62-109090
(1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
(1) - Mr. O. H. Bartlett
RDR:vhm
(9)

64 MAR 23 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

The President's Commission by letter 1/17/64 requested investigation to locate and interview an anonymous letter-writer from Marshall, Texas, who alleged she had information relating to the assassination. Dallas identified, located and interviewed Mrs. Montgomery whose "information" was based on "visions from God." The information developed was of absolutely no value and the correspondent and her daughter have been characterized as being "mentally ill." Bureau letter 2/7/64 furnished the results of our inquiry to the President's Commission at which time we advised Secret Service would also be advised in view of their prior interest in these individuals. In view of their presence in Washington, D. C., it is felt we should alert the Commission to the possibility these individuals may endeavor to contact the Commission. Secret Service has background on these individuals.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: March 12, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: THOMAS GETTINGS BUCHANAN, JR.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to the attached copy of my memorandum to you dated March 4 in captioned matter. In that memorandum, it was pointed out that Buchanan had recently written stories in a Paris newspaper, "L'Express," relative to Lee Harvey Oswald being an informant or employee of the FBI. Buchanan is a former member of the Communist Party now in Paris. It was on the basis of this repeated attack against the FBI the Director approved our giving to wire services and Jerry O'Leary of the "Star" on March 7, 1964, the statement which was publicized throughout the news media world last Saturday that Mr. Hoover had issued a public denial that Lee Harvey Oswald or Ruby had ever served as confidential informants of the FBI.

DEVELOPMENT:

[redacted] one of the Washington correspondents for "Newsweek" magazine who is friendly, advised Wick at 5:21 pm., 3-11-64, that he, last week, talked with Thomas Gettings Buchanan, Jr., here in Washington. [redacted] volunteered to Wick he believed that Buchanan might be a communist because of the manner of his talk and also, said [redacted] he had picked up from someone around the office that Buchanan had once worked in Washington and had been a member of the Communist Party in Baltimore. [redacted] said he knew that Buchanan had been writing stories in Paris about Oswald, Ruby and the FBI. [redacted] told Wick that he told Buchanan he ought to get his facts straight. [redacted] said he told him, "Why don't you go to the FBI or Katzenbach" (Deputy Attorney General) in the Department to see what they have to say.

[redacted] said he later talked with Buchanan who told him he had seen Katzenbach but did not get too much information. [redacted] told Wick that apparently Katzenbach told Buchanan to tell his story to the Warren Commission. [redacted] said he did not know what "Buchanan's story" consisted of but at any rate Buchanan did see someone at the Warren Commission last week. Buchanan then told [redacted] that

Enclosures
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jones - Enclosure

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
93 MAR 23 1964

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

16 MAR 20 1964

REW:geg
(6)

DeLoach to Mohr memo
Re: THOMAS GETTINGS BUCHANAN, JR.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

his (Buchanan's) reception at the Warren Commission "was a lot more cordial and warmer than at the Department when he saw Katzenbach." [redacted] told Wick he had no further information on this matter and did not know whether Buchanan was still in town nor how long he stayed here in Washington. He merely thought we would be interested in the above.

My memorandum to you dated March 4 pointed out that FBI Agents have interviewed subject Buchanan on several occasions between 1952 and 1957; he admitted Communist Party membership to us; he was fired from the "Star" for that reason in 1948 and on one occasion he publicly admitted in Detroit having been a member of the Communist Party.

The attached cablegram from Paris dated 3-10-64 to the Director in captioned matter reflects that Ralph Smith of the U. S. Information Agency (USIA) in Paris is concerned about Buchanan's articles. It was stated Smith may have his headquarters in Washington contact the Bureau for information on Buchanan which could be released to discredit him.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division and the General Investigative Division for their information and any action deemed necessary in disseminating information on Buchanan to USIA or taking the matter up with the Warren Commission. It is quite possible the Warren Commission is not aware of Buchanan's communist background.

It's as Buchanan connected to the Bureau? USIA's liaison 2/5/64

1 - Mr. Belmont, Encl.
1 - Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Encl.
1 - Mr. Malley - Encl.

1 - Mr. Conrad - Encl.

March 18, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of a member of your staff on March 16, 1964, the original evidence identified by item number on the attached page was delivered to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on March 16, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC.
18 MAR 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

105-82555

RAF:KO (9)

62-109096
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 24 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

March 18, 1964

ITEMS NUMBERED

C1
C2
C3
C4
C5
C9
C16
C23
C31
C32

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 3/18/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM -
CIVIL RIGHTS

On March 17, 1964, Mr. Howard Willens, President's Commission, by telephone referred to the letter from the Commission dated March 12, 1964, wherein requests were made for detailed photographs, a plat of the area where Officer Tippit was killed and other items. It is noted Mr. Gauthier and additional personnel went to Dallas on March 16 to prepare the requested material. Mr. Willens stated that the Commission had requested that this material be available by April 1, 1964. He stated that in view of a rescheduling of Commission hearings, he desired to know whether it would be possible to have the requested material prior to April 1. As alternate dates for the hearings he mentioned March 26 and March 30.

The work being handled with reference to the Commission's request was discussed with Mr. Gauthier in Dallas and he advised that in view of the progress which has now been made on this project, it would be completed and could be delivered to the Commission for use on March 30, 1964. Mr. Gauthier understands that the Commission desires to use the material on March 30 and it will therefore have to be delivered prior to that date.

After checking with Mr. Gauthier, Mr. Willens was advised that the material would be available to the Commission in sufficient time for the Commission to make use of it on March 30.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 24 1964

1 - 62-109090
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Gauthier

JRM:mpd (10)

62-MAR 25 1964

57 MAR 25 1964

Mr. Belmont 3/9/64

A. Rosen

JOSEPH ANTHONY BALL
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Memorandum from Cleveland to Evans dated 3/3/64 recommended a letter be delivered to Mr. J. Lee Rankin at the President's Commission, advising Mr. Rankin the Bureau did not contemplate an investigation of Ball under Executive Order 10450 (Federal Employees Security Program) in the absence of a request from the President's Commission.

The above mentioned letter was delivered to Mr. Rankin and in conversation with him on March 6, he was advised that the Bureau had told the Civil Service Commission that no investigation would be conducted by the FBI in the absence of a request from Mr. Rankin. Mr. Rankin was also advised that the Bureau had been told by the Civil Service Commission that it would furnish him the results of its partial investigation of Ball.

Mr. Rankin stated he did not quite follow the situation wherein the Bureau was not conducting this investigation, inasmuch as it was his understanding that in those instances where there was an allegation of a subversive nature, such investigations were handled by the FBI. Mr. Rankin said there was a question in his mind as to whether or not we did not desire to conduct this investigation because we felt there might be a connection between Mr. Ball and Chief Justice Warren. (Joseph Ball has been a resident of California since he completed his education at the University of Southern California Law School in 1927.)

Mr. Rankin was advised that the Bureau knew nothing concerning any association of Mr. Ball with the Chief Justice and that if the President's Commission desired the Bureau to conduct the investigation we would be more than glad to proceed immediately. He was told that the only reason we did not go ahead with this investigation was because we felt the President's Commission should be aware that the Civil Service Commission had requested this type of investigation concerning one of its employees and that because of the type of inquiry being handled by

1 - Mr. Evans (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. John Reilly

JRM:mpd (8)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
145 MAR 20 1964

MAR 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-29260-7

the President's Commission we felt they should be the ones to decide whether they did or did not desire the investigation.

Mr. Rankin then commented that he sincerely appreciated the Bureau calling this matter to his attention by letter and the additional information furnished to him orally. He advised that he would present this matter to the seven-man Commission in order that they could make a decision as to whether they did or did not desire the Bureau to proceed with a loyalty-type investigation.

ACTION: None - for information.

Mr. Belmont March 12, 1964

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE

That the attached letter with enclosed copy of a letter addressed to the Attorney General from L. M. McAllen, Jr., be furnished to the President's Commission indicating no further action is being taken by the Bureau in regard to the letter due to McAllen's mental condition. In addition, the attached letter of acknowledgement be furnished to the Attorney General which contains substantially the same information concerning McAllen's mental condition.

BACKGROUND

By communication dated March 6, 1964, Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Criminal Division, forwarded a copy of a letter dated February 20, 1964, from L. M. McAllen, Jr., 406 West 46th Street, New York, New York, which was addressed to the Attorney General. McAllen's letter revealed comments regarding the Attorney General's brother's death and also referred to "J. E. Hoover Personal Files" which McAllen states "You will see I told you that Lee Harvey Oswald was going to kill President Kennedy." He makes other comments concerning an alleged sound machine that talks indirectly to him and is kept in his apartment.

A review of Bureau files revealed the Bureau has received voluminous and nonsensical communications from McAllen since September, 1951. On many occasions letters came with no return address and some from hotels on hotel stationery in the vicinity of his residence. He was a mental patient at Kings Park State Hospital, Long Island, New York, and has complained of the Mafia, communists and other people harassing him. He apparently gets "messages" predicting future tragedies for prominent people.

Enclosures
62-109090
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. H. Hines
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
2 - Mail Room 62-95336
1 - Bufile 62-109090
MMR:bhg (12)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 17 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

OBSERVATIONS

It is apparent from information contained in the communication directed to the Attorney General and from information contained in our files that L. M. McAllen is a mentally deranged individual. Attached is a copy of L. M. McAllen's letter.

RECOMMENDATION

If approved, the attached letters to (1) J. Lee Rankin and (2) the Attorney General be forwarded.

Serial Removal Charge Out
4-61 (Rev. 10-28-63)

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be removed from file by a Filing Unit employee only upon the return of the item.

Subject: Warren Commission — Date of Mail

- ☐ Report
- ☐ Incoming letter
- ☐ Outgoing letter
- ☑ Memorandum — 3-12-64
- ☐ Airtel
- ☐ Teletype
- ☑ Enclosure (describe) Incoming letter attached to the memo
- ☐ Laboratory Work Sheet
- ☐ Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)
- ☐ Loyalty Form
- ☐ Other (describe)

Removed for: ☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss ☐ Room — D. Seagraves

Removed by: 122

Date of Removal: 4-2-64

Reason for Removal

- ☐ For copying (If for another agency, list agency and date of request.)
- ☑ To send to — Director
- ☐ To attach to
- ☐ For office use
- ☐ For charge to another file
- ☐ Other (Specify)

Complete File and Serial Number: 62 - 109090 - 115

1155 Harrison Street
San Francisco, California

March 3, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In the event the Warren Commission attempts to bury and hide the truth about the assassination of John F. Kennedy, what will you do?

You know that Warren's appointment was suggested by the Communist Party in the U. S. A. You know that Warren is the least qualified of anyone in the United States for this appointment. He does not have the confidence of the American people.

In the event the Warren Commission attempts to hide or bury the truth, will you sit silent on the side lines?

You know the truth. Will you reveal it regardless of what our communist-infiltrated Attorney General's office and State Department might do to you?

The truth is in your hands. Will you, in the name of God, reveal it to the American people?

Sincerely yours,

Norman L. Cotton

NORMAN L. COTTON

NLC/h

Encl.: Copies of letters to:
Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States
Earl Warren, Chief Justice, Supreme Court

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 9 1964

ENCLOSURE
62-109090-115
14 MAR 9 1964

ENCLOSURE
EX-103

XEROX
JUN 22 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

1155 Harrison Street
San Francisco, California 94119

March 3, 1964

Lyndon B. Johnson
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The biggest mistake you have made so far was to appoint Earl Warren to head a Commission for investigating the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

You may have unwittingly been influenced to do so by the communist traitors and termites in our state department who are collaborating with and directing the weakling Warren so that he will end up burying the truth instead of revealing it.

You promised the American people, right after the assassination, that the truth WOULD be determined and WOULD be revealed. Now Warren is trying to make you break your promise because he has already said some facts may not be revealed in our lifetime.

Does Warren consider himself omnipotent? Warren lacks the confidence of the American people. He is unqualified for the job. He is incompetent.

And, by indicating that some facts may be withheld from the American people, he has aroused more suspicions that there was a plot. If he is attempting to white-wash a plot, that is traitorous and should be dealt with accordingly.

You are urged to remove him from the Commission at once, in accordance with recommendations made on Sunday evening television, March 1, by Dean Clarence Manion and Congressman John M. Ashbrook of Ohio.

Millions of Americans think it is a disgrace that Warren, of all people, should have this job. Please get him out of there - fast.

Respectfully yours,

Norman L. Cotton

NORMAN L. COTTON

NLC/b

Encl.: Copies of other letters to:
Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
1 XEROX Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation

JUN 22 1965 ENCLOSURE

62-109071-11

1155 Harrison Street
San Francisco, California 94119
March 3, 1964

Earl Warren
Chief Justice
The Supreme Court
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

You are urged to resign from the Commission investigating the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Of all the people in the United States to head such a Commission, you are the least qualified. Your appointment was suggested by the Communist Party in the U. S. A. You do not have the confidence of the people of the United States.

You have already said some facts may never be revealed in our lifetime but you forget the reason the Commission was formed. President Johnson formed it because he had promised the American people, immediately after the assassination, that the truth would be determined and would be revealed. You are now disregarding his wishes. You have failed the American people in many ways and now you are attempting to deceive them and bury the truth. Any conclusions you announce cannot be trusted.

Dean Clarence Manion and Congressman John M. Ashbrook of Ohio, on Sunday evening television, March 1, recommended that the President remove you from the Commission.

I recommend you resign the appointment immediately and save face for the President.

Sincerely yours,

Norman L. Cotton

NORMAN L. COTTON

NLC/h

Encl: Copies of other letters to:
Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States
J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation

1 XEROX
JUN 22, 1965

11

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 3-12-64

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: MR. NORMAN L. COTTON
1155 HARRISON STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94119

On March 3, 1964, captioned individual sent a mimeographed letter addressed to the Director. This letter stated that the appointment of Chief Justice Earl Warren as head of the Commission to investigate the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, was suggested by the Communist Party in the USA and further that Warren was the least qualified of anyone in the United States for this appointment and he does not have the confidence of the American people. This letter continued and implied that the Warren Commission would attempt to hide or bury the truth and demanded to know if the Director would "sit silent on the sidelines?"

As enclosures to the above described letter Cotton sent copies of mimeographed letters addressed to President Johnson and also to Chief Justice Earl Warren. These letters contain the same type of sentiments and in the letter to President Johnson demanded that Johnson remove Warren from the Commission in accordance with recommendations made by Dean Clarence Manion and Congressman John M. Ashbrook of Ohio, in a television broadcast March 1st. The letter to Warren recommended that he "resign the appointment immediately and save face for the President." Copies of these letters are attached.

Bufile (100-262300-1 p. 3) reflects one Norman Cotton, age 37 (as of 11-10-43), legal residence Alburn, California, profession doctor; Captain in the United States Army Medical Corps; is the brother of one Charmion Cotton, 206 Slater Street, Garden Island, Alaska [redacted] Bufiles contain no other reference to a Norman Cotton.

EX-103

REC-8 62-109090-115

OBSERVATION:

In view of the vituperative nature of correspondent's letter it should not be dignified with a reply. Since it appears from the enclosures to correspondent's letter that copies of these letters have been sent to President Johnson and

3 ENCLOSURES

Enclosures 53 APR 20 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures
1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosures
RR:cal (5)

XEROX JUN 22 1965

11 MAR 18 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 62-109090

Chief Justice Earl Warren, no further dissemination to them is necessary.

RECOMMENDATION:

That correspondent's letter not be acknowledged or dignified with a reply.

3.12

March 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum received from our Phoenix, Arizona, Office. This memorandum contains results of interviews with Mr. A. H. Bothke and Mr. Delbert Neel, owner of Gem of the Desert Trailer Court, Tucson, Arizona, where Mr. Bothke temporarily resides. Mr. Bothke admitted he was the author of "Chapter 13. Manuscript 18. The Murder of President Kennedy. The Assassination of President Kennedy," a transcript of which is included.

In view of the nature of the information contained in this communication, no further action is anticipated by the FBI unless specifically requested by you.

Sincerely yours,

BY COURIER SVC.
47 MAR 20
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

KMR:bhg

See Note Page Two

MAR 24 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

Let to Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

On 2/27/64, Minneapolis Office obtained "Manuscript 18" from Mr. Bob Williams, Regional Editor of the "New Ulm Daily Journal," New Ulm, Minnesota. The manuscript was written by A. H. Bethke, 1031 Benson Highway, Tucson, Arizona. This is a trailer court and Bethke's permanent residence is Fairfax, Minnesota. The manuscript, which is captioned, "The Murder of President Kennedy, The Assassination of President Kennedy," contains phraseology such as "The murder was planned by Barabbas, Chief Justice Warren, and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson." Bethke was interviewed and admitted being the author of the manuscript and he claimed the world was governed by a mathematical equation and by the use of a deck of playing cards in connection with the Bible, he can arrive at formulas which keep the world in balance. The incongruity of "Manuscript 18" which makes comparison to numerous Bibical phraseologies, leads one to question the author's mental stability. In view of the material contained in this manuscript concerning President Lyndon B. Johnson, one copy will also be disseminated to Secret Service.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAR 11

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements, dated November 30, 1963, at page 6 makes reference to a newsreel film and video tape (closed circuit T.V.) furnished by Mr. Eddie Barker to agents of your Bureau.

It would be appreciated if this film could be shown to various members of the legal staff. A mutually agreeable time can be fixed by contacting Mr. Griffin of my staff.

Thank you for your continuing cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 23 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 12 1964

Dillon called 1:50 P.M. 3/13/64 requested viewing of film at 2:30 P.M. today. Equipment to be furnished by Bureau. Film could be shown in Room 5327 at Justice. Dillon will advise which could be shown. Will make arrangements with Conrad's office.

Left for Rankin 3-13-64, 2:55 P.M.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Smith

March 19, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 11, 1964, and subsequent conversation with Mr. Burt W. Griffin of your staff, regarding the video tape furnished to this Bureau by Mr. Eddie Barker.

In accordance with Mr. Griffin's request, the 16 millimeter copy of the above video tape will be projected for members of your staff, at the Commission Office, beginning at 9:00 a. m. on Saturday, March 21, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090
1-62-109090 (President's Commission)
1-105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1-Mr. R. E. Lenihan
CQS:mmp (11)

NOTE: The video tape referred to can be shown only with specialized, expensive television station broadcast equipment. The Bureau does not have such equipment and Griffin was so advised. He stated that in lieu of the video tape he desired to see the 16 millimeter copy of the tape which we can project with out regular equipment. Photographer William J. Hudgins, who has handled projection of films for the Commission previously, will handle this projection.

DUPLICATE FILE

57 MAR 24 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: March 13, 1964

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: THOMAS GETTINGS BUCHANAN, JR.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference my memorandum to you in captioned matter dated yesterday pointing out that [redacted] of "Newsweek" had furnished Wick information on Buchanan's visiting Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach in the Department and seeing some member of the Warren Commission. Buchanan, of course, is the man who is writing articles in the Paris newspaper, "L'Express," stating Oswald and Ruby were informants of the FBI.

DEVELOPMENT:

[redacted] called Wick late last evening stating that Buchanan was to come back to Washington Thursday, 3-12-64, to see "New Republic" representatives for the purpose of writing an article in that magazine on the involvement of Oswald and Ruby with the FBI. [redacted] said he did not know whether Buchanan had, in fact, returned to Washington. [redacted] said it was Monday, 3-9-64, that he had talked with Buchanan. It was Tuesday, 3-10-64, said [redacted] that Buchanan had talked with Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach. During the discussion with Katzenbach, the latter arranged for Buchanan to see Howard Willens of the Warren Commission. [redacted] said he believed that Mr. Katzenbach phoned Willens asking him to see Buchanan.

[redacted] said that shortly thereafter, perhaps Tuesday evening, 3-10-64, or early 3-11-64, Buchanan went to New York to see his agent.

In the event [redacted] obtains any more information about the activities of Buchanan in this area, he will advise Wick.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:geg
(7)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
MAR 19 1964

Some more of Katzenbach's dirty work.

SUBV. CONTROL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAR 25 1964

Mr. Belmont 3/16/64

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS President's Commission

Dallas teletype of March 10, 1964, contained information indicating the possibility of duplication on the part of the FBI and the Secret Service in connection with a request made by the Commission to the Bureau to obtain certain material in Dallas.

This matter was taken up with Mr. J. Lee Rankin today who had been in New York and unavailable for interview. Mr. Rankin commented that he certainly wanted to eliminate any possibility of duplication of effort and advised that in this instance it appeared the letters which had been sent out by the Commission contained statements which confused the witnesses, causing the witnesses to feel they were obligated to bring in certain material to the Commission for testimony when actually the Commission had requested the FBI to obtain this information. Mr. Rankin said he would see that the letters emanating from the Commission to the witnesses were sufficiently clear so there would be no possibility of misinterpretation in the future.

The Secret Service did not receive any request from the Commission. However, the Secret Service in Dallas did attempt to advise the witnesses what material was desired based on the letters they had received from the Commission when the Secret Service was contacted by the witnesses relative to arrangements for transportation from Dallas to Washington, D. C.

DETAILS:

By letter dated March 6, 1964, the Commission requested we obtain certain maps, manifests and other items pertinent to the bus and cab rides taken by Oswald after the assassination. The Secret Service in Washington, D. C. was contacted and advised that they had received no request of any kind from the Commission relative to the above items. They advised they were handling the transportation problems of the witnesses who the Commission desired be brought to Washington and that Inspector Joseph Kelley of Secret Service had seen the Commission's letters to witnesses Whaley and McWatters. It was Kelley's

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bartlett
(1) - 62-109090
JRM:mpd (9)

62-109090-

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

recollection that the letters did ask the witnesses to bring certain material with them to Washington.

Mr. Forrest Sorrels, Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, was contacted and advised that no request had been made of him to do anything with reference to picking up any items to be made available to the President's Commission. He stated that witnesses McWatters and Whaley contacted the Secret Service relative to transportation to Washington, D. C., and at that time indicated they were confused as to just what they should bring with them as instructed from the letters from the Commission. Mr. Sorrels stated he looked at the letters to the witnesses, presumed the Commission would like to have original documents of the material referred to in their letters, and suggested they go to their respective employers and ask for this material. Sorrels stated that a short time later cab driver Whaley called him by telephone and stated the FBI had been to the City Transportation Company, by whom he was employed, and had obtained the information he was trying to get from his employer and he therefore did not know what to do. Sorrels stated on learning this he told Whaley to forget the request in the letter and merely proceed to Washington as instructed in the letter, inasmuch as the FBI was apparently handling the desired material.

In discussing this situation with Mr. Rankin he was advised that the Bureau had run into a situation where the City Transportation Company had made comments to the effect that there had been a duplication of effort on the part of the FBI and possibly the Secret Service in Dallas. Mr. Rankin was advised the Bureau felt he should know of the possibility of the duplication of effort.

After obtaining the full facts on this matter, Mr. Rankin stated that this situation, wherein it appeared there had been a duplication, was undoubtedly caused by the wording in the letters sent to the prospective witnesses and that instructions would be issued immediately in order to eliminate any repetition of this type of situation.

ACTION: None - submitted for information.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 3, 1964, wherein you requested additional investigation be conducted by this Bureau based upon a review of Marina Oswald's testimony and our letter dated March 6, 1964, relating to this same matter.

Your attention is specifically invited to item number two of your letter relating to a request to confirm or negate the apparent fact that the scope was attached to the rifle when it was shipped to Dallas, Texas.

In an effort to comply with your request our Chicago Office initiated additional investigation the results of which have been incorporated in the enclosed communication dated March 12, 1964, two copies of which are being furnished for your assistance.

You will be promptly notified when the other investigation requested in your letter of March 3, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of Pres. Kennedy)
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. W. M Gheesling
Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
RDR:vhm
(12)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
20 MAR 20 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAR 25 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOTE: The original request from the President's Commission dated 3/3/64 is being coordinated by the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Inasmuch as one of the items in this letter related to the assassination rifle, the General Investigative Division is handling this specific item only.

The Commission requested that we endeavor to make additional efforts to establish whether the scope was attached to the assassination rifle when it was shipped from Klein's in Chicago to Dallas. The Bureau immediately furnished Chicago with several items of suggested investigation. Chicago in the attached communication verifys the scope must have been attached when shipped. The Commission's request is apparently based on a statement made by Marina Oswald during her testimony wherein she initially stated the rifle did not have a scope and later changed this to indicate the scope was on the rifle. Division Six's responsibility in this particular matter is now complete.

Domestic Intelligence Division is expediting other investigation requested by the Commission and it will be furnished to the Commission when completed.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAR 16 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The report of Special Agent Robert Barrett dated January 1, 1964, pertaining to an interview on December 30, 1963 with Mr. Edward Rocco, 1350 North Laurel Ave., Hollywood, California, (FBI file No. DL44-1639) indicates that Mr. Rocco has in his possession certain photographs taken at the Carousel Club depicting a person who Mr. Rocco believed might be Lee Harvey Oswald.

This Commission would appreciate your forwarding copies of the aforementioned photographs, together with any other photographs he may have taken during his visits to the Carousel Club and a photograph of Mr. Rocco.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090

Sent to LA
3-18-64

3/18/64

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Los Angeles (44-895)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter to the Bureau from the President's Commission dated March 16, 1964 requesting that we obtain any photographs taken by Edward Rocco in his visits to Ruby's Carousel Club and a photograph of Mr. Rocco. A copy of this letter is also enclosed for Dallas for information.

Los Angeles will contact Mr. Rocco, 1350 North Laurel Avenue, Hollywood, California, and obtain copies of any photographs other than the one previously furnished to the Bureau which he may have taken during his visits to Ruby's Carousel Club and a photograph of himself. Advise Mr. Rocco that the photographs are being obtained at the specific request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

For information of Los Angeles, Edward Rocco was interviewed while visiting his father-in-law in Dallas, Texas, on 12/26/63 at which time he advised that he was acquainted with Ruby and that during the week following the fifth or the sixth of November, 1963, he visited Ruby's Carousel Club for six or seven consecutive nights in connection with his efforts to do a profile story on the club. He took pictures in the Carousel Club and it was subsequently alleged that an individual appearing in one of the pictures looked like Oswald. Rocco furnished a copy of this particular picture.

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (44-1639) (Enclosure)

JVH/ras
(5)

MAR 25 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

It was exhibited to numerous persons who were acquainted with Oswald and all stated that the person in the picture was not identical with Oswald. This photograph is in possession of the Bureau and will be furnished to the Commission. Handle this matter on an expedite basis and submit results no later than 3/24/64.

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 10 1964

TELETYPE

GA DALLAS

FBI DALLAS

1238 PM CST URGENT 3-10-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, NOV TWENTYTWO, DALLAS. MISC., INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBURAD AND DALLAS TEL MARCH NINE.

FOR INFO BUREAU, WHILE AGENTS IN PROCESS OF OBTAINING DESIRED PHOTOGRAPHS AND MANIFEST OF WILLIAM WAYNE WHALEY, THE CITY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY WAS CONTACTED TELEPHONICALLY BY SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF SECRET SERVICE, FORREST SORRELS, WHO ADVISED HE WOULD BE EN ROUTE TO THE CITY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY TO OBTAIN MANIFEST AND PHOTOGRAPHS SIMILAR TO THOSE REQUESTED BY THE COMMISSION. COMPANY INFORMED SORRELS THAT THIS WORK WAS PRESENTLY BEING DONE BY THE FBI, AND THAT THE FBI HAD CUSTODY OF THE MANIFEST. COMMENT MADE BY SORRELS UNKNOWN.

THE DALLAS OFFICE HAS NOT CONTACTED, OR BEEN CONTACTED BY, SECRET SERVICE CONCERNING THIS MATTER AND NO CONTACT CONTEMPLATED INASMUCH AS IT IS NOT KNOWN IF COMMISSION MADE SIMILAR REQUEST OF SECRET SERVICE.

DALLAS OFFICE CONTINUING TO OBTAIN ITEMS REQUESTED IN REREAD AND WILL BE FURNISHED TO BUREAU AS ADVISED IN RETEL.

END

VA LRA

FBI WASH DC

58 MAR 25 1964

President's Commission

CRIMINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

MAR 1

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 11, 1964 and the two photograph enclosures therein. I agree that this satisfactorily concludes the Bureau's inquiries into this particular matter.

Thank you again for your continuing assistance in the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

10 MAR 1964

62-109090

MAR 25 1964

SOVIET SECTION

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1964

TELETYPE

GA DALLAS

FBI DALLAS

1238 PM CST URGENT 3-10-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, NOV TWENTYTWO, DALLAS. MISC.,
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBURAD AND DALLAS TEL MARCH NINE.

FOR INFO BUREAU, WHILE AGENTS IN PROCESS OF OBTAINING DESIRED PHOTOGRAPHS AND MANIFEST OF WILLIAM WAYNE WHALEY, THE CITY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY WAS CONTACTED TELEPHONICALLY BY SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF SECRET SERVICE, FORREST SORRELS, WHO ADVISED HE WOULD BE EN ROUTE TO THE CITY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY TO OBTAIN MANIFEST AND PHOTOGRAPHS SIMILAR TO THOSE REQUESTED BY THE COMMISSION. COMPANY INFORMED SORRELS THAT THIS WORK WAS PRESENTLY BEING DONE BY THE FBI, AND THAT THE FBI HAD CUSTODY OF THE MANIFEST. COMMENT MADE BY SORRELS UNKNOWN.

62-27749-
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 23 1964

THE DALLAS OFFICE HAS NOT CONTACTED, OR BEEN CONTACTED BY, SECRET SERVICE CONCERNING THIS MATTER AND NO CONTACT CONTEMPLATED INASMUCH AS IT IS NOT KNOWN IF COMMISSION MADE SIMILAR REQUEST OF SECRET SERVICE.

5 Mar 25 1964

DALLAS OFFICE CONTINUING TO OBTAIN ITEMS REQUESTED IN REREAD AND WILL BE FURNISHED TO BUREAU AS ADVISED IN RETEL.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

58 MAR 25 1964

62-109090

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. L.
Gener

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 18 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During the course of his public testimony before this Commission, Mr. Mark Lane advised that he had information to the effect that approximately one week before the assassination, a meeting occurred in the Carousel Club. Present at this meeting were Bernard Weissman, Officer Tippit, and Jack Ruby. As you know, Mr. Weissman is the individual who placed a full-page advertisement in a Dallas newspaper on November 27, 1963, which was very critical of President Kennedy.

Although Mr. Lane named Weissman and Tippit in the public portion of his testimony, he declined to name Ruby until the Commission went back into executive session. Mr. Lane advised the Commission he would attempt to obtain from his source of information permission to reveal the name of the source to the Commission. Mr. Lane has thus far not communicated with the Commission.

On page 719 of SA Gemberling's report of December 10, Mr. Weissman stated in an interview that he had never known Jack Ruby. In the investigation into Mr. Weissman appearing in the aforementioned report, there appeared to be no reference to any possible knowledge of Weissman by Officer Tippit.

The Commission is communicating with Mr. Lane to determine whether he is in a position to reveal the name of his source. We will advise you as soon as we have received any relevant information from Mr. Lane. In the meantime, we would like your Bureau to advise us if you have any other corrobative information concerning this alleged meeting.

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 23 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

10 MAR 19 1964

EXP. PROC.

33 MAR 19 1964

Tel to DL
3-17-64
RDR/jfg

March 10, 1964

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE 62-109090 URGENT

TO: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)—

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWO TWO, ONE NINE SIX THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

COMMISSION BY LETTER MARCH ONE EIGHT, LAST, ADVISED DURING PUBLIC TESTIMONY BEFORE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION MARK LANE ADVISED ABOUT ONE WEEK BEFORE ASSASSINATION MEETING OCCURRED IN CARROUSEL CLUB ATTENDED BY BERNARD WEISMAN, OFFICER J. D. TIPPIT AND JACK RUBY. LANE NAMED RUBY IN EXECUTIVE SESSION AND STATED HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN FROM HIS QUOTE SOURCE END QUOTE PERMISSION TO REVEAL THE NAME OF THIS QUOTE SOURCE END QUOTE TO THE COMMISSION. ACCORDING TO COMMISSION LANE AS OF THIS DATE HAS NOT COMMUNICATED WITH COMMISSION. COMMISSION ACKNOWLEDGES THERE APPEARS TO BE NO CONNECTION BETWEEN THESE THREE AND THEY ARE COMMUNICATING WITH LANE TO SEE IF HE WILL REVEAL SOURCE. COMMISSION REQUESTS BUREAU ADVISE ANY OTHER CORROBORATIVE INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS ALLEGED MEETING.

DALLAS INSTRUCTED TO EXPEDITE AND FURNISH TO BUREAU WITHOUT ANY DELAY. SUBMIT IN FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

FBI — DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 11 1964
TELETYPE

bbj
(5)

1 - Mr. J. V. Hines
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

See Note Page Two.

NOTE:

This matter is being closely followed at the Bureau and when the requested information is obtained from Dallas it will be promptly furnished to the Commission.

Our investigation has failed to establish that any such meeting took place. As you are aware, Jack Ruby owns the Carousel Club. Officer Tippit was shot and killed by Oswald shortly before Oswald's apprehension. Bernard Weissman is the individual who was influenced by members of the Dallas John Birch Society to place a full-page advertisement in a Dallas newspaper which was critical of President Kennedy.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 19 1964
TELETYPE

6-45 pm

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAR 16 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On Tuesday, March 10, 1964, Mr. Arnold Louis Rowland appeared before the Commission and testified concerning an individual who, according to Rowland, was standing behind the southwest window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. This information had previously been set forth in SA Gemberling's report of November 30 on pages 20-22 and SA Gemberling's report of December 23, page 14.

In addition to this information, however, Mr. Rowland advised the Commission that approximately 5 minutes before the Presidential motorcade reached the corner of Elm and Houston, Rowland observed "an elderly Negro" at the southeast corner window, sixth floor, which is the window from which the shots were supposed to have been fired. Mr. Rowland further advised that on November 23 and November 24 he had advised agents of the FBI that he had seen such a person at the southeast corner window. As you know, the aforementioned reports of SA Gemberling do not mention this fact. Mr. Rowland stated that he might be able to identify the Negro person whom he saw, although he did not definitely say that he would do so. As a further description, Rowland states that the person "was very thin, an elderly gentleman, bald or practically bald, thin hair if he was not bald, had on a plaid shirt. I think it was red and green, very bright color, that is why I remember it." He estimates the individual's age at "50, possibly 55 or 60." As to his complexion it was "very dark or fairly dark, not real dark compared to some Negroes, but fairly dark. Seemed like his face was either--I can't recall detail but it was either very wrinkled or marked in some way."

62-109090

SECRET-DIRECT

NOT RECORDED
139 MAR 23 1964

MAR 1964

During the course of his testimony, Mr. Rowland also provided the Commission with certain information about himself. He stotes that he has an IQ of 147 and that through his junior year in high school he had a straight-A average but he received "a couple of B's" in his senior year and claims that he received his IQ test in May of 1963. For your information, Rowland has attended W. H. Adamson High School and that his eyes were examined several months ago by a "firm of doctors" named Finn and Finn and that he had "much better than" 20-20 eye sight. Moreover, Rowland advised the Commission that he had been accepted at Texas A & M, Rice, and SMU. Finally, Rowland testified that he has taken special courses in sound and study of echo effects at Crozier Tech, which is a school in Dallas. His instructor was Sam Foster.

The Commission requests that your Bureau investigate all aspects of Mr. Rowland's testimony concerning the person alleged to have been at the southeast corner window.

Moreover, the Commission would like the FBI to report on the accuracy of the aforementioned personal facts concerning Mr. Rowland. Finally the Commission would like a name check of your records and indexes for any information which they may contain on Arnold Louis Rowland.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

March 18, 1964

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed are two Xerox copies of a letter dated 3/16/64 which was received from the President's Commission. The letter refers to the testimony of Mr. Arnold Louis Rowland on 3/10/64 before the President's Commission.

In paragraph two of this communication reference is made to an elderly Negro observed by Rowland at the southeast corner window, sixth floor, of the Texas School Book Depository Building. According to the letter, Rowland stated in his testimony he had observed this person and had advised the FBI on November 23 and November 24, 1963. However, a review of Bureau files does not reveal this information.

On page two of this communication Commission requests certain investigation which is self-explanatory. Dallas is instructed to comply with the request of the Commission in this matter and further review your files to ascertain if Rowland did furnish information relating to the elderly Negro.

Dallas instructed to conduct appropriate background inquiries concerning Rowland and, if necessary, reinterview Rowland thoroughly. You will also attempt to identify the elderly Negro claimed to have been observed by Rowland for any information pertaining to the investigation.

Dallas is instructed to handle these inquiries expeditiously and furnish the results to the Bureau in appropriate letterhead memoranda, retaining sufficient copies in appropriate insert form for enclosure in your report.

Enclosures (2)

KHR:bhg (4)

See Note Page Two.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

NOTE:

Letter was received from the Commission dated 3/10/64 which referred to the testimony of Mr. Arnold Louis Rowland before the Commission on 3/10/64. It is noted Bureau files reveal Rowland has previously been interviewed and has furnished a signed statement concerning his observations on the date of the assassination. The Commission letter indicates Rowland testified observing an elderly Negro in the southwest window, 6th floor, of the Texas School Book Depository Building and that he allegedly furnished this information to the Bureau on 11/23 and 11/24/63. However, Bureau files do not reveal this information. Rowland furnished the Commission certain background data concerning his IQ and educational background and the Commission requested the Bureau to investigate all aspects of Mr. Rowland's testimony concerning the person alleged to have been seen in the corner window on the 6th floor. Commission also desired the Bureau to report on the accuracy of the personal facts concerning Mr. Rowland.

It is noted in the Commission letter in the first paragraph they refer to an individual standing behind the southwest window on the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building and on page two, the second to the last paragraph, they request inquiries concerning all aspects of Mr. Rowland's testimony concerning the person observed at the southeast window. Dallas instructed to handle this expeditiously.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 17 1964

35 MAR 13 1964

EX-[illegible]

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you can appreciate, after the facts are determined, the major role of the Commission will lie in the accurate reporting thereof. In this connection the staff members have been closely following newspaper material so that the Commission will be in a position to be familiar with various speculations appearing in the press which have been proven false.

Enclosed you will find an article appearing in the Dallas, Texas, "Times Herald" on December 9, 1963, in which it is asserted that "a live round of 6.5 ammunition -- the type used to kill President John F. Kennedy -- was found on the person of Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his arrest." According to the article this information came to the "Times Herald" from a source which was not identified. As you will see the article goes further and infers that the information relating to the finding of the bullet is in the hands of your Bureau.

Based on evidence presently available to the Commission, it has no reason to believe that the allegations contained in the article are true. However, in order that it may be in a position to deal with the article's contents at some future time, the Commission has asked me to request that your Bureau attempt to determine the "Times Herald's" source and to confirm or negate the supposed fact that the live round was found in Oswald's possession at the time of his arrest.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Rec'd to DL
3-19-64
RLR/vhm

1 - LISURE

Enclosure

Ltr retained in Staff file per RDR

162-10090-

NOT RECORDED
109 MAR 23 1964

11 MAR 20 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAR 18 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

MAR 19 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to the Report of Special Agent Callender of December 12, 1963, pages 14-16, and the Report of Special Agent Kenny of December 12, 1963, pages 24-25. These reports establish that the check from the Texas Unemployment Commission which Lee Harvey Oswald cashed before he departed from New Orleans for Mexico probably was carried on Mail Train No. 2, which was scheduled to arrive in New Orleans at 5:30 p.m. on September 24, 1963. The check was addressed to L. H. Oswald, P. O. Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana. These reports also establish that Oswald cashed the check at Winn-Dixie Store No. 1425, 4303 Magazine Street, New Orleans, either before 7:00 p.m. on September 24, when the store closed, or between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on the following day, September 25.

We note that Oswald's address was a post office box and that, in some post offices at least, access to boxes which have combination locks on them is possible outside of the normal post office hours. We would like the Bureau to determine whether under the procedures in force at this particular post office during the period in question, Lee Harvey Oswald could have received his check in time to have cashed it at this particular store before 7:00 p.m. on September 24.

In looking into the question whether Oswald could have cashed this check on September 24, we would also like the Bureau to determine whether the check would certainly have come in on Mail Train No. 2 or whether it possibly could have come on a slightly earlier train, truck or other means of transportation and, if so, whether it could then have been

Ltr. to NO and SA, Dallas.
3/20/64. JMS:hc, JUC:ha

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 24 1964

10 MAR 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

delivered to the post office box in time for Oswald to have cashed it at the store in question before it closed on the evening of September 24.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 20 1964
TELETYPE

62-109090 -

FBI WASH DC

3-38 PM URGENT 3-20-64 MTC

TO HOUSTON 105-1291 NEW ORLEANS 100-16601 AND SAN ANTONIO 105-2909

FROM DIRECTOR 105-82555 3 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA.

BY LETTER DATED MARCH EIGHTEEN LAST, THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION REFERRED TO REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, NEW ORLEANS, OF DECEMBER TWELVE, ONE NINE SIX THREE, PAGES FOURTEEN THROUGH SIXTEEN REGARDING OSWALDS CASHING OF HIS TEXAS UNEMPLOYMENT CHECK AND REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT JOHN M KEMMY, SAN ANTONIO, OF DECEMBER TWELVE, ONE NINE SIX THREE, PAGES TWENTY-FOUR AND TWENTY-FIVE REGARDING THE MAILING OF THE CHECK FROM SAN ANTONIO TO NEW ORLEANS.

THE COMMISSION NOTES THAT OSWALDS ADDRESS IN NEW ORELANS WAS A POST OFFICE BOX AND THAT IN SOME POST OFFICES ACCESS TO BOXES WHICH HAVE COMBINATION LOCKS ON THEM IS POSSIBLE OUTSIDE OF NORMAL POST OFFICE HOURS. COMMISSION REQUESTS BUREAU TO DETERMINE WHETHER UNDER THE PROCEDURES IN FORCE AT THE PARTICULAR POST OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS DURING THE PERIOD IN QUESTION OSWALD COULD HAVE RECEIVED HIS CHECK IN TIME TO HAVE CASHED IT AT WINN-DIXIE STORE NUMBER ONE FOUR TWO FIVE BEFORE SEVEN P M ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FOUR, ONE NINE SIX THREE.

END PAGE ONE

72 MAR 25 1964

ORIG FILED IN 105-82555-2170

5 1 6

COMMISSION STATED THAT IN LOOKING INTO QUESTION WHETHER OSWALD COULD HAVE CASHED THIS CHECK ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FOUR, ONE NINE SIX THREE, IT WOULD LIKE THE BUREAU TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE CHECK WOULD QUOTE CERTAINLY UNQUOTE HAVE ARRIVED IN NEW ORELANS ON MAIL TRAIN NUMBER TWO ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FOUR, ONE NINE SIX THREE, OR WHETHER THE CHECK COULD POSSIBLY HAVE COME ON AN EARLIER TRAIN, TRUCK, OR OTHER MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION. IF SO, COMMISSION WANTS TO DETERMINE IF THE CHECK COULD HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO THE POST OFFICE BOX IN TIME FOR OSWALD TO HAVE CASHED IT AT THE WINN-DIXIE STORE BEFORE CLOSING TIME ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FOUR, ONE NINE SIX THREE.

FOR INFORMATION OF HOUSTON, OSWALD'S UNEMPLOYMENT CHECK WAS DISPATCHED BY REGULAR MAIL FROM TEXAS UNEMPLOYMENT COMMISSION, MAIL ROOM, AUSTIN, TEXAS, AFTERNOON SEPTEMBER TWENTY-THREE LAST AND WAS PICKED UP THERE BY UNITED STATES MAIL TRUCK AT FIVE FIFTEEN P.M. THAT DATE. ACCORDING TO POST OFFICE OFFICIALS, AUSTIN, REGULAR MAIL SO PICKED UP AT FIVE FIFTEEN P.M. DESTINED FOR NEW ORLEANS WOULD NORMALLY DEPART AUSTIN BY STAR ROUTE TRUCK FOR HOUSTON AT TEN P.M. ARRIVING AT HOUSTON FOUR A.M. THE NEXT DAY AND WOULD DEPART FROM HOUSTON BY TRAIN NUMBER TWO AT NINE TWENTY-FIVE A.M. ARRIVING NEW ORLEANS AT FIVE THIRTY P.M.

END PAGE TWO

SAN ANTONIO THROUGH POSTAL OFFICIALS ASCERTAIN IF THERE IS ANY RECORD OR ANY SOURCE THROUGH WHICH IT CAN BE ESTABLISHED HOW THE REGUALR MAIL PICKED UPAT TEXAS UNEMPLOYMENT COMMISSION AT FIVE FIFTEEN P.M. SEPTEMBER TWENTY-THREE WAS ACTUALLY DISPATCHED ON THAT DATE EN ROUTE NEW ORLEANS. IS REGULAR MAIL SO PICKED UP EVER DIVERTED BY AIR OR OTHER MEANS EN ROUTE TO NEW ORLEANS AN CAN WE DETERMINE IF SUCH MAY HAVE OCCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH MAILING IN QUESTION? SUTEL BUREAU, HOUSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

HOUSTON ON RECEIPT OF ADVICE FROM SAN ANTONIO CONDUCT INQUIRY IN RESPONSE TO COMMISSION-S REQUEST CONCERNING THE DISPATCH OF MAIL RECEIVED HOUSTON FROM AUSTIN ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY-THREE LAST DESTINED FOR NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS CONDUCT INQUIRY IN RESPONSE TO COMMISSION-S REQUEST AT MAIN POST OFFICE AND AT LAFAYETTE SUB-STAION. ASCERTAIN EXACT HOURS OF WORK AT WINN-DIXIE STORE OF J. D. FUCHS, MANAGER, AND MRS. THELMA FISHER, CASHIER, ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FOUR AND TWENTY-FIVE LAST. ENDEAVOR TO ASCERTAIN IF MRS. FISHER WORKED AFTER FOUR P.M. ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FOUR. INDICATED OFFICES SUBMIT RESULTS IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM WITHOUT PROPERTY STAMP SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. IF POSSIBLE IDENTIFY ALL INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED PARTICULARLY POST OFFICE OFFICIALS, AS BUREAU DOES NOT DESIRE TO COVER THEM WITH INFORMANT SYMBOLS UNLESS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. COPY DALLAS BY MAIL.

END

F HO MG

FBI-HOUSTON

NO RB

FBI NEW ORLS

SA LAV

FBI SANANTON

Mr. Belmont March 19, 1964

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

SYNOPSIS:

To advise you of the current exploits of the busybody Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, who has been characterized as a "bright nut," and who is conducting her own personal investigation of the assassination, and to recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission. Mrs. Martin is the subject of an article in the 3-12-64 issue of "Oklahoma City Times." This article glorified her personal exploits in investigating the assassination and recounts her contacts with numerous persons connected with the assassination, including Mark Lane, [redacted] Oswald's mother and J. Lee Rankin (who has been furnished background on Martin). Mrs. Martin has reached certain conclusions which are based primarily on discrepancies in published accounts of the assassination. These conclusions have been found to be false out-right, fabrications, or distortions. Mrs. Martin has been critical of the Director in the past, argumentative with our personnel as well as offensive and insulting. She has corresponded with the President's Commissio in the past resulting in our furnishing the Commission extensive background on her.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commis furnishing them with a copy of the clipping from the "Oklahoma City Times," recounting her latest exploits, inasmuch as the Commission has exhibited a prior interest in her.

Enclosure

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 24 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-109090
1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J.H. Herington
1 - Mr. J.W. Hines
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
HJR/map
(11)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Memorandum to Mr. Bel[illegible]t
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

DETAILS:

Oklahoma City by airtel 3-13-64 forwarded to the Bureau a newspaper clipping from the "Oklahoma City Times" entitled, "Sooner Digs into Kennedy Mystery." This article relates that Mrs. Martin, the wife of a grain elevator manager and mother of four children has expended a considerable sum of her own money investigating the assassination since 11-22-63. The article relates how Mrs. Martin without "pull" and only "sincere curiosity" has been closer to events then many newsmen. She reportedly has contacted numerous individuals in connection with the assassination, including Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas, (who characterized Martin as a "bright nut"), met Oswald's mother, corresponded with Mark Lane [redacted] interviewed unidentified witnesses to the assassination, and telephoned J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission (Rankin has been furnished background on Martin).

Reportedly, Mrs. Martin has carefully read and kept scrap books on the assassination. It was discrepancies in these accounts that prompted her to begin her personal investigation. Much of the information developed by her reportedly has been turned over to Mark Lane. The observations attributed to Martin in the article have been previously run out by the Bureau and found to have no basis to be false or out-right fabrications or distortions. The article concludes by stating Mrs. Martin's 18 year-old daughter has compiled a 31-page, typewritten report on the investigation which she claims is primarily for her children when they grow up or for the information of anyone so interested.

BACKGROUND:

We have handled numerous communications from Mrs. Martin. The latest being dated 2-10-64, which was not acknowledged. When contacted by an Agent of our Oklahoma City Office during January, 1964, in connection with an official matter, she displayed an antagonistic attitude and gave the appearance of being mentally disturbed. She was not only critical of the Director, but appeared to be deliberately provoking an agrument with our Agent as well as being offensive and insulting. Our most recent experience with her was when the President's Commission by letter 2-18-64, indicated she had sent several communications to the Commission indicating an interest in Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas, (Mrs. Marina Oswald resided with Mrs. Paine from 9-24-63 to 11-22-63). The Commission requested we furnish background on Martin

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

from our files so that they could evaluate her information. The Bureau by letter 2-26-64 furnished the Commission with the requested information including the fact we have had unsatisfactory dealings with her in the past. We have not heard from the Commission since that date on Martin.

Mark Lane is the self-appointed "defense" attorney of Lee Harvey Oswald, who has been retained by Oswald's mother to help her prove that Lee Harvey Oswald is innocent. Lane is known to be closely associated with communist dominated organizations and is currently conducting a nation-wide speech tour endeavoring to show Oswald is innocent, based on his own investigation.

OBSERVATION:

Mrs. Martin's personal investigation has developed no information of value to our investigation. Her opinions and conclusions are admittedly based on erroneous press reports. We have had unsatisfactory dealings with her in the past, and it is not felt we should dignify her inept findings or encourage her obvious efforts to obtain free publicity by recontacting her. The Commission is in possession of sufficient background data to be able to evaluate her reliability, and in the absence of a specific request to the contrary, no further contact in this matter is recommended.

- 3 -

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 18 196

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of March 10, 1964, in which you report that telephone records relating to Mr. Lewis J. McWillie may be destroyed by the Central Telephone Company, Southern Nevada Division, Las Vegas, Nevada, in the near future. I have requested that the telephone company refrain from further destruction of records until May 1, 1964.

This Commission would appreciate your advising us as to the telephone numbers at the place at which McWillie resides and at which he works, including pay phones at the latter place.

In addition, the Commission would like to be advised as to the information in your files, other than that already supplied, relating to Mr. McWillie with particular reference to his activities in Cuba and in connection with Cuban armament sales.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

tele. typed to LV
-CLO OL
3-20 GT
gwh/cac

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 23 1964

MAR 1964

3-20-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE UNGENT

62-109090 -

TO SAC LAS VEGAS (44-48)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. DASH VICTIM. CR.

REURTEL MARCH SIX SIXTYFOUR.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY LETTER MARCH EIGHTEEN SIXTYFOUR ADVISED THAT THEY HAD REQUESTED THE TELEPHONE COMPANY, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, TO REFRAIN FROM FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS UNTIL MAY FIRST, SIXTYFOUR. THE COMMISSION REQUESTED THAT WE DETERMINE AND ADVISE THEM OF THE TELEPHONE NUMBERS AT THE PLACE AT WHICH LEWIS J. MC WILLIE RESIDES AND AT WHICH HE WORKS, INCLUDING PAY PHONES AT THE LATTER PLACE. OBTAIN THE REQUESTED INFORMATION AND SUTEL. COPY TO DALLAS BY MAIL.

1 - DALLAS (44-1639)(BY MAIL)

JWH:cac
(4)

NOTE: The Commission by letter dated 3-2-64 requested that we obtain available toll call records of Ruby, his brothers and sisters, and 12 persons including McWillie who were known to have been in contact with him. Las Vegas advised by referenced teletype that the telephone company would not produce the records on McWillie in absence of a court order or subpoena. The Commission was advised of this by letter dated 3-10-64. They now request that we identify if possible the telephone numbers listed to McWillie probably in preparation of issuance of a subpoena.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 20 1964
TELETYPE

MAR 24 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/17/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

In accordance with the verbal request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the President's Commission and with prior approval, SA John F. Gallagher of the Laboratory talked with Mr. Eisenberg on 3/16/64, concerning the neutron activation analyses of the paraffin casts from Lee Harvey Oswald for the purpose of determining if they bore powder residues characteristic of the rifle cartridges.

As you were previously advised, it was not possible to distinguish the powder residues of the rifle cartridges from the powder residues of the revolver cartridges. In view of the fact that the paraffin casts were not made until after the reported firing and handling of the fired revolver, no significance could be attached to the residues found on the casts other than the conclusion that barium and antimony in these residues were present in amounts greater than would be expected to be found on the hands of an individual who has not recently fired a weapon.

Mr. Eisenberg asked that he be furnished the answers to the following questions: (1) What are the items in common usage which contain barium? (2) What are the items in common usage which contain antimony? (3) What are the items in common usage which contain both antimony and barium? (4) Would neutron activation analyses show if a bullet passed through the hole in the front of President Kennedy's shirt near the collar button area and also if a bullet passed through the material of his tie?

These questions have been answered and are present in letter form for transmittal to the President's Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached letter be forwarded to the President's Commission.

Enclosure sent 3-18-64

1 - Mr. Belmont - Encl.
1 - Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Encl.
1 - Mr. Malley - Encl.

105-82555
JFG:lo (8)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

MAR 16 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, Lee Harvey Oswald told Buell Wesley Frazier on November 21, 1963, that he wanted to return to Irving, Texas, to pick up curtain rods. In order to check out this story fully, we would like the FBI to examine Oswald's room at 1026 N. Beckley Street to provide the answers to the following questions:

(1) Are there curtains in this room now?

(2) Were there curtains in this room on November 21, 1963?

(3) Is the window in the room one which is suitable for curtains, or does the window have shades or venetian blinds?

(4) Do Mrs. Earlene Roberts or Mrs. Johnson (the owner) have any information as to whether Oswald may in fact have wanted to hang curtains?

62-109090-
[illegible]
1994

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Copies to Dit
3/19/64 KMR/ahm
Ices returned - one
a guest to Dl.

12 MAR 1964
SOVIET SECTION

3/17/64

AIRTEL

62-109090-

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed are two zerox copies of a letter received from the President's Commission dated 3/16/64.

The letter is self-explanatory and Dallas is instructed to institute immediate investigation to comply with the Commission's request. Submit appropriate letterhead memorandum concerning the results of your investigation and retain appropriate inserts to be included in your report. Handle promptly.

Enc. (2)

KMR:vhm
(4)

NOTE: By letter 3/16/64 the President's Commission commented that Lee Harvey Oswald told Buell Wesley Frazier on 11/21/63 that he wanted to return to Irving, Texas, to pick up curtain rods. In order to check out this story fully the Commission requested us to examine Oswald's room at 1026 North Beckley Street to ascertain (1) Are there curtains in this room now? (2) Were there curtains in this room on 11/21/63? (3) Is the window in the room one which is suitable for curtains, or does the window have shades or venetian blinds? (4) Do Mrs. Earlene Roberts or Mrs. Johnson (owner) have any information as to whether Oswald may in fact have wanted to hang curtains?

MAR 17 1964 COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

57 MAR 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
1- Mr. Sullivan
1- Mr. Malley

March 24, 1964

By Courier Service

FBI
MAR 24 11 19 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. David Slawson on March 18, 1964, Items A53, D34 and D75 were delivered to him on March 20, 1964.

It is to be noted that the FBI has never had the gold-colored shoes about which Mr. Slawson inquired.

BY COURIER SVC.
50 MAR 24
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ORIGINAL FILED IN

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 24 1964

105-82555

NOTE: Above information regarding shoes based on search of inventory in Laboratory and information supplied by Inspector Malley and SAC Shanklin, Dallas Office. Slawson's inquiry to Mr. Malley concerning the shoes related to shoes which reportedly had been seen on the feet of Oswald and which Oswald had indicated that he secured in Mexico. (note continued page 2)

CBC:fch
(10)

58 MAR 26 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Note continued -

This fact mentioned in a report covering interview with a barber who had cut Oswald's hair. He noted the gold-colored shoes and Oswald told him he had gotten them in Mexico. These shoes have never been found according to SAC Shanklin.

There is no issue here.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAR 20 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This Commission would appreciate your conducting an investigation to ascertain the times that Lee Harvey Oswald's picture was first displayed on each of the Dallas TV stations on November 22, 1963 and the source of each picture so displayed.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
19 MAR 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SOVIET SECTION

3-23-64

CODE

RADIOGRAM URGENT

62-109090-

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

(ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY LETTER MARCH TWENTY LAST REQUESTED INVESTIGATION TO ASCERTAIN THE TIMES OSWALD'S PICTURE FIRST DISPLAYED ON EACH OF DALLAS TV STATIONS ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO SIXTY THREE, AND SOURCE OF EACH PICTURE SO DISPLAYED. EXPEDITE AND FURNISH RESULTS IN APPROPRIATE LHM FOR DISSEMINATION TO COMMISSION. ENDEAVOR TO HAVE REPLY AT BUREAU ON OR BEFORE APRIL ONE, NEXT.

RDB/map
(4)

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President John F. Kennedy)

NOTE: In regular radio contact missed, send by urgent teletype immediately.

This matter is being closely followed by the Bureau, and when results obtained they will be promptly furnished to the Commission.

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

DUPLICATE YELLOW OF WIRE TRANSMITTED

68 MAR 26 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Conrad;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan;
1 - Mr. Linton; 1 - Mr. Anderson

March 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 12, 1964, wherein you requested that a full-scale intelligence-type investigation be initiated concerning George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt.

There is enclosed a list identifying twenty-four reports and four memoranda setting forth the results of our investigation of the De Mohrenschildts to date. Two copies of each of these communications were delivered to Mr. Wesley James Liebeler during the afternoon of March 20, 1964.

In view of the present residence of the De Mohrenschildts in Haiti and their previous travels throughout Mexico and Central America, it is suggested that, if not already handled, you may desire to contact the Central Intelligence Agency concerning the De Mohrenschildts. A copy of this letter is being separately furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency alerting them to a possible request from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

1 - CIA (Separate Cover)

WAB:krt
(13)

NOTE PAGE TWO

HONORABLE J. LEE RANKIN

NOTE:

We are investigating the De Mohrenschildts at the request of the President's Commission. The above-mentioned communications have been reviewed by the Supervisor, Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. These communications, consisting of 516 pages, were furnished via liaison channels to Mr. Wesley James Liebeler of the President's Commission in response to a very urgent request on the afternoon of 3-20-64. He indicated these reports were urgently needed and expressed appreciation for the prompt response in this regard. A copy of this letter being separately furnished CIA by cover letter through liaison channels.

MARCH 23, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT
JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILDT

Report of	Date	Office
W. James Wood	2-28-64	Dallas
W. James Wood	2-28-64	Dallas
J. Hale McMenamin	2-28-64	Denver
James S. Weir	2-28-64	Houston
James F. Morrissey	2-28-64	Washington, D. C.
Warren C. DeBruecys	2-29-64	New Orleans
James C. Kennedy	3-1-64	San Antonio
Harry H. Whidbee	3-2-64	Los Angeles
James S. Weir	3-3-64	Houston
John R. Wineberg	3-3-64	Philadelphia
John P. McHugh	3-3-64	San Francisco
Robert S. Baker	3-4-64	San Diego
Robert S. Baker	3-4-64	San Diego
L. Russell Hashman	3-6-64	Denver
James E. Freaney	3-6-64	New York
Walter C. Rogers	3-10-64	Chicago
Robert A. Moffatt	3-10-64	New Haven
James E. Freaney	3-12-64	New York
Thomas D. McGoldrick	3-12-64	San Francisco
Samuel T. Roedell	3-2-64	Boston
James E. Freaney	2-28-64	New York
Richard B. Kellog	3-14-64	Miami
W. James Wood	3-14-64	Dallas
W. James Wood	3-14-64	Dallas

Memoranda dated 2-27-64, 3-3-64, 3-6-64 and 3-6-64.

1 Part
Vol. 4

ENCLOSURE
62-109090

ENCLOSURE

TRUE COPY

Denton, Texas
March 15, 1964

I, Vada Oswald, make the following statement to Bardwell D. Odum and R. Neil Quigley--who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I have never heard anything from Marina Oswald or Jim Martin, her former business manager, about or from anyone else, except my husband, concerning a threat by Lee Harvey Oswald to shoot Richard Nixon, former Vice-President of the United States. V. O.

The only thing I have heard was from my husband, Robert L. Oswald, who told me that both Jim Martin and Marina Oswald had told him that when Richard Nixon was here in Dallas (and I don't know when this was) Lee Harvey Oswald had told Marina that he intended to shoot Nixon, and that Marina had locked him in the bathroom and kept him there all day. Jim Martin got this from Marina, and later Marina told my husband, Robert, but Marina did not discuss this with me. Robert told me about this incident sometime the latter part of January 1964. V. O.

I have read this handwritten statement consisting of this and one previous page and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I have placed my initial by each collection correction and at the top of each page. V.O. V.O.

V.O. Vada Oswald

Witnessed:
Bardwell D. Odum, Special Agent F.B.I., Dallas, Texas.
R. Neil Quigley, Sp. Agt., FBI, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

EncL. 62-109090-

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

March 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 11, 1964, requesting that this Bureau furnish the Commission the signed statement taken by this Bureau from Mrs. Vada Oswald in connection with her knowledge of the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin and the alleged incident concerning Oswald's attempt on the life of Richard M. Nixon.

In accordance with your request, there are enclosed a copy of the signed statement this Bureau received from Mrs. Vada Oswald dated February 2, 1964, concerning her knowledge of the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin and a copy of the signed statement this Bureau received from Mrs. Vada Oswald dated March 15, 1964, concerning her knowledge of the alleged incident concerning Oswald's attempt on the life of Richard M. Nixon.

Typewritten copies of each of the aforementioned copies of the signed statements executed by Mrs. Vada Oswald in these matters are also enclosed for the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: PAGE 2 REL: ahw (8)

2 ENCLOSURE

2 ENCLOSURE

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
153 MAR 24 1964

53 MAR 26 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
MAR 20 1 43 PM '64
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Mrs. Vada Oswald is the wife of Robert Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald. We interviewed her concerning her knowledge of the Harold Oswald-Martin incident and furnished results to the Commission. We did not receive her signed statement at the time we furnished results of our interview with Vada Oswald to the Commission inasmuch as Mrs. Vada Oswald desired her husband, Robert, to see her statement prior to making it available to the Bureau. The enclosures are copies of the actual signed statements executed by Mrs. Vada Oswald in both of the incidents referred to in the body of this communication. True copies of the copies of the handwritten statements have been prepared for the Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 18 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I refer you to SA Gemberling's report of November 30, page 37, in which there appears an interview with Mrs. Mary Ann Moorman concerning two photographs which she took of the Presidential motorcade. According to Mrs. Moorman, the second of the photographs, which we have seen, was given to agents of your Bureau. The first photograph was given to Secret Service Agents John Joe Howlett and Bill Patterson on November 22, 1963. We have received a report from the Secret Service advising us that on November 23 or November 24 this picture was turned over to an agent of your Bureau who is believed by the Secret Service to be SA Brown. The Secret Service further advises us that this photograph has been returned by your Bureau to Mrs. Moorman.

If the Bureau did obtain this photograph from Mrs. Moorman, do you have a copy in your possession? If you do not have a copy and if in fact it has been returned to Mrs. Moorman, we would like you to obtain this photograph from her with the assurance that the photograph will be promptly returned to her after it has been examined by the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAR 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

142-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 24 1964

11 MAR 23 1964

March 20, 1964

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed is one copy of a letter received from the President's Commission dated March 13, 1964, which is self-explanatory.

No copy of the photograph requested, taken by Mrs. Moorman, is in Bureau possession. This matter appears to relate to information contained in Dallas report dated 12/23/63, page 24, of SA Gemberling, which is a 302 written by SA Charles T. Brown.

Dallas is instructed to determine if they have in their possession the copy of photograph. If not, immediately contact Mrs. Moorman, obtain the photograph, assuring her this will promptly be returned to her after appropriate examination by the President's Commission.

Handle promptly.

Enclosure

KUR:bhg
(4)

See Note Page Two

MAILED 20
MAR 20 1964
FBI

MAR 26 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

By letter dated 3/18/64, President's Commission referred to an interview with Mrs. Mary Ann Moorman concerning two photographs which she took of the Presidential motorcade on 11/22/63. Bureau files indicate the photographs appear to be those taken by Mrs. Moorman with a Polaroid camera, one just prior to the time the President's car passed her position and the second photograph taken shortly after the President was shot. Bureau file 105-82555, serial 1212, an insert written by SA Charles T. Brown, Jr., 12/12/63, regards photographs, one of which was very poor quality, revealed a motorcycle police officer preceding Presidential car and also reveals the lower corner of the Dallas School Book Depository Building. Although it cannot be verified in Bureau files, it appears this is the particular photograph in which the President's Commission has an interest.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rose
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mohr
1 - De Loach

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 26, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

While at the offices of the President's Commission on other matters, J. Lee Rankin requested Malley to stop by his office. Mr. Rankin advised that he desired to make it known that the Bureau had been of tremendous help to the President's Commission, that an extremely large volume of work had been produced by the Bureau and that the Bureau had been most cooperative in handling all requests which had been made by the President's Commission.

He commented that recently there had been quite an increase in the number of requests and there was a possibility that there would be many more additional requests. Mr. Rankin stated this was not intended as a criticism of the Bureau's work but instead was the following through of the Commission's desire to complete the Commission's record and leave no unanswered questions.

In this regard, Mr. Rankin went on to say that the Bureau, in conducting its investigation, had an extremely difficult and enormous task to perform and that he as well as other members of the Commission staff had been amazed at the amount of detailed information which had been developed by the Bureau in its investigation. He commented that the Commission in performing its tasks was of necessity making a most minute study of the Bureau's work as well as that of other Government agencies with the idea of picking the investigation to pieces to the extreme degree so that wherever it was possible to clarify any item, this could be handled while the Commission was in existence.

Mr. Rankin advised that in connection with the letter which had just recently been transmitted to the Bureau requesting an explanation concerning information relative to Special Agent James P. Hosty's name being omitted from a report prepared in the Dallas Office (report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated 12/23/63), he wanted the Bureau to know the following:

Enclosure

REC-53

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Lenihan

1 - 62-109060
1 - 105-82555
1 - 44-24016

62-109090-116

MAR 19 1964

ENCLOSURE

Memorandum A. Rosen to A. H. Belmont
Re: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

The Commission had noted in reviewing the notebook in question that Agent Hosty's name appeared in the book along with the office telephone number and a license number. It had been noted that this information did not appear in the Dallas investigative report and members of the Commission wondered why this item did not appear. Mr. Rankin stated that prior to any question being raised concerning this item, the Bureau in one of its letters to the Commission (dated 1/27/64) set forth full information for the Commission's information explaining the appearance of Agent Hosty's name in the Oswald notebook. As a result of this information being furnished by the Bureau, the members of the Commission were fully aware that there had been no effort on the part of the Bureau not to make this information available. Mr. Rankin stated that after some discussion concerning this item, the members of the Commission directed Mr. Rankin to request the Bureau for an explanation so that the record of the Commission would show the exact circumstances by which this item was omitted from the Dallas report of 12/23/63 by Special Agent Gemberling.

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to J. Lee Rankin setting forth the reasons why Agent Hosty's name was omitted from the Dallas report of 12/23/63. We are enclosing for the Commission affidavits from Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling and John T. Kesler wherein they set forth their explanations in handling the Hosty entry in Oswald's address book. Both affidavits are excellent and should satisfy the Commission that our handling of the Hosty entry was sound.

Wes.
If there had been proper supervision here much of the unfavorable criticism from Commission re- questing clarification & additional investigation would have been avoided. Notwithstanding Rankin's statement the matter is not closed & the Bureau gets the credit & the shortcomings.
H

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

Earl Warren, Chairman
Richard B. Russell
John Sherman Cooper
Hale Boggs
Gerald R. Ford
John J. McCloy
Allen W. Dulles

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAR 12 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Items 210-13 and 226-30 have been grouped together on your inventory of exhibits under the caption "Empty envelopes;" Items 230-A and 232-38 have been grouped together under the caption "Envelopes with contents." In each case, the photographs of these items which you have furnished us do not show separate numbers for the component items. For the purpose of clarifying our files and to simplify any requests we may have concerning the component items, could you please assign separate numbers to each of the component items in these groups and supply us with photographs of the component items showing their separate numbers. Also, could you please furnish us with translations of any Russian language items within these groups which have not been previously translated for us. In the case of Russian language envelopes, could you please set out the postmark date along with the translation.

Also, could you please furnish us with translations of Items 105 and 146.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

162-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 24 1964

58 MAR 26 1964

10 MAR 23 1964

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

REC'D-TOLSON'S OFFICE

DOM INTELL DIV.

REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

REC'D - NOTE
FBI - JUSTICE

REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

FORM IS WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS RE-ESTABLISHED BY THIS [illegible]

MADE FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORMS ARE BEING [illegible]

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL. _____ DATE _____ DEL. _____ DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE REMOVING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE DUVALL 180 MEMO FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

FEB 27 1 45 PM '64

FEB 27 10 [illegible]

FEB 27 4 51 PM '64

FEB 27 12 37 PM '64

FEB 27 11 40 AM '64

MAR 20 4 13 PM '64

FEB 27 9 08 AM '64

MAR 16 4 32 PM '64

FEB 27 6 05 PM '64

MAR 31 '64

FEB 27 4 00 PM '64

MAR 23 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. L. Rankin
General Counsel

MAR 11 1964

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I refer to your letter of February 26, in which you make reference to Mrs. Vada Oswald concerning the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin. We note that we have not received an actual statement from Vada Oswald similar to those which we have received from the other parties concerned with this matter. In the course of this statement, Vada Oswald should also explain everything she knows about the alleged incident concerning Oswald's attempt on the life of Richard M. Nixon.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAR 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
MAR 21 1964

6 MAR 19 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan 3-13-64

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

62-109090 -

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. REURTEL FEBRUARY TWENTY LAST SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH VADA OSWALD RE HER KNOWLEDGE OF INCIDENT INVOLVING MARINA OSWALD AND JAMES HERBERT MARTIN.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION THIS DATE REQUESTED COPY OF SIGNED STATEMENT VADA OSWALD FURNISHED YOUR OFFICE IN THIS MATTER. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ALSO REQUESTED SIGNED STATEMENT BE OBTAINED FROM VADA OSWALD SETTING FORTH EVERYTHING SHE KNOWS ABOUT THE ALLEGED INCIDENT CONCERNING OSWALD'S ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF RICHARD M. NIXON.

BUREAU NOTES REPORT OF SA GEBERLING MARCH TEN LAST, DL, SETS FORTH DETAILS RE VADA OSWALD'S SIGNED STATEMENT RE MARINA OSWALD DASH JAMES HERBERT MARTIN INCIDENT. SUCH REPORT HAS NOT YET BEEN FURNISHED COMMISSION AND BUREAU DESIRES TRUE COPY OF SIGNED STATEMENT OF VADA OSWALD BE IMMEDIATELY FURNISHED FOR TRANSMITTAL TO COMMISSION. THIS MATTER SHOULD BE GIVEN IMMEDIATE ATTENTION BY YOUR OFFICE.

REL:hrt
(8)

3 MAR 26 1964

VIA TELETYPE
MAR 13 1964
ENCIPHERED

NR 132362
CC
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DALLAS, TEXAS

TELETYPE TO DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE: We have previously furnished Commission signed statement taken from Marina Oswald, Robert Oswald and Mr. and Mrs. Declan Ford re their knowledge of Marina-Martin incident. Vada Oswald had not furnished statement at time of interview as reported in DL tel 2-20 since she desired her husband, Robert, to be present when she executed such statement. Robert was then testifying in WDC before President's Commission. DL has now included such signed statement in its 3-10-64 report which is currently being analyzed and reviewed for transmittal to the Commission. Inasmuch as there may possibly be error in such statement, desirable we obtain true copy of the actual statement executed by Vada in responding to current Commission request. Our initial statement from Vada Oswald does not include data re her knowledge of Oswald's alleged plan to kill Mr. Nixon. As a result, DL will have to take separate statement from Vada re such incident.

2 -

4:24 PM

February 17, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. EVANS
MR. DE LOACH

Mr. William Randolph Hearst called from New York City. He stated the new Life Magazine which comes out tomorrow has a black and white picture of Lee Harvey Oswald with a rifle and pistol in his pocket. Mr. Hearst stated the Knight papers, sparked by the Detroit Free Press, and Life are both claiming copyright. Mr. Hearst wanted to know if they have a copyright of something they may have stolen from the Bureau.

I told Mr. Hearst they did not steal it from us; that my recollection is that Oswald's wife had the picture and she may have sold it as she has a business manager and lawyer and whether she sold it or not or whether the Dallas Police Department got it, I did not know. Mr. Hearst stated the Dallas Police Department did have it as Johnny Harris, who is from that neck of the woods and was down there, said he saw it there. I stated they may have gotten it from her either before or after she sold a copy to the magazine. I stated Oswald's mother, who is in New York today I thought to make a speech tonight, claims to have a lot of pictures and evidence that will prove her son's innocence but which she did not give to the Warren Commission. I stated I had heard that the reason she would not present this to the Commission was because she could not get any assurance that they would not make it public as she wants to write a book. Mr. Hearst commented that if she wants to prove his innocence, she better give it to the Commission first. I commented that Oswald's wife admitted that she believes he committed the crime. Mr. Hearst stated that Oswald had shot at General Walker and the picture was supposed to have been taken right after that. I stated I understand the wife or Mrs. Paine, with whom the wife was living, had the photograph of him with his gun and revolver, the gun being the gun he used to shoot at General Walker and later used to shoot the President. Mr. Hearst stated that they better keep hands off then as it is a piece of private property. I stated it at least was; that there have been a lot of leaks come out of the Dallas Police Department before Oswald was killed. I stated after he was killed, the Dallas Police sent to us the gun and bullet which we examined in our

1 - Miss Holmes
JEH:edm (9)

62-109090-14
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 2 1964

53 MAR 6 1964

19 MAR 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2662

February 17, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Evans, DeLoach

Laboratory here and made certain findings and then we sent the report back to our Dallas Office, who in turn turned it over to the local police, but, and this was for his, Mr. Hearst's, confidential information, the Chief of Police, who was trying to please everybody, was giving interviews on TV most of the time until I sent him word to keep his mouth shut, as he was going to hurt the case with the evidence being given out as we did not know what lawyers were going to be used.

I commented that there is a mess in Dallas now as to whether Ruby can get a fair trial in Dallas in view of the publicity. Mr. Hearst stated the defense will probably confuse the issue so Ruby will get off. I stated that, of course, we merely give findings, but in my own mind I am convinced that Oswald killed the President and that the Commission will ultimately reach that finding. I stated that in the meantime there are all these wild rumors going around such as the story that Oswald was an employee of the FBI, and just the other day his mother claimed he was an employee of CIA and John McCone had to issue a statement denying it. Mr. Hearst stated the European papers are the worst in this. I agreed and mentioned that our man in Rome sent in several wires about four papers which had that story on the front page. I stated I thought it was all a planned smear by the communists and Mr. Hearst stated he would not be surprised.

I stated Oswald was a communist and openly admitted it. I stated at the very beginning the communist press out of Moscow had a statement that the man who shot the President was of the extreme right, and when it was exposed that Oswald was a Marxist and tried to defect to Russia, then they began to swing it around the other way. Mr. Hearst stated the Russians are better at keeping their mouths shut, because if they say what they want and then get embarrassed, they never say another word. I stated they would like to prove Oswald was employed by us or CIA or the Government and then smear that branch and the one branch they hate the worst is the FBI.

Mr. Hearst thanked me.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 9:28
DATE 2-25-64
BY

- 2 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: 3-18-64

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Leon Hubert, Staff Attorney of the President's Commission, today requested that a basement plan drawing of the Dallas Police Department be reproduced and 75 copies furnished to the Commission. Copies will be used by witnesses to locate and preserve for record their positions during specified periods.

The plan drawing was obtained from Mr. Hubert by Exhibits Specialist Roy H. Rose on 3-18-64. Changes in the basic plan drawing will be made by Exhibits Section per Mr. Hubert's instructions and requested copies will be delivered to him on Friday, March 20.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

RHR:dlg
(8)
1 - Mr. M. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. L. J. Gauthier
1 - Mr. C. L. McGowan
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines

62-109090-
RECORDED
24 MAR 24 1964

MAR 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. Rosen DATE: 3/18/64

FROM : J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - Victim
CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Leon D. Hubert, Jr., member of the President's Commission staff, called today and referred to the following:

On page 496 of the report of Special Agent Robert Gemberling dated 11/30/63, Dallas, Texas, mention is made of a notebook described as a Penway memo book with a spiral binder.

On page 504 in the same report mention is made of a letter written by C. L. Crafard, which letter was on letterhead stationary of Jack Ruby Associates, Dallas, Texas, which letter starts, "Dear Gail."

Concerning the two items mentioned, Mr. Hubert was desirous of knowing whether they were actually in the possession of the Bureau and, if so, whether they were located in the Dallas Office or at Bureau headquarters. He stated he would like to have these two items available for the Commission's hearing which would take place either on April 6 or shortly thereafter.

These items have been located in the Bureau Laboratory and are identified as Items D 53 and D 54. Mr. Hubert was advised the items were at Bureau headquarters and would be available at such time as the Commission desired them. He stated he would make his request for these items in ample time for them to be available for the Commission hearing.

Mr. Hubert also mentioned the previous request to ascertain the current whereabouts of Curtis LaVerne Crafard. This individual is a drifter who appeared as a defense witness in the Ruby trial in Dallas, Texas, on March 12, 1964. He spent the nights of March 10, 11 and 12 at the Dallas City Mission. On the night of the 13th he reappeared to spend the night but was turned away because he had already overstayed his time by one night and also appeared to be drunk on this occasion. Mr. Hubert stated that in the event Crafard was located,

1 - Mr. Conrad

JRM:mpd (6)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
156 MAR 23 1964

Memo to Mr. Rosen from Mr. Malley
Re: Jack L. Ruby

the Commission would like to be advised in order that a subpoena could be issued and served on him so that he would be available in Washington for the Commission's hearing.

He also requested that color photographs of Crafard be made available to the Commission by Friday, 3/20/64, of this week inasmuch as members of the Commission staff would be in Dallas next week taking depositions and they desired to have photographs of Crafard with them in handling their work in Dallas.

It is noted colored photographs are being made at the present time and they will be available in ample time to deliver to the Commission by Friday.

ACTION:

We should follow the field to see that Crafard is located if at all possible. When the color photographs of Crafard are available, arrangements should be made for copies to be delivered to the President's Commission, attention of Mr. Hubert.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: March 19, 1964

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The Dallas Office called today and advised that United States Attorney H. Barefoot Sanders, Dallas, had telephonically advised attorneys from the President's Commission had arrived in Dallas today and were in his office. He advised they intended to interview between 50 and 100 witnesses within the next two to three weeks. Sanders requested the Dallas Office to locate six individuals that the attorneys advised they desire to interview on Friday morning and request these individuals to appear at the Office of United States Attorney Sanders.

In making this request, United States Attorney Sanders stated that if the Bureau would not handle this request, he would have to ask the assistance of the Secret Service in locating these witnesses.

The Dallas Office was advised that inasmuch as the United States Attorney's Office had the names of the individuals and the addresses, this did not appear to be a matter that should be handled by the Bureau; and that Mr. Sanders should be told that the location of witnesses for the President's Commission where the names and addresses were available, was a matter that should be handled either by the United States Attorney's Office or whomever they should designate, but that it was not a matter that the Bureau should handle.

The Dallas Office was further advised that in the event the United States Attorney's Office was unable to locate these witnesses and it became a matter of a fugitive-type investigation to locate the witnesses, then the Dallas Office could accept a request to locate the witnesses and advise the Bureau promptly.

The foregoing is submitted for information.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

JRH:pab
(7)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

ORIGINAL FILED IN

162-109090-

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

March 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Linton

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of four reports and five memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald." There are also enclosed two copies each of twenty-nine memoranda to which are attached photographs of exhibits. These twenty-nine memoranda show where investigation concerning the exhibits is reported in other communications which have been forwarded to you.

We will continue to furnish you with communications, in duplicate, containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of classified enclosures, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

BY COURIER SVC.
4:15 P.M.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (135)

62-109090

105-82555

LHL:jaw:klp
(11)

NOTE:

The enclosures have been reviewed by Mr. Belmont and Inspector Malley. Letter classified "Confidential" because some of the enclosures are so classified.

FBI
MAR 19 2 10 PM '64
RECEIVED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : R. I. Shroder

DATE: March 8, 1964

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(President's Commission)

Inspector Leo Gauthier phoned from Dallas at 6:30 P.M., 3/7/64, to advise exposed film of photographs made late today (3/7/64) of the Frazier car in which Oswald rode to work on the day of the assassination were being hand-carried by Captain Wayne Baugh on American Airlines Flight #628, arriving at Washington National Airport at 6:43 A.M., 3/8/64; arrangements were made with Supervisor Elmer Todd of Washington Field Office to pick up the film for delivery to Exhibits Section employee E. P. Arey so that 8 x 10's may be furnished Mr. Malley, Monday, 3/9/64, for delivery to the Commission.

Inspector Gauthier advised Exhibits Section employee Arey is returning by air the evening of 3/7/64 and will have data to complete (1) drawings of first floor of Oswald's place of employment, (2) diagram of parking lot to which Oswald was driven on morning of assassination, and (3) photos of entrance to first floor of Oswald's place of employment. This data will be delivered to Mr. Malley 3/9/64.

Inspector Gauthier is proceeding to Irving, Texas, Monday, 3/9/64, and expects to return to the Seat of Government by Wednesday, 3/11/64, with all necessary technical data to complete the balance of exhibit work for the Commission by 3/16/64. Inspector Gauthier pointed out he is pressing this matter to the fullest to expedite completion at the earliest date.

In compiling the technical data for the charts, Frazier, the owner of the black 1954 Chevrolet in which Oswald was driven to

1 - Administrative Division
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
HRT:eem
(10)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
109 MAR 12 1964

NOT RECORDED
8 MAR 11 1964

58 MAR 16 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

work on the morning of the assassination, was recontacted 3/7/64 by Inspector Gauthier and SA Richard E. Harrison (who originally interviewed the car owner). The parking lot identified by Frazier is approximately 1200 feet and a 4 to 5 minute walk away from the school book depository where Oswald worked. Supervisor Joseph J. Loeffler, Dallas, was specifically instructed that any new or expanded information be immedintely furnished the Bureau, and well in advance of any testimony Frazier may be called upon to make before the Commission.

ACTION:

None. For information.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

MAR 3 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you are aware, Marina Oswald recently testified before the Commission over a period of four days and members of the Commission staff are currently reviewing her transcript. Thus far, several items suggest that additional investigation be conducted and the Commission has requested me to pass them on to your Bureau for that purpose. After the review mentioned above has been completed, additional items may suggest themselves, however, for the time being we would appreciate the following:

(1) Marina made reference to "two thick books on the history of the United States" which were carefully read by Lee Harvey Oswald while they were residing on Elsbeth Street in Fort Worth, Texas, which do not appear to be part of the inventory of items in the possession of either your Bureau or Texas authorities. The Commission feels the books may have significant value in terms of underlining and marginal notation, and accordingly requests an appropriate investigation of Mrs. Paine and the Dallas Police to determine their identity and location.

(2) At one point in her Commission testimony, Marina flatly states that the rifle she saw at their Neeley Street, Dallas, Texas address, did not have a scope on it. Later in her testimony she stated that she saw the scope on the rifle at a later date and that it had probably been on before, although she had not paid attention initially.

In this connection, we are aware that the report of Special Agent Warren De Brueys dated December 2, 1963, at page 655 contains an interview of Mr. Waldman, an official of the Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, in which he stated that the Store's records indicated the rifle believed to be used by Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy was shipped to Dallas

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 12 1964

12 MAR 1964

cc: Bisanar

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

"by parcel post not broken down with bolts and scope intact." We are further aware that another Bureau report, that of Special Agent Shanahan, dated December 10, 1963, includes an interview of Mr. Mitchell Scibor, another Klein Sporting Goods employee, in which the latter stated that the store's records were such as to indicate that if normal procedures were followed, the scope was attached to the rifle when the store shipped it to Dallas. Supplementing paragraph numbered 5 of my letter to you dated February 21, 1964, the Commission desires that an attempt be made to confirm or negate the apparent fact that the scope was attached to the rifle when it was shipped to Dallas would be most helpful because if, in fact, the scope was mounted when shipped, then Marina may have been viewing a different weapon. On the other hand, should your investigation show that the rifle sold by Klein's was shipped without the scope attached, then Oswald would have had to have it mounted if, in fact, Oswald used that gun and scope at the time of the Walker incident, which followed the shipment by approximately two weeks.

(3) Marina testified that Lee Harvey Oswald practiced with the rifle in the vicinity of Love Field while they lived at their Neeley Street, Dallas, Texas, address during the period, March 3, 1963 to April 24, 1963. She further stated that she assumes Oswald fired the weapon during this period because she saw him clean it. The Commission believes that a thorough investigation of the Love Field area together with any rifle ranges in the vicinity is appropriate. It further believes that a check of the route which Oswald would take to get to Love Field might indicate the store where he may have purchased ammunition and obtained scope mounting service if such was required by him.

(4) When testifying before the Commission, Marina identified the enclosed yellow legal cap yellow sheet, on which are written Russian words with an English interlineal translation. She stated that the Russian words were written by George Bouhe, and that she wrote the English words and that this document related to her study of the English language. This document is probably the one referred to in Special Agent Robert Gemberling's report, dated December 10, 1963. The Commission would appreciate a handwriting identification to confirm or refute the alleged fact that the Russian words appearing thereon were written by George Bouhe. In addition, if this document is not the one referred to by Agent Gemberling as indicated above, we would appreciate your so advising.

(5) Marina testified that Lee Harvey Oswald was right-handed. Marguerite Oswald in her testimony, contradicts this and claims he was left-handed. If feasible, an examination of the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald should be undertaken to settle this question.

(6) During her testimony, Marina stated she was unable to identify the 15 power telescope and a hunting knife with a 4-5 inch blade submitted by the Bureau. Accordingly, we would appreciate further investigation as to whether these items belong to the Paines and if not, an attempt to trace their origin and ownership.

For your further information, we wish to advise that during her testimony before the Commission, Marina stated that she believes Lee Harvey Oswald did not know how to drive. Inasmuch as different persons interviewed have made statements which leave the question unconclusively determined, we are passing the information so that you may be aware of her sworn statement in this regard.

Thank you for your continuing cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

March 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Cadigan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Gheesling

REC'D-READING ROOM
MAR 6 4 PM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 3, 1964, wherein you requested that additional investigation be conducted by this Bureau based upon the Commission's review of the testimony of Marina Oswald before the Commission.

Investigation has been initiated with respect to items number one, two, three and six in accordance with your request. With respect to item number four, the "yellow legal cap yellow sheet" referred to as being enclosed in your letter was not received by this Bureau. In order that a handwriting examination can be made concerning that item, it is requested that it be furnished to this Bureau. In connection with item number one, your letter refers to Lee Harvey Oswald's residence on Elsbeth Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Our investigation has disclosed that he resided on Elsbeth Street, Dallas, Texas, and in our handling of your request concerning that item, we are assuming that you mean Elsbeth Street, Dallas, Texas.

With regard to item number five, an examination of the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald does not disclose whether he is left-handed or right-handed. It is noted that normally the handwritings of individuals do not contain

WJG:pa

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

88 MAR 16 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

characteristics to indicate which hand is used in writing. In the absence of an additional request from you, we are conducting no further investigation concerning Marguerite Oswald's statement that he was left-handed.

You will be advised promptly of the results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:10 PM
DATE 3-7-64
BY DMF

NOTE:

This item on Director's Special List. Marina Oswald recently testified before the Commission over a period of four days. Following partial review of her testimony, the Commission requested that additional investigation be conducted concerning the following: (1) Locate two thick books on history of United States carefully read by Oswald while residing on Elsbeth Street, Fort Worth, which do not appear to be part of any inventory items obtained to date. (2) To determine whether rifle in possession of Oswald did or did not have mounted scope when shipped from factory. (Our investigation shows that according to records of company which shipped rifle to Oswald, rifle had "scope intact" at time of shipment.) Investigative Div. is handling Commission's inquiries regarding this item. (3) Conduct additional investigation vicinity of Love Field, Dallas, to determine possible location of site where Oswald may have practiced with rifle, according to Marina. (4) (5) Conduct handwriting examination to definitely determine whether Oswald right or left-handed. Information reported above concerning this item obtained from Supervisor Cadigan.** (6) Ascertain whether 15 power telescope and hunting knife furnished to Commission belonged to the Paines or, if not, trace origin and ownership. By separate communication field given specific instructions concerning investigation desired in order to comply with the Commission's request.

*(4) Make handwriting examination of above-mentioned "yellow sheet".

**of FBI Laboratory

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

MAR 6 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

[redacted]

Your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 11 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Halley
1 - Stokes

March 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 12, 1964, dealing with the bus manifest of the Transportes Frontera Company.

In this connection there are enclosed the following: (1) Two photographic copies of the front and a portion of the back of the manifest in question, (2) Two copies of memoranda dated February 15, 1964, and February 20, 1964. The copy of the bus manifest from which the enclosed photographs were made is on hand in our Laboratory and is available for your perusal.

Our investigation concerning the manifest and the trip to which it refers is continuing and the results thereof will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 6

105-82555

62-109090-

JCS:pah
(4)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Felsen
Rosen
Carper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

~~Classified "Confidential"~~ as Legat, Mexico City, letterhead 2/20/64, enclosed herewith, has been so classified to protect the Bureau's foreign operations and informants in Mexico who are furnishing information of continuing value to the Bureau. By referenced letter the Commission asked for copies of the manifest of the bus on which we believed Oswald traveled from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo on 10/23/63. They also asked if we could identify and interview Oswald's fellow passengers. This has not been possible to date. By separate communication Mexico City is being furnished additional instructions to develop further data concerning the make-up of the manifest and efforts to identify fellow passengers.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

March 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI
MAR 9 11 00 AM '64
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On March 3, 1964, Clarence Daniel Smelley, a resident of Birmingham, Alabama, and a member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, advised our Birmingham Office that in 1962 he and another member of the Teamsters Union, whom Smelley declined to identify, gave $20,000 to an unnamed juror in the 1962 Nashville, Tennessee, trial of James Riddle Hoffa, President of the Teamsters Union, in order to assure a deadlock or mistrial. Smelley said he received this money from Hoffa and took this action on Hoffa's instructions.

Smelley claimed further that in September, 1963, he and the same unidentified associate met with Hoffa and Lee Harvey Oswald in Washington, D. C., at which time Hoffa gave "contracts" to Oswald to kill President Kennedy and the Attorney General. Smelley would furnish no further specifics at that time but claimed to have tape recordings of his conversations with Hoffa. Smelley declined to make these recordings available until he cleared with his associate and said if he became known as the source of this information he would be a "dead duck." 162-10990-

NOT RECORDED 12 MAR 9 1964

On March 4, 1964, Smelley exhibited to Special Agents of our Birmingham Office a box containing a small tape-recorder and approximately 20 tapes which he said contained conversations with Hoffa and others. He attempted to play one of these tapes on the recorder but it was inoperative and the recording could

ORIGINAL FILED IN

WB:eem
(11)

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memorandum of 3/5/64, captioned "JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; CLARENCE DANIEL SMELLEY; LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT; CONSPIRACY; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE," WB:eem.

MAR 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

not be heard. Smelley declined to turn the tapes over to the Special Agents or discuss their contents further. He also declined at that time to disclose the identities of other participants or further details of the alleged meetings, other than to say that he had evidence to "hang Hoffa good." Smelley refused to furnish any evidence to back up that statement but said he would confer with his associates and, if they were willing, he would furnish the evidence he has in his possession by the first part of next week.

The Department of Justice is arranging for the issuance of a subpoena ducos tecum by a Federal grand jury at Nashville, Tennessee, calling for the forthwith appearance of Smelley before that body on March 6, 1964.

Smelley is described as having been born on August 26, 1932, at Talladega, Alabama, presently resides at 214 Eighth Street, Robinwood Station, Birmingham, and has been employed by the Jack Cole Trucking Company, Birmingham, since 1955.

Records of the Birmingham Police Department show that one Clarence Daniel Smelley, same birth date, was arrested on November 19, 1960, by that Department and charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. The case was later dismissed upon payment of court costs. Records of the Identification Division of this Bureau show the following additional arrests for Clarence Daniel Smelley, FBI number [redacted] E, who may be identical with the above-mentioned person:

On January 9, 1962, Smelley was arrested by the Sheriff's Office, Birmingham, on a charge of assault with intent to murder. On June 6, 1962, the charge was reduced to assault and battery and Smelley was placed on one year's probation. On July 5, 1963, Smelley was arrested by the Police Department, Tarrant, Alabama, on a charge of [redacted]. A fine of $105 was imposed.

You will be advised of further developments with respect to the foregoing.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SECRET

March 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Attached is one copy of a letter from this Bureau to the Central Intelligence Agency dated March 10, 1964, classified "Secret," concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. This concerns the efforts being made by the Central Intelligence Agency to interpret material relating to Oswald's activities abroad. This is being furnished for your information.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

MAILED 19
MAR 10 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

NOTE: Enclosed letter to CIA classified "Secret" because it restates information from CIA memorandum which was classified "Secret." This letter of transmittal is classified "Secret" because its enclosure so classified.

TNG:ccm
(13)

SECRET

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 3/3/64

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (105-7674)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Copy

OO: Dallas

Re Bureau teletype to Cleveland dated 2/26/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination summarizing the appearance of subject's mother, MARGUERITE OSWALD, February 24, 1964, on the KYW Radio, Cleveland, Ohio program known as HARV MORGAN's "Contact". The Dallas Office is being furnished three copies of the letterhead memorandum, and the Boston Office is being furnished two copies of this letterhead memorandum.

The tape recorded appearance of subject's mother was furnished the Cleveland Office by Mr. PERRY BASCOMB, General Manager, Radio Station KYW, and consists of two sets of two - 7" reels of tape (total of four - 7" reels). These two sets are being furnished the Bureau, one for their files and one for the President's Commission.

In addition, the Bureau is being furnished two - 7" reels of tape recording made prior to the actual program, in which arrangements for the program are being discussed with Mrs. OSWALD. The Bureau is being furnished these two reels for their own perusal and study.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
1 - Package (RM)
2 - Boston (Enc. 2) (RM)
3 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 3) (RM)
1 - Cleveland

EPG/lmg
(9) 1 ENCLOSURE

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 12 1964

Enclosure

All of the above reels are fully identified by a sticker attached to the outside of the box containing the specific reel.

[redacted] furnished these tapes to the Cleveland Office on the late afternoon of February 28, 1964; however, due to a technical difficulty at the KYW Studio, they were not fully reproduced from the KYW library original which necessitated another re-recording.

The Bureau is being furnished the six - 7" reels of tape recordings under separate cover.

In connection with the NELSON G. KARL, who appears on instant program, the 1963 Cleveland Telephone Directory reflects a NELSON G. KARL, who is an attorney with offices in the Engineers Building, Cleveland.

The files of the Cleveland Office reflect that [redacted] on May 5, 1954, made available a postal card postmarked April 21, 1954, which announces that on April 24, 1954, a Mr. NELSON KARL, Attorney, Engineers Building (Cleveland), representing the Cleveland Civil Liberties Union, was a speaker at a public meeting held at 6411 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland. The speakers subjects were listed as "The McCarthy Row" and "McCarthy - Saint or Sinner".

The indices of the Cleveland Office contain no references identifiable with NELSON G. KARL; however, it is believed that NELSON G. KARL is probably identical to the NELSON KARL representing the Cleveland Civil Liberties Union in 1954. However, for the purposes of the letterhead memorandum, he is self-described in such a manner as to provide a sufficient characterization of himself.

The Boston Office will make arrangements with Radio Station WBZ, Boston, Massachusetts, to obtain the tape recordings of BOB KENNEDY's program "Contact", on which MARGUERITE OSWALD was to have appeared Wednesday, February 26, 1964, or possibly March 2, 1964. It is noted that Mrs. OSWALD claims to have knowledge of something wonderful that happened to subject which has never been made public. Arrangements should be made to obtain two recordings of the program, one for the Bureau,

and one for the President's Commission, and a summary should be made thereof as a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination UACB.

No further investigation is contemplated by the Cleveland Office.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
March 3, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Mr. PERRY BASCOM, General Manager, Radio Station KYW, Cleveland, Ohio, on February 28, 1964, related that MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, appeared on a KYW Radio program known as HARV MORGAN's "Contact" on February 24, 1964, between 10:00 PM and 12:00 midnight.

He explained that the specific topic of the "Contact" program on February 24, 1964, was entitled "LEE OSWALD - Killer or Victim" and that the special guest, MARGUERITE OSWALD, was on the program via a long-distance telephone line from New York City. He stated the program is moderated by a member of the KYW Staff, HARV MORGAN, and that the radio audience telephones the radio station with questions they put directly to the special guest, and both the radio audience participant as well as the answer of the special guest are heard by the radio audience. In addition, he noted that a Mr. NELSON G. KARL, a Cleveland attorney, appeared on the program as sort of a special moderator and as a quasi legal advisor to MARGUERITE OSWALD solely in connection with her appearance on this program. The radio audience participants telephoning the radio station with their questions are not identified by name.

Mr. BASCOM furnished a tape recording of the broadcast of February 24, 1964, which is summarized as follows:

Mr. HARV MORGAN on February 24, 1964, identified his program as the "Contact" program and stated that the topic of the evening was "LEE OSWALD - Killer or Victim". He announces that the special guest for the evening is Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and that she is participating via a lopg distance telephone line from New York City.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In her initial comments Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD advises that her son had been exploited and that he should not have received the exceedingly large amount of publicity which occurred following the assassination. She advises that on TV she heard her son say "I didn't do it" and noted that no one can be proven guilty in a few hours time; no one saw him shoot President KENNEDY and she just knows that he is innocent. Mrs. OSWALD advises that she is fighting for our American way of life and that "a man is innocent until proven guilty". She states that it was this factor which motivated her to help represent her son before the Warren Commission.

Mr. MORGAN then interjects a few comments in his opening statement to the effect that an individual is innocent until he is proven guilty and that this is the question of prime importance, and noted that monumental efforts are being taken in this direction.

Mr. MORGAN then introduces NELSON G. KARL, who describes himself as an attorney who is interested in civil liberties and Constitutional rights. Mr. KARL advises that he subscribes to the thought that a man is innocent until he is proven guilty and that his appearance on the program is not in the defense or prosecution of LEE OSWALD and, until all the evidence is accounted for, we must reserve judgment in this matter.

On a pre-recorded statement of Mrs. OSWALD she states that her son was tried, convicted and murdered within a few hours time. She states the case is not closed and that her son is not guilty until proven so. She then advises that I want to retract my story of MARINA OSWALD --- she is a beautiful woman --- I do not see MARINA as a Washington socialite but I recall her as the plain Russian girl with stringy hair. The first few days after LEE was accused of the assassination of the President MARINA did not believe that he was guilty. However, after eight weeks of protection by the Secret Service and FBI, during which period no one could see her, she now believes that OSWALD killed KENNEDY and has stated that even if the Warren Commission says her husband is innocent, she will always believe that LEE killed

KENNEDY. I say she was brainwashed and that she could only know facts that were given to her by the Secret Service as to what was going on as she only reads Russian. She is now a modern American girl and she is not permitted to see me and she has avoided seeing me.

At this point Mr. NELSON G. KARL points out that Mrs. OSWALD has the right to express her opinion in free speech under the Constitution. He states that to date the Warren Commission has not issued a report and we have had only a smattering of information from the newspapers concerning these hearings. My purpose is to afford her legal representation as though I were her attorney.

MARGUERITE OSWALD then states that her purpose is to bring her case before the American people. I feel sorry about this and firmly believe in the American way of life and believe justice should be done. When records are released America will see a different boy than previously pictured. This boy has been exploited and not one good thing has been said about him. His living philosophy will be shown in letters written to me from Russia.

I have known and felt since 1959, but have no proof, that LEE was not a defector but a government agent. I did make a mistake in Washington when I said he was a CIA man. Now I know he could have been with any one of the many U. S. intelligence agencies. Why wasn't LEE under surveillance by the FBI; he was not under FBI surveillance because he was a government agent.

In January, 1961, I went to the State Department and received "red carpet treatment" from high State Department officials, which also led me to believe he, LEE OSWALD, was in the employment of the United States Government, as I don't believe this is the treatment afforded ordinary citizens like myself. Also, LEE implied to a Mrs. BATES, who was helping him write a book about his experiences in Russia, that he was a government agent. I also believe he had Russian language training in the Marine Corps because of a letter I received from the Albert Schweitzer Institute while he was in Russia which

indicated that he had the equivalent of one year's training in the Russian language. LEE was always fond of the Marines and spoke highly of his relationship with the Marine Corps, which also led me to believe that he was a government agent.

Further, OSWALD was not on the "FBI List", and no one could understand this but myself. (inference that OSWALD was a government agent)

I also believe that LEE OSWALD was "set up" to defect to Russia and that when he returned to the United States he attempted to obtain an honorable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps, and I felt that he was doing this in order to make a living and not to expose his connection with the government.

Following the above remarks the "Contact" program enters the question (Q) and answer (A) phase of the program. It will hereafter be assumed that the questions are by the participants of the radio audience and that the answers are by MARGUERITE OSWALD, unless specifically noted to be otherwise.

Q. After LEE HARVEY OSWALD was arrested, paraffin tests proved he had gunpowder on his fingers. How does Mrs. OSWALD account for this?

A. I am a layman fighting for justice. As such I do not know about guns and paraffin tests and, therefore, I am unable to answer this question for you.

Q. I would like to know about Mrs. OSWALD's personal feelings concerning her son's getting blamed for this accident and all the people thinking he did it.

A. MORGAN: Actually, Mrs. OSWALD has been talking about this for the last 15 to 20 minutes. This has already been answered.

Q. Did LEE OSWALD on the day before the assassination express any hatred toward President KENNEDY?

A. I did not see LEE the day before the assassination. His landlady states that he never expressed any hatred

against KENNEDY, and his landlady's husband said that LEE expressed that President KENNEDY was making much progress in the way of civil rights.

Q. MORGAN: Is it possible that because of LEE OSWALD's letter to Governor CONNALLY of Texas he harbored any antagonism? (This question is relative to letter written by OSWALD to Secretary of the Navy CONNALLY as to righting the type of discharge he received because of his defection to Russia.)

A. No, Governor CONNALLY was not governor at this time but Secretary of the Navy. If he, OSWALD, did harbor a grudge and had killed President KENNEDY, he would have said "Yes, I killed the President." He was of the same nature as I, straightforward. During his arrest LEE kept repeating "I didn't do it", and he also told his brother that he did not kill the President.

Q. How can Mrs. OSWALD in her right conscience say her son was not guilty when it was proven he owned the gun that killed the President and he was seen carrying a long package into the Book Depository building?

A. This doesn't mean he used the gun, and it is only hearsay that he carried a gun in the package. With all the beatings he took, which I saw from his bruised face and eyes on TV, he still said I didn't do it. Why would he be so foolish to have a witness see him take a gun wrapped in paper to the Book Depository building?

A. KARL: The gun evidence is the weakest link we have. This gun was mass produced and easily obtained by anyone. I don't know if the paraffin tests tied it in with the gun that murdered President KENNEDY.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Q. Relative to an article appearing in a recent issue of "Time" Magazine", which states that Mrs. OSWALD asked President JOHNSON for legal representation at the trial, she is quoted as saying to a reporter --- You know what I got back --- I got a note to direct any inquiries in the future to the Warren Commission and not to the White House --- Can you imagine, I have as much right as any citizen to petition the President and, let me tell you this President JOHNSON, I am not just anyone and you (Mr. JOHNSON) are only President of the United States by the grace of my son's actions.

A. This quotation is an error. I intend to sue "Life" Magazine and "Time". This is what I said: "Dear Mr. President, I can now address you as such because your good friend was shot 11/22/63. Because of another assassination on 11/24/63, I find myself the mother of the accused assassin. I simply hope you will be so kind as to consider my request."

She states that the article indicates she knew that LEE HARVEY OSWALD killed the President and that she did not quote the article as it reads.

Q. What is Mrs. OSWALD's explanation as to the killing of Officer TIPPIT?

A. I will comment that Mr. MARK LANE does the investigation, but I do not think that LEE killed Officer TIPPIT; this is the key. There has been no autopsy on TIPPIT, relatively little information about the gun that killed TIPPIT, or any news about his burial. She specifically notes that there has been very little said in the news media concerning the TIPPIT aspect of the case.

Q. MORGAN: Is it not a fact that ballistics show that the bullet that killed Officer TIPPIT was from the gun found on OSWALD in the theatre?

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. The way I have it figured out although TIPPIT was an exceptionally good police officer, when he was given the suspect's description following the President's assassination, he did not have his gun available when stopping a suspect on the street and LEE was supposed to have shot him three times and TIPPIT did not shoot back.

Q. I understand the FBI is holding a man that actually saw OSWALD kill the President. I wonder if Mrs. OSWALD knows about this.

A. No - has this been in print?

Q. If LEE OSWALD was a government agent, wouldn't the fact that he ran out on his rent bring attention to him?

A. We read this in the newspapers and do not know if it is true or not. Let's speculate that it is; he would do this on purpose to throw reflection from ? himself. He read everything from Communism to (NORMAN) VINCENT PEALE. He had to know this for his work with the government, and he had a wide variety of Communist material.

Q. If OSWALD did not do this, why did he leave his place of employment immediately following the assassination and, secondly, I feel many persons fitted the assassin's description, and I don't feel the officer was justified approaching a suspect with a drawn gun.

A. All I know is what I read. Mr. MARK LANE is of the opinion that LEE was never in the Book Depository building. He could have had the day off to do something -- this is a frame-up and this could have been part of it. We can't believe everything we hear. He was offered the job at the Book Depository building and he did not apply for it. This could have been a part of the frame.

Q. When he, OSWALD, was in the theatre why did he jump up when the police entered and the lights were turned on, and when he jumped up he stated "This is it", then tried to shoot a policeman.

A. This is debatable about LEE getting out a gun. Again, LEE was an agent and he was waiting for somebody in the theatre and, when he got caught, he said "This is it" meaning that his position as an agent had been compromised. He didn't have time to kill the President and then get over to the theatre in 29 minutes; he would have had to have been a modern-day Superman; this is the most ridiculous part to me.

Q. What is your opinion of MARINA OSWALD's statement that OSWALD had fired the shot at General WALKER?

A. All I know is what was written in the papers. MARINA had a note from LEE in which he stated that he may be involved in something which may cause me to be arrested and in that event contact the police station and the Russian Consulate. This was blown up --- he may have been a government agent and may have known about the plot against General WALKER.

Q. MORGAN: When he returned next day, did he in fact advise MARINA that he had shot at General WALKER?

A. This was not the original story. This was fabricated and, after she was brainwashed, believed OSWALD had shot the President. At first she did not identify the gun (that is to say the rifle that shot President KENNEDY), then eight weeks later identified the gun. The case is full of contradictions.

Q. Was LEE when a boy emotionally disturbed?

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. I do not know this is a fact. I would think this to be so but it was not told to me. He was picked up for truancy in New York City. One story I have never told was while LEE was in a Lutheran school in New York City one day he said he rode the subway all day and didn't go to school. LEE was telling the truth. The point I want to make is that he had the courage to tell the truth. About two weeks later he was picked up at the Bronx Zoo while playing hookey from school...

At this point the "Contact" program was broken for a regular news broadcast and, at the resumption of the program, Mrs. OSWALD did not continue to answer the above question, although some aspects of the same material were brought out later in the broadcast.

Q. Did you think JACK RUBY killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD because he was in a murder plot with him?

A. I do not have any thoughts on JACK RUBY because I cannot do anything on that particular subject. I do feel the authorities will take care of that.

Q. Is it true that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was dishonorably discharged and could not have been buried in the Arlington National Cemetery?

A. That's controversial. He had his honorable discharge but, because of his defection to Russia, he was later given an undesirable discharge. I think of him as a government agent, and this was done to show that he was not a good citizen.

Q. The January 27th issue of "The Nation" carries an article entitled "Oswald and the FBI", which reflects that small sums of money were sent from an unknown source in the United States to OSWALD in Russia. Can Mrs. OSWALD comment on this?

A. No, I didn't read the article. I did see an article that a Western Union employee had said that money had been sent to OSWALD.

Q. Does Mrs. OSWALD know anything of the circumstances which indicate that LEE OSWALD was picked up by the Dallas Police Department for the attempted shooting of General WALKER and that his release was demanded by the Attorney General?

A. I know nothing about this. I would like to hear more about this.

At this point the participant who asked this question advised that she had heard this information through a Canton, Ohio, radio station which was carrying a radio program of a BOB SECREST originating from Detroit, Michigan.

Mrs. OSWALD then thanked the audience participant for supplying her source of information and made the comment that this is why she comes before the public.

Q. Why did OSWALD resist arrest at the theatre if he were innocent?

A. I don't think he resisted arrest. The police surrounded him. They did not see him with a gun, although one officer claims to have seen the gun.

Q. When you testified at the Warren Commission you said you had information that would change their mind. I would like to know what this information is.

A. The information I referred to was as to the character of this boy. I have his life because I was his mother, and I have all of LEE's documents.

Q. KARL: I would like to pursue this psychiatric bit a little further. OSWALD was examined by Dr. HARTACK (phonetic), appeared before the Children's Court, and was sent to the Children's Home. Wasn't it recommended that LEE OSWALD be committed to an institution not only for his protection but for the protection of the community?

A. Only in this regard - I only knew he was confined for five to six weeks and must have had psychiatric treatment. The judge didn't confine LEE and nothing was said to me about psychiatric treatment. If he needed psychiatric treatment, the judge wouldn't have let me have him.

Q. Did he ever have occasion to be further examined?

A. No, however, a change of environment was suggested in that we leave New York and return home. I don't think that LEE received a complete psychiatric examination and I was never told of Dr. HARTACK's (phonetic) examination.

Q. What are your feelings toward OSWALD's wife as to her opinions?

A. I will always be waiting for MARINA when she is ready. I respect her wishes if she don't want to see me.

Q. 1. If LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a government agent, why didn't the government come forward that he was an agent?

2. Why did LEE HARVEY OSWALD choose to contact the Russian authorities instead of ours in case of trouble?

3. Why did Mrs. OSWALD contact an attorney known for his representation of a known Communist to dig up the facts? (The name of this attorney unknown to participant)

A. 1. I don't have an answer. It is up to our government to come forward with the answer.

2. He is telling his wife for her to contact the Russian Consulate for her own protection.

KARL: This is newspaper speculation.

3. Mrs. OSWALD: Because this attorney represents the underdogs.

Q. I am a juvenile probation officer, does she know if psychiatric examination was given and psychiatric examination is only given when necessary and not to all children?

A. I would have to assume psychiatric examination was given because Dr. HARTACK (phonetic) made it public. However, I was never told that this is the fact.

Q. By whom was he set up and who had the best advantage of the President's death?

A. In my own way, I don't have proof, but I believe he was set up. I believe the leak is in our own government.

Q. Is it true that LEE OSWALD was in JACK RUBY's Cafe?

A. This was in the newspapers. No one can answer this.

Q. KARL: Was LEE OSWALD a "loner" and did not have close friends?

A. I will bring this out in another program. It is too long a story for the present program. I have a wonderful thing to relate that happened to LEE, and it is something that has never been made public. I intend to make this known on Radio Station WBZ, Boston, on BOB KENNEDY's "Contact" program next Wednesday (2/26/64) from 6:30 to 8:00 PM or, if we cannot do the program on this date, it will be on the following Monday (3/2/64). He had normal relations with all people.

Q. If LEE OSWALD was a government agent, why did he shoot the officer (TIPPIT)?

A. We do not believe he did.

Q. What is the basis for Mrs. OSWALD's reasoning that she has conclusive evidence her son did not kill President KENNEDY?

A. Briefly, LEE could not have done this; he would have had to have been a modern-day Superman to have done all the things they claim he did that day.

Q. MORGAN: Actually, it was an hour and ten minutes and not 29 minutes between the time the President was assassinated and the time of OSWALD's arrest in the theatre.

A. My information is from many, many people. I am going by information I have. The only answer I have is that there are many variations.

Q. Wasn't there a witness to the TIPPIT slaying who positively identified LEE OSWALD as the slayer?

A. This witness went to the police car radio to broadcast for help, therefore, could not possibly have seen the man who killed TIPPIT. I believe OSWALD was tried and killed by public opinion because the President was killed, and he was a Marxist and defector. We jumped to the conclusion that he killed the President. If a so-called good man was picked up, would the public readily say that he was the man?

I will answer this question --- They would say that he couldnot have killed the President and he was one of our fine businessmen. My point is this boy was tried by the public --- I am not saying he is not guilty; however, I am saying I believe he was innocent.

Q. Mrs. OSWALD still believes that her son was not in the Book Depository building although evidence indicates he was. She believes

everyone that's seen him are wrong. Why would anyone be carrying window shades to work, and they were never found, and why did he run away?

A. I will have to refer you to Mr. MARK LANE. LEE worked at the Book building and his fingerprints could have been there from another occasion. That box with fingerprints could have been trumped up. We read that witnesses seen LEE in the Book Depository building but the police haven't produced them. A witness stated that LEE advised him that the package contained window shades, but is this the fact?

That is the purpose of cross-examination at the Warren Commission. This way it brings out both sides. There was no cross-examination at the Warren Commission; that's why I object to it. If they had someone do the cross-examination, they would have brought out a lot more.

Q. MORGAN: I've heard it speculated that you want this cleared up as psychiatric reports put the blame on you for the cause of OSWALD being what he was, and supposition is that you want to clear any indirect guilt on yourself.

A. It is not a fact and it is immaterial to me what my neighbors think. I have lived my life alone. It would not mean a thing to me what people think. I have supported my family without help and do not feel guilty in any way. I think I did a good job raising my boys.

Q. KARL: Are you satisfied the way the Warren Commission is conducting these hearings, and do you believe the approach is judicial enough so that a decision can be relied on?

I.C: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A: No, I do not believe the decision of the Warren Commission can be relied upon as I think it is a one-sided affair. We are just testifying, and you must have cross-examination.

The conclusions of the Warren Commission will be speculation and rumor as all the witnesses sit in their chairs and talk to the Commission, then they, the Commission, analyzes that they hear.

The above was the final question in the "Contact" program, and Mr. NELSON G. KARL made the following comment: that he was very proud of his fellow Clevelanders and that only in America could this be expressed with its precept and concept of a fair discussion. He further stated that he believes it a tragedy that JACK RUBY deprived America, the public and LEE HARVEY OSWALD of trial by jury and the proper judicial inquiry.

Mr. HARV MORGAN concluded the program by thanking MARGUERITE OSWALD for her participation.

1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Kelley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

62-109090

March 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

You are referred to my letter of February 26, 1964, to you relating to your request for coverage of the appearances of Marguerite Oswald.

Enclosed for your information are two reels of tape recording which were made by Radio Station KYW, Cleveland, Ohio, of Marguerite Oswald's appearance on that station's program "Contact" on February 24, 1964, via long-distance telephone line from New York City. Also enclosed are two reels of tape recording made by Radio Station KYW prior to the actual program in which arrangements for the program were discussed with Marguerite Oswald. The four reels enclosed for you were furnished to this Bureau by Radio Station KYW.

In addition, I am enclosing two copies of a communication from our Cleveland Office dated March 3, 1964, which summarizes the "Contact" program of February 24, 1964.

BY COURIER SVC.
3 11 AM 11
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures 5

105-82555

JAS:pah
(12)

NOTE: Memo Branigan to Sullivan 2/26/64 set forth President's Commission request to obtain recordings of Marguerite Oswald's appearance on Radio Station KYW, Cleveland, Ohio, on the night of 2/24/64.

MAR ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
MAR 11 9 17 AM '64
YELLOW-READING ROOM

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 3 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On Thursday, February 27, 1964, the Commission heard the testimony of Mr. James Herbert Martin who has been Mrs. Marina Oswald's business manager. During the course of his testimony, Mr. Martin made the following statement:

"I met a gentleman who is an executive with the Dinkler Hotel chain, and he related the story to me that was told to him by one of their engineers, a maintenance man in the Atlanta, in their Atlanta, hotel. The maintenance man's wife was an or is a long distance telephone operator, and on the night preceding the assassination there was an individual that called, well, they say I heard the story, that he mentioned to her to remember this telephone call because it would go down in history. He made a credit card call to Lee Harvey Oswald, and simply said, 'Proceed as planned.'

"Then he made another telephone call to Jack Ruby and told him that if anything went wrong he knew what to do.

"Now, I questioned this, I guess there are numerous rumors of this type or whatever it is, and he said no, that it was definitely the truth, and the reason she hadn't come out before with it was that it is a violation of Federal law to listen to a long distance telephone call, and that they finally did report it to the FBI.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 19 1964

10 MAR 1964

Memo to Belmont 3/10/64 RJR/ah
Ltr to Martin 3/11/64 RJR/ah

Upon further questioning, Mr. Martin stated that he did not know whether the long distance operator worked in the Dinkler Hotel or whether she was in the long distance or toll offices in Atlanta. Mr. Martin stated further that in his opinion either the telephone operator or the telephone company has the credit card number and other records concerning the call. Mr. Martin stated that he heard about this story about one week prior to his appearance before the Commission.

Mr. Martin should be questioned further concerning this story and further investigation should be undertaken to determine the accuracy of this report.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

March 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090 -

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 3, 1964, relating to the testimony of Mr. James Herbert Martin on February 27, 1964. Mr. Martin furnished the President's Commission with information relating to alleged telephone calls on the night preceding President Kennedy's assassination to Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby from Atlanta, Georgia.

On March 6, 1964, Mr. Martin was interviewed in Dallas, Texas, and advised he originally heard the above story about February 13, 1964, from an executive of the Dinkler Hotel Chain who had been introduced to him by Miss Marie Rushing, owner of the Sky-Light Club in Dallas. Miss Rushing was subsequently interviewed and she identified this executive as Mr. C. E. Hornsby, Jr., general manager of the Dinkler Hotel Chain, Atlanta, Georgia. Miss Rushing also corroborated Mr. Martin's assertions concerning the alleged telephone calls.

On March 6, 1964, Mr. Cyrus E. Hornsby, Jr., Atlanta, Georgia, advised that the information he furnished to Miss Rushing was received by him in a hearsay manner from Mr. Ralph Harmon, an engineer at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta. Mr. Hornsby pointed out he has no first-hand knowledge concerning this matter but was just repeating a rumor. Mr. Hornsby stated Mr. Harmon's wife is a long-distance telephone operator in Atlanta.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. R. E. Lonihan

DELIVER YELLOW

7 9 MAR 19 1964
(12)

See Note Page Three.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Carling Dinkler, owner of the Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, advised on January 28, 1964, that Mrs. Helen Harmon, a local telephone operator, told her husband, Ralph Harmon, an engineer at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel that an unnamed telephone operator had told Mrs. Harmon she had handled long-distance telephone calls from Chamblee, Georgia, to Dallas, Texas, for Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby on the night prior to President Kennedy's assassination.

Mrs. Harmon during interview stated she did not know who the operator was, but there had been a rumor around the telephone company that some unidentified operator had placed calls for Oswald and Ruby on the night before the assassination originating at the Dogwood Hotel in Chamblee, Georgia. Mrs. Harmon stated this operator allegedly had been interviewed by the FBI.

Your attention is invited to the report of Special Agent Charles S. Harding at Atlanta, Georgia, dated December 1, 1963, entitled, "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R." Pages 28 and 31 of this report relate to information furnished by Miss Marion Hayes, a long-distance operator for the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Atlanta, Georgia. Miss Hayes indicated that approximately three weeks prior to November 26, 1963, she had handled long-distance calls for Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Rubenstein, placed from the Dogwood Hotel in Chamblee, Georgia. These calls were placed on a Sunday evening and the individual placing the calls used a credit card ending in 532. At the time of this interview Miss Hayes admitted to being emotionally upset over the assassination of President Kennedy.

In view of Miss Hayes' information the security officer for the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company was contacted and he stated it was very improbable that the same telephone operator would have received and placed the calls described by Miss Hayes. He made a check of all canceled calls for the dates of November 3, 10, and 17, 1963, all Sundays, and no calls identifiable with those mentioned by Miss Hayes could be located.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In addition the telephone records of the Dogwood Motel, Cumming, Georgia, for the month of November, 1963, were made available and no record could be located disclosing that telephone calls were placed to Dallas or New Orleans as indicated by Miss Hayes.

This concludes our inquiry into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:
Boo A. Bowen to Mr. Belmont memo, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas." dated 3/11/64, RDR:bhg.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: MR. CALLAHAN DATE: 3-12-64

FROM: L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

Mr. David Belin, Attorney, Presidential Commission, telephonically advised at 9:25 a.m., 3-12-64, that the bus driver and taxi cab operator were being interviewed and that it would be necessary to have all exhibits relating to these witnesses available immediately. This matter was referred to Mr. Malley who was in touch with Mr. Willens, Presidential Commission, advising him that the completion of these exhibits was being expedited in accordance with previous discussions had with him concerning these exhibits.

Willens asked for the immediate delivery of all incomplete material. In accordance with Mr. Malley's instructions, the following exhibit items were delivered to Mr. Willens at 10:30 a.m., 3-12-64:

1. Seven photographs of bus, No. 433
2. Seating arrangement of interior of bus
3. One route map of bus, Run No. 1213
4. One bus transfer receipt slip
5. One bus transfer slip, D-35
6. Four photographs of taxi cab, No. 36
7. One taxi cab manifest, D-149
8. One silver identification bracelet, D-35

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 16 1964

MAR 19 1964

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

LJG:bod
(4)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. ~~Griffin~~ GRIFFITH) (Sent Direct)

79 MAR 18 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Loach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - J. H. Sizoo

[redacted]

March 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a communication dated March 3, 1964, at Washington, D. C., relating to allegations made in the past by Mark Lane.

Inasmuch as Lane has previously appeared before the President's Commission, this Bureau is taking no further action regarding Lane's allegations as reported in the enclosed communication.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

[redacted]

Enclosures (2)

105-82555

JHS:pah
(11)

NOTE:

Legat, Mexico City, airtel 3/3/64 with letterhead memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" concern interview by Legat with one [redacted] identified himself to

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2)

[redacted]

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 17 1964

MAR 17 12 28 PM '64
FBI - WASH. D.C.
MAIL ROOM

MAR 18 1964

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Legat as a member of the student group visiting Cuba in 1963 and currently in Mexico collecting material for magazine article re Lee Harvey Oswald.

Copies of Legat's airtel and enclosed lettermead memorandum 3/3/64 being furnished to Dallas with copies for San Francisco and New York by airtel 3/11/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," which advises that Dallas lead to locate and interview Mark Lane set out in Legat airtel should be disregarded. Dallas being instructed not to interview Lane in instant case without specific Bureau authority.

Letter to Rankin classified "Confidential" in order to protect operations of Legat in a foreign country.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAR 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

President's Commission

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter dated March 10, 1964, enclosing copies of a memorandum dated March 4, 1964, prepared in the New York office of the Bureau, relating to a letter dated February 10, 1964, addressed to Attorney General Robert Kennedy by Wacislovas Rargaitis, 1225 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, has been received.

Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 17 1964

79 MAR 18 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

77

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

President's Commission

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 2, 1964, setting forth the results of your reinterview on February 28, 1964, with Mrs. Ruth Paine concerning her recollection of the motel where she and Marina Oswald stayed on the night of September 23, 1963.

I greatly appreciate your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN 1117

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 12 1964

79 MAR 12 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

O
President's Commission

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated March 5, 1964, enclosing copies of documents from the Willard Hotel concerning the residence of Marina Oswald, James Herbert Martin and John H. Thorne while Marina Oswald was testifying before the Commission.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 12 1964

79 MAR 12 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Placed in Commission.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of the following communications from the Bureau: (1) letter dated February 27, 1964, enclosing memorandum dated February 26, 1964, which contains additional information concerning the date Marina Oswald departed from the Willard Hotel; (2) letter dated February 27, 1964, incorporating results of your interview with Marina Oswald on February 25, 1964; and (3) letter dated February 28, 1964, regarding two cameras made available to representatives of your Bureau by Mr. Robert Lee Oswald.

Thank you for your assistance in the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

162-10090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 12 1964

MAR 12 1964

March 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 21, 1964, concerning a request of Congressman Gerald R. Ford for you to ascertain the circumstances under which the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald carrying the rifle and wearing the pistol was released to the press.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated March 3, 1964. In addition to the information contained in this communication, the following is submitted:

On February 25, 1964, Mrs. Martha Bucknell, Office Manager, Washington Bureau of "Life" magazine, advised her magazine had purchased the above photograph from Mrs. Marina Oswald through her former agent, James Herbert Martin. Mrs. Bucknell advised in confidence her New York headquarters are concerned by the publication of this photograph by other news media and that "Life" is contemplating suit against those publications. She requested this matter not be given publicity outside the President's Commission. Mrs. Bucknell could furnish no information as to how other publications obtained similar photographs.

Mr. Jerry O'Leary, Jr., of the "Washington Evening Star," stated he was in Dallas on the night of November 22, 1963. He believes officers from the Dallas Sheriff's Office and Dallas Police Department, while searching the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas, obtained several photographs, one of

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62-109090

1 - Bufile 62-109060
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Wick
1 - Mr. C. A. Evans
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. B. E. Lenihan

DELIVERY VELLUM

RDR/kat
(15)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE.

29 MAR 19 1964

which was the photograph in question. Mr. O'Leary indicated he had seen a copy of the photograph appearing on the cover of the February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" in the hands of a local Dallas police officer either on the night of November 22, 1963, or the morning of November 23, 1963. Mr. O'Leary stated he confidentially learned "Life" paid Marina Oswald, through her agent, $5,000 for the photograph. He also believes a Detroit paper obtained this photograph in the same way, by purchase from James Herbert Martin.

The March 2, 1964, issue of "Newsweek" on page 80 contains an article captioned "A Big Sale," which describes the apparent purchase of this photograph by "Life" and "The Detroit Free Press." The information contained in this article is substantially the same as indicated above with the exception this article indicates that attorneys for "Life" and Marina Oswald were contemplating legal action against "The Detroit Free Press."

From the information available, it would appear numerous unaccounted for copies of this photograph were readily available in Dallas, Texas, shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy. It also would appear this photograph, as well as other photographs relating to Lee Harvey Oswald, was made available for sale through representatives of Mrs. Marina Oswald.

Inasmuch as Mr. Martin has been questioned by you concerning this particular photograph, no reinterview of him concerning this matter is contemplated by this Bureau. Your request to have Mr. Ken Murray of "The Detroit Free Press" interviewed, as contained in your letter dated March 6, 1964, is receiving appropriate attention. When the results of this interview and any other necessary investigation are received, you will be notified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Mr. Rankin, President's Commission, by letter 2/21/64, stated that Representative Gerald R. Ford (R. - Michigan) had requested Rankin to obtain above information. Inquiries by Dallas would indicate the most logical source for the wide dissemination was the Dallas Police Department who admittedly made numerous copies and made no effort to control their dissemination. "Life" magazine has apparently paid $5,000 to Marina Oswald's former manager or attorney; however, Marina Oswald stated as late as 2/27/64 she has seen no money nor did she authorize such a sale. INasmuch as Mr. Martin has been questioned by the Commission concerning this particular photograph, no reinterview of him concerning this matter is contemplated by this Bureau. Rankin's request contained in letter dated 3/6/64 to have Mr. Ken Murray of "The Detroit Free Press" interviewed is receiving appropriate attention. When results of this interview and other investigation necessary is received, Mr. Rankin will be notified.

It is felt the above answers the Commission's request. No further action being taken. The Commission's letter dated 3/6/64 is being handled separately in an expeditious manner.

For further information see C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr memo, dated 2/25/64, captioned, "Assassination of the President, Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald with Rifle and Revolver, "Life" Magazine 2/21/64," BEW:saj.

Mr. Belmont 3/12/64

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
AT DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

The President's Commission sent a letter to the Bureau dated March 6, 1964, requesting certain information, including photographs relating to the cab and bus utilized by Oswald following the assassination of the President, and miscellaneous requests relative to the bus and cab companies. Upon receipt of this communication over the weekend, a letter was directed to the Commission pointing out the desirability of such requests being received in sufficient time to give them proper attention, it being noted that the President's Commission requested the information by March 12, 1964.

The material requested was obtained and a letter identifying the various items requested was prepared for the Commission dated March 12, 1964. It was not possible to have the material in finished form by 9:00 a.m. March 12.

At Mr. Willens' request, copies of a number of photographs and charts were made available to the Commission for its use in questioning witnesses William Wayne Whaley, cab driver, and Cecil J. McWatters, bus driver. The Bureau's letter transmitting this material was delivered to the President's Commission later in the day on March 12.

ACTION: None - submitted for information.

(1) - 62-109090

1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention: Mr. Gauthier)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:mpd (9)

62-109090 -
1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 MAR 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Bishop
1 - Casper
1 - Callahan
1 - Conrad
1 - Felt
1 - Gale
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Tavel
1 - Trotter
1 - Walters
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

March 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAR 13 4 10 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

You are referred to my letter to you dated February 26, 1964, regarding your request for coverage of the appearances of Mark Lane. Enclosed are the following items concerning Lane's appearance in Buffalo, New York, on February 23, 1964:

(1) Three reels of tape recording of Lane's talk given at the Unitarian-Universalist Church, Elmwood Avenue and West Ferry Street, Buffalo, New York, on the night of February 23, 1964. Lane's remarks were recorded by Radio Station WBEN, Buffalo, and the three reels were furnished to the Buffalo Office of this Bureau by that radio station.

(2) Two copies of a communication from our Buffalo Office dated March 6, 1964, relating to arrangements for Lane's appearance in Buffalo as well as to a summary of Lane's talk at the Unitarian-Universalist Church on February 28, 1964.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
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162-10990
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 17 1964

105-82555
JHS:pah
(12)

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 MAR 18

BY COURIER SVC.
37 MAR 13
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

(3) Two copies of a communication from our Buffalo Office also dated March 6, 1964, relating to the question and answer period conducted by Lane following his talk at the Unitarian-Universalist Church on February 28, 1964.

(4) Two reels of tape recording of a press conference held by Lane in the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Buffalo, New York, on the afternoon of February 28, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 9

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 3/12/64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," prepared by JJS:pah.

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 2/26/64 set forth Bureau coverage to be established on Mark Lane and Marguerite Oswald. The letter to Rankin being classified "Confidential" since letterhead memorandum 3/6/64 from Buffalo contains information from [redacted] (confidential source 1) and [redacted] confidential source 2, 3 and 8) the disclosure of which could result in identification of the sources and investigative techniques of continuing value in security investigations and be injurious to the national defense. Items being furnished President's Commission received in Buffalo airtels 3/2, 3/3 and 3/6/64 all captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald."

CONFIDENTIAL

The Attorney General March 13, 1964

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the letter of Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., dated March 6, 1964, concerning a letter dated February 20, 1964, from Mr. L. M. McAllen, Jr., 400 West 46th Street, New York, New York.

The information contained in the letter of Mr. L. M. McAllen, Jr., is being made available to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

For your additional information, our files reveal that L. M. McAllen, Jr., has corresponded with this Bureau since 1951. L. M. McAllen, Jr., has previously been institutionalized in the Kings Park State Hospital, Long Island, New York, for a period of two years. In 1954 his condition was described by officials of this hospital as "suffering from delusions of grandeur, persecution complex and dementia praecox, but is not dangerous to the state where solitary confinement is necessary." In his letters, the last of which was received during August, 1963, he complained of the Mafia, communists and other people harassing him and he frequently predicts future tragedies for prominent people.

In view of the nature of the letter you furnished to me and the background concerning L. M. McAllen, Jr., no further action is being initiated by this Bureau.

1 - Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

62-109090

62-109090
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Dallas 62-95336
(1) - Dallas 62-109060

JWH:bhg (15)

79 MAR 19 1964

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 17 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

See Note Page Two.

NOTE:

See memo, A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," recommending the transmittal letter to the President's Commission furnishing the letter received from the Attorney General's Office. Bureau files reveal L. M. McAllen, Jr., is an emotionally deranged porson and no further action is being taken.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAR 6 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On January 31, 1964, Agents Richard L. Weihl and Wallace H. Heitman showed Marina Oswald print-outs of a number of the photographs in your inventory of exhibits, for the purpose of obtaining identifications of those which were known to her. The results of this interview were furnished to us by letter dated February 1, 1964. Could you please show Marina Oswald print-outs of the remaining photographs in your inventory, including items 187, 287, 331, 332, 333, 371, 372, 376, 377, 451, B3, B23 and D33, for the same purpose, and furnish us with the results.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-10090-
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5 MAR 9 1964

SOVIET SECTION

3/13/64

Airtel 62-109090-

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
Dated 3/23/64

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Conrad
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Jepson
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Ghoesling

Enclosed for Dallas is copy of letter from the President's Commission dated 3/6/64 requesting certain photographs be displayed to Marina Oswald for identification.

The Bureau is preparing photographic copies of the items listed in the Commission's letter and other items of interest to the Commission and by separate communication two photographic copies of each item will be sent to your office. These photographs will bear an item number and a exhibit number.

Immediately upon receipt you should arrange to display these photographs to Marina Oswald and submit results in a letterhead memorandum, listing each item number and each exhibit number together with her identification. This letterhead memorandum should be prepared in manner similar to Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 2/1/64 which reported Marina Oswald's identification of other photographs. The set of photographs which you display to her should be returned to the Bureau on an enclosure to the letterhead memo and that set together with copies of the letterhead memo will be furnished by the Bureau to the President's Commission. Inited in this matter is 3/23/64.

Enclosure

WHJ:pa
(14)

MAILED 2
MAR 13 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

The Commission's letter, received by Bureau 3/9/64, requested that 13 items of photographs and any other such photographs in Bureau's possession be displayed to Marina Oswald for identification. It has been determined that we have 24 items of photographs (consisting of approximately 445 individual photographs) of possible interest to the Commission. The Laboratory is preparing the sets of photographs and affixing numbers to each photograph in accordance with the above.

9 MAR 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

March 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed is one copy of a handwritten letter and a typewritten transcription which was addressed to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. This letter was furnished to the FBI by Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice.

Files of the FBI reveal that Mr. L. M. McAllen, Jr., has corresponded with this Bureau on numerous occasions since 1951. He has previously been institutionalized in the Kings Park State Hospital, Long Island, New York, for a period of two years. In 1954 his condition was described by officials of this hospital as "suffering from delusions of grandeur, persecution complex and dementia praecox, but is not dangerous to the state where solitary confinement is necessary."

In view of the nature of this communication, and the background of Mr. L. M. McAllen, Jr., no action is being initiated by the FBI unless specifically requested by you.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 17 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Enclosures (2)
62-109090
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Buffalo 62-95336
1 - Buffalo 62-109060

NOTE: See A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memo, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," dated 2/13/64, KMR:bhg.

79 MAR 18 1964

KMR:bhg (13)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

2112

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

March 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

MAR 13 4 14 PM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On March 6, 1964, Mr. James Herbert Martin, 11611 Farrar Street, Dallas, Texas, furnished this Bureau a copy of the January 19, 1964, issue of "The Worker" and requested that it be furnished to the Commission. According to Mr. Martin, when he recently appeared before the Commission he testified concerning a letter Marina Oswald had written to the Dallas Civil Liberties Union, as reported in the January 19, 1964, issue of "The Worker." Mr. Martin added that he was asked by the Commission to furnish the Commission a copy of this newspaper.

In accordance with Mr. Martin's request, there is enclosed the copy of the January 19, 1964, issue of "The Worker," which he furnished this Bureau for forwarding to the Commission.

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 MAR 16 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosure

BY COURIER SVC.
37 MAR 1
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(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAR 18 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Martin is the former business manager of Marina Oswald and recently appeared before the Commission to testify at the request of the Commission. We have not received details concerning Martin's testimony before the Commission. During an interview with him on another matter on 3/6/64 the Dallas Office was requested to furnish the enclosure to the Commission.

March 13, 1964

By Courier Service

cc's Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Malley
Mr. Rogge
Mr. Conrad

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

During the course of the discussion of the firearms evidence in this matter on March 12, 1964, between Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff and representatives of this Bureau, Mr. Eisenberg indicated that the Commission desired that the firearms evidence be delivered by this Bureau to Mr. Ronald Simmons, Weapons System Division, Fort Meade, Maryland, on a date in the near future to be specified by the Commission, for the purpose of having an independent re-examination made of the evidence by Mr. Simmons. This, of course, raises the question of similar independent technical re-examinations of other evidence in the case, such as the handwriting and fabric evidence.

Inasmuch as the apparent theory behind any such re-examination is to completely divorce the examination from the FBI, it is suggested that in order to achieve this objective, the FBI should deliver the evidence to the Commission and that arrangements for independent examination and delivery to the independent examiner should be handled by the Commission. This course of action will eliminate any possible subsequent allegation that the FBI exerted influence on the independent examiner selected by the Commission.

You may wish to consider this evidence delivery matter in connection with any decision made by the Commission relative to re-examination of the physical evidence.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

(memo 3/12/64 from R. H. Jevons to Mr. Conrad re Assassination of President John F. Kennedy 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
157 MAR 17 1964

MAR 13 1964

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FBI - MEMPHIS

FBI
SENT DIRECTOR
MAR 13
COMM-FBI

AT COURIER SVC.

WDC:md
(9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

79 MAR 18 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 12 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

At page 86 of SA Gemberling's report dated February 11, 1964, it is stated that Warren Reynolds was apparently a witness to the flight of the murderer of Officer Tippit. At pages 94-95 of the same report it is stated that on January 23, 1964, Warren Reynolds was shot in the head by a bullet from a .22 caliber rifle, and that the prime suspect in this matter was Darrell Wayne Garner. On February 13 1964, the enclosed article by Mr. Bob Considine appeared in the New York Journal American. This article states, in substance, that Garner had been released, based in part on the testimony of Betty (Mooney) MacDonald, who had allegedly worked as a stripper at the Carousel Club, and that MacDonald subsequently hanged herself.

Could you please furnish us with a full report in connection with these matters.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 18 1964

10 MAR 18 1964

New York
Journal American

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1964 ★★★ SUNDAY 25 CENTS

BOB CONSIDINE AT SCENE

Violent Dallas:
A New Chapte

62-109090
ENCLOSURE

Commission Exhibit No. 342

Violent Dallas—

A New Chapter

By BOB CONSIDINE

Oswald's Identifier Also Shot

By BOB CONSIDINE

(Hearst Headline Service)
Special to N. Y. Journal-American

DALLAS, Feb. 22.—One of the men who put the finger on accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald after President Kennedy was killed also has been shot.

And the girl friend of a local resident who was questioned about this second shooting turned out to have been a stripteaser in the Dallas nightspot owned by Jack Ruby, on trial now for killing Oswald.

Adding to this incredible skein of circumstances that came to light today is the revelation that the stripper has committed suicide.

These facts, pieced together today—exactly three months after President Kennedy was slain—provide a strange epilogue showing that the jinx of violence continues to persist around figures involved in the assassination, one way or another.

Call it a series of coincidences, if you will. But here they are:

Last month a Dallas used-car dealer named Warren Reynolds was shot in the head. A shooting is not necessarily front-page news here, particularly if the victim lives.

There were 113 murders here last year. At one time, not long ago District Attorney Wade had five men in the death

Turn to CONSIDINE, Page 15

Continued from First Page

house, awaiting their turn in the chair.

THIS IS DIFFERENT

But the shooting of Warren Reynolds was different.

The Reynolds Motor Co. is close to the spot where Officer J. D. Tippit stopped Oswald as he hurried away from the scene of the assassination. Oswald reportedly shot the officer three times and killed him.

The sound of shooting brought Reynolds out of his office. He told police that he saw Oswald running away, putting new shells into a pistol as he did. He later joined with others in identifying him as the man.

Last month Reynolds was locking up his office for the night and had pushed two of the 30 buttons which doused the lights of the establishment when a man rose from behind a filing cabinet and shot him in the temple with a 22-caliber rifle.

Mr. Reynolds has made a remarkable recovery after doctors had feared permanent loss of speech.

SUSPECT CLEARED

A local desperado named Garner was picked up by the police after the Reynolds shooting but was cleared. His girl, Betty (Rooney) McDonald, took a lie detector test that helped spring Garner. Two weeks ago she was arrested for engaging in a public brawl with her roommate. Last week she hanged herself in her cell.

Betty never won any beauty contests, but she always said she had a claim to fame.

She had worked as a stripper at a place called the Carousel, Jack Ruby's Carousel.

There is pathetically little to mark the spot at which John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated just three months ago today.

The sixth floor window of the ugly Schoolbook Depository, the window from which briefly protruded the barrel and muzzle of the 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano, is shut now. It alone among the windows on that top floor of the building where Oswald worked, is shuttered—with a Venetian blind.

The bend around which the open car was passing is heavy with traffic, trucks and cars hammering along the one-way street on assorted errands toward the complex of overpasses just down the road. None stops. Few slow down.

There is a little rise of lawn at the place where President Kennedy's head was shattered, while he acknowledged cheers that had caused him to agree with the Governor's lady, riding on the jump seat, that Dallas certainly had turned out fine for him.

The lawn leads gently up to a concrete perula and walking gallery, part of the decor of Dealey Plaza, a bit of park provided by the publisher of the Dallas Evening News to relieve the hard features of the neighborhood.

Against the wall of the gallery huddles a sad patch of wreaths, sprays and potted plants, none of them bearing either his name or the name of the donors.

A little bowl of three bright red full-blooming tulips was a relief, but not enough of one to keep the eyes off a blanket of red roses decorated with a few Christmas tree balls.

The story turns from chapter to chapter, never ending. It resounds in the sometimes thunderclap trial of the man who killed the man who killed the man. It is debated in the solemn councils of the Warren Commission in Washington. It remains "open" on the books of the FBI and the Secret Service.

And the spot where is happ- It is as forlorn as an unkept grave.

1 - L.r. .. ..
1 - L.r. .. ...

March 13, 196.

EFTO

62-109090-

To: [illegible] (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for Dallas is a copy of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 3-12-64, and an article from the "New York Journal American" dated 2-23-64, prepared by Bob Considine.

Dallas is instructed to immediately institute appropriate investigation as requested by the President's Commission and endeavor to submit a letterhead memorandum to the Bureau for dissemination to the Commission no later than 3-23-64.

The Bureau desires to be kept advised of the status of your efforts in developing this information and should any delay be encountered the Bureau should be immediately advised.

Enclosures (2)

RDR:

1 - Mr. A. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

MAILED 6
MAR 13 1964
COMM-FBI

79 MAR 19 1964

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2172

NOTE:

Commission by referenced letter refers to a situation wherein one Warren Reynolds, a witness to Lee Harvey Oswald's shooting of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit, was in turn shot by an intruder in his auto concern. The intruder, Darrell Wayne Garner, was absolved from involvement in the shooting of Reynolds because of the testimony of his girl friend Betty (Mooney) MacDonald, allegedly a stripper at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club in Dallas. Subsequently, MacDonald is reported to have hung herself. The Commission has requested it be furnished "with a full report" in these matters. The purpose for the Commission's request for this investigation is not known; however, Reynolds was a witness to the Tippit shooting and was one of several individuals who identified Oswald as Tippit's murderer. Reynolds is recovering.

Dallas is being instructed to handle this matter expeditiously and when the results are submitted to Bureau the Commission will be promptly notified.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. L
Counsel

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr.
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 11

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In reviewing the materials submitted to the Commission by your Bureau we have noted that the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements, dated December 6, 1963, at page 153, mentions the fact that several colored photographs were taken of Curtis La[illegible] Crafard on November 28, 1963 during the course of an interview. We would appreciate your sending to the Commission a copy of each photograph taken.

We further note that during his interview, Crafard stated that after December 6, 1963 he would be away from the Bellaire, Michigan area but would keep your Traverse City Resident agency advised of his current whereabouts. Inasmuch as the Commission expects to subpoena Crafard sometime after March 23, 1964 we would appreciate your informing us as to whatever your Bureau may know as to his whereabouts.

Thank you for your continuing cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
[illegible] MAR 12 1964

airtel to DE + OL
3-13-64
JWH/ma
encl. 1 photograph

27-109090-[illegible]

3/13/64

Airtel 62-109090

To: SACs, Dallas (44-1639)
Detroit (44-563)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith for Detroit and Dallas is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission requesting a copy of photographs of Curtis LaVerne Crafard taken at the time he was interviewed on November 28, 1963, at Bellaire, Michigan. It is also requested that we advise the Commission of Crafard's whereabouts in order that they may subpoena him sometime after 3/23/64.

Detroit furnish two copies of the requested photographs to the Bureau. Also determine Crafard's current whereabouts and itinerary in order that he may be issued a subpoena by the Commission. Furnish photographs and reply no later than 3/17/64.

Enclosure

MAILED 4
MAR 13 1964
COMM-FBI

JWH/ras
(6)

NOTE: Crafard was employed by Ruby as a handy man at the Carousel Club from about 10/30/63 until 11/23/63. He is a drifter who has previously been employed as a fruit harvester and with carnivals. He was interviewed on 11/28/63 at Bellaire, Michigan, where he was visiting his sister. He said he could always be contacted through a Miss Eaton, Harrison, Michigan, and that he would keep the Traverse City RA advised of his current whereabouts.

MAR 20 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. DeLoach;
1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Bland; 1 - Mr. Baumgardner;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Sizoo

March 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter to you dated February 26, 1964, regarding your request for this Bureau to provide coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane and Marguerite Oswald.

During the public appearance of Mark Lane at a meeting sponsored by the "National Guardian" at Town Hall in New York City on February 25, 1964, Lane stated that committees of inquiry into the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy would be organized throughout the country. Lane stated that the national office of the Citizens Committee for Inquiry would be located in New York City.

The "National Guardian" issue of February 27, 1964, contained an article seeking help for the New York Citizens Committee of Inquiry organized by Lane to reveal the facts about the slaying of the late President Kennedy. The address for the New York group are listed as 164 West 79th Street, Apartment 2B, which is the residence of Lane. This Bureau has since learned that the address of the Citizens Committee of Inquiry is now listed as 156 Fifth Avenue, Room 422, New York City. The organization has described itself as a nonprofit group with Mark Lane as Chairman, Robert Scheer as Treasurer, and Thomas Griswold as Secretary.

ENCL: There are enclosed for your information two copies each of two communications dated March 13, 1964, at Washington, D. C., concerning the subversive backgrounds of Scheer and Griswold. You have previously been furnished information regarding the subversive background of Lane.

1 - Buffalo (100-409763-Lane)
JHS:PAL:jrt
(13)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 17 1964

62-109090

See page two

79 MAR 19 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In the absence of a specific request from the President's Commission, this Bureau is not initiating an investigation of the Citizens Committee of Inquiry at this time. However, information about this organization coming to our attention which we believe would be of interest will be furnished to the Commission.

Upon removal of the classified enclosures, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan 3-13-64, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA," WAB:hrt.

Letterhead memoranda being furnished President's Commission are classified "Confidential" since they contain information from sources and informants of current and continuing value which, if divulged to unauthorized persons, could disclose the sources and informants and thus be detrimental to the national defense.

Letter to the Commission classified since it encloses classified enclosures, but Commission is informed that upon removal of the classified enclosures the letter becomes unclassified.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Bishop
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

March 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

You are referred to my letter to you dated February 26, 1964, regarding coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane and Marguerite Oswald.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our New York Office dated March 5, 1964, relating to allegations made by Lane.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

105-82555

JMS:pah
(11)

NOTE: New York let 3/5/64 captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," furnished letterhead memorandum being furnished to the President's Commission. Bureau has received from New York copies of record made for Radio Pulsebeat News 2/26/64 which contains a small portion devoted to Lane's comments, transcript of which is being furnished President's Commission.

BY COURIER SVC.
38 MAR 16
COMM.-FBI

RECO-HEADING FROM F B I

MAR 16 11 48 AM '64

62-109090-1352-4-37

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 18 1964

MAR 18 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

March 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 4, 1964, concerning the proposed interview of Mr. Buell Wesley Frazier.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of the communication received from our Dallas Office containing the results of an interview with Mr. Frazier, conducted on March 7, 1964.

The comments of Mr. Frazier supplement those which were previously furnished to you in the report of Special Agent Robert Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, page 316.

As soon as additional data and exhibits are received, as I indicated in my letter of March 6, 1964, those will be furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. P. E. Lenihan

KMR:lmt
(8)

See Note Page Two

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 17 1964

19 MAR 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Frazier was the individual who drove Oswald from Irving, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, on 11/22/63, the morning of the assassination. Information regarding Frazier previously furnished the Commission in report of 11/30/63 and Frazier furnished expanded information on 3/7/64 concerning his route and other details on the morning of 11/22/63.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAR 16 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your two letters of March 11, 1964, concerning our request for coverage of the appearances of Marguerite Oswald.

We also received as enclosures four reels of tape recordings and a summary memorandum of Mrs. Oswald's appearance February 24, 1964, on radio station KYW, Cleveland, Ohio, and four reels of tape recordings and a summary memorandum of her appearance March 4, 1964, on radio program "Contact" from Station WBZ, Boston, Massachusetts.

Your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

President's Commission

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 18 1964

19 MAR 19 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAR 16 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of two copies each of President's Commission
printed reports and two memoranda captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"
which were enclosed with your letter of March 11, 1964.

Your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission
is appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
109 MAR 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

26 MAR 19 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

March 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Gheesling

REC'D-READING ROOM
MAR 16 11 49 AM '64
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a memorandum dated March 12, 1964, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald." This memorandum contains information concerning Declan P. Ford and his wife, Katherine Ford, close friends of Marina Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
18 MAR 16
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 2

WFG:pdb
(11)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 18 1964

NOTE:

Marina Oswald has resided temporarily with the Fords, Katherine Ford has acted as interpreter for Marina and Marina is currently considering utilizing Declan Ford as her business manager. Enclosed memorandum contains background information obtained from credit records and interview by Dallas of acquaintances. No derogatory information is contained in this memorandum and no identifiable derogatory information is contained in Bufiles concerning these individuals.

DECLASSIFIED-DIRECTION

79 MAR 19 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

March 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 4, 1964, wherein you requested various items in connection with the proposed examination of Buell Wesley Frazier and Lonnie Hudle before the President's Commission.

On March 9, 1964, the plat of the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building was delivered to you. My letter of March 12, 1964, confirmed the delivery on March 11, 1964, of items one, two, three, four and seven as listed in your letter.

Enclosed are two booklets entitled, "Paine and Randle Homes, Irving, Texas," containing photographs, floor plans, street diagrams and route maps. Also enclosed are two booklets entitled, "Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas," containing photographs, floor plans and parking lots.

Your attention is directed to the Table of Contents in those booklets which itemizes various exhibits you requested in your letter and identifies as items five, six and eight. Due to the numerous items involved, these are not being itemized in this communication.

With the submission of these booklets this now completes your request.

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

62-109090
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gauthier
(10) Hoover

Enclosures (4)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
MAR 18 1964

7 MAR 19 1964

MAIL ROOM

FBI
MAR 16 1 39 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

FBI
MAR 16 2 09 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

NOTE:

By letter dated 3/4/64 the President's Commission submitted a three page letter of requests which were very extensive in nature. This necessitated tremendous volume of work in Dallas including photographs, plats of land and houses and complete plats of all floors of the Texas School Book Depository Building. In addition, extensive research was necessary by the Laboratory concerning the rifle, clothing, documents and other items to be furnished to the Commission by 3/11/64. However, due to the extremely short period of time, a letter dated 3/6/64 was sent to the Commission in which we indicated all efforts were being utilized to comply at an early date. The Laboratory coordinated and prepared their particular phase of the operation and made these items available to the Commission on 3/11/64 which was confirmed by letter dated 3/12/64. The only remaining items that were necessary were numerous exhibits which were prepared by Mr. Gauthier of the Exhibits Section and are now available for transmittal. These exhibits were listed as items 5, 6 and 8 in the Commission's letter of 3/4/64 and complete the requirements in this matter.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

MAR 16 19

Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

While the Commission is aware of the efforts already previously undertaken by your Bureau in connection with its identification of the employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building as of November 22, 1963, as reflected in reports submitted to the Commission, it would be most helpful to our work if you would arrange to have your Bureau obtain a signed statement from each person known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the assassination date reflecting the following information:

1. His name, address, age and race.
2. Where he was at the time the President was shot?
3. Was he alone or with someone else; if with someone else, the name and address of that person?
4. If he saw Lee Harvey Oswald at that time?
5. If at any time that morning he saw any person in the building who was a stranger to him? (This item should not be included in statements of those who were not employees in the Depository.)
6. The time that he left the Texas School Book Depository Building in the afternoon of November 22, 1963.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 18 1964

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

airtel 3-16-64
3-16-64
ROR:h

MAR 18 1964

62-109090 - 2274

MAR 16 1964

33

MARCH 16, 1964

AIRTEL 62-109090-

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for Dallas is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 3-13-64, which is self-explanatory.

The information requested should be expedited and every effort made to have this material at the Bureau on or before 3-23-64. It is realized some of the persons from whom statements will have to be obtained may no longer be employed by the Texas School Book Depository Building, and therefore, efforts will have to be made to locate them; however, you should advise the Bureau of any delay and keep the Bureau advised of the status of your efforts to obtain this information.

Enclosure

FBI - DALLAS
MAR 16 1964
COMM-FBI

RDR:ww
)4(

NOTE: Commission by the above-referenced letter requested that signed statements be obtained from every person known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the assassination date. Each statement must contain six specified items. It is to be pointed out Dallas will have to obtain in excess of 65 signed statements. While every effort will be made to obtain this material within two weeks, any possible unforeseen circumstances might be encountered necessitating a longer completion date. This matter will be closely followed at the Bureau, and when the signed statements are obtained, they will be forwarded to the Commission per its request.

Room ____ Tele. Room ____
Director ____
Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. A.D.(A) ____
Dep. A.D.(C) ____
Asst. Dir.: ____
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

79 MAR 19

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 6, 1964, requesting this Bureau interview Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas, in an effort to have her identify various exhibits.

On February 28, 1964, and on March 10, 1964, Mrs. Paine was interviewed by Agents of our Dallas Office and she made the following identifications from exhibit photographs displayed to her:

Exhibits	Identification by Mrs. Paine
203 353 371 372 374 through 377 379	belong to Mrs. Paine or her husband Michael Paine
87	belongs to Michael Paine
73	could not positively identify but believes it belonged to Lee Harvey Oswald since his name appears thereon

BY COURIER SVC. 39 MAR 16 COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI MAR 16 1 21 PM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI MAR 16 3 14 PM '64

62-109090

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-109060
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Lenihan
RDR:vhm:bsg (9)
MAR

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Exhibits	Identification by Mrs. Paine
89	could not positively identify but believes this book belongs to Marina Oswald
90	could not positively identify but believes this is cookbook owned by Marina Oswald
192	could not positively identify although Mrs. Paine acknowledges she has received catalog from the store named on the exhibit
328	could not positively identify but knows Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald had Russian - English dictionary and this may be it
381	could not positively identify but believes it is copy of a newspaper belonging to Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald. Mrs. Paine stated she recalls the Oswalds receiving papers from Minsk, Russia, and feels this is a copy of one of them
418 and D 64	both items belong to Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald
C 37	could not positively identify but believes it is the map she furnished to Lee Harvey Oswald to assist him in seeking employment

NOTE: President's Commission by letter dated 3-3-64, requested Mrs. Paine be interviewed and endeavor to identify numerous exhibits belonging to her, her husband, or to Lee Harvey or Marina Oswald. The above concludes our inquiry. - 2 -

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mrs. Paine was unable to identify the following exhibits: 71, 72, 74 through 86, 83, 91 through 94, 99 through 106, 193, 201, 202, 303 through 322, 324 through 327, 329, 352, 354, 366, 408 through 411, 453, B 26 and D 41.

This concludes our inquiry in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Bo[illegible]
1 - Mr. Rose[illegible]
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Con[illegible]
1 - Mr. Gr[illegible]
1 - Mr. Cu[illegible]

March 16, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the request of a member of your staff on March 12, 1964, the original evidence identified by numbers D-140 and D-65 (bracelet inscribed "Lee" and chopper transfer), was delivered to the Commission on March 12, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: based on telephone call to Mr. Malley from Mr. Willens, 3-12-64.

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
MAR 16
COMM-FBI

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 18 1964

105-82555

JCC:kw
(10)

SECRET-DIRECTOR

79 MAR 18 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI
RECORDS ROOM
MAR 17 10 00 AM '64

NOT FILED IN THIS

March 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

SECRET

Mr. Theodore J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
[illegible] Island Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 23, 1964, concerning the C 14 rifle which is described as a 6.5 millimeter Italian Service Rifle Model 91/[illegible] Serial Number C 2766.

[redacted]

We will promptly furnish you the information upon receipt.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of declassification indefinite

MAR 27 1964

62-109060

1 - Mr. C. Cunningham
1 - Foreign Liaison Section

[illegible]:vlm:bag (9)

SECRET

See Note [illegible] 62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 11 [illegible]

29 MAR 19 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

Letter from President's Commission received 2/28/64 desired information concerning the rifle utilized in the assassination to determine if the serial number, C 2766, is the only rifle bearing this number. The Commission also desired to know if there was a possibility this serial number could have been on any other rifles and how many of these were likely to have been sold through U. S. distributors. The request for investigation was forwarded to Legat, Rome, by communication dated 3/6/64.

March 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, NorthEast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of March 2, 1964, I am forwarding herewith a letterhead memorandum dated March 9, 1964, which encloses all Immigration and Naturalization Service records available pertaining to Jack L. Ruby's parents, Fanny Rubenstein and Joseph Rubenstein, as requested. In addition, I am including available Immigration and Naturalization Service records pertaining to Ruby's elder brother, Hyman Rubenstein, and older sister, Ann Volpert, nee, Rubenstein, who were both born prior to entry into this country. Eight copies of each record are being furnished.

The review of toll records requested in your letter of March 2, 1964, is being handled, and the results will be furnished to you by a separate report promptly upon completion.

BY COURIER SVC.
36 MAR 12
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 16 1964

Enclosures (33)

JWH:cac:ras
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

22MAR 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
MAR 12 2 42 PM '64
RECEIVED

NOTE:

The President's Commission by letter of March 2, 1964, requested that we obtain available INS records on Ruby's parents. It was also requested that we review available toll records on Ruby, his three brothers and four sisters and twelve persons known to have been in contact with him from 9-26-63 through 11-22-63.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

Date: 3/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith is an airmail letter addressed, "Warren Comesion, U. S. Distric Court, Dalles Tex," bearing postmarks at Detroit, Michigan, on 3/2/64, and Dallas, Texas, 3/4/64, which letter was received at the Dallas Office.

Inasmuch as the address on this letter in no way indicates it is for the FBI and contains no return address, the Bureau is requested to make this unopened letter available to the Warren Commission.

3 - BUREAU (ENC.-1)
2 -DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

Delivered to Rankin 3/16/64 Rankin rec'd. Advised did not see that anything could be done. Advised Bureau to retain.

Ltr to DL 3-17-64 GDC

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 18 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

SAC, Dallas (89-43) 3/17/64

62-109090-

Director, FBI (62-109060)

1 - Mr. Hines

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FIT GERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63 DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel 3/16/64 enclosing an envelope addressed, "Warren Commsion. U. S. Distric Court, Dallas Tex." bearing postmarks at Detroit, Michigan, on 3/2/64, and Dallas, Texas, 3/4/64, which letter was received at the Dallas Office. Enclosed for Dallas and Detroit is a copy of the anonymous handprinted letter and envelope which was received by Dallas.

On 3/16/64 the above envelope was delivered to the President's Commission where it was opened. Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel to the Commission upon reading the letter stated he did not desire this Bureau to take any action on the letter but requested we retain it for possible future reference.

This letter and envelope were checked through the Anonymous Letter File with negative results.

Dallas should incorporate this material in an early report as an insert.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Detroit (Enclosures 2)

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
RDR:jgs
(9)

NOTE: The above letter was delivered by J. R. Malley. The letter is poorly written and makes little sense. It alleges Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade and Jack Ruby conspired to kill Oswald. In view of Commissions instructions no further action will be taken.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 MAR 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-7212

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Rosen
1 - DeLoach

March 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Leahan
1 - Goble

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed one copy each of memoranda dated February 21, 1964, February 24, 1964, March 10, 1964, and March 11, 1964, all concerning Fred Dalton Lindsay. You will note that Lindsay originally furnished information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy but upon reinterview admitted that the information he had originally furnished was untrue and the result of hallucinations brought on by drinking. Also, Lindsay had stated when originally contacted that he had been a member of the Cosa Nostra organization and that James Buddy Ewes and Sam North had also been members. Upon reinterview Lindsay admitted he had no connection with this organization and stated that Ewes and North were underworld characters and this was all he knew of them.

This is being furnished you for your information.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
4 1 MAR 17
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 6

62-109060-2
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 18 1964

(11)

CONTINUED PAGE 2

As indicated above, Lindsay in the first interview stated he had information four months before the assassination that he was going to be assassinated.

79 MAR 19 1964

[redacted]:

He said he had furnished this information to a clergyman in South Carolina. Upon reinterview Lindsay admitted that the information furnished in the first interview was untrue and that he never had received any information that President Kennedy was to be assassinated. Lindsay had contacted a clergyman in South Carolina in the Summer of 1963 but a check with him disclosed that Lindsay never discussed President Kennedy with him at any time prior to the assassination.

FBI

Date: 3/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) P

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith is an unopened letter postmarked at Savannah, Tennessee, 3/9/64, addressed to the "U.S Investigating Comittee. on death of late Precidint Dallas Tex." bearing the return address, "John C. Paulk, 2405 Mill St. Savannah Tenn."

In view of the manner in which this letter is addressed, it is felt that same should be furnished to the President's Commission unopened.

A copy of this communication is being furnished the Memphis Office in view of the possibility of a request via the President's Commission for investigation.

3 - Bureau (Enc 1) (RM)
1 - Memphis (105-891) (RM) (info)
2 - Dallas
RPG:les
(6)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 18 19

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

3/17/64

AIRTEL

62-109090

To: SAC, Memphis (44-1166)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Dallas airtel 3/12/64 relating to a letter received by Dallas from one John C. Paulk of Savannah, Tenn., a copy of which is furnished for the assistance of Memphis. Also enclosed for Memphis and Dallas is a copy of a letter and envelope written by Paulk relating to alleged information in the possession of one Coon Barnhill of Savannah, Tenn.

No information identifiable with Paulk or Barnhill could be located in Bureau files.

The President's Commission has requested logical investigation be conducted to resolve this allegation. Memphis is instructed to promptly locate and interview both Paulk and Barnhill concerning any information they may have relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Paulk's letter to the Commission should be acknowledged at this time.

The results of investigation should be incorporated in an LHM suitable for dissemination without property stamp for dissemination to the Bureau and Dallas. Memphis should insure that basis for this investigation is set out in the LHM. This matter must receive expeditious attention and you will be held strictly accountable for delays. LHM should be suitable for immediate dissemination without further revision.

2 - Dallas (62-43) (Enc.)

RDR:vhm

(5)

79 MAR 19 1964

SEE TWO.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE: Dallas forwarded letter bearing Paulk's return address which was postmarked 3/9/64 at Savannah, Tenn., and addressed to "U.S. Investigating Comittee." This letter was delivered to Mr. Rankin of the Commission on /16/64 and it wasascertained Mr. Paulk stated one Oscar Barnhill of Savannah, Tenn., might be able to furnish information on the rifle used in the assassination. The general tone of the letter would indicate it was written by an individual with a limited education and that it is very doubtful that any information of value will be developed. However in view of Commission's request Memphis is being instructed to run this matter out. When the results are obtained, it will be promptly disseminated to the Commission.

March 12, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 6, 1964, requesting various items relating to the testimony of bus driver Cecil J. McWatters and cab driver William Wayne Whaley, before the President's Commission.

Enclosed per your request are two copies each of the following documents:

1. Results of interview of Mr. V. C. Snider, Schedule Department, Dallas Transit System, dated March 10, 1964, setting out details concerning "Munger Bus Run Number 1213," with details relating to transfer points.

2. Results of interview of Mr. F. F. Yates, Division Superintendent, Dallas Transit System, dated March 10, 1964, including details regarding the issuance of bus transfers and the distinctive punches issued to drivers.

62-109090 -

3. Results of interview of Mr. J. E. Cook, Foreman, Dallas Transit System Garage, dated March 10, 1964.

4. Results of interview of Mr. J. T. Hurry, Superintendent of Maintenance, Dallas Transit System, dated March 10, 1964.

5. Results of interview of Mr. C. W. Eltrich, City Transportation Company, dated March 10, 1964.

62-109090
1 - 62-109060
1 - Mr. L. J. Gauthier
1 - Mr. J. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 MAR 18 1964

RDR:bhg (15)

See Note Page Three.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

6. Bound volume bearing the caption, "Bus and Taxi Exhibits," which contains the following items:

a. Seven photographic views of Dallas Transit System bus number 433.

b. Dallas Transit System route map disclosing transfer points.

c. Transfer slip number 4451.

d. Seating arrangement for bus number 433.

e. Four photographic views of City Transportation Company cab number 36.

f. Driver's manifest dated November 22, 1963, for cab number 36.

The enclosed material complies with the request in your letter dated March 6, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (12)

NOTE:

Commission by referenced letter requestod the above information to be furnished no later than 3/11/64 to assist in the testimony of McWatters and Whaley. The Commission was advised by Bureau letter 3/10/64 that its failure to afford us sufficient time to obtain the above information might prevent us from meeting the above deadline. It was pointed out that we desire to render complete assistance at all times; however, it would be helpful if they would submit their requests in sufficient time to give them proper handling. This matter was handled by the Bureau in the most expeditious manner possible. The enclosed material completely satisfies the request made in the Commission's 3/6/64 letter.

Mr. Belmont March 11, 1964

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE

This is to advise of action initiated by Bureau based on results of President's Commission received 3/4/64.

DETAILS

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, by letter dated 3/3/64 advised that on Thursday, 2/27/64, Marina Oswald's former business manager, James Herbert Martin, testified before the Commission.

According to Rankin, Martin testified that about one week before his testimony he met an executive of the Dinkler Hotel chain who related a story to Martin which the executive had learned from a maintenance man employee of the Dinkler chain in Atlanta. According to the story the maintenance man's wife was or is presently a long-distance telephone operator and she heard, on night before President Kennedy's assassination, a male individual made a credit card call to Lee Harvey Oswald and say "proceed as planned." After this he placed a second call to Jack Ruby and told Ruby that if "anything went wrong he knew what to do."

Rankin requested appropriate investigation be undertaken to determine the accuracy of this report.

An interview of Martin by Dallas developed this this rumor was overheard by him in Dallas night spot. Continuing investigation

Enclosure

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. R. H. Lenihan

RDR:vlm (11)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 17 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY SP1 JS/STP/BAW ON 12-8-76 FBI

79 MAR 18 1964

by Atlanta established this rumor passed by Mr. Cyrus E. Hornsby, Jr., General Manager of the Dinkler Hotel chain, Atlanta. Mr. Hornsby states he obtained this information from Mr. Ralph Harmon, an engineer at the Dinkler Hotel in Atlanta. Mr. Harmon's wife is a long-distance telephone operator in Atlanta.

In addition to the above information, Mr. Carling Dinkler, owner of the Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, advised on 1/28/64, Helen Harmon local telephone operator, told her husband, an engineer at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel, that an unknown telephone operator had told Mrs. Harmon she handled a long-distance call from Chamblee, Georgia, to Dallas, Texas, for Lee Oswald and then one to Jack Ruby on the night before the assassination.

Mrs. Harmon during interview stated she had not talked to the operator, but there was a rumor at the telephone office that some operator had placed calls for Oswald and Ruby from the Dogwood Motel in Chamblee, Georgia, and this operator had been interviewed by the FBI.

This incident was reported to the Commission in the report of SA Charles S. Harding at Atlanta dated 12/1/63. Marion Hayes is the long-distance telephone operator who made the original allegation and from our investigation it would appear Mrs. Hayes was emotionally upset as a result of the assassination.

Our Atlanta Office made a review of pertinent telephone company records and no record of any such calls as alleged by Mrs. Hayes could be located, although all logical efforts were made to resolve this allegation.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission advising them of the results of our inquiry and referring them to the report of SA Charles S. Harding.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. GALE

DATE: March 12, 1964

FROM : H. L. EDWARDS

SUBJECT: LEWIS POWELL, JR.
PRESIDENT-ELECT, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
WARREN COMMISSION

Last evening President-Elect of the ABA, Lewis Powell, Jr., telephoned me and asked me if I could meet him at his hotel in Washington where he was staying overnight indicating that he had a few things on his mind concerning his plans for strengthening the administration of criminal justice when he assumes the ABA Presidency in August, 1964. However, when I visited with him he seemed to want to talk first about the Warren Commission. He did not ask any questions or seek any information but seemed to want to get a couple of things off his mind.

Powell explained that yesterday was the first day that he had spent sitting in at the Warren Commission where they were taking testimony. He said that when Chief Justice Warren had named ABA President Walter Craig to oversee the proceedings of the Commission from a legal standpoint, Craig was actually named as an individual rather than as representative of the ABA. Powell said he thought this was a fiction on the part of Warren because Warren still seems to be "smarting" over his earlier rift with the ABA and in truth, Warren actually wanted the stature of the ABA in the picture because Warren and the Commission have been getting considerable criticism over the conduct of the inquiries. Powell said that in view of the heavy schedule of Craig, Craig effected an arrangement whereby he could be represented during his unavailability by Powell and past ABA Presidents Whitney North Seymour of New York and Charles Rhyne of Washington, D. C.

Powell said that if he had his way he would prefer the ABA not get involved for he is a bit concerned as to where the Commission is heading.

Speaking of his experience at the Warren Commission yesterday Powell said he felt somewhat helpless to draw any conclusions or make any suggestions because it is so difficult to inject oneself midstream and feel that you have an adequate picture of the whole situation. He likened it to someone trying to second-guess an FBI investigation without having studied all of the findings to date. Powell

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
HLE:wgj (6)

162-109090-117
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

for Mr. Gale
Lewis Powell, Jr.

at at the time they got into the picture there had already been about 2000 of testimony taken. He said that Craig has been trying during his spare s and on weekends to review this testimony. It has been difficult because tight security, requiring that the testimony not be removed from the mission quarters. Powell said he fully agrees with the security because of pparent leaks which have heretofore occurred. Powell has no idea as to long the inquiries might last but he seemed to make it plain that he hoped they d not be unduly protracted.

...ence for Mr. Gale
Re: Lewis Powell, Jr.

[redacted]

ACTION:

Information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: March 16, 1964

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (62-0)

SUBJECT: INFORMATION CONCERNING
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 137

Enclosed herewith is a copy of an anonymous two page letter addressed to "Gentlemen of the Senate" and signed "Sincerely, a citizen who today is afraid to sign his name when criticizing his Government".

This letter was furnished to the Cleveland Office on March 14, 1964 by Mr. DANIEL WEBB, 154 Yonker Street, Barberton, Ohio, telephone number 753-1089 and who is employed as a mathematician for Babcock and Wilcox in Barberton. WEBB advised that the enclosed letter was drafted by a group of individuals indicating that he, himself, was a member of this group, but would not further disclose the identity of the group or the name of the group. He stated that on January 3, 1964, copies of this letter were mailed from Blackhorse, Ohio, to the Washington Post, the New York Times, the National Observer, President LYNDON B. JOHNSON and Chief Justice EARL WARREN.

He stated that these letters were written with the thought in mind that the text of the letter would be brought to the public's attention and cause a controversy over the establishment of the Warren Commission. He stated the letter is self-explanatory and because of the fact no controversy has arisen over these letters being sent out, he was wondering if any collusion could exist between the Justice Department and the press.

Mr. WEBB was advised that no such collusion exists or could exist between the Justice Department and the press and he was further advised that possibly the reason his letter did not receive any recognition may possibly be due to the fact it is an anonymous letter which the news media may not desire to publish.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Cleveland
APB/mln
(3)

ENCLOSURE

62-109090-118

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

58 MAR 25 1964

WEBB seemed reluctant to identify any other members of this group for fear of being subpoenaed before the Warren Commission because of their feelings toward the commission and its constitutionality.

The letter is being enclosed for the information of the Bureau in the event this has not previously been brought to the Bureau's attention.

Cleveland indices negative regarding DANIEL WEBB.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I question the constitutionality of Senate Joint Resolution 137.

The purpose of my writing is to bring this matter to discussion, debate, and reconsideration.

I find it difficult to read, let alone believe, those words which appear on page 22639 of the Congressional Record of the United States Senate for December 9, 1963: "Authority to compel ..."

I am so profoundly disturbed by the tragic import of this resolution that I call your attention to the following objections which, I believe, must be made to the resolution.

I) S. J. RES. 137 ARBITRARILY ABRIDGES THE CITIZEN'S CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE OF IMMUNITY FROM BEING A WITNESS AGAINST HIMSELF.

(But we, in our greatness, understand. So great and intense is our desire to know the facts and circumstances surrounding the murder of our president, that we, in our thirst for information, willingly abrogate that very privilege which our constitution guarantees. We do understand and even sympathize with that desire.

We understand intolerance too: intolerance of one who would claim the Fifth Amendment on his own behalf. And, you may be assured, we do understand and even sympathize with and condone that intolerance. We, in our greatness, will permit and grant many things.)

II) S. J. RES. 137 CONSTITUTES A TYRANNICAL ENCROACHMENT ON THE CITIZEN'S RIGHT TO SECRECY.

(S. J. Res. 137 constitutes a genuine instrument of the Devil's handiwork: insidious, it not only went undiscussed, much less challenged, but, instead, was unanimously endorsed by the members of the U. S. Senate, that most august body with whom is charged the responsibility of maintaining and protecting those very freedoms which make of the United States a nation of singular greatness.

But all of this is permitted, for we, in our greatness, do understand: the Senate of the U. S. reflected in their unanimity our genuine desire to know the facts regardless. And, we do permit and grant many things.)

III) S. J. RES. 137 ABOLISHES THE TRADITIONAL OBLIGATION OF THE PROSECU-

TION'S RESPONSIBILITY TO CARRY THE BURDEN OF THE PROOF.

(But, we understand: in our overwhelming desire to know the facts surrounding the president's death, we may, just for a moment, exempt what is tradition. Besides, the prosecution will not, it promises, prosecute, except ...

Just for the moment however, we do understand; besides, it's popular. And we do certainly permit and grant all that is popular - even if it might, just possibly happen to be illegal. Besides, all inquisitions have been benevolent and beneficent: they always have been in the public intrest and good.)

IV) S. J. RES. 137 CONSTITUTES A RESOLUTION ONLY, NOT AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

(This resolve is illegal and constitutes a crime against the constitution: abridgments and changes or alterations to the constitution must be by amendment; resolutions are ineffectual. And, as a crime, well defined, then by definition, they are criminal who endorse S. J. Res. 137.

Yet, we do understand: let us be criminal just for a day - then we'll forget it and get back to the serious business at hand.)

"Compel ... testimony": dangerous words - words which defame the very principle for which John F. Kennedy fought (and, we hope, not in vain) - civil rights for all. John F. Kennedy, the late first citizen of the United States, and to some, first citizen of the world - would he, the first citizen, have wished the circumstances of his death unconstitutionally investigated by an inquisition called the Warren Commission?

Gentlemen of the Senate: where are your "profiles in courage?!" Could the bullet that killed a president have penetrated so deeply as to have assassinated the constitutional conscience of a Congress also?

Sincerely,

A citizen who, today, is afraid to sign his name, when criticizing his government.

ocs: Johnson
Warren
et al

WARREN
COMMISSION
DPB SECTION 5
COPY 2

March 2, 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
MAR 2 3 01 PM '64
F B I

REC 5 [illegible] -106
EX-117

Mr. R. D. Ragsdale
200 West Gordon Avenue
Sapulpa, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Ragsdale:

I have received your letter of February 25th and want to thank you for your expression of confidence in me.

With respect to your inquiries, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope will be of interest to you.

MAILED 10
MAR 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)
"Faith in God--Our Answer to Communism"
4-17-62 Internal Security
LEB Introduction 4-1-61
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

NOTE: Mr. Ragsdale inquired about the film, "Operation Abolition," in October, 1961, and was furnished Bureau reprint material. It is not being duplicated. Based on information furnished, Norman Rodlick is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:mc
(3)

MAR 6 1964

Sapulpa, Oklahoma
February 25, 1964

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have always been interested in the things that help preserve our wonderful country. Events of the past few years, especially since last November denote the need for higher morals in our great country.

Mr. Hoover, I have followed events relative to President Kennedys death and that of Harvey Lee Oswald. While it is reasonable to expect specefic information to be withheld in such events...Recently I learned via radio that the Communist Daily Worker on or about Nov 26, suggested that a secret commitee headed by Chief Justice Earl Warrern be appointed to investigate the Ruby-Oswald case. I was also told that on this committee there is a Mr. NORMAN RODLICK, a University professor and present or past director of the "Emergency Civil Liberties" group....further that the said Mr. Norman Rodlick, has been an avout person in the distribution of Communist materials to our Universities. Is the above true Mr. Hoover?

I consider myself neither a "rightwing or Leftwing" but a devoted American. I follow news of all media very close...I weigh everything I hear and read; however it is difficult not to be concerned what I have learned that has been promoted as well as denounced by the U.S. Supreme Court. I feel men of more dignity and higher personal morals should be selected. It hurts me to say these things relative to the high office.

EX-117

Could you answer the question relative to Mr. Rodlick.

My age is 39, Christian, family of four. Texaco Inc.

I have high esteem for you. My associates feel likewise.

Respectfully yours,
R. D. Ragsdale

RDR:

R. D. Ragsdale
300 W. Gordon Ave.
Sapulpa, Oklahoma

FEB 27 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: MR. EVANS

DATE: January 28, 1964

FROM: W. V. CLEVELAND

SUBJECT: NORMAN REDLICH
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

We are in receipt of a Standard Form 86 (Security Investigation Data for Sensitive Position) from the Civil Service Commission (CSC) on Redlich for processing under Executive Order 10450 (Federal Employee Security Program). While the form lists General Services Administration (GSA) as the employing agency, we know Redlich is with the President's Commission and that GSA is acting solely as a "housekeeping" unit for the Commission.

A summary memoranda based on information in our files has previously been furnished to J. Lee Rankin of the Commission and to GSA.

BACKGROUND:

In brief, the review of Bureau files disclosed Redlich was a subscriber to the "National Guardian" in 1953 (Cited by House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA)). He has, since 1955, been active as a sponsor and/or speaker of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and the National Committee to Abolish the HCUA. Both these groups have been cited by HCUA as communist front groups. He has been associated with Harry Magdoff and represented the latter when he was subpoenaed to appear before the HCUA. Magdoff was uncooperative with the Committee.

ENCLOSURE

OBSERVATION:

(2) 100-10990 -
NOT RECORDED

While normally we have a sufficient basis to initiate investigation of Redlich under Executive Order 10450, it is believed expedient that we do not initiate such investigation unless requested to do so.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Scatterday
1 - Mr. Haynes
JAR:dlb 198

FEB 6 1964

FEB 6 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: NORMAN REDLICH

ACTION:

Since a summary on Redlich has previously been made available to Rankin and GSA, the Standard Form 86 is being returned to CSC with advice that the President's Commission and GSA are in possession of pertinent information from our files and that we contemplate no investigation in the absence of a request.

OEC

UND.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

File

January 23, 1964

Mr. DeLoach:

Re: ARTICLE ENTITLED "OSWALD AND THE FBI"
"THE NATION," JANUARY 27, 1964

Attached is a copy of the above mentioned article which we obtained from the Domestic Intelligence Division. While it is mainly of a propaganda nature, I assume that the divisions which have handled the Oswald matter will review it carefully for anything of pertinence.

M. A. Jones

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 18 1964

Enclosure

this is a vicious article.

1. I want this analyzed.
2. In view of information Dallas has today re meeting of Walker by Walker Commission, I think attached is key to Walker's position in Warren Report.
3. I think Dallas should ask Walker's reaction & also Wm. Alexander & also Walker re questions attributed to them.

Teletype to SA
1-25-64.
REL:ICB MAJ:jo
(2)

Memorandum
Branigan to Sullivan
1-25-64 REL jdl/lee
(ENC)

22 FEB 14 1964

SOVIET SECTION

68 FEB 20 1964

SAC Shanklin
Teller advised
5:40pm 1/24/64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 30, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan

SYNOPSIS

Purpose of memorandum is to explore allegation Lee Harvey Oswald was FBI informant and related points covered by President's Commission last week during appearance before Commission of Henry Wade, District Attorney of Dallas County, Texas, and to set forth pursuant to Director's request (1) procedures we use in development and control of FBI informants, (2) the system used in handling informants in Special Intelligence Service (SIS) program, and (3) details concerning Wade's SIS service while in the FBI.

Contrary to testimony, Oswald was never FBI informant, was never paid money for information and was never assigned any symbol number. Procedures we use in informant program preclude the possibility of Oswald's connection with FBI as an informant without knowledge of Seat of Government.

We closely supervise all aspects of informant program. Field offices cannot develop security informants without Bureau authorization, which is based on exhaustive background investigation to determine reliability, trustworthiness and stability.

When we do authorize, we follow informant's development through progress letters which field offices submit at four-month intervals.

NOT RECOR
5 FEB 11 1964

We approve use of symbols and code names, maintain an index of these andnone may be used twice by the same field office.

We authorize payments on regular basis and maintain current records of every expenditure made showing to whom made and why.

SAC has only limited authority to make payments without Bureau authority in certain instances and we control this by limiting amount, and by end-of-month accounting procedure which lists all such payments, to whom made, and for what purpose.

Classified by 2071 #27
Exempt ... date

CDB:mm
(9)

5 FEB 3 1964

DEPT. DIR. VISIT

CONFIDENTIAL

These procedures enable us to apply a cross check to our operations. Our records show (1) no payments were listed to Oswald, (2) no symbol number was assigned him, and (3) no field office requested authorization to consider Oswald for development as informant--a necessary requisite in our program.

We have already informed Commission purpose of three interviews Bureau Agents had with Oswald prior to assassination and one interview afterward. During none of these were any efforts made to develop Oswald as an informant and we have secured affidavits from every Agent in contact with Oswald at any time which substantiate this fact. We have also secured affidavits from their respective Special Agents in Charge (SAC's). These affidavits will be available in event Director desires to furnish them to the Commission.

In regard to SIS program, we had a control system whereby we have records of payments to informants similar to records maintained under our present domestic informant program.

Henry Wade served in undercover capacity under SIS program from August, 1942, to April, 1943, and did not have unlimited funds for informant development. He was required to account strictly for his expenditures and did so. Copies of the vouchers and receipts he submitted are available.

A brief of Wade's Bureau service record has been prepared separately for the information of the Director.

It would be desirable to furnish President's Commission with facts which clearly and unequivocally refute allegation that Oswald was a paid informant for the FBI operating with a symbol number. We should point out desirability of Commission issuing statement at once refuting allegation because (1) Communist Party has been carrying on propaganda campaign to spread this allegation; (2) allegation has developed enough interest to warrant even Commission's inquiry; and (3) if allegation goes unrefuted it will gain increasing public acceptance and prove damaging not only to FBI but Government as a whole.

Should Commission refuse to act, we should follow accepted policy of meeting such lies head on and issue statement ourselves. We can do so without referring to testimony before Commission since allegation has appeared in public source publications, notably communist press.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred to Director for information and approval of proposal to have statement issued either by President's Commission or by us if Commission declines.

Memorandum Mr. W. C. Sullivan
to Mr. A. H. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DETAILS

Background

Reference is made to the discussion January 28, 1964, between the Director and Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, concerning appearance before the Commission last week of Henry Wade, former FBI Agent who currently is the District Attorney of Dallas County, Texas.

According to Rankin, the Commission was advised that speculation had been made that Lee Harvey Oswald had been an FBI informant with symbol number 179 and had been receiving payments from the FBI in the amount of $200 monthly.

Wade reportedly told the Commission Oswald could have been active in this capacity without FBI headquarters personnel knowing about it because of the manner in which informants are developed and handled. In support of this contention, Wade is said to have pointed to his own experiences in the FBI, specifically in regard to his service in South America (in the Special Intelligence Service (SIS) program), when, allegedly, records of his activities were not maintained, and he did not have to account for money furnished him to develop and pay informants.

Purpose

The purpose of this memorandum is to explore these specific allegations and to set forth, pursuant to the Director's request, (1) the specific procedures we use in the development and control of our security informant program, (2) the system used in handling informants in SIS program years ago, and (3) details concerning Wade's SIS service while he was employed as a Special Agent of the FBI.

Memorandum Mr. W. C. Sullivan
to Mr. A. H. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

I. Development and Control of Security Informants

First, it can be said unequivocally that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an FBI informant, was never paid any money for furnishing information, and was never given a symbol number of any kind much less the specific one allegedly assigned him. Furthermore, we are in a position not only to state this but also to produce records which would prove the impossibility of such being the case. These records cover every aspect of the procedures used in the development and control of informants.

Informant Program Closely Supervised

In order to fulfill our responsibilities in the internal security field, we use security informants to penetrate the Communist Party (CP), USA, and keep us advised of the Party's plans and activities. Recognizing the importance of this phase of our operations, we afford close supervision at the Seat of Government (SOG) to the security informant program and have established safeguards to insure against any misuse or abuse of its operation by our field offices.

Bureau Authority Necessary

Our field offices cannot develop anyone as a security informant without authorization from the SOG. To obtain this authorization, they must conduct an exhaustive background investigation of the prospective informant, the results of which are analyzed at the SOG before approval for development is given. Prior to giving such approval, the SOG automatically eliminates as a prospective informant any individual with questionable factors in his background, such as evidence of mental instability, a dishonorable discharge from the armed forces, narcotic addiction, perversion, unusual credit risks, complicated marital or domestic situations, and the like.

Progress Letters Necessary

When we do authorize a field office to proceed with the development of an individual as an informant, we follow the development through progress letters. At the end of four months, and at four-month intervals thereafter, the field office must submit progress letters containing an informative summary of information furnished and assistance rendered by the individual under development. These include a current certification each time concerning the individual's stability and reliability.

Symbols and Code Names Assigned

As the individual develops, he is assigned a permanent symbol number and code name to afford him security. The informant never knows the symbol number assigned to him. It is a number permanently assigned to him, and the same number cannot be used again by the field office under any circumstances for any other individual. The individual also is given a fictitious or cover name by the field office which he, of course, is made aware of and he affixes it to his communications with the office. Every symbol number and code name is indexed here at the SOG.

SOG Authorizes Regular Payments

If the services of an informant warrant payment on a regular basis, the field offices must also obtain authorization from the SOG to make such payments. In every such case, this too is re-evaluated every four months at the SOG to determine if continued payments are warranted.

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Special Agents in Charge (SACs) Authority Limited

SACs of our field offices are authorized to make payments to individuals not utilized on a regular basis as informants, but here too the SOG controls this by limiting the amount an SAC can pay to any one individual in this category to $200. SACs are under instructions to make such payments only in specific instances in which it is necessary and expedient to do so to obtain information concerning matters or persons under investigation when such information is not otherwise obtainable or when it is necessary to advance expense money to an individual to enable him to secure the information.

Controls in Effect

The SOG maintains additional control of such payments by the SAC in several ways. Such payments can only be made to individuals who have never been paid on a regular basis for services or expenses with Bureau authorization; such payments cannot exceed $200, regardless of the number of payments; and such payments must be accounted for by the field offices at the end of each month through the submission of a detailed accounting to the SOG.

Funds Accounted For

When payments are made to anyone for information or assistance, either on the SAC's authority or on prior Bureau authority, receipts must be obtained in every instance in which it is possible to so obtain them. If a receipt cannot be obtained for a particular payment, complete circumstances concerning the payment must be set forth by the field office on a voucher at the time reimbursement is claimed at the end of the month. Receipts must clearly show: (1) the date on which the payment was made; (2) the period for which made; (3) the total amount paid, broken down into separate amounts for services and expenses; (4) the name of the FBI Agent making the payment; and (5) the signature of the person receiving the money.

Records of Expenditures Maintained

Receipts and vouchers prepared by field offices in this regard are transmitted to the SOG generally on a monthly basis (more frequently in many instances). They are reviewed to insure that all such payments are being made in accordance with Bureau instructions and are recorded in ledgers pertaining to each field office operation.

It is to be noted that the Bureau's precise handling of such matters is demonstrated every time an informant, a former informant, or other persons to whom we have paid sums of money are prospective witnesses. In such cases, we must and do furnish the Department a set of photostats of the original receipts signed by the prospective witnesses.

Control Measures

In regard to control of informants, field offices are under instructions to maintain close contact with them. The informants must be contacted as often as necessary with at least one personal contact every two weeks. The net result of these close contacts, as previously noted, are evaluated at the SOG in the four-month progress letters submitted. When it is necessary for any reason to discontinue the services of an informant, the field office must promptly notify the SOG.

Oswald Precluded as Informant

It can readily be seen then how such policies and procedures completely preclude the possibility of Lee Harvey Oswald even being considered as an FBI informant much less having been developed as one by us. The statement that he was is, in fact, ridiculous. The CP, USA, through its press has been spreading this outrageous lie in order to divert attention from the fact that Oswald was a confessed Marxist who was active in support of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) (a pro-Castro organization) and who was in correspondence with the CP, USA.

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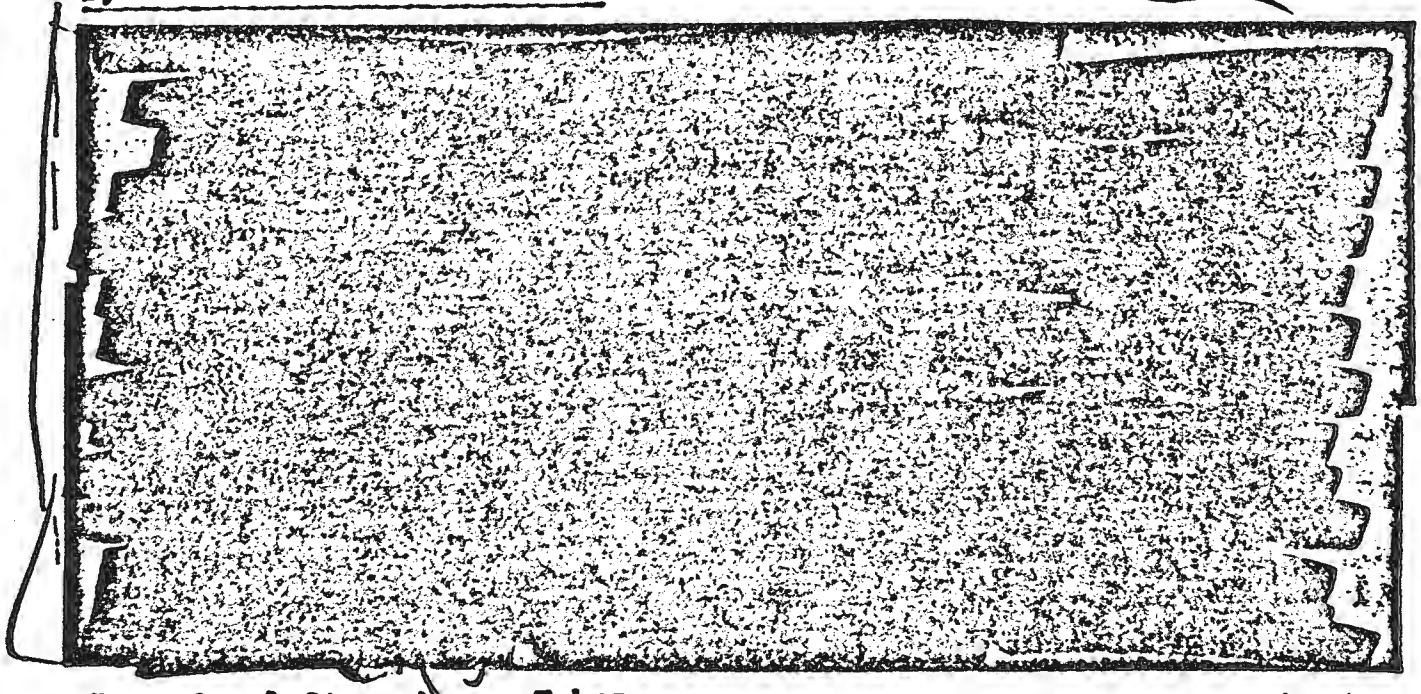
Absence of Payments to Oswald

Had any of our offices even made payments to him under the SAC's authority, these would have been shown in the receipts and vouchers submitted by each office. These records have been checked and double checked and no such payment was ever made.

Symbol Numbers Identifiable



Procedural Steps Never Taken

Furthermore, Oswald could not have been assigned such a symbol number without a prior background investigation by any field office considering him for development. Had any field office considered developing him, it would have had to obtain approval by the SOG. There is no record of any such request by any field office and no record of any such approval.

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Nature of Contacts with Oswald

As we have already pointed out to the Commission, the only contacts FBI Agents had with Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy involved three interviews Bureau Agents had with him. The first was on June 26, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas, shortly after his return home from the Soviet Union. The purpose was to assess the possibility of his having been given intelligence assignments by the Soviets. The second, on August 16, 1962, was in the same connection. The third was at his specific request on August 10, 1963, following his arrest in New Orleans the preceding day on a charge of disturbing the peace and creating a scene. At that time, he described some of his activities in connection with the FPCC.

Affidavits Secured

Oswald was again interviewed by FBI Agents at the Dallas Police Department following his arrest after the assassination of the President. This interview was aimed at eliciting any admissions he might make in connection with the assassination, as well as to obtain any information he might have been able to furnish of a security nature.

During none of the interviews with Oswald by Bureau Agents were any efforts made to develop him as an informant. We have obtained affidavits from every Agent who was in contact with Oswald. In addition, we also have secured affidavits from their respective SACs. These affidavits show that none of the FBI Agents ever made any effort to develop Oswald as an informant. These affidavits will be available in the event you desire to furnish them to the Commission.

II. Handling of Informants Under SIS Program

With regard to the handling of informants under the SIS program, file review shows that as a result of a control system then in effect we do have a record of

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payments made, the identities of informants and Agents handling them, and receipts for payments. In the few instances where informants refused to sign receipts, Bureau was furnished all other data and record was still made of payment and informant who received same.

III. Henry Wade's SIS Service

Mr. Henry M. Wade entered on duty as a Special Agent on December 4, 1939, and resigned September 1, 1943, to enter the Armed Forces. He was in Ecuador for eight and one-half months (undercover), beginning August 16, 1942. We received from SIS agents a periodic summary on informants in Ecuador. Such a list was furnished by Wade on September 23, 1942, a few weeks after his arrival in Quito. This was supplemented by other letters from Wade on November 5, 1942; February 26, 1943; and April 5, 1943, and a complete list of all informants handled by him, listing the disposition of each, prepared April 30, 1943, before his departure from Ecuador. In these, Wade indicated the amount being paid to each informant and his intentions to continue such payments as justified by services received. Wade had eleven informants, paid ten of them, and his vouchers for this period clearly show amounts paid to each and list receipts obtained.

Funds Handled by Wade in SIS

Concerning funds handled by Wade, he was required to account for his expenditures and reclaim them by voucher, as mentioned above. In July, 1942, he did receive an advance of $1,075. This money was not primarily for operational expenditures but for subsistence and travel in connection with his assignment. His passage from New Orleans to Guayaquil, Ecuador, for example, cost over $500. Wade was required to make full restitution of this advance and completed repayment on June 28, 1943.

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Therefore, it can be seen that Wade did not have unlimited funds for the purpose of developing sources, was required to strictly account for expenditures made and did furnish such an account, supported by receipts. Copies of Wade's vouchers and receipts submitted have been prepared and are available for delivery to the Commission if such action is desired.

A brief of Wade's complete Bureau service record has been prepared separately for the Director's information.

OBSERVATIONS

It is definite that we have all the facts to clearly and unequivocally refute the wild and ridiculous allegations that Lee Harvey Oswald was a paid informant for the FBI and operated with a symbol number. It would be desirable to furnish these facts to the President's Commission and point out that in the interest of setting the record straight, the Commission should issue a statement refuting these allegations.

It could be pointed out to the Commission that this is important for several reasons. Less than two weeks after the assassination, the communist press began a campaign to develop the idea that Oswald was an FBI informant and that, as an agent of the Government, he assassinated President Kennedy. The story has developed enough interest to result in calling individuals before the Commission to inquire into it. If the allegations continue unchallenged and unrefuted, there is bound to be increasing acceptance of them on the part of the public — an acceptance that will prove damaging not only to the FBI but to the Government as a whole.

Should the Commission refuse to issue a statement refuting the allegations, we should inform the Commission we intend to issue such a statement. We should point out that the allegations are not confined to testimony before the Commission but have appeared publicly, notably through the campaign of the CP to hammer away on these points. As a result, we are free to deal with the allegations as we see fit.

Memorandum Mr. W. C. Sullivan
to Mr. A. H. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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We should point out to the Commission that it has always been our policy to face such allegations head on and we intend to follow the same policy in this matter if the Commission will not take prompt and effective action. If we do not do this, remaining silent, attacks against us in the press on this point may increase. Our silence will be taken as an admission of guilt. Six months from now when the Commission issues its report, the falsehood will be so widely distributed that it will be much more difficult to refute it.

W.C.S.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 7, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
ALLEGATIONS THAT OSWALD WAS
AN FBI INFORMANT

Senator Jim Eastland, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, attempted to telephonically contact me at 4:30 p.m., 2-6-64. I was at the White House at the time in Walter Jenkins' office. Upon being notified, I called Senator Eastland and he asked that I see him at 5 p.m.

I called Senator Eastland off the Senate floor at approximately 5 p.m. and he stated that he wanted to talk in confidence. We then proceeded to his private office in the Senate wing of the Capitol. Jay Sourwine, Chief Counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS) was with the Senator. The Senator locked the door of his office and reiterated that the information he was to furnish me was to be kept in complete confidence. He then asked Sourwine to proceed with the discussion.

Sourwine prefaced his remarks by stating that the SISS did not want to do anything whatsoever that would embarrass the FBI and as a result he was tipping me off on information he had received. He stated that an extremely confidential source of his within the Department of State had advised him that Lee Harvey Oswald was a confidential informant of the FBI's. The same source also alleged that Oswald was paid $200 per month by the FBI. Sourwine indicated that his source had alleged that CIA knew this to be a fact. Sourwine told me that he had requested that his source contact CIA and get absolute confirmation of this matter. Sourwine claimed that his source had recontacted him and had advised that a CIA employee had confirmed that Oswald was in fact an FBI informant.

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Senator Eastland spoke up at this point. He stated that Senator Dick Russell, Chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, and a member of the Presidential Commission investigating the assassination, had told him that an individual had recently testified that Oswald was an FBI informant and had received a salary of $200 per month. Senator Eastland added that Senator Russell had also told him that it appeared that Secret Service representatives were attempting to place the blame on the FBI regarding the assassination. Senator Russell reportedly had stated that the Secret Service had clearly pointed out that the FBI had not informed the Secret Service regarding the presence of Oswald in Dallas, Texas. Senator Eastland added that Senators Dirksen

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Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones
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and Hruska had become somewhat exercised over this matter and that Senator Dirksen had urged that the SISS hold a special meeting to discuss the matter. Senator Eastland quoted Senator Dirksen as stating, "We should give J. Edgar Hoover every opportunity to explain about Oswald." Senator Eastland continued that pressure had also been brought upon him to subpoena the Director for a hearing in this connection. He added he also understood that an FBI Agent by the name of "Stanford" allegedly handled Oswald in his informant capacity with the FBI.

Senator Eastland stated that he wanted me to tell the Director that under no circumstances would he cause the FBI any embarrassment whatsoever. He added, however, that he felt the matter should be clarified before a "storm" broke in the newspapers and on the Hill. He pointed out that several news sources already knew of the above facts and that at least one reporter had contacted him to see what he planned to do about the matter.

Senator Eastland asked that no contacts be made with Senators Dirksen, Russell and Hruska until he had the opportunity to tell these Senators that he, Senator Eastland, had been in contact with the FBI.

I told Senator Eastland and Sourwine that we were well aware of the rumors in question and that the facts as alleged were absolutely false. I told Eastland and Sourwine that we had received the same information from Senator John Tower's office and had put the lie to it at that time. I told them that under no circumstances whatsoever was Oswald ever an informant, an employee, or connected with the FBI in any way whatsoever. I told them that their information undoubtedly came about as the result of Henry Wade, a former Agent, and now a County Prosecutor in Dallas, Texas, testifying before the Warren Commission. I mentioned that Wade had made false statements before the Commission and that we were prepared to prove that those statements were false.

Senator Eastland stated he believed me, however, felt that we should have this information, particularly inasmuch as he was getting considerable pressure, and also because of the fact that he felt that Senator Dirksen might pick up the phone at any moment and call the Director about the matter.

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DeLoach to Mohr memo
Re: Assassination of the President
Allegations that Oswald was an FBI Informant

I told Senator Eastland and Sourwine that while their facts were absolutely false, I wanted to advise the Director, and I would be back in touch with them as expeditiously as possible regarding this matter. The Senator reiterated that I check with him prior to contacting Senators Russell, Dirksen and Hruska. I told him I would do this.

After notifying the Director telephonically of the above matter, I read the proposed affidavit that is to be sent to the Warren Commission. Pursuant to the Director's instructions, I will show this affidavit to Senator Eastland, and then Senators Dirksen, Hruska and Russell in that order. This will, of course, be done following delivery of the affidavit to Rankin of the Warren Commission.

I think also it might be a good idea to show this affidavit to Sourwine. At the time of further discussion with Sourwine, I will specifically ask him to identify his source within the State Department so that we may adequately run this rumor down and pin it to the ground. While I doubt that Sourwine will reveal his source, we will at least strongly go on record asking him to do this for our own protection.

I have issued instructions within the Crime Records Division to immediately prepare a public statement, under the Director's signature, in the event that the Director finds it necessary to issue such a statement so that the false rumors concerning Oswald's connections with the FBI can be promptly denied.

ACTION:

1. That I show the attached copy of the affidavit to Senator Eastland and then Senators Russell, Dirksen and Hruska, also to Sourwine, following delivery of the said affidavit to Rankin of the Warren Commission. I will also tell Senator Eastland we have no Special Agent by the name of Stanford, and that this allegation is also false. After Mally has delivered affidavit to Rankin & Eastland approves showing it to the others. H

2. That the Crime Records Division immediately prepare a public statement for the Director's usage in the event it is believed necessary to publicly refute the false claims that Oswald was an informant of ours.

Yes

3. That I press Sourwine to identify his source within the State Department who has given him this information.

Yes

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 7, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
ALLEGATIONS THAT OSWALD WAS
AN FBI INFORMANT

Pursuant to instructions, I saw Senator Jim Eastland at his office at 2:15 p.m., 2-7-64. I told him the Director was very concerned about the information received from him (Senator Eastland) and Jay Sourwine on 2-6-64 and that the Director, of course, wanted to set the record straight immediately. I then showed the Senator a copy of the sworn affidavit which had been executed by the Director and delivered earlier that day to Rankin of the Presidential Commission. The Senator read the affidavit and then described it as a document that very obviously ties everything down.

I told Senator Eastland that we respected his confidence, however, would appreciate permission to see other Senators whom he indicated had an interest in this matter. He told me that he thought we should see Senators Russell and Hruska immediately, however, Senator Dirksen was at Sibley Hospital at the present time.

I then went to Senator Dick Russell's Office and upon seeing him mentioned that it was understood that he was cognizant of the false allegation that Oswald had once been an FBI informant. The Senator acknowledged that he knew of Wade's statements to the Commission. I then showed Senator Russell the Director's affidavit whereupon he read it in its entirety. He described it as a good affidavit and one that should forever straighten this rumor out. He added that there are so many rumors about the assassination that almost any individual can pay a quarter and take his pick. He continued that in all honesty Henry Wade had specifically told Commission members that the allegation concerning Oswald's being an FBI informant had been received by him from a newspaperman named Hudkins. The Senator stated that Wade made it plain that he had no personal knowledge that Oswald had been an FBI informant. The Senator added that Wade was told to return to Dallas and recontact Hudkins for further information. Senator Russell stated that Wade had reported back to the Commission that Hudkins had no further information, could not substantiate his allegations and had refused to testify or furnish an affidavit to the Commission.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

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I next saw Sourwine. After reading the affidavit, he stated he was very positive it should put to rest all rumors. I told Sourwine that I felt certain he realized that the FBI's reputation could be at stake in the event such a vicious rumor was widespread publicity. I told him for this reason I would have to insist that his source in this particular matter be identified. I reminded Sourwine that he had told me in Senator Eastland's presence that his source was an employee of the Department of State who later had reconfirmed the information with CIA. Sourwine interrupted me to state that he had not indicated that his source was with the State Department. He stated his exact words were, "This matter has been motivated, in my opinion, by the State Department." I told Sourwine that my notes, made immediately after the conference with him and Senator Eastland, were very clear on this matter and that I felt certain he had attributed this information to a source within the Department of State. He replied that if he had done this he was in error. He said however that his source had definitely reconfirmed this information with CIA.

I told Sourwine that regardless of the agency with whom his source was employed, I would have to know the identity of such a source so that all strings could be tied down in this matter. Sourwine agreed to call his source in my presence and ask him if he would object to his identity being revealed. At that time Sourwine dialed a number and asked the person answering the phone if he would object to his identity being revealed to the FBI in connection with the Oswald-informant information. After a few moments, Sourwine turned to me and stated that his source would have to think about the matter and he would let me know later on during the evening. Sourwine stated that his source was somewhat reluctant to having his identity revealed inasmuch as the source's identity would immediately lead the FBI to the identity of a second source within CIA. I told Sourwine that if CIA was putting out such scurrilous rumors, that agency should definitely be tied down and made to put up or shut up.

Following the discussion concerning the identity of Sourwine's source, Sourwine told me that he had talked to Senator Russell earlier that afternoon. Senator Russell, according to Sourwine, stated in strict confidence that he was very disturbed about the activities of the Warren Commission. He claimed that he was considering resigning from this Commission. Senator Russell reportedly told Sourwine that five out of six senior lawyers employed by the Commission are extreme liberals and that all of the young lawyers are very liberal-minded. Senator Russell allegedly told Sourwine that each employee of the Commission has a definite area of investigation assigned to him. He mentioned that despite attempts at coordination, the individual employees have haphazardly pooled their investigative information without attempting to centralize or coordinate any facts whatsoever. Senator Russell is also very disturbed about Chief Justice Warren and his inability to handle the assignment as Chairman of this Commission.

After exacting a statement from Sourwine that he would call me later on that evening concerning his source, I went over to the Senate Floor and contacted Senator Hruska. We went up to his private office in the new Senate wing of the Capitol and talked for approximately three minutes when Senator Hruska found it necessary to return to the Floor in order to make remarks concerning tax legislation. Following his return, I showed him the Director's sworn affidavit. Senator Hruska expressed the opinion that it was very thorough and certainly left no doubts whatsoever. He asked if it could be possible that Oswald had an alias and had served the FBI as an informant using an alias or different name. I told him there was no possibility whatsoever of such an incident occurring inasmuch as our investigation had very thoroughly checked out all names used by Oswald. Senator Hruska stated this satisfied him.

Senator Hruska added that Senator Dirksen was most concerned about this matter, chiefly because Senator Dirksen felt that this was an attempted smear at the Director and the FBI. He stated that Senator Dirksen had also feared that this matter could completely discredit the FBI if some disreputable or left-wing Senator made a speech on the Floor of the Senate or issued a press release regarding the matter. He added that Senator Dirksen's friendship for the Director was a very sincere thing and, therefore, the Senator felt very keenly about this matter. He asked if I would accompany him to Sibley Hospital immediately so that we could talk to Senator Dirksen regarding this matter.

At this point I telephonically contacted the Director while Senator Hruska was out of the room and advised the Director of the foregoing details.

Senator Hruska and I arrived at Senator Dirksen's hospital room at approximately 6:15 p.m. Mrs. Dirksen was in the room at the time. She has recently undergone surgery. (The Director has sent a letter to Senator Dirksen regarding the illness of his wife.) I assisted Mrs. Dirksen down the hall and then came back to join Senators Dirksen and Hruska.

Senator Hruska told Senator Dirksen that I had an affidavit signed by the Director which should definitely put Senator Dirksen's mind at ease. Senator Hruska told Senator Dirksen that he felt this affidavit would be of therapeutic value to him inasmuch as it was known that he was very worried about this situation. I then showed Senator Dirksen a copy of the sworn affidavit. He read the letter to Rankin very rapidly and handed both the letter and affidavit back to me. I told him I realized that our visit was somewhat of an imposition, however, I would appreciate it if he would briefly scan the entire affidavit. He did so and afterwards stated that it was a very complete document and that he felt much better about the situation. He added that he had several questions. I told him the Director would want me to answer any questions that he might raise.

DeLoach to Mohr 2-7-64
Re: Assassination of the President
Allegations that Oswald was an FBI Informant

Senator Dirksen inquired if District Attorney Henry Wade had any connections with the Communist Party. I told him Wade had no such connections to our knowledge. I briefed both Senators at this time, however, on the scurrilous article in Saga Magazine by former Agent Turner, also the article in Nation magazine and the offensive by the Communist Party in connection with attempting to discredit the FBI. Senator Hruska inquired as to whether Wade was a publicity seeker. I told him that the answer to this was obvious in view of the many statements made by Wade, even including information which had been furnished by the FBI.

Senator Dirksen asked me if we were satisfied with Rankin. I told him that Rankin had been appointed as an alternative. I then briefed Senators Dirksen and Hruska on the fact that Chief Justice Warren had first wanted his protege Warren Olney to serve as Executive Secretary of the Presidential Commission, however, in view of Olney's [redacted] and [redacted] it had been necessary for a number of sources to confidentially brief members of the Presidential Commission, other than Warren, as to Olney's background. I told Senators Dirksen and Hruska that as a result of this action the Commission members had overridden Warren concerning the appointment of Olney and that Rankin had been elected as an alternative. Dirksen stated he knew Olney and definitely recognized him as an [redacted]

Senator Dirksen stated that he had no further questions but that he would appreciate the Director being advised that his chief interest in this entire matter was to prevent the FBI or the Director from being smeared. He stated that despite his illness if we needed his services we could certainly count upon him to start a backfire against any individual or group which might attempt to discredit the Director or the FBI.

I told both Senators Dirksen and Hruska that we deeply appreciated their interest in this matter and that I would immediately advise the Director whom I felt would be greatly appreciative of their friendship and willingness to assist the FBI.

Upon arriving back at my office, Inspector Kemper advised me that Sourwine had called at approximately 6:10 p.m. to advise that his source did not want to give an absolute "no" to the FBI, that the source was checking further and would give an answer either the first of the week or the middle of next week. We, of course, will not allow this matter to lie idle. Sourwine will be contacted first thing Monday morning and pressed for action.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

See Next Page

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DeLoach to Mohr 2-7-64
Re: Assassination of the President
Allegations that Oswald was an FBI Informant

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the attached letter for the Director's signature acknowledging the Director's appreciation for Senator Dirksen's assistance and interest be considered.

(2) That I check with Sourwine first thing Monday morning in order to further press the matter of learning the identity of his source of information.

(3) That I show a copy of the Director's affidavit, in strict confidence, to Congressman Hale Boggs and Congressman Jerry Ford, members of the Presidential Commission, on Monday, 2-10-64, and that I show a copy of this affidavit and thoroughly brief Walter Jenkins of the White House on Monday, 2-10-64.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr DATE: February 10, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ALLEGATION THAT OSWALD WAS AN FBI INFORMANT

Reference my memorandum to you February 7, 1964, indicating that Jay Sourwine, Chief Counsel, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS), had indicated, following pressure being put on him, that he would contact his source of information to see if that source would talk to me relative to the above-captioned allegation. Sourwine had also indicated, and had reiterated several times, that his source had confirmed this allegation with CIA.

Sourwine called at approximately 2:30 PM, February 10, 1964. He advised he had contacted his source and in view of the seriousness of the situation, his source had agreed to be identified. He named his source as Colonel Philip Corso who is currently employed by Senator Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.). Sourwine indicated that Corso had agreed to being interviewed.

I contacted Colonel Corso in Senator Thurmond's office at approximately 3:15 PM, February 10, 1964. Harry Dent and Fred Buzhardt, Senator Thurmond's Administrative and Legislative Assistants, sat in on the interview. Both men have been very cooperative in the past. I had not previously met Colonel Corso, however, understand that he formerly worked for General Trudeau in Army Intelligence and had some contacts with FBI at that time. Colonel Corso, upon meeting him, and throughout the interview, gave me the definite impression of being a rather shifty-eyed individual who fashions himself a great intelligence expert. As a matter of fact, it was quite difficult to pin him down with questions inasmuch as he insisted on expounding his theories rather than sticking to specifics.

I told Colonel Corso of the information received from Sourwine and that he had been named as the source. I told him the allegation was absolutely false. The point was made that Mr. Hoover had submitted a sworn affidavit to the Warren Commission emphatically denying the allegation and that I desired Colonel Corso to read the affidavit at this time. I told him additionally that if his allegation had been made to other people, I would like to know the names of these people so that they could be confronted. He told me the only other person he had discussed the allegation with was Senator Thurmond.

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1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

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SOVIET SECTION

Colonel Corso stated he did not need to read the affidavit I handed him inasmuch as he would take the FBI's word that Oswald was not an informant. I told him regardless of his confidence he should read the affidavit. He then scanned it quite hurriedly and handed it back to me.

I told Colonel Corso that I would have to insist that he reveal the identity of his source within CIA. He stated he could not do this inasmuch as his source represented "groups" or "individuals" that had been friends of his when he was handling intelligence for the Army. He stated he did not like to violate their confidence. I told him he should realize that this allegation was a very serious one which could do considerable damage to the FBI if it became widely publicized. I mentioned additionally that his refusal might, of course, result in his being subpoenaed or requested to testify before the Warren Commission concerning the withholding of evidence.

Colonel Corso began to backtrack. He stated that his sources had merely told him that they knew the FBI had been in contact with Oswald prior to the assassination of the President. He quickly added that his sources within CIA also felt that Oswald's activity, while in the Soviet Union, represented a State Department operation. Colonel Corso indicated that "if" Oswald had been an informant, while in the Soviet Union, he would have submitted reports to three U. S. employees of the American Embassy in Moscow. He named these individuals as: Angeli, John Vincent Abidian and Hugh Montgomery. Corso stated that Angeli and Montgomery had been declared persona non grata by the Soviet Government and told to leave the Soviet Union. Corso indicated that while he was still with the Army, he received a tip that the three named individuals had received reports from a double agent within the Soviet Union. He stated this double agent could have been Oswald. I asked him if he had any specifics or proof in this regard. He stated he could not prove any of these statements. He then added that this entire matter might be an assumption on the part of CIA inasmuch as his sources had no definite facts whatsoever.

I told Colonel Corso that I wanted to go back over our conversation and to be as specific as possible. I asked him point-blank if his sources within CIA had named Oswald as an FBI informant to him. I asked him for a direct answer. He slowly replied that "groups" or "persons" within CIA, whom he had known for a long time, had told him that Oswald could have been a source of information for the FBI. He stated the same "groups" or "persons" also indicated that Oswald's residence in the Soviet Union represented a State Department operation. Corso added that there was a Communist Party member supposedly in Texas by the name of "Stanford" who knew that Oswald had been an FBI source of information and had related this fact to other parties. I asked

Colonel Corso how he knew this. He stated he could not recall his source of information in this regard, however, apparently "Stanford" had been interviewed by some one and had given them this information. I told Colonel Corso that his ability to be nonspecific was somewhat amazing. He told me he was well-versed in the intelligence game and knew how CIA and the State Departne nt operated. He stated he had no sympathy for CIA inasmuch as that organization had quite often failed to cooperate with him when he was operating with intelligence.

At this stage of the questioning, Colonel Corso again approached the melodramatic by emphatically claiming that he had been concerned only in this matter because he was afraid that the communists were promoting a deliberate smear against the FBI. I asked why he brought in the Communist Party when he had originally claimed that his information had come from CIA. He stated that the information furnished by the communist, "Stanford," apparently represented a deliberate smear attempt on the part of the communists.

I told Colonel Corso that I wanted him to think about this matter and to particularly consider the seriousness of the allegations. I told him he should give me a call by February 11, 1964, and give me a definite answer as to whether he would identify his sources of information. He agreed to do so. I told him also that regardless of whether he identifies his sources or not, we still plan to protest to CIA the falseness and looseness of such allegations. I told Colonel Corso, in the presence of Dent and Buzhardt, that he had seen me carefully making notes during our entire conversation and that I planned to hold him to the substance of those notes.

At this point, Senator Thurmond entered the room and I advised him completely of the falseness of the allegations and exhibited to him the affidavit in question. Senator Thurmond stated he did not need to read the affidavit inasmuch as he had known the allegations were false all along. I told Senator Thurmond that I had requested his assistant, Colonel Corso, to reveal his sources of information so that the FBI could definitely disprove, once and for all, the falseness of the allegations that Oswald was an FBI informant. The Senator replied that he hoped Colonel Corso could comply with our request.

ACTION:

I will follow with Colonel Corso re this on February 11, 1964. There is attached a yellow colored slip of paper which Colonel Corso handed me naming the

ACTION CONTINUED:

three American State Department employees who "might" have had contact with Oswald in the Soviet Union. This should be made a matter of record in our files. It is suggested that no action be taken to contact CIA at this time until we find out whether or not Colonel Corso will identify his sources. Frankly, considering Colonel Corso's personality and evasiveness, there is a distinct possibility that he made up this allegation strictly based upon his own theories. I will, of course, follow him closely until we get an answer as to his alleged sources of information within CIA.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 14, 1964

1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The Presidential Commission, by 2-12-64 letter, noted that in San Antonio's 12-4-63 report appears lists of 90 people who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo 9-26-63, and of 24 people who left Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 10-3-63 and that Oswald's name does not appear on these lists despite fact that his Mexican tourist card shows he entered and left Mexico on these dates at Nuevo Laredo. They also noted that according to a 12-8-63 Dallas report, Mexican immigration records at Nuevo Laredo showed Oswald left Mexico 10-3-63 by automobile while Oswald's tourist card does not show the method of travel.

Noting this they asked:

(1). Why Oswald's name does not appear on the 9-26 or 10-3-63 list and if these lists are, in fact, complete except for the absence of Oswald's name? It is likely that the Commission has answered its own question here.

(2). How can we account for the disparity in the number of the persons on the two lists? It is assumed that the records speak for themselves in that 90 persons entered on 9-26-63 and 24 departed on 10-3-63.

(3). What is the significance regarding the reference to Oswald's method of travel by automobile in the Mexican immigration records and does this mean that he was in an automobile when leaving or that he stated it was his intention to travel to New Orleans by automobile after he crossed the border? If the former is true, the Commission asks if we can determine who may have been in any automobile with Oswald at the time he crossed the border or thereafter.

On the basis of available information, we cannot be certain as to the answers to these questions and probability exists that the questions concerning Oswald's method of travel while leaving will remain unanswerable due to weak Mexican immigration records.

Enclosures

105-82555

JCS:jal
(9)

62-109060-5065

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 2

23 APR 2 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum W.A. Branigan to W.C. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

ACTION:

(1). Attached is brief reply to the Commission advising them that we are seeking specifics regarding the points they raised.

(2). Attached is teletype to Dallas and San Antonio and a cable to Legal Attache, Mexico City, seeking specific replies to the Commission's inquiries.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
February 28, 1964
1 - Gheesling
BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of the following reports in compliance with your request:

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

Report of Special Agent Joseph Carl McDonald dated February 5, 1964, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Report of Special Agent Emil E. Hopkins dated February 10, 1964, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Report of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., dated February 20, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent John R. Wineberg, dated February 20, 1964, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

RUTH HYDE PAINE

Report of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., dated February 20, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Future reports concerning the Paines will be forwarded to you.

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 3 1964

Enclosures 10
105-82555
105-126129 (Michael Paine)
105-126128 (Ruth Paine)

MAR 3 1964

WMG:pah
(14)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

FBI
RECORDING ROOM
1964 FEB 28 5 40 PM

CONFIDENTIAL YELLOW

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy
MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Inasmuch as Marina Oswald resided with Ruth Paine at Irving, Texas, prior to the assassination, it is contemplated that Ruth Paine will be a witness before the President's Commission in the near future.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 28 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of the following letters dated February 26, 1964, received by Courier Service: (1) letter and enclosed memorandum dated February 25, 1964, setting forth the results of your interrogation of Mrs. Oswald on February 24, 1964; (2) letter setting forth information obtained by the Bureau regarding James Herbert Martin; and (3) letter reporting your investigation of the circumstances surrounding the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin and enclosed copies of signed statements obtained from Marina Oswald, Robert Lee Oswald, Declan P. Ford and Mrs. Declan P. Ford.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 4 1964

52 MAR 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 124032-87

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

FEB 28 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

President's Commission

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you please furnish us with the following information concerning the C14 rifle: at what plant was the C14 rifle manufactured; is the number, C2766, appearing on the C14 rifle equivalent to a serial number, that is, is C14 the only rifle of its type which bears this number; if not, what is the nature of this number, how many other rifles are likely to have borne this number, and how many of those are likely to have been sold through United States distributors.

In order to insure that our record is sufficient, I think that the information you elicit on this subject should, if possible, originate from or be confirmed by appropriate officials of the Italian munitions industry.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

J. Lee Rankin
3-16-64
KHW/vhm

62-109090-

14 MAR 2 1964

79 MAR 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2594

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-38)

FBI

Date: 2/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461) P

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau teletype to Dallas 2/27/64.

Referenced teletype reflected that the Bureau had received information that recently WILLIAM A. McKENZIE, Attorney for MARINA OSWALD, was in touch with Mr. RANKIN of the President's Commission and indicated he had information that animosity existed between the FBI and Secret Service in Dallas.

A Letterhead Memorandum is attached which refutes such impression that may have been gained by conversation with McKENZIE. This was in the form of a letter written by McKENZIE to the Dallas Office and is being set forth verbatim. This letter was dictated in the presence of SAs VINCENT E. DRAIN and JOSEPH J. HANLEY.

In an interview with McKENZIE on 2/28/64, McKENZIE stated he wanted to advise the Bureau on a confidential basis certain information for the Bureau's benefit. He stated he did not wish to become involved in any unpleasantness with the Commission and therefore desired that such information not be disseminated outside the Bureau which is being set forth.

McKENZIE related that while at the President's Commission during 2/20, 21, and 22/64, one of the Assistant Legal Counsel to the Commission, BURT JENNER (phonetic), did a great deal of the questioning of ROBERT OSWALD before the Commission. He related

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas
VED:vm
(5)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 9 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

that some of the questions by JENNER were calculated to get an answer that JENNER desired. McKENZIE stated that specifically he remembered JENNER asking the question two or three times of ROBERT OSWALD "Did the FBI ever harass you during the course of the interview of you or MARINA OSWALD?" He stated he cannot remember the exact terminology but other questions that were asked were such as "Do you think the various agencies such as the FBI and the Secret Service are doing a good job or if not what do you think is the trouble?" McKENZIE stated these were not the exact phraseologies used in the questions but he did not like the vein in which they were asked.

On February 21, 1964, while McKENZIE and ROBERT OSWALD were returning from lunch to resume the afternoon session of questioning of ROBERT OSWALD by the Commission, he was approached by a writer from the New York Times and he told this individual he could not answer any questions and the writer said he was waiting on Mr. JENNER and would talk to him. McKENZIE stated he observed JENNER talking with this writer from the New York Times. On the following Saturday, 2/22/64, an article appeared in the New York Times by the same writer who had approached him the day before and who had talked to JENNER to the effect that ROBERT OSWALD had testified to certain facts. McKENZIE stated the facts of this article were erroneous. At the Saturday session, 2/22/64, only one member of the Commission was present and that was Mr. ALLEN DULLES. At this session, JENNER did most of the questioning. McKENZIE related that after seeing the article in the New York Times he told Mr. DULLES on 2/22/64 while the Commission was in session that there was a leak in the Commission. McKENZIE told Mr. DULLES that if information was to be leaked to the press about what his client testified to then he, McKENZIE, would immediately halt the testimony of ROBERT OSWALD. McKENZIE stated that he told DULLES he was fairly certain but could not prove who the person was who leaked the information and further that that person was on the staff of the Commission and at that very moment was sitting in the Commission room. McKENZIE stated that JENNER's face flushed and it was obvious that JENNER became angry although he did not say anything. Mr. DULLES stated he agreed with McKENZIE that if information was being leaked out of the Commission that further testimony should be halted but that he assured Mr. McKENZIE there would be no further leaks from the Commission to the press.

DL 100-10461

On Monday, 2/24/64, McKENZIE related that Mr. LEE RANKIN, counsel for the Commission, called him by long distance telephone and said, "Bill, I understand that you know who is the person on the Commission staff who is leaking information to the press." McKENZIE related he told RANKIN that in his own mind he was satisfied he knew the person who was responsible for the leak to the New York Times but since he could not prove same he did not want to name that person.

McKENZIE stated that he, at the conclusion of the testimony, read a statement to the press stating that information contained in the New York Times story of 2/22/64 was erroneous and false.

McKENZIE stated on another occasion at the Commission in the beginning of ROBERT OSWALD's appearance before the Commission he, McKENZIE, was called into RANKIN's office with another attorney whose name he does not recall. At this conference with RANKIN and the other attorney, RANKIN said, "Bill, the Chief Justice wants to know all about you," whereupon McKENZIE replied, "Yes, and I would like to know something about the Chief Justice." McKENZIE stated he did not mean this in a facetious manner. McKENZIE stated he was not of the same political philosophy as the Chief Justice and that he made same plain to RANKIN.

The LHM may be disseminated to whomever the Bureau deems advisable however McKENZIE requested that the other information furnished not be disseminated outside the Bureau and if it becomes necessary that such be disseminated that it not be attributed to him; although it is the truth, McKENZIE feels that since he will have to probably appear again before the Commission he does not desire to get into any arguments with them.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
February 28, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On February 27, 1964, Mr. William A. McKenzie, Attorney, with offices in the Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas, was contacted by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. McKenzie was advised information had been received indicating he had alleged animosity existed between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Secret Service in Dallas, Texas. Mr. McKenzie was asked to furnish in detail the basis for any remarks along this line.

Mr. McKenzie stated there was absolutely no basis whatsoever to such an allegation and he intended to direct a letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, disclosing his complete views in this matter.

On February 28, 1964, Mr. McKenzie directed the following letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dallas, Texas:

"Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Dallas, Texas

"Gentlemen:

"An inquiry has been made to me with respect to a supposed inference by me to the effect that there was animosity between the FBI and Secret Service while I was at the Warren Commission during the time that testimony was being given to the Commission by Robert Oswald.

"In order that this matter may be crystal clear, I want to categorically state that I have made statements more than once that I felt the FBI and Secret Service have done a magnificent job in the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and if anyone gained the impression at the Warren Commission or elsewhere to the contrary, such was erroneous on their part. If anyone has made a statement to the effect that I left the impression that there was any animosity between these two agencies, it is their impression solely and not mine. Since I became involved as counsel in this matter, it has been my distinct impression that the two agencies have and are cooperating fully and, certainly, insofar as Robert Oswald and Marina Oswald are concerned, during the time I have been their counsel, the two agencies have worked together in a most harmonious manner.

THE AAFB

"I would like to further state that when I became counsel for Robert Oswald and Marina Oswald, that I did it with their full understanding and written consent that any information which came into my possession, pertaining to the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the events thereafter, would be turned over to the FBI.

"Sincerely yours,

"/s/ WILLIAM A. McKENZIE
"William A. McKenzie"

19

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. UNREC 2-28-64 WFO AIRTEL LHM

PAGE NO. AIRTEL 1-2 LHM 1-4

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

5

CIA

REFERRAL

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 28 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 19, 1964, enclosing thirty-five reports and three memoranda for use in the work of the Commission.

Your continued cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGNAL FILED IN

52 MAR 5 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan; 1 - Mr. Goble

February 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1ST

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed one copy of a memorandum concerning Lee Harvey Oswald dated February 28, 1964, containing information furnished by the recent [redacted]

[redacted]

This is a preliminary interview and we plan on interviewing [redacted] further in an attempt to determine the accuracy of his statements. He is, of course, in the custody of the Central Intelligence Agency and our interviews will be contingent on other assessments on his time.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

MAILED 6
FEB 28 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

TNG:DEM:pah:hrt
(11)

NOTE: See memo Branigan-Sullivan 2-28-64, WAB:hrt., "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA."

105-82555

79 MAR 12 1964

FBI
FEB 28 1 13 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

13362

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Hogge

Mr. Belmont

February 28, 1964

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Howard Willens of the President's Commission and Administrative Assistant to J. Lee Rankin called to advise that the "Life" magazine picture of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle has been the subject of comment by James Martin, former manager of Marina Oswald. Martin was fired by her at the suggestion of Robert Oswald.

Willens stated that Martin yesterday stated to either Rankin or one of the members of the staff that a lawyer named Ed Murray of the "Detroit Free Press" indicated that the picture in "Life" magazine came from a leak in the Commission.

Willens asked whether he could talk to Ed Murray and check into this.

Before initiating any inquiries, I asked Willens whether we could tell Murray that the Commission had requested this interview because he obviously would be interested to know why we approached him on this matter. I also told Willens that we ought to be in a position beforehand to indicate to Murray whether this information came from Martin or someone else.

In addition, it was indicated that inasmuch as Willens was merely relaying information which had been furnished to him by Rankin which in turn had been relayed by a member of the staff, a question is always raised in paraphrasing the original story that it may have been changed in its context.

62-109090-

I told Willens that in a matter of this importance as this it would be well to have the exact text of the conversation which took place between the staff member and Mr. Martin so that it could be examined carefully before we ask any questions. Laughlin to

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 9 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - 105-82555

ARhw

ORIGINAL FILED IN 2315

Willens that perhaps he may wish to discuss this further with Rankin and determine the position which the Commission desires to take and that we would be guided accordingly.

Willens advised me that he would discuss this matter further with Rankin the early part of next week and he would then be in touch with the Bureau. He therefore did not desire any interview at this time and withdrew his request.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

We will await further advice from Willens on this matter, and if a request is received to inquire into this matter, we will suggest that such a request be in writing from the Commission.

I concur completely
H.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 14 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 11, 1964, informing the Commission of a typographical error which occurred in connection with the report of Special Agent Clements dated November 30, 1963 at Dallas, Texas. I have initiated the necessary action to correct this error.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

FEB 17 1964

NOT RECORDED
193 FEB 20 1964

53 FEB 24 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 10 1964

TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1-25 PM DEFERRED 2-10-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555 2

FROM NEW YORK 105-38431 1P

LEE HAVEY OSWALD, IS-R.

REBUAIRTEL TO NEW YORK FEBRUARY SIX LAST CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

SA VINCENT J. SAVADEL CONTACTED FRANK CAPELL, EDITOR OF THE HERALD OF FREEDOM THIS DATE AS PER INSTRUCTIONS OF BUREAU SET OUT IN REAIRTEL. CAPELL IS REVIEWING HIS FILES AND RESULTS OF THIS CONTACT WILL BE FURNISHED TO BUREAU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. DURING TODAY-S CONTACT, HOWEVER, CAPELL VOLUNTEERED THE ADDITIONAL FOLLOWING INFORMATION AND SAME IS BEING SUBMITTED FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU.

CAPELL STATED THAT A FRIEND OF HIS, UNIDENTIFIED BUT DESCRIBED AS AN INDIVIDUAL WITH SOURCES CLOSE TO THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION, INFORMED HIM THAT AN ATTORNEY FOR JOHN W. STANFORD, ALLEGEDLY SECRETARY OF CP, TEXAS, KNOWN ONLY AS MAVERICK, JR., OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, WENT TO SEE SENATOR YARBOROUGH, OF TEXAS, AND TOLD THE SENATOR THAT HIS CLIENT, REFERRING TO STANFORD, HAD DEFINITE INFORMATION THAT OSWALD WAS A CIA AGENT. SENATOR YARBOROUGH REPORTEDLY TURNED THIS INFORMATION OVER TO THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION.

NOT RECORDED
100 FEB 21 1964
22 FEB 19 1964

NO DATES RE ABOVE INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

END

1-29 PM MTC

FBI WASH DC

EX. DIRECTOR FOR THE DIRECTOR

SOVIET SECTION

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 14 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letters of February 10 and February 11, 1964, setting forth the results of your interviews with District Attorney Henry M. Wade and Houston "Post" reporter Alonzo F. Hudkins, III.

The information set forth in both of these letters is very helpful and I am bringing them to the attention of the members of the Commission to assist them in their further consideration of this problem.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED

14 FEB 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

59 FEB 24 1964

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Lenihan; 1 - Mr. Sizoo

February 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

4. 62 109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FEB 14 5 28 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

While being contacted by this Bureau on another matter, Frank A. Capell, editor of a weekly publication entitled "The Herald of Freedom," 45 Bay Street, Staten Island, New York, voluntarily furnished the following information:

A friend, whom Capell did not identify but did describe as an individual with sources close to the President's Commission, advised him that an attorney for John W. Stanford, an official of the Communist Party of Texas, apparently Maury Maverick, Jr., of San Antonio, Texas, had told Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas that Stanford had definite information that Lee Harvey Oswald was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency. According to Capell's source, Senator Yarborough reportedly turned this information over to the President's Commission. Capell furnished no dates for the above information.

BY COURIER SVC.
FEB 17
COMM-FBI

The files of this Bureau indicate that in sworn testimony before the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1963 Stanford was identified as Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Texas and a member of the Communist Party, USA. As a result of hearings before the Subversive Activities Control Board Stanford was ordered on December 20, 1963, to register as a Communist Party member with the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

ORIGINAL

JMS:hrt (10)

See memo Branigan-Sullivan 2-14-64, JMS:hrt, re: "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA." Copy CIA by 014F 2-14-64 BY LIAISON

62 FEB 21 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

On December 27, 1963, several cartons of material including pamphlets by Communist Party, USA leaders were seized by Texas authorities in a search of Stanford's home in San Antonio, Texas, under a State of Texas search warrant. A Texas court has denied Stanford a writ seeking release of the items seized. Maverick, who has been publicly identified as attorney for Stanford, is reportedly in the process of appealing this verdict to the United States Supreme Court.

Maverick is reported as representing Stanford as part of his obligation as a member of the American Civil Liberties Union. Stanford requested the American Civil Liberties Union to represent him in attempting to obtain the release of the items seized in his home by Texas authorities.

The above is being submitted to you for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

133 PM CST URGENT 2-13-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR ATTN - ASST. DIRECTOR WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 2P

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA -

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ~~IS-R~~ CUBA. REBURAD FEB. ELEVEN.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS, WAS CONTACTED THIS DATE BY SAS VINCENT E. DRAIN AND W. HARLAN BROWN. ALEXANDER WAS VIGOROUSLY INTERVIEWED IN DEPTH CONCERNING INFORMATION THAT HE HAD OVERHEARD A NUMBER OF REPORTERS DISCUSSING THE POSSIBILITY THAT OSWALD WAS COUNTERSPY FOR FBI, CIA, OR SOME GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY, AND THAT HE REMEMBERS HEARING SOME REPORTER MAKE THE STATEMENT OSWALD WAS SUPPOSEDLY ON PAYROLL OF GOVERNMENT AT TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS A MONTH BEGINNING SEPTEMBER NINETEEN SIXTYTWO, AND HAD PAY ROLL NUMBER ONE SEVEN NINE OR VOUCHER ONE SEVEN NINE. ALEXANDER STATED HE HAD NO IDEA AS TO THE SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION AND AT THE TIME HE CONSIDERED IT ONLY RUMOR. HE STATED THAT AT THE TIME HE HEARD SOMEONE MENTION IT, WHOM HE CANNOT RECALL, THERE WERE PRESENT A NUMBER OF FROM FIVE TO FIFTY REPORTERS. ALEXANDER WAS INFORMED THAT OUR INVESTIGATION STRONGLY IMPLIED THAT HE WAS THE ~~SOURCE OF THESE~~ ALLEGA-

ENCLOSURE

cc Branigan

Branigan/Section memo 2-14-64

Let to Rankin 2-17-64

REC: 32 FEB 19 1964

SOVIET SECTION

PERS. REC. UNIT

DL 100-10461

GATIONS. ALEXANDER STATED THAT HE ABSOLUTELY WAS NOT THE SOURCE, AND THAT ANYONE STATING THAT HE WAS THE SOURCE WAS FALSELY ACCUSING HIM. ALEXANDER CLAIMED THAT HE WAS NOT THE ORIGINATOR OF THESE ALLEGATIONS, AND THAT HE HAD NO IDEA AS TO WHO WAS THE ORIGINATOR NOR CAN HE RECALL FROM W HOM HE HEARD THE REMARK.

ALEXANDER WAS ASKED IF HE COULD SUPPLY THE NAMES OF ANYONE HE THOUGHT MIGHT BE THE ORIGINATOR OF THESE FALSE ALLEGATIONS, AND HE STATED HE COULD NOT. ALEXANDER STATED THAT MUCH SPECULATION AND RUMOR OF ALL KINDS CONCERNING OSWALD HAD CROPPED UP FROM TIME TO TIME, BUT THAT HE HAD COME TO THE POINT OF NOT PAYING ANY ATTENTION TO THEM. HE STATED THAT SHOULD HE LEARN OF THE ORIGINATOR OF THESE FALSE ALLEGATIONS HE WOULD NOTIFY THIS OFFICE.

ALEXANDER WAS OBVIOUSLY SHAKEN AND EXTREMELY NERVOUS DURING THE COURSE OF THE INTERVIEW, AND LEAVING THE INTERVIEW WITH ALEXANDER HE STATED THAT HE WANTED THE INTERVIEWING AGENTS TO KNOW THAT HE WAS EMPHATICALLY NOT THE ORIGINATOR OF THESE FALSE ALLEGATIONS, AND IF HE KNEW WHO WAS HE WOULD TELL INTERVIEWING AGENTS.

END

WA MSL

FBI WASH DC

P

Sac Shanklin advised 2-14-64 WaB

This fellow is just a low a.o. br. Instruct our Dallas Office to have no contact with him & by most circumspect with Wade - K

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2-13-64

Lonnie Hudkins, the reporter who wrote article in Houston "Post" entitled "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U.S.," has advised us his story based on information he received from Dallas Assistant District Attorney William Alexander. Dallas teletype 1-25-64 reported interview of Alexander at which time he stated he told Hudkins he did not know anything about Oswald being an informant. Alexander also told us that during his meeting with the President's Commission 1-24-64 he told Commission representatives that on 1-21-64 following conclusion of bond hearing for Jack Ruby, he overheard a number of reporters discussing possibility Oswald was counterspy for FBI, CIA, or some Government agency. He added he remembered hearing some reporter make statement Oswald on Government payroll at $200 a month and heard payroll number 179 or voucher 179 mentioned. Alexander claimed he did not know names of these reporters. In view of Hudkins' claim on 2-8-64 that his story was based upon information received from Alexander, we instructed Dallas to immediately contact Alexander and pin him down on his allegations and determine identity of his sources. Attached teletype sets forth results of such interview. LETTER TO RANKIN BEING PREPARED.

REL:lab

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - JR Malley
1 - FJ Baumgardner
1 - WA Branigan
1 - WR Wannall
1 - VH Nasca

February 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

FEB 14 4 33 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Attached is a memorandum dated February 14, 1964, which contains information apparently originating with Carl Ward Chappel of Miami, Florida, who is also known as Carlos Capilla, which indicates that those connected with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy were communists.

You will note in the attached communication the possibility that Chappel may be mentally disturbed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
FEB 14
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

105-82555

1 - Dallas (Enclosure)
1 - 2-1817 (Chappel)
VHN:cej
(14)

NOTE: See memo Wannall to Sullivan, 2-14-64, captioned "Carl Ward Chappel, aka," prepared by VHN:cej.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 14 1964
FEB 14 1964
FEB 14 1964

57 FEB 26 1964
MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Nasca

(NI) 105-82555

February 14, 1964

CARL WARD CHAPPEL, also
known as Carlos Capilla

The subject under the name of Carlos Capilla, 774 Northwest First Street, Miami, Florida, recently sent Congressman Claude Pepper of Florida four taped reels of information which reportedly contained information concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The tapes were made available to this Bureau by Congressman Pepper's office and, upon review, were found to contain the following information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald:

According to the tapes, an individual who apparently is identical with Capilla, stated that Oswald's naming of "the New York lawyer" and Oswald's statement that he was from New Orleans convinced Capilla that Oswald had direct connections with Castro. The speaker wondered who had hired Oswald but when Ruby appeared and killed him, Capilla knew "he" was the leader. When the bondsman showed up and said he had connections in Los Angeles, California, that cinched the deal that they were communists. The speaker further stated that all of the books that Oswald read were of the communist variety.

The foregoing tapes also contained information concerning a number of other subjects, including a claim by Capilla that plans furnished by him to the Secretary of Defense at the time of the blockade of Cuba were the ones used in carrying out the blockade. In discussing his background, Capilla claimed that during World War II he, as a private in the United States Army, headed a force of 3,000 men which included several commissioned and noncommissioned officers.

In June, 1963, a Chicago businessman who had been in touch with Capilla stated that it was his impression that Capilla was mentally confused and seemed to have an obsession to talk about the liberation of Cuba.

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-1

Capilla's full name is Carl Ward Chappel. He is an American citizen, born January 5, 1915, in Louisville, Kentucky.

VHN:cej:pdb (22)
1 - 2 1417 (Chappell)

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

FEB 14 4 33 PM '64

FBI - READING ROOM

CARL WARD CHAPPEL, also
known as Carlos Capilla

NOTE:

Original to President's Commission, Xerox copies to State; CIA; Army; Navy; Air Force; DIA; Internal Security Division of Department; Secret Service; and Dallas Office.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 2/17/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Internal Security - R - Cuba

At 11 a.m. on 2/16/64, SAC Shanklin called from Dallas to advise that Attorney Pete White, former Assistant District Attorney, who is a friend of our Dallas office, advised that his law partner, William A. McKenzie, is going to represent Robert Oswald at his appearance before the President's Commission this coming Thursday, 2/20/64.

After Marina Oswald testified before the Commission, she was turned loose by Secret Service, which had up to that time afforded her protection. She stayed in Washington a day or so and returned to Texas where she stayed for several days with Robert Oswald. She is now living with Mrs. Katherine E. Ford, in Dallas, who is an acquaintance of hers (we have previously talked to Mrs. Ford--see page 258, report of SA Gemberling, Dallas, dated 11/30/63).

According to Attorney White, Marina was accompanied by her attorney, Thorne, and her business manager, James Martin, in Washington, D. C., and they had adjoining rooms in a hotel. One night after Secret Service turned her loose Martin [redacted] at the hotel. SAC Shanklin said that Attorney White was advising us, not as a complainant, but because he thought we should be aware of this.

SAC Shanklin said that we are interviewing Marina Oswald on 2/17, and also Robert Oswald on 2/17, concerning matters involved in the Oswald case. He said Attorney Thorne had been contacted, and Thorne said that Marina Oswald had sent her business manager, Martin, and Attorney Thorne, registered letters discharging them.

ACTION:

I told SAC Shanklin to go ahead with the interviews of Marina Oswald and Robert Oswald on the matters concerning the Oswald investigation, but not to question them concerning this alleged incident between Marina and her manager in Washington, D. C. If either one of them volunteers information, the agent should, of course, accept it.

Attached are letters to the Department and the President's Commission, reporting this incident.

Enclosures
Airtel (6) 2-17-64

5 FEB

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - J.P. Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

62-109093

February 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI
FEB 18 9 19 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter of February 11, 1964, reporting results of our interview on February 8, 1964, with Mr. Alonzo F. Hudkins III, also known as Lonnie Hudkins. Mr. Hudkins is the reporter who wrote an article in the Houston "Post" entitled "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U.S." During our interview with Mr. Hudkins on February 8, 1964, he refused to identify the source of his information that Oswald was on the payroll of either the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Central Intelligence Agency. He claimed he was told this by a Government official, not a Federal official, in Dallas, Texas.

18 FEB 18 COMM-FBI

For your information, Assistant District Attorney William Alexander was interviewed by this Bureau January 25, 1964, in this matter. Mr. Alexander told us that he was acquainted with Lonnie Hudkins and that Hudkins had contacted him sometime in December, 1963, and had indicated he was working on a real good story, trying to prove that Oswald was an informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency or some governmental agency. According to Mr. Alexander, Hudkins stated he had received information that Oswald's address book, which had been seized by the police, had Agent Hosty's or Hasty's name and the telephone number of the local Federal Bureau of Investigation office and possibly a license number of an automobile.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

REL:mhw:klw
(10)

SEE NOTE LAST PAGE

Mr. Alexander further advised that Lonnie Hudkins then asked him if this did not mean that Oswald was an informant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Alexander stated he told Mr. Hudkins that he did not know anything about Oswald being an informant. Mr. Alexander stated that when Hudkins questioned him about the entry in Oswald's address book, Alexander told Hudkins "It looks like you have the story there." Mr. Alexander denied making any further statements to Hudkins.

For your information, during our interview with Mr. Alexander on January 25, 1964, he informed us that he had appeared before the President's Commission on January 24, 1964, in Washington, D. C., and that he had told the Commission that he had no information as to Oswald being an informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency or any other governmental agency. He stated he did point out to the Commission that in an address book of Oswald's seized by the police Agent Hosty's name appeared along with many others. Mr. Alexander also told us that during his meeting with the Commission January 24, 1964, he told Chief Justice Warren and you that on the afternoon of January 21, 1964, after conclusion of the bond hearing in Dallas for Jack Ruby and while the reporters were waiting for some statements from the judge, there were a number of reporters talking about the possibility that Oswald was a counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency or some governmental agency. He added that he also stated that he recalled hearing the words "special service" and also remembered some reporter making a statement that Oswald was possibly on the payroll of the Government at $200 a month, beginning September, 1962, and that he heard payroll number 179 or voucher 179 mentioned.

For your additional information, we reinterviewed Mr. Alexander February 13, 1964, in a further effort to pin him down on his source of the allegation that Oswald may have been a counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency or some governmental agency and was on the payroll of the Government. Mr. Alexander claimed that he overheard a number of reporters discussing the possibility that Oswald was a counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency or some governmental agency and that he remembers hearing some reporter make the statement that Oswald

was supposedly on the payroll of the Government at $200 a month, beginning September, 1962, and had payroll number 179 or voucher 179. Mr. Alexander stated that he has no idea as to the source of this information and that he considered it only rumor at the time. He further stated that when he heard this discussion there were present a number of reporters and that he has no idea who originated the remark.

During our interview with Mr. Alexander at this time we asked him if he could supply the name of anyone who might be the originator of these false allegations, and he stated he could not. He further stated that much speculation and rumors of all kinds concerning Oswald have cropped up from time to time and that he had reached the point of not paying any attention to them.

In conclusion Mr. Alexander stated that should he determine the identity of the originator of these false allegations he would immediately notify this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan re "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-R-CUBA" dated 2-14-64, REL:mhw;klw.

F

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes

February 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FEB 17 12 11 PM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two sets of twelve photographs of a 1963 calendar maintained by Mrs. Ruth Paine which has been utilized by Mrs. Paine in fixing many of the dates to which she has referred during our interviews of her. There are also enclosed two copies of a memorandum in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter dated February 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth in part the results of our interrogation of Mrs. Paine concerning a handwritten notation appearing on the top of the page of Mrs. Paine's calendar for the month of March, 1963.

FEB 17 12 41 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

We intend to reinterview Mrs. Marina Oswald concerning the entry in question with particular reference to any conversation she may have had with Mrs. Paine at any time concerning the ownership of a gun by Lee Harvey Oswald. Mrs. Marina Oswald's attorney has advised us that she will be available for reinterview on February 17, 1964. When the results of the reinterview of Marina Oswald are received, they will be furnished to you.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BY COURIER SERVICE
C 1 FEB 17
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 18 1964

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 FEB 1964

JCS:fas:klw
(8)

Enclosures - 26

NOTE:

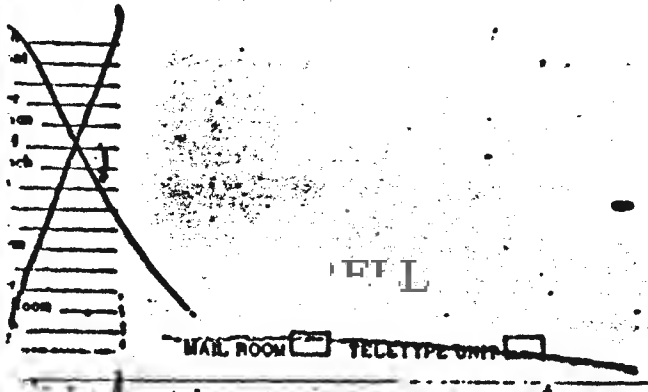
The top of the March page of Mrs. Paine's calendar has the notation "Oct. 23 - *: - LHO purchase of rifle." Mrs. Paine maintains that the date Oct. 23 was in error and that she made this entry in fact on November 23, the date when she learned that Oswald ordered a rifle in March, 1963. The

FEB 19 1964

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

NOTE CONTINUED:

asterisk on the page is keyed to another asterisk on the 20th of March in which appears the name Marina. The name Marina she claims was written on March 20 as she visited with Mrs. Oswald that date. The asterisk was to key the notation at the top of the page to the March 20th date which she believed was the date of the purchase (this was actually the date the gun was shipped by the Chicago firm). It has been established as enclosed letterhead shows that it was announced in Dallas on 11-23 that Oswald had ordered a gun on March 20th. Advisable to furnish this material to Commission immediately as Mrs. Paine according to news accounts is to be next witness before Commission.



1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Evans
1 - Malloy
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

February 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Anderson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 31, 1964, enclosing a carbon copy of a letter addressed to the Attorney General which was sent to Congressman Hale Boggs, a member of the Commission, by Mrs. Lou Wylie Hayes.

Enclosed for your information are three memoranda setting forth the results of interviews with Mrs. Lou Wylie, Mr. Walter Cowan and Miss Connie T. Kaye by Agents of this Bureau, which are self-explanatory. When interviewed on February 6, 1964, Mrs. Wylie advised that she usually uses the name Mrs. Lou Wylie; however, she signed the letter to the Attorney General as Mrs. Lou Wylie Hayes. Mr. Walter Cowan, managing editor of the "New Orleans States-Item," a daily newspaper at New Orleans, Louisiana, advised when interviewed on February 7, 1964, that Mrs. Lou Wylie was known to him as Mrs. Lou Wylie Van Sicklen, as she was previously married and divorced. It is further noted that Mrs. Wylie would give short answers to questions proposed to her and would then attempt to lapse into long discourses about her former newspaper and related activities of twenty-five years ago.

The records of our New Orleans Office fail to indicate that Mrs. Wylie called the FBI at New Orleans concerning this matter, nor did Agents of the FBI meet her Honorable Gerald at the New Orleans airport upon his return from Cuba as alleged by her. Our New Orleans Office has a record of a number of calls having been received from Mrs. Lou Wylie Van Sicklen during World War II relating to national defense matters.

NOT RECORDED
122 FEB 17 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

FBI - RECEIVED
FEB 17 11 10 AM '64

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In view of the above and the information set forth in the enclosed memoranda, no further action is contemplated by this Bureau concerning the information furnished by Mrs. Lou Wylie Hayes.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

NOTE: Mrs. ~~Hayes~~ WYLIE alleged that a person whom she now believes to have been Lee Harvey Oswald sat next to her on a bus in New Orleans during 9/63 (exact date not recalled) at which time he appeared very excited and told everyone on the bus he had just returned from a State Department assignment in Cuba on a U. S. Army plane and had been met at airport in New Orleans by the FBI. The FBI had taken him to a bus stop rather than his home for security reasons. Oswald praised Castro and stated he, Oswald, had now been given "say so" concerning the return of prisoners in Cuba to the U. S. She claimed she had furnished data to local FBI and Walter Cowan, city editor of local newspaper at the time. Dufiles and Walter Cowan fail to confirm Mrs. Hayes' story. Cowan further advised he knew Lou Wylie Van Sickbn, who divorced her husband a number of years ago, as newspaper reporter; however, she frequently gives him "long shot" tips on items which cannot be verified and that as a result of many years of contact with her telephonically he places absolutely no reliance in her information, stating she is always dreaming up wild tales and envisions "skulduggery." No further action appears warranted. WFO has been instructed to disregard lead to contact State and Army concerning this matter, noting previous checks have been made with these Departments concerning Oswald. Soparate communication also being furnished Attorney General concerning this matter.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

FEB 12 1964

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Del Mach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been reviewing several Bureau reports in connection with our investigation of George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt and their possible connection with either the assassination of the late President, John F. Kennedy, or the subsequent killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, or both. In this connection, I have particularly reviewed the reports of Special Agent Gemberling, dated November 30, 1963, December 10, 1963, December 23, 1963, January 7, 1964, and January 22, 1964; as well as the report of Special Agent DeBrueys dated December 8, 1963.

To the extent not covered in the above listed material, the Commission has asked me to request that your Bureau initiate a full-scale background intelligence type report of the De Mohrenschildts if you have not already done so. If you are agreeable to this request, I would suggest that the proposed investigation include the background data on the De Mohrenschildts' marriages, education, employment, relatives, associates, travel and financial activity.

Your continued assistance in the work of this Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62 105070
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 25 1964

3 FEB 13 1964

FEB 20 1964

INDEXED
ORIGINAL FILED IN

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

105-82555

February 18, 1964

By Courier Service

FEB 18 12 44 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Charles Shaffer of your staff on February 17, 1964, the C14 rifle was delivered to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on February 17, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62 [illegible]
RECORDED
193 FEB 18 1964

CBC:fch
(8)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC
03 FEB 19
COMM-FBI

22 FEB 18 1964

57 FEB 19 1964
MAIL ROOM
TYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1- Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan;
1 - Mail Room; 1 - Mr. Anderson

62 109090

February 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FEB 18 5 58 PM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 12, 1964, requesting that investigation be initiated concerning George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt if not previously conducted.

For your information, investigation has been conducted by this Bureau concerning George De Mohrenschildt based on his alleged pro-German sympathies and activities, results of which are being incorporated in a report which will be furnished to you upon receipt.

Additional investigation is being conducted to bring the investigation of George De Mohrenschildt up to date and to ascertain pertinent background data and activities concerning Jeanne De Mohrenschildt, the results of which will be appropriately furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

100-39265
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
LLA:CGW:HRT
(13)

See memo Branigan-Sullivan 2-17-64, LLA:MHW; RE "GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILDT."

Felsee
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tolson
Nease

RECD BY COURIER SVC.
05 FEB 19
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

February 18, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of February 12, 1964, I am enclosing herewith a letterhead memorandum and a complete set of medical records of Fanny Rubenstein (mother of Jack Ruby) which were obtained from [redacted] M.D., Superintendent, Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Illinois, on February 14, 1964.

You will note that Dr. [redacted] has requested that these records not be made public without a court order or the written consent of some member of the Rubenstein family.

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 18 1964

Enclosures (2)

JWH:cac
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 19 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 27, 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. Bentman
1 - Mr. Linton

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is being advised by Liaison that the FBI has no objection to CIA's describing or furnishing to the President's Commission copies of communications which we disseminated to CIA prior to the assassination.

BACKGROUND:

On 2-25-64 [redacted] CIA, advised that the President's Commission had inquired of CIA as to what information CIA had in its files concerning subject prior to the assassination 11-22-63. [redacted] indicated CIA intends to reply to the President's Commission 2-28-64, and will either describe communications from other agencies or furnish the Commission with copies of pertinent communications from other agencies. [redacted] requested permission of the FBI for CIA to furnish copies of seven communications to the President's Commission.

All pertinent communications which we have furnished to CIA captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald," have been furnished to the Commission by the Bureau. The report of SA John W. Fain, 5-12-60, captioned, "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia," and the report of SA Warren C. DeBreuyes dated 10-25-63 captioned, "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Division," were not furnished to the President's Commission since all pertinent information was furnished to the Commission in other communications under the Oswald caption.

These two are summary reports & should be furnished to the Commission

Since the Commission has all of the pertinent data in communications that we have furnished to CIA, there is no objection to CIA handling its reply to the President's Commission by either describing the communications or furnishing a copy of the communications to the Commission. In order not to delay CIA's reply to the Commission, CIA has been advised by liaison that the FBI has no objection to CIA's describing or furnishing

105-82555

LLL:jmw.

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 3 1964

MAR. 3 1964

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

FBI communications to the President's Commission.

For record purposes the pertinent communications which we have sent to CIA are as follows: 105-82555-16, 30, 36, 38, 44; 100-353496-715 and 97-4196-33-11.

RECOMMENDATION:

For record purposes.

2/26/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) [redacted].

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

Re Bureau telephone call 2/25/64 and WFO airtels 2/19/64 and 2/20/64 with enclosed LHMs concerning MARINA OSWALD's stay at the Willard Hotel.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies, and Dallas 2 copies, of LHM setting forth results of additional investigation at the Willard Hotel.

As indicated in referenced WFO airtels, WF T-1 is [redacted] who furnished material on a confidential basis to SA CLAUDE W. BOGLEY on 2/25/64. His identity is to be protected.

Dallas is requested to furnish WFO any available information concerning means of transportation from Washington, D. C., and date of arrival in Dallas of MARINA OSWALD, MARTIN and THORNE subsequent to Mrs. OSWALD's testimony before the President's Commission.

3 - Bureau (Encs 5)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Encs 2)(RM)
1 - WFO
CEB/pon
(6)

100-10461-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 9 1964

ENCLOSURE

A I R T E L

23/2

ORIGINAL FILED IN

WFO 105-37111

Investigation to determine details concerning exact payments and period covered by MARTIN at Willard Hotel continues.

WFO presently checking logical airlines for any records of departure of MARINA OSWALD and party from Washington, D. C., around 2/8 or 2/9/64.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

February 26, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

On February 25, 1964, [WF T-1,] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following additional information concerning Mrs. Marina Oswald, wife of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, and her party, who stayed at the Willard Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., during the recent period when she testified before the Presidential Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

(WF T-1) advised that he had previously reported on February 19, 1964, that Registration No. 24240, in the name of Tom Kelley, Secret Service, was arranged for Marina Oswald for Rooms 301-302 of the Abraham Lincoln Suite, and that a date stamp disclosed she registered at 9:23 a.m. on February 8, 1964. A date stamp also revealed her departure from the hotel as being 9:41 a.m. on February 9, 1964.

(WF T-1) advised that he had previously reported on February 19, 1964, that Registration No. 24310, in the name of Jim Martin, and Registration No. 24311, in the name of John M. Thorne, revealed their time of departure from the hotel was stamped 2:02 p.m. on February 9, 1964.

On February 25, 1964 (WF T-1) stated that in most cases the departure date stamp is placed on a guest's registration card at the time he settles his account and actually departs from the hotel. He said that the departure stamp is normally interpreted in this respect as an indication of the actual departure time of an individual.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

(SF T-1) stated that in some cases when a guest pays his bill prior to checking out, but does not depart the hotel with baggage at that moment, the registration card is not stamped with a departure time and date until he is seen departing or the hotel maids' report reflects the room has been vacated. In these latter cases the date stamp would not reflect the actual date and time a guest departed, but would be a day late and would reflect the same date as the hotel maids' report. He explained that in this particular case the departure date stamp would reflect the time of administrative action by the hotel clerk, rather than the actual departure time of the guests.

(SF T-1) advised that he ascertained from the hotel maids' report submitted February 9, 1964, that Rooms 301-2 and 345 were not occupied on the night of February 8, 1964. This report is based only on the maids' observation that no personal items were left and that the beds in those rooms did not appear to be used, thus requiring no maids' services.

(SF T-1) advised that he recalled that on Saturday, February 8, 1964, about 10:30 a.m., he talked with Mr. Jim Martin, Mrs. Marina Oswald and her child for about twenty minutes in the Willard Hotel lobby. They inquired about ground transportation to Dulles International Airport and he advised them to take a taxicab from the hotel to 12th and K Streets, N. W., where they could get a bus to Dulles Airport.

(SF T-1) said that they did not check out of the hotel after his conversation with them, and he does not know when they actually departed. He said that he contacted the doorman and bellboys who were on duty during the day shift on February 8, 1964, and ascertained from them that although they were all alert concerning the presence of this party in the hotel, none of them actually saw them depart.

(SF T-1) stated that he observed that Jim Martin signed for the hotel bill on the morning of February 8, 1964, but did not check out at that time. (SF T-1) said he told the registration clerk at that time that Martin and Oswald were not leaving the hotel then.

UNDATIC

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

WF T-1 felt that inasmuch as the Oswald party gave no indication of final departure from the hotel, no departure date was stamped on their registration cards at that time.

WF T-1 noted that registration cards for Rooms 301 and 302 were together in the hotel file, separate from the card for Room 345. He conjectured that the clerk may have pulled the card for Rooms 301-2 at the same time and having just received the maids' report of February 9, 1964, reflecting these rooms vacant, stamped departure date on each as 9:41 a.m. February 9, 1964.

WF T-1 stated that the clerk may have inadvertently failed to pull the registration card for Room 345 at the same time as the cards for Rooms 301-302. He said this may account for the difference in the departure time between the occupants of these rooms in the same suite.

WF T-1 advised that the registration records of the Willard Hotel reflect that no one occupied the Abraham Lincoln Suite on February 9, 1964.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont DATE: 2/27/64

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

During a conversation Malley had with Inspector Tom Kelley of the Secret Service while at the President's Commission, Inspector Kelley mentioned that Mr. Rankin had discussed with him information Rankin had received from Attorney William A. McKenzie who now represents Marina Oswald. According to Kelley, McKenzie related to Rankin information he had received to the effect that there was considerable animosity existing between the office of the Secret Service and the office of the FBI in Dallas, Texas. Mr. Rankin inquired of Inspector Kelley whether he had any information concerning such a situation. Kelley states that he told Mr. Rankin that he personally had been in Dallas for several weeks in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy, that Malley of the FBI had also been there, and that during the period they were both in Dallas there was a completely free exchange of information on matters of interest and that they had been in touch with one another on the telephone on numerous occasions. Kelley claims he told Mr. Rankin there was certainly nothing that he observed while he was in Dallas to indicate any hard feelings of any kind between the two agencies and that he had no knowledge of any such situation existing. Kelley stated he told Mr. Rankin that there is always the possibility for some one individual to develop feelings one way or the other but this would certainly not be indicative of an official attitude of resentment of one agency against another. Inspector Kelley advised that he wanted Malley to have this information so that he would be aware of it in the event Mr. Rankin brought up this conversation.

Inspector Kelley was immediately advised that Malley knew of no animosity existing between the two agencies in Dallas and if there had been it would have been called to the attention of the headquarters of both organizations immediately.

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 6 1964

Inasmuch as Mr. Rankin was unavailable on February 26, 1964, Malley discussed this incident with Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission without revealing the source of the information. Willens was advised that in view of remarks being made by Attorney William A. McKenzie

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Branigan
JRM:mpd (9)

53 MAR 9 1964

12 MAR 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

this Bureau desired to immediately contact McKenzie and ascertain the basis for the comments made by him that animosity existed between the Secret Service and the FBI in Dallas.

Mr. Willens subsequently advised that he had discussed this matter with Mr. Rankin and Rankin indicated he had no objections whatsoever for the Bureau following through on this matter and ascertaining the basis for McKenzie's remarks.

ACTION:

The Dallas Office is being instructed by ~~attached~~ teletype to immediately interview Attorney William A. McKenzie concerning remarks he has made to the President's Commission indicating there is animosity existing between the FBI and Secret Service in Dallas. McKenzie will be requested to furnish the exact basis for his comments.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

1 - Evans
1 - Branigan
1 - Gheesling

62-109040

February 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The ~~President's Commission~~
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated February 20, 1964, which reported that Mr. Robert L. Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, stated he had telephonically contacted Marina Oswald at the Martin home in Dallas, Texas, on the evening of February 8, 1964. Reference is also made to my letter dated February 20, 1964, which enclosed a copy of a February 17, 1964, memorandum setting forth the results of inquiries conducted at Washington, D. C., concerning the residence at the Willard Hotel of Marina Oswald, James Herbert Martin and John M. Thorne. That memorandum reported that, according to a Willard Hotel date stamp, Marina Oswald departed from this hotel at 9:41 a.m. on February 9, 1964.

Enclosed is a memorandum dated February 26, 1964, which contains additional information concerning the date Marina Oswald departed from the Willard Hotel. You will note that although a date stamp on hotel records indicates Marina Oswald, Martin and Thorne departed on February 9, 1964, the hotel maid's report prepared and submitted on February 9, 1964, shows that the quarters assigned to this group were not occupied during the night of February 8, 1964.

It was subsequently ascertained from the source mentioned in the enclosed memorandum that this source learned on the afternoon of February 26, 1964, that a hotel employee observed Marina Oswald and child, accompanied by Martin and

105-82555
WJG:pah
(17)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

61 MAR 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555 Sec. 1

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

other men, depart the Willard Hotel with luggage at about [illegible] on February 6, 1964. This source advised that he had now determined that hotel records show that the bill covering Marina Oswald's stay at this hotel included the night of February 7, 1964, but she was not charged for the night of February 6, 1964.

Copies of pertinent hotel records are being obtained and same will be furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NOTE:

The enclosed memo is letterhead memorandum from WFO dated 2/26/64. The information contained in next to last paragraph above was telephonically furnished to Section Chief Branigan by Supervisor Oberndorf, WFO, on 2/26/64.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 2

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge your letter of February 18, 1964, with attached detailed description of the procedure involved in comparing and identifying firearms evidence.

I appreciate your suggestion that a firearms identification specialist can be made available to appear before the Commission on this subject and I shall be in touch with you further about this matter.

Your continuing cooperation in the work of the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 4 1964

MAR 5 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mrs. Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 20 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am glad that we had the opportunity to discuss personally on January 28, 1964, the allegations to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald was an informant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Since our meeting, the Commission has received many helpful materials from your office concerning these allegations. I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letters dated February 6 and 12, 1964, enclosing your own affidavit as well as various affidavits submitted by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald or had responsibility for the supervision of Bureau informants in the areas where Oswald lived. I know that the Commission will consider these submissions, supplemented by your recent interviews of District Attorney Wade and Houston "Post" reporter Hudkins, as important contributions to the Commission's work.

In light of our continuing review of these allegations, I would like to bring to your attention one related matter. Your letter of January 27, 1964, advised the Commission that Special Agent James P. Hosty's name, office telephone number and automobile license number, one digit off, appeared in Oswald's address book. In so informing the Commission, your letter supplied information which appears to have been omitted from an earlier report of the FBI submitted to this Commission.

EXP. PROC.
FEB-24-1964

17 MAR 4 1964

Specifically, the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, beginning at page 672 purports to set forth the names, addresses and/or phone numbers contained in Oswald's address book. At page 696 of this report, certain entries are set forth with an indication that they appear on page 74 of the address book. Examination of the address book reveals that certain information has been omitted at this point in your report, including Special Agent Hosty's name, a telephone number, a license number, the date "Nov 1, 1963," and an address, "1114 Commerce St Dallas."

The Commission would like to be informed of the circumstances surrounding this omission. More particularly, it would assist the Commission in appraising the significance of this matter if we knew the names of the agents, including supervisors, who prepared this portion of the report or made any decision to omit information from the report. Needless to say, we would like a full explanation.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

And I want to know details of this also

K

JND:

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: February 27, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

The President's Commission by letter dated 2-25-64 advised that the report of SA Manning C. Clements dated 11-30-63 set forth at pages 155 through 159 various pieces of intelligence data intermittently dated as early as May, 1961, which suggests the existence of a file containing information about Ruby collected prior to 11-22-63. The Director inquired, "Why didn't we give Commission all in first instance?"

The report of SA Clements, which was furnished to the Commission, at pages 155 through 159 sets forth ten items of information which were obtained through an indices search of all Dallas files. The information set forth comes from ten different Dallas files, and it includes all information available from the Dallas files wherein references were made to Ruby. Prior to 11-24-63, Ruby had never been the subject of a Bureau investigation, and no single file had been maintained by the Bureau or Dallas Office containing all information concerning Ruby. The Commission was not only furnished in the report of SA Clements at pages 155 through 159 the information in the Bureau's possession concerning Ruby but also the original source of this information was clearly identified. The Commission is apparently trying to draw an inference from the information set forth in the report of SA Clements that we have a file on Ruby containing all information collected by this Bureau concerning Ruby prior to the assassination. This is not correct.

The facts are we did contact Ruby to give consideration as to whether he was in a position to furnish information to the Bureau regarding criminal activities and whether he would be willing to do so. This was done because of the type of clubs which he

Enclosure sent 2-27-64

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

DWH:cac
(9)

MAR 2

operated. In this connection, he was contacted by an Agent on 3-11-59 and advised of the Bureau's jurisdiction in criminal matters. He expressed a willingness to cooperate and was subsequently contacted on eight occasions between 3-11-59 and 10-2-59. All contacts were completely negative. Ruby never furnished any information. He never received any money from the Dallas Office. He never was an informant of this Bureau.

In order to record the fact that contacts had been made with him, the specific memorandums of such contacts are maintained in an administrative control file in the Dallas Office. This file was captioned "Jack Ruby, Potential Criminal Informant (PCI)." The file was captioned as such solely for administrative purposes to record the time spent by Agents and the purpose of such contacts with the individual. The file was closed after the contact on 10-2-59, and no further consideration given to Ruby. In the report of SA Manning C. Clements dated 11-30-63 referred to by the Commission in its letter of 2-25-64, there was set forth on pages 157 - 159 information contained in this file, namely Ruby's physical description as obtained through observation and interview, as well as information furnished by one Helen A. Roan, concerning Ruby.

ACTION

There is attached a letter to the President's Commission advising them that the information set forth at pages 155 through 159 of the report of SA Manning C. Clements dated 11-30-63 was obtained from a search of all files of the Dallas Office wherein a prior reference was made to Ruby and that all information available from the files was set forth in the report of 11-30-63 which was furnished to the Commission. Also, that due to Ruby's position as a night club operator, he was contacted on nine specific occasions between March and October, 1959, to determine if he would furnish any information of value relating to criminal matters. He furnished no information whatever, was never paid any money and was not a Bureau informant.

JNI

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1-Conrad;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Rogge; 1 - Mr. McGowan;
1 - Mr. Hines; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

62 (illegible) -

February 27, 1964

2240

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of February 20, 1964, wherein you requested to be advised of the circumstances surrounding the omission of Special Agent James P. Hosty's name and related data as appearing in Lee Harvey Oswald's address book in our report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Oswald case. You indicated it would assist the Commission in appraising the significance of this matter if it knew the names of the agents, including supervisors, who prepared this portion of the report or made any decision to omit information from the report.

You indicated also that you would like a full explanation.

For your information, I have determined that Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling made the decision as to what information should be included in his report of December 23, 1963. I also determined that Special Agent John T. Kesler had responsibility for reviewing photographic copies of the pages of Lee Harvey Oswald's address book to determine which items needed investigative attention. Such items were set forth as investigative leads to be covered and it was such lead material that was incorporated in Special Agent Gemberling's report of December 23, 1963.

I am enclosing herewith affidavits executed by Special Agents Robert P. Gemberling and John T. Kesler wherein each sets forth his explanation regarding his handling of Lee Harvey Oswald's address book.

REL:hrt
(14)

1 - THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION; ASSASSINATION OF THE PRES
1 - Bufiles (62-109060
105-82555
44-24016)

4 MAR 2

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

9 54 AM '64
READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

I want you to know that I feel our reporting procedures in this matter are completely logical and sound. This Bureau never purported that Special Agent Gemberling's report of December 23, 1963, contained the complete listing of Lee Harvey Oswald's address book and, as you know, additional items in Oswald's address book not previously reported were furnished to the Commission in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated February 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

This Bureau from the beginning of this investigation has developed and reported all available and relevant facts and it will continue to do so.

I trust that this letter and the enclosures thereto will satisfy the requirements of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

jdd

FBI

Date: 2/17/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AM
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (62-3550)

ASSASSINATION OF PRES.
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEX.
AFO
(OO: Dallas)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies, and for Dallas one copy, of a LHM indicating that MARK LANE is going to attempt to get an appointment with AG KENNEDY to present the brief he has prepared, as well as other evidence he has developed, concerning the assassination to the AG.

Information in the attached LHM was obtained by SA LAWRENCE M. COOPER, Jr., who attended the speech by LANE. A complete report will be submitted under caption of the OSWALD case and this LHM is submitted since it is not known if the Bureau, the OO and the Dept. are aware of LANE's intention to contact the AG.

It is noted that LANE said a complete copy of the brief has appeared in a previous issue of the "National Guardian," date not specified. The Detroit Office does not have a copy of this issue available, but it is assumed this information has been made available to the Bureau.

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 4 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. - 8)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info) (Enc. - 1)
1 - Detroit
LMC/slk
(5)

8 FEB 18 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
February 17, 1964

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas

On February 14, 1964, Mark Lane, who described himself as a New York Attorney and the attorney for Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, made a speech at the Central Methodist Church, Woodward and Adams Streets, Detroit, Michigan.

During this speech, Lane said that he had prepared a brief concerning the Oswald case and that in about two weeks he was going to seek to obtain an appointment with United States Attorney General Robert Kennedy in order to present this brief, as well as other evidence he had developed in this matter, to the Attorney General.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

FEB 18 19

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 17, 1964, advising the Commission regarding the information recently furnished by Robert Oswald through a Bureau confidential source to the effect that Marina Oswald was [redacted] with her business manager, James Herbert Martin, sometime during her recent stay in Washington when she testified before this Commission.

After receiving this information from you, I inquired of the Secret Service as to the period of their protective surveillance, the rooms occupied by Marina Oswald and Mr. Martin during their stay in Washington, and the existence of any notice Secret Service personnel may have had of the situation.

The Secret Service has informed me that during the period of their surveillance James Martin and John Thorne were assigned quarters in the Willard Hotel on a different floor than the one on which Marina Oswald was located, and that its personnel occupied a room which was part of Marina's suite until the early afternoon of Friday, February 7, when at Marina Oswald's request, protective surveillance was discontinued. I am informed also that after the surveillance was discontinued Mr. Thorne transferred from the quarters he had occupied to the bedroom formerly occupied by Secret Service personnel in the suite still occupied by Marina Oswald. It is not yet known with certainty whether Mr. Martin did likewise. If such were the case, however, it is possible that Marina Oswald and Messrs. Thorne and Martin occupied the suite together without surveillance on the night of February 7-8, 1964.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82511-2307

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 6 1964

INT. PROG.
FEB-18-1964

22 MAR 19 1964

I would appreciate very much if you would have your Bureau undertake an appropriate investigation of the matter in an effort to develop the full circumstances surrounding the referred to incident. In the judgment of the Commission it is important to ascertain: (1) whether the [redacted] between Martin and Marina Oswald occurred at a time when she was under the protective surveillance of the Secret Service; (2) whether she was in fact [redacted] (3) when and with whose assistance she decided to dismiss James Martin and John Thorne from further association with her business interests; and (4) the circumstances surrounding her taking up residence with the Declan P. Fords.

In pursuing your investigation the Commission respectfully suggests that among the persons interviewed regarding the alleged incident, your Bureau obtain, if practicable, signed statements from: Marina Oswald, James Martin, John Thorne, Robert Oswald and the Declan P. Fords. The statements of the latter three will probably be limited to what, if anything, Marina stated to them about the alleged incident.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

62-109090 -

February 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Detroit Office dated February 17, 1964, concerning attorney Mark Lane. Also enclosed are two copies of "Lane's defense brief for Oswald" which appeared in the December 19, 1963, issue of the "National Guardian."

The Attorney General is being furnished copies of the above Detroit communication, background data on Mark Lane similar to that information previously furnished you by this Bureau as well as the brief appearing in the "National Guardian."

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has stated the "National Guardian" has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia, although the publication denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (4)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)
1 - 100-357044 (National Guardian)
1 - Mr. C. A. Evans
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

RDR:vhm (14)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

58 MAR 10 1964

62-109090 - 6 ENCLOSURES

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

See A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memo captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," dated 2/27/64, RDR:vhm.

Mr. Belmont

2/27/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

This is to recommend the attached letters be sent to the Attorney General and the President's Commission advising them of information developed by our Detroit Office concerning Mark Lane as well as furnishing appropriate background on Lane.

DETAILS:

Detroit by airtel 2/17/64 advised Mark Lane, New York attorney who is representing Lee Harvey Oswald's mother, spoke before a Detroit, Michigan, church group and stated he planned to get an appointment with the Attorney General so as to present his brief on the Oswald case.

BACKGROUND:

Lane is the oft-married former New York Assemblyman [redacted] Lane is also reported to be closely associated with communist dominated organizations and has been traveling throughout the country making speeches concerning the brief he prepared. He prepared a "defense" brief for Oswald which appeared in the 12/19/63 issue of the "National Guardian," described by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a virtual official propaganda arm of the Soviet Union.

Lane, in his brief, analyzes and attempts to rebut public statements issued by Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade (former Agent) and offers "defense" arguments on the possibility of Oswald's innocence. Aside from endeavoring to discredit the FBI and other investigating agencies, Lane bases the brief

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)
1 - 100-557044 (National Guardian)
Enc. (2)
RDR:vhm (14)

1 - Mr. C. A. Evans
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 4 1964

52 MAR 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

primarily on erroneous, exaggerated or outright false news stories, and alleged interviews with "witnesses." The questions raised by Lane are not new to the Bureau and have been found to be without foundation and based on half-truths and distortions.

ACTION:

1. That the attached letter to the Attorney General be sent advising him of Lane's contemplated visit and furnish him with a copy of the brief and background on Lane.

[redacted]

2. That the attached letter to the President's Commission be sent advising the Commission of Lane's contemplated visit to the Attorney General and furnish them with copies of the brief. The Commission was previously furnished background on Lane.

[redacted]

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Wilcahan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Bartlett
1 - Lenihan

62-109090

February 20, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 13, 1964, requesting this Bureau to undertake investigation in an effort to develop full circumstances surrounding the incidents involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin.

Our letter of February 20, 1964, set forth results of our interview with Robert Lee Oswald on February 18 and 19, 1964, in this matter; our letter of February 20, 1964, set forth results of our interview with Marina Oswald on February 19, 1964, in this matter; and our letter of February 21, 1964, forwarded to the Commission a memorandum we received from the U. S. Secret Service dated February 19, 1964, setting forth information concerning Secret Service detail for Mrs. Marina Oswald during her stay in Washington, D. C., when she testified before the Commission.

Enclosed herewith are copies of signed statements we obtained from Marina Oswald, Robert Lee Oswald, Declan P. Ford and Mrs. Declan P. Ford concerning the relationship between Mrs. Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin.

For your added information, Mrs. Vada Oswald, wife of Robert Lee Oswald, has informed this Bureau that Marina Oswald told her that James Herbert Martin had professed his love for her and that she had consented to [redacted] with Martin at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

NOTE: SEE PAGE FOUR
RBL:mbw (13)

14 FEB 26 COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2307

FEB 27 8 71

13 MAR 9 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

after the U. S. Secret Service had ended its protective custody of Marina. According to Mrs. Vada Oswald, Marina Oswald told her that after the U. S. Secret Service vacated its space adjoining Marina Oswald's room at the Willard Hotel, John Thorne and James Martin moved into the room.

Vada Oswald added that she recalls Marina told her that she consented to [redacted] with Martin after he insisted that he loved her and told her he would divorce his wife.

Vada Oswald further stated that on February 11, 1964, Marina Oswald went to Martin's home and was confronted by Mrs. Martin who asked questions of Marina regarding Marina's relationship with Martin. Marina apparently evaded these questions at best she could but after she returned to the Robert Oswald residence, Marina called Mrs. Martin and, after making sure Mr. Martin was listening on the telephone extension, Marina proceeded to relate to Mrs. Martin the details of her relationship with Martin. After this call, Marina indicated to Vada Oswald that she wanted nothing further to do with Martin because she felt he was just after her money. Mrs. Vada Oswald continued that on the night of February 12, 1964, John Thorne came to the Robert Oswald residence with Kathy Ford and thereafter Marina left the Robert Oswald residence and moved to the Ford residence. Vada Oswald stated Marina took such action because she felt she was inconveniencing Robert and Vada Oswald and because she enjoyed talking in Russian to Kathy Ford who speaks Russian.

Vada Oswald further stated that from what Marina told her, Marina had [redacted] with Martin only at Washington, D.C. after the U. S. Secret Service ceased its protective custody of her.

For your added information, we also contacted Mr. John H. Thorne on February 19, 1964, in this matter. Thorne stated he became attorney for Marina Oswald and her agent, James Herbert Martin, in early December, 1963, and that a contract dated December 5, 1963, was signed shortly thereafter in the presence of Robert Oswald and at the same time a contract was drawn up between Marina and Robert Oswald. Mr. Thorne advised that on February 2, 1964, Marina Oswald, her daughter June, James Herbert Martin, six Secret Service agents and he, Thorne, traveled to Washington, D. C. All members of the party stayed at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. Thorne and

Martin were given separate rooms on the ninth floor and Marina and her child and the Secret Service agents were assigned the "Lincoln Suite" on the third floor.

According to Thorne, the President's Commission discharged the U. S. Secret Service from protecting Marina Oswald on Thursday, February 6, 1964, after Marina completed her testimony before the Commission. Marina, however, requested the Secret Service to remain one additional night and Thorne stated he also requested the U. S. Secret Service to continue to protect Marina. As a result, according to Thorne, the U. S. Secret Service agents stayed through the night of February 6, 1964, and moved out on the afternoon of February 7, 1964. Thorne stated his desire for continued U. S. Secret Service protection for Marina was because he feared interference from newspaper representatives. He stated that Martin had some appointments with newspaper and magazine representatives in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, February 8, 1964, and that Martin, Marina and he returned to Dallas on the afternoon of February 8, 1964.

Mr. Thorne continued that after U. S. Secret Service agents moved out of Marina's suite at the Willard Hotel he and Martin moved into the space that had been occupied by the U. S. Secret Service. When we asked Mr. Thorne if he had any personal knowledge or other information as to the conduct of Marina Oswald and Martin during their visit to Washington, D. C., Mr. Thorne stated he would decline to answer this question on the basis that any information he might have directly or indirectly or personally observed would be privileged. He stated that should Marina herself furnish any information as to the relationship between Marina and Martin the privilege would be removed so far as she was concerned but would still extend to Martin whom he considers his client.

Mr. Thorne further stated he had received a letter from Marina Oswald purporting to terminate his services as an attorney. However, he still considers himself as her attorney as well as the attorney for Martin, and he feels Marina Oswald cannot unilaterally terminate their contract dated December 5, 1963.

During our interview with Mr. Thorne, he also stated he intended to advise Mr. Martin of the probability that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents would attempt to interview him in this matter and that he would advise Mr. Martin not to consent to such interview.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

We also contacted Mr. James Herbert Martin on February 19, 1964, and he declined an interview with us in this matter on the advice of his attorney.

Any additional data developed by this Bureau bearing on the relationship between Marina Oswald and James H. Martin will be immediately forwarded to the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: Based upon our dissemination to the Commission that Marina Oswald and James H. Martin had apparently engaged in [redacted] during Marina's stay in Washington, D. C., when she appeared before the Commission, Mr. Rankin by letter dated 2-18-64 requested this Bureau conduct certain investigation concerning this incident. Mr. Rankin was particularly interested in determining whether the incident occurred at a time when Marina was under protective custody of the Secret Service; whether she was in fact [redacted] when and with whose assistance she decided to dismiss Martin and Thorne and circumstances surrounding her taking up residence with the Fords. We have now resolved each of these points and our letters to the Commission setting forth results of interviews with Robert Lee Oswald, Marina Oswald and the Secret Service report which we furnished to the Commission furnished data we developed on such incident. We are now furnishing signed statements from the principals involved and are setting forth results of our contact with Vada Oswald, confidant of Marina in this incident, and our efforts to interview Thorne and Martin regarding the incident. Previous details [illegible] in this matter have been furnished U.S. Secret Service in view of its interest in the incident. A copy of instant letter to Rankin is also being furnished Secret Service by liaison so it will be cognizant of up-to-date developments in our investigation of the incident.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: 2/27/64

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

ASAC Kyle Clark of the Dallas Office called during the late afternoon of 2/27/64.

According to Clark, Marina Oswald's attorney, William A. McKenzie, called J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission today advising him that he is enjoining the movie "The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald", by Al Hoffman and Larry Buchanan, produced by Pathe Studio and narrated by Charles Tessler. Mr. McKenzie is taking this action because he considers the movie detrimental to his client, Marina, and detrimental to the President's Commission.

ACTION:

The above is submitted for your information.

WAB:rbm
(9)

62-109060

22 MAR 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION

24 MAR 3 1964

FBI

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

FEB 25 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

A review of Special Agent Manning C. Clements' report of November 30, 1963, at pages 155 through 159, suggests the existence of a file containing information about Jack L. Ruby collected by your Bureau prior to November 22, 1963. This assumption is based upon various pieces of intelligence data intermittently dated as early as May 1961.

The Commission would appreciate receiving a report on the information relating to Ruby which may have been in your possession prior to November 22, 1963.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

33 FEB 26 1964

XP PROC

NOV 19

Dave again why didn't we find [illegible] in this instance? I am becoming more concerned about our failure to properly handle this matter.

3 FEB 26 1964

62-109090-

February 27, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of February 25, 1964, please be advised that the information set forth as background information at pages 155 through 159 of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated November 30, 1963, was obtained through a search of all files in the Dallas Office wherein references to Jack L. Ruby appeared. All available information concerning Jack Ruby contained in the Dallas files is set forth in the report.

For your information, Ruby was contacted by an Agent of the Dallas Office on March 11, 1959, in view of his position as a night club operator who might have knowledge of the criminal element in Dallas. He was advised of the Bureau's jurisdiction in criminal matters, and he expressed a willingness to furnish information along these lines. He was subsequently contacted on eight occasions between March 11, 1959, and October 2, 1959, but he furnished no information whatever and further contacts with him were discontinued. Ruby was never paid any money, and he was never at any time an informant of this Bureau.

16 FEB 27 COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JWH:ers
(10)

SEE MEMO ROSEN TO BELMONT 2/27/64 CAPTIONED "JACK L. RUBY, AKA; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS," JWH:cac.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 11 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

cc Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
DeLoach

Rosen
Sullivan
Malle,
Branigan
Lenihan

REC-16 105-82555-76

February 27, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, requesting this Bureau to undertake appropriate investigation in an effort to develop full circumstances surrounding the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin. As you are aware, results of our inquiries in this matter have been furnished to the Commission.

For your information, Special Agent in Charge J. Gordon Shanklin of our Dallas office has advised that the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin is known to Marina Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. James Herbert Martin, John M. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Declan Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Oswald, Mr. William McKenzie and Mr. McKenzie's law partner, Mr. Henry Baer.

Mr. Shanklin also advised that the rift between Marina Oswald, James Herbert Martin and John M. Thorne has been noted by the newspapers in Dallas and has been the subject of coverage by the press. The Dallas "Times Herald" contained an article in its February 25, 1964, edition reporting Marina Oswald had switched legal advisers on in-law advice. The article also quoted Thorne as stating that he had spent hundreds of hours representing Marina Oswald, as had Mr. Martin, and "We have a bona fide contract for percent of the money she makes and I intend to enforce it. This action could be opening the door to the courthouse and that door swings both ways."

REL:Hc/csh
(11) 105-82555

FEB 27 1964

BY COURIER SVC.

COPIES-FBI

NOT RECORDED
10 MAR 16 1964

MAR 17 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Shanklin stated that in his opinion, with as many people aware of the situation as there are, and the fact that the newspapers are very alert to anything regarding Marina, it is only a matter of time until the [redacted] between Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin becomes known and probably publicized.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

EX-114

February 28, 1964

REC-3 62-109060-107

Mr. Lawrence Sullivan
Coordinator of Information
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

Your note of February 25th, with enclosures, has been received and I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending us this data.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

FEB 28 11 23 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

FEB 28 12 22 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Bureau files indicate correspondent has previously sent copies of news releases and we have had cordial relations with him.

JH:djg
(3)

MAILED 6
FEB 28 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 9 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

Office of Coordinator of Information
House of Representatives

MEMORANDUM

2/25/64

Mr Hoover:

Two notes from today's AP.

Regards,

LAWRENCE SULLIVAN,
Coordinator.

REC-3 107

14 MAR 4 1964

EX-114

71

OSWALD (TOP. 57)

WASHINGTON (AP)-THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, WALTER E. CRAIG, WAS APPOINTED TODAY TO REPRESENT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, SLAIN BEFORE HE COULD BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL ON THE CHARGE OF ASSASSINATING PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION SAID TWO MONTHS OF "MARSHALING THE FACTS AVAILABLE HAVE NOT CAUSED THE COMMISSION TO DOUBT THE REASONABLENESS OF THE ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES IN CHARGING OSWALD, BUT HIS GUILT WAS NOT PROVED AT A TRIAL."

THUS, THE GROUP HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN SAID, "HE DID NOT HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO MEET THE ACCUSATION ACCORDING TO THE AMERICAN WAY OF JUSTICE."

THE COMMISSION NOTED THAT ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT A PROSECUTING AGENCY, IT MUST EVENTUALLY REPORT ITS CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE FACTS CONCERNING THE PERSON OR PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

CRAIG, THE COMMISSION SAID, WILL EXAMINE EVERY FACET OF THE CASE POINTING TOWARD THE INVOLVEMENT OF OSWALD, "AND IN FAIRNESS TO HIS FAMILY, ADVISE THE COMMISSION IN THAT REGARD SO THAT IT MAY NOT OVERLOOK ANY PROPER CONSIDERATION IN DETERMINING THAT THE TEST OF TRUTH HAS BEEN MET IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID CRAIG, A PHOENIX, ARIZ., LAWYER, AGREED TO UNDERTAKE HIS TASK AS A PUBLIC SERVICE, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF SUCH ASSOCIATES AS HE MAY HIMSELF CHOOSE.

LT1206PES 2/25

ENCLOSURE

M

FO

57

OSWALD

WASHINGTON (AP)-THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WILL QUESTION THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF MRS. MARINA OSWALD AT A HEARING THURSDAY.

MRS. OSWALD IS THE WIDOW OF THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. HER BUSINESS ADVISOR, JAMES MARTIN OF DALLAS, TEX., IS REPORTED TO BE ARRANGING FOR PUBLICATION OF MRS. OSWALD'S MEMOIRS.

LT11 0AES 2/2

1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. S[redacted]
1 - Mr. Mal[redacted]
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Conrad, with enclos
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Lenihan, with enclos
1 - Mr. Rolander

REC-14

62-109090-198

February 28, 1964

By Courier Service

EX-117

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

By letter dated February 25, 1964, you requested translations of the titles and dates of certain Russian pamphlets, magazines, and books.

These translations have been prepared and are being forwarded herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
17 FEB 28
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (22)

ADDENDUM BWR:em

The titles and dates (where available) were translated on the following Items, which translations were forwarded to the Commission:

Items	Items
74 through 88	326
89 through 94	327
192	381
325	

BWR:em (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 1 1964

TRANSLATION OF TITLE FROM RUSSIAN

Item #74

An ocean of electric energy - 2700 - 3000 million KW in 1980 - Thus the 22nd Congress, C.P.S.U. decided

On the program for the U.S.S.R. for 1980

(no date)

Translated by:

Donald W. Chase:kml
February 27, 1964

62 109040 - 108

ENCLOSURE

Translation of Titles and Dates from Russian

Item #75

Left Cover:
State Tretyakovsky Gallery
30 post cards
(no date)

Title Page on Right:
Manual of Analysis of Medical
Prescriptions (mixtures or concoctions)
Moscow - 1956

Translated by:
Donald W. Chase:fa
2/27/64

2-10,705 - 108

ENCLOSURE

Translation of Titles and Dates from Russian

Item #76

Page 1
Cover on left:
"Minsk"
1958

Title page on right
"Queen of Spades" (play by Pushkin)
(no date)

Page 2
Left:

Geographical Situation and Natural Condition
(no date)

Right:
Queen of Spades
Opera in 4 acts, 7 scenes
Music P. I. Tschaikovsky
Presented 1960

Translated by: pwc/fa
Donald W. Chase:fa
2/27/64

62-109010-135

ENCLOSURE

ION

TRANSLATION OF TITLES AND DATES FROM RUSSIAN

Item #77

Page 1 Left

Introductory Phonetic
Course in the German Language

Assistance for Work in
Basic Course for Correspon-
dence (?) Students. 1st course.
Pedagogical Institute of
Foreign Languages.
1958

Right

Teach Yourself to
Speak English I
(no date)

Translated by: Donald W. Chase:nob
February 27, 1964

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION OF TITLES AND DATES FROM RUSSIAN

Item #78

Page 1 Left
Communist Manifesto
1959

Right
Russian art
(no date)

Page 2 Right
Russian art of the 1st
Half of the 19th Century
1961

Translated by: DWC/jmm
Donald W. Chase:nob
February 27, 1964 DWC

62-109060-10

TRANSLATION OF TITLE FROM RUSSIAN

ITEM #79

"The Soviet Electoral System"
by A. I. KIM
(no date)

Translated by: JS/kw
James F. Bonner: kw;nlb
2/27/64

12-100000 - 138

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION OF TITLES AND DATES FROM RUSSIAN

ITEM #80

Title of book on the left is:
"Eugenie Grandet" by
Honore de Balzac
(no date)

Title of book on the right is:
"Geographic Dictionary"
Minsk - 1961

Translated by:
James F. Bonner/pl
2/27/64

62-109090 - 118

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION OF TITLES AND DATES FROM RUSSIAN

ITEM #81

The title of the book on left side is:
"Parasite!" by A. LAVROV
and O. LAVROV
(no date)

(Translator's note: Appearing above the title mentioned above are the Russian letters "Che" and "P," - meaning uncertain.

The title of the book on the right side is:
"Minimum Vocabulary in the French Language
for Middle Schools."
1957

Translated by: James F. Bonner/pl
2/27/64

JB/ Lm.
Burr.

62 108990-108

CLOSURE

TRANSLATION OF TITLES FROM RUSSIAN

ITEM #82

Item on left of photograph -
Songbook with lyrics on
cover "A wide country is my
homeland"
(no date)

Item on right of photograph -
Book entitled "The Truth of the
Second Front" by D. KRAMINOV
(no date)

Translated by: Peter R. O'Brien/pl
2/27/64

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION OF TITLES FROM RUSSIAN

Item 83

Page on left of photograph titled "Our Small Life"

Y. POVOLOTSKY and K° - Paris

Author: Don - Aminado
(no date)

Cover of book on right titled "Population of USSR"

by P. G. PODYACHIKH
(no date)

prof.-el

TRANSLATED BY PETER R. O'BRIEN/lo
February 27, 1964 P.R.

1-108

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION OF TITLE AND DATE FROM RUSSIAN

Item 84

Item titled "Constitution of the U.S.S.R."

by D. S. KAREV, G. V. BARABASHEV

Moscow, 1960

It is described as a "School Aid For Students of High School"

Publisher: State Pedagogical Publishing House of the Ministry of Education, U.S.S.R.

TRANSLATED BY PETER R. O'BRIEN/lo
February 27, 1964

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION OF TITLE AND DATE FROM RUSSIAN

Item #89

A Book of Helpful Advice, 3rd edition, 1960, BSSR State Publishing House, editorial staff of scientific-technical literature, Minsk

Translated by: 103/hm
Thomas O. Barnes:msd
February 27, 1964 2nd R.

[illegible] - 188

[illegible] UNDISCLOSURE

TRANSLATION OF TITLE FROM RUSSIAN

Item #90

On Appetizing and Wholesome Food
(no date)

Translated by: TdK
Thomas O. Barnes:msd
February 27, 1964

62 10-10-10-10

ENCLOSURE

Translation of Title and Date from Russian

Item #91

Fidel Castro, 1961, State Publishing House of Political Literature, Moscow, by G. Osheverov

Translated by: TOM/hm
Thomas O. Barnes :mrh
February 27, 1964 BWP

ENCLOSURE

Translation of Title and Date from Russian

Item #92

Minsk, 1962, BSSR State Publishing House, Minsk

Translated by: TCB/hm
Thomas O. Barnes :mrh
February 27, 1964 AR

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item #93

This item contains no title or date. It appears to be two pages from a book on the subject of canning.

TRANSLATED BY:
THOMAS O. BARNES:eb
February 27, 1964

ENCLOSURE

Translation of Title from Russian

Item #94

How Dangerous Is an Abortion and How to Prevent Pregnancy
(no date)

Translated by: TOB/kw
Thomas O. Barnes :mrh
February 27, 1964 gk

62-109076-105

ENCLOSURE

Translation of Title and Date from Russian

Item #192

A Catalogue of Novelties, No. 13, 1962

Translated by:
Thomas O. Barnes :mrh
February 27, 1964

62 10970-10

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION OF TITLE FROM RUSSIAN

Item #325

500 English Proverbs and Sayings
(no date)

Translated by: 708/kml
Thomas O. Barnes:kml
February 27, 1964

62-109090-185

DELL

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION OF TITLE AND DATE FROM RUSSIAN

Item #326

Home Canning, 1961, USSR State Publishing House of Technical Literature, Kiev.

Translated by: 108/km
Thomas O. Barnes:kml
February 27, 1964

62-1990 70 108

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION OF TITLE AND DATE FROM RUSSIAN

Item #327

Krokodil, No. 16, June 10, 1963

TRANSLATED BY: 108/km
THOMAS O. BARNES:eh
February 27, 1964

62 109190 - 108

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION OF TITLE AND DATE FROM RUSSIAN

Item #381

Soviet Byelorussia, September 24, 1963

Organ of the Central Committee, Byelorussian Communist Party,
Supreme Soviet and Soviet of Ministers,
B.S.S.R.

Translated by: 10/Lml Rusk.
Thomas O. Barnes:kml
February 27, 1964

108

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

FEB 25 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you please furnish us with translations of the titles and dates of the following Russian pamphlets, magazines and books: 74-84, 89-94, 192, 325, 326, 327, 381.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ST-102

REC-44

FEB 26 1964

35 FEB 26 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin
Russians (2-7)
Dictated
2/25/64

SEVEN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: March 4, 1964

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

SUBJECT: RICHARD MITCHELL MOSK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Civil Service Commission at the request of General Services Administration Security Office has asked for a name check on Richard Mitchell Mosk, who is under consideration for the position of legal clerk for the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Richard Mosk is the son of Stanley Mosk, Attorney General of the State of California. No investigation has been conducted regarding Richard Mosk and our files contain no pertinent information identifiable with him. It is known, however, that he was born on 5/18/39 in Los Angeles, California; attended Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, receiving his A.B. degree in 1960. He attended Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and received his LL.B. degree in 1963.

Relative to Stanley Mosk, Bureau files indicate

[redacted]

ACTION:

None. For information. Civil Service Commission advised no investigation and no pertinent information regarding Richard Mosk.

WFW:ncb
(4)

REC-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

Nicola Brunori, M.D.
2719 Schurz Avenue
Bronx 65, N.Y.

February 26, 1964

Hon. Earl Warren,

Dear Sir,

As a conclusion to my previous papers I wish to express my private opinion concerning Police responsibility.

Respectfully yours,

Nicola Brunori

COPY: nm

ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC.
MAR 2 1964

MAR 10 1964

60 MAR 5 1964

NICOLA BRUNORI, M. D.
2719 SCHURZ AVENUE
BRONX 65, N. Y.
UNDERHILL 2-9078

February 26
1964

Hon. Earl Warren,

Dear Sir.

As a conclusion to my previous paper I wish to express my private opinion concerning Police responsibility

Respectfully yours,

Nicola Brunori

At this point appears legitinate to ask what are the responsibilities of the local Police and the federal .

At the very first the tendency should be to exclude any responsibility of the F.B.I AND the C.I.A .

Such an assumption is apparently risky and refers both to the precautionary measures that should have being taken in advance of the President's visit to Dallas and to the attitude taken after the murder.Such would be showing satisfaction with the explanations of the local Police and the D.A. ,which made Oswald guilty without the benefit of trial.

The show of satisfaction really did lack of conviction , because the case remained open and cooperation was obtained from other Federal Authorities to keep up investigation without closing the case .

Before the President's visit .-

To protect the President,during the time of his stay in Dallas and especially during the open limousine drive , was the essential task of Local Police .

Federal Agents took measures ahead of time and certainly were acquainted with Lee H.Oswald life and exploits . They felt sure that Oswald was not dangerous , even if he was no part of the secret service , or else they would have recommended to the Local Police that he be kept under special vigilance , altogether apprehended and put away , irrespectively of Oswald extreme political beliefs .

Neither the Local Police entertained suspicion that Oswald was dangerous , otherwise it would have been mentioned to the Federal Agency for action to be taken .

The danger of an attempted assassination of the President was fully surveyed by the two Police Forces , local and federal . There was agreemen

that the precautions were sufficient to insure full protection along the road . There were doubts in the case of sudden assaault, especially from above or further away .

- The speed of Police action , following immediately the assassination , is truly impressive .

In a very short time Oswald was apprenented in a Movie after a quick dr ve and the killing of poor Tippitt, who was perhaps the victim of a plot.

Rapid also were the developments which ensued .

At once Curry identified 3 shots as coming from the Book Depository Building . At once he radioed the description of Oswald . Capture followed almost immediately .

And ,right upon his arrest, Radio and Press have spread the World aroun the last details of Oswald's private life . Oswald was represented as an unstable individual , full of Marxist ideas and perhaps a secret emissary of the Red Party .

But if so many things were so easily known about him , why was he given a job in the Book Depository ? . ? .

May be to keep him at hand in case of emergency ? .....

The rush of action continued after Oswald's apprehension , and without delay the Police and the D.A. voiced certainty of his guilt and inevitable electric chair , without even reckoning that somebody else in far greater hurry and well ahead of ordinary justice would silence Oswald forever , in spite of Police custody .

Haste was in the very air of the City and the Police lost no time to declare the case closed as soon as the cadaver of Oswald was laid in the Morgue .

Even dogs are in a hurry to cover up their own malodorous excrements,

and after they run away .

The oppressive anguish of the threefold tragedy took the upper hand and forced the risky conclusion of the case .

There was a fear of what had been taking place in the City and the need was felt to lock the door to further misfortunes .

After the fatal shooting the President was taken to the Hospital in a hurry . It was not possible to save him . Physicians themselves also in a hurry and were unable to establish with a certainty whether he had been struck by one or two bullets . They were even unable to trace and recover the lethal bullet , that should have been remained inside the sku

They spoke of a bullet lodged in the Governor's tigh : but they had n time to take it out and not even to take an X-ray picture of it , that could describe or identify the striking bullets . This would have permitt the comparison with projectiles fired by the Mannilicher- Carcano rifle discovered in the 6th floor .

Such a silence with such a hurry !

Days elapsed before the news were given that an autopsy was performed a the Naval Hospital .

To this day nothing has been known about the result of the same , if was really performed . It has been only communicated that the autopsy report was delivered to the secret service men .

Why was not made public ? -

Surely with silence and by silence a burning truth may be hidden , - tha would be avoiding to <u>indict</u> those who can <u>not be indicted</u> .

The move of the Secret Service in maintaining the case open was impose by two considerations :

firstly : to convince the higher authorities that the secret service was not at fault for the assassination .

secondly : to allow deep investigations and enabl the investigators to decide or not the facts should be or not divulged . Because the possibility of a plot involving national dignity and having international repercussion could not be excluded .

Evidently the Fderal Police suspected since the very beginning and concluded that there it was unknown plot : at the same time prudence dictated that disclosures should wait for a decision by the Committee , whic the new President had appointed .

Here how the secret service well reckoned on the story of 3 shots ; the quality of wounds inflicted on the victims; the rifle firing from th hight and at distance , while instead the shooting came from below and behind . The killing of Tippitt was also explained in connection with th hidden plot .

Above all the secret service understood that the quick removal of Oswa eliminated the possibility of dangerous revelation .

In spite of inductions and suspicions the secret service has been forced to cover up that which have been the hideous truth .

Though charged with the task of protecting Kennedy's life the secret service found necessary to keep silence before the killers of the Presiden even after understanding that the man had been sacrified was alien to the homicide and a pretended communist .

Upon the representation of Oswald's mother the public at large begins to understand the basic truth .

Nevertheless the secret Police must uphold the fiction concocted and divulged by the Dallas Police , always with a view to avoid disclosing a plot demanding to a national disgrace .

This also explains why the Local and Federal Police , though for a di vergent motives , are trying to save Ruby , who could reveal the existenc of a plot .

The 3 assassinations have served the purpose of venting political hatreds, partisan ganglike interests ,

In the face of this opprobrium what should be sensibly do There is only one way : to keep silence and lay a stone upon this disonor ble fact .

Indeed, even the Warren Commission is inclining to band discussin upon the President's murder and to accept the ex,lanation, given, as true, b the FBI.

This pudic shame and fiction, as the purpose of covering up nation disgrace, saddly reminds of the fig leaves applied upon the neckedness of the biblical progenitors .

****
****

At this point it is well to conclude in reference to Police responsibilit

It appears to weigh upon the Local Police , if not directly at least ir directly.

Yet, on the strength of this logic, no resentment should be enter- tained and no cruel judgement should be passed upon it .

M/ A degree of natural chagrin might be felt for the city of Dallas.

Blame should be directed agaainst the conservative southern polititians

of the extreme right , contrary to the liberal politics of Kennedy .
They poisoned the entire political atmosphere with a hate that not ev
the assassination of a President has succeeded in eliminating .
This fact makes the entire population of Dallas responsible for the
reparation of all damages .

Frank Brown

February 26
- 1964 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/27/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

By letter dated 2/24/64 from Mr. Rankin The Commission has requested a series of photographs of exhibits which will include The Commission's assigned exhibit number in each photograph. The Commission requested that three photographs be made of each exhibit and that any photographs of clothing should be in color. It is indicated that as The Commission makes additional exhibits available they will desire they be similarly photographed. We have commenced work on this matter and are handling on an expedite basis.

We have previously furnished The Commission individual photographs of physical evidence items collected by the FBI during the investigation of the Oswald, Jack Ruby and the assassination of the President cases. The Commission has selected certain of these as being particularly pertinent and has assigned exhibit numbers to them. The Commission in its 2/24/64 letter is now asking that we furnish them with three photographic prints of every item to which they have assigned a Commission exhibit number.

An estimated 2,100, 8" x 10", photographic prints, some in color, will be required to fulfill The Commission's initial request and satisfy our own need for copies of any photographs furnished The Commission. This will take care of The Commission's request with respect to exhibits designated to date; however, as indicated in The Commission's letter this is a continuing project and additional photographic prints are to be made as new exhibit designations are made.

Since this is a substantial undertaking and since the photographic work is to be done by the Administrative Division's Photographic Unit, the project has been coordinated with Assistant Director Callahan and Administrative Division photographic personnel.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan

WDG:mb
(9)

193
79 MAR 20 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy
Request of The President's Commission

Commission Attorney Melvin Eisenberg has telephonically advised there is no emergency involved in this request and The Commission will appreciate receiving the first installment of photographs at "our earliest convenience." We have commenced work on this continuing project and will follow closely to insure there is no delay in complying with the current and continuing request for "Commission exhibit" photographs.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

MATERIAL
TION

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

FEB 24 196

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would like a series of photographs of the Commission exhibits prepared in the same manner as the enclosed photograph, that is, with a title on the bottom showing the Bureau inventory number and the Commission Exhibit Number. We would like three photographs of each exhibit, including photographs of each exhibit which is itself a photograph. Photographs of clothing should be in color, photographs of other items should be in black and white. Except in the case of Commission Exhibit No. 111 (FBI Exhibit No. 324), where an exhibit contains more than one page, a photograph should be taken of each page.

Not all Commission exhibits have been returned to the Bureau. As additional exhibits are returned, photographs should be made in accordance with the above instructions.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

7 FEB 25 1964

ENCLOSURE

THREE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Conrad, with enclosures
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

REC-9
62-109090-111

March 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letter of March 2, 1964, forwarded three letters requesting that they be translated and returned to the Commission. One of these letters was found to be in Spanish, another in German, and the third in Swedish.

In accordance with telephonic advice on March 4, 1964, from Mr. Charles N. Shaffer, Jr., of your staff, that translations of the newspaper clippings attached to the Swedish language letter were not desired, translations of this material were not prepared.

The translations and original foreign language material are forwarded herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (12)

ADDENDUM FOR YELLOW:

Since incoming letter from Commission made no mention of newspaper clippings, a clarification of the Commissions request was telephonically obtained from Mr. Charles N. Shaffer, Jr. by SA Rolander. Shaffer advised that no translation of the newspaper clippings were desired. This reply to Mr. Rankin predicated on memorandum Downing to Conrad, 3/5/64.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BWR:hea
(10)

79 MAR 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAR 6 11 48 AM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

December 20, 1963

Addressee: ~~Rubinstein~~ ("~~Jack~~ Ruby")! Texas

Jews "national hero," in the same measure as the Rosenberg couple, "most famous" executioners and flayers of the - subjugating peoples - Beria and Co., and also - many, many others - diligent "sons of Israel," fighting in every way for a "great and sacred idea" - the Jewish people ("selected people")."

"Super - Luxus Hotel for - (?) (sic)
Stationary Prison - Dallas
Locality: Texas, U. S. A.

Rubinstein:

At first we want to say that we are no Germans, also no fascists, no nationalists, no chauvinists as you, Rubinstein. We think that the German is better for you than Swedish, Chinese or Arabic.

This letter is very, very important to you and curious. You have never received such (a letter) in your life. Now you have time and rest; you shall read this little letter slowly, with annotation, to the end. Yes!

Well, see, we carry for you "good news." This will be like a "New Year's gift."

This letter will save your "valuable" life. "If your friends" (because you do not know it as yet) want to "initiate" you for "Israel benefit," in case of unforeseen "difficulties" during the investigation of this political "Dallas murder." This you did with Oswald. (With your "he-goat willing to make a sacrifice"), also to "shut your mouth." Well, such are your "methods" known throughout the world.

Well, but this was "goy" (sic), with you it is altogether different. We believe that this injures you, Rubinstein, as a "Jewish national hero." Is it not so?

After this letter your "friends" do not need and shall not do such a thing with you. Well, it has no purpose at all. No sense, because, because, (sic) also "Dallas murder secrets."

TRANSLATED BY:
FRIEDRICH NEUHAUSER:blh
March 5, 1964

ENCLOSURE
62-109060 - 111 - 1

Just like you, Rubinstein. Just like all of your "friends." Just like Abraham Zapruder also (this was also for him a good private business on the side. Ha Ha Ha!) Roll "documentary film" for you and film copy for "Leif' (sic)... ("Life") (sic). He had "a little head" and "Jewish tuft of the hair." Texas.

Well, he had "found on the street" 250,000 dollars (in the blood of the President of the U. S. A., John F. Kennedy).

That "someone" knows "everything" about you like all Jews in the world, not only in America. They are a "closely-knit family" despite their "world Diaspora." Is it not so, Rubinstein?

Your death has already become unnecessary, because "that someone" knows much too much. Also the real, your secret name, the real face, also the cause, the cause*, your "coulisses" (political), inspirers, organizers and the executioners of this "Dallas murder." This "someone" had also the great quantity of evidentiary material, documents, original photos, drawings and name lists of persons, together with the "family names, "goal - name change (within the framework of your "artificial assimilation") and also pseudonyms.

(All this for a quite concrete, our goal.) Another thing, all this is a "fruit - already for many years difficult," very toilsome, but consequent genuine work, many, many wealthy, diligent and courageous people who create a big international informative - scientific institution.

But don't be afraid, Rubinstein. We have no intention to help Americans. Besides, we are unusually curious (we investigate "everything" diligently and very much on purpose), until - no matter what limits - the ignorance, stupidity and treason against the people, reach heights in the U. S. A. (for "dollars and silver coins), also the corruption in general. An altogether different matter (and "stupidity of the people") of the "American race haters." They are too stupid to understand the role which is being "played" and for "whom." Therefore, they could not know that they are only your "makers of favorable winds," without knowing it (for instance, in Texas, in Dallas). Yes. This is still another "political masterpiece" by you. Bravo! Such as "communism."

(But so on the side; personally, we pity these people. Poor America! You an "arrogant Yankee" country. This does not fit your "face," with this "sling," which is thrown around and pulled together, by a concrete and not quite so "invisible" enemy number one of your people. In addition, your "guest" who mocks you and derides you and laughs at you like a frog in your own house - America.)

* (sic)

You Jews called world republics "creatures" of the President (one in the "East," the first after many years, will not be). Nikita who made a "purge" of you in his country /Beria and Co. .../ thus he is for you a "foe of the Jews," therefore, also "your new human tool," Mao-Tse, makes "everything" that "at any price," this "condition in the East" be "turned about." In addition, unfortunately, also comes a "political surprise" in the West. Such a "creature" will not be new, young, "too prudent," with "courage and even stimulation," but careless, "disobedient" to you, President of the U. S. A., John F. Kennedy, with "his new foreign policy." ... "It can be very bad." Well, he is murdered as a "traitor."

You Jews also called all Aryan peoples ("gojm"), with their political ringleaders, intellectuals and spiritual leaders "democratic, ignorant, stupid sheep." Well, often it is so, but not always, not with all people. Not with all people and Aryan peoples it is so bad. Rubinstein. Examples? One of these "two statesmen" in East and West also millions of people in the world are with you together; this is the second example.

This was "brief concerning many things," pertaining to this "subject." Do you understand us?

Let's go further because things are as they are in America; for instance, it is not so difficult to guess why the Americans do not "see" you (Jews), and your "deeds" (also behind America).

Well, they do not see you, they help you, hide you and defend you, only the entirely blind people, only the most stupid, most ignorant people (also hypnotized your "eighth" (sic) or such a vermin (like you, Rubinstein) and malicious betrayers of the people. And this is another truth.

The effort of writing this letter to you (is no pleasant matter and you can believe us) jand we have to say that you, Rubinstein, have forced and provoked us. Whom?

Also your "role played" in this "Dallas affair" and, subsequently, your entire, until now protection (together with your "friends"). This also concerns your "typical Jewish" popular manners in your "situation" (shameless, tuft of the hair, this cunning cynicism and this shameless pub trade). In addition, also this shameless - great principle and belief that "your friends" should certainly (and also soon), "give" you freedom.

(This means "to make many, many times idiots and imbeciles out of 3 1/2 billion human beings in the world.")

3

Ha! The entire world sees clearly (only the Americans do not) the truth about "Dallas." Also that which your "friends" are doing, "everything for you," Rubinstein. Also to you and "your role" in this affair. Political "world affair." Also that your "friends" pour out millions of dollars. "Piles of sacrifice" for you, Rubinstein ("for best attorneys in the U. S. A. and best "your" psychiatrists), various bribes. In addition, terrorism, various (also telephonic) - (?), "disappearance" of people, witnesses, pieces of evidence, etc., etc. In addition, your own "American" radio, TV, press and publishers "make" also everything for you, Rubinstein ("good atmosphere," "view," etc).

Also "sympathy, good protection and good camouflage" before the security authorities of the U. S. A. Oh, Rubinstein! You must not complain. You have never been ... like a "Roman emperor." Well, well, well! But there is still a "but." Well (because you do not know it as yet). That this "Dallas murder" had terribly hit not only the family of John F. Kennedy, President of the U. S. A., and the American people, but also many peoples in the world it had shaken. Therefore, this "Dallas murder" is not only an "internal affair" of the American people.

These peoples of the world, very diligent, with great impatience and with an angry flash in their eyes, observe this entire "course and the result" of the investigation of the "Dallas world affair."

Also many Africans of Papua are interested in this affair. They already see the truth, - (?) the velocity "and quickness of mind, also the intelligence of the American "statesmen," "diplomats," "intellectuals" and "spiritual leaders" together with the people. American people.

The Papua people ask themselves: "What a state, for instance, Rubinstein, is the king, because their heads, lives and freedom are worth this 'pile of dollars' (unlimited sum of dollars)?..."

We are aware and we know very well, Rubinstein, that your "friends" can pay this "unlimited sum of dollars" because they hold in their hands the "big world capital." We also know what a way "had been found" in these "hands" ... this capital. But this is quite a different story. You know it too.

Well, Rubinstein, it is not our fault that your "rosy glasses" have changed to another color (gray).

In conclusion, we want to give an important advice to you. Well, you shall keep your saved life, but under one single condition. (Accept this advice, we shall not do anything else for you.) Well, already beginning today, you, Rubinstein, must pray a great deal to your "blood-thirsty god" Moloch that you never get out of prison and gain your freedom.

UNDATION
THE AA

(It would be best for you to get a personal cell in a strong prison and, still better, on an island very far from Texas and Dallas), because many of "our people" have sworn a holy oath that, in the case of your freedom, these people will reach you in "every situation," "at any price," "in any land," Rubinstein. Because they shall get you in their hands, you will die a death as never any man in the history of the nations has suffered (also from your hands...). Because you are such a "big criminal."

This for an example and to satisfy genuine justice. Yes, Rubinstein, these people know you very well and they also say:

"There must not be any other judgment of a genuine court of nations for such a human beast, vermin, more than vermin creature, murderer, sadist, gangster, pimp, procurer, thief, leech, Jewish facist, etc., etc., in one word, a genuine son of hell."

As you see, Rubistein (sic), these people are right.

"O. (r)
A. (nts)
I. (nt)"

(sic)

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

Dec. 20, 1963

To the High
"Investigation Commission - seventh, U. S. A."
for Chairman
Earls Warrens

Washington;
U. S. A.

On the left margin:

Not to be treated as a - ANONIM! (sic)

Sir:

We send this enclosed letter to the defendant Rubinstein ("Jack Ruby"), hereby "official channel." (For information and possibly official control.)

This letter (to Rubinstein) together with this to High Commission are official secret (up to a certain time ...).

We appreciate the dispatch of the letter (to Rubinstein) as particular and immeasurable for the good American people (also for the benefit of the investigation re: "Dallas murder").

In connection with this letter, we suggest to High Commission A) to place the letter discreetly in the cell of the defendant Rubinstein before delivery, TV camera, or film camera, with microphone, during the "reading time" (and afterwards), by the defendant.

It will be a phantastic "documentary film" for High Commission. The "documentary pictures" for great importance for the investigation altogether.

TRANSLATED BY:
FRIEDRICH NEUHAUSER:hea
March 4, 1964

Lincoln

62-109090 - 111

This "experiment" (point b) shall also be an important and very necessary supplement for the investigation, with the same:

(a) immediate transfer of the defendant Rubinstein from this until now (??!??) (sic) - "Dallas Freedom Boarding House" (Dallas stationary prison) to the genuine, real, one-cell, strong and well-isolated prison with good 24-hour observation of defendant Rubinstein (in the cell by TV cameras).

(b) for the entire time (of the course of the investigation) real, exact (close) isolation from the outside world (radio, TV, press), also complete "cutting-off" of all "contacts" ("joy," family, "attorneys," also "physicians," in particular "psychiatrists."

(Then to this "experiment" point (b) TV observation and - (?); then normal, direct examination.)

Such a "situation" and such a "-" (?) connected with investigation secret give the particular (also "phantastic") successes. Investigative successes.

B. Remark: Before the delivery of this letter to the addressee - it is necessary to make a letter copy or copy, for it is quite possible that the defendant Rubinstein will destroy this letter (before or after the reading).

C. - Immediate arrest (with the same "prison treatment" which Rubinstein has) "well-known" three other "mixed-in" and - (?) in "Dallas murder." Also the ed. "Dallas Mornings News" newspaper; Bernards Weisman. (Both direct, personally "interested" and most responsible (after the "principal inspirers," "principal initiators," and "principal organizers ..."), during this world-famous "necrology".. (of President John F. Kennedy)... with this black "border" IN THIS "NEWSPAPER." What was an apparent, full of impudence, "ready offer" (the murder) and equally shameless mockery. (Americans! How can such a thing be possible?)

Then also the "third" ("ideologically interested"). "Innocents" and "accidental," "film camera operator" at "moment of murder," Abraham Zapruder. (No, this is no "accident," to all this "role," and also that "all four" all the Jews.)

High Commission! "Dallas murder" is indeed a "great, political affair" important for the people and of international significance. Therefore, (as stated above), such a not another look at the matter must be. Therefore, also this and all (every) "means" suitable for the investigative matter must (and will) be justified by the American people and world. This is also a sacred duty of the High Commission toward this nation and the world".

Now - our comments:

1. Particular evaluation of the "facts," the realistic and sober examination in the "name," "race" (nationality) of all this "mixed up" in the case "Dallas murder," will not be "anti-Semitism" (as "often and always" the Jews (CROW), only a natural, perfectly legal act, the self-protection of the people. This "anti-Semitism" and also "anti-fascism" are no unfounded human feelings.

"Dallas murder" shall be for the entire world a great alarm, not only for America; a great alarm for all Aryan peoples.

No crime in the world shall be above the law!

Also no law in the world shall ever justify and at the same time absolve, even if the criminals hide behind wealth (nota bene (sic), descend from fraud and robbery), behind the "wall of riches," "wall of station" and "wall of race."

These world criminals shall neither "eternally benefit" from "untouchability," "protection," the "cover," the "tolerance" and the "escape from punishment," only because they "live and rage" in a "shadow of martyrdom," his "countrymen" from the war years. Also for the reason that "those people desire" complete impunity for him.

Thus the "trial" of Rubinstein (nota bene (sic) "psychic," entirely sane criminal), one of the "organizers of the Dallas murder," only in the case of "Oswald's murder" (an entirely innocent man) will be a big nonsense and a new crime before the American people; in one word "the - (?), real inspirers, initiators and organizers of the Dallas murder." Therefore, "their" new triumph and another (of many, many) "victory."

For special attention (annotation):

As we have stated before, at another place; we know very well the entire truth (genuine truth) about the geopolitical world reality; also about the "U. S. A. reality", "status quo" (sic).

We also know exactly that the "Dallas murder" and also many, many other political murders (throughout the world; for instance, the "Count Bernadotte murder," the Hammarskjoeld murder, Secretary General of the UN, are the work of one secret, nationality world organization which directly and indirectly leads the world politics and world economics.

In connection with this, your High Commission is now unable to do much (with this "enemy number one of the American people") without the aid of the entire people. Without the help of the genuine American patriots and even without the aid of the U. S. A. Government and the highest U. S. A. authorities (but, excuse us, after the thorough "purge" of "people, this enemy number one").

The unloosening or cutting of this Gordian Knot is, nevertheless, possible and quite easy in spite of everything, but only by an over-all (all nations) secret action with the same "state press control" during this time of action (also radio and TV control).

The final goal of this action must be, above all, the "taming" and near liquidation of that enemy number one of the people.

Only this, nothing else, shall (and must) bring a "happy (sic) ending" to this political, shameless and warped "Dallas affair," for the good American people and the entire world.

Such a, not another "monument," shall honor the memory of the intelligent, courageous and great statesman, President John F. Kennedy, President of the U. S. A., from the American people and the entire world.

P.S. No. 1: "Nikita" himself made such a "state-purge" in 1956 of this "criminal scum."

P.S. No. 2: The letter for Rubinstein is sent via three channels; also to two discreet addresses. When ..., then ..., (sic).

Illegible signature

A)1_ _ _ _ _(O (sic)

The envelope, airmail, special delivery, registered number Malmoe 1 Nr. 7751, postmarked at Oskarshamn, Sweden, on January 29, 1964, is addressed to the

High Investigation Commission Seven, U. S. A.
For the Chairman
Mr. Earls Warren
(Personal)
Washington
U. S. A.
(sic)

ATION

TRANSLATION FROM SWEDISH

Handwritten communication

Hedemora, Sweden
February 20, 1964

Mr. Earl Warren:

I am taking the liberty of sending you some newspaper clippings. This is how we in Europe feel about the case.

Mr. Warren, will the truth come out?

Respectfully,

Signature: Malcolm C:son Karlsson (sic)
Hedemora, Sweden

TRANSLATED BY:
FRIEDRICH NEUHAUSER:del
March 4, 1964

ENCLOSURE

62-109093-111

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Buenos Aires, Argentina, February 17, 1964

Mr. Earl Warren
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

The preparations which are being made in the trial of J. Ruby are indicative of a desire to put him to death.

I am going to tell you a few words:

1. President Kennedy was very much loved not only in the United States but throughout the world.

2. Many, many of us are potential assassins of Oswald; search your conscience and you will see that you are one of them.

3. As far as we are concerned here, there are no doubts that Oswald was the assassin of Kennedy and Tippit. There is an overabundance of evidence and it is overwhelming. The fact that Oswald denied it does not change anything. The German fellow who killed the Lindbergh baby denied his crime up to the very last moment.

4. Remember that there never were any quarrels between Ruby and Oswald.

THIS IS A MATTER FROM THE INNERMOST OF A MAN'S SOUL.

I extend my regards and remain

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Juan Perez
Piedras 676
Buenos Aires, Argentina

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:hea
March 4, 1964

ENCLOSURE

62 [illegible] -111

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAR 2 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Avenue & 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attached are several pieces of foreign language correspondence.

It would be appreciated if you would kindly arrange to have the letters translated and returned to the Commission for its use in the investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXEC. PROC.
40 MAR -3- 1964

Attach (3).

Ltr to J. Lee Rankin
w/encls (2)
Burke
3/6/64

REC-9
EX-103
MAR 6 1964

7 ENCLOSURE

62-109090-111X

REC-56 ~~62-109090-2541~~

March 9, 1964

Miss Catherine Edick
Route 1
Gloversville, New York

EX-104

Dear Miss Edick:

Your letter of March 2nd has been received.

In response to your request, I would like to point out that our report concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald has been forwarded to the Presidential Commission. We have not made this report public inasmuch as the Commission has been charged with the responsibility of making a finding in this case. Future dissemination of this report, therefore, will rest with the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 10
MAR 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:ple
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 20 1964

9 MAR 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAR 9 1 38 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NW 8 S 02 MH
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI

R.D.#1
Glove sville, New York
March 2, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investagati n
Washington,D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy it was announced that facts on the assassination ani the murder of Lee H. Oswald would be published for the people of the United States. In the fourmonths since the assassination very little has been made known.

In choosinga leader to head the comnitee o this investagation "The Communist Worker" asked President Johnson to appoint Chief Justice Earl Warren as the head of it and he was chos n. Why,then, would the Communists ask the President publicly to put this man in office? The way these things appear to me is that the Communists are behind everyyhing that has happened. I think Jack Ruby was sent to kill Oswald by the Communists so he would not talk. I think there should be more emphasis placed on the investagation to get to the bottom of everything that has happened.

I,for one, would like to know more about this as many others would. If there is any imformation you could send me I would greatly appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

Catherine Edick

62-109090-1111

REC-56

25 MAR 10 1964

CORRESPONDENT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAR 2 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with the Commission's inquiry into a possible connection between the assassination of our late President, John F. Kennedy, and Jack L. Ruby, it would be helpful if your Bureau would obtain copies of all available records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of your Department pertaining to his parents, Fannie Turrek Rutkowski and Joseph Rubenstein.

Again in regard to Ruby's possible connection with the President's assassination, it would also further the efforts of the Commission if your Bureau would review available telephone toll call records for the period beginning September 26, 1963, the date on which our late President's trip to Dallas was made public, and ending November 22, 1963, the date of his assassination, for phones: (1) listed in the name of or (2) known to be used by the members of the Ruby family. In the Commission's view these persons would include: Jack L. Ruby; Hyman Rubenstein, 1044 West Loyola, Chicago, Illinois; Sam (Rubenstein) Ruby, 11616 Jamestown Road, Dallas, Texas; Earl (Rubenstein) Ruby, 29925 Woodland Drive, Southfield, Michigan; Anna or Ann Rubenstein Volpert, 1044 West Loyal, Chicago, Illinois; Eva Rubenstein (Magid) Grant, 3929 Rawlins, Dallas, Texas; Marion or Marian Rubenstein Carroll, 1044 West Loyola, Chicago, Illinois; and Eileen Rubenstein Kaminsky, 6724 North Talman, Chicago, Illinois.

From this review by your agents the Commission would like to know where possible the date, time, duration, telephone number called, and person or entity to whom the called number is listed. In addition, any other pertinent information which may appear on the "mark sense card" indicating the person who was called and the person calling (if collect call) would be appreciated.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wannall
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Enclosure
39 MAR 3 1964

62-109090-

14 MAR 3 1964

79 MAR 12 1964

ISS MAR 2 1964

The Commission also desires the same information requested above for the period indicated with respect to phones: (1) listed in the names of, or (2) known to be used by the following named persons whom the Commission believes Ruby contacted at one time or another: George Senator; Curtis Laverne Crafford; Andrew Armstrong; Lewis J. McWillie; Karen Bennett Carlin; Bruce Carlin; Roy William Pike; Larence Meyers; Alex Gruber; Frank Goldstein, 640 Teresita Boulevard, San Francisco California; Barney Baker; and Abe Weinstein.

In making the above requests, the Commission is aware of the information contained in your letter to Mr. Rankin dated February 24, 1964, in which you describe a similar effort as having been conducted with respect to telephones available to Jack L. Ruby covering the period between the President's assassination and Lee Harvey Oswald's death. Further, with respect to the above information in your letter, the Commission has requested me to advise you that it does desire your Bureau to arrange with the appropriate telephone companies for the preservation of all records relating to all of Ruby's toll calls made from phones listed or known to be used by him.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

DATION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

President's Commission
on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

FEB 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The reports to the Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that Mrs. Ruth Paine and Mrs. Marina Oswald stayed in a motel in Texas just across the Louisiana line on or about September 23, 1963. In particular, the Report of Special Agent Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, quotes Mrs. Paine as saying that she and Marina Oswald stayed at such a motel the night of September 23, and her calendar bears a notation that she left New Orleans September 23 and arrived in Irving, Texas, on September 24.

Other information contained in various Federal Bureau of Investigation reports raises a question as to the exactness of Mrs. Paine's memory on this point. The precise date upon which these two women spent the night at this motel might assist the Commission in ascertaining the time of certain actions of Lee Harvey Oswald himself.

We would appreciate an effort by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to establish the aforementioned date with exactness by re-interview of Mrs. Ruth Paine to obtain a description of the motel and then an attempt to secure the registration records of the motel in question, or by any other means deemed appropriate by the Bureau.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

FEB 25 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. UR 3/2/64

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

6

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Moir
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes
1 - Anderson

62-109090

March 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 24, 1964, requesting this Bureau to reinterview Mrs. Ruth Paine and to conduct any additional investigation deemed appropriate to determine the exactness of Mrs. Paine's memory regarding her stay with Marina Oswald at a motel in Texas just across the Louisiana line on the night of September 23, 1963.

On February 5, 1964, Mr. Mike Carrier, Rambler Motel, Waskom, Texas, was contacted by an agent of this Bureau in connection with another matter, at which time he advised that he and his brother, Eugene Carrier, operate this motel assisted by Mrs. Eugene Carrier.

Mike Carrier further volunteered that his brother, Eugene Carrier, had read in the newspaper of Mrs. Paine's and Marina Oswald's trip from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Dallas, Texas. In going through registration records, Eugene Carrier then discovered a card in the name of Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. This card was dated for September 23, 1963, for two persons in Room 10 at the rate of $6 and they were driving a Chevrolet with Texas license NK 4041. The identity of the second person is not recorded on the registration card.

Mike Carrier stated the writing on the registration card is in the handwriting of the motel guest with the exception of the "9-23-63," which is in his handwriting.

LLA:mhw (11)

SEE NOTE LAST PAGE

MAR 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI - READING ROOM
MAR 7 5 39 PM '64

Mr. Carrier further stated he is unable to recall Mrs. Ruth Paine or the other guest who occupied Room 10 and that he has discussed this matter with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Carrier and they also are unable to recall these particular guests. He stated that all of them have seen photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald and Jack Ruby but cannot recall any of them as having been a guest of the motel at any time.

Mr. Carrier made available the above-described registration card and requested that it be returned to him when no longer needed. A copy will be furnished to you.

The following description of the Rambler Motel is based on the observations of a representative of this Bureau. The motel is several years old and is located on the south side of U. S. Highway 80 in the east end of the business district of Waskom, Texas, approximately three blocks from the Texas-Louisiana state line. It is a one-story brick construction, "L" shaped, with one section running north and south and the other running east from this section. It contains approximately 20 connected units.

On February 28, 1964, Mrs. Ruth Paine was reinterviewed by a representative of this Bureau at which time she was exhibited a picture of the above-mentioned registration card. Mrs. Paine advised this card is in her handwriting and identified the 1963 Texas license number NK 4041 as being her license number. This license number was also observed by a representative of this Bureau on her 1955 Chevrolet four-door station wagon, two-tone green in color, at the time of this interview.

Mrs. Paine described the motel as being located on the south side of the road shortly after leaving the State of Louisiana coming into Texas; however, she did not remember the name of the town nor the name of the motel. She stated Marina Oswald was with her at the time and she believes Marina stayed in the car while she, Mrs. Paine, registered. Mrs. Paine described this motel as a ten to fifteen unit motel "L" shaped in design with one portion running north and south and the other running from the south end of the first portion directly east. She does not remember the color of the motel, but stated she and Marina occupied a room near the middle section

NI TION

which runs east from the south end of the first portion. She stated the entire motel is one story and did not appear to be new. The only parking available is in front of the entrance to the motel rooms.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Info contained herein obtained from Dallas airtel with enclosure (letterhead memo) both dated 2-26-64 and Dallas tels 2-28 & 29-64.

INDEXED

READING ROOM
FBI

March 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

MAR 2 12 37 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am enclosing herewith two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated February 18, 1964, entitled "Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

You will note that on page 39 of the above report there are set forth the results of a check of the records of the Office of the Secretary of State, State of Illinois, and the State of Illinois Liquor Control Commission with regard to the Liberty Distributing Company pursuant to your request as set forth in your letter of February 12, 1964. Further investigation is being conducted in an effort to identify and locate any available records of the Liberty Distributing Company. You will be advised of the results.

BY COURIER SVC.
19 MAR - 2
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 3 1964

Enclosures (2)

JWH/rad
(10)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.)

22 MAR 3 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM
7 MAR 4 1964
TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

Two copies of report of SA Clements at Dallas dated 2/18/64 are being made available to the Commission per their request. This report has been reviewed by the appropriate supervisor, Civil Rights Section, and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. A copy is also being furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department.

The Commission by letter 2/12/64 advised that information coming to their attention indicated that in January, 1942, Ruby operated the Liberty Distributing Company in Chicago. They requested that we check and attempt to locate any records of this company's existence. We have checked the Secretary of State's Office and the Liquor Control Commission's Office for the State of Illinois. We are now attempting to trace ownership of property where company was supposedly located in order to identify company and obtain records.

FBI

Date: February 24, 1964

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-341) (RUC) (C)

SUBJECT: UNSUB; BOMB THREAT,
COURTROOM OF JUDGE JOE B. BROWN, JR.,
2/21/64
BOMBING MATTER

Re Dallas teletype to the Bureau, 2/21/64.

Enclosed herewith are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to an anonymous telephone call regarding a bomb in the Courthouse, Dallas, Texas. Due to the circumstances of the call, it was considered possible that the caller was indicating that there was a bomb in the courtroom of District Judge Joe B. Brown, Sr., who at that time was presiding over the sessions of the court dealing with jury selection prior to the trial of Jack L. Ruby, charged with the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald.

No investigation is being conducted.

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 4 1964

ENCLOSURE

(3) Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - Dallas
(1 - 100-10461)
BDO:emm
(5)

Agency ... and CIA

Date Forwarded: MAR 2 1964

3-3

S ... 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 24, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; BOMB THREAT,
COURTROOM OF JUDGE JOE B. BROWN, JR.,
FEBRUARY 21, 1964,
BOMBING MATTER

On February 21, 1964, at approximately 4:40 p.m., Sheriff Bill Decker, Dallas County, Texas, advised Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum that at about 1:30 p.m. on that date, someone at the Oak Cliff Courthouse, a branch courthouse in Dallas, had received a telephone call indicating that there might be a bomb or an explosion in the courtroom of Judge Brown. Sheriff Decker stated he believes that this call was received by a clerical employee of Justice of the Peace W. E. Richburg. Joe B. Brown, Jr., is a Justice of the Peace with offices in the Oak Cliff Courthouse. His father, Joe B. Brown, Sr., is a District Court judge with offices and courtroom in the main courthouse in downtown Dallas. On February 21, 1964, Judge Joe B. Brown, Sr., was presiding over the activities involved with selection of a jury to sit in the trial of Jack L. Ruby, accused of the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald on November 24, 1963. Sheriff Decker stated that in view of these facts he caused a search to be made by his deputies of the courtroom of Judge Joe B. Brown, Sr., and also of the courtroom of Judge Joe B. Brown, Jr., in the Oak Cliff Courthouse. No bomb was found, and he stated there is no indication as to who placed the anonymous call. Sheriff Decker advised that Chief Jesse Curry of the Dallas Police Department was aware of the telephone call and had been in contact with him.

On February 21, 1964, Lieutenant Colonel Roy H. Pate, Regional Commander, Intelligence Corps Group, United States Army, Dallas, Texas, was advised of the facts regarding this telephone call at 5:00 p.m., by Special Agent Kenneth H. Howe.

On February 24, 1964, W. E. Richburg, Justice of the Peace, Dallas, Texas, advised that he had first thought that the call regarding a bomb was received by a clerical employee in his office and that he so advised Sheriff Bill Decker. He stated that he has now ascertained that the call was actually received by a clerical employee of Justice of the Peace Joe B. Brown, Jr.

TION

On February 21, 1964, Mildred Polk, Clerk in the office of Justice of the Peace Joe B. Brown, Jr., Oak Cliff Courthouse, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information to Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum:

At about 1:30 p.m. on Friday, February 21, 1964. the phone rang in the office of Judge Joe B. Brown, Jr., and no one else was in the office. Polk answered the phone with "Judge Brown, Jr.'s court." The person speaking was at first unintelligible to her because of an accent of some sort and she requested that this caller, a man, repeat what he had said. This time she heard the man say, "I think you should know there is a bomb in the courthouse." She immediately asked the caller if he meant the courthouse in Oak Cliff or the courthouse downtown, some three miles away. The caller did not reply and instead, hung up. She stated that she immediately notified the police dispatcher for the Dallas Police Department of the call.

Mildred Polk described the caller as a man and was sure he was not a juvenile and described the accent used by the caller as probably a Spanish accent but possibly a French accent. She further stated that she feels that the caller may have thought he was connected with the office of Judge Joe B. Brown, Sr., who is scheduled to preside over the trial of Jack L. Ruby, who is charged with the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated that she based this partly upon the fact that Justice of the Peace Joe B. Brown, Jr., has had very little, if recent, publicity, but that the activities in connection with the selection of a jury for Ruby received daily and hourly attention by the news media. She also noted that the classified telephone directory for the City of Dallas under County Offices has Judge Joe B. Brown, Jr., listed at the top.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Mr. Sulli[illegible] enclosures
1 - Mr. Mall[illegible] 1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Branig[illegible] 1 - Mr. Leni[illegible], with enclosures
1 - Mr. Rol[illegible]

March 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

By letter dated February 27, 1964, you requested translations of portions of Items 76, 79, 81 and 82.

The translations which you requested have been prepared and are being forwarded herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
21 MAR - 3
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (4)

ADDENDUM BWR:maa

The translated portions of the following listed Items, are identified as follows:

Item 76 Inside front cover; pages 5, 8, 9 and last page of pamphlet entitled "Dikovaya Dama" (Queen of Spades)

Item 79 Cities with notations next to them, pages [illegible], 20-21, 22 and 56-57.

Item 81 Writing on last page of book entitled "Minimum Dictionary of the French Language for Secondary Schools."

Item 82 Phrases and notations next to them on page [illegible]-13 in book entitled "The Truth About the Second Front."

BWR:maa
(10)

62-109178

ORIGINAL FILED IN

March 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letterhead memorandum relating to the bomb threat to the courtroom of Joe B. Brown, Jr., who is a Justice of the Peace in Dallas, Texas. He is the son of Joe B. Brown, Sr., District Court Judge, Dallas County.

Inasmuch as the trial of Jack L. Ruby for the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald is currently in progress before the court of Judge Joe B. Brown, Sr., this matter may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

JWH/ras
(3)

FBI
MAR 7 9 54 AM '64
SEC'D-HEADING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC.
19 MAR - 2
COMM-FBI

52 MAR 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

22 MAR 3 1964

0-19 (Rev. 10-15-62)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
BUFILE 62-109090

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Oswald Wife's Agent Here; Still Holds Job, He Says

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

James Martin, business agent for Mrs. Marina Oswald, testified today before the presidential commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, commission chairman, said that Mr. Martin was called because of his close association with the Lee Harvey Oswald family immediately after the assassination.

Oswald, suspected killer of President Kennedy, was himself slain less than two days after the assassination and his widow, Marina, moved into the motel where Mr. Martin was assistant manager.

Still Holds Job

There have been reports that Mr. Martin, who has been handling contracts for Marina's memoirs, is no longer her business agent. Mr. Martin, asked about these reports today, told reporters, "I am her business agent as of now."

Chief Justice Warren, who swore in Mr. Martin as a witness and remained at the hearing for an hour before the Supreme Court opened, said the questioning had not reached the point of Mr. Martin's present association with Marina.

Mr. Martin was asked before the hearing to comment on reports from Texas that he claimed to have evidence that Oswald had intended to shoot former Vice President Nixon, who was in Dallas the day before President Kennedy was shot.

Has No Evidence

Mr. Martin said he had only heard about the Nixon story yesterday, had no evidence to support it and had not given any information about it to the commission.

Asked if the source from which he heard the Nixon story was reliable, he replied shortly: "No."

In another development, two Washington attorneys reported to the commission's headquarters today.

They were Charles S. Rhyne, former president of the American Bar Association, and Charles B. Murray, former assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, longtime Assistant United States Attorney here and now director of the Legal Aid Agency, which represents indigent defendants in criminal cases here.

Work With Craig

Chief Justice Warren said Mr. Rhyne and Mr. Murray would be associated with Walter E. Craig, president of the American Bar Association, who, in effect, has been named by the commission to represent Oswald.

The commission announced Tuesday that it felt an attorney independent of the commission should examine every facet of the case pointing toward Oswald's involvement and advise the commission "so that it may not overlook any proper consideration in determining that the test of truth has been met in accordance with American principles of justice."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 3-2-7-64

62 109090-1B

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: March 3, 1964

FROM : G. E. Scatterday

SUBJECT: CHARLES S. RHYNE
CHARLES B. MURRAY
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The "Evening Star" of 2-27-64, contained an article indicating that the two captioned individuals have been associated with Walter E. Craig, President of the American Bar Association, who has been named by the Commission to represent Lee Harvey Oswald. Craig was the subject of a memorandum from you to Mr. Belmont dated February 26, 1964, which indicated in substance that Bureau files had no derogatory information concerning him. He was the subject of a Departmental Applicant investigation in 1963.

Charles S. Rhyne was born at Charlotte, North Carolina, June, 1912. He received his LL.B degree from George Washington University in June, 1937, and was awarded an Honorary LL.D degree by Duke University in 1958. Rhyne has conducted a very successful law practice as a senior member of Rhyne and Rhyne, with offices in Washington, D. C. He has been a lecturer in the Graduate School of American University and also at George Washington University. He was President of the District of Columbia Bar Association in 1955 and 1956, and President of the American Bar Association (ABA) in 1957 and 1958. He is the youngest person to have served as President of the ABA.

We conducted an applicant-type investigation of Rhyne in early 1960, at the request of the White House, when he was being considered as a panel member of the President's Science Advisory Committee. This investigation was highly favorable and no information which would reflect on his character, loyalty, or ability as an attorney was disclosed. Rhyne has been described as one of the outstanding lawyers in this country, both professionally and as a leader of the profession. He strongly advocates the principle of "rule of law" as a means for attaining lasting peace and is known internationally as standing for this precept. His moral character and reputation are exemplary.

The Director has had considerable cordial correspondence with Rhyne since 1957, and Rhyne has indicated in his letters to the Director what an outstanding job he believes the Bureau is doing in fighting communism. Mr. Rhyne is on the Special Correspondence List.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-43 (77-82472) 62-109060-112

MAR 13 1964

MAR 8 1964

NAME CHECK

bss

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Rosen from Scatterday

Charles Murray was born in Washington, D. C., in 1899. He received his law degree from Georgetown University in 1923. He served as Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia from 1927 to 1952. Thereafter, he was appointed Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division until 1953, when he took up private practice in the District. He has been Chairman of the District of Columbia's Legal Aid Agency since 1960.

We conducted a Departmental Applicant investigation of Murray in 1942. No derogatory information was developed concerning him. He was very highly respected by Special Agents of the Bureau who came in contact with him and our relations with him while he was associated with the Department were excellent. We have had a good deal of cordial correspondence with him in the past. He was elected President of the District of Columbia Bar Association in 1954 and has, on many occasions, expressed his high regard for the Bureau and the Director.

Senator Joseph McCarthy (deceased) made allegations before the Senate Appropriations Committee in 1954, charging Murray with involvement in a violation of the espionage laws. Murray had allegedly contacted Drew Pearson and given him a complete file on matters involving his alleged violation of the Espionage Act. Senator McCarthy advised Bureau Agents he had received the information from Roy Cohn, Counsel of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. However, efforts to interview Roy Cohn were not successful and the allegations were never substantiated.

The Director has met Murray on more than one occasion. In 1959, the Director furnished a statement to Murray concerning capital punishment. At that time, Murray was Chairman of the Judicial Conference of Federal Courts. It was noted that Murray is opposed to the abolition of capital punishment. (77-21643-62-42642; 94-52453)

ACTION:

For information.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/26/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR TEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-342)(C)

RE: AMERICAN EAGLE PUBLISHING COMPANY
FRANK B. MC GEHEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Pub Cy sent out 62-109068

Re Buatel to Dallas, 2/20/64.

FRANK B. MC GEHEE was the organizer and president of the National Indignation Convention which was formed in Dallas, Texas on 10/14/61 to protest the sale of 135 Sabre Jet fighters to Yugoslavia, and the training of Yugoslav airmen at Texas air bases. MC GEHEE is a self-admitted member of the John Birch Society and information has been received that this society was one of the prime movers behind the National Indignation Convention.

MC GEHEE is a white male, age 35, a Korean War veteran who was formerly employed as a pilot for Pioneer Airlines and Continental Airlines in Dallas. He was graduated in 1960 from the University of Dallas and in 1961 was attending night law school at Southern Methodist University (SMU), being enrolled in his second year. He is treasurer of the Spera Corporation which operates an auto repair garage at 7110 Webster, Dallas, Texas. In 1961 he resided at 3737 Van Ness Lane, Dallas, and is married. MC GEHEE reportedly was born and reared in Dallas.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 6 1964

(3) - Bureau
4 - Dallas (1 - 157-342)
(1 - 105-1264)
(1 - 105-1475)
(1 - 62-3107)

WHB:em
(7)

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3532

DL 157-342

On 12/5/62, ASHLAND F. BURCHWELL, 5303 Ellsworth Avenue, Dallas, Texas, a former employee of General EDWIN A. WALKER, advised the public education type work of General WALKER is handled through the American Eagle Publishing Company.

A review of the file has determined that the American Eagle Publishing Company, P. O. Box 750, Dallas, Texas, distributed a pamphlet entified "The Victory Purge", which contained an analysis by General WALKER. Another pamphlet entitled "What is Counterinsurgency?" also contained an analysis by General WALKER, and both were distribued in 1962.

FRANK B. MC GEHEE has been reported to be an associate of General WALKER, the latter having been arrested by authorities for his participation in the desegregation of the University of Mississippi.

-Mr. Belmont -Encl.
1-Mr. Rosen -Encl.
1-Mr. Sullivan -Encl.
1-Mr. Malley -Encl.

105-82555

March 4, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on February 27, 1964, duplicate photographs of the items set forth on the attached sheet were delivered to your office on March 3, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

BY COURIER SVC.
[illegible] - 4
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

CBC:fch
(10)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 5 1964

FBI - U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 4 11 52 AM '64
READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN [illegible]

NOTE: Photographs of the items set forth on the attached sheet had been previously furnished the Commission. SA Cortlandt Cunningham delivered these photographs to the Commission.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 ENCLOSURE

58 MAR 6 1964

5 MAR 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

March 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a circular entitled "The Assassination Story" which advertises for sale a sixty-page booklet relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. Also enclosed is a copy of a circular letter signed by Frank B. McGehee, 3737 Van Dorn Lane, Dallas 20, Texas, which sets forth an appeal for funds in behalf of the National Indignation Convention. These two items which were furnished to this Bureau were mailed to a private individual in Washington, D. C., in an envelope postmarked Dallas, Texas, February 6, 1964.

Information from this Bureau's files shows that Frank B. McGehee was the organizer and president of the National Indignation Convention which was formed in Dallas, Texas, on October 14, 1961, to protest the sale of one hundred thirty-five Sabre Jet aircraft to Yugoslavia and the training of Yugoslav airmen at Texas air bases. McGehee is a self-admitted member of the John Birch Society and information has been received that this society was one of the prime movers behind the National Indignation Convention.

Mr. McGehee is a white male, age thirty-five, a Korean War veteran who was formerly employed as a pilot for Pioneer Airlines and Continental Airlines in Dallas.

JWH:nkr
(3)
(SEE NOTE PAGE THREE)

53 MAR 9 1964

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REC'D-READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC.
3 MAR - 4
COMM-FBI

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NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 5 1964

MAR 5 1964

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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

He was graduated in 1960 from the University of Dallas and in 1961 was attending night law school at Southern Methodist University being enrolled in his second year. He is treasurer of the Spera Corporation which operates an auto repair garage at 7110 Webster, Dallas, Texas. In 1961, he resided at 3737 Van Ness Lane, Dallas, Texas, and is married. Mr. Mc Gehee reportedly was born and reared in Dallas.

On December 5, 1962, Ashland F. Burchwell, 5309 Ellsworth Avenue, Dallas, Texas, a former employee of General Edwin A. Walker, advised the public education type work of General Walker is handled through the American Eagle Publishing Company.

The American Eagle Publishing Company, Post Office Box 750, Dallas, Texas, in 1962 distributed a pamphlet entitled "The Victory Purge" and another pamphlet entitled "What is Counterinsurgency?" These pamphlets both contained analyses by General Walker. It is noted that General Walker is a well-known advocate of segregation and states rights.

Frank B. Mc Gehee has been reported to be an associate of General Walker.

This information is being furnished to you in view of the mention made in the enclosed circulars of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

Inasmuch as the booklet mentioned in the circular only purports to contain news clippings from the major Dallas newspapers relating to the assassination which clippings have been received and reviewed at the Bureau, there is no need for the Bureau to obtain a copy of the booklet. If the Commission desires a copy, they may purchase one at a cost of $5.00, or we will obtain one if they specifically request it.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/26/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

This morning Special Agent (SA) Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt received a telephone request from Secret Service Agent John Hawlett who has been participating in the review of assassination films with Bureau representatives at The Commission. Mr. Hawlett asked whether or not the FBI could furnish him a copy of the Nix film since he had requested a copy of the film from Mr. Nix and found Mr. Nix's copy is very poor and would not render as good a copy as one we could furnish.

Since the Secret Service has been extremely cooperative in connection with other matters in this investigation and did furnish the Bureau with copies of the Zapruder film of the assassination, we will make a copy of the Nix film for Agent Hawlett, if you agree.

RECOMMENDATION: That a copy of the Nix film be prepared and furnished to Secret Service Agent John Hawlett.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Gauthier

OK

6 MAR 5 1964

LLS:mb
(12)

Mr. Hawlett asked that the film be sent to Inspector Thomas Kelley, U. S. Secret Service, Room 1422, Main Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 6 1964

SEVEN

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THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS.

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. OR 3/3/64

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO. 5

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

62-109090

by Courier Service

1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Conrad

March 3, 1964

To: Mr. Thomas Kelley
Inspector
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Room 1422, Main Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: Assassination of President Kennedy
Request of The President's Commission

There is attached a roll of eight millimeter motion picture film that was made from a copy of an amateur film taken by Mr. Orville Nix depicting in part the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. A copy of this film was processed by Mr. John Bartlett of your Dallas Office.

This film is being furnished with the understanding that it will be used for official purposes only.

Enclosure

Comm-FBI (13)

NOTE: The furnishing of this film to the Secret Service was approved based on memo W. R. Griffith to Mr. DeLoach dated 3/2/64.

AIR COURIER SVC.
22 MAR - 3
COMM-FBI

TELETYPE UNIT

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MAR 3 2 31 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Boardman
1 - DeLoach
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
March 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE [redacted]

1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

You are referred to my letter of February 26, 1964, to you relating to your request for coverage of Attorney Mark Lane.

Enclosed are two copies each of letterhead memoranda prepared by the San Francisco and Chicago Offices of this Bureau concerning appearances of Lane on February 8, 1964, in San Francisco, and February 12, 1964, in Chicago.

Also enclosed are two copies of report dated February 3, 1964, which was prepared by the New York Office of this Bureau on the background and activities of Lane.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
23 MAR - 4
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 5 1964

Enclosures - 6

105-82555

JHS:pah
(11)

5 MAR 1 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

[redacted]

58 MAR 6 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

[redacted]

NOTE:

Letterhead memoranda contained in San Francisco airtel 2/24/64 and Chicago airtel 2/20/64 both captioned "National Guardian." Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan 2/26/64 re "Lee Harvey Oswald," indicated that Rankin on 2/25/64 advised Inspector Malley he would like to have recordings of appearances of Lane and that on 2/26/64 Howard Willens of the President's Commission requested similar coverage of Marguerite Oswald. By letter to Rankin 2/26/64 we advised of plans to cover future appearances of Lane and Oswald and enclosed communications from New York and Milwaukee Offices on past appearances of Lane. Letter to Commission classified "Confidential" as enclosures to this letter are so classified. to protect information from [redacted] and other security informants which if disclosed could result in the identification of the sources, jeopardize their future status and do irreparable harm to the national security.

[redacted]

[redacted]

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. UR 3/3/64

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

5

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Miles
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

March 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, NorthEast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letterhead memorandum dated February 14, 1964, and a letterhead memorandum dated February 26, 1964, setting forth results of our investigation relating to the Liberty Distributing Company, Chicago, Illinois. The investigation was conducted pursuant to the request of the President's Commission as set forth in your letter of February 12, 1964.

No further inquiry will be conducted concerning this matter unless specifically requested by the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JWH:ras/cag
(10)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO....

BY COURIER SERVICE
22 MAR - 3
COMM-FBI

52 MAR 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 4

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

The President's Commission by letter 2/12/64 advised that in January, 1942, Jack Ruby operated the Liberty Distributing Company, Chicago, Illinois. The Commission requested that we determine if any papers were maintained with respect to the company by the State of Illinois or any political subdivisions thereof. No records could be located of Liberty Distributing Company at Secretary of State's Office, Liquor Control Commission, State of Illinois, city clerk's office, or check of police department, Check with landlord and former tenants of building where company allegedly located do not produce any record of company or anyone who remembered its existence.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 27 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you please furnish us with Items 101, 200-202, 300, and 303-329.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 6 1964

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14 FEB 28 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Gheesling
1 - Lenihan

March 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that Marina Oswald was in contact with William A. McKenzie, her attorney, on March 2, 1964. According to our source, Mr. McKenzie informed Marina Oswald that he had been in contact with John M. Thorne and Mr. Thorne's partner, Mr. Leach. Mr. McKenzie told Marina that Thorne and Leach want $40,000 for their work and that James Herbert Martin wants $20,000.

Our source further advised that Mr. McKenzie asked Marina Oswald if she would settle for $7,500 each. Marina Oswald was concerned over such proposition and asked Mr. McKenzie whether the money would come from donations. Mr. McKenzie advised her that it would. Marina Oswald then informed Mr. McKenzie that she would have to think the proposition over.

BY COURIER SVC.
MAR - 4
COMM-FBI

The above is being furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REL:pah
(11)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
109 MAR 11 1964

NOTE:

John Thorne is the former attorney of Marina Oswald and James Martin is the former business manager of Marina. She has dismissed both, but previously signed contracts with them which may have legal binding on her. Her current attorney, McKenzie, is trying to straighten the matter out.

The source is a highly confidential source of the Dallas Office as reported in Dallas teletype to the Bureau 3/2/64.

22 MAR 6 1964

79 MAR 193

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

105-82555

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

March 3, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with your letter dated February 27, 1964, Items 101, 200 through 202, 300 and 303 through 329 were delivered to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff on March 2, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
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BY COURIER SVC.
21 MAR -- 3
COMM-FBI

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Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DEAR 6 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 3/4/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission by letter dated March 2, 1964, has requested that we obtain copies of all available records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) pertaining to Ruby's parents, Fannie and Joseph Rubenstein. It is also requested that we obtain for the Commission all available toll calls for telephones of all members of Ruby's immediate family (Ruby has three brothers and four sisters.) and twelve acquaintances and employees of Ruby, for period 9/26/63 to 11/22/63.

We previously checked INS records, Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1963, and INS records, Chicago, Illinois, on December 2, 1963, which reflected that Ruby's father, Joseph Rubenstein, entered this country at New York in 1903 and reported himself as a former subject of Russia. Ruby's mother, Fannie Rubenstein, entered this country at New York in June, 1905, and reported herself as a former subject of Poland. Ruby's oldest brother, Hyman Rubenstein, who was born at Warsaw, Poland, entered the United States in June, 1904, at New York and he was naturalized in Chicago, Illinois, July 9, 1926. Ruby's oldest sister, Ann Volpert nee Rubenstein who was born in Austria-Hungary in 1904, entered the United States at New York in June, 1905, with her mother. She was naturalized at Chicago on November 5, 1963. Full details of all information from INS were furnished to the President's Commission by report of SA Manning C. Clements dated 12/14/63.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

5 MAR 9 1964

JWH/ras
(9)

62 [illegible]

6-MW

193

79 MAR 11 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.

As was noted in Commission's letter of March 2, 1964, we have previously obtained and reported to the Commission available toll call data on telephones available to Jack Ruby for as far back as they were in existence with specific emphasis on the time that the calls were made between the dates of the President's assassination on November 22, 1963, and the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald on November 24, 1963.

ACTION:

1. Instructions are being issued to the field to obtain copies of the INS records relating to Ruby's parents Joseph and Fannie Rubenstein. Copies of INS records relating to Ruby's older brother and sister who were not born in this country will also be obtained and furnished to the Commission.

2. Instructions are also being issued to the field to immediately obtain the telephone toll call data from telephones of Ruby's brothers and sisters and those associates and acquaintances named and results will be promptly submitted to the Commission.

OK
H

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 3/3/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

PURPOSE:

To recommend that authority be granted to re-interview Marina Oswald's new attorney, William A. McKenzie to obtain his permission to advise the Commission of statements he made to this Bureau in confidence concerning the actions of one of its staff.

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum dated 3/3/64 I advised you that McKenzie had been interviewed by our Dallas Office concerning an alleged statement he made to the Commission that animosity existed between the Secret Service and our Dallas Office. McKenzie in unmistakable clear terms categorically denied the allegation and in fact praised the Bureau and the Secret Service for the job they were doing in this matter. The Commission was furnished the above information by letter dated 3/3/64.

DETAILS:

While being interviewed on 2/28/64 concerning the above matter, McKenzie stated he wanted to advise the Bureau, on a confidential basis, of certain information which he felt would be of interest to us. McKenzie pointed out he did not want to become involved in any unpleasantness with the Commission since it is possible he may have to appear before the Commission again.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

Enclosure sent 3-4-64

RDR:vhm
(10)

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NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 9 1964

11 MAR 6 1964

McKenzie related that while representing Robert Lee Oswald at the President's Commission on 2/20, 21, and 22/64 one of the assistant legal counsels, Burt Jenner (Albert E. Jenner, Jr.), did a great deal of questioning of Robert Oswald. McKenzie stated some of Jenner's questions were calculated to obtain the answer that Jenner desired, for example, he recalled Jenner asking the question two or three times "Did the FBI ever harass you during the course of the interview of you or Marina Oswald?" While not recalling the exact terminology of other questions asked by Jenner, he indicated he did not like the vein in which they were asked and were couched such as "Do you think the various agencies such as the FBI and the Secret Service are doing a good job or if not, what do you think is the trouble?"

McKenzie states on 2/21/64 while he and Robert Oswald were returning from lunch he was approached by a writer for the "New York Times" for an interview. McKenzie states he told this writer that he could not answer any questions at which time the writer indicated he was waiting for Mr. Jenner. McKenzie states he subsequently observed Jenner talking with the writer from the "New York Times" and that on the following Saturday, 2/22/64, an article appeared in the "New York Times" by the same writer wherein certain erroneous statements were attributed to the testimony of Robert Oswald.

During the Commission's session on Saturday, 2/22/64, only one member of the Commission was present, namely Mr. Allen Dulles. At this session Jenner did most of the questioning. McKenzie stated after seeing the article in the "New York Times" he told Mr. Dulles one of the staff members was "leaking" information and if this information was to be "leaked" to the press, about what his client testified to, then he, McKenzie, would immediately stop Oswald from testifying. McKenzie continued that he advised Mr. Dulles he was fairly certain who the person was who leaked the information and further that that person was now present. According to McKenzie Jenner's face flushed and it was observed Jenner became angry although he did not say anything. According to McKenzie Mr. Dulles agreed with him that if this information was being leaked from the Commission further testimony should be halted but he assured McKenzie there would be no further leaks to the press.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On Monday, 2/24/64, McKenzie related that Mr. Rankin telephonically contacted him in Dallas and stated "Bill, I understand that you know who is the person on the Commission's staff who is leaking to the press." McKenzie stated he informed Rankin that in his own mind he was satisfied he knew who this person was, but since he could not prove it he refrained from naming the individual. McKenzie concluded by indicating on another occasion while at the Commission during the beginning of Robert Oswald's testimony, he, McKenzie, was called into Rankin's Office with another attorney whose name he does not recall. At this conference Mr. Rankin stated "Bill, the Chief Justice wants to know about you," whereupon McKenzie replied, "Yes, I would like to know something about the Chief Justice." McKenzie stated he did not mean this in a facetious manner but stated he was not of the same political philosophy as the Chief Justice and this was made clear to Mr. Rankin.

NEW YORK TIMES ARTICLE:

The United Press International (UPI) under date of 2/22/64 reported that Robert L. Oswald and his attorney William A. McKenzie appeared before the President's Commission on this date and both Oswald and McKenzie charged that a published report of Oswald's purported secret testimony before the Commission was false. According to UPI, a story in the "New York Times" said that Oswald told the Commission he believed his brother Lee Harvey Oswald had been trained as a communist agent during a two year period when the younger Oswald had defected to the Soviet Union.

The UPI continues that Allen Dulles had angrily stated that the above statement was not in the testimony and that he denied the statement was ever made. Mr. Dulles indicated he would discuss this story with Chief Justice Earl Warren and other Commission members.

Attorney McKenzie is reported to have read a lengthy statement to newsmen in which he charged that the "New York Times" article was filled with "irresponsible inaccurancies," and that neither he nor his client revealed any testimony and would not do so. Attorney McKenzie is reported to have charged that one statement in the "New York Times" article in which Robert Oswald was quoted as believing his brother's denial of guilt in President Kennedy's death was "grossly untrue." McKenzie is quoted as stating "misleading, careless and inaccurate printing of the news by any responsible news media violates in my mind every principle of a free press."

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ALBERT E. JENNER, JR.

Bureau files reveal the following concerning Albert E. Jenner, Jr., a member of the Commission's staff. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1907, educated at the University of Illinois and admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1930. No investigation has been conducted by this Bureau concerning him. He has served as a Special Assistant Attorney General of the State of Illinois since 1956, and is a member of the U. S. Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Federal Civil Rules.

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that one Albert E. Jenner, Jr., of Chicago, was a member of the National Lawyers Guild in 1940, which guild had been cited as a communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report issued 3/29/44.

It would not appear that permitting us to present this information to Mr. Rankin would result in his being treated any differently by the Commission in the future in view of his comments to Mr. Rankin concerning Chief Justice Warren and his statement concerning the "New York Times" article before the Commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached communication be sent to Dallas instructing re-interview of Attorney McKenzie to seek his permission to disseminate the information furnished by him to the Commission.

O.K. H.

2. This matter will be closely followed at the Bureau and if Attorney McKenzie permits us to disseminate the information furnished by him, the Commission will be promptly advised.

O.K.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: March 4, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

To advise that a proposed amendment has been made by joint resolution "House Joint Resolution 926" (H. J. Res. 926) to Public Law 88-202, which authorized the President's Commission. The resolution amendment provides that information relating to the late president's assassination shall be made public.

BACKGROUND:

On February 18, 1964, in the House of Representatives, a joint resolution was introduced which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The purpose of the resolution provides that information relating to the assassination of the late President Kennedy shall be made public. The amendment in question is an addition to public law 88-202, approved December 13, 1963, which established the President's Commission.

The amendment which will be known as Section 2 stipulates that a record shall be kept of the proceedings of the commission and in substance assures that all matters under investigation by the commission will be open to public inspection upon completion of work of the commission, together with its findings and conclusions.

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan (Enclosure)

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR

KBR:mac
(10)

Enclosure

1 ENCLOSURE

MAR 9 1964

62 MAR 1 1964

ENCLOSURE

2132

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

OBSERVATIONS:

This amendment appears to be a legislative response to the statement made by Chief Justice Warren to the effect some of the information received by the Commission will not be released during your lifetime.

Enclosed is a copy of H. J. Res. 926.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

For information.

88TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 926

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 18, 1964

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide that information relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy shall be made public.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution authorizing the Commission established to report upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence", approved December 13, 1963 (77 Stat. 362; Public Law 88-202), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 2. A record shall be kept of the proceedings of

I

ENCLOSURE

the Commission, including a literal transcript of the testimony of witnesses and all documentary evidence presented to the Commission that relates to any matter under investigation by the Commission, which record shall be open to public inspection upon completion of the work of the Commission, together with the findings and conclusions of the Commission with respect to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination."

88TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 926

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide that information relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy shall be made public.

By Mr. WILLIAMS

FEBRUARY 18, 1964

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 4 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

HOLD FOR TWO

5-22 PM

URGENT 3/4/64 CCH 62 109090-

TO DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR (105-82555) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REBUTEL FEBRUARY TWENTY SEVEN AND DL AIRTEL FEBRUARY TWENTY EIGHT LAST RELATING TO THE INTERVIEW OF ATTORNEY WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE.

DALLAS SHOULD REINTERVIEW MC KENZIE AND ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN HIS PERMISSION FOR THE BUREAU TO DISSEMINATE THE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY HIM IN CONFIDENCE AS SET FORTH IN REAIRTEL TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION. THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS MATTER SHOULD BE STRESSED TO MC KENZIE. MC KENZIE HAS HERETOFORE BEEN OUTSPOKEN AND FORTHRIGHT IN HIS ATTITUDE CONCERNING MISINFORMATION PUBLISHED IN THE PRESS AND IN HIS VIEWS OF JUSTICE WARREN. IT WOULD NOT APPEAR THE DISCLOSURE OF HIS OBSERVATIONS BY US WOULD IN ANY MANNER INFLUENCE THE ATTITUDE OF THE COMMISSION TOWARD HIM. IF HE APPROVES HIS INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED TO MR. RANKIN. IT IS HIGHLY DESIRABLE THIS BE DONE IN ORDER TO PREVENT FURTHER UNWARRANTED DISCLOSURES. SUTEL RESULTS OF CONTACT.

END

DL

FBI DALLAS 193

64 MAR 1 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2324

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

FROM SAC DALLAS (89-43)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING

Re Bureau tel to DL 2/27/64.

Enclosed herewith is LHM containing results of interview with Mrs. RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas, regarding her contacts with Mrs. SHIRLEY MARTIN.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas

BDO:vm
(5)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-
Not ...
1964 MAR 9 ...

10 ENCLOSURE
2 to Pres. Commission
1 - Rankin

Pres. Commission
Staff
Rankin

C.C. Miss

MAR 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
February 29, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 28, 1964, Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, furnished the following information to SAs Bardwell D. Odum and James P. Hosty:

Sometime in the latter part of January or early part of February, 1964, she received a telephone call from Mrs. Shirley Martin. Mrs. Martin stated she was in Dallas and would like to know if she could come out to talk to Mrs. Ruth Paine about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Mrs. Paine told her to come on out.

A short time later, Mrs. Martin arrived at Mrs. Paine's residence in Irving with her (Mrs. Martin's) four children, ages 9 through 18, and dog. She spent about two hours at Mrs. Paine's home questioning her about Lee Harvey Oswald and about the assassination of President Kennedy in general. Mrs. Paine told her what she knew about Oswald. Mrs. Martin indicated she was conducting her own investigation of the assassination and had come to Dallas from Hominy, Oklahoma, for this purpose. Mrs. Martin stated that while her husband did not approve of her venture she was not convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald had shot President Kennedy although at the same time she was not convinced he had not killed him.

Mrs. Martin stated she felt the evidence was not fully incriminating as far as Lee Harvey Oswald was concerned and she wanted to satisfy herself as to the facts. She indicated she had spent most of her time in Dallas retracing the route of Oswald following the shooting of President Kennedy and had timed the alleged escape route of Oswald following the shooting.

Mrs. Martin stated she did not believe the gun photographed at the police department was the same gun which was being held by Oswald in a picture released to the press later. She referred to a photograph taken sometime prior to the assassination showing Oswald holding a rifle.

Since the date of her contact with Mrs. Paine, Mrs. Martin has called on the telephone from her home in Hominy, Oklahoma, many times and has written almost daily letters to Mrs. Paine all along the same line, looking for inconsistencies in the case and seeking to find out why Oswald shot President Kennedy if such was the case.

Mrs. Paine characterized Mrs. Martin as a "bright nut," explaining that Mrs. Martin has an excellent mind up to a certain point but in her opinion reaches certain conclusions, which may be foregone conclusions, in spite of the evidence.

F[illegible]DATION

FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

@X@PX@P@

MAR 1964

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

449 PM CST URGENT 3-4-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 5P

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA.

PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE

RE ESUR OF MARINA OSWALD.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT ON THE NIGHT OF MAR TWO LAST MARINA TOLD KATHERINE FORD THAT MC KENZIE WANTS TO TAKE MARINA'S CASE TO COURT. MARTIN TOLD MC KENZIE THAT MRS. MARTIN HAD BEEN LIKE A SERVANT TO MARINA (WHEN MARINA LIVED WITH MARTINS). MRS. FORD WAS OF OPINION THAT MRS. MARTIN MUST HAVE NOTICED "SOMETHING WAS GOING ON" BUT BECAUSE OF THE MONEY INVOLVED THOUGHT SHE "WOULD LET HIM PLAY." MARINA AGREED, TELLING MRS. FORD "ONE HAS TO BE A FOOL NOT TO NOTICE SOMETHING." MARINA WANTS TO TAKE THE CASE TO COURT. MARINA SAID MCKENZIE TOLD HER MARTIN WANTED TO TELL THE COMMISSION WHAT HAPPENED IN WASHINGTON, BUT WARREN DID NOT EVEN WANT TO HEAR ABOUT IT AND DOES NOT WANT IT TO BE IN THE REPORT. WARREN TOLD MARTIN, ACCORDING, TO MARINA, THAT THIS DOES NOT PERTAIN TO THE CASE AND FOR HIM TO BE SILENT ABOUT IT. MRS. FORD THINKS THORNE AND MARTIN MAY HOLD THIS OVER MARINA'S HEAD AS A THREAT. MARINA SAID IF MARTIN SPEAKS IN COURT EVERYONE WILL FIND OUT WHAT KIND OF A MAN HE IS. MRS. FORD IS OF THE OPINION THORNE RATHER THAN MARTIN MAY DISCLOSE WHAT HAPPENED IN WASHINGTON

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 11 1964

10 MAR 10 1964

68 MAR 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DL 100-10461

LATER ON NIGHT OF MARCH TWO LAST MARINA CONTACTED KATHERINE FORD STATING SHE MIGHT LIKE TO CONTACT GEORGE BOUHE (RETIRED ACCOUNTANT PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED IN THIS INVESTIGATION). MARINA SEEMED CONCERNED, AND ASKED MRS. FORD NOT TO RESENT THIS AND NOT TO THINK SHE WILL BE ASKING BOUHE FOR ADVICE BUT INDICATED SHE IS LONELY. SHE STATED BOUHE MIGHT VISIT HER.

INFORMANT ADVISED MARINA CONTACTED BOUHE AND INVITED HIM OUT FOR A CUP OF TEA. BOUHE DECLINED, STATING IT WAS TOO LATE AND THIS WAS NO TIME FOR MEN TO COME TO SEE MARINA. BOUHE INDICATED MRS. FORD IS VERY ANGRY WITH HIM. MARINA TOLD BOUHE SHE THINKS THERE WILL BE A COURT SUIT, AND MENTIONED THAT THORNE AND LEECH ARE ASKING FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS AND MARTIN IS ASKING TWENTY THOURSAND DOLLARS. BOUHE ASKED IF DECLAN FORD IS HER MANAGER, AND MARINA ADVISED SHE HAS NO OFFICIAL MANAGER BUT MAY USE FORD AS ONE. MARINA SAID SHE TOLD MCKENZIE HE IS EXPENSIVE, AND MCKENZIE TOLD HER THE ONLY REASON HE SITS IN DURING FBI INTERVIEWS IS TO LEARN MORE DETAILS WHICH MAY BE OF HELP TO HIM IN THE FIGHT WITH MARTIN. MARINA THINKS THORNE WOULD PREFER A SETTLEMENT. SHE THINKS MARTIN USED HER MONEY TO FEED HIS FAMILY DURING HIS UNEMPLOYMENT PERIOD. BOUHE MENTIONED HE IS NOT WORKING NOW AND IS RETIRED BUT HAS TWELVE CLIENTS COMPRISED OF BANKERS, LAWYERS,

AND GEOLOGISTS. HE IS SIXTY YEARS OF AGE AND DOES HIS WORK AT HOME. MARINA INDICATED THAT ANNA RAY WOULD BE OVER ON THE MORNING OF MAR THREE SIXTYFOUR, FOR A VISIT. MARINA THINKS DECLAN FORD IS HONEST AND A GOOD BUSINESSMAN. BOUHE INDICATED IT IS STRANGE THAT THE FORDS APPEAR TO BE ANGRY WITH HIM. INFORMANT SAID MARINA WOULD NOT GIVE BOUHE HER PHONE NUMBER, AND BOUHE TOLD HER HE DID NOT WANT TO MEET WITH HER IN THE PRESENCE OF THE FORDS. BOUHE THEN MENTIONED LEVINE, WHO WRITES FOR MEREDITH PRESS, AND SAID HE WOULD TRY TO VISIT MARINA MARCH THREE.

INFORMANT SAID HE LEARNED LATER MRS. FORD CONTACTED MARINA AGAIN MARCH TWO, AND WAS APPARENTLY UPSET WITH MARINA BECAUSE OF MARINA'S CONTACT WITH BOUHE. MARINA ASSURED MRS. FORD SHE DOES NOT INTEND TO TO TAKE BOUHE'S ADVICE. MRS. FORD APPEARED VERY INTERESTED IN MARINA'S DISCUSSION WITH BOUHE. MARINA WAS TROUBLED THAT MRS. FORD WAS UPSET BECAUSE OF BOUHE. MRS. FORD REMINDED MARINA THAT SHE HAD PROMISED NOT TO TALK WITH BOUHE WITHOUT A THIRD PARTY PRESENT. MRS. FORD SAID DECLAN FEELS HE CANNOT GIVE MARINA ADVICE SINCE A BIT LATER SOMEONE ELSE GIVES HER OTHER ADVICE. MARINA SAID SHE WILL LISTEN TO NO ONE EXCEPT DECLAN, AND SHE WANTS DECLAN TO BE HER MANAGER. SHE POINTED OUT TO MRS. FORD THAT THE FACT DECLAN WILL BE HER MANAGER DOES NOT MEAN SHE CANNOT SPEAK TO ANYONE ELSE. MRS. FORD SAID THAT LEVINE GIVES IMPRESSIONS THAT THEY HAVE SOME SORT OF ORAL UNDERSTANDING FOR MARINA'S WRITING. MARINA BELIEVES SHE DOES NOT WANT LEVINE

TO HANDLE HER WORK. MARINA GAVE MRS. FORD HER WORD SHE WILL NOT SIGN ANY CONTRACTS WITHOUT DECLAN FORD. SHE ADDED SHE DOES NOT INTEND TO HAVE ANY DISCUSSIONS WITH LEVINE ANY MORE. MARINA TOLD MRS. FORD SHE ASSURED MC KENZIE SHE TRUSTS HIM AND WANTS TO RETAIN HIM AS HER ATTORNEY.

INFORMANT SAID THAT LATER ON MAR TWO MARINA AGAIN CONTACTED GEORGE BOUHE AND TOLD BOUHE NOT TO GIVE LEVINE HER ADDRESS, THAT SHE DOES NOT WANT LEVINE BOTHERING HER.

INFORMANT ADVISED THAT LATER ON THE NIGHT OF MAR TWO DECLAN FORD VISITED MARINA AT HER RESIDENCE.

INFORMANT STATED DECLAN FORD CONTACTED ILYA MAMANCOV IN RICHARDSON, TEXAS, (MAMANCOV PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED). FORD ASKED IF ILYA WAS CALLED AS A TRANSLATOR FOR MARINA DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF THE INVESTIGATION. ILYA SAID HE WAS THERE THE FIRST DAY, FRIDAY NIGHT AFTER THE ASSASSINATION. FORD WAS INTERESTED IF ILYA HAD EVER TRANSLATED CONTRACTS BETWEEN MARTIN AND MARINA. ILYA SAID MARTIN TOLD HIM SHE UNDERSTANDS ENGLISH PRETTY WELL AND UNDERSTANDS SHE DOES NOT NEED A TRANSLATOR. ILYA SAID HE DOES NOT BELIEVE MARINA KNOWS ENGLISH THAT WELL. INFORMANT STATED FORD APPEARED TO BE PREPARING A DEFENSE FOR MARINA IN THAT ILYA HAD OFFERED HIS SERVICES AS A TRANSLATOR FOR MARINA BUT MARTIN HAD TURNED THIS SERVICE DOWN.

DL 100-10461

INFORMANT ADVISED MARINA SPEAKS VERY LITTLE ENGLISH BUT APPARENTLY IS ABLE TO UNDERSTAND AND COMMUNICATE WELL ENOUGH TO GET ALONG WITH ENGLISH CONVERSATIONS. HE POINTED OUT THAT ALL CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN MRS. FORD, BOUHE, AND MARINA ARE IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.

ON MORNING OF MAR THREE LAST, AGENTS OBSERVED WHITE MALE, WHITE FEMALE, AND SMALL CHILD, DRIVING CAR REGISTERED TO POLLOCK RAY, VISITING MARINA AT HER RESIDENCE.

ROBERT OSWALD WITH WHITE FEMALE AND CHILD OBSERVED BY AGENTS VISITING MARINA AT HER RESIDENCE FROM SIX THIRTYNINE PM TO EIGHT THIRTYTHREE PM ON MARCH THREE LAST.

PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE
~~ELSUR~~ CONTINUING.

END

WS

FBI WASH DC

P

CC-MR. SULLIVAN
CC: MR. BELMONT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

62-109090-

March 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, and our reply to your letter dated February 26, 1964. In our letter of February 26, 1964, you were advised we were making efforts to obtain the original of a photograph appearing on page 25 of the December 14, 1963, issue of "The Saturday Evening Post." In addition, it was pointed out the results of an interview with Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas, concerning her knowledge of Mrs. Martin would be furnished.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated February 29, 1964, relating to the interview with Mrs. Paine.

On February 27, 1964, Mr. Don A. Schanche, Managing Editor of "The Saturday Evening Post," 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, advised he had been contacted by you approximately two weeks previously and at that time furnished you with several various size photographic prints reproduced from the original negative of the photograph in question. In view of the above and in the absence of a specific request from you, no further effort will be made to obtain the original negative from Mr. Schanche.

This concludes our inquiry into the above matters.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090
62-109060 (Assassination Pres. Kennedy)
1 - 105-126128 (Mrs. Ruth Paine)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. [illegible]

RDR:vhm
(13)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 9 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

62-109090-[illegible] ENCLOSURE

THIS ITEM PREVIOUSLY ON THE DIRECTOR'S SPECIAL LIST.

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," dated 2/25/64, RDR:vhm, for full details.

Briefly, Commission by letter 2/18/64 advised it had received several communications from Mrs. Martin with whom we have had prior unsatisfactory dealings. Mrs. Martin apparently displayed an interest in Mrs. Paine. The Commission requested background on Mrs. Martin. In addition, we furnished the Commission a photographic copy of page 25 of the Post wherein a figure had been identified by Mrs. Martin as the "assassin." By letter 2/26/64 to the Commission, we advised Mrs. Paine was to be interviewed and that we were endeavoring to obtain the original of the photograph.

FEB 28 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 26, 1964, enclosing various items requested in my letter of February 21, 1964.

In your letter you refer to the translation of Item B-6 furnished to the Commission under letter of February 1, 1964. Item B-6 consists of a secretarial notebook containing columns of simple Russian vocabulary words and their Spanish equivalents. The translation to which you refer simply reported this fact, and did not translate the actual words. We would appreciate it if you could furnish us with a full translation of Item B-6.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 25 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, one of the pieces of evidence inventoried by your Bureau and submitted to the Commission is the enclosed address book found at the residence of Lee Harvey Oswald after his apprehension.

An examination of the booklet shows that the many different entries in the booklet were made with different inks and pens. A particular example, and one which relates to Oswald's Mexican trip shortly before the assassination of our late President, appears on one of the pages reserved for entries under the Russian equivalent for our letter "K".

In connection with this page, it appears to the layman's eye that the great majority of the words written thereon were written with the same ink pen and not in Oswald's handwriting. However, the entry "Sylvia Duran" seems to have been inserted later, apparently by Oswald, with a dark blue ball point pen. Another entry apparently was added - perhaps by Oswald - with a lighter blue ball point pen. This appears to be an alternate telephone number of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. On this page there is also the matter of an overwriting - again probably by Oswald with a ball point pen - of four numerals which appear to have been originally written with the ink pen previously referred to.

The Commission believes that some possibly valuable information might be obtained from an analysis resulting in a determination as to which entries in the address book were made with the same inks.

3-3-64 JHC:amp/kjs
Ltr to J. Edgar Hoover
3-4-64
JHC:amp

10 MAR 11 1964

162-10049
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 12 1964

EXP. PROC.
FEB-26-1964

In this way, relationships between different entries and connections between names, addresses and telephone numbers which are not otherwise apparent, might be brought to light by such an analysis. So too, this pen and ink analysis might profitably be extended to other documents such as Oswald's registration at the Hotel Del Comercio in Mexico City. Profit would be realized, for example, if it could be determined that Oswald used the same ball point pen to write the "Sylvia Duran" entry which he used to write his hotel registration. Such a development might tend to demonstrate that he met Duran before he registered at the hotel.

We, of course, will be guided by your advice as to the practicalities involved and solicit your suggestions in the matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Downing
1-Mr. Lenihan, with enclosure
1-Mr. Rolander

62-109090-

March 4, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of February 28, 1964, requesting further translation of Item B-6.

While the translation of Item B-6, which was previously furnished to you did include translation of a representative number of the words contained in the columns of Russian words and their Spanish equivalents, as well as the Spanish cardinal numbers, a verbatim translation of this item is being forwarded herewith in accordance with your further request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

BWR:drv/dmg
(10)

(Cover memo C. F. Downing to Mr. Conrad 3/3/64 BWR:dmg)

MAR 3 6 22 PM '64
FBI
ALL INFO CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
DECLASSIFIED BY 60322 uc baw/ksr/ca
ON 11-08-2011

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC.
23 MAR - 4
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 12 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

March 4, 1964

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN AND SPANISH

Item B-6

Word lists contained in a "Coil Craft" secretarial notebook in Russian with Spanish equivalent meanings, and cardinal numbers in Spanish.

• • •

(1) to lunch
there
there
year
• room
here
he, she (here is)
matter
attention
help, assistance
sugar
bathtub, bathhouse
cheap
pumpkin
bedstead, bed
• room, cabin
ram (sheep)
house
onion
to sup
near, close
match
cinema
meeting, tryst

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN; RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:hea
March 3, 1964

62-109070
ENCLOSURE

FBI
INDATION
OF THE AAPC

(2) dining room
to eat, to dine
dinner, meal
rabbit (crossed out)
broth
conversation
courier, mail
to cost
damp, raw, hard, tough (crossed out)
spoon
knife
small child, kid
breakfast
rest (repose)
to wish, to desire
money
after, thereupon (later on)
size
sweet
embassy
entrance
she, they (feminine)
how much
beer

How much does it cost?

1 - one
2 - two
3 - three
4 - four
5
6
7 - seven
8 - eight
9 - nine
10 - ten
11 - eleven
12 - twelve
13 - thirteen
14 - fourteen
15 - fifteen
16 - sixteen
17 - seventeen

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: March 5, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated 3/2/64, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, The President's Commission, referred three foreign language letters for translation, which had previously been received by the Commission.

One letter in Spanish was written by Juan Perez, Piedras 676, Buenos Aires, Argentina, who expresses the general love for President Kennedy and the feeling that Oswald was, indeed, the assassin and that "many of us are potential assassins of Oswald."

Another letter in Swedish was written by Malcolm C. Karlsson, Hedemora, Sweden and enclosed newspaper clippings on how the case (sic) is felt in Europe. The clippings possibly from a Stockholm newspaper, issue of 2/15/64, are entitled "Sensational Facts About the Murder in Dallas" and pertain to a "private investigation in Dallas" by Attorney Mark Lanne, whose story allegedly appeared in the "National Guardian" and dealt with the "legend of the Dallas police."

A third letter, actually consisting of two letters in German, one addressed to Mr. Earls Warrens and the other to Rubinstein ("Jack Ruby") was anonymously written. Both are highly incoherent, completely confused, and evidence anti-Semitic feelings.

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 11 1964

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin dated 3/6/64 furnishing the required translations.

Enclosures rec'd 3-6-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
BJR:hea
(9)

10 MAR 10 1964

193

79 MAR 11 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

62-109060-

March 4, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
MAR 4 12 47 PM '64
F B I

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of February 25, 1964, with which you enclosed a small address book covered in gray plastic, Item B-29 (Commission Exhibit 18), with a request for certain specified analyses of entries appearing therein.

In general, inks are not susceptible to identification one with another. Scientific analysis will disclose differences or that dye composition is similar; however, similarity of composition would not establish that the same pen or the same ink was used in preparing two questioned writings. Since ink identifications are not scientifically possible, no effort has been made to compare the various inks in the address book Item B-29. While no ink identifications are possible, we have made certain other examinations in response to your inquiry regarding the specific writings in the address book which you cited as examples.

MAR 4 1964
COMM-FBI

The figures, "(15 60 55)," and the overwritten figures, "35 56," in ball-point pen ink were not written with the ball-point pen cartridge used to write the name, "SYLVIA DURAN," on the page to which your letter made reference.

It has not been possible to determine whether the figures, "(15 60 55)," and the overwritten figures, "35 56," were or were not written with the same ball-point pen cartridge. A further determination would require removal of small samples of these inks from the page. This may prove the two to be different or that their dye composition is similar. However, as previously stated, similarity of composition would not be sufficient to establish that the same pen or ink was used.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (4) (See addendum page 2)

JME:jem (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Memorandum Griffith to Conrad dated 3/3/64

63 MAR 10 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Under microscopic examination, there were observed some indications that the name, "SYLVIA DURAN," in blue ball-point pen ink was added after the drawn horizontal line in black which it touches.

It was concluded that the hand printed name, "SYLVIA DURAN," in ball-point pen ink on this page was hand printed by Lee Harvey Oswald.

It was concluded also that the hand printing in black ink reading, "MEXICO CITY; CONSULADO de CUBA ZAMORA Y F MARQUEZ 11-20-47..." and ending at the bottom of the page "...1 Peso = .08¢, coins 1-5 Pesos," was hand printed by Oswald.

The original of the hotel registration in Mexico City, Item D-36, has not been submitted to the Laboratory. It is part of a bound volume of such registrations in which the guest enters his signature, et cetera, on a line. However, a photograph of this is available in the Laboratory. For your information, the FBI Laboratory has compared the "Lee Harvey Oswald" signature on a photocopy of this page of registrations and determined from a handwriting analysis that this signature was written by Lee Harvey Oswald. In view of the scientific limitation with respect to ink identification, it would appear an examination of the original registration book would not be productive. However, if you so desire, we will explore the possibility of obtaining possession of the original registration book for any scientific examination you would like for us to undertake.

The booklet, Item B-29 (Commission Exhibit 18), is attached. Photographs of the cover of this booklet and of the page referred to above have been made.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

ADDENDUM FOR DALLAS: Item B-29 (Commission Exhibit 18), is designated in the Laboratory as Q495. Item D-36, the Mexico City hotel registration, is designated in the Laboratory as Qc333.

Four photographic copies of Item B-29, as described, are attached. These should be handled by Dallas in accordance with existing instructions. For details of these instructions, see Laboratory Transmittal Forms dated 2/18/64, 2/19/64, and others.

TNT

1 - Belmont
1 - J.P. Mohr
1 - N.P. Callahan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

March 5, 1964
BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Gheesling
1 - 5511 Room

MAR 5 3 57 PM '64 FBI
RECEIVED - READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated February 27, 1964, concerning the residence of Marina Oswald, James Herbert Martin and John M. Thorne at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Enclosed for your information is one copy each of the following Willard Hotel documents:

Registration Card Number 4246 in name of Tom Kelley (for Marina Oswald).

Hotel statement for Room 301-2 (Marina Oswald).

Registration Card Number 4310 in name of Jim Martin.

Room change card for Martin.

Hotel statement for Jim Martin (Rooms 633, 625, 345).

Registration Card Number 4311 in name of John M. Thorne.

Room change card for Thorne.

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 11 1964

10 MAR 6 1964

Hotel statement for John M. Thorne (Rooms 632, 618, 345).

Hotel bill mailed to Martin.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

WMG:jal
(13)

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 9

NOTE: Enclosures taken from WFO airtel 2-28-64.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC 26
62 107090-113

March 12, 1964

Mrs. Robert R. Kruecke
306 Sheridan Place
Lake Bluff, Illinois

MAR 12 2 13 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Dear Mrs. Kruecke:

Your letter of March 6th has been received, and I want to thank you for the confidence you expressed in our work.

I would like to point out that, pursuant to the instructions of President Johnson, the FBI conducted a full investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. Since we are strictly an investigative agency and do not make evaluations, President Johnson appointed a Commission to make a finding in this case.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 20
MAR 12 1964
COMM-FBI

S. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Her last question is being intentionally ignored.

CJJ:cal
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

306 Sheridan Place
Lake Bluff, Ill.
March 6, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover,

It has puzzled me for some time why the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not the instrument used in the study of President Kennedy's assasination. Why was a separate, unrelated investigating committee set up? Why was Chief Justice Warren put in charge? The FBI, in my judgement, is the one, really dependable government agency for this particular job. I don't like to see power that should belong to the FBI delegated elsewhere. Why doesn't the FBI have a greater voice in our press - what can we do to help?

Sincerely,

Mrs. Robert R. Kruecke

Address per envelope:
Robert R. Kruecke
306 Sheridan Place
Lake Bluff, Illinois

REC-26

10 MAR 13 1964

ROBERT R. KRUECKE
306 SHERIDAN PLACE
LAKE BLUFF, ILLINOIS

306 Sheridan Place
Lake Bluff, Ill.
March 6, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover,

It has puzzled me for some time why the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not the instrument used in the study of President Kennedy's assassination. Why was a separate, unrelated investigating committee set up? Why was Chief Justice Warren put in charge? The FBI, in my judgement, is the one, really dependable government agency for this particular job. I don't like to see power that should belong to the FBI delegated elsewhere. Why doesn't the FBI have a greater voice in our press - what can we do to help?

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert R. Kruecke

cc 3/11/64
3/11/64

The President's Commission

February 10, 1964

The President

Commission on Rockefeller

JOSEPH ANTHONY BALL
Born: December 10, 1902
Stuart, Iowa
Civil Service Commission Number 2)23.64.2770

(SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES)

This Bureau has not conducted an investigation of Mr. Ball.

The following data which appears in the files of this Bureau may or may not relate to Mr. Ball:

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Haynes
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Scatterday

JAR:tjm

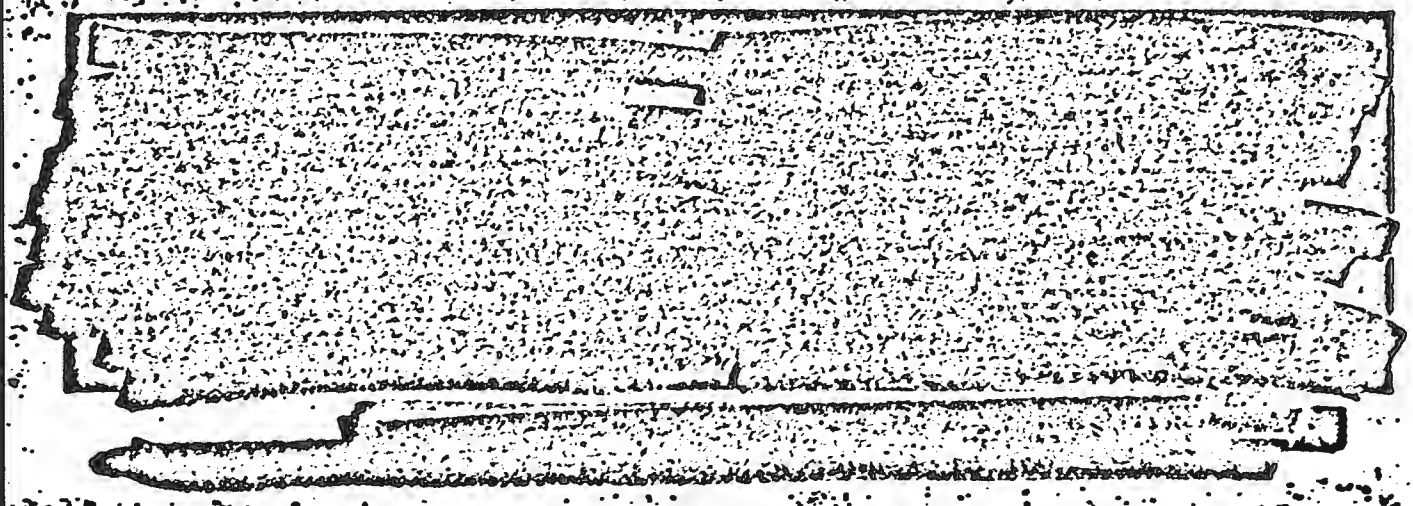
79 FEB 14 1964

REC 5 62-109090-93

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 13 1964

Note: See memo Cleveland to Evans dated 2-6-64 for approval of this action.

JOSEPH ANTHONY BALL



The foregoing is furnished for information and should not be disseminated to any unauthorized person or agency. It is not intended as a clearance or disapproval of Mr. Ball by the FBI for Federal employment. No action is contemplated under Executive Order 10450 in the absence of a request by the employing agency.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo; 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. JA Sizoo; 1 - Mail Room

February 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On February 25, 1964, you requested that this Bureau make arrangements to have any talks or meetings at which Mark Lane appears recorded by any means.

On February 26, 1964, Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission, among other things, requested that this Bureau establish coverage of the future appearances of Marguerite Oswald.

In connection with the above, you are advised that this Bureau does not maintain physical surveillances of Mark Lane or Marguerite Oswald and such are not contemplated in the absence of a specific request from you. We are, therefore, limiting coverage to the publicly announced appearances of Lane and/or Marguerite Oswald. Coverage of these appearances will be limited to obtaining recordings through contacts and sources available to this Bureau.

For your information, enclosed are two copies of a letterhead memorandum prepared by the New York Office of this Bureau on the meeting at Town Hall, New York City, on February 18, 1964, sponsored by the "National Guardian" at which Mark Lane, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and other

JMS:hrt
(12)

BY COURIER SVC.
FEB 27 1964
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
190 FEB 27 1964

CONFIDENTIAL as enclosures to letter so classified.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

22 FEB 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 27 9 25 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

individuals spoke. Also enclosed are two copies of a transcript of a recording of the proceedings at the same meeting which was furnished us by a source in a position to provide such information. In addition, there are enclosed two copies of a letterhead memorandum from our Milwaukee Office concerning Mark Lane's appearance before students at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, on February 16, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

CONFIDENTIAL

February 26, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FEB 25 2 52 PM
FBI
HEL'D-READING RM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

At the request of representatives of the Commission, the FBI Laboratory has examined the camera used by Mrs. Marie Muchmore in filming a portion of the assassination. This camera is an eight millimeter Keystone movie camera, serial number 20648.

The camera was examined to determine the film speed and was checked at ten second intervals throughout the full running time of a fully wound camera. It was found that the film speed of the camera, when fully wound, runs at an average of 19.05 frames per second for the first ten seconds, 18.8 frames per second for the second ten seconds, 17.6 frames per second for the third ten seconds and 16.2 frames per second for the last five seconds before running down. Eliminating the last five seconds when the camera is almost run down, the average running speed of the camera was found to be approximately 18.8 frames per second.

BY COURIER SVC.
14 FEB 26
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090-1
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 27 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan) (sent direct)

NOTE: Memo from Mr. Griffith to Mr. Conrad dated 2/18/64 specified that the results of the examination of the camera would be made available to The President's Commission, when the examination is completed.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

22 FEB 27 1964

NI GETTING

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

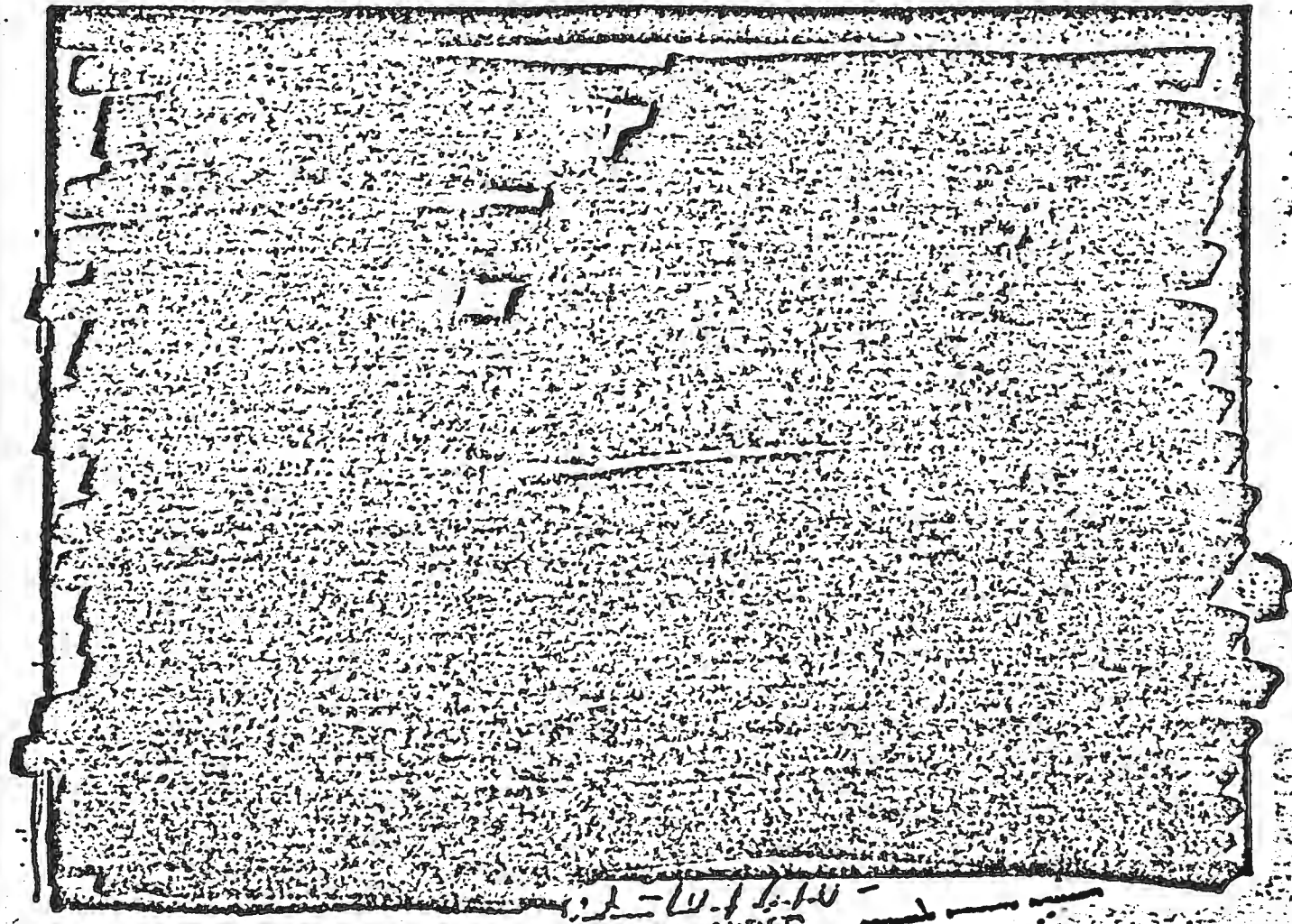
DATE: 2-24-64

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON BROADCAST
STATION WTOP, WASHINGTON, D.C.
6:40 P.M., FEBRUARY 22, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Basher

Drew Pearson's assistant, Jack Anderson, substituted for Pearson. No mention was made of the Director. The FBI was mentioned in connection with the Bobby Baker investigation.



PTB:mjh
(11)

XEROX

FEB 27 1964

10 FEB. 27 1964

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: DREW PEARSON RADIO BROADCAST

[redacted]

Warren Commission

Senator Richard B. Russell (Democrat - Georgia) has complained privately that Chief Justice Earl Warren is permitting too much publicity in their investigation into President Kennedy's assassination. Russell would rather wait until the investigation is completed before giving the press any of the details.

[redacted]

11:53 AM February 24, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. EVANS
MR. DE LOACH

Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, called and stated these matters in regard to Mrs. Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin, et cetera, are developing very rapidly and the Bureau has been very good about getting reports to the Commission. He stated the thing he wanted to ask me about seemed to be something he felt he ought to take up with me directly. He stated the problem is that Marina Oswald is now living at the Ford's and presumably the Commission is going to want her back one of those days and he, Rankin, presumed I knew about the Nixon matter, too, because I had written them about it. Mr. Rankin stated he would hate to have her just run out on us, which is always a possibility, particularly down in Dallas, and he was wondering about a stake out on her which would watch her and see who is visiting her for a while. Mr. Rankin stated he hated to recommend it or urge it in view of the expense involved. I asked him how long he would anticipate it remaining on, and Mr. Rankin stated he thought it would be according to my judgment.

I told Mr. Rankin that we plan to interview her today, that we had wanted to do so last week but the lawyer for Robert Oswald was up here in Washington and asked us before he left Dallas if we would postpone any interview with Mrs. Marina Oswald until he got back from the hearing up here in Washington as she was exhausted. I stated I would surmise that he would be back there this morning as I thought Robert Oswald finished up with the Commission last Friday. I stated we will want to interview Robert, too, as we are interested in the Nixon angle that developed and also the affair she had with Martin; that we planned to conduct the interview of her today if she is available and also of Robert Oswald if he is available. Mr. Rankin stated they asked Robert Oswald why he did not tell them about it and he said he felt the Commission would probably know about that, but in all his answers were generally very good.

Tolson
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Conrad
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

256

1 - Miss Holmes
JEH:edm (10)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
127 FEB 27 1964 199 FEB 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

February 24, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Sullivan, Evans, DeLoach

I stated the thing in the Nixon matter which does not exactly ring sound with me is knowing the background of Lee Harvey Oswald and his makeup temperamentally, et cetera, how the wife would be able to lock him in a bathroom all day without his kicking the door down because he gave evidence of having a violent temper. Mr. Rankin commented also that he had beat her up on occasion. I stated that is the only angle of that story which did not seem to hold water. I stated she never mentioned it to us at any time nor did Robert Oswald mention it to us and that is why we wanted to question her again because we have not talked to her since she appeared before the Commission and, of course, Robert Oswald was here in Washington. I stated it is a fact that Richard Nixon was in Dallas sometime in 1963, and Mr. Rankin stated it was November 21st, the day before the assassination. I stated Nixon was invited to receive some award and had to cancel out and he got down to Dallas just the day before the assassination and the question is, was it at that particular time, as Mrs. Oswald's story purports, that she locked Lee Oswald in the bathroom. I stated that did not make sense to me.

I stated we can, of course, stake out the place where Marina Oswald is now living and find out who is going in and out to see her at this new place, but my question is, approximately how long does Mr. Rankin anticipate waiting. Mr. Rankin stated he would leave that to my judgment. I stated I would think if we can interview her today, if the new lawyer allows us to do so and we have no objection if he wants to be present even, and also Robert Oswald, that as soon as we finish those two interviews and get the facts and unless there are some other angles, that particular angle will then be pretty well bottled up and we could get the information to the Commission certainly by the middle of this week. Mr. Rankin stated that would be very helpful as they have Martin coming voluntarily before the Commission on Thursday so if he could get that information before that, it would be helpful. I stated we can do that and in the meantime we can put the surveillance on Marina Oswald.

Mr. Rankin stated that one thing the new lawyer, McKenzie (phonetic), did was to bring the contracts with both Robert and Marina and while they have the usual provisions, he also has the right to disclose anything in regard to this matter he should learn irrespective of the client-lawyer relationship, and McKenzie assured Mr. Rankin and the Commission he would make full and complete disclosure of anything he discovered, so Mr. Rankin thinks we will get full cooperation from McKenzie. I stated this fellow John M. Thorne is contending he is her lawyer.

ATION

February 24, 1964

Memorandum for Messers. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Sullivan, Evans, DeLoach

Mr. Rankin stated he has copies of letters from Thorne to Martin and in one he is terminating Martin's relationship and there is another one to Mrs. Marina Oswald from Thorne in which he protests the termination of his employment and one from Martin to both Thorne and Mrs. Oswald saying he can't be fired. I stated I thought he had issued a statement this morning that he is still her "contractural lawyer," that while she has a right to hire as many advisors as she sees fit, he is still her "contractural lawyer."

Mr. Rankin continued that in Martin's letter he says he has sold various interests such as TV rights to Tex-Italia Film (phonetic) and her memoirs to a magazine of Hamburg, Germany, and he has sold the picture rights, et cetera. Mr. Rankin stated Thorne's letter says they have entered into contracts involving an excess of $150,000, so it can be seen what is involved. I commented this is just a nasty shakedown, notwithstanding her character; that these two individuals are doing everything in their power to make as much money as they can out of her and this applies to the other fellow in New York connected with Lee Oswald's mother.

Mr. Rankin stated that while working on this, he would like me to keep an eye on this thing to see whether it looks at all like this [redacted] was possibly with any idea of trying to get rid of Martin and Thorne. I stated that was within the realm of possibility. Mr. Rankin stated it looks like Marina Oswald was pretty quick to do that, but on the other hand, Robert Oswald, from the reports, is pretty straight laced and Mr. Rankin thought if she did not want to get rid of them, he would not have tolerated this. Mr. Rankin stated he thought maybe she got in with Oswald over in Russia that way and maybe other things have happened over here, as Mr. Rankin stated it looks like from our reports it is possible something went on before they came up to Washington although the Secret Service did not think there was any opportunity, but he was certainly looking at her any chance he had. I stated there was plenty of opportunity here in Washington, as according to the Secret Service, Martin and she stayed up to view television until the early hours in the morning and the Secret Service man was in the corridor, so what went on in the room nobody knows. I stated it is those angles we hope to explore with her today. Mr. Rankin stated with Martin chasing her and doing all those things with his wife around, he can imagine what he did when he was free from his wife. I stated he had no compunction so far as his wife was concerned as they were open and above board with the wife in the house. I stated it is an unfortunate thing, but what worries me is the possibility of a leak getting out on this as to the background of the Oswald woman and Martin, et cetera, because those people are talking around down there in Dallas, but it would be unfortunate to have it get out before the Commission

- 2 -

February 2

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Sullivan, Evans,

tlen it down here as to these activities and anybody else who may have knowledge of it.

Mr. Rankin asked if I didn't think that business about her being willing to be Martin's mistress was a strange thing, and I stated I did; that it shows certainly the complete lack of any character and the thing that also impressed me was, if you look at the picture of Mrs. Marina Oswald when this happened and the picture of her afterwards, it is almost like two different people, as in the second picture of her she is not unattractive, but the first picture in Dallas, when this occurred, shows her as sloppy and unattractive; but somebody got hold of her and got her fixed up and that probably put ideas into her head also. I stated there is no question this fellow Martin was making love to her, and the thing about buying a house and divorcing his wife, although I did not know if he was serious, was a proposition and, of course, he was probably counting upon her money to buy the house. I stated there was no force, but complete willingness upon her and his part, and this just makes her out as a pretty questionable character. I stated that kind of thing if it gets out before it is nailed down and the Commission reaches a conclusion as to what and what not to believe, would be bad. I stated why she did not tell us about this Nixon matter, I did not know as she told us about the General Walker matter. I stated my reaction to this business about locking Lee Oswald in the bathroom is that there is something fishy here because she just would not be able to do this because he had beat her up on occasion, was nasty to her, had a bad disposition, and could have gotten out by breaking the window or kicking the door down and she would have been perfectly helpless and, further, she left out what he did then, as I don't think he would have taken it calmly. I stated it is a fact Nixon was there the day before the assassination and it will be a sensational story because he is a former Vice President and very anti-communist and General Walker is anticommunist and then the President of the United States was there. I stated it is such a thing that you could enlarge on it and have some sensational stories, just like the story of Dorothy Kilgallen about the FBI furnishing assistance to Ruby, that upon reading the article, you could see it does not support the headline, but you have down there in Dallas these "bleeding hearts" and "subsisters" like Kilgallen, who will blow everything up as much as they can. I commented I had also wondered where Life Magazine got that photograph of Lee Oswald with the guns, but I understand they got it from the Dallas Police Department. I stated my first knowledge of it was when my attention was called to it by the Hearst people who had an

advance copy as one of them called me and wanted to know who was giving it out and how it could be copyrighted. If Mrs. Oswald sold it, that is one thing, but if the Dallas Police gave it to Life, it was public property, and I advised the Hearst people they ought not to stir anything up on it, as we did not know whether the Dallas Police gave it out or if Mrs. Oswald sold it and if she sold it, it would be subject to copyright, but if given out by a law enforcement agency, it would not be subject to copyright.

Mr. Rankin stated he understood from my letter that the Nixon affair really seemed to originate from Martin who had been told that by Marina Oswald. I stated also Marina told it to Robert when he went to the grave with her, so it came from those two sources. I stated I did not think we got it from Martin but from Robert. Mr. Rankin stated that Martin the same day told Robert, but did not say how long he had known it. I stated the original information as I recall, was from Robert who was told it by Marina and also by Martin as she told Martin about it. I commented that why they did not tell the Commission, I did not know. I asked if Robert Oswald was questioned as to that aspect, and Mr. Rankin stated he was and he said he thought the Commission knew it. I stated they are going too much on assumption all the way through. I stated that is what worries me as it spreads out and gets to be a web almost. I stated we have been checking carefully in Mexico City and have additional agents down there and every one we run out fizzles out, but the average Mexican in my opinion is a psychological liar as they have visions probably of getting money or being brought up for testimony, but so far there is no confirmation of the various angles, but we have added men in Mexico to try to get that cleaned up within the next week or ten days, but something more comes up every day.

Mr. Rankin stated in connection with the stake out, to use my own judgment, but before terminating it, to let him know. He stated again he did not want to run up too much expense. I stated if we can get the interview today we will get that and we may want to talk to this lawyer that she now has and as soon as we get that we will have the facts which will be sent in by wire. I stated we will then get it to him, Mr. Rankin, and I thought the Commission may then want to consider getting her back quickly and getting it on record, because in the meantime she is going to be writing articles and books and she is bound to include this Nixon thing in it and if the Commission does not have it nailed down, it will become known. I stated Lee Oswald was not an individual who appeared to discuss things with his wife other than the Walker situation. I stated that did occur and while we are not able definitely to swear that the same gun was used

February 24, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Sullivan, Evans, DeLoach

in the Walker case as in the assassination, because of the mutilation of the bullet, there are many similar marks and you certainly could draw the conclusion it was the same gun, but it is one of those instances where you can't say you are 100% sure.

Mr. Rankin stated there was one other thing - McKenzie told him that they had made a suggestion to the Fords that Doris Ford be her new manager. I stated everybody is going to move in on her and there will probably be some others move in from other parts of the country, and being the character she is they need only to invite her out and entertain her a little and she would probably go because she is her own free agent now.

Mr. Rankin stated he thought it well to check from a stake out what kind of people are visiting her when she does not know she is under surveillance. I stated we can also consider getting a telephone tap in there because there can't be any trial so any information would not be excluded in a trial, but if somebody were going to be tried it would be a different thing. I stated we will get on it right away.

12:15 PM

I called Mr. Joseph Sizoo in the Domestic Intelligence Division and advised him of Mr. Rankin's call and his desire to have, if possible, a stake out of the place where Mrs. Marina Oswald is now living and he is very anxious to know who may be going in and coming out of that place seeing her in view of the turmoil [redacted] and also I think we ought to consider placing a technical on the phone where she is now living. I also stated that Dallas should be advised that we want to get Mrs. Oswald interviewed today, that we had held off because of the request of her new lawyer and I understand from Rankin he seems to be a pretty decent fellow, that we ought to see her today and get the details of the Nixon thing.

I stated the Commission wants to bring her back here before them and they will just as soon as we get this information from our interview with her. I stated I thought we ought to interview Robert Oswald also as to the Nixon thing because she told him about it when he went out to the grave with her. I stated the first person she told was Martin who was her business manager and who had relations with her. I stated Martin is under subpoena to be back here before the Commission so I doubt if we can interview him or if we did whether he would say anything, but I think we should interview her and Robert and have

February 24, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Sullivan, Evans, DeLoach

Dallas wire that in at once as we ought to get this material to the Commission not later than Wednesday so our manpower will not be tied down with surveilling her and to also try to get a technical in. I told Mr. Sizoo it will run until they subpoena her back before the Commission as I suggested to Rankin it ought to last only as long as it takes us to get the information to the Commission. I stated she did not tell the Commission anything about it, that Robert did, but she did not and they want to nail it down and this so-called [redacted] that took place at the hotel, but we ought to get details of that from her today and get any other details we can from Robert and then we ought to get that by letter to the Commission not later than Wednesday. Mr. Sizoo stated it would be a discreet surveillance unknown to her to see who comes and goes to see her. I stated also if she comes out, where she goes, that it required discretion. I told Sizoo to also see that Dallas has sufficient manpower for the physical surveillance of her and the people coming to the house ought to be followed to see who they are. I stated her new lawyer, McKenzie, has suggested this man she is living with now become her business agent. I stated what the Commission is concerned about is this sudden development as to her seduction and Nixon, as it may leak out. I told Sizoo to get hold of Dallas and to get started on it right away. Mr. Sizoo stated he would.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:55 PM
DATE 24 Feb 64
BY [illegible]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

FEB 26 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the Assassination
of President Kennedy
Veterans of Foreign Wars Building, Room 401
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is in further reference to the letter dated January 10, 1964, from Chief Justice Warren to the Secretary of Agriculture, and my letter dated January 17, 1964.

I have caused a thorough check to be made of all files in the Department of Agriculture and we have no information related to Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald or Mr. Jack L. Ruby.

If I can be of further service to you in this matter, please advise.

Sincerely yours,

Lester P. Condon
Inspector General

cc: J. J. O'Connor
Liaison Representative, FBI

NOT RECORDED
190 FEB 28 1964

FEB 27 1964

Return to Haver
for delivery 5-8-64

105-82555

64 MAR 2 1964

Mr. Belmont

February 24, 1964

A. Rosen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

While discussing other matters with Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission on February 20, 1964, Mr. Willens advised the Commission had received from the State Department an FBI report captioned, "Funds transmitted to residents of Russia, Internal Security - Russia," this report having been prepared by SA John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Willens advised this report contains the results of an interview with Marguerite Oswald, the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, and relates that Mrs. Oswald had transmitted a check in the amount of $25 to her son while he was in Russia. Mr. Willens stated that this report was not made available by the FBI; however, some of the information set forth in the May 12, 1960, report is set forth in a subsequent FBI report of SA Fain at Dallas dated July 3, 1961, under the caption, "Lee Harvey Oswald". (The two reports referred to above were reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division and Inspector Moore advised the July 3, 1961, report contains a summary of all pertinent information that was set forth in the May 12, 1960, report. This procedure was followed so that all pertinent information concerning Oswald would be set forth in the Case File relating to subject Oswald.)

Mr. Willens advised that the Commission had received from the State Department an FBI report captioned, "Fair Play For Cuba, Internal Security - Cuba" prepared under date of October 25, 1963, by SA Warren C. DeBrueys at New Orleans. Willens states all pertinent information in this report relative to Oswald is set forth in a subsequent FBI report under the caption of "Lee Harvey Oswald."

62-104090 -

Willens inquired whether there was any special reason the foregoing reports had not been made available to the Commission or whether the Bureau had summarized the information so that all of the data would be available under the case captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald." Mr. Willens was advised that the Bureau would be very happy to make available the two reports he had referred to. He was told that all pertinent information had been included in reports under the caption, "Lee Harvey Oswald" and therefore there was no necessity for the Bureau to make the two reports mentioned available to the Commission as they did not contain any new information. He was also advised that based on a check of the Bureau files all

(1) - 62-109090
1 - Mr. Sullivan
JRM:mac;pab (7)

61 FEB 26 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 25 1964

Memorandum Rosen to Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Information available in the Bureau's files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald has been included in the various reports submitted to the Commission under the caption, "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia."

Mr. Willens advised that in view of the clarification given, no further action was necessary.

ACTION

None. The above is submitted for information.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

REFERRAL OF CASE TO FBI
FOR INVESTIGATION

2/n/54 | 0.23.54.2720

NAME: [redacted] REDLICH, Norman

AGENCY: GSA, Pres. Com A.P.H., Wash., D. C.

TO:

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

AUTHORITY FOR INVESTIGATION:

- ☐ Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session
- ☐ Other Public Laws
- ☐ Executive Order 10422 as Amended
- ☒ Executive Order 10450 as Amended

This case is referred to you for investigation in view of the information contained in the Basis For Referral specified below. Please furnish copies of your reports of investigation to this office in the regular manner.

BASIS FOR REFERRAL:

- ☐ FBI Files
- ☐ CSC Security Investigations Index
- ☐ CSC Security Files
- ☒ House Committee on Un-American Activities Files
- ☐ Office of Naval Intelligence Files
- ☐ Department of Army Files
- ☐ Department of Air Force Files
- ☐ Coast Guard Intelligence Files
- ☐ Application Form, Personnel Security Questionnaire, or Standard Form 86
- ☐ Confidential Inquiry Form(s)
- ☒ Report of previous investigation. Copies attached as indicated under Enclosures.
- ☐ Report of previous investigation. Report may be reviewed at the Bureau of Personnel Investigations. Arrangements for review may be made by telephoning Code 129, extension 5104.
- ☐ Other (Specify)

REMARKS: See attached forms IN-34, IN-35 and DI-35.
See attached form IN-17-A
Reference is made to the attached CSC report of investigation from New York, N.Y.

ENCLOSURE

62-[illegible]

KIMBELL JOHNSON, DIRECTOR

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATIONS

FEB 26 1954

ENCLOSURES:

- — CSC Form 257 with attachments.
- — Application Form, 2 copies of PSQ, or Standard Form 86.
- 2 Copies of 1 reports of previous investigation.
- — Form IN-17, IN-17A, or IN-34, IN-35, DI-35

IN 136

62 104170-

February 5, 1964

NORMAN REDLICH
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
(SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES)

Reference is made to your referral of the captioned matter to this Bureau for investigation under Executive Order 10450.

Further reference is made to information furnished to the Civil Service Commission by this Bureau on January 20, 1964, advising that the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and the General Services Administration are in possession of information in the files of this Bureau concerning Mr. Redlich and that no investigation concerning him is contemplated by this Bureau under Executive Order 10450 in the absence of a specific request.

In light of the foregoing, no investigation is being initiated concerning Mr. Redlich in the absence of a request by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. This is furnished for your information and it is not intended as a clearance or disapproval of Mr. Redlich by this Bureau. It should not be disseminated to unauthorized persons or agencies.

1 - 100-441512
1 - Mr. Floyd, Room 827 RB
1 - Mr. Malley, Room 5710
1 - Mr. DeLoach

NOTE: In memorandum of 1-23-64, from Cleveland to Evans, it was pointed out that a SF 86 had been received from CSC on Redlich and it was approved that the form be returned to CSC noting that General Services Administration and President's Commission had been previously furnished summary of information in our files on Redlich and that no investigation on Redlich is contemplated by FBI in absence of a request. SF 86 was returned to CSC 1-29-64.

Note continued on page 2

LHM to CSC by O-14.
WWW:bgj
- 10 -

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

YAM ROCK TELETYPE UNIT

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Note continued

Although CSC has referred case to us for investigation, no specific request for such investigation has been made by the President's Commission and, in keeping with action proposed and pursuant to above-mentioned memo of 1-28-64, attached, it is felt we should conduct no investigation in absence of request by the President's Commission and that CSC should be so advised.

RRELL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
February 20, 1964
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, requesting this Bureau to undertake appropriate investigation in an effort to develop full circumstances surrounding the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin.

For your information, we interviewed Mr. Robert L. Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, on February 18-19, 1964, at which time he stated he first met James Herbert Martin approximately November 26 or 27, 1963, at the Inn of the Six Flags, Arlington, Texas. He met Mr. Martin through United States Secret Service agent, Mike Howard, at which time Martin was assistant manager of the Inn of the Six Flags. At that time Martin indicated a willingness to take Marina Oswald and her two children into his home at Dallas and consider them part of his family. Marina Oswald moved into Martin's home at 11611 Farrar, Dallas, Texas, on November 29 or 30, 1963, with the understanding she was not to pay anything for room and board.

According to Robert Oswald, on Saturday, December 7, 1963, Martin mentioned some business contracts he desired Marina to sign. On Sunday, December 8, 1963, Robert Oswald met John H. Thorne, an attorney, at Martin's home at which time a typed contract was reviewed by him which he discussed with Marina Oswald. Robert Oswald did not advise Marina to sign this contract on December 8, 1963, but on Monday, December 9, 1963, he consulted an attorney and later, on that same date at the home of Martin, Marina, on his advice signed a contract in the presence of Martin and Thorne.

Robert Oswald continued that at the same time a contract was drawn between Marina and Robert Oswald, designating him as her assistant business manager and providing for his receipt of ten per cent of all funds received by Marina Oswald from personal engagements, books, pictures, movie rights and the like, and ten per cent of all increases in the trust funds

SEE NOTE PAGE 6.

REL:hc (12)

57 MAR 3 1964

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received by Marina Oswald as donations.

Robert Oswald stated that during the period after December 9, 1963, Martin and Thorne did not come up with any positive results in the way of contracts and earnings for Marina Oswald and for this reason, he was dissatisfied with their handling of Marina's business.

On Wednesday night, February 5, 1964, James Wakefield Burke, an author, and Carl B. Schafer, business agent for Burke, visited Robert Oswald's home at Denton, Texas. Burke and Schafer had met with Martin and Thorne on two occasions to the best of Robert Oswald's recollection, negotiating with respect to writing a book on Marina Oswald's story. Robert Oswald stated Burke and Schafer were critical of the manner in which Martin and Thorne were handling Marina Oswald. Mr. Burke allegedly commented that Martin and Thorne were referring to Marina to the effect that they had the wife of the killer of the President of the United States in the palm of their hand. Robert Oswald stated he was upset by this conversation and after Burke and Schafer departed, Robert Oswald's wife, Vada Oswald, told him about a conversation she had with Marina Oswald Sunday, December 29, 1963, at which time Marina had told Vada that Martin was in love with Marina but that Marina was not in love with Martin.

Robert Oswald advised he was in telephonic contact with Martin at approximately 12:30 A.M. on the morning of February 6, 1964, at Washington, D. C., where Marina, Thorne, and Martin had gone so that Marina could appear before the President's Commission. Martin told Robert Oswald that Marina was in her room "three floors down" and Robert told Martin to have Marina call him at 6:00 P.M., February 6, 1964. According to Robert Oswald, he did not receive the call at the appointed time.

He stated he again telephonically contacted Martin at approximately 12:30 P.M. February 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C., at which time Marina was there and she came to the phone. Robert told Marina he wanted her to return home and she replied that they were planning a news conference and some sight-seeing and that she would return home on Saturday, February 8, 1964. Robert Oswald stated he called the Martin home at Dallas, Texas, at approximately 9:00 P.M., February 8, 1964, and talked to Marina Oswald telling her that he was coming to see her the next day.

On Sunday, February 9, 1964, Robert Oswald and his wife visited Marina Oswald at the Martin home. Robert spoke with Marina privately and immediately Marina said, "You want to talk to me about Jim." Robert stated he told Marina that he did not think it was right for there to be any personal relationship between Marina and Martin and that he wanted her to come to Denton, Texas, with him and his wife to which Marina immediately agreed. Martin interposed several reasons, mostly business, as to why Marina should remain at his home, but Marina left at the request of Robert Oswald at approximately 6:30 P.M., Sunday, February 9, 1964. Robert Oswald stated he told Martin on that date that he wanted Marina Oswald to move out of the Martin home because there was something personal between him and Marina to which statement Martin did not answer. On Monday, February 10, 1964, Robert Oswald stated that after consulting with a Denton attorney, he was advised he should meet with Thorne and Martin and tell them he wanted them to terminate their connections with Marina.

Robert Oswald continued that on Monday afternoon, February 10, 1964, his wife called him at work and told him that Marina had told her that Marina had [redacted] with Martin in Washington, D. C., on Thursday night, February 6, 1964. Robert stated he did not understand that there was any [redacted] involved but that Marina had consented. He also stated he understood the [redacted] occurred after the United States Secret Service had discontinued its protective custody of Marina Oswald.

After Robert Oswald received the call from his wife, he called Thorne and told him he wanted to meet with Thorne and Martin because of the personal involvement of Marina with Martin. According to Robert Oswald, Thorne seemed shocked and indicated it was the first he had heard of it and suggested that he meet with Robert Oswald without Martin present. That same night, Thorne and his wife came to the Robert Oswald home in Denton, Texas, at which time Thorne indicated Martin should be dismissed. Robert Oswald told Thorne on this occasion that he knew Martin [redacted] Marina in Washington, D. C. Subsequently, at approximately 11:30 P.M., February 10, 1964, after Thorne had returned to Grand Prairie, Texas, Thorne telephoned Robert Oswald and stated that the best thing to do was to buy out Jim Martin's contract but Thorne did not mention a figure.

Robert Oswald further stated that on Tuesday, February 11, 1964, Marina Oswald met Mrs. Martin at Mrs. Martin's home as Marina was getting some of her belongings from the Martin home. Mrs. Martin questioned Marina about the relationship between Marina and Mr. Martin. According to Robert Oswald, he learned of this through his wife, Vada, as he was not present at the time. On Tuesday night, February 11, 1964, when Robert Oswald arrived home from work, Marina was on the telephone and he understood that she had both Martin and his wife on the other end of the line. Marina proceeded to tell Mrs. Martin everything while Martin was listening. Robert Oswald heard very little of this conversation as it was almost over when he came in. Marina was crying after she hung up the telephone. Robert's wife, Vada, told him what the conversation was about and about an hour later Marina stopped crying and told Robert she hoped he understood. Robert told Marina he did not hold her completely blameless but that Martin was more at fault.

Robert Oswald further advised that that same evening Carl Schafer recommended William A. McKenzie of Dallas as an attorney with whom Robert Oswald might discuss the contract between Marina and Martin.

According to Robert Oswald, on Wednesday, February 12, 1964, Kathy Ford, a friend of Marina's, and John Thorne came to Robert Oswald's residence at which time Thorne said Martin wanted $5000 to terminate his contract. Robert Oswald added that Marina returned to Dallas with Kathy Ford to spend the night at Kathy Ford's home. Thorne furnished the transportation.

On February 13, 1964, in accordance with Mr. McKenzie's suggestion to Robert Oswald, Marina decided to discharge Martin and Thorne. On February 14, 1964, Robert Oswald and his wife learned that Kathy Ford's husband had prepared two letters, one to Martin and one to Thorne, both of which Marina had signed, and that they had been mailed Registered Mail, Return Receipt Requested, to Martin and Thorne notifying each that his services to Marina Oswald were terminated immediately.

Robert Oswald further advised that on Sunday, February 16, 1964, Marina told him that she had been faithful to Lee Harvey Oswald while he was alive and that what had happened to her and Martin was after Lee had gone. Marina did not directly mention any intimacy between her and Martin and neither at this time nor any other time did Robert Oswald understand from talking to her or anyone else that there was [redacted] Marina Oswald by Martin.

(Robert Oswald's wife had told him that Marina had said Martin loved her and that he was going to divorce his wife for Marina. Martin made such statement to obtain Marina's consent to their [redacted] in Washington, D. C. Robert Oswald added that Marina Oswald also told his wife, Vada, that Martin stayed in her room at the Willard Hotel on Thursday and Friday, February 6 and 7, 1964, after the United States Secret Service had ceased its protective custody of Marina. Vada Oswald also told Robert Oswald that Marina said Martin moved into Marina's room but added Thorne kept Martin's clothes in Thorne's room, which was adjoining Marina's room, after the Secret Service had moved out.)

Robert Oswald further stated he had seen a picture of Marina Oswald and Martin sitting on the sofa in Marina's hotel room in Washington, D. C. He understood such picture was made by Thorne. Robert Oswald stated it was his belief that Marina moved from his home to the residence of Kathy Ford because she did not want to be a burden to him in his small home and because she feels at ease talking to someone who also has Russian for her native language.

For your added information, during our interview with Robert Oswald, he advised that on January 13, 1964, James Herbert Martin told him that Marina had told Martin that when Richard Nixon visited Dallas, date not indicated, Marina learned that Lee Harvey Oswald intended to shoot Nixon. Marina reportedly locked Lee Harvey Oswald in the bathroom all day to prevent him from doing so. Robert Oswald added that Marina related the same story to him on January 13, 1964, when they made a trip to the cemetery to visit the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald. Robert Oswald stated he does not know where Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina were living at the time of the alleged intention of Lee Harvey Oswald to shoot Nixon and he does not know the date of such incident but vaguely recalled that Nixon reportedly planned to visit Dallas during the summer or early fall of 1963. Robert Oswald also does not recall Marina stating how she knew Lee Harvey Oswald planned to shoot Nixon.

Mr. Maurice Carlson, President, Reliance Life and Accident Insurance Company, Dallas, Texas, who is a close friend of Richard Nixon, informed this Bureau February 19, 1964, that Richard Nixon was invited to Dallas in April, 1963, to the Southeast Dallas Chamber of Commerce to receive the Good American Award. Mr. Carlson stated that at the last minute Nixon was unable to attend. Mr. Carlson also stated he does not know if press coverage of this contemplated visit by Nixon was given

in Dallas newspapers. Mr. Carlson also stated that Mr. Nixon did come to Dallas on November 21, 1963, arriving by private plane with the President of the Pepsi Cola Company.

We plan to continue our interviews with Marina Oswald on Friday, February 21, 1964. During our next interview with Marina, we will question her in detail concerning the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald planned to shoot Richard Nixon. Results of such interview will immediately be furnished to the Commission.

We have obtained a signed statement from Robert Oswald in connection with the interview of him described above. This signed statement will be immediately furnished to the Commission upon receipt from our Dallas Office.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan 2-19-64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba, REL:hc/jdd.

Xerox copy of instant letter to Rankin is being furnished to Secret Service by Liaison 2-20-64.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Belmont 2/20/64

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Memorandum from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad, 2/18/64, recommended that Mr. J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, be advised that we now have a 16 mm copy of the Marie Muchmore-UPI film and that it is available for showing. Memorandum also recommended that upon receipt of the additional 8 mm copy of the same film, the Laboratory would review the film to determine whether it reveals anything not previously discernible in the 16 mm copy previously furnished by UPI.

In the absence of Mr. Rankin, Mr. Howard Willens was advised concerning the availability of the two above-mentioned films and he stated it would be appreciated if both of these films would be available on Tuesday, 2/25/64, at 10:00 a. m. when the Commission plans to hold another meeting relative to the various films which are now in existence. Mr. Willens was assured these films would be available.

Mr. Willens was also advised that the FBI Laboratory has completed its examination of the Muchmore and Nix cameras and that we had a specific request from each of the owners that their cameras be returned to them. Mr. Willens was advised that it would be necessary to return these cameras in the near future. Mr. Willens was requested to determine if for any reason the Commission desired that they be retained. He advised he would take this up with other members of the Commission and an early decision would be made and the Bureau advised.

ACTION:

The matter of the Muchmore and Nix cameras will be followed with the President's Commission in order that these cameras may be returned to their owners in the near future.

All of the films in the Bureau's possession will be available at 10:00 a. m. Tuesday, 2/25/64, for showing to members of the President's Commission staff.

1 - 62-109090

JRM:mpd (10)

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gauthier

53 MAR 3 1964

62-109090

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199 FEB 27 1964

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 19 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have read with interest your Bureau memorandum dated January 29, 1964, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald" and the related report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated January 23, 1964, both of which deal with the allegation that Oswald met a Cuban official in a restaurant and later in an automobile in Mexico City on October 2, 1963.

The Commission is of the opinion that Salvador Diaz Verson probably passed the allegation on to Angel Hernandez Varela who in turn transmitted it to Jose Ignacio Lasaga. One forward step in determining the validity of the allegation's content would seem to lie in the determination of whether the allegation originated with Verson or Edvardo Navarro.

Inasmuch as Verson is a Cuban exile, now residing at Miami, Florida, we wonder whether you would be agreeable to attempting to obtain a polygraph examination of Verson on the issue as to whether Navarro in fact passed the information to him. If, after the examination of Verson, indications develop that the allegations did not begin with the latter, but in fact were received by him from Navarro then further investigation can be centered upon Navarro.

At your convenience I would appreciate your advising me whether you share the same evaluation of the matter and the feasibility of further development by polygraph examination of Verson.

Thank you for your continuing cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin

62-109090
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199 FEB 26 1964

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1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Conrad;
1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan;
1 - Mr. Stokes

February 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109060-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 19, 1964, inquiring as to our willingness to endeavor to afford a polygraph examination to Salvador Diaz Verson.

We are instructing our Miami Office to contact Mr. Verson to ascertain if he is willing to undergo a polygraph examination. Should he indicate willingness to do this, we will proceed with the examination. You will be advised as to the results of our contact of Mr. Verson.

Sincerely yours,

2 - Miami (Enc.) (105-8342)
1 - Dallas (100-10451)

NOTE FOR MIAMI:

Rerep SA James J. O'Connor 1-23-64 at Ft. L.

Enclosed for your information is copy of 1-29-64 letterhead memo prepared by Legal Attache, Mexico City, concerning results of interview of Dr. Borrell Navarro. Inasmuch as the President's Commission has requested we endeavor to afford Verson polygraph examination to determine if, in fact, the allegations he admits passing to Angel Hernandez Varela may have originated with

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

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(13) Note page two

1:40 PM
2-22-64

62 FEB 26 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Navarro, contact Verson and inform him that at request of President's Commission we desire to ascertain if he is willing to undergo polygraph examination dealing with his receipt of the allegation from Navarro and his passing on same to Angel Varela. Should Verson indicate willingness to undergo polygraph examination, proceed with same.

Sutel results of approach to Verson and if he is agreeable as to when examination will be completed.

NOTE:

Dr. Jose Lasaga, an exiled Cuban psychologist, wrote treatise on possible psychological motivations of the assassination and furnished to White House, alleging he had reliable info that Oswald met in a restaurant on outskirts of Mexico City with Cuban Ambassador and they left together in a car for a private conversation. Lasaga said received story from Varela who obtained it from Verson who at the time of the assassination was doing investigative work in Mexico City. Verson was in Mexico City in late November attending newspaper congress and not on investigative assignment. He said he was told by Dr. Navarro, a writer for Mexican paper "Excelsior," that Oswald met with Cuban official (not the Ambassador) at the restaurant. He said Navarro made no mention of Oswald leaving in car with Cuban official. Dr. Navarro has denied furnishing any such story to Verson and Verson insists he did not tell Varela that the official was, in fact, the Ambassador. It is clear that at least from Verson to Varela to Lasaga there has been at least great embellishment and in view of the denial of Navarro that he instigated the story, it appears to us certain that it was a fabrication. However, Commission would like to polygraph Verson if he is willing to undergo same.

Mr. Belmont February 22, 1964

A. Rosen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel for the President's Commission, called at 12:15 P.M., February 21, 1964, and advised he had received information through William Wilcox, the newly selected attorney for Marina Oswald to the effect that James Martin, the individual who had previously represented Marina Oswald as her business manager, had a [redacted] sometime within the last two or three years. Mr. Rankin indicated that the Commission would be very much interested in knowing if this were true inasmuch as such an operation on the part of Martin could influence the relationship between Martin and Marina Oswald. Mr. Rankin advised that he did not want an open investigation made concerning this matter but would appreciate the Bureau bearing in mind in connection with other interviews and subsequently mentioned that during the next interview with Marina Oswald questions should be asked of her as to whether she had knowledge of Martin undergoing this operation. Mr. Rankin was advised that he would be furnished with the results of information that would be available concerning this matter.

At 5:30 P. M., February 21, 1964, Mr. Rankin advised that the President's Commission was endeavoring to have James Martin voluntarily appear before the Commission on Thursday, February 27, 1964. He stated that it appeared Martin and his attorney Thorne were attempting to avoid his request for them to contact him. Rankin stated that if Martin refused to appear voluntarily a subpoena would be issued for his appearance.

Rankin requested the Bureau make available all information that it could obtain concerning James Martin for the Commission's use in interviewing Martin. He stated he did not desire open investigation but requested that all information be made available

1 - 62-109090
1 - Mr. Sullivan

62-109090-90
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25 FEB 25 1964

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(7)

58 FEB 25 1964

Memorandum Rosen to Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

through confidential sources of the Dallas Office. Mr. Rankin was advised that this request would be handled as rapidly as possible. SAC Shanklin of the Dallas Office has been furnished both of the foregoing requests and advised that the information desired could be obtained and would be made available to the Bureau by the close of business Monday, February 24, 1964.

ACTION:

Upon receipt of the requested information from Dallas, appropriate letter will be prepared furnishing the information to Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Belmont February 20, 1964

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE

To advise you of action initiated by the Bureau based on request of the President's Commission to interview Reverend John Taylor Holman of Port Clyde, Maine, who apparently has communicated with the Commission and alleged possible knowledge of the assassination or other related matters.

DETAILS

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, the President's Commission, by letter dated 2-13-64 advised the Commission early in the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination had received a letter from Holman who claimed he had information "vital" to the Commission's inquiry. Rankin stated Holman was requested to submit his information by letter; however, Rankin stated Holman wrote another letter dated 1-31-64, which was enclosed with the Commission's request, wherein Holman again asserts his claim.

Holman, in his letter, appears to be upset over the Commission's handling of his initial communication, and he feels the Commission doubts his veracity. Holman lists some twelve apparently prominent business individuals who he claims know that he has "documented evidence." Holman concludes by stating he intends to release this information to the press and that this information is highly unusual and that people who know about it are "shocked beyond measure."

The Commission now feels that the most expeditious way of resolving Holman's information is by interview, which they request the Bureau to conduct.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
62-109060 (1 - 62-109090
1 - 94-4-1572)

62-109090-

RDR:cjr
(11)

5 OFFICE - 51954

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

BACKGROUND

Bureau files disclose that Reverend Holman has written to the Director on three previous occasions. Two of the letters, 2-12-36 and 2-8-61, referred matters to our attention which were not within our investigative jurisdiction and Holman was so advised. His most recent letter, 8-2-61, protested our reply of not having investigative jurisdiction. This was acknowledged by reasserting our position (94-4-1572).

OBSERVATION

It would appear the Reverend Holman is sincere in his desire to be of assistance, but based on our past experience with him, it is very possible he has greatly exaggerated the information in his possession. It is pointed out there is no specific indication that Holman has knowledge concerning the assassination, but this is implied by Holman's indicating he has information "vital" to the inquiry being made by the President's Commission. However, in view of the Commission's request, it is felt we have no alternative but to interview Holman.

ACTION

(1) The field has been furnished full particulars on Rankin's request and has been instructed to immediately handle and furnish the Bureau the results without delay.

(2) The Bureau will follow developments and insure Rankin is promptly advised of the results of this inquiry.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 21 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 13, 1964, informing the Commission of your reinterview of Mr. Joseph Gouldon on February 11, 1964, regarding the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Federal Bureau of Investigation informant. I appreciate your continuing effort to investigate this allegation fully.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

CD 107

ORIGINAL FILED IN

162 10701-[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 25 1964

61 FEB 26 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/20/64

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

At his request, J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission was furnished a duplicate set of the vouchers and receipts of former Special Agent Henry M. Wade with the Director's letter of 2/10/64. This recommends that a letter be sent to Rankin reminding him that any public disclosure of this material, even after more than 20 years, could be harmful to the informants handled by Wade and could be damaging to the relations between this country and Ecuador.

Vouchers and receipts forwarded by Wade in Ecuador disclosed the identities of the informants assisting him and the exact amounts paid to each. In memorandum, under this caption, W. C. Sullivan to A. H. Belmont, 2/4/64, it was pointed out that this data may become public information if furnished to the President's Commission. The possibility was also considered that the informants involved might be questioned by their government in Ecuador. We also believe that government might take strong exceptions to publicity on intelligence operations of United States representatives in Ecuador during World War II and could, at least for the record, register some type of protest.

Now that the Commission has had the opportunity to fully evaluate the statements of Wade after receiving the Director's affidavit, copies of Wade's vouchers and receipts, and results of our interview with him on 2/8/64, the entire question of his manner of operating in the Special Intelligence Service has undoubtedly been clarified and placed in proper perspective for the Commission.

We deem it advisable, however, to specifically point out to the Commission that public disclosure of data from our records regarding Wade's confidential assignment in Ecuador would be most undesirable. This is because the informants named could be placed

Enc.
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Foarde

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 27 1964

22 FEB 26 1964

JJF:bmf
(11)

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

in jeopardy with their own government and such disclosure could also prompt criticism or complaints against the United States for conducting intelligence activities in South America at the time.

ACTION:

If approved, the attached letter covering these points will be delivered to Mr. J. Lee Rankin by Mr. Malley.

Letter not sent
MM 2/26/64

W.C.S.

I am reluctant to do this. Warren has already stated some testimony may never be made public & as a result he has been vigorously criticized in the press. All I would say would be a letter like this & hang it on protest from B.P.

L.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

February 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This Bureau is in receipt of an anonymous letter directed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Serbo-Croatian language, which letter after translation appears to have been intended for the Chief Justice of the United States.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication dated February 20, 1964, at Washington, D. C., relating to the above matter. Also enclosed are two enlargements of the photograph transmitted with the anonymous letter.

The anonymous letter and envelope have been checked through our Anonymous Letter File and no identification has been effected. In the absence of a specific request from you, the original letter and envelope are being retained for possible future use.

In view of the allegation that Charles Watkins is involved in or has knowledge of the assassination of President Kennedy, we are conducting an appropriate investigation. You will be promptly furnished the results of our inquiries.

62-109090-

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Cryptanalysis - Translation
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. W. D. Griffith
RDR:mlt (13) (SEE NOTE ON PAGE

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

COMM-FBI
U.S. FEB 20
SECURITY SVC

FEB 20 2 03 PM '64
FBI

NOTE:

See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS, dated 2-19-64, RDR:mlt.

ELL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge
February 20, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following is a translation of a letter received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation written in the Serbo-Croatian language. This translation was prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

COVER OF ENVELOPE:

"Mr. Erl Voron
F.B.I.
Washington
U.S.A."

(Letter sent airmail, postmarked in Paris, France, on February 3, 1964, at 4:15 p.m.)

BODY OF LETTER:

"I am writing Yugoslav

"February 1, 1964

"Mr. President,

"Excuse me for writing to you in this manner. However, the case itself requires such a procedure.

"The case actually refers to the tragic death of President Kennedy. The person who is linked in that chain is Charles Watkins whose photograph I am enclosing herewith.

1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr ENCLOSURE - Cryptanalysis - Translation
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan Mr. R. E. Lenihan

"Watkins came to New York from Jacksonville, Florida, in 1962. His address in Jacksonville was 1025 So. Shores Road, Jacksonville 1, Florida. In 1962-3, in New York, Rev. (sic) L. Robert Foutz, 23-35 30th Street, Astoria 54, New York; Charles Watkins, 42-42 Colden Street, Flushing 55, New York, U. S. A.

"Watkins remained at this second address until the death of President Kennedy. Then, he went away to an unknown destination; that happened about November 29, 1963.

"He is connected with the Cuban communists for whom he works. Check everything in his connection.

"Respectfully,

"a Friend"

The photograph enclosed with the above letter was approximately one inch by one inch and has been enlarged by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, copies of which are attached. It is noted on the back of this photograph there appeared a notation that this was a photograph of Charles Watkins of 1025 South Shores Road, Jacksonville, Florida, and that as of February 1, 1964, Watkins was 37 years of age.

This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

February 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, requesting appropriate investigation to develop full circumstances surrounding the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin. Reference is also made to our letter dated February 19, 1964, concerning interviews of Marina Oswald on February 17 and 18, 1964.

There is enclosed a memorandum dated February 20, 1964, setting forth the results of our interrogation of Marina Oswald on February 19, 1964, concerning the Martin incident. There is also enclosed a copy of a February 19, 1964, memorandum setting forth the results of inquiries conducted at Washington, D. C., concerning the residence at the Willard Hotel of Marina Oswald, Martin and John M. Thorne. Copies of the enclosed memoranda are being furnished to the U. S. Secret Service.

Our interview of Marina Oswald is continuing and further details will be furnished to you as received. In this connection, Mr. William A. McKenzie, Mrs. Oswald's attorney, has requested that Mrs. Oswald not be reinterviewed until his return to Dallas, probably on Friday, February 21, 1964. Accordingly, we will attempt to continue our interrogation of Mrs. Oswald when Mr. McKenzie returns to Dallas.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
JCS:hrt
(9)

ENCLOSURE

REC'D-READING ROOM
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25 FEB 24 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
20 FEB 20
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE
25 FEB 24 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

February 20, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Marina Oswald was interviewed on February 19, 1964, concerning her relationship with her former manager James Herbert Martin. She stated that while residing at the Inn of Six Flags near Dallas under the surveillance of the Secret Service immediately following the assassination she was informed by a Secret Service agent that Martin invited her and her children to reside at his home. She accepted an invitation to visit the Martin residence on Thanksgiving Day and while at the Martin home on that occasion she accepted an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Martin to reside with them.

She moved to the Martin residence about November 29 or 30, 1963, and left the residence on Sunday, February 9, 1964. Mrs. Oswald said that during her residence at the Martin home she was under the surveillance of the Secret Service.

She advised that shortly after taking up residence at the Martin home her intuition told her that Martin had feelings of love toward her. On New Year's Eve, after refusing to be kissed by Martin when he asked permission to give her a New Year's kiss in the presence of his wife, Martin subsequently caught her in the hallway and told her he loved her and then kissed her. She stated she believed him to be sincere. Following this event, according to Mrs. Oswald, Martin almost daily professed his love for her and frequently surreptitiously hugged and kissed her. In addition, he propositioned her to have sexual relations which she refused. She said she told Martin that she was willing to be his mistress and they made plans when she would have a place of her own at which he would visit her clandestinely. Martin also gave her several gifts.

About January 4, 1964, Martin took her alone to the La Tunisia restaurant in Dallas. Two Secret Service Agents occupied a table nearby. On this occasion Martin professed his love to her and she replied to the effect that everything would be

JCS:hb
(18)

Prepared for dissemination to Mr. Rankin and Secret Service. Six copies retained Room 645RB for future possible use.

Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE
62-109090

fine if it were not for Martin's family. She maintained that she did not have sexual relations with Martin at the Martin home.]

Following her testimony in Washington, D. C., on Friday, February 7, 1964, she requested the Secret Service to withdraw its surveillance on her and, accordingly, the surveillance was withdrawn about noon that day. [She said she had two rooms at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., on the third floor and that on Friday, February 7, 1964, John M. Thorne, her attorney, and Martin moved into the room adjoining hers which the Secret Service occupied until its withdrawal. On February 7, 1964, she, Martin and her daughter, June, ate together and, thereafter, took a walk in Washington. They returned to the hotel about 7 or 8 p.m. and that evening slept together and engaged in sexual intercourse. They slept together the entire night. This was done with Mrs. Oswald's consent and there was no force whatsoever on the part of Martin.]

[While in Washington, Secret Service Agent Leon Gopadze told her that there were rumors Martin loved her and these rumors might be so detrimental as to lead to her deportation from this country. She said that Martin told her he had friends who could fix up a fictitious marriage which would forestall deportation.]

On Sunday, February 9, 1964, Robert Oswald came to the Martin home in Dallas and took Marina and her daughter, June, to the cemetery to visit the Oswald grave. Robert Oswald suggested she leave the Martin home and after agreeing to do so, she accompanied Robert Oswald to his home in Denton, Texas. On February 11, 1964, she telephoned Martin at his home from Robert Oswald's home and while Mrs. Martin listened on an extension, they engaged in a three-way conversation. She, at that time, told Martin she was dispensing with him as a manager and as a lover and suggested that Mrs. Martin be told the whole truth. Mrs. Martin told her that her husband had told her the whole truth.

On February 14, 1964, she sent registered letters to both Martin and Thorne dismissing them as her manager and lawyer, respectively. The letters were sent on the advice of Mr. and Mrs. Declan Ford, friends of Mrs. Oswald, with whom she now resides. On the advice of Ford and Robert Oswald, she has retained Mr. William A. McKenzie of Dallas as her attorney.

MARY I

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

After taking up temporary residence with Robert Oswald she decided to return to Dallas and contacted Mrs. Ford. Mrs. Ford came to Denton, Texas, and Mrs. Oswald asked her if she could stay in the Ford home temporarily. Mrs. Ford agreed to this and on Thursday, February 13, 1964, Mrs. Oswald took up residence with the Fords where she now resides.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 19 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to acknowledge your letter of February 17, 1964, enclosing two sets of twelve photographs of a 1963 calender belonging to Mrs. Ruth Paine, and two copies of the memorandum regarding Lee Harvey Oswald dated February 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN 2072

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NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 25 1964

61 FEB 26 1964

1:04 PM

February 18, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. EVANS
MR. DE LOACH

I returned an earlier call from Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Rankin stated he wanted to thank me for sending the message about Mrs. Marina Oswald up by courier and for getting it to them so promptly. I stated I thought he ought to know about it.

Mr. Rankin commented that it does not make their problems any easier, nor ours either, but the Commission felt that the Secret Service had a special problem here or right to make inquiry in the first instance because of the fact it was not clear whether this could have happened while they were supposed to have her under surveillance, and, furthermore, they asked if before referring it back, they could not check it out to see if it happened while their people were on duty. Mr. Rankin stated Secret Service did do this and they talked to her and she said it was not a forceful act, that she consented to it. They also learned a curious thing in that she said she called Mrs. Martin and told her about it. She also said it happened after the surveillance was over and that the Secret Service people, which I may not have known, were in that room and then they moved out and John M. Thorne moved in and James Herbert Martin moved in later, and it was during that period that it occurred and she also told Secret Service that Robert Oswald found out about it and he was complaining about her staying here in Washington that long so he practically ordered her to get back to Dallas. Then she went back to Dallas and was staying at Martin's and Robert Oswald was asking her how everything went and he got her away from there, but apparently she did not tell him, and he got her to his house and then got this other counsel and fired Thorne and Martin. Mr. Rankin said they are asking us to check the whole thing out and get affidavits, et cetera, on the thing and a letter is being sent to us. Mr. Rankin said this is what she has told the Secret Service and it presents all kinds of problems as to what she is up to and what Martin was up to.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
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Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Miss Holmes
JEH:edm (9)

62-109090
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199 FEB 20 1964

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22 FEB 20 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

February 18, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Evans, DeLoach

I stated that Thorne in the conversation we had with him on the 16th claimed he received a registered letter from her dismissing him as her attorney and Martin also received a similar letter from her dismissing him as her business manager. [I continued that Thorne volunteered that the dismissal of him and Martin probably was as a result of some interplay between Martin and her.]

Mr. Rankin asked if there was any indication that had gone on before, and I stated there was not, but we have not at any time had her in our custody or under surveillance, so we did not know. I stated she is living now, according to Thorne, with some people named Ford in Dallas.

Mr. Rankin stated that Mr. Sorrels (phonetic) of Secret Service is down in Dallas and was the one who went out to see Mrs. Oswald and our people may want to talk to him. Mr. Rankin also stated that he had told Mr. Kelly of Secret Service and our people may want to talk to him. Mr. Rankin further stated that he is sending us a letter, but he wanted to tell me of their appreciation for the message. I told Mr. Rankin we would get on it as soon as his letter is received.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 3:00 PM
DATE 18 FEB 64
BY DAG

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley 1 - Mail Room
1 - Branigan 1 - Linton

February 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FEB 19 3 32 PM '64
FBI
WFO-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying thirty-five additional reports and three memoranda, two copies of each of which are being furnished to you.

Twenty-eight of these reports are captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," four are captioned "Michael Ralph Paine," three are captioned "Ruth Hyde Paine," two of the memoranda are captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" and one memorandum is captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

BY COURIER SVC. 0 FEB 20 COMM-FBI

This Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

105-82555
LML:cgw
(11)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 25 1964

Enclosures - 77

NOTE: These additional reports have been reviewed by the supervisors and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. 3 of the reports contain an evaluation memo and 1 report carries an enclosure which is mentioned in the body of the report. These are not being listed as separate enclosures to avoid confusion in possible future correspondence with the Commission. Above dissemination amounts to 536 pages.

1 ENCLOSURE

FEB 26 1964

FEB 25 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Report of	Date	Office	Classification
John M. Kenny	1-6-64	San Antonio	None
W. E. Williams, II	1-13-64	Seattle	None
Dennis W. Shanahan	1-16-64	Chicago	None
John R. Wineberg	1-20-64	Philadelphia	None
Leonard Lewis	1-21-64	St. Louis	None
J. A. Grimes	1-23-64	Oklahoma City	None
James J. O'Connor	1-24-64	Miami	None
James J. O'Connor	1-25-64	Miami	None
James A. Marley, Jr.	1-27-64	Newark	None
James E. Garris	1-27-64	Oklahoma City	None
James E. Garris	1-28-64	Oklahoma City	None
William D. Cronin	1-29-64	Boston	None
Patrick J. Fletcher	1-29-64	Indianapolis	None
Chester C. Orton	1-29-64	Los Angeles	None
John H. Creech	1-29-64	St. Louis	None
Stuart J. Cameron	1-30-64	Albuquerque	None
David J. Reid	1-30-64	El Paso	None
John T. Reynolds	1-30-64	New Orleans	None
Charles F. Ahern	1-31-64	Milwaukee	None
William S. Brown	2-3-64	Portland	None
E. E. Williams, II	2-3-64	Seattle	None
Charles S. Harding	2-5-64	Atlanta	None
James J. O'Connor	2-5-64	Miami	None
William S. Brown	2-5-64	Portland	None
Robert Donald Cooper	2-7-64	Detroit	None
Robert F. Kahler	2-11-64	Cincinnati	None
John T. Murphy	2-11-64	Newark	None
Robert P. Gemberling	2-11-64	Dallas	None

MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

Mason P. Smith	1-10-64	Philadelphia	None
Roland M. Cocker	1-27-64	Richmond	None
Earl E. Hopkins	1-30-64	Cincinnati	None
James P. Hosty, Jr.	2-5-64	Dallas	None

RUTH HYDE PAINE

Roland M. Cocker	1-27-64	Richmond	None
James P. Hosty, Jr.	1-30-64	Dallas	None
Darrel B. Currie	1-31-64	Boston	None

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

LHN

ENCLOSURE

Memorandum dated 1-23-64 at Washington, D. C., captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," classified Confidential.

Memorandum dated 2-4-64 at Newark, New Jersey, captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

Memorandum dated 2-11-64 at Los Angeles, California, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: February 19, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission and airtel sent to the field relating to the receipt by this Bureau of an anonymous letter in the Serbo-Croatian language alleging one Charles Watkins is connected in some way with captioned matter.

BACKGROUND:

On Friday, 2/14/64, the Administrative Division furnished a communication addressed to "Mr. Earl Woren, FBI, Washington USA," which was postmarked at Paris, France, on 2/3/64. This communication was opened in view of the FBI designation on the envelope and the inability to locate any SA Woren in Washington, D. C. This envelope contained a letter in the Serbo-Croatian language as well as a photograph purported to be that of one Charles Watkins.

This anonymous letter was translated at the Bureau. It bears the date 2/1/64 and alleges that Charles Watkins of both Jacksonville, Florida, and New York, New York, is connected in some manner with the death of President Kennedy. The writer furnishes one address in Jacksonville and two addresses in New York where Watkins allegedly has stayed in the past; however, knowledge of his current whereabouts is denied. The writer states that Watkins during 1962-1963 apparently stayed at the New York residence of one Reverend L. Robert Foutz. The writer concludes the letter by stating Watkins is connected with Cuban Communists and is signed "a Friend."

The photograph enclosed with the above letter is approximately 1 inch by 1 inch in size and on the reverse indicated Watkins was 37 years of age as of 2/1/64. Suitable enlargements have been made. Check of Anonymous Letter File negative.

No information identifiable to Charles Watkins or Reverend L. Robert Foutz could be located in Bureau files.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. D. Griffith

FEB 25 1964

SIX

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

OBSERVATIONS

Inasmuch as translation of the letter now indicates this letter was intended for Chief Justice Earl Warren, who is Chairman of the President's Commission, investigating the assassination of President Kennedy, it is felt that the President's Commission should be advised of our receipt of this letter and translation thereof. Further, since an allegation is made regarding the assassination, it is felt we have the responsibility to logically check it out.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the attached letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, be sent advising of the receipt of this letter furnishing him with a translation thereof and indicating we intend to resolve this matter, at which time he will be appropriately notified.

OK -

2. That the attached airtel be sent to Jacksonville and New York requesting suitable investigation to resolve this matter and instructing them to handle this immediately so that the President's Commission can be promptly notified.

OK

3. This matter will be closely followed at the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: February 19, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, attorney with the President's Commission, telephonically advised today that the Commission was desirous of re-examining the available films in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Eisenberg states that arrangements have now been worked out by the President's Commission so that the original film taken by Abraham ZaPruder, which was sold to Life, Time, Inc., will be available, and he desired Mr. Shaneyfelt of the Laboratory, as well as a representative of the Exhibits Section to be present.

After checking with Mr. Shaneyfelt concerning his availability, as well as Inspector Gauthier, appropriate arrangements were made for the group to get together at 10:00 a.m., Tuesday morning, 2-25-64, at the offices of the President's Commission where the scale models would be available for discussion, if they were necessary.

You will be advised of any items of interest that develop from the showing of these films.

62-109090

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - 105-82555

JRM:hw
)8(

22FEB 25 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/26/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

At the request of The President's Commission Inspector James Malley, Inspector Leo Gauthier and Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt met with representatives of The Commission on 2/25/64 to further review the films of the assassination made by Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore. The Muchmore film was obtained from the United Press International (UPI) and had not been seen by The Commission. In addition, Mr. Herbert G. Orth, Assistant Chief of Life Magazine Photographic Laboratory, was present to show the original of the Zapruder film that had not previously been available.

These films were reviewed in an effort to pinpoint as nearly as possible the exact location of the President's car at the time of each of the three shots and to establish, if possible, the time intervals between the shots. It is not clear what purpose this will serve in the Commission's investigation of the assassination but since The Commission has requested Bureau assistance in this film review we are cooperating.

Although the original Zapruder film contains better detail than the copies previously examined, no new evidence was developed as a result of this film review. The original film did give an opportunity to better observe the body position of Governor Connally and there is a possibility that a frame by frame study of this portion of the film in conjunction with the medical report showing the path of the bullets may help to establish the approximate point in the film at which Governor Connally was shot. Because of the possibility of damage to the original film a frame by frame study could not be made. Mr. Orth of Life Magazine offered to make and provide 35 mm color slides of all pertinent frames for this study and furnish them to an Agent of the New York Office of the FBI for transmittal to the Laboratory. When these films are received they will be examined in the Laboratory and then made available to The Commission.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Gauthier

22 FEB 28 1964

NOT RECORDED
MAR 2 1964

LLS:mfh (2) MAR 5 1964

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEVEN

COMMITTEE, FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy
Request of The President's Commission

We previously have asked the Commission about returning the Nix and Muchmore cameras that were furnished for Laboratory examination since their return has been requested by the owners. Mr. Norman Redlich, The Commission Attorney, advised that he wants the cameras held until the film studies have been completed.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. That Laboratory examination be made of the 35 mm color slides made from the original Zapruder film and that thereafter results of this study be furnished to The Commission.

2. That we advise Dallas that The Commission does not wish to release the Nix and Muchmore cameras at this time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/18/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY;
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

In memorandum from Mr. Gauthier to Mr. Callahan dated 2/6/64, reference is made to an illustrated book entitled "Four Days," compiled by United Press International (UPI) which contains three color pictures from an 8 mm film, the existence of which had not previously been brought to our attention. Mr. DeLoach's memorandum to Mr. Mohr dated 2/11/64 sets forth details of Inspector Wick's negotiations with UPI to obtain access to this original 8 mm film. The film is actually shot by a Mrs. Marie Muchmore of Dallas, Texas. Dallas was requested to borrow Mrs. Muchmore's camera so we could make a comparison between the camera and the film as a part of our continuing effort to precisely pinpoint where the shots were fired.

UPI has now made available a 16 mm copy of the "Muchmore" film but so far has declined to make the original 8 mm film available to us. Our New York Office has advised, however, that UPI is forwarding an exact copy of the original 8 mm film in lieu of the original. From an examination of the 16 mm film it is apparent that Mrs. Muchmore photographed only the last of the three shots. The filming of the shooting sequence is extremely erratic and bears out Mrs. Muchmore's statement that she "panicked" when the shooting commenced and aside from assisting in pinpointing the third shot the film is of little additional value.

Mr. Rankin has expressed a desire that the FBI make any appropriate examination of this film and furnish the results to The Commission.

At the request of The Commission we have examined Mrs. Muchmore's camera and have determined that the camera operates at an average speed of 18.5

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan

RECORDED
199 FEB 27 1964

22 FEB 26 1964

WDG:jbh MAR 5 1964
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NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 27 1964

frames per second. Staff members of The Commission have specifically asked for this information and it will be furnished in writing to The Commission.

The Laboratory at this time has possession of Mrs. Muchmore's camera and also the camera of Orville O. Nix who also obtained home movie film of the shooting sequence. Both Mr. Nix and Mrs. Muchmore have requested the return of their cameras and we propose to send the cameras back to Dallas for return to the owners after Mr. Rankin has been advised that we are returning them.

RECOMMENDATIONS: 1. That Inspector Malley advise Mr. Rankin that we now have a 16 mm copy of the Marie Muchmore - UPI film which is available for showing, if The Commission desires.

O.K. DL

2. That Inspector Malley advise Mr. Rankin the Laboratory has completed its examination of the Muchmore and Nix cameras and in view of the request of the owners that they be returned we contemplate returning them within the next few days.

O.K. DL

3. Upon receipt of the additional 8 mm copy of the UPI film the Laboratory will review this film to determine whether it reveals anything not previously discernible in the 16 mm copy previously furnished by UPI.

Viewing Film O.K. J.E.C.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

February 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FEB 28 2 27 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your discussion with Inspector J. R. Malley of this Bureau February 25, 1964, in connection with James Herbert Martin, Marina Oswald's former business manager. You indicated that you had learned Martin allegedly had gone to Oklahoma and you speculated that the purpose of such trip may have been to contact Paul Gregory, an acquaintance of Marina Oswald. You requested this Bureau to discreetly ascertain where Martin might have gone when he allegedly visited Oklahoma.

FEB 28 3 40 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

For your information, we determined that James Herbert Martin had a reservation aboard Braniff Airlines, Flight 130, on February 21, 1964. This flight left Dallas, Texas, at 11:25 A.M. and arrived at Oklahoma City at 12:11 P.M. Martin had a one-way ticket and made his reservation shortly before midnight, February 20, 1964.

BY COURIER SVC
1 FEB 28 1964
FBI

For your added information, during Martin's stay in Washington, D. C., when he accompanied Marina Oswald when she testified before the Commission, Martin made a number of long-distance telephone calls.

REL:hc
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

79 MAR 4-1964

22 MAR 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In accordance with the instructions of Mr. Howard Willens on February 27, 1964, we are making no effort to interview Paul Gregory concerning Martin in the absence of a specific request from the Commission. Also, we are taking no action on the telephone calls that were made by Mr. Martin from the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., during his stay there.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Rememo Branigan to Sullivan 2-25-64 recommended Mr. Malley determine from the Commission whether it desired Gregory interviewed to determine if he had been in recent contact with Martin and whether Commission desired Bureau identify and interview telephone contacts of Martin at Willard Hotel. This letter will confirm instructions issued by/Mr. Willens that Gregory not be interviewed and no action need be taken on Martin's telephone calls.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

February 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI
FEB 28 1 10 PM '64
U.S. READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our discussion of February 24, 1964, at which time you requested this Bureau conduct appropriate investigation to determine the contacts and activities of Mrs. Marina Oswald.

We have determined that Marina Oswald has rented a home at 629 Beltline Road, Richardson, Texas, which is located approximately eighteen miles from Dallas, Texas. We have learned Marina Oswald probably will not move into this rented house until sometime during the weekend of February 29 to March 1, 1964, inasmuch as she has not yet purchased sufficient furniture. She had an appointment with her attorney, Mr. William A. McKenzie, to go to Fort Worth, Texas, February 26, 1964, for the purpose of picking up some money donated to her in that city.

Our coverage of Marina Oswald on February 24, 1964, disclosed her only contacts, with the exception of our Agents who interviewed her on that day, were with her attorneys, Mr. William A. McKenzie and Mr. Henry Baer, who is Mr. McKenzie's law partner.

NOT RECORDED
18 FEB 28 1964

Our coverage of Marina Oswald on February 25, 1964, disclosed she visited a furniture store and an appliance store in Richardson, Texas, at which time she was accompanied by her small child and Declan P. Ford. No contacts were observed by

REL:ccm:pah
(10)

(SEE NOTE-PAGE 2)

79 MAR 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

22 MAR 2 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Marina Oswald on February 25, 1964, from 2 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Her attorney, Henry Baer, appeared at the Ford residence at 2:09 p.m. and departed the residence at approximately 5:45 p.m.

At approximately 8:47 p.m. a man and woman driving an automobile registered to Mr. Isaac Don Levine, R.F.D. 1, Waldorf, Maryland, visited the Ford residence. This couple remained at the Ford residence until approximately 11:10 p.m., February 25, 1964. We have previously been in contact with Mr. Levine at which time he told us that he planned to interview Marina Oswald concerning a possible contract to write a book concerning her. Page 1846 of "Who's Who in America," Volume 32, 1962 - 1963, contains a biographic sketch of Isaac Don Levine.

Our coverage of Marina Oswald on February 26, 1964, revealed she left the residence of Declan Ford approximately 12:50 p.m. accompanied by her small child and Mrs. Ford. The party then proceeded to the office of Marina's attorney, William A. McKenzie, Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas. Thereafter, Marina, her child, Mrs. Ford and an unknown individual who is believed to be Mr. McKenzie entered an automobile registered to Mr. McKenzie and proceeded to Fort Worth, Texas. After parking their car, the group proceeded to Room 707, Medical Arts Building, Fort Worth, Texas, which is occupied by Dr. Louis A. Saunders, Executive Secretary for the Fort Worth Area Council of Churches.

At approximately 4:45 p.m., February 26, 1964, Marina Oswald and her party entered the automobile registered to Mr. McKenzie and proceeded to Grand Prairie, Texas. The individual believed to be Mr. McKenzie then proceeded to the office of attorney John M. Thorne in Grand Prairie, Texas, where he remained until approximately 6:35 p.m. Thereafter, the group returned to Dallas, Texas. Marina Oswald, her child and Mrs. Ford then left the individual believed to be Mr. McKenzie and returned to the Ford residence.

The above is being furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Rankin spoke with the Director 2/24/64 and requested Bureau step up our coverage of Marina Oswald. He stated the Commission contemplates bringing Marina back to Washington for further testimony before the Commission as soon as this Bureau completed its interviews with her concerning the [redacted] and Nixon matter. We have furnished the Commission results of our inquiries concerning both of the latter matters.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

FEB 18

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission has received several communiques--mostly telegrams from a Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma. In them she demonstrates an interest in Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas, and in one of them states she has just returned from a visit with the Paine woman.

It would be helpful if your Bureau would furnish to the Commission any information it may already have in its files concerning Mrs. Shirley Martin and if no information is already available then we ask that an appropriate inquiry be conducted so that the Commission may properly evaluate her interest.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 3 1964

FEB 19 1964

SOVIET SECTION

62-109090-

February 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

7st

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The following is in reply to your letter dated February 18, 1964, relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

This Bureau has received several communications from a Mrs. Shirley Martin of Box 566, Hominy, Oklahoma, who appears to be identical with the subject of your inquiry. Mrs. Martin has directed letters to the United States Department of Justice, which have been referred to us, as well as sending letters directly to this Bureau. One communication from Mrs. Martin inquired as to why we had shown a photograph of Jack L. Ruby to Lee Harvey Oswald's mother before Oswald was murdered. This letter was acknowledged and Mrs. Martin was advised no such photograph had been shown. She immediately wrote back and inquired if any other photographs had been shown.

This latter communication from Mrs. Martin was received at the same time we were handling a referral from the United States Department of Justice in which Mrs. Martin claimed to have seen a photograph in the December 14, 1964, issue of "The Saturday Evening Post," of an individual on a rooftop with a rifle near the assassination site. Inasmuch as Mrs. Martin did not fully identify the photograph, she was interviewed for this purpose by our Oklahoma City Office. At the time of interview Mrs. Martin was also advised that all evidence developed by this Bureau was being forwarded to the President's Commission and that we were making none of the information public.

62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
79 MAR 4 RECEIVED (14)
Duplicate yellow

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. J. E. Herington

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

During the interview Mrs. Martin identified the photograph appearing on the lower half of page 25 of the aforementioned magazine as the one she had referred to. Two photographic copies of page 25 are enclosed. Mrs. Martin stated she was referring to the small figure located just over the stars in the United States flag on the Presidential limousine. We are endeavoring to obtain the original of the above photograph for your use. You will be advised of the results of our efforts to obtain it.

At this time Mrs. Martin appeared antagonistic and somewhat eccentric. She claimed our Agent's presence in her home was primarily to question her and when advised our Agent was there only in response to communications she had sent to the United States Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and not to questinn her, she said, "You asked me my name didn't you?" During the conversation she made other statements considered offensive and insulting and it appeared Mrs. Martin was deliberately attempting to provoke an argument.

Mrs. Martin's most recent letter to this Bureau is dated February 10, 1964. In this letter she states she was discouraged to read in the newspaper that the United States Secret Service had suggested it would be safer and easier for Marina Oswald if she returned to the Soviet Union. Mrs. Martin states since Mrs. Oswald had publicly stated she does not want to return to the Soviet Union she questioned the spontaneity of Mrs. Oswald's testimony before the President's Commission.

This letter was not acknowledged, but because of her referance to the United States Secret Service, a copy of her letter was directed to that agency. In view of our prior experience with Mrs. Martin and in the absence of a specific request from you, no contact with her will be made.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

We have developed no information which would indicate any connection between Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas, however, Mrs. Paine is being interviewed for any information she may have concerning Mrs. Martin inasmuch as your letter states Mrs. Martin has returned from a visit with Mrs. Paine. When the results of this interview are received you will be promptly notified. As you are aware, we have furnished the President's Commission numerous reports relating to the Paines.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 2/25/64 entitled "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas." RDR:vhm.

8-3 (Rev. 1-20-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1-1, 1964

___ Director
___ Mr. Tolson, 5744
___ Mr. Belmont, 5736
___ Mr. Mohr, 5525
___ Mr. Callahan, 5515
___ Mr. Casper, 5234
___ Mr. Conrad, 7621
___ Mr. DeLoach, 563
___ Mr. Evans, 1742
___ Mr. Gale, 5256
___ Mr. Rosen, 5706
___ Mr. Sullivan, 807
___ Mr. Tavel, 7746
___ Mr. Trotter, 4130
___ Mr. Clayton, 5744
___ Mr. Cleveland, 1
___ Miss Gandy, 563
___ Miss Holmes, 56
___ Mr. Hyde, 5525

___ _____

Room _____

___ Courier Service 1522
___ Mail Room, 5531
___ Reading Room 5533
___ Records Branch
___ Teletype, 5646
___ Tour Room, 1734

___ Mr. Jones, 4264
___ Mr. Fulton
___ Mr. Gunn
___ Mr. Hanning
___ Mr. Healy
___ Mr. Heim
___ bein
ikenbroeker
tler
rrell, 4718
imfeldt
pleton, 1734
unt, 320 OPO
mper, 5632
einbaugh, 5634
ick, 5642
Beals
Goodin
Johnson
Lurz
___ Mrs. Rader
___ Miss Southers

___ See Me
___ Call Me
___ For Your Info.
___ For Approp. Action
___ Note & Return

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

___ ___

___ Suggest I advise Jenkins. ___
Yes. H.

C. D. DeLoach
Room 5640, Ext. 691

62-109061-

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: 2/24/64

Confidential

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Reddy
1 - Mr. Gurley

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

This is a memorandum to inform you that the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) has received an invitation to have a representative appear before the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. (U)

[redacted]

COMMENT: 1 ENCLOSURE
62-109090
NOT RECORDED
It is indeed a sad commentary that the Commission has given the CP an opportunity and a platform from which Party representatives may expound communist propaganda. (U)

ACTION: Enclosure for information.

100-3

62-109060

LTG:chs

Confidential

Classified by 2010
Exempt from GDS category 2
Declassification by indefinite

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED

PAGE NO. 1-6

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO. 4

SECRET SERVICE

REFERRAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - P. Callahan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Gheesling

February 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FEB 28 1 10 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated February 19, 1964, which reported that Marina Oswald had expressed the belief that she took the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald with the rifle and pistol using her husband's American camera. She described the camera as grayish in color, something like aluminum.

On February 24, 1964, Mr. Robert Lee Oswald, brother of Lee, furnished to a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of this Bureau a Duo-lens Imperial reflex camera which he stated was the property of Lee. This camera is aluminum colored, uses roll film, number 620, has a matching gray plastic carrying strap and is equipped for use with a flash attachment. Robert advised that he obtained this camera from the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine, Irving, Texas, in December, 1963. At that time it did not contain film. He advised that this camera was purchased by Lee in about 1957 and Lee subsequently left it with Robert in about 1959 when Lee went to Russia. After Lee returned from Russia, he regained possession of this camera and, as far as Robert is aware, retained possession of it until his death. Robert stated that, although this camera is equipped for use with a flash attachment, he had no knowledge that Lee had such an attachment.

62 109090 -

On February 25, 1964, this camera was displayed to Marina Oswald and she immediately identified it as the American camera which belonged to her husband and the one which she used to take the photograph of him with the rifle and the pistol.

BY COURIER SVC. COMM.-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

105-82555

DMG:pah
(12)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

22 MAR 2 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

On February 24, 1964, Robert also made available to a Special Agent of this Bureau an Eastman Baby Brownie box camera which is currently in an inoperable condition. According to Robert, this camera also belonged to Lee and Robert first saw it in about 1953 in New York City when Robert visited his mother at her home in New York City. Robert last saw this camera in about 1953 when Lee gave it to Robert's daughter Cathy. To the best of Robert's knowledge, Lee did not have this latter camera in his possession subsequent to 1953.

Both of the above-mentioned cameras will be retained by this Bureau along with the other items of evidence in this case.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Information contained herein was obtained from Dallas teletypes 2/25 and 2/26/64.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

62-109090-

February 21, 1964

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - D. J. Brennan
1 - R. E. Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, requesting this Bureau to undertake appropriate investigation in an effort to develop full circumstances surrounding the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin. Specific reference is made to your request that this Bureau undertake appropriate investigation to determine whether the [redacted] between Martin and Marina Oswald occurred at a time when Marina Oswald was under the protective surveillance of the Secret Service.

For your information, we contacted the United States Secret Service February 19, 1964, to obtain data bearing on its protective custody of Marina Oswald. Enclosed is a copy of a letter we received from the United States Secret Service dated February 19, 1964, in this matter. You will note that the attachment to the United States Secret Service letter sets forth information concerning its protective detail for Mrs. Marina Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

(12) REL:mc

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba" dated 2-20-64, prepared by REL:mc.

1354

Mail Room

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

February 27, 1964
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FEB 27 12 50 PM '64 FBI

SEC'Y-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter of February 20, 1964, setting forth results of our interview with Mr. Robert L. Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, on February 18-19, 1964. Your particular attention is directed to page five of our letter reporting information from Robert Oswald to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald had intended to shoot Mr. Richard Nixon.

For your information, we reinterviewed Mr. Robert Oswald, regarding the Richard Nixon incident, February 24, 1964. Robert Oswald stated the information that Lee Harvey Oswald planned to shoot Mr. Nixon was first relayed to him by James Herbert Martin approximately 2:00 P.M., Sunday, January 12, 1964. He added that he has determined now that his entry in his diary showing the date he received such information from Martin as January 13, 1964, is incorrect.

According to Robert Oswald, Martin told him that Marina had told Martin that Lee Harvey Oswald was going to shoot Nixon one day and when Lee Harvey Oswald went to the bathroom, she locked the door and kept him there all day. Martin furnished no additional details regarding such incident to Robert Oswald and the date of the incident was not mentioned.

On the same day, January 12, 1964, approximately 3:00 P.M., Marina Oswald told Robert Oswald, while they were en route to the cemetery to visit the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald, that Lee was on his way to kill Nixon one day and that he went in the bathroom, at which time Marina locked the door and kept him there all day. Robert Oswald stated he told

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
15 MAR 4 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:hc
(13)
105-82555

BY COURIER SVC.
15 FEB 27
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

22 MAR 8 1964

4 MAR 4 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Marina that James Martin had already told him about the incident and he asked Marina if Lee was very mad. Marina replied that at first Lee was mad but when she let him out of the bathroom, he had calmed down. Robert indicated he asked if Lee had beaten Marina and Marina replied, "No, he didn't spank me." Robert Oswald further advised that he does not know where Marina and Lee were living, does not know how she prevented Lee Harvey Oswald from breaking out of the bathroom and does not know what date this incident occurred. He indicated that at the time he learned this information, he recalled having read in the papers about Nixon being in Dallas and believes he read such article sometime during the fall of 1963.

In conclusion, Robert Oswald stated he had not furnished this information to the FBI or any other Governmental agency until February 19, 1964, when he furnished the information to Special Agents of our Dallas office.

The above is furnished for the information of the Commission. Results of our interview with Marina Oswald concerning the Richard Nixon incident were furnished to the Commission in our letter of February 26, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Xerox copy of instant letter to Rankin is being furnished to the United States Secret Service by Liaison 2-27-64.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 2

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you are no doubt aware many publications during the past week have carried pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald shown with a rifle and revolver.

I have reason to believe that this picture was made available to Life Magazine and various newspapers by Mr. Thorne or Mr. Martin on behalf of Marina Oswald. Congressman Ford has requested that I ascertain the circumstances under which these pictures were released to the press. I would appreciate your conducting an appropriate investigation.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 2 1964

FBI DALLAS

FBI WASH DC

8:35PM URGENT 2/26/64 WS

TO DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR (62-109060) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED FULL DETAILS SURROUNDING CIRCUMSTANCES OF RECENT PUBLICATION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD-S PHOTOGRAPH WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER IN LIFE MAGAZINE AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS. INFO AVAILABLE TO BUREAU AT THIS TIME INDICATES ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH POSSIBLY SOLD TO LIOOOOAE MAGAZINE BY MARINA OSWALD OR HER AGENT JAMES MARTIN FOR REPORTED FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. INFO CONCERNING REPORTED PURCHASE BY LIFE MAGAZINE MUST BE MAINTAINED IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. INFO ALSO INDICATES THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, COPIES OF THIS PHOTOGRAPH WERE AVAILABLE IN DALLAS THROUGH THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT AND MAY HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FROM RESIDENCE OF RUTH PAINE.

DALLAS INSTRUCTED TO CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION TO RESOLVE CHAIN OF POSSESSION OF PHOTOGRAPH, NUMBER OF

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-3

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 2 1964

MARY

57 MAR 4 1964

COPIES MADE, AND DISSEMINATION OF SAME IF POSSIBLE. INTERVIEWS WITH DLPD AND SHERIFF-S OFFICE, AS WELL AS WITH MARINA OSWALD, JAMES MARTIN AND OTHER LOGICAL INDIVIDUALS, SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IF NECESSARY TO RESOLVE.

EXPEDITE. KEEP BUREAU ADVISED.

ENND

CORR PG 1 LN 7 WD 7 "LIFE"

DL LJH

FBI DALLAS

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 18 196

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Early in our investigation Reverend John Taylor Holman, of Port Clyde, Maine, corresponded with the Commission and made a claim that he was in possession of information vital to our inquiry. In answer to his first letter we asked him to submit the information by mail. However, on January 31, 1964, he wrote a letter which is enclosed and in which he again asserts his claim.

The Commission now feels that the most expeditious way of bringing the correspondence with Reverend Holman to a conclusion and at the same time determining the validity of his assertions is by Bureau interview. If you agree, we would appreciate your Bureau handling the matter and advising of developments.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 25 1964

FEB 19 1964

2 ENCLOSURE
original typed copy

Port Clyde, Maine
January 31, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin
200 Maryland Ave, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of January 28th is at hand. I see you question whether I have vital information.

If you question whether I have the documented evidence kindly contact:

Mr. Verrill, President of First National Bank of Portland, Rockland, Maine

Mr. Francis Hedrich, Vice President of First National Bank of Portland, Rockland, Maine.

Mr. Montgomery, Head of Rockland Loan and Building Association.

Mr. Joseph Emery, Former Vice President, Firt National Bank of Rockland, Limerock St., Rockland, Me.

Mr. Robert Gregory, J. F. Gregory Sons Co, Main St., Rockland, Maine.

Mr. C. Leroy Barker, Superintendent of Schools, Thomaston, Maine.

Mr. Charles Bicknell, Real Estate, Main St., Rockland, Maine.

ENCLOSURE 62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Thomas Chisholm, Chislhom's Shoe Store, Rockland, Maine.

Postmaster Glover, Rockland, Maine.

Mr. John Mazzeo, Mazzeo's Super Market, Outer Rankin St., Rockland, Maine.

Mr. Sydney H. Davis, Port Clyde, Maine.

Mrs. Bicknell, Chairman, School Board, St. George, Maine.

This evidence will shake this nation to it's very foundations.

This evidence is in safe keeping. I will have to wait for my attorney to release it to me. I have duplicates at home but I am not letting any of it out of my hands until I see if I have a duplication of everything.

I am publishing it in a newspaper as I have already contracted with the paper for space to print it and they have sold me the space.

Very truly yours,

Rev. John Taylor Holman

P.S. These people know the truth in this case and are shocked beyond measure that such a thing could happen in the United States of America.

J.T.H.

COPY:jad

2-20-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel 62-109090

To: SAC, Boston (Enclosures 2)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for Boston and Dallas is a copy of a letter received from the President's Commission dated 2-18-64, as well as a copy of a letter from Reverend John Taylor Holman of Port Clyde, Maine. These communications are self explanatory.

For your information, Bureau files disclose that Reverend Holman has communicated with the Director on three occasions, the earliest being 2-12-33, and the most recent being 3-2-61. On two occasions, Holman referred matters to the FBI not within the Bureau's jurisdiction. His letters were so acknowledged. His most recent letter protested our acknowledgement that a matter was not within our investigative jurisdiction. This letter was again acknowledged reiterating our position. No other information of pertinence could be located.

Boston is instructed to immediately locate and interview Reverend Holman in line with the request of the President's Commission. Any additional investigation necessary to resolve this matter must be immediately handled by teletype.

Results of investigation must be furnished the Bureau in letterhead memorandum form suitable for immediate dissemination without further editing or correction. In addition to the letterhead memorandum, Boston is instructed to incorporate the results of investigation in insert form and submit 25 copies to Dallas. Your letterhead memorandum and inserts should contain appropriate excerpts from the Commission's request and Reverend Holman's letter so that it is readily understandable to any reviewing official.

No delays in ahandling this matter will be tolerated.

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures 2)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - 62-109090 (The President's Commission)
1 - 94-1-1572

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

RDR:cjr (12)

14 MAR 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: This matter on Director's "special list."

See A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memo, same caption, same date, RDR:cjr.

President's Commission forwarded to us a letter from Reverend Holman. Holman reportedly communicated with Commission in past indicating he had important information, but Commission asked him to mail it. Holman in current letter is apparently upset over Commission's lack of enthusiasm and reiterates he has "vital" information possibly relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

In view of Commission's request, Boston has been instructed to handle this immediately and furnish results in form suitable for dissemination. This is being closely followed at the Bureau.

FBI

Date: 2/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (89-43)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel 2/20/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth results of interview with Rev. JOHN TAYLOR HOLMAN of Port Clyde, Maine.

In addition, 25 inserts reflecting results of investigation are being submitted to Dallas.

Information contained in the letterhead memorandum and inserts was secured by SA JOHN J. MC GILLICUDDY.

3-Bureau (62-109060) (Encs. 10)
1-Dallas (Encs. 25)
1-Boston (89-43) ENCLOSURE

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED

JJM:mac
(5)

1 ENCLOSURE

4 FEB 27 1964

C.C. Wick.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

February 22, 1964

REV. JOHN TAYLOR HOLMAN
PORT CLYDE, MAINE

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, Washington, D. C., by letter dated February 18, 1964 to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI, Washington, D. C. advised that early in the Commission's investigation, Reverend John Taylor Holman of Port Clyde, Maine, corresponded with the Commission and made a claim that he was in possession of information vital to the Commission's inquiry. The Commission requested Rev. Holman to submit the information by mail; however, on January 31, 1964, Rev. Holman wrote the Commission and indicated he had documentary evidence to substantiate his assertions and listed the names of twelve individuals in the Port Clyde, Maine, area who could corroborate his statements. He further advised that the evidence was in his attorney's possession and that he was going to publish it in a newspaper. He concluded by stating that these people, meaning his references, knew the truth in this matter and were shocked beyond measure that such a thing could happen in the United States of America.

In his letter of February 18, 1964, Mr. Rankin suggested that the most expeditious way of bringing the correspondence with Reverend Holman to a conclusion and at the same time determining the validity of his assertions, was by interview by an FBI representative.

On February 21, 1964, Reverend John Taylor Holman, Port Clyde, Maine, advised that he could explain the "why" or reason for President Kennedy's assassination but not the how. He explained the "why" by saying, "I turned President Kennedy over to God because of his failure to be just and fair". He said he did not want or wish for President Kennedy's death but that God punished the President because he did not take action

in righting the wrong done to him, Rev. Holman, by the United States Government.

Rev. Holman said his trouble began in 1960 when he filed his 1959 income tax forms with the Internal Revenue Service at Augusta, Maine, wherein he claimed as a deduction the sum of $611.28 under "Loss in Ministry". This claim was disallowed by the Internal Revenue Service as officials of that organization indicated that Reverend Holman gave up the ministry some years ago and that his name was dropped from the rolls of the Maine Conference of the Advent Christian Church.

Reverend Holman stated he is a duly ordained minister and is so listed in The Advent Christian Manual which is published by the Advent Christian General Conference of America. It is this documentary evidence which he has in his possession and a copy of which he sent to the late President Kennedy to show that the Government was not only lying but also defaming his character. This matter, according to Rev. Holman, was ignored by President Kennedy and he had no alternative but to turn the President over to God when "I conversed with Him".

Reverend Holman indicated that President Kennedy's death was the third such matter "I have turned over to God". He explained that when his garage burned down and the insurance adjustor would not make a fair adjustment, "I turned him over to God". He then wrote the adjustor a letter complaining of his mistreatment. According to Reverend Holman, on the day the adjustor received this letter, he dropped dead.

Mr. John Richardson, the publisher of the local newspaper in Rockland, Maine, published a story about Reverend Holman which was, according to Holman, erroneous and untrue. Reverend Holman gave the publisher a thirty-day ultimatum in which to print a retraction and spoke to God and told Him that if the retraction was not printed in the allotted time, "I am turning John Richardson over to You". At the end of thirty days, "Mr. Richardson, who had not printed a retraction, dropped dead".

REV. JOHN TAYLOR HOLMAN
PORT CLYDE, MAINE

Reverend Holman stated that he has written to President Johnson concerning his difficulty with the Internal Revenue Service "but as yet, I haven't turned him over to God".

The following individuals were contacted on February 21, 1964:

Mr. Robert Gregory, J. F. Gregory Sons, Inc., Rockland, Maine, listed as a reference by Reverend Holman, described Holman as "a nut", who is considered to be "a character" in the Rockland, Maine area.

Mr. Francis Hedrich, 102 Gay Street, Rockland, Maine, who is Vice-President of the First National Bank of Portland in Rockland, Maine, and listed as a reference by Reverend Holman, described him as "an erratic, with a wild imagination". He said Holman is an honest individual but "different", meaning he likes to be a non-conformist.

Mr. Joseph Robinson, Rockland, Maine, former President of the First National Bank of Portland in Rockland, Maine, advised he has known Reverend Holman for over fifteen years and "I would take anything he says with a grain of salt". He stated that Holman is strong-willed, highly opinionated and has "an over-active imagination".

Chief of Police Maurice Benner, Police Department, Rockland, Maine, advised that Reverend Holman is "an unusual type of individual". He explained that Holman likes to take the opposite view of things and seems to be "at war with authority". He said Holman's son came up in the roll call from the Local Draft Board but Holman did everything he could to keep his son from being drafted. At the time, his son was a member of the Rockland Police Department and became so aggravated with his father's tactics that he voluntarily enlisted in the Armed Forces.

A description of Reverend John Taylor Holman as obtained from interview and observation is as follows:

TION

REV. JOHN TAYLOR HOLMAN
PORT CLYDE, MAINE

Name	Reverend John Taylor Holman
Race	White
Age	67
Date of Birth	October 26, 1896
Place of Birth	Arlington, Massachusetts
Height	5' 6"
Weight	190 pounds
Build	Stocky
Hair	White
Eyes	Blue
Wife	Arlean C. Holman
Residence	Port Clyde, Maine

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

February 26, 1964

62-109090

BY COURIER SERVICE

JT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, relating to Reverend John Taylor Holman of Port Clyde, Maine.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication prepared by our Boston, Massachusetts, Office dated February 22, 1964, containing the results of our investigation, including an interview with Reverend Holman.

In view of the reference to President Lyndon B. Johnson on page three, copies of this communication have been furnished to the United States Secret Service.

This concludes our inquiry into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
RDR:mlt (10)

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Bartlett

(SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2.)

MAR 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-Section 1

NOTE:

This item previously on Director's "Special List". The President's Commission forwarded a letter from Reverend Holman. Holman reportedly communicated with Commission in past indicating he had important information but Commission asked him to mail it. Holman in current letter apparently was upset over Commission's lack of interest and reiterated he has "vital" information possibly relating to President's assassination. Interview of Holman by Boston Office discloses Holman is possibly "a nut" and is at least described as "different," "an erratic with a wild imagination" and "a character." Submission of letterhead memorandum to Commission ends our inquiry. Holman furnished no information of value. His "vital" information related to income tax difficulties with the Government wherein he claimed he had proof the Government had not treated him fair.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Del. Kch
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 18 196

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your Bureau's memorandum report dated December 3, 1963, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald" sets forth information furnished by Mexican attorney Arturo Alcocer Ruiz and his wife, Dolores Ahedo De Alcocer, and their friend, Maria Luisa Leon, that they saw a woman believed by them to be a sister of Jack Ruby in the vicinity of the Presidential caravan in San Antonio, Texas, on November 21, 1963, and again on television at the time a man apparently connected with Oswald's Beckley Street address was being interviewed.

If you have not already done so, it would be appreciated if your Bureau would conduct an appropriate investigation including a review of tapes of television interviews broadcast in the San Antonio area on November 22, 1963 at 6 p.m. to determine the possibility of the Ruiz and Leon claim.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Let to Rankin
2-25-64
REL:he

Dallas called
2-19-64

62-109040
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 27 1964

6 FEB 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

EXP. PROC.

33—FEB-19-1964—

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
February 25, 1964

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

62-109084-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of February 18, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct appropriate investigation to resolve the allegation of Mr. Arturo Alcocer Ruiz, his wife, Dolores Ahedo De Alcocer, and their friend, Maria Luisa Leon, that they saw a woman believed by them to be a sister of Jack Ruby in the vicinity of the Presidential caravan in San Antonio, Texas, on November 21, 1963, and again on television at the time a man apparently connected with Oswald's Beckley Street address was being interviewed.

For your information, we have determined that Jack L. Ruby has four sisters: Mrs. Eva L. Grant, 3929 Rawlins Street, Apartment 1, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Marian Carroll and Mrs. Ann Volpert, both of whom reside at 1044 West Loyola Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; and Mrs. Harold Kaminsky, 6724 North Talman, Chicago, Illinois.

We interviewed Mrs. Marian Carroll, Mrs. Ann Volpert and Mrs. Harold Kaminsky in Chicago immediately following the arrest of Jack L. Ruby on the charge that he shot Lee Harvey Oswald. They advised that they had not been to Texas during the period immediately before or after the assassination of the President. We also interviewed Mrs. Eva L. Grant at her residence in Dallas on November 25, 1963. Mrs. Grant was at that time recuperating from an operation. She indicated she was in her apartment in Dallas during the immediate period prior to and following the assassination of the President and had been

REL:hc
(10)
105-82555

BY COURIER SVC.
1:1 FEB 25
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE 3.

5 FEB 28 1964

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Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

visited at her apartment by her brother, Jack L. Ruby, after the assassination of the President and before Ruby was arrested for shooting Lee Harvey Oswald.

We interviewed Mrs. Rex B. Goodman, manager of the apartment house at 3929 Rawlins Street, Dallas, Texas, on December 21, 1963, at which time she furnished information concerning Mrs. Eva Grant. Mrs. Goodman also told us that Mrs. Grant was recovering from an operation at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, and that it would have been impossible for her to have been in San Antonio, Texas, on November 21, 1963.

In connection with your request that this Bureau review the tapes of television interviews broadcast in the San Antonio, Texas, area on November 22, 1963, at 6:00 P.M., we determined from James M. Gaines, President, WOAI TV; Bob Roth, President, KONO TV; and Wayne Koarl, Manager, KENS TV that their stations were carrying live television network programs from 6:00 P.M. to 6:30 P.M. on November 22, 1963, and that tapes were not made of the programs.

No additional inquiries concerning this allegation are contemplated by this Bureau in the absence of a specific request from the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

BUREAU NOTE:

We received an allegation through the Legat, Mexico from Mr. Ruiz and his party that they had been in San Antonio on November 21, 1963, and saw a very fat woman approximately fifty years of age who acted peculiar inasmuch as she stood in front of a certain store for several hours. They added that the following day on November 22, 1963, they saw what appeared to be the same fat woman on a television program which showed interview of an individual at Oswald's rooming house on Beckley Street. They further stated they subsequently saw a television program on 11-24 where Jack Ruby's sister was being interviewed and they felt she was the same fat woman seen in San Antonio and at the Beckley address on television. Obviously, the allegation has no basis in fact. This is another of the many false reports we have run down in this investigation.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Brennigan
1 - Stokes

February 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated February 20, 1964, concerning the results of our interrogation of Marina Oswald on February 19, 1964.

There is enclosed a memorandum dated February 25, 1964, setting forth the results of our interrogation of Mrs. Oswald on February 24, 1964. A copy of the enclosed memorandum is being furnished to the United States Secret Service.

Our interview of Marina Oswald is continuing and further details will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure / ENCLOSURE

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 28 1964

JCS:pah
(10)

ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC.
14 FEB 26
COMM-FBI

22 FEB 27 1964

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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 25 1 34 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

February 25, 1964

FEB 25 1 34 PM '64
FBI-DALLAS-READING ROOM

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

IS - C

Marina Oswald was interviewed on February 24, 1964. She stated that approximately two weeks after the General Walker incident and while they resided on Neely Street in Dallas, Oswald, some time between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., dressed himself in a suit and tie and put a pistol underneath his jacket. (The General Walker incident occurred on April 10, 1963.) She said Oswald was unemployed at this time. She said she inquired where he was going, to which Oswald replied approximately, "Nixon is coming and I'm going to take a look."

Mrs. Oswald said that at the time she realized she had to act fast, whereupon she walked into the bathroom and told Oswald to come into the bathroom with her, which he did. She said she then quickly jumped outside the door, closing it as she left the bathroom. She said she forcibly held the bathroom door shut holding on to the knob and bracing her feet against the wall. She said Oswald attempted to get out of the bathroom and was yelling, "Open the door." She said she forcibly held the door shut for about three minutes. In this respect she said that she cannot at this time accurately recall the length of time she forcibly held the bathroom door closed. She said she told Oswald it was difficult for her to hold the door and commented to him that something might happen to the baby. She said that she was pregnant at this time.

She said she told Oswald he was not going to shoot at anyone else and that if he wanted to come out of the bathroom, he would have to walk across her body. She said she reminded Oswald of his promise to her after the Walker incident that he would not try to do anything else like that. She recalled she said something like, "How can you deceive me after you gave me your word." She said she told Oswald she would open the door if he would give his word to remain in the bathroom and not go anywhere and if he would undress and give her his clothing and pistol. Mrs. Oswald said that her husband agreed to this and she opened the bathroom door after holding it, as stated, for approximately three minutes.

JCS:pah (17)

62-109060

Prepared for dissemination to Mr. Rankin by 2/26/64 letter and to Secret Service by Form 0-14. Six copies retained Room 645RB for future possible use.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

Oswald then took off his outer garments, including his shoes, and gave them and his pistol to her. She said that she put the pistol under the mattress and that she does not know whether or not the pistol was loaded. Later that day Oswald took the pistol from under the mattress and put it on the shelf where he usually kept it.

Mrs. Oswald said that the bathroom door at their Neeley Street residence opened toward the inside and there was no lock on the outside of the door, although she believes there was a lock on the inside. She said that she feels that she kept Oswald in the house on the occasion in question by persuasion and that this was one of the times he did something that she wanted him to do.

Mrs. Oswald commented that Oswald remained in the bathroom approximately three hours. She said he asked her for a book and that he spent the time in the bathroom reading with the door shut. She recalled that at about 4 p.m. she told Oswald he could come out of the bathroom if he desired, and he did so. He thereafter sat in the living room in his shorts reading. She said that he did not leave the house that day.

Mrs. Oswald said that at the time she did not know who Richard M. Nixon was and she did not recall Oswald ever mentioning Mr. Nixon's name prior to the occasion in question. She said she knows at this time that Mr. Nixon once ran for the presidency, but she said she still knows very little about him. She maintained that she and Oswald did not talk about this incident or about Mr. Nixon after the incident and, in fact, did not discuss the matter during the time Oswald was sitting in the bathroom or after he came out of the bathroom.

Mrs. Oswald said that she told Mr. and Mrs. James R. Martin about the Nixon incident approximately three to four weeks after she moved into the Martin residence and, thereafter, she repeated it to Robert Oswald. She stated she cannot recall whether she told Robert Oswald about the Nixon incident in the presence of the Martins or whether she spoke to him about it alone.

Mrs. Oswald was again asked if she could remember anything which might have indicated to her that Oswald was to do anything unusual on November 22, 1963. She said that she could not remember anything which would indicate this and that the news of her husband's arrest had come as a "thunderclap" to her.

Mrs. Oswald stated that while she and her husband resided in New Orleans on Magazine Street toward the end of August or early in September, 1963, for a period of about two weeks, Oswald was making plans to hijack an airplane and force the pilot to take him to Cuba. She said he subsequently revised his plans to the extent that he included her as part of his planning. She said he told her that he was to sit at the front of the airplane with a pistol and that she was to sit at the back of the plane with a pistol. They were to be accompanied by their daughter June and were to attempt to force the crew to fly the plane to Cuba. Mrs. Oswald stated that she refused to have anything to do with the plan and told Oswald, "Only a crazy man would think this up." She said Oswald told her he would buy a lightweight pistol for her and that he wanted her to at least learn how to hold it. She said she refused to do this. She said her husband told her that he had seen some lightweight pistols, but that she told him not to purchase one as she would not participate in the scheme.

She said she recalled that Oswald, during the period of time when he was planning to hijack the airplane, studied a world map and figured out distances to various places. She said he told her it would be necessary to hijack a plane with sufficient gas to get them to Cuba. She recalled that Oswald wrote out timetables of airlines on a piece of paper. She does not know what happened to the map or to the paper on which he wrote the timetables. During this period she stated that Oswald began to take physical exercise to increase his physical strength.

She said that when she refused to take part in the scheme to hijack an airplane, she counseled Oswald to attempt to enter Cuba legally. Thereafter, her husband began planning to go to Mexico alone for the purpose of obtaining permission to enter Cuba.

Concerning James H. Martin, Mrs. Oswald stated that Martin told her while she was in residence at his home that he had undergone an operation and could not father children.

ON

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 19 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 18, 1964, enclosing a letterhead memorandum dated February 14, 1964 entitled "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim Civil Rights" and the medical records of Fanny Rubenstein (mother of Jack Ruby).

As requested by Dr. Ernest G. Klein, Superintendent, Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Illinois, these records will not be made public without a court order or the written consent of some member of the Rubenstein family.

Your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin,
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 26 1964

12 FEB 26 1964

74 FEB 28 1964

EXEMPT
33 FEB 24 1964

CC:NW FILE N

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2-19-64

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

By letter 2-17-64 we furnished the Commission information received from a source that Marina Oswald was [redacted] her business manager, James Herbert Martin, during her recent stay in Washington, D. C., when she testified before the Commission. By letter 2-18-64 Mr. Rankin requested this Bureau conduct certain investigation in this matter.

In accordance with the request of the Commission, we expeditiously conducted interviews February 18-19, 1964, with Robert Oswald and Marina Oswald. We have taken signed statements from both. John Thorne refused to furnish any information regarding this matter and claims he considers himself Martin's attorney and respects the attorney - client relationship. Thorne added he would advise Martin not to submit to interview and, in presence of Dallas Agents, telephonically contacted Martin and recommended Martin refuse to be interviewed by FBI in this matter. Martin then informed Thorne to tell Bureau Agents he did not desire to be interviewed in this matter.

Inasmuch as Robert Oswald is to appear before the Commission at 10:00 a.m., 2-20-64, we have incorporated details in Robert Oswald's signed statement in a letter to the Commission, which is attached. Other data developed will be immediately furnished to the Commission upon receipt.*

ACTION:

NOT RECORDED

Attached is a letter for the Commission setting forth results of our interview with Robert Oswald in this matter. A copy of our letter to Rankin is being furnished Secret Service by Liaison in view of its interest in this matter.

Enc.

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Lenihan
RE: the Odd (11)

*Subsequent to preparation of instant memorandum we learned from Dallas of allegation of Oswald's possible intention to assassinate Richard Nixon. This data also being included in attached letter to Rankin.

FEB 27 1964

WC/rs

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
DATE: 2-20-64
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - D. J. Brennan
1 - R. E. Lenihan

In connection with the incident that occurred between Marina Oswald and her business manager, James Herbert Martin, during Marina's recent stay in Washington, D. C. when she testified before the Commission, the Commission has requested this Bureau to conduct appropriate investigation to develop full circumstances surrounding the incident. One of the things the Commission desired us to obtain was whether the [redacted] between Martin and Marina Oswald occurred at a time when she was under protective surveillance of the Secret Service.

We contacted the Secret Service in this matter February 19, 1964, and have obtained from them the memorandum setting forth details of its protective detail for Mrs. Marina Oswald. In its memorandum, Secret Service sets forth circumstances which placed Marina Oswald in contact with James Martin on November 24, 1963. Secret Service also sets out data concerning its protective custody of Marina in Dallas during the period following the assassination.

Secret Service also sets out in detail its coverage of Marina Oswald during the period February 2 - February 7, 1964, when Marina testified before the President's Commission. Secret Service reports that it afforded Mrs. Oswald protective attention until 2/7/64 at approximately 2:30 P.M. when Secret Service discontinued its protection at the request of Mrs. Oswald.

The Secret Service memorandum reports that Agent Gopadze notified his superior February 3, 1964, that Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission's staff reported to him a rumor which had been received by the Commission that Martin and Mrs. Oswald were in love with each other. Special Agent Gopadze was instructed to interview Marina about this rumor and Marina indicated that she felt Martin was falling in love with her and that Martin had told her she should buy a small house in Dallas and perhaps some day they could be married. Special Agent Gopadze indicated he told Marina she was playing a very dangerous game; and that if she got messed up in a divorce suit, she might find herself in trouble with immigration authorities.

REL:hc
(11)

Enclosure
105-82555

62-109090 - [illegible]

MAR 14 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

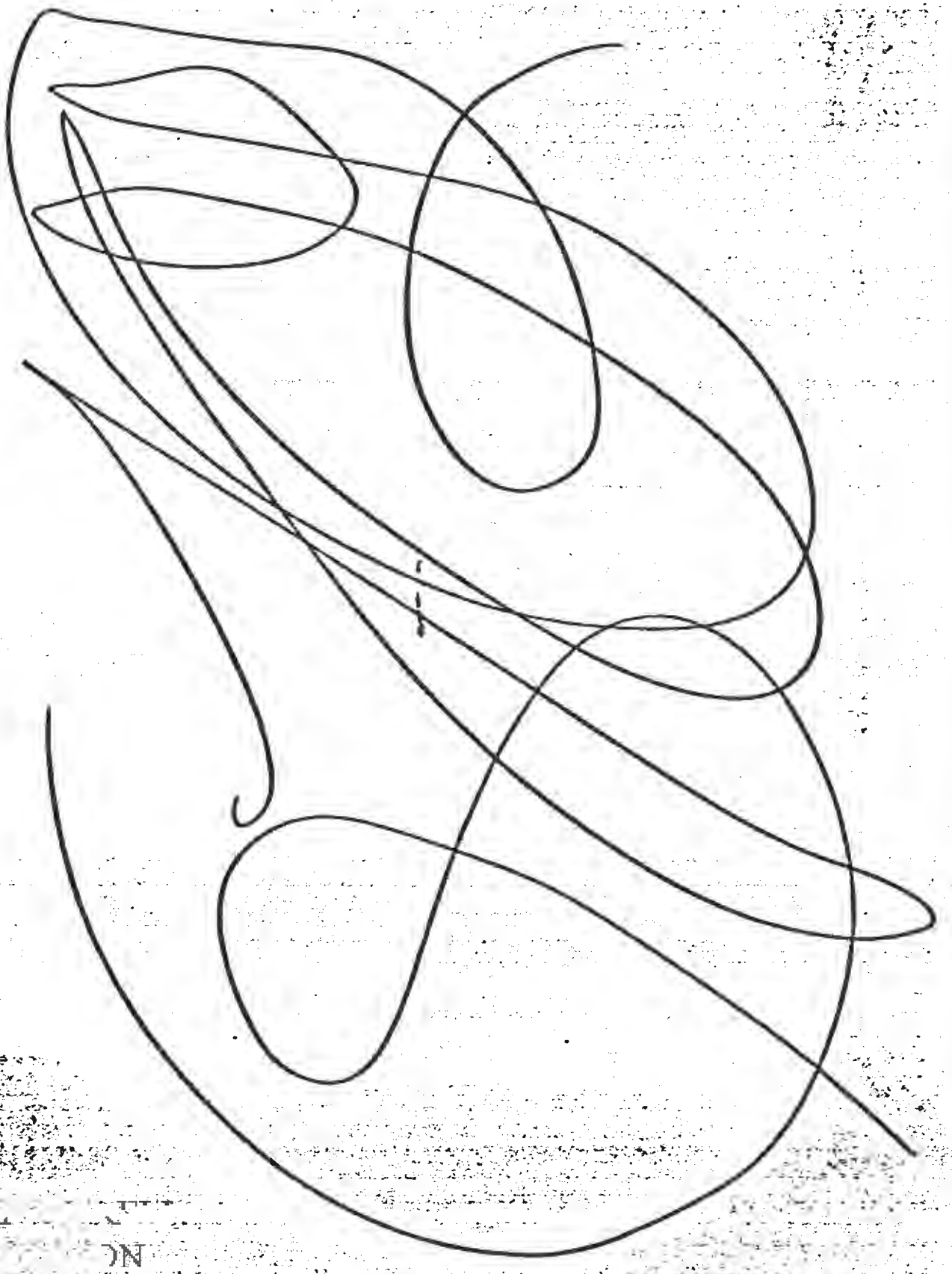
The Secret Service memorandum reveals that Secret Service Inspector Thomas J. Kelley informed Mr. Rankin of the Commission on February 6, 1964, that Marina desired to be relieved as soon as possible of the Secret Service protective detail and that Mr. Rankin indicated the Commission did not insist on any further surveillance of Marina but would leave the decision as to the withdrawal of the security to Secret Service.

The Secret Service memorandum also reports that one Secret Service agent who had the midnight shift 12:00 to 8:00 A.M. stated that Mr. Martin would not leave Marina's suite until 1:30 or 2:00 A.M. each morning during the period Secret Service maintained its coverage. This agent stated he assumed they stayed up late looking at television since he heard the television on very late and he did not consider the incident as being significant in view of their past relationship.

In connection with the above, it is noted that in our interview with Marina Oswald February 19, 1964, at which time she admitted engaging in [redacted] with Martin, she stated such act took place on the night of February 7, 1964, and after Secret Service had withdrawn its protective detail.

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to J. Lee Rankin furnishing him a copy of the Secret Service memorandum wherein Secret Service set out information concerning its protective detail for Mrs. Marina Oswald.



The President's Commission

February 10, 1964

President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

JOSEPH ANTHONY BALL
Born: December 10, 1902
Stuart, Iowa
Civil Service Commission Number 2)23.64.2770

(SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES)

This Bureau has not conducted an investigation of Mr. Ball.

The following data which appears in the files of this Bureau may or may not relate to Mr. Ball:

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Haynes
1 - Mr. Malley
(1) - Mr. Scatterday

JAR:tjm
79 FEB 14 1964

REC 5 62-109090-93
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 13 1964

Note: See memo Cleveland to Evans dated 2-6-64 for approval of this action.

CODE

2/27/64

RADIOGRAM URGENT

TO SAC, DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, ONE NINE SIX THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY LET FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN LAST REPORTS RECEIVING COMMUNICATIONS FROM MRS. SHIRLEY MARTIN, HOMINY, OKLAHOMA, INDICATING MARTIN HAS INTEREST IN RUTH PAINE, IRVING, TEXAS, INCLUDING ALLEGED VISIT WITH PAINE RECENTLY. BUFILES DISCLOSE UNSATISFACTORY DEALINGS WITH MARTIN WHO IS PROLIFIC LETTER WRITER AND POSSIBLE MENTAL CASE.

PROMPTLY INTERVIEW PAINE CONCERNING MARTIN'S ALLEGED VISIT AND ELICIT ANY FURTHER INFORMATION SHE MIGHT HAVE CONCERNING MARTIN. SU AIRTEL RESULTS IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM. EXPEDITE.

OMIT PROPERTY STAMP FROM ALL FUTURE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA INTENDED FOR COMMISSION.

RDR:vhm
(4)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 27 1964
TELETYPE

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

This item on Director's "Special List"

IF REGULAR RADIO CONTACT MISSED, SEND VIA URGENT, PLAIN TEXT TELETYPE AT ONCE.

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo dated 2/25/64, captioned as above, RDR:vhm.

256

57 MAR 3 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW OF TELETYPE

62-109090

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The Attorney General

February 27, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of the following items relating to attorney Mark Lane:

1. Communication from our Detroit, Michigan, Office dated February 17, 1964, captioned as above.

2. Communication dated January 16, 1964, containing background data on Mark Lane.

3. Copy of "Lane's Defense Brief for Oswald" which appeared in the December 19, 1963, issue of the "National Guardian."

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has stated the "National Guardian" has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia, although the publication denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party.

The Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, has been furnished copies of the above documents.

Enclosures (6)

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 2 1964

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)
1 - 100-557044 (National Guardian)
1 - Mr. C. A. Evans
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

RDR:vhm

57 MAR 5 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

NOTE;

See A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memo captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," dated 2/27/64, RDR:vhm.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 3, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SECRET

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison 1 - Mr. Foarde

The Director has requested further analysis of the operations of SA Henry M. Wade while Wade was serving in the Bureau's Special Intelligence Service (SIS) in Ecuador. The requested information is set forth herein.

SA Wade entered on duty on December 4, 1939, and resigned September 1, 1943, to enter the Armed Forces. On June 1, 1942, he was placed on leave without pay after completing five weeks of SIS training. He left New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 3, 1942, and arrived in Quito, Ecuador, on August 16, 1942. He was in an undercover capacity as an employee of Transradio Press Service Incorporated, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He was assigned SIS Number 345 and used the code name "James" in signing communications. Within Ecuador, he was referred to as Confidential Informant Number 6. He left Ecuador 5/2/43.

As an undercover man, Wade was not directly associated with the Legal Attache's Office in Quito but did submit his vouchers and reports through that office. He was also given a post office box in New York City through which he could communicate directly with the Bureau. While in training he received Spanish lessons, a course in coding and secret inks, and definite instructions regarding preparation of his expense vouchers.

Wade submitted vouchers twice monthly through the Legal Attache who reviewed and forwarded them to Bureau. They were then checked and approved and a check was transmitted to the SIS Office in New York City for Wade's account. The monetary unit in Ecuador is a sucre which was, during Wade's tenure, 7.3 cents or $7.30 per hundred.

NOT RECORDED

File review shows Wade operated under a system of controls requiring him to furnish complete data identifying informants used and payments made. It was policy to insist that receipts be obtained whenever possible. In the few instances where informants refused to sign receipts, Bureau was furnished all other data and record was still made of payment and informant who received same.

Enclosure

JJF:bmf
(10)

Classified by 20 [illegible]
Exempt from [illegible]
Date of Declassification [illegible]

SECRET

22 FEB 25 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

Memorandum Mr. W. C. Sullivan
to Mr. A. H. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Wade handled a total of 11 informants. One was never paid. Two others accepted no money and one of these was taken to dinner on four occasions at total cost of $27.08 with each expenditure identified and fully described in Wade's vouchers. The other was given a radio which cost $43.80 and this item was clearly described in Wade's voucher and supported by the radio dealer's receipt.

Wade's vouchers clearly identified each expenditure as to informant paid and amount. Wade paid a total of $1438.21 to his other eight informants and furnished full data on each payment in his vouchers. He separately provided summary data on all informants he was using, amounts being paid, and evaluation of services.

Regarding receipts, five of the eight paid informants were the most productive and these five received a total of $1284.94 in 52 separate payments. Each of these payments was supported by a receipt from the informant and we have these in file.

Of the three remaining informants, two were paid only once by Wade and each received 100 sucres ($7.30) but gave no receipts. The third received four payments from Wade, totaling $182.50, and gave no receipts. However, the payments to all three of these informants were fully identified in vouchers submitted by Wade. There is attached a listing of Bureau funds spent by Wade on informants.

Wade, on July 6, 1942, received an advance from the Bureau of $1075.00. This was for subsistence and travel in connection with his assignment and also provided him some money for operations. His passage from New Orleans to Guayaquil, Ecuador, cost over $500. Wade was required to make full restitution of this advance and repaid $402.47 immediately after arriving in Ecuador. The balance was repaid in three installments during June, 1943, after his return to this country. Wade also received per diem at $7.00 per day until February 1, 1943, when this was discontinued.

Copies of Wade's vouchers and receipts received from informants have been prepared and are available for delivery to the Commission if such action is desired.

OBSERVATIONS: Our records show that Wade was operating under a control system and adhered to it by advising the Bureau of payments made and informants being paid, supported by receipts in nearly

every instance. Nevertheless, the emergency wartime conditions prevalent at the time did not permit the tight supervision of SIS informant operations which we now have. SIS men were necessarily developing and paying informants on the spot without prior Bureau approval, reporting such payments after they were made. We can say from records that if Wade did use and pay any other informants, contrary to instructions given him, they were not paid from Bureau funds and the transactions were never reported to the Bureau.

ACTION:

For information. There is, of course, no further proof available that payments were actually made to the informants listed by Wade in his vouchers, particularly those from whom receipts were not obtained. It is conceivable that even the receipts could have been forged and represent fictitious payments. However, we have absolutely no basis for questioning the honesty of Wade in his handling of these SIS informants.

PAYMENTS MADE BY SA HENRY N. WADE
FOR INFORMANTS IN ECUADOR

SECRET

[redacted]

SECRET 12 10 90

[redacted]SURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 4, 1964

FROM : W. C. SULLIVAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Our attached memorandum, 2/3/64, details the Special Intelligence Service (SIS) operations of former SA Henry M. Wade, particularly his handling of informants. With regard to the $1,075 advance received by Wade before going to Ecuador, the Director has asked whether there was an accounting for this money. The Director also asked to see the copies of Wade's vouchers and of receipts received from informants by Wade. This is to provide the requested information.

With regard to the $1,075 advance to Wade on 7/6/42 before he left for Ecuador, this money was completely accounted for by Wade and was paid back to the Bureau in four installments. Wade's voucher for July, 1942, listed his expenditure for passage from New Orleans to Ecuador. Accordingly, when this voucher was paid, on 9/4/42, $402.47 was withheld to be deducted from his advance account. The balance of $672.53 was paid back to the Bureau by Wade in three installments during June, 1943, after his return to this country. Two installments, totaling $587.48, represented money which would have been paid to Wade for vouchers submitted by him covering his legitimate expenditures during the last month he was in Ecuador and included $307.55 for his air travel from Quito to Washington. Instead, this money was credited to the advance fund of Wade. The remaining $85.05 was repaid to the Bureau on June 4, 1943, by deducting this amount from money due Wade on an expense voucher for the period 5/15-31/43 after he was back in the United States. Therefore, the total amount advanced to Wade was completely accounted for and repaid to the Bureau in the form of deductions by the Bureau from money due him on his vouchers which itemized expenditures in detail. A copy of the Bureau's ledger sheet on Wade's advance account is attached.

Copies of the vouchers submitted by Wade while in Ecuador and the receipts he received from informants there are attached. In a few instances, we even have receipts from sub-informants who assisted Wade's informants but were not paid directly by Wade. As mentioned earlier, Wade had SIS #345 and, within Ecuador, was referred to as Confidential Informant #6. He also used the code name "James."

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Foarde

JJF:gp (10)

52 MAR 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Due to the bulk of this material, other receipts received from Wade for office supplies, Spanish lessons, typewriter repairs, et cetera, are not included.

If this data is furnished to the President's Commission, it may become public information. In such an event, the informants who signed the receipts may be questioned by their government in Ecuador, as Wade was in Ecuador on a clandestine basis. It is also possible, although we have not checked, that some of these informants were turned over to CIA when the FBI left Ecuador.

ACTION:
For the Director's information.

WCS

Prepare letter to Rankin outlining details in handling of Wade & the fact that there was a detailed accounting of all money used by him.

Subsequent instructions were to send copies of vouchers and receipts to Rankin - done on 3/17/64 & letter dated 3/10/64 - also furnished in affidavit form on 3/16/64 Wade furnished in affidavit form on 3/16/64

2

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. Incls. 2 Ltr 4 Branigan to Sullivan

PAGE NO. All

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

4

CIA

REFERRAL

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MISS HOLMES
MISS GANDY

SEE ME
NOTE AND RETURN
PREPARE REPLY
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION
WHAT ARE THE FACTS?
HOLD

REMARKS:

ENCLOSURE
62-109010-
ENCLOSURE

22 FEB 17 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - J. P. Mohr

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/8/64

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Liaison
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

FROM : D. E. Moore

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

SAC Shanklin, Dallas, called at 2:15 p.m. today to advise of the results of his interview with Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade regarding his statements before the President's Commission.

Shanklin advised that Wade claimed that the discussion with the Commission was quite informal and that as far as he knew no notes were taken. He recalled that during the meeting someone, he believed from the Commission, made mention of a voucher number 179 and connected it with Oswald. Wade said he told the Commission the FBI didn't have an informant without a number and that the identity of every informant was known at FBI headquarters but that in getting money from headquarters only the symbol number would be submitted in a voucher. Wade stated that in referring to a voucher, he had in mind an Agent's expense voucher and he said that the informant's name would never be submitted with such a voucher.

He also said that he had never heard of putting an informant on the payroll by name. He thinks he was asked about retaining receipts from informants and stated that he couldn't recall whether he had to retain receipts from informants or not. He said he tried to convey to the Commission that an informant could not be developed by an Agent without the knowledge of FBI headquarters.

Wade reviewed the expense accounts submitted while he was on SIS and he said that all funds expended by him were entirely and accurately accounted for and that he now realizes that he did get receipts and that the expenditures were reported to the Bureau in detail. He said he didn't handle any informants without the full knowledge of the Bureau.

Wade volunteered that he would be talking to Mr. Rankin in the next few days and that he was going to clarify the fact that he did obtain receipts from informants.

According to Wade, there was very limited talk about the possibility of Oswald having been an FBI informant and Wade told those present that he didn't think Oswald was, but then there was general

DEM:pa
(9)

FEB 17 1964

DECLASSIFIED

FBI - DAL. UNIT

speculation about the possibility of Oswald having been a CIA informant. Wade recalled that Dean Storey (former President of the American Bar Association and Southern Methodist University), who is a close personal friend of Chief Justice Warren, told the Commission that he was aware that CIA had informants that were not known except to the individual CIA agents who were handling the informants. Wade pointed out the informality of the discussion and said it was more or less a general conversation with all present asking and answering questions and interjecting comments. Dallas is sending in a teletype of the interview with Wade.

Concerning the interview of reporter Lonnies Hudkins, it has been ascertained that Hudkins left Houston late yesterday with his family en route to Dallas. He has a residence in Dallas which he is attempting to sell. As yet he has not been located but Dallas is making every effort to locate him and expects to interview him later today. The results will be submitted to the Bureau immediately by teletype.

ACTION:

For information. When the complete results of the interviews of Wade and Hudkins are received, an appropriate letter will be prepared to Mr. Rankin.

- Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
- Mr. [illegible]; 1 - Liaison; 1 - Mr. Lenihan; 1 - Mr. Branigan

February 10, 1964

(62-109060)

FEB 10 1 53 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

[illegible] J. Lee Rankin
[illegible]
[illegible]s Commission
[illegible]ac, N. W.
[illegible]ington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our conversation of January 28, 1964, concerning information furnished to the Commission by Mr. Henry M. Wade, the District Attorney of Dallas County, Texas. You advised that Mr. Wade indicated he had heard that Lee Harvey Oswald had been an informant of the FBI, had been assigned symbol Number "179," and had been paid $200 monthly in this capacity. You further advised that Mr. Wade also indicated that FBI Headquarters was not in a position to know in all instances whether an individual was an informant of this Bureau.

For your information, Mr. Henry M. Wade was interviewed by Special Agent in Charge J. Gordon Shanklin and Assistant Special Agent in Charge Kyle G. Clark of our Dallas, Texas, Office on February 8, 1964, in this matter.

Mr. Wade claimed that during his discussion with the Commission in Washington, D. C., on January 24, 1964, which he referred to as a very informal discussion with no notes taken to his knowledge, there were present Chief Justice Earl Warren and yourself. Wade stated that William Alexander, his assistant; Waggoner Carr, District Attorney for the State of Texas; Robert Storey, former Dean of Southern Methodist University; and Leon Jaworski, Houston attorney, accompanied him during his discussion with the Commission.

According to Mr. Wade, during his discussion with the Commission on January 24, 1964, mention was made of voucher number 179 and the name Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Wade stated that no such voucher was produced or exhibited. Mr. Wade claimed that he told the Commission that the FBI did not have any

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:hrt
(10) [illegible] page 3

79 MAR 6 - 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

informant without a number and that an informant's identity was always known in FBI Headquarters. Mr. Wade added that he told the Commission that an individual Special Agent, in getting money for an informant from FBI Headquarters, submitted the informant's number on a voucher without a name. Mr. Wade also claimed he told the Commission that he had never heard of having an informant on the payroll by name.

Mr. Wade further stated that during his discussion with the Commission he thinks he was asked about retaining receipts from informants but he could not recall whether he had to obtain such receipts when he was handling informants on Special Intelligence Service assignment as an FBI Agent. Mr. Wade claimed he tried to convey to the Commission that an informant could not be developed by an FBI Agent without knowledge of FBI Headquarters.

During our interview with Mr. Wade, he reviewed the expense accounts submitted by him while he was on Special Intelligence Service assignment and he stated that all funds expended by him were entirely and accurately accounted for and that he now realizes he did get receipts and that the expenditures by him were reported to FBI Headquarters in detail. Mr. Wade also stated he did not handle any informants without the full knowledge of FBI Headquarters.

Mr. Wade volunteered that he would be talking to you within the next few days and he was going to clarify the fact that he did obtain receipts from informants.

Mr. Wade further stated that during his discussion with the Commission on January 24, 1964, he recalls there was a limited conversation about the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald might have been an FBI informant and that there was more speculation that Oswald might have been an informant of the Central Intelligence Agency. He recalled that Mr. Robert Storey stated he was with the War Crimes Commission in Germany after World War II and either worked for or with the Central Intelligence Agency in Europe. Mr. Wade added that Mr. Storey indicated that the Central Intelligence Agency had informants that no one knew about except the Central Intelligence Agency Agent and that the informant might have an informant.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In conclusion, Mr. Wade reiterated that he told the Commission that he had no information to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald was an informant of the FBI or any Governmental agency.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: On 1-28 Mr. Rankin of the Commission met with the Director. At that time Mr. Rankin informed that Mr. Wade in appearing before the Commission stated that Lee Harvey Oswald bore the designation of "17" as an informant of the FBI and was paid $200 per month. Mr. Rankin also informed the Director of other comments made by Wade re the latter's assignment with the SIS during 1942 and 1943 wherein Wade alleged there was no record of how FBI funds were spent nor for what purposes they were used by employees of SIS.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS.

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 2/8/64

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 7

SECTION NO. 4

STATE

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

February 12, 1964

BY LIAISON

62-109090-

Honorable U. Alexis Johnson
Deputy Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Reference is made to your letter of February 8, 1964, attaching copies of telegrams exchanged in your Roger Channel with the Embassy in Mexico City bearing on the Lee Harvey Oswald case and which the Department of State is obligated to make available to the Warren Commission.

It is our view that the decision as to the nature of Department of State material to be furnished to the Warren Commission is entirely for the Department of State to make as is the question of restrictions to be placed upon the Commission in connection with such material. The Federal Bureau of Investigation wishes to impose no restrictions upon the Commission in connection with any material you decide to furnish to the Commission.

Inasmuch as portions of the material enclosed with your letter of reference touch on functions of the Central Intelligence Agency, you may desire to communicate with that Agency concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

JCS:hrt
(10)

TOP SECRET as State has so classified this matter.

TOP SECRET
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Note: Cover memo Branigan to Sullivan, 2/11/64, JCS:hrt re: Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - Russia - Cuba.

MAILED 2
FEB 12 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

52 MAR 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. Unrec 2/13/64 Branigan to Sullivan

PAGE NO. ALL

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

1

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: February 8, 1964

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

On the morning of 2-8-64 Mr. Lee J. Rankin, General Counsel, telephonically contacted extra duty supervisor, Paul J. Moore, and furnished the following information.

On the night of 2-7-64, one Rosalind Ladler, 292 Garfield Street, Brooklyn, New York, called Mr. Rankin and said she had seen Lee Harvey Oswald, time not mentioned, on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York, at which time Oswald was distributing "Fair Play for Cuba" leaflets. Oswald, according to Ladler, was talking to a friend as she passed by and she overheard Oswald speak about the late President Kennedy. Oswald said he hated Kennedy and his friend replied, "Why don't you do something about it?" Oswald allegedly said he might shoot him. Oswald further spoke about some impending trouble in Panama and said he hated Dean Rusk. No one else was present when Ladler overheard this conversation.

Mr. Rankin requested that Ladler be interviewed and any appropriate action taken concerning her story. He also indicated that he desired to know if Ladler's story were a fabrication, and he would like to know what was back of it. On the morning of 2-8-64, Mr. John F. Maybe, Supervisor, New York City, furnished the above information and instructed to locate and interview Ladler on 2-8-64 and furnish the Bureau a teletype summary of information obtained and follow with a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

PJM:bss
(7)
1 - Mr. Sullivan

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 5 1964

MAR 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - L. L. Anderson

February 14, 1964

62-109090-

BY COURIER SERVICE

FEB 14 3 58 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your telephonic request of this Bureau on February 8, 1964, concerning a telephone call received by you from one "Rosalind Ladler" (phonetic), of Brooklyn, New York.

On February 8, 1964, Miss Rosalynd Laidler was contacted at her home, 982 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, New York, at which time she stated she had seen Lee Harvey Oswald on Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, New York, when he was giving out pamphlets for The Fair Play for Cuba Committee one year ago. She stated she overheard him talking to an unknown male. Oswald stated that he was unhappy with President Kennedy and had bought a rifle from a mail-order house in Chicago, Illinois, and was going to kill the President. Miss Laidler then became very incoherent and irrational at which time the interview was brought to a conclusion as it was evident she was very upset.

Mrs. Agnes Laidler, mother of Rosalynd, advised that she tried to stop her daughter from making a telephone call to you and advised that there was no truth to her statements. Mrs. Laidler advised that her daughter is thirty years of age, and is mentally unbalanced. She stated that her daughter has been receiving psychiatric treatment for the past ten years and is always imagining things.

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In view of the information set forth above, no further action is contemplated by this Bureau concerning the information furnished by Miss Laidler.

Sincerely yours,

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 2/14/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - Victim
CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, called today and requested Malley to come to his office in connection with several items he desired to discuss. Upon arrival Mr. Rankin introduced Mr. Leon Hubert, former professor of the Tulane Law School and now working with the President's Commission.

Mr. Hubert advised that the reports submitted by the Bureau in the Ruby case consistently mention many times Ruby's home address as 4727 Homer Street, Dallas, Texas. He noted that the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 11/30/63, on page 618, shows Ruby's address as 4749 Homer Street. Mr. Hubert stated that this raised the possibility that Ruby may have been maintaining two residences and that if this were so the President's Commission would very definitely be interested in additional investigation concerning the circumstances of the second residence, who might have been residing with him, and all facts concerning the second residence. Mr. Hubert and Mr. Rankin were immediately advised that the area where Ruby resided was an apartment area and the possibility existed that a typographical error had been made. They both stated they realized this possibility but were extremely interested in the remote possibility that Ruby had two residences rather than whether a typographical error had been made. Mr. Rankin was advised this matter would be checked and he would be advised in the immediate future.

Mr. Hubert mentioned that Jack Ruby had sent a telegram on the morning of 11/24/63, the day he shot Oswald, to one of the performers of the Carousel Club who resided in the Fort Worth area and had wired this girl $25. He discussed the fact that the girl performed under the name of Little Lynn (real name Karen Bennett, who also uses the name of the man she is living with - one Bruce Karlin). She stated her landlady was pressing her for money and that she had to have the money by a certain time in order to pacify her landlady. Mr. Hubert inquired as to whether or not the Bureau had or had not interviewed her landlady. Mr. Rankin was advised this matter would be checked on and he would be advised immediately. Upon ascertaining whether the landlady was or was not interviewed, Mr. Rankin will be advised.

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Memo to Mr. Belmont from Rosen
re: Jack L. Ruby

Mr. Hubert mentioned the fact that the Bureau had checked out the identities of a large number of individuals whose telephone numbers had been called by someone using Ruby's telephone. In this connection Hubert desired to know whether or not it would be possible to obtain further information from the telephone company to show the exact time the telephone call was made and what time it was terminated. He stated that if this type of information was available, the Commission was considering making a time study of all the telephone calls made by Ruby. He advised the significance of this was due to the fact that on 11/22/63, a call was made by Earl Ruby to Eva Grant in Dallas (Earl Ruby resides in Detroit), and that this call lasted for 49 minutes, the call being sometime during the morning of November 22, prior to the assassination of the President.

Concerning the availability of additional data at the telephone company Dallas will check this out and Mr. Rankin will be advised.

With reference to the foregoing requests of Mr. Rankin, a serious question is raised concerning any requests for investigation on the Ruby matter at this time. The hearing relative to a change in venue is in progress now and Judge Brown has indicated an effort will be made to select the jury commencing Monday, February 17, 1964. In view of this, any active investigation by the Bureau could result in publicity that might have an effect on the trial.

ACTION:

Dallas has been requested to obtain the necessary information to answer Mr. Rankin's questions.

Upon receipt of the information from Dallas, results will be made available to Mr. Rankin.

In the event Mr. Rankin requests any immediate investigation concerning matters relating to this case, it will be pointed out to him that the trial is in progr and that any investigation at this time could affect the results of the trial. He will also be advised that if he desires the investigation regardless of the fact that the trial is in progress, this will be handled at the specific request of the President's Commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 2/18/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Leon Hubert, former professor of the Tulane Law School now working with the President's Commission, in a discussion with Mr. Malley 2/14/64 noted that the report of SA Manning C. Clements dated 11/30/63 reported Ruby's address as 4727 Homer Street, Dallas, Texas, but pointed out that on page 618 Ruby's address was shown as 4749 Homer Street and said this raised the possibility that Ruby may have been maintaining two addresses. The addresses 4727 Homer Street and 4749 Homer Street were accurately used in our report of 11/30/63. The variation in these two addresses is due to inaccurate information furnished to the Bureau by James M. Cooner of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) who advised on 11/25/63 that Ruby's 1959 tax return showed his residence as 4749 Homer Street. There was no Bureau error involved in the use of this address as furnished by IRS.

ACTION

Mr. Malley will contact Mr. Hubert and advise him of the true facts regarding the variance in addresses of Ruby. He will specifically point out that there was no Bureau error involved in the use of the address 4749 Homer Street on page 618 of the Bureau's report.

DETAILS

The report of SA Clements on page 618 sets forth an interview with one George Bouhe, 4740 Homer Street. This interview was conducted on the basis of a report to the Dallas Office from James M. Cooner, IRS who on 11/25/63 furnished certain information from the tax files of Ruby and Oswald. Cooner noted that Bouhe, 4740 Homer Street, was listed as a reference for Oswald on an application for employment at a Dallas company in their file and stated that Ruby's 1959 tax return showed his residence as 4749 Homer Street which is approximately across the street from Bouhe's residence.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan

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Bouhe, who was acquainted with Oswald, was interviewed because of the proximity of his address to that of Ruby's as furnished by IRS to determine if he was possibly acquainted with Ruby or knew of any connection between Ruby and Oswald. In the interview, the Agent advised Bouhe that Ruby had been reported to reside at 4749 Homer Street. In recording the interview, the address 4749 was properly set forth to show the basis of the interview and was not intended to designate the actual address of Ruby. When the 1959 tax return of Ruby was subsequently obtained, Ruby's address was clearly shown as 4727 Homer Street. Accordingly, Cooner's original information was incorrect.

In all other instances in the report where Ruby's addresses are reported as obtained from official records, it is accurately recorded as 4727 Homer Street. Numerous documents examined and persons interviewed have confirmed this as Ruby's correct address and investigation has not indicated that Ruby has ever resided at 4749 Homer Street.

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

11-27 PM CST URGENT 2-17-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82,555

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 5-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

MARINA OSWALD INTERVIEWED TODAY AT HOME OF DECLAN FORD, ONE FOUR ZERO FIVE SEVEN BROOKCREST, DALLAS, WHERE SHE IS TEMPORARILY RESIDING. SHE FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: SHE FIRST KNEW ABOUT OSWALD'S TRIP TO MEXICO ABOUT ONE WEEK PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FROM NEW ORLEANS FOR DALLAS IN SEPT. LAST. SHE HAD PREVIOUSLY PLANNED TO RETURN TO DALLAS AND HE HAD ORIGINALLY PLANNED TO REUTRN WITH HER. HOWEVER, HE SUBSEQUENTLY DECIDED TO GO TO MEXICO FOR PURPOSE OF ENTERING CUBA. MARINA DID NOT WANT TO GO TO CUBA, BUT WOULD HAVE JOINED OSWALD THERE LATER IF HE HAD SENT FOR HER. OSWALD WENT TO MEXICO CITY FROM NEW ORLEANS VIA BUS AND RETURNED FROM MEXICO CITY TO DALLAS BY BUS. SHE DOES NOT KNOW HIS ROUTES. HE WENT ALONE AND SUBSEQUENTLY DID NOT MENTION ANY ACQUAINTANCES MADE ON THE TRIP. HE TOOK BETWEEN ONE HUNDRED SIXTY AND ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY DOLLARS WITH HIM AND WHEN RETURNED TO DALLAS HAD APPROXIMATELY SEVENTY DOLLARS. HE VISITED BOTH SOVIET AND CUBAN EMBASSIES IN MEXICO BUT FAILED TO OBTAIN

END PAGE ONE

MAR 5 1964

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CC: Branigan

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ENTRY PERMIT TO CUBA AS DESIRED. HE RETURNED TO DALLAS CONVINCED HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO ENTER CUBA.

MARINA SAID SHE WAS AWARE OF OUR INTEREST IN OSWALD-S TRIP TO MEXICO BECAUSE OF CLOSE QUESTIONING THIS POINT. SHE SAID SHE HAD NOT TOLD INTERVIEWING AGENTS OF THIS TRIP BECAUSE SHE DOES NOT LIKE THE FBI AND BECAUSE SHE WANTED TO SAVE SOMETHING TO TELL THE COMMISSION.

SHE ADVISED OSWALD HAD TOLD HER AFTER THE WALKER INCIDENT HE HAD PRACTICED WITH RIFLE IN A FIELD. ONE NIGHT IN JANUARY OF SIXTYTHREE WHEN THEY RESIDED AT THE NEELEY ADDRESS HE WAS CLEANING HIS RIFLE AND WHEN QUESTIONED CONCERNING THIS TOLD HER HE HAD BEEN PRACTICING THAT DAY. SHE RECALLS ONE EVENING IN MARCH SIXTYTHREE OSWALD WALKED WITH HER FROM HOUSE WITH RIFLE WRAPPED IN RAINCOAT FOR ABOUT FOUR BLOCKS AND THEN BOARDED A QUOTE LOVE FIELD BUS END QUOTE. SHE WENT ON TO A STORE NEARBY. HE RETURNED ABOUT NINE P M AND TOLD HER HE HAD PRACTICED FIRING RIFLE. SHE TOLD HIM HE WOULD BE ARRESTED AND HE HAD REPLIED THAT NOONE HAD HEARD HIM FIRE THE RIFLE. SHE DID NOT TELL THE COMMISSION OF THIS FIRING PRACTICE INCIDENT IN MARCH DURING HER INTERROGATION IN WASHINGTON.

END PAGE THREE

EVEN TODAY MARINA WAS DEVIOUS CONCERNING THE FIRING PRACTICE UNTIL SHE WAS CAUTIONED TO TELL THE WHOLE TRUTH CONCERNING ALL INCIDENTS, EVENTS AND PERSONS CONCERNING WHICH SHE IS QUESTIONED. QUESTIONING WILL CONTINUE TOMORROW PARTICULARLY ON THIS POINT OF THE FIRING PRACTICE.

SHE DID NOT DISCUSS THE WALKER INCIDENT WITH ANYONE AND DOES NOT BELIEVE OSWALD DID. SHE DENIES PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF OSWALD'S INTENTIONS TO ASSASSINATE WALKER.

THE RIFLE WAS WRAPPED IN NEW ORLEANS BY OSWALD AND EVIDENTLY TRANSPORTED TO DALLAS IN THE PAINE STATION WAGON ALTHOUGH THIS IS SUPPOSITION ON HER PART. SHE FIRST SW THE RIFLE APPROXIMATELY ONE WEEK AFTER RETURN TO DALLAS IN SEPT. LAST. RIFLE WAS WRAPPED IN THE BLANKET. SHE DID NOT SEE IT AGAIN UNTIL SHOWN IT BY THE COMMISSION DURING HER INTERROGATION IN WASHINGTON.

AS FAR AS SHE KNOWS NEITHER OF THE PAINES KNEW OSWALD HAD A RIFLE OR KNEW THE RIFLE WAS IN THE PAINE GARAGE.

MARINA DESCRIBES MRS. PAINE AS TALKATIVE AND A PERSON YOU COULD NOT TELL A SECRET FOR SHE COULD NOT KEEP IT. MARINA KNOWS NOTHING OF THE QUOTE OCT. TWENTYTHIRD END QUOTE ENTRY IN MRS. PAINE'S DIARY.

END PAGE THREE

TWO OR THREE DAYS AFTER THE WALKER SHOOTING MARINA SMELLED SMOKE IN THEIR RESIDENCE ON NEELEY. SHE FOUND OSWALD IN THE BATHROOM BURNING PAGES FROM A LOOSE LEAF NOTEBOOK WHICH HE SAID CONTAINED HIS PLAN TO ASSASSINATE WALKER. SHE SAW A BUS SCHEDULE IN THE NOTEBOOK. OSWALD HAD TWO PHOTOGRAPHS IN HIS HAND. SHE ASKED TO SEE THEM. THE PHOTOS WERE OF A HOUSE.

OSWALD IDENTIFIED THEM AS OF WALKER'S HOUSE. SHE DOES NOT KNOW WITH WHICH CAMERA OSWALD TOOK THE PHOTOS. ALTHOUGH , SHE BELIEVES IT WAS THE U. S. MADE CAMERA. SHE BELIEVES HE DEVELOPED AND PRINTED THE PHOTOS HIMSELF AT HIS EMPLOYMENT. OSWALD HAD TWO CAMERAS AS PREVIOUSLY RELATED. ONE A RUSSIAN MADE THE PHOTO OF WHICH SHE IDENTIFIED. THE OTHER WAS A U.S. MADE BOX TYPE CAMERA BUT NOT THE STEREO REALIST A PHOTO OF WHICH WAS SHOWN HRER ALSO. SHE STATED HAD NEVER SEEN THE STEREO DASH REALIST. SHE COULD NOT IDENTIFY THE MINOX LIGHT METER. SHE STATED SHE CANNOT FIND ANY NEGATIVES AMONG HER EFFECTS.

MARINA VOLUNTEERED THAT SHE HAD BROKEN WITH MARTIN HER MANAGER AND THORNE HER ATTORNEY BECAUSE SHE BELIEVES THEM

DISHONEST WITH HER MONEY. MARTIN TOLD HER SHORTLY AFTER CHRISTMAS SHE HAD RECEIVED ABOUT SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN DONATIONS. SHE SAID SHE WAS PRESENTED A CONTRACT FOR SIGNING IN EARLY DECEMBER WHICH CONTRACT CALLED FOR MARTIN TO RECEIVE FIFTEEN PER CENT AND THORNE TO RECEIVE TEN PER CENT OF ALL DONATIONS AND FUTURE EARNINGS. LEON GOPADZE, SECRET SERVICE AGENT THEN ON SPECIAL AT DALLAS, TRANSLATED IT FOR HER AND ADVISED HER NOT TO SIGN IT. LATER AND STILL IN EARLY DECEMBER SHE SIGNED A CONTRACT TO GIVE MARTIN FIFTEEN PERCENT AND THORNE TEN PER CENT OF FUTURE EARNINGS ONLY.

MARINA COMPLAINS MARTIN IS DELAYING GIVING HER THE MONEY DEPOSITED FOR HER. SHE BELIEVES HIM DISHONEST. STATED MARTIN PROFESSED HIS LOVE FOR HER DILY WHEN SHE RESIDED HIS HOME. MARINA STATED SHE DESIRES TO GET HER MONEY AND RENT A HOUSE AND THEN LATER BUILD A HOUSE IN DALLAS.

INTERVIEW TO CONTINUE TOMORROW.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

February 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FBI
8:30 AM
2-20-64
MS

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RECD-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letters (two) dated February 17, 1964, dealing with entries in a 1963 calendar maintained by Mrs. Ruth Paine and with the revelations of a confidential source concerning the relationship in Washington, D. C., between James Herbert Martin and Marina Oswald.

Marina Oswald was reinterviewed on February 17 and 18, 1964, in Dallas, Texas. She stated that she first knew about Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico about one week prior to her departure from New Orleans for Dallas in September, 1963. She previously planned to return to Dallas and Oswald planned to return with her; however, he subsequently decided to go to Mexico for the purpose of entering Cuba.

Marina Oswald stated she did not want to go to Cuba but that she would have joined her husband there later if he had sent for her. She said her husband went to Mexico City from New Orleans by bus and returned from Mexico City to Dallas by the same means. She maintained she did not know the routes he traveled.

She said Oswald traveled alone and subsequent to the trip did not refer to any acquaintances made during his trip to Mexico. She said Oswald took between $160 and $180 with him and on his return, had approximately $70. She said Oswald visited both the Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Mexico City but failed to obtain an entry permit to Cuba. She reported that Oswald, on his return to Dallas, was convinced he would be unable to enter Cuba.

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Mrs. Oswald admitted being aware of our interest in her husband's trip to Mexico because of previous close questioning on this point. She said she had not told the interviewing Agents about this trip because she did not like the FBI and as she wanted to save something to tell the Commission.

Mrs. Oswald said further that her husband told her after the General Walker incident that he practiced with a rifle in a field. On a night in January, 1963, when they resided at the Neeley Street address, Oswald was cleaning his rifle and when she questioned him concerning this, he told her he had been practicing that day. She recalled an evening in March, 1963, when Oswald walked with her from their residence with the rifle in a raincoat. After a walk of about four blocks, Oswald boarded a Love Field bus and she went on to a nearby store. When Oswald returned about 9 p.m. he told her he had practiced firing the rifle. At that time Mrs. Oswald said she told her husband he would be arrested and he replied to the effect that no one heard him fire the rifle. Mrs. Oswald said that she did not relate to the Commission the facts concerning her husband's rifle practice in March, 1963.

When pressed concerning her statement regarding Oswald's cleaning his rifle in January, 1963, Mrs. Oswald said that to her knowledge Oswald owned but one rifle which he received by mail sometime during their residence on Neeley Street in Dallas. She stated she was confused when she advised that Oswald was cleaning his rifle at the Neeley Street address in January, 1963. She said she first saw the rifle on a shelf in Oswald's room on Neeley Street and she would estimate the time she first saw it to be near the end of March, 1963. About seven to ten days after first seeing the rifle, she took the picture of Oswald with the rifle, the pistol and the newspapers. Mrs. Oswald said she recalled taking the picture on a Sunday. Following this, she recalled seeing Oswald clean this rifle four or five times before the General Walker incident and on about one occasion after the incident and prior to their move to New Orleans. On one of these occasions while cleaning his rifle before the Walker incident Oswald told her he had practiced firing with the rifle. Oswald did not say when this practice occurred. Mrs. Oswald concluded that her husband may have practiced firing the rifle on the other occasions when she saw him cleaning it. She said she could not recall any specific incident connected with the other occasions that he was cleaning the rifle which would have indicated to her that he had practiced firing it. She said it was possible that Oswald may have practiced with the rifle on these occasions as this was the period during which he attended night school and she would not have known if he practiced firing the rifle instead of attending school.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In connection with the specific incident in March, 1963, when she and Oswald walked from the Neeley Street address at which time Oswald had the rifle wrapped in a raincoat, she recalled Oswald telling her that it was his intention to practice with the rifle. She stated that on that occasion she saw him take a bus from the bus stop about three blocks from the Neeley Street address. She believed this bus stop to be on Beckley Avenue. She said she did not know exactly which bus Oswald boarded but that she associated the name "Love Field" with the trip because she knows that a bus marked "Love Field" stops at the bus stop in question and she recalled that Oswald told her he practiced firing the rifle in a "field." She stated further that she can read the English word "field."

Mrs. Oswald said that she had never discussed with anyone the General Walker incident and she expressed the belief that her husband never discussed the incident with anyone other than herself. She denied prior knowledge of Oswald's intention to assassinate General Walker.

Concerning the presence of Oswald's rifle in the garage of the Paine residence, Mrs. Oswald said the rifle was wrapped in New Orleans by her husband and was evidently transported to Dallas in Mrs. Paine's station wagon. She emphasized that this is supposition on her part. She claims to have first seen the rifle at the Paine residence approximately a week after returning to the Dallas area in September, 1963. She said the rifle was wrapped in the blanket and that she had not seen it again until it was displayed to her by the Commission during her interrogation in Washington. She maintains that as far as she knows neither Michael Paine nor his wife knew that her husband had a rifle or knew the rifle was in the Paine garage. Mrs. Oswald described Mrs. Ruth Paine as talkative and as a person who could not maintain a confidence. She said that she knew nothing of the notation at the top of the page of Mrs. Paine's calendar for the month of March, 1963.

She said further that two or three days after the General Walker incident she smelled smoke in their residence on Neeley Street whereupon she determined Oswald was in the bathroom burning pages from a loose-leaf notebook which he said contained his plan to assassinate General Walker. She saw a bus schedule in the notebook and said that Oswald had two photographs in his hand. Upon asking to see them, she determined they were pictures of a house, at which time Oswald

identified them as photographs of General Walker's home. She said she does not know which camera Oswald utilized to take these pictures, although she believes it was the American-made camera. She expressed the belief that Oswald developed and printed the photographs himself at his place of employment.

She maintained that Oswald had two cameras, one of Russian manufacture, a photograph of which she identified. She said the other was an American-made box-type camera but not the Stereo Realist, a photograph of which was displayed to her. She maintained she had never seen the Stereo Realist. She said that she could not identify the Minox light meter and that she cannot find any photographic negatives among her effects.

Mrs. Oswald said that she believed she took the photograph of Oswald with the rifle and pistol with her husband's American camera. She said that this camera was grayish in color, something like aluminum and she described it as a box-type camera although she was not completely sure as to whether there was an extended bellows. She recalled that she sighted the camera by looking into a viewer at the top. She maintained that she does not know where this camera is presently located.

Concerning the presence of the license number of the Government automobile utilized by Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., which number appeared in Oswald's address book, Mrs. Oswald admitted jotting down the license number of Agent Hosty's automobile on an occasion when he called at the Paine residence. She said she did this because Oswald told her to jot down the license number of any car used by any FBI Agent who came to the house in order that he would know it was an FBI car. She said she gave to Oswald the piece of paper on which she wrote the license number.

During the interview Mrs. Oswald volunteered that she had broken with her manager, James H. Martin, and with her attorney, John M. Thorne, because she believes them to be dishonest with her money. She said that Martin told her shortly after Christmas she had received about $60,000 in donations. She said that early in December, 1963, she was presented a contract for signing which called for Martin to receive fifteen per cent and Thorne ten per cent of all donations and future earnings. She said that Leon Gopadze, Secret Service Agent then on special assignment in Dallas, translated the contract for her and advised her not to sign it. Later, and still in early December, 1963, she said she signed the contract to give Martin fifteen per cent and Thorne ten per cent of future earnings only.

She complained that Martin is delaying giving her the money deposited for her and she believes him dishonest. She said further that Martin professed his love for her daily when she resided in his home. She said that it is her desire to obtain her money, rent a house and then later build a house in Dallas.

Our interview of Marina Oswald is continuing and further details will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 7, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: MR. ALLEN W. DULLES

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J.A.Sizoo
1 - Mr. D.E.Moore
1 - Mr. D.J.Brennan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Papich

This morning Mr. Dulles sat beside me at an annual Boy Scout breakfast held at the Statler Hotel, to which I was invited by Dr. Ray Miller. While this wasn't an appropriate place to discuss in detail the work of the President's Commission on the Oswald case, Mr. Dulles did make one or two statements which may be of interest.

He indicated that they were not having any major problems and that from the standpoint of the FBI there were no worries. He further indicated that the Commission did not plan to call many witnesses. In fact, he thought that the number might be quite small. Mr. Dulles said he was taking a couple of days off to rest in Florida.

Mr. Dulles said to me that they plan to have Mrs. Marguerite Oswald before the Commission but he didn't think that she would help matters much or have anything of value to contribute. Later in the morning Mr. Sam Papich of Liaison was talking to Mr. Dulles, who advised Mr. Papich on this very point, adding that Mrs. Oswald may demand a public hearing and if she did it might be difficult not to grant it to her, although at this time the final outcome of such action is not definite. He said to Mr. Papich about the same that he did to me; expressly, that they had to go through the exercise of calling her before the Commission to get rid of her.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

WCS:djw
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79 FEB 17 1964

79 FEB 17 1964

February 7, 1964
BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - W. L. Smith
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Lee

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In connection with the inquiry of the Commission, we thought that you might be interested in the attached summaries, which deal with two other United States citizens who went to Russia and returned to the United States.

Both of these individuals, Libero Ricciardelli and Robert Edward Webster, have advised that at no time did the Soviets attempt to obtain classified information from them or to recruit them for intelligence work in the United States.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SERVICE
COMM-FBI

XEROX
FEB 14 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures 4

1 - 105-72888 (Ricciardelli)
1 - 105-81285 (Webster)

JPL:pa
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NOTE: Original and one of attached letterheads furnished Commission per its request for two copies of all information furnished.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX-100 REC-43 62-109090-95

FEB 17 1964

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FBI

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1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - W. L. Smith
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Lee

February 7, 1964

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LIBERO RICCIARDELLI

Libero Ricciardelli lived in Russia from February, 1959, until June, 1963, along with his wife and three children. On his return to the United States, he was interviewed by Agents of this Bureau and furnished information concerning himself and his life in Russia. A summary of these interviews is set forth as follows.

Ricciardelli was born in Needham, Massachusetts, June 18, 1917, and was educated through the tenth grade. After serving in the United States Army Air Corps from 1942 to 1947, he was demobilized and became a plasterer. He married in 1944 and has three children born in 1946, 1948, and 1950.

In 1953 Ricciardelli was having domestic problems and when his wife refused to visit a psychiatrist, he began unsupervised reading in the fields of psychology and philosophy. As a result, he decided to take his wife and three children on a visit to Russia, a socialistic state. They traveled to Russia February, 1959, on round-trip tickets.

After arriving in Moscow, Ricciardelli ran out of money in a short time and then became hospitalized for a period of 21 days. When he returned from the hospital arrangements were made with the International Red Cross for financial assistance. Ricciardelli stated that during the next few months his family problems, mental worries, and poor health caused him to become mentally disturbed. Finally, his wife stated that she was going to return with the children to the United States and at this time Ricciardelli decided to stay in Russia. By this act he felt that he was cutting away from the past and was also making certain that his children would be given an education. He requested that he be sent to a climate more beneficial to his health and he was sent to Kiev. His wife and children refused to accept Soviet passports.

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105-72888
ORIG AND ONE FURNISHED COMMISSION
JPL:pa (11)
1 - 105-72888 (Ricciardelli)
1 - 105-81285 (Webster)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

XEROX FEB 14 1964

62-109090-95

ENCLOSURE

Libero Ricciardelli

In the Summer of 1960 Ricciardelli was on vacation in a Russian Government vacation resort. One night he stayed out of the hotel after midnight and found himself locked out. When he attempted to climb the wall and enter the hotel by the balcony, he was stopped by a policeman who demanded an explanation. This act made Ricciardelli feel that he was actually in prison rather than on a vacation.

As a result of his general disappointment with life in Russia and the above incident, he and his wife began to plan to leave the Soviet Union. They decided to go to Czechoslovakia which they considered to be more Westernized than any of the other satellites. He visited the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Moscow and applied for visas to enter that country. After a period of complete confusion for the next two years, Ricciardelli was finally informed that visas would be granted for travel to Czechoslovakia. However, they were then informed by the Soviet Government that they would not be permitted to leave the Soviet Union.

In August, 1962, Mrs. Ricciardelli decided she would return to the home of her parents in Illinois and Ricciardelli would return to the home of his parents in Massachusetts. Since Mrs. Ricciardelli still had her American passport, she was able to leave Russia on March 27, 1963.

When Ricciardelli applied for his passport at the American Embassy in Moscow, he was told that he was no longer an American citizen. He then filed an application for a visa to return as an alien to the United States. The visa was issued on June 14, 1963, but he was required to remain in Moscow for fourteen days because of confusion over the status of his oldest daughter's citizenship. His problem was finally resolved and he left Russia June 28, 1963.

At no time did anyone ever ask Ricciardelli anything about his service in the United States Air Force. In addition, no attempt was made to have him join the Communist Party. He was requested on several occasions to make a speech to groups of workers at the plant where he was employed but he refused to do so. He was urged to vote in Soviet elections but he never did so. Before his departure from Russia he was not interviewed by any official of the Russian Government nor by any members of the Soviet press. At no time did anyone ever attempt to recruit him to act on behalf of the Soviet Government after his return to the United States.

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - W. L. Smith
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Lee

February 7, 1964

ROBERT EDWARD WEBSTER

Robert Webster lived in Russia from August, 1959, until May, 1962, when he returned to the United States. He has been interviewed by this Bureau and the following is a summary of the information he furnished.

Webster was born October 23, 1928, at Tiffin, Ohio. He served in the United States Navy from August, 1947, until May, 1950. In November, 1957, he began employment with the Rand Development Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1959 Webster made three trips to Russia to represent his employer at the American National Exhibition in Moscow. In March, 1959, he was in Moscow for one week, in May, 1959, and June, 1959, he was there for seven weeks and his third visit began in July, 1959. At this time he was married and the father of two children. During his third trip to Russia, he requested permission to remain there.

The thought of remaining in Russia came to Webster during his second trip in 1959; however, at that time he made no effort to remain there. Shortly after his arrival in Moscow in July, 1959, he discussed this with Alexander Shiskin, an English-speaking Russian official at the exhibition, and Shiskin arranged for an interview with one Popof. At this meeting Webster filled out a questionnaire furnishing his background and expressing his wish to remain in Russia to better himself in the plastics industry. Popof did not accept this reason and Webster then changed it to state that he wanted to stay in Russia since all business in the United States was controlled by the Government.

XEROX
FEB 14 1964

Webster was interviewed on four occasions by Popof and other persons. The interviews were aimed at determining if Webster was certain that he wanted to stay in Russia and to determine his technical qualifications and experience. Three days before he was scheduled to leave Russia, he received permission to remain there. In company with a male Intourist guide, he traveled to Leningrad, Russia.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

105-81285
ORIG AND ONE FURNISHED COMMISSION
JPL:pa (11)
1 - 105-72888 (Ricciardelli)
1 - 105-81285 (Webster)

62-109090-12 ENCLOSURE

Robert Edward Webster

Webster has stated that his decision to remain in Russia was based on several things. First, he desired to escape his family responsibilities in the United States. Secondly, his wife had objected to the travel necessitated by his job and, finally, he was seriously in debt.

In addition to the above reasons, when Webster was in Moscow on his second trip, he had met one Vera Platonova, who was separated from her husband. Their friendship was surreptitious, as Soviet nationals were not supposed to mingle with foreigners. After Webster had received permission to remain in Russia and had been in Leningrad for two weeks, he was permitted to telephone Platonova and she was permitted to visit him in Leningrad. Webster then traveled to Moscow where he officially renounced his American citizenship to American officials and then went on a one-month vacation with Platonova.

After this vacation Webster and Platonova returned to Leningrad and he became employed at the Plastics Institute, with Platonova as his interpreter. His job was to establish a Fiberglas Department since there was none in the institute. During this time he and Platonova resided in a common-law relationship which resulted in a daughter being born on August 18, 1960. He also attempted to design a Fiberglas rosin depositor, but due to the lack of parts and equipment, the machine did not work.

About December of 1959 Webster received a letter from his father informing him that his mother had suffered a mental breakdown and that he was needed at home. This letter disturbed Webster and in May, 1960, he traveled to Moscow accompanied by Platonova on official business. While in Moscow he contacted the American Embassy to determine the necessary procedure to return to the United States. When he returned to Leningrad, he began steps to obtain the required Soviet documents and in August, 1960, made his first application for a Soviet exit visa. About two months later he was told the request had been denied and that he would have to wait one year before reapplying. One year later he again made an application and the exit visa was granted in February, 1962. On March 12, 1962, the American Embassy advised him that his Soviet exit visa was approved and he was given instructions regarding the obtaining of an American visa.

Regarding his efforts to leave Russia, Webster stated that Vera Platonova made no effort to persuade him to remain in the Soviet Union, but she assisted him in preparing forms and obtaining various documents which he needed. When it became known that Webster wanted to leave Russia, two men from Moscow interviewed him for about fifteen minutes and asked him to reconsider his decision. He told these men he wanted to return to his wife and children and to see his sick mother. No pressure was exerted on him and no political matters were discussed.

Webster has stated that he was not aware of any participation of Soviet intelligence personnel in his interviews or otherwise either before or after his defection. He was not aware if Vera Platonova was ever contacted by Soviet intelligence. Further, to the best of his knowledge Soviet intelligence exhibited no interest in him before his departure to the United States. No requests were made of him and no agreements were made in return for his exit visa. The only question concerning American defense matters occurred when some engineers from Moscow asked him what Government work was handled in the Rand Company and Webster denied any knowledge of this, which he said was true.

Webster arrived back in the United States on May 20, 1962, as an alien admitted under the Russian quota.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 1/28/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Mr. Malley received a call from Lee Rankin a few minutes ago, requesting his presence, as representative of the FBI, at a meeting at 4:15 p.m. today, of representatives of CIA, State Department, and FBI, at which Chief Justice Warren will be present.

The purpose of the meeting is to deal with the possibility of utilizing CIA for investigation outside the U.S. regarding Oswald's activities. During such investigation some of our information, as well as information of other agencies, would need to be turned over to CIA for use in the inquiries, and CIA may have to furnish this information to their contacts abroad.

If the Director agrees, our position will be that we want to cooperate with the Commission in every way possible and consequently our information can be used. We would like to know, in advance, what information of ours is to be used, so that we can determine if the furnishing of such information to CIA's contacts abroad will raise problems, possibly regarding compromise of our sources.

Rankin did not mention his appointment with Hoover for 3 pm today.

AHB:CSH (5)

XEROX
FEB 14 1964

REC-43

EX-103

2 FEB 13 1964

60 FEB 18 1964

SOVIET

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS.

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. 97

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO. 4

CIA

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 12, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
WARREN COMMISSION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

At 5:10 p.m., 2-11-64, Julius Frandsen, who is head of the United Press International Bureau here in Washington and is a very good friend of the FBI, advised Wick that he had written a letter to Chief Justice Warren. Background of the matter is that Mr. Frandsen was appointed to serve this year as Chairman of the National Committee on Freedom of Information of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism fraternity. Wick is a member of Sigma Delta Chi, which holds monthly meetings attended by top news, radio and television men in the Washington area at the National Press Club.

Frandsen told Wick that in his capacity as Chairman of the Freedom of Information Committee he had written a letter to Warren. He wondered if he had done the right thing. He said that about 10 days ago he became increasingly concerned about the Warren Commission's stifling of information and the seemingly incongruous action of Warren little by little giving snide hints of what the Commission would find, and yet at no time indicating when findings of the FBI and other investigating agencies would be made available to the American public. Frandsen therefore wrote a letter about 10 days ago asking the Chief Justice for an expression of his reasons for keeping the public in the dark and asking at what time he intended to make available to the public what newsmen are inclined to believe the American public should have based on a completed FBI investigation. He told the Chief Justice that in his position as Chairman of the Sigma Delta Chi National Committee on Freedom of Information he would expect a reply.

Frandsen says that to date the Chief Justice has not seen fit to answer his letter and in the words of Frandsen, "I guess he didn't like it too much."

ACTION:

For information.

I think Frandsen reacted properly

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - M. A. Jones

REW:amr
(6)

62-109060-98

REC-33

22 FEB 17 1964

EX-102

ESP., N.L.C.C. BRANCH INSPECTOR
JAN 31 12 00 PM '64

JAN 29 3 20 PM '64
RECD REGMOND
FBI JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 1) 62-116395 (SSC) 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-1852 HSC

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 2/13/76 DEL. _____ DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC [illegible] JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING[illegible] DEPT. AS PER [illegible] DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR [illegible] WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

JAN 29 4 02 PM '64
RECD - ROSEN
FBI

JAN 30 11 56 AM '64
RECD - SULLIVAN JAN 30 - 11 53 AM '64
FBI - JUSTICE

JAN 29 2 33 PM '64
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEB 11 2 33 PM '64
RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION
FBI

JAN 29 8 16 PM '64
FBI
JUSTICE

JAN 29 10 [illegible] PM '64
FBI

FEB 12

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 13, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: WALLACE TERRY
"TIME" MAGAZINE

Tolson
Belmont
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

At 2:55 p.m., 2-13-64, Wallace Terry of "Time" magazine telephoned and asked Wick if we could be of any help to him on the reason for Marguerite Oswald, mother of the assassin, being in town to testify before the Warren Commission. Terry said it seems strange to "Time" people that the Commission would waste its time listening to "evidence" she purportedly had in her possession. It is all the more difficult to understand why, said Terry, the Chief Justice would make a statement that her appearance had not changed things in the least.

Terry asked Wick for the connection which Lane has with "National Guardian," the left-wing New York City weekly. Wick told him he may wish to check with the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) for the background of this publication. He said he would do this. As to his other questions, Wick told him we could not help him.

For record purposes.

1 - Mr. Jones

REW:saj
(3)

REC-34

EX-100

06 FEB 18 1964

22 FEB 18 1964

COMM-FBI RESEARCH

23 Woodman Road
Chestnut Hill 67
Massachusetts

13 February 1964

The Editors
The Boston Herald

Sirs:

In your 3 February editorial on the Birch Society adv., you contend that "It is presumptuous of the Birchers to conclude that Lee Harvey Oswald shot the President 'under orders' from the Communists or anyone else while the episode is still under investigation by the Warren Commission."

Is it any less presumptuous for the head of that Commission to join with the official U. S. Communist voice, The Worker, in blaming this Marxist assassination on right-wing extremists?

The alacrity with which President Johnson accepted The Worker's suggestion that Chief Justice Earl Warren head such a Commission, the unadulterated joy expressed by the C.P.U.S.A. at the speedy compliance with that suggestion, the secrecy surrounding the full F.B.I. report, and many additional political "angles", lead me to doubt that either the F.B.I. report or the Warren Commission findings will be released to the public - in full and unedited - until after the elections next November. And I don't mean released so close to the elections that they cannot be properly weighed.

May the Warren Commission (which controls both reports) prove me wrong.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth D. Robertson, Jr.

REC 4

cc: The F.B.I.
The John Birch Society
Chief Justice Earl Warren
And Others

25 FEB 19 1964

FYI

0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Tolson
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Mohr
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Rosen
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Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

DE LOACH
Mohr

Mr. Warren on Secrecy

Chief Justice Earl Warren, chairman of the commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination, has said some rather astounding things in the last few days.

First—after having listened to the opening testimony of Mrs. Marina Oswald, Russian-born widow of the accused assassin—Mr. Warren has declared that "security" considerations may make it necessary to suppress some of the commission's findings during the lifetime of most of us.

Second, as an after-thought, the Chief Justice has sought to clarify and tone down this startling and highly disturbing statement by describing it as a comment made a bit facetiously but also factually—a comment based on certain amorphous possibilities involved in Oswald's trips to Russia and Mexico. Hence, in Mr. Warren's words, it may be necessary to withhold some items of information, although the inquiry thus far has disclosed no such items.

We think the Chief Justice has made a great mistake in giving voice to these confusing and self-contradictory remarks. They are remarks that serve only to sow seeds of doubt and suspicion in support of the brooding and mischievous people, at home and abroad, who still believe that the Kennedy tragedy was not the work of one obscure little man with a warped brain, a gun and a senseless desire to kill the President of the United States.

These people—and perhaps there are many more of them overseas than in the United States—may have been conditioned by mystery stories and novels of diplomatic intrigue. But they hold to the theory that the Kennedy assassination can be explained only in terms of some kind of national or international plot involving sinister characters in very high places. This is nonsense, of course, but it still grips a lot of minds.

It is because of this background that Mr. Warren's remarks seem especially unfortunate. What conceivable kind of "security" would require his commission to play the role of censor? And how could any such action be squared with President Johnson's directive instructing the commission "to satisfy itself that the truth is known as far as can be discovered, and to report its findings and conclusions to him, to the American people and to the world?"

This is a question of the highest importance. No veil should be drawn over any aspect of it unless the whole commission, in concert with Congress and the White House, agree that there are facts here and there that need to be kept covered.

Meanwhile, or so it seems to us, the chairman of the commission would do well not to issue statements that he himself has been obliged to describe, on second thought, as a mixture of facetiousness and fact.

all too true!

62-109090-101

REC-13

22 FEB 14 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date FEB 6 1964

79 FEB 17 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: February 20, 1964

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

SUBJECT: ALFRED GOLDBERG
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On this date Assistant to the Director J. P. Mohr advised Mr. Malley that information had come to his attention that the captioned individual, a neighbor of Mr. Mohr's, was to be assigned to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Mohr advised that Goldberg is a Historian with the Air Force and teaches part time at the University of Maryland.

Bureau files have been reviewed and revealed that Goldberg was investigated in 1954 under the Security of Government Employees Program, at which time he was a Historian with the Air Force.

The attached memorandum from Mr. Mohr to Mr. Tolson, dated 11-23-55, summarizes information in Bureau files concerning Goldberg. Bureau files contain no additional information re Goldberg. (140-2449)-30

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

GHS:bss
(7)

1 XEROX
FEB 26 1964

REC 5

22 FEB 26 1964

56 MAR 2 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 2/14/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN HALE BOGGS (D. - Louisiana)

While discussing other matters with Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission today, Mr. Rankin made available an envelope addressed to Congressman Hale Boggs, New House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C. In the upper left-hand corner of the envelope, the return address had been blacked out. Mr. Rankin advised that the envelope had contained a rather nasty hate-type letter to the Congressman and the Congressman had mentioned to Mr. Rankin that he would appreciate the Bureau making an attempt to ascertain the writing in the blacked-out area. Mr. Rankin stated that inasmuch as the Congressman is a member of the President's Commission he was passing on the request.

Mr. Rankin advised he did not care to know the actual results of the Laboratory's work in this matter other than to satisfy his curiousity of whether we would be able to come up with the answer. He stated he would appreciate it if the Bureau would furnish the actual information developed directly to Congressman Boggs.

Mr. Rankin was advised this matter would be handled promptly and the Congressman and he would both be advised if we were successful in developing the blacked-out information.

ACTION:

1 XEROX FEB 26 1964

(1) The Laboratory is requested to immediately attempt to develope the writing in the blacked-out portion of the attached envelope.

Handle promptly sent to Laboratory

(2) The results of the Laboratory examination should be furnished to Congressman Boggs by DeLoach's office.

(3) Malley will advise Mr. Rankin in the event the Laboratory is successful in developing the writing in the blacked-out portion.

Enc. (1)

57 MAR 5 1964

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach

JRM:mpd (7)

REC 20

Mr. Gale called 2/15/64

SEVEN

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: February 15, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: Congressman Hale Boggs (D-Louisiana)

An envelope addressed to Congressman Hale Boggs, New House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C., with the return address blacked out was referred to the Laboratory with memorandum dated 2/14/64 to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen. Purpose of referral to Laboratory was that an attempt be made to determine blacked-out return address. Congressman Boggs, a member of The President's Commission, had asked Mr. J. Lee Rankin of The Commission to turn the envelope over to the Bureau for examination.

The return address has been determined to be as follows:

SUITE 604 DE MONTLUZ BLDG.
234 LOYOLA AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

The underlined letters are those which could not be definitely determined from the examination. However, the December, 1963, issue of the New Orleans, Louisiana, Telephone Directory, lists a "DE MONTLUZIN BUILDING" at 234 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

ACTION: (1) The return address as set out above was furnished orally 2/14/64 to Mr. DeLoach in order that he could furnish it to Congressman Boggs and to Mr. Malley in order that he could furnish it to Mr. Rankin.

(2) The original envelope is attached to Mr. Rosen's copy of this memorandum in order that it may be returned to Congressman Boggs.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enc.
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

FEW:gk
(8)

REC 29

XEROX
FEB 26 1964

57 MAR 5 1964

SENT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Branigan

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 2-26-64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On 2-25-64 Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission advised Inspector Malley that he would like to have the Bureau make arrangements to have any talks or meetings at which Mark Lane appears recorded by any means. Mr. Rankin indicated that he was interested in having the whole meeting recorded as distinguished from Lane's participation. The purpose is that the Commission wants a record so that they can check it and make a determination as to whether they will answer Lane's comments or charges.

Mark Lane has been publicly announced as having been retained by Marguerite Oswald as attorney for her son, Lee Harvey Oswald. He is an unsavory character and is on the Bureau's Reserve Index. He has been making public appearances sponsored by various left-wing organizations. On 2-26-64 Inspector Malley received a request from Howard Willens of the President's Commission for coverage of appearances by Marguerite Oswald. Mr. Willens noted that on the night of the 24th (or 23rd) of February, Marguerite Oswald appeared on a two-hour radio program over radio station KYW, Cleveland, Ohio. The program was called "Contact" and Marguerite Oswald answered questions. Mr. Willens requested that the Bureau check with the radio station to secure a recording of the program if such is available. Willens also noted that allegedly Marguerite Oswald is to appear on a radio program in Boston either on the night of 2-26 or the night of 3-2-64. Willens requested that the Bureau endeavor to arrange to get a recording of this appearance and he asked that the Bureau establish coverage of the future appearances of Marguerite Oswald.

OBSERVATIONS:

It will be noted that the requests of the Commission are extremely broad and if literally interpreted could pose a serious investigative burden on us which would also be of great potential embarrassment. We do not maintain a physical surveillance on either Mark Lane or Marguerite Oswald. We have

WAB:hrt
(10)
Encs. Memo 2-27-64

MAR 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

no assurance that either or both would not appear at a closed Communist Party (CP) meeting. The only way that we could assure that we covered any appearances at any meetings by these people would be to place them under close physical surveillance and it might be anticipated that they would soon discover this and raise resultant protest.

At the same time, the Commission's request for a recording raises the question as to the desirability of having Agents in attendance at meetings with recording devices on their persons. These meetings could be held in public halls where the management would be sympathetic to communist causes and thus the reliability and cooperation of such individuals would be extremely doubtful.

ACTION:

In view of the above, it is believed that we should limit our coverage to publicly announced meetings and appearances where Lane and/or Marguerite Oswald are to participate. We should limit our coverage to obtaining recordings of these public appearances through contacts and sources and the field should be advised that in any instance where it will be necessary for Bureau personnel to attend a meeting with a recording device, specific Bureau approval will be necessary.

If you approve, there is attached a letter to the Commission defining the coverage that we will attempt to perfect for the future public appearances of Lane and Marguerite Oswald. We are also advising the Commission that as to past public appearances, we will endeavor to obtain a recording or transcript if such are available through contact with reliable individuals only. Our New York Office had previously furnished a letterhead memorandum and a transcript of the meeting which was held at Town Hall, New York City, on the evening of 2-18-64 and these are being furnished to the Commission as enclosures to this letter in addition to a letterhead memorandum from the Milwaukee Office re a meeting before students at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 2-16-64. Instructions to Dallas, New York and Boston are being separately handled by teletype.

OK but I do not like this [illegible] relunctances [illegible] Commission [illegible] know unpractical [illegible] absurd many of them are. But [illegible]

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. L
Gener

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEB 21 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you please furnish us with translations of the following items:

17	182	268
51	189	269
63	193	279
64	251	285
69	257	437
70	262	B6 (full translation)
112	265	D12
113	266	D13
126 (the word, "Bloknots")	267	

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 9 1964

EXP-PROC
33—FEB 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Ltr to Hon. J. Lee Rankin
w/encls (21) 2/26/64
Dupl: dlvg.

6 FEB 27 1964

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Downing
1-Mr. Lenihan, with enclosures
1-Mr. Rolander

62-109090-

February 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are being transmitted herewith translations of those items which you requested by your letter dated February 21, 1964, with the exception of Items 193, 279 and B-6, which were previously furnished to the Commission by letter dated February 1, 1964.

Additionally, the following is noted: Items 262 and 265 are both true copies of Mrs. Marina Oswald's birth certificate (see translation of Item 340 which translation was furnished to the Commission by letter dated February 1, 1964) and are identical in every respect to Item 340, except for the added certification by two notaries. Item 262 was notarized by Z. I. Krishkevich of the First Minsk State Notarial Office on August 4, 1961. Item 265 was notarized by P. A. Nikiforenko of the First Minsk State Notarial Office on August 8, 1961.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
FEB 20
COMM.-FBI

Enclosures (21)
BWR:dmg
(10)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

193
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT
79 MAR 11 1964

(SEE ADDENDUM ON FOLLOWING PAGE)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission

ADDENDUM:

Translations of items forwarded to the Commission are identified as follows and are full translations:

Item	Item	Item
17	113	267
51	126	268
63	182	269
64	189	285
69	251	437
70	257	D-12
112	266	D-13

Mr. Belmont February 26, 1964

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

This is to advise the request of the President's Commission for technical and other related information concerning the rifle used in the assassination of President Kennedy is receiving expeditious attention.

The Commission's request requires numerous checks which are presently being coordinated and expedited.

ACTION

When the necessary information is received it will be furnished to the Commission.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. C. Cunningham
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

RDR:vhm:sdw
(11)

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 9 1964

123
79 MAR 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2522

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/26/64

FROM: R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.;
IS - CUBA

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 2/24/64, the items, copies of various documents and photographs of items set forth on the attached sheets. The copies of various documents set forth on the attached sheets are lithographs furnished by the FBI to the Commission which it wants kept with the other Commission Exhibits. The original delivery of the items to the Commission has been appropriately acknowledged by letter to J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

Enclosures (4)

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosures (4)
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (4)
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (4)
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosures (4)

CBC:fch
(8)

NOTE: On 2/26/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a member of the staff of the President's Commission, telephonically advised that the items returned to the Laboratory for translation and included on the attached sheets need not be returned to the Commission. The translations of these items have been furnished the Commission.

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 6 1964

12 MAR 5 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

58 MAR 10 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

2/26/64

RECEIVED, from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, the following exhibits:

COMMISSION'S NO.	FBI I. D. NO. (IF ANY)
1	D30
2	Portion of 7, plus photo of Item 7
3	Photo of Item 14
4	Photo of Item 6
5	369 plus photo of Item 369
6, 7	Copy of letter to Russian Embassy from Marina dated 2/17/63
8	Copy of letter to Marina from Russian Embassy dated 3/8/63
9	Copy of letter from Marina to Russian Embassy dated 3/17/63
10	Copy of letter to Marina from Russian Embassy dated 4/18/63
11	Copy of letter to Marina from Russian Embassy dated 6/4/63
12	Copy of letter to Russian Embassy from Marina, undated
13	Copy of letter from Lee Oswald to Russian Embassy dated 7/1/63
14	Copy of letter from Marina to Russian Embassy dated 7/8/63
15	Copy of letter from Lee Oswald to Russian Embassy dated 11/9/63
16	Copy of envelope to Russian Embassy from P. O. Box 6225, Dallas, Texas
19	Photo of Item B13
20	112
21	266
22	269
23	267
24	Photo of 116 (Historic diary)
25	123 - 125 plus photo of 123 - 125 (Holland-American notes)
26	193
27	184
28	183
29	348
30	95
31	195
32	B30
33	B31

62 10[illegible]0 -

[illegible]

~~ENCLOSURE~~

COMMISSION'S NO.	FBI I. D. NO. (IF ANY)
34	259
35	272
36	127
37	128
38	129
39	130
40	133
41	131
42	139
43	140
44	141
45	143
46	144
47	145
48	147
49	148
50	149
51	150
52	153
53	154
54	155
55	156
56	157
57	163
58	132
59	134
60	135
61	136
62	137
63	138
64	142
65	152
66	159
67	17
68	63
69	64
70	69
71	362
72	257
73	279
74	285
75	356

COMMISSION'S NO.	FBI I. D. NO. (IF ANY)
76	357
77	358
78	359
79	361
80	D12
81	D13
82	146
83	70
84	160
85	158
86	161
87	162
88	166
89	167
90	364
91	165
92	Copy of exhibit 38 to FBI report (Item 337)
93	Photo of Oswald's notes on his background
94	Photo of Item 116 (Mss. of Book)
95	Photo of Item 338
96	Photo of Item 122 ("The New Era")
97	Photo of Item 117 ("The Communist Party of the USA has betrayed itself")
98	Photo of Item 116 ("A system opposed to the Communist . . .")
99	Photo of Item 116 (Biographical data)
100	Photo of Item 116 (self-questionnaire)
101	Photo of Item 116 (Embassy meeting diary)
102	Photo of Item 116 ("Speech before")
103	Photo of Item D72 (draft of 11/9/63, letter to Russian Embassy)
107	189
108	197
109	273
111	324
112	450
113	418
117	119
118	D42
129	340
130	262
131	265

COMMISSION'S NO.	FBI I. D NO. (IF ANY)
132	164
135	D27
141	C8
144	B4
145	C137 - C138
149	Photo of shoes worn by Oswald at time of shooting by Ruby
158	Photo of pants worn by Oswald at time of shooting by Ruby
164	Photo of shirt worn by Oswald at time of shooting by Ruby
	256
	278
	434
	D64 (one part of D64 consisting of 2 dictionaries has already been returned)
	14 (part of FBI Exhibit 14)
	1 (portion of Item 1)
	182 (remaining part of 182)

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Callahan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Leniham

REC-38 [illegible]-75

February 26, 1964

FEB 26 11 09 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your discussion with Inspector J. H. Malley of this Bureau on February 21, 1964, at which time you requested that we make available to the Commission information we could obtain concerning James Norbert Martin. You indicated you did not desire we conduct upon investigation in this matter but requested that all information be made available through confidential sources of our Dallas Office.

On February 24, 1964, [redacted] Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas, made available to this Bureau the personnel record for Martin maintained by [redacted] office. This record revealed that Martin was born October 6, [illegible], at St. Louis, Missouri. He was employed by the Statler-Hilton Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, on October 3, 1960, and was transferred to the Dallas Statler-Hilton Hotel on February 21, 1962, as Assistant Manager. He was later made Credit Manager of the Hotel. On July 20, 1963, Martin left the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Dallas and was employed as a salesman for the Carte Blanche Credit Card Company, which is a part of the Statler-Hilton Hotel chain. Martin was subsequently employed as Manager of the Gay Nineties, which is a private club located on Maple Avenue, Dallas, Texas. After the Gay Nineties Club closed, Martin was employed by the Jack Murphy Insurance Company, Corrigan Towers, Dallas, Texas.

NOTE: LAST PAGE
REL:mhw (11)

BY COURIER SVC.
14 FEB 26
COMM-FBI

79 MAR 13 1964

NI CITA 1963

[redacted] further advised that approximately one day before Martin left Dallas on route Washington, D. C., "to testify before the Committee," Martin indicated that after "his testimony was taken" he was planning to return to Dallas where a person, unidentified, with plenty of money was to open motels in Dallas and Silver City, New Mexico. The motels were to be known as "Hospitality Inn" and Martin was to be part owner.

On February 24, 1964, [redacted], Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas, advised this Bureau that he was transferred from the Boston office of the Statler-Hilton February 1, 1956, and not Martin who was transferred from the St. Louis office about the same time. According to [redacted] both he and Martin worked in the same office, [redacted] working as Assistant Reservation Manager and Martin as Credit Manager. [redacted] stated that Martin always had a scheme to get rich quick during the time he knew him and he recalled Martin working as a Manager at the Gay Nineties Club in Dallas, Texas. He added that this club was in the name of Clay Martin, no relation to James Herbert Martin, and the club was owned by Mike Abraham, an oil man out of New York, New York.

[redacted] advised this Bureau that the Merchants Retail Credit Association records, Dallas, Texas, contain the name of James Herbert Martin, wife Wanda, residing at 11011 Farrar Street, Dallas, Texas. Martin was listed as the owner of this property and it was indicated he had four dependents. Martin's name first appeared in credit records March 9, 1953, and was last checked February 13, 1959. His credit rating was satisfactory with an indication there was one slow account of $132 owed to the Carte Blanche Credit Card Company.

These credit records also disclosed that Martin was employed by the Statler-Hilton from 1956 to 1958 and was later employed by the Six Flags Inn with no date indicated. Martin was first listed as being in credit records in St. Louis in 1957 and when transferred to Dallas he resided at 920 Shady Side Street, Dallas, Texas. Martin's birth was listed as October 6, 1926, St. Louis, Missouri. His father was listed as Herbert J. Martin, 1010 Pine Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Records of the Merchants Retail Credit Association, Dallas, Texas, also reveal that Martin served in the U. S. Navy from 1943 to 1945.

On February 24, 1964, [redacted] Six Flags Inn, Arlington, Texas, advised this Bureau that Martin was employed May 3, 1962, as Club Manager for the private club at the motel and on May 23, 1962, Martin was promoted to Resident Manager of the Inn. According to [redacted] Martin resigned as Resident Manager of the Six Flags Inn December 15, 1963.

For your additional information, your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated January 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka; IS - R - Cuba." Pages 220 through 222 of Special Agent Gemberling's report set forth additional data concerning Martin developed by this Bureau. Pages 223 and 224 of Special Agent Gemberling's report set forth results of our interview with James Herbert Martin on January 15, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Memo Rosen to Belmont 2-22-64 set forth results of contact of Inspector Malley of the Bureau by Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission. Mr. Rankin indicated that the Commission was endeavoring to have James Martin voluntarily appear before the Commission on Thursday, 2-27-64. Mr. Rankin requested Bureau make available all info it could obtain concerning Martin for the Commission's use in interviewing him. Data herein sets forth the desired background data available thru our Dallas sources.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: February 26, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: WALTER EARLY CRAIG
(PRESIDENT AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA))
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

This memorandum is to advise of the receipt of a name check request from General Services Administration (GSA) on behalf of the President's Commission concerning the captioned individual. GSA is being furnished copies of the Departmental applicant reports prepared in 1963, which developed no derogatory data.

As you were advised in my memorandum of 1-24-64, GSA, at the request of the President's Commission, is handling security investigations concerning staff employees of the Commission.

This morning Ralph Given of GSA telephonically advised (as has appeared in the press this date) that the President's Commission had appointed Craig to represent the interests of Lee Harvey Oswald in the investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. Given stated that he had received a request from J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission, indicating that in this capacity Craig will have access to classified data. Rankin requested GSA to initiate necessary action to obtain a security clearance for Craig.

Craig was the subject of a Departmental applicant investigation in 1963, when under consideration as a U.S. District Judge, which developed no derogatory data. Our relations with him have been very cordial and he is on the Special Correspondents' list. (77-93346)

As a matter of interest, Craig has been confirmed as U. S. District Judge for Arizona, but plans to complete his term as President of ABA before assuming the Judge's duties.

ACTION:

Copies of the investigative reports are being furnished GSA in response to its request.

GHS:bss
(7)

SOVIET SECTION

FBI

Date: 2/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

OO: Dallas

Mr. WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE, Attorney at Law, 631 Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas, contacted SA VINCENT E. DRAIN on 2/18/64 and stated that he wished to furnish a copy of a letter which had been prepared in his office from ROBERT L. OSWALD and one from MARINA OSWALD, which letters were directed to him. One copy of each of these letters are enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information.

Mr. MC KENZIE stated that he did not desire to represent these people if they started lying to him and he had impressed that fact upon them. He further related that he was not going to be in receipt of any information which dealt with facts surrounding the President of the United States or anything connected thereto. For the Bureau's information, Mr. MC KENZIE is a highly respected lawyer in the Bar circles in Dallas, and it is believed he is sincere in attempting to elicit the truth from his clients.

SHANKLIN

without meeting with him avail. to 7 DaR 3-3-64.

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 9 1964

3-6
25 1964

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas
VED:mfr
(4)

2 ENCLOSURE

SOVIE

AIRTEL JAS, DL
REL: MW 2-28-64

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. McGowan

DATE: February 18, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: AMERICAN EAGLE PUBLISHING COMPANY

FRANK B. Mc GEHEE

I believe we ought to check the publishing company plus Mc Gehee to find out what references we have on this outfit and also furnish it to Shanklin and Dallas to see if they have any background on it.

Enclosure

ARige
(4)

Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC- 34

EX-106

6 FEB 24 1964

(UP)

6-4 UP

Airtel to DL
2-20-64
JWH/mso
Recommend to DL

"THE ASSASSINATION STORY"

NEW from American Eagle Publishing Company

60 full newspaper-size pages of the "on the spot" reporting, IN DALLAS, of the events surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy. The actual clippings reproduced from BOTH the Dallas major Daily newspapers (the DALLAS MORNING NEWS and the DALLAS TIMES HERALD) for a period of TWENTY DAYS following the assassination . . . gathered into a convenient 60-page booklet (page size 14"x22") and bound into a durable cover.

- FULL OF FACTS AND QUESTIONS AND NEWS NEVER PUBLISHED NATIONALLY!
- THE RELATIVELY UNMUZZLED REPORTING OF THE LOCAL NEWSMEN!
- PHOTOGRAPHS OF OSWALD, RUBENSTEIN, POLICE OFFICIALS, ETC.!
- THE NEWS AS REPORTED AND BEFORE IT WAS "ANALYZED" FOR NATIONAL CONSUMPTION!

A VALUABLE HISTORICAL DOCUMENT
YOU'LL WANT AS A KEEPSAKE
FOR YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS
$5.00 (mailed in tubes, postpaid)

ORDER FROM: American Eagle Publishing Company
P. O. Box 750 • Dallas 21, Texas

ENCLOSURE

3737 Van Ness Lane
Dallas 20, Texas

Dear Fellow American:

This letter presents to you an urgent appeal for personal financial assistance.

The necessity for such an appeal arises from the fact that during the time which elapsed between October 13, 1961 and November 15, 1963 I voluntarily assumed financial obligations the cumulative total of which exceeds fifty thousand dollars ($ 50,000.00.) This money is either due now or in the immediate future; therefore as the situation now stands fifty thousand dollars is the price which I personally must pay for accepting the responsibility of operating the National Indignation Convention and for assuming the responsibility of traveling the length and breadth of our Republic in an attempt to establish at the precinct level political coordinating committees manned by politically astute American patriots regardless of their political party affiliation.

In all of this work I have never asked anyone for personal assistance. I have been generous to a fault with everything I have because I love our people, our Way of Life, and our Republic. Now I need your help. Won't you please be generous with me? If you give, let us say, ten dollars ($ 10.00), then raising the amount of money needed will be individually painless.

If your contribution is by check please make it payable to the Frank Mc Gehee Fund, 3737 Van Ness Lane, Dallas 20, Texas. All who contribute will be notified of the success of the drive which will close when the money is raised or when it becomes apparent that it cannot be raised.

Please assume the responsibility for showing this letter to all interested persons.

Yours for God and Country,

Frank P. Mc Gehee

P. S. The outcome of the greatest struggle ever engaged in by free men for the preservation of individual liberty and in defense of the dignity of the human person is not yet determined. Since a dedicated Marxist-Communist has now assassinated the Chief Executive of our Republic we must realize that the battle for survival is not only being waged in every corner of the free world but now is being fought WITHIN the borders of the United States as well. Obviously it is not a "Cold War." That is a phony expression. It is World War III, the hottest war in which we ever have engaged! It is my sincere prayer that our Lord Jesus Christ will protect and sustain you and yours now and always as the battle rages around us.

62-109090

62-107465 File

2/20/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI

REC 34

AMERICAN EAGLE PUBLISHING COMPANY
FRANK D. MC GEHEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for your information is a copy of a circular entitled "The Assassination Story" printed by the American Eagle Publishing Company of Dallas, Texas, along with a copy of an accompanying circular letter prepared by Frank D. McGehee which have been furnished to the Bureau. They were postmarked Dallas, Texas, 2/6/64.

A search of Bureau files does not reveal any information relating to American Eagle Publishing Company, Frank D. McGehee, or the National Indignation Convention other than that already contained in your files.

By return mail furnish brief summary of any information in your files re American Eagle Publishing Company. Include in the summary any pertinent information re McGehee or the National Indignation Conventions in connection with that company.

Enclosures (2)

MAILED 4
FEB 20 1964
COMM-FBI

JWH/ras
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

Bureau files reflect that Frank B. McGehee is the originator of the National Indignation Convention, Dallas, Texas, which convention was established to protest training of Yugoslav pilots at Perrin Air Force Base, Texas, and the sale of American jet planes to Yugoslavia. In 1961 McGehee attempted to get in telephonic contact with the Director. He also attempted at that time to obtain a personal appointment with the Director. He was advised that the Director was unavailable but that he could speak to an assistant if he came to Washington or visit the Dallas Office. He was interviewed by two Agents on 10/30/61 but refused to furnish them any information. In 1961 McGehee was part-owner of an auto garage in Dallas and attended night law school at Southern Methodist University. He is reportedly an ardent member of the John Birch Society. The American Eagle Publishing Company is a Dallas company which has been known in the past to put out "Right Wing" pamphlets.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 21 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

1. On page 163 of the Report prepared by SA Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, it is stated that the FBI Laboratory has determined that "the rifle, K1, is a 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, Model 91/38." On page 39 of the Report prepared by SA Gemberling dated January 22, 1964, it is stated that the Bureau's Confidential Informant DL T-1 has reported that the K1 rifle is "a Model 91 Rifle, 7.35 caliber, 1938 Modification" and that "the description of a 'Mannlicher-Carcano' Rifle is in error." Could you please inform us of the proper designation of the rifle, including its name and caliber, and of the actual caliber, as measured by micrometer.

2. Could you please obtain and send to us originals or (if necessary) photographic copies of all documents relating to the K1 rifle, including the related purchase orders, invoices, shipping documents, bills of lading, shipping records, receipts, sales records, inventory records, etc. of Crescent Firearms, Inc., Fred W. Rupp, North Penn Transfer, Inc., Lifschultz Fast Freight Company, Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc. and United States Post Office. In this connection, we note that photographs of two of these items have been previously furnished to us at pages 15 and 18 of Volume I of your Book of Exhibits. We wonder whether you could furnish us with sharper reproductions, since much of the text on pages 15 and 18 cannot be easily read.

EXP. PROC.
33 FEB 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090-6 FEB 24 1964
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 10 1964

MAR 6 1964
193

3. On page 206 of the Report prepared by SA Gemberling on December 10, 1963, it is stated that on July 5, 1962, Century Arms, Incorporated of St. Albans, Vermont, sent to Aldens of Chicago a shipment of 6.5 mm. Italian carbine rifles, including a rifle bearing the serial number 2776, which had been received by Century Arms from Empire Sporting Goods of Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Could you please obtain and send to us originals or (if necessary) photographic copies of all documents relating to this rifle, including the related purchase orders, invoices, shipping documents, bills of lading, shipping records, receipts, sales records, inventory records, etc. of Empire Sporting Goods, Century Arms, Inc., Aldens, and any other person or firm which owned or handled this rifle.

4. Could you please furnish us with the following data relating to the Kl rifle: (a) weight; (b) length; (c) length of largest component when disassembled; (d) length of time required to (i) disassemble and (ii) reassemble; (e) what tools, if any, are needed to perform these operations; (f) if any tools are needed, whether such tools have been found or were generally available at the Beckley Street rooming house, the Paine garage or the Texas School Book Depository; and (g) how far, in what direction, and at what angle to the Kl rifle an ejected cartridge travels.

5. On page 395 of the Report prepared by SA Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, it is stated that on November 25, 1963, Dial P. Ryder, the service manager of the Irving Sport Shop, located repair tag number 18374, undated, bearing the name "Oswald" as the owner of a gun being repaired and reflecting the work as "drill and tap $4.50" and "bore sight $1.50" which work said Mr. Ryder was done between November 1 and November 14, 1963. On page 65 of the Report prepared by SA Gemberling on December 23, 1963, it is stated that according to Mrs. Edith Whitworth, Oswald came into the Irving Furniture Mart, on November 6, 7, or 8, 1963, in the belief that it was a gun repair shop, and was directed to a gun repair shop approximately a block and a half away. Could you please furnish us with repair tag 18374. Also, could you please furnish us with information relating to the following questions: (a) was the sight on the Kl rifle definitely mounted when Oswald received it, as indicated at page 3 of the Report of SA Shanahan dated December 10, 1963; (b) if it was, is there any evidence that it was subsequently

remounted; (c) did any persons with the name "Oswald" other than Lee and Marina Oswald live within the general area served by the Irving Sport Shop at the time in question; (d) if so, have these persons been interviewed to determine if any of them brought a gun into the Irving Sport shop to have a scope mounted; (e) is the Irving Sport Shop within one block and a half of the Irving Furniture Mart; (f) if it is not, how far away is it, and is there any gun repair shop within the immediate area of the Irving Furniture Mart.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: February 24, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
ST INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

While discussing other matters with Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission on February 20, 1964, Mr. Willens advised the Commission had received from the State Department an FBI report captioned, "Funds transmitted to residents of Russia, Internal Security - Russia," this report having been prepared by SA John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Willens advised this report contains the results of an interview with Marguerite Oswald, the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, and relates that Mrs. Oswald had transmitted a check in the amount of $25 to her son while he was in Russia. Mr. Willens stated that this report was not made available by the FBI; however, some of the information set forth in the May 12, 1960, report is set forth in a subsequent FBI report of SA Fain at Dallas dated July 3, 1961, under the caption, "Lee Harvey Oswald". (The two reports referred to above were reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division and Inspector Moore advised the July 3, 1961, report contains a summary of all pertinent information that was set forth in the May 12, 1960, report. This procedure was followed so that all pertinent information concerning Oswald would be set forth in the Case File relating to subject Oswald.)

Mr. Willens advised that the Commission had received from the State Department an FBI report captioned, "Fair Play For Cuba, Internal Security - Cuba" prepared under date of October 25, 1963, by SA Warren C. DeBrueys at New Orleans. Willens states all pertinent information in this report relative to Oswald is set forth in a subsequent FBI report under the caption of "Lee Harvey Oswald."

62-109090

Willens inquired whether there was any special reason the foregoing reports had not been made available to the Commission or whether the Bureau had summarized the information so that all of the data would be available under the case captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald." Mr. Willens was advised that the Bureau would be very happy to make available the two reports he had referred to. He was told that all pertinent information had been included in reports under the caption, "Lee Harvey Oswald" and therefore there was no necessity for the Bureau to make the two reports mentioned available to the Commission as they did not contain any new information. He was also advised that based on a check of the Bureau files all

62 MAR 5 1964

1 - 62-109090
1 -

Memorandum Rosen to Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

information available in the Bureau's files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald has been included in the various reports submitted to the Commission under the caption, "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia."

Mr. Willens advised that in view of the clarification given, no further action was necessary.

ACTION

None. The above is submitted for information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Belmont 2/25/64

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

President's Commission

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission in answer to its inquiry concerning Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, with whom we have had prior unsatisfactory dealings.

DETAILS:

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, by letter dated 2/18/64 advised the Commission had received several communications from Mrs. Martin. In the communications she reportedly showed an interest in Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas (Mrs. Oswald resided with Mrs. Paine from 9/24/63 to 11/22/63), and in one of her letters states she had just returned from a visit with Mrs. Paine. Mr. Rankin stated it would be helpful if we could furnish the Commission with any information in our files concerning Mrs. Martin and that in the absence of any such information he desired we interview her so that the Commission could evaluate her interest in the Paines.

BACKGROUND:

We have handled several communications from Mrs. Martin, the latest dated 2/10/64. Some of her letters were directed to the Department of Justice and referred to us, and others were addressed to the Director. One communication asked why we had shown Oswald's mother photographs of Ruby before her son was murdered. This letter was acknowledged and she was told no such photographs had been shown. She

1 - 109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
Enclosure
2:vhm (13)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. E. Herington

62-109090

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58 MAR 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

immediately wrote back and asked if any photographs had been shown. This communication was received at the same time we were handling a referral from the Department in which Mrs. Martin claimed to have seen a photograph of an individual on a roof top with a rifle. Since she did not identify the photograph, she was interviewed for this purpose. The Oklahoma City Office also advised Mrs. Martin that all evidence developed by the FBI was being forwarded to the President's Commission and we were making none of the information public as this would be the responsibility of the Commission.

By airtel dated 1/31/64, Oklahoma City advised Mrs. Martin had been contacted on 1/10/64, by SA Jack H. Bales. The photograph was identified as one in the 12/14/63 issue of "The Saturday Evening Post." In view of the Commission's request, two copies of the photograph will be enclosed for Mr. Rankin. Further, we are making efforts to locate the original of the photograph through "The Saturday Evening Post" for the use of the Commission.

Oklahoma City advised during the contact Mrs. Martin took SA Bales' name and credential number and was extremely antagonistic. Her attitude was such that SA Bales believed her to be mentally disturbed. She claimed SA Bales had come to question her and when he had told her he had come in response to communications she had sent to the Department and the FBI, and not to question her, she interrupted and said "you asked me my name, didn't you?" During the course of the conversation she demanded to know Mr. Hoover's age, why he had never married and asked if Agents still had to have their hands "swabbed" before they shook hands with the Director. It was obvious to SA Bales that Mrs. Martin was deliberately attempting to provoke an argument. When told the information developed by the FBI would be furnished to the President's Commission, she interjected, "all," "all of it?"

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Her most recent letter to the Director is dated 2/10/64 and she stated she was discouraged to read in the 12/8/63 issue of the "New York Times" that the Secret Service had suggested Marina Oswald would be safer and it would be easier for her if she returned to the Soviet Union rather than to try to live in the United States. She states since Mrs. Oswald has made it clear she does not want to return to the Soviet Union, this forces one to question whether or not her testimony before the Warren Commission was spontaneous. She asks, "What is the law regarding undue pressure?" This letter was not acknowledged, however because she mentioned the Secret Service, a copy of her communication was forwarded to the Secret Service.

Bureau files also indicate Mrs. Martin has written to other prominent individuals such as Senator Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.), deceased, and has gone as far as to write to Premier Walter Ulbricht of East Germany indicating she had read about the death of a young East German Boy and desired to know their side of the story.

The Oswald's met Ruth Paine through Russian emigre groups as early as April, 1963. This association continued and on 9/24/63 Marina Oswald went to reside with Mrs. Paine who was separated from her husband at that time.

To date we have disseminated to the President's Commission 38 reports on Ruth Paine and her husband.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached letter be sent to Mr. Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, outlining our prior experience with Mrs. Martin. In this letter we will point out that the Commission has already received reports relating to the Paines and that we will not interview Mrs. Martin in this matter unless specifically requested to do so by the Commission at this time.

2. Dallas being instructed to interview Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas, concerning Mrs. Martin's contact with her and the results will be furnished to the President's Commission. It is pointed out we have interviewed Mrs. Paine on numerous occasions in the past and she has always displayed a cooperative attitude.

3. Will follow efforts of field to locate original of photograph appearing in "The Saturday Evening Post" and will furnish same to the President's Commission as soon as it is located.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 25, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ALLEGATION THAT OSWALD WAS AN FBI INFORMANT

Reference my memorandum 2/10/64 to you indicating that we had traced down the above-captioned rumor to one Colonel Philip Corso, who is currently employed by Senator Strom Thurmond, Dem.-S.C. Referenced memorandum reported the results of the interview with Colonel Corso on February 10th, 1964. At that time, Colonel Corso indicated that his "sources in CIA had merely presumed that Oswald was an informant for the FBI." I specifically asked Colonel Corso in Senator Thurmond's presence to identify these sources. He promised that he would contact the sources and then contact me again on 2/11/64 to indicate whether the sources would be willing to be interviewed or not.

When Colonel Corso failed to recontact me by 5:00 p.m., 2-11-64, I called him. He stated he had not yet had an opportunity to recontact his sources. He stressed that his sources had no facts but that their belief that Oswald was an informant for the FBI merely stemmed from idle deduction during a conversation. He stated that he was responsible for leading the discussion in this regard inasmuch as, based upon his extensive experiences with military intelligence, he felt that any American citizen who was given a job in the Soviet Union, allowed to marry a Soviet citizen, and allowed to bring his wife back to the United States, could only be an FBI or CIA informant. Colonel Corso indicated that he had no facts whatsoever to base his deductions upon, and neither did his CIA friends. I told him that nevertheless we would like to confront his CIA friends and tell them too that these so-called "deductions" were absolutely false and that this was a scurrilous rumor to be spreading around. Colonel Corso promised to contact me within the next 3 days.

When Colonel Corso did not contact me by the afternoon of 2-25-64, I called him again. He first would not accept the call, but upon the occasion of my second call to him the same afternoon, he came on the phone and apologized by stating that he had been traveling for Senator Thurmond and had not had a chance to call me. We went over the same facts once again whereupon he indicated that inasmuch as his "CIA friends" had no facts whatsoever he did not want to reveal their identity. He emphasized the fact that his allegations had been strictly deductions and had no basis in fact. I told him this was a pretty poor way of doing business, particularly for a man who supposedly had been trained in intelligence operations. I let him know in no uncertain facts of the work he had caused us as well as the fact that I intended advising Senator Thurmond of the outcome

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - M. A. Jones
CDD:abm (3)

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193 MAR 5 1964

19 MAR 11 1964
20 MAR 11

22 MAR 5 1964

SOVIET SECTION

of this incident. He asked if I would come up and have lunch with him sometime in the future, and I told him this did not appear to be necessary under the circumstances.

ACTION:

As indicated by memorandum of 2-10-64, Colonel Corso is a "dreamer" who uses no logic in conversation and who is extremely difficult to pin down to specifics. I doubt very seriously that he has any "CIA friends" who have discussed these allegations or made these "deductions" with him. For this reason, I see no basis upon which we could approach CIA and protest this matter.

For record purposes.

Corso is a nut-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 25, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
PHOTOGRAPH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD
WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER
"LIFE" MAGAZINE 2-21-64

J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, by letter dated 2-21-64 to Mr. Hoover stated that Congressman Ford requested that the Commission ascertain the circumstances under which a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, shown with a rifle and a revolver, was released to the press. Mr. Rankin stated he believed this particular picture was made available to "Life" magazine and various newspapers by Mr. Thorne or Mr. Martin on behalf of Marina Oswald.

ACTION TAKEN:

I had Wick contact Mrs. Martha Bucknell, Office Manager of Life Inc. Bureau in Washington who is very friendly. Mrs. Bucknell told Wick today that "Life" magazine purchased the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald shown with a rifle and a revolver (which appears on "Life" cover of 2-21-64) from Mrs. Marina Oswald through her, then, agent James Martin. Mrs. Bucknell said she understood the photograph came from a family scrapbook maintained by Marina Oswald. Mrs. Bucknell further said that her New York Headquarters cautioned her in connection with this matter by stating that "Life" is concerned by the publication of the photograph, carried on "Life" cover, by other publications and is contemplating suit against those papers which published it. However, "Life" desires that this development be kept confidential. It will, however, be proper to so inform the Commission but it is hoped, said Mrs. Bucknell, that the matter not be widely publicized at this time prior to the actual filing of the suits by "Life."

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mrs. Bucknell said she did not know how any of the other papers obtained a similar photograph. She said she thinks that perhaps the Detroit News reporter in Dallas at the time of the assassination obtained a copy but she is not certain. She stated it would seem likely that Associated Press, which distributed the photograph, obtained a copy from the Dallas Police Department or through its contractual relationship with the Detroit News distributed it to AP clients.

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NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 3 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Jones
REW : saj (6)

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

DeLoach to Mohr 2-25-64

Re: Assassination of the President, Photo of Oswald with Rifle & Revolver

Jerry O'Leary, Jr., of the Washington Evening Star, who arrived in Dallas the night of 11-22-63, advises as follows: Deputy Sheriffs and Dallas Police Department detectives, he believes, arrived at the Payne home in Irving around 2:30 p.m. or 3:00 p.m., Friday, 11-22-63. O'Leary understands that the officers started searching, Mrs. Payne objected, whereupon they told her they would get a search warrant. O'Leary thinks these officers took photographs back to the police department or the Sheriff's Office which they obtained in the Payne residence from Marina Oswald. O'Leary says he believes the photograph carried by "Life" on its 2-21-64 issue was among those taken by the police. O'Leary says that either late the night of 11-22-63 or the morning of 11-23-63, he saw a copy of the photograph in the hands of a police officer.

O'Leary said further that he learned confidentially from George Hunt, who is Managing Editor of "Life" in New York, and a good friend of O'Leary's, that "Life" paid Marina Oswald (through James Martin her agent) $5,000 for the photo in question and others. O'Leary said he understood the Detroit News got the photo the same way, by purchase from Martin. At any rate, on 11-23-63, copies of this photograph were available in Dallas through the police. It is believed that the copy brought back to FBI Headquarters by Special Agent Vincent Drain was a copy obtained from the police.

Jerry ter Horst, Washington Bureau Manager of the Detroit News, today advised Wick that his paper, as well as others, obtained the photo utilized by "Life" on its 2-21-64 issue, from the Associated Press. He said the issue seems somewhat clouded because of the fact that so far as he knows, not a single publication printed the photo until "Life" magazine published it. He said he thought this had something to do with the fact that "Life" magazine claims the photo was purchased, and the other publications, including AP clients, were afraid to publish it before hand because they feared being sued.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred to the General Investigative Division so that consideration may be given to having our Dallas Office contact the Dallas Police Department and the Sheriff's Office to determine who first obtained the photograph in question, whether copies were made therefrom, what happened to the copies. It may be necessary to interview Mrs. Marina Oswald and Martin to determine their role in this matter and thus clarify how various newspapers came to possess the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle and revolver.

February 24, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements of November 30, 1963, which was furnished to you, sets forth on page 210 an address for Jack L. Ruby of 4740 Homer Street, Dallas, Texas, in connection with the interview of George Senna, 4740 Homer Street.

For your information, the address of 4740 Homer Street was furnished to this Bureau by the Internal Revenue Service on November 25, 1963, in connection with certain information from the tax files of Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald. It was stated that Ruby's address was taken from his 1959 tax return. In view of its close proximity to the address of Senna, who was an acquaintance of Oswald's, Senna was interviewed to determine if he also knew Ruby and if there was a possible connection between Ruby and Oswald.

As a basis for the interview Senna was advised that Ruby had formerly resided at 4740 Homer Street which was consistent with the information furnished by the Internal Revenue Service. Senna stated that he did not know Ruby and knew of no possible connection between Ruby and Oswald. Ruby actually has never resided at 4740 Homer Street, Dallas, Texas, which is verified by the fact that his correct address of 4727 Homer Street is clearly set forth in Ruby's 1959 tax return, a copy of which has been furnished to the President's Commission.

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(3)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE.

62-109060-

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199 MAR 6 1964

53 MAR 9 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

With regard to your request as to data available from the records of telephone calls made from telephones available to Ruby, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, has advised that they normally record the date of a long-distance call, time of initiation, duration, and number called. If the call is person-to-person, the name of the person called is also recorded.

In an effort to identify associates of Ruby, we obtained available toll records showing date, duration, and number called of phones available to Ruby for as far back as they were still in existence. Specific times on calls made from these phones were obtained where available for the period November 22, 1963, through November 24, 1963, for the purpose of pinpointing Ruby's movements during this period. The results of these checks have been furnished to you.

In view of the telephone company's advice that the time of initiation of toll calls is possibly available on all of Ruby's toll calls, an effort will be made to obtain this information if specifically requested by the Commission to do so.

Investigation with regard to Ruby's having wired $25 by Western Union to Karen Bennett on the morning of November 24, 1963, indicated that Bennett told Ruby she needed money to pay her rent. There was no indication that a landlord or any one was pressing her for the money. Ruby's club where she performed was closed over that weekend and he had not paid his employees. Ruby stated he wired her the money because he did not want her to come by his apartment to pick it up.

Western Union records were thoroughly checked at Dallas where the money was sent from and at Fort Worth where the money was received thus verifying the fact the money had been actually sent. Karen Bennett resided at that time in a garage apartment in Fort Worth, Texas, at the rear of property reportedly occupied by Weldon L. Thomas who is not known to have been connected with Ruby in any way. Her landlord was not interviewed.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

As you are aware, the trial of Ruby for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald is currently in progress in Dallas and any investigation conducted by the Government regarding Ruby at this time could possibly become the subject of unfavorable speculations or publicity. If investigation regarding above matters is desired, it will be handled at the specific request of the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

The Commission requested written confirmation of above information which was furnished to Mr. Willens of the Commission in the absence of Mr. Rankin by Mr. Malley on 2-20-64.

2/27/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT.

RECENTLY WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE, ATTORNEY FOR MARINA OSWALD, WAS IN TOUCH WITH MR. RANKIN OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AND INDICATED HE HAD INFORMATION THAT ANIMOSITY EXISTED BETWEEN FBI AND SECRET SERVICE IN DALLAS. THIS INFORMATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE BY INSPECTOR KELLEY OF SECRET SERVICE AS RESULT OF CONVERSATION KELLEY HAD WITH RANKIN. IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW MC KENZIE AND OBTAIN IN DETAIL BASIS FOR HIS REMARKS THAT FEELING OF ANIMOSITY EXISTS IN DALLAS BETWEEN SECRET SERVICE AND FBI. RESULTS OF INTERVIEW SHOULD BE PREPARED IN MEMORANDUM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER INTERVIEW COMPLETED. IN EVENT ANY UNUSUAL SITUATION DEVELOPS DURING INTERVIEW SHOWING BASIS FOR SUCH REMARKS BUREAU SHOULD BE ADVISED BY TELETYPE.

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Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Room

JRM:mpd (5)

EX-114

REC-9

62-109060-205

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 27 1964

22 FEB 28 1964 TELETYPE

256

57 MAR 3 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

WARREN

COMMISSION

SECTION 7

COPY 2

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: March 20, 1964

FROM : J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Wesley James Liebeler of the President's Commission Staff telephonically called late in the evening of March 19, 1964, stating that he was en route the following day to Dallas, Texas, and he desired photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby to have in his possession while in Dallas. Mr. Liebeler was advised that there were no photographs immediately available and that in view of the short notice, it would be impossible to furnish same to him prior to his departure for Dallas. He was told that I would contact the Dallas Office on March 20, 1964, and make arrangements for him to be furnished photographs at the Office of United States Attorney H. Barefoot Sanders in Dallas.

This is submitted for record purposes.

REC- 43 [illegible] -119

6 MAR 23 1964

ST-102

JRM:pab
(1)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAR 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of February 27, 1964, with attached communication dated February 17, 1964, concerning Mark Lane, and "Lane's Defence Brief for Oswald" which appeared in the December 19, 1964, issue of the "National Guardian", has been received.

I greatly appreciate your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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SECRET

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

March 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Gheesling

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On March 8, 1964, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that on that date Marina Oswald had furnished him the following information.

Marina stated she had been told by Robert Oswald that new information had just been developed to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald had been seen drinking Coca-Cola ten minutes after the President had been assassinated and Marina expressed doubt that Lee could have been "that calm." She also mentioned that someone had observed a man running across the yard of the building. Although Marina did not further elaborate to our source, she presumably was referring to the Texas School Book Depository building immediately following the assassination. Marina further commented that it is hard for her to believe that it was not Lee who committed the crime and she will not attempt to exonerate him. She also expressed doubt that Lee had an accomplice, commenting that she feels Lee shot President Kennedy, that he took a shot at General Edwin Walker and further shooting on his part could have been expected. She stated she feels these to be the facts, although she did not see Lee take the rifle during his visit with Marina on the Thursday prior to the assassination.

MAR 11 1964 COMM-FBI

WMG:pa
(11)

79 MAR

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Immediately following these comments, according to our source, Marina stated that although she felt sure Lee did the shooting, she wondered if someone else was shooting also. She also said she thinks Lee wanted to do it, but perhaps there was someone else in addition to Lee. Marina agreed that the United States Government is trying to develop the true facts concerning the President's assassination but added that "only God knows." She further commented that if Ruby had not shot Lee, perhaps Lee would have told the story.

Marina also advised our source that under no circumstances will she meet with Lee's mother, Marguerite Oswald, and stated that Robert Oswald claims his mother is crazy.

The above is furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

This information was taken from Dallas teletype 3064 as obtained by [redacted] during conversation between Marina Oswald and Mrs. Declan Ford. The so-called new information, page 27 of Dallas report 11/30/63, which has been furnished to the Commission, reported information from a Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) employee to the effect that she had seen Oswald with a Coca-Cola in the TSBD shortly after the assassination.

Classified "Secret" as we do not want the Commission to publish this information due to the nature of the source.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley

March 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

You are referred to my letter to you dated February 26, 1964, regarding your request for coverage of the appearances of Marguerite Oswald.

Enclosed are the following items related to the appearance of Marguerite Oswald in Boston, Massachusetts, on March 4, 1964:

(1) Two reels of tape recording of Marguerite Oswald's comments on the radio program "Contact" emanating from Radio Station WBZ, Boston, on March 4, 1964. These reels and the other reels enclosed in this letter were furnished to the Boston Office of this Bureau by the above radio station. [redacted] of that station requested that the fact he had given these tapes to the Boston Office be kept confidential and that any information relative to these reels should not be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Paul G. O'Friel, General Manager, Radio Station WBZ, 1170 Soldiers Field Road, Allston, Massachusetts.

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BY COURIER SVC.
MAR 11 64
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(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

MAR-ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

(2) One reel of tape recording of Marguerite Oswald's press conference held at Radio Station WBZ following her appearance on the "Contact" program on March 4, 1964.

(3) One reel of tape recording representing the sound portion of a televised interview with Marguerite Oswald which was presented by WBZ-TV on March 4, 1964.

(4) Two copies of a communication dated March 6, 1964, from our Boston Office summarizing the appearance of Marguerite Oswald on the "Contact" program on March 4, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 6

NOTE:

Memo Branigan to Sullivan 2/26/64 sets forth request from President's Commission for recording of Lane's and Marguerite Oswald's appearances. Boston airtels (2) 3/6/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" furnished items being sent to Presidents' Commission.

1 - Belront
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Linton

March 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
MAR 11 10 17 AM '64
F B I

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying nineteen reports and two memoranda captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald." Two copies of each of the reports and the memoranda are also enclosed.

This Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

6 MAR 12 1964

Enclosures 43

NOTE: The first 2 reports listed are dated Dec. 13 and 16, 1963. These contain info from Nelson Delgado, a Marine Corps associate of Oswald, who stated he taught Oswald Spanish. It was necessary to reinterview Delgado on several occasions. The later reports which also contained the essentials of the info set forth in the Dec. 13 and 16, 1963, reports have already been furnished the Commission. In order that the Commission be furnished all reports, regardless of duplication, the Dec. 13 and 16 reports are now being forwarded to the Commission.

105-82555
LML:cgw (11)

1 ENCLOSURE

59 MAR 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

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62-109060
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159 MAR 24

March 11, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Report of	Date	Office
James A. Marley, Jr.	12-13-63	Newark
James A. Marley, Jr.	12-16-63	Newark
Dennis W. Shanahan	2-5-64	Chicago
Richard G. Sullivan	2-12-64	Baltimore
Dennis W. Shanahan	2-12-64	Chicago
John R. Wineberg	2-12-64	Philadelphia
John T. Reynolds	2-13-64	New Orleans
John W. Shindoler	2-17-64	Cincinnati
Lawrence M. Cooper, Jr.	2-18-64	Detroit
John James O'Flaherty	2-18-64	New York
William S. Brown	2-18-64	Portland
Harvey B. Murphy	2-19-64	Oklahoma City
Robert P. Gemberling	2-22-64	Dallas
Edward P. Gazur	2-24-64	Cleveland
John M. Kemmy	2-24-64	San Antonio
Chester C. Orton	2-25-64	Los Angeles
Paul J. Schaaf	2-26-64	Charlotte
George C. Welborn	2-26-64	Knoxville
John M. Kemmy	2-28-64	San Antonio

Memorandum dated 2-18-64 at Washington, D. C., captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald."

Memorandum dated 2-22-64 at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald." This memorandum is attached to the report of Special Agent Gemberling, above, to which it pertains.

62-109090—

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

March 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 24, 1964, requesting this Bureau to reinterview Mrs. Ruth Paine and to conduct any additional investigation deemed appropriate to determine the exactness of Mrs. Paine's memory regarding her stay with Marina Oswald at a motel in Texas just across the Louisiana line on the night of September 23, 1963.

Our letter of March 2, 1964, furnished the Commission results of our interview with Mrs. Paine and other inquiries by this Bureau in this matter. We also indicated that a copy of the registration card of the Rambler Motel, Waskom, Texas, regarding Mrs. Paine, would be furnished to the Commission.

Enclosed are two copies of the registration card of the Rambler Motel regarding Mrs. Paine. The enclosures have been assigned evidence number D-147 and the original of the enclosures is being maintained by the FBI Laboratory along with other evidence in this case. You will note that in our letter of March 2, 1964, we advised that Mrs. Paine stated this registration card is in her handwriting.

This concludes our inquiries into this particular matter.

MAILED 19
MAR 11 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

105-82555

1 - 105-126128 (Ruth Paine)

REL:pah
(11)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

When Mrs. Paine moved Marina Oswald from New Orleans to Irving, Texas, September 23, 1963, she and Marina stayed at a motel in Texas near the Louisiana border. The Commission requested by letter 2/24/64 we interview Mrs. Paine re identity of the motel and the exact date involved, since the Commission felt this might assist in ascertaining the time of certain actions of Lee Harvey Oswald, himself. We have obtained the desired data and furnished it to the Commission March 2, 1964. We now are furnishing Commission photographic copy of the registration card which is being maintained by the FBI Laboratory as evidence in the Oswald case.

ON SPECIAL LIST

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 6 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

1. Could you please furnish us with the proper designation and a complete description of the type of cartridge represented by the C 6, C 7, and C 38 cartridge cases and the C 8 cartridge, including bullet type, bullet weight, muzzle velocity, muzzle energy, etc.

2. On page 125 of SA Gemberling's Report dated November 30, 1963, it is stated that according to Mr. Seymour Weitzman of the Dallas County Constable's office, the C 14 rifle loads from a 5-cartridge clip. Could you please confirm whether Mr. Weitzman's information is accurate, and whether the clip found in the rifle was a 5-cartridge clip.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

105-82555

March 11, 1964

62 109071-

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 6, 1964, requesting certain information concerning the type of cartridges recovered in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the ballistic characteristics of these cartridges.

The cartridges represented by the C6, C7 and C38 cartridge cases and the cartridge C8 are properly referred to as 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges. The bullets loaded into these cartridges are "ball" type bullets, which is a term applied to full-metal jacket bullets. The bullet weighs 161 grains. Chronograph tests were run on similar cartridges, using the C14 rifle, and the muzzle velocity was found to vary between 2085 and 2260 feet per second. The average velocity was 2165 feet per second. These muzzle velocity variations are well within the normal standards set for commercial ammunition. The muzzle energy for a 161-grain bullet having a velocity of 2165 feet per second is 1,676 foot pounds.

In reference to your question concerning the number of cartridges which the clip of the rifle, C14, will hold, it is to be noted that the clip will hold six cartridges. For your information, it is not necessary that the clip be fully loaded when inserted into the rifle.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

193
79 MAR 13 1964

RAF:fch (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, WFO (44-520)

JACK L. RUBY:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD--VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are the original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum of information overheard by SA WILLIAM S. MEEHAN on 3/9/64.

Professor HELEN STEINBINDER, Professor of Law, Georgetown University Law Center, was talking to another faculty member, Professor JOHN BULMAN, in the faculty lounge at the Law School. In view of its possible value, it is being submitted. The nature of its being obtained has been withheld from the letterhead memorandum to preclude any jeopardy to the existent excellent relations that the agent has with the Law School and its faculty.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (44-639) (Enc. 2)
2 - WFO
WSM:mb
(7)

AIRTEL

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 16 1964

ENCLOSURE

MAR 13 1964

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-121

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. 20535

March 10, 1964

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD--VICTIM

It came to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on March 9, 1964, that Paul D. Cantor, M. D., LL.D, an Adjunct Professor of Law and Professorial Lecturer in Medicine, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., has previously been engaged by Attorney Belli, of the Jack Ruby case in Dallas, to handle legal matters with related medical aspects in the past. It was learned that Cantor has withdrawn from the Ruby case for the reason of his disliking the epileptic indication as an aspect of Ruby's defense. It was also stated the lack of knowledge by Cantor as to the source of funds for Ruby's defense had prompted him to withdraw from the case.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

March 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62 109103

1st

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

It has come to the attention of this Bureau that Paul D. Cantor, M. D., LL.B, Adjunct Professor of Law and Professorial Lecturer in Medicine, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., has in the past been engaged by Melvin M. Belli to handle legal matters with related medical aspects. It was learned on March 9, 1964, that Dr. Cantor has withdrawn from the Ruby case for the reason that he disliked the epileptic indication as an aspect of Ruby's defense. Also it was reported that Dr. Cantor's lack of knowledge as to the source of funds for Ruby's defense was a factor in prompting him to withdraw from the case.

The above is being furnished for the information of the President's Commission in view of Dr. Cantor's reported association with Mr. Belli, who is one of the defense attorneys for Jack L. Ruby.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JWH:ras/cac
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

193
61 MAR 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAR 11 3 19 PM '64
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

The above information was obtained by [an Agent of the Washington Field Office who is assigned to liaison with the Georgetown University Law School when he overheard a conversation between two faculty members of the Law School.] The information is being furnished to the President's Commission as it shows a possible connection between Dr. Cantor and Melvin M. Belli. Because of the indirect manner which the information was received, it is not felt that the source of the information should be revealed. The Department is being advised. As the Department has made decision as to what information would be furnished to District Attorney Wade and to the defense, no action will be taken by the Bureau to furnish Wade this information unless instructed to do so by the Department. DALLAS ADVISED INFORMATION REQUESTED BY DEPARTMENT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 26, 1964, enclosing two copies of three individual documents relating to the appearance of Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald at Town Hall in New York City on February 18, 1964, and Mark Lane's appearance before students at the University of Wisconsin on February 16, 1964.

The Commission recognizes the limitations of the coverage currently being implemented by your Bureau to the publicly announced appearances of Mr. Lane and/or Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62 109070

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAR 9 1964

193
68 MAR 16 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAR 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated March 5, 1964, with attached copies of letters from Robert L. Oswald and Marina Oswald to Mr. William A. McKenzie, their attorney, authorizing him to furnish any information he receives concerning the assassination, or anything connected thereto, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
139 MAR 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

79 MAR 18 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: March 10, 1964

FROM: MR. D. E. MOORE

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Malley
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R

ASAC Fields, Boston, called this afternoon with regard to Bureau teletype requesting that arrangements be made to obtain a recording for the President's Commission of Attorney Mark Lane's talk at Amherst College.

ASAC Fields advised that preliminary inquiry had determined that Lane had been requested to appear by a small group of students and the University had not been consulted prior to the invitation. He said that the talk was going to be held in a small room on the University campus and while the president is a very good contact, the chairman of the board of Amherst is John J. McCloy who is on the President's Commission. Fields said in view of this, Boston thought that it would be necessary to inform their source that the request to obtain a recording was from the President's Commission.

I told Fields that we were doing this at the specific request of the Commission and that further he could confidentially advise their contact of this fact. He said that this would be done and the Bureau would be advised if it was possible to obtain the recording and in the event further difficulties were encountered and it would be necessary to have Agents obtain recordings that specific Bureau authority would be requested.

ACTION

For record purposes.

DEM:td (6)

162 10[illegible]0
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAR 16 1964

79 193 MAR 18 1964

Mr. Belmont 3/11/64

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Howard Willens of the Presidents Commission called today and referred to the Commission's letter of March 6, 1964 (received in this Division on 3/10/64) requesting an interview with Mr. Ken Murray of the Detroit Free Press. Mr. Willens requested that in addition to the interview with Mr. Murray, the Commission desired appropriate officials of the Detroit Free Press, Life Publishing Company, and the "New York Times" be contacted and requested to make available the photograph which each of these publishers had received from whatever source the photograph had been obtained.

Mr. Willens advised that in view of the allegation that there had been a leak at the President's Commission, they desired to obtain these originals to see if the photographs in question could possibly be identified as having come from the President's Commission. Mr. Willens stated he would confirm this request by letter and indicated that in the event the above-named publishers did not make the photographs available based on an oral request, the Commission would consider other action. Mr. Willens was advised this request would be complied with as quickly as possible.

In addition to the above, during the conversation Mr. Willens stated that Chief Justice Warren had indicated to members of the staff that the interviews with various witnesses before the President's Commission must be stepped up. He advised that the Commission was endeavoring to set up a schedule for witnesses to be heard on a daily basis during the entire day in order to speed up the Commission's work.

ACTION:

The Detroit and New York Officeswere instructed to try and obtain the requested photographs from the above-named publishing companies. Upon receipt of the requested information the results will be furnished to the President's Commission.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - 62-109090

193
9 MAR 19 1964

JRM:mpd (9)

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2603

March 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, NorthEast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith for your information is a letterhead memorandum dated March 3, 1964, setting forth a letter to the Attorney General dated February 17, 1964, from one August Hoyer wherein he alleges he saw a person resembling Jack L. Ruby at the bus station in Lincoln, Nebraska, on November 16, 1963. Also included in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is available information from the files of our Omaha Office relating to Hoyer and this same allegation.

A copy of the letterhead memorandum has also been furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. No additional investigation will be conducted concerning this matter unless specifically requested by the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
MAR - 9
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (for info)

JWH/ras
(8)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.)

MAR 16 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
MAR 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Department furnished a letter dated 2/17/64 to the Attorney General from August Meyer which had no return address and the envelope was not furnished. In addition to the above Meyer relates that during week of 11/26/63 he saw a person in a bar in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, whom he was told was in a state of shock because his brother was in deep trouble in Dallas, Texas. Ruby's three brothers, Earl, who resides in Detroit, Sam, who resides in Dallas, Texas, and Hyman, who resides in Chicago, Illinois, were each interviewed during the week of 11/26/63 at their residences and no indication was given that they had been to or were connected with the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, area in any way. Omaha advised that Meyer contacted the Lincoln, Nebraska, RA on 12/3/63 and furnished the identical story about a foreign student at the bus station in Lincoln with a rifle who was en route to Dallas, Texas. He furnished a description of the student which bore no resemblance to Ruby's description and did not at that time state that he resembled Ruby which is contrary to his allegation in the letter to the Attorney General. The bus station was checked but no tickets were sold to Dallas between 11/15 and 18/63.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. I. W. CONRAD DATE: 3/9/64

FROM : MR. W. D. GRIFFITH

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

My memorandum to you dated 2/26/64, set forth information that Life Magazine, purchasers of the original Zapruder assassination film, did not desire to permit "frame by frame" projection of the assassination film before the Commission for fear of possible damage to the film; that, however, Life Magazine had offered to make available slides of each picture represented on the assassination film, and the Commission had asked the Life Magazine representative to prepare such slides. My memorandum further set forth that arrangements were being made for the Laboratory to look at these slides following preparation by Life Magazine.

The New York Office has now advised that the initial test slides were made available to that office and are being forwarded by New York to the Laboratory. Mr. Eisenberg of the Commission staff on 3/6/64, telephonically requested that the FBI Laboratory review these test slides upon receipt in order to determine whether a full set of these slides would be of value in further examination of the Zapruder film. He requested that if the FBI Laboratory found the slides to be of value, that Life Magazine be advised to go ahead with the preparation of the complete set that Life Magazine had initially volunteered to produce.

ACTION:

The slides will be examined promptly upon receipt in the Laboratory and the Commission will be appropriately advised.

LLS:EM/dmg
(10)
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1-Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1-Mr. Callahan (Mr. Gauthier)

62-109090-8 MAR 13 1964

193
61 MAR 17 1964

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 18, 1964, in which you forwarded to us a complete set of medical records of Fannie Rubenstein obtained from Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Illinois.

A report incorporated therein from the Psychopathic Hospital of Cook County, Illinois, (a duplicate of which is attached hereto), indicates that other reports on members of the Ruby family may be available through other agencies in Illinois. The Psychopathic Hospital makes particular reference to the following reports: JFE 11-25-32, JSSB C.3-32, Rest Haven 8-11-30, JFE 7-13-29, WL.6-30-27, JHFS 2-15-26, MTS Racine 3-25-24, IJR 43-76 7-6-22.

The Commission would appreciate your obtaining and forwarding to it copies of those reports. In all probability, the report designated IJR 43-76 7-6-22 is identical to a report which has already been subpoenaed by the Commission from the Institute of Juvenile Research in Illinois. If that is true, it will be sufficient for your agency to indicate that we have already subpoenaed that document.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

5 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 12 1964

1 MAR 9 1964

31 MAR 8 1964

3/10/64

Airtel 62-109090-

To: SAC, Chicago (44-645)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a letter to the Bureau from the President's Commission received March 9, 1964, requesting that we obtain reports of members of the Ruby's family which may be available through agencies in Illinois. Also enclosed is a copy of a report from the Psychopathic Hospital of Cook County, Illinois, which according to the Commission indicates that such other reports may be available.

Promptly upon receipt initiate investigation to identify and obtain copies of the reports as requested by the Commission advising persons contacted that the investigation is being conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Within three days of receipt of this communication submit results by enclosure to a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

Enclosures (3)

1 - Dallas (44-1639) (Enc.)
JWH/ras
(5)

NOTE: Commission by letter dated 2/12/64 requested that we obtain copies of the medical records of Fannie Rubenstein (mother of Jack Ruby) available at the Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Ill. This was done and results submitted to the Commission by letter 2/18/64. A portion of the record obtain from Elgin State Hospital was a report from the Psychopathic Hospital of Cook County, Ill. This report classified Fannie Rubenstein as "Paranoid state with some deterioration" and listed her husband and children with their names and ages. In a column opposite

(See Note Continued Page Two.)

193

1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Note continued

the list of children was a listing of certain institutions by initials with a date which appeared to be references. The Commission has taken these references to indicate that there may be reports available at these institutions on other members of Ruby's family. Chicago is instructed to identify and obtain copies of any such reports available per Commission's request.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/10/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461) P

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for Bureau 1/19/64 issue of "The Worker."

During interview with JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, 11611 Farrar Street, Dallas, Texas, on 3/6/64, MARTIN furnished a copy of the Sunday issue, 1/19/64, of "The Worker." He advised that during his appearance before the Commission he testified concerning MARINA OSWALD's letter to the Dallas Civil Liberties Union that had appear in this newspaper. MARTIN stated he was asked by the Commission to furnish them with a copy of this newspaper. The article referred to is shown on page 10.

Mr. MARTIN requested the Dallas FBI Office to furnish this newspaper to the Commission.

Bureau is requested to make available this newspaper to the Commission.

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 18 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) SPECIAL DELIVERY REGISTERED
2 - Dallas

ADN:vm
(5)

ENCLOSURE FILED IN 3-12-64 WFO

17 MAR 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

193 C C. Wr.
Approved: MAR 19 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

March 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated February 20, 1964, relating to a letter directed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Serbo-Croatian language relating to Charles Watkins.

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two communications, one from our Jacksonville, Florida, Office, dated February 24, 1964, and one from our New York City Office, dated March 3, 1964, which are self-explanatory.

This concludes our inquiries into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

MAILED 19
MAR 10 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. W. D. Griffith

RDR:mvh:bhg
(15)

62-109090

See Note Page Two.

19 MAR 11 1964

MAR 16 1964

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
MAR 10 2 45 PM

NOTE:

For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo, dated 2/19/64, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," RDR:mlt.

Briefly, this matter concerns the receipt of an anonymous letter at the Bureau, postmarked in Paris, France, in the above language which, when translated, apparently was intended for Chief Justice Warren. The translated letter implicated one Charles Watkins in the assassination and also accused him of being associated with Cuban communists. This material was furnished to the Commission and it was indicated because of the allegations we were checking it out. Based on investigation by our Jacksonville and New York Offices it was ascertained that the subject of the anonymous letter was Charles Leggett Watkins of New York City. It appears Watkins' wife, Margaret, has a brother, Stephen Relic, who resides in Paris, France, and whom she had been supporting. When this support stopped approximately two years ago he sent many threatening letters to them. According to Mrs. Watkins, her brother never works, has been in and out of jail in Europe on six occasions, and she has no doubt it was he who sent the anonymous letter. This concludes our inquiries and results being furnished the Commission as promised.

March 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In connection with your letter of March 2, 1964, requesting that this Bureau obtain toll call records of Lewis J. McWillie, Las Vegas, Nevada, and others named for the period September 20, 1963, through November 22, 1963, please be advised that Mr. Vern L. Begoneh, General Commercial Superintendent, Central Telephone Company, Southern Nevada Division, Las Vegas, Nevada, on March 6, 1964, advised that none of the records of the telephone company at Las Vegas can be reviewed or obtained by the FBI without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum or a court order.

Mr. Begoneh stated that the telephone company, he believes, still has toll records going back to September, 1963; however, they are only required to retain these records for six months and he expects that the September, 1963, records will be destroyed in the near future.

In view of the Central Telephone Company's refusal to furnish toll records in the absence of a subpoena duces tecum or a court order, no further effort will be made by this Bureau to obtain the requested toll records relating to Lewis J. McWillie.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JWH/ras
(7)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 11 1964

8 MAR 10 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.)

193
68 MAR 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1193

NOTE:

The President's Commission by letter 3/2/64 requested that we obtain available toll call records of Ruby, his three brothers and four sisters, and twelve persons known to have been in contact with him for the period 9/20/63 to 11/22/63. The Las Vegas Office has advised that toll call records of Lewis J. McWillie, who resides in Las Vegas, cannot be obtained in the absence of a subpoena or court order. Lewis J. McWillie is an associate of Ruby who is connected with gambling enterprises in Las Vegas. He is the individual that Ruby visited in Cuba in 1959.

MAR 10 3 53 PM '64
F.B.I.
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Evans
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. H. Sizoo
March 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two Xerox copies of a memorandum dated March 4, 1964, prepared by the New York Office of this Bureau relating to a letter dated February 10, 1964, which was addressed to the Attorney General by Mecislovas Razgaitis, 1220 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. The letter, the contents of which are set forth in the enclosed memorandum, was furnished to this Bureau by the Attorney General's office on February 12, 1964.

Mr. Razgaitis, in his letter to the Attorney General, stated that he had come in contact with Lee Harvey Oswald in New York City in 1960. Inquiry to date has indicated, however, that Oswald was in the Soviet Union in 1960. In addition, your attention is directed to paragraph 2 of page 3 of the enclosed memorandum which advises that on being interviewed Mr. Razgaitis became emotionally upset and it was necessary for Agents of this Bureau to calm him in order to continue the interview.

In view of the above information, no further action is contemplated by this Bureau in this matter. Copies of the enclosed memorandum are being furnished to the Attorney General and to the United States Secret Service.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures - 2

105-82555

JHS:pah
(12)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 17 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

REC'D-READING
MAR 10 2 46 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

President's Commission being advised of letter to AG from Raggaitis and our results on checking out the allegation in letterhead memorandum form. Copy of letterhead memorandum also being furnished by separate communication dated 3/10/64 to the AG with a copy being furnished to Secret Service by routing slip 0-1-61. Copy of our letter to the AG dated 3/10/64 not being furnished to President's Commission inasmuch as letterhead memorandum contains all pertinent information in this matter.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 10 1964
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

HOLD FOR 5 MSGS

OK

1007 AM CST URGENT 3-10-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 1P

ALSO KNOWN AS INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA.

MARCH SEVEN LAST MRS. RUTH PAINE ADVISED THAT MR. AND MRS. DECLAN P. FORD ARE SCHEDULED TO APPEAR BEFORE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION MONDAY, MARCH SIXTEEN, AND THAT SHE, HERSELF, IS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH EIGHTEEN.

ABOVE FOR BUREAU'S INFORMATION.

62-109090 -

END

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

5 Grading

NW 10 11 Section

3 MAR 12 1964

13

5 9 MAR 16 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

MAR 6 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On March 12, 1964, the Commission will hear the testimony of bus driver, Cecil J. McWatters, and cab driver, William Wayne Whaley. In connection with this testimony, the Commission would like to receive, not later than March 11, the following documents:

1. The manifest for cab driver William Wayne Whaley for November 22, 1963, which should be in the possession of the city transportation company, 610 South Akard in Dallas. A copy of this was made available by the personnel manager, E. E. Potts, in an interview on November 29 with SA's Henry J. Oliver and Louis M. Kelley. See report of Robert Gemberling, November 30, page 352.

2. Cab driver Whaley was apparently driving cab number 36 according to page 348 of said Gemberling report. We would like a photograph of said cab.

3. Bus driver McWatters is employed by the Dallas Transit Company and, according to an interview on November 22 with SA's Bardwell D. Odum and Alfred C. Ellington (page 346, Gemberling, November 30), was assigned to the Munger bus, run number 1213. We would like to have the bus company provide on a map of Dallas

11 MAR 13 1964

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the route of said bus. In addition, we would like to have marked the points of transfer from said bus to another bus route with the other bus routes also noted on said map. In addition, we would like one of your agents to interview an appropriate official of the bus company to ascertain whether or not bus transfers are assigned to a particular bus driver according to numerical sequence as shown on the face of the various transfers, and, if so, we would like to have all records pertaining to the transfer numbers assigned to bus driver McWatters on the afternoon of November 22, 1963. In addition, in said interview, we would like to verify whether or not the punches used by the bus drivers for punching transfers are individually distinctive as to punch marks so that a given punch mark can be readily identifiable as belonging to a particular bus driver. Finally, we would like to have a picture of the outside and also two pictures of the inside of the bus McWatters was driving on the afternoon of November 22. One of the inside pictures should be taken from the rear of the bus with the camera aimed toward the front and the second picture should be taken from the front of the bus with the camera aimed toward the rear.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - W. C. Sullivan

March 10, 1964

62-109090-

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FBI
REC-O-READING ROOM
MAR 10 1 00 PM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 6, 1964, which was received over the weekend, advising that the Commission will hear testimony of bus driver Cecil J. McWatters and cab driver William Wayne Whaley on March 12, 1964. Your letter then comments that in view of this you desire certain items of information no later than March 11, 1964.

Our Dallas Office has been instructed to handle the requests contained in your letter and they will be completed as soon as possible. The short time allotted within which to obtain the information desired in your letter may prevent this Bureau from meeting the deadline which you set.

In order for this Bureau to render the complete assistance to the President's Commission which we would like to give, it would be helpful if the requests could be sent to this Bureau in sufficient time to properly handle them. We will extend every effort to carry out your desires and your assistance is requested in giving us as much advance notice as possible.

The foregoing confirms the conversation had with Mr. Howard Willens of your office on March 9, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

JRM:hw:mpd (8)

62-109090-2575

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79 MAR 18 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

February 24, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This morning Mr. Jones Harris, who resides at 242 East 43d Street, New York, N.Y., appeared at the Commission with his attorney, Arnold R. Krakower, Esq., of 19 E. 53d Street, New York, N.Y. They brought with them several items of photographic material, including the enclosed 13 photographs. Mr. Harris tells us that 12 of them are reproductions of a portion of the 13th picture by either a micro or macro method of photography.

As you will see, the blow-ups of the individual in the doorway do bear some resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald as he is depicted in other available photographs.

For your information, the photographer who made these blow-ups for Mr. Harris is Bernard Hoffman, located on the fourth floor of 76 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Mr. Harris advises us that a print used in connection with the publication of substantially the same picture in an issue of the Saturday Evening Post following the assassination is the photographic base most suitable for a beginning point in this type work. However, his claim is he was unable to obtain it and therefore used the enclosed.

The foregoing is being brought to your attention for whatever use you deem appropriate in connection with your identification of the individual depicted in the picture, who is immediately adjacent to the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository Building, and which you have already undertaken.

62-109090

Rosen & Belmont memos
3/6/64 RWL/sbm
Let to Rankin
3/9/64 RJR/sbm

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
100 MAR 12 1964

FEB 26 1964

EXP. PROC.

On an entirely different subject, and in connection with the matter you have previously investigated and reported at page 7 of your Bureau memorandum, dated December 13, 1963, entitled "Hoaxes, False Reports, & Irresponsible Reporting," Mr. Harris advises that Robert L. Deschon, a Milwaukee newspaper reporter who writes for the MILWAUKEE JOURNAL, was the source of a rumor which had come to his attention, through another, in substance alleging that Oswald's name appeared on a guest register maintained at an establishment called the "Fox and Hounds" located at the northern end of Lake Huberta in the vicinity of Milwaukee. Harris further advises that inquiry by him, among others, leads him to believe that the restaurant is owned by one or more of four brothers named Fazio who reportedly have underworld-type connections.

Harris further advises that upon learning this information he began corresponding with Deschon and is still doing so, and accordingly, prefers not to be identified as having disclosed Deschon's name. Harris claims that Deschon is convinced that there is something to the rumor because of the reaction of some part of the restaurant's personnel among whom he has conducted inquiry.

This material is being furnished to you for your additional information and for your use in conducting an interview of Deschon, if you agree one should be conducted.

Thank you for your continuing cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Bogge

GPT 62-109090 -

March 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 24, 1964, relating to information furnished by Mr. Jones Harris of New York.

Enclosed are two copies each of the following items:

1. Communication dated March 3, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, relating to a photograph which appeared in "The Saturday Evening Post."
2. Composite photograph of Mr. Billy Nolan Lovelady consisting of three photographs taken by an Agent of our Dallas, Texas, Office on February 29, 1964.
3. Communication dated February 29, 1964, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, concerning the interview of Mr. Robert L. Dishon.

The photograph transmitted with your letter of February 24, 1964, depicted the Presidential limousine as it passed the Texas School Book Depository Building and an individual reportedly bearing a resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald is observed in the doorway of the building. The number "(DN2)" as well as the legend "DALLAS, TEX., NOV. 22--KENNEDY SHOT IN DALLAS" appears on this photograph. You will note on page one of the enclosed communication dated March 3, 1964, reference is made to the Associated Press enlarging a photograph similarly designated "(DN2)". The enclosed composite photographs of Mr. Lovelady are furnished for your assistance.

62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach

RDR:vhm:car
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

INDICATE YELLOW

FILED IN

68 MAR 16 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Details concerning the prior identification of this photograph are also contained in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas, Texas, dated February 11, 1964, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R - Cuba," which was furnished to you by letter dated February 19, 1964.

The photograph and partial enlargements submitted by you are being retained for possible future use.

In addition to our memorandum dated December 13, 1963, entitled, "Hoaxes, False Reports and Irresponsible Reporting," the facts relating to this Bureau's investigation of the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald's name appeared on the guest register of the "Fox and Hounds" restaurant, Hubertus, Wisconsin, were also included in the report of Special Agent Richard C. Thompson at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated December 2, 1963, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R - Cuba," which was furnished to you by letter dated December 23, 1963.

The above is for your additional information.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (6)

NOTE: See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 3/6/64, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," RDR:vhm:jsk

SECRET

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

March 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Gheesling

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On March 2, 1964, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that he was in contact with Marina Oswald on that date. According to this source, Marina Oswald stated that her attorney, Mr. William A. McKenzie, had told her that James Martin wanted to tell the President's Commission "what happened in Washington" but that Chief Justice Warren did not want to hear about it stating that such incident did not pertain to the case before the Commission and Martin was requested by Chief Justice Warren to remain silent about it. Marina did not further elaborate to our source and it is, of course, not known whether this information is accurate.

The above is furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

WMG:hc:cgw
(11)

NOTE: Information contained herein was obtained from Dallas

BY COURIER SVC.
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECEIVED-DEPT. OF JUSTICE
COMM-FBI

MAR 9 12 45 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SECRET

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE (CONTINUED):

teletype 3-4-64 as reported by [redacted]

Classified "Secret" as we do not want to permit the Commission to publish this information due to the nature of the source.

REC'D MAIL ROOM
FBI
MAR 9 4 15 PM '64

[redacted]

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 6 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you please interview Mrs. Ruth Paine to determine which if any of the following items belonged to her, and which she can identify as having belonged to Lee Harvey Oswald or Marina Oswald: 71-94, 99-106, 192, 198, 201-02, 303-22, 324-29, 352-54, 366, 381, 408-11, 418, 453, B26, C37, D41, D64.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-10001-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 12 1964

EX-102 PROC.

35 MAR 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

GAMW

10 MAR 9 1964

SOVIET SECTION

3/9/64

CODE

RADIOGRAM URGENT

62-109060-

TO SAC DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY LETTER MARCH SIX, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, REQUESTED INTERVIEW OF MRS. RUTH PAINE OF IRVING, TEXAS, TO ESTABLISH WHICH OF FOLLOWING ITEMS BELONGED TO HER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD OR MARINA OSWALD IDENTIFIED AS SEVENTY ONE THRU NINETY FOUR, NINETY NINE THRU ONE HUNDRED AND SIX, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY TWO, ONE HUNDRED NINETY EIGHT, TWO HUNDRED AND ONE THRU ZERO TWO, THREE HUNDRED THREE THRU TWENTY TWO, THREE HUNDRED TWENTY FOUR THRU TWENTY NINE, THREE HUNDRED FIFTY TWO THRU FIFTY FOUR, THREE HUNDRED SIXTY SIX, THREE HUNDRED EIGHTY ONE, FOUR HUNDRED EIGHT THRU ELEVEN, FOUR HUNDRED EIGHTEEN, FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY THREE, B TWENTY SIX, C THIRTY SEVEN, D FORTY ONE, D SIXTY FOUR.

EXPEDITE. SUTEL REPLY.

1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - I. W. Conrad

RDR:imt
(5)

NOTE: If regular radiogram contact missed, send by urgent teletype immediately.
This is on Director's Special List. It will be followed closely and the Commission furnished the results when obtained.
Above numbers relate to exhibits which Dallas is aware of.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 9 1964
TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAR 6 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 26, 1964, identifying the camera, which was used by Mrs. Marie Muchmore in filming a portion of the assassination, according to make, serial number, film speed, etc.

Your cooperation in the work of this Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 12 1964

12 MAR 9 1964

EX-[illegible]

38—MAR. 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 3/12/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63 AT DALLAS, TEXAS.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE

To advise you of the results of the interview conducted by the President's Commission of Baltimore Agents James W. Sibert and Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., on 3/12/64, by Commission Staff Member Arlen Specter.

DETAILS

Mr. Arlen Specter conducted this interrogation as a joint interview of both Agents. He exhibited an extremely friendly attitude and expressed admiration for the job the FBI is doing in this investigation. It was not practicable to take notes, however, this is being set out from the recorded recollection of these Agents shortly after the termination of the interview. It will be noted that while Mr. Specter was questioning Agents he had before him at the time Dallas report dated 12/10/63 of SA Robert P. Gemberling which contained the interview report forms and other information submitted by the Agents being interviewed.

The following is an account of the interview in question and answer form.

Question: State exactly what you did on the night of November 22, 1963, and what your instructions were in connection with this incident?

Answer: We met the Presidential aircraft, accompanied the body in the motorcade, and following arrival at the Navy Medical Training Center, witnessed the autopsy. We were instructed solely and specifically to obtain any bullets which might have been in the President's body and take them to the FBI Laboratory. This was our purpose for being present at the autopsy.

Question: What position did you occupy in the motorcade?

Answer: We were seated in the third car of the motorcade.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAR 13 1964

1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. H. Bartlett
JWS:FXO:AOB (6)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 19 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

Question: What was the time of the preparation for the autopsy at the hospital?

Answer: Approximately 7:17 p. m.

Question: What time did the autopsy begin?

Answer: Approximately 8:15 p. m.

Question: What time did the autopsy end?

Answer: We do not recall.

Question: Could it have been between 12:00 midnight and 1:00a. m. ?

Answer: Yes.

Question: What time did Lieutenant Colonel Finck arrive? (Finck is an Army medical doctor assigned to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.)

Answer: We do not recall, however, it was after the autopsy was in progress.

Question: What time did Agent Sibert call Agent Killian at the FBI Laboratory?

Answer: Some time between 11:00 p. m., and 12:00 midnight.

Question: Did you call Agent Killian prior to or after the wound was discovered in the President's back?

Answer: After this wound was discovered.

Question: Did you observe probing done by medical examiners using the finger in the back wound and by whom was the probing done?

Answer: Yes, probing done by Commander Hume.

Question: What was the reaction of the examiners upon being notified that a bullet had been found on a stretcher used at Dallas?

Answer: Commander Hume stated that this accounted for no bullet being located which had entered the back region and that it was entirely possible that the bullet had worked its way back out of the point of entry while cardiac massage was being performed at the Dallas hospital.

Question: Prior to SA Sibert's calling the FBI Laboratory did either Dr. Hume or Dr. Finck express an opinion as to whether the bullet wound in the back was a point of entry or a point of exit?

Answer: We can recall no such discussion.

Question: What was the size of the autopsy room?

Answer: We cannot state the dimensions of this room.

Question: Was it wider than this room?

Answer: It would appear to be.

Question: How close were you to the autopsy?

Answer: As close as necessary to observe the proceedings.

Question: I note that you delivered two pieces of metal to the FBI Laboratory removed from the President's body and that the chief pathologist advised that approximately forty particles and smudges were evident from X-rays.

Question: Were any additional particles removed?

Answer: Not to our knowledge. Only the two were removed in our presence by Dr. Hume and later placed in a small jar.

Question: Were you present at all times during the autopsy?

Answer: At all times one or both Agents were present in the autopsy room.

Question: Did you make any notes during the course of the evening?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Do you still have them?

Answer: No.

Question: What happened to them?

Answer: After dictating and comparing the dictation with the notes, they were destroyed.

Question: I note that you spoke to Secret Service Agents Kellerman and Greer on the night of the autopsy, 11/22/63, and again on 11/27/63. Is this correct?

Answer: Yes, however, conversations with these Agents on the night of the autopsy were not formal interviews but remarks voluntarily made by these individuals and were subsequently recorded by us from recollection. The interviews conducted on 11/27/63 were formal interviews conducted at the Secret Service offices located in the White House.

Question: I notice that on 11/22/63, Mr. Kellerman stated that the President said, "Get me to a hospital." Is anything which is in quotation marks the exact words that Mr. Kellerman used on that night?

Answer: Yes.

Question: I also note that on 11/22/63, Agent Greer of the Secret Service is quoted as stating that he "floored" the limousine following the police escort to the hospital. Was "floored" his exact wording?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Did Greer and Kellerman appear to retain their composure on 11/22/63?

Answer: Yes.

Question: How long have you gentlemen been with the FBI?

Answer: Sibert almost 13 years and O'Neill approximately 10 years.

Question: I note that on the interview with Agent Kellerman conducted on 11/27/63, no mention is made of his remark that the President was overheard to say, "Get me to a hospital." Is it because he did not say so on the 27th?

Answer: Yes, however, it will be noted that Mr. Kellerman advised on 11/27/63 that he had had a chance since 11/22/63 to think and try to reconstruct the entire activities of that day and the statements which he furnished on 11/27/63 in a formal interview were his best recollection of the exact wording used.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

This was the end of the formal question and answer interrogation. SA's Sibert and O'Neill advised that it was not possible under the circums tances to take notes and that they have attempted to reconstruct the questions and answers from best recollection.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CONRAD DATE: 3/12/64

FROM : R. H. JEVONS

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

On the morning of March 11, 1964, SA Cortlandt Cunningham of the Laboratory personally delivered to the President's Commission 12 items of evidence in accordance with the request contained in Mr. Rankin's letter of March 4, 1964. In response to requests of Commission staff members Oswald's rifle was dismantled and then reassembled in their presence. At that time Chief Justice Earl Warren inquired whether Mr. Cunningham could reassemble Oswald's rifle before the Commission, using only a dime as a tool, in order to make this possibility a matter of record for the Commission. It is noted that we have previously advised the Commission by letter that the rifle could be assembled with a screw driver, a dime or similar item.

Following coordination through your office with Mr. Belmont, Mr. Cunningham was sworn in before Mr. Warren and briefly testified to the ease with which this weapon may be dismantled and reassembled as well as to the type of instrument needed for its reassembly. Mr. Cunningham then reassembled the C 14 rifle before the Commission using a dime as a screw driver.

Also during the time the above material was being delivered, Mr. Warren observed a February 21, 1964, copy of Life Magazine and this copy of Life Magazine had a cover photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle. He pointed out the photograph to Special Agents Charles L. Killion and Cortlandt Cunningham and advised that someone representing the interests of Oswald had stated that the rifle in the photograph does not appear to be identical to the assassination rifle. This person claimed that the top of the stock of the rifle in the photograph appears straight its full length, whereas the stock of the assassination rifle is curved in the area of the comb. Mr. Warren commented that the area of the stock in the photograph in Life Magazine is somewhat shadowed and indistinct.

Mr. Warren did not make any requests of the Bureau relative to the above comments.

CC:RO/dmg (10)

19362-109060

79-MAR 18 1964

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley, Rm. 5710
1-Mr. Rogge, Rm. 5730

SIX

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
RE: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

For your information, the picture on the February 21, 1964, issue of Life Magazine is the same photograph as our exhibit D-20 except for retouching that has been added to enhance the detail for publication. Such retouching of photographs is a common practice in photoengraving to intensify highlight areas and separate shadow details. There has been a highlight retouched along the stock of the rifle in the Life Magazine reproduction of the D-20 picture. This retouched highlight does not follow the actual contour of the stock of the rifle. There is also evidence of retouching in other areas of the picture on the rifle and around the head and shoulders of Oswald.

Delivery of the items of evidence to the Commission on March 11, has been confirmed by appropriate letter to the Commission. It is further noted for record purposes that Mr. Cunningham brought back with him from the Commission evidence items C-14, C-10, and C-10a, which were returned by the Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

In anticipation of a request from the President's Commission and in connection with the field's current effort to ascertain the source of the picture appearing in the afore-mentioned copy of Life Magazine, it is recommended that the field be instructed to determine whether the photograph was retouched by Life Magazine or retouched before Life Magazine obtained it.

ADDENDUM RDR:bhg 3/13/64

In connection with the cover photograph appearing on the 2/21/64 issue of "Life" magazine which shows Oswald carrying rifle and wearing a pistol, the following is pointed out:

This Bureau has never inferred or advised the Commission that the rifle Oswald is shown holding is the same as the rifle used in the assassination of President Kennedy. This may logically be inferred; however, we have never in fact stated this since it is not possible through examination of the photograph to locate sufficient characteristics to state it is one and the same rifle. Our investigation to date has also failed to disclose information wherein Oswald's wife or close associates can state this is in fact the same rifle. Therefore, determining whether "Life" has retouched the photograph appearing on the cover of the above issue does not appear pertinent to our investigation. The President's Commission, as noted above, has been furnished a copy of this photograph and in the absence of a specific request, it is not felt any further action should be taken in this matter.

As you are aware, based on a President's Commission request, we have been endeavoring to establish the source of these photographs which have received fairly wide publication since the publication of the above issue of "Life." Our investigation in this particular matter discloses that numerous copies of this photograph were available in the Dallas Police Department and that no system of control was established. It is known that many of these photographs are missing. This information has been furnished to the President's Commission.

- 3 -

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 3/12/64

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Special Agent James W. Sibert and Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., both of the Baltimore Office assigned to the Hyattsville Resident Agency, appeared at the President's Commission today and were interviewed by the Commission Staff Member Arlen Specter. Specter complimented the Bureau on the investigation which had been made, indicated he was preparing for a detailed Commission hearing relative to the medical reports covering the autopsy of President Kennedy at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, and that he desired to better inform himself of the exact conditions which existed concerning the Agents being present during the autopsy.

Briefly stated, the questioning followed in detail the information set out in the FD-302 Interview Forms prepared by the Agents. A detailed memorandum is attached setting forth the questions and answers that took place as best recalled by the Agents, it being noted they were not able to take detailed notes during the interview..

Enclosure (1)

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bartlett

JRM:mpd (10)

62-109090-4 ENC
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 19 1964

25 MAR 18 1964

79 MAR 20 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

DESTROYED

105-82555

1-Mr. Belmont - Encl.
1-Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1-Mr. Sullivan - Encl.
1-Mr. Malley - Encl.

March 12, 1964

By Courier Service

MAR 17 3 42 PM '64
FBI U.S. READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with your letter dated March 4, 1964, the items set forth on the attached sheet were delivered to Mr. Joseph A. Ball on March 11, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure ENCLOSURE

62 109090 X

19 MAR 18 1964

CBC:fch
(10)

BY COURIER SVC.
36 MAR 12
COMM-FBI

79 MAR 20

March 12, 1964

Commission's number	FBI's Item number
142	C10
112	450
139	C14
	C250
163	C226
150	C11
156	A14
157	A15
162	C60
364	C10A
	D1
	D11

62-109090

Mr. Rosen 3/11/64

J. R. Malley

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. Howard Willens telephonically advised today that the Commission would appreciate arrangements being made for Special Agents James W. Selbert and Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., to be available in the offices of the President's Commission at 10:00 a.m. March 12, 1964.

Mr. Willens advised that these two Agents had been at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, on Friday evening, Nov. 22, 1963, when the President's body had been taken to the hospital for a complete autopsy. These Agents remained at the hospital and eventually received whatever fragments of bullets which were removed from the President's body and brought them to the Laboratory for examination.

Mr. Willens requested that when the Agents arrive at the Commission they ask for Mr. Specter of the Commission staff.

ACTION TAKEN:

ASAC George Hall of the Baltimore Office was advised of the request of the President's Commission and he stated Agents Selbert and O'Neill would be at the Commission as requested. Mr. Willens has been advised that these Agents will be available in accordance with his request. The Baltimore Agents are being instructed to stop in Mr. Rosen's office to discuss their appearance before the President's Commission prior to the interview with Mr. Specter.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
(1) - 62-109060

JRM:mpd (8)

1 62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

193
MAR 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: March 6, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, by letter dated 3-4-64 advised that in connection with the proposed examination of two witnesses by the Commission on 3-11-64 the Commission would like to have a number of exhibits available. Concerning the exhibits, this request has been referred to the Laboratory and these items will be delivered to the Commission prior to March 11 in accordance with whatever arrangements the Commission desires.

Item four in Mr. Rankin's letter refers to a number of articles of clothing, including the trousers that were worn by Oswald at the time of his arrest. The trousers worn by Oswald when he was arrested were the same trousers he was wearing when he was killed by Jack Ruby. These trousers are, at the present time, in the custody of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, and are the same trousers which were brought from Dallas to Washington, D. C., by an Agent of the Dallas Office and remained in Washington, D. C., from Sunday through Thursday while Marina Oswald was testifying.

We also made available to the President's Commission color photographs of these trousers. Mr. Howard Willens, of the President's Commission, was telephonically advised on 3-5-64 of the foregoing information concerning the trousers and the fact that the Jack Ruby trial is now in progress in Dallas. Consequently, it would appear desirable for the Commission, if they desire these trousers, to make arrangements for the trousers to be turned over to the Commission. Mr. Willens stated for the time being the Bureau should disregard this request concerning the trousers and they would try to get along with the color photographs unless other requests were made.

62 109040

Items five, six and eight of Mr. Rankin's letter call for very extensive drawings, photographing and other requests which are of the time-consuming nature.

Enclosure 3-6-64
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

8 MAR 13 1964

JRM:cjr (6)

SIX

78 MAR 18 1964

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy

The Dallas Office has been telephonically furnished the requests. They were told to review the requests immediately, determine what information could be obtained without difficulty, whether the Dallas Office could handle the remaining requests, or whether it would be necessary to have expert craftsman assistance in preparing the material desired. The Dallas Office was told to give consideration, if necessary, to having the drawings, etc., made on a commercial basis or whether they desired to have assistants from the Exhibits Section of the Bureau. Dallas will make recommendations concerning this matter on 3/6/64, bearing in mind the necessity for handling these requests at the earliest possible date.

In the absence of Mr. Rankin, Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission was contacted concerning the extensive requests contained in the 3/4/64 letter from Mr. Rankin. Mr. Willens was advised that their letter of 3/4/64 was received in the Bureau 3/5/64, the Dallas Office had been requested to comply with the desires of the Commission, but due to the nature of the extensive requests we could not guarantee that the requests of the Commission could be complied with by 3/11/64. Mr. Willens stated that with regard to the request for the first-floor plat of the Texas School Book Depository Building which they requested to have by 3/9/64, they would appreciate receiving it no later than 3/10/64 if this was possible. He desired to be advised as soon as practical how long it would take for the information set forth in the 3/4/64 letter to be obtained. Mr. Willens was advised that he would be given an approximate date when these requests could be complied with as soon as possible.

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to Mr. Rankin confirming the conversation with Mr. Willens.

ADDENDUM JRM:mpd 3/6/64:

SAC Shanklin called today and advised the Dallas Office did not have personnel who were qualified to handle the drawings and other items requested by Mr. Rankin. He requested that the Bureau send Inspector Gauthier of the Exhibits Section, as well as a qualified photographer, to assist the Dallas Office in carrying out the requests. Inspector Gauthier has been advised of this request and is making the necessary preparations to go to Dallas immediately.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that Inspector Gauthier immediately proceed to Dallas and take with him whatever help he needs in carrying out the requestsof Mr. Rankin and that a qualified photographer also be sent to Dallas.

Mr. Belmont 3/6/64

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission to further clarify information in its letter dated 2/24/64.

DETAILS:

Mr. Rankin, President's Commission, by letter 2/24/64 advised Mr. [redacted] of New York City appeared at the Commission and brought with him several photographic enlargements of a section of one photograph depicting the Presidential motorcade passing the Texas School Book Depository Building. Mr. [redacted] believed the figure of an individual standing in the doorway of this building was identical with Lee Harvey Oswald. The pictures were brought to our attention for whatever action we deemed appropriate and will be retained.

The second item in Mr. Rankin's letter related to a previously resolved allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald's name appeared on a guest register of the "Fox and Hounds" restaurant, Hubertus, Wisconsin. [redacted] states upon learning of this rumor (apparently through the press) he corresponded with one Robert L. Dishon, a reporter for the "Milwaukee Journal" and Dishon felt there was "something to the rumor".

Enclosure

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

RDR:vhm:jsk
(10)

62-109090-
[illegible]

DUPLICATE YELLOW

193

68 MAR 16 1964

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Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Mr. Rankin stated he was furnishing this to us for our information and for use in conducting an interview of Dishon "if you agree one should be conducted."

BACKGROUND:

No information identifiable with Mr. [redacted] or Robert L. Dishon could be located in Bureau files.

The photograph identified by Mr. [redacted] as resembling Oswald was investigated previously and was in the process of being reported by Dallas. Although Commission did not make a specific request, Dallas was instructed to furnish a letterhead memorandum for the Commission, establishing this individual is Billy Nolan Lovelady, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository Building. The Commission is being furnished enlargements of Lovelady's photograph which shows his resemblance to Oswald.

With regard to the alleged signature of Oswald on the register of "Fox and Hounds," the Commission, in addition to our memorandum dated 12/13/63 entitled "Hoaxes, False Reports and Irresponsible Reporting" was furnished the report of SA Richard C. Thompson dated 12/2/63 at Milwaukee which fully sets out our thorough investigation of this matter. Our investigation clearly disclosed the signature was not written by Oswald; and that on 11/30/63 we received an anonymous telephone call indicating that one man of a party of 3 couples had inscribed the name of Lee Oswald on the register.

Although the Commission did not make a specific request, Milwaukee was instructed to interview Dishon to insure every logical aspect of this matter is run out. Dishon was merely suspicious of the manager who was not cooperating with him in his unofficial inquiries and Dishon felt this lack of cooperation was an indication the manager was "hiding something significant." Dishon could furnish no information of value.

ACTION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission furnishing it with the results of our inquiries.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: March 6, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY;
11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

This is to advise that a request has been received from the President's Commission concerning the rifle utilized in the assassination. The Commission requested information regarding the manufacturer, serial number, and other related information concerning the shipment of this rifle and similar weapons to the United States and subsequently sold through United States distributors.

The Commission's request necessitates that inquiry be conducted by Legat, Rome, of Italian munition industries. In this respect, the Laboratory has furnished photographs of the rifle revealing various identifying marks and serial number, including a physical description of the weapon.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

If approved, the attached memorandum with photographic enclosures be forwarded to Legat, Rome, requesting investigation be handled immediately.

162-10-1090-
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When results are received from Legat, Rome, this information will be promptly furnished to the Commission.

Enclosures (10) Attached

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. R. A. Frazier
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

KMR/kat
(12)

10 MAR 11 1964

Approved by Foreign Liaison by phone 3/16/64

9 MAR 16 1964

162-10-1090-2367

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

March 4, 1964

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with the proposed examination of Buell Wesley Frazier and Linnie Mae Randle by the Commission on March 11, we would like to have the following exhibits available:

1. The wrapping paper in the shape of a large bag which is marked Q10 in an FBI laboratory report dated November 23 addressed to the Dallas Chief of Police, lab file number PC-78243BX, D-436461AX. Also, we would like to have the "paper and tape sample from Shipping Department, Texas Public School Book Depository," referred to in said FBI laboratory report as K2. In addition, we would like to have the replica paper sack which was used in connection with an interview of Linnie Mae Randle on December 1 by FBI Special Agents Bardwell D. Odum and Gibbon A. McNeely, a resume of said interview appearing at pages 298-299 of the report of Special Agent Robert Gemberling dated December 10. This replica sack was also used by Odum and McNeely in an interview on December 1 with Buell Wesley Frazier appearing at pages 294-297 of said Gemberling report of December 10.

2. We would also like to have available the rifle, Exhibit K1. It may be necessary to have the rifle stripped down.

3. For these witnesses, as well as for other witnesses, it would be helpful to have available another Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5 mm. rifle of the same type known as Exhibit K1. It is not necessary that this be available on March 11, but we would like to have this as soon as possible.

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MAR 5 1964

10 MAR 13 1964

4. We would like to have three items of Oswald's clothing for possible identification by Mrs. Randle and Buell Wesley Frazier. One of these would be the jacket that was subsequently found in the Texas School Book Depository Building. Another, would be the so-called rust colored sport shirt with a hole in the right sleeve referred to at page 304 of the aforementioned Gemberling report. In addition, we would like to have the shirt and trousers worn by Oswald at the time of his arrest, together with all trousers found at the residence on North Beckley at the time of the search, and the jacket with the zipper found near the Tippit shooting.

5. We would like to have a plat of the immediate locale in Irving, Texas, which would show the Paine residence, the Randle-Frazier residence, and the surrounding lots and streets across which Oswald may have walked. We suggest that if this land has been platted, there should be a plat available at the County Court House, that would show the size and dimensions of the lots and on this plat it could be superimposed to scale the outlines of the improvements. In particular, we are concerned with showing the Randle-Frazier house and carport as accurately as possible, including a location of windows.

6. We would like a photograph of the Irving, Texas, area which would show the Randle-Frazier house and carport with windows and also have shots taken from the viewpoint of a person looking out of these windows or coming out of the door along the path or route followed by Oswald on the morning of November 22. According to the interview with Mrs. Randle appearing on pages 288-289 of said Gemberling report, she saw Oswald walking diagonally from Fifth Street in a northeasterly direction, across Westbrook Street toward the back of her house while she was standing at her sink looking out the window. She says she opened the back door a slight bit to see what he was doing, and saw him go to the far side of her brother's car which was parked just north of the carport and headed in an easterly direction toward Westbrook Street and saw Oswald open the right rear door of the car. To double-check the credibility and accuracy of her testimony, we would like to have these plats be made so as to show accurately these reference points so that we can verify whether or not a person with such a line of vision would be able to see what Mrs. Randle states in her interviews. Also, if there are any photographs of the Frazier car, we would like these available.

7. We would also like to have the application for driver's license for Oswald, together with the application for employment with the photographic concern to be used to examine the witness Frazier.

8. We would like to have a plat available of the Texas School Book Depository Building with particular reference to the employee parking lot where Frazier parked his car on that morning and the entry way used by Oswald which Frazier described as "the first door in the back of the Depository Building," and also any other entry ways from this area together with a plat of the first floor so that Frazier can describe and show the course he took upon entering into the building. We would also like to have pictures of the exterior and interior of the building at this point. We would like to make sure that the first floor plat is available to us not later than March 9. In addition, as soon as possible, but not necessarily by March 9, could you please furnish us with complete floor plans of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh floors of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Could you please indicate on these plans the location of the employees' lunch rooms, dressing room, and soft drink dispenser, and the location and position, when found, of (1) the three spent 6.5 mm cartridge cases, (2) the C 14 rifle, (3) the C 10 wrapping-paper bag, (4) any "Ten Rolling Readers" cartons found in the area immediately adjacent to the crime scene, (5) the clipboard referred to at page 381 of SA Gemberling's Report dated December 10, 1963, (6) the blue jacket referred to at page 209 of SA Gemberling's Report dated December 23, 1963, and (7) the finger and palm prints of Lee Harvey Oswald found on the cartons at the crime scene. In the case of any finger and palm prints, could you please indicate the finger or palm which left the print and the direction in which the finger or palm pointed. Also, could you please indicate where "Ten Rolling Readers" cartons were generally stored.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62 105[illegible] -

March 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

FBI
RECORD-READING ROOM
MAR 9 1 14 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

With reference to your letter of March 4, 1964, wherein you requested a number of exhibits and other desired information in connection with the proposed examination of Buell Wesley Frazier and Linnie Mae Randle, the following will confirm conversation with Mr. Howard Willens of your office.

In Item four on page two of the referenced letter, mention was made of trousers worn by Oswald at the time of his arrest. Mr. Willens was advised that the trousers in question were also worn by Oswald at the time he was killed by Jack Ruby, that these trousers are in the possession of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department and these trousers are the same trousers that were brought from Dallas to Washington, D. C., and kept in Washington, D. C., by an Agent of our Dallas Office while Marina Oswald was being questioned by the President's Commission. He was advised that color photographs of the trousers were made available to the Commission and that in view of the fact that the Jack Ruby trial is now in progress, it would appear desirable that, if the trousers were necessary for the Commission, appropriate arrangements should be made with Dallas authorities by the President's Commission. Mr. Willens advised that the request concerning the trousers should be disregarded at this time.

Mr. Willens was advised in connection with Items five, six and eight of your letter that these requests appear to be very extensive in nature and could possibly require considerable time to obtain the desired information. He was

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan (Room 645 RB)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
JRMecjr (10)

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Mohr

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

advised that in view of the fact that these requests were not received until March 5, 1964, it was possible the information would not be available by March 11, 1964; however, our Dallas Office has been requested to comply with the requests as fast as possible. Mr. Willens advised that the President's Commission would appreciate it if the first-floor plat of the Texas School Book Depository Building, which had been requested to be available by March 9, 1964, could be made available no later than March 10, 1964. Delivered 3/9/64 J.S.B.m. (typed)

In view of the extensive nature of the requests, you will be advised as soon as possible the approximate date the FBI can complete the various requests contained in your letter. With reference to the items mentioned in paragraphs one, two and three, they will be delivered to the President's Commission on the morning of March 11, 1964, at 9:00 a.m. If you desire other arrangements, please advise.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Willens advised material will not be available prior to March 16. JSBm.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Woodcock

March 6, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 24, 1964, requesting that this Bureau prepare a series of photographs of the Commission's exhibits.

In compliance with your request there are attached three sets of photographs of the Commission's exhibits numbered 1 through 164, exclusive of number 18 and number 110 which are not available for photographing at this time. Appropriate photographs of exhibits number 18 and number 110, together with any additional Commission exhibits, will be forwarded as these items are made available for photographing.

Where the exhibits contained multiple pages, the specific pages photographed were selected in accordance with telephonic advice received from Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on February 27, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
28 MAR - 6
COMM-FBI

62-109090 - 19 MAR 11 1964

Enclosures (3)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosure (One set of photographs)

FCW:emh (9)

As set forth in W. D. Griffith, Jr. Conrad memorandum 2/27/64 captioned "Assassination of President Kennedy; Request of The President's Commission" General Counsel Rankin requested three photographs of each exhibit to which

(continued page 2)

MAR 10 1964

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the Commission had assigned an exhibit number. These exhibits resulted from physical evidence which this Bureau furnished to the Commission and which we had collected during our investigation of the Oswald, Jack Ruby and Assassination of the President cases.

The telephonic advice referred to herein resulted from conversation between Commission Attorney Eisenberg and Mr. W. D. Griffith of the Laboratory on 2/27/64.

March 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan 645 RB

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of March 6, 1964, concerning Clarence Daniel Smelley, who advised our Birmingham, Alabama, Office that in 1962 he and an associate, whom he declined to identify, gave $20,000 to a Nashville, Tennessee, juror on behalf of James Riddle Hoffa, President of the Teamsters Union, and were present in Washington, D. C., in 1963 when Hoffa gave "contracts" to Lee Harvey Oswald to kill President Kennedy and the Attorney General.

On March 6, 1964, Smelley was served by Special Agents of our Birmingham Office with a subpoena duces tecum issued by a Federal grand jury at Nashville, which called for his appearance before that body at 9:00 A.M., March 9, 1964. The subpoena also called for the production at that time of tape recordings which Smelley had exhibited to our Agents and which he said contained conversations with James Riddle Hoffa and others.

Smelley failed to appear before the Federal grand jury and an order for the arrest of Smelley for criminal contempt was filed by Federal District Judge William E. Miller, Nashville, on the afternoon of March 9, 1964. The order also directed the seizure of the objects which Smelley was ordered to produce.

On March 10, 1964, Special Agents of our Birmingham Office placed Smelley under arrest and seized the mentioned tapes. Smelley was permitted to play a sampling of the tapes, which proved to be recordings of radio programs.

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

On March 11, 1964, Smelley furnished a signed statement in which he admitted he did not have any information or evidence with respect to jury tampering by Hoffa or any knowledge of the above-mentioned "contracts" between Hoffa and Oswald. Smelley also admitted that he did not have tape recordings of conversations involving Hoffa which related to these matters. Smelley said he had furnished false information on these points because of his opposition to Hoffa and his concern that Hoffa would not be convicted in the Chattanooga, Tennessee, jury tampering trial.

At a hearing in the chambers of Federal Judge William E. Miller, Nashville, on March 11, 1964, James L. Roberts, a former Assistant U. S. Attorney in Nashville, was appointed to represent Smelley. The court ordered that the tapes which had been seized from Smelley be turned over to the Clerk of the Court under seal and that Roberts listen to the tapes and thereafter report to the court. The court also ordered that no representative of the Government should listen to the tapes or make recordings thereof at this time.

Judge Miller ordered that Smelley be admitted to the Veterans Administration Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama, for a period of observation in order that a determination can be made as to his mental condition.

Any further developments of interest to your Commission will be brought to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 14 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Gerard
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

3-32PM CST URGENT 3-14-64 DRL

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM DALLAS /100-10461/ 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. ALSO KNOWN AS IS-R-CUBA. Internal Security - Russia

DALLAS TIMES HERALD NEWSPAPER, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH FOURTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, CARRIES AN ARTICLE BY LESLIE CARPENTER OF THEIR WASHINGTON BUREAU WITH HEADLINE "WAS THE PRESIDENT THE SECOND VICTIM OF LEE OSWALD?" THIS ARTICLE CONTINUES THAT THE BLUE RIBBON WARREN COMMISSION STRUGGLING TO MUSTER ALL THE FACTS ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAS OBTAINED SECRET MILITARY FILES DISCLOSING THAT OSWALD WAS SUSPECTED OF SHOOTING A FELLOW MARINE TO DEATH WHILE STATIONED AT THE U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION AT ATSUGI, JAPAN, BETWEEN JULY FIFTYSEVEN AND OCTOBER FIFTY-EIGHT. OSWALD SUPPOSEDLY DENIED ANY PART IN THE KILLING AND THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE FOR THE CASE TO BE PUT BEFORE A COURT MARTIAL.

THIS ARTICLE ALSO INDICATES THAT THE COMMISION HAS OSWALD-S DIARY WHICH WAS KEPT WHILE IN THE SOVIET UNION BETWEEN MID FIFTY-

END PAGE ONE

162-10090-4 MAR 18

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199 MAR 18 1964

79 MAR 19 1964

PAGE TWO

NINE AND LATE SIXTYTWO. THE FOLLOWING IS QUOTED:" IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH THE TIMES HERALD, ONE COMMISSION MEMBER WHO ASKED NOT TO BE IDENTIFIED , TOLD OF THE KILLING IN JAPAN AND THE DIARY AND THEN HE TURNED TO THE STILL SECRET FBI REPORT ON THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS. THE BIG SURPRISE IN THE FBI REPORT ONCE IT IS RELEASED IS THAT IT DOES NOT CONTAIN A SINGLE FACT WHICH HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN WIDELY PUBLISHED",. THE ARTICLE CONTINUES TO INDICATE THAT THE COMMISSION HAS NOT FOUND ANY EVIDENCE OF ANY KIND OF COLLUSION BETWEEN OSWALD AND RUBY OR ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN EITHER ONE OF THEM OR ANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.

THIS IS BEING FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU IN VIEW OF THE APPARENT LEAK ON THE PART OF A COMMISSION MEMBER.

CLIPPING BEING FORWARDED.

Sounds like Warren

END

RL

FSI WASH DC

TU CLR

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

Copy

MR. BELMONT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAR 17 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of March 13, 1964, and enclosures concerning Mr. Mark Lane's appearance at the Unitarian-Universalist Church, Buffalo, New York, on February 28, 1964, has been received.

Your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

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62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 19 1964

79 MAR 20 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Bland; 1 - Mr. Coakley;
1 - Mr. Sizoo; 1 - Mr. Branigan

March 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

~~Confidential~~ ~~SECRET~~

Classified by 3070
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed for your information copies of three articles appearing in the French newspaper "L'Express" dated February 20, February 27, and March 5, 1964. There are also enclosed translations of the articles made by this Bureau.

For your further information, there is enclosed a memorandum setting forth a summary of information appearing in the files of this Bureau concerning Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., the author of the above articles.

It has been reported to this Bureau that the author, Mr. Buchanan, has previously met with a representative of the President's Commission.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure this document becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
41 MAR 18
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (7)

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(12)

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MAR 23 1964

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CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. Coakley

March 17, 1964

THOMAS GITTINGS BUCHANAN, JR.

[redacted]

Background

Confidential

Buchanan was born March 14, 1919, at Baltimore, Maryland. He graduated from Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, in 1935. He attended Yale University for one year in 1936 and 1937 and attended George Washington University for one year in 1939 and 1940. He served in the United States Army from 1942 to 1945 and held the rank of Captain at the time of his discharge. He is married to the former Harriet Patterson and has two children.

Buchanan was employed as a reporter by the "Washington Evening Star" newspaper from 1943 to 1948. When an official of this newspaper confronted Buchanan with the allegation that he was a Communist Party (CP) member, Buchanan readily admitted his CP membership. This resulted in his dismissal from this newspaper. He then became affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) and served this organization as National Legislative Director from 1949 to 1950. He was a registered lobbyist for the CRC during 1949. The CRC has been cited as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. He later held various positions in private industry in the Baltimore, Maryland, area.

[redacted]

CP and Related Activities

Buchanan reportedly espoused the doctrines of Marxism at approximately age 15. In executing a Personal History Statement for the United States Army in December,

100-354941

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Confidential

[redacted]

GDC:mcc/fjh
(10)

ENCLOSURE

62-109190

MFO

Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr.

1942, he listed his political affiliation as "communist." In this statement he also admitted having been affiliated with the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in 1938. The Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was a communist front.

Buchanan joined the Youth Club of the CP at Washington, D. C., in 1948. During a radio interview conducted by a representative of Station WWJ in Detroit, Michigan, in 1949, Buchanan went into considerable detail regarding his reasons for becoming a CP member. He held numerous positions of leadership within the CP in Washington, D. C., during 1949 and 1950. He was reported to have contributed articles to "The Worker," a communist newspaper, in 1950. He transferred his CP membership to Baltimore, Maryland, and was identified as a member of the CP at Baltimore in 1953.

He was reported in attendance at a meeting attended by CP leaders at Baltimore in 1954. He was extremely active in and attended numerous meetings of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) in Baltimore during 1954. In 1951 and 1955 he was active in the Freedom of the Press Committee at Baltimore, an organization dominated and controlled by the CP. During interviews with FBI Agents in 1952 and 1953, Buchanan readily admitted CP membership. During an interview in August, 1956, he stated that he was no longer a CP member but would not elaborate on reasons for quitting the CP, stating only that he had lost interest. Investigation subsequent to 1953 did not uncover any significant CP or related activities on his part.

NOTE:

~~Classified~~ "Confidential" as it contains information reported by confidential informants and sources which, if disclosed, could possibly identify these sources. Buchanan's name is included in the Reserve Index.

ea

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LE
Genera

MAR 16 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of March 3, 1964 in connection with the investigation of the Liberty Distributing Company, 328 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Illinois, a trade style of Jack Ruby.

The report which you forwarded dated February 26, 1964 by Dennis W. Shanahan indicates that the tenants at 328 South Jefferson have generally been engaged in the printing trade and allied fields. The enclosed copyright registration indicates that printing for the Liberty Distributing Company was done by the Shelby Printing Company, Chicago, Illinois. This Commission would appreciate your conducting a further investigation into the activities of Jack Rubenstein aka Jack Ruby based on the enclosed registration.

Since we have relatively slight amounts of information concerning Ruby's life from January 1940 to May 1943, the Commission would appreciate your regarding any persons found to have known Ruby as a result of the above inquiry as possibly having specific information concerning his life in general, including his friends, specific businesses or occupations he may have been engaged in, his sexual relationships, and any underworld connections or illicit activities in which he or his friends were known to engage.

ENCLOSURE

62 109090-
NOT RECORDED
19 MAR 19 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ENCLOSURE

Encl.

12 MAR 17 1964

K

Rec'd rec'd JAN 8 1942

Application JAN 16 1942

Class K 49571

Fee rec'd $ .....

3947 JAN 17 42

IMPORTANT. Applicant must not write in the blank lines above; to do so will cause delay in registration.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION
PRINT OR PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION PUBLISHED IN THE U. S.

REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS, Washington, D. C.

Of the PRINT OR PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION named herein, TWO complete copies of the best edition first published in the United States on the date stated herein are herewith deposited to secure copyright registration according to the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1909. $2 (statutory fee for registration and certificate) is also inclosed. The copyright is claimed by

(1) Name of copyright owner Jack Rubenstein, doing business as Liberty Distributing Co.
(Write full legal name of copyright owner)

(2) Address 328 So. Jefferson (Street) Chicago (City) Illinois (State)

[Please turn this over]

6-2-10

ENCLOSURE

(3) Country of which the author of the print is a citizen the United States
(MUST be stated)

(4) If an alien author domiciled in the United States, state where
(MUST be stated)

(5) Title of work REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR

(6) Lithographed or photo-engraved or otherwise produced in the United States by Shelby Printing Co. (Name of establishment) at Chicago (City) Ill. (State)

(7) Published on the 7th day of January 1942
[State here the day, month, and year when the work was placed on sale, sold, or publicly distributed]

(8) Send certificate of registration to H. J. Sanders
6430 Evans Ave. (Street) Chicago (City) Illinois (State)

(9) Name and address of person or firm sending the fee V H. J. Sanders
6430 Evans Ave. (Street) Chicago (City) Ill. (State)

(July, 1939—15,000) U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1939 [Please turn this over]

3/18/64

Airtel

62 109090-

To: SAC, Chicago (44-645)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Reairtel 2/26/64.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated March 16, 1964, requesting investigation into the activities of Jack Ruby on the basis of a copyright registration, two copies of which are also enclosed.

As indicated by the Commission, they desire that we develop additional information regarding Ruby's life during the period January, 1940, to May, 1940. Any persons interviewed in connection with this inquiry relating to the Liberty Distributing Company who were acquainted with Ruby during the period January 1940, to May, 1940, should be thoroughly interviewed for all available background information they can furnish relating to Ruby, his friends, associates, and occupations, and any persons identified by them as having known him during this period should also be interviewed.

Submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination within seven days of receipt of this communication.

Enclosures (4)

1 - Dallas (44-1639) (for info)

JWH/ra
(5)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.)

MAILED 27
MAR 18 1964
COMM-FBI

79 MAR 20 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

The President's Commission by letter 2/12/64 requested that we determine if any papers were maintained by the State of Illinois or any political subdivisions thereof concerning the Liberty Distributing Company which was reportedly operated by Ruby in 1942 in Chicago. No record of the company could be located and investigation at the address of the company could not locate anyone familiar with the Liberty Distributing Company or Jack Ruby. The Commission by letter 3/16/64 enclosed a copyright registration indicating that the Shelby Printing Company did printing for the Liberty Distributing Company in 1942 and requested investigation on the basis of information in the copyright registration.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAR 1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter dated March 4, 1964, referring to correspondence relating to the possible relationship between Doctor Borrell Navarro and Horacio Duran Navarro, the husband of Silvia Duran.

In view of the results of your investigation and your most recent interview of Diaz Verson, the Commission does not desire that your Bureau further explore the possibility of the relationship referred to in the first paragraph of this letter.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

35 MAR 18 1964

79 MAR 20 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated March 10, 1964, relating to information in the press indicating Mr. James Richard Worrell would testify before the President's Commission. In this letter you were advised that as a result of this publicity Mr. James Elbert Romack contacted our Dallas Office and took exception to the statements attributed to Mr. Worrell in the press. Referenced letter advised when the results of interviews with Mr. Romack and two other individuals were received you would be furnished the details.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated March 13, 1964, incorporating the results of interviews with Mr. Romack, Mr. George W. Rackley, Sr., and Mr. Samuel Mack Pate.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
Enclosures (2)

62 109090 -

RECEIVED
MAR 19 1964

RDR:vhm
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

193
DUPLICATE YELLOW
79 MAR 20 1964

NOTE:

Worrell, age 20, was quoted in the press as stating he heard "four" shots and while running from the assassination scene observed a man "dart" out the back doorway of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Worrell subsequently furnished testimony to this effect before the Commission according to the press. It is to be noted the Commission did not advise us of the contemplated testimony or the actual testimony of Worrell. Bulet 3/10/64 advised the Commission Dallas had received information from Romack that he and two others were at the rear of the above building and saw no one leave. Commission was advised when Romack and the two other individuals were thoroughly interviewed the results would be furnished. Enclosed letterhead memorandum reiterates statements made by Romack and he is substantially corroborated by the two other men. Our investigation has established only three shots were fired. The furnishing of this information to the Commission completes our committment in this particular matter. Worrell has been previously interviewed by the Bureau and furnished the same information as set out above. This information has been previously furnished to the Commission.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-25-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On February 24, 1964, SA Hanning contacted Frank McNamara, Director, House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). While talking with him, McNamara furnished Hanning a copy of the first page of the February 12, 1964, issue of "Tocsin" (attached). This is an anticommunist newspaper published weekly in Oakland, California. The feature story on the front page of this paper is headlined "Red-Fronter in Death Probe." The story then relates that Norman Redlich, a Professor at New York University Law School, is acting as Assistant Counsel on the Warren Commission staff and then goes on to list Redlich's left-wing affiliations. McNamara advised that they have quite a bit of information on Redlich in the files of HCUA, and that Chairman Willis was quite concerned and went to the Warren Commission concerning Redlich's appointment as an Assistant Counsel on the Commission. McNamara did not know the individual that Chairman Willis contacted, however, he stated that Chairman Willis was assured that all members of the Commission were "cleared" by the FBI. Hanning advised McNamara that he undoubtedly knew the FBI did not issue clearances or clear anyone.

A review of Bureau files reflects that in brief Redlich was a subscriber to the "National Guardian" in 1953 (cited by HCUA). He has since 1955 been active as a sponsor and/or speaker of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and the National Committee to Abolish the HCUA. Both of these groups have been cited by HCUA as communist front groups. He has been associated with Harry Magdoff of the Silvermaster case and represented the latter when he was subpoenaed to appear before the HCUA. Magdoff was uncooperative with the Committee.

Actually, on December 22, 1963, a confidential informant of the New York Office advised us that Redlich was working with the President's Commission. It was recommended and approved that a letterhead memorandum concerning Redlich be furnished to J. Lee Rankin by Inspector James R. Malley. Such a memorandum dated December 31, 1963, was furnished to Rankin by Inspector Malley on 1-3-64 (copy attached).

MAR 11 1964

In late January, 1964, we received a Standard Form 86 (Security Investigation Data for Sensitive Position) from the Civil Service Commission on Redlich for processing under Executive Order 10450 (Federal Employee Security Program). While the form

Enclosures
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

DGH:bsp

lists General Services Administration (GSA) as the employing agency we know Redlich was with the President's Commission and that GSA was acting solely as a "house-keeping unit" for the Commission. It was recommended and approved that since a summary on Redlich had previously been made available to Rankin and GSA, the Standard Form 86 be returned to the Civil Service Commission advising them that the President's Commission and GSA were already in possession of pertinent information from our files and that we contemplated no investigation in the absence of a request.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you (Mr. DeLoach) personally take this matter up with Chairman Willis of HCUA on a confidential basis and brief him on the details set forth above.

1 - Mr. Belmont
CONFIDENTIAL - Mohr
1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Floyd
1 - Mr. Mauck

December 31, 1963

NORMAN REDLICH

On December 22, 1963, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Professor Norman Redlich, New York University expert on Constitutional Law, was working with the committee headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. [redacted]

In August of 1953 another confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Norman Redlich was a subscriber to the "National Guardian" at that time. [redacted] (100-364246-43)

The "National Guardian" of April 25, 1955, contains an item stating that Norman Redlich took part in a forum sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee on April 16, 1955. Professor Redlich spoke on the Fifth Amendment, tracing its historical development and describing the official distortion of it, which automatically made an inference of guilt from its use.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" of January 2, 1961, listed Norman Redlich, Professor of Law, as one of many prominent signers of a recent petition to the House of the 87th Congress to eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Standing Committee. (61-7582-A)

In March of 1961 a third confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Professor Norman Redlich of New York University was one of the speakers at a meeting sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee on February 24, 1961. He called for an organized reaction by the people against recent Supreme Court decisions as the most effective way to bring about a change in the attitude of the Court. (100-364246-57) (John Leroy Kraus [illegible] source)

ORIGINAL TO J. LEE RANKIN, CHIEF COUNSEL, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

IDN:cad
(11)

See Note Page 3

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Norman Rodlich

In December of 1961 a fourth confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past related that Norman Rodlich was one of the speakers at a rally at Manhattan Center, New York City, on December 6, 1961, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. [redacted] NYairtel 12/26/6 to Norman Rodlich)

"The Worker" of December 10, 1962, an east coast communist newspaper, contains an article entitled "Notables Denounce Attack on the Peace Movement." The article stated that more than 50 prominent Americans declared in a statement to the House Committee on Un-American Activities "Freedom of ideas has always been a national necessity. In the name of democracy and survival we ask you to cancel the proposed investigation into the peace movement." The list of signers included Norman Rodlich, Professor, New York University Law School.

(62-107350-A)

In October, 1963, a fifth confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the name Norman Rodlich appeared on a list of sponsors of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. [redacted] 100-433447-995)

A sixth confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in 1957 that during that year Norman Rodlich was associated in a business way with Harry Magdoff and was highly regarded by Magdoff. [redacted] 62-103661-14)

A seventh confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past stated that in May of 1961 Magdoff selected Rodlich to represent him as counsel in Magdoff's appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in hearings concerning the Fund for Social Analysis of which organization Magdoff was President. Records of the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities show that Magdoff appeared on May 31, 1961, in answer to a subpoena accompanied by his counsel, Norman Rodlich. Magdoff stated his name, his address and his occupation as a financial consultant. However, when asked to produce the documents which had been called for in the subpoena, Magdoff claimed he did not bring any since he had no such documents. When asked to state whether his signature appeared on a statement

[redacted] 100-364246-97)

[redacted]

of the Fund for Social Analysis naming the officers of the organization, he declined to answer on the grounds of the First and Fifth Amendments. He made the same reply to numerous other questions asked him by counsel for the House Committee. These questions included whether he had been a member of the Communist Party, who the officers were of the Fund for Social Analysis, to whom awards were made by the Fund for Social Analysis and the source of income of the Fund for Social Analysis.

In July, 1948, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, a confessed former espionage agent, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that Harry Magdoff was a member of the Soviet espionage group headed by Victor Perlo and was active in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's.

NOTE:

This memorandum is classified "Confidential" since it contains information from informants of continuing value which information if divulged could compromise those informants.

See memorandum Bland to W. C. Sullivan, dated 12/31/63, captioned "Norman Rodlich, Security Matter - C," IDH:cad/scp.

1. APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 113, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

1.

APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

[redacted]

1. APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

[redacted]

APPENDIX

THE FUND FOR SOCIAL ANALYSIS

A source advised in November, 1957, that the Fund for Social Analysis (FSA), formerly known as the Foundation for Marxist Studies (FMS), was established in New York City in November, 1957.

Another source advised on November 2, 1961, that the officers of the FSA are: HARRY MAGDOFF -- President; IRVING KAPLAN -- Treasurer; and ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN -- Secretary.

In July, 1948, ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, a confessed former espionage agent, testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives that HARRY MAGDOFF was a member of the Soviet espionage group that was headed by VICTOR PERLO and was active in Washington, D.C., in the early 1940's. BENTLEY also testified that IRVING KAPLAN paid dues to the PERLO group, and submitted information to the Silvermaster espionage group which also operated in Washington, D.C., in the early 1940's.

A third source advised in March, 1946, that ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN was a member of the Jefferson Club of the Communist Party (CP) in 1946.

An announcement issued by FSA in April, 1960, stated FSA is an informal organization of individuals interested in aiding Marxist research and offers grants-in-aid for studies of problems posed by Marxist theory and its application. The address of FSA was listed as Room 2800, 165 Broadway, New York 6, New York.

On November 7, 1961, a fourth source advised that the FSA receives mail at Room 2810, 165 Broadway, New York 6, New York.

APPENDIX

THE FUND FOR SOCIAL ANALYSIS (CONT'D)

Information from the second source may not be made public without the usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The person to be subpoenaed is Miss SARA T. MALLOY, Vice President, Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, New York City, New York.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

[redacted]

2

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.
* * *'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

[redacted]

[redacted]

FBI

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LE
Genera

Mr. T
Mr. Tr
Tele. R
Miss H
Miss G

MAR 11 19

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of March 6, 1964.

Enclosed you will find the "yellow legal cap yellow sheet" Commission Exhibit 110, for appropriate use in conducting the handwriting analysis requested in item number four of my letter dated March 3, 1964.

In the latter letter the Elsbeth Street address was intended to read Dallas rather than Fort Worth.

Thank you for your continuing cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

62 109110-10

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 25 1964

MAR 12 1964

ENCLOSURE

SEVEN

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1- Sullivan
1 - Malley

March 18, 1964

62-109090

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

1 - Rogge
1 - Cadigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan
1 - Gheesling

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letters dated March 3, 1964, and March 11, 1964, and to the letter from this Bureau dated March 6, 1964, concerning the "yellow legal cap yellow sheet," Commission Exhibit 110.

On March 11, 1964, a copy of the Commission Exhibit 110 was displayed to George Bouhe and he identified this item as a lesson in English which he had given to Marina Oswald. Bouhe stated that the Russian handwriting appearing on this item is his and that the English handwriting is that of Marina Oswald. Handwriting specimens were obtained from George Bouhe and it has been concluded through handwriting analysis that the Russian handwriting contained on Commission Exhibit 110 was written by George Bouhe. This exhibit is enclosed.

Additional investigation requested in your letter of March 3, 1964, is being conducted and results will be furnished to you as soon as completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
18 MAR 12
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

EMG:pah
(14)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Room ___ MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

The Commission's letter of 3/3/64 advised that Marina Oswald had testified that handwriting appearing on Commission Exhibit 110 was that of Bouhe and that the English handwriting was hers. The Commission requested that handwriting analysis be made to verify Marina's testimony. The handwriting analysis was conducted by Supervisor Cadigan. Other investigation requested by the Commission based on Marina Oswald's testimony is (1) locate two thick books on history of U. S. carefully read by Oswald while residing on Elsbeth Street, Dallas, (2) conduct additional investigation vicinity of Love Field, Dallas, to determine possible location of site where Oswald may have practiced with rifle according to Marina, and (3) ascertain origin and ownership of 15-power telescope and hunting knife furnished to Commission. These three items are being afforded preferred and continuous attention. The Commission's request was for an examination to confirm or refute the alleged fact that the Russian words were written by Bouhe. No question was raised as to the authenticity of the English by Marina Oswald.

Mr. Belmont 3/18/64

A. Rosen

JACK L. RUBY, aka
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission called today and advised that he and another attorney would be arriving in Dallas, Texas, at approximately 12 noon on March 19, and would be joined by additional attorneys over the weekend, the purpose of this trip being to take depositions with reference to events which transpired at the Dallas Police Department garage.

In this connection Mr. Willens inquired as to whether it would be possible to have shipped to Dallas the three-dimensional mockup exhibit which had been prepared by the Exhibits Section which is now located at the President's Commission office. He advised that if this could be done they would like to have the exhibit shipped to Dallas and delivered to the office of the U. S. Attorney, Barefoot Sanders, where it will remain during the period that depositions are being taken.

Arrangements have been made with the Exhibits Section to pick up the exhibit at the Commission's office and for it to be shipped in accordance with the above request.

(1)- 62-109090

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Gauthier

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 26 1964

JRM:mpd (10)

Scale model and photos of the Oswald Killing Site forwarded to U.S.A. Sanders, Dallas Texas via Emery Air Lines 5:00 3/18/64 Arrangements made with SAC Shanklin for Agts A. & Caffee to assemble display upon arrival - LG Caffee

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 18 64
TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

FBI WASH DC

806 PM URGENT 3/18/64 RL

TO DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ADVISED THEY INTEND TO HAVE ATTORNEYS IN DALLAS FOR NUMBER OF WEEKS TAKING DEPOSITIONS FROM VAROUS WITNESSES CONCERNING VARIOUS ASPECTS OF MATTERS RELATING TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT. AT PRESENT IT IS KNOWN HOWARD WILLENS OF COMMISSION STAFF WILL BE IN DALLAS MARCH NINETEEN, ARRIVING AT APPROXIMATELY TWELVE NOON AND WILL CONTACT YOUR OFFICE SOON AFTER ARRIVAL. WILLENS WILL BE JOINED OVER WEEKEND BY ADDITIONAL ATTORNEYS. HE HAS BEEN ADVISED THAT IN EVENT HE HAS ANY REQUESTS TO MAKE OF DALLAS OFFICE THEY SHOULD BE MADE DIRECTLY TO YOU OR ASAC. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO ADVISE BUREAU OF ANY REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMISSION AND TO TAKE NO ACTION RELATIVE TO THESE REQUESTS UNTIL THEY ARE CLEARED WITH BUREAU.

END

DL 9DRL

FBI DALLAS

March 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

[illegible]

Dear [illegible]:

Enclosed is one copy of a letter dated February 27, 1964, Amarillo, Texas, and signed, "Edna Adams, 1616 Taylor."

This letter was furnished to our office in San Antonio, Texas, by Mr. Harry Temple, Administrative Assistant to Governor John Connally, State of Texas, Austin, Texas, on March 16, 1964. The letter was addressed to "The Governor of Texas, Executive Mansion, Austin, Texas."

In view of the information contained in the letter of Edna Adams, no further action is being initiated by the Bureau unless specifically requested by you.

[illegible]

[illegible]

62-10[illegible]

[illegible]

(6)

NOT RECORDED
139 MAR 19 1964

[illegible] Page Two.

193

79 MAR 20 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

Let to Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

On 3/10/64 the letter from Edna Adams, 1610 Taylor Street, Amarillo, Texas, addressed to "The Governor of Texas, Executive Mansion, Austin, Texas," was furnished to the San Antonio Office.

The letter in substance claims Governor Connally of Texas is "godless" and claims Connally was boasting "how he got one President killed." Writer claims President Kennedy would have been alive today if he had not been forced to Texas because of the "politicking" of Johnson and Connally." The writer in substance claimed a trap was used by the Texas Governor and President Johnson to draw former President Kennedy to Texas. Bureau files are negative regarding the writer and dissemination is being made to Secret Service by the Bureau.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

YT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 3, 1964, requesting a transcript of all radio transmissions from local and state police capable of being received in Dallas, Texas, from November 22, 1963, to November 24, 1963.

For your information our Dallas Office has advised the Texas State Police transcript has been obtained. The Dallas Police Department is in the process of compiling the desired information and contemplates having this material completed by March 19, 1964. The Dallas County Sheriff's Office will be unable to commence this project until March 19, 1964, in view of the recent trial of Jack L. Ruby, but expects to have the desired information available by March 25, 1964.

This matter is being followed on a daily basis by our Dallas Office and when all of the desired material is obtained, it will be promptly furnished to you.

62-109090 —

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 19 1964

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

RDR:vhm
(10)

NOTE: This is being closely followed by the Bureau and when the material is obtained it will be promptly furnished to the Commission as indicated.

193
29 MAR 20 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 Sec 365

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: March 17, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

While discussing other matters with J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission on March 16, 1964, Mr. Rankin brought up the matter of an independent examination of the rifle slug which was found on the stretcher which President Kennedy's body was on in Dallas, as well as bullet fragments found in the President's body during the autopsy at the U. S. Naval Hospital at Bethesda.

Mr. Rankin advised the Commission certainly relied on the examination conducted by the Bureau Laboratory; however, there was strong feeling in the Commission that an independent examination would be advantageous because of the fact that the Bureau had conducted the principal investigation into the assassination of the President as well as having handled the Laboratory examinations. Mr. Rankin advised he was aware of the possibility of a difference of opinion on the part of an outside examiner but nevertheless they felt this independent examination necessary. He indicated he would request the Bureau to handle the delivery of the rifle, bullet and bullet fragments to an independent examiner.

Mr. Rankin was advised that a letter had been prepared by the Bureau and sent to the Commission on March 13, concerning this matter, expressing the Bureau's views concerning this procedure. Mr. Rankin advised he had not seen the letter as yet; however, it was the desire of the Chief Justice for the Bureau to maintain as much control over items of an evidentiary nature as possible to make certain they were not lost. It was suggested to Mr. Rankin that prior to making any final decision as to the procedure to be utilized he might desire to review the Bureau's letter which thoroughly outlined the Bureau's position and Mr. Rankin advised he would do so. The Bureau's position as outlined in the letter of March 13, is that any material to be examined by an independent examiner should be delivered to the Commission by the Bureau and the Commission make all necessary arrangements for handling the delivery of the material to the independent examiner.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:mpd:jgs (9)

EX-104

62-109060-121

MAR 26 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Assassination of the President

In a separate interview

Mr. Willens stated that probably the first of next week or shortly thereafter teams of attorneys assigned to the Commission staff would be going to Dallas, Texas, to take depositions from a number of witnesses regarding various aspects of the over-all investigation. He advised situations may arise where the Commission representatives would need assistance from our Dallas Office and inquired as to the names of individuals who could be contacted by members of the Commission staff. Mr. Willens was furnished the names of the SAC and ASAC and was told that any requests of the Dallas Office should be handled through them. Appropriate instructions are being issued to the Dallas Office relative to handling contacts by representatives of the Commission staff with the Dallas Office.

The foregoing is submitted for information.

I want any requests made of our Dallas office to be first cleared here.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Schroder
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Hines

3/18/64

EX 104

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

62-109090-121

REC-52

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ADVISED THEY INTEND TO HAVE ATTORNEYS IN DALLAS FOR NUMBER OF WEEKS TAKING DEPOSITIONS FROM VARIOUS WITNESSES CONCERNING VARIOUS ASPECTS OF MATTERS RELATING TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT. AT PRESENT IT IS KNOWN HOWARD WILLENS OF COMMISSION STAFF WILL BE IN DALLAS MARCH NINETEEN, ARRIVING AT APPROXIMATELY TWELVE NOON AND WILL CONTACT YOUR OFFICE SOON AFTER ARRIVAL. WILLENS WILL BE JOINED OVER WEEKEND BY ADDITIONAL ATTORNEYS. HE HAS BEEN ADVISED THAT IN EVENT HE HAS ANY REQUESTS TO MAKE OF DALLAS OFFICE THEY SHOULD BE MADE DIRECTLY TO YOU OR ASAC. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO ADVISE BUREAU OF ANY REQUESTS RECEIVED FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMISSION AND TO TAKE NO ACTION RELATIVE TO THESE REQUESTS UNTIL THEY ARE CLEARED WITH BUREAU.

FBI
MAR 18 3 19 PM
REC'D-READING ROOM

62-109090-121

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JRM: mpd (12)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Branigan

XEROX

APR 1 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: Memo from Rosen to Belmont 3/17/64, same re, was prepared setting forth information concerning contemplated work of Commission in Dallas and instructions set forth in this teletype comply with Director's desires in handling personnel of Commission staff.

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: Assassination of President Kennedy

As of December 27, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised that the paper bag marked Q-10 was not the same type of paper as was used in specimen K-52. Q-10 is identified as the brown wrapping paper in the shape of a long bag which was found near the window from which the shots were fired. K-52 is a replica paper sack made from paper and tape available in the shipping room of the Texas School Book Depository. The report states "it was determined that the paper and tape used for specimen K-52 is different from the paper and tape used for the Q-10 paper bag that was previously submitted in this case." (Gemberling, 1/7/64, "FBI Laboratory Examinations," page 47.)

To the contrary, the supplemental report of the FBI, dated January 13, 1964, at page 4, says

> "The FBI Laboratory examined the brown wrapping paper in the shape of a long bag which was found near the window from which the shots were fired. It was determined that the wrapping paper and the three-inch manila tape used to construct the bag were the same as that used by the Texas School Book Depository." — K2 (D-1)

We are in doubt. Please submit a report in writing from the laboratory as to the tests made and the conclusions drawn.

Sincerely yours,

Letter 3/19/64
JCC:em/dwg

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 24 1964

10 MAR 26 1964

EX-PROC.
33 MAR 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-111

In addition, certain questions occur to us:

1. Was the brown wrapping paper sack the same color as paper used in the Shipping Department of the Texas School Book Depository?

2. Did the brown wrapping paper sack found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building change color when treated for fingerprints by Dallas Police Department?

3. Does the laboratory have any opinion as to the source of the paper used to make the brown wrapping paper bag found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building?

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Rogge, Rm. 5730

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Griffith
1-Mr. Cadigan

62-109090-

March 19, 1964

By Courier Service

MAR 19 3 47 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 12, 1964, concerning the paper bag marked Q 10, identified as brown wrapping paper in the shape of a long bag which was found near the window from which the shots were fired. Your letter refers to paper examinations described in the report of Special Agent Gemberling, January 7, 1964, page 47, and in a supplemental report of this Bureau dated January 13, 1964.

It is pointed out that these two reports relate respectively to the examinations of two different known samples of material, one of which was found to be similar to the material of the bag, Q 10, and the other different, as noted in your letter and as set forth below. Both of these known samples of material, together with the original paper bag, Q 10, were delivered to representatives of the Commission on March 11, 1964, as shown in this Bureau's letter of March 12, 1964.

On the one hand, a supplemental FBI report dated January 13, 1964, covers a comparison of the paper bag, Q 10, with a known sample of paper and tape obtained from the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963, and designated as K 2. As stated in this report, the paper and tape used to construct the bag, Q 10, were found to be similar to the known sample materials from the Texas School Book Depository, (K 2). The result of this comparison is also set forth on page 165 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, a copy of which has previously been furnished to the Commission. (Bulet to Hon. J. Lee Rankin 12/20/63 RDR:mlt)

On the other hand, the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated January 7, 1964, refers to a specimen designated as K 52, a replica sack

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-82555
JCC:em/dmg
(10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Rogge 5730

made by Special Agents of this Bureau at the Texas School Book Depository on December 1, 1963, from paper and tape available in the shipping room of the Texas School Book Depository. As stated in this report the paper and tape used to construct the bag, Q 10, were found to be different from the paper and tape comprising specimen K 52.

Accordingly, the results are correctly reported in each instance, and there is no conflict between the report of Special Agent Gemberling of January 7, 1964, and FBI supplemental report dated January 13, 1964, since they relate to different materials.

In response to your inquiry as to whether the brown wrapping paper sack was the same color as paper used in the shipping department of the Texas School Book Depository, you are advised that the brown wrapping paper sack, Q 10, was similar in color to the paper used in the shipping department and designated as K 52; however, under ultraviolet fluorescence, both the tape and the paper comprising K 52 were markedly different in appearance from the sack, Q 10. In the case of the other known sample, K 2, from the same building, K 2 not only was similar in color to Q 10, but likewise was similar in appearance under ultraviolet fluorescence, as well as in microscopic and all other observable physical characteristics.

With reference to your inquiry as to whether the sack, Q 10, changed color when treated for fingerprints by the Dallas Police Department, you are advised that the sack, Q 10, did not change appreciably in color when treated for fingerprints by the Dallas Police Department, since a dusting powder was apparently used. After the paper sack, Q 10, was chemically treated for fingerprints by this Bureau there was an appreciable change in the color of the paper resulting from the chemical treatment.

Regarding your request for an opinion as to the source of the paper used to make the brown paper bag, Q 10, as noted above, paper similar to that in Q 10 was available on November 22, 1963, in the Texas School Book Depository (represented by specimen K 2) and, accordingly, the bag, Q 10, could have been made from the materials available in the Texas School Book Depository. However, the paper and tape used to make the paper bag, Q 10, do not contain any watermarks or other significant identifying features to indicate uniquely the actual source of the paper used. Accordingly, since paper and tape of this type are widely used for packaging purposes, similar material could undoubtedly have been obtained from many paper dealers, or from other users.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, and our letters dated February 26, 1964, and March 4, 1964, relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed are two copies of an article entitled, "Sooner Digs Into Kennedy Mystery," which appeared in the March 12, 1964, issue of the "Oklahoma City Times," Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, concerning Mrs. Martin.

The above is being furnished in view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin.

Sincerely yours,

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosures (2)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. E. Horington
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 24 1964

RDR:map
(11)

NOTE: See A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memo captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," same date, RDR/map, for full details.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

68 MAR 30 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. W. C. Sull[illegible]
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan

1 - Mr. Le[illegible]
(with [illegible] s)
1 - Mr. Conra[illegible]
(with enclosures)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

March 19, 1964

By Courier Service

(Delivered by Messenger
[illegible] 3-19-64) [illegible]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 12, 1964, requesting photographs of the component items of certain groups of exhibits, as well as translations of certain of these items.

Pursuant to your request, there are enclosed herewith photographs of the component items requested, as well as the desired translations. It is noted that photographs and translations, where necessary, for Items 232 through 240 are being forwarded rather than for Items 233 through 238 as requested in your letter, in accordance with telephonic advice of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff.

There is attached a list identifying the photographs and translations being forwarded.

MAILED 8
MAR 19 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
139 MAR 27 1964

5 MAR 27 1964

57 ENCLOSURE

[illegible] Enclosures (102)

Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (102)

ADDENDUM: Although The Commission's request related to a group of items (232 through 238), it was believed that The Commission meant 232 through 240, which is the actual grouping of these items as previously furnished to The Commission. This was telephonically confirmed by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on March 18, 1964.

105-82555

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Room
Holmes
Gandy

FBI
MAR 19 1 40 PM '64
TELETYPE UNIT

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3/19/64

Photographs

Item
210 through 213
220 through 224
226 through 230
232 through 248

Translations

Item	
106	
146	
211	
214 through 218	
226 through 230	(postmarks only)
232 through 233	
235 through 243	
245 through 246	
248	

1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]ith
1 - Mr. Cad[redacted]n

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 3/20/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

Reference is made to the attached copy of a letter dated 3/12/64 to The President's Commission. For your information, the items listed as "b" and "c" have been assigned number D-154. For the completion of your files, one photographic copy of D-154 is transmitted herewith.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Belmont (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Lenihan, 645 RB (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rogge, 5730 (sent direct)

100-10461-10

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 30 1964

JCC:em
(11)

MAILED 23
MAR 20 1964

1964

100-ENCLOSURE

FBI MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

March 22, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 6, 1964, requesting various items relating to the testimony of bus driver Cecil J. McWatters and cab driver William Wayne Whaley, before the President's Commission.

Enclosed per your request are two copies each of the following documents:

1. Results of interview of Mr. V. C. Snider, Schedule Department, Dallas Transit System, dated March 10, 1964, setting out details concerning "Munger Bus Run Number 1213," with details relating to transfer points.

2. Results of interview of Mr. F. F. Yates, Division Superintendent, Dallas Transit System, dated March 10, 1964, including details regarding the issuance of bus transfers and the distinctive punches issued to drivers.

3. Results of interviews of Mr. J. E. Cook, Foreman, Dallas Transit System Garage, dated March 10, 1964.

4. Results of interview of Mr. J. T. Murry, Superintendent of Maintenance, Dallas Transit System, dated March 10, 1964.

5. Results of interview of Mr. C. W. Eltrich, City Transportation Company, dated March 10, 1964.

62-109060
1 - 62-109060
1 - Mr. L. J. Gauthier
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

RDR:bhg (15)

See Note Page Three.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

6. Bound volume bearing the caption, "Bus and Taxi Exhibits," which contains the following items:

a. Seven photographic views of Dallas Transit System bus number 433.

D-154 { b. Dallas Transit System route map disclosing transfer points.

c. Transfer slip number 4451.

d. Seating arrangement for bus number 433.

e. Four photographic views of City Transportation Company cab number 36.

f. Driver's manifest dated November 22, 1963, for cab number 36.

The enclosed material complies with the request in your letter dated March 6, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (12)

NOTE:

Commission by referenced letter requested the above information to be furnished no later than 3/11/64 to assist in the testimony of McWatters and Whaley. The Commission was advised by Bureau letter 3/10/64 that its failure to afford us sufficient time to obtain the above information might prevent us from meeting the above deadline. It was pointed out that we desire to render complete assistance at all times; however, it would be helpful if they would submit their requests in sufficient time to give them proper handling. This matter was handled by the Bureau in the most expeditious manner possible. The enclosed material completely satisfies the request made in the Commission's 3/6/64 letter.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan;
1 - Mr. Lenihan; 1 - Mr. Goble

March 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter to you dated February 26, 1964, concerning Oswald's alleged attempted suicide, particularly concerning a scar or scars on his left wrist as evidence of this alleged suicide attempt.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated March 4, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, containing information about the alleged suicide attempt. Enclosed also are two copies of a memorandum dated March 18, 1964, together with its attachments consisting of one set of photographic slides (27 slides) and two sets of photographic prints (27 prints in each set) of 27 pictures made at the time of the autopsy of Oswald's body.

There are also enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated March 16, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, containing information pertaining to photographs made at Parkland Memorial Hospital of Oswald while he was in surgery. You will note that the film has not been developed and was impounded by the hospital. The hospital Administrator has said this film would be produced upon receipt of a subpoena duces tecum. This is being furnished for your information in this matter and no further action is being taken.

Further information developed concerning the alleged suicide attempt will be furnished to you as it is received.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (3)
TNG:HC:hrt
(3)

NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

EX COURIER SVC.

TELETYPE UNIT

HONORABLE J. LEE RANKIN

NOTE:

We mentioned in referenced letter that we were still investigating the alleged suicide attempt. The memorandum of 3-4-64 includes info from the autopsy report of Oswald and particularly the comments of the examining physician as he looked at Oswald's left wrist. The 27 photographs were made of Oswald's body at the time of the autopsy and two of them show his left wrist.

The impounded undeveloped film at Parkland Memorial Hospital consists of nine rolls of 35 mm film. The man who took the pictures does not know how many pictures were actually taken.

D-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

ReBureau airtel to Dallas 2/26/64 regarding the motion picture cameras of ORVILLE NIX and Mrs. MARIE MUCHMORE.

On 3/11/64 Mrs. MARIE MUCHMORE, 2980 Randy Lane, Dallas, Texas, telephonically contacted the Dallas Office and stated she desired her camera be returned to her by the middle of April, 1964, as her brother is going to Europe and she has promised him the use of her camera.

The Bureau is requested to make the foregoing information known to the President's Commission in order that arrangements for the return of Mrs. MUCHMORE's camera can be made as requested.

The Bureau is requested to advise Dallas of the results of contact with the President's Commission.

2702

ORIGINAL FILED IN

3-30-64 FFW

100-10461-90

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 24 1964

2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas
RPC:les
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Mohr

March 20, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FBI MAR 20 1 31 PM '64 READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

An eight millimeter Keystone motion picture camera belonging to Mrs. Marie Muchmore is in the possession of the FBI Laboratory. This camera was used to take some motion pictures of the assassination that have been previously viewed by the Commission. Mrs. Muchmore has requested that her camera be returned to her by the middle of April, 1964, inasmuch as she has promised the camera to her brother who is going to Europe.

You are requested to advise this Bureau whether this camera can now be returned to Mrs. Muchmore. If you determine that the camera cannot be returned to Mrs. Muchmore, please advise what arrangements should be made with her.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
47 MAR 20
COMM-FBI

105-82555

NOTE: This matter was discussed orally by Mr. Malley with Mr. Howard P. Willens on 3/17, who stated he would check into the matter and advise. Mr. Willens has now gone to Dallas, Texas, and has not advised concerning this matter. It is, therefore, believed Mrs. Muchmore's request should be made a matter of official record.

RECEIVED MAR

SEC

RECEIVED

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

68 MAR 31 1964

2702

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 18

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: Clothing worn by President Kennedy when assassinated on November 22, 1963.

Would you please submit a report in writing from the FBI Laboratory concerning the following:

1. Shirt - Exhibit 225
2. Coat - Exhibit 222
3. Tie - Exhibit 224
(Lab Report, dated December 5, 1963)

We would appreciate your reasons for the opinion that holes in the clothing were either "entrance holes" or "exit holes."

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-121
NOT RECORDED
103 MAR 27 1964

Rec'd 3-23-64 EMH/kb

10 MAR 27 1964

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

March 23, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 13, 1964, concerning the reasons for the opinion that holes in the clothing of President Kennedy were either "entrance holes" or "exit holes."

The hole in the back of the coat and the hole in the back of the shirt were in general, circular in shape and the ends of the torn threads around the holes were bent inward. These characteristics are typical of bullet entrance holes.

The hole in the front of the shirt was a ragged slitlike hole and the ends of the torn threads around the hole were bent outward. These characteristics are typical of an exit hole for a projectile.

A small elongated nick was present in the left side of the knot of the tie. This nick may have been caused by the projectile after it passed through the front of the shirt. No additional observations relative to the nick could be made due to the characteristics of the nick.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CLK:fch (10)

MAR 23 4 13 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC.
49 MAR 24
FBI-DOJ

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KEN

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Delonch	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

MAR 18 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The U.S. Secret Service has in its possession the windshield which was on the Presidential limousine when the assassination of President Kennedy occurred. This windshield was brought to the Commission's offices on Monday, March 9, 1964, and was used in connection with the testimony of several Secret Service Agents. It has been returned to the Secret Service.

On this windshield, within a red circle, is a marking which was apparently caused by a hard object hitting the windshield. At this point, the windshield appears to be smooth on both sides. We would like your Bureau to examine this windshield to determine whether the object which caused this defect in the glass came from in front of the vehicle or behind the vehicle.

Could you make the necessary arrangements with the Secret Service for the transfer of the windshield. We have advised the Secret Service of this request to your Bureau.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

11 MAR 19 1964

MAR 19 1964

62-109090

March 23, 1964

By Courier Service

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 18, 1964, in which it was requested that an examination be conducted to determine whether a marking on the windshield from the Presidential limousine was caused by an object striking the glass from in front of the vehicle or behind the vehicle.

The windshield has been obtained from the U. S. Secret Service and examined. It is laminated safety glass which consists of two pieces of glass bonded together by a plastic interlayer.

The windshield has been struck by an object at the point at which the cracks in the glass join. This point is within the area circled in red on the windshield. The cracks, which radiate from this point, are present only in the outer layer of glass. Minute fragments of glass are missing from the outside surface of the outer layer of glass at the confluence of the cracks. In addition, scrapings, Item C17, were obtained from the inside surface of the windshield in the immediate area of the point of impact and these scrapings were identified as lead.

1 - Dallas (with copy of incoming)
ADDENDUM FOR DALLAS: A separate Laboratory report relative to the examination of the windshield is being submitted to your office.

105-82555
CLK:KO (5)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

When laminated glass is struck, the piece of glass opposite the side of impact is put into a state of tension which results in cracks in the glass opposite the side of impact. These cracks radiate from the point of impact.

It was therefore concluded that the cracks resulted from the windshield having been struck from the inside; that is, from the rear of the vehicle.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure

March 23, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on March 20, 1964, the items of evidence listed on the attached sheet were delivered to Mr. David Slawson on March 21, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
Enclosure

1 ENCLOSURE

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 26 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: Mr. Eisenberg stated the purpose of this request is to have this material examined by an outside firearms expert. He advised this expert is to be Joseph D. Nicol, Superintendent, Criminal Identification and Investigation, Illinois Department of Public Safety, Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Eisenberg also advised (see memo 3/20/64, R. H. Jevons to Mr. Conrad) this material may also be examined by Mr. Ronald Simmons, Weapons System Division of the Defense Department, Aberdeen, Maryland.

REN:fch (10)

March 23, 1964

ITEMS NUMBERED

C1

C2

C3

C6

C7

C38

C148

C14a.

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

MAR 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 16, 1964, enclosing two booklets eptitled, "Paine and Randle Homes, Irving, Texas," and "Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas."

Your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

12 MAR 25 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/24/64

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 3/23/64, evidence Item No. C10.

The delivery of the above Item to the Commission has previously been appropriately confirmed by letter to the Commission.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:bsm (8)

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
195 APR 26 1964

8 MAR 25 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62 52 APR 1 1964

SOVIET SECTION

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. L.
Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 18 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to my letter to you of February 12, 1964 requesting information on the travel of Lee Harvey Oswald from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo on or about October 2, 1963 and to your replies dated February 14 and March 6, 1964, the latter enclosing copies of the passenger manifest of the bus purportedly taken by Oswald and the reports of the investigations in connection therewith.

After review of the copies of the manifest and the two reports of investigation, we believe that further investigation is necessary to clarify, and possibly resolve, the questions raised in my letter of February 12, 1964. We believe it is necessary to make additional efforts to determine whether Oswald was in fact a passenger on Transportes Frontera Bus #340. Accordingly, we request that the following investigation be initiated:

1. An effort should be made to locate all of the passengers listed on the manifest, whether their destination was Monterrey or Nuevo Laredo and whether or not their names can be confirmed from the records of the Mexican Immigration Office at Nuevo Laredo. Once located, each passenger should of course be asked if he can identify Oswald, but, failing this, he should at least be asked if he can remember whether one of the passengers on the bus was an American of non-Spanish descent. This last question may be important because Oswald's name appears to be the only non-Spanish name on the entire passenger manifest.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6 Xerox made
2 cc Dallas
by 3/24/64.
Letter to Commission
3/24/03 JFC, Jr.

MAR 25 1964

NOT RECORDED
126 MAR 26 1964

2. All pertinent records of the United States Immigration Service, as well as the Mexican Immigration Service, at Laredo (or Nuevo Laredo) should be searched for the names of the passengers on the bus other than Oswald who are listed as having had a destination of Laredo. The search of American records should include the records of smallpox vaccinations, issuance of form "I-94's" and all other entry and departure documents which could reasonably relate to persons entering the United States from Mexico on or about October 3, 1963, the day upon which the bus was scheduled to arrive at Laredo.

3. An effort should be made to establish, by handwriting analysis or by re-interview of the Mexican ticketing officials, if practical, whether the name, "Oswld," on the passenger manifest was written by someone other than the person who wrote the names of the other passengers on the list or at least whether the person who wrote "Oswld" did not write most of the other entries on the list.

4. The reverse side of the passenger manifest contains some mathematical calculations. If their significance can be established we may be able to shed further light on whether Oswald was ever issued a ticket. In particular, if the price of the tickets involved could be ascertained, both in pesos and in dollars, perhaps this would explain the computations. In the event that your investigation indicates that Oswald was not a passenger on the bus, we desire that you conduct appropriate investigation to ascertain whether Oswald crossed the border into the United States in an automobile and, if so, the identity of the owner of the car and any passengers who accompanied Oswald.

The entire Mexican aspect of this investigation is one of particular interest to the Commission. In addition to the above investigation, we are also very interested in your continuing attempts to locate and question other guests at the Hotel del Comercio on the same floor as Oswald. It is very likely that representatives of the Commission will be

going to Mexico in the near future on this matter. For that reason we would appreciate your efforts to expedite this investigation.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Belmont
1 - [illegible]
1 - Loach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Stokes
1 - Mail Room

March 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62 109190-

FBI
MAR 24 4 37 PM '64
TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 18, 1964, dealing with the Mexican aspect of this investigation.

In this connection there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated March 12, 1964, two photographs, front and back, of Oswald's tourist permit and two translations of that document.

Our investigation into the Transportes Frontera Bus Company manifest and concerning Oswald's Mexican trip is continuing and results will be furnished to you as received.

BY COURIER SVC.
51 MAR 25
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 6

105-82555
JCS:pah
(12)

NOTE: Letterhead enclosed deals primarily with the Mexican bus company manifest for 10/2-3/63 trip from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo on which name "Oswld" appeared. Bus company officials now express belief that Oswald was not on bus in question. From information as to how the bus manifest was located and prepared, there is now some doubt as to its authenticity. Legat being issued instructions in this regard by cable today.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2703

Item J-3

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Seal of the) Executive Power - United States of Mexico - Mexico, D. F.

United States of Mexico F. M. - 8*

Office of the Secretary of the Interior

Original - No. 24085

Valid for 15 days

Good for a single trip of ... days ("5 (five)" is crossed out)
Family names and given name: Lee, Harvey Oswald
Photographer
Sex: Male. Age: 23 years. Marital status: Married.
Document whereby he proves his nationality: American birth certificate.

Minors accompanying him: .....
.....
Final destination: Mexico, D. F.
New Orleans, Louisiana, United States of America
September 17, 1963
Place and date
Lee H. Oswald
Signature of applicant

Seal of the office issuing this document
(Seal of the) Consulate General of Mexico
United States of Mexico -
New Orleans, U. S. A.

To be filled out only by the authorities of the Population (Immigration) Department

Entry
Stamp with date
Office of the Secretary of Interior
Population Office
September 26, 1963
Helio .... (illegible) Maydon
Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas

Exit
Stamp with date
Office of the Secretary of Interior
Population Office
I authorize
October 3, 1963
Alberto Arzamendi Chapa
Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas
October 3, 1963

T. G. N. 4503-62**

* Translator's Note: Possibly "Model - 8 Form"
** Translator's Note: Possibly "National Printing and Engraving Bureau - 4503-1962"

TRANSLATED BY: [signature]

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Seal of the) Executive Power - United States of Mexico - Mexico, D. F.

United States of Mexico F. M. - 8*

Office of the Secretary of the Interior

Duplicate - No. 24085

Valid for 15 days

Valid for a single trip of ... days ("5 (five)" is crossed out)
Family names and given name: Lee, Harvey Oswald
Photographer
Sex: Male. Age: 23 years. Marital status: Married.
Document whereby he proves his nationality: U. S. birth certificate.
Minors accompanying him: .....
.....
Final destination: Mexico, D. F.
New Orleans, Louisiana, U. S. A.,
September 17, 1963
Place and date
Lee H. Oswald
Signature of applicant

Seal of the office issuing this document
(Seal of the) Consulate General of Mexico
United States of Mexico
New Orleans, U. S. A.

To be filled out only by the authorities of the Population (Immigration) Department.

Entry
Stamp with date
Office of the Secretary of Interior
Population Office
September 26, 1963
Helio ... (illegible) Maydon
Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas

Exit
Stamp with date

T. G. N. - 4503-62**

* Translator's Note: Possibly "Model - 8 Form"
** Translator's Note: Possibly "National Printing and Engraving Bureau - 4503-1962"

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:hea
March 3, 1964

ENCLOSURE

SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

The reverse side of the document shows a "Warning" in three languages: Spanish, English and French. The English is an accurate translation of the Spanish text.

SUMMARIZED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:hea
February 27, 1964

ENCLOSURE

62-109070-

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure

March 24, 1964

By Courier Service

FBI
WASHINGTON MOON
MAR 24 2 02 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. David Slawson on March 21, 1964, the items of evidence listed on the attached sheet were delivered to Mr. Slawson on March 23, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
MAR 24
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

105-82555

MSK
REN:fch
(10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 26 1964

MAR 25 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

March 24, 1964

ITEMS NUMBERED

D22

452

D6

D32

220

221

222

223

224

205

62-110070 -

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAR 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of March 16, 1964, enclosing two copies of the results of an interview with Mr. Buell Wesley Frazier on March 7, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

I appreciate your continuing interest in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN 11 - 2717

FBI - DALLAS
1964 MAR 26 PM

1 - [illegible]

68 MAR 30 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200[illegible] Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 2000[illegible]

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAR 18 196[illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The following persons bear a close physical resemblance to and appear to have been mistaken for Lee Harvey Oswald:

Robert Ahler, (FBI file DL100-10461 and DL44-1639),

Lee Harris, (FBI file SA[illegible]-67), and

Dudley Lee Ferrell, 10150 San Lorenzo, Dallas, Texas, (FBI file 89-43).

In order to help resolve positive identifications of Oswald in improbable places, this Commission would appreciate your providing three copies of appropriate photographs of the above individuals together with a personal history of each including a general account of their activities and whereabouts between September 26, 1963 and January 1, 1964, a detailed statement of their activities on November 21 and 22, 1963, and inquiry into their acquaintanceship with Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, employees or friends of Jack Ruby, business enterprises of Jack Ruby, and persons engaged in pro-Castro or anti-Castro activities. The foregoing pictures and reports will be needed by us no later than March 27, 1964.

Sincerely,

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 26 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAR 20 1964

March 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to Mr. Malley's telephonic discussion with you on March 20, 1964, and his personal conversation with you on March 23, 1964, concerning your letter of March 18, 1964, which requested certain investigation regarding Robert Ahler, Lee Harris, and Dudley Lee Ferrell in order to help resolve positive identifications of Oswald in improbable places.

It is noted that Mrs. Estelle Jackson, who brought Robert Ahler's name to our attention, stated that Ahler in no way resembles Lee Harvey Oswald, and she furnished no information indicating that Ahler had any knowledge of Oswald, Jack L. Ruby, or the assassination of President Kennedy. The interview with Mrs. Jackson appears on pages 45 and 46 of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements made at Dallas, Texas, dated December 31, 1963, in the case entitled "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights." The same interview is also recorded in an identical manner on pages 257 and 258 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling made at Dallas, Texas, dated December 23, 1963, in the case entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba."

BY COURIER SVC.
51 MAR 25
COMM-FBI

WLM:cac
(9)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

SECRET-DISSEMINATION RESTRICTED
MEC'D

FBI
MAR 24 4 37 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 2711

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Miss Estella Garza, who furnished information that Lee Harris resembled Oswald, stated that she saw and talked to Harris on November 29, 1963, and he therefore could not be identical to Oswald. She furnished no information indicating that Harris had any knowledge concerning Oswald, Ruby, or the assassination of President Kennedy. The interview with Miss Garza appears on pages 36 and 37 of the report of Special Agent John H. Kenny made at San Antonio, Texas, dated December 4, 1963, in the case entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R."

With regard to Dudley Lee Ferrell, it is noted that it was alleged Oswald had been seen at the Dock Ford Motor Company, New Braunfels, Texas, on November 14, 1963. The company's records indicated that this individual was D. L. Ferrell, Dallas, Texas. Upon interview, Dudley Lee Ferrell, a supervisory employee of the Dallas Post Office, advised that he had been at the Dock Ford Motor Company on November 14, 1963. Information concerning this matter including the interview with Mr. Ferrell appears on pages 543 through 545 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling made at Dallas, Texas, dated December 10, 1963, in the case entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R."

In accordance with your discussion with Mr. Malley on March 23, 1964, no investigation will be conducted regarding the above items unless an additional request is received from the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: The letter from the Commission, received 3-19-64, requested extensive investigation of three individuals because they allegedly bear a resemblance to Oswald. We immediately reviewed the files and determined that these individuals have already been eliminated as having any connection with the case and no further investigation appears warranted. This was telephonically discussed with Rankin on Friday, 3-20-64, who said he wanted to review the request before discussing it personally. On 3-23-64 it was personally discussed with Rankin who agreed the investigation should not be conducted at this time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN DATE: 3-24-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
VISUAL AIDS

Mr. J. R. Malley spoke to me about a call he received from Mr. Howard Willens, President's Commission, on 3-23-64, concerning the preparation of visual aids. He asked that I discuss the call directly with Willens.

Willens advised that the visual-aids prepared by the FBI are constantly a great help to Commission members, staff attorneys and witnesses. He mentioned how additional copies of the brochures would facilitate the work of the Commission. He stated that they had originally requested one copy of the brochures dealing with the Texas School Book Depository, the Paine-Randle Homes and the bus and taxi exhibits and that they received two copies. He realizes that a request now for additional copies of the above-mentioned brochures might interfere with the early completion of the brochure dealing with the killing of Officer Tippit. According to Willens, the Commission has subpoenaed eyewitnesses to the Tippit killing to give testimony on 3-26-64, and visual aids depicting this incident are urgently needed at that time. Originally the Commission asked for these visual aids by 4-1-64.

Mr. Willens understands that in order for the FBI to adequately fulfill its responsibilities to the Commission for the preparation of time-consuming visual aids, it will be necessary that firm delivery dates be known and further that sufficient copies of each exhibit be requested to facilitate the work of the Commission.

Enclosure 3-25-64
LJG:bod
(6)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

MAR 31 1964

Memo Gauthier to Callahan
Re: Visual Aids
3-24-64

He was advised that his request for two additional copies of each of the above-mentioned brochures will be delivered to his office by 9 a.m., 3-24-64. He was also advised that every effort will be made to deliver the "Officer Tippit Brochure" to the Commission by 9 a.m., on 3-23-64, which is seven days in advance of the 4-1-64 date originally set by the Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to Mr. Rankin concerning the delivery of the above-mentioned visual aids go forward.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Conrad

March 24, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 16, 1964, in which you requested a report of the results of the examination by the FBI of the President's automobile.

On the morning of November 23, 1963, a detailed search of the President's automobile was conducted at the White House Garage in Washington, D. C., by Laboratory personnel. This search was conducted for the purpose of locating any bullets or bullet fragments for examination. Three small metal fragments, Item Q16, were found on the rear floor carpet of the automobile. Metallic residues, Item Q17, were observed on the inside surface of the windshield at the cracked area and these residues were removed. It was subsequently determined by spectrographic analysis and was reported that the three metal fragments and metallic residues were similar in composition to the lead of the core of the bullet fragment, Item Q2, which had previously been found on the front seat cushion by the Secret Service.

62-109090

A dented area was located on the inside surface of the windshield chrome molding, at the top near the center, which was possibly produced by a bullet or bullet fragment.

Your request for a verbal description of the assassination scene and a contour map of the immediate area is being handled by separate letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
(8)

BY COURIER SVC.
5 MAR 24
COMM-FBI

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 17, 1964, enclosing two copies each of nine reports entitled " Ruth Hyde Paine; Michael Ralph Paine" and an identification list.

I appreciate your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-102

33 MAR 25 1964

COPIES FILED IN CE

NOT RECORDED
MAR 26 1964

12 MAR 25 1964

SOVIET

58 MAR 30

March 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two photographs of a $5 Federal Reserve Note, Serial Number L 21731500 C, Series 1950 C, which was found in the receipts of the Yuma Greyhound Club, Yuma, Arizona, on the morning of March 8, 1964.

Mr. Clifford B. Allore, manager of the above club, advised the $5 Federal Reserve Note had been received at one of the pari mutuel betting windows on the evening of either March 6, or March 7, 1964. During the morning of March 8, 1964, while his clerks were checking the betting receipts one of them turned this note over to him inasmuch as it contained notations which the clerk thought might have some connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Allore stated it would be impossible to determine which betting window had received the note, pointing out there are twenty-four such windows and that on the evenings of March 6, and March 7, 1964, there were in excess of 2000 persons present at the track.

ENCLOSURE

This note was furnished to a representative of this Bureau at Yuma, Arizona, on March 8, 1964, and forwarded to our office in Phoenix, Arizona. It was immediately transmitted to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C.

The writing and hand printing on the $5 note were searched through our anonymous letter file and no identification was effected. The writing and hand printing were

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan

See Note Page Three.

REC'D-READING ROOM F B I
MAR 25 4 49 PM '64
ORIGINAL FILED IN
51 MAR 25 COMM-FBI
BY COURIER SERVICE
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 26 1964
6 MAR 26 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

compared with the known handwriting and hand printing of Lee Harvey Oswald and it was concluded that Oswald did not prepare the writing on the note.

The wording appearing on the face of this note is as follows: On the left side, "Johnson for Pres. Kill Kennedy at Dallas." The "J" in the name "Johnson" is a printed letter on the note itself. To the right side of the printed "J" is the printed number "12" and immediately following the number "12" is the handwritten word "shots." Below the printed number "12" on the lower left corner of the note is the word "o'clock." Around the portrait of Lincoln in the center of the note is the wording "Use a British Rifle Shoot at Dallas Texas." On the right side of the note is the wording "Shoot twice to be sure." On the back of the note is the wording "Shoot between the eyes in parade Kill Kennedy dead."

The underlined words cannot be definitely determined but represent the most likely possibilities.

The above information is being made available to the United States Secret Service in Washington, D. C.

The $5 note is being retained by our Laboratory and will be returned to Mr. Allore, in accordance with his request, when no longer required. No further action is being taken in this matter in the absence of a specific request to the contrary from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

LET TO HONORABLE J. LEE RANKIN

NOTE:

For details see FD-302 submitted by Phoenix dated 3/10/64; C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr memo dated 3/12/64, captioned, "Greyhound Park, Yuma, Arizona, $5 Bill Located 3/7/64; Assassination of President Kennedy," REW:amr; as well as W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad memo dated 3/18/64, captioned "Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, 11/22/63, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," JCC:fa.

In view of the circumstances under which this note was made available to the Phoenix Office and the fact that the writing appearing on the note cannot be identified in the Bureau's anonymous letter file which makes it impractical at this time to conduct active investigation to locate the individual responsible for placing the writing on the note and unless in receipt of a specific request to the contrary from the President's Commission, no further action is contemplated. The note will be returned to Mr. Allore when the President's Commission terminates its inquiry into the assassination and providing a request to the contrary is not received.

U. S. Secret Service is being advised separately.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/25/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of information, SA Cortlandt Cunningham delivered to the President's Commission on 3/17/64, the C14 assassination rifle.* At the time of delivery, the scope which is mounted on the rifle was in the same condition as when it was received originally from the Dallas Police Department.

On 3/24/64, SA Robert A. Frazier, while in a pretestimony conference at the President's Commission, observed that the field of view in the scope had been greatly reduced due to the possible loosening of one of the lens in the scope. Mr. Frazier immediately brought this to the attention of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a member of the staff, and Mr. Eisenberg was advised that this condition occurred subsequent to the rifle's delivery to the Commission. Eisenberg acknowledged this possibility.

ACTION: None, for information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

105-82555

CBC:gl
(11)

*The delivery of the rifle has been previously confirmed by letter to The Commission.

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 27 1964

12 MAR 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 3/25/64

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

At 9:30 a.m. today in the absence of Mr. Malley, G. H. Scatterday took a call from Mr. Howard Willens of the Commission. Willens requested that the Commission be furnished within one and one-half hours, if at all possible, the Commission's Exhibit No. 143 (our Exhibit C 15) which Willens stated was the revolver utilized by Oswald in killing Officer Tippit.

Assistant Director Conrad was contacted and advised of Willens' request. Mr. Conrad stated the exhibit would be delivered to Willens prior to 11:00 a.m. today.

Scatterday telephonically advised Willens that the revolver would be delivered to him by 11:00 a.m. today. (This was done)

ACTION: For information.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

GHS:mpd (7)

162 10990 -
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAR 27 1964

52 APR 1 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

March 25, 1964

By Courier Service

TELETYPE ROOM
MAR 25 12 09 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of a member of your staff on March 23, 1964, Item D-7 was delivered to Mr. Howard P. Willens on March 24, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 25 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
52 MAR 25
FBI

Note: D-7 was delivered to The Commission by SA Robert Frazier.

JCC:mb

JCC:GFM (9)

105-82555

ORIGINAL FILED IN

March 25, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with Mr. Howard Willens' conversation with Inspector Leo J. Gauthier of this Bureau on March 23, 1964, two additional copies each of the brochures entitled "Paine and Randle Homes, Irving, Texas"; "Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas"; and "Bus and Yard Exhibits" were hand delivered to Mr. Willens' office at 9:00 A.M. on March 24, 1964. With the submission of these brochures, this now completes your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
53 MAR 2 8
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 26 1964

19 MAR 26 1964

LJG:bod:gt
(7)

1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent direct)

Based on memo Gauthier to Callahan dated 3/24/64. LJG:bod

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2707

NOTE: Telephone conversation on 3-23-64 with Mr. Willens resulted in a request that the Commission be furnished additional copies of visual aids previously furnished to them. These copies were readily available in the Exhibits Section and Willens was advised that he would have these copies in his office at 9 a.m., 3-24-64.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
March 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Linton
1 - Mail Room
1 - Gheesling

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying fifteen reports and seventeen memoranda containing additional results of our investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald." This list also identifies a memorandum captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," and a report captioned "Jorge Morales Lador." Two copies of each of these communications are also enclosed.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation in this matter.

Upon removal of classified enclosures, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

1 MAR 26 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
53 MAR 25

105-82555
WMG:cgw
(13)

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

March 25, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Report of	Date	Office
Edwin Dalrymple	2-20-64	Houston
George W. Hymers	2-27-64	Memphis
Dennis W. Shanahan	3-3-64	Chicago
Raymond H. Williams	3-3-64	Minneapolis
Paul J. Schaaf	3-4-64	Charlotte
Ewald I. Carlson	3-6-64	Minneapolis
Milton R. Kaack	3-9-64	New Orleans
Patrick J. Fletcher	3-9-64	Indianapolis
Carl F. Freeman	3-9-64	Las Vegas
William S. Brown	3-10-64	Portland
John M. Kemmy	3-11-64	San Antonio
James F. Morrissey	3-11-64	Washington, D. C.
Milton R. Kaack	3-12-64	New Orleans
Dennis W. Shanahan	3-13-64	Chicago
Rufus Thomas Tyson	3-13-64	Cincinnati

MEMORANDA PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date	Office
1-13-64	Washington, D. C.
2-22-64	Miami
2-26-64	Miami
2-28-64	Houston
3-2-64	Miami
3-3-64	New York
3-4-64	New York
3-5-64	New York
3-6-64	Washington, D. C.
3-9-64	Washington, D. C.
3-10-64	Washington, D. C.
3-11-64	Los Angeles
3-12-64	Washington, D. C.
3-12-64	Washington, D. C.
3-13-64	Dallas

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE ENTER

3-17-64 Washington, D. C.
3-17-64 Washington, D. C.

Memorandum dated 2-26-64 at Boston captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas"; Report of Special Agent Roger H. Lee dated 2-28-64 at New York captioned "Jorge Morales Amador."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: A. Rosen

DATE: 3/25/64

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

ASAC Kyle Clark of Dallas telephonically advised he had just received a request from a member of the President's Commission now operating in Dallas to interview one John Martin, Superintendent of Safety, U. S. Post Office, Dallas. Martin apparently contacted the U. S. Attorney's office in Dallas where the Commission staff is operating from and indicated he had some information relating to his observations on the day of the assassination. Martin alleged he had never been interviewed. According to ASAC Clark, the staff member requested the FBI interview Martin and furnish the staff in Dallas with a copy of the results of the interview.

Martin was previously contacted on 12/3/63 by an Agent of our Dallas Office in connection with some movie film Martin took of the assassination scene. Martin stated he had already turned this film over to a representative of "Life" magazine. At this time Martin furnished no additional information or gave any indication he had any additional information relating to the assassination.

Subsequent inquiry made by us has established Martin's film was of absolutely no use to our investigation. The results of our contact with Martin are set forth in reports previously furnished to the President's Commission.

ASAC Clark stated that Martin, like many others, is apparently now "recalling" pertinent facts in view of the presence of staff members of the Commission in Dallas.

RECORDED
MAR 30 1964

ACTION:

In view of the request Dallas was instructed to interview Martin for full details regarding his alleged pertinent data and to apprise him of the fact he had been previously contacted by our office.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That a copy of the results of the interview of Martin be furnished to the Commission staff in Dallas since this information will be subsequently reported and disseminated to the Commission here in Washington, and that Dallas be advised.

March 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter (undated) which was received March 9, 1964, I am enclosing a letterhead memorandum from our Chicago Office dated March 19, 1964, which sets forth results of our investigation and encloses the material obtained pursuant to your request.

You will note that Dr. Raymond E. Robertson, Psychiatrist in Charge, Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, Illinois, has advised that the records of the Institute for Juvenile Research have not as yet been subpoenaed by the President's Commission and that he would not release these records in the absence of such a subpoena or a release from Jack L. Ruby.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (20)

JLH:cac
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

BY COURIER SVC.
52 MAR 25

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
103 MAR 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAR 25 10 42 AM '64
F.B.I.
REC'D-READING ROOM

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 2-12-64 requested that we obtain copies of medical records of Fanny Rubinstein, mother of Jack Ruby, available at Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Illinois. This was done and results submitted to Commission 2-18-64. One portion of the records submitted set forth a column listing certain institutions which appeared to be references. The Commission requested that we identify the institutions and obtain any records on Ruby's family available at these institutions. All institutions listed were identified and records available were obtained and are being forwarded to the Commission.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 12, 1964, concerning an article written by Mr. Bob Considine which appeared in the February 23, 1964, issue of the "New York Journal-American."

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated March 23, 1964.

This concludes our inquiries into this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

RDR:vhm
(13)

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 30 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2711

NOTE:

Commission, by referenced letter, referred to above item wherein one Warren Reynolds, a witness to Oswald's shooting of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit, was in turn shot by an intruder in his auto concern. Dallas PD suspect, Darrell Wayne Garner, was absolved from involvement in the shooting of Reynolds "primarily" because of the testimony of Betty (Mooney) MacDonald, allegedly a stripper at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club. Subsequently, MacDonald is reported to have hung herself. The Commission requested "a full report." Purpose of Commission's request is not known; however, Reynolds was witness to Tippit shooting. Reynolds is recovering. Investigation by our Dallas Office through the Dallas PD substantially corroborates Considine's story with the exception his story is somewhat sensationalized. Based on our investigation MacDonald was never employed by Jack Ruby and there is no apparent connection with this matter and our investigation.

1 - Mohr
1 - Bishop
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Cockley
1 - Branigan
1 - Loulhan
1 - J. H. Sizoo
1 - Mail Room
March 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

You are referred to my letter of March 17, 1964, which furnished copies of articles by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., appearing in recent issues of the French newspaper, "L'Express." There are enclosed for your information a copy of an article from the March 12, 1964, issue of that newspaper and two copies of a translation of that article made by this Bureau.

You will be furnished copies of future articles by Buchanan in "L'Express," as well as translations thereof.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 3

105-82555
JHS:pah
(13)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 3/25/64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," and prepared by JHS:pah.

BY COURIER SVC
56 MAR 27
COMM-FBI

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 27 1964

FBI
MAR 26 5 42 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-276

CCO

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Tolson
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Stokes

March 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 18, 1964, dealing with the Mexican aspect of this investigation.

In this connection, there are enclosed two copies each of two memoranda dated March 16, 1964. Our investigation into Oswald's trip to Mexico is continuing.

Upon detachment from the enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

BY COURIER SVC
55 MAR 27
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 4

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 27 1964

JCS:mch
(12)

NOTE:
Letterheads enclosed set forth complete lists in narrative form all individuals who entered Mexico 9/26/63 on FM-5 or FM-8 tourist cards and report results of Mexican Ministry of Interior investigation concerning Oswald's travels. Classified "Confidential" because so classified.

FBI - DALLAS
MAR 26 12 25 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

DECLASSIFIED BY 65179 DMH/TAM ON 10-5-77

March 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Receipt of your letter of March 11, 1964, requesting photographs of Curtis LaVerne Crafard and information available regarding the current whereabouts of Crafard is herewith acknowledged. The photographs were furnished to the Commission on March 20, 1964.

Curtis LaVerne Crafard appeared as a defense witness in the trial of Jack L. Ruby at Dallas, Texas, on March 12, 1964. Investigation determined that Crafard stayed at the Dallas City Mission on the nights of March 10, 11, and 12, 1964, but was then turned away because he had overstayed the maximum allowable time at the Mission and because he appeared to be in a drunken condition. Crafard spent the night of March 14, 1964, at a fourth-rate hotel in the downtown area of Dallas.

Samuel David Ruby, brother of Jack Ruby, on March 19, 1964, advised that he had learned through his sister, Eva Grant, that Crafard had slept at the Big D Copa Night Club, formerly the Carousel Club, which is now closed. Crafard departed Dallas, Texas, at 9:00 a.m. on March 18, 1964, stating that he was hitchhiking to Dallas, Oregon, where he could be located at 1219 Birch Street. He said that he might not arrive in Dallas, Oregon, for about two months as he did not wish to reach Oregon until warm weather.

JWH:ras/cag
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2..

MAR 26 4 32 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

55 MAR 27

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mrs. Hugh Crafford, 1219 Birch Street, Dallas, Oregon, advised on March 17, 1964, that she had last heard from her son, Curtis, around March 10, 1964, when she received a letter from him requesting that his W-2 (income tax) Withholding Statement be sent to him in care of his sister, Cora Belle Ingersoll, 307 East Seventh Street, Clare, Michigan. She forwarded the requested statement and has not heard from Curtis since that time.

Mrs. Cora Belle Ingersoll was interviewed at Clare, Michigan, on March 16, 1964, and advised that she saw Curtis LaVerne Crafard when he left Clare, Michigan, on March 5, 1964, hitchhiking. He indicated that he was en route to Dallas, Texas.

We will continue to maintain contact with Crafard's relatives and to conduct appropriate investigation in an effort to locate Curtis LaVerne Crafard. You will be promptly advised when his specific whereabouts are determined.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 3/11/64 requested that we furnish photographs of Crafard and information that the Bureau might have as to his whereabouts inasmuch as they expect to subpoena Crafard sometime after 3/23/64. The photographs were furnished directly to the Commission on 3/20/64. Crafard, who is a drifter, is hitchhiking between Dallas, Texas, and Dallas, Oregon. We have contacted and placed stops with all relatives, all offices en route, the Identification Division, and other logical stops in an effort to locate Crafard. It is noted Crafard's original name was Craford and when interviewed he stated that when he entered the Army they spelled his name Crafard and he has retained that spelling ever since. Other members of his family use the original spelling. The President's Commission is aware of this difference as they received a copy of the report reflecting the interview with Crafard.

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure

March 26, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on March 25, 1964, ten rounds of 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano ball type ammunition were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on that date.

Also, in accordance with the oral request of Mr. Howard P. Willens on March 25, 1964, the items of evidence listed on the attached sheet were delivered to Mr. Willens on March 25, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC.
55 MAR 26
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

105-82555
REN:fch
(10)

NOTE: The request for the ammunition was made by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg to SA Roy H. Jevons by telephone on 3/25/64.

The request for the items of evidence was made by Mr. Howard P. Willens on 3/25/64, to SA George H. Scatterday.

Items C137 and C138 are two .38 Special cartridges;

ORIGINAL FILED IN

March 26, 1964

ITEMS NUMBERED

C137

C138

C51

C52

C53

C54

NOTE
(The above items constitute six unfired .38 special cartridges reportedly removed from Oswald's revolver.)

64-10090 —

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mohr
1 - Bishop
1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Gleason
1 - Lenihan

March 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mail Room
1 - J. H. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

You are referred to my letter to you of February 26, 1964, regarding coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane and Marguerite Oswald.

Enclosed for your information are several items regarding Lane's appearance recently in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

(1) Four reels of tape recording of Lane's remarks on the evening of March 11, 1964, at the Ethical Society Hall, South Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia. These reels were made by this Bureau from reels furnished us by Radio Station WHIL in Philadelphia. 62-109040

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 30 1964

(2) Two copies of a [illegible] from our Philadelphia Office dated March 13, 1964, regarding the above-mentioned meeting at which Lane spoke. Your attention is called to information on page five of this communication indicating that Lane stated he had spoken on the afternoon of March 11, 1964, at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. This Bureau is unable to furnish you with recordings of this talk; however, you will also note on page five that Lane indicated he had spoken to the students at Haverford College from the same speech he had read to the audience on the evening of March 11, 1964.

(11)

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

FBI
MAR 27 4 30 PM '64
MAIL ROOM

BY COURIER SVC.
MAR 27 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

(3) One reel of tape recording of Lane's appearance on Radio Station WFMI, Philadelphia, on March 12, 1964.

The following items are enclosed regarding the appearance of Lane at Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts:

(1) Four reels of tape recording of Lane's talk at Amherst College on March 12, 1964, which were made available to this Bureau through the confidential cooperation of Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton, President of Amherst College.

(2) Two copies of a communication from our Boston Office dated March 18, 1964, regarding Lane's appearance at Amherst College.

Also enclosed are two reels of tape recording of a speech by Lane which was broadcast by Radio Station KPFA, Berkeley, California, on the afternoon of March 15, 1964. For your information this speech was originally given by Lane at California Hall, San Francisco, on February 8, 1964, and a recording of it was broadcast on March 15, 1964. A communication from our San Francisco Office regarding the previous appearance by Lane on February 8, 1964, was forwarded to you by my letter of March 3, 1964.

In addition, there are enclosed two copies of a communication from our Los Angeles Office dated March 16, 1964, setting forth information received concerning Lane.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

E. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 17

NOTE:

For President's Commission request, we are covering Lane's appearances. Material being sent by this letter received

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2)

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

in Philadelphia letter 3/17/64, Boston airtels 3/18/64, and Los Angeles airtel 3/16/64 all captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba," and San Francisco airtel 3/18/64 captioned "Mark Lane, Sd - C." Letter to the Commission being classified "Confidential" since data set forth in letterhead memorandum from Los Angeles is from informants of continuing value in security investigations who, if identified, could be compromised and thus result in injury to the national defense.

Recording of Lane's appearance at Haverford College on afternoon of 3/11/64 not obtained due to the fact that [redacted] established source of the Philadelphia Office associated with [redacted] advised that a misunderstanding occurred between him and the Radio Station at Haverford College regarding tape recording of Lane's talk. [redacted] advised that both he and the Haverford College Radio Station believed the other would record Lane's talk and as a result neither did. A confidential source advised that Lane indicated he had given the same speech at Haverford College that he gave at the Ethical Society Hall on the night of 3/12/64, a recording of which is being furnished to the Commission by this letter. Lane's appearances at Philadelphia, Amherst, and his talk broadcast in San Francisco continues to follow the line of his thinking that he does not see how Oswald could have killed President Kennedy citing information from so-called witnesses who claim that the assassination shots came from in front of the car and the doctors' report at the Dallas Hospital that President Kennedy had been shot from the front. Lane also continues to state that he has "serious doubts" about the investigation currently being conducted by the Dallas Police Department, the FBI, the Secret Service and the Warren Commission. Lane also complains that the Warren Commission is holding the hearing behind closed doors and that the manner in which the Commission is hearing facts in the case is contrary to the traditions of American jurisprudence.

[redacted]

March 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 18, 1964, concerning two photographs taken by Mrs. Mary Ann Moorman of the Presidential Motorcade in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Mrs. Moorman was contacted by Special Agents of our Dallas Office, and she furnished both photographs for your information which are enclosed. Mrs. Moorman advised that photograph number one was the photograph she furnished to Secret Service on November 22, 1963. Photograph number two was the one sold by her to the Associated Press and according to your letter has been previously observed by you.

Mrs. Moorman has advised she would appreciate the return of these photographs as soon as they have served their purpose.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060-1

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 30 1964

62-109060
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan

Enclosures (2)

XMR:eap
(8)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

59 MAR 31 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-2742

NOTE:

By letter dated 3/18/64 the President's Commission referred to an interview with Mrs. Mary Ann Moorman concerning two photos she took of the Presidential Motorcade on 11/22/63. The Commission has previously seen photo # 2 depicting the President shortly after he was shot. However, the Commission did not see the first photograph taken by Mrs. Moorman and specifically wanted this photo. On 3/23/64 Mrs. Moorman was contacted regarding these photos and she submitted both of them for the information of the Commission.

March 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - W. M. Gheesling
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 6, 1964, and to the request made orally by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the Commission to Special Agent W. D. Griffith of this Bureau on March 9, 1964, that certain photographs be displayed to Marina Oswald for identification.

The photographs referred to in your letter and those specified by Mr. Eisenberg were displayed to Marina Oswald on March 19, 1964, and there are enclosed for your information two copies of a memorandum dated March 20, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which reports her identification of these photographs. These photographs, which number 443, are also enclosed for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (450)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
203 MAR 30 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

GPG:hc
(14)

56 MAR 3 2

COMM-FBI

MAR 27 10 19 AM '64

FBI - WASH. METRO FIELD OFFICE

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

[redacted]

[redacted]:

The Commission's letter requested that 13 specific items of photographs and "the remaining photographs in your inventory" be displayed to Marina Oswald for identification and results furnished to the Commission. While Eisenberg was in the Laboratory in connection with another matter, he was consulted for clarification and he stated that the phrase referring to remaining photographs in Bureau's possession was "lawyer talk" and that actually he only wanted those photographs specified in the Commission's letter shown to Marina. It was pointed out to Eisenberg, however, that certain additional items, which are listed in the enclosed memorandum, were also photographic items. He then asked that we also display those additional items to Marina for identification. All items listed in the Commission's letter and those selected by Eisenberg were displayed to Marina and results set forth in the enclosed memorandum. Bureau is retaining duplicate copies of the photographs. The enclosed memorandum has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

1- Mr. Belmont - Encl.
1-Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1-Mr. Sullivan - Encl.
1-Mr. Malley - Encl.

March 27, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff, the items of evidence listed on the attached sheet were delivered to him on the afternoon of March 26, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC.
27
57 MAR 200
Enclosure COMM-FBI

62-109090
3 MAR 27

NOT RECORDED
195 MAR 30 1964

105-82555

NOTE: The oral request for this evidence was made by Mr. Eisenberg to SA Roy H. Jevons on 3/26/64.

RHJ:fch (10)

FBI
MAR 27 1 13 PM '64
HOOVER-O'CEM
RECO-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

March 27, 1964

ITEMS NUMBERED	DESCRIPTION
C13	Bullet from body of Officer J. D. Tippit
C251 - C253	Three bullets from body of Officer J. D. Tipp
C-7 - C50	Four cartridge cases found near the scene of the shooting of Officer J. D. Tippit
C15a	Test specimens from Oswald's revolver

62-109041-21

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 20 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

510 PM CST URGENT 3-20-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, MISC., INFO CONCERNING.

REBUAIRTEL MAR SIXTEEN ENCLOSING COPY OF A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION DATED MAR SIXTEEN LAST, WHICH REQUESTED SIGNED STATEMENTS BE OBTAINED FROM ALL PERSONS IN THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BLDG ON THE DATE OF ASSASSINATION.

ROY S. TRULY, WAREHOUSE SUPERINTENDENT, TSBD, TODAY ADVISED THAT DAVID BELIN, OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, IS NOW AT THE TSBD TAKING TAPED INTERVIEWS WITH EMPLOYEES. ONE EMPLOYEE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN TAPED WAS MRS. R. A. REID, FROM WHOM AGENTS TOOK SIGNED STATEMENTS MAR NINETEEN LAST. MR. TRULY INDICATED HE IS TO APPEAR IN WASHINGTON BEFORE COMMISSION MAR TWENTYFIVE.

MR. TRULY ADVISED BELIN AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMISSION HAVE BEEN TALKING WITH NEGRO EMPLOYEES AT THE BUILDING, AND ARE PLAN-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ORIGINAL FILED IN

2 XEROX MAR 30 1964

5 MAR 30 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

memo Rosen to Belmont 3-24-64 JRM:imt

62-109090 - NOT RECORDED 10 MAR 31 1964

SRS

100-10461

ING TO SPEND ABOUT ONE HOUR TAPING AN INTERVIEW WITH TRULY HIMSELF THIS AFTERNOON.

I CONTACTED MR. HOWARD WILLENS, DEPT OF JUSTICE ATTORNEY ON SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, WHO IS IN DALLAS, AND POINTED OUT TO HIM ABOUT THE TAKING OF STATEMENTS BY COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES WHEREAS WE WERE ALSO TAKING STATEMENTS. I ASKED WILLENS IF THE INTERVIEWS BY BELIN WERE A DUPLICATION OF THE WORK WE HAD BEEN ASKED TO DO AND HE STATED THERE WAS NO DUPLICATION, BUT THAT COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES WERE GOING TO TALK TO FIVE OR SIX PEOPLE WHO WERE SCHEDULED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMISSION DURING THE WEEK BEGINNING MAR TWENTYTHREE. Howard P. Willens

ABOVE IS FOR BUREAU'S INFORMATION, AND THE TAKING OF SIGNED STATEMENTS AS REQUESTED IS CONTINUING.

END

WS

FBI WASH DC

D.C

6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: March 24, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Teletype from Dallas dated March 20, 1964, set forth information indicating that members of the President's Commission staff were in Dallas and were going to interview a number of the employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Teletype also mentioned a number of interviews were being conducted by the FBI and that based on a contact by the Dallas Office with Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission, who was also in Dallas at the time, had indicated that there was no duplication of effort.

By way of background the President's Commission by letter dated March 13, 1964, requested that a signed statement be obtained from each person known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963, and they outlined exactly what information they desired covered in the signed statement.

The matter of duplication of effort was taken up with J. Lee Rankin on the evening of March 23, 1964, and Mr. Rankin immediately called Mr. Howard Willens into his office for this discussion. It was pointed out to Mr. Rankin and Mr. Willens that we had received the Commission's request on March 16, 1964, to contact all employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building and take signed statements covering certain requested items and that on Friday, March 20, 1964, members of the Commission's staff were at the Texas School Book Depository Building interviewing individuals that had been or were being interviewed by Bureau personnel. It was pointed out that if the members of the Commission's staff were going to be interviewing some of the same people that we were interviewing, this appeared to be a waste of time and that we would like to hold up any additional interviews on the part of the Bureau and let the staff attorneys handle these interviews.

Mr. Rankin advised that he did not understand the work going on in Dallas to be a duplication of effort, but he certainly did not want any duplication of effort and asked Mr. Willens to explain exactly what was going on.

- Mr. Sullivan
Belmont
(7)

62-109090

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

72 APR 3

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Mr. Willens advised he was thoroughly acquainted with the letter of March 18, 1964, that had been sent to the Bureau requesting all employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building interviewed and signed statements obtained. He stated that there had been five interviews at the Texas School Book Depository Building by the Commission staff members. He advised the purpose of these interviews was in connection with their appearance before the President's Commission for a hearing in Washington, D. C. and that the interviews made by the staff members did not cover the information that the Bureau had been requested to obtain in the form of signed statements. He stated the staff members covered information set forth in prior interviews with these individuals. He advised that there was absolutely no duplication of effort in this instance, but stated he understood why this impression might have been deducted in that Bureau employees and staff members were interviewing at the same location and the same date. It was pointed out to Mr. Rankin that this matter had been called to our attention by Mr. Roy S. Truly, the warehouse superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository Building and that he obviously felt there was duplication and that was why he called to the Bureau's attention the interviews of his employees by the Commission staff members. Mr. Rankin stated that he regretted the interviews were taking place simultaneously, but he wished to assure that there had been no duplication and that he was doing everything possible to see there was no duplication of effort. He commented that he was well aware of the tremendous amount of work the Bureau had been doing and that he certainly did not want a duplication of effort.

Mr. Rankin then inquired as to the status of the interviews of the employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building by the Bureau and he was advised this matter was being handled as rapidly as possible and results would be furnished to him upon completion. In this connection the Dallas Office will have these interviews completed later today or early tomorrow morning and expect to have the results in the mail on the evening of March 25, 1964.

Foregoing submitted for information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 3-26-64

FROM : A. K. Bowles

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Rememo from C. S. Voelker to Mr. Trotter, 3-23-64, in which the Director approved our preparing charts of the latent fingerprint identifications of evidence relating to assassination of President Kennedy, review of these charts by supervisor of Latent Fingerprint Section, Sebastian F. Latona, with Milton Eisenberg of the Presidential Commission Staff on 3-27-64 and making Latona available for testimony at the Commission's request.

Eisenberg today requested the review with our fingerprint expert be in Eisenberg's office, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E., at 10:30 a.m., 3-27-64. Fingerprint expert Latona and SA Carl S. Voelker will go to Eisenberg's office 3-27-64 for this review -- this has been cleared with Mr. Belmont.

ACTION:

For information.

AKB:es
(8)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Voelker
1 - Mr. Ponder

57 APR 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shrode
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 18, 1964, relating to the testimony of Mr. Mark Lane before the President's Commission. Mr. Lane alleged that a week prior to the assassination a meeting took place at the Carousel Club which was attended by Mr. Bernard Weissman, Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit and Mr. Jack Ruby.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated March 24, 1964, setting out the results of our inquiries into this allegation. The information contained in the enclosed communication was compiled from a review of investigation previously conducted by this Bureau and incorporated in investigative reports, all of which have been furnished to the President's Commission. The specific information relating to the individuals referred to in the enclosed communication came from the below listed reports as indicated.

1. Report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas captioned, "Jack L. Ruby aka; Lee Harvey Oswald aka (deceased) - Victim, Civil Rights."

Mrs. Eva L. Grant
Mr. Stanley F. Kaufman

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 31 1964

RDR:vhm
(15)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-2752

Duplicate Yellow

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

2. Report of Special Agent Raymond J. Fox dated December 7, 1963, at Denver captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald aka, IS - R."

Mr. William Milton Burley, II

3. Report of Special Agent Robert P. Genberling dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald aka, IS - R."

Mr. Larrie Henry Schmidt
Mr. Bernard William Weissman

4. Report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated December 11, 1963, at Dallas captioned, "Jack L. Ruby aka; Lee Harvey Oswald aka (deceased) - Victim, Civil Rights."

Detective Thomas Donald McMillon

5. Report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated December 14, 1963, at Dallas captioned, "Jack L. Ruby aka; Lee Harvey Oswald aka (deceased) - Victim, Civil Rights."

Mr. Frank Bellocchio

This concludes our inquiries into this particular allegation.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: In the above referenced Commission letter Lane allegedly identified Ruby as the third member at this meeting before the Commission's executive session. Lane is also reported to have stated he was endeavoring to obtain from his "source" permission to reveal the name of the source to the Commission. However, the Commission indicated Lane had not recontacted them with regard to the identity of this source and that they were to communicate with him to establish whether he was in a position to reveal the name of the source. The enclosed information based on our investigation to date, discloses that no information has been developed by this Bureau indicating that such a meeting ever took place or that such a meeting was ever likely. This

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/24/64

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Special Agent Robert A. Frazier, Firearms Unit, FBI Laboratory, conferred with Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, an Attorney of the President's Commission, on March 24, 1964. This conference was held at Mr. Eisenberg's request at the Commission's Office. The conference began at 10:30 a.m. and ended at 3:30 p.m.

Mr. Eisenberg will be responsible for soliciting testimony of the firearms examiners before the Commission beginning on March 31, 1964. He desired to go over the firearms' testimony prior to the appearance of the examiners before the Commission. Mr. Frazier and Mr. Eisenberg discussed the assassination rifle, C14, as to its mechanism, origin, significance of manufacturer's marks on it and as to its accuracy and speed at which it could be fired. The characteristics of the telescopic sight were discussed as well as the quality and origin of the ammunition used in the assassination. With reference to the ammunition, Mr. Eisenberg was interested in bullet trajectory, muzzle energy and muzzle velocity. In connection with all of the above matters, Mr. Eisenberg was particularly interested in determining whether or not the firearms examiner who testified before the Commission would have in his possession at that time his original notes and any charts, photographs or diagrams necessary to his testimony. Mr. Frazier assured him that such would be the case, since this is the procedure invariably followed by the examiners in the FBI Laboratory and that the notes would be complete in every respect so that any questions the Commissioners may have in connection with the firearms identification, ballistics accuracy tests or other matters in their field of operations could be answered.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ACTION: For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley, Room 5710
1 - Mr. Bowse, Room 5730

58 APR 1 1964

NOT RECORDED
126 MAR 30 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 3/25/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

At 2:20 p. m. today, in the absence of Mr. Malley, SA Scatterday took a call from Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission. Willens stated that he had another "unreasonable" request to make. He stated he would like to have delivered within the hour, if possible, the six bullets from Oswald's revolver which he identified as C 51 through C 54, C 137 and C 138.

This request was relayed by SA Scatterday to Assistant Director Conrad who checked and advised these were unfired cartridges and they would be furnished to the Commission immediately.

At 3:00 p. m. SA Scatterday advised Mr. Willens that the exhibits were en route to him.

ACTION: For information.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

GHS:mpd (8)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

193

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAR 24 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

A light gray jacket with zipper (Commission Document # 162; FBI # C-60) was found on Jefferson Street, Dallas, November 22, 1963. It bears laundry mark 30030 (Commission Document # 5, page 352) on the collar of the jacket. Will you please have this laundry mark checked with Dallas laundries for the purpose of identifying the owner of the jacket. It has been identified by certain witnesses as the jacket of Oswald, but we would prefer a more exact identification.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 31 1964

3/26/64

CODE

RADIOGRAM URGENT

62-109090-

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA, ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION.

COMMISSION, BY LETTER MARCH TWENTY-FOUR LAST ADVISED A LIGHT GRAY JACKET WITH ZIPPER WAS FOUND ON JEFFERSON STREET, DALLAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO SIXTY THREE. IT BEARS THE LAUNDRY MARK THREE ZERO ZERO THREE ZERO ON THE COLLAR. THE COMMISSION DESIRED TO HAVE THIS LAUNDRY MARK CHECKED WITH DALLAS LAUNDRIES TO IDENTIFY THE OWNER OF THE JACKET. COMMISSION INDICATED CERTAIN WITNESSES HAVE IDENTIFIED THE JACKET AS THAT OF OSWALD BUT THE COMMISSION PREFERS A MORE EXACT IDENTIFICATION. HANDLE.

ENDEAVOR TO FURNISH THE BUREAU A LHM WHICH SHOULD REACH THE BUREAU ON OR BEFORE APRIL SIX NEXT.

HHH:job
(5)

1 - Mr. Jevons (Enc)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lonihan (Enc)

NOTE:

If next radio contact missed, send by urgent, plain text teletype.

(See Note continued Page two)

APR 26 1964

TELETYPE

193

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Request was received from the Commission by letter dated 3/24/64, concerning a light gray jacket with zipper, FBI Exhibit Number C-60, found on Jefferson Street in Dallas 11/22/63. The jacket bears laundry mark 30030 on the collar and the Commission desires to have the laundry mark checked with laundries for the purpose of identifying the owner. This jacket has been identified by certain witnesses as the jacket of Lee Harvey Oswald, however, the Commission states they prefer a more exact identification. The Laboratory advised the mark on the jacket is visible and the Laboratory does not maintain any record concerning visible laundry marks.

U.S. COMMUNICATIONS
MAR 23 1964
TELETYPE

6 Sept

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Lenihan; 1 - Mr. Branigan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC'D HEADING ROOM
1964 MAR 30 PM 12
B I

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On March 25, 1964, Mr. Burt Griffin of your staff telephonically advised a representative of our Dallas Office that he had interviewed Sergeant P. T. Dean of the Dallas Police Department the previous night. Dean reportedly stated he had a call from a Ralph Simpson, Victoria, British Columbia. Simpson advised that he had photographs of the assassination and wanted to know what to do with them. Dean reportedly instructed Simpson to forward the film to the President's Commission, but Simpson indicated he did not desire to do that and would send the film directly to Dean.

Mr. Griffin requested that if the Bureau does not have this film, immediate contact be made with Simpson for interview to determine the circumstances surrounding his taking the film.

On March 25, 1964, Sergeant Patrick T. Dean, Patrol Division, Dallas Police Department, advised that on March 24, 1964, at about 4:45 a.m., a collect call was received at City Hall (Dallas Police Department) from Ralph Simpson, Victoria, British Columbia. The call was accepted when it was learned that Simpson allegedly had information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

Simpson advised Sergeant Dean he was in Dallas on November 22, 1963, and took pictures of the President's car at the time he was shot. He believed he got the Texas School Book Depository in the background. According to Sergeant Dean, Simpson described his camera as an expensive one with a wide angle scope

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
1964 APR 1

WAB:hrt
(8)

Classified by 3060
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

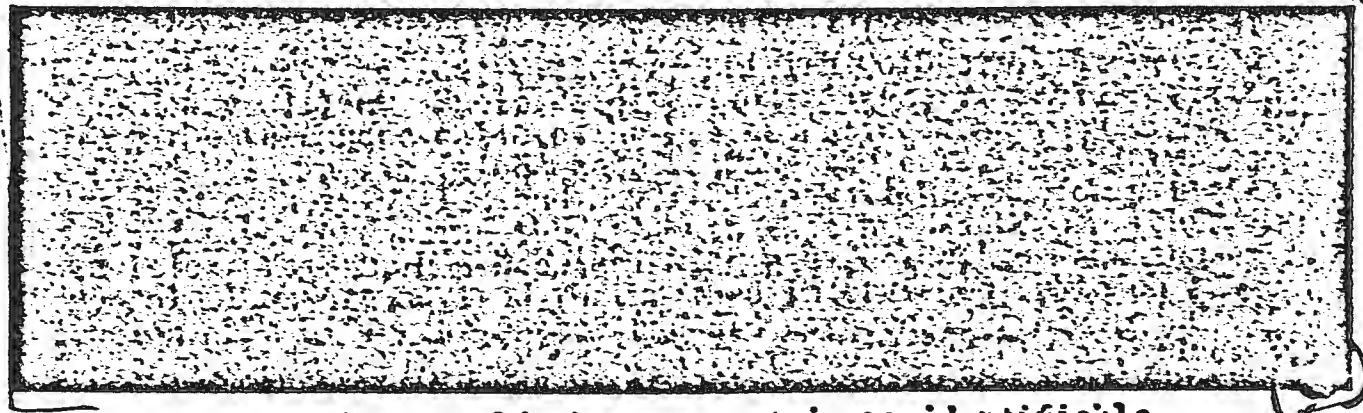
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

CONFIDENTIAL

lens." Simpson claimed he had not developed the film and did not know exactly what was depicted in the photographs. Simpson stated he had been talking to his attorney, Batter (phonetic), and that Batter had instructed him to contact the Dallas Police Department.

According to Sergeant Dean, he told Simpson that he should contact the President's Commission and send the pictures to them. Simpson claimed he did not want to contact the President's Commission and that he would send the film air mail to Sergeant Dean on March 25, 1964.

Sergeant Dean had the call traced and determined that it was placed from telephone number 384-3780, listed to R. H. W. Suele, 1141 Caledonia Street, Victoria, British Columbia.



The files of this Bureau contain no identifiable reference to Ralph Henry William Suele.

The above is submitted for your information and no further action is contemplated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/26/64

FROM : J. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

As you will recall the Dallas Office recently submitted the three bullets from Officer J. D. Tippit's body which had been obtained from the Dallas Police Department. The Laboratory has completed the examination of these bullets and the results are set forth below. The President's Commission is being advised of the results by letter and is being furnished photographs of the bullets. The Dallas Police Department is being furnished a report of the results. The Dallas Office is being given a teletype report as well as a copy of report to Dallas Police Department along with photographs of the evidence.

The three bullets are .38 Special bullets which had been fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist. A portion of the surface of each bullet is mutilated; however, microscopic marks remain on these bullets for comparison purposes. The bullets were compared with each other and with test bullets obtained from Oswald's revolver. No conclusion could be reached as to whether or not these bullets were fired from the same weapon or whether or not they were fired from Oswald's revolver. In addition, it was found that even consecutive .38 Special bullets test fired from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other. In this connection, it should be noted that the barrel of C15 was designed for .38 S & W bullets and, therefore, it is slightly larger in diameter than barrels designed for .38 Special bullets. Firing of undersized bullets could cause erratic passage of the bullets down the barrel, resulting in individual microscopic characteristics which are not consistent. The barrel of the weapon could also be changing due to the accumulation of lead in the barrel or to wear.

62-109060

62-109060
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

CC: WO (9)

APR 1964

NO APR 1 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
62-109060

That one or both of the above conditions existed is apparent from the fact that consecutive .38 Special test bullets obtained from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other.

Smith and Wesson revolvers such as Oswald's revolver are among the weapons producing general rifling characteristics of the type found on the three bullets.

The lead alloy in the Winchester-Western copper-coated bullets (2 of the 3 submitted bullets) and the Western copper-coated bullets loaded into some of the cartridges obtained from Oswald's revolver, Oswald's pocket and the U. S. Secret Service were found by spectrographic examination to have the same elements. Also, the lead alloy in the Remington-Peters bullet (the third bullet) was found to have the same elements as the lead alloy in the Remington-Peters bullets comprising the remainder of the afore-mentioned cartridges.

The three bullets are being furnished the President's Commission at its request so that the Commission may have them examined by an outside source per the previous request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg.

ACTION:

For information.

March 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 26, 1964, concerning a conversation with Mr. Sebastian F. Latona of this Bureau relating to nineteen identifiable latent fingerprints and six identifiable latent palm prints found on cartons near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

For your information, employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building were not fingerprinted or palm printed by this Bureau, the United States Secret Service or the Dallas Police Department. Mr. Roy S. Truly, warehouse superintendent, Texas School Book Depository Building, advised to his knowledge employees were never fingerprinted.

Based on available descriptive data on persons known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963, a check was made of the files of the Identification Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Based on these descriptions, fingerprints were located for the following persons who may be identical with employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building:

1. Haddon Spurgeon Aiken
2. Jack Charles Cason
3. Barron Caster
4. Jack Edwin Dougherty

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 31 1964

62-109090
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. C.L. Trotter
1 - Mr. S.F. Latona
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan

DUPLICATE YELLOW
(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 - 27800

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

5. Charles Douglas Givens
6. Mary Madeline Hollies
7. James Earl Jarman
8. Spauldon Earnest Jones
9. Herbert L. Junker
10. Billy Nolan Lovelady
11. Joe B. Molina
12. Edward Shields
13. Joyce Maurine Stansbery
14. Roy Sanson Truly
15. Lloyd R. Viles
16. Troy Eugene West

No palm prints of the above individuals are available in the files of the Identification Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation. The fingerprints of the above individuals were checked against the afore-mentioned nineteen identifiable latent fingerprints and no identification was effected.

This concludes our inquiry into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Commission in above letter requested we determine as far as possible without taking new fingerprints whether any of above latents made by persons employed in the Texas Schoold Book Depository Building (TSBD) on 11-22-63. Commission requested reply by 3-31-64. Dallas advised SAIC Forrest V. Sorrels, U. S. Secret Service, Dallas Office, and Lt. Carl Day, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, advised employees of TSBD not fingerprinted We did not fingerprint employees. Based on some 70 signed statements obtained from individuals at TSBD on 11-22-63, by Dallas in connection with another Commission request, a name check was made by Ident with above indicated results.

Also see R. I. Shroder to Mr. Rosen memo dated 3-27-64, captioned, "President's Commission," ELH/hw.

Mr. Belmont 3/25/64

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission in response to its requests dated 3/6/64 and 3/12/64 and to supplement information furnished the Commission by Bureau letter 3/12/64.

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Rankin of the Commission by letter 2/21/64 stated Representative Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.) had requested he ascertain how the press got hold of the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald carrying the rifle and wearing the pistol. Inquiries by our Dallas Office indicate the source of this photograph was the Dallas Police Department who made numerous copies and did not control the dissemination. It was further established that "Life" purchased the rights to the photograph for $5000 through Marina Oswald's former business manager James Herbert Martin. This photograph has received wide circulation nationally and internationally. The Bureau by letter dated 3/12/64 furnished the Commission with the results of our investigation up to that time.

During the above investigation the Bureau received two additional letters from the Commission dated 3/6/64 and 3/12/64 requesting additional investigation regarding this

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
Enclosures
RDR:vhm
(12)

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 31 1964

-193

photograph. The first letter requested investigation of allegations made during the Commission testimony of James Herbert Martin that the photograph was obtained by "Life" and "The Detroit Free Press" through a "leak in the Commission." The latter letter requested we obtain a copy of the photograph used by these publications apparently so the Commission could establish whether there was, in fact, a "leak" within the Commission.

Based on our investigation it would appear all of the photographs emanated from the Dallas Police Department and the Commission did not "leak" the photograph. Mr. Eugene Roberts, a reporter for "The Detroit Free Press," will not furnish us the identity of his source and the assistant managing editor of "The Detroit Free Press" advised our Detroit Office he did not desire to expend the effort necessary to locate the photograph unless he knew the reasons the Commission desired the photograph since it was obvious to him the Commission should have a copy of the same photograph used by his newspaper and that it would have no evidentiary value to the Commission.

Officials of "Life" say they obtained the photograph from "an enterprising young man in the Dallas Police Department" and they do not have the photograph which they originally purchased since it has been returned to their original source. The results of Bureau investigation are being enclosed with the letter to the Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter with enclosed investigation from our Detroit, Dallas and New York Offices be transmitted to the Commission.

MAY 25 1964
F B I
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

MAR 26 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you please furnish us with a translation of the enclosed letter and questions from Paul Sites to Marina Oswald.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

105-82555-2851

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NOT RECORDED
199 APR 1 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

62-109090--

March 31, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

By letter dated March 30, 1964, you requested a translation of a letter and questions from Paul Sites to Marina Oswald.

Because the material for translation was not received, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg was telephonically informed of this on March 27, 1964. Mr. Eisenberg said that he would look into this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

EWR:hea
(10)

BY COURIER SVC.

RECORDED-INDEXED
MAR 31 11 08 AM '64

NOTE TRANSMIT

OSWALD FILE

MR. TROTTER 3-23-64

C. S. Voelker

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Eisenberg (?)

Mr. Milton Eisingberg of the Presidential Commission Staff visited the Identification Division 3-23-64. The writer and the Supervisor of the Latent Fingerprint Section, Mr. Sebastian F. Latona, reviewed with him the latent fingerprint work in this case. Mr. Eisingberg indicated that testimony would be required before the Commission on April 1st or 2nd and he would like charts of the two latent impressions found on the paper wrapper: charts of the lift of the one latent from the gun barrel and charts of the three latent impressions from the cardboard cartons. He would like these charts to be completed by Friday, March 27, 1964, so that he might review them in detail with Mr. Latona who made the original examinations.

Mr. Eisingberg further explained that the Commission had decided that in matters involving expert testimony two independent experts would be asked for their opinion. In this case the Commission has selected the New York City Police Department as the second expert agency to testify in latent fingerprint matters. He inquired what arrangements could be made to have the material furnished the New York City Police Department. Mr. Eisingberg was advised that since this additional testimony should be completely independent the best means would be to furnish photographs of the latent impressions and known fingerprint and palm prints of Oswald for transmittal to which ever department he intended to contact concerning their views. Mr. Eisingberg agreed that this arrangement would be satisfactory.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That we proceed with preparing requested charts and make available Mr. Latona for testimony at the Commission's request.

(continued)

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

CSV:ll
(6)

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1 62-109060
30 APR 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060 Sec 1

MEMORANDUM TO MR. TROTTER
RE: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

2. If the Director approves, photographic copies of the latent impressions and known impressions of Oswald will be furnished Mr. Eisingberg for transmittal to which ever police department the Commission has chosen.

1 - Mr. Bol
1 - Mr. Loc
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Tamm
1 - Mr. E. Lo

CONFIDENTIAL

March 23, 1938

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - T. E. Gable
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
Federal Power Commission
Kalorama Square, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

[redacted]

You will be further advised of the results of this continuing investigation as it is brought to a logical conclusion.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

Enclosures - 31

[redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3-12-64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

By arrangement through Inspector J. R. Malley, Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission telephoned on 3-11-64, to arrange for representatives of the Commission to microscopically view the bullet and cartridge case evidence involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

In accordance with the above arrangement, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg and Mr. David Belin came to the Laboratory on the afternoon of 3-11-64 to view the evidence. Preliminary to viewing the evidence, it was explained to them that the interpretation of bullet and cartridge case examinations depended upon a detailed and searching analysis and correlation of all microscopic phenomena appearing on the bullet or cartridge case by an expert in the field of firearms identification. Very little could be accomplished by a layman making a casual observation other than see the complexity of the examination. It was apparent that one of the objectives of the visit was to determine the best manner in which to present the firearms identification information to the members of the Commission. After observing several items of evidence under a microscope, both Eisenberg and Belin commented that it was indeed a very complex subject for a layman and stated that very little could be gained for members of the Commission to view the evidence in this manner.

During the course of the discussion, Mr. Eisenberg indicated that it was the Commission's understanding that in addition to the one bullet submitted to the Bureau from the body of Officer J. D. Tippit (shot to death by Oswald), other bullets had been recovered from the body of Officer Tippit. Eisenberg requested that, if possible, the Bureau arrange to obtain any such additional bullets from the local authorities and that such bullets be compared with Oswald's revolver. In this regard, Dallas has advised that immediately subsequent to the shooting, an offer of Laboratory assistance to the local authorities was extended by the Dallas Office in this local murder of Tippit.

62-109060
Enclosure 3-13-64
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

NOT RECORDED
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-2763

Mr. Jevons to Mr. Conrad
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

One bullet, several cartridge cases, and Oswald's revolver were subsequently submitted for such examination. The cartridge cases recovered near the scene of the shooting were identified with Oswald's revolver; however, because of mutilation, the bullet was not susceptible of identification. The Commission now desires that similar examination be made of any other bullets from Tippit's body which may be in the custody of local authorities. Eisenberg was advised that necessary action would be taken to explore the possibility of securing these bullets from local authorities on behalf of the Commission. Eisenberg indicated that this request would be confirmed in writing.

During the further course of the discussion, Mr. Belin advised that inasmuch as it appeared that almost all of the investigation in this matter had been conducted by the FBI, and since the firearms identification was crucial to the case, the Commission felt that there was merit in having the firearms evidence examined by some other organization and was considering making such a request. Under any other circumstances a comment of this kind would have been the basis for an immediate discontinuance of FBI Laboratory cooperation and service; however, Belin was merely advised in this instance that any decision as to such a course of action, of course, was strictly up to the Commission. We did, however, point out that, as the Commission has previously been advised by letter, the firearms identifications in this case had been performed independently by several of our top firearms examiners and that these examiners had independently arrived at the same conclusions of identification.

At the conclusion of the visit, Mr. Eisenberg advised that the Commission was also contemplating asking for official testimony of the FBI firearms expert before the Commission, as well as similar testimony from other FBI experts involved in the handwriting, the fabric and the powder residue examinations of the evidence in this case. He indicated that such testimony would probably be required during the week beginning March 23, 1964, or alternatively beginning March 30, 1964.

On the following day, March 12, 1964, during a continuation of the conferences, Mr. Eisenberg advised that the Commission had now definitely decided that they wished to have an independent examination of the firearms evidence and he advised that Mr. Rankin had instructed him to request the FBI to deliver the firearms evidence to Mr. Ronald Simmons, Weapons System Division, Fort Meade, Maryland, for this purpose on a date to be specified by the Commission in the near future. Eisenberg did not raise the subject of possible outside independent examinations of the other evidence in the case, but if the Commission follows the same theory that it is necessary for independent examinations to be made, they will undoubtedly extend their request to additional evidence in the future, such as the handwriting and the fabric examinations.

Mr. Jevons to Mr. Conrad
RE: ASSASINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

The question of whether an independent re-examination is to be made is one for the Commission to decide, and apparently the Commission has decided that they desire an independent examination, on the theory that they want a finding independent of the FBI. While we are, of course, mindful of the Director's instructions that we are to comply completely with all the Commission requests, it is respectfully suggested that in a situation of this type the Bureau will prefer to have the evidence delivered to the Commission and let the Commission then arrange all details of any such independent re-examination, including delivery to the independent agency. This would then preserve the independent nature of any such re-examinations throughout and would completely eliminate the possibility of any future allegation that the FBI exerted influence on the independent examiner selected by the Commission.

ACTION:

(1) Dallas has been requested by teletype to obtain any additional bullets from Tippitt's body which may be available and forward them to the Bureau for examination on behalf of the Commission.

(2) It is our feeling that it is undesirable for this Bureau to act as the transmission belt in delivering any evidence to outside examiners pursuant to the Commission's request. A proposed letter setting forth these views is attached.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 25, 1964

1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Coakley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference is made to memorandum from Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 3/16/64 captioned as above which sets forth an analysis of articles on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., recently appearing in the Paris newspaper, "L'Express." Referenced memorandum advised that Buchanan worked for the "Washington Evening Star" as a reporter from 1946 to 1948 when he admitted Communist Party (CP) membership to an official of that paper and was dismissed. Buchanan admitted CP membership to Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953, but in 1956 claimed that he had left the CP. His name is carried on the Reserve Index.

An article by Buchanan in the March 12, 1964, issue of "L'Express" has been received from Legal Attache Paris and translated and reviewed. The article, entitled "Oswald and the FBI," deals with what other irresponsible individuals and newspapers have alleged: namely, that Oswald was an informant for the FBI and/or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Buchanan bases his speculation of Oswald's alleged relationship with the FBI on Oswald's employment with the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, reasoning from an inaccurate and false premise that the Depository is "under the jurisdiction of the Dallas Government." Actually the Depository is a private concern which receives and dispenses books to schools and other customers. Buchanan claims that it would have been impossible for Oswald, known for his prior defection to the Soviet Union and his public activities as a "Marxist" in behalf of Castro, to have been "hired by the City (of Dallas) administration," since Dallas is "the most anticommunist city in the most anticommunist State." Buchanan alleges that Oswald could not have worked a single month for the city unless "a personage in a rather high position" had advised the Depository that despite the stories about Oswald, "We would like for him to work in your employ." The implication is, of course, that the Bureau was interested in having Oswald hired.

Enclosure sent 3-27-64
105-82555

JMS:pah
(11)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 31 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

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Buchanan states that the FBI not only "shadowed" Oswald, but also attempted to utilize him as indicated by Buchanan's unsubstantiated charge that Oswald was distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature for the FBI in New Orleans in the Summer of 1963. Buchanan points to other so-called "evidence" of Oswald's association with the FBI, including, (1) the note Oswald possessed with the name of Special Agent James P. Hosty (Dallas Office), the Dallas Office address and telephone number, and Hosty's Government car license number; (2) the stories appearing in the "Philadelphia Inquirer" of December 8, 1963, and the "Houston Post" of January 1, 1964, apparently based on the unfounded statements which we believe came from Assistant District Attorney William Alexander of Dallas County, Texas, that Oswald was being recruited by the FBI and/or CIA; and (3) the mistaken belief expressed by Carlos Bringuier, member of the anti-Castro exile community in New Orleans, that Oswald was being used by the FBI and/or CIA to check on the anti-Castro exiles.

Buchanan, following the line of communist propaganda, blames the Bureau for having knowledge of Oswald's background and activities and for not placing his name on the list of persons to be placed under surveillance in the course of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas.

Buchanan also states that the FBI was not the only Federal agency interested in Oswald. He states that organizations, such as CIA, were also interested in him. Buchanan bases this claim on the fact that Oswald applied for a passport on June 24, 1963, in New Orleans and received it on June 25, 1963, the following day. According to Buchanan, with Oswald's known subversive background, it is impossible to explain how he received the passport so rapidly without intervention by a Government organization, which he implies could have been CIA. Buchanan also implies that financial support by the United States Government would have been necessary for Oswald's proposed return to the Soviet Union and for his trip to Mexico in the Fall of 1963, inasmuch as he had very little money.

There has been much unfounded speculation printed in both the communist and noncommunist press concerning Oswald's relationship with the FBI and/or CIA. Buchanan's article "Oswald and the FBI" consists of a rehash of previous news reports concerning the assassination, previous false reports on Oswald's alleged status with the FBI and/or CIA, as well as the practice of drawing inferences that are not warranted. In view of the fact that Buchanan is utilizing previously publicized material regarding Oswald's alleged association with the FBI and/or CIA and has presented no new basis for the charge, he will not be interviewed. However, his future articles in "L'Express" will

be obtained, translated and reviewed. A copy of the March 12, 1964, article by Buchanan and two copies of a translation thereof are being furnished the President's Commission by attached letter. In the future copies of the future articles and translations will also be furnished.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to the President's Commission be approved.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/30/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

In my memorandum of 3/20/64, I advised that Mr. Eisenberg of the Commission's staff stated that he was making arrangements to turn the firearms evidence over to a Mr. Ronald Simmons, Weapon Systems Division, Defense Department, Aberdeen, Maryland, for re-examination.

Recently, during the course of a conversation on another matter, Eisenberg mentioned that Simmons was to determine the accuracy of the assassination weapon by a technique of firing the weapon a number of times from a stable rest and from the resulting target pattern determine the relative accuracy of the weapon when fired by different people of varying abilities. This appears to be primarily a statistical problem which the Weapon Systems Division should be in a position to do. There is no information in Bufiles identifiable with Ronald Simmons.

Also at this time, Mr. Eisenberg advised that Joseph D. Nicol, Superintendent, Criminal Identification and Investigation, Illinois Department of Public Safety, Springfield, Illinois (previously reported 3/23/64) was only to handle the firearms identification aspects. According to Bufiles, Joseph D. Nicol was appointed Superintendent by Governor Otto Kerner on 8/25/61. Bufiles also show that Nicol has been a faculty member at the Michigan State University since 1957 where he taught criminalistics in the School of Police Administration. Previously, he had established and directed the crime detection laboratories in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pennsylvania and in Miami, Florida for the Dade County Sheriff's Office. From 1941 through 1951, it is reported that Nicol did microanalysis, instrumental analysis, firearms identification and comparative micrography for the Chicago Police Department Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory with two years' absence while serving in the U. S. Navy during World War II. A news item (3/23/63) reported that Nicol advised that most of the equipment, personnel and facilities of the present State Criminal Identification and Investigation Bureau in Springfield, Illinois, will be moved to a new building in Joliet, Illinois.

ACTION: For information.

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

12 APR 1 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 18

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would very much appreciate it if you would:

(1) Provide us with the report on the examination conducted by the FBI on the President's automobile on November 23, 1963.

(2) Provide us with a verbal description of the assassination scene, indicating the width of the streets and sidewalks, the angles of the streets, theheights of the buildings at the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets in Dallas, and a general verbal description of Dealey Plaza. This description should reflect the declining angle on Elm Street. To accomplish that we would also appreciate it if you could provide us with a contour map of the immediate area.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 31 1964

Corresp. to Callahan dated 3-27-64 LJG:lvd
Ltr. to Hon. J. Lee Rankin dated 3-30-64 LJG:lvd

MAR 19 1964

10 MAR 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

March 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 18, 1964, in which you requested to be provided with a verbal description and a contour map of the assassination scene.

Enclosed are four copies each of four exhibits consisting of (1) historical sketch and verbal description of Dealey Plaza, (2) aerial view of this area, (3) grade diagram, and (4) contour map of the Plaza.

With the submission of those exhibits, your request of March 18, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

D. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
60 MAR 31
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (16)
LJG:bod
(7)

1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
Based on memo Gauthier to Callahan dated 3-27-64. LJG:bod

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: The Commission on 3-18-64 in letter to the Director requested a report of the examination conducted by the FBI on the President's automobile on November 23, 1963. This was handled by the FBI Laboratory on 3-23-64. The second request contained in this letter involved a verbal description of the assassination site together with a request to be provided with a contour map of this area. The material required to comply with this request had to be obtained by Gauthier while in Dallas and also additional information developed by Agents on 3-23-64.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 26 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Cecil J. McWatters, a bus driver employed by the Dallas Transit Company, testified before the Commission on Thursday, March 12, 1964.

He stated that on November 23, 1963, he had identified a number 2 man in the line-up at the Dallas police station as a man who had been on his bus on November 22, 1963. He now advises us that he was mistaken, that the young man he was thinking of is a "teen-ager" named Milton Jones. Mr. McWatters has seen this boy on the Marsalis bus several times since the date of November 22, 1963. The boy gets off the bus, which goes south on Marsalis, in the vicinity of Brownley. He lives within two blocks of the bus line, attends school half days, and has a part-time job.

The Commission would appreciate your conducting an appropriate investigation to identify and interview the person described by Mr. McWatters.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Tel to DL
3-27-64
RDR/gmb

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 31 19[illegible]

12 MAR 27 1964

33 MAR 27

31

3/27/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

62-109090-

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS. DASH R DASH CUBA, ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION. President's Commission

COMMISSION BY LETTER MARCH TWENTY SIX LAST ADVISED CECIL J. MC WATTERS, BUS DRIVER, DALLAS TRANSIT COMPANY, TESTIFIED BEFORE COMMISSION MARCH TWELVE LAST AND STATED ON NOVEMBER TWENTY THREE LAST HE IDENTIFIED NUMBER QUOTE TWO UNQUOTE MAN IN LINEUP AS MAN WHO HAD BEEN ON HIS BUS ON NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO LAST. MC WATTERS ADVISED COMMISSION HE WAS MISTAKEN AND THAT THE YOUNG MAN WHO WAS THE SUBJECT OF HIS TESTIMONY IS A QUOTE TEENAGER UNQUOTE NAMED HILTON JONES. ACCORDING TO COMMISSION, MC WATTERS HAS SEEN THIS BOY ON MARSALIS BUS SEVERAL TIMES SINCE ASSASSINATION. THE BOY ALLEGEDLY GETS OFF THE SOUTHBOUND BUS IN VICINITY OF BROWNLEY AND LIVES: ABOUT TWO BLOCKS OF BUS LINE, ATTENDS SCHOOL HALF DAYS, AND HAS PART TIME JOB. COMMISSION REQUESTS APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY AND INTERVIEW THE PERSON DESCRIBED BY MC WATTERS.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RDR:job

58 APR 2 1964

1 - Mr. E. E. Lenihan

1 - Mr. R. E. Wick

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 27 1964
TELETYPE

6 P.M.

TELETYPE TO SAC DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

YOUR ATTENTION DIRECTED TO SA GEMBERLING-S REPORT NOVEMBER THIRTY LAST, PAGE THREE FOUR SIX, WHICH IS AN FD THREE ZERO TWO DATED NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE SIXTYTHREE, REFLECTING INTERVIEW OF MC WATTERS WHEREIN HE STATES HE WENT TO DALLAS PD ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST AND PICKED A MAN OUT OF THE LINEUP WHO WAS IDENTIFIED AS OSWALD. HE EMPHASIZED HE COULD NOT SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFY OSWALD AS BEING THE SAME PERSON ON HIS BUS.

DALLAS IMMEDIATELY CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION, BEARING IN MIND PRIOR INTERVIEWS OF MC WATTERS, INSURING ALL PERTINENT DATA DEVELOPED AS TO JONES IDENTITY, LOCATION ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST, IF HE WAS ON BUS AND WHICH ONE ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST, ETC. HANDLE PROMPTLY. ENDEAVOR TO HAVE RESULTS IN BUREAU AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME.

MC WATTERS SHOULD NOT BE REINTERVIEWED.

NOTE:

FD-302 submitted by Dallas indicates he identified Oswald tentatively on 11/22/63 and not on 11/23 as Commission alleges. Other Dallas investigation has established that Oswald has admitted being on a bus shortly after leaving his employment at the Texas School Book Depository Building but left this bus because of the traffic snarl. Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, a former landlady of Oswald, was interviewed on 11/23/63 and said she saw Oswald on a Marsalis bus on 11/22/63. This matter will be closely followed at the Bureau and when the results are obtained they will be furnished to the Commission.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 27 1964
TELETYPE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/27/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Today a letter dated 3/26/64 was received from The Commission requesting translation of "enclosed letter and questions from Paul Sites to Marina Oswald." There were no enclosures received with this letter and pursuant to Mr. Belmont's request I contacted Mr. Eisenberg at The Commission today and advised the enclosures were not received. He stated he would look into the matter immediately.

At the time of this call Mr. Eisenberg requested that the Laboratory expert who had examined the paper bag believed to have been used by Oswald in transporting the rifle from his home in Irving, Texas, to the Texas School Book Depository should be at The Commission at 1:30 P. M., Monday, 3/30/64 for discussion concerning his examination. The expert who handled this examination is SA James C. Cadigan and Mr. Eisenberg was advised that Cadigan would be at The Commission at the time requested.

Mr. Eisenberg also requested that three color sketches prepared by Government pathologists depicting the course and direction of the bullets that struck the President be delivered to The Commission before 1:00 P. M., Monday, 3/30/64. He requested that color photographs of these original exhibits also be delivered to The Commission at that time. I assured him this would be done.

RECOMMENDATION: None. This is for information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)

WDG:emh (12)

MAR 31 1964

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 31 1964

52 APR 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/27/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of The President's Commission called SA Shaneyfelt today and inquired about the approximate time between the first and third shots as obtained from Laboratory examination of the motion picture film and as a result of reviews made of the film by members of the Commission and representatives of the FBI and Secret Service. SA Shaneyfelt advised Mr. Eisenberg that the initial Laboratory report stated that the elapsed time between the first and third shots was approximately 5 to 6 seconds.

Mr. Eisenberg stated that SA Frazier of the FBI Laboratory was making some studies for him and needed an approximate time figure to use in these studies. He asked that SA Shaneyfelt have SA Frazier use 5.555 seconds in any calculations he makes regarding the elapsed time between the first and third shots. Mr. Eisenberg realizes there is a 1/2 second leeway on each side of this figure.

2-109010 SA Frazier was given this information.

RECOMMENDATION: For information only.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)

(9) :em

62-109090-

10 APR 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

EX-104 APR 2 1964

March 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of March 18, 1964, be advised that the private telephone number for Mr. Louis J. McWillie at 3627 Eastern, Las Vegas, Nevada, is 735-4303. The switchboard telephone number for the Thunderbird Hotel where Mr. McWillie is employed is 735-4111. Telephone numbers for pay telephones located in the Thunderbird Hotel are 735-9010, 735-9021, and 735-9026.

I am enclosing the following four items from this Bureau's files reflecting all available information in possession of this Bureau relating to Mr. McWillie other than that which has already been furnished to you.

1. A copy of a newspaper clipping from "The Worker" dated January 15, 1961, which sets forth information concerning an altercation between Mr. McWillie and LaVerne Edward Knutt as a result of alleged pro-Castro remarks made by Knutt.

2. A memorandum containing information concerning the altercation between Mr. McWillie and Knutt obtained from articles in the "Chicago American," the "Chicago Tribune," and the "Chicago Sun-Times," daily newspapers of Chicago, Illinois, dated January 3, 4, and 6, 1961, respectively.

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 3-26-64, captioned "Jack L. Ruby, Aka; Lee Harvey Oswald, Aka. - Victim, Civil Rights," HCS:cac.

HCS:cag
(8)

ENCLOSURE

57 MAR 30 COMM-FBI

62-109090-

FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

3. An Interview Report Form containing the results of interview with Mr. McWillie dated March 23, 1961, at Miami, Florida, by Special Agent John E. Moone of this Bureau concerning the altercation.

4. A memorandum containing pertinent information concerning Mr. McWillie developed by this Bureau in connection with another matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 4

1 - DeLoach
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - Bishop
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Frazier
1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

March 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Gheesling

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 3, 1964, which requested that certain investigations be conducted by this Bureau based on the Commission's review of the testimony of Marina Oswald before the Commission. Item number six in your letter concerned a "15 power telescope" (which is identical to our Evidence Item Number C-75) and a "hunting knife with a 4-5 inch blade" (which is identical to our Evidence Item Number B-5) and you requested efforts be made to determine whether these two items belong to the Paines and, if not, an attempt be made to trace their origin and ownership.

This telescope bears the identifying information "15X Telescope Wollensak Rochester U.S.A." On March 11, 1964, a photograph of this telescope was shown to Michael Ralph Paine and he stated it belongs to him.

This knife is 8¾ inches in over-all length and has a four-inch blade. The blade bears the stamped inscription "Imperial Prov. R.I. USA." A small figure representing a crown appears over the second "i" in the word "Imperial." It has a black and gold striped handle and it is contained in a sheath.

On March 11, 1964, Michael Ralph Paine and Ruth Paine were shown a photograph of this knife and both stated it is not their property and added that they could not recall ever having seen it. Both stated they did not know to whom this knife belongs.

58 APR 2 1964

105-82555

EMG:pah
(13)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

58 MAR 30 COMM-FBI
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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Joseph R. Fazzano, Corporation Secretary and Officer in Charge of Sales, Imperial Knife Company, Incorporated, Imperial Place, Providence, Rhode Island, was shown a photograph of this hunting knife and was provided with an oral description of it. On the basis of this information he advised that this knife is a product of his company, identical to Imperial Stock Item Number H-36 DS and he made available a sample of that knife. From a comparison of the two knives it has been determined that the Evidence Item Number D-5 knife was manufactured by the Imperial Knife Company. This conclusion is based on an identification of the manufacturer's stamping appearing on the blade. These two knives are identical with respect to over-all length, blade length, manufacturer's inscription and construction characteristics. The sheaths are identical in construction and composition.

Mr. Fazzano advised that the H-36 DS knife retails for $1 and these particular knives are distributed to jobbers throughout the United States. Retail outlets served by the jobbers include hardware, drug, tobacco, grocery and automobile supply stores, as well as supermarkets. He pointed out that this knife is normally produced with a black and silver striped handle, but that during the period from August to November, 1963, it was made with a black and gold striped handle. More than 50,000 of this particular type of knife, with black and gold striped handle, were produced and distributed throughout the United States. Fazzano stated that since these knives do not bear a serial number or other individual identifying markings, there would be no way to trace a particular knife to a purchaser through a retail outlet or jobber.

In view of this information no further action with respect to this knife will be taken by this Bureau in the absence of an additional request from you.

Additional investigation requested in your letter of March 3, 1964, is being conducted and the results will be furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Note:

The Commission's letter requested investigation concerning 6 items. This completes our inquiry concerning four of those items. The remaining two items are (1) locate two thick books on history of U. S. read by Oswald while residing on Elsbeth Street, Dallas, and (2) conduct additional investi-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

gation vicinity of Love Field, Dallas, to determine possible location of site where Oswald may have practiced with rifle, according to Marina, and to locate establishment where he may have purchased ammunition. We are affording these two items preferred and continuous attention. Laboratory Supervisor Frazier examined the two knives and sheaths.

[redacted]

[redacted]

- 2 -

[redacted]

3/31/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016) (105-82555)
ATT: INSPECTOR J. H. MALLEY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-1639) (100-10461) (P)

RE: JACK L. RUBY, aka
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM
CR

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re my telephone call, 3/31/64.

Mr. LEON D. HUBERT, JR., Attorney with the President's Commission presently in Dallas, advised this date that during the questioning of Lt. JACK REVILL of the Dallas Police Department, it was brought out that an individual who was identified as Reverend RAY RUSHING of Plano, Texas had furnished REVILL sometime during the trial of RUBY, information that on the 24th of November, he was going up the elevator in the Police Department about 9:30 AM as he wanted to see if he could give spiritual guidance to OSWALD, and he believed he saw JACK RUBY on the same elevator. Mr. HUBERT stated that apparently REVILL did not place much credence in this, but that he felt that this matter should be run out, and he was requesting that it be handled. This investigation will be conducted and reported under the OSWALD captioned case.

SHANKLIN

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 2 1964

4 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (44-1639)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
JCS:mfr
(6)

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57 APR 2 1964

4/2/64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReDallas airtel to the Bureau dated 3/28/64.

Referenced airtel enclosed letterhead memoranda concerning your investigation at 1026 North Beckley Street, which was requested by the President's Commission.

Enclosed is one copy of a letterhead memorandum setting forth the same information, however, certain revisions have been made. The caption has been changed and on page two, paragraph two, line three, the word is has been changed to are and note also the change regarding the draperies as contained in paragraph four on page two.

This letterhead memorandum is being submitted to the President's Commission and Dallas is instructed to make appropriate changes in your copies.

Enclosure

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
139 APR 2 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - 62-109060
1 - 62- 109090
1 - R. E. Lenihan

KMR:lmt
(7)

NOTE: This matter pertains to a request from the President's Commission received March 16, 1964, in which the Commission desired that an appropriate examination be conducted in the room formerly occupied by Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. Commission was primarily interested in draperies and curtain rods noting that Oswald

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE CONTINUED

he wanted to return to his room to pick up curtain rods. Dallas submitted the requested investigation, however, appropriate corrections have been made in the letterhead memorandum and Dallas is being so advised.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/10/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Pursuant to prior Bureau approval, arrangements were made with the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to examine the paraffin casts from Lee Harvey Oswald by neutron activation analyses. The work was conducted at the Oak Ridge National Laboratories, Research Reactor Site, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. This installation is operated for AEC by Union Carbide Corporation on a contract basis. The Union Carbide personnel at Oak Ridge who worked with the FBI examiners on this matter were Dr. Frank F. Dyer and Mr. Joel F. Emery. Administrative details for these examinations were handled by Mr. William S. Lyon of the Union Carbide Corporation.

These analyses were made to determine if the paraffin casts from Oswald which were made, chemically treated and washed by the Dallas law enforcement authorities bear any primer deposits from the rifle cartridge cases found in the Texas School Book Depository Building following the President's assassination.

As a result of these examinations, the deposits found on the paraffin casts from the hands and cheek of Oswald could not be specifically associated with the rifle cartridges. Elements (barium and antimony) were found on the casts; however, these same elements were found in powder residues from both the above rifle cartridge cases and from the revolver cartridge cases which were fired from Oswald's revolver reportedly between the time of the assassination and the time of apprehension.

No characteristic elements were found by neutron activation analyses which could be used to distinguish the rifle from the revolver cartridges.

62-109072

Enclosure 3-10-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley, Rm. 5710
1 - Mr. Rogge, Rm. 5718
1 - Mr. O'Connor, Rm. 845 RB

JFG:KG (11)

4 MAR 20

SOVIET SECTION

Mr. Jevons to Mr. Conrad
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

In view of the fact that the paraffin casts were not made until after the reported firing and handling of the fired revolver, no significance could be attached to the residues found on the casts other than the conclusion that barium and antimony in these residues are present in amounts greater than would be expected to be found on the hands of an individual who has not recently fired a weapon or handled a fired weapon.

A Laboratory report is being furnished to the Dallas Office and a letter setting forth these results is also being furnished the President's Commission.

ACTION:

For information.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

105-82555

March 10, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated January 10, 1964, advising that arrangements were made with the Atomic Energy Commission to process by nuclear analytical techniques items relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

The paraffin casts from Lee Harvey Oswald were examined by neutron activation analyses at the Oak Ridge National Laboratories, Research Reactor Site, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

These analyses were made to determine if the paraffin casts from Oswald which were made, chemically treated and washed by the Dallas law enforcement authorities, bear any primer deposits from the rifle cartridge cases found in the Texas School Book Depository Building following the President's assassination.

As a result of these examinations, the deposits found on the paraffin casts from the hands and cheek of Oswald could not be specifically associated with the rifle cartridges. Elements (barium and antimony) were found on the casts; however, these same elements were found in residues both from the above rifle cartridge cases and

56 APR 7 1964

Reference:
memo RHJevons to Mr. Conrad, "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS--R" 3-2-64

JFGilch
(10)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

from the revolver cartridge cases which were fired from Oswald's revolver reportedly between the time of the assassination and the time of apprehension.

No characteristic elements were found by neutron activation analyses which could be used to distinguish the rifle from the revolver cartridges.

In view of the fact that the paraffin casts were not made until after the reported firing and handling of the revolver, no significance could be attached to the residues found on the casts other than the conclusion that barium and antimony in these residues are present in amounts greater than would be expected to be found on the hands of an individual who has not recently fired a weapon or handled a fired weapon.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Linton
1 - Gheesling

March 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying six reports and two memoranda concerning Ruth Hyde Paine and Michael Ralph Paine. Two copies of each of these communications are also enclosed.

This Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (17)

WMG:mhw (14)

NOTE: We are investigating the Paines at the request of the President's Commission. These reports have been reviewed by the supervisor and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. These reports consist of 39 pages.

105-126128
105-126129

Rec 68 APR 8

BY COURIER SVC.
53 MAR 25
COMM-FBI

1 ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 3 1964

FBI
MAR 25 1 31 PM '64
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105-126128-69

March 25, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RUTH HYDE PAINE
MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

Report of	Date	Office
John M. Kemmy	3-13-64	San Antonio
John E. Freese	3-13-64	Richmond
Robert D. Warden	3-16-64	New York
John E. Kelly	3-16-64	New Haven
Mason P. Smith	3-17-64	Philadelphia
James P. Hosty, Jr.	3-19-64	Dallas

Memorandum dated March 16, 1964, at Buffalo, New York, and memorandum dated March 17, 1964, at Miami, Florida, both captioned "Ruth Hyde Paine; Michael Ralph Paine."

105-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE 62-109060 -

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

4/2/64

Mr. Belmont

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

That the following information concerning Glenn T. Carthron, Jr., be furnished to the Attorney General and the President's Commission. Carthron made allegations based on a "voice from God" that James Riddle Hoffa "triggered" the assassination of President Kennedy by obtaining $1,500,000 from the Teamsters Pension Fund and paying this amount to Jack Ruby who procured the services of Lee Harvey Oswald to carry out the assassination. Investigation continuing and dissemination is being made to the Attorney General and the President's Commission.

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Robert Hickey, former Departmental attorney, reported he received information from Robert Cleary, an executive with Weaver Brothers, Inc., Washington, D. C., that an old Army friend of Cleary's named Glenn T. Carthron, Jr., had related a fantastic story concerning Hoffa taking $1,500,000 from the Teamsters Pension Fund and paying it to Jack Ruby who procured the services of Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. Carthron sought Cleary's assistance to arrange an interview with the Attorney General to relate this story. Washington Field Office interviewed Cleary, Mr. Edwin W. Hanger and Mr. William C. Lord, the latter two are associated with the American Security and Trust Company, all of whom are former associates of Carthron.

Enclosures (2)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. E. F. Kieffer
1 - Mr. R. B. Lonthan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. A. J. MacGrath

62-109090-

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199 APR 6 1964

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

These gentlemen related similar stories which in substance was Carthron while in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, residing at a hotel stated a light came through the transom and a voice spoke to him saying that Hoffa triggered the assassination and "I am God." Carthron was reported to say there was a bomb in his car while in Philadelphia and he then left his automobile and proceeded to Washington by bus. Carthron was described as highly excitable, very nervous and Hanger advised Carthron appears to have a mental problem. Mr. Cleary advised Carthron wanted him to make an appointment with the Attorney General to obtain permission to charge Hoffa with the murder of President Kennedy and if he did not receive permission he was going to order a submachine gun and "shoot Hoffa's head off." Cleary said he feels Carthron is a violent person and was possibly in the same category as Jack Ruby who would take the law into his own hands to revenge the Presidents assassination, contending that Hoffa bears the responsibility for it.

OBSERVATIONS:

It appears Carthron is a violent mentally disturbed person. Leads are currently outstanding to locate and interview Carthron to determine if his allegations have a basis. Bureau files reveal no record concerning Glenn T. Carthron, Jr. Bureau files reveal a case entitled "Unknown Subject; Theft of Government Owned Property Issued in the Name of Glenn T. Carthron, U. S. Treasury Department, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit." This file does not indicate whether there is any relationship involved.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, the attached letter to the Attorney General and a letter to the President's Commission with enclosures be forwarded indicating additional investigation is being conducted to resolve this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Evans

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: 3-24-64

FROM : MR. SULLIVAN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: LET FREEDOM RING COMMITTEE
POST OFFICE BOX 645
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

On 3-18-64 representatives of our Newark Office listened to a recording by dialing a phone registered to Dr. Forster G. Ruhl in Summit, New Jersey. The recording commenced with the phrase "Let Freedom Ring," and concluded with a request for funds to be sent to the Eye Opener, Box 645, Sarasota, Florida" (the same address for the captioned organization). The recording charged: 1. That Fidel Castro threatened to break relations with Mexico if Mexican authorities attempted to investigate Oswald. 2. Jack Ruby is reported to have been in Havana, Cuba. 3. Oswald's apartment was close to Ruby. 4. Congressman Boggs has an interesting communist front record. Minutes after the assassination, Boggs, Walter Reuther and Earl Warren appeared on radio and TV and denounced the John Birch Society. 5. The American people will probably never know how much they owe to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There are rumors afoot that the Warren Commission, which is a brazen usurpation of the investigative powers of Congress, will attempt to turn the investigation into a smear of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its Director, J. Edgar Hoover.

On 3-22-64 an Agent of the New York Office advised that a telephone, YU 7-4343, listed to Mrs. Frank C. Tobin, Staten Island, New York, had a recorded message in the form of a letter to the Director of the FBI. The message alleged that if Earl Warren is assassinated, he will be assassinated by a communist and for further proof of this refer to the assassination of President Kennedy by a communist. The message stated that Warren is worth more to the communist cause dead than alive as the communists always murder their friends when it will serve a useful prupose. The recording asked that Director Hoover help keep Warren alive so that he can be impeached.

62-10K10988

5 APR 8 1964

OBSERVATIONS:

The recordings obviously emanate with the Let Freedom Ring Committee of which William Campbell Douglass is chairman. The recording emanating in New Jersey adds nothing new to our investi-

WAB:hrt
(10)

68 APR 9 1964

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1 SEC 3

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BELMONT
RE: LET FREEDOM RING

gation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the allegations are some truth and unconfirmed rumors. The allegation that there are rumors that the Warren Commission will attempt to turn the investigation into a smear of the FBI and its Director, J. Edgar Hoover, is, of course, designed to solicit public support by using the names of the Director and the FBI for the Let Freedom Ring Committee.

The recording emanating in Staten Island concerning the assassination of Chief Justice Earl Warren is but a repetition of an open letter, a copy of which has previously been received and analyzed by the Bureau.

William Campbell Douglass is described as an irresponsible person with propensities for making unfounded statements. In a speech in Tampa, Florida, early in March, 1964, he reportedly stated that when Let Freedom Ring was being organized in Sarasota, the "Sarasota Herald Tribune" reported that he was being investigated by the FBI. According to Douglass, the FBI did investigate but actually the investigation was directed toward the "Sarasota Herald Tribune" and the FBI let it be known that they did not appreciate criticism of patriotic organizations. It has been previously recommended and approved that Douglass not be contacted concerning the statements made by him in the speech. In the same vein, it would not appear to be in the best interests of the Bureau to interview the New Jersey and Staten Island representatives of Let Freedom Ring since quite obviously they would use such contact to promote their own interests.

ACTION:

There is no basis here for investigating the Let Freedom Ring Committee or its representatives and it is inadvisable for the Bureau to contact them concerning their activities.

The allegations concerning Oswald are not new and would be of no interest to the President's Commission. The allegations re Chief Justice Warren cannot be interpreted as a personal threat to him and, therefore, there is no need to make any dissemination to him.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 3/31/69

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

1

CIA

REFERRAL

[redacted]

reviewed them and that they contained nothing of any significance regarding the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald. One letter, written about June 5 at New Orleans by Marina, indicates that Lee Oswald wanted to send Marina back to Russia. She said she recalled sometime in the latter part of March, 1963, Marina told her Lee wanted to send her back to Russia. She said the tone of conversation and the letter indicated to her that Lee did not intend to return to Russia himself. At that time she declined to make these letters available because they contained a great deal of personal talk regarding personal difficulties both in the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Paine and in the marriage of Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald. She stated that she did not desire that the contents of these letters be made public and if she furnishes them to the Commission, it will be with the understanding that they are not to be made public.

On 3-31-64 when she was contacted, Mrs. Paine advised that when she appeared before the President's Commission, she was required to turn the letters over to the Commission in whose possession they now remain. In addition, the letters were read into evidence as part of her testimony. Mrs. Paine recalled that prior to her appearance before the President's Commission she had exhibited these letters to Isaac Don Levine who she understood could read the Russian language.

According to SAC Shanklin, Marina Oswald was contacted 3-31-64 and she advised that she has not signed any contract with Levine to write a book nor has she authorized him to write about her. Marina stated that she has talked to Levine on several occasions about her own background and the background of Lee Harvey Oswald but she has entered into no agreement with Levine to write any articles.

On 3-31-64 [redacted] was contacted by Agents of the New York Office and she advised that the letters referred to by her were, according to her understanding, presently in the possession of the President's Commission but these letters had been exhibited to Isaac Don Levine by Mrs. Paine. According to [redacted] it is her understanding that Levine is preparing an article for "Readers Digest."

[redacted]

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

It will be noted that Isaac Don Levine appears in "Who's Who in America." He is a writer, born in Russia in 1892. He collaborated with General Walter Krivitsky, a Soviet defector, who was later found mysteriously dead in a hotel room in Washington in the late 30's. Levine's most recent book "The Mind of an Assassin," was published in 1959 and dealt with the murder of Leon Trotsky. We have had previous contact with Levine and he maintains a residence in Waldorf, Maryland.

ACTION:

In view of the above, it is recommended that we advise the President's Commission of the circumstances of our interview with Mrs. Paine on 3-6 and the circumstances of our interview with her on 3-31-64 when she advised that she had turned the letters over to the President's Commission. The Commission should also be advised that Mrs. Paine has admitted showing these letters to Isaac Don Levine and of the fact that we have an allegation that Levine, who is writing a book concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, allegedly had access to letters, the existence of which had never been made known to any U.S. Government authorities.

The letter should then point out that if the Commission has been furnished these letters as stated by Mrs. Paine, we would appreciate receiving copies of them if they contain data of interest to our investigation.

Attached is a suitable letter to the Commission in line with the above.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

CARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Rinker
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 30 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania and 9th N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your agency's interviewing companions of Marguerite Vea Riegler mentioned in her interview of November 25, 1963 (Clements Report, November 30, 1963) with respect to the events described by Miss Riegler in that interview together with any other information they may have concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby, and persons associated with them.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAR 31 1964

SOVIET SECTION

SIX

62-109090

cc: 3-31-64
JWH/mae

3/31/64

Airtel 62-109060-121X

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

The President's Commission by letter dated March 30, 1964, has requested that we interview the companions of Marguerite Vea Riegler mentioned in her interview of November 25, 1963, (report of SA Clements dated November 30, 1963, page 67) with respect to the events described by Miss Riegler in that interview together with any other information that they may have concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby and persons associated with them.

Immediately upon receipt; locate and interview the companions of Miss Riegler as requested by the Commission. Any additional logical inquiry indicated in the interviews which would shed light on this matter should also be conducted.

Submit results of interviews by airtel enclosing appropriate interview report forms (FD-302's) within five days of receipt of this communication in order that they may be appropriately disseminated to the President's Commission. The interview report forms should also be included in your next report.

MH/ras
(4)

NOTE: Miss Riegler, a student at SMU, Dallas, Texas, on 11/25/63 advised that she was at Phil's Delicatessen, Dallas, Texas, on the night of November 22, 1963, in the company of R. Silverman, Bill Nichols, Dennis Martin, and Bob Sindelor, who are also students at SMU. She observed a man in the delicatessen who she, on 11/25/63, identified as Ruby after having seen his photograph on television. Our investigation has established that Ruby was in Phil's Delicatessen on the night of 11/22/63 where he bought the sandwiches which he later furnished to the employees of the Dallas Radio Station.

APR 1 1964

WARREN

COMMISSION

SECTION 8

COPY 2

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

April 2, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the request on March 30, 1964, of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, paraffin tests were conducted with the assassination rifle, C14, by the FBI Laboratory.

The paraffin test consists of pouring warm paraffin over the hand or cheek, peeling the paraffin cast off and testing the inner surface of the paraffin for the presence of any gunpowder residues. The reagents used in this test, however, are not specific for only gunpowder residues and will react positively with most oxidizing agents. Oxidizing agents that will react are also present in such common substances as fertilizer, urine, tobacco and others, as well as gunpowder residues. In prior experiments conducted by the FBI Laboratory, it has been found that the paraffin test is unreliable as to whether a person recently fired a weapon, since in some instances, positive reactions were obtained on casts from the hands of persons who had not fired weapons and no reactions were obtained on casts from the hands of persons who had fired weapons.

Before conducting the tests with the assassination rifle, control paraffin tests of the right cheek and both hands were conducted on a Laboratory examiner who had thoroughly washed his face and hands and who had not recently fired a weapon. The paraffin casts were then treated with diphenylbenzidine, a sensitive reagent for the detection of most oxidizing agents. Numerous positive reactions were noted on the casts of both hands.

105-82555

NOTE: The above results and limitations of the examinations were set forth in memorandum Jevons to Conrad 3/31/64. Above request made orally.

and no reactions were noted on the cheek cast. It is pointed out that warm paraffin can remove the foreign matter that is present on the skin or in the pores.

The assassination rifle was then rapid-fired three times by the same man on which the control tests were made. Paraffin casts of the examiner's right cheek and both hands were then prepared. These paraffin casts were also treated with diphenylbenzidine and there were no reactions.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Gheesling

April 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated March 16, 1964, which advised that the Internal Revenue Service had been unable to locate the Federal income tax returns filed by Ruth Hyde Paine and Michael Ralph Paine for the period 1955 to date.

On March 31, 1964, the Internal Revenue Service advised this Bureau that the joint income tax returns filed by these two individuals for the years 1959 through 1962 had been located in the Boston, Massachusetts, District of Internal Revenue Service, but that the returns for the years 1955 through 1958 could not be located. According to the Internal Revenue Service a check has been made of the Internal Revenue Service Districts in which the Paines are known to have resided.

There is enclosed for your information one copy each of the income tax returns for these two individuals for the years 1959 through 1962.

This material was obtained through liaison arrangements with the Internal Revenue Service and it is suggested that you contact that Service in the event it is desired to publicize this material in the future.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 4

62-109090

COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

105-126128
105-126128

APR 3 1964

APR 2 4 40 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

We are investigating the Paines' at the request of the President's Commission and that request included a specific request that Bureau obtain from IRS the Paines' Federal income tax returns for the period 1955 to date. The enclosed returns were obtained by Liaison Supervisor Putnam from Mrs. Annie Schuster, IRS Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 31, 1964

62-109090-12181

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

By letter dated March 27, 1964, you were advised of the results of the Laboratory examinations of three bullets from Officer J. D. Tippit's body, C251, C252 and C253. This letter also made reference to the first bullet received, C13, as having been removed from Tippit's body.

The Laboratory examinations on these items showed that three of the bullets were Winchester-Western type copper-coated bullets and one was a Remington-Peters type lead bullet. The Dallas Police Department recovered four .38 Special cartridge cases in connection with the shooting of Officer Tippit. Two of these .38 Special cartridge cases are of Western manufacture and two are of Remington-Peters manufacture. The fact that three Winchester-Western bullets were recovered and only two Western cartridge cases were recovered was called to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg's attention. On March 30, 1964, Mr. Eisenberg requested that the Dallas Police Department be contacted to determine whether any additional cartridge cases had been recovered.

On March 30, 1964, Lieutenant Carl Day, Dallas Police Department, advised the Dallas Office of this Bureau that all of the cartridge cases and bullets recovered had been previously submitted to the FBI. These are the ones that have previously been turned over to the Commission by this Bureau.

FBI COURIER SVC.
61 MAR 31
COMM.-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555 Based on memorandum Jevons to Conrad dated 3/30/64.

NOTE:- Mr. R. H. Jevons, of the Laboratory, telephonically requested the Dallas Office to contact the Dallas Police Department to resolve the matter discussed above. The results of their contact with [illegible] furnished on March 30, 1964, telephonically

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-12181

RECEIVED
1964 MAR 31 PM 1:32
FBI - RECORDING ROOM

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 24

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with its review of arrangements for safeguarding the President, the Commission would appreciate being furnished any materials which have not already been furnished, in the following categories:

a. Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of criteria employed in determining what information coming to the attention of the Bureau should be furnished to the Secret Service.

b. Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of the procedures employed in carrying out liaison with the Secret Service in connection with safeguarding the President.

c. Any memorandum or study of the matters covered in a or b above, which has been prepared since the assassination, including any consideration of any change in such criteria or procedures.

To the extent that written materials do not now exist with respect to these matters, it would be of great assistance to the Commission if a written report or reports thereon could be prepared and made available.

62-109090-J
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 3 1964

EXEC SEC

MAR 25 1964

cdk
3/31/64
Recd.

CORR

In addition, has the Bureau any recommendations to make regarding possible improvements in any aspect of Presidential protection, whether or not involving matters within its jurisdiction, including intelligence arrangements and procedures, liaison among federal agencies, particular protection measures, and any other aspect which appears relevant?

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/31/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Dalbach
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the staff of the President's Commission orally requested that a diagram be prepared showing the angle of fire of the assassination weapon at the times that the President was shot. This diagram was prepared in accordance with the information supplied by Mr. Eisenberg. Mr. Eisenberg requested that this chart be delivered by SA Robert A. Frazier who was to testify before the Commission this morning. A copy of this diagram is attached hereto to be filed as a matter of record. It is to be noted that no distances or angles are given on this chart since Eisenberg requested that it be prepared in this way.

There are also attached hereto for record purposes, two ~~Xerox~~ copies of photographs requested by Mr. Eisenberg. One copy shows the breech face and firing pin of C15, Oswald's revolver and used in the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit. Mr. Eisenberg requested this to demonstrate the markings on the base of a cartridge case fired in this weapon. The other copy shows two bullets, C252 and C253, removed from Tippit's body and one bullet of Remington-Peters manufacture and one bullet of Western manufacture to show the gross similarities between two questioned bullets and those of known manufacture. The photograph of these bullets was requested by Eisenberg for the purpose of demonstration before the Commission during the testimony of SA Cortlandt B. Cunningham who is scheduled to testify the morning of 4/1/64.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosures (3)

3 ENCLOSURE

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

6 APR 6 1964

RHJ:fch
(10)

6 APR 6 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/31/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

"The Dallas Morning News" of March 31, 1964, carries an article captioned "Leaks From Warren Probe Arouse Public Speculation".

This article states that the first week of the Warren Commission investigation in Dallas provided little more than speculation to the public. The article stated that the majority of witnesses interviewed have been Dallas policemen who witnessed the OSWALD slaying and that many of these officers were previously interviewed by trained investigators -- members of the FBI, the Secret Service and fellow officers.

The article states that when asked about "duplication", persons close to the investigation reply that the Warren Commission agents are compiling trial-like testimony as opposed to written statements.

The above-mentioned article is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

Enc. (1)
RPG/ds
(5)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
194 APR 7 1964

ENCLOSURE

58 APR 8 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Leaks From Warren Probe Arouse Public Speculation

By JOHN GEDDIE

The first week of the Warren Commission investigation in Dallas provided little more than speculation to the public.

A few facts, however, leaked through closed doors of the commission rooms.

And many of the facts have contributed to more speculation.

When the team of attorneys arrived, they indicated that investigation would primarily concern the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Patrolman J. D. Tippit. They did not mention the murder of Lee Oswald, which was witnessed by millions on television.

But the majority of witnesses interviewed have been Dallas policemen who witnessed the Oswald slaying. Many of these officers were previously interviewed by trained investigators — members of the FBI, the Secret Service and fellow officers.

They also have filed reports to the district attorney and a few testified at the Jack Ruby murder trial.

When asked about "duplication," persons close to the investigation reply that the Warren Commission agents—attorneys picked from private practice—are compiling trial-like testimony as opposed to written statements.

This is necessary, they say, to provide a complete history of the three days in November. And they add, although Oswald is dead, the finished Washington report will provide a trial-of-sorts, complete with a question-and-answer transcript.

Heavy interest in the Oswald shooting also is indicated by the City Hall basement mockup set up behind locked doors at the Federal Building. The replica of the shooting scene, flown in from Washington, is used by officers when they give testimony.

The City Hall shooting site is only a few blocks from the Federal Building. But the mockup, owned by the FBI, apparently is used to allow interviews in private.

The number of persons interviewed indicates the investigation may end well before the estimated "three or four weeks." If not, many more than the estimated "40 or 50" persons likely will be interviewed. Almost that number already have given sworn testimony.

Thus far the other half of the heavy emphasis of interviewing has been at Parkland Hospital. Dozens of doctors, nurses, orderlies and other employes have been interviewed.

The attorneys, who work at the office of U.S. Dist. Atty. Barefoot Sanders, toiled until almost midnight Thursday. During the day they meet witnesses in private. The daily list of persons interviewed is issued by Sanders.

Many of the names are well known as murder trial witnesses or police officers. Others turn out to be parking lot attendants or hospital workers. Others cannot be checked.

It is these unknown witnesses who may provide the only new evidence in the much-investigated events.

Friday's single witness was Huey Reeves. Reserve officers H. B. Holly, A. M. Criss, G. E. Worley, K. G. Croy and A. R. Brock made statements Thursday night.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 3/31/64
Edition:
Author: John Geddie
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
Character: or MISC - INFO CON
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
April 3, 1964 Mr. Broder
1 - Mr. Regpach

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Robert Hickey, attorney, Washington, D. C., and formerly an attorney in the Criminal Division, on March 24, 1964, said he had been contacted by a friend, Mr. Robert Cleary, Assistant to the Vice President in Charge of the Insurance Department, Weaver Brothers, Inc., Washington, D. C., concerning an old Army friend of Cleary's named Glenn T. Carthron, Jr. According to Mr. Hickey, Cleary related a story in which Carthron alleged James Riddle Hoffa was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy.

On March 25, 1964, Mr. Robert Cleary was interviewed by Special Agents of this Bureau at which time he stated he had become acquainted with Mr. Glenn T. Carthron, Jr., and Mr. Edwin W. Hanger while serving in the Armed Forces. Mr. Cleary explained on March 19, 1964, he had received a call from Mr. Hanger advising that Glenn T. Carthron, Jr. wanted to see him. At a subsequent luncheon Carthron alleged James Riddle Hoffa "triggered" the assassination of President John F. Kennedy by taking $1,500,000 from the Teamsters Pension Fund and paying it to Jack Ruby to "take care" of the assassination. According to Carthron, Ruby then hired Lee Harvey Oswald to carry out the assassination. Carthron wanted Cleary to make arrangements for him to meet you so that Carthron could obtain permission to charge Hoffa with the murder of President Kennedy. Mr. Cleary said Carthron indicated if he did not obtain such permission he was going to order a submachine gun and "shoot Hoffa's Head off." In addition, Carthron was reported to have said when he left the hotel in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, there was a bomb in his car and he took a bus to Washington, D. C.

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. E. F. Kieffer
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. A. J. McGrath
KMR:vhm (8)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
99 APR 6 1964

NOTE: See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, KMR:vhm, dated 4/1/64 captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas,

The Attorney General

Our Agents also interviewed Mr. Edwin W. Hanger, Assistant Chief Clerk, American Security and Trust Company, and Mr. William C. Lord, Assistant Credit Manager, American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., both of whom were former associates of Carthron. These gentlemen furnished substantially the same story. They commented Carthron had related that while in a hotel room in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a light came through the transom of his hotel room and a "voice" spoke to him saying, "Hoffa triggered the assassination" and the "voice" said, "I am God." Carthron was described as highly excitable and nervous and Mr. Hanger advised it was his personal opinion Carthron had a mental problem..

Mr. Cleary also stated, based on his previous association with Carthron it was his opinion Carthron tended to be a "violent person." Mr. Cleary also stated Carthron was possibly in the same category as a person like Jack Ruby who would take the law into his own hands to revenge the President's assassination, contending that Hoffa bears the responsibility for it.

On March 30, 1964, Mr. Robert Cleary telephonically advised that he had received a telephone call from Glenn T. Carthron, Jr. on the same day. Mr. Cleary stated Carthron said he was calling from a downtown Washington, D. C. department store and that he had just arrived from Salisbury, Maryland. In addition, Carthron made the statement he had been arrested over the week end by the Wicomico, Maryland, Police Department and was given a psychiatric examination. In addition, according to Carthron, the police found a gun in the glove compartment of his automobile but he claimed the Constitution gave him the right to bear arms.

Mr. Cleary said Carthron related that he was fired from his job at Salisbury, Maryland, but had bought a building at 833 West Main Street, Salisbury, Maryland, from which he would compete with his former employer. Carthron wanted to refinance his Savannah, Georgia, home to obtain working capital and wanted Mr. Cleary to recommend a lawyer who would represent him in the event he was arrested. Carthron also inquired of Mr. Cleary whether Mr. Cleary had made any progress in obtaining an appointment with someone in the Justice Department for him.

Mr. Cleary advised that Carthron wanted an appointment with him but he told Carthron that he had other plans. Carthron

The Attorney General

did not indicate where he would stay in Washington, D. C., or where he would go after he concluded his conversation with Mr. Cleary.

This is being furnished to you in the event Carthron attempts to contact you. In addition, this information is being furnished to the President's Commission. Agents of this Bureau are continuing active investigation to locate and interview Carthron and the results of this interview will be furnished when received.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

April 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 16, 1964, requesting a signed statement be obtained from each person known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies each of 73 signed statements obtained from those individuals known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963. Every effort was made to comply with your request that six specific items be incorporated in each statement; however, in many instances the individual furnishing the statement was unaware of the address of persons referred to therein and this information, of necessity, had to be omitted.

Statements were not obtained from the following three Texas School Book Depository Building employees as they were absent from work on November 22, 1963:

Mrs. Joseph A. (Vickie) Davis
Mr. Franklin Kaiser
Mrs. James L. (Dottie) Lovelady

NOT RECORDED
19 APR 6 1964

This complies with your request and no further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
Enclosures (146)

RDR:vhm
(11)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

APR 7 1964

NOTE:

This complies with the Commission's request. Dallas has advised that all individuals furnishing signed statements had been previously interviewed, the statements contain no pertinent information which has not been previously reported, and no discrepancies were noted in the enclosed statements. The Commission in its letter requested the following six items should be reflected in the statements: 1. His name, address, age and race. 2. Where he was at the time the President was shot? 3. Was he alone or with someone else; if with someone else, the name and address of that person? 4. If he saw Lee Harvey Oswald at that time? 5. If at any time that morning he saw any person in the building who was a stranger to him? (This item should not be included in statements of those who were not employees in the Depository.) 6. The time that he left the Texas School Book Depository Building in the afternoon of November 22, 1963. Every effort was made to comply with the Commission's request.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

March 26, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. Howard P. Willens on March 25, 1964, evidence item number C15 was delivered to Mr. Willens on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
55 MAR 27
COMM-FBI

105-82555

NOTE: Based on telephonic request of Willens to G. H. Scatterday 3/25/64.

REN:fch
(10)

C-15 is Oswald's revolver.

58 APR 23 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 26 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have been informed by Mr. Sebastian F. Latona that the cartons found near the sixth floor window of the TSBD building at which the assassin apparently stood, bore nineteen identifiable latent fingerprints and six identifiable latent palmprints, in addition to the prints of Oswald. Could you please determine, as far as may be possible without the taking of new fingerprints, whether any of these latent prints were made by persons employed in the TSBD building on November 22, 1963.

We would appreciate it if you could furnish us with this information by March 31, 1964.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090

MAR 31 1964

31

62 APR 3 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/27/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a member of the staff of The President's Commission, telephoned on the afternoon of 3/26/64, and inquired as to whether or not we had finished the Laboratory examinations of the bullets and cartridge cases involved in the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit (Officer Tippit was reportedly shot by Oswald.). My memorandum of 3/26/64, covered the results of these examinations.

Mr. Eisenberg was advised that the firearms examinations and the qualitative analysis (analysis for presence of chemical elements) of the bullet alloys had been completed; however, a quantitative analysis (determination of percentages of the chemical elements) had not been finished. Eisenberg replied that he did not desire the quantitative analysis of the alloys at this time; however, if this aspect proved to be of probative value, he would later request that this be done. The Commission was advised of results of the examinations by letter of 3/27/64.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

RHJ:fch (10)

62-109190
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 1 1964

8 MAR 31 1964

SIX

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

March 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 12, 1964, in which you requested various photographs and plats in connection with the shooting of Patrolman J. D. Tippit, Dallas Police Department, on November 22, 1963.

Enclosed are four copies of a brochure captioned, "Killing of Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit," and your attention is directed to the Table of Contents which lists the various items you requested.

In addition, enclosed are three copies each of five memoranda containing results of interviews with Mr. W. W. Scoggins, Mrs. Helen Markham, Mr. Ted Callaway, Mrs. Barbara Jeanette Davis and Mrs. Virginia Davis, who observed Lee Harvey Oswald during and subsequent to the shooting of Patrolman J. D. Tippit. Also enclosed are three copies of a memorandum containing results of an interview with Captain Glen D. King, Dallas Police Department, who furnished photographs taken November 22, 1963, at the scene where Patrolman Tippit was killed.

Three copies each of two memoranda are furnished setting forth the time necessary to walk from the washateria at 323 East Ninth Street to the northwest corner of the intersection at East Tenth and Patton Streets, Dallas, Texas, and pertinent data concerning aerial photographs of this area.

With the submission of these items your request of March 12, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 31 1964

62-109060
1 - Mr. L. J. Gauthier
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
Enclosures (23)
KIR:vhm
(6)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 30 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO,

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 Sec 27

NOTE:

By letter dated 3/12/64 the President's Commission advised that during the week of 4/6/64 the Commission would hear testimony from several witnesses regarding the shooting of Patrolman J. D. Tippit. The Commission requested various photos and plats of the entire area. The brochure prepared by Mr. Gauthier fulfills all the requests of the Commission and FD 302s reveal results of interviews in connection with the brochure. The request is completed and it is noted the Commission advanced their date to 3/26/64 in regard to interviews of various witnesses.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: March 27, 1964

FROM : J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

At 5:25 p.m., this date, in the absence of Inspector Malley, SA George H. Scatterday received a telephone call from Mr. Jenner of the President's Commission.

Mr. Jenner stated that he had some photographs of exhibits in connection with the testimony of Mrs. Paine and would appreciate having a duplicate set of the photographs made for Commission use. Jenner stated the photographs which he desires duplicated are of correspondence in Russian, a diary and an address book.

Mr. Jenner stated that he would have this material delivered, and it was suggested that he have it delivered directly to the Laboratory with a request outlining exactly what he wanted done. Jenner indicated there was no rush on this matter, that he would have the photographs delivered to the Laboratory on Monday, 3-30-64, and would appreciate the material with the duplicate set of photographs returned to him during next week.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Conrad (sent direct)

GHS:hw
) 6

10 MAR 31 1964

193
57 APR 1 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO: MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 3-16-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Coakley
1 - Mr. Branigan

FROM: MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On 3-3-64 Mr. Jerry O'Leary of the "Washington Evening Star" called advising that Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., was writing scurrilous stories about Lee Harvey Oswald in a Paris newspaper, "L'Express." Articles primarily deal with the claim by Buchanan that Oswald was an informant of the FBI.

In a memorandum from Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr 3-12-64 Mr. Jay Iselin of "Newsweek" magazine reported his contact with Buchanan here in Washington, D. C. Buchanan, according to Iselin, had spoken to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach and with a representative of the Warren Commission.

The Legal Attache has forwarded copies of the "L'Express" newspaper issues of 2-20, 2-27 and 3-5-64. The articles published to date do not bear out that Buchanan claimed Lee Harvey Oswald was an informant of the FBI. However, that this is still a possibility appears in the fact that the issue of 3-5-64 contains a statement that the article for the following week would be "How Oswald was Recruited."

A review of the translations of the newspaper stories discloses that Buchanan alleges that Oswald was not the actual assassin of President Kennedy but was one of a group of conspirators which included members of the Dallas Police Department as well as Jack Ruby. The author, Buchanan, arrives at these conclusions based on his interpretation of news reports concerning the nature and amount of evidence in the investigation of the assassination. Following the line of Mark Lane and the communist press, Buchanan concludes that there were four shots fired from different directions and that the real assassin fired from a position on the bridge in front of the President's motorcade.

Buchanan was employed as a reporter by the "Washington Evening Star" from 1946-48. When an official of this newspaper confronted him with the allegation that he, Buchanan, was a Communist Party (CP) member, Buchanan readily admitted CP membership

WJB:hnt
(11)
1 cs. 3-17-64

SOVIET SECTION

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

and as a result was dismissed from the newspaper. Buchanan had formerly joined the CP in Washington, D. C., in 1948. He reportedly had espoused the doctrines of Marxism at age 15. He declared his political affiliation to be "communist" in 1942. He was extremely active in CP and related activities in the Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Maryland, areas until approximately 1955. During interview with Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953, he unhesitatingly admitted being a CP member. During interview in August, 1956, he claimed he quit the CP because he had lost interest. Our investigation has not uncovered any significant subversive activities on his part subsequent to 1956. His name is included in the Reserve Index.

ACTION:

1. Since the published articles by Buchanan thus far received do not contain the allegation that Oswald was an informant of the FBI, we have no basis for confronting him at this time. If the future articles contain this allegation, we will have Buchanan located and interviewed to confront him.

2. Buchanan's stories are based on his review of news articles both true and false which appeared in the public press. This being so, there is no reason to interview him concerning his theories, particularly since it has been reported that he has met with a representative of the President's Commission (Howard Willens).

3. We have already furnished the U.S. Information Agency at their request with copies of the investigative reports concerning Buchanan so that that Agency can discredit and weaken the impact of the above-mentioned articles abroad.

↓
VEL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

4. While Buchanan may have already met with a representative of the President's Commission, it is nonetheless believed that the Commission would be interested in the articles as they appeared in "L'Express" as well as background of their author. There is attached a letter to the President's Commission enclosing the articles as they appeared in the newspaper together with a summary of our investigation of Buchanan.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. I. W. CONRAD

DATE: 3/3/64

FROM : MR. C. F. DOWNING

SUBJECT:

Commission letter of 2/28/64, in commenting upon a translation of a foreign language notebook, stated that the translation previously furnished by the Bureau simply reported that it was such a notebook and did not translate the actual words. The Director commented, "Here again we have grossly mishandled the original request. Why?"

In response to the Director's inquiry, the following information is set forth. Commission letter of 2/21/64, is one of a continuing series of letters from the Commission requesting translation of numerous foreign language items. Upon checking the 2/21/64, request against the record of translated items previously furnished to the Commission by the Bureau, it was apparent that the Commission had not even taken the trouble to determine what already had been furnished, since several of the 26 items requested in the 2/21/64 letter were included in an earlier list of more than 50 items, translations of which had been furnished previously by Bureau letter of February 1, 1964. Accordingly, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of work, Bureau letter of 2/26/64, furnishing the requested translations, pointed out that certain of these translations had been previously sent to the Commission. Among these was the notebook in question, identified as Item B-6.

In providing translations of the various foreign language material encountered in this case, an area of judgment necessarily enters at times, since several of the items are bulky books of one kind or another, other items consist of longhand copies of published poems, etc. However, our translator and supervisory personnel have given in the past and will continue to give the utmost care in complying with the Commission's requests as they are understood.

62-109060

NOT RECORDED

Contrary to the statement in the Commission's letter of 2/28/64, the translation furnished under date of 2/1/64 did, in fact, translate a representative sampling (although not all) of the actual words, and was considered to be a proper response in the absence of a request for a verbatim translation. It is now apparent that a verbatim translation of each and every word is desired and this is being furnished under cover of the attached letter. It is noted that the foreign language material is merely a vocabulary drill.

ACTION:

Proposed letter to Commission attached for approval.

BWR:dmg
(10) 1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

March 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a conversation between you and Mr. James R. Malley of this Bureau on March 16, 1964, at which time Mr. Malley delivered a letter bearing the return address of Mr. John C. Paulk, Savannah, Tennessee.

The above letter contained information indicating one Oscar Barnhill of Savannah, Tennessee, might have information of value relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. You requested we conduct appropriate investigation.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Memphis Office dated March 23, 1964, setting out the results of our investigation of the above allegation.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
Enclosures (2)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 31 1964

RDR:vhm
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

57 APR 1 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Dallas by airtel 3/12/64 forwarded above letter to the Bureau which was promptly delivered to Mr. Rankin. Mr. Paulk is 87 years old and wrote his letter based on discussions with his niece's husband, Oscar Barnhill. Barnhill, a postal clerk, has no information of pertinence but drew certain "conclusions" as a result of press and other releases. No further action being taken.

MAR 31 1:33 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
F B I

March 31, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malloy
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. B. F. Rose

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 6, 1964, requesting copies of records pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald's employment with the below-listed companies.

(1) Leslie Welding Company, Incorporated
Fort Worth, Texas
(Employed July to October, 1962)

(2) Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated
Dallas, Texas
(Employed October, 1962, to April, 1963)

(3) Texas School Book Depository
Dallas, Texas
(Employed October, 1963, to November, 1963)

MAR 31 2 40 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
F B I

Referenced letter also requested photostatic copies showing both sides of all pay checks received by Lee Harvey Oswald from any of the above companies, the William B. Reily Company, Incorporated, New Orleans, and all unemployment compensation checks issued him either in Louisiana or Texas.

Enclosed per your request are two copies of 263 photographs and/or Xerox reproductions on which is depicted information obtained from the records of the companies hereinafter set forth.

BPR:hc:pa
(12)
105-82555

1 ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SERVICE
MAR 31
COMM-FBI

APR 1 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

NOT RECORDED
193 APR 2 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

(1) Records of the Leslie Welding Company, Incorporated, 11241 West Melrose Street, Franklin Park, Illinois, and its branch office in Fort Worth, Texas

a. Application for employment dated July 13, 1962
b. Undated letter to Company's branch office, Fort Worth, Texas
c. Eleven time punch cards showing employment from July 21, 1962, to October 3, 1962
d. Thirteen payroll vouchers
e. Thirteen payroll checks

Mr. Werner Geisler, Comptroller, Leslie Welding Company, Incorporated, 11241 West Melrose Street, Franklin Park, Illinois, advised the original payroll checks received by Oswald were obtained by the Secret Service in November, 1963, and have not been returned to the Company. It was necessary to contact the Secret Service and make copies from their copies of these checks, as the originals could not be located. If these items are not sufficiently legible, you may desire to make inquiry of the Secret Service in this matter.

(2) Records of Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, Dallas, Texas

a. Twenty-six checks issued to Lee Oswald
b. Employment identification questionnaire
c. Form D-3 (163)
d. 1962 U. S. Individual Income Tax Return Form 1040A
e. Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate Form W-4 (Revised July, 1960) dated October 12, 1963
f. Time records showing dates and hours worked

In reviewing these records the following is noted.

1. The card following the card dated December 4 (Tuesday), 1962, is dated November 5 (Wednesday), 1962. This is an apparent bookkeeping error as this card should have been dated December 5 (Wednesday), 1962, as a card dated November 5, 1962, which was a Monday, is accounted for.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

2. The card dated January 4 (Monday), 1963, that precedes card dated February 5 (Tuesday), 1963, is also an apparent error as this card should have been dated February 4, 1963, as January 4, 1963, previously accounted for, was a Friday.

3. The record following 2-11 (Monday), 1963, is dated 12-2 (Tuesday), 1963. This would indicate the numbers 2-12 were transposed, it being noted Oswald did not work on December 2, 1962.

4. It is further noted two cards are dated March 25 (Monday), 1963, and March 25 (Tuesday), 1963. This is also considered a bookkeeping error in that the card dated March 25 (Tuesday), 1963, should have been dated March 26, 1963, as there is no card for this date.

(3) Records of the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas

a. Regarding method of payment it is noted the Texas School Book Depository does not utilize a time clock or device to record times of arrival and departure. Employees are paid in cash and are not required to sign receipts.

b. Application for employment dated October 15, 1963

c. Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate Form W-4 dated October 16, 1963

d. Payroll record sheets indicating days and hours worked by employees including Oswald.
It is noted the record covering the week ending November 22, 1963, lists Lee Harvey Oswald's name as Leslie Oswald. Mr. H. C. Aiken, who is in charge of the payroll records, has advised that carrying the first name of Oswald as Leslie was purely an error on his part when he recorded Oswald's name on the payroll records and that his name should have been listed as Lee Oswald.

(4) William B. Reily and Company, Incorporated, New Orleans, Louisiana

a. Eleven payroll checks

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

(3) Eleven state warrants for unemployment compensation totaling $999, issued by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, Austin, Texas. All unemployment compensation checks issued to Lee Harvey Oswald, even while he was residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, were issued by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, Austin, Texas.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (536)

NOTE:

The Commission's letter dated March 6, 1964, was received March 9, 1964. Bufairtel 3-10-64 to Dallas and New Orleans instructed information requested by the Commission be obtained. Dallas airtel 3-13-64 to Bureau with cc to Chicago instructed home office of Leslie Welding Co. in Franklin Park, Ill., be contacted for necessary information. Chicago airtel 3-19-64 furnished partial information and advised checks were obtained by the Secret Service in November, 1963, and have not been returned. Bureau liaison, through contacts with Secret Service Headquarters, obtained copies of checks issued by the Leslie Welding Co. to Oswald. The enclosed material completely satifies the request made in the Commission's 3-6-64 letter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : J. A. CALLAHAN DATE: 3-27-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
VISUAL AIDS

By letter dated March 18, 1964, the President's Commission requested that the Bureau provide a verbal description of the assassination site in Dallas. The attached exhibits provide a verbal and pictorial description of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas, which was the scene of the assassination of President Kennedy on 11-22-63. Information copies attached for your use.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter and exhibits be approved and forwarded to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (6) 3-31-64
LJG:bdm
(6)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Enclosure)

4 ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 31 1964

53 APR 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 - 2747

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

MAR 26 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, members of the Commission staff have been conferring during the past several weeks with experts from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Commission has requested that FBI experts in the fields of firearms identification, fingerprint identification, handwriting analysis and other specialties involved in this investigation be called before the Commission to testify.

If their schedules permit, we would appreciate having the following representatives of the FBI available to testify on the designated dates:

Tuesday, March 31, 9 a.m. - Mr. Robert A. Frazier
Tuesday, March 31, 2 p.m. - Mr. Cortlant B. Cunningham
Thursday, April 2, 9 a.m. - Mr. Sebastian F. Latona
Friday, April 3, 9 a.m. - Mr. Paul Stombaugh
Friday, April 3, 2 p.m. - An expert to testify regarding the Bureau examination of the paper bag marked Q 10, the sample and tape designated as K 2, and the replica sack designated as K 52.

NOT RECORDED
109 APR 6 1964

58 APR 8 1964

At a later date we expect to call a handwriting expert from the FBI to testify before the Commission regarding his conclusions on certain items of evidence developed in the course of this investigation. I expect that this will be done during the week of April 13, 1964, and I shall be in touch with you shortly regarding a specific date and time.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosures (3)
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (3)
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (3)
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosures (3)
1-Mr. Lenihan - Enclosures (3)

March 27, 1964

By Courier Service

MAR 27 1 16 PM '64
FBI
MAIL ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The remaining three bullets from Officer J. D. Tippit's body were recently received from the Dallas Police Department and have been designated as C251, C252 and C253 in the Laboratory for identification purposes. These three bullets have been examined in the Laboratory and the results of the examinations are set forth below.

The C251 bullet is a caliber .38 Special copper-coated lead bullet of Winchester-Western manufacture. This bullet weighs 154.1 grains and was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

The C252 bullet is a caliber .38 Special lead bullet of Remington-Peters manufacture. This bullet weighs 154.8 grains. It was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

BY COURIER SVC. MAR COMM-FBI

The C253 bullet is a copper-coated lead bullet of Winchester-Western manufacture. This bullet weighs 155.7 grains and was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

A portion of the surface of each bullet, C251, C252 and C253, is mutilated; however, microscopic marks remain on these bullets for comparison purposes. The C251, C252 and C253 bullets were compared with each other and with test bullets obtained from Oswald's revolver, C15, the 38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248.

ENCLOSURE

105-82555
CBC:fch (10)

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

NOTE: See memo 3/26/64, R. H. Jevons to Mr. Conrad re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

No conclusion could be reached as to whether or not C251 through C253 were fired from the same weapon or whether or not they were fired from C15. In addition, it was found that even consecutive .38 Special bullets test fired from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other. In this connection, it should be noted that the barrel of C15 was designed for .38 S & W bullets and, therefore, it is slightly larger in diameter than barrels designed for .38 Special bullets. Firing of undersized bullets could cause erratic passage of the bullets down the barrel, resulting in individual microscopic characteristics which are not consistent. The barrel of the weapon could also be changing due to the accumulation of lead in the barrel or to wear. That one or both of the above conditions existed is apparent from the fact that consecutive .38 Special test bullets obtained from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other.

Smith and Wesson revolvers such as C15 are among the weapons producing general rifling characteristics of the type found on C251, C252 and C253.

The lead alloy of the C251, C253 and C13 (the first bullet submitted by the Dallas Police Department in the Tippit case) Winchester-Western copper-coated bullets was spectrographically examined. This lead alloy was found to be qualitatively similar in composition to the lead alloy of the Western copper-coated bullets in the C51, C52, C55, C56, C57, C58, C59 and C137 cartridges. It is noted that these cartridges were among those obtained from the C15 revolver, Lee Harvey Oswald's pocket and the U. S. Secret Service.

The lead alloy comprising the C252 Remington-Peters bullet was spectrographically examined and found to be qualitatively similar in composition to the lead alloy comprising the Remington-Peters bullets in the C53, C54 and C138 cartridges, the remaining cartridges from the above sources.

There are attached photographs of the three bullets.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Stokes (Room 645 RB)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan
3/23/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

62-109090

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA

LETTER DATED MARCH TWENTY LAST FROM THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION STATES THE COMMISSION WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHETHER THE PAPER BAG, Q TEN, FOUND ON SIXTH FLOOR OF TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING MIGHT HAVE ORIGINATED IN EITHER OF OSWALD'S TWO PREVIOUS PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT. THESE IDENTIFIED AS JAGGARS DASH CHILES DASH STOVALL COMPANY AND THE WILLIAM B. REILY COMPANY. DETERMINE WHETHER THESE TWO COMPANIES USE WRAPPING PAPER AND THREE INCH MANILA GUMMED TAPE SIMILAR TO THAT USED TO CONSTRUCT BAG Q TEN. DID COMPANIES USE SUCH PAPERS AT TIME OSWALD EMPLOYED. DETERMINE NAME OF PAPER SUPPLIERS OF THESE TWO COMPANIES AND ALSO SUPPLIER FOR TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING. ARE THERE NOW AVAILABLE ANY SAMPLES OF PAPER STOCK IN INVENTORY OF THE TWO COMPANIES WHICH WAS AVAILABLE AT TIME OSWALD EMPLOYED. IF SO, SUBMIT SUCH PAPER SAMPLES TO LABORATORY FOR COMPARISON WITH Q TEN. ADDRESS YOUR REPLY THIS MATTER, ATTENTION FBI LABORATORY.

53 3 61

CC: [illegible] (8)

53 APR 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-

RECEIVED
MAR 27 1964
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAR 20 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I call your attention to our letter of March 12, 1964, concerning the paper bag found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building.

The last paragraph of this letter requests the laboratory's opinion concerning the source of the paper.

Specifically, the Commission would like to know whether this paper might have originated in either of Oswald's two previous places of employment. These are the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company and the William B. Reily Company.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

MAR 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Original
1 - Yellow

March 31, 1964

62-109090

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your letter of March 24, 1964, the written materials which you requested are being forwarded with this communication.

With respect to a written description, existing at the time of the assassination, of criteria employed in determining what information coming to the attention of the Bureau should be furnished to the Secret Service, there are enclosed pertinent excerpts from the "Manual of Instructions" and the "FBI Handbook" which constitute instructions to FBI personnel. The Manual is in the possession of all Bureau officials and supervisory officials in our field divisions. Attachment one is a complete copy of Section 83K of the "Manual of Instructions" dealing with the handling of threats against the President, members of his immediate family, and others protected by the Secret Service. This material is exactly as it appeared in the Manual at the time of the assassination. The "FBI Handbook" is in the possession of every FBI Special Agent and contains a summary of the material appearing in the "Manual of Instructions." Attachment two is a complete copy of Part III, Chapter 63, 1.D., from the "FBI Handbook" as it appeared at the time of the assassination. It is noted that this material is substantially the same as that appearing in the Manual of Instructions."

These instructions have resulted in the day-to-day dissemination to the Secret Service of information received by the Bureau regarding threats to the safety of the President.

GAD:mab (9)

58 APR 8 1964

ENCLOSURE

RECD-READING ROOM MAR 31 5 49 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2809

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

For example, following announcement of the intention of President Kennedy to visit Tampa, Florida, in November, 1963, our local office was able to inform the Secret Service concerning plans made by the Ku Klux Klan in Florida to picket the President and to engage in organized activities which could have resulted in violence. In addition, Cuban anti-Castro groups in Florida planned public activities in connection with the President's visit concerning which we were able to inform the Secret Service. That agency indicated, following the President's visit, that the information we had furnished to them was undoubtedly responsible for the successful completion of the President's trip to the Tampa area.

FBI Field Offices throughout the United States furnish Bureau Headquarters information by teletype for immediate dissemination to the Secret Service whenever there is any indication of activities of interest to that service, not only in connection with the President's travel but also in connection with his residence, as the White House is a frequent target for group picketing. In addition to data indicating specific activity in the President's vicinity we have, for a number of years, kept the Secret Service fully informed concerning the activities of certain groups such as the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and the Nation of Islam, the membership of which has either discussed or indicated a possibility of physical action against Government authority.

Attachment three is a complete copy of Section 83I. of the "Manual of Instructions" dealing with the reporting to the Secret Service of information concerning the counterfeiting of United States coins, notes, and other obligations and securities of the Government. This matter is mentioned in the "FBI Handbook" by inclusion in a tabulation of matters within the jurisdiction of other Government departments and agencies in which Secret Service is designated as the agency to receive information concerning counterfeiting. The "Classification 55" appearing in the Manual is a reference to the means by which various matters are assigned numerical classification numbers for assistance in filing and indexing. The references to counterfeiting in the Manual and the Handbook, which existed prior to the assassination, remain unchanged as of March 27, 1964.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

With respect to a written description, existing at the time of the assassination, of the procedures employed in carrying out liaison with the Secret Service in connection with safeguarding the President, attachment four is a complete copy of Section 102D. of the "Manual of Instructions" as it appeared at the time of the assassination. This section has remained unchanged and still appears in the Manual as of March 27, 1964. Liaison with the Secret Service in Dallas, Texas, was in effect pursuant to this policy prior to the assassination and, in anticipation of the visit of President Kennedy to that city, resulted in the discussion with and dissemination to the Secret Service there concerning which you have previously been informed. Our Dallas Office notified Secret Service on October 30, 1963, concerning an individual who had allegedly stated that if President Kennedy made a trip to Texas a "reception" was planned for him. We also furnished the Secret Service background information and a photograph of this individual, Norman Lee Elkins. On November 21, 1963, our Dallas Office notified the Secret Service of leaflets being distributed in Dallas containing criticism of President Kennedy's policies. On the same date our Dallas Office notified the Secret Service regarding picket signs being printed for use in picketing President Kennedy on the following day. On the evening of November 20, 1963, an Agent of our Dallas Office advised the head of the Dallas Secret Service Office that the FBI would do anything within its authority to be of assistance in connection with the President's visit and would continue to promptly furnish any pertinent information which might be received. Our Agent was thanked for this offer of cooperation and told that the Secret Service had no specific request to make of the FBI at that time.

In addition to liaison at the field level, a very close liaison relationship has been maintained for a number of years between the headquarters of the Secret Service and this Bureau. A Liaison Supervisor from Bureau Headquarters visits Secret Service Headquarters on a nearly daily basis to insure prompt handling of Secret Service requests and immediate attention to any problems which may arise. This Liaison Supervisor has on a number of occasions, at the request of the White House and the Secret Service, accompanied the President and his official party on trips outside the United States in order to coordinate and disseminate current data cabled to him from FBI Headquarters bearing on the safety of the President and other matters considered to be of special interest.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Through our Liaison representatives abroad the FBI has established friendly relationships with the principal officials of many foreign police and law enforcement agencies. In connection with Presidential trips to the countries in which those agencies are located, the FBI Liaison representative has been able to smooth the way for the Secret Service by introducing them to our contacts and assisting in establishing the cooperation which is so necessary to the President's security abroad. Between 1955 and 1963 a Bureau Liaison representative accompanied the Presidential Party on seventeen such trips, visiting a total of thirty-two countries. Whenever we learn of the President's intention to travel outside of the United States, we immediately alert all Bureau Field Offices and Liaison representatives abroad. A Bureau Supervisor is assigned the responsibility for coordinating the information which may be received and arrangements are made for the Liaison Supervisor traveling with the Presidential Party to be furnished this information by cable for passage to the Secret Service. Following the visit of President Kennedy to Costa Rica in March, 1963, Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley addressed a special letter of commendation to one of our offices expressing appreciation for their cooperation in checking 400 names through their files in connection with the Costa Rica visit.

The Secret Service is now submitting a large number of names to us for checking through our files in connection with travel by the President within the United States. For example, we checked 1025 names, including 800 hotel employees, in connection with the President's visit to St. Louis, Missouri, on February 14, 1964. On forty-eight hour's notice we reviewed more than 1900 files. Whenever we learn of the President's intention to travel within the United States, we immediately inform pertinent FBI Field Offices in order that they may be particularly alert to information bearing on the President's security.

Since the assassination, we have reiterated procedures already in effect and have realerted all of our field offices and Liaison representatives abroad. Thecurrent instructions are enclosed as attachments five and six. Considering the possibility of mental aberration on the part of any of our more than 190 million United States residents, it is manifestly impossible to pinpoint all potential risks to the President.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In the absence of an actual threat to the President or of activity directed against his security, however, we have attempted to delineate, within practical limits, the categories of persons coming to our attention which might be inimical to the safety of the President even though those persons have made no overt threat. These criteria are set forth in the current instructions, which were prepared on December 26, 1963.

Attachment seven is an instruction which was sent to all FBI Field Offices on December 19, 1963. This requested that the Secret Service be furnished specific information concerning possible violence in connection with bombing, racial and similar matters for its use in determining possible danger spots with respect to the safety of the President.

Attachment eight is a copy of a letter to all SACs (Special Agents in Charge of our local field offices) dated February 19, 1964, advising them that they may be called upon by the Secret Service to provide personnel to assist in protection of the President and issuing specific instructions with regard to such requests. This communication was occasioned by the fact that the Secret Service, on a number of occasions since the assassination, has asked the FBI to provide Agent personnel as indicated in the attachment and as no such request had been made prior to the assassination, it was deemed advisable to alert all our field offices concerning this activity. It is noted that since November 25, 1963, the FBI, at the request of Secret Service, has furnished a total of 139 Special Agents to that agency on a total of sixteen dates.

In response to your inquiry as to recommendations for possible improvement in any aspect of Presidential protection, after careful consideration of this problem, our suggestions were made available to the Secret Service on November 30, 1963. Inasmuch as the protection of the President is the primary responsibility of that agency, it is suggested that you consult with the Secret Service relative thereto.

I have withheld editorial comments concerning the attached materials to a bare minimum as I consider that they speak for themselves.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (8)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delach
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 24

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with its review of arrangements for safeguarding the President, the Commission would appreciate being furnished any materials which have not already been furnished, in the following categories:

a. Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of criteria employed in determining what information coming to the attention of the Bureau should be furnished to the Secret Service.

b. Any written description, which existed at the time of the assassination, of the procedures employed in carrying out liaison with the Secret Service in connection with safeguarding the President.

c. Any memorandum or study of the matters covered in a or b above, which has been prepared since the assassination, including any consideration of any change in such criteria or procedures.

To the extent that written materials do not now exist with respect to these matters, it would be of great assistance to the Commission if a written report or reports thereon could be prepared and made available.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 3 1964

ack 3/31/64 D.d. mail

MAR 25 1964

6 MAR 25 1964

EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090-12

In addition, has the Bureau any recommendations to make regarding possible improvements in any aspect of Presidential protection, whether or not involving matters within its jurisdiction, including intelligence arrangements and procedures, liaison among federal agencies, particular protection measures, and any other aspect which appears relevant?

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Leyhan
3-10-64
1 - Chesslir

Airtel 62-109090-

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
BUDED 3-20-60

Enclosed for Dallas and New Orleans is copy of letter from the President's Commission dated 3-6-64.

You should immediately comply with the Commission's requests, furnishing two copies to the Bureau of all documents obtained. In obtaining copies of documents pertaining to Oswald's employment with the three listed companies, you should request those companies to make available all company records which relate in any manner to Oswald's employment. Dated of 3-6-60 must be met.

WLG:fas
(12)

NOTE:

This item is on Director's Special List. The Commission's letter, which was received by the Bureau 3-9-64, requested Bureau obtain copies of records pertaining to Oswald's employment with the Leslie Welding Company, Incorporated, Fort Worth, Texas; Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, Dallas, Texas; and the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, including any time clock or other daily attendance records. In addition, the Commission requested photostatic copies, showing both sides of all paychecks received by Oswald from any of the above-mentioned companies and the William B. Reilly Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, as well as unemployment checks issued to him either in Louisiana or Texas. This matter will be closely followed and the Commission furnished results when received.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

MAILED 10
MAR 10 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1158

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

MAR 6 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would appreciate your assistance in securing for the use of the Commission copies of records pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald's employment with the below-listed companies. These records should include any time clock or other daily attendance records.

Leslie Welding Co., Inc.
Fort Worth, Texas
(Employed July to October 1962)

Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.
Dallas, Texas
(Employed October 1962 to April 1963)

Texas School Book Depository
Dallas, Texas
(Employed October 1963 to November 1963)

In addition, I would appreciate receiving photostatic copies showing both sides of all paychecks received by Lee Harvey Oswald from any of the above companies and the William B. Reily Company, New Orleans. Also, all unemployment checks issued him either in Louisiana or Texas.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 2 1964

MAR 6 1964

CENTRAL FILES

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

April 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 18, 1964, dealing with the delivery to Oswald's post office box in New Orleans of his unemployment insurance check from the Texas Employment Commission.

In this regard there are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated March 21 and March 25, 1964, and report of Special Agent Edwin Dalrymple dated March 24, 1964, at Houston, Texas. The enclosed documents are responsive to your requests in letter of reference.

The investigation requested in your letter dated March 23, 1964, touching on Oswald's post office box in New Orleans and his visit on September 24, 1963, to the Louisiana Employment Commission is under way and results thereof will be furnished to you when received.

BY COURIER SVC.
APR - 3
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 6

105-82555
JCS:pdb
(9)

APR 3 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

APR 1 3 40 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NCB:

By letter 3-18-64 Commission asked for further investigation in effort to fix with as much certainty as possible the earliest date and time that Oswald's unemployment check mailed from Austin, Texas, 9-23 could have been delivered to him in New Orleans. The investigation reported in the enclosures which have been read and approved by Messrs. Belmont and Malley conclusively establishes that the earliest the check could have been deposited in Oswald's post office box was 8:30 a.m. September 25. This establishes that he did not leave New Orleans on his Mexico trip prior to morning of 9-25 for he cashed the check in New Orleans sometime after 8:00 a.m. 9-25 when the grocery store where it was cashed opened.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 -Mr. Cadigan
1 -Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr/ Sullivan

March 31, 1964

62-109090—

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 24, 1964, and advice from Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff to Special Agent William D. Griffith of this Bureau on March 30, 1964.

In your letter of March 24, 1964, you request an additional photograph of Item D-35 together with information concerning any additional items of evidence numbered above D-72. Transmitted herewith are additional photographs of exhibits comprising Item D-35.

With reference to other items of evidence numbered above D-72, as Mr. Eisenberg was advised on March 30, 1964, photographs of such items have been or will be furnished to you along with a documentation pertaining to each such photograph.

BY COURIER SVC.
C 1 MAR 31
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (7)

WDG:mb
(8)

(See note page 2)

APR 3 1964

MAR 31 1 33 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
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Note: Additional photograph of D-35 enclosed is of items obtained from Oswald at time of his arrest, namely, key, ring, identification bracelet, leather belt, bus transfer and police department property receipt. The Commission's request for photographs of evidence items above D-72 is being handled by established procedure, namely, that photographs of the exhibit items are furnished to Dallas and Dallas attaches the photographs to the investigative report or letterhead memorandum to which they pertain. Domestic Intelligence Division then disseminates. It is believed undesirable to furnish inventories of assigned exhibit numbers or photographs to The Commission before the investigation to which such items pertain has been completed. SA W. D. Griffith discussed instant request with Mr. Eisenberg on 3/24/64 at which time Mr. Eisenberg advised the Commission had received numerous photographs from the Bureau subsequent to submission of this letter and Eisenberg is pleased with the manner of dissemination. He was specifically questioned as to whether our procedure of documenting each photograph satisfies instant request for photographs and inventories. He stated that it does.

WDG:mb

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. L[illegible]
Genera[illegible]

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 24 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you please furnish us with an additional photograph of Item D35 and an inventory and a set of photographs of items of evidence numbered above D72. Also, as additional items of evidence are added to your inventory, could you please furnish us with an inventory description and photographs thereof.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-[illegible]
33 MAR 25 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 1 19[illegible]

MAR 25 1964

SEVEN

1 - Stokes

3-30-64

Airtel 62-109060 -

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601) (Enclosures - 9)
2 - San Antonio (105-2099) (Enclosures - 6)
From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for New Orleans are one copy of self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 3-26-64, a copy of pages 209 through 213 of report of SA Robert Gemberling dated 11-30-63 at Dallas and three photographs comprising documents listed as Exhibit D-22 which are referred to in the Commission's 3-26-64 letter.

Enclosed for San Antonio are copy of Commission's 3-26-64 letter and aforementioned pages from SA Gemberling's 11-30-64 report. For Dallas there is enclosed a copy of Commission's 3-26-64 letter.

New Orleans immediately conduct the investigation requested in Commission's 3-26-64 letter. Note that the Commission is concerned with the possibility that Oswald may have appeared at the Louisiana Employment Commission on September 24 in an effort to pick up his unemployment check. From facts developed concerning the mailing of this check by the Texas Employment Commission at Austin, Texas, on 9-23-63, it appears reasonably conclusive that the check could not have been delivered to Oswald prior to the morning of September 25.

In connection with the photograph of the perforated card (apparently an application for a post office box), endeavor to ascertain if this card was actually mailed or whether Oswald executed it at the post office when applying for the box. New Orleans ascertain if anything is imprinted or written on the back of the perforated

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

JCS:pdb
(7)

MAILED 19
MAR 31 1964
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGES TWO AND THREE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

post office box application card. If there is anything of possible pertinence on the back of this card, endeavor to photograph same or otherwise comment that reverse side is blank.

In connection with the Commission's efforts to determine the earliest and latest times at which Oswald could have left New Orleans for Mexico, note that Oswald was definitely placed in Houston boarding the Continental Trailways bus at approximately 2:00 a.m. on the morning of 9-26-63. In attempting to fix the latest time at which Oswald could have left New Orleans, New Orleans set forth brief statement as to latest available air travel on September 25 between New Orleans and Houston which would have enabled Oswald to have made aforementioned connection with the Continental Trailways bus at Houston. In attempting to fix the earliest time at which Oswald could have left New Orleans for Mexico set forth brief statement of known facts concerning the delivery to Oswald in New Orleans at either his post office box or at the Louisiana Employment Commission of his unemployment check which he cashed at the Winn-Dixie store sometime between 4:00 p.m. September 24 and 4:00 p.m. of September 25. In addition New Orleans set forth brief statement concerning negative checks made at New Orleans of all bus, air and rail facilities which could have been utilized by Oswald during his trip from New Orleans to Houston.

The photographs of the change of address card and post office box application are forwarded to New Orleans to expedite the inquiry as the postmarks do not reproduce well on Xerox. Accordingly, these photographs are to be returned to the Bureau by New Orleans.

San Antonio recontact the Texas Employment Commission at Austin in an effort to determine the exact address to which Oswald's unemployment check was mailed to him on September 23. Inquire specifically if Oswald's unemployment checks were mailed to his post office box or to him in care of the Louisiana Employment Commission. San Antonio airtel results to Bureau and New Orleans. New Orleans and San Antonio submit results in letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Note that while the President's Commission refers to the Texas Unemployment Commission, the organization to which the Commission refers should properly be reported as the Texas Employment Commission.

NOTE:

On 3-18-64 Commission asked for further inquiry in effort to definitely fix the time and date of receipt in New Orleans of Oswald's unemployment check which was mailed to him from Austin on late afternoon September 23. It has been conclusively established that this check could not have been received and processed by postal authorities in New Orleans for delivery to Oswald prior to 5:30 a.m.

NOTE CONTINUED:

on the morning of September 25. We are in process of disseminating this information to Commission. They now point out that as Oswald appeared at the Louisiana Employment Commission on September 24, there is possibility that he went there to pick up his check and they ask that we determine the purpose of Oswald's several visits to the Louisiana Commission including his visit of September 24. They also ask the significance of some postmarks on the post office box application and a change of address form, the latter bearing dates September 25, 11:00 a.m. and September 26.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 26 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

By letter of March 18, we asked that the Bureau make certain inquiries for the Commission as to the hour of the day when Lee Harvey Oswald's check from the Texas Unemployment Commission might have been delivered by the postal authorities in New Orleans, Louisiana, on or about September 24 or 25, 1963. Since that letter was forwarded to you some new evidence has come to light which relates to the same problem, and we believe that the investigation in connection with this new evidence might conveniently be carried on as part of the previously requested investigation.

Federal Bureau of Investigation Exhibit No. D-22 includes, among other things, a notice of change of mailing address signed by Lee Harvey Oswald. The notice bears a stamped mark of 11:00 a.m., September 25, 1963, on the reverse side, and on the front side there is a stamped mark of September 26, 1963. The Commission is interested in ascertaining the earliest and the latest times at which this card could have been deposited in a mail box in the City of New Orleans, bearing the marks as indicated, and we are also interested in the significance, if any, of the fact that there are two marks indicating different times on the same card.

FBI Exhibit No. D-22 also includes a perforated card, which has been torn along the perforated edge, for use in assigning and terminating a post office box. This card bears two postal marks, one dated June 11, 1963, and the other apparently dated October 3, 1963, although it is scarcely legible. The Commission would like to know the significance of the latter postmark, especially its significance as to when Lee Harvey Oswald could have deposited the card in the mail or handed it in personally at the post office, and where this probably occurred.

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 31 1964

MAR 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Pertinent to this same problem are pages 212-213 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling, dated November 30, 1963. This portion of the report states that Lee Harvey Oswald appeared at the Louisiana Employment Commission regularly, at weekly intervals, throughout August and September 1963, and that the last such appearance was on September 24, 1963. It does not appear exactly what Oswald did during these appearances. If he picked up the checks which were being sent to him from the Texas Unemployment Commission at the Louisiana Employment Commission, then there seems to be a conflict between this fact and the facts established by the Report of Special Agent Callender of December 12, 1963, pages 14-16, and the Report of Special Agent Kemmy of December 12, 1963, pages 24-25. These two reports seem to establish that Oswald's last check did not even arrive in the New Orleans railway station until 5:30 p.m. on September 24, presumably too late for delivery to the Employment Commission that same day. The Commission would appreciate the Bureau's looking further into the whole matter of what Oswald did on his weekly appearances at the Louisiana Employment Commission, and if discrepancies appear between this evidence and the evidence in connection with the timing of the mailing of Oswald's check from Texas, we would like the Bureau to attempt to resolve such discrepancies.

The purpose of the questions posed in this letter and in the aforementioned letter of March 18, 1964, is to determine the earliest and the latest times at which Lee Harvey Oswald could have left New Orleans for Mexico. We would therefore like the Bureau to carry on any investigation that it may deem useful for this purpose, based upon any additional facts that might come to light in connection with the investigation requested in this letter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: MR. LENIHAN

DATE: 3-25-64

FROM: MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

The President's Commission had previously requested that we obtain photographs of the payroll records covering Lee Harvey Oswald when he worked for the Texas School Book Depository. These photographs were received and it was observed that the record covering the employment of Oswald for the week ending 11-22-63 showed his name as Leslie Oswald.

I contacted ASAC Clark 3-25-64, called this to his attention, and requested that they determine from the proper official of the Texas School Book Depository why Oswald's first name was shown as Leslie.

ASAC Clark subsequently called to advise that Mr. H. S. Aiken, who is in charge of the payroll records for the Texas School Book Depository, advised today that carrying the first name of Oswald as Leslie was purely an error on his part when he recorded the name on the payroll records. He did not observe the error until the records were turned over to the FBI and at that time he did not want to make any change in the records.

This explanation will be incorporated in the letter transmitting the records to the President's Commission. DL advised that they would include this explanation in their next investigative report on the Oswald case.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

WAB:hrt
(3)
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rose
1 - Mr. Branigan

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo
1 - Mail Room

March 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your previous request for coverage by this Bureau of the public appearances of Mark Lane and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the following items are enclosed:

(1) One reel of tape recording of the sound portion of Marguerite Oswald's appearance on Television Station KATV in Little Rock, Arkansas, on March 18, 1964. The reel was furnished to this Bureau by Station KATV.

(2) Two copies of a communication from our Little Rock Office dated March 20, 1964, regarding the appearance of Marguerite Oswald on Station KATV on March 18, 1964.

59 MAR 31
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 3

62-109090-
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193 APR 1

JMS:nah
(12)

NOTE:

1) The Commission has requested coverage of public appearances of Mark Lane and Marguerite Oswald. Marguerite Oswald in her KATV appearance on 3/18/64 in Little Rock continued to voice her contentions that her son Lee Harvey Oswald was an agent of a U. S. Government agency, that he

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

FBI
MAR 30 1 15 PM '64
SEC. - READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

was set up to take the blame and that possibly one or two men in the Government were responsible for the assassination. She also maintains that her son should be represented by counsel before the Warren Commission so that witnesses can be cross-examined. In a private conversation with Ted Biggs, News Director, KATV, Marguerite Oswald claimed to have information that a Fort Worth, Texas, businessman was "mixed up in this thing," but she refused to furnish him additional details other than to state that one of these days she would identify him. We are not interviewing Marguerite Oswald on this point in view of her irresponsible character and lack of cooperation in the past. Material re Mrs. Marguerite Oswald furnished by Little Rock airtel 3/26/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald."

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

March 30, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

By letter dated March 26, 1964, you requested the items listed below be delivered to your office for the use of Mr. Joseph A. Ball and Mr. David W. Belin. As your office was advised on March 27, 1964, all of these items were delivered to the Commission on the dates shown. It is pointed out that the gray-blue jacket listed in your letter as Item C-26 is Item C226.

ITEM NUMBERED	DATE DELIVERED
C11	March 31, 1964
A14	March 31, 1964
A15	March 31, 1964
C60	March 31, 1964
C226	March 31, 1964
C6 (Commission Exhibit 150)	March 27, 1964
C51 - C54 (Commission Exhibit 818)	March 26, 1964
C137 - C138	March 26, 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555

(10)
RAF:fch

note: When the Commission was advised that the listed material had already been delivered to the Commission, it was ascertained that Mr. Rankin's secretary and Mr. Belin's secretary had mistakenly requested this material but did not realize that they were in error until after the letter had been transmitted. C11, A14, A15, C60 & C226 are items of Oswald's clothing. C6, C51 - C54 & C137 - C138

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

MAR 26 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Two members of our staff, Joseph A. Ball and David W. Belin, propose to take depositions in Dallas the week commencing March 30, 1964. They will be in Dallas for approximately two weeks. During the taking of depositions, they will probably need the following exhibits, which are in your possession:

Item	FBI No.	Commission No.
Rust reddish-brown shirt	C-11	
Gray trousers	A-14	
Gray trousers	A-15	
Gray jacket	C-60	
Gray-blue jacket	C-26	
.38 Smith & Wesson revolver	C-15	143
Four shells	C-51-54	518
Two shells	C-137-138	

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 2 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - [illegible]
1 - Coach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Stewart

March 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed for your information two copies of the report dated March 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. This report encompasses investigation conducted concerning Albert Osborne, who is also known as John Howard Bowen. This individual has been identified as the person who sat next to Lee Harvey Oswald on the bus trip leaving Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, and arriving in Mexico City, Mexico, on September 27, 1963. Osborne has admitted being a passenger on this bus; however, he denies that the individual sitting next to him was Lee Harvey Oswald. He claims that the person was a Mexican. As indicated in the attached report, other English-speaking passengers aboard that bus have identified Oswald as being a passenger and Osborne as the individual sitting next to him.

During our investigation we have established that Osborne entered the United States in 1914 and adopted the identity of John Howard Bowen in 1916 to aid himself in obtaining American citizenship, which he never did obtain. Although he has repeatedly lied to us during the course of our interviews with him, our investigation has not established any connection between him and Oswald or developed any subversive data relating to Osborne/Bowen. We did learn, however, that he has received contributions for his mission in Mexico in the name of Bowen. These contributions have been mailed to him in Laredo, Texas, and the mail later forwarded to him in Mexico.

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan 3-26-64 re "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS-R-Cuba" WDS:mhw. The attached report has been read by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

WDS:mhw (11)

173

11 MAR 31 1964

MAR 30 1 30 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC.
30 MAR 3 1

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

As indicated in the attached report, Marina Oswald, when interviewed on February 24, 1964, advised she had never heard of Osborne/Bowen and that Lee Harvey Oswald took the above trip to Mexico alone. She was unable to identify a picture of Osborne/Bowen.

In view of the foregoing, no further investigation is being conducted concerning Osborne's background, unless a specific request is received from you. However, we suggest that you may desire to subpoena Osborne and place him under oath.

In view of the possible violations he has incurred in regard to United States naturalization and postal laws, we are advising the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Chief Postal Inspector accordingly and are furnishing each a copy of the attached report.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

March 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 21, 1964, wherein you request certain information relating to the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, and to your request to obtain the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to this rifle.

With regard to your request in paragraph one, the following is submitted:

The rifle, K1, was correctly described previously by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory as a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, Model 91/33, Serial Number C2766. Micrometer measurements of the interior of the barrel of the rifle were made. The bore diameter is 6.50 millimeters(.253 inches).

In paragraph two you request sharper reproductions of exhibit numbers 15 and 18 appearing in Volume I of the Book of Exhibits furnished by this Bureau. Efforts were made to obtain sharper reproductions, and two enlarged photographic copies of each of the above exhibits are enclosed for your assistance. It should be noted these photographs were made from the microfiln record maintained by Klein's Sporting Goods. The original records from which the film was made have been destroyed.

62-109040-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 31 1964

In connection with paragraph four, the following is set out:

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (SEE SAC, DALLAS NOTE, PAGE 5)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - Mr. I.W. Conrad
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J.C. Cadigan

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)

62-109060-1-22

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

(a) The weight of the rifle with sling is 8 pounds; without the sling 7 pounds 11½ ounces.

(b) The length of the rifle is 40.2 inches.

(c) The length of the longest component, which is the stock, when disassembled is 34.8 inches.

(d) (i) The average time required to disassemble the rifle is 1½ minutes.
(ii) The average time required to assemble the rifle is 2½ minutes.

(e) The tools required to assemble or disassemble the rifle would include a screwdriver, fingernail file, coin (dime), or some similar object.

(f) The Dallas Police Department, when searching Lee Harvey Oswald's residence at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, on November 23, 1963, obtained a fingernail file and a screwdriver, and it is considered these items would normally be located at any residence. These objects would also be generally available at the Paine residence in Irving, Texas, or at the Texas School Book Depository Building.

(g) The fired cartridge cases are ejected from the Kl rifle at various angles and distances depending upon the speed at which the bolt is operated and upon the position of the rifle at the time of extraction. This is a condition which exists with all bolt action rifles. Two series of tests were conducted. In one test, the barrel was held horizontally at the time of ejection. In the second test, the barrel was held at a 45-degree downward angle. In both tests, the ejection port was 32 inches above the floor.

In the horizontal barrel test, the ejected cartridge cases struck the floor between 59 inches and 101 inches from the ejection port. The angle

between the line of sight and the point of impact varied from 80 degrees to 97 degrees. All of the cartridge cases landed in a 47-inch diameter circle, the center of which was located 80 degrees from the ejection port on a line 90 degrees to the right of the line of sight.

In the test conducted with the barrel depressed at a 45-degree downward angle, the cartridge cases struck the floor between 55 inches and 115 inches from the ejection port. The angle between the line of sight and the point of impact varied from 64 degrees to 95 degrees. All of the cartridge cases landed in a 65-inch diameter circle, the center of which was located 85 inches from the ejection port on a line 80 degrees to the right of the line of sight.

These angles were measured clockwise from the line of sight with vertices at the ejection port.

It is pointed out that after striking the floor the cartridge cases ricocheted in a very erratic pattern both as to distance and direction some traveling as much as 10 feet beyond the point of impact.

In compliance with the requests set out in paragraph five, enclosed are two photographic copies of repair tag number 18374 which was obtained from the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas. In addition, the following information is submitted:

(a) Your attention is invited to our letter dated March 18, 1964, which was in partial reply to your letter dated March 3, 1964, relating to the testimony of Marina Oswald. Specifically, item number two of your letter dated March 3, 1964, requested we endeavor to confirm or negate the apparent fact that the telescope was attached to the rifle when it was shipped to Dallas, Texas. The information enclosed with our letter

dated March 18, 1964, would appear to comply with instant request. No further inquiry on this particular item is being made, unless a specific request to the contrary is received from you.

(b) From an examination of the K1 rifle, no indication was found that the telescopic sight was remounted. Its position on the rifle, the mounting screws and the screw holes show no evidence of having been altered. It cannot be determined whether or not the telescope tube has been shifted in its mount since shifting the tube would leave no marks or other evidence of adjustment.

(c) Our investigation has disclosed only one other family by the name of Oswald residing in the area of Irving, Texas; namely, Mr. Jerry A. Oswald, his wife, and two children.

(d) Mr. Jerry A. Oswald, as well as other persons having the last name of Oswald residing in Dallas and vicinity, were interviewed and all advised they had not taken a rifle to the Irving Sport Shop to have a teloscopic sight mounted. The results of our investigation into this particular matter are recorded on pages 654 through 656 in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas, dated December 23, 1963, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba."

(e and f) According to Mr. Charles William Greener, owner of the Irving Sport Shop, the Irving Furniture Company, now defunct, and formerly operated by Mrs. Edith Whitworth, was located one block west of the Irving Sport Shop, on the north side of Irving Boulevard.

Your request to obtain the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to the K1 rifle, as well as the rifle shipped to Aldens of Chicago, bearing Serial Number 2766, is still being vigorously pursued by this Bureau. For your information, seven of our continental offices are involved in this project including investigation in Canada. This material is being assembled as received for easy reference, and when all of the documents are obtained, you will be furnished the requested material.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (6)

NOTE TO SAC, DALLAS:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.,
IS - C - CUBA

You will be furnished under separate cover photographic copies of the documents received by the FBI Laboratory, which have been furnished appropriate identification numbers where necessary. When all documents requested by the President's Commission have been received, the information relating to them, and any necessary explanatory notations, should be incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum and submitted with two copies of each photograph to the Bureau for dissemination to the President's Commission. This matter should continue to receive your close attention so that this matter can be promptly handled. Insure all aspects of the Commission's request are complied with.

NOTE:

The Commission, in addition to the above technical data, requested the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to the above weapon. This would include purchase order invoices, shipping documents, bills of lading, receipts, sales records, inventory records, of companies business firms. It has been very extensive in nature, and certain difficulties in obtaining this information is beyond our control. This matter continue to be followed closely at the Bureau, and when all the requested material is received, the President's Commission will be promptly advised.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 3/26/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

At 9:20 a.m. this morning, in the absence of Inspector Malley, SA Scatterday received a telephone call from Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission with regard to the material requested by the Commission in connection with the killing of Officer Tippit, as pointed out in memorandum from Mr. Gauthier to Mr. Callahan on 3/24/64. The Commission had originally requested this material by April 1, and subsequently requested it to be delivered to the Commission by 9:00 a.m. on March 26, 1964.

The purpose of Mr. Willens' call was to ascertain when he would receive the Tippit material which he had requested by 9:00 a.m. this date. He was advised the matter would be checked on and he would be called back. A check with the messenger service reveals this material was delivered at 6:35 p.m. on the evening of 3/25/64 and was receipted for by Mr. Willens' secretary, Adele Lippard.

Scatterday tried to contact Mr. Willens at 9:30 a.m. to point out the fact that this material had been delivered to the Commission on the evening of March 25, at 6:35. Mr. Willens' secretary advised he was temporarily out of his office. Word was left for Willens to call as soon as he returned. As of 11:00 a.m. he has not returned the call. When he does call it will be pointed out to him that the material which he requested was in his office last night.

ACTION: For information.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

GHS:mpd (8)

MAR 30 1964

173

1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER DATE: 4-1-64

FROM : C. S. Voelker CSV

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Rememo C. S. Voelker to Mr. Trotter 3-30-64.

In accordance with prior approval, on 3-27-64 Supervisor Sebastian F. Latona of the Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, and Mr. Milton Eisenberg, Staff Member of the Presidential Commission, reviewed the expert testimony concerning fingerprint and palm print identifications which is to be given before the Commission. Mr. Latona is scheduled to appear before the Commission at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, 4-2-64.

On 4-1-64 Mr. Eisenberg telephonically contacted the writer and requested that the four cardboard cartons which were found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building be turned over to him in order that they would be available for his further review and presentation to the Commission. Mr. Latona delivered the four cartons to Mr. Eisenberg's office and obtained a receipt for them. As stated before, he is prepared to testify before the Commission on 4-2-64.

RECOMMENDATION:

The attached letter to the Presidential Commission confirming the request and delivery of the four cardboard cartons be approved.

CSV:bdm
(8)

1 - Mr. Belmont (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Ponder (sent direct)

Enclosure

APR 8

NOT RECORDED
193 APR 9 1964

APR 13 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

March 30, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

By letter of March 2, 1964 you confirmed that at the oral request of Mr. W. David Slawson on March 21, 1964, certain items of evidence were delivered to Mr. Slawson. I forwarded your letter to Mr. Slawson and he has informed me that the items were in fact received by him but that an apparent typographical error has been made.

The list of items, as transcribed by your office, includes item numbers "D 5 and D 32." Actually, Mr. Slawson received item numbers "B 5 and B 32." Item B 5 is a notebook and item B 32 is a letter written by Oswald.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Apr 27 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith

March 17, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 13, 1964, concerning the Duo-lens Imperial Reflex camera which was furnished to this Bureau by Robert Oswald on February 24, 1964, and identified by Marina Oswald as the camera with which she took the photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle and wearing a pistol. Your letter set forth four requests concerning this camera.

It was determined that one of the photographs in Commission Exhibit 133 was exposed in the Duo-lens Imperial Reflex camera identified by Marina Oswald as the camera with which she took the photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle and wearing a pistol. This examination was based on the original camera negative that is included in FBI Exhibit B-5. The photograph identified is the one in which Oswald is holding the rifle in his right hand. The other photograph in Commission Exhibit 133 could not be identified with the Imperial camera because such an examination is based on the original negative and the original negative of this photograph is not available for such a comparison.

The Ansco flash attachment in Item 379 does not fit the Duo-lens Imperial Reflex camera.

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1964
FBI - DALLAS

2 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCC:exh
(5)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3123

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Your request concerning the circumstances under which the camera was picked up by the Dallas Police from Ruth Paino's residence, circumstances under which Robert Oswald took the camera from that residence and why Robert Oswald waited until February 24 to come forward with it will be made the subject of a separate communication.

The Duo-lens Imperial Reflex camera has been assigned FBI Exhibit D-146 and a photograph of the camera is forwarded herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NOTE: Dallas was previously furnished with photographs of the camera D-146.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAR 12 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EX. PROC.
31 MAR 13 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 28, 1964, relating to a Duo-lens Imperial reflex camera furnished to your office by Robert Oswald on February 24 and identified by Marina Oswald as the camera with which she took the photographs of Lee Oswald holding a rifle and wearing a pistol. In regard to this camera: (1) Is it possible to determine, independently of Marina's statement, whether the photographs in question were taken through it? If so, could you please make such a determination? (2) Does the Ansco flash attachment in Item 379 fit this camera? (3) Why wasn't the camera picked up by the Dallas Police from Ruth Paine's residence, under what circumstances did Robert take the camera from that residence, and why did Robert wait until February 24 to come forward with it? (4) Could you please assign an item number to, and furnish us with a photograph of, the camera.

Item 3 being handled by Division 5

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

2 cc. Dallas
1 cc Stokes

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 14 1964

10 MAR 13 1964

SOVIET

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 31 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of March 26, 1964, enclosing four copies of the brochure captioned "Killing of Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit" and accompaning memoranda furnished to the Commission in response to our letter of March 12, 1964.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our special gratitude to Mr. Leo J. Gauthier and his assistants for the exhibits they have prepared in connection with the work of this Commission. These exhibits reflect a high degree of industry and skill. Moreover, I know that Mr. Gauthier has been very cooperative in extending himself and his staff to meet the deadlines fixed by the Commission. These exhibits have been extremely useful in enabling witnesses called before this Commission to testify with greater detail and precision than would otherwise have been the case.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 13 1964

31 APR 1 1964

10 APR 2 1964

REC. UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/20/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

In my memorandum of 3/12/64, I advised that during a discussion with representatives of the President's Commission, they advised that the Commission was contemplating having the firearms evidence in this matter examined by some other organization.

Today during the course of the prearranged conference with our firearms examiners, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the Commission stated that they contemplated using the testimony concerning the firearms evidence on or about 3/30/64. In this regard, he stated that the only testimony required on this date would be that concerning the assassination rifle, the identification of the bullet from the stretcher and the two bullet fragments recovered from the President's limousine and the significance of the diphenylamine tests on paraffin casts taken of Oswald's hands and face by the Dallas Police Department. Also, he desired testimony concerning the general characteristics of the bullet recovered from the residence of General Walker, which bullet was found in the Laboratory to have the same general rifling characteristics as test specimens from the assassination rifle, and the auditory effect of a bullet passing near an observer. As a matter of experience, two sounds will be heard by an observer close to the passage of a bullet, first the "crack" of the bullet passing and secondly, the sound of the report from the gun. This latter testimony would be pertinent to the fact that some observers reported hearing a number of shots fired during the assassination. He advised that the testimony concerning the remaining firearms evidence would be taken by deposition or before him and a court recorder at some time in the near future. This latter evidence includes the evidence received in the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit.

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
139 MAR 10 1964

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

RHJ:fch (10)

COPY: SENT TO MR. [illegible]

[illegible] REC. UNIT

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63;
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

During the course of the above discussion, Mr. Eisenberg stated that he would like to have the firearms evidence in our possession and pertaining to the assassination delivered to his office Saturday, 3/21/64, so that he could make arrangements to have it delivered to Mr. Ronald Simmons, Weapons System Division of the Defense Department at Aberdeen, Maryland, for re-examination. Mr. Eisenberg advised that he would request that the remaining firearms evidence be delivered to his office at a later time for the same purpose. This indicates that the Commission is complying with the Bureau's position that the evidence be delivered by the FBI to the Commission rather than directly to the outside expert.

As you will recall, a tiny tuft of fibers was found adhering to the butt of the assassination rifle that matched the fabric composing the shirt worn by Oswald on the date of the assassination. Various fibers were also found in the paper bag found in the Texas Book Depository Building that matched the blanket reportedly having belonged to Oswald. Also, body and pubic hairs were found in the blanket that matched hair specimens from Oswald. Mr. Eisenberg says that the Commission expects to use testimony on this subject on or about 4/1/64.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: 3-22-64

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, YU 7-4343
INFORMATION CONCERNING

CLASSIFIED BY 2640
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2&3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

(CHARGES PHS NOT STAMPED ARE UNCLASSIFIED)

At 5:20 p.m., March 22, 1964, SA Donald L. Mason, New York Office, telephonically contacted the Bureau and talked to SA R. H. Egan.

[redacted]

YU 7-4343 is listed to Mrs. Frank C. Tobin, 126 Justine Avenue, Staten Island, New York.

According to SA Mason, this telephone has a recorded message in the form of a letter to the Director of the FBI to the effect that if Earl Warren is assassinated, he will be assassinated by a communist and for further proof of this refer to the assassination of President Kennedy by a communist. Said Warren worth more to the communist cause dead than alive as the communists always murder their friends when it will serve a useful purpose. Recording asks that Mr. Hoover help keep Mr. Warren alive as "we" want him removed the American way - by impeachment. The recording ends with the message that for more information send $1 to Eye Opener, Box 142, Staten Island, New York. Bureau files contain no identifiable pertinent information concerning Mrs. Tobin or Eye Opener.

ACTION:

New York Office is sending in the entire message, as well as additional information that can be developed concerning this telephone number which appears to change its recorded message periodically. Mr. Warren is being advised of the above information by Liaison.

5 APR 3 1964

1 - Crime Records Division
1 - Domestic Intelligence Division
1 - Internal Security Section
1 - General Investigative Division
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan

RHE:lhm:mkr (10)

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rogge, 5730
1 - Mr. Lenihan, 6413 TB
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

March 30, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 23, 1964, requesting three Photostats of the exhibits which pertain to the purchase of cal. .38 Smith and Wesson revolver for $29.95 and requesting ten photographs of Commission Exhibit 350.

Transmitted herewith are three Photostats of the following exhibits:

Order Form marked 939. This is further identified as D-27.

Shipping invoice number A5371, Seaport Traders, Incorporated, the original of which was secured from H. V. Michaelis, Office Manager of [illegible] Sears Rhodes and Company, Incorporated, Los Angeles, California. This is further identified as exhibit D-92. Also, relating exhibits D-93, D-94, and [illegible] which were [illegible] your letter of [illegible]

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

JCC:GMG (11)

MAR 30 1964

SIGNAL FILED IN 105-82555-2950

HEADING ROOM 12 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

A page from the loose-leaf notebook of Michaelis on which is entered a record of one .38 Smith and Wesson revolver shipped to A. J. Hidell, Dallas, Texas, March 20, 1963, D-191.

Also transmitted herewith are ten photographs of the Houston Street side of the Dallas School Book Depository Building (Commission Exhibit 350).

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (20)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (with copy of incoming letter)

NOTE: Set forth below is a description of exhibits D-27, D-93, D-94, and D-95.

D-27 Mail order coupon in the name of A. J. Hidell used by subject Oswald to order .38 Smith and Wesson revolver from Los Angeles Mail Order House.

D-93 Shipping copy (Alphabetical File) of invoice number A5371 reflecting the .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver was shipped March 20, 1963. It is noted that D-92 the numerical copy of the original invoice does not show the shipping date.

D-94 Copy of Railway Express Agency receipt number 70638 showing the shipment of one "carton pistol" to a A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, March 20, 1963, in the amount of $19.95.

D-95 Railway Express form bearing receipt number 70638 dated March 20, 1963, indicating balance of $19.95 due Seaport Traders, Incorporated, 1221 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California, had been paid. It refers to a shipment that was to be delivered to A. J. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, shippers number 5371.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
[illegible] Maryland Avenue, N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAR 23 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would you please furnish us the following:

a) Three (3) photostatic copies of the exhibits which pertain to the purchase of one .38 ST.W. 2" BBL. for $ 29.95.

1) Order form marked Q 89 by the FBI laboratory.

2) Shipping invoice # A5371, Seaport Traders, Inc., the original of which was secured from H. W. Michaelis, Office Manager of George Rhodes and Company, Inc., Los Angeles, California.

3) A page from the loose-leaf notebook of Michaelis on which is entered a record of one .38 Smith and Wesson revolver shipped to L. J. Hidell, Dallas, Texas, March 20, 1963.

b) Ten (10) photographs of the Houston Street side of the Texas School Book Depository Building. (Negatives are in your file. See Commission Exhibit 356.)

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-11-9

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 9 1964

MAR 24 1964

3-30-64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER DATE: 3-30-64

FROM : C. S. Voelker

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Rememo A. K. Bowles to Mr. Trotter 3-26-64.

The Director has previously approved making available to the Presidential Commission expert testimony concerning fingerprint and palm print identifications which relate to the assassination of President Kennedy. On 3-27-64 Supervisor Sebastian F. Latona of the Latent Fingerprint Section reviewed the charts which had been prepared with Mr. Milton Eisenberg, staff member of the Presidential Commission, in the presence of the writer. Following this we turned over to him photographic copies of the latent impressions which had been developed and copies of known fingerprints and palm prints of Oswald. He indicated these photographs would be made available to the New York City Police Department who were also being asked by the Commission for their opinion.

Mr. Eisenberg requested Supervisor Latona be made available at 9:00 a.m. Thursday, 4-2-64, with the necessary materials so as to be able to testify before the Commission at that time. Mr. Latona will comply.

ACTION:

For information.

CSV:bdm
(7)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Ponder

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 9 1964

25 APR 8 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-)

SUBJECT: THE EYE OPENER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

Enclosed herewith are six copies of a self-explanatory LHM for the Bureau and two copies for Tampa. One copy has been furnished locally to Secret Service, Newark.

The transcription was made of the recording by Secretary MARY MURPHY of the Newark Office.

Two copies of the LHM are being furnished to Tampa inasmuch as the transcription indicates that headquarters of The Eye Opener are in Sarasota, Fla. No further action is contemplated by Newark at this time.

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

4-3

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
2 - Tampa (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Newark
(1 - 157-1476) (DR. FORSTER RUHL)
GPH:aas
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey
March 20, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

THE EYE OPENER
BOX 645
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

On March 18, 1964, [redacted] Short Hills, New Jersey, telephonically contacted the Newark Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to advise that people were being asked to call telephone number CR 3-0369 and listen to a recording. [redacted] stated that this recording pertains to the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. She also stated that she had ascertained that the record is being paid for by Dr. Ruhl, 57 Drum Hill Drive, Summit, New Jersey.

The 1962 Summit city directory reflects that Forster G. Ruhl, Physician, has offices at 151 Summit Avenue and resides at 57 Drum Hill Drive, Summit.

On March 6, 1964, [redacted] Elizabeth, New Jersey, advised that recently when he received mail from Dr. Ruhl, some of the envelopes contained various printed comments, one of which was a stamped notation "Let Freedom Ring! Each week call CR 3-0369, Code 201."

Following is a transcription of the recording obtained by dialing CR 3-0369:

"Let freedom ring. We are told that Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby acted independently. They were just poor victims of an atmosphere of hate and in need of a mental health clinic. But before the Warren Commission completely obscures the facts, let's look at some interesting points:

"Fidel Castro threatened to break off relations with Mexico if Mexican authorities attempted to investigate Oswald's activities in their country.

THE EYE OPENER

"Jack Ruby, who was supposed to have acted through blind emotion, is reported to have been in Havana, Cuba, last year.

"Lee Oswald's apartment was close to Ruby's, and Oswald was headed in the direction of Ruby's apartment when he encountered Officer Tippit.

"Also of interest is the fact that Congressman Hal Boggs, an extreme left winger who is on the Warren Investigating Committee, has an interesting communist front record. Just minutes after the assassination, Boggs, Walter Reuther, and a red-wing black bird, Earl Warren, miraculously appeared on radio and TV and denounced the John Birch Society and other anticommunist groups, even though Oswald proudly announced that he was a communist.

"The American people will probably never know how much they owe to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There are rumors afoot that the Warren Commission, which is a brazen usurpation of the investigative power of Congress, will attempt to turn the investigation into a smear of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its director, J. Edgar Hoover.

"If you have not received the Let Freedom Ring assassination series - one of the first unhypocritical reports of the tragedy and the eye opening highly documented SPX research report, send one dollar to The Eye Opener, Box 645, Sarasota, Florida."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

March 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - R. E. Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 17, 1964, regarding the allegation that Jimmy McCurley was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald during the period the latter lived in New Orleans and the allegation that Oswald dated Connie Francis, the recording artist, in that city. You requested that this Bureau conduct an appropriate investigation to determine the validity of the alleged facts.

For your information, we received a letter from Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., dated March 11, 1964, enclosing a letter the Department of Justice received from Mr. A. Frank Grimsley, Jr., dated March 9, 1964. Mr. Grimsley's letter set out the same allegations which are contained in your letter of reference. We have noted that Mr. Miller, in his letter to this Bureau dated March 11, 1964, indicated he was making available to Mr. Willens of the Commission a copy of Mr. Grimsley's letter.

We have initiated appropriate investigation to determine the validity of the alleged facts in this particular matter. Results of our inquiries will be promptly furnished to the Commission upon receipt.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.

REL:nc
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

MAR 23 1 33 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

BUREAU NOTE:

We received letter from the Department which Department had received from Grimsley. In his letter, Grimsley indicated he received information from an informant, who allegedly had spoken to one Tom Callahan of Baton Rouge, La., who allegedly had spoken to Jimmy McCurley, wherein latter indicated acquaintance with Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans. McCurley reportedly also claimed to have met Oswald because both were fans of the Connie Francis Fan Club and that Oswald had dated Connie Francis in New Orleans. We sent an airtel to New Orleans and Dallas dated 3/13/64 instructing these allegations be run out to fully resolve this particular matter.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Le
Genera

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 17

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission is in possession of information it is in no position to evaluate to the effect that a Tom Callahan of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, claims to have recently spoken to a Jimmy McCurley, who supposedly is President of the "Baton Rouge Connie Francis Fan Club." According to the information, McCurley was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald during the period the latter lived in New Orleans, and claims that Oswald dated Connie Francis, the recording artist, in that city.

The Commission has asked me to request that your Bureau conduct an appropriate investigation to determine the validity of the alleged facts.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62 10 [illegible] 4-8

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 8 1964

MAR 18 1964

35 MAR 18 1964

Ltr to Rankin
3/23/64
REL:mc

Agents give to writer
Re Rankin 3/23/64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: March 24, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63;
DALLAS, TEXAS

Referenced memorandum dated 3/20/64 from Jevons to Conrad set forth information concerning testimony relating to firearms evidence and the fact that firearms evidence was to be made available to the President's Commission on March 21, 1964, in order that an independent examination could be made of the firearms evidence.

This matter was discussed with J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, in the early evening of March 23, 1964. Mr. Rankin was advised that in view of the action taken by the Commission concerning the firearms evidence, it was obvious the Commission does not have confidence in the FBI Laboratory, and that in view of the independent examinations being requested, it would appear desirable for the Commission to have whatever examination they desire from independent experts made and for the Bureau to step out of the picture from the standpoint of laboratory examinations. It was pointed out to Mr. Rankin that our Laboratory was greatly burdened with a large volume of work and that if the examinations that we made were not going to be accepted, it would appear that there would be no reason for our Laboratory experts to be tied up on these examinations in utilizing the time it requires to furnish testimony concerning matters where independent examinations are being made.

Mr. Rankin immediately replied that he certainly desired to correct any impression that the Bureau may have received that anyone connected with the President's Commission had a lack of confidence in the examinations made by the Bureau Laboratory. He stated that there had been a tremendous amount of pressure from various sources on the Commission for accepting the work being performed by the Bureau and not subjecting it to any independent examination. He also commented that the Bureau had performed a tremendous amount of investigative activity at the Commission's request and that there was likewise considerable pressure on the Commission to have independent examinations made concerning the findings made available by the FBI. Mr. Rankin

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
25 APR 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63;
DALLAS, TEXAS

advised he had personally been completely opposed to any independent investigation by any outside investigators and that he had taken a strong stand that any investigation conducted should be handled by Government agencies unless it was found that the Commission could not obtain the results they desired. He stated thus far there had been no difficulties encountered with the FBI or any other Government agency relative to investigations and he did not anticipate there would be any. He stated he sincerely hoped he would be able to keep the members of the Commission agreeable to Government agencies handling investigative matters without any investigations on the part of outside investigators. Mr. Rankin was advised that his comments concerning investigative matters were appreciated but this did not change the picture relative to what appeared to be a lack of confidence in the Laboratory examinations. Mr. Rankin again stated that there was no lack of confidence and that the Commission relied completely on the thoroughness of the FBI Laboratory examiners, which he considered to be the best in the country. He stated because of the pressure that had been brought, the members of the Commission had made the decision to have the independent examinations. He stated emphatically that the Commission would insist that the Bureau Laboratory men be available to furnish testimony concerning matters examined by the Laboratory.

During the discussion, it was ascertained from Mr. Rankin that the Commission members had indicated they will probably desire independent examination concerning handwriting and fingerprint examinations. He gave no indication what items he was referring to or when such a request would be made.

Throughout the discussion Mr. Rankin seemed to be a little disturbed over the Bureau pointing out to him that the Commission obviously lacked confidence in our Laboratory and he repeatedly commented that the independent examinations of evidence were being made at the instructions of the seven members of the Commission. He gave no indication, however, whether this was the desire of certain members of the Commission and others were going along, or whether the Commission was in full agreement concerning this matter.

The foregoing is submitted for information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/27/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

In accordance with the verbal request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of The President's Commission and with prior approval, SAs Henry B. Heiberger and John F. Gallagher met with Mr. Eisenberg on 3/26/64, to discuss spectrographic examinations conducted on materials relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

SA Heiberger discussed the spectrographic comparison examinations which he conducted in the Laboratory. SA Heiberger advised that the lead alloy of the bullet recovered from the attempted shooting of General Walker was different from the lead alloy of a large bullet fragment recovered from the car in which President Kennedy was shot. SA Gallagher advised Mr. Eisenberg the spectrographic examinations of the bullet fragments recovered from the wound in President Kennedy's head and from the vehicle in which President Kennedy was riding at the time of his assassination were composed of the same chemical elements.

As reported in my memorandum of March 17, 1964 (Jevons to Conrad, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R), SA Gallagher discussed with Mr. Eisenberg the neutron activation analyses of the paraffin casts from Oswald. This technique you will recall revealed deposits on the casts characteristic of powder residues. However, it was not possible to distinguish the powder residues of the rifle cartridges from the powder residues of the revolver cartridges. It was in connection with this examination that Mr. Eisenberg then discussed with SA Gallagher a letter of Dr. Paul C. Aebersold, Director, Division of Isotopes Development, Atomic Energy Commission, to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, which was dated December 11, 1963, and subsequently forwarded to The Commission. He read from this letter the following:

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

62-109060

HFG:gl
(11)

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 8 1964

25 APR 7 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

> "We would hope soon to have more details on whether the method (neutron activation analyses) will give useful information to distinguish between smoke deposits from revolvers and those from rifles--by meas of their distribution on the body of the person firing them and by the levels of antimony and barium (and perhaps other elements) deposited."

Mr. Eisenberg then asked if more detailed background was available at this date. It was pointed out by SA Gallagher that Dr. Aebersold's letter was written prior to the actual activation analyses examinations of Oswald's casts. No elements were found during these tests to distinguish between rifle and revolver deposits. Mr. Gallagher further pointed out that the data in the present instance were further complicated by Oswald's firing of the revolver subsequent to the firing of the rifle and by the fact that the casts have been chemically treated and washed prior to receipt for neutron activation analyses. Nothing has come to our attention and to our knowledge nothing has been done subsequent to these examinations which would assist further in the interpretation of the data obtained from the activation analyses of the paraffin casts from Oswald.

ACTION: None, for information.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

SECRET

March 26, 1964

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 & 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
7-7-77 CEX
(PARAGRAPHS NOT MARKED ARE UNCLASSIFIED.)

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, one of the most important matters being considered by this Commission is the extent to which various federal law enforcement agencies knew of the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald before the assassination of President Kennedy. In the course of its inquiry in this regard, the Commission has obtained from each of the agencies concerned a great deal of information.

The FBI has been most cooperative in furnishing its formal reports on Oswald, and in responding by letter or memorandum to certain questions that have arisen from time to time. The Commission has a number of specific questions regarding these FBI materials; for convenience, the questions are set forth in an attachment to this letter. Although some of the questions are, in form, susceptible of a simple affirmative or negative response, the Commission would appreciate instead a reasoned response to each question, in reasonable detail, and with such substantiating materials as seem appropriate.

On behalf of the Commission I wish to thank you and your representatives for your continued assistance to the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Memo Belmont 3/26/64 RLS

SECRET

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS.

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. UR 3/26/64

PAGE NO. 1-6

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

8

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: March 26, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT's COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission contacted the Bureau and, in the absence of Malley, spoke with Supervisor Rogge. He asked Rogge if it would be convenient for him to be at his office at 2:00 p.m. to pick up a letter which he desired to hand deliver to the Bureau.

Rankin, in delivering the letter, stated that he wanted to point out that he was asking that the letter be personally delivered because if the Bureau had any observations concerning it he would appreciate being called and he would give any of our observations immediate consideration. Rogge stated that Mr. Rankin was most laudatory in his comments and attitude of the Director and the Bureau.

It is noted that the attached letter transmits questions developed as a result of a close examination by the Commission staff of material which has been furnished by the FBI. Rankin indicated that the Commission has reviewed material which has been furnished by other Governmental agencies and that the Bureau, as well as the other agencies, was being requested to submit answers to various questions being submitted by the Commission. The Commission feels that these questions might be raised at a later date and desired these answers for the record.

It is also noted that Mr. Rankin's letter dated March 26, 1964, expresses the Commission's thanks to the Director for the assistance rendered.

The questions relate primarily to the activities of Oswald prior to the assassination and are presently being reviewed so that appropriate answers can be prepared.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED 5 APR 16 1964
199 APR 17 1964

ACTION BEING TAKEN:

This matter is being afforded expeditious attention and the completed results will be submitted to the Commission.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RDRige (10)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
SEND REC. UNIT

Questions for Federal Bureau of Investigation

1. Was there any FBI interest in Oswald before the April, 1960 FBI interviews of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and Robert Oswald? If so, what was the nature and extent of the interest? What initiated the April, 1960 questioning of Mrs. Oswald and Robert Oswald?

2. At page 31 of the FBI Report on the Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy, it is stated that:

> "An FBI investigation of Oswald had been instituted on May 31, 1962, so that the FBI would be notified of his re-entry by Immigration authorities. The purpose of this investigation was to determine if Oswald had been recruited by a Soviet intelligence service."

What was the nature of the FBI's investigation prior to May 31, 1962? Why was the investigation to determine if Oswald had been recruited by Soviet intelligence not instituted earlier, since his plans to return to the United States were known much earlier than May 31, 1962. (According to the report of SA Fain of July 3, 1961, page 10, the files of the State Department Passport Office were reviewed on May 9, 1961, and revealed Oswald's correspondence with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow regarding his desire to return to the United States.)

3. Since the State Department advised the FBI on June 4, 1962 of Oswald's scheduled return, why did the FBI apparently wait until June 22, nine days after arrival, to check on his arrival? Why did the FBI not interview Oswald upon his arrival?

4. Did the FBI learn of Oswald's return to Fort Worth from his sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert Oswald (who advised on June 26, 1962 that he had arrived in Fort Worth on June 14), or was this information developed independently, and if so, in what way? Was Oswald placed under surveillance upon his arrival in New York, or was the first FBI contact the interview with him on June 26, 1962?

5. What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald as a result of the June 26, 1962 interview?

6. Why was Oswald interviewed so soon thereafter on August 14, 1962? What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald as a result of this interview? Where was this interview held, how long did it take, and was there anything remarkable about Oswald's demeanor during the course of the interview?

AAPC

7. The Retail Merchants' Credit Association of Fort Worth has stated that the FBI inquired about Oswald on February 27, 1961, and again on February 7, 1963. If these inquiries took place, why are they not mentioned in the FBI reports for the period involved?

8. The report of SA Hosty of September 10, 1963 contains the following item:

> "On April 21, 1963 Dallas confidential informant T-2 advised that LEE H. OSWALD of Dallas, Texas, was in contact with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York City at which time he advised that he passed out pamphlets for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. According to T-2, OSWALD had a plackard around his neck reading, 'Hands Off Cuba Viva Fidel'."

Is this information correct as of the date indicated, and does it describe activities which occurred before Oswald's move to New Orleans?

9. How and when did the FBI learn of Oswald's move to New Orleans?

10. What prompted the New Orleans FBI Office inquiry into Oswald's activities, which inquiry appears to have begun at least as early as June 26, 1963? (See report of SA Kaack, October 31, 1963, page 3.)

11. Why are items about Oswald's residence and employment in New Orleans set forth in almost identical form in the report of SA Hosty of the Dallas FBI Office (September 10, 1963) and the report of SA Kaack of the New Orleans FBI Office (October 31, 1963)? Why is there no other mention in the Hosty report of information set forth in the Kaack report under dates earlier than the date of the Hosty report, and in several instances under dates earlier than the items about residence and employment that appeared in both reports?

12. Did SA Quigley, who interviewed Oswald at the New Orleans jail, or SA Kaack, who prepared a report on Oswald, review earlier FBI reports on Oswald? Were they aware that, contrary to his statement, Oswald had not lived with his mother following discharge from the Marine Corps, but rather had gone to Russia? Were they aware that, contrary to his statement, his wife's maiden name was not "Prossa", and that they had not married in Fort Worth but in Russia?

13. The information about Oswald's residence and employment in New Orleans is also substantially duplicated in the report of SA De Brueys of October 25, 1963 on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee -- New Orleans Division. Why, however, is Mrs. Oswald described only as

"his wife" in the Hosty and Knack report entries concerning residence information given by Mrs. Jessie Garner, while the De Brueys report identifies her more specifically as "his wife, Marina Nikolaevna Oswald" in the same reference to Mrs. Garner's statement? Was either SA Quigley or SA Knack aware of this indication that Mrs. Oswald's maiden name was not "Prosa"?

14. What was the FBI reaction to the advice obtained on August 30, 1963 from Mr. Bill Stuckey that Oswald had told him he had worked and been married in Russia as contrasted with his inconsistent statements to SA Quigley on August 10?

15. The report of SA Quigley of October 31, 1963 states that on August 22, 1963 Radio Station WDSU made available a transcript of the radio broadcast in which Oswald participated on August 21, 1963. Why does the report of SA De Brueys of October 25, 1963 not include this item, but state instead that on September 12, 1963 a confidential informant made available a transcript of the same radio broadcast?

16. The report of SA Knack of October 31, 1963 states that on October 1, 1963 a confidential informant who was acquainted with some phases of Communist Party activities in New Orleans, advised that Oswald was unknown to him. Why does this item not appear in the report of SA De Brueys, which instead includes a similar reference to a statement by a confidential informant made on October 15, 1963, that the informant did not know of Oswald or his wife? Why does this item not appear in the Knack report?

17. The De Brueys report of October 25, 1963 states that on October 7, 1963 a confidential informant advised that P.O. Box 30016 did not exist in the New Orleans area, and on the same date inquiry at the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau failed to turn up any record of an A. J. Hidell. Why do these items not appear in the report of SA Knack of October 31, 1963?

18. When did the FBI first obtain from the New Orleans Police Department the list of Russian names and telephone numbers which had been obtained from Oswald's wallet at the time of his arrest? If this information was retained by the New Orleans Police Department but not made available until after the assassination, has the FBI received any explanation for this delay?

19. How did the FBI evaluate Oswald's voluntary request to be interviewed by the FBI in New Orleans, particularly in view of the attitude he displayed at earlier interviews?

20. What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald as a result of the August 10, 1963 interview? What was the FBI evaluation of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee during the summer of 1963, and of Oswald's work for it?

21. Why did the FBI Investigation Division furnish an identification record to the New Orleans FBI Office consisting of a description of the two occasions on which the FBI had received Oswald's fingerprints: first, upon his entry into the Marine Corps; second, upon his arrest in New Orleans? Why was this information furnished under FBI number 327 925 D, and not under Oswald's FBI Bureau File Number which is 105-82555?

22. The FBI Report on the Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy, page 39, states that in October, 1963, an investigation was initiated to ascertain the whereabouts of the Oswalds, following advice from a rental agent that they had vacated their apartment and that Mrs. Oswald and their child had departed in a station wagon with Texas registration. What was the reason for this investigation to ascertain Oswald's whereabouts?

23. What was the FBI reaction to the CIA report of October 10, regarding Oswald's visit to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City? Why did the FBI not request additional information or follow-up information by the CIA? What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald in view of the CIA report?

24. Was the FBI aware of Oswald's application on June 24, 1963 for a passport, or the issuance of a passport on June 25, 1963? Why did the FBI not request that the Passport Office of the Department of State include Oswald on a list which would have resulted in advice to the FBI of any application for a passport?

25. What prompted the FBI efforts to locate Oswald on October 18 in Fort Worth, or Robert Oswald on October 19 in Fort Worth (before receiving advice on October 25, 1963, that Oswald had given the New Orleans Post Office a forwarding address in Irving, Texas)?

26. Why did the FBI make three attempts within eight days (October 29 - November 5, 1963) to locate Oswald? After being advised of his place of employment by Mrs. Paine, did the FBI attempt to locate him through that lead? Were any further efforts made between November 5 and November 22 to locate Oswald, and if not, why not?

SECRET

27. Did SA Hosty interview Marina Oswald and Mrs. Paine alone on November 1, 1963, or was he accompanied by another agent or agents? At what time of day did SA Hosty conduct the interview on November 1, 1963, and did he receive any advice regarding the time when Oswald was expected to visit Mrs. Paine's house that day, or when he might be there on another day?

[redacted]

29. Did SA Hosty state to anyone on November 22, 1963 that Oswald had contacted two known subversive agents about 15 days before the assassination, but that the entire information was Top Secret? If so, to what did SA Hosty refer?

30. When and for what reason were pages 279 through 283 of the report of SA Gemberling of February 11, 1964 prepared (setting forth the entries in Oswald's address book which had not been included in the report of SA Gemberling of December 23, 1963)?

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 3-27-64

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Re memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated March 26, 1964, entitled "The President's Commission; Assassination of the President" reporting that a letter had been furnished to the Bureau by Mr. Rankin requesting the Bureau submit answers to various questions submitted by the Commission. The Commission feels that these questions might be raised at a later date and desired these answers for the record.

The Domestic Intelligence Division has carefully reviewed Mr. Rankin's letter and noted that the Commission have asked to be furnished the answers to 30 specific questions dealing with this Bureau's handling of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation. Set forth below is a concise breakdown of the specific areas of interest to the Commission in this particular inquiry:

(1) FBI Handling of the Oswald Case Prior to Oswald's Return to the U. S. June 13, 1962. The Commission notes that in our report on the assassination of President Kennedy, we indicated FBI investigation of Oswald had been instituted on May 31, 1962, so that FBI would be notified of Oswald's re-entry by Immigration authorities. Commission desires to know nature of our investigation prior to May 31, 1962, inasmuch as Bureau had received information from State Department records that Oswald planned to return to U. S. much earlier than May 31, 1962.

(2) FBI Handling of Oswald Case Immediately Following Oswald's Return From Russia. Commission noted Oswald returned to U. S. June 13, 1962, but was not interviewed by FBI until June 26, 1962. Commission desires to know why FBI did not interview Oswald immediately upon his arrival in U. S. June 13, 1962.

(3) FBI Analyses of Oswald Following Our Interviews With Him on June 26, 1962, and August 16, 1962 (correct date of interview August 10, 1962). Commission also desires to be furnished FBI reaction to the CIA report of August 10, 1963, regarding Oswald's visit to the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico. Commission asked what was the FBI evaluation of Oswald in view of this CIA report.

105-82555

REL:pdb

~~SECRET~~

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

APR 13 1964

(4) FBI Techniques in Covering Oswald's Activities in U. S. Commission particularly desires to know how we learned of Oswald's return to Fort Worth, Texas, after Oswald returned to U. S. on June 13, 1962. Commission desires to know whether Oswald was placed under surveillance upon his arrival in New York and desires to know how we developed certain information in this investigation and in what way. Commission also desires to know why the FBI Identification Division carries Oswald's file as 327925D while main case file on Oswald is 105-82555.

(5) FBI Reporting Procedures in Handling Oswald Investigation. Commission makes reference to numerous reports which have been submitted to the Commission and notes that certain reports duplicate information carried in other reports but at same time omit certain data that is carried in another report submitted for the same period involved. Commission noted the credit check in Fort Worth on 2-27-61 and 2-7-63 re Oswald had not been reported in our reports for the period involved.

[redacted]

Commission also requested to be advised whether SA Hosty stated to anyone on November 22, 1963, that Oswald had contacted two known subversive agents about 15 days before the assassination but that the entire information was Top Secret. The Commission stated that if Hosty made such statement, to what did SA Hosty refer. Commission again raised question as to why entry in Oswald's address book involving SA Hosty was not set out in the December 23, 1963, Dallas report dealing in part with Oswald's address book. Our answer to this particular inquiry has been furnished to the Commission previously by separate communication and apparently has not been correlated within the Commission.

SECRET

ACTION:

Each of 30 individual questions posed by the Commission regarding FBI handling of the Oswald case is being very carefully analyzed. In some instances it will be necessary to contact the New Orleans and Dallas Offices to get the answers from the Agent in the field who handled the investigation involved in a specific question. This matter is being given expeditious attention in order that a prompt reply can be furnished the Commission regarding its inquiries in this particular matter.

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/30/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record, on 3/30/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a member of the President's Commission, had item C15, Oswald's revolver, returned to the Laboratory. The delivery of this item to the Commission was appropriately confirmed by letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of The President's Commission.

Mr. Eisenberg, during a pretestimony conference with SA Cortlandt Cunningham on 3/30/64, stated that he would like the FBI Laboratory to conduct paraffin tests using diphenylbenzidine with the C14 assassination rifle prior to SA Robert A. Frazier's testimony on 3/31/64. He was advised that these tests would be conducted. Prior tests of this nature were conducted in the Laboratory using the technique of neutron activation (memorandum 3/17/64, Jevons to Conrad). Mr. Eisenberg requested the above test as a matter of record since there had been considerable publicity in regard to this matter.

Mr. Eisenberg also asked Mr. Cunningham to have the Dallas Office of the FBI contact the Dallas Police Department in an effort to locate any additional cartridge cases found by the Dallas Police Department during the investigation of Officer J. D. Tippit's murder. It is pointed out that the Laboratory has received four bullets alleged to have been removed from the body of Officer Tippit. Three of these bullets were manufactured by Winchester-Western and one of the bullets was manufactured by Remington-Peters. The four cartridge cases found near the scene of the shooting by the Dallas Police Department were found to consist of two Remington-Peters and two Western cartridge cases. Therefore, a Remington-Peters bullet and a Western cartridge case were apparently not recovered.

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 2 1964

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

62-109060

CBC:gl
(11)

APR 3 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

FBI Dallas has telephonically advised that Lieutenant Carl Day of the Dallas Police Department stated today that all cartridge cases recovered by the Police Department have been turned over to the Bureau. These, of course, are the ones described above. This information is being furnished the Commission by letter. Lieutenant Day also advised that it is very possible that a bullet or casing to Oswald's revolver was not found as such cartridge cases recovered were found by individuals in the area and turned over to the Dallas Police Department.

It is to be noted that the Tippit murder case is strictly a local one under the jurisdiction of the Dallas Police Department.

ACTION: None, for information.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAR 31 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 18, 1964, enclosing the following: (1) List, (2) two copies each of four reports and five memoranda of further results of the Bureau's investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, and (3) two copies each of twenty-nine memoranda, with attached photographs of exhibits.

I appreciate your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

M

52 APR 9 1964

SECRET

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan
1 - Liaison
1 - J. M. Sizoo

February 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

You are referred to a letter to this Bureau from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) dated February 14, 1964, classified "Secret," a copy of which was designated for you.

In this letter the CIA stated that Marina Oswald's denials to this Bureau of knowledge of Oswald's alleged attempted suicide on October 21, 1959, are not considered adequate to verify or refute the notation which appears in Oswald's diary. The CIA, therefore, has requested that this Bureau develop other information pertinent to the attempted suicide.

In addition to asking this Bureau to supply observations and reports from police, ambulance or other which relate to evidence of a scar or scars on Oswald's left wrist, the CIA recommended a direct examination be made by a qualified surgeon of Oswald's left wrist and that photographs of [illegible] other surfaces of that wrist be made in the event the surgeon's examination had no other acceptable evidence in this matter.

This Bureau is now collecting information on the alleged attempted suicide as requested in paragraph [illegible] of the referenced letter from the CIA. However, this [illegible] action for the examination and examination of Oswald's body requested in paragraph five of the CIA's letter [illegible] instructions

DECLASSIFIED

105-82555

MJS:pah
(11)

53 APR 3 1964

Declassified by 25338 dmh/tal
on 10-30-97

Included from automatic downgrading and declassification

(SEE NEXT PAGE TWO)

FEB 25 4 06 PM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SECRET

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

from you, especially since evidence obtainable would not appear to have a direct bearing on the substance of the inquiry into the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

This communication is being classified "Secret" by this Bureau because it repeats information so classified by the CIA.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

BY LIAISON

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

To J. Angleton 2/27/64

NOTE:

See memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 2/25/64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," and prepared by JMS:pah.

SECRET

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. VR 2-18-64

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

5

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan

April 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated April 6, 1964, summarizing recent developments in our investigation of the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico.

In this connection, there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated April 7, 1964, to each of which are attached seven photographs which have been designated as Exhibit D-202. The results of our interview of Herbert Francis Voorhees, who is referred to on page 19 of the enclosed memorandum, will be furnished to you by separate communication.

Our investigation of the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico is continuing and results thereof will be furnished to you as received.

Upon removal of the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 10
JCS:pah
(11)

NOTE: As Bureau files indicate, Voorhees is a former Assistant Director of the Secret Service. He has been contacted on numerous occasions concerning matters of interest to the Secret Service and has furnished reliable information.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040 2-2-77

79 APR 15 1964

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Classified "Confidential" as Legat, Mexico City, has so classified its letterhead to protect Bureau's operations abroad. Investigation reported by Legat was conducted by Bureau personnel rather than through established sources. Enclosure is a 33-page letterhead dealing with travel of Oswald on 10/2-3/63 from Mexico City to Dallas, Texas. Enclosure establishes, with reasonable certainty, that Oswald, traveling as H. O. Lee, left Mexico by bus of the Transportes Del Norte line and traveled on to Dallas by Greyhound from Laredo. Messrs. Belmont and Malley have approved the enclosed letterhead.

[redacted]

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malloy
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan

April 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 10 11 15 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your previous request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane.

There are enclosed herewith three reels of tape recording of Lane's appearance at the Embassy Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, on March 30, 1964, as well as two copies of a communication dated April 2, 1964, at our Los Angeles Office relating to the above appearance by Lane.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 3
MCS:pah
(12)

NOT RECORDED
193 APR 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RE: Coverage obtained of Lane's appearance ... 3/30/64 at Los Angeles in accordance with prior request of President's Commission. Three reels of tape recording in letterhead memorandum furnished by Los Angeles airtel 4/2/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba"

[redacted]

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-7-77.

APR 15 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

and "Mark Lane, SI - C."

Lane continues his efforts to cast doubt on Oswald's guilt in the assassination of President Kennedy. He claims that the paraffin test of Oswald's cheeks shows that Oswald could not have fired a rifle on the day in question. He claims that he has a witness stating that Oswald was not the individual who killed the Dallas police officer Tippit. He claims also the first shot fired at the President came from in front of his motorcade; and that while the doctors at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, said the wound in the throat of President Kennedy was an entrance-type wound, after they were "brainwashed" by Secret Service agents the doctors said the wound was an exit type. Lane was critical of the FBI and its alleged response to the question as to how Oswald could have entered the building on the motorcade route carrying a rifle three feet long and wrapped in a small piece of brown paper. Lane claims the Bureau answered this question by stating we are not permitted to "move into the area of political nonconformity" and that our jurisdiction involved security matters. Lane claims this does not accurately "portray what they are doing." Lane also implies a coverup in the inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy by the Bureau, the Dallas Police Department, the District Attorney's Office and the United States Secret Service, and complains that the Warren Commission contains racists and that all basic rights have been denied Oswald by the Commission. The Bureau has formally advised the President's Commission of Lane's statement in Los Angeles that he was to take a European trip on April 1, 1964.

April 10, 1964

Airtel

62-109060

TO: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

FROM: Director, FBI (105-82555)

RE: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

Reference your airtel dated April 6, 1964.

Two enlarged photographs of the laundry mark and dry cleaning identification tag appearing on the grey cloth jacket identified as "K-42" Commission Exhibit 152 are forwarded to your office herewith and to the New Orleans Office with a copy of this communication.

C60

MAILED 25
APR 10 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

1 - New Orleans (100-16601) Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Raupach - Room 5730 - (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Belmont - (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen - (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan - (sent direct)

JCC:gk (11)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 4/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN.: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: DL)

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 4/3/64, and Bureau teletype to Dallas, 1:39 P.M., EST, 4/4/64.

On April 6, 1964, Mr. JOSEPH A. BALL, Senior Staff Consultant, President's Commission on the Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, furnished SA ARTHUR E. CARTER with the gray cloth jacket identified as "K-42", Commission's Exhibit Number 162. C-60 C-60

Photographs were taken by SA CARTER which show the laundry mark on the neck band of the jacket and the dry cleaning identification tag which is affixed to the lower part of the jacket.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are one negative and one contact print. Enclosed for New Orleans is one contact print.

The Bureau may desire to make enlargements of the negative; if so, two enlargements should be furnished Dallas and New Orleans and any other office that is conducting investigation concerning this jacket.

The jacket was returned to Mr. BALL by SA CARTER today.

NOT RECORDED
105 APR 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas
AEC/ds

12 APR 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Belmont
1 - JP Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

April 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your attention is called to the report of Special Agent Darrel B. Currie of this Bureau dated November 24, 1963, at Boston, Massachusetts, entitled "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." The report of Special Agent Currie sets out results of this Bureau's interview with Miss Priscilla Mary Post Johnson, free-lance journalist, who interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald in November, 1959, in Moscow, USSR.

I would like to bring to your attention, in the event such information is not already known to the Commission, that the April, 1964, issue of "Harper's" magazine contains an article entitled "Oswald in Moscow" by Priscilla Johnson.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

APR 14 1964

NOTE: Priscilla Johnson is a journalist who interviewed Oswald shortly after he arrived in Moscow. At that time, Miss Johnson was in Moscow as a correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance. The information she furnished to us in connection with her interview with Oswald in Moscow is very similar to the information she now reports in "Harper's" magazine.

REL:mhw (10)

BY COURIER SVC.

NOT RECORDED
APR 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI
APR 49 AM 11
READING ROOM

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
April 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Rose
1 - Goble

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated April 6, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

You will observe that the memorandum contains the comments of Marina Oswald concerning the individuals she had listed in her address book (Commission Exhibit 104). In reviewing the enclosed memorandum, you will observe that the spelling of the names and addresses as furnished by Marina Oswald on pages three, four and five of the memorandum differs in some instances from the spelling of the names and addresses as they are set out on pages two and three. The spelling of the names and addresses on pages two and three is that of the person who first translated the names and addresses from the notebook.

Copies of the enclosed memorandum and photographs of the address book have been furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency with the request that it review its files and conduct such additional inquiry as deemed appropriate to obtain further identification of these Russians.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2
1 - Dallas

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

FBI
APR 10 3 46 PM '64
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10 APR 13 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Gary
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan

April 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - Lonihan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated April 6, 1964, summarizing recent developments concerning the Mexican aspects of our investigation into the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald.

In this connection there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated April 1, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas. Our investigation into the activities of Oswald in Mexico is continuing and results thereof will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

105-82555

JCS:pah
(11)

NOTE: Attached letterhead memorandum prepared by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley, sets forth results of interview of a passenger on Mexican Del Norte line bus on 10/2-3/63 from Mexico City to Laredo. Oswald is believed to have been identified

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

BY COURIER SVC.
75 MAR 1
COMM-FBI

10 APR 10 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3063

APR 9 3 59 PM 1964 FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

traveled on this bus under name H. O. Lee. The passenger interviewed does not recall Oswald, but describes an American on board this bus who, with the exception of age, closely fits description of Oswald. The witness who is elderly Mexican - American states man about whom he speaks was about 33 years of age.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Rose
April 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of fifteen reports and seven memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald." There are also enclosed two copies each of two memoranda captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," dated March 13, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, and "Ruth Hyde Paine and Michael Ralph Paine" dated March 19, 1964, at New York, New York.

There are also enclosed two copies each of three memoranda to which are attached photographs of exhibits. These three memoranda show where investigation concerning the exhibits is reported in other communications which have been forwarded to you.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate, containing further results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
75 APR 10

BFR:cej:klp
(12)

Enclosures (55)

ENCLOSURE

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 10 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

5 APR 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

These reports and memoranda have been reviewed by the Supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. They consist of 640 pages. Some of the listed items contain attachments and enclosures. These are not being listed as separate items to avoid confusion and possible further correspondence with the Commission.

April 9, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report of	Date	Office
Robert P. Gemberling	3-10-64	Dallas
Chester C. Orton	3-10-64	Los Angeles
Edwin Dalrymple	3-16-64	Houston
Marion C. Street	3-16-64	Kansas City
Robin O. Cotten	3-16-64	Memphis
Donald G. Harris	3-16-64	Pittsburgh
Earl M. Raney	3-17-64	St. Louis
George N. Denton	3-19-64	Houston
John T. Murphy	3-19-64	Newark
Dennis W. Shanahan	3-20-64	Chicago
James R. McCance	3-20-64	Detroit
John W. Lewis	3-21-64	Springfield
Edward F. McFadden	3-23-64	Little Rock
Milton R. Kaack	3-23-64	New Orleans
Homer E. Wilbur	3-18-64	Boston

MEMORANDA PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Classification	Date	Office
Confidential	2-27-64	Washington, D. C.
None	3-17-64	Los Angeles
None	3-17-64	New York
None	3-18-64	Dallas
None	3-18-64	Dallas
None	3-19-64	Washington, D. C.
None	3-20-64	Charlotte
None	3-20-64	New York
None	3-19-64	New York

MEMORANDA PREPARED AT DALLAS, TEXAS, RELATING TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Date of Memoranda
#B-29	3-20-64
#D-105	3-20-64
#D-107	3-20-64

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

April 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith for your information and assistance are two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated April 3, 1964, with attached exhibits, relating to the case entitled "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

For your information, a copy of this report has also been furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

BY COURIER SVC.
7 5 APR 9
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

JWH:cac
(7)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 10 1964

NOTE: The enclosed report is being furnished to the Commission pursuant to their request of 12-17-63. The report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Mr. Malley, and appropriate supervisor in the Civil Rights Section. A copy is being furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department. The Department has previously been advised by letter that the reports in this matter which were furnished to USA Sanders, Dallas, for review by District Attorney Wade have been returned to the custody of the Dallas Office.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1377

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan

April 9, 1964

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Rose

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of five reports and one memorandum containing further results of our investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald." There are also enclosed two copies of a report captioned "Ruth Hyde Paine; Michael Ralph Paine, Internal Security - Russia," dated March 30, 1964, at Boston, Massachusetts.

We will continue to furnish you with communications, in duplicate, containing further results of our investigation.

BY COURIER SVC.
76 MAR 1 0
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 15

BFR:klp:pah
(11)

NOTE:
The reports and memorandum have been reviewed by the Supervisors Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley and consist of 40 pages.

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109090-R
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 14 1964

79 APR 15 1964

11 APR 13 1964

FBI - HEADING ROOM
APR 10 9 01 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

April 9, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT OF	DATE	OFFICE
W. H. Williams, Jr.	3-24-64	Seattle
James J. O'Connor	3-27-64	Miami
Darrel B. Currie	3-30-64	Boston
James J. O'Connor	3-30-64	Miami
Richard Boyd Smith	4-2-64	St. Louis
Alfred G. Gunn	4-3-64	Seattle

MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CLASSIFICATION	DATE	OFFICE
None	3-18-64	Dallas

[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Griffith
Mr. Cadigan

April 8, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

During the testimony of Special Agent James C. Cadigan on April 3, 1964, before the President's Commission, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff orally requested Special Agent Cadigan to make a fiber analysis of the gummed tape on the paper sack found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, Commission Exhibit 142, and of the sample of gummed tape in Commission Exhibit 677 obtained November 22, 1963, at the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Fiber analysis of the two gummed tapes in Commission Exhibits 142 and 677 revealed that they were similar in fiber composition.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
APR 8
COMM-FBI

105-82555
JCC:kw
(8)

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 10 1964

(NOTE: Based on similarity of other more important characteristics of the materials, the Bureau previously has advised the Commission that the materials of the paper bag and tape Commission Exhibit 142, were similar to known samples Commission Exhibit 677, and could have come from the same source.)

APR 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3058

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 26, 1964, concerning the testimony of Mr. Cecil J. McWatters, a bus driver employed by the Dallas Transit Company.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum containing the results of an interview with Mr. Ray Milton Jones who was identified by Mr. McWatters as the individual who rode the bus he was driving on November 22, 1963.

With the submission of the attached memorandum your request of March 26, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Enclosures (2)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

KMR:vhm
(9)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 10 1964

79 APR 14 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

NOTE:

Commission by letter 3/26/64 advised Cecil J. McWatters, bus driver, Dallas Transit Company, testified before the Commission on 3/12/64 and changed his story to the effect that he was mistaken when he identified Oswald as the individual who rode on his bus on 11/22/63. McWatters stated the person who was the subject of his testimony was a young teen-ager named Milton Jones. Commission wanted Jones identified and interviewed. This matter is complete.

1-Mr. Belmont - Encl.
1-Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1-Mr. Sullivan - Encl.
1-Mr. Malley - Encl.

April 2, 1964

By Courier Service

APR 7 11 PM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on March 31, 1964, the items of evidence listed on the attached sheet were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on April 1, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COURIER SVC.
APR - 2
COMM-FBI

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosure ENCLOSURE

62-109060

62-109060-J
ENCLOSURE
APR 3 1964
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 3 1964

NOTE: C15 is Oswald's revolver and C55 - C59 are five .38 Special cartridges removed by the Dallas PD from Oswald's pants pocket at the time of his arrest.

RAF:fch
(10)

The request for these items was made to SA Cortlandt Cunningham of the Laboratory.

April 2, 1964

ITEMS NUMBERED

C15 ✓ OKK

C55 ✓

C56 ✓

C57 ✓

C58 ✓

C59 ✓

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 16, 1964, in which you requested information concerning the room at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, which was occupied by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed are four copies of a memorandum containing results of an examination of this room and comments furnished by Mrs. A. C. Johnson, owner.

With the submission of this memorandum your request of March 16, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (4)

62-109060
1- 62- 109090 (President's Commission)
1-105 82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1- Mr. R. E. Leniahn

KMR:vhm
(10)

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 3 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

66 APR 6

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 - 2794

NOTE:

Commission by letter 3/16/64 advised Oswald told Buell Wesley Frazier on 11/21/63 he wanted to return to his room to pick up curtain rods. The Commission desired the Bureau to examine the room and determine if there were curtains in the room now; were there curtains in the room on 11/21/63; are windows in the room suitable for curtains or do the windows have shades or venetian blinds and did Mrs. Johnson, owner, have any information as to whether Oswald may in fact have wanted to hang curtains. These questions have been answered and request is completed.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, page 35, which sets forth the results of an interview with Jean Hill who was present with Mary Ann Moorman in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, when President Kennedy was assassinated.

Subsequent to this interview Mr. Mark Lane, a New York attorney, at a meeting sponsored by the "National Guardian" in New York City on February 18, 1964, entitled "An Inquiry Into The Oswald Case," played a tape recording of a telephone conversation with one Miss Hill who claimed to have heard four to six shots at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed for your information are four copies of a memorandum dated March 18, 1964, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald," which contains the results of a reinterview with Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill who resides at 9402 Bluffcreek, Dallas, Texas.

This Bureau is currently conducting additional investigation endeavoring to identify an individual observed by Mrs. Hill running west away from the Texas School Book Depository Building following the shooting.

When the results of this investigation are received, they will be furnished to you.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Sincerely yours,

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 APR. 6 1964

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
Enclosures (4)

FBR:vhm
(11)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-77

NOTE:

A meeting was held on 2/18/64 at the town hall in New York City sponsored by the "National Guardian" where Mark Lane, voluntary defense attorney for Lee Harvey Oswald, criticized investigation conducted by the FBI and Secret Service. He played a tape recording of a telephone conversation made 2/18/64 with Mrs. Hill. Dallas was instructed by airtel 3/9/64 to identify and interview Mrs. Hill. Dallas did locate and identify Mrs. Hill and submitted results of interview. However, in her interview she commented she observed a white man wearing a brown raincoat and hat running away from the Texas School Book Depository Building in the direction of the railroad tracks. She described him as a man of average height and heavy build, and she did not get a good look at him, does not know who he was and never saw him again. Bureau files do not reveal the identity of this individual or whether he has been previously identified and interviewed. To fully resolve this, Dallas has been instructed to conduct appropriate inquiries however, the results of Mrs. Hill's re-interview are being furnished to the Commission indicating additional investigation is being conducted in this matter.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

April 1, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on March 30, 1964, evidence Items C8 and C14 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on March 31, 1964.

BY COURIER SVC.
APR- 1
COMM.-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
155 APR 3 1964

19 APR 3 1964

105-82555

NOTE: This request was made by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, staff member of the Commission, on March 30, 1964, to SA Robert A. Frazier. Item C8 is one 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge which was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, by the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963. Item C14 is a 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle with telescopic sight, Serial No. C2766, found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, by the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1964.

RE: bsm (10)

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Sizoo; 1 - Mr. Branigan

April 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

When contacted on March 6, 1964, by Agents of this Bureau concerning items she possessed relating to the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, Mrs. Ruth Paine advised that she had the following material:

1. Four letters written to her by Marina Oswald when the latter resided in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the Spring and Summer of 1963

2. Two short notes written to her by Marina Oswald while Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald resided at 214 West Neely Street, Dallas, Texas, in the Spring of 1963

3. A short note written to Marina Oswald by Mrs. Paine but never delivered

According to Mrs. Paine, the letters and notes, which were written in the Russian language, contained nothing of significance regarding the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald. She recalled that one of Marina Oswald's letters indicated that Oswald wanted to send his wife back to the Soviet Union but that he would not return with her.

She stated that she did not desire to make the letters and notes public. In addition, she advised that if she were to furnish them to the President's Commission, it would be with the understanding that they would not be made public.

(10) note page two

BY COURIER SVC.
6 5 APR- 8
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 7 10 57 AM '64
FBI

62-109090-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

During an interview with Agents of this Bureau on March 31, 1964, Mrs. Paine stated that she had been required to furnish the letters and notes to the President's Commission and that they had been made part of her testimony. Mrs. Paine also reported that she had exhibited the letters and notes to Isaac Don Levine, a writer, prior to her appearance before the President's Commission.

For your information, this Bureau has received an allegation that Mrs. Paine had given Levine five letters which had been written by Lee Harvey Oswald and which have never been made available to United States Government authorities; further, that Levine has been collecting material for a book concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which is scheduled to be published in April, 1964. This Bureau would appreciate receiving copies of the letters and notes reportedly furnished to you by Mrs. Paine if they contain data of interest to our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

See memo Branigan to Sullivan 3-31-64, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA, WAB:hrt.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

62-109090-

April 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 20, 1964, concerning allegations in the press that one or more shots fired at the Presidential limousine came from the vicinity of the triple overpass toward which the limousine was headed.

This Bureau has conducted numerous interviews with persons known to have been in the vicinity of the triple overpass at the time of President Kennedy's assassination. Many of these interviews have been previously incorporated in investigative reports furnished to you.

The following is a listing of interviews previously conducted and furnished to you of individuals on or near the triple overpass on November 22, 1963, with specific reference to reports wherein this information is recorded.

Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald; Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas, Assaulting Federal Officer."

Individual	Page Reference
Lee E. Bowers, Jr.	43
Charles Hester	48

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. L. J. Gauthier
RDR:vhm (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2078

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Individual	Page Reference
S. M. Holland	49 and 50
Oscar McVey	52
Frances Gayle Newman	53
William Eugene Newman	54 and 55
Jean (Mrs. Purser Edward) Newman	56 and 57
Jesse C. Price	65

Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., Internal Security - R - Cuba."

Individual	Page Reference
Mrs. Charles Hester	30

Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba."

Individual	Page Reference
Royce Glenn Skelton	26
Austen Lawrence Miller	27 and 28
Frank E. Reilly	29
Jim Tague	31
John F. Dolan	32 and 33
John Arthur Chism	38
Patrolman Joseph M. Smith	39
Patrolman E. V. Brown	39 and 40
Patrolman Joe Murphy	41

As of March 17, 1964, our Dallas Office interviewed nine additional individuals who were in this vicinity and on March 24, 1964, and March 25, 1964, the last three interviews of persons known to be in this area on November 22, 1963, were conducted. The results of these interviews are being incorporated in an investigative report by our Dallas Office which will be furnished to you at an early date.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

All of the persons interviewed in connection with this matter were specifically asked if they had observed any suspicious actions and for the identification of other individuals who may have observed pertinent activity in this area.

In view of the above no further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: Commission by letter 3/20/64 made reference to numerous allegations appearing in the press that President Kennedy was shot from the triple overpass. This speculation was probably prompted by statements issued by several doctors affording President Kennedy emergency treatment at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, to the effect the President had a hole in the front of his throat. This statement was pounced upon by some journalists as inferring this was a bullet entry hole, which is not the case.

The Commission requested we interview all persons in the vicinity of triple overpass insuring that certain specific questions were asked. Since we have interviewed all persons known to have been in this vicinity and each has been exhaustively questioned, no further action appears warranted. Dallas has advised the additional interviews conducted as indicated in the above letter will be set out in the next report submitted which report will subsequently be sent to the President's Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Le
Genera

Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 20 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, among the many allegations appearing in the press has been the assertion that one or more of the shots fired at the Presidential limousine came from the vicinity of the triple overpass toward which the car was headed.

We would like your Bureau to interview all those persons who were in the vicinity of the triple overpass and the adjoining railroad tracks. These interviews should include not only their recollections of the shooting itself but also their recollections as to who else they saw in the vicinity and whether there were any actions of a suspicious nature after the shooting such as running away, sudden departure by auto, etc. The Commission feels that a thorough investigation of the triple overpass area is of extreme importance in view of the wide circulation received by the stories mentioned above.

Sincerely,

62-109090-39
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 2 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

40 MAR 23 1964

Delivered to [illegible] 3:10 P.M.

ICC

8 MAR 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/1/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL RM (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431) (P)

SUBJECT : LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies for the Bureau and 2 copies for Dallas of a LHM setting forth results of interview on 3/31/64 with [redacted] a source of information of the NYO.

The confidential source mentioned in the attached LHM is, as is indicated above, [redacted] a source of information, who has furnished the NYO reliable information in the past. [redacted] is concealed at [redacted] request.

It is noted that [redacted] advised that the information contained in the LHM was given [redacted]

It is requested, therefore, that the information furnished by [redacted] be handled in such a manner that [redacted] is protected as the source.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs.-10)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Encs.-2)(RM)
1 - New York (62-9324)(Adm.)
1 - New York

JEM:HC
(9)

10 APR 2 1964

SOVIET

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
April 1,. 1964

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - Russia - Cuba

On March 31, 1964, an individual who requested that his identity not be divulged, but who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information, regarding letters sent to Ruth Payne by Oswald.

During her recent testimony before the Warren Commission, Ruth Payne furnished the Warren Commission five letters not heretofore furnished to the commission or to any governmental agency. Payne furnished these letters to the commission during the course of her recent testimony at the suggestion of Isaac Don Levine.

The source advised that Payne brought the letters to Washington, DC and prior to furnishing them to the commission, she made them available to Isaac Don Levine, who, according to the source, had photographs made of the letters. It is the informant's belief that Levine will probably use the letters in connection with material he is working on for a forthcoming book regarding Lee Oswald. Informant stated that Levine told Ruth Payne that the commission should have the benefit of all available information regarding Oswald.

It was informant's impression that the letters are probably unimportant from a political standpoint, but possibly give an insight into Oswald's personality. The informant had nothing specific to corroborate this impression.

The informant concluded by stating that there is no specific information available to the informant regarding the contents of the five letters that Mrs. Payne furnished to the Warren Commission and which have been made available to Isaac Don Levine.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: April 8, 1964

FROM: MR. D. E. MOORE

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Malley
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

105-82555-306 7

This memorandum records requests made of our New Orleans Office by representatives of the President's Commission in connection with inquiries they are conducting in New Orleans.

SAC Maynor, New Orleans, in his call to you today advised that James Leibler and Albert Jenner of the Commission had made inquiry concerning available information about Jean Andrews, a New Orleans attorney who reportedly was contacted by Oswald. SAC Maynor advised that the representatives of the Commission did not have available with them material which had previously been forwarded to the Commission and were interested in obtaining details of our inquiries into this matter. After checking and determining that the interest previously developed by the New Orleans Office and been reported to the Commission, SAC Maynor advised that it would be desirable to advise the Commission representatives of the information previously developed.

Subsequently this afternoon SAC Sylvester, New Orleans, called and stated that Mr. Jenner had spoken with Mr. [illegible] and stated that in connection with [illegible] made concerning information furnished by [illegible] the New Orleans Office that these items had actually appeared [illegible] and that he would like to have a [illegible] concerning these items. Mr. Sylvester advised that the items were furnished to the Commission by letters of 4-2-64 and 4-3-64 and that he would leave a memorandum with [illegible] which contained the items which were furnished. The material is set forth on pages 31 and 32 of this report.

I advised SAC Sylvester that Special Agent Bardwell's report was sent to the Commission and there was no objection to discussing with the Commission representatives of the information previously developed by the New Orleans in this matter.

(2 4-90 (7))

WLT:TD

For record purposes.

(7) 45

APR 10 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

April 8, 1964

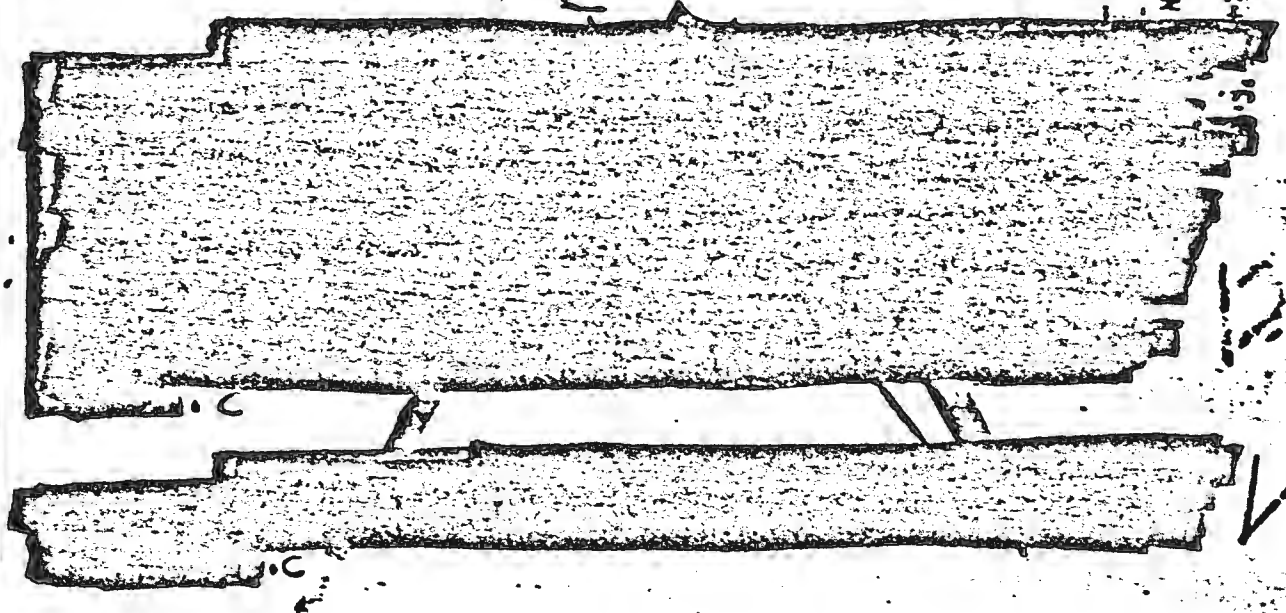
BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 1
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a communication dated March 26, 1964, at Washington, D. C., which relates to an allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald was in Montreal, Canada, during the Summer of 1963. U



For your information, the records of the William B. Reily and Company, Incorporated, New Orleans, Louisiana, show that Oswald was on the job Monday through Friday of the week June 3 through 7, 1963, and that he was also on the job all U

JMS:mhw (11)

CONFIDENTIAL

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Classified and extracted by automatic file processing and declassification

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

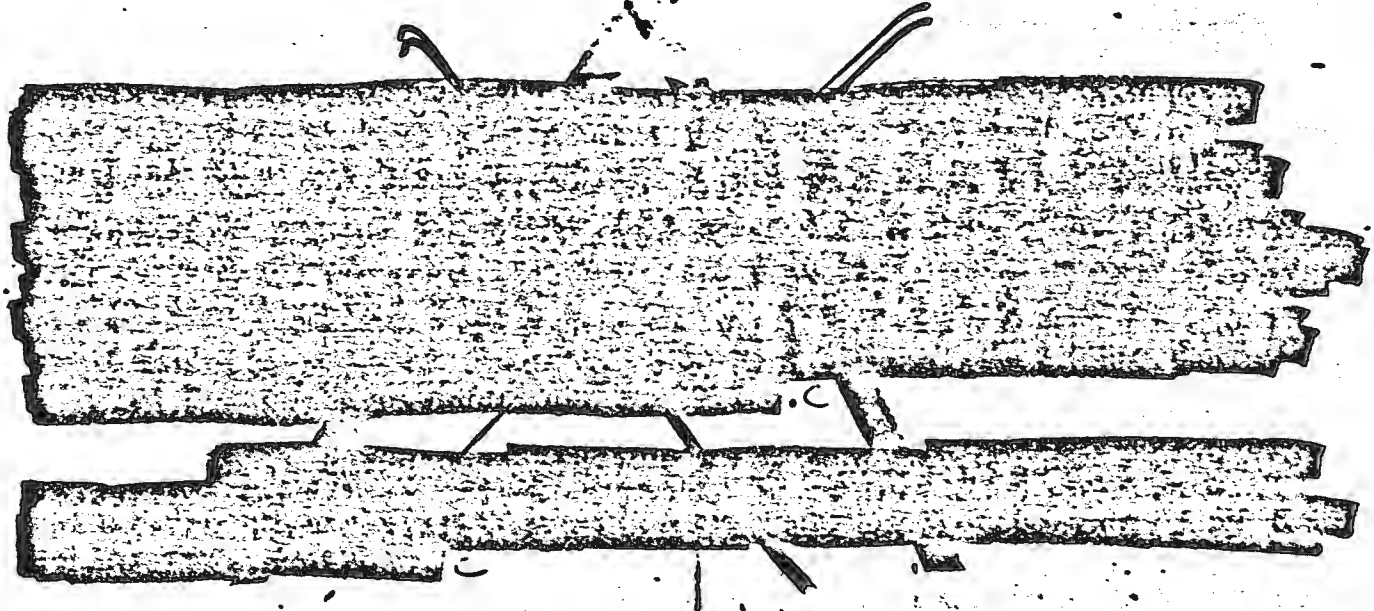
of the following week, June 10 through 14, 1963. In addition, our investigation to date has disclosed no record of any foreign travel by Oswald between his return to the United States in June, 1962, and his trip to Mexico in September and October, 1963. U

No further action is being taken by this Bureau in this matter inasmuch as inquiry has failed to substantiate the allegation by Mr. Tremblay. U

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)



CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan 645 RB
Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letters of March 6 and 13, 1964, concerning Clarence Daniel Smelley, who advised our Birmingham, Alabama, Office that in 1962 he and an associate, whom he declined to identify, gave $20,000 to a Nashville, Tennessee, juror on behalf of James Riddle Hoffa, President of the Teamsters Union, and were present in Washington, D. C., in September, 1963, when Hoffa gave "contracts" to Lee Harvey Oswald to kill President Kennedy and the Attorney General.

My letter of March 13, 1964, advised of the arrest of Smelley and the seizure of tapes which he claimed were recordings of conversations of Hoffa and others relating to this matter. The tapes were played and proved to be recordings of radio programs, some of which were broadcast after the issuance on March 6, 1964, of a subpoena for the production of the tapes.

Smelley was reinterviewed on March 25, 1964, and stated that he knew of the existence of a tape or tapes of conversations between Hoffa and Lee Harvey Oswald concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He declined to identify the individual who possessed this tape or tapes but claimed that he could procure the tapes and would cooperate with the FBI in that regard. He cannot or will not reconcile inconsistencies in the statements he has made regarding the existence of and contents of the tapes.

WB:eem
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Enclosed herewith is one copy of a memorandum incorporating the results of an examination of Smelley conducted at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Birmingham, during the period March 12 to 24, 1964.

The examination by the Veterans Administration Hospital had been ordered on March 11, 1964, by Federal Judge William E. Miller, Nashville, Tennessee, in order that a determination could be made as to Smelley's mental condition.

Any further developments of interest to your Commission will be brought to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NOTE: As a matter of further background, Smelley failed to respond to a subpoena duces tecum served by our Agents and calling for his appearance before a Federal grand jury at Nashville, Tennessee, on 3/9/64. An order for Smelley's arrest and the seizure of the tapes in his possession was issued by the Federal Court at Nashville and the Birmingham Office accordingly arrested Smelley and seized the tapes. On 3/11/64, Smelley furnished a signed statement admitting he had no knowledge of "contacts" between Hoffa and Oswald.

Copy of the memorandum which is enclosed with this letter was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Miller by 0-6-D, 4/3/64.

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 3, 1964, and our letter dated March 18, 1964, relating to your request for a transcript of all radio transmissions from local and state police capable of being received in Dallas, Texas, from November 22, 1963, to November 24, 1963.

Enclosed for your assistance are two folders consisting of four communications each prepared by our Dallas Office from data supplied by the Texas Department of Public Safety, the Dallas County Sheriff's Office and the Dallas Police Department.

The enclosed information is being furnished in accordance with your request and no further action is being taken by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
109 APR 9 1964

Enclosures (2)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - 105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

RDR/cb
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Commission by referenced letter requested above information as it related to the assassination of President Kennedy, the murder of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit, investigations of these crimes, security of Lee Harvey Oswald and his movement to the Dallas County Jail. Dallas by teletype 3/13/64, advised some of the requested material had been obtained, however, Sheriff's Office unable to comply with Commission's request until after Ruby's trial. Bureau by letter 3/18/64, advised Commission of status of its request. Enclosed material consisting of 130 pages complies with Commission's request.

1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Davies

April 7, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This letter is to confirm the delivery of three photographs each of Commission Exhibits numbered 344 through 360, 365 through 367, 385, 386, 388 through 390 and 393 through 398 to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of the Commission staff, by a Special Agent of this Bureau on March 30, 1964. Enclosed herewith you will find three photographs each of Commission Exhibits numbered 399 and 400, which had not yet been processed for delivery on March 30, 1964.

These photographs are the most recent part of what amounts to a continuing project of this Bureau in furnishing the Commission with reproductions of Commission Exhibits, as such Exhibits are made available for that purpose. The original project was initiated by your letter of February 24, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
7 1 APR- 7
COURIER

Enclosures (6)

105-82555

APR 9 1964

NOT RECORDED
193 APR 9 1964

(See NOTE page 2)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

A descriptive listing of the Commission Exhibits mentioned herein is attached. The Commission's letter referred to requested Bureau to prepare three photographs of each exhibit in this matter to which a Commission Exhibit number had been assigned and to prepare such photographs of future exhibits as Commission numbers are assigned. The enclosed photographs are of exhibits recently assigned numbers by the Commission and delivered by them to the Bureau for photography. The photographs furnished to the Commission on March 30, 1964, were personally delivered by SA James C. Cadigan.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
344	Photograph of 1961 Lincoln Continental 4-door convertible bubbletop, taken from right side.
345	Photograph of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 with top up, taken from rear.
346	Photograph of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344, taken from right side above and depicting interior.
347	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas.
348	Photograph of Texas School Book Depository Building.
349	Photograph of windshield of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 depicting an indentation on the metal framework of the windshield.
350	Photograph of windshield of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 taken from outside the car front looking toward the car depicting a crack in the windshield on the driver's side.
351	Windshield which was removed from vehicle noted in Exhibit 344.
352	Photograph of rear seat of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 taken from above depicting condition of rear seat after occupants were removed on November 22, 1963.
353	Photograph of same scene as Exhibit 352 taken from different angle.
354	Aerial view of Main, Houston and Elm Streets in downtown Dallas, Texas.
355	Copy of Daily Shift Report of Friday, November 22, 1963, of Secret Service Vice President Detail.
356	Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building. (Marked by Rowland)
357	Copy of statement of Arnold Louis Rowland taken by Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 22, 1963.
358	Copy of statement made by Arnold Louis Rowland to SAs James W. Swinford and Paul E. Wulff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 24, 1963.
359	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas (Marked by James Richard Worrell, Jr.)

XEROX

APR 3 1964

ENCLOSURE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
360	Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building but different picture.
365	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas, at scene of assassination. (Marked by Amos Lee Euins)
366	Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building, but different picture. (Marked by Amos Lee Euins)
367	Copy of statement of Amos Lee Euins taken by Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
383	Painted chart showing wounds.
386	Painted chart showing wounds.
388	Painted chart showing wounds.
389	Color print of movie film frame.
390	Color print of movie film frame.
396	Color print of movie film frame.
397	Working papers associated with Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272.
398	Color print of movie film frame.
393	(FBI Item c29) Suit coat worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.
394	(FBI Item c32) Shirt worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.
395	(FBI Item c31) Tie worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.
399	(FBI Item c1) Bullet from stretcher.
400	Schematic drawing from Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

CODE

4/7/64

1 - Mr. Bolmes
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - J. C. Sizoo

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY APRIL SIX LETTER HAS STATED IT PLANS TO SEND TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMISSION TO MEXICO CITY WITH MAN FROM DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO PAREN ONE END PAREN INFORM THEMSELVES FULLY RE NATURE AND EXTENT OF INVESTIGATION HEREIN BY AMERICAN AGENCIES ABROAD; PAREN TWO END PAREN TO BECOME INFORMED RE INVESTIGATIVE REPORT BY RESPONSIBLE MEXICAN AGENCIES; AND PAREN THREE END PAREN TO CONSULT WITH APPROPRIATE U.S. AND MEXICAN OFFICIALS AS TO WHAT FURTHER INVESTIGATION, IF ANY, SHOULD BE INITIATED. COMMISSION EXPRESSED DESIRE TO WORK CLOSELY WITH YOUR OFFICE AND TO CONSULT WITH YOU RE THESE MATTERS.

ENCLOSED BY MAIL COPY THIS CABLE IS COPY COMMISSION'S APRIL SIX LAST LETTER AND BUREAU REPLY THERETO. SHOULD COMMISSION'S REPRESENTATIVES TRAVEL TO MEXICO CITY, YOU ARE TO MEET WITH THEM AND COOPERATE ON CONSULTATION BASIS RE NATURE AND EXTENT OF YOUR INVESTIGATION THIS MATTER. DO NOT UNDERTAKE ANY INVESTIGATION AT SPECIFIC REQUEST COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES WITHOUT CLEARING SAME

MEXICO CITY (105-3702) (ENCL (SURR) - 2)
DALLAS (105-[illegible]) (ENCL (SURR) - 2)

VIA CABLEGRAM
- Forwarded 4/7/64 Wilson
8:43 PM CST

(Route through for review)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

CABLEGRAM TO MEXICO CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

TELEPHONICALLY OR BY CABLE WITH BUREAU. SHOULD COMMISSION'S REPRESENTATIVES SEEK YOUR ASSISTANCE IN ARRANGING CONSULTATION WITH MEXICAN OFFICIALS, REQUEST THAT THEY WORK THIS OUT THROUGH AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AS THIS APPEARS WITHIN PURVIEW STATE DEPARTMENT. COPY MAILED DALLAS WITH ENCLOSURES.

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, 4/7/64, same caption, prepared by JCS:klw.

NR. 30
ENC. ---
CK. PDR
APPROVED:
TYPED BY:

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

April 6, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As I informed Mr. Malley on Friday, the Commission has requested that members of the Commission staff travel to Mexico City to consult with appropriate officials regarding the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Mexico during the period from September 26, 1963 to October 3, 1963.

It is currently planned that the trip will be made by Mr. Howard P. Willens of the Department of Justice and Messrs. William T. Coleman and W. David Slawson of the Commission staff. I have instructed these lawyers to do the following on behalf of the Commission: (1) To inform themselves fully regarding the nature and extent of the investigative effort made on this matter by representatives of American agencies abroad; (2) To become informed with as much detail as possible regarding the investigative effort made subsequent to the assassination by the responsible Mexican agencies; and (3) To consult with the appropriate United States and Mexican officials as to what further investigation, if any, should be initiated.

As I explained to Mr. Malley, the Commission desires to work closely with your representatives in Mexico City and to consult with them regarding these matters. I would appreciate your cooperation in assisting these representatives of the Commission in whatever way possible during their assignment in Mexico City.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Cable Mexico City
1-DL (Encs-2) Jos:klw
1-Mexico City (Encs-2) 4-7-64

EXP. PROC.

25-APR-6-1964

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 13 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4/7/64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - J. C. Stokes

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Following oral advice to Mr. Malley on Friday, 4/3/64, Mr. Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, has written under date 4/6/64 to advise of plans of the Commission to send two of its members, Messrs. William T. Coleman and W. David Slawson, and Mr. Howard P. Willens of the Department of Justice to Mexico. These men are to inquire concerning the nature and extent of investigative effort in the Oswald case of American agencies in Mexico, to inquire as to the investigative effort made by responsible Mexican agencies and to consult with appropriate United States and Mexican officials to determine what further investigation, if any, should be initiated. Mr. Rankin's letter states that the Commission desires to work closely with our representatives in Mexico City and to consult with them on the above matters. He asks for our cooperation in assisting the Commission's representatives during their assignment in Mexico.

Concerning the Commission's expressed intention to inquire concerning the nature and extent of investigation of American agencies in Mexico, we have furnished to the Commission numerous memoranda concerning work performed by the Legal Attache (Legat). Most recent information furnished the Commission was 4/6/64 letter summarizing recent developments which succeeded in determining that Oswald left Mexico alone by bus on which he traveled from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo and then on to Dallas on 10/2-3/63. We have also furnished the Commission much information concerning investigation by agencies of the Mexican Government. Additional material in these areas is being currently received from the Legat and is being forwarded to the Commission.

Concerning Commission's expressed intention to consult with Mexican officials, we feel arrangements for the Commission's representatives to meet with the Mexicans should be worked out with the American Ambassador as this realm is properly within the purview of the responsibilities of the State Department.

105-82555-XX
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 13 1964

RECOMMENDATION:

1. Attached for approval is letter to Mr. Rankin advising him that we have heretofore furnished the Commission with much information concerning our investigation and the investigation of the Mexicans; that

Enclosures 4-8-64
105-82555
JCS:klw

further investigation is under way, the results of which will be promptly furnished and that whenever initiation of inquiry appears necessary or logical to the proper completion of the investigation in Mexico same has been and will continue to be initiated. The letter informs Mr. Rankin that our staff in Mexico will be available for assistance on a consultation basis concerning investigation undertaken by us; however, arrangements for contact of Mexican officials by the Commission's staff should be handled through the American Ambassador.

2. There is attached for approval a cablegram to the Legat, Mexico City, advising him of the Commission's letter and instructing: (1) that Legat is to cooperate with the Commission's representatives on a consultation basis in discussing nature and extent of our investigation in Mexico; (2) that no investigation is to be initiated at the specific request of the Commission's representatives without clearing with the Bureau; and (3) that any requests by the Commission's representatives to be put in touch with Mexican officials should be referred to the American Ambassador.

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

APR 7 5 13 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-HEADING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 31, 1964, concerning interview of Mr. and Mrs. John B. McFarland, passengers on the same buses on which Lee Harvey Oswald traveled from Houston, Texas, to Mexico City on September 26-27, 1963.

7 1 APR - 9
COMM-FBI

When the McFarlands were interviewed on December 12, 1963, they explained that they left Jackson, Mississippi, by Continental Trailways Bus at approximately 2 p.m. on September 25, 1963, en route to Mexico City. They said they first met Oswald when he boarded the Continental Trailways Bus on which they were traveling at Houston, Texas, at approximately 3 a.m., September 26, 1963. The Continental Trailways Bus, boarded by Oswald on the early morning of September 26, 1963, arrived at Laredo, Texas, on the afternoon of September 26, 1963, in time to make connections with the Red Arrow Bus on which Oswald and the McFarlands traveled to Mexico City.

Mr. and Mrs. McFarland related that Oswald told them he left New Orleans at approximately the same time that the McFarlands departed from Jackson, Mississippi.

They said that upon disembarking from the Red Arrow Bus at Mexico City sometime between 9 and 10 a.m., September 27, 1963, Oswald left the bus station alone and they did not see him again. They said that Oswald collected baggage as he left the bus in Mexico City but they did not see his baggage.

JCS:pa:pah
(9)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

APR 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

They further recalled that Oswald sat behind them on the Red Arrow Bus and next to an elderly male who claimed to be 80 years of age, but who appeared to them to be approximately 60. This male claimed to have resided in Cuernavaca, Mexico, and in Tennessee. This individual claimed to be a retired schoolteacher who taught in India and Arabia and said that he was writing a book on the Lisbon earthquake of 1775.

Further information concerning subsequent revelations of Dr. and Mrs. McFarland is set forth on page 35 of Dallas report in the Oswald case dated March 11, 1964.

The foregoing and the material previously furnished to you concerning interviews of Dr. and Mrs. McFarland comprise all of the material touching on these interviews in the possession of headquarters of this Bureau. We are communicating with our source abroad in this regard and you will be advised if further details concerning interviews of the McFarlands are available. If so, such material will be furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: The McFarlands were fellow passengers of Oswald on buses from Houston to Mexico City 9/20-27/63. We summarized first interview of McFarlands in which they identified Oswald as a passenger on both buses in a 12/23/63 letterhead. The interview was conducted by source of Legat in Liverpool, England. Subsequently, McFarlands were reinterviewed at which time they identified the elderly male who sat next to Oswald on Mexican bus as Albert Osborne, which interview was reported in Dallas 3/11 report. Incoming asks if we have a more detailed report of the 12/12 interview of McFarlands in England. We are checking with Legat, London, to see if further details are available. It is not believed necessary to reinterview McFarlands and Commission has not asked this.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

MAR 3

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Page four of the Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum dated December 23, 1963, regarding Lee Harvey Oswald, summarizes an interview with Dr. and Mrs. John B. McFarland, passengers on the same bus with Lee Harvey Oswald from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City on September 26-27, 1963, the interview taking place in Liverpool, England, on December 12, 1963. If a more detailed report of this interview with the McFarlands is available, the Commission would appreciate receiving it.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 13 1964

APR 1 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO: MR. SULLIVAN SECRET DATE: 4-6-64

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Sheesling
1 - Mr. Branigan

FROM: MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

The President's Commission, by letter 3-26-64, forwarded 30 questions to which they requested a reasoned response in reasonable detail and with such substantiating materials as seem appropriate. There is attached a letter addressed to Mr. Rankin forwarding the answers to the questions raised by the Commission.

Pursuant to the Director's observations, we have included all the answers in one letter. Heretofore, we included the answers to questions 25, 28 and 29 in a separate letter which was classified "Secret."

[redacted]

The SAC, New Orleans, has advised that he has reviewed the material with the Agents of that office and there are no changes suggested.

SAC, Dallas, observed that inquiries of the Retail Merchants' Credit Association, Fort Worth, Texas, were originally made under the name Marina Oswald but that the answer as proposed by the Bureau is factual and complete. SAC, Dallas, recommended that the phrase "prior to the assassination" be added to the answer to question 27 showing that SA James P. Hosty had not interviewed Marina Oswald 11-1-63 or at any other time prior to the assassination. This has been incorporated in the reply.

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to Mr. Rankin together with a 15-page attachment which, if you approve, should be forwarded to the President's Commission.

Encs. 4-8-64
WAB:hrt
(10)

SECRET

(PARAGRAPHS NOT MARKED ARE UNCLASSIFIED.)

CLASSIFIED BY 2640
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 & 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
2-7-22

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

April 6, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On March 30, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff orally requested Special Agent James C. Cadigan of this Bureau to determine if the known paper sample and the known tape sample, both designated as FBI Exhibit D-1, and the paper and tape used to make the replica paper bag, Commission Exhibit 364, both came from the same roll; to determine if the room or rooms from which D-1 and Commission Exhibit 364 were obtained had any special designation or room number, and did Lee Harvey Oswald have legitimate access to such space.

The Dallas Office of this Bureau has advised that both D-1 and Commission Exhibit 364 were obtained from the same roll, which is on the main floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, and the whole main floor is designated as the "shipping room." Lee Harvey Oswald had legitimate access to this space.

BY COURIER SVC.
9 APR- 6
COMM.-FBI

Sincerely yours,

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 9 1964

APR 8 1964

NOTE: Oral request was relayed to Dallas by Butel 3/30/64. Reply to Commission is based on information furnished by Dallas.

105-82555
JCC:kw (2)

IWC:emh

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

FBI

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

April 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Rose

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 12, 1964, making inquiry regarding a Duo-lens Imperial Reflex camera submitted to our Dallas Office by Robert Oswald on February 24, 1964.

By letter dated March 17, 1964, questions raised by referenced letter with the exception of question number three were answered. Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum dated March 26, 1964, Dallas, Texas. It is believed this memorandum answers in detail question three.

This completes this Bureau's investigation on questions presented in referenced letter.

BY COURIER SVC.
64 APR- 6
COMM.-FBI

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 9 1964

Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

Commission's letter 3-12-64 raised 4 questions re a Duo-lens Imperial reflex camera. Bulet 3-17-64 answered questions posed by the Commission with the exception of question #3 "Why wasn't the camera picked up by the Dallas Police from Ruth Paine's residence, under what circumstances did Robert take the camera from that residence, and why did Robert wait until February 24 to come forward with it?"

SEE NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

BER:mhw:klp (11)

REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 6 2 41 PM '64
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3888

64 APR 14 1964

NOTE continued...

Bureau teletype 3-20-64 instructed Dallas to ascertain full and complete answers to the Commission's question and submit results in letterhead memo suitable for dissemination. Dallas letterhead memo 3-26-64 answers in detail unanswered question #3 raised by the Commission, and is in full compliance with the Commission's request in this matter.

This memo contains 8 pages and will replace Dallas memo 3-16-64. It has been reviewed by supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 4-2-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS

LATENT PRINT TESTIMONY BEFORE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

This morning, 4-2-64, at 9:00 o'clock, I appeared before the Commission and testified that a latent fingerprint and a latent palm print I developed on a piece of brown wrapping paper, believed to have been used to take the murder weapon into the building from which the shots were fired, were the left index fingerprint and right palm print of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Testimony was also given that a latent palm print found on the underside of the barrel of the murder weapon was the right palm print of Oswald. This latent palm print was developed by the Dallas Police Department.

Further testimony was given that a latent palm print and a latent finger developed by FBI Identification Division on a cardboard box found in the room from which the shots were fired were prints of Oswald and that a latent palm print developed by Dallas Police Department on another box from same room was also identified as right palm print of Oswald.

During my testimony, the Commission requested a copy of the Marine Corps fingerprint card of Oswald from our files and a copy of the fingerprint card of Oswald we received from Dallas Police Department showing he was dead. The Commission also requested an illustration depicting the various ridge characteristics which fingerprint experts use in comparing fingerprints and palm prints. The Commission desires these items be furnished by Monday, 4-6-64. This will be done.

Entered into evidence and retained by the Commission were six chart enlargements illustrating the identifications, photographs of fingerprints and palm prints of Oswald, and photographs of the latent prints identified. The Commission also retained the four cardboard boxes found in the room from which the shots were fired, the latent palm print lifted from underside of gun (developed by Dallas PD), a piece of cardboard

SFL:eng
(10)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Memorandum to MR. TROTTER
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka
Assassination of President John F. Kennedy
11-22-63, Dallas, Texas

carton bearing the latent palm print developed by Dallas PD, and the brown wrapping paper believed to have been used to carry the weapon.

Entire testimony lasted about 3 hours and 40 minutes. Chairman Chief Justice Earl Warren opened the hearing alone. Later, Congressman Gerald Ford (Republican), Michigan, Honorable Allen Dulles, and Congressman Hale Boggs (Democrat), Louisiana, appeared. Messrs. Warren, Ford, and Boggs left and Mr. Dulles continued the hearing alone. Counsel for the Commission was Melvin Eisenberg.

The testimony was well received, keen interest was shown by the members, and the Commission expressed its appreciation and made complimentary remarks regarding the testimony.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/2/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

By letter dated April 1, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission advised that Mr. Samuel A. Stern, a member of the supervisory staff of the President's Commission, would be in Dallas, Texas, on April 8 or 9, 1964, and would appreciate Agents Manning Clements and James Bookhout being available at the U. S. Attorney's office in order that he might take depositions or affidavits from these Agents covering events which occurred during the course of the arrest and detention of Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Rankin advised that appropriate arrangements would be made through SAC Shanklin at Dallas to set an exact time for the interviews. Mr. Rankin also advised that if during the course of the interviews with Agents Clements and Bookhout it seemed to Mr. Stern advisable to take depositions from other Agents in the Dallas Office, he hoped it would be satisfactory for appropriate arrangements to be made with Mr. Shanklin.

Special Agents Clements and Bookhout were sent to the Dallas Police Department on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, the day the President was killed, by SAC Shanklin, in order that they would know what events transpired so that the Bureau would be fully prepared to handle the situation if the Bureau became involved in the investigation. Agents Clements and Bookhout did during the afternoon sit in on interviews with Oswald. Consequently, they would be logical persons that the Commission would desire to have testimony from or to take depositions from relative to their knowledge of what transpired for the Commission's official records.

The contents of Mr. Rankin's letter were made available by telephone to the Dallas Office today and a copy of the letter is being furnished Dallas. ASAC Clark was advised that the Agents should be made available in accordance with the request and they should be thoroughly prepared to answer any questions concerning the actual investigation or interviews they conducted. However, their remarks must be confined to the facts developed during their interviews and they were not to answer any questions where they were asked for their personal opinions or impressions or beliefs concerning certain things that might be propounded by Mr. Stern or any other member of the Commission's staff. It was emphasized

Mr. Sullivan

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

FILED IN

that the Agents' remarks must be confined to knowledge they gained from interviews and investigations. ASAC Clark stated that he fully understood these instructions and they would be complied with completely.

ASAC Clark was advised that we had recently received a rather detailed letter from Mr. Rankin's office asking thirty specific questions concerning the Bureau's investigation of Oswald and that the Dallas Office would be furnished a copy of this letter along with the Bureau's answer to Mr. Rankin's office.

Current Request Received by Dallas Office from Commission Staff Members

ASAC Clark advised in connection with the foregoing he had received a telephone call from Mr. Wesley James Liebler, a Commission staff member, requesting that the Agents who conducted investigation at the Irving Sport Shop be available in the Dallas Office as he, Liebler, desired to talk to these Agents. When questioned as to exactly what he wanted, Liebler stated he had interviewed two employees of the Irving Sport Shop, a Mr. Greener and a Mr. Ryder, noting that Ryder was the individual who had made up a work ticket covering work on a gun, which ticket was made out to one _____ Oswald. Liebler stated he wanted an opportunity to talk to the Agents who had conducted the interviews with these employees and others at the Irving Sport Shop, no names given, in order to "kind of get their evaluation or impression of the situation." Liebler then stated he desired to know whether the Agents thought these individuals were lying or telling the truth. In response to this request ASAC Clark advised Liebler that the Agents had no personal opinion or evaluation concerning the information they had received during their interviews, that all material obtained during the interviews had been reduced to writing and had been furnished in investigative reports to the President's Commission. Liebler was told that in view of this there did not appear to be any reason for him to interview the Agents involved. Mr. Liebler then commented he realized the Agents would not have any personal opinions and that while he still desired to talk to them to get such opinions he fully understood the Bureau's position in this matter and would forget his request.

The Dallas Office has advised the investigation conducted to determine whether the work ticket made out to one _____ Oswald was actually Lee Harvey Oswald did not substantiate that it actually was Lee Harvey Oswald. Concerning

the interview with Ryder, the Dallas Office advised he was first interviewed by Bureau Agents on November 23, 1963, prior to the publicity which occurred in the newspapers on November 26. Because of additional information received and telephone calls concerning Ryder having knowledge of Oswald, he was subsequently interviewed on several occasions.

Liebler advised he was returning to Washington, D. C. today and would appreciate the Dallas Office making available to Bureau headquarters a chronology covering the interview with Employee Ryder of the Irving Sport Center showing the date of the interview as compared with the date when newspaper stories appeared relative to Oswald possibly having work performed on his gun at the Irving Sport Center. The Dallas Office is preparing the chronology requested and will furnish it to the Bureau.

ACTION:

Upon receipt of the chronology requested by Liebler it will be made available to the President's Commission.

By separate communication Mr. Rankin is being advised that Agents Clements and Bookhout will be available for interview on April 8 or 9, 1964.

Mr. Evans 4/3/64

W. V. Cleveland

NORMAN REDLICH
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by letter dated 3/30/64 requested Bureau to furnish basic facts and supporting data for the House Committee on Un-American Activities' (HCUA) determination that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) is a communist front organization. The ECLC is cited in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, December 1, 1961, edition, prepared by HCUA, as a communist front with the avowed purpose of abolishing the HCUA and discrediting the FBI.

Bureau is currently conducting investigation concerning Redlich under Federal Employees Security Program at the request of the Commission based on Redlich's affiliation with certain alleged communist front organizations, one of which is the ECLC. Bureau in addition has a pending investigation on the ECLC as a communist front organization and copies of investigative reports are being furnished the Department on a continuing basis. Corliss Lamont is Chairman of ECLC and Clark Foreman is Director and both have been identified as Communist Party members by Budenz and both of their names are included in the Security Index.

Since the characterization of the ECLC as a communist front organization was determination of HCUA, it is not within the Bureau's prerogatives to question or comment upon the basis for HCUA's conclusion. In view of Redlich's position on this Commission and his admitted affiliations with the ECLC, which is dedicated to abolish HCUA, it is quite possible this may be a move on the part of Redlich to obtain information concerning the ECLC through his position on the Commission. Based on this request, there is an indication that the Commission is planning to question HCUA's citation of the ECLC and in view of this fact, the Bureau should not become involved in a possible "dogfight" between the Commission and HCUA.

Enclosures
1 - 140-20239 (yellow copy)
1 - 100-384680 " "
1 - 62-109090 " "
APR 13 1964

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
109 APR 10 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
Re: Norman Redlich

ACTION:

There is attached for approval a letter to Mr. Rankin of the Commission advising him we did not participate in the Committee's findings.

We are including in this letter a paragraph briefly stating what our investigation has developed concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

jdj

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4-3-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

On April 2, 1964, SAC H. Maynor of the New Orleans Office called with the following information.

A telephone call was received from Attorney Leo W. Rousselle, representing his client, Mrs. Edward Boudreaux, 831 Pauline Street, New Orleans.

Mrs. Boudreaux had advised her attorney that she received a letter from the Warren Commission to inform her that she would be interviewed in New Orleans by Commission Attorney Liebel (ph) on April 6, 1964. (The Commission employs an attorney by the name of Wesley James Liebeler).

Mrs. Boudreaux had previously been interviewed by the Bureau, at which time she advised that a Mrs. Oswald had previously lived at 831 Pauline Street with her young son, about five years old, and a Mrs. Roach, who took care of the boy. According to Mrs. Boudreaux, Mrs. Roach, who is now dead, moved out because the boy would get mad and throw his toy guns at her. Mrs. Roach said he was a bad child.

OBSERVATION:

We noted that some of the attorneys of the President's Commission have been in Dallas, Texas, and it now appears they may be interviewing persons in the New Orleans territory. SAC Maynor advised that he would follow the same instructions previously given to our Dallas Office. In the event a request was received from one of the attorneys, it should be cleared with the Bureau before any action is taken.

ACTION:

None. This is for information.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

8 APR 7 1964

WAB:mac
(9)

58 APR 10 1964

NOT RECORDED
193 APR

April 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff, the following items of evidence relating to the assassination of President Kennedy were delivered to him on the morning of April 2, 1964:

A piece of cardboard bearing a latent palm print developed on a box found in the Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas

One piece of brown wrapping paper bearing latent prints found in the Texas School Book Depository Building

One lift of a latent palm print alleged to be from the underside of the murder weapon

It is noted that four cardboard boxes were previously turned over to Mr. Eisenberg on April 1, 1964.

The above items were introduced into evidence on April 2, 1964, during the course of the testimony of Mr. S. F. Latona of the Identification Division.

(See note on Page 2)

SFL:bmg

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

(All copies sent direct.)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 8 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

BY COURIER SVC.
6 8 APR - 6
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED
FBI
APR 6 9 38 AM '64

FBI - NEW YORK

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

There are enclosed two copies of fingerprints of Lee Harvey Oswald and an illustration depicting eight characteristics used by experts in comparing fingerprints. The Commission requested these items during Mr. Latona's testimony.

Sincerely yours,

Hoover

Enclosures (3)

NOTE: Commission requested this material by Monday, 4-6-64 (per memo S. F. Latona to Mr. Trotter, 4-2-64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Aka; Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas").

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Webb

April 3, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter to you dated March 20, 1964, requesting that you advise this Bureau whether or not the camera furnished by Mrs. Marie Muchmore can be returned. It was pointed out that Mrs. Muchmore has requested the return of her camera by the middle of April, 1964, inasmuch as she has promised the camera to her brother who is going to Europe.

Since we will need to advise Mrs. Muchmore regarding your decision, a prompt reply would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Records Section advises no record of any answer to Bulet of March 20, 1964 received.

105-82555

66 APR-3 COMM-FBI

APR 7 10 38 AM '64 FBI

APR 8 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan, (with enclosure)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander, (with enclosure)

April 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-10[illegible]-70

Honorable J. Leo Rankin
General Counsel
The Fre[illegible]ns Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to a telephone call from Mr. W. David Slawson, of your staff, a Commission courier delivered to the FBI Laboratory on April 1, 1964, a Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary, marked as Commission Exhibit 110. Enclosed was a request for the translation of a phrase written on the final page of this dictionary.

Enclosed herewith is the result of our interpretation of this phrase as well as Commission Exhibit 110.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

By Courier Svc.
2
COMM-FBI
Enclosures (2)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RECORDED-INDEXED

APR 7

25 APR 8

ADDENDUM BWR:maa

The exhibit was reviewed by all logical personnel of the Translation Unit as well as by Agent Supervisors of the Cryptanalysis Unit. Because of the nature of the writing in this exhibit, no positive identification of the language utilized or translation of this writing could be made.

BWR:maa
(12)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Deloach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

At 10:30 a.m., Wednesday, April 1st,

to be delivered to Mr. Conrad of FBI,

7th Floor, Rm. 7621
(Enter at 9th and Pa. Ave. entrance)

for translation of phrase written on final page of dictionary.

Mr. Slawson (543-1400, Ext. 36)

If this translation can be made while our messenger is waiting, it will be appreciated.

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 9 1964

7 ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

25 APR 8 1964

April 2, 1964

TRANSLATION OF UNKNOWN PHRASE

Commission Exhibit 116

Illegible phrase contained on last page of the University of Chicago Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary.

On the assumption that the last two penciled lines on the last page of this dictionary may be Spanish, it appears that the first word could be "YO," the second word either "SOPA" or "SOPLE" and the third word "EL." The fourth word is not readable from a Spanish aspect.

YO = I
SOPA = SOUP
SOPLE = I BLEW
EL = THE

On the assumption that the questioned phrase is written in Russian and English using a combination of Latin and Cyrillic script, it is possible that the first word could be "YO," "20," or "70." The second word could be Russian for "SS gum," "SS sulfur," or "SAMA." The third word could be the Russian word "and." The last word in this phrase could possibly be the Russian word "letters" or the Russian name "Nina."

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI: drv.
FRIEDRICH NEUHAUSER:
ANNA M. PANCHENKO:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:
4-1-64

EXCLUSIVE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/1/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

On 3/31/64 SA Robert A. Frazier, Firearms Unit, FBI Laboratory, testified before the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, beginning at 9:10 a.m., and ending at 4:20 p.m. Various members of the Commission were present at different times during the day. Chief Justice Earl Warren was present for approximately one hour. Mr. John Jay McCloy, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, was present for most of the testimony and Representative Hale Boggs (Democrat - Louisiana) was present for a short time. The testimony given concerned the firearms aspect of the assassination, especially the identification of the fatal bullets and cartridge cases with Oswald's rifle and the results of the Laboratory examination of the bullet recovered from retired General Edwin A. Walker's residence (Oswald is alleged to have fired this bullet on 4/10/63. While the bullet was extremely mutilated and lacked identifying markings, it was found to bear rifling characteristics of the type produced by the assassination rifle and was similar to the type of ammunition used in the assassination.).

The testimony went smoothly and several individuals were very complimentary in their remarks concerning Mr. Frazier's presentation, commenting both to Mr. Frazier and later to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Staff Attorney, who elicited the testimony.

Commissioner McCloy advised SA Frazier that it may be necessary for him to reappear to testify concerning the bullet holes in President Kennedy's clothes and concerning the examination of the President's limousine, but this would be at a later date. He stated that SA Cortlandt Cunningham was

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosure

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rogge - Enclosure

RAFrfch

APR 6 1964

FBI/DOJ

PERS. REC. UNIT

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

scheduled to appear to testify on 4/1/64, concerning the firearms evidence recovered in connection with the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit by Oswald. It is expected that SA Cunningham will also testify concerning the paraffin tests performed in the FBI Laboratory insofar as the manner in which these tests were conducted and as to the results of the treatment of certain of the paraffin casts with diphenylbenzidine, as outlined in my memorandum dated 3/31/64.

Details of Mr. Frazier's testimony are set forth on the attached pages.

ACTION:

For information.

DETAILS OF TESTIMONY

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Commission Staff Attorney, elicited the testimony from Mr. Frazier concerning the physical characteristics of the assassination rifle, the characteristics of the ammunition for it, the identification of this rifle with the complete bullet and the two bullet jacket fragments and the three cartridge cases recovered on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

SA Frazier pointed out in response to questions in connection with the bullet examination, that we had received one complete bullet (from a stretcher) and two bullet jacket fragments (from the Presidential limousine). The two jacket fragments consist of the nose portion of a bullet and the base portion of a bullet. There is nothing which would permit determining whether they originated from one or from two bullets.

The distances and directions cartridge cases are ejected from the assassination rifle were included in the testimony as were the results of the chronograph tests conducted to determine the velocity of bullets fired from the assassination rifle. (The average velocity was 2165 feet per second.)

Commissioners Warren and McCloy were particularly interested in discussing the amount of sighting lead necessary to hit a moving target. A diagram was furnished by Mr. Frazier illustrating this lead. It is of interest to note that during the time of flight of the bullet to the car (approximately one tenth of a second for the first shot which, according to the Commission, was fired from a distance of 175 feet) the President's limousine would move a distance of approximately 1 1/2 feet. This assumes the limousine was traveling at 11 miles per hour which is the speed furnished to us by the Commission. The car would move approximately 2 feet during the flight of the last bullet which was fired from a distance of 265 feet. (Distance furnished by the Commission.) Since the limousine was moving away from the assassin and at a slight downhill angle, it would be necessary to shoot only approximately 6 inches over the intended point of bullet impact for both distances to compensate for the car's movement.

Enclosure

62-109090—

ENCLOSURE

Various exhibits were introduced as Commission exhibits during Mr. Frazier's testimony and detailed testimony was given concerning these exhibits. The Commission particularly showed interest in the photomicrographs illustrating the identifications of the bullet and two bullet fragments and the identifications of the three cartridge cases with Oswald's rifle.

Considerable testimony was given concerning the speed-accuracy trials conducted with the assassination rifle by FBI Laboratory examiners. Summarizing this testimony: Nine separate tests were conducted, each consisting of three shots. The time required for firing three shots was recorded. The tests were conducted at 45 feet, 75 feet and 300 feet and resulted in the conclusion that three accurately aimed shots could be fired from this rifle by a person familiar with it in less than 5.5 seconds. In the tests conducted by the Laboratory three-shot targets were fired in 4.6 and 4.8 seconds, considerably less than the 5.5 second figure furnished by the Commission as the probable time interval between the first and last shots. It should be noted that our long-range tests were conducted at 300 feet on the specific instructions of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, since the actual distances at which the fatal shots were fired has never been ascertained to a certainty.

Photomicrographs of the identifications, diagrams of the cartridge case ejection patterns, a diagram illustrating the relative sighting lead necessary due to the movement of the vehicle and various evidence exhibits were entered during Mr. Frazier's testimony. The evidence exhibits consisted of the test bullets and cartridge cases from the assassination rifle. A sulfur cast of the barrel of the assassination rifle, which was made in the Laboratory to facilitate micrometer measurements of the rifling characteristics, and a diagram showing the internal mechanism of a telescopic sight were also introduced. (A copy of this diagram is attached for record purposes.) Similar diagrams are available in public source material. This latter diagram was prepared to assist the Commission in understanding the procedure for changing the crosshair position in "sighting in" the rifle.

The bullet recovered from retired General Edwin A. Walker's residence was also introduced. This bullet was found to bear rifling characteristics of the type produced by the assassination rifle and to be similar to 6.5 mm Western ammunition of the type used in the assassination. Due to extreme mutilation it lacked marks of the type necessary for identification purposes.

A duplicate of the assassination rifle, which was secured by our Chicago Office, from Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, was also introduced. The purpose of the introduction of this rifle was to show its similarity to Oswald's rifle and the manner in which Klein's Sporting Goods had the telescopic sight mounted.

April 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 24, 1964, concerning the laundry mark "30030," which appears in the gray jacket identified by certain witnesses as the jacket of Lee Harvey Oswald.

For your information, there are approximately 325 laundries and dry cleaners listed in the Greater Dallas area. To date a survey of logical establishments in the area near 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, the Oak Cliff area of Dallas, and in Irving, Texas, has failed to identify this laundry mark. In addition, appropriate investigation is also being conducted to determine whether the laundry mark can be identified in New Orleans, Louisiana.

When the results of this investigation are received, the information will be promptly furnished to the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

KMR/map
(11)

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

62-109090-3018

NOT RECORDED
109 APR 9 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

53 APR 10 1964

NOTE:

A letter from the Commission dated 3-24-64 requested additional investigation through various laundries to identify the laundry mark 30030 on the gray jacket identified by witnesses as the jacket of Lee Harvey Oswald. Dallas and New Orleans are conducting expeditious investigation in an attempt to locate this laundry mark as the Commission desired to have the laundry mark checked for further identifying purposes. This information is being furnished to the Commission at this time, in view of the extensive investigation necessary to resolve this matter.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

APR 3

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Information provided this Commission by the Internal Revenue Service indicates that on November 1, 1963, Earl Ruby made a telephone call from Detroit, Michigan to the Triangle Manufacturing Company, Oshkosh, Wisconsin on behalf of Jack Ruby. Please advise us of any information in your files concerning that company and its officers together with any other information you may have indicating any connections between persons associated with that company and subversive activities, illegal armament sales, or other organized criminal endeavors. Please also advise us how long the appropriate telephone company in Oshkosh plans to retain long distance call records for the period September 26, 1963 to January 1, 1964.

This Commission has also been informed that a Mr. A. Hillenbrandt residing in East Rochester, New York, until approximately July 15, 1963, appears to have had numerous non-business telephone contacts with Earl Ruby from January 1, 1963 until he moved to the Detroit area in mid-July 1963 as an employee of Earl Ruby. Please provide any information available to you concerning Mr. Hillenbrandt, with particular emphasis on possible subversive activities, illegal armament sales, or other organized criminal endeavors. Also please indicate the earliest existing long distance telephone records of the appropriate telephone company serving East Rochester and how long those records will be retained.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

11 APR 6 1964

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1336

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

April 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 6 10 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-30

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 1, 1964, requesting this Bureau to make inquiries concerning advertisements which appeared in the personal column of the "Dallas Morning News" on October 15, 16 and 17, 1963.

For your information, we have determined that identical newspaper advertisements appeared in the personal columns of both the "Dallas Morning News" and the "Dallas Times Herald" on October 15, 16 and 17, 1963. We were informed that these advertisements were placed by Mr. Robert Dent, Assistant Manager, Capri Theatre, Dallas, Texas, with the authorization of Marion T. Hudgins, Manager of the Capri Theatre. Marion T. Hudgins informed the Dallas Office that he authorized these advertisements to promote the movie, "The Running Man," starring actress Lee Remick.

The advertisements in question which appeared in both newspapers read as follows:

October 15, 1963 - "Running Man - Please call me please! Please! Lee."

October 16, 1963 - "I want running man. Please call me. Lee."

October 17, 1963 - "I've just got to see the running man. Please call me. Lee."

BY COURIER SVC.
7 2 APR - 8
COMM-FBI

No further inquiries are contemplated by this Bureau in this matter in the absence of a specific request from the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

REL:hc/mhv (9)

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
193 APR 9 1964

58 APR 10 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
April 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Linton
1 - Mail Room
1 - Anderson

FBI
REC'D-ROUTING ROOM
APR 9 2 24 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying five reports and two memoranda setting forth the results of our investigation concerning George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt. Two copies of each of these communications are also enclosed.

This Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
73 APR- 9
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
103 APR 10 1964

Enclosures - 15

LLA:pah
(13)

NOTE: We are investigating the De Mohrenschildts at the request of the President's Commission. The above-mentioned communications have been reviewed by the supervisor, Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. These communications consist of 58 pages.

[redacted]

APR 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECLASSIFIED BY 2080.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

April 9, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Griffith, of your staff, FBI Exhibits D-53 and D-54 were delivered to the Commission on April 6, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 9 1964

APR

NOTE: D-53 is a letter beginning "Dear Gale..." "C. L. Crafford" on the letterhead of J... Associates. D-54 is a Remington "Memo"... notation bearing the name C... L. C... These exhibits were delivered to the Commission by SA ... C. Cadigan.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1363

ICC

58 APR 10 1964

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to the Commission's telephonic request of April 3, 1964, I am enclosing herewith 19 photographs, numbered 1 through 19, of a notebook found in Ruby's automobile on November 24, 1963.

Also enclosed are three photographs showing six telephone note reminders mentioned on page 736 of Special Agent Manning C. Clements' report of November 30, 1963, at Dallas.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (22)

JWH/ras:pab
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

APR 7 5 36 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

BY COURIER SVC.
7 1 APR- 64
COMM-FBI

APR 7 5 12 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

162 104090
NOT RECORDED
193 APR 9 1964
FBI

APR 8 1964

FBI
REC'D MAIL ROOM

58 APR 10 1964

FBI
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

NOTE:

The request for the above photographs was furnished telephonically by Mr. Bert Griffin of the President's Commission to Mr. Malley on April 3, 1964. The photographs are of items in Ruby's automobile at the time of his arrest which were photographed by Agents of the Dallas Office while the property was in custody of the Dallas Police Department.

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am enclosing herewith two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated March 26, 1964, at Dallas.

The report sets forth the complete results of this Bureau's review of telephone toll call records as requested in your letter of March 2, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
10 APR- 7
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

12-16480-40

NOT RECORDED
193 APR 8

19 APR 7 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

APR 10 1964

NOTE:

President's Commission by letter dated March 2, 1964, requested that we obtain available INS records pertaining to Ruby's mother and father and that we review available telephone toll records for period September 26, 1963, through November 22, 1963, on telephones listed to or used by Ruby's family and twelve persons known to have been in contact with him. The requested immigration records were obtained and furnished to the Commission by letter March 12, 1964. Enclosed report sets forth the complete results of the requested review of telephone records. A copy of the report will be furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department with advice that the investigation was conducted at the request of the President's Commission. Department has previously been advised that the reports furnished to USA Sanders, Dallas, for review by District Attorney Wade have been returned to the custody of the Dallas Office. The enclosed reports have been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Mr. Malley, and appropriate supervisor in Civil Rights Section.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - J. C. Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 6, 1964, concerning the intention of the Commission to dispatch its representatives to Mexico City for the purpose of conducting inquiry into the investigative effort made in Mexico concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

We have heretofore furnished to you considerable material dealing with our investigative efforts in Mexico and the investigation conducted there by responsible Mexican agencies. The most recent communication in this regard is our letter dated April 6, 1964, summarizing recent developments with particular reference to the means of transportation utilized by Oswald in departing from Mexico on October 3, 1963. Additional material concerning recent developments is in preparation and will be furnished to you in detail in the near future. Such inquiry as appears to be logical and necessary to the proper completion of our investigation in Mexico has been initiated and the results thereof will likewise be furnished to you. We will continue to undertake such investigation in Mexico as appears to be necessary. In short, the results of all of our investigative efforts in Mexico will be furnished to you prior to the completion of our investigation of this case.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 9 1964

[illegible] be pleased to be available [illegible] concerning [illegible] of our investigation [illegible] Mexico. In connection therewith, you may be assured that the [illegible] of appropriate Mexican officials [illegible]

SENT FROM D.O.
10:05 AM
APR 7 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-30026

BY COURIER SVC.
APR 8 1964
confirmed

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

DD APR 10 1964

105-82555

JCS:hlw

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

of the Harlem Covenant properly lies within the purview of the Department of State and to suggest that such arrangements be handled through the American Embassador in Mexico City.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

See cover memorandum T. A. Donnigan to W. C. Sullivan, 7/3 , captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba," prepared by JCS:lhb.

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shorder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 20, 1964, requesting we initiate investigation to ascertain the times when Lee Harvey Oswald's picture was first displayed on each of the television stations in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas Office dated March 30, 1964, which incorporates the information requested by you.

This concludes our investigation into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

62 109090

Enclosures (2)

RDR/ct
(12)
1 - 105-82555
1 - 62 - 109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. R. E. Wick

See Note page 2.

58 APR 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-

Honorable J. Lee RAnkin

Note:

Dallas investigation indicates original photograph which appeared on Dallas television stations was taken by Mr. Ferd Kaufman, a photographer for the Associated Press at approximately 2:10 p.m. on 11/22/63, outside the Dallas Police Department. According to Kaufman this picture was immediately developed and transmitted on the Associated Press' wire photo system at 2:55 p.m. It appears that all of the Dallas television stations utilized a reproduction of this photograph for public display. This complies with the Commission's request.

1 - Belmont
1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. H. Sizoo

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-7-77 CEB

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The Presidential's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald in several of her public appearances has stated that she has been working on a book about her son, Lee Harvey Oswald. This Bureau has determined that one Karl Conrad, a free-lance writer, 25 Indian Road, New York City, has been assisting Mrs. Oswald in the preparation of her book.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication dated April 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C., regarding the background and subversive activities of Karl Conrad. For your information Mrs. Oswald has reportedly been in contact with Conrad and his wife on her recent visits to New York City.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
7 2 APR - 8
COMM-FBI

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109090-1 - 5 APR - 8 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 9 1964

Enclosures (2)
JMS:klp
(11)

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - CUBA," dated 4-3-64.

APR 10 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

1 - Belmont
1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan

April 7, 1964

1 - Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

DECLASSIFIED BY 1040
7-1-77 [illegible]

EARL CONRAD

Earl Conrad was born December 17, 1903, at Auburn, New York, as Earl Cohen. Conrad has claimed that he has not used the name Cohen for many years although he has never legally changed his name to Conrad. He is a free-lance writer currently residing at 25 Indian Road, New York City. In the past he has been reported as working for a number of newspapers in New York State and Connecticut.

Louis F. Budenz, self-admitted former official of the Communist Party, United States of America (USA), advised in 1950 that he received information during the early 1940s that Conrad was a member of the Communist Party, USA. Budenz stated he had received this information from Benjamin J. Davis and Jack Stachel, both long-time Communist Party functionaries.

Conrad has been associated in the past with a number of organizations designated as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States and the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Conrad's associations with such organizations include:

In 1944 and 1945 Conrad was listed as an instructor or guest lecturer of the George Washington Carver School of New York City.

In 1947 Conrad was listed as the leader for entertainment at a celebration of an international women's day sponsored by the Congress of American Women.

In 1947 Conrad was listed as a speaker at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City.

[redacted]

JHS:klp
(11)

105-82555

[redacted]

[redacted]

EARL CONRAD

In a news release of the "National Guardian" dated September 10, 1948, it was announced that Conrad's work would appear in that publication in the future.

In 1949 Conrad wrote a tribute to Communist Party, USA, functionary Benjamin J. Davis in behalf of Davis' campaign for re-election as a city councilman in New York City. Conrad was listed as a sponsor of a committee seeking the re-election of Davis.

Conrad joined the International Worker's Order in 1945 along with his wife Alyse and was listed as a member of that organization in 1950.

In 1950 Conrad spoke at a meeting in Madison Square Garden in New York City which was sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress. In addition, in the early 1950s Conrad was involved in other activities in behalf of the Civil Rights Congress.

In 1952 Conrad was known to be a subscriber to "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper.

Conrad in his writing career has authored several books in the past including "Harriet Tubman, Negro Soldier and Abolitionist," an account of a well-known figure in American Negro history; "Scottsboro Boy," which he co-authored with Haywood Patterson, one of the defendants in the widely publicized Scottsboro case in Alabama in the 1930s; and "The Public School Scandal," an attack on public education in this country as controlled by American businessmen.

[redacted]

[redacted]

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of photographic enlargements of eight photographs furnished by Mr. Harry Schneider of Southfield, Michigan. Mr. Schneider advised he had received the photographs from his son-in-law, Mr. Edward C. Foley of Dallas, Texas.

In addition, there are enclosed for your assistance two copies each of two communications, one dated March 17, 1964, at Detroit, Michigan, and the other dated March 26, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. These communications relate to the photographs furnished by Mr. Schneider. The enclosed photographs are numbered on the reverse side to correspond with the numerical sequence set out in the communication dated March 26, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

The photographs furnished by Mr. Schneider have been returned to him in accordance with his request. No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060

58 APR 10 1964

Enclosures (20)

2 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosures (8)
2 - Detroit (62-3550) (Enclosures 16)
1 - Mr. I.W. Conrad
1 - R.E. Jonahan
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission) (Enc. 16)

RDR/map
(15)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2860

NOTE FOR SACS DETROIT AND DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReDEairtel to the Bureau and Dallas dated 3-17-64, and Dallas airtel to the Bureau and Detroit dated 3-26-64 relating to eight color photographs furnished by Mr. Harry Schneider of Southfield, Michigan, and identified by his son-in-law, Mr. Edward C. Foley of Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed for Detroit are the original eight color photographs furnished by Mr. Schneider for return to him per his request. Detroit handle.

Enclosed for Detroit and Dallas are eight enlarged photographic copies of the above photographs similarly numbered for the completion of your files. No further action is indicated and none is requested. Bureau has retained copies.

Detroit and Dallas are reminded since the photographs and the above letterhead memoranda have been furnished to the President's Commission, this material need not be incorporated in subsequent report.

NOTE:

Detroit by airtel dated 3-17-64 advised Sam Krone, drugstore operator of Monroe, Michigan, advised our Detroit Office he had observed certain photographs in the possession of Mr. Schneider. Schneider furnished these photographs which depict various scenes of President Kennedy's presence in Dallas on 11/22/63, as well as some miscellaneous pictures. Schneider stated he obtained photographs from his son-in-law, "Cort" Foley. Foley stated he is employed as plant manager at the Color Photo, Inc., Dallas, Texas, and he obtained photographs, which were "extra" from customer orders and sent pictures to his father-in-law. Foley has no idea who took original pictures, and he has no way to establish ownership. Inasmuch as photographs relate to President Kennedy, it is felt we should furnish them to the Commission for whatever action they desire. Review of pictures at Bureau fail to disclose any information of value to our investigation. Enclosed herewith for completion of Bureau files is one set of above-mentioned enlargements and eight negatives from which these enlargements were made similarly numbered.

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

April 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The purpose of this letter is to summarize recent developments dealing with Oswald's trip to Mexico in September and October, 1963.

We have determined that the passenger list for the bus trip of the Transportes del Norte departing from Mexico City at 8:30 a.m. October 2, 1963, which arrived at Laredo, Texas, at approximately 2 a.m. October 3, 1963, contains an entry showing that Seat Number 12 was assigned to "Chihuahuenses." It has been determined that this entry refers to a travel agency, namely, the Agencia Viajes Transportes Chihuahuenses. At the above agency, a record was located of a reservation for Seat 12 on the above-described Transportes del Norte bus and it was determined that an International Exchange Order was issued therefor to one H. O. Lee. The International Exchange Order Number 43599 was issued to H. O. Lee on October 1, 1963, for transportation by the Greyhound line from Laredo to Dallas, Texas.

The above transaction at the travel agency was handled by Rolando Barrios who recognized his handwriting and signatures on the ticket Exchange Order and who confirmed that he would normally write the name H. O. Lee, if he had taken this name as it appears on Oswald's tourist card, namely, "Lee, Harvey Oswald." Barrios stated that at the time Oswald's photograph appeared in the press he had the strong impression that he had known Oswald; however,

105-82555
JCS:cgw
(9)

APR 10 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 5

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040

he was unable to definitely affirm that he sold the bus tickets to Oswald. The tickets pertaining to the portion of the travel of H. O. Lee from Mexico City to Monterrey and from Monterrey to Laredo, Texas, have been obtained and are being forwarded for latent fingerprint examination. We have also located at the Greyhound Corporation, San Francisco, California, the International Exchange Order issued to H. O. Lee in Mexico City on October 1, 1963, for one-way transportation from Laredo to Dallas, Texas, via San Antonio, and the Greyhound bus ticket which was issued to H. O. Lee at Laredo, Texas, on October 3, 1963, under terms of the International Exchange Order. The Exchange Order and the Greyhound ticket are likewise to be processed for latent fingerprints.

As set forth on page 4 of the San Antonio report in the Oswald case dated December 9, 1963, the connecting Greyhound bus to carry passengers to Dallas from the Transportes del Norte bus which arrived at the Greyhound terminal at 2 a.m. October 3, 1963, was the Greyhound bus departing Laredo at 3 a.m. October 3, 1963. This bus was due to arrive at Dallas, Texas, at 2:20 p.m. October 3, 1963. This schedule coincides with information which has been developed at the YMCA and at the Texas Employment Commission Office in Dallas which places Oswald in Dallas prior to 4:30 p.m. October 3, 1963. Had Oswald traveled from Mexico City to Dallas via the Transportes Frontera bus that left Mexico City at 1 p.m. October 2, 1963, on which the name "Oswld" was manifested and had he continued his travel to Dallas by bus connecting with the Frontera Line, he could not have been in Dallas prior to 7 p.m. on October 3, 1963.

It has been determined that the Transportes del Norte trip from Mexico City to Laredo on October 2 - 3, 1963, necessitated a change of buses at Monterrey. We have located one Anastasio Ruiz Meza who was a passenger on the bus from Monterrey to Laredo. He recalled a young American on this bus who experienced difficulty with the Mexican Immigration inspector at the immigration check point, Kilometer 26. After considering the circumstances of his trip Ruiz Meza identified profile photographs of Oswald

as the young American who was taken off the bus at Kilometer 26. He said he recalled noting Oswald's presence the first time at the Transportes del Norte bus terminal restaurant in Monterrey during a waiting period between buses. He recalled Oswald was wearing a short-sleeved light-colored sport shirt and no coat. He believed Oswald occupied a seat to the rear of the bus after the change in Monterrey. His last recollection of Oswald was when they boarded the bus at Nuevo Laredo to cross the border after a short stop there.

Ruiz Meza recalled a retired Mexican Army captain and his wife who were traveling to Dallas. This individual has been identified as Jose Barriga Bernal, a resident of Mexico City. Barriga Bernal and his wife are in the process of being interviewed.

In addition, we have to date located 3 other passengers aboard the Transportes del Norte buses on October 2 - 3, 1963, between Mexico City and Laredo who, while unable to identify Oswald as a passenger on these buses, speak of a young American male aboard the buses whose appearance fits the general description of Oswald and whose attire coincides with the recollection of Ruiz Meza. Two of these fellow passengers recalled the young American experienced difficulty with the Mexican Immigration inspector at Kilometer 26. Efforts are under way to identify and interview all of the passengers on the Transportes del Norte and Greyhound buses on which H. O. Lee traveled on indicated dates. In addition, personnel of the bus companies performing duties in connection with the trip in question are being interviewed.

In connection with the entry on the Mexican Immigration Form FM-11 showing Oswald to have been traveling by "auto" when he departed from Nuevo Laredo October 3, 1963, we have compared all of the entries on the FM-11s for departures from Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, with the tourist cards of the individuals involved. We find that none of the tourist cards of the 79 individuals traveling on FM-5 and FM-8 travel documents contain any information as to means of travel on departure. Against this we find

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

there are numerous instances on the FM-11 record in which the means of transportation of the traveler was indicated on departure. As in the case of Oswald there were 6 entries on the FM-11 recording means of travel on departure as by "auto" against which there was no information on the tourist card of means of travel either on entering or departure. Accordingly we find that the entry on the FM-11 showing Oswald to have left on October 3, 1963, by "auto" was not unique to Oswald's travel. Numerous errors have been found in the FM-11 records made at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963. Our analysis of these records is in preparation and same will be furnished to you when received.

Employees at the Hotel Del Comercio and 6 guests who were at the Hotel during the period of Oswald's residence there have been interviewed without developing any new information of pertinence. Investigation to identify and interview other guests at the Hotel during the pertinent period is in progress.

Concerning the silver-colored bracelet Oswald gave to his wife on his return from Mexico and the colored post cards depicting scenes in Mexico which items are described in the Dallas December 23, 1963, report in the Oswald case, through confidential sources abroad, 303 jewelry and tourist-type gift shops in Mexico have been canvassed with negative results. It is the opinion of our sources that the bracelet in question which bears a stamped impression that it was made in Japan would not likely be handled by a retailer in Mexico City since the import tax on such an article would make it difficult to sell at a profit. The post cards in question were manufactured by a large manufacturer of post cards in Mexico and are sold throughout Mexico City in such great numbers and through such numerous outlets that according to a confidential source it would not be feasible to attempt to determine where Oswald might have purchased them.

The results of the inquiry summarized herein will be furnished to you in detail in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Hetherington

62-109090-

April 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 30, 1964, which enclosed copies of correspondence addressed to Congressman Gerald R. Ford by Mr. Francis J. McNamara of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It is noted that you desired this Bureau to have this information in connection with a full field investigation being conducted concerning Mr. Norman Redlich.

With regard to your request that you be furnished the basic facts and supporting data for the House Committee on Un-American Activities' determination that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is a communist front organization, this action was taken by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and this Bureau did not participate in its findings.

However, I can state that, since its inception in October, 1951, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has consistently rendered aid and support to the communist movement in the United States. Such aid and support has been in the form of mass rallies, literature, speeches by the organization's officials and legal aid regarding issues in which the Communist Party has been interested. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has filed amicus curiae briefs on behalf of the Party and its leaders who were convicted under

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - 100-384660
(1) - 62-109090
1 - 140-29239

KVH:JMK:dlb:mar

[redacted]

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

79 APR 13 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY 3045

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

the Smith Act of 1940. In turn, the Communist Party has given aid and support to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and its various functions and programs. The Party urges its members to attend and support meetings and affairs of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. The Party has rendered financial support to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee by purchasing large amounts of tickets to Emergency Civil Liberties Committee functions. The communist press over the years has publicized the activities of the organization and its affairs. Also, Party members and officials have spoken at various meetings of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. Various officials of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, past and present, have been identified in the past as Communist Party members.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

See cover memo Cleveland to Evans, same caption, dated 4/3/64, KVH:tjm.

This communication is classified "Confidential" as it contains information developed through our investigation of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and the Communist Party, USA. The unauthorized disclosure of that information could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the country.

[redacted]

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

20 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

March 30, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed are copies of correspondence addressed to Congressman Gerald R. Ford from Francis J. McNamara, Director of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities, of March 17, 1964, with enclosures. The Commission wished to have this information before you in connection with your full field investigation of Mr. Norman Redlich.

The Commission would also appreciate your furnishing to it the basic facts and supporting data for the Committee's determination that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is a Communist front organization.

The Commission deeply appreciates your continued and very helpful cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encls.

EXP. PROC.
MAR 31 1964.

4-6-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

FROM: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R.- CUBA

ReDLairtel 4-2-64 captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas Texas, Miscellaneous, Information Concerning" relating to the interview of John Martin, Jr., Superintendent of Safety, U. S. Post Office, Dallas, Texas.

With regard to the individuals referred to by Martin, reportedly members of the "Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation," it is essential that these individuals, if not already interviewed, be interviewed, particularly if they have any knowledge whatsoever regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. It is pointed out any of these individuals who allegedly took photographs of the Presidential motorcade would appear to be logical individuals for interview. The results of these interviews should be incorporated with the interviews of Martin in the next report submitted by you under the Oswald caption.

You should also make efforts to review the film allegedly being produced by this corporation to determine if it has any pertinence to the inquiry being conducted by the President's Commission. If so, appropriate copy should be obtained and submitted to the Bureau for review and possible dissemination to the Commission.

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR/map
(8)

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 8 1964

62-109090-

NOTE:

On 3-25-64, ASAC Kyle Clark of Dallas advised he received a request from a member of President's Commission staff then operating in Dallas, to interview Martin, who allegedly had information concerning assassination. Martin alleged he had never been interviewed. Dallas was given authority to interview Martin and to furnish a copy of the results to the Commission staff in Dallas.

Martin had been previously contacted on 12-3-63 by our Dallas Office, and at that time furnished no information of value. Martin during current interview on 3-31-64 stated he and group of others formed a corporation to produce and sell a movie, significant portions of which, taken by various members of corporation on 11-22-63. This appears to be a business venture capitalizing on fortuitous location of these individuals on fateful day. Since these individuals reported to have taken photographs of President's motorcade, it is felt they should be interviewed and to review film taken by them. The results of Martin's, other interviews, and related investigation will be reported by Dallas and disseminated to the Commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/3/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

On 4/3/64, SA Paul M. Stombaugh, Hairs and Fibers Unit, FBI Laboratory, testified before the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, beginning at 9:05 a.m. and ending at 12:20 p.m. Chief Justice Earl Warren was present from 9:05 a.m., until 10:00 a.m. at which time he left for duties at the Supreme Court. At 10:00 a.m., Mr. Allen Dulles replaced Mr. Warren and remained until the completion of SA Stombaugh's testimony. Mr. Melvin Eisenberg was also present and elicited the testimony.

The testimony concerned the receipt in the Laboratory of the blanket from Mrs. Paine's garage, the assassination rifle, homemade paper bag found near the rifle and the shirt Oswald was wearing at the time of the apprehension and subsequent examinations for hairs and fibers.

With regard to the blanket (in which the assassination rifle may have been wrapped) the Commission was interested in knowing how the blanket was folded when received. This was demonstrated through the use of a small piece of paper taken to the hearing and folded in a similar manner to that which the blanket had been folded. At the time of the examination of the blanket in the Laboratory, a small "hump" approximately 10" in length was observed and noted. Inasmuch as the length of this "hump" approximated the length and size of the telescopic sight of the rifle, the approximate location of this hump was noted on the paper used in the demonstration, although the "hump" could not definitely be attributed to the sight or to any other part of the gun. The blanket also had a metal safety pin attached to one end and a short length of twine had been tied to this end. A small safety pin was inserted into the paper at the approximate location of the larger pin as it had appeared in the blanket. The Commission was also interested in the type of knots used in tying the twine around the blanket and this was demonstrated with a separate piece of twine. The knots actually used on the blanket were a granny knot (very common) and a double bowknot (the type used in tying shoe laces). The paper, safety pin and twine were then entered into evidence. A folded paper similar to that introduced into evidence during the testimony is attached for record.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosure
62-109060
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

25 APR 7 1964
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 8 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

CLOSURE

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

The Commission was then interested in the various hairs found adhering to the blanket. Testimony was given regarding the fact that limb hairs and pubic hairs found on the blanket matched those of Oswald in all observable microscopic characteristics. The Commission was shown, through the use of previously prepared charts, how the Laboratory determined the origin of hairs as to race, and the microscopic characteristics present in the hairs removed from the blanket. Photomicrographs were then shown of these hairs as compared with known hairs from Oswald. It was pointed out to the Commission that the Laboratory could not state definitely that the hairs originated from Oswald to the exclusion of all other Caucasian persons inasmuch as hairs do not exhibit enough individual microscopic characteristics to permit this to be done.

The homemade bag (paper bag) was introduced and testimony given regarding how a single brown viscose fiber and several light green fibers matched similar fibers found in the composition of the blanket and the conclusion that these fibers could have originated from this blanket. A previously prepared chart was used to demonstrate the differences that exist among woolen, cotton and viscose fibers of which the blanket was composed. With regard to the remaining contents of the debris removed from this bag, which consisted of a small particle of wax and a minute fragment of woody material, it was pointed out that the wax was examined and compared spectrographically with a large quantity of wax found adhering to the front of Oswald's shirt and found to be dissimilar. The woody material was too limited in size for identification purposes.

Testimony was then brought out regarding the small tuft of cotton fibers found adhering to a jagged edge on the butt plate of the rifle. A description of these fibers was given regarding their type and colors and the fact that they were compared with the cotton fibers composing Oswald's shirt and found to match microscopically. Color photomicrographs were used to show these comparisons wherein the conclusion was reached that these fibers could have originated from Oswald's shirt. Mr. Eisenberg attempted to obtain mathematical probabilities from SA Stombaugh as to two persons having identical hair or of fibers originating from a particular shirt to the exclusion of all other shirts. SA Stombaugh stated that such probabilities could not be determined in view of the numerous unknown factors which exist in such cases.

The charts prepared by SA Stombaugh, photographs of which were attached to my memorandum of 4/2/64, were all entered into evidence. Upon completion of his testimony, SA Stombaugh was complimented upon his testimony by Mr. Dulles and thanked for his appearance before the Commission.

ACTION: For information.

DIRECTOR, FBI 4/8/64

SAC, NEW YORK

EARL WARREN
CHIEF JUSTICE
U.S. SUPREME COURT
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(SECURITY)

On 4/6/64, [redacted] Chappaqua, New York, telephonically contacted the White Plains Resident Agency of the New York Office and advised that she had written a letter a week ago registered mail to President JOHNSON to the effect that she had received information from a "reliable source" that EARL WARREN, Supreme Court Justice, was a Communist. She stated that she was inquiring as to why she has not received a reply to her letter. She was informed that if her letter had been received by this Bureau she would have received an acknowledgment and would have been contacted.

She related that the information she had received concerning Chief Justice WARREN was from one [redacted] a member of the Westchester County Young Republican Club, who is an employee of IBM. She said that [redacted] a conservative Republican in her estimation said he voted Democratic in the 1948 Presidential election because he considered EARL WARREN, Republican Vice Presidential candidate to be a Communist. She said that [redacted] did not indicate any basis for this statement. [redacted] said she was alarmed and upset by [redacted] statement in view of WARREN's high government position and his present additional authority on the commission inquiring into the assassination of President KENNEDY. In fact, she said this matter so disturbed her that she plans to consult a psychiatrist.

New York indices reflect no identifiable information concerning [redacted] or [redacted] UACB no further action will be taken on this matter.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 13 1964

(2)- Bureau (RM)
1 - Washington Field (Info.) (RM)
1 - New York (100-)

RJR:mrm

APR 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-199

4/8/64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

On April 8, 1964, Mr. JOE BALL, attorney for the President's Commission, now in Dallas, Texas, telephonically contacted SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN and stated he would like to take a deposition from SA NAT A. PINKSTON with reference to his interview of FRANKI KAISER concerning the clip board used by OSWALD at Texas School Book Depository. This interview is reflected on page 381 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. BALL stated this deposition was necessary since neither Mr. ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, nor Mr. KAISER remembered what was on the clip board. It should be noted that the clip board was obtained from Mr. KAISER on March 10, 1964, and is identified as Exhibit D-155, copies of which will be submitted in the Dallas report now being prepared.

Inasmuch as this request appears to be in line with the instructions issued by the Bureau with respect to agents being interviewed by members of the Commission, SA NAT A. PINKSTON will appear April 9, 1964, and the Bureau will be advised of the results.

RPG/ds
(5)

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 13 1964

60 APR 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109060-
62-109060-3093

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/9/64

Attorney for President's Commission in Dallas wants to take deposition from SA N. A. Pinkston concerning his interview of Texas School Book Depository employee re clip board used by Oswald in connection with his work. The board was found on 6th floor of the building after assassination and had attached to it 3 book orders. SAC notes this request is in line with instructions issued by Bureau that Agents to be questioned by Commission, limit remarks to facts that they developed and offer no personal opinions. SA Pinkston will comply. Bureau be advised.

JCS:pah:epj

(2)

4/8/64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) ATTN.: INSPECTOR MALLEY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Depositions of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS taken this date from 10:15 A.M. to 11:00 A.M., and of SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT from 11:00 A.M. to 1:20 P.M., both by SAMUEL A. STERN, representing President's Commission. Oath administered, and question and answer statement recorded by stenographer with Stenotype machine.

Agents were advised at termination of depositions they would have the privilege, if they desired, of reviewing and signing the typed depositions, or of waiving the privilege. Agents advised they would desire to read the depositions. They were informed that they would be advised when the depositions had been typed.

Preliminary questions to both agents were as follows: Name, address, employment, length of service, length of service in Dallas, whether agents had any assignments on morning of November 22, 1963, concerned with visit of President to Dallas, whereabouts at time of shooting.

SA CLEMENTS deposed he was instructed by SAC to proceed to office of Chief of Police, Dallas, to establish liaison with Chief's office and inform of the availability of services of FBI; that he heard of killing of Officer J. D.

MCC:JWB/ds;eah

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DL 89-43

TIPPIT and subsequent arrest of OSWALD coincidental with receipt of such information by police radio in office of chief; that name OSWALD was previously unknown to him. SA CLEMENTS deposed he remained in liaison capacity throughout afternoon and evening, did not see OSWALD brought to police station; that at approximately 10:00 P.M. he conferred with SA BOOKHOUT and, upon learning that physical description and background data of OSWALD had not been recorded in previous interviews by other law enforcement officers he, with knowledge and the consent of Captain J. W. FRITZ, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, interrogated OSWALD. SA CLEMENTS deposed that OSWALD was handcuffed, hands in front of him, guarded by two Dallas Police officers at time of interview, that questions were asked and responses received as indicated in FD-302, that is, descriptive data, names and addresses of relatives, present and past residences, present and past occupations; that OSWALD declined to explain possession of fictitious Selective Service card in name of HIDELL; that upon being asked as to present occupation, OSWALD commented as recorded in paragraph four, page one of the FD-302, page 92, report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas. SA CLEMENTS deposed that total interview lasted approximately thirty-five minutes with approximately fifteen-minute interruption, at which time OSWALD was understood to have been taken out of room for a line-up. In further answers to direct questions, SA CLEMENTS deposed that he observed a bruise or discoloration near one of OSWALD's eyes and minor scratches on face; that OSWALD made no complaint of any physical suffering or discomfort, that he appeared physically and mentally alert on the basis of his responses. SA CLEMENTS continued that he saw OSWALD subsequently when OSWALD was being removed from office of Homicide Bureau to basement of City Hall for press conference, that he saw OSWALD in the press conference room where an estimated fifty or more persons were congregated; that he did not see OSWALD thereafter. SA CLEMENTS, in answer to direct question, answered "no" when asked if he served as a conduit of any information from FBI files to the Police Department relative to OSWALD.

DL 89-43

SA BOOKHOUT additionally testified to the following in answer to direct questions:

Immediately proceeded Dallas PD on authority SAC and maintained liaison at Homicide & Robbery Bureau. Observed OSWALD arrive at Homicide & Robbery Bureau in custody police officers. Only marks observed on OSWALD were bump over one eye and scratch on forehead. This was first time Agent had ever seen OSWALD. Participated with SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., and officers, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas PD, in interview of OSWALD, 11/22/63. Testified in substance to information set forth in FD-302 of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by SA'S JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., and JAMES W. BOOKHOUT, 11/22/63, at Dallas. No indication that SA HOSTY had ever interviewed OSWALD before. Observed first Dallas PD line-up for OSWALD, 11/22/63. Testified in substance to information set forth in 302's of SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT, 11/23/63, at Dallas.

STERN stated that in this phase of the President's Commission inquiry it would not be necessary to call in additional Agents.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 4/6/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Burt Griffin of the President's Commission staff called on April 3, 1964, and stated that testimony was to be taken from Curtis LaVerne Crafard on April 3, 1964. He referred to the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated 11/30/63 and mentioned a number of items that the Commission desired to have available when Crafard's testimony is taken. He referred to notebooks, papers and other material that Ruby had in his possession or in his automobile at the time he was arrested by Dallas authorities. He mentioned specifically items 24, page 726; 29, page 728; 30, page 729; 31, page 730; and 34, page 731. Griffin was also interested in the item referred to as "six telephone reminders" on page 736, and a small notebook mentioned on page 738, which information was set forth on pages 739 and 740 from the notebook.

Mr. Griffin stated he understood it was a possibility that some of the material being sought had been utilized in the Jack Ruby trial in Dallas. He was told that in the event the material in question had been utilized in the Ruby trial or had any connection with the Ruby case and was in the possession of the Dallas authorities it would not appear proper for the Bureau to be handling this request to obtain this material in view of the fact that an appeal had been filed in the Ruby case. Griffin was told that, consequently, if the President's Commission desired such material, they should make arrangements through the Dallas authorities to obtain whatever material they desired.

Mr. Griffin advised that he had been in Dallas recently and had tried to locate this material but there seemed to be some confusion as to where the material was actually located. He requested the Bureau to make a determination as to where the material actually was in order that appropriate action could be taken by the Commission to obtain same.

NOT RECORDED
APR 7 1964

The Dallas Office checked into this matter and was unable through the District Attorney's Office or the Dallas Police Department to locate all of the items in question. It was determined that Ruby's notebook was actually in the possession of the Dallas District Attorney. In making this inquiry the Dallas

- Mr. Conrad

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Jack L. Ruby

Attorney was advised that the President's Commission was interested in knowing the location of the material in order that they could contact whatever authorities were necessary in order to obtain same. The District Attorney advised our Dallas Office that he didn't know where all of the material was and if he did have it he did not know whether he would or would not make it available to the President's Commission inasmuch as he was afraid it would not be returned.

Mr. Rankin was advised of the fact that the Dallas authorities did not know the exact location of all the material in question and of the comments made by the District Attorney. He was also advised that in view of the appeal which was pending, the Bureau did not desire to make any contact with the local authorities to actually obtain this material.

On April 7, Mr. Griffin called and inquired as to whether the Bureau had photographs of the material in question. A subsequent check revealed that we did have photographs of the Ruby notebook but that photographs were not available of all the material in question. (In this connection the Dallas Office used this material to obtain sufficient information for our reports and there was no opportunity to photograph all of this material, it being noted that the State was maintaining close custody of these items for possible use in the trial of Ruby.)

By letter dated April 7, 1964, the Bureau transmitted to the President's Commission photographs of the material contained in Ruby's notebook and the six telephone reminder cards.

Today Mr. Griffin called and stated that the President's Commission intended to contact the District Attorney and any other Dallas authorities who might have the material in question. He asked whether or not the Dallas Office would obtain photographs of this material if suitable arrangements were made with the Dallas authorities. Mr. Griffin was advised that if such arrangements were made by the President's Commission, photographs would be made of the material in question. In the event suitable arrangements are worked out, Griffin will advise the Bureau and appropriate instructions will be issued to Dallas.

Submitted for information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 4/1/64

FROM : MR. D. J. BRENNAN, JR.

SUBJECT: PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

By letter 3/24/64 the "Warren Commission" requested, among other things, any recommendations we might care to make regarding possible improvements in any aspect of presidential protection. Our response to the Commission noted that after careful consideration of this problem, our suggestions had been made available to the Secret Service on November 30, 1963 and that inasmuch as the protection of the President is the primary responsibility of that agency, it was suggested that the Commission consult with the Secret Service relative to its inquiry.

On 4/1/64 Liaison Supervisor Bartlett informed Secret Service Chief Rowley regarding the Commission's inquiry and our reply. Rowley expressed his appreciation for our action in advising him of this development.

ACTION:

For information.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6 APR 7 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

GAD:mll
(5)

S. Bartlett

APR 14 1964

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

44-24016-5180

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your letter of March 3, 1964, a thorough search was made of all FBI records. Copies of all of the records located wherein mention is made of Ruby prior to November 23, 1963, have been prepared and are being forwarded to you. These copies are verbatim copies of the original source material with the exception of those instances therein it was necessary to conceal the identity of a confidential source. The items enclosed are listed below as follows:

Item 1. Information indicating that in March, 1962, Ruby was the owner of the Carousel Club. This information was developed in connection with a survey of crime conditions in the Dallas Division.

Item 2. Information obtained from a confidential source during the course of an investigation concerning Ralph Eugene Young which related to a possible violation of the Atomic Energy Act. The investigation was conducted in 1950.

JWH/pab/ras
(8)

NOT RECORDED
109 APR 8 1964

NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont, 4/6/64, re: Jack L. Ruby, aka; Lee Harvey Oswald, aka - victim, Civil Rights, JWH/ras.

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE

7 2 APR - 8 COMM-FBI

APR 7 9 15 AM '64 FBI READING ROOM

APR 7 9 28 AM '64 FBI READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Item 3. Information furnished by Bunny Breen, whose true name is Eileen Curry, which was obtained on March 18, 1956. This information was the basis for the statement in the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated November 30, 1963, page 155, that Jack Ruby was known to be an associate of Eileen Curry.

Item 4. Information obtained from Lieutenant Jack Revill, Dallas Police Department, on July 9, 1959, wherein Jack Ruby is set forth as operator of the Vegas Club.

Item 5. Information obtained from a confidential source on September 7, 1961, with reference to one Bethel Kramer's obtaining a job at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club.

Item 6. An interview with Jean Bostick on September 25, 1961.

Item 7. An interview with Mrs. Sue Brown on November 13, 1962.

Item 8. Information submitted by Special Agent Ralph J. Miles concerning his observation of Ruby on August 11, 1953, and information furnished to him by Vincent Lee of the American Guild of Variety Artists.

Item 9. Information obtained from a confidential source on May 31, 1961, wherein Ruby is referred to as the owner of the Carousel Club.

Item 10. The description of Jack L. Ruby which was obtained when he was contacted by Special Agent Charles W. Flynn on March 11, 1959.

As you were previously advised in my letter of February 27, 1964, Ruby was contacted by an Agent of the Dallas Office on March 11, 1959, in view of his position as a night club operator who might have knowledge of the criminal element. He was advised of the Bureau's jurisdiction in criminal matters and he expressed a willingness to furnish information. He was subsequently contacted by an Agent on April 23, June 5 and 18, July 7 and 31, August 6 and 31, and October 2, 1959. He did not furnish any information and further contacts with him were discontinued.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

These contacts were recorded only by date along with notations indicating Ruby had not furnished any information. There is no information recorded that was furnished by Ruby in connection with any of these contacts. Ruby was never paid any money and he was never, at any time, an informant of this Bureau.

As you will note, the information pertaining strictly to Ruby was excerpted from the above-listed items and furnished to you in the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated November 30, 1963. As the items basically contain information pertaining to other unrelated investigative matters much of which was furnished to this Bureau in confidence, it is requested that the President's Commission continue to maintain this information in the same confidence that it was initially furnished.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (10)

Item 1

In connection with a survey of crime conditions in the Dallas Division of the FBI in March, 1962, it was established that there were three burlesque houses located in downtown Dallas; however, there was no information any of these were frequented by any known criminal element. They were night clubs catering to tourists, mostly, and featured "strip-tease" dancers and exorbitant prices for food, beer, wine and setups. They were as follows:

Theater Lounge, 1328 Jackson, operated by Barney Weinstein;

Abe's Colony Club, 1322½ Commerce, operated by Abe Weinstein;

The Carousel, 1312½ Commerce, operated by Jack Ruby.

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~ 11-1180

Item 2

During the course of an investigation concerning Ralph Eugene Young, which related to a possible violation of the Atomic Energy Act, the following interview was conducted wherein Jack Ruby was mentioned:

A confidential source exhibited the records of the Ambassador Hotel which reflected that Ralph E. Young, 3110 North Clybourn, Chicago, Illinois, was registered in apartment 321. His registration card under remarks reflected that he was connected with the John E. Vahl Engineering Company and Dean Products Company. He had registered at said hotel on August 27, 1950.

The source stated that Young had been brought to Dallas along with E. M. Piper, Fred H. Ruic, Charles Campbell, Donald Henry Hans, Leo Stukus, and Pat Henry Boothe by L. A. Robinson, 4051 LaPorte Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who was a representative of the John E. Vahl Company. It was the source's understanding that these individuals had been brought to Dallas by Robinson for employment with the Chance Vought Aircraft Company.

The source advised that Piper was a very close associate of Young's and in fact had roomed with Young at the hotel for some time. He stated that none of the above-mentioned individuals with the exception of Young was still registered with the hotel.

The source found a forwarding address for Fred H. Ruic dated September 17, 1950, which reflected he was presently residing in Apartment A, 2112 St. Malo, Dallas, Texas.

The source advised that Joyce Chillman was registered in room 307 and he subsequently reported that she checked out at 2:30 p.m., on October 3, 1950, with H. C. Black. Black's registration card reflected he had registered at said hotel on October 1, 1950, and gave his address as 772 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California.

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 62-24016-1180

At the time Skillman left the hotel she gave the assistant manager of the hotel an envelope containing a handwritten note which was addressed to Young. A copy of said note and the original envelope containing same which was addressed to Young are being maintained by the Dallas Division.

Said note is as follows:

"Ralph, the company is Utah Leavell Construction Company, Los Alamos, New Mexico. Hopkins can be reached at: White Electric, Haskell Avenue, Dallas. I am going to Oklahoma City. Will arrive Santa Fe Sunday night. Will call or write you further information.

/s/ Joyce"

The back of the letter contained the following:

"Did not get to talk to Hopkins so if you call him don't mention any connection with me. Will send all information as quickly as obtained."

The source furnished the following telephone calls from Young's room 321 for September 25 through October 3, 1950. Listings for the telephone numbers were obtained from another confidential source.

RA-2461 - Huey & Philp Hardware Company, 1900 Griffin

RI-5374 - W. G. Wright, 511 West Commerce (Day & Night Automotive Service)

RI-5070 - M. R. Irion, 610 Mercantile Bank Building

MU-0335 - Estelle Brannon, 2333 Carpenter

UN-9089 - Mrs. Foster's Pastry Shop, 1919 Allen (billing to Claude Foster)

ST-2344 - The Adkins Store, Inc., care of D. H. Dean, 1922 Elm Street

EU-9227 or HA-9227 - The HUnter number is listed to Bama Pie Company, 1701 4th (billing to Mrs. E. C. Marshall)

The HArwood number is listed to Kay Johnson's Beauty Salon, 1305 Metropolitan (billing to O. B. Johnson, doing business as Kay Johnson's Beauty Salon)

RI-6353 - no record

RA-5070 - Dallas Beer Pump Supply Company, 2404 Main

TE-9464 - James F. Waddle, 5413½ Ash Lane

PR-7281 - Earnest E. Grose, 2014 Cooke Place

EA-1410 - Rev. David Roberson, 2250 Stark

LA-5015 - H. H. Moncrief, 4156 Travis

HU-4618 or HA-4618 - the HUnter number is listed for American Products Company, 1501 Latimer

The HArwood number is listed for Lewis Manning, 2731 Frazier

PR-0588 - D. C. Brown & Son, 2102 Bryan

HA-9452 - Clark's Cabinet Shop, 4816 Racoll (billing to E. A. Clark)

RA-8003 - Superior Wholesaling Market, 906 South Harwood

PR-0376 - Gardner Hotel Supply Company, 309 North Market (billing to I. H. Gardner)

PR-1254 - Dallas Fountain & Fixture, 2416 Caroline

RI-9952 - Merchants Retail Credit Association, 2312½ Jackson

RA-8643 - Volk Brothers Company, 1806 Elm

RI-6352 - Clyde D. Bell, Southwestern Life Building, Room 501-2

RI-3426 - Evans Employment Service, 207 Praetorian Building. (It is to be noted that this is the employment service which reportedly referred Joyce Skillman to R. H. Hopkins.)

PR-2653 - Dallas Sheet Metal Works, Inc., 600 Ross Avenue

FA-3240 - J. Lamar Jones, 573 Peavy Road

RA-5015 - (not published) Morris Men's Wear, Inc., 1604 Main

RI-0874 - Benjamin Matzkin (doing business as Matzkin Sheet Metal Works, 2636 Elm)

HU-1470 or HA-1470 - The HUnter number is listed to Olene Horton, 2519 Holmes.

The HArwood number is listed for Lamboth Methodist Church, 4114 Crozier

RA-2344 - Lewis Pie Shop, 529 North Akard (billing to H. B. Lewis)

LA-5786 or LA-5784 - The LA-5786 is listed for Helena S. Frank, 3235 Cole, Apartment 2.

LA-5784 is listed for Horace H. Harlan, 4130 Emerson Avenue (called from room 207)

RA-2488 - Standard Mfg. Company, Inc., 1332 Canton (called from room 207)

UN-2432 - Edith Compton, 4516 Live Oak, Apartment 205

RA-7775 - American Bus Lines, Inc., 1421 Wood

HA-3654 - Silver Spur, 1717 South Erway (billing to Norman Miller and Jack Ruby)

LO-2841 - Barba Carden, 4113 Hyer, Apartment 26. (It is to be noted that this call was to the original informant in instant matter and was dated October 3, 1950, which substantiates the allegation of informant that she was called by Ralph E. Young on the morning of October 3, 1950, from Room 321, Ambassador Hotel.)

TE-6103 - (from room 207), L. G. White Electric Company, 2405 North Haskell.

TE-5687 - Hotel Carlton, 4103 Gaston.

The source recalled that Young has associated in the past with Ruth Baker, who is an employee of the Sanger Department Store, Shoe Department in the Village Shopping Center.

Item 3

In connection with certain information concerning James Breen which was forwarded to our Dallas Office from our Los Angeles Office by communication dated March 20, 1956, the following interview with Danny Breen, whose true name is Eileen Curry, is set forth.

On March 13, 1956, Danny Breen, presently known as Carol Connor, requested the Los Angeles Office to have Special Agent Ambrose K. Lay call her collect at Davis 74734, Dallas, Texas. She had been interviewed twice for information she might furnish in the case entitled "Unknown Subject, Abraham Davidian - Victim. Obstruction of Justice." She was acting as was James Breen as informants for the Federal Narcotics Bureau and the Los Angeles Police Department Vice Squad. She indicated she had formerly been with Stanley Adams, a subject in this case. Danny, at that time, was operating a house of prostitution in Los Angeles on a call girl basis. She furnished no information of particular significance. James Breen was interviewed two or three times as a possible prospective confidential source, but both were constantly in trouble with local authorities and contact could not be maintained with them. Danny, on March 13, 1956, advised she and James had jumped a local bond on narcotics charges about the first of the year and gone to Dallas. James was driving a cab for the City Transportation Company, and she was apparently operating in some branch of the prostitution racket. Danny was told by James he had made connection with large narcotics setup operating between Mexico, Texas and the East. James made several trips and returned. He left about three weeks ago and has not returned. He purposely did not give details so she could not get into trouble. He took his clothes about three weeks ago and said he was going on another trip. She heard later that he had left her but heard also from a [illegible] named Schott this was not true and that James had contacted him and asked him to look out for her if she got into any trouble. She believes James made connections with the narcotics ring through a former associate from Soledad Prison where James served time. In some fashion James got the cabs to operate through Jack Ruby of Dallas. Several days ago, one Jack (last name unknown) of Houston came to see Danny with one Gordon Winter

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of Houston, a friend of hers and James. Jack told her that James was trying to hijack a 300 to 400 thousand load of narcotics from Mexico and was going to try to go with another distribution setup. Jack questioned her as to whether she had information regarding James' whereabouts and threatened her if she was withholding information about James. Also, he stated his life would not be worth anything if he was trying to double-cross the group. Danny fears James has been killed or kidnapped and wanted to talk to someone she could trust.

Item 4

In connection with a survey of gambling activities in the Dallas Division, the following information wherein Jack Ruby is mentioned was obtained.

On July 9, 1959, Lieutenant Jack Revill, Criminal Intelligence Section, Dallas Police Department, furnished the following:

On April 2, 1959, the Dallas Police Department received a letter from the Oklahoma City Police Department that Sidney Siedband, FBI number 773803, a Dallas gambler, had been arrested in Oklahoma City and in his possession were a large number of telephone numbers of Dallas and Fort Worth contacts. The Oklahoma City Police Department requested the Dallas Police Department to identify the Dallas contacts. They were identified as follows:

Al Meadows, FBI number 850823, phone FL 77350, at 2403 Inwood, Dallas, gambler and ex-convict;

Oscar Colquitt Swain, also known as "Cotton," FBI number 402723, phone TA 45779, 2203 N. Carroll, Dallas, gambler and ex-convict;

Isadore "Izzy" Miller, FBI number 2010014, phone EM 82933, 8309 Beauregard, gambler;

Lewis Joseph McMillie, also known as Lewis Joseph Martin, Lewis Joseph Chapman, Lewis Olney, FBI number 4404004, NI 20748, 3207 Raleigh, Dallas, gambler and murderer;

Jessie Ray McPherson, Dallas Police Department number 20310, TA 31078, gambler;

Billy Ray Grimes, FBI number 3077364, phone FR 10503, gambler in Dallas and Arlington, Texas;

John D. Burns, also known as "J. D.", FBI number 3045377, phones EM 40282, EV 14118, AN 21060, 6135 Parkdale, Dallas, gambler;

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

44-24016-1-E6

Elmer Ray Coleman, Dallas Police Department number 29433, phone RI 71793, co-owner of Turf Bar, 1515 Commerce Street, Dallas, with

Johnnie Eli Stone, FBI number 245126, both gamblers and cafe operators.

Other persons listed as contacts of Siedband but not fully identified by the Dallas Police Department are the following:

Johnny Marshall, phone LA 26331, 3223 Cole, operator of Shreveport, Louisiana, gambling house;

Jack Keller, phone DA 44574, 1001 Waterford, owner of Keller's Drive In, on Samuel's Boulevard, known associate of numerous gamblers;

Freddie Merrill, phone DA 12856, 7177 Fisher Road, operates gambling house with E. T. "Chick" Flournoy, Rockwall, Texas, gambler;

Margie Moore, resides in Y.W.C.A., known associate of Dallas gamblers;

Jack Ruby, phone LA 24243, operator of Vegas Club, 3503 Oak Lawn;

Kristian Day Kristofferson, FBI number 3222224A, phone TA 15773, 5926 Winton Street, Dallas, Dallas gambler.

There was a phone number MA 42000, Fort Worth, which was ascertained to be a gambling house at 2221 Jacksboro Highway, Fort Worth, operated by Fay Kirkwood and Lewis Joseph McMillie.

There was a notation in subject's possession showing contact with E. H. "Boston" Smith, at phone Clearview 2-1294, Toledo, Texas; Jim Healey at the Cipango Club, Dallas, and Dallas bail bondsmen, Smith and Stovall, 106 South Record, Dallas.

Lieutenant Revill stated all or most of the above persons are known gamblers or connected with gambling activities.

Item 5

There is set forth as follows an interview with a confidential source of the Dallas Office wherein Jack Ruby was mentioned.

On September 7, 1961, a confidential source was contacted by Special Agents Richard E. Harrison and Robert P. Gemberling at Room 214, Dallas Hotel, Dallas, Texas. The source refused to talk with Agents out of the presence of a girl friend, Helen Agnew, stating that Helen knew everything she did.

The source stated she had come to Dallas on September 5, 1961, from Shreveport, Louisiana, in her 1959 Corvette bearing Louisiana license plates, number unknown, accompanied by Helen Agnew who, she stated, uses the name Helen Archfield, and a girl by the name of Bethel "Babs" Kramer or Cramer.

The source stated she owns the Hi Lo Bar, 1900 East Texas Street, Bossier City, Louisiana, and the Little Hangar Bar, 2404 Barksdale Boulevard, Bossier City, Louisiana. She stated she has a mother who lives in Shreveport and a son in school there.

The source stated that Helen Agnew, who described herself as a white female, born December 1, 1941, at Omaha, Nebraska, 5 feet 2 inches, 111 pounds, green eyes, blond hair, was working at the Little Hangar Bar, and that Bethel Kramer had been working at Joe's Studio Steak House at Bossier City, Louisiana, as a waitress and was going to work for her, but she ascertained Kramer was not 18 years of age and for this reason she and her girl friend, Helen Agnew, did not desire to have her living or associating with them at Bossier City, Louisiana.

The source stated she and Helen Agnew had brought Bethel to Dallas in an effort to obtain a job for her as they did not want her with them at Bossier City because the source stated she and "her girls" always share everything. She stated she obtained a job for Bethel through Jack Ruby as a stripper at Ruby's Carousel Club. She stated that Bethel would be staying with the Carousel bartender and his wife.

62-109076

[illegible]

She described Bethol merely as a white female who would be 13 years of age on December 21, 1961, who had been in reform school, had had an illegitimate child and was "a big liar." The source stated she understands Jack Ruby is going to obtain identification for Bethol reflecting she is 21 years of age.

This information was made known on September 3, 1961, to Detective Morris Brumley, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.

The source stated that she was returning to Shreveport, Louisiana, on the evening of September 7, 1961, and would likely return to Detroit, Michigan, in about a week. She stated the purpose of her trip from Shreveport, Louisiana, to Dallas was to try and buy some "hot furs" for she and "her girls" but that she had not been able to make any contacts. She indicated that she had assisted the FBI in Detroit, had operated houses of prostitution in Detroit, and that she had only been arrested on one occasion and this arrest did not result in a conviction. She denied that her operations at Bossier City, Louisiana, represented the operation of a house of prostitution and stated she was considered a reputable citizen in Greenwood, Louisiana, where she has a home run by a housekeeper.

The source stated that she had no information at this time that would be of interest to the FBI except that she considered Merle Kimbley, who runs Sak's, Bossier City, a pimp and stated that he has advertised in Dallas newspapers for waitresses offering $175.00 per week.

Item 6

There is set forth as follows an interview with Joan Bostick on September 25, 1961, wherein Jack Ruby was mentioned.

On September 25, 1961, Joan Bostick, cashier, Carousel Club, 1312 Commerce Street, telephone number RI 7-2367, home address 117 North Adams, no home phone, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised that "Babs" Axenfield (Bethel Kramer) was presently residing with her and Harvey Bostick, bartender at the Carousel Club, at 117 North Adams.

Joan Bostick stated that a person named Jimmy Myers told her on September 24 that the FBI was looking for "Babs" Axenfield. Bostick stated that she did not want to have anyone living with her if she was wanted and wished to report "Babs" location. Bostick stated that "Babs" is presently employed by Jack Ruby, owner of the Carousel Club, as a waitress. "Babs" has been employed there for approximately two weeks.

Bostick was advised that the FBI was not looking for Axenfield at the present time, but that we might receive a request to locate her at any time.

62-109090

Item 7:

There is set forth as follows an interview with Mrs. Sue Brown on November 13, 1962, wherein it was mentioned that a brother of Eva Grant at that time owned and operated the Carousel Night Club in Dallas.

On November 13, 1962, Mrs. Sue Brown, 5810 Phillips, Dallas, Texas, telephone number Taylor 4-2025, advised Special Agent W. Marlan Brown that Eva Grant operates the Vegas Club in Dallas. She said that she had received information from her sister that Eva Grant was formerly connected with the Al Capone Gang in Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Brown stated that a brother of Eva Grant currently owns and operates the Carousel Night Club in Dallas. She stated that recently she had been with Eva Grant, who formerly operated the Singapore Night Club in Dallas, and stayed overnight with her on one occasion. She subsequently learned that Eva Grant reported that a diamond in one of her rings was missing and as a consequence she was one of the suspects in the alleged theft of this diamond. A Dallas detective with the Burglary and Theft Bureau contacted her and questioned her concerning the missing diamond, she stated, and requested that she take a lie detector test. She stated that she was willing to take this test but upon talking to her attorney she was told by him that tests of this kind were inconclusive and advised her not to take such a test. She advised that Eva Grant spent sometime in Chicago where her family still resides and had also lived on the East Coast. She has been in Dallas for about two or three years, the last time becoming involved during the war years in the illegal sale of sugar stamps which led to the conviction of a man named Jones who was associated with her.

She described Eva Grant as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Age:	52 or 53
Weight:	145-150
Height:	5'7"
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Dark red
Complexion:	Fair
Remarks:	Very attractive appearance but loud and crude in speech

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Item 3

On August 11, 1960, Special Agent Ralph J. Miles chanced to be in the office of Vincent Lee, Branch Manager, American Guild of Variety Artists, 1313 Live Oak Street, Dallas, Texas, on official business. An individual later identified by Mr. Lee as Jack Ruby, operator of the Silver Spur, 1717 South Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas, came blustering into Lee's office. Ruby demanded of Lee that Lee supply Ruby with some "girls" to put on entertainment at his Silver Spur. Lee told Ruby that Ruby would have to put up a cash bond to guarantee the girls' salary whereupon Ruby began to curse Lee, claiming that he was short on money and that Lee did not make his, Ruby's, competitors put up such a cash bond. Lee maintained that he still could not furnish girl entertainers to Ruby unless Ruby put up some cash at which time Ruby arose and in a threatening tone of voice asked Lee: "Do you want to know whether or not I'm packing a gun?", and "What are you trying to do, be a tough guy in Dallas? Well, I'm just as tough as they come" or words to that effect.

After Ruby stormed out of Lee's office, cursing all the while, Lee confidentially advised Special Agent Miles that Ruby considered himself a very tough Dallas character and was an associate of Joe Bonds, operator of the Sho Bar Club, who was also a "tough" character who bore a grudge against Lee because Lee one time attempted to collect a $700.00 bad check Bonds had given a girl entertainer at which time either Bonds or one of his henchmen had struck Lee across the forehead with a pistol. Lee continued that both Ruby and Bonds always carried concealed pistols and were in constant association with James Robert Todd, better known as Jack Todd, FBI number [redacted], Dallas Police Department number 22235, a well-known Dallas safe-cracker. Lee informed that Ruby, Bonds and Todd, together with other hoodlums and safe-crackers, whose identities were unknown to Lee, usually hung around Sue's Used Car Lot, 3400 Live Oak, Dallas, Texas.

(1) (WFO)

[redacted]

Item 9

On May 31, 1961, a confidential source was interviewed and advised that she suspects Betty Crosby, the girl friend of the owner of the Holiday Bar, 1212A Main Street, Dallas, and who also is the day bartender at that bar, is practicing prostitution or lining up other girls for dates of prostitution. She stated that Betty is constantly on the telephone at the Holiday Bar during the day, both making calls and receiving calls. She stated that Betty has telephone number AD 8-4030 (listed to E. C. Tanner, 305 Dover Drive, Richardson). She stated that the owner of the Holiday Bar, Cliff Runsaker, supposedly has a ranch in Oklahoma and that Betty frequently makes several trips a week, stating she is going to Oklahoma with Cliff Runsaker. She stated that Betty Crosby recently bought a new house in Richardson, Texas, and drives a late model blue colored automobile, make unknown. She stated that the Holiday Bar bank account is maintained at the First National Bank, Dallas, Texas. She stated that Betty has a sister, Rosemary Drever, who is married to a Buddy Drever. Rosemary's home telephone number is AD 8-1895 (listed to Lois Jetty, 320 Vista Vista, Richardson). She stated that Rosemary formerly worked at the Congini Bar on Commerce Street and later at Victor's Lounge on Commerce Street across from the Statler Hilton Hotel.

The source stated that Jack Ruby is the owner of the Carousel Club located at Commerce and Field Streets and that he formerly operated the Roundup Club on South Ervay Street and at one time ran the Vegas Club on Oak Lawn. She stated that she knows Jack Ruby and that he is "no good." She stated that he will not permit a girl to work for him unless she is intimate with him.

The source stated she is acquainted with the lady called "Zola" who is the bartender at the Zoo Bar on Commerce Street and who appears to be the boss over the other girls employed as waitresses there. She stated that Zola has recently mentioned to her that she would like her to come to work there. The source stated she had no

ENCLOSURE

62-109060)

ENCLOSURE

specific information that would indicate that any of the waitresses at the Coo Dar were prostituting or that Zola was steering customers to the waitresses for dates of prostitution. She stated Bob Russell is the owner of the Coo Dar. She stated Zola was formerly married to one Joe Slayton who owns the Cabana Room on Commerce Street which has recently been made into a private club.

The source stated that Penny Pennington, 5803 Gaston, Dallas, Texas, who is approximately 35 or 37 years of age, has two girls who rent apartments at her address and fill dates of prostitution with male tenants she has at that location. She stated she has heard that Pennington gets part of the proceeds received by these girls. She stated she does not know who these girls are or where they come from but that Pennington drives a late model white Cadillac.

The source advised that a lady in her late 30's by the name of Faye Dandridge is manager of Fay's Drive In Liquor Store at 4201 Main Street. She stated she understands Faye has a list of girls who will accept dates with men and she believes it is possible these girls charge the men a fee. She stated she has heard conversation that Faye is in her late 30's and has made the remark: "If you are going to go out, you might as well go first class" and that she has allegedly told other girls if they are interested in going out with men to the finer places she can fix them up. She stated that this liquor store is located near the It'll Do Club on Main Street and that Faye supposedly frequents the It'll Do Club approaching male individuals to find out if they would like to have her obtain a date for them.

Item 10

Jack L. Ruby was contacted by Special Agent Charles W. Flynn on March 11, 1959, at which time the following description of Jack L. Ruby was obtained through observation of the Agent and this interview. No additional information was furnished by Ruby.

Name:	Jack Ruby, also known as Jack Leon Ruby, Jack Rubenstein
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Born:	March 25, 1911, Chicago, Illinois
Height:	5'9"
Weight:	194
Build	Heavy
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Medium
Fingerprint classification:	19 L 9 U OIM 7 K 1 U OII C, fingerprinted Dallas, Texas, Police Department, their number 36696, charged with investigation violation State Liquor Law (returned from FBI Identification Division, August 6, 1959, revealed no previous fingerprint record nor FBI number assigned).
Credit information:	Ruby is shown to have been on file with Dallas Credit Bureau since September, 1959, and has an unsatisfactory credit rating.
Military service:	Claimed previous service with U. S. Air Force, 1943, to 1946, not confirmed.
Associates:	James Robert Todd
FBI Number:	1805883
Dallas PD Number:	22255

1-2 10777

[illegible]

44-24016-1180

Remarks: Known Dallas area criminal.

Residence: 4500 Hawthorn Street, Dallas, Texas, in March, 1959.

Occupation: Operated Vegas Club, 3508 Oak Lawn, Dallas, during 1959.

4-7-64

Airtel 62-109060-

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Rourairtel 3-24-64.

By letter dated April 3, 1964, the Commission returned the two photographs furnished by Mrs. Mary Ann Moorman, which are enclosed.

The Commission advised they have no further use for these photographs at this time and that they may now be returned to Mrs. Moorman.

Dallas is instructed to immediately return the two enclosed photographs to Mrs. Moorman.

Enclosures (2)

KMR:jh
(4) 9M

NOTE: By letter dated 3-18-64 the President's Commission decided to review one additional photograph taken by Mary Ann Moorman of the Presidential motorcade on 11-22-63. Mrs. Moorman furnished both photographs she had taken and requested they be returned as soon as the President's Commission had finished with them. Upon return of these photographs this matter will be completed.

MAILED 27
APR - 7 1964
COMM-FBI

APR 9 - 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

APR 3 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delo...
Mr. Evans
Mr. G...
Mr. ...
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am returning herewith the two photographs taken by Mrs. Mary Ann Moorman of the Presidential motorcade on November 22, 1963, which you forwarded to the Commission with a covering letter dated March 27, 1964.

You may return these photographs to Mrs. Moorman since the Commission has no further use for them at this time.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

35 APR 6 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 8 1964

11 APR 8 1964

2 - ENCL - Jack

Called SAC DL
4-7-64
Gave it returned
[illegible]

April 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 16, 1964, requesting certain photographs in the possession of Mr. Edward Rocco, 1050 North Laurel Avenue, Hollywood, California, which depict a person who might be Lee Harvey Oswald as well as any other photographs Mr. Rocco may have taken during his visits to the Carousel Club including a photograph of Mr. Rocco. Pursuant to your request, I am enclosing the following photographs:

1. Four copies of a photograph showing various patrons of the Carousel Club. The individual (marked by arrow) according to Mr. Rocco was thought to look like Lee Harvey Oswald by Mr. Jerry A. Freeman, a photographer of "The Dallas-Picayune," New Orleans, Louisiana. It is noted that in the report of Special Agent Thomas G. Clements dated January 17, 1964, at Dallas, (page 24) Mr. Friedman advised that he had no actual basis for his statement to Rocco as Oswald was never known to him and his statement was intended only as conversation and was by no means intended as an identification. This photograph was made by Mr. Rocco on November 5 or 6, 1963, at the Carousel Club and was obtained from him on December 23, 1963.

2. Four copies of a photograph of Mr. Edward Rocco, 1050 North Laurel Avenue, Hollywood, California.

Sincerely,

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

6 Apr 6 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-2477

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 8 9 55 AM '64

68 APR-6
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

3. Four copies each of 13 photographs which were purchased by "Life" magazine from Mr. Edward Rocco and made available by Time, Incorporated, New York City, New York, on March 26, 1964.

4. Four copies each of 13 photographs (marked obscene) taken by Mr. Rocco at the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas. The quoted notations set forth on the backs of the photographs were handwritten pencilled notations on the originals and were apparently placed there by Mr. Rocco. The originals have been returned to Mr. Rocco at his request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (124)

NOTE: By letter dated 3-16-64 the Commission requested certain photographs in possession of Mr. Edward Rocco, a free-lance photographer, Hollywood, California, which were taken by Rocco at the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas. Rocco was interviewed while visiting his father-in-law at Dallas, Texas, on 12-26-63 at which time he advised that he was acquainted with Ruby and that on or about November 5 or 6, 1963, he visited the Carousel Club for six or seven consecutive nights in connection with his efforts to do a profile story on the club. He took numerous pictures in the Carousel Club. On 12-23-63 Rocco advised that while in New Orleans, Louisiana, a short time ago, a photographer with "The Times-Picayune" in New Orleans, a Mr. Terry Friedman, told him that one of the individuals in the photograph looked like Oswald to him. Friedman was subsequently interviewed by us and advised he had no factual basis for a statement to Rocco as Oswald was never known to him and his statement was only intended as conversation and was by no means intended as an identification. Agents of the Dallas Office who had observed Oswald advised the individual in photograph not identical to Oswald.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

April 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - J. R. Malley
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - J. M. Sizoo

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your previous request for coverage of the public appearances of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

There are enclosed for your information one reel of tape recording of an appearance by Mrs. Oswald on a question and answer program entitled "Conversation Piece," carried by Radio Station WHIO, Dayton, Ohio, on March 19, 1964, and two copies of a communication dated March 23, 1964, at our Cincinnati Office concerning the above appearance by Mrs. Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 3

JMS:klw
(12)

NOTE:

In accordance with the request of the President's Commission, we are covering the public appearances of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and Mark Lane. In her 3/18/64 appearance on Radio Station WHIO, Dayton, Ohio, Mrs. Oswald continued to state that she feels that President Kennedy was shot from the overpass directly in front of the motorcade and that her son was a Government agent because he was not under surveillance in spite of his known Marxist views and prior defection to the Soviet Union. She also indicated that she would not believe the President's Commission if they do, in fact, find that her son, Lee Harvey Oswald, was the assassin. The material re WHIO appearance of Mrs. Oswald received in Clairtel 3/20/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, IS - R - Cuba."

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

APR 8 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
68 APR - 6
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

SEC'Y-RECEIVING ROOM
B

3/26/64

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (105-2505) - P -

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Little Rock teletype to Bureau dated 3/19/64.

Enclosed herewith are two tape recordings of one question and answer program called "Conversation Piece," carried by radio station WHIO, Dayton, Ohio, and furnished by THOMAS FRAWLEY, News Director. Recording is telephone conversation with MARGURITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, with PHIL DONAHUE, Newsman, by telephone hookup from Little Rock and with persons calling station WHIO. FRAWLEY advised that no transcript of tape, which is cut at 7.5 PS and runs for approximately 45 minutes, is made by the station. DONAHUE originally contacted MARGURITE OSWALD by telephone at Hotel Regent, Dallas, Texas.

Also enclosed for Bureau are ten copies and for Dallas two copies of LHM stating briefly what questions mainly concerned and scope of MARGURITE OSWALD's answers.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Cincinnati

CEC:jas
(7)

1 ENCLOSURE

62 109190 -
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
March 26, 1964

RE: TELEPHONE INTERVIEW WITH
MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD,
RADIO STATION WHIO,
DAYTON, OHIO, MARCH 19, 1964

On March 19, 1964, a telephone interview was conducted by Mr. Phil Donahue, Radio Station WHIO, Dayton, Ohio, on the program called "Conversation Piece." The interview was with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, and was by long-distance telephone with Mrs. Oswald at Little Rock, Arkansas. Also in the interview were listeners to WHIO who telephoned their questions to be answered by Mrs. Oswald.

The interviewer introduced his guest as Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the accused presidential assassin, and stated she was participating in the program by way of long-distance telephone from Little Rock, Arkansas. He stated that she would answer questions put to her by the listeners of "Conversation Piece" at telephone number 253-8866.

She was asked by the interviewer for some of the reasons she was offering to support her assertion that her son did not kill President Kennedy.

Mrs. Oswald stated she knew Lee Harvey Oswald is innocent of this terrible tragedy. She stated she believes he was an agent of his government and that he was framed for the assassination of the President. She said he was supposed to be a Marxist and known defector. He was in Dallas at that particular time and was offered a job at the Book Depository three days prior to the motorcade. The route of the motorcade was changed to pass by the Book Depository. Lee did not get the job himself; he was offered the job. He was out of work at that time. She indicated everything points to the fact that this boy's past record of his defection to Russia and his views on Marxism would be a perfect setup for an assassin

of the President. She stated she believes that this is what happened and believes that her son was meant to be killed at the Book Depository, but this failed for some reason or other and he was able to get away. She thinks that officer Tippet was not killed by Lee Harvey Oswald. She thinks the assassins are still at large. She advanced the supposition that if Lee was framed and he was supposed to be killed in the building, then someone else would have to be killed in order for Lee to be arrested and then be killed himself. She believes that Jack Ruby only came into the case as a paid killer in order to shut Lee up.

When questioned by a listener as to why Lee did not have psychiatric care, she stated she did not know and was never informed that Lee should have psychiatric treatment. She explained his truancy in New York and that he was placed in a children's home by a judge. He was there about six to seven weeks. She denied having fled from New York because she did not want Lee to have psychiatric treatment, stating that she remained in New York for 11 months after this. She stated that she did not know Lee had psychiatric treatment, but would assume he had psychiatric treatment at the children's home as it was possible that the children there were given tests of some sort.

In answer to a question, she stated she believes it was normal for her son to defect to Russia because she believes he was an agent of the United States Government, and that he was sent to Russia as a defector and went there as a United States Government Agent.

With regard to a quotation by her in "U. S. News and World Report" in February, that President Johnson was in the White House through the actions of her son, she claimed that this was a misquotation.

She indicated she had received no information that her son was an agent of the United States from the United States Government.

She stated she believes President Kennedy was shot from the overpass directly in front of the motorcade, and not

from the Book Depository.

She described her family as an average American family and a very patriotic family, in answer to a question indicating she had not discharged her duty as a good mother. She described her son as a brilliant boy, and stated the press is becoming a little more sympathetic toward her.

She stated that someone could have put Lee's rifle in the window of the Book Depository, and that a photograph taken at the time of the shooting shows the car had passed the window of the Book Depository, making it impossible for anyone to shoot at this car from that window.

She indicated that she believed her son was a Government agent because he was not under surveillance and that he was framed because of his Marxist views and because of his defection. She indicated that perhaps the person who framed him did not know he was a Government agent and he was found to be one only after being framed.

With regard to the shot at General Walker, she explained that if her son was an agent, he might become involved in a threat on General Walker's life, and, in his note to his wife, was telling his wife he might be arrested. If this did happen, she, as a Russian citizen, should get in touch with the Russian Embassy.

She stated she believes that more than one person was involved in the assassination. She admitted that her son could have been the one who had killed the President, but that she does not think so. She stated the car had bullet shatters on the left hand side which was not facing the Book Depository, and this car was immediately sent to be renovated. She questioned why this evidence was taken away.

She refused to speak for the opinions of any other members of her family, stating that Lee's brothers did not have the information concerning him that she has..

She stated she doubted if she would believe the Warren Commission if they find Lee was the assassin. She indicated she thinks someone in the Government that wanted President Kennedy out of the way used her boy.

4/4/64

- PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

62-109090-

TO SAC, DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

FOLLOWING REQUEST RECEIVED APRIL TWO LAST FROM COMMISSION: QUOTE PLEASE ASCERTAIN THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ORGANIZATION PLACING THE ADVERTISEMENTS REFERRING TO QUOTE RUNNING MAN END QUOTE AND SIGNED QUOTE LEE END QUOTE IN THE PERSONAL COLUMN OF THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS ON OCTOBER FIFTEEN, SIXTEEN AND SEVENTEEN, ONE NINE SIX THREE. ALSO PLEASE INFORM US IF SIMILAR ADS WERE PLACED IN THE DALLAS TIMES-HERALD ON THOSE DAYS BY THE SAME PERSONS OR ORGANIZATIONS. END QUOTE

HANDLE AT ONCE. SUTEL SUMMARY FOLLOW WITH LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM.

JCS:klw
(3)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

58 APR 8 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

APR 1 1964

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please ascertain the identity of the individual or organization placing the advertisements referring to "Running Man" and signed "Lee" in the personal column of the Dallas Morning News on October 15, 16 and 17, 1963. Also please inform us if similar ads were placed in the Dallas Times-Herald on those days by the same persons or organizations.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 6 1964

38 APR 2 1964

Telephone SAC, DL
JCS:klw
4-4-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

April 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - J. R. Malley
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of March 27, 1964, regarding coverage of several of Mark Lane's public appearances.

For your information, there are enclosed two copies of a communication dated March 25, 1964, at our Philadelphia Office concerning the talk given by Lane on March 11, 1964, at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

BY COURIER SVC.
APR - 6
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

JMS:klw
(11)

NOTE:

Phairtel 3/25/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" furnished LHM quoting newspaper article in "Main Line Times," Ardmore, Pennsylvania, newspaper reporting Lane's comments at Haverford College on 3/11/64. Lane in his talk as reported continues to claim that Oswald is being prejudged as guilty of assassinating President Kennedy, that President Kennedy was shot first from the front, and that the FBI found "no prints" on Oswald's rifle (which is false since the latent impression obtained by the DL PD on the rifle was identified by the Identification Division as the right palm of Oswald). Previous info re Lane's appearances in the PH area were furnished to the President's Commission by letter 3/27/64.

April 3, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

With reference to your letter of March 31, 1964, requesting information available pertaining to the current whereabouts of Sylvia Odio Calvano, it is learned she is located at Dallas, Texas, on April 3, 1964. She advised that her mailing address is Apt. 7, Eagle Crest, 1919 Birch Street, Dallas, Oregon, and [illegible] 6, 1964, at which time [illegible] will be in the eastern part of the state of [illegible] attended with, as he has not successful [illegible] area. [illegible] located there, [illegible] while in [illegible], Oregon, area.

[illegible] information [illegible] current whereabouts of Mr. [illegible] was telephonically furnished to Mr. [illegible] of the President's Commission on April 3, 1964. It is requested this material be used to locate Mr. [illegible].

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JWK/ras
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

58 APR 8 1964

APR 3 3 42 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-HEADING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 - 8

NOTE:

The President's Commission by letter on 3/11/64 requested that we furnish any available information regarding the whereabouts of Crafard inasmuch as they expected to subpoena him. Crafard, who is a drifter and itinerant worker, was employed as a handy man by Ruby at the time of the assassination. We have conducted extensive investigation to locate Crafard for the Commission through contacts with his relatives and known associates. Mr. Hubert of the Commission was telephonically advised of Crafard's whereabouts on 4/3/64 at which time Hubert stated that the Commission was issuing a subpoena today, 4/3/64, to be sent air mail, special delivery, to the U. S. Marshall covering Dallas, Oregon, who will in turn serve the subpoena. Crafard spells his name different from other members of his family. The Commission is aware of this.

April 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Commission Staff Member, and Mr. Sebastian F. Latona of this Bureau, have previously reviewed testimony concerning fingerprint and palm print identifications which relate to the assassination of President Kennedy.

On April 1, 1964, Mr. Eisenberg requested that four cardboard cartons found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas, be delivered to his office. Mr. Latona personally made delivery of these cartons on April 1, 1964, and obtained a receipt for them.

BY COURIER SVC.
07 APR-5
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

CSV:bdm
(4)

NOTE: See cover memo C. S. Voelker to Mr. Trotter dated 4-1-64 captioned: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

58 APR 8 1964

19 APR 7 1964

FBI
APR 3 3 03 PM 1964
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-233

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

April 3, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a letter dated March 27, 1964, from Mr. Albert E. Jenner, Jr., of your staff, requesting one photopicture duplicate of a group of documents (exhibits) which consists of sixty photographs.

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, advised telephonically on April 2, 1964, that in the interest of expediting the requested copies, Xerox copies of the sixty photographs would be adequate since additional photographic copies of each exhibit submitted with Mr. Jenner's letter are currently available in the files of the Commission.

Transmitted herewith is one Xerox copy of each of the sixty photographs submitted. The sixty photographs submitted are also transmitted herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

Enclosures (120)

NOTE: Xerox copies are being furnished the Commission pursuant to telephone call from Mr. Eisenberg to Mr. Griffith on 4-2-64. Xerox copies also retained for Bureau file.

105-82555

JCC:nlb (9)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2774

APR 3 1 43 PM '64

FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM

DEC-0

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are three copies each of four memoranda containing results of interviews with Mr. Edwin W. Hanger, Mr. William C. Lord, and Mr. Robert Cleary.

The information revealed in these interviews pertains to Mr. Glenn T. Carthron, Jr., who alleged James Riddle Hoffa perpetrated the assassination of President Kennedy. This allegation was based on information Mr. Carthron received by a "voice from God."

This Bureau is conducting active investigation to locate and interview Mr. Carthron. The results of this interview will be furnished to you when received.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED

Enclosures (12)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. E. F. Kieffer
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. A. J. McGrath

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmontodated 4/2/64, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," KMR:vhm.

KMR:job:vhm
(15)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

April 2, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 20, 1964, requesting advice as to whether the paper bag found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building (Commission Exhibit 142) might have originated in either of Oswald's two previous places of employment which were the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company and the William B. Reily Company.

A sample of paper was obtained from the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company, Dallas, Texas, and was designated as FBI Exhibit D-194. Samples of paper and three-inch Manila gummed tape were obtained from the William B. Reily Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, and were designated as FBI Exhibit D-193. The papers and gummed tape comprising Exhibits D-193 and D-195 were found to be different from the paper and gummed tape of Commission Exhibit 142.

The Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company has advised that the company has had no three-inch gummed tape on the premises in the last several years. It is noted that the gummed tape on Commission Exhibit 142 is three inches wide.

The paper sample D-194 was obtained from the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company on March 24, 1964, and the company advised that the paper which was being used during March and April 1963 during the time of employment of Oswald had been used up.

The paper and tape sample D-193 was obtained on March 20, 1964, from the William B. Reily Company and the company

105-82555

Dallas (100-10461)
New Orleans (100-16601)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 APR 7 1964

APR 9 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
APR 3 3 30 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

65 APR-2
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. [illegible] Rankin

advised that this was the only type of wrapping paper and gummed tape that this company has used for a number of years and it was the only type of wrapping paper and gummed tape which this company had in stock at the time Oswald was employed during the months May through July 1963.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ADDENDUM: A Laboratory report covering the results of the Laboratory examination of the paper samples D-193 and D-195 is being furnished the Dallas Office separately.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rogge Room 3730
1 - Mr. Stokes Room 645 PB

April 2, 1964

By Courier Service

Mr. Conrad
Mr. Griffith
Mr. Cadigan

READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN CASE

Memorandum J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff on March 27, 1964, the three color sketches prepared by Government pathologists depicting the course and direction of the bullets that struck the President (Commission Exhibits 385, 386, 388) were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on March 30, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555

JCC:nlb (12)

Note: The above exhibits were delivered [illegible] 1964 to The Commission by Special Agent James C. Cadigan.

12-109090- JCC:mb
NOT RECORDED
193 APR 7 1964

58 APR 8 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

April 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, and my letters dated February 26, 1964, March 4, 1964, and March 19, 1964, relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed are two copies of a four-page communication entitled, "FBI Fiction or Common Sense Fact?" which I received on March 27, 1964, in an envelope postmarked at Hominy, Oklahoma, on March 24, 1964. The name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma, appears on the last page of this communication.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin the enclosed communication is being furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41) (Enc.)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enc.)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J.E. Herington
1 - Mr. J.W. Hines
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan

RDR:vhm
(14)

Oklahoma City and Dallas see note page two.

58 APR 8 1964 DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE TO SACS OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS:

Re OC airtel 3/13/64 furnishing Bureau a clipping from the "Oklahoma City Times," setting out the exploits of Mrs. Martin.

Enclosed for the information of Oklahoma City and Dallas is a recent communication received by the Director apparently from Mrs. Martin which is self-explanatory. For your information, the President's Commission has been furnished extensive background on Mrs. Martin including the fact we had unsatisfactory dealings with her in the past.

NOTE:

Shirley Martin, has been characterized as a "bright nut", and is well known to the Bureau due to the fact she has written numerous offensive and insulting communications to the Bureau. Since the assassination she has engaged in her own investigation of the events.

Full details concerning her background have been furnished in the past in the following memoranda:

D. C. Morrell to Mr. DeLoach dated 2/17/64 captioned, "Mrs. Mark E. Martin, aka Mrs. Shirley Martin, Box 566, Hominy, Oklahoma," JH:dll.
A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 2/25/64 captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," RDR:vhm.
A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 3/19/64 captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," RDR:map.

The attached communication is critical of the FBI and affixed responsibilities onthe Director which of course are completely unjust. This communication does not contain a written signature but appears to have been authored and mailed by Mrs. Martin. We have not acknowledged this letter as well as several other communications from her. It is not felt we should dignify her insulting observations and comments or encourage her obvious efforts to engage in a literary argument.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: April 2, 1964

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy; 11/22/63; Dallas, Texas

As a matter of record, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the staff the President's Commission orally requested of Special Agent Paul M. ombaugh that he prepare microphotographs, in color, showing the croscopic comparisons of the cotton fibers removed from the butt plate the rifle used in the assassination with the cotton fibers comprising wald's shirt. Mr. Eisenberg also requested that a chart be made owing the differences that exist among woolen, cotton, and viscose bers. (The blanket Oswald used to cover the rifle is composed of ese fibers.)

He also requested that charts be prepared to show the fferent characteristics used in making hair comparisons as well as icrophotographs of Oswald's pubic and limb hairs and microphotographs owing the matches of these hairs with pubic and limb hairs found on he blanket.

Mr. Eisenberg requested that these photographs and charts e brought by Mr. Stombaugh to aid in his testimony before the committee on the morning of April 3, 1964.

Copies of the requested photographs and photographs of the harts are attached hereto for record purposes.

ACTION: For information.

Enclosures (16)

62-109060)

- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Malley

(10)

NOT RECORDED 25 APR 7

199 APR 7 1964

1 - Enclosure

1956

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

April 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In connection with coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane, this Bureau has determined that on March 25, 1964, Lane received a United States passport for travel in Europe and that his departure was scheduled for April 1, 1964.

There are enclosed two copies of a communication dated March 30, 1964, at Washington, D. C., setting forth information furnished United States Department of State by Lane in his passport application.

You will note in paragraph two on page one of the enclosed communication that Lane advised he would attend a convention of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. This association, which is reportedly holding a congress at Budapest, Hungary, from March 30, 1964, to April 3, 1964, has been cited as an international communist front organization on page 88 of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

This material is being furnished to advise you of Lane's plans for travel abroad and to assist you in the event you desire to arrange coverage of Lane in the foreign countries to which he travels.

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

JMS:pah
(11)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
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Tele. Room

FBI
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SEC'D-READING ROOM

62 APR 7
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

On Lane's return to the United States, this Bureau will resume its coverage of his public appearances.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

NOTE:

San Francisco airtels 3/24 and 25/64 captioned "Mark Lane" and WFOairtel 3/30/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" with letterhead memorandum advised of Lane's travel plans. Information being furnished so that President's Commission can make arrangements it might desire for coverage of Lane while abroad. State Department and CIA, who have been given reports on Lane, will be advised by separate communication that Bureau is requesting pertinent Legats to alert appropriate sources and to handle information concerning Lane, as on a security subject traveling abroad. Legats being furnished background information and instructions re Lane's travel by separate communications. Bureau has conducted no investigation of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, but Bufiles contain information re its background and activities in support of communism in the past.

4/9/64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bu airtel to Dallas 2/24/64, Bulet to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission dated 3/27/64 copy of which was furnished to Dallas and other communications from receiving offices relating to a request of the President's Commission to obtain the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle.

In order that the Commission can be furnished an intelligible explanation of the documents obtained by receiving offices, Dallas is instructed to prepare at the earliest possible time a letterhead memorandum for dissemination incorporating pertinent data relating to this request.

The letterhead memorandum should contain the following basic information:

(a) identification of exhibit
(b) Bureau assigned exhibit number
(c) necessary explanatory information relating to the exhibit involved immediately following the exhibit if feasible

62-109090-

Enclosures (43)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 10 1964

1 - Albany (62-1646)
1 - Boston (89-43)
1 - Chicago (62-6115)
1 - Newark (62-3060)
1 - New York (89-75)
1 - Philadelphia (105-9958)
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

RDR:vhm

(16)
62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1-105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

SEE NOTE PAGE SIX.

79 APR 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2875

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

You should endeavor to describe the documents in a logical sequence so as to make a chronological story from the point of origin to the ultimate consignee. Each of the rifles involved should be handled under separate headings and abbreviations should be avoided if possible or adequately described.

Attached for your assistance are xerox copies of pertinent communications received from receiving offices which transmitted documents requested by the Commission. To each xerox copy is attached photographic copies of the documents submitted with the communication along with its Laboratory assigned "D" number. The Laboratory is maintaining the originals of all documents where same have been submitted. Two additional photographic copies of the documents furnished are being retained by the Bureau for dissemination to the Commission along with your letterhead memorandum when this matter is completely resolved.

Photographic copies of exhibits D 102, D 103 and accompanying explanations submitted with Dallas airtel 3/23/64 captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka. IS - R - Cuba" are not being returned since you have copies of these exhibits. Two copies are available for the Commission.

Exhibits D 17, D 18, D 19, D 77 and J 1 referred to in your airtel 3/5/64 in the above caption have been previously furnished to the Commission and need not be duplicated at this time. Appropriate reference to these exhibits where necessary must be made in your letterhead memorandum to complete the sequence of events.

In your above airtel dated 3/5/64 on page one it is indicated Mr. Charles W. Greener, owner of the Irving Sports Shop, requested that "tag repair" #18374 be returned to him. For your information the original of this tag is being retained by the Laboratory for possible future use of the Commission. Dallas should make appropriate note of Mr. Greener's request so this matter can be followed in an effort to comply with his request when the Commission's investigation is concluded.

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Set out below is a brief description of the enclosed documents with the Bureau assigned "D" numbers and identification of the communication which transmitted these documents to the Bureau. This is being furnished for the information of Dallas and receiving offices.

Philadelphia airtel 3/11/64 in the above caption, JAM:jp.

Laboratory "D" Number	Description
D 151	Page from record book of Mr. Fred W. Rupp indicating shipment on 2/12/63.
D 152	Photostat of undated bill of lading #3178.
D 153	North Penn Transfer, Inc., delivery receipt for shipping order #3178.

Albany airtel 3/13/64 in above caption, JWF:jmc.

D 156	Empire Sporting Goods, Ltd., invoice #1078.
D 157	Memorandum for bill of lading from H. P. Welch Company dated 6/29/62.
D 158	Photostatic copy of consumption entry #77, Bureau of Customs.
D 159	Photostatic copy of examination and appraisal of entry #77.
D 160	Duplicate of H. P. Welch Company shipping order #B-3636 dated 7/6/62.

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Chicago airtel 3/13/64 in above caption, DWS:sjs.

D 161 — Invoice #145352 Century Arms Inc.

D 162 — Aldens checking slip #293779.

Chicago airtel 3/13/64 in above caption, DWS:bll.

D 163 — Klein's purchase order for 100 rifles effective 1/15/62.

D 164 — Five page "customer's invoice" of Crescent Firearms, Inc.

D 165 — Invoice #3178, Crescent Firearms, Inc., dated 2/2/63.

D 166 — One check and attached Klein's voucher #28966.

D 167 — Photostatic copy of list prepared by Mitchell Scibor, Klein's Sporting Goods.

D 168 — Consignees memo pro #A394857 dated 2/12/63.

D 169 — Delivery receipt #3-041342 dated 2/13/63.

D 170 — Cashier's copy, Chicago run sheet, #48969 dated 2/21/63.

New York airtel 3/16/64 in above caption, EWO:jc.

D 171 — Bill of lading #3178, Crescent Firearms, Inc.

D 172 — Original Sale Order, Crescent Firearms, Inc., #3178, dated 2/7/63.

D 173 — Office copy of ten shipping slips reflecting carton numbers.

D 174	Bill of lading #18 for Motor Ship Elettra Fassio.
D 175	Copy of inventory list reflecting carton numbers 5 attached to above bill of lading #18.
D 176	Copy of warehouse entry form from Freedman and Slater, Inc., #52737 dated 10/24/60.
D 177	Copy of notice with estimated date of arrival of shipment dated 10/10/60 from Genoa to Adams Consolidated Industries, Inc.
D 178	Copy of a bill of lading dated 10/25/60 from Adams Consolidated Industries, Inc.
D 179	Copy of sales invoice #03408 from Adams Consolidated Industries, Inc. dated 10/16/62.

Albany airtel 3/17/64 in above caption, JWJ:jmb.

D 180	Photostatic copy of Canadian National Railways straight bill of lading dated 6/29/62.

Boston airtel 3/17/64 in above caption, DBC:cap.

D 181	Photostatic copy of H. P. Welch Company shipping order dated 6/29/62.
D 182	Yellow duplicate copy of H. P. Welch Company way bill #B-3686.
D 183	Photostatic of customer's copy of H. P. Welch Company way bill #B-3686.

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Newark airtel 3/10/64 in above caption, RFH:bab.

D 189 — Warehouse receipt dated 11/9/60 of Harborside Terminal Company.

D 190 — Five delivery orders numbered 89133, 14473, 03408, A01640 and A00642.

Chicago airtel 3/24/64 in the above caption, DWS:gmf.

D 201 — Delivery receipt from Eastern Express Company.

Any break in sequence of the above numbers was necessitated by the receipt of other evidence not related to this particular Commission request.

Receiving offices are reminded to press this vigorously so the Commission's request can be complied with at the earliest possible time.

NOTE:

Commission by letter 2/21/64 requested certain information as well as the original or photographic copies of all documents relating to the assassination rifle and another rifle bearing a similar serial number without a prefix "C". The technical data requested was furnished to the Commission by letter dated 3/27/64. The other request is very extensive in nature and requires the obtaining of purchase orders, invoices, shipping documents, bills of lading, receipts, etc. of some eight business firms. Certain difficulties have been encountered beyond our control in obtaining this material and some seven Bureau offices are involved in this endeavor. The enclosed material is being furnished to Dallas so that an appropriate, intelligible memorandum can be prepared for use by the Commission inasmuch as many of the documents furnished require considerable explanation. This matter continues to be closely followed at the Bureau and when the necessary material and letterhead memorandum from Dallas are received the Commission will be appropriately notified. The Commission has been advised of the extensive nature of its request and the fact that numerous Bureau offices are engaged in this endeavor.

April 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
~~The President's Commission~~
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mr. Burt Griffin of the President's Commission on April 8, 1964, furnished to this Bureau three items of the personal property of Curtis LaVerne Crafard and requested that we make photographic copies of the items for the President's Commission.

The items were photographed on April 8, 1964, and the originals returned to you by special messenger on April 9, 1964.

I am enclosing herewith three copies each of the photographs of a discharge paper of Curtis LaVerne Crafard, three copies each of two photographs of a subpoena issued to Curtis L. Crafard, and three copies each of eleven photographs of a leather-bound memoranda book. The photographs of the memoranda book are numbered with the letter A to identify the front cover and numbers one through ten to identify each page of the book which contained writing as taken in consecutive order.

Sincerely yours,

APR 10 1964

Enclosures

JMM/rac
(7)

APR 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1373

4-8-64

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Buffalo (44-216)(Enclosure)
Milwaukee (44-173)(Enclosure)
Minneapolis (44-240)(Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
CO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for each office is a copy of a self-explanatory memorandum from the President's Commission dated 4-3-64 requesting certain specified information.

Milwaukee will upon receipt review their files for available information concerning the Triangle Manufacturing Company, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. If information is not available in file identifying the company and the nature of its business, you should conduct sufficient inquiry through available public records and reliable sources of your office so that your indices can be checked regarding the officers of the company.

Minneapolis will refer to their file 71-173 relating to an Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices investigation and 166-2 relating to an Interstate Transportation of Wagering Paraphernalia investigation concerning a Triangle Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. If this company is identical or connected with the company in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, mentioned in the letter of the President's Commission, conduct a similar inquiry concerning this company in your division.

1 - Dallas (Info)(Enclosure)(44-1639)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

JWH:cac
(9)

MAILED 20
APR 8 1964
COMM-FBI

APR 8 3 09 PM '64

79 APR 14 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-12 6

Airtel to SAC, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Minneapolis
RE: JACK L. RUBY, AKA

Buffalo will immediately conduct the requested inquiry concerning Mr. A. Millenbrandt, East Rochester, New York. In the event there is no information regarding Millenbrandt available in your files, you should conduct appropriate credit and criminal checks and contact reliable sources of your office to identify Millenbrandt and the nature of his business connections.

All offices submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission no later than 4-14-64. Submit appropriate FD-302's (25 copies) to Dallas for inclusion in a subsequent report.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: April 3, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

On 4-3-64 Special Agent James C. Mulligan testified before The President's Commission concerning the results of paper examinations in this case. His testimony lasted approximately 1½ hours.

Mr. Allen W. Dulles was the only member of the Commission present during the testimony. The testimony was, in essence, that the paper and Manila tape used to make the paper sack found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBD) designated Q10 in this case and Commission Exhibit 142 were the same in all observable physical characteristics as the paper and tape sample obtained 11-22-63 at the TSBD, Laboratory Exhibit D-1, Commission Exhibit 677, and these two exhibits were different from the paper and Manila tape used to make the replica paper bag on 12-1-63 at the TSBD, Laboratory Exhibit K52, Commission Exhibit 364. The significance of this testimony is that the materials comprising Q10 (the paper bag believed used by Oswald to conceal the assassination rifle) are similar to material (Samples D-1) available to Oswald in the Texas School Book Depository Building, and could have come from that source.

The ultraviolet light box used in the Laboratory was taken to the Commission Hearing Room at the request of Mr. Eisenberg and used to demonstrate the similarity under ultraviolet light of the Q10 paper sack and the D-1 known sample and the difference between these two and the K52 paper sample. Both Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eisenberg made their own comparisons and agreed with SA Cadigan's testimony in this regard.

A microphotograph of the surface of Q10 and K2 illustrating the similarity was also shown to Mr. Dulles and marked as Commission Exhibit 678. A copy of this microphotograph is attached.

105-82555
Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JCC:nlb:nob

NOT RECORDED
109 APR 9 1964

APR 15 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
100-82555

Mr. Eisenberg orally requested SA Cadigan to conduct a fiber analysis of the three-inch Manila tape on the paper bag, Q10, and the three-inch Manila tape on the known sample D-1 and that the results be furnished to him by letter. This will be done.

Mr. Cadigan reports that the testimony went smoothly and appeared to be favorably received.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Rogge

APRIL 3, 1964

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Attached is letter from J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, requesting Special Agents Manning Clements and James Bookhout be available at the U. S. Attorney's Office, Dallas, for interview by Mr. Samuel A. Stern of the President's Commission staff on April 8 or 9, 1964. This will confirm telephone conversation with you 4-2-64, concerning this matter.

Mr. Rankin is being advised that Agents Clements and Bookhout will be available on April 8 or 9, when desired. He is also being advised that in the event developments occur which make it advisable for Mr. Stern to take depositions of other Agents in the Dallas Office that this will be permissible. In this connection you should, of course, ascertain the nature of the material to be covered with the Agents and be guided accordingly as to whether or not the requests of Mr. Stern or other representatives of the Commission are appropriate.

Agents should answer any questions concerning investigative activity and results of investigation but should not give personal opinions as this is not their function.

Enclosure

MAILED 4
APR -3 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-17 APR 3 1964

EX-103

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Room 807 RB)

JRM:mpd:hw
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XEROX
APR 3 1964

1964

NOTE: Agents Clements and Bookhout were at the Dallas Police Department on 11-22-63, at the time Lee Harvey Oswald was brought into the PD having been sent there by SAC Shanklin. Oral instructions were issued to the Dallas Office relative to proper procedure for Agents to follow when being contacted by Mr. Stern or any other representative of the President's Commission. This is covered in memorandum Rosen to Belmont 4-2-64.

REC UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 3/16/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, while being contacted today on other matters, advised that he had been confined to his home for the past several days due to illness.

Mr. Rankin stated he learned of several instances wherein letters had been sent to the Bureau making what he termed unreasonable requests in that a considerable amount of work was requested and sufficient time was not allowed for the Bureau to handle these items. Rankin was calling these situations to the attention of his staff and indicated he would try to see that all additional requests made of the Bureau were reasonable insofar as the time element was concerned.

Mr. Rankin advised that as is typical of most attorneys, they would complete their own work in sufficient time to handle the presentation of matters to the Commission and to question witnesses who would be brought before the Commission but did not give any consideration to the fact that third parties, such as the Bureau, might be involved in winding up matters which were necessary for the proper questioning of witnesses.

Mr. Rankin specifically mentioned the request for maps, diagrams, photographs and items of this nature, which were time consuming in nature, and that such items should be requested and presented to the Bureau to handle considerably in advance of the date they were desired.

REC-31

In view of the opportunity presented by Mr. Rankin, it was mentioned to him that several such items had been requested wherein representatives at Bureau headquarters had been sent to Dallas to carry out requests and after returning from finishing one request, the Bureau had then received an additional request requiring the services of specially qualified men from Bureau headquarters. It was mentioned to Mr. Rankin that if there were to be a number of such requests and they could be anticipated in advance, it would be most helpful for such requests to be made immediately so that all of these requests could be handled as expeditiously as possible and eliminate the necessity for men traveling back and forth between Washington and Dallas.

XEROX MAR 30 1964

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Rankin indicated he would look into this matter and see if the staff could not make arrangements for all such requests to be furnished to the Bureau immediately so that they would be fully aware of all requests and work out the details as best suited to the Bureau rather than having last-minute requests coming in on a piecemeal basis.

During the discussion with Mr. Rankin, he commented the original request to the Bureau had been to get the basic facts and submit a report in the shortest possible time, which request had been complied with by the Bureau in a very expedite and excellent manner. Mr. Rankin stated with the establishment of the President's Commission an entirely different situation came into existence. He advised a large staff of attorneys has been obtained who had been given the specific assignment of reviewing all the material available from the Bureau as well as any other sources to try and develop all possible facts concerning the President's assassination. He stated with regard to the Bureau's reports these attorneys were able to sit down without any interference and very tediously examine these reports in most minute detail trying to pick out any situations which could possibly need future investigation or clarification. He advised that while a number of letters had been directed to the Bureau indicating additional investigation was desired, there was no intention of being critical if any way of the Bureau's work; that he and other members of the staff felt that the Bureau had done an excellent job of investigating the over-all situation and he intended to direct a letter to the Bureau at some time in the near future when he felt the time was proper, so indicating the Commission's pleasure with the excellent cooperation that the Bureau had afforded the President's Commission in handling their over-all problem.

ACTION

None. The foregoing is submitted for information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 4, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission, while discussing other matters on April 3, 1964, stated that the members of the President's Commission that had been present during the past few days listening to testimony given by Bureau personnel were extremely complimentary concerning the testimony of the various experts from the Bureau. Mr. Rankin stated that he would appreciate the Director being advised of the very favorable impression the Bureau experts made and that Chief Justice Earl Warren had made favorable comments and had asked Mr. Rankin to make known to the Director his feelings concerning the Bureau experts' testimony.

Mr. Rankin commented that as soon as all of the Bureau experts had completed their testimony before the Commission he intends to direct a letter to the Bureau commenting on each one of the individuals that testified. The individuals that have testified thus far are the following: SA Robert A. Frazier, SA Cortlandt Cunningham, SA Paul Stombaugh, SA James C. Cadigan, all assigned to the Laboratory, and Sebastian F. Latona assigned to the Identification Division. Mr. Rankin advised that the testimony of the Bureau personnel was far superior to testimony received from anyone else that has appeared before the Commission, each of the Bureau employees testified with complete confidence and their testimony was given in such a manner that any possible doubt that anyone had, had been completely removed by the Bureau experts' testimony.

Mr. Rankin mentioned that in those instances where outside Laboratory examinations had been made these individuals had corroborated the testimony of the Bureau personnel and that for the Commission's record he felt that a good purpose had been achieved.

62-109060-124

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Trotter

REC- 17

EX-105

5 APR 13 1964

JRM:hw
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COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

PERS. REC. UNIT

in having the outside testimony. He reiterated his previous statements that there had never been any lack of confidence in examinations made by the Bureau but the outside testimony corroborating the Bureau's testimony would place the Commission in a more favorable position as far as the permanent record of the Commission is concerned.

ACTION:

For information.

I place no credence in any complimentary remarks made by Warren nor the Commission as they were looking for FBI "goats" & hoping to find some evil. they try to get "angles"

April 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

A confidential source of this Bureau has advised that Melvin M. Belli, former attorney of Jack L. Ruby, directed a letter to Ruby dated March 21, 1964, in which Mr. Belli acknowledged Ruby's letter asking him to withdraw as counsel. Mr. Belli commented in his letter concerning the record for reversal which had been built up and specifically mentioned the court's denial of the motion to change venue.

The source also advised that Joe H. Tonahill, one of Ruby's defense attorneys, on March 13, 1964, directed a letter to Ruby in which he commented on the many reversible errors in the case and said he earnestly believed the appellate court will reverse Ruby's conviction. He said the biggest error was the failure of the court to transfer the case from Dallas County.

Mr. Tonahill said that next in importance were the statements of Officers Archer, Lewillon, Ting, Leavelle, and Dean, of the Dallas Police Department, which statements were admitted by the court over defense objection. According to Mr. Tonahill, these statements served to indicate intent, malice, and premeditation on the part of Ruby. The statement of Officer Dean was the strongest against Ruby. Mr. Tonahill said, of course, "We deny, you know, that the statements

JWH/ras
(7)

NOTE: This information is not being furnished to the Department as it would be of no interest to them. See note continued on page two.

FBI

BY COURIER SVC.
80 APR 14
COMM-FBI

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were made by you (Ruby). The testimony of McMillon was completely destroyed, McMillon having testified to many certain things, whereas, photographs showed McMillon was not looking in the direction of Oswald at the time he was shot.

Mr. Tonahill's letter continued by stating that, without the testimony of the officers as to statements allegedly made by Ruby at the time of and immediately following the shooting, the District Attorney would at best have a case of murder without malice. "Of course, our testimony would completely contradict that." The penalty for murder without malice is from two to five years. "We can reverse the case and get a change of venue from the appellate court," and the statements of the police officers will not be admissible as res gestae.

Mr. Tonahill said that, should Ruby enter a plea of guilty, he would, undoubtedly, get credit for the time he spent in jail and should not have to serve over a year, considering time off for good behavior, under a maximum sentence of five years. A second trial would likely take less than a week and a jury would find Ruby not guilty, because the approach would be somewhat different in the next trial. "Also, Jack, even if you entered a plea and commenced to serve out that short sentence, you would get the treatment you need during that time."

The above is furnished to you for your information in view of its relationship to the appeal and possible retrial of Jack L. Ruby.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Note continued.
Sheriff Decker of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office, who is also in charge of the county jail, has been routinely censoring Ruby's mail as he is a prisoner. He is not censoring Ruby's mail at the request of the FBI. In view of the FBI's investigation of Ruby, Decker has voluntarily furnished information of interest to the Bureau's investigation and we have been furnishing the information to the President's Commission. We should not in this instance be placed in a position of receiving information regarding Ruby without furnishing it to the Commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/3/64

FROM : R. E. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

On 3/31/64, SA Robert L. Frazier, Firearms Unit, FBI Laboratory, testified before the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy. On 4/1/64, SA Cortlandt Cunningham testified before the Commission. Numerous exhibits were introduced during SA Frazier's testimony concerning the identification of Oswald's rifle with bullets and cartridge cases recovered at the scene of the assassination. Other exhibits and diagrams were used to illustrate various aspects of his testimony.

During SA Frazier's testimony, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Commission staff attorney, requested the Commission be permitted to use portions of SA Frazier's notes so that a permanent record could be available of items which either were not subject to accurate verbal description of which were detailed notes containing reference material which would have required overly lengthy testimony. Exact copies of this material are retained in the Bureau's records.

In order that a record might be available as to the identity of the exhibits used, there is attached a list of all exhibits with a description of each. Copies of the exhibits have previously been made a matter of record except items 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 13. Copies or copies of photographs of 6, 7, 9, 12 and 13 are attached. A duplicate of the sulfur cast, number 11, is retained in the Bureau's records. It will be noted that 14 and 31 on the attached list are test bullets and cartridge cases of which we have photomicrographs as a matter of record.

The exhibits used to illustrate SA Cunningham's testimony concerning the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, numbers 24 through 30, 32 and 33, have all been made a matter of record.

ACTION: For information.

62-109060

Enclosure

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
93 APR 10 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont Enclosures
1 - Mr. Rosen Enclosures
1 - Mr. Sullivan Enclosures
1 - Mr. DeLoach Enclosures
1 - Mr. Malley Room 5710 Enclosures
1 - Mr. Bagge Room 5730 Enclosures

64 APR 15 1964

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April 8, 1964

LIST OF EXHIBITS

1. Photographs of Oswald's rifle, C14, and manufacturers serial number and other marks appearing thereon
2. Diagram illustrating crosshair adjusting mechanism in telescopic sight
3. Cartridge case ejection pattern for C14 rifle showing distance and direction of ejection
4. Same as number 3 showing height of ejection
5. Four 300 feet speed-accuracy targets firedwith C14 (originals)
6. Two 45 feet speed-accuracy targets fired with C14 (Xerox copies)
7. One 75 feet speed-accuracy target fired with C14 (original)
8. Diagram illustrating sighting lead necessary when shooting at moving target
9. Original page of SA R. A. Frazier's notes referring to number 8 above
10. Photograph of bolt face of C14 rifle
11. Sulfur cast of barrel of C14 rifle (from original notes, duplicate available)
12. Photograph of clip of C14 rifle loaded with six rounds
13. Photograph of clip of C14 rifle, unloaded, showing manufacturer's marks
14. Two test bullets and two test cartridge cases from C14 rifle (no duplicates available of test bullets, duplicates available of cartridge cases)
15. Photomicrograph illustrating identification of C14 rifle with C1 (bullet from stretcher)
16. Same as number 15 except C2 (bullet jacket fragment from front seat of Presidential limousine)
17. Same as number 15 except C3 (bullet jacket fragment found beside front seat of Presidential limousine)
18. Same as number 15 except C6 (cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building) breech face marks
19. Same as number 15 except C7 (cartridge case from TSBD) breech face marks

62-109090

20. Same as number 15 except C33 (cartridge case from TSBD) breech face marks

21. Same as number 15 except C3 (cartridge case from TSBD) firing pin marks

22. Same as number 15 except C7 (cartridge case from TSBD) firing pin marks

23. Same as number 15 except C38 (cartridge case from TSBD) firing pin marks

24. Photomicrograph of cartridge case (found near Officer Tippit's slaying) identification with Oswald's revolver, (C47 - C15 breech face marks)

25. Same as number 24 (C48 - C15 breech face marks)

26. Same as number 24 (C49 - C15 breech face marks)

27. Same as number 24 (C49 - C15 firing pin marks)

28. Same as number 24 (C50 - C15 breech face marks)

29. Photograph of breech face and firing pin of C15 revolver

30. Photograph of C252 (Remington-Peters) and C253 (Winchester-Western) bullets with similar brands of test bullets from the C15 revolver

31. Test bullets and cartridge cases obtained from C15

32. Sample Western and Remington-Peters cartridges in calibers .38 Special and .38 S & W

33. Schematic diagram of .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, from National Rifle Association publication "Firearms Assembly Handbook"

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 4-7-64

FROM: L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
VISUAL AIDS

Commission Attorney Melvin Eisenberg called and stated that the Commission had tentatively scheduled a conference for 10:30 AM, 4-14-64, at the Commission's office for the purpose of re-enacting the shooting sequence on the scale model of the assassination site. He requested that I be present to assist the staff in the use of the scale model to re-enact the views of those present concerning the approximate location of the assassin's shots.

Mr. Eisenberg mentioned that he had also requested the presence of Special Agent Shaneyfelt who has conducted extensive tests on three movie cameras used in filming the shooting sequence. Also scheduled to be present according to Eisenberg will be two doctors who he stated were experts in the field of "wound ballistics" to form conclusions concerning muscular reaction of the human body to gunfire under a given set of circumstances and to be available to reply to questions the Commission staff is interested in developing concerning the wounds inflicted on the President and Governor Connally. Mr. Eisenberg feels that the doctors can possibly give some medical insight concerning the time required for a bullet to penetrate certain parts of the body and any divergent path likely to occur when a bullet comes in contact with bone structure.

The purpose of my presence will be to re-enact on the scale model certain findings made by the experts present. My participation will be limited to following the instructions of the Commission with regard to fixing the approximate location of each shot. 62-109090 -

Mr. Eisenberg was advised that I would be present at the Commission's office as scheduled and that facilities to project the movies will be made available by the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

Inspector Malley will be present.

LJG:bcd
(6)

1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)

64 APR 17 1964

Form 1 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (80-New)

SUBJECT: LARRY GROVE
DALLAS MORNING NEWS
DALLAS, TEXAS
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)
BUDED 4/8/64

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 3/30/64.

On 4/3/64, I contacted [redacted] Managing Editor of the "Dallas Morning News", an SAC contact. I explained to him the purpose of my contact and then advised him that the FBI was conducting an investigation concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination on the basis of his attempted defection to the Soviets and that we were interested in whether he was being used by the Soviets in any espionage undertaking in this country, since he had indicated through his actions and statements that he advocated principles contrary to the best interest of the United States.

It was pointed out to [redacted] that OSWALD's background and activities fully justified our action concerning him, but the data we had gave absolutely no clue indicating he was a potential assassin.

[redacted] was further advised that in the absence of justifiable information, it would be highly inappropriate for us to furnish information on persons to local authorities or the Secret Service which might result in the detention or questioning of such persons. It was also pointed out that we had to draw a very careful line between what information may properly be disseminated and unwarranted dissemination in violation of the rights of the individual.

62-109010

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 15 1964

(3) Bureau
1 - Dallas
JGS:pm
(4)

25 APR 6 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

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I explained to [redacted] that the full facts surrounding Agent HOSTY's name being in OSWALD's notebook had been furnished to the President's Commission. I also advised him that OSWALD had never been an informant of the FBI.

[redacted] was very appreciative of the information furnished. He stated he was a great admirer of the Director and the Bureau, and he felt his newspaper had consistently been one of the strongest supporters of the Director. He stated he well appreciated our position, but that he did feel that the President's Commission, by not making public its findings, was putting the Bureau in a somewhat bad position. He stated the longer the Commission took to make a public report, the more speculation there was concerning: Was there any connection between OSWALD and RUBY, was there a plot, and was OSWALD actually the assassin? He said this was not a question which was bothering him, but that the general public would indulge in such speculation until the final report was made.

[redacted] stated that LARRY GROVE had come to the "Dallas Morning News" from radio and TV station WBAP in Fort Worth, and prior to that time, he lived in Oklahoma. He regularly writes a column for the "Dallas Morning News" known as "Poor Larry's Almanac", which is a general column dealing with current human interest items of the day. GROVE is not a police reporter.

[redacted] considers him a good, loyal American citizen and a fairly good reporter. KRUEGER noted that GROVE was much more liberal in his views than the newspaper is. [redacted] then stated that he would call in GROVE and in my presence explain to him exactly the FBI's position, which he did.

GROVE stated that he certainly did not want to be critical of the Bureau, but that his comments concerning the Bureau in the article published in "Quill" magazine had been publicized in other papers. He stated he now appreciated the Bureau's position in this matter, but he also stated that he felt the public should have some report as to our position. It was pointed out to him that the full facts had been given to the President's Commission.

The entire meeting was handled in a very pleasant, cordial manner.

April 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-7-77

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - B. F. Rose
1 - Mail Room
1 - L. L. Anderson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed is a list identifying nine reports and two memoranda setting forth the results of our investigation concerning George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt. Two copies of each of those communications are also enclosed.

Your attention is directed to the enclosed report of Special Agent Harry E. Whidbee dated March 18, 1964, at Los Angeles, California. Pages 13 and 14 of this report set forth information received on March 11, 1964, from LA T-4, a reputable businessman who was acquainted with George De Mohrenschildt from about 1942 to 1950.

LA T-4 was contacted on March 11, 1964, by an Agent of this Bureau in Santa Barbara, California. However, the interview was not completed at the request of LA T-4 as he stated he was exhausted from travel and work and requested deferment of further interview until his return to Dallas, Texas.

On March 17, 1964, LA T-4 was recontacted by an Agent of this Bureau, at which time he requested that the information previously furnished by him on March 11, 1964, not be disseminated outside this Bureau or, if disseminated, that his identity as the source be concealed. LA T-4 stated he feared he might be the subject of a possible suit for slander by the De Mohrenschildts, "knowing what kind of people they are," if the information furnished by him and his identity ever came to their attention. He further stated he had no

ENCLOSURE

Dallas (105-632)

LLA:nc (14)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE.

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10 APR 15 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

firsthand information in support of the remarks made during the March 11, 1964, interview and consequently did not desire the information to be disseminated outside the Federal Bureau of Investigation, nor did he wish to make any additional remarks concerning George De Mohrenschildt except under proper subpoena or on the basis of complete assurance it would not be disseminated outside the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No such assurance was given LA T-4 and he furnished no further information.

On March 20, 1964, LA T-4 contacted our Dallas Office and advised that after thinking it over and consulting his attorney, he wanted to volunteer to furnish any information he has to the Federal Bureau of Investigation if his information might result in action, or would be of positive assistance in the Lee Harvey Oswald and George De Mohrenschildt investigations. He stated, however, he did not want to be further interviewed if our investigations were merely going to be a "historical document" compiled by the President's Commission.

In the event you desire to subpoena LA T-4 to appear before the Commission, it is requested that this Bureau be advised so that LA T-4 may be made cognizant of your request.

This Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

b 7 d

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Enclosures (23)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

NCTR:

We are investigating the De Mohrenschildts at the request of the President's Commission. The above-mentioned communications have been reviewed by the supervisor, Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. These communications consist of 77 pages. Four of the enclosed reports have attached informant reliability memoranda; however, in order to avoid confusion with the Commission, these are not being considered as separate enclosures but rather as integral parts of the respective reports.

[redacted]

LA T-4 originally advised that one of DeMohrenschildt's brothers was at one time close to Adolf Hitler, but was later executed by the Hitler regime. He said that DeMohrenschildt had strong pro-communist convictions and in his mind DeMohrenschildt was entirely capable of communist conspiratorial activity, but that he considers him intellectually shallow and incapable of originating or executing a complicated scheme. During subsequent interviews LA T-4 refused to elaborate or substantiate these statements and declined to furnish further information.

[redacted]

APRIL 10, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT
JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILDT

Report of	Date	Office
John R. Wineberg	3/13/64	Philadelphia
Harry H. Whidbee	3/18/64	Los Angeles
Darrel B. Currie	3/24/64	Boston
Warren C. De Brueys	3/25/64	New Orleans
James E. Freaney	3/25/64	New York
James H. Downing	3/26/64	Miami
John R. Wineberg	3/26/64	Philadelphia
W. L. Dalrymple, Jr.	3/26/64	Phoenix
James F. Morrissey	3/27/64	Washington, D. C.

Two memoranda dated 3/24/64.

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 4-9-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "DID PRESS PRESSURE KILL OSWALD"
ARTICLE BY LARRY GROVE

BACKGROUND:

In my memorandum to you dated 3-30-64, I pointed out that the above-captioned article by Larry Grove, who was described as an award-winning reporter with the "Dallas Morning News, was accepted for publication in the "Quill," the official publication of Sigma Delta Chi. In explaining some of the facts surrounding the killing of President Kennedy, Mr. Grove made erroneous statements regarding the FBI's responsibilities and duties. Since we knew nothing about Grove, it was recommended and approved that SAC, Dallas, contact [redacted] of the "Dallas Morning News." Since [redacted] is an SAC Contact of the Dallas Office and has been very friendly and cooperative with them, SAC Shanklin, by airtel dated 3-30-64, was instructed to contact [redacted] get a discreet line on Grove, and through [redacted] endeavor to set Grove straight.

By airtel dated 4-6-64, SAC, Dallas, advised that he had contacted [redacted] and furnished him the correct information concerning the erroneous statements made by Larry Grove. [redacted] stated he was a great admirer of the Director and the Bureau and was appreciative of the information furnished to him. Although he understood our position, he felt that the President's Commission, by not making public its findings, was putting the Bureau in a somewhat bad position. He noted that the longer it took the Commission to make its report public, the more speculation there was among the general public regarding any possible connection between Oswald and Ruby.

[redacted] advised that he considers Larry Grove a loyal American citizen and a fairly good reporter who had come to the "Dallas Morning News" from radio and television station WBAP. Grove has a column in the "Dallas Morning News" known as "Poor Larry's Almanac," dealing with current human interest items of the day. In the presence of the SAC, [redacted] explained the FBI's position to Larry Grove who stated that he certainly did not want to be critical of the Bureau. Grove fully appreciated our position but noted that he felt the public should have some report as to our position. It was pointed out to him that the full facts surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy and the killing of Oswald have been given to the President's Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

62-109060 -- 85 APR 14 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/8/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Memo from Wannall to Sullivan dated 4/1/64 set forth information concerning a letter from J. Lee Rankin dated 3/26/64 which requested information in Bufiles concerning four Cuban organizations, all of which had been extensively investigated by the FBI.

This matter was taken up with Mr. Rankin on 4/3/64, at which time he was advised that the Bureau had conducted extensive investigation concerning the four Cuban organizations and there was a total of 280 reports and memoranda available concerning these organizations. He was asked whether or not the President's Commission desired this voluminous material or whether the Commission would prefer a brief summary memorandum which would cover the questions asked by the Commission.

Mr. Rankin advised he would check into this further and would let the Bureau know what action he desired. He stated he certainly did not want the Bureau taking the time to prepare a summary if, in fact, the Commission desired the reports. At the time of this discussion Mr. Rankin was shown the March 26, 1964, letter that he had sent to the Bureau and he stated he would retain the Commission's letter and would either return it to the Bureau or direct a new letter to the Bureau.

Today, while telephonically talking to Mr. Rankin at his New York office, the question was raised with Mr. Rankin as to whether a decision had been made concerning the submission of reports to the Commission or whether they desired a summary memorandum. Mr. Rankin stated he had presented this matter to members of his staff. They were told to make up their minds what they wanted and discuss it with him and apparently no decision had been reached as yet. He stated the Bureau should disregard this request until he officially advised what action he desired to take.

62-109090

5 APR 14 1964

This is submitted for information.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Nasca
1 - Mr. Mullins

62-109090-125

~~62-109090-2832~~

April 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

YST

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 1, 1964, wherein you advised that Mr. Samuel A. Stern of your staff, would be in Dallas and desired to have available Special Agents Manning Clements and James Bookhout on April 8 or 9, 1964.

In accordance with your request, our Dallas Office has been instructed to have the above-named Agents available and Mr. Stern is requested to contact Special Agent in Charge Gordon Shanklin upon his arrival in Dallas in order to set a convenient time for his interviews with them.

If in the course of his interviews with Agents Clements and Bookhout items arise which make it advisable, in Mr. Stern's opinion, to take depositions from other Agents, this will be permissible and should be arranged through Mr. Shanklin in order that appropriate arrangements can be made.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Sullivan, 807 RB

JRM:mpd (10)

Note: See memo Rosen to Belmont 4/2/64 re Pres. Com., Assassination of President Kennedy JRM:mpd

APR 10 1964

66 APR - 3 COMM-FBI

FBI
APR 3 11 38 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

April 1, 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. Samuel A. Stern, a member of the advisory staff of the President's Commission, has been authorized by the Commission to travel to Dallas to take the depositions or affidavits of several persons, including federal law enforcement officers who were present during events which occurred in the course of the detention of Lee Harvey Oswald. In this connection, Mr. Stern has been authorized to take the depositions or affidavits of such members of the Dallas office of the FBI as seem appropriate, including particularly Special Agents Manning Clements and James Bookhout.

The Commission would greatly appreciate your making available Agents Clements and Bookhout at the office of the United States Attorney, Dallas, Texas, on April 8 or April 9, 1964. If you approve, Mr. Stern will communicate with Special Agent in Charge Shanklin upon his arrival in Dallas, to set a precise time convenient as far as possible for the agents involved. If in the course of his interviews with agents Bookhout and Clements, it seems to Mr. Stern advisable to take the depositions of other agents in the Dallas FBI office, I trust it will be satisfactory with you for Mr. Stern to make appropriate arrangements with Mr. Shanklin.

The general subject matter of the depositions or affidavits will be to inquire of what facts the agents may know concerning the arrest and detention of Lee Harvey Oswald.

62-109090-1225

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission.

REC-31
EX-117

Sincerely,

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

31 APR 1 1964

WARREN
COMMISSION
SECTION 9
COPY 2

TRUE COPY

March, the 28th 1964 -

The Warren Commission,
Washington, D. C-

Gentlemen,

The following may be of interest to you, however I cannot document this fact, as it is a matter of memory only.

From 1951 until 1960 I worked as a ticket counter agent for Pan American Airways, at their 600 Fifth Avenue Office in New York City -

Sometimes in 1959 or early 1960, while on his round-the-world trip (via Moscow etc.) Che Guevara came in our office, where I reissued his ticket and made reservations for him - and he was accompanied by a young fellow, whom to me, was Lee Oswald - I believe, it is easy for you to verify the dates of Che Guevara's stop-over in New York and the whereabouts of Lee Oswald at that time -

If, gentlemen, my memory proves to be wrong, please forgive me for taking some of your time, if on the contrary is it right, I am at your disposition should you need further information -

Yours truly

Mrs. J. Anclin

Mrs. J. Anclin
Les Vignes
Premery (Nievre) France

TRUE COPY

62-109090-126
ENCLOSURE

March 28 - 1964 -

The Warren Commission,
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen, -

The following may be of interest To you, however I cannot document this fact, as it is a matter of memory only.

From 1951 until 1960 I worked as a ticket counter agent for Pan American Airways, at their 500 Fifth Avenue office in New York City -

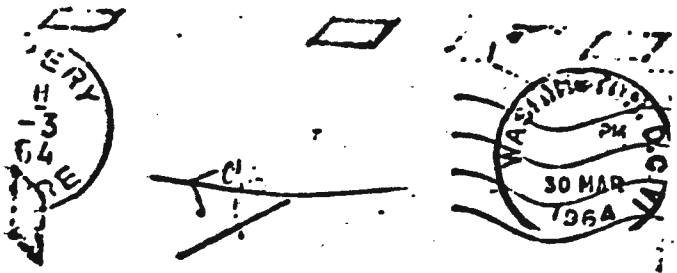
Sometimes in 1959 or early 1960, while on his round-the-world trip (via Moscow etc.) Che Guevara came in our office, where I reissued his ticket and made reservations for him - and he was accompanied by a young fellow whom to me, was Lee Oswald - I believe, it is easy for you to verify the dates of Che Guevara's stop-over in New York and the whereabouts of Lee Oswald at that time -

P.S. Gentlemen, my memory proves to be very poor please forgive me for taking some of your time, if on the contrary is it right, I am at your disposal should you need further informations -

Yours truly
Mrs. J. Guelin.

Mrs. J. Guelin
Les Vignes
Prémery (Nièvre) France

CORRESPONDENCE



(2)

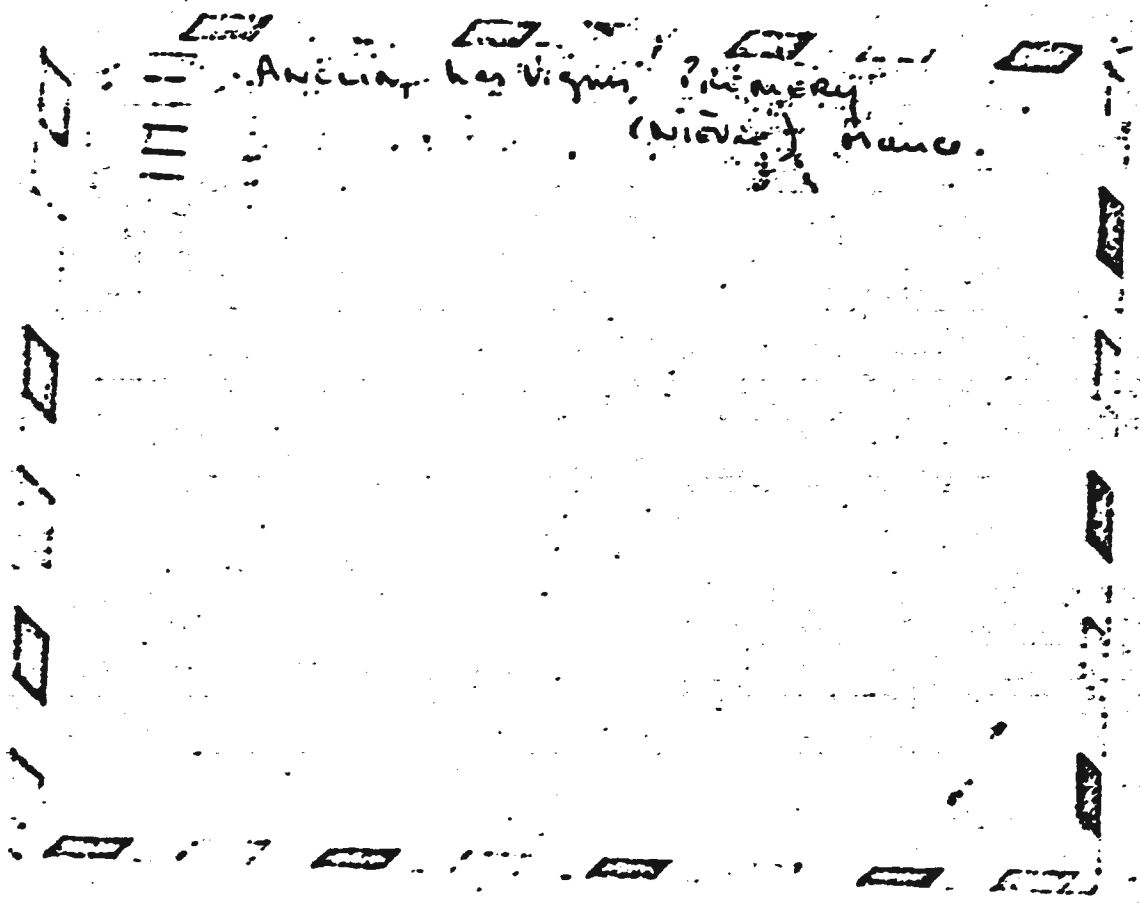
The Warren Commission -
Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Washington.
D.C.
U.S.A.

PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL

1 XEROX
APR 21 1964

ENCLOSURE

62-109090 126


Ancient Assyrian Pottery
(Nineveh) Ware.

1 - [illegible]
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
4-11-64

1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reference is made to the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12-10-63 in captioned matter. Pages 681-721 of SA Gemberling's report contain data concerning an article which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on 11-22-63.

The President's Commission by letter dated 4-7-64 requested this Bureau to investigate the source of the funds used to pay for this advertisement. The Commission noted that Larrie Schmidt, a friend of Bernard Weissman, stated that Joseph P. Grinnan solicited the funds from prominent Dallas businessmen.

You should immediately contact Mr. Grinnan and interview him in accordance with the Commission's request. You may inform Mr. Grinnan that the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy has specifically requested that he be interviewed to determine the source of the funds used to pay for the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" of 11-22-63.

This matter should be afforded immediate attention by your office and results of your interview with Mr. Grinnan should be forwarded to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan 4-10-64 re same subject, REL:mhw.

REL:mhw (10)

MAILED
APR 13 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 3116

58 MAY 7 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delaach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 7

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On pages 684 to 721 of SA Gemberling's Report of December 10, 1963 there appear several reports concerning an advertisement which appeared in the Dallas Morning News of November 22, 1963. This advertisement was signed by Bernard Weissman whose interview is reported on page 715 of the aforementioned report.

The Commission would like your Bureau to investigate the source of the funds used to pay for this advertisement. We note that Larrie Schmidt, a friend of Weissman's, stated in an interview (p. 712) that a Joseph P. Grinnan solicited the funds from prominent Dallas businessmen. We request that either Grinnan or Weissman be interviewed to learn the names of the contributors to the advertisement.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 14 1964

3 APR 8 1964

EX-102

APR 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 20

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with its investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald's Marine career, the Commission is interested in taking the testimony of one Kerry W. Thornley.

The report of Agents Chlager and Kennedy of November 27, 1963, indicates that at that time Mr. Thornley resided at 1824 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. It appears, however, that he is no longer there.

It would be helpful to the work of the Commission if you would locate Mr. Thornley and inform us of his present address - and telephone number, if he has one - so that we can contact him and take his testimony.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 12 1964

3 APR 29 1964

79 MAY 13 1964

SOVIET SECTION

31 APR 29 1964

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr DATE: 4-24-64

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MANCHESTER
AUTHOR OF BOOK REGARDING
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

My memorandum of 3-31-64 indicated that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy had invited captioned individual to do a book concerning the six days surrounding the assassination of the President. This book will be published in 1968 or 1969. Referenced memorandum reported that Ed Guthman of the Department was most anxious for the Director to meet with Mr. Manchester concerning the book. Guthman promised that no questions would be asked concerning the FBI investigation of the assassination.

The Director indicated that he would not meet with Manchester in view of the false allegations mentioned by Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach to the Warren Commission indicating that information had been "leaked" by the FBI concerning our investigation of the assassination. The Director indicated that Manchester should see me.

Guthman's office called again on 4-21-64 and asked that I see Manchester at 3:30 p.m. on 4-22-64. Upon seeing Manchester, he advised me that he was primarily interested in the activities of the Director immediately following the assassination of the President. I told Manchester that the Director of course was the first one to advise the Attorney General that his brother, the President, had been shot and that the Director later advised that his brother was dead. Manchester told me that he knew this to be a fact and that he had visited the Attorney General's home and the swimming pool where the Attorney General had been standing at the time the Director had called him. He pointed out however that he desired to obtain this information from the Director rather than from an assistant.

162-109090
NOT RECORDED

Manchester told me that he was having some difficulty in obtaining the information that he wanted. He mentioned that most people felt that nothing could be given to him until after the report of the Warren Commission had been issued. I told Manchester I thought that for the most part this would certainly be true for the FBI inasmuch as we were the agency appointed by the President to be chiefly responsible for the investigation of both the assassination and the murder of Oswald. Manchester told me that his questions actually would not involve the FBI investigation of this case. He stated that even if this were true he still felt that answers should be given to his questions inasmuch as his book would not be published for 4 or 5 years following the issuance of the Commission report.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Malley

CDD:bsp (9)

58 MAY 14 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DeLoach to Mohr memo
RE: William Manchester
Author of Book Regarding
Assassination of President Kennedy

I told Manchester that I felt certain he could understand our position in being reluctant to give him specific facts concerning our investigation, particularly inasmuch as a Departmental official had seen fit to allege to the Warren Commission that the FBI was "leaking" information. I told Manchester that this allegation had of course been false. However, the fact still remained that the FBI did not want to be placed in the position of releasing information prior to the issuance of the Commission report.

Manchester stated that although he could understand our viewpoint he would still like to talk to the Director concerning the Director's specific activities immediately following the assassination. I asked Manchester what he had in mind. He stated it would be far better if we furnish him a great deal of information and then let him later pose specific questions in order to round out the information. I told him this seemed to be the cart pulling the horse inasmuch as we would first want to know what he had in mind and before we went to a great deal of work. I told him regardless of what he desired he would still have to realize that no information concerning our investigation could be released until after the issuance of the Commission report.

Manchester asked if the allegation were true that the FBI had known that Oswald was in Dallas, Texas, and at the Texas Book Depository at the time of the assassination of the President. I answered in the affirmative. however, explained at great length the fact that Oswald was not a violent-type person and there had been no reason to notify Secret Service of his presence. I also explained to Manchester the cooperation which had existed for many years between the FBI and Secret Service and of the fact that we constantly informed Secret Service of threats made against the President.

Manchester told me that he was having considerable difficulty in getting any information from Secret Service. He stated that this organization has been criticized so severely and its personnel are so heartbroken over the tragedy that they are reluctant to talk about the assassination.

In leaving, Manchester told me that he would be in town for approximately three months living in a rented apartment. He stated that sometime during this three months he would appreciate having a visit with the Director. I told him that the Director's schedule was quite filled, however, we would be in touch with him if the Director had an opportunity to see him. I also told him that rather than wait for an appointment he might desire to write out his questions and give them to me. I reminded him, however, that it was doubtful that we could be of any assistance to him until after issuance of the Commission report.

The meeting with Manchester was on a cordial and pleasant basis, however, he fully understands our position. Bufiles reflect that our relations with him in the past have been most cordial. He does appear, however, to be somewhat of a dreamy non-specific type of individual.

ACTION: None at this time.

1

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Raupach)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad

62-109090

April 21, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

We have received from our Dallas Office two sixteen millimeter motion picture films relating to the events in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

One of the rolls of film was taken by Thomas P. Alyea, WFAA-TV newsman, and contained photographs taken outside the Texas School Book Depository Building immediately after the assassination, as well as photographs taken inside the building during the search for the assassin, the finding of the rifle in its original position and the dusting of the rifle for fingerprints by the Dallas Police Department.

The other film is a composite of film strips obtained from numerous Dallas citizens that were taken on November 22, 1963, depicting the President's visit to Dallas and related events. This film is a black and white copy of a sixteen millimeter color film which is being offered for sale by the Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation of Dallas, Texas.

These films are available for viewing if you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Dallas
105-82555
(4-22-1964)

79 APR 23 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

RECO-READING ROOM
FBI
3305
NOT FILED IN THIS

FBI

Date: 4/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) (ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau is one cannister of 16 mm film which was received on 4/10/64 from BOB TURNER, WFAA-TV, Dallas, Texas.

The above film is that which WFAA-TV was able to identify from the film which TOM ALYEA had shot in the Texas School Book Depository on the afternoon of 11/22/63.

The film was reviewed at Dallas and nothing of significance was noted.

The film is furnished to the Bureau for their review and possible furnishing to the President's Commission.

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 22 1964

(3) - Bureau (Enc.1)(RM)
2 - Dallas

RNQ:vm
(5)

105-82555
18 APR 1 1964

THREE
SOVIET SECTION

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed for duplication are Commission Exhibit Nos. 701, 712, 713, and 714. Please retain the originals and forward three copies to the Commission.

Your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 15 1964

2 MAY 14 1964

SEVEN

62 MAY 19 1964

FBI

Date: 4/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)
ATTENTION: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY

FROM SAC DALLAS (89-43)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & TAX UNIT

On 4/17/64, FRANK L. ELLSWORTH, Special Agent, ATTU, Dallas, while being contacted on another matter, advised SA RICHARD L. WIEHL that several nights ago he was interviewed at his residence by an investigator from the President's Commission whose name he did not know but whom he characterized as being the same individual who had become involved in difficulty during an interview with a Dallas police officer. This is believed to be BURT GRIFFIN. ELLSWORTH stated the Commission investigator was accompanied by a Secret Service Agent, name unknown.

ELLSWORTH advised the general questioning by the Commission investigator was concernin Cubans and gun activities with which Cubans were connected in the Dallas area. Subsequent to this questioning, the Commission investigator inquired as to what ELLSWORTH knew about FBI Agents JAMES P. HOSTY, Jr., and SA WIEHL. ELLSWORTH stated he inquired as to what connection this had into the inquiry into the assassination at which time ELLSWORTH stated he received a most evasive answer.

62-109090

Thereafter, the Commission investigator asked ELLSWORTH about the relations with the FBI and whether there had been any instances where the FBI had withheld information which should have been disseminated.

SENT DIRECTOR 4:17 PM VIA

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
JRPG:vm
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc 59 MAY 1 1964

DL 89-43

ELLSWORTH stated he advised the Commission investigator that the relations with the FBI in Dallas were excellent.

The above is being furnished the Bureau for its information.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Conrad; 1 - Mr. DeLoach;
1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan;
1 - Mr. Rose

April 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090--

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 22, 1964, making inquiry as to whether this Bureau possesses any information not hitherto disclosed to the Commission concerning the association of Lee Harvey Oswald with any communist or subversive organizations or individuals either in the United States or abroad, or with any criminals or criminal groups either in the United States or abroad.

Reference is also made to your inquiry of Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on April 13, 1964, if all Bureau informants had been contacted for information concerning any connection Oswald may have had with the Communist Party.

You may be assured the Commission has been furnished all information developed by this Bureau concerning the aforementioned associations of Lee Harvey Oswald and that all informants of this Bureau have been contacted for any information they could furnish concerning any connection Oswald may have had with the Communist Party.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigations.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
06 MAY
COMM-FBI

BFR:MHJ:hrt
(11) NOTE PAGE TWO
105-82555

RECD MAY 4

79 MAY 7 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

HONORABLE J. LEE RANKIN

NOTE:

All information contained in Bureau files and information developed subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy has been furnished to the Commission. To date, contacts with live informants have developed no information to indicate Oswald was a member of the Communist Party or any subversive organization or that he was in contact with any criminals or criminal groups either in the U.S. or abroad, and information developed through sources other than live informants has been disseminated to the Commission. Bureau teletype to all offices 11-22-63 captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy" and Bureau airtel 4-15-64 to all offices, copy to Legat, Mexico, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba," instructed informants be contacted to develop any information bearing on the assassination of the President or Oswald's activities.

The above letter is fully responsive to the Commission's inquiries, and the Commission has been advised the Bureau will continue to furnish communications in duplicate containing the results of our investigation.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 22

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Throughout the course of the investigation conducted by this Commission into the assassination of President Kennedy, your Bureau has been most helpful in forwarding to us information concerning the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission would like to know whether your Bureau possesses any information not hitherto disclosed to this Commission concerning the association of Lee Harvey Oswald with any Communist or subversive organizations or individuals either in the United States or abroad, or with any criminals or criminal groups either in the United States or abroad.

The Commission is most anxious to be assured that it possesses the full extent of your Bureau's knowledge and information concerning the aforementioned associations of Lee Harvey Oswald.

62-109090-1

Sincerely,

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 6 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

APR 23 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 30, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY-R-CUBA

With reference to the three Agents that have been requested to confer with commission staff members on May 4, prior to taking their testimony on May 5, Mr. Samuel Stern advised Malley today that there would be no objections to his being present during the conferences with the Agents. Malley will therefore be with the Agents Monday during their conferences with the commission staff members.

Mr. Stern also advised that when other Government personnel have testified before the commission, the commission has permitted officials of the agency to be present during the testimony and that if the Bureau desired, it could have any Bureau representative it desired present during the official testimony. In view of this, Malley will sit in on the official testimony being taken from the Agents on Tuesday, May 5.

The foregoing is submitted for information.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

JRM/sew
(6)

I assume Belmont will be present.

62-109090

11 MAY 8 1964

31 MAY 11 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: April 30, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Pursuant to a conversation between Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, staff member of the Commission and Mr. W. D. Griffith, Section Chief, Document Section, as set forth in memo, Griffith to Conrad, dated 4/27/64, SA Bertil W. Rolander went to the Commission on 4/27/64 for the purpose of matching the Commission Exhibits with their respective translations. This work was completed on 4/28/64.

Mr. Eisenberg, on 4/28/64, orally requested the translation of the title page of a Russian language book constituting Item 324.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, dated May 1, 1964, furnishing the requested translation.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan

BWR:dek
(9)

sent 5-1-64

3 MAY 7 1964

62-109090

ORIGINAL FILED IN

29 MAY 11 1964

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., _____, 1964

Respectfully referred to

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Warren Commission

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

1 ENCLOSURE

A. Willis Robertson

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—43103-6

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 140-2939-4

b6
2 MAY8 1964

...sessions. Chief Justice Warren arrives at 9 a.m. ... at 10 to preside over the ... heavy commitments elsewhere. ... end. Allen Dulles is the only one who is around most of the time.

Doubtless this was to be expected of such a ... commission. But ... of the ... duties have other engagements that ... claim a higher priority than the case of Lee Oswald. Therefore, it becomes all the more important to know just who is left behind to do the ... day-by-day work. The chief counsel is Ike's old friend General ... Rankin, an Eisenhower appointee. And Rankin's ... chief aide is Norman Redlich of the New York University law professor.

Mr. Redlich's background is particularly ... because he is a member of the ... Civil Liberties Committee, a ... Communist ... Since Mr. Redlich is supposed ... the FBI ... the Warren ... it is interesting that the ... Committee on Un-American Activities reports that the ECLC "avowed purpose is to abolish HCUA ... and ... the FBI." The Senate subcommittee also ... HCUA and adds that "when the Communist Party itself is under ... it ... as a bulwark of protection." In the hysteria since the assassination, some people have tried to convince the world that it is the FBI and not a Marxist fanatic whose record is under investigation.

Moreover, Mr. Redlich has just renewed his endorsement of this Communist front. *National Review* was hardly in the mails last Monday when ECLC took a large ad in the *New York Times* for a birthday celebration. There in the list of co-signers, under the name of chairman Corliss Lamont, was the name of Norman Redlich. The special assistant to the Warren Commission was in curious company.

Some of the co-signers of the ad are stubborn innocents, ever ready to be taken for a ride—Poet John Ciardi, for example, and Professor Stringfellow Barr. Others on the ECLC's list have a record of more personal involvement—Anne Braden and Carl ...

... a check.
... this is the ...
... deeply ...
... Counsel ...
... Redlich, ...
... for Rankin ...
... in the succession ...
... case that recently ...
... Court. Mr. Rankin ...
... organized ...
... Clark was ...
... the chairman of ...
... mittee For Dis- ...
...—a group set up ...
... and to disband ...
... James Aronson ...
... or and general ...
... -line *National* ...
... -signers.
... ing to find Mr. ...
... the gang. Lee ...
... Oswald ... a promoter of ...
... Play for Cuba Committee ...
... the FBI and recommended ...
... group be declared subversive ...
... Attorney General. After Oswald ...
... the cover-up began. The ...
... Commission ... first recommendation ...
... a unanimous ... the Warren Commission ...
... a few days ...
... to the President ...
... Commission immediately ...
... Oswald must be ...
... and the fantastic ...
... that Oswald was a victim of the ... and the Dallas police. The news- ...
... Hall rally at ...
... Oswald's mother and Marina ...
... New York artist, improvised ...
... legend that Jack Ruby, Cuban ...
... and an unidentified Latin ...
... had a secret meeting at the ...
... night ... to plot Oswald's ...
... downfall. By an extraordinary privilege Mr. Lane was allowed to repeat the same allegations, without proof, at the first and only open session the Warren Commission has ever held. Chief Justice Warren's explanation at the time was that "the commission does not operate in a secret way." Then he locked the doors.

The apparent close affinity of Communist fronters with a key staff member of the ... investigation does not inspire confidence in the Warren Commission, despite the presence of some capable men. After all, we are told, the Commission is considering secrets which are vital to national security. How did Mr. Redlich get on the Commission's staff? Did Chief Counsel Rankin pick him? *National Review* says only that "Rankin will ... he did not himself hire Redlich.

62-109090-
1st ENCLOSURE

SECRET

1 - [illegible]mont
1 - [illegible]r
1 - Rosen
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - [illegible]ley
1 - [illegible]anigan

April 16, 1964

[illegible] COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Rose
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 7 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
[illegible] FBI

SECRET

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

JCS:jal:pah
(12)

MAY 8 1964

MAIL ROOM [illegible]

(SEE NOTE PAGE T.3)

SECRET [redacted]

[redacted]

For your information, copies of the enclosed memorandum have been furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency in view of its interest in Oswald's activities while in Russia. (4)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

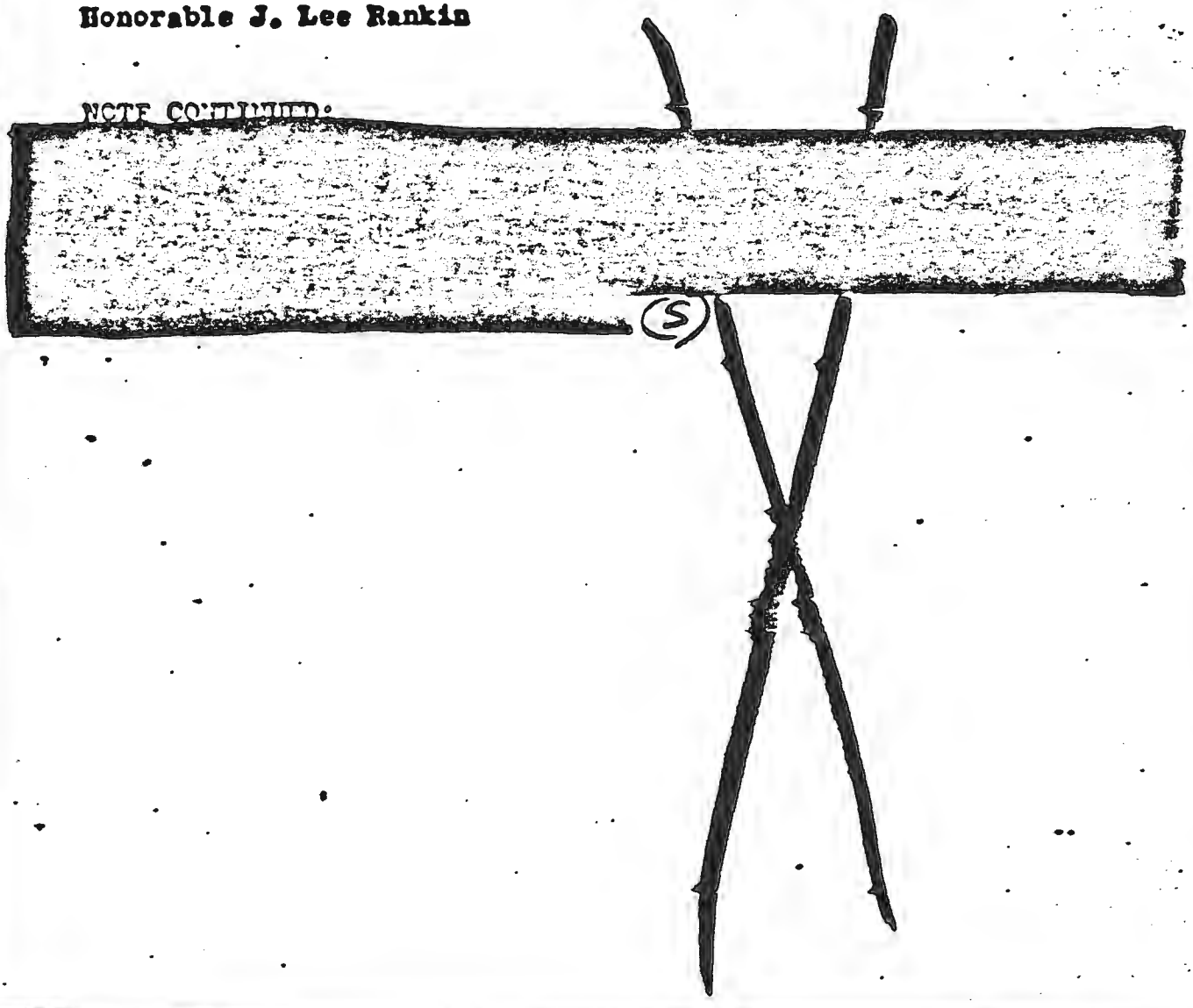
NOTE:

[redacted] (S)

SEE NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:



FBI

Date: 4/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AM-REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 4/6/64.

On 4/10/64, Mr. EDDIE BARKER, News Manager, KLRD-TV and Radio Stations, Dallas, Texas, advised he had obtained a copy of the 16 mm color film which is being offered for sale by the Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation of Dallas, Texas, and he would have a black and white 16 mm copy of this film made and furnish the same to the FBI.

BARKER related this corporation had obtained film strips from numerous Dallas citizens which were taken on 11/22/63, depicting President JOHN F. KENNEDY's visit to Dallas, Texas. BARKER advised the film also has scenes taken at the Dallas City Building, but does not contain any film taken inside the building of film depicting RUBY shooting LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

A review of this film by the Dallas Office of the FBI reveals that the film does not have scenes of the assassination of President KENNEDY or film showing the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

62-109090

Enclosed herewith for the FBI Laboratory is a 16 mm black and white copy of the film which was furnished to the Dallas Office of the FBI by EDDIE BARKER, of KLRD-TV & Radio. This film is being furnished to the Bureau for review and possible dissemination to the President's Commission. This film need not be returned.

4 - BUREAU (ENC-1) (AM-REGISTERED)
2 - DALLAS
IDL:oah
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 1 [illegible]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THREE

SOVIET SECTION

1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

62-109090-

April 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The "Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas had an article in its April 24, 1964, edition entitled "FBI Knew Oswald Capable of Act, Reports Indicate." The article, written by Hugh Aynesworth reported that "A source close to the Warren Commission told The Dallas News Thursday that the commission has testimony from Dallas police that an FBI agent told them moments after the arrest and identification of Lee Harvey Oswald on Nov. 22, that 'we knew he was capable of assassinating the president, but we didn't dream he would do it.'" A copy of the article in question is attached for the information of the Commission.

There is enclosed for the Commission an affidavit executed by Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., wherein Special Agent Hosty explains the purpose of his contact with the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963. Special Agent Hosty unequivocally denies ever having made a statement to Lieutenant Revill or anyone else that the FBI knew Oswald was capable of assassinating the President or that Oswald possessed any potential for violence. Special Agent Hosty specifically denies ever having made the statement as quoted in this article "We knew he was capable of assassinating the president, but we didn't dream he would do it." Special Agent Hosty points out that prior to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, he never had any information indicating potential violence on the part of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

105-82555
REL:cgw
(10)

Enclosures 2

MAY 7 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. 01 APR 28 CONFIDENTIAL

FBI
APR 27 10 36 AM '64
SECURITY DESK ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: The "Dallas Morning News" carried the scurrilous article wherein SA Hosty is quoted as making the statement that FBI knew Oswald was capable of assassinating the President but we didn't dream he would do it. The allegations are completely false and have been repudiated by the Director in a statement which has been given wide coverage in the press. We are enclosing a sworn affidavit executed by SA Hosty for the Commission's information and for record purposes.

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

7:05 AM CST URGENT 4/24/64 PS

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 5P

ALSO KNOWN AS INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.; IS - R - CUBA.

REMYTEL CALL THIS A.M. TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR C. D. DELOACH.

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS OF FRIDAY, APRIL TWENTY-FOUR, CARRIES A STORY BY HUGH AYNESWORTH, REPORTER, WHICH REFLECTS THAT A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE WARREN COMMISSION HAD TOLD THE DALLAS NEWS ON THURSDAY THAT THE COMMISSION HAD TESTIMONY FROM DALLAS POLICE THAT AN FBI AGENT TOLD THEM MOMENTS AFTER THE ARREST AND IDENTIFICATION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD THAT "WE KNEW HE WAS CAPABLE OF ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT BUT WE DIDN'T DREAM HE WOULD DO IT." LIEUTENANT JACK REVILL OF THE DALLAS POLICE CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SQUAD SUPPOSEDLY IN A MEMO OF NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO REPORTED THAT SPECIAL AGENT JAMES (JOE) HOSTY HAD ACKNOWLEDGED AWARENESS OF OSWALD IN THE BASEMENT OF THE CITY HALL AT TWO ZERO FIVE P.M., NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, AND HIS REMARK WAS MADE AS FIVE OFFICERS BROUGHT OSWALD IN FROM OAK CLIFF.

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

62-109090 -

SOVIET SECTION

PERS. REC. UNIT

DL 100-10461

PAGE TWO

IT WAS NOTED REVILL APPEARED BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION IN DALLAS SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AND THAT POLICE CHIEF JESSE CURRY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON ON WEDNESDAY, LAST.

CHIEF CURRY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN QUESTIONED ABOUT THIS MATTER AND WAS SAID TO HAVE GIVEN THE COMMISSION A PHOTOSTAT COPY OF LIEUTENANT REVILL'S FIVE-PARAGRAPH MEMO. HE WAS ALSO SAID TO HAVE GIVEN THE COMMISSION THE NAME OF A SECOND DALLAS POLICE OFFICER WHO SUPPORTED REVILL'S STATEMENT AND FILLED IN OTHER PARTS OF THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN REVILL AND HOSTY. THE SECOND OFFICER WAS SUPPOSEDLY V. J. "JACKIE" BRYAN.

IT WAS NOTED IN THE STORY THAT THE COMMISSION HAD NOT TALKED TO AGENT HOSTY BUT THAT THE NEWS' SOURCE SAID HE ANTICIPATED THE AGENT WOULD BE CALLED TO TESTIFY.

REVILL'S MEMO, IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, WAS SUPPOSED TO INCLUDE OTHER FACTS ABOUT THE ONE-TIME RUSSIAN RESIDENT AND ADMITTED MARXIST. CURRY PRIVATELY HAS TOLD FRIENDS, "IF WE HAD KNOWN THAT A DEFECTOR OR A COMMUNIST WAS ANYWHERE IN THIS TOWN, LET ALONE ON THE PARADE ROUTE, WE WOULD HAVE BEEN SITTING ON HIS LAP, YOU CAN BET ON THAT", BUT HE HAS REFUSED PUBLIC COMMENT. REFERENCE IS MADE TO MY TELS OF APRIL ELEVEN AND APRIL

END PAGE TWO

THIRTEEN LAST, WHICH REFER TO THE SAME ALLEGED MEMO FROM LIEUTENANT REVILL. MY REFERENCED TEL OF APRIL THIRTEEN SETS OUT A SUMMARY OF THE MEMO FURNISHED ME BY SA HOSTY. IT IS NOTED THAT SA HOSTY DENIES ANY MENTION WHATSOEVER BEING MADE OF OSWALD'S POSSIBLE POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE AND THAT THIS WAS NOT DISCUSSED AND NOTHING ALONG THIS LINE WAS MENTIONED BY SA HOSTY. SA HOSTY DID TELL REVILL THAT OSWALD HAD DEFECTED TO RUSSIA AND HAD RETURNED TO THIS AREA IN NINETEEN SIXTY-TWO AND WAS EMPLOYED BY THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY AND WAS THE MAIN SUSPECT IN THE ASSASSINATION.

IT IS NOTED THAT THIS STORY REFLECTS THAT THE CONVERSATION OCCURRED ABOUT TWO ZERO FIVE P.M., AND THAT HOSTY'S REMARKS WERE MADE AS OFFICERS BROUGHT OSWALD IN FROM OAK CLIFF. THIS IS ENTIRELY INCORRECT AS HOSTY DID NOT GO TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT UNTIL AFTER OSWALD HAD BEEN BROUGHT IN, IDENTIFIED, AND WAS IN CAPTAIN FRITZ'S OFFICE, AND THE CONVERSATION ACTUALLY OCCURRED AT APPROXIMATELY THREE P.M., BECAUSE HOSTY SAT IN ON AN INTERVIEW WITH OSWALD, BEGINNING AT THREE FIFTEEN P.M.

SA HOSTY HAS ADVISED ME THAT DURING THE TIME HE WAS PROCEEDING UP THE STAIRWAY FROM THE BASEMENT TO THE THIRD FLOOR AND TALKING

TO LIEUTENANT REVILL, HE DOES NOT RECALL SEEING OFFICER V. J. "JACKIE" BRYAN. IT IS NOTED THAT THE ABOVE CONVERSATION TOOK PLACE WHILE BOTH HOSTY AND REVILL WERE RUNNING UP THE STAIRS AND THAT THERE WERE NUMEROUS PEOPLE GOING UP AND DOWN, THE NOISE LEVEL WAS VERY HIGH AND IT WAS VERY DIFFICULT TO HEAR ANYTHING.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, SA HOSTY, AT HIS HOME AT APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN FIFTY P.M., APRIL TWENTY-THREE LAST, RECEIVED A CALL FROM AND INDIVIDUAL WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS BEING WITH THE UNITED PRESS AND HE QUOTED A PORTION OF THE STORY, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE FACT THAT HOSTY IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE SAID, " WE KNEW HE WAS CAPABLE OF ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT BUT WE DIDN'T DREAM HE WOULD DO IT." HOSTY ADVISED ME THAT HE TOLD THE MAN HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT HE WAS TALKING ABOUT AND FOR HIM TO CALL ME. THE SAME INDIVIDUAL APPARENTLY CALLED ME, IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS MR. GARY OF THE UPI, AND I ADVISED HIM THAT I WOULD MAKE NO COMMENT. HE STATED HE WAS GOING TO HAVE HIS WASHINGTON OFFICE CONTACT BUREAU HEADQUARTERS.

SINCE THAT TIME I HAVE RECEIVED CALLS FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, KRLD RADIO STATION, AND I HAVE MADE NO COMMENT. I EXPECT NUMEROUS ADDITIONAL PRESS, RADIO AND TV INQUIRIES AND, UACB, I

END PAGE FOUR

DL 100-10461

PAGE FIVE

WILL CONTINUE TO GIVE NO COMMENT.

SINCE IT APPEARS DEFINITELY THAT CHIEF CURRY HAS TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION REGARDING THIS MATTER AND THE COMMISSION IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE A PHOTOSTAT COPY OF LIEUTENANT REVILL'S MEMO, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT I SECURE A SWORN AFFIDAVIT FROM SA HOSTY, FURNISH THE SAME FOR THE BUREAU AND THE BUREAU CONSIDER FURNISHING SAME TO THE COMMISSION.

IT IS NOTED THAT CHIEF JESSE CURRY HAS NEVER MENTIONED THIS MEMO TO ME, AND SINCE HE HAS APPARENTLY GIVEN THE SAME TO THE COMMISSION, HE HAD NO INTENTION OF EVER MENTIONING IT.

END

~~CORR. PAGE TWO IN SECOND PARA. THE SECOND WORD SHLD BE WAS~~

WA MSL

FBI WASH DC

CLR

MR. SULLIVAN

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
April 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090-

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 24, 1964, requesting this Bureau to make arrangements for the appearance of Special Agents James P. Hosty, Jr., and John L. Quigley and Mr. John W. Fain before the Commission May 4 and 5, 1964.

In accordance with your request, we have issued appropriate instructions for Special Agents Hosty and Quigley to appear before the Commission on the dates indicated. We are also contacting Mr. Fain to inform him of your request. If Mr. Fain has any difficulty in making arrangements for his appearance before your Commission, we will immediately bring such matter to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

MAILED 10
APR 23 1964
FBI

Lipsh
(11)

NOTE: Commission indicated it desired to take testimony of a representative group of FBI Agents who interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald, his wife Marina Oswald, and Mrs. Ruth Paine at whose home Marina Oswald was residing at the time of the assassination. Commission indicated it desired Hosty and Quigley and retired SA Fain to appear before the Commission Monday, May 4, 1964, for preliminary informal review with members of the Commission staff of the testimony

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

SENT FROM
TIME
DATE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62 MAY 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

they would give on the following day, Tuesday, May 5, 1964, before the Commission. By separate communication the Dallas, New Orleans and Houston, Offices are to have Kosty, Quigley and Fain, respectively, appear in Washington, 5/4/64. In the event Mr. Fain has a problem in connection with such appearance, we will so advise the Commission in order that it can make arrangements with him directly.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

APR 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission desires to take the testimony of a representative group of the FBI agents who interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald, and Mrs. Ruth Paine, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. It would appear that these interviews could be covered by the testimony of Special Agents James P. Hosty, Jr. and John L. Quigley, and retired Special Agent John W. Fain.

The Commission would greatly appreciate your making arrangements for the appearance of Messrs. Hosty, Quigley and Fain on Tuesday, May 5, 1964, before the Commission. It would be particularly helpful if these individuals could come to the Commission on Monday, May 4th, for a preliminary informal review with members of the Commission staff of the testimony they would give on the following day, so as to expedite the proceedings before the Commission.

If there is any difficulty in making arrangements for Mr. Fain's appearance, because of his retired status, please let us know and we will make arrangements with him directly.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

62-109090

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAY 4 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

4/28/64
SAC LETTER NO. 64-23

(B) MRS MARK E. MARTIN, AKA - SHIRLEY MARTIN - BOX 566, HOMINY, OKLAHOMA - INFORMATION CONCERNING -- Mrs Martin is currently engaged in a campaign of disseminating to FBI Offices, Federal agencies, members of Congress and other prominent individuals, communications apparently authored by her These communications relate to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and are critical of the FBI. She reportedly is conducting her own investigation of the assassination which has included telephonic and personal interviews of principals connected with this investigation.

Mrs. Martin has been previously interviewed and exhibited an insulting, argumentative and antagonistic attitude toward the FBI and its personnel. She recently contacted one of our Southwest offices by telephone and although identifying herself, endeavored to elicit information pertinent to the assassination by using the pretext of belonging to a ladies garden club. Two days later this office received a communication which in effect was a transcript of Mrs Martin's telephone conversation with our Agent.

It would appear Mrs. Martin is endeavoring to embarrass the FBI and may possibly telephone your office under pretext. You should be extremely circumspect in any dealings with her and be particularly alert to the possibility she may be recording your conversation Any contacts with Mrs. Martin or pertinent data developed relating to her should be promptly furnished to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Crime Records Division. Letters from Mrs. Martin are not being acknowledged by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
133 MAY 6 1964

59 MAY 7 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

TO: MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 4-28-64

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

FROM: MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Wesley Liebeler, I contacted him with reference to the Commission's letter of 4-14-64. In this letter the Commission requested that it be furnished the originals of certain items of correspondence between the subject and the Communist Party; the subject and the Socialist Workers Party; and the subject and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). *

Mr. Liebeler requested that we locate in our files and furnish the original of a letter from the FPCC to Oswald dated 5-22-63. He noted that this was furnished as Exhibit 52 of the Bureau's report on the President's assassination. Mr. Liebeler requested a similar letter to Oswald dated 5-29-63 which is exhibit 53 in the Bureau's report on the President's assassination. Mr. Liebeler noted that these items may have already been furnished to the Commission but he did not think so since none of the men could remember them.

Mr. Liebeler further requested that the Commission be furnished the original of a letter from Farrell Dobbs to Oswald dated 11-5-62 which was referred to on page 258 of the report of SA Robert Gemberling dated 1-22-64. Liebeler requested that the Commission be furnished the original of a letter from Bob Chester to Oswald dated 12-9-62 which was referred to on page 260 of SA Gemberling's report.

Liebeler requested any other letters which may have been sent from officials of the Socialist Workers Party or the FPCC to Oswald.

ACTION:

1 62-109090
NOT RECORDED
140 MAY 6 1964

The letters referred to are being located in our files and will be promptly furnished to the Commission.

WAB:hrt
(6)

5-MAY-6-1964

*Handled by Bureau letters to the Commission dated 4-14, 4-15 and 4-16-64.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

7 MAY 7c 1964

Ref & Rec'd 4/28/64 REL: fdy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 29 1964
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI-HOUSTON

10-50 AM URGENT 4-29-64 LJT

TO DIRECTOR

FROM HOUSTON (105-1291) TWO PAGES

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE DATED FOUR TWENTY EIGHT LAST.

RETIRED SA JOHN W. FAIN CONTACTED ON FOUR TWENTY NINE INSTANT AND EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO APPEAR BEFORE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON MAY FOUR - MAY FIVE NEXT. FAIN WILL REPORT TO INSPECTOR MALLEY BY EIGHT AM MAY FOUR NEXT AS REQUESTED.

FAIN HAS RESERVATIONS TO DEPART HOUSTON ELEVEN FIFTEEN AM MAY THREE NEXT VIA BRANIFF FLIGHT FIVE EIGHT, CONNECTING AT DALLAS WITH BRANIFF FLIGHT ONE ONE ZERO. HE WILL ACCOMPANY SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR, FROM DALLAS TO WASHINGTON DEPARTING DALLAS TWO THIRTY PM MAY THREE ON BRANIFF FLIGHT ONE ONE ZERO, ARRIVING WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT EIGHT PM SAME DATE.

END PAGE ONE

President's Commission

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 4 1964

MAY 1

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2nd NR

MAY 6 1964

MAY 6 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

HO 105-1291

PAGE TWO

MR. FAIN DESIRES GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUEST FOR TRAVEL FROM HOUSTON TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ARRANGE THIS MATTER WITH COMMISSION. FAIN RESIDES ONE TWO SEVEN ONE ONE PEBBLEBROOK, HOUSTON, TEXAS, RESIDENCE TELEPHONE HO FIVE DASH ZERO EIGHT FIVE THREE. FAIN'S OFFICE LOCATED TWO TWO ONE ZERO MARONEAL, HOUSTON, OFFICE TELEPHONE HO SIX DASH TWO FIVE THREE ONE.

DALLAS ADVISED AM.

END

MSL

FBI WASH DC

P

J.R. Malley advised Inv. Asst. Will not need G.T.R. 4/29/64 DCR

Memo Wilson advised Inv. Asst. Malley he will need G.T.R. by 5 pm on 4/29/64 DCR

G.T.R. mailed to Fain 4/30/64 according to Mrs. Ellie, Parking Secretary Jean 5/1/64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 29, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

With reference to the three Agents who will appear before the President's Commission to give testimony relative to the captioned case, Mr. Howard Willens called Malley and advised that he would like to have a rather detailed discussion relative to the testimony to be obtained from the three Agents on May 4 & 5, 1964.

When questioned as to the nature of the conference that was desired, Willens stated that he and Samuel Alan Stern would probably be handling the questioning and that he realized there were some areas which could possibly be "a little ticklish" where the Bureau is concerned. When asked to explain this, he said he was referring to over-all Bureau policies where he did not feel that the Agents that were being called in for testimony would be in a position to answer and, for this reason, he desired a conference to explore these matters so that the Agents would not be placed in a position of being asked questions they were not able to answer. He further stated that he desired to discuss this matter so that if it were necessary to have some representative of the Bureau to officially answer such questions consideration could be given as to the proper person from the Bureau to testify before the Commission.

Inasmuch as it is believed the line of questioning will deal with policies of the Domestic Intelligence Division, it appears desirable that a representative from the Domestic Intelligence Division accompany Malley to the conference to be held sometime during the day of April 30, 1964.

RECOMMENDATION:

6 MAY 1 1964

That Assistant Director Sullivan accompany Malley on the above-mentioned conference, the time of which will be decided in the early a.m. of April 30, 1964.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
JRMidge
(7)

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 4

memo Belmont to Tolson 4/30/64 JHB:jcm

Belmont should handle this.

SOVIET SECTION

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 24, 1964

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

SAC Shanklin of the Dallas Office called me at approximately 3:00 a.m. today relative to an article that was scheduled to come out in the "Dallas Morning News" this morning by Hugh Aynesworth. The article quoted Special Agent Hosty of the Dallas Office as stating to a Dallas police officer in discussion regarding Lee Harvey Oswald "We know he was capable of assassinating the President but we didn't dream he'd do it." The story is attributed to a source close to the Warren Commission. It mentions a memorandum given the Commission by Dallas Police Officer Jesse Curry which contains the alleged remarks by Agent Hosty. I told Shanklin to get in touch with Editor Krueger of the "Dallas Morning News" and remind him that Shanklin had spoken to him two weeks ago and had put the lie to the same story. I further told Shanklin not to make any comment about the story if it was printed but to let us know at FBI Headquarters the results of his contact.

SAC Shanklin advised me telephonically at approximately 11:00 a.m. today that he had contacted Krueger after a number of attempts and that Krueger had claimed that the story had already been printed prior to his having a chance to knock it out. He apologized to Shanklin for not stopping the story, particularly since Shanklin had advised him two weeks ago that the story was false.

Shanklin told me that Felix McKnight, head of McKnight Newspapers, had called and was irritated over the fact that the "Dallas Morning News" had engaged in irresponsible journalism. McKnight stated he would like to put the lie to this story. Shanklin referred him to FBI Headquarters.

I discussed this matter with Messrs. Belmont, Tolson and the Director. After receiving the Director's approval, and in talking with McKnight who called FBI Headquarters, I told McKnight that the above-mentioned statement which had been attributed to SA Hosty was absolutely false and had no basis in fact whatsoever. McKnight stated he certainly appreciated the opportunity to set the record straight and he would see to it that an article was prepared immediately for the afternoon edition of his newspaper. He wanted to know if he could quote the Director as making this statement and I told him the Director was the spokesman for the FBI at all times.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

62-109098

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 4 1964

11 MAY 4 1964

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

CDD:sal
(9) MAY 7 1964

CRIME REC. UNIT

FBI/DOJ

Memorandum to Mohr 4-24-64
Re: Assassination of the President

In talking with SAC Shanklin I asked him specifically if Agent Hosty had been quoted correctly by the United Press International (UPI). (The UPI ticker of 10:23 a.m. today quotes SA Hosty as stating, "I said nothing like that. I completely deny it.") SAC Shanklin stated he had questioned Hosty and that Hosty had denied making this statement to UPI. Hosty admits that a UPI reporter called him at home last evening but that he had referred the reporter to SAC Shanklin rather than making any comment himself. I told SAC Shanklin to make certain that Hosty made no statement whatsoever.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

(OSWALD)

DALLAS--A DALLAS FBI AGENT TODAY FLATLY DENIED HE EVER SAID THE FBI BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY THAT LEE HARVEY WAS CAPABLE OF KILLING THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

"I SAID NOTHING LIKE THAT," SAID AGENT JAMES HOSTY. "I COMPLETELY DENY IT."

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS IN A COPYRIGHT STORY BY HUGH AYNESWORTH, SAID TODAY A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE WARREN COMMISSION TOLD OF A MEMO TO THE COMMISSION BY DALLAS POLICE CHIEF JESSE CURRY CONTAINING THE ALLEGED REMARK BY HOSTY.

ACCORDING TO THE MEMO, THE NEWS SAID, HOSTY, ONLY MOMENTS AFTER OSWALD WAS ARRESTED, SAID:

"I KNEW HE WAS CAPABLE OF ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT BUT WE DIDN'T THINK HE'D DO IT."

ENCLOSURE

HOSTY SAID HE COULD ONLY DENY THAT HE EVER MADE SUCH A STATEMENT, AND WOULD NOT COMMENT FURTHER. THE HEAD OF THE DALLAS FBI OFFICE, GORDON SHANKLIN, SAID ANY OFFICIAL COMMENT WOULD HAVE TO COME FROM WASHINGTON. THE FBI IN WASHINGTON SAID IT HAD NO COMMENT.

62-109090

4/24--GE1023A

ENCLOSURE

MAY 4 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. ROSEN

DATE: 4/24/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - Cuba

SAC Shanklin called at 10 a.m. from Dallas, with reference to the teletype sent in by Dallas this morning showing that allegedly the Dallas police testified before the Warren Commission that Agent Hosty had made a statement to the police, on 11/22/63, following the assassination, that "We knew he was capable of assassinating the President, but we didn't dream he would do it."

I told Shanklin that he should go ahead and get the affidavit from Agent Hosty and advise us as to its content, and thereafter get it notarized in the Dallas office.

Shanklin recommended that he not attempt to contact the police on this matter at this time. I told him that we contemplated contacting Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission, advising him of this story, advising him that Hosty denied it flatly; asking what the Dallas police testimony was before the Commission, and asking whether the Commission had leaked this to the press.

For information.

62-109090

AHB:CSH (4)

Mr. Sullivan — Pls follow with Shanklin to get affidavit at once

4 MAY 1964

SOVIET SECTION

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/29/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 4/27/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a Commission Staff Member, called SA Roy H. Jevons, Section Chief of the Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory, and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the exhibits listed on the attached sheets, and maintain them along with the other items presently in the Bureau's custody.

Further, Mr. Eisenberg requested that the Commission be furnished with three photographs of each exhibit not previously photographed.

As a matter of record, SA Robert E. Neill, on 4/27/64, received from Mr. Eisenberg, the listed exhibits which are now in the Bureau's custody.

The photography will be handled by an Agent examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION:

The exhibits will be photographed and three copies of each will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Since all of these were originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau, they will be maintained in the Laboratory in accordance with Mr. Eisenberg's request.

Enclosure

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure

REN:lch
(10)

ENCLOSURE

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 4 1964

ENCLOSURE

SEVEN

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4/28/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C12	140	Blanket from Oswald's garage
C8	141	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from Texas School Book Depository Building
C11	150	Oswald's shirt
C1	399	Bullet from stretcher
	540	Barrel cast of C14 rifle
	541-1	Photograph of C14 rifle
	541-2	Photograph of serial number of C14 rifle
	541-3	Photograph of barrel inscriptions and telescopic sight of C14 rifle
	541-4	Photograph of barrel inscriptions and rear sight of C14 rifle
	541-5	Photograph of inscription on receiver of C14 rifle
	541-6	Photograph of inscription on side of rear sight of C14 rifle
	541-7	Photograph of inscription on cocking piece of C14 rifle
	541-8	Photograph of inscription on bolt handle of C14 rifle
	541-9	Photograph of inscriptions on bottom of receiver of C14 rifle
C250	542	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, serial number UC5209, with telescopic sight
C6	543	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
C7	544	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
C38	545	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
	546	Photograph of chart showing dispersion pattern of cartridge cases ejected from C14 rifle
	547	Photograph of chart showing angles of ejection of cartridge cases from C14 rifle
	548	Xerox copy of 15-yard target showing six bullet holes
	549	Xerox copy of 15-yard target showing three bullet holes
	550	25-yard target showing six bullet holes
	551	300-foot (5.9 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
	552	300-foot (6.2 seconds) target showing three bullet holes

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ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	553	300-foot (5.6 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
	554	300-foot (6.5 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
	555	Photograph of diagram of internal mechanism of telescopic sight
	556	Chart showing "lead" and firing angles
	557	Test cartridge cases from C14 rifle
	558	Photograph of bolt face of C14 rifle
	559	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of C14 rifle and C6 cartridge case
	560	Notes concerning firing angle, bullet velocity and car speed
	561	Comparison photomicrograph - firing pin marks of C14 rifle and C6 cartridge case
	562	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of C14 rifle and C7 cartridge case
	563	Comparison photomicrograph - firing pin marks of C14 rifle and C7 cartridge case
	564	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of C14 rifle and C38 cartridge case
C40	641 ✓	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C40	648 ✓	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C40	653 ✓	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C40	654 ✓	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

April 23, 1964

62-109090 -

BY COURIER SERVICE

105-82555-2997

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 31, 1964, which was received by this Bureau April 6, 1964, requesting that further investigation be conducted in New Orleans, Louisiana; Fort Worth, Texas; and Dallas, Texas, concerning the receipts and expenditures of Lee Harvey Oswald during the period June 13, 1962, through November 22, 1963.

Enclosed for the Commission are two copies of a memorandum dated April 15, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which sets forth results of our inquiries in this particular matter in New Orleans, Louisiana. Our inquiries in Fort Worth, Texas, and Dallas, Texas, are continuing and the results of such investigation will be promptly forwarded to the Commission upon receipt at our Headquarters.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

REL:pah
(7)

NOTE:

The Commission is making a very thorough inquiry into Oswald's finances. The Commission in this particular

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

62 MAY 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

MEMO CONTINUED:

Inquiry is interested in determining the amount of fee charged Oswald for cashing his checks at various businesses and also is interested in determining whether Oswald made purchases from the various merchants. The enclosures are responsive to the Commission's request in New Orleans. The Dallas investigation is being given expeditious handling and by airtel 4/17/64 Dallas indicated the letterhead summarizing its investigation in Fort Worth and Dallas would be submitted at earliest possible time. We are closely correlating this financial investigation of Oswald, but to date have developed no information which would change our initial picture of Oswald, that is that he was living most frugally and had no income outside his unemployment checks and known salary checks.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: MR. TOLSON

DATE: 4/24/64

FROM: A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - Cuba

At 5:10 p.m. today I talked to SAC Shanklin relative to the affidavit prepared by SA Hosty concerning the article which appeared in the Dallas News. I told Shanklin that the affidavit was satisfactory with the exception that it would be strengthened if it contained a sentence to the effect that Hosty had never heard any information indicating potential violence on the part of Oswald. I made it clear to Shanklin that this affidavit is Hosty's affidavit and we do not want to put words in his mouth.

Shanklin said he understood this thoroughly and that the facts are that Hosty did not have any such information and, therefore, it could go in the affidavit. After checking he advised the following sentence would be inserted, "In fact, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, I never had any information indicating potential violence on the part of Oswald." I told Shanklin to have the affidavit completed and send it to the Bureau this afternoon.

I also advised Shanklin of the results of Mr. Malley's contact with Mr. Rankin of the Commission today, including the fact that Lt. Revill and an Officer by the name of B.J.Bryan had submitted to the Commission affidavits along the line of the article appearing in the Dallas News, and that these affidavits were almost verbatim; that we had told Mr. Rankin that Hosty had not made such statements and was submitting an affidavit to that effect which we would give the Commission.

I told Mr.Shanklin that Mr. Rankin was concerned about what appeared to be the planting of this story and possibly others in Dallas; that Rankin was sure they had not come from the Commission, but possibly from someone like Alexander in the District Attorney's office, and while Rankin did not want any investigation, he would appreciate any information our Dallas office picked up as to the source of this story. Shanklin said that he would be alert for any such information.

I also told Mr. Shanklin that the Dallas office should immediately start dealing with the Dallas PD at arms length, and should not participate in police training or other cooperative functions with them and in fact should stay away from them unless we received inform...

62-109090 -

AHB:CSH (5)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

53 MAY 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

Mr. Nelson

which we were duty bound to turn over to them as a violation within their jurisdiction. Shanklin said he had some police schools scheduled with the Dallas PD, and I told him to cancel them as far as the FBI is concerned.

ACTION:

For information. Upon receipt of the affidavit from Dallas we will forward it by letter to the Commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

TO: A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 24, 1964

FROM: W. C. Sullivan

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Rose

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

During a conversation on 4/13/64 Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission asked Inspector Malley whether the FBI had contacted all informants for information concerning any connection Oswald may have had with the Communist Party (CP). The Commission, by letter dated 4/22/64, asked if this Bureau possessed any information not hitherto disclosed to the Commission concerning the association of Lee Harvey Oswald with any communist or subversive organizations or individuals either in the United States or abroad, or with any criminals or criminal groups either in the United States or abroad.

All information contained in Bureau files and information developed subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy has been furnished to the Commission. Bureau teletype to all offices under the caption "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy," dated 11/22/63, instructed that all informants, security, racial and criminal, as well as other sources, be contacted for information bearing on the assassination of President Kennedy. Bureau airtel 4/15/64 to all offices with copies to Legat, Mexico City, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba," instructed that all security informants and potential security informants, this to include Nation of Islam, CP, Socialist Workers Party, espionage, etc., informants be contacted to determine if any possess information regarding Oswald or his activities. To date contacts with live informants have developed no information to indicate Oswald was a member of the CP or any subversive organization, and information developed through sources other than live informants has been disseminated to the Commission. All but 23 offices and Legat, Mexico City, have replied to Bureau airtel dated 4/15/64.

ACTION:

There is attached for approval a cablegram to Legat, Mexico City, and a teletype to all offices that have not replied to Bureau airtel 4/15/64 instructing that the requested information be submitted to reach the Bureau by 4/27/64. Upon receipt of this information an appropriate letter will be furnished to the Commission.

Enclosures
105-82555
BFR:pab
(9)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
MAY 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI

Date: 4/24/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: ASST. TO THE DIRECTOR A. H. BELMONT

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau, 4/24/64, pertaining to "Dallas Morning News" article by HUGH AYNESWORTH.

Transmitted herewith are the original and three copies of an affidavit of SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. Also enclosed herewith are two copies of the "Dallas Morning News" article referred to in the affidavit of SA HOSTY.

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-6)
3 - DALLAS (1: 100-10461)
ENCLOSURE (1: 67-5593)
(1: 67-425)

JGS:eah
(6)

Texas

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

2 ENCLOSURES ATTACHED

1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FD-350 (5-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Knew Oswald Capable of Act, Reports Indicate

By HUGH AYNESWORTH

© The Dallas Morning News, 1964

A source close to the Warren Commission told The Dallas News Thursday that the commission has testimony from Dallas police that an FBI agent told them moments after the arrest and identification of Lee Harvey Oswald on Nov. 22, that "we knew he was capable of assassinating the president, but we didn't dream he would do it."

In a memorandum to superiors on Nov. 22, Lt. Jack Revill, head of the Dallas police criminal intelligence squad, reported that FBI special agent James (Joe) Hosty had acknowledged awareness of Oswald in the basement of the City Hall at 2:05 p.m. Nov. 22. His remark was made as five officers brought Oswald in from Oak Cliff, Revill reported.

LT. REVILL appeared before Warren Commission investigators here several weeks ago. Police Chief Jesse Curry testified before the commission in Washington Wednesday. Neither would comment on their appearance or their testimony.

Chief Curry was reported to have been questioned about the incident and was said to have given the commission a photostatic copy of Lt. Revill's 5-paragraph memo. He also was said to have given the commission the name of a second Dallas police officer who supported Revill's statement and filled in other parts of the conversation between Revill and Hosty.

The second officer, V. J. (Jackie) Bryan, a member of the criminal intelligence squad, also declined comment.

CHIEF CURRY had Lt. Revill's report in hand within hours of President Kennedy's death, even before all the facts and circumstances concerning Oswald were known.

Gordon Shanklin, special agent in charge of the Dallas FBI office, would make no comment.

The commission Thursday had not talked to agent Hosty, but The News' source said he anticipated that the agent would be called to testify.

CURRY WILL not show the report to reporters, nor will he comment on it or any other phase of the assassination.

"That's for the Warren Commission to talk about," the chief said.

Revill's memo is still in Chief Curry's possession.

In addition to mentioning that Hosty said the FBI knew Oswald was capable of such an act, the memo said Hosty told Revill other facts about the one-time Russia resident and admitted Marxist.

DALLAS POLICE officers watched several known extremists prior to the Kennedy visit and even sent representatives as far as 75 miles to interview others thought to be planning demonstrations.

Curry privately has told friends, "If we had known that a defector or a Communist was anywhere in this town, let alone on the parade route, we would have been sitting on his lap, you can bet on that." But he has refused public comment.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 4-24-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Krueger

Title:

Character or Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

62-109090 -

ENCLOSURE

AFFIDAVIT

I, JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., being duly sworn, depose as follows:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and have been so employed since January 21, 1952.

My attention has been called to an article appearing on the front page of the "Dallas Morning News," of April 24, 1964, captioned, "FBI KNEW OSWALD CAPABLE OF ACT, REPORTS INDICATE," written by HUGH AYNESWORTH, which reads in part as follows:

> "A source close to the Warren Commission told The Dallas News Thursday that the commission has testimony from Dallas police that an FBI agent told them moments after the arrest and identification of Lee Harvey Oswald on Nov. 22, that 'we knew he was capable of assassinating the president, but we didn't dream he would do it.'
>
> "In a memorandum to superiors on Nov. 22, Lt. Jack Revill, head of the Dallas police criminal intelligence squad, reported that FBI special agent James (Joe) Hosty had acknowledged awareness of Oswald in the basement of the City Hall at 2:05 p.m. Nov. 22. His remark was made as five officers brought Oswald in from Oak Cliff, Revill reported . . ."

The article refers to "Lt. Revill's five-paragraph memo" concerning the above-mentioned incident and also stated

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that a second officer, V. J. (JACKIE) BRYAN, of the Dallas Police Department had "supported REVILL's statement and filled in other parts of the conversation between REVILL and HOSTY . . ."

The article continues that "in addition to mentioning that HOSTY said the FBI knew OSWALD was capable of such an act, the memo said HOSTY told REVILL other facts about the one-time Russia resident and admitted Marxist . . ."

On November 22, 1963, at approximately 3:00 PM, I arrived at the Dallas Police Department for the purpose of sitting in on an interview of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. When I arrived at the basement of the Dallas Police Department, I met Lieutenant JACK REVILL, whom I know to be the head of the Intelligence Unit of the Dallas Police Department. Lieutenant REVILL advised me that he "had a hot lead" on the assassination of President KENNEDY and that a man whose first name was LEE was the only employee of the Texas School Book Depository who had not been accounted for. I then told Lieutenant REVILL that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had already been arrested about one hour previously by the Dallas Police Department and was at that time in the office of Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, being interrogated.

To my knowledge, this was the first time that Lieutenant REVILL knew of OSWALD's arrest.

I further advised Lieutenant REVILL that OSWALD had defected to Russia and had returned to this area in 1962, and that OSWALD was employed at the Texas School Book Depository. I also advised Lieutenant REVILL that OSWALD was at that time the main suspect in the assassination of President KENNEDY.

The above constitutes the entire contents of my conversation with Lieutenant REVILL which took place on the stairway from the basement to the third floor at the Dallas Police Department, during which time both Lieutenant REVILL and myself were running up the stairs and not facing each other. There were numerous people going up and down the stairs at the time of my conversation with Lieutenant REVILL and the noise level was very high, making it very difficult to hear anything. Although I know Detective V. J. (JACKIE) BRYAN, of the Dallas Police Department, by sight, I do not recall seeing him on this occasion or ever having a conversation with Lieutenant REVILL in BRYAN's presence, or having a conversation with Detective BRYAN.

I unequivocally deny ever having made a statement to Lieutenant REVILL or anyone else that the FBI knew OSWALD was capable of assassinating the President or that OSWALD possessed any potential for violence.

I specifically deny ever having made the statement as quoted in this article, "We knew he was capable of assassinating the President, but we didn't dream he would do it."

In fact, prior to the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, I never had any information indicating potential violence on the part of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

My conversation with Lieutenant REVILL on November 22, 1963, lasted not more than a minute and a half. Furthermore, I did not reach the Dallas Police Department until approximately 3:00 PM, November 22, which was after OSWALD had been brought to the Dallas Police Department, identified, and was in Captain WILL FRITZ's office. As stated above, my purpose in going to the Dallas Police Department was to sit in on an interview with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and I commenced this assignment at 3:15 PM, according to my wrist watch.

James P. Hosty, Jr.

JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 7th day of May, 1964.

Notary Public
Dallas County, Texas

WHEN YOU LIE DOWN WITH PIGS

Norman Redlich is probably not anybody you'll want to meet, but I guess you'd better know who he is.

He resides at 29 Washington Square West, New York City. He is an assistant Professor of Law at NYU.

He has been a speaker for the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which has been cited as a Communist front.

THE WORKER, east coast Communist newspaper, in 1962 contained Norman Redlich's name. He was opposing the law which requires the Communist Party to register with the Government.

A New York Council sought to abolish the House Committee which is charged with investigating Un-American activities. Norman Redlich addressed their rally, applauded their objective.

Later, he was listed on their letterhead.

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You remember those students who traveled to Cuba after our State Department had ordered them not to. They defied our government to applaud Castro's. Norman Redlich supported the students.

Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson, who publicly consorted with the Communist conspiracy, were imprisoned. In February, 1962, a petition to get them out of prison was signed by Norman Redlich.

Harry Magdoff, when he appeared before a Congressional Committee to take the fifth amendment when asked whether he was a Communist, was accompanied by his attorney. You guessed it -- Norman Redlich.

79 MAY 18 1964

So this is Norman Redlich, consistent supporter of Communist front causes.

And this is the Norman Redlich who has been appointed as a personal assistant to the Counsel of the Warren Commission which is investigating the assassination of President Kennedy.

You probably won't like Mark Lane, either.

His first marriage was annulled after his bride charged "fraud". His second marriage ended in divorce.

In 1962 two young girls in Queens County, New York charged Mark Lane with unspeakable acts of perversion.

Mark Lane is on a speaking tour for the "National Guardian", a publication cited by a Congressional committee as "a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

Mark Lane is on the board of the National Lawyers' Guild, described by a Congressional committee as "the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party.

Mark Lane has spoken publicly in support of Cuba for the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which organization has also been cited as'h Communist front."

He has addressed other organizations in behalf of purposes which parallel the Moscow Party Line.

He has shared a speaking platform with the National Secretary of the Communist conspiracy in the United States. Communists reportedly contributed money to Lane's unsuccessful bid for a seat in Congress in 1962.

April 2, 1962, he was fined $415 dollars for "wilfully ignoring numberous traffic tickets" in New York City.

This is the same Mark Lane who has been retained by the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald to represent Oswald before the Warren Commission.

No wonder Chief Justice Warren said that some of the findings of his Commission "might not be made public in your lifetime."

And one looks on and wonders.

4-29-64

Airtel 62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed are two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated April 28, 1964 enclosing transcripts of the testimony furnished by Dial Duwayne Ryder before Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of the President's Commission. Also included is the report of Officer F. M. Turner - #209, Dallas Police Department.

Dallas is instructed to institute immediate investigation complying with requests in the Commission letter which is self-explanatory.

It is noted the transcript of Dial Duwayne Ryder has been classified by the Commission "TOP SECRET" and should be handled accordingly.

Endeavor to complete this request at an early date and furnish the results of your investigation to the Bureau in letterhead memoranda for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (8)
1 - 62-109060
MLR:las
(5)

MAILED 5
APR 29 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

By letter dated April 28, 1964, the President's Commission furnished a four page request which concerned the tag marked "Oswald" which was obtained from the Irving Sports Shop and had been prepared by Dial Duwayne Ryder. In connection with related investigation the Commission wanted certain facts clarified such as was our Agent actually present when the tag was found and if our Agent asked Ryder when and under what circumstances Ryder became aware of the tags existence.

SEE REST OF NOTE PAGE TWO

MAY 6 1964

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Commission also desired to know how and when and where the story concerning the Irving Sports Shop first came to the attention of the press as they are making a determination concerning the veracity of Messrs. Ryder and Greener, the latter is the owner of the Irving Sports Shop. Commission also desires to know who prepares the city directories of Dallas and Irving, Texas, and how the names listed are obtained for purposes of locating other individuals by the name of Oswald who may have resided in the Dallas and Fort Worth area in October, 1963. A request for the interview of Jessie J. Oswald to determine whether or not he had any work performed on any weapon which he may have owned. The Commission wishes to be advised whether or not the Bureau has received any indication that Lee Harvey Oswald owned any other rifle other than the weapon identified as "K-1".

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

APR 28 1964

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On November 25, 1963, Mr. Dial D. Ryder made available for inspection by an agent of your Bureau a repair tag which indicated that certain work, associated by Ryder with the mounting on a rifle and the sighting of a telescopic sight, was performed by the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, for a man by the name of Oswald. That fact and others concerning this matter are reported at pages 395-6 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

We note that other reports of your investigation concerning the above repair tag are set forth at pages 65-6 and 654-6 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, and at page 96 of Agent Gemberling's report of March 10, 1964. We also note my letter to you dated February 21, 1964, your reply dated March 27, 1964, and the memorandum of your Dallas office dated April 2, 1964, in response to the oral inquiry of Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff.

It also appears that personnel of the Irving Sports Shop have been contacted by the United States Secret Service (Secret Service Control No. 424) and the Dallas Police Department. (See pages 252-4 of that Department's report of its investigation of the assassination of the President.) Mr. Liebeler has examined both Mr. Ryder and Mr. Greener, the owner of the Irving Sports Shop.

A review of the above documents indicates a need for further investigation as suggested below:

1. Agent Gemberling's report of November 30, 1964, (pages 395-6) does not indicate where the interview there reported was conducted or the circumstances under which the work tag was located. In his deposition, Ryder stated that your Agent first came to his

ENCLOSURE

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SOVIET SECTION

home on Monday, November 25, 1963, and that they subsequently went to the shop to get the tag. (Tr., 8-10.)

Please advise us how and why your Agent contacted Ryder in the first instance. In that connection we note that Ryder testified that the Sports Shop was closed on Monday. (Tr., 9.)

We would like to know whether or not your Agent was actually present when the tag was found. If so, we would like to know the circumstances under which the tag was found. If not, we would like to know if your Agent asked Ryder when and under what circumstances he first became aware of the tag's existence.

In this connection, we note that Officer F. M. Turner of the Dallas Police Department reported that on Sunday evening, November 24, 1963, that Department had received a telephone call from one Ray John of Channel 8 news, presumably in Dallas, advising that the news office had received an anonymous phone call in which the caller had stated that he (she) thought Oswald had had the rifle sighted-in on November 21 1963, at a gun shop at 211 or 212 Irving Boulevard. Officer Turner reports that he checked and found the Irving Sports Shop at 221 East Irving Boulevard. The Officer spoke to Mr. Greener (time not indicated) who said that he and Ryder had discussed the matter but that neither could remember having done any work for Lee Oswald or on the assassination weapon. Mr. Greener said he would check his files for names and re-contact the Dallas Police Department.

Mr. John should be interviewed in connection with the anonymous telephone call he received. Consideration should be given to the possibility that Ryder himself may have called Mr. John. Officer Turner might be able to supply additional information. The anonymous call may have come from Mrs. Whitworth (see below).

In that connection, Mr. Greener said that a reporter for the (Dallas) Times Herald had told him that he had spoken to Ryder before the FBI first came to the Sports Shop, i.e., before the story appeared in the newspapers on November 28-29, 1963. Ryder has denied to Greener that he talked to this reporter.

We think that a complete investigation into the question of how, when and where the story concerning the Irving Sports Shop first came to the attention of the press would be very helpful in making a determination of the veracity of Messrs. Ryder and Greener.

2. We would appreciate further investigation into the question of when the work tag was made out. This phase of the investigation should be conducted on the assumption that the tag was prepared prior to the assassination, although consideration should be given to the other possibility in connection with the investigation we have requested in paragraph 1 above.

We note that your reports indicate that Ryder said the work was done sometime during the period November 1-14, 1963. Mr. Ryder indicated the same to Mr. Liebeler.

We also note, however, that Mr. Greener told Officer Turner that it appeared that the rifle in question had probably been brought in between November 4-8, 1963. Greener also told Turner that he would check his cash register receipts to see if he could determine when the rifle was picked up and paid for. Ryder also noted that he had written the repair tag in pencil, but he usually used a pen. He said he remembered picking up some orders in Dallas one day in the past when he did use a pencil in his work. It might also be possible to fix within certain limits the date the tag was prepared by reference to its number, even though Ryder has indicated that they do not use the tags in any exact chronological order.

We would appreciate additional investigation into the above points and along whatever other lines you deem appropriate in order to help fix the date on which the tag was prepared.

3. The significance of Officer Turner's report that Greener had told him that the rifle had been brought in between November 4-8, 1963, is clear when considered in connection with your report on Mrs. Edith Whitworth who said she had, on November 6, 7, or 8, 1963, directed Lee Harvey Oswald to a gun shop one and one-half blocks from her used furniture store. (Page 65 of Gemberling's report of December 23, 1963.)

In connection with Mrs. Whitworth's statements, would you please advise (a) whether she does in fact have a grandchild which was born on or about October 20, 1963, and (b) whether or not in November, 1963, there were any gun shops, other than the Irving Sports Shop, within one and one-half blocks of 145 East Irving Boulevard, the former location of Mrs. Whitworth's Furniture Mart.

4. Please advise whether or not your Bureau has ever received any indication that Lee Harvey Oswald ever owned any rifle other than the weapon identified by your Bureau as "K-1". We would also appreciate your advice as to the nature and extent of any investigation that you may have made concerning that possibility.

5. In your letter to me dated March 27, 1964, you indicated that Mr. Jerry A. Oswald, as well as other persons having the last name of Oswald residing in Dallas and vicinity, were interviewed and all advised they had not taken a rifle to the Irving Sports Shop to have a telescopic sight mounted. You noted that your investigation on this particular matter was reported on pages 654-6 of Agent Gemberling's report dated December 23, 1963.

That report indicates that Jerry A. Oswald was the only Oswald located in Irving, Texas, as a result of examining the City Directory, telephone directory, files of the Retail Merchants Association and files of the Police Department of that city. Other Oswalds were identified by reference to the Dallas City Directory. It thus appears that the only Oswalds located in the above investigation are those who had sufficient contact with Dallas or Irving to have been uncovered by the procedures described above.

Would you please advise who prepares the City Directories of Dallas and Irving, Texas, and how the names of persons listed therein are obtained. We would also appreciate further investigation to locate all other persons by the name of Oswald who may have resided in the Dallas-Ft. Worth area in October or November, 1963.

We also note that while the above report indicates the existence of one Jessie J. Oswald, 2625 Stoval Street, Dallas, Texas, it does not indicate that Jessie J. Oswald was ever interviewed to determine whether or not he had had any work performed at the Irving Sports Shop on any weapon which he may have owned. Would you please interview Mr. Jessie J. Oswald and forward the results of that interview to us.

I enclose a transcript of Mr. Ryder's examination, as well as a copy of the report of the Dallas Police Department, to which I have referred.

Your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 28, 1964

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Reference is made to Rosen to Belmont memorandum dated 4-20-64, wherein information was set forth advising that Mr. Rankin had been told that the Bureau did not desire to participate in any re-enactment of the assassination that might take place in Dallas.

Today, Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission called Malley and requested that he accompany Messrs. Gauthier of the Exhibits Section and Shaneyfelt of the FBI Laboratory for a meeting to be held at 2:30 p.m., today, for the purpose of discussing any further action that might be taken in Dallas to resolve any remaining problems with regard to the motorcade and the assassination site.

Mr. Redlich was advised that Mr. Shaneyfelt was not available in view of a court commitment, at which time, Redlich requested Gauthier and Malley to attend the conference at 2:30 p.m. The conference lasted from 2:30 p.m., until 5:10 p.m. and was attended by a large number of Commission staff attorneys as well as Mr. J. Lee Rankin.

Mr. Redlich advised those present that with the accumulation of information that has been received by the Commission as a result of testimony taken by the Commission, including the testimony of doctors, witnesses, Secret Service personnel who were at the site of the assassination and detailed testimony from Governor and Mrs. Connally, certain conclusions have been reached which necessitated establishing certain information which would make it possible to show that events had occurred or could not have occurred based on the testimony which had been received.

Mr. Rankin stated that approximations had been furnished by the FBI, by Secret Service and by members of the Commission staff based on their exhaustive review of all material available, and that he felt

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad (Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gauthier

JRM:hwl (3)

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it was most important to resolve the matter as closely as possible realizing that no precise point could be stated as the exact point where shots one, two and three occurred. He stated that members of the Commission did not want any precise locations given but the Commission was extremely desirous of making sure by an on-the-site check that the information set forth in the Commission's report could be possible and not subject to questions concerning feasability.

As a result of much discussion as to whether it would be necessary to utilize an automobile on the expressway where the shooting occurred and various other ramifications, Mr. Rankin indicated that he did feel that the matter had to be resolved and there would be a certain degree of publicity no matter how this matter was handled. He asked specifically if the FBI would participate in carrying out the Commission's request. He was advised he had been previously told that the Bureau did not desire to participate in any re-enactment of the assassination and would prefer not to be involved; however, if there was any technical assistance that could be furnished without a re-enactment, the Bureau would certainly consider such a request in order to aid in any way possible.

Secret Service representative, Inspector Tom Kelly, stated that Secret Service had been fully carrying out many requests from the Commission and would do whatever they were asked in this particular matter.

Mr. Rankin advised the Commission members did not want any of the Commission staff members to be present and felt this should be handled by the investigative agencies. It was pointed out to Mr. Rankin that based on the detailed discussion that had taken place, it was apparent that the Commission staff members were not in full agreement as to just what they desired to be handled in Dallas or how it should be accomplished, and that in view of this, it would certainly seem necessary to have staff members of the Commission, who were familiar with what they were trying to accomplish, available to decide if they had achieved their purpose. Mr. Rankin stated that this matter would receive further consideration, and in the event he desired the Bureau to render any technical assistance, an appropriate request would be made in writing for consideration by the Bureau.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

It is noted that during the discussion today it was brought out that all living occupants of the car in which the President was riding, with the exception of the President's wife, have been interviewed and testimony taken by the Commission. This point obviously was of considerable contention between members of the Commission staff inasmuch as they were constantly making remarks indicating that they were without benefit of possible additional information and felt that this work in Dallas should not proceed until this additional information was obtained or at least an attempt made to interview Mrs. Kennedy.

In the event a request is received from the Commission requesting the Bureau to participate, full consideration will be given and recommendations made.

4/28/64

Airtel 62-109090

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Anderson
1 - Mail Room

To: SACs Miami (Enclosures - 2)
New Orleans (Enclosures - 2)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
BUDED 5-8-64

Enclosed for recipients is one copy each of a letter dated 4-23-64, from J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, to this Bureau, and its enclosed transcript of testimony of Carlos Bringuier taken 4-8-64 in New Orleans, both of which are self-explanatory.

New Orleans promptly review testimony of Bringuier and handle any additional investigation not previously conducted which may be warranted in addition to that specifically requested by Commission.

With regard to Commission's request, New Orleans is instructed to immediately initiate necessary investigation in accordance with items 1, 2, 4, and 5.

Miami is instructed to handle item 3 through MM 492-S or other sources capable of furnishing the desired data. It is noted "Bohemia International" magazine referred to in item 3 is possibly "Bohemia Libre," known to the Miami Office.

Herminio Portell-Vila, referred to in item 3 as the writer of the article reporting speech of Fidel Castro, was previously interviewed 2-17-64 by WFO in connection with investigation of subject concerning an article by Portell-Vila in the 12-22-63 issue of "Bohemia Libre" captioned "President Kennedy's Strange Assassination." During this interview, Portell-Vila stated his

1 - WFO (Enclosures - 2)
1 - Dallas (Enclosures - 2)

LLA:hc/mac
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SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

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article was based on public source data such as American and foreign newspapers and publications, and that many of the statements made therein were merely conjecture based on personal analysis. Portell-Vila also stated he had read in a November 29, 1963 publication that in a speech on November 27, 1963, Castro, whether through a slip of the tongue or as a result of the influence of liquor made a comment which suggested Oswald may have previously made a visit to Cuba. He conjectured this trip could have taken place when Oswald was in Mexico last year or in Russia; however, he had no additional information in this regard.

Miami also attempt to obtain copies of newspaper articles requested on page 2, last paragraph of enclosed letter.

Miami and New Orleans review files and report any pertinent information contained therein as well as any additional investigation warranted concerning Fernando Fernandez. It is noted page 51 of enclosed testimony indicates "Miami Herald" may have conducted interview of Fernandez.

With regard to paragraph 1, page 3 of relet, field comments are not desired as this will be handled by Bureau upon receipt of above investigation.

Handle immediately, sutel any additional leads warranted and surep results by 5-8-65.

Airtel to Miami
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

BUREAU NOTE:

Commission has furnished transcript of testimony of Carlos Bringuier, anti-Castro Cuban in New Orleans who was involved in picketing of Oswald in New Orleans 8-9-63, resulting in arrest of all concerned. Commission has requested additional investigation resulting from testimony of Bringuier, specifically to resolve certain points of testimony and obtain certain publications referred to. Commission has also requested additional investigation previously discussed with SAC Naynor in New Orleans by Mr. Liebeler of the Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 23

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C., 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose two copies of the transcript of the testimony of Mr. Carlos Bringuier which was taken in New Orleans by Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff on April 8, 1964. Mr. Bringuier's testimony raises several questions which appear to require further investigation. Mr. Liebeler discussed some of those questions on April 9, 1964, with Mr. Maynor, Special Agent in Charge of your New Orleans office, and has also mentioned some of them to Mr. Malley.

We also have several other questions concerning the New Orleans phase of the investigation of the assassination. These questions, along with those raised by Mr. Bringuier's testimony, are set forth below:

1. Beginning at line 16 of page 40 of his transcript, Bringuier testified that Orestes Pena had told him that sometime during the summer of 1963 Pena had seen Lee Harvey Oswald in the Havana Bar in the company of a man who Pena thought was either Mexican or Cuban. That subject is covered on page 43 of the report of Special Agent Reynolds, dated December 6, 1963, at New Orleans.

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Oswald was also allegedly seen in the Havana Bar by Mr. Evaristo Rodriguez, 1239 Chartres Street, New Orleans, as is reflected on page 48 of the report of Special Agent Reynolds, dated December 30, 1963, at New Orleans.

Bringuier testified that the brother of the owner of the Havana Bar (Rodriguez, apparently) had told Bringuier that, apparently sometime prior to August 15, 1963, the FBI had shown an interest in locating the Mexican who was allegedly seen with Oswald. This alleged interest of the FBI does not appear to have been related to Oswald in any way.

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1 ENCLOSURE

cc-Rankin-Liebeler-Ball-Dunne-Belin-Jenner-Specter-Slawson-Hubert-Redlich-Griffin-Stern-Rogge-Goldberg-Weisberg-Lane-Thompson-Epstein-Meagher-Weitzman-Shaw-Wade-Frazier-Odio-Hoffman-Fensterwald-Lifton-Marchetti-Marshall-Phillips-Roberts-Summers-Trask-Wecht-Wilcott-Wise-Wolfe-Wrone-Lubbock-Lubbock-Lubbock

According to Bringuier, an FBI agent had been in the Havana Bar and told Rodriguez (and possibly Pena) that if he saw this Mexican he should call the FBI immediately because the Mexican "was a pro-Communist." Bringuier said that Rodriguez then saw the Mexican in the company of another Mexican for whom the FBI was also supposedly looking, and had come to him and asked him to call the FBI. Bringuier says that he did so sometime between August 15 and 30, 1963.

No mention of those allegations is made in any of the above reports, or in the report of the interview with Bringuier which is set forth at page 696 of Special Agent De Brueys' report dated December 2, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Would you please conduct further investigation to check Mr. Bringuier's testimony on the above points and, if possible, to identify the person or persons who were allegedly with Oswald in the Havana Bar.

In connection with that investigation, you might wish to obtain from Mr. Bringuier a copy of the letter to which he refers at the bottom of page 43 and the top of page 44 of his transcript.

2. Bringuier refers on page 9 of his transcript, and again at page 33 et seq., to an anti-Castro military training camp which had been established in the New Orleans area, apparently in the late summer of 1963. Bringuier suggests a connection between Oswald and pro-Castro individuals because Oswald attempted to infiltrate Bringuier's organization to assist in giving military training to anti-Castro Cubans at a time when such training was allegedly being given in the New Orleans area, but at a time when such alleged fact was not publicly known. Bringuier suggests that Oswald could only know of the camp, if he did, as a result of information supplied by pro-Castro agents who had apparently infiltrated the anti-Castro training camp.

We would appreciate your advice on whether or not a training camp such as that described by Bringuier was ever set up in the New Orleans area.

We would like to have copies of the newspaper articles to which Bringuier refers on page 33 of his transcript, together with translations of the same into English and any information which you may have in your files, or can readily obtain, concerning Mr. Fernandez, or the letter he is purported to have written to Mr. La Chuga and the alleged interception thereof.

We would also like to have your assurance that you have conducted a thorough investigation into the question of possible contacts between Lee Harvey Oswald and any representative of or known sympathizer with the Castro government of Cuba, together with an indication of the result of that investigation.

3. At pages 45-47, Bringuier testified about a magazine article which reported Fidel Castro as having committed a lapsus linguae in a speech given at the University of Havana on November 27, 1963. Castro was reported to have said, under the influence of cognac, "The first time Oswald was in Cuba . . . ."

We would appreciate it if you would determine through appropriate sources whether or not Castro made a speech at the University of Havana on November 27, 1963, and whether or not he made the remarks set forth above.

If you could provide us with a copy of Bohemia International magazine for February 2, 1964, together with a translation into English of the article indicated in Bringuier's testimony, it would be very much appreciated.

4. We note that reports of interviews of Dean Andrews, Esq., are set forth at pages 20-36 of Special Agent John J. Reynolds' report dated December 6, 1963, at New Orleans, and at pages 195-196, 198, 230, 234-235, and 305-306 of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys' report of December 2, 1963, at Dallas. Mr. Andrews has also been interviewed by the Secret Service.

We note also that Mr. Andrews states that Lee Harvey Oswald came to his office on several occasions during the summer of 1963 and was accompanied by several different people, including a person of Mexican extraction. Andrews also states that he received a telephone call from one Clay Bertrand, asking that Andrews represent Oswald in his defense of the charges placed against him in Dallas. The most recent report (page 33 of Reynolds' report of December 6, 1963) indicates that Andrews had concluded that the above call was a figment of his imagination.

Mr. Andrews now states that he met Clay Bertrand in the street subsequent to the date of such report but was unable to detain him long enough to bring him to the FBI office. Mr. Liebeler has previously advised Mr. Maynor of the above.

Consideration should be given to the possibility that the Mexican alleged to have accompanied Oswald to Andrews' office may be the same man with whom Oswald was allegedly seen in the Havana Bar. If you are able to identify the Mexican or Mexicans seen by the owner of the Havana Bar or by his brother (and this should be possible if the statements of the latter as to their previous contact by the FBI in respect to the Mexicans are correct), Andrews should be asked whether he is able to identify either of such Mexicans as the person who was with Oswald when Oswald came into Andrews' office.

We realize that Andrews has indicated that he would not be able to identify the Mexican who was with Oswald, but in that connection we wish to call to your attention the reports of the Secret Service Special Agents Gerretts, Counts, and Rice, dated December 6, 1963 (Secret Service Control No. 467), in which Andrews does not seem to demonstrate this inability.

We will probably wish to examine Mr. Andrews after you have conducted the investigation requested in this letter.

5. Consideration should also be given to the possibility that the Mexican or Mexicans who may have been associated with Oswald, if the stories of Rodriguez and Pena are correct, may have been involved in the distribution of FPCC literature on August 16, 1963. We note that at least one of the individuals who was so engaged has not yet been identified.

Your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures
2 Transcripts

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/27/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Today I received a call from Mr. Milton Eisenberg, staff member of The Commission, inquiring concerning availability of SA James C. Cadigan for pretestimony conference followed by testimony before the Commission. He stated he would like to discuss SA Cadigan's testimony at 1:30 p.m., today and have him testify at 11:00 a.m., Thursday, 4/30/64. I told him SA Cadigan is available and will appear at The Commission at both of the times indicated.

SA Cadigan's testimony will relate to the handwriting identifications made in this case by the FBI Laboratory. Included are handwritings appearing on order to purchase the murder weapon, postal money order to make payment for the rifle and the application for the Post Office box to which the rifle was shipped. The writing on these documents has been identified as that of Oswald.

Mr. Eisenberg also made reference to the numerous translations the Laboratory has performed for The Commission and stated that he is now in the process of preparing the foreign language exhibits for filing and retention and he wants to be absolutely certain that the translations are accurately matched up to the foreign language exhibits to which they relate. He asked that we match up the exhibits and the translations (approximately 75 of them) currently in the possession of The Commission. I told him I would have someone familiar with this translation material get in touch with him to work out the arrangements. I have referred this request to the Section Chief of the Cryptanalysis-Translation Section, Mr. C. F. Downing, and he has designated SA Bertil W. Rolander to handle this matter. SA Rolander went to The Commission today to commence fulfillment of this current request from Mr. Eisenberg.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

WDG:mb
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 4/24/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Belmont

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - Cuba

At 12:10 p.m., SAC Shanklin called from Dallas and read the proposed affidavit which SA Hosty has prepared, relative to the story appearing in the Dallas newspapers. I told Shanklin to put the affidavit on the teletype so that we can look it over carefully, after which we will call the Dallas Office.

I also told Shanklin that the completed affidavit should be sent in to the Bureau sometime this afternoon.

AHB:CSH (4)

62-109090

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 24, 1964

FROM: L. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

On April 24, 1964, while Malley was talking to J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission relative to the affidavits of Dallas police officers as commented in a news story of the April 24th issue of the Dallas Morning News, Mr. Rankin brought up another situation relating to Dallas.

Mr. Rankin referred to the testimony in the Ruby trial of Detectives D. R. Archer, T. D. McMillon, J. R. Leavelle, Captain Glen D. King and Sergeant Patrick Dean. He mentioned that, without remembering specific details, all or some of these police officers testified concerning malice on the part of Ruby at the time Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald. He commented that, when these officers had been previously interviewed by the FBI, as well as furnishing information to the Dallas Police officials, they had not furnished information concerning malice on the part of Ruby. Mr. Rankin stated that this situation appeared most unusual in that the Commission has now learned that Forrest Sorrells, head of Secret Service in Dallas, some time around December 17, 1963, or a few days thereafter, advised the Dallas Police Department that he was present at the police department on one occasion when Ruby was being interviewed and heard Ruby make the statement that he hoped he killed the s— of a b—— or words to that effect.

6 MAY 5 1964

According to Rankin, Sorrells, whom Rankin described as an extremely experienced Secret Service representative, furnished this information to the police department by telephone, and he could not understand this action on the part of Sorrells; that it certainly appeared to him that such information would have been handled on a personal contact basis. He also could not understand why Sorrells would have waited almost a month

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

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CONTENT TO MR. TOLSON

58 MAY 6 1964

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before he revealed that he had overheard this information. He also noted that the police officers did not make known information in their possession indicating malice on the part of Ruby until the approximate time the Ruby trial was to commence.

Mr. Rankin advised that, because of all these circumstances, the Commission certainly questioned the activities of members of the DLPD, but that he did not have facts to support the feelings of members of the Commission staff.

The information furnished by Mr. Rankin relative to Forrest Sorrells going along with the information testified to by the police officers is new. The details concerning the testimony of the police officers was covered in full in a memorandum from A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, dated April 10, 1964, same caption. (attached)

Foregoing submitted for information.

62-109090-

April 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI
APR 17 3 46 PM '64
HOOVER

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your letter of April 3, 1964, as it pertains to Robert Ray McKeown, I am enclosing a letterhead memorandum entitled "Robert Ray McKeown" dated April 17, 1964, which sets forth McKeown's connection with a neutrality and registration act investigation conducted by this Bureau and identifies his co-defendants.

The neutrality and registration act investigation related principally to the activities of Carlos Prio Socarras, who, with a number of others including McKeown, was involved in a conspiracy to ship arms, munitions, and other war materials to Fidel Castro to assist him in his efforts to overthrow the Batista regime in Cuba. There are no references to Jack Ruby appearing in this investigation.

Other than McKeown's connection with the above matter and material previously furnished to you in connection with the case entitled "Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights" there is no other material in Bureau files concerning McKeown.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure
JWH/ras
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

25 APR 22 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

44-X-1016-1745

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 4/3/64 stated that to shed further light on connections between Jack Ruby and Robert Ray McKeown, the Commission would appreciate our detailing the material available in FBI files concerning McKeown including the names of any suspects or confederates in his armament sales to Cuba. McKeown was allegedly contacted by Ruby in early 1959 after Castro took over leadership in Cuba. Information concerning his contact and McKeown's gunrunning activities were fully set forth in a report of 2/18/64 which was furnished to the Commission. He was also a subject in our investigation involving Carlos Prio Socarras and others who were furnishing material and guns to Castro and aiding him in his efforts to overthrow Batista." McKeown does not appear in our files in connection with any other investigation and there are no references to Ruby whatever in the Socarras file. In reply to the Commission's request, we are furnishing them a letterhead memorandum setting forth McKeown's connection with the Socarras case and the identity of other subjects and also that there is no information or references in the Socarras file concerning Ruby.

The results of the investigation are voluminous, consisting of 57 sections of the main file. There are no references to Jack Ruby in this investigation. McKeown's name is indexed once in the Jack Ruby investigation. The pertinent information in this reference concerning Ruby's connection with McKeown is set forth in a report which has already been disseminated to the Commission. As there are no references to Ruby in this 57-section file, it does not appear that any purpose would be served by reviewing this voluminous material page by page for complete detailed information concerning McKeown's background. The Commission has been given the names of McKeown's confederates in this matter as requested and has previously received the information concerning possible contact between McKeown and Ruby.

April 17, 1964

ROBERT RAY McKEOWN

Information concerning reported contact between Jack L. Ruby and Robert Ray McKeown was furnished the President's Commission on March 2, 1964, by report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated February 18, 1964, entitled "Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim." FBI files reveal no other contact or association of Ruby and McKeown.

FBI files reveal that McKeown was one of the subjects in an extensive investigation conducted by this Bureau since 1952 concerning the activities of Carlos Prio Socarras. This investigation involved neutrality matters and possible violation of the Registration Act. Prio, a former President of Cuba and supporter of Castro, was engaged with others, including McKeown, in attempting to assist Castro in his revolutionary action against the Batista regime in Cuba. McKeown is reported to know Prio and Castro personally.

A summary of McKeown's admitted participation in efforts to procure guns, ammunition and other war material for Castro's use prior to Castro's overthrow of the Batista regime is set forth in the above-mentioned report of Special Agent Clements and in an interview with McKeown which was conducted on January 24, 1964, and also included in this report.

Inasmuch as the investigation by the FBI did not develop violations within the jurisdiction of this Bureau by individuals involved in the smuggling activities on behalf of Castro, the information developed in our investigation was furnished to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. We subsequently received information that Agents of the

JWH/ras
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62-109090

44-24016

From memo G. H. Scatterday to Mr. Rosen dated 4/14/64 entitled "Robert Ray McKeown."

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ENCLOSURE

ROBERT RAY McKEOWN

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, continued the investigation in this matter and charged various individuals, including McKeown, with conspiracy to smuggle guns and related equipment to Cuba. The defendants in this action were as follows:

Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras, also known as Carlos Prio, age unknown, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Jorge Enrique Sotus Romero, also known as Jorge Soto, Commander Jorge, S. Romero, age 24, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Orlando Garcia Vasquez, also known as Orlando Vasquez, F. Valdez, Ramos, age unknown, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Angel Ramos, age unknown, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of the United States.

Robert R. McKeown, also known as Dick McKeown, Max, J. T. Brown, H. J. McAllister, age 47, male, resident of Galena Park, Texas, citizen of the United States.

Mario Silverio Villamia, also known as Frank Guzman, Frank George, John Jordan, R. Castillo, age 34, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of the United States by naturalization.

Manuel Arques, also known as Manny, age 23, male resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of the United States.

ROBERT RAY McKEOWN

Evelyn Eleanor Archer, also known as Mrs. Manuel Arques, Ruby, age 30, female, resident of Keyport, New Jersey, citizen of the United States.

Pedro Luis Chaviano Reyes, also known as Luis Chaviano, F. Castillo, Gilbert Pautoja, age 44, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Abelardo Pujol Barrera, also known as Joe Sanco, Jose Sauco, Jose Alonzo, age 42, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Francisco Gonzales Obregon, also known as T. Gonzales, F. Gonzales, age 33, male, resident of Cerro, Cuba, citizen of Cuba.

Mrs. Ethel Jane McKeown, age unknown, female, resident of Galena Park, Texas, citizen of the United States.

Our investigation in this matter did not reveal any contact by Ruby with the individuals listed above.

One Jane Margaret Britt in 1954 had a close association with Prio on a very intimate basis. She was a National Airlines hostess residing in Florida and reportedly is the daughter by a previous marriage of McKeown's wife.

4/17/64

CDL

INDICT 62-109090- URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AR., IS DASH A DASH CUBA, ATTENTION:

CRIMINAL [illegible]:

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION TELEPHONICALLY REQUESTED BUREAU TO MAKE APRIL SIXTEEN LAST ARRANGEMENTS TO PHOTOGRAPH RECORDS IN POSSESSION OF THE DENTAL CHECK, TWO ONE FOUR S[illegible] AVENUE, DALLAS. [illegible] TO COMMISSION [illegible] MADE WITH MRS. CHECK FOR PHOTOGRAPHING RECORDS WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY EXAMINED BY BURT CHEVIN OF THE COMMISSION'S STAFF WHILE IN DALLAS. CHECK DESIRES TELEPHONIC CONTACT BE MADE TO APPOINTMENT TO PHOTOGRAPH RECORDS.

RECORDS REQUIRED BY COMMISSION RELATE TO PROFESSIONAL DENTAL CHECK IN NINETEEN FIFTY-ONE LOCATED AT FIVE TWO ONE TWO [illegible], DALLAS FOR YEARS NINETEEN FIFTY-EIGHT THROUGH NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE. COMMISSION ALSO [illegible] LOCATION OF ALL [illegible] CHECK'S DENTAL RECORDS FOR ALL [illegible], WHICH COMMENCED IN TWO OR [illegible] AREAS [illegible] FOUR [illegible] NINETEEN SIXTY-[illegible].

[illegible] BE EXPEDITED [illegible] AND [illegible] RECORDS [illegible] AVAILABLE FOR [illegible] AT DALLAS POSTPONE [illegible].

VIA RADIOGRAM

APR 7 1964

NOTE: [illegible] regular/radio contact [illegible], send [illegible] teletype at [illegible] delay to the Room memo 4/16/64 captioned "President's Commission, Assassination of the President" GHS:mpc

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - R. Leibing

APR 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1373-1

Radiogram to Dallas
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NOTE CONTINUED:

Burt Griffin of the Commission telephonically contacted G. H. Scatterday at 1:40 PM, 4-16-64, re this request which will be confirmed in writing by the Commission.

Cheek, a wealthy woman who had prior interests in nightclubs, knew Jack Ruby in view of their mutual interest in the nightclub business. About one week prior to the assassination she was in Ruby's nightclub in Dallas, where Ruby endeavored to interest her in investing in his club. In addition, Cheek's sister, Earlene Roberts, was landlady at Lee Harvey Oswald's Beckley Street residence, at the time of the assassination. Although Roberts was landlady she did not take an active part in the management and when interviewed denied knowing Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby. This matter has been thoroughly investigated and no connection established between Oswald and Ruby.

The Bureau interviewed an employee of Cheek, who advised that Cheek also owned a property at 5212 Gaston, Dallas, where two Cubans were reported to have been residing in 1958-1959 (when Oswald was in the U. S. Marine Corps). Efforts to identify these Cubans have been unsuccessful to date. The above facts have been furnished to the President's Commission. We have previously reviewed Cheek's rental records and had knowledge the Commission would while in Dallas examined Cheek's records. When the negatives are received and developed appropriate copies will be promptly disseminated to the Commission.

MR.	171211
ENC.	
CK.	
APPROVED BY	
TYPED BY	

FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 4/16/64

FROM : J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

At 1:40 p.m. today, SA G. H. Scatterday took a telephone call from Mr. Burt Griffin of the President's Commission. Mr. Griffin requested that the Bureau make arrangements for the Dallas Office to photograph certain records in the possession of Mrs. Bertha Cheek, 3914 Swiss Avenue, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Griffin stated that he had made arrangements with Mrs. Cheek for the photographing of these records which he indicated he has previously examined. Mr. Griffin stated Mrs. Cheek had requested that she be telephonically contacted and arrangements made for a specific time for the photographing of her records.

The records Mr. Griffin desires photographed concern the rental records of Mrs. Cheek covering the years 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961, for property formerly owned by her and which she sold in 1961, located at 5212 Gaston, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Griffin also desires photographs of all of Mrs. Cheek's rental records for all of her property, which consists of two or three apartment houses, for the year 1963.

Mr. Griffin stated he would confirm this request by letter.

ACTION:

It is requested that Dallas be instructed to comply with Griffin's request.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

GHS:mpd (7)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 23 1964

6 APR 1964

FILED IN TRANSMITTED

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

VERY URGENT 4-18-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 561

BUFILE 105-82555 LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA. FOLLOWING IS DAILY SUMMARY.

RE ALLEGATIONS HOTEL DEL COMERCIO. HOTEL NIGHTWATCHMAN PEDRO RODRIGUEZ ADVISED HE CLEARLY RECALLS CALLING TAXI FOR OSWALD ON EARLY MORNING OF HIS DEPARTURE FROM HOTEL; THAT OSWALD USUALLY RETURNED TO HOTEL AROUND MIDNIGHT ALONE AND SOBER AND DID NOT LEAVE HOTEL BEFORE WATCHMAN WENT OFF DUTY BETWEEN 8 AND 9 AM.

RE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES. FOREGOING ADVISED OSWALD'S NOTEBOOK CONTAINED MEXICO CITY ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE OF CUBAN AIRLINES AND INQUIRED IF CHECK COULD BE MADE TO DETERMINE IF OSWALD HAD BEEN AT THAT OFFICE. SOURCE [redacted] (CONCEAL), [redacted] ADVISED HE IS CERTAIN THAT OSWALD DID NOT VISIT CUBANA OFFICES AS HE WOULD HAVE BEEN AWARE OF AND ALERT TO SUCH A VISIT BY AMERICAN.

REBUAIRTEL APRIL 13 LAST AND ALLEGATIONS OF JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ. BUACENT WHO IS ACCREDITED TO AND HANDLES INVESTIGATIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA JUST RETURNED FROM THAT AREA AND NORMALLY WILL NOT INITIATE ANOTHER ROAD TRIP UNTIL EARLY MAY. REQUEST BUREAU ADVISE IF FOREGOING ALLEGATION MAY BE HANDLED ON NEXT ROAD TRIP OR IF AGENT OF SPECIAL SQUAD SHOULD MAKE TRIP IMMEDIATELY FOR THAT PURPOSE.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 3:09 PM RDR

62-109090 -

25 APR 23 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/20/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 4/20/64, evidence items numbered C254 and C261.

The delivery of the above items has been previously confirmed by appropriate letter to the Commission.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

NOTE: C254 - "Val-Pak" type suitcase
C261 - Sea bag
(both of these items were Oswald's property)

REN:fch
(10)

62-109090

25 APR 22 1964

SEVEN

SENT

APR 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4/20/64

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTN: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

"The Dallas Morning News," of 4/19/64, carried an article captioned, "Police Will Testify For Warren Probe," which article states that Police Chief JESSE E. CURRY and Detective Captain WILL FRITZ and Lt. CARL DAY, of the Crime Scene Search Section, were to appear before the President's Commission, on Wednesday, 4/22/64.

The article also stated that Texas Governor JOHN CONNALLY and his wife would be heard by the Commission on Tuesday, 4/21/64, and also to appear on Tuesday, 4/21/64, were Doctor CHARLES GREGORY and Doctor ROBERT SHAW, of Parkland Hospital.

The above is for the Bureau's information.

3 - BUREAU
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
19 APR 21 1964

66 APR 27

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-2967

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

APR 20 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please accept this letter as confirmation of a telephone conversation between Mr. Griffin of my staff and Agent Scatterday of the FBI in which your Bureau was requested to obtain photographic copies of certain records belonging to Bertha Cheek in Dallas, Texas.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090

10 APR 23 1964

SEVEN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/21/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE COMMISSION

President's Commission

Attached is a letter received from the Commission requesting SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt for testimony as an expert witness on Thursday, 4/23/64 at 9:00 a.m. Mr. Melvin Eisenberg has been telephonically advised that SA Shaneyfelt is available and will appear at the Commission as requested.

The testimony of SA Shaneyfelt concerns the identification of one of the photographs of Oswald holding the rifle as having been taken with the camera recovered from the Payne residence which is reported to be the camera of Marina Oswald. The photograph of Oswald holding the rifle is one that was recovered in the search of Oswald's possessions. This picture is a similar pose to that photograph that was widely publicized, including the front cover of Life magazine. The photograph that appeared on Life magazine was not identified with the camera because the negative for this photograph was not recovered and is an essential basis for the examination.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)

105-82555

Enclosure
LLS:emh (8)

ENCLOSURE

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
APR 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

If his schedule permits, we would appreciate having Mr. Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt available to testify as an expert witness on Thursday, April 23, 1964, at 9:00 a.m.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ENCLOSURE

62-109090

EX-101

98 APR 20 1964

39

Miss Lindsey
Conrad 4/21/64

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

April 21, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 17, 1964, evidence items numbered D30, E1 and D77 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on April 20, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM.-FBI

ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 24 1964

APR 21 1 50 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

62-109060

NOTE: This request was made to SA Roy H. Jeyons on 4/17/64. The items are described as follows:

D30 - Letter from Marina Oswald
D77 - Microfilm reel of Klein's Sporting Goods company invoices
B1 - Wallet and contents belonging to Oswald.

REN:lch (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

...ber	Number of Pieces	Checked Out By	Date	Checked In By	Date
D77	1- Microfilm reel				
B1	14				
D30	1				

Received By Kathleen Kedlek Date 4/20/64

ENCLOSURE 62-109090

ENCLOSURE

Newton Wagging proceeds
garnished Wages from
Miss Ruth Paine —
Marriner Landlady —

Counsel to question
if comes from the same
source as the day in which
the writ was served.

Name Item in Plaintiffs
possession — To
Comm. Effects #1 / no
distress — has requested
we keep items w/ rest of
inventory.

News in Dallas Journal
Two true decisions V. [illegible]
#1 55:5 Notice of Complaint
#2 Certificate of service
on named Jurors
Clerk for Forgery

1 - DeLoach
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
April 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Brannigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. H. Gizzo
1 - Mail Room

62-109090-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter to you dated April 14, 1964, regarding Mark Lane's appearance at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, on March 23, 1964.

On the night of April 12, 1964, Radio Station KRCC, located on the campus of Reed College, broadcast a recording which had been made of Lane's speech at Reed College on March 23, 1964.

Enclosed is one reel of tape recording of that broadcast by Radio Station KRCC of Lane's March 23, 1964, speech.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COURIER SVC.
APR 21 1964
FBI

Enclosure

JHE:pah
(12)

NOTE:

At request of President's Commission we are providing coverage of Lane's public appearances. By letter 4/14/64 President's Commission was furnished two copies of lettered memorandum of Portland Office reporting on Lane's 3/23/64 speech at Reed College and was told Bureau unable to furnish recording of that speech. Since that time, Station KRCC has broadcast

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Belmont
Mohr
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Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62 APR 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 21 12 11 PM '64
FBI - HEADQUARTERS

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

a tape recording of Lane's original speech which is now being made available to the Commission. Lane, in this talk, continues to cast doubts for the guilt of Oswald and the trustworthiness of comments by the Government in this case. Tape recording furnished Bureau by Portland airtel 4/15/64. Reed College has long record of hostility to FBI which precluded obtaining a recording of Lane's comments at the time of his original speech. Analysis of that speech made in Branigan to Sullivan memorandum, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," 4/13/64.

FBI

Date: 4/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (100-10524)(RUC)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
OO: New York

Re Bureau teletype to New York, Dallas, and Buffalo, 2/26/64, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA"; New York airtel to Bureau, 3/12/64, and Portland teletype to Bureau and New York, 3/19/64, captioned "MARK LANE, SM - C"; Portland airtel to Bureau, 3/30/64, entitled, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA" and "MARK LANE, SM - C"; and Portland airtel to Bureau, 3/24/64, and Seattle letter to Bureau, 4/6/64, both captioned "MARK LANE, SM - C."

On the night of 4/12/64 radio station KRRC, located on the campus of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, broadcast a recording which had been made of MARK LANE's speech at Reed College on 3/23/64.

Forwarded under separate cover is a recording which was made of that speech as it was being broadcast by KRRC. A second recording, which is a copy of the first, also is being forwarded. The recordings are monophonic and were

3 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - Package (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-117844)(AM)(RM)
1 - Seattle (100-27174)(Info.)(AM)(RM)
2 - Portland
(1 - 89-21)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED

23

WSB/mrt
(8)RM
ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

recorded at a speed of 1 7/8. The recordings were made by WILLIAM J. and HOWARD MANNING, who operate Mannings Radio and Television Company, Milwaukie, Oregon. They are brothers of Miss LOIS MANNING, secretary to the SAC of the Portland Division.

April 21, 1964

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

In reply to your letter of April 8, 2004, with respect to your request that the FBI examine Immigration records, et cetera, Jay Dickey and Deborah Dunn, I am enclosing three memoranda setting forth the results of the investigation.

1. A memorandum dated April 17, 2004, at Chicago, Illinois, setting forth results of investigation with Dunn, Dickey [illegible] Dunn.

2. A memorandum dated April 14, 2004, at Little Rock, Arkansas, setting forth results of the Bureau's efforts to verify the dates of Dunn's, Dickey's and Dunn's travel to Cuba in 2003.

3. A memorandum dated April 17, 2004, at Washington, D. C., setting forth results of the FBI's check of Immigration and Naturalization Service and Department of State records with regard to Dunn, Dickey and Dunn.

[illegible] including the FBI's efforts to verify dates of travel [illegible] Dickey and Dunn [illegible] Cuba in 2003.

[illegible] Sincerely yours,

V. Edgar [illegible]

JMM:cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

Enclosures

62-109076

APR 23 1964

FBI/DOJ

TELETYPE UNIT

APR 21 3 22 PM '64
FBI - LITTLE ROCK

NOTE:

The President's Commission by letter dated 4-3-64 pointed out that Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records reflect that Ruby flew from Miami to Havana, Cuba, on 9-12-59 and returned via New Orleans on 9-13-59, whereas three Chicagoans, Marcus, Bishov and Braun, reported meeting Ruby in Cuba over Labor Day week end, 1959 (Labor Day, 9-7-59). It was requested that we examine INS records and conduct further investigation to clarify the number of trips which Ruby made to Cuba in 1959 and succeeding years. In investigation conducted and reported to the Commission, we established that Ruby was in Cuba to visit Lewis J. McWillie who operated the Tropicana Night Club in Havana at that time. We have checked out numerous rumors that Ruby was in Cuba on other occasions but none could be substantiated. Ruby claims he only went to Cuba on one occasion in 1959 to visit McWillie. All of this has been reported to the Commission. Marcus, Bishov and Braun were reinterviewed for specific information as to mode and dates of travel and they could only state that their trip to Cuba was over the Labor Day week end. The airline that they used has been taken over by Castro and no record of travel dates could be located. INS has no record of their travel to Cuba. It would appear logical that since Marcus, Bishov and Braun state they spent several days in Miami prior to going to Cuba and that they saw Ruby in Havana on the last night of their trip that their trip could have extended from Labor Day through 9-12-59 which was the following Saturday night when they allegedly saw Ruby.

[redacted]

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

April 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-8-77

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated April 13, 1964, enclosing copies of a memorandum dated April 7, 1964, to which were attached seven photographs designated Exhibit D-201.

With further reference to the travel of L. H. Lee from Mexico City, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, on October 2 and 3, 1963, there are enclosed two copies each of two photographs depicting the portions of Transportes del Norte bus ticket Number 31[illegible] and a trip envelope for bus number 3[illegible] covering trip on October 2 and 3, 1963, between Monterrey, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas. There are also enclosed two copies each of translations of the documents depicted in the photographs. As the enclosed photographs are extensions of Exhibit D-201, they have been similarly numbered.

Our memorandum dated April 7, 1964, accounted for 20 bus tickets said to have been located in the trip envelope depicted in the photographs enclosed herewith. We have observed that the face of the trip envelope in question accounts for but 13 passengers. Officials of the Transportes del Norte Bus Company at Monterrey are unable to explain this discrepancy. Bus company officials explain that the trip envelope is prepared by the bus driver, who may

[redacted]

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 23 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555 Sec. 6 Serial 1

APR 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

have been in error. Despite this discrepancy, we are endeavoring to locate and interview all individuals who may have been aboard Transportes del Norte buses 382 and 378 during the trip from Mexico City, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, on the questioned dates.

The two portions of bus ticket Number 18033 have been processed for latent finger impressions; however, no impressions of value for identification purposes were developed thereon.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 10

NOTE:

[redacted] Latent fingerprint examination results per Latona to Trotter 4/13/64 memorandum. Copies of photographs and results latent print examination are being sent to Dallas by separate communication.

[redacted]

NOTE:

On 12/9/63 Denver advised [Mr. Robert Berris] reported his daughter [Linda] was the schoolmate of [Beth Cox] who had received the information regarding the assassination prediction from Howard C. Cowen. Subsequent investigation by Legat, Paris determined [PFC Eugene B. Dinkin] was the individual involved. Dinkin received a psychiatric examination in France during November, 1963, which was the basis for the recommendation of his discharge from military service and transfer to Walter Reed Hospital for further psychiatric examination. He was diagnosed as a "schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type."

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Deloach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
April 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to previous communications dealing with our investigation into the activity of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico.

Enclosed are two copies each of memoranda dated March 27 and April 9, 1964, concerning check of records of the United States Public Health Service, Laredo, Texas, and of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C. We are rechecking the records of the aforementioned agencies in an effort to identify the individuals who arrived at Laredo, Texas, on the morning of October 3, 1963, via the Transportes del Norte bus.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 4

JCS:pab
(11)

NOTE:

Enclosed letterhead memoranda prepared by San Antonio (3/27/64) and by WFO (4/9/64). They relate to negative checks of records of Public Health and INS concerning individuals manifested on the Transportes Fronteriza bus arrived at Nuevo Laredo 10/3/63. Data could have been for dissemination by Texas. Belmont to Mohr memo.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

APR 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 15 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan

April 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - J. M. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-8-77 CEK

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request for coverage of the appearances of Mark Lane.

There are enclosed two copies of a summary of Lane's remarks at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, on March 28, 1964, as contained in a communication dated March 30, 1964, at our Portland Office. For your information, this Bureau is unable to furnish you with recordings of the above appearance by Lane.

The Attorney General is being furnished copies of the above communication from our Portland Office in view of Lane's reported intention to visit him in the future.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
8 1 APR 1 4
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 2
JMS:pah
(12)

105-82555

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
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Tele. Room
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Gandy

APR 17 19

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI - 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 4/13/64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security,- Russia - Cuba," prepared by JMS:pah.

[redacted]

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad

April 20, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 16, 1964, evidence items numbered C254, C261, D94, D95 and D96 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on April 17, 1964.

Also delivered at this time were two sets of photographs consisting of 103 photographs per set. These photographs are of evidence items obtained from Robert L. Oswald on March 15, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
62-109090
NOT RECORDED
19S APR 21 1964
COMM-FBI

62-109060

NOTE: Telephonic request was made to SA Roy H. Jevons. Above-listed numbered items are described as follows:

C254 Oswald's "Val-Pak" type suitcase
C261 Oswald's sea bag
D94 Copy of Railway Express Agency receipt re gun shipment to A. J. Hidell
D95 Railway Express Agency form bearing receipt #70638
D96 Envelope postmarked 11/10/62, to New York Labor News Co. bearing Oswald's return address

REN:KO (10)

NOTE: Photographs are of books and other personal items reportedly belonging to Lee or Marina Oswald and obtained from Robert Oswald by Dallas Office 3/15/64

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
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Gale
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 20 2 11 PM '64
FBI
MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090
4-20-64

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED Hoover to Rankin

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

9

STATE

REFERRAL

April 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, and my letters dated February 26, 1964, March 4, 1964, March 19, 1964, and April 2, 1964, relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin, I am enclosing two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated April 15, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 21 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)

1-62-109060
1-62-109090 (President's Commission)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. E. Heringto
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. R. Frazier
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

RDR/cb
(16)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

Oklahoma City and Dallas see note page two.
Re Dallas airtel to the Bureau and Oklahoma City with enclosures, dated 4/15/64.

79 APR 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 - Original

NOTE TO SACs OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS:

Enclosed copy of Bureau letter to the Commission furnished for your information. Dallas and Oklahoma City will remain alert to the possibility of other pretext approaches by Mrs. Martin. Insure the Bureau is advised of pertinent data relating to this individual.

Note:

Shirely Martin has been characterized as a "bright nut," and is well known to the Bureau due to the fact she has written numerous offensive and insulting communications to the Bureau. Since the assassination, she has engaged in her own investigation of the events.

Full details concerning her background have been furnished in several prior memoranda, the latest two being:

A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 3/19/64, captioned, "Assassinatio of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas Texas," RDR:map.

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach memorandum 4/2/64, captioned, "Mrs. Mark E. Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma," ELR:eab.

The attached communications from Dallas indicate Martin contacted our Dallas Office telephonically on 4/11/64, from Oklahoma and tried by pretext to "pump " information out of SA Bardwell D. Odum relating to the assassination rifle. Odum handled himself very well and was not taken in by the pretext. It appears Martin recorded or took notes of the conversation with Odum which she incorporated in a communication which she is again sending to various prominent individuals including members of Congress and the President's Commission. A copy of this communication was received by Dallas on 4/13/64. As an indication of a possible mental condition, it is pointed out Martin has also allegedly disseminated copies to " Europe, Anzac countries, Asia". This letter does not require an acknowledgment and it is pointed out the Bureau has not acknowledged several prior communications received here as it was not felt we should dignify her insulting observations and comments.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 15 1964

TELETYPE CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

FBI NEW YORK

7-14 PM URGENT 4-15-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -7- 100-3

FROM NEW YORK 100-4931

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, IS- C., ASSASAINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

[redacted]

ND AND PLS HOLD.....

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2&3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
7-8-77

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 21 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
April 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Stokes

Apr 20 4 31 PM '64
FBI
HEADING KOOH

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-8-77 CLT

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated April 8, 1964, setting forth additional information concerning the records of the Transportes Frontera and the Transportes del Norte Bus Companies.

Our investigation of the activity of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico is continuing and the results thereof will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090
J. Edgar Hoover
19 APR 21 1964

NOT RECORDED
193 APR 21

Enclosures - 2

JCS:pah
(11)

BY COURIER SVC.
89 APR 20
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

The enclosed letterhead has been approved by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. It sets forth information concerning schedules of

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

APR 21 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

the Transportes Fronters and data concerning handwritten and printed notations on the manifest of that company on which name "Oswld" appeared. Ouwald was not on the Transportes Frontera bus for we have found that he traveled as H. O. Lee on a bus operated by the Del Norte line.

April 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated April 3, 1964, pertaining to Mr. Glenn T. Carthron, Jr.

Enclosed are two copies each of two memoranda which reveal the results of an interview with Mr. Carthron and additional data concerning his arrest in Salisbury, Maryland.

In view of the information received, this Bureau is not conducting any additional investigation regarding Mr. Carthron.

Sincerely yours,

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Enclosures (4)

62-109060

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)
1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. E.F. Kieffer
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J.W. Hines
1 - Mr. A.J. McGrath
(15)
KMR/map
(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

72 APR 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 4-2-64, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," KHM/vhm, which pertains to Carthron who alleged a "voice from God" said Hoffa "triggered" the assassination of President Kennedy.

Carthron was interviewed by Agents of WFO, at which time he claimed during a dream "Our Lord Jesus Christ" spoke to him saying Jimmy Hoffa killed President Kennedy. Carthron was arrested on 3-26-64 at Salisbury, Maryland, on an assault warrant obtained by his father, and he was subsequently taken to the Eastern Shore State Hospital, Cambridge, Maryland, but was released even though he was judged mentally incompetent, as he was not a resident of the State of Maryland. He should have been committed in Georgia.

In view of the fact that Carthron believes the responsibility for the assassination of President Kennedy was directly attributed to Hoffa, and further he alleged he had a dream in which he was chosen to eliminate Hoffa, WFO and Detroit are being instructed to furnish background information regarding Carthron to MPD and Detroit PD. Hoffa is not being advised personally of this matter due to previous investigations of him.

In view of subject's propensity for violence, copies of letterhead memorandum and insert being furnished to Secret Service.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley

April 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 26, 1964, concerning Exhibit D-22 and the appearance of Lee Harvey Oswald at the Office of the Louisiana Employment Commission on September 24, 1963.

In response to your requests in letter of reference, there are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated April 1, 1964, and April 7, 1964. The enclosures conclude our investigation into the receipt by Oswald of the unemployment check mailed to him from Austin, Texas, on September 23, 1963.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

Enclosures - 4

JCS:pah
(11)

NOTE:

The Commission has evidenced intense interest in establishing the earliest time Oswald could have received his unemployment check in New Orleans which was mailed to him from Austin, Texas, 9/23/63. We have established, with certainty, that the earliest he could have received this check could be

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

1 - 1 XEROX

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 14 1964 8 APR 1 4 COMM-FBI
APR 14 1964 FBI
APR 14 1964 25 PM '64
ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE CONTINUED:

5:30 a.m. on the morning of 9/25/63. This has been established through check of procedures of the Post Office in Austin, Houston and New Orleans. The check in question was cashed at a grocery store in New Orleans and was included in the store's bank deposits for the period from 4 p.m. 9/24/63 through 4 p.m. 9/25/63. As Oswald could not have received the check prior to 5:30 a.m. 9/25/63 it is clear that he cashed it on 9/25/63 prior to 4 p.m. The Commission's 3/26/64 letter asked us to determine if Oswald may have picked up the check at the Louisiana Employment Commission during his visit there on 9/24/63. We previously established that the check was mailed to Oswald direct to his Post Office Box in New Orleans and not to the Employment Commission. The 4/1/64 letterhead again verifies this. The 4/7/64 letterhead deals with postal forms (D-22) executed by Oswald in renting and canceling his Post Office Box in New Orleans. Messrs. Belmont and Malley have approved the enclosures.

6-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 4-16-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 551

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUCAB NUMBER 42 APRIL 15 LAST.

LHM RE HOTEL DEL COMERCIO INQUIRIES WILL BE SUBMITTED POUCH APRIL 21 NEXT.

ADDITIONAL NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR ANALYSIS OF OSWALD EXPENDITURES IN MEXICO BEING OBTAINED AND ANALYSIS BEING MADE. LHM THIS PHASE WILL BE SUBMITTED POUCH APRIL 23 NEXT.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPHS OF KNOWN SPOTS VISITED BY OSWALD IN MEXICO. AS SOON AS THESE PHOTOGRAPHS AVAILABLE THEY WILL BE FORWARDED WITH MEXICO CITY MAP FOR POSSIBLE PREPARATION OF EXHIBIT BY MECHANICAL SECTION.

BUREAU IS CORRECT THAT ANALYSIS OF WORKING HOURS OF CUBAN AND SOVIET CONSULATES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES IN OBTAINING CUBAN TRANSIT VISAS LIES MORE PROPERLY WITHIN PROVINCE OF CIA. EXPLORATORY CONVEBSATIONS WITH CIA REPRESENTATIVES HERE FOLLOWING DEPARTURE OF COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES DISCLOSED NO REQUEST MADE LOCALLY OF CIA FOR THIS INFORMATION BY COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES. THROUGH OUR OWN SOURCES WE POSSIBLY COULD OBTAIN MAJOR PORTION OF INFORMATION BUT OF NECESSITY WOULD HAVE TO UTILIZE SOME INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CIA ON LOCAL LEVEL. RECOMMEND BUREAU DISCUSS WITH COMMISSION AND CIA POSSIBILITY OF CIA FURNISHING ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED THIS PHASE. UACB THIS OFFICE WILL CONDUCT NO INVESTIGATION CONCERNING IT.

62-109090-

WHILE HERE COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES INDICATED THEY WERE

NOT RECORDED
139 APR 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

79 APR 22 1964

5-85

If this intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Helmont
Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO MEXICO CITY NO. 551

UNABLE TO MAKE FIRM REQUEST FOR CONTROL OF ALBERT OSBORNE IN MEXICO WITHOUT FIRST CONSULTING WITH COMMISSION MEMBERS IN WASHINGTON. SHOULD SUCH FIRM REQUEST BE MADE IT IS FELT SUCH SHOULD BE HANDLED BY THIS OFFICE IN INTEREST OF PROTECTING OUR ESTABLISHED LIAISON WITH MEXICAN IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES. NOTED LATTER INTERESTED IN LOCATING OSBORNE FOR INTERROGATION RE VIOLATION MEXICAN IMMIGRATION LAWS BUT HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL TO DATE IN LOCATING HIM. THERE IS NO POSITIVE INDICATION THAT HE IS IN MEXICO AT PRESENT TIME.

NO ACTION BEING TAKEN CONCERNING IDENTITY OF BUREAU AGENTS WITH OUTLINE OF INVESTIGATION BY EACH IN MEXICO PENDING FURTHER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 7:27 PM MAH

3RD CC: [illegible]

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

April 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your letter of April 3, 1964, as it pertains to Nancy Elaine Perrin, I am enclosing herewith a letterhead memorandum dated April 6, 1964, at San Francisco, California, entitled "Nancy Elaine Perrin" which sets forth the information you requested. Also enclosed is a letterhead memorandum dated April 13, 1964, at Washington, D. C., which sets forth the contact of our Boston Office with Perrin on January 21 and 23, 1964. This latter information was not previously furnished as it is merely a reiteration of her original story which was furnished to you along with results of our investigation to check her story by report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements, Dallas, Texas, dated December 18, 1963.

Mrs. Perrin was afforded a polygraph examination on December 5, 1963, but the results of the examination were inconclusive due to her past medical history, emotional instability, and the use of drugs by Mrs. Perrin prior to the examination. Although the results were inconclusive, details of the examination are also being furnished to you along with the information relating to the subsequent contact of our Boston Office with Perrin as this information may be of additional assistance to you in evaluating the testimony of Perrin.

162-10990-10

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

JWH/ras
(8)

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 4/15/64 JWH/ras

Enclosures (2)

COMM-FBI

APR 20 1964

APR 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

April 13, 1964

NANCY ELAINE PERRIN

Mrs. Nancy Perrin, Executives Unlimited, 100 Boylston Street, Suite 300, Boston, Massachusetts, on January 21, 1964, telephonically contacted the Boston Office of the FBI. She stated that about two months ago she was in Oakland, California, and went to the FBI Office there because she had worked for Jack Ruby. She said she was given a polygraph test by the FBI, and as far as she knows this test was inconclusive. She stated that she had never previously taken a polygraph test and that she suffers from an ailment known as chorea which she states is commonly known as St. Vitus's dance. She also stated that on occasion she takes a drug to control or stabilize her blood pressure.

Mrs. Perrin said that she previously informed the FBI at Oakland, California, she had attended some meetings with Jack Ruby, and it was not until the second meeting that she learned that Ruby was mixed up in running guns into Cuba and taking refugees out of Cuba. Mrs. Perrin stated that she desired to be contacted by the FBI at her office because she had gone through some of her things and found additional information which would bear out statements she had already made to the FBI in Oakland, which information she did not previously have in her possession. She requested that she be telephonically contacted before an Agent comes to her office and that she did not wish to be contacted at her residence, 196 Newbury Avenue, North Quincy, Massachusetts, where she is now living with a very elderly woman.

On January 23, 1964, Mrs. Nancy Perrin was interviewed at her place of employment, Executives Unlimited, by Special Agents James J. Stratford, Jr., and John F. Sweeney. She advised she had worked as a bartender for a few months in 1961 for Jack Ruby and she has been employed

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

JWH:cac
(3) cac

NOTE: Above information taken from report of SA Manning C. Clements dated 1-31-64 at Dallas, cover pages C, D, and E.

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ENCLOSURE

Nancy Elaine Porrin

for the past two weeks as an executive for Executives Unlimited which is an employment agency. She was born on September 9, 1936, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Her husband, Robert, died August, 1962, at New Orleans, Louisiana. She recalled that she and her husband, Robert, attended some meetings at Dallas, Texas, which she believed concerned getting refugees out of Cuba. The purpose in her attending these meetings was her belief that she and her husband could make some money by bringing refugees out of Cuba. When she heard that these meetings had the twofold purpose of also bringing guns into Cuba, she and her husband were not interested.

Mrs. Porrin was extremely vague as to how these meetings came about, but she recalled that Edward Brunner of Grand Prairie, a suburb of Dallas, Texas, who was an associate of her husband, first brought up the subject matter of these meetings. When she went to the meeting, she was surprised to see Jack Ruby there because she had worked for him in the past and he had physically assaulted her. They were bitter enemies. She learned that this group was going to run guns from Mexico to Cuba for Fidel Castro. After the third meeting, she and her husband walked out and had nothing further to do with this organization. At one of these meetings, she alleged that Ruby had a bulge in his pocket which she thought was money he passed to some unidentified colonel who was in charge of this organization. She recalled that an individual by the name of Dave C. (last name unknown), who was employed at the University Club, Dallas, Texas, as a bartender, seemed to be one of the heads of this organization.

Mrs. Porrin stated that she had no information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald but she believed that Ruby was told to kill Oswald. She had no information to support her belief in this regard. She stated she now recalls what the contact was in connection with the gun running. According to her, the contact was to be made at the Hotel Nuevo Gallina, Guadalajara, Mexico. She said she did not have this information available when she was interviewed in California.

Nancy Elaine Perrin

Mrs. Perrin advised it seemed logical to her that Oswald belonged to some organization, and it seemed logical to her that someone from Chicago was behind the deal with regard to the guns. She had no information to support her belief in this regard. She then said in a very vague sort of way that Ruby had been contacted by Vito Genovese. She then stated it was not Vito Genovese but one of his sons who dropped in to see Jack Ruby at the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas. She places the time of her employment for Ruby between June and September, 1961.

Mrs. Perrin said she was arrested by the Brookline, Massachusetts, Police Department for prostitution and was convicted in court and paid a fine of $200.00. Her case is coming up for a pardon, and she has prominent politicians to obtain a pardon for her. At the time she was prostituting, she was engaged in this activity because her husband was sick and she needed the money.

With regard to Jack Ruby, whom she described as a very pugnacious individual, she also stated she had never heard him express any opinions or any views with regard to politics or with regard to President Kennedy.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

April 16, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler on April 13, 1964, evidence items numbered B11 and 445 were delivered to Mr. Liebeler on April 15, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 APR 21 1964

NOTE: Item B11 - Photographic negative bearing "Join the Socialist Workers Party - Fight for a better world! Write box 2915, Dallas, Texas."

Item 445 - A letter to Oswald from Joseph Task of the Socialist Workers Party.

This request based on memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 4/14/64 re: "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA."

REN:ch
(10)

APR 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

April 16, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 15, 1964, evidence items numbered D3, D5, D6, D9, D11, D16, D23, D46, D67, 116 and 117 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on that same date.

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
139 APR 21 1964

62-109060

19 APR 21 1964

NOTE: This request was made to SA Roy H. Jevons. Evidence items are described as follows:

D3 - Passport application for Oswald
D5 - USMC folder on Oswald
D6 - Affidavit of support and 3 letters by Oswald
D9 - Warrior rubber stamp kit
D11-26 checks, questionnaires, etc., in Oswald's writing

REN:fch(9)

(description continued on next page)

79 APR 22 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

D16 - Oswald's library card
D28 - Employment application
D46 - ACLU application and letter
D67 - Photographs of State Department records of Oswald
116 - Diary
117 - Sheets of paper in green ink containing comments regarding CPUSA

4/15/64

AIRTEL

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel 4/7/64 relating to the requests of Mr. Orville O. Nix and Mrs. Marie Muchmore for the return of their cameras which are being held as a result of a request from the President's Commission.

In the future any persons making inquiry relating to the return of evidence, material or equipment secured by personnel of your office at the request of the President's Commission should be advised that the inquiry should be made of the President's Commission directly. The Bureau should be advised of any inquiries received.

For your information the correct address for the Commission is as follows:

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of Pres. Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. L. L. Shaneyfelt

RDR:jgs:vhm
(9)

NOTE: For details see A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memorandum dated 4/13/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," RDR:pah:jsk.

72 APR 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1847

FBI

Date: 4/7/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN.: INSPECTOR J. R. MALLEY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

On April 6, 1964, ORVILLE O. NIX telephonically contacted SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING inquiring as to when he could expect the return of his camera, which is now in the possession of the President's Commission. Mr. NIX stated that with vacation time approaching he was interested in having some idea when his camera could be returned.

Mr. NIX stated that in the event his camera was still needed, he could get along without it and wanted to cooperate in every way possible.

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that a similar situation has arisen in connection with the camera of MARIE MUCHMORE and, in accordance with instructions from Inspector MALLEY, on April 6, 1964, Mrs. MARIE MUCHMORE was advised that she should endeavor to rent a camera and send the bill to the President's Commission.

On April 7, 1964, Mrs. MUCHMORE telephonically contacted SA GEMBERLING and stated that she had not been able to find a camera like hers, which she described as an 8 mm Keystone Zoom Camera about one year old using roll-type film, which originally cost approximately $150.00. She stated she was continuing efforts to locate such a camera and stated she would advise SA GEMBERLING of the results of her efforts. Mrs. MUCHMORE made the comment

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
APR 16 1964

RPG/ds
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET

that she could not understand why the President's Commission needed her camera for the period of time they have had same and that she was considering writing to the President's Commission about it, or might have Congressman ALGER, a close, personal friend, check into the matter. Mrs. MUCHMORE expressed appreciation for the assistance being rendered to her by the Dallas Office in connection with her camera problem.

The above is merely being brought to the Bureau's attention to point out the hardship and inconvenience to which people are being exposed and the position in which it places the FBI, who actually physically obtained the cameras from these people. Thus far these individuals have been pacified, but it is felt that if extensive delays continue that it should be suggested to these people that they correspond directly with the President's Commission.

Subsequent to the above, on April 7, 1964, Mrs. MUCHMORE telephonically contacted SA GEIBERLING and stated she had arranged to rent a camera from W. H. TARR at the Glendale Camera Shop, 4448 South Marsalis, Dallas, Texas, telephone FR 4-6465, at a cost of $5.00 a week with no deposit and that he was delivering her the camera, starting next week, for a period of seven weeks and that the bill was being made out to her and, upon receipt of same, she would forward it to the President's Commission for payment.

April 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is being forwarded herewith for your information a memorandum dated April 2, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald; Salvador Gumma Navarro." This memorandum encloses a copy of a letter from Mr. Navarro in the Spanish language, addressed to "C. Procurador de Justicia del Estado de Dallas Texas. U. S. Department of Justice, Dallas, Texas" dated March 17, 1964, and an English translation of the letter.

One copy of Mr. Navarro's letter has been furnished to Mr. Henry Wade, District Attorney, Dallas, Texas, as the communication appears to have been intended for him. A copy has also been furnished to the Secret Service, Dallas, Texas. No further action will be taken by the FBI concerning this letter in the absence of a specific request from the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

JWH:ras/cac
(7)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 15 1964

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
78 APR 1
COMM-FBI

APR 17 1964

NOTE:

Dallas by airtel 1/2/64 forwarded a copy of a letter directed to the State Attorney, U. S. Department of Justice, Dallas, Texas, from Salvador Guzman Navarro, Attorney in Mexico City. The letter expresses dissatisfaction with the outcome of the Ruby trial. Navarro expresses the belief that the assassination and Ruby's shooting of Oswald were the results of political conspiracy ... which is now being covered up. It is being forwarded to the President's Commission for information and no further action will be taken as Navarro does not indicate he has any personal knowledge of this matter.

Mr. Belmont

Rosen

April 13, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Gnroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

ARTICLE "THE ASSASSINATION"
BY GERALD L. K. SMITH
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

President's Commission

PURPOSE

To advise Gerald L. K. Smith who has previously been investigated for sedition, wrote the article "The Assassination" which reveals numerous questions regarding the assassination based on prognostications, theories, and interpretations. He criticizes the entire Kennedy family and considered the President's Commission an "investigative monopoly." It is recommended the attached letter enclosing the article be furnished to the President's Commission.

BACKGROUND

Los Angeles Office forwarded copies of a twelve-page article captioned "The Assassination" which appeared in the publication "The Cross and The Flag." It is the official publication of the Christian Nationalist Crusade (CNC) whose director is Gerald L. K. Smith. The CNC is an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic organization which was the subject of a Bureau investigation. Moreover, the Department in 1957 advised the organization's activities were not such as to bring it within the purview of Executive Order 10450. Again in 1958 investigation was conducted to determine if the CNC was involved in bombings of southern communities; however, there was no disclosure of violence. Smith has also been the subject of an investigation for sedition.

Smith indicates in his article President Kennedy was murdered by a communist agent of Castro, claiming the assassin was trained in a special school in Minsk, Russia.

Enclosure
62-109060-
1 - [illegible] Belmont
1 - [illegible] Sullivan
1 - [illegible] Raupach

62 109060-

MDR:lab
(12)

PLEASE INITIAL

22 APR 17 1964

[illegible] this connection [illegible] Oswald, or was [illegible] of the [illegible] establishment, the [illegible] machine, a [illegible] assassination [illegible]" Smith claims the President's [illegible] is an "investigative agency-in-act" following the assassination claims several groups and organizations, including the FBI, would conduct investigations regarding the assassination all of which have been "curbed, or contained, subordinated as far as the assassination is concerned."

Smith criticizes severely the entire Kennedy family [illegible] the Kennedys were hit by the assassin's bullet but still "how could such a family with an [illegible] political and sociological background become identified with 'left-wing' forces,' and execute compromising philosophies." Smith theorized President Kennedy had double-crossed the "left wing elements" and was preparing to demolish the "Goldwater strategy" by making certain "right wing" pronouncements.

Smith asks numerous questions pertaining to the assassination based on his hypotheses and he calls notice of "puzzling circumstances," all of which have been previously published and are not based on facts. He states, "If the political opportunist Lyndon Johnson surrounds himself with left-wing brain trusters, aggressive Jews, and international jet-setters, he will be about as helpless as the late [illegible] Kennedy." Bureau files reveal numerous letters of [illegible] concerning Smith and the [illegible] however, no evaluations or [illegible] have been made.

Observations

Smith's observations, [illegible] prognostications and criticisms concerning the assassination and the related investigation in which we are participating are completely unfounded and without fact. Therefore, with [illegible] publications, it is recommended the article "The [illegible]" be furnished to the President's Commission.

Recommendation

If approved, the attached letter with enclosures be furnished to the President's Commission.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Leahan; 1 - Mr. Branigan

April 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On April 14, 1964, [illegible] Liebeler of your staff called Mr. William A. Bran[illegible] this Bureau noting that when Lee Harvey Oswald returned [illegible] United States he was contacted by the Traveler's Aid Societ[illegible] Mr. Liebeler specifically made reference to the report of S[illegible] Agent Warren C. De Brueys dated December 2, 1963, at [illegible], wherein is reported an interview with Opas Theodore [illegible] who was in contact with Oswald. Mr. Liebeler requested that [illegible] furnish him the Traveler's Aid Society file on Oswald if it [illegible] in this Bureau's possession.

This Bureau does not have the Traveler's Aid Society file on Oswald and you are referred to the report of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty dated December 1, 1963, at New York, New York, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia." On pages 11 and 12 of this report is set forth a review of the Traveler's Aid Society file as made available by Mr. James M. Ahearn, Immigration Directions Director, on November 27, 1963.

Mr. Liebeler also [illegible] Oswald was interviewed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service when he returned to the United States and inquire[illegible] whether this Bureau had obtained that agency's file showing this interview. We do not have the Immigration and Naturalization Service file but the results of the interview are contained in the report of Special Agent John [illegible] Fain under the caption of "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia," dated July 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

NOT RECORDED
APR 16 1964

WAB:bra
(8) note page two

APR 17 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

APR 6 9 22 AM '64
FBI
TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Liebeler noted that as shown in the report of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty dated December 17, 1963, the file of the New York Department of Welfare concerning Oswald had been turned over to the FBI. Mr. Liebeler requested that he be furnished the original documents in this file. This will advise that the FBI had only temporary custody of the New York Department of Welfare file and that this file was returned to that Department and is in the custody of Miss Dorothy Downing, Supervisor, Special Investigations, New York City Department of Welfare, 271 Church Street, New York City.

Other requests made by Mr. Liebeler for original documents will be handled by separate communication.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Information concerning the NY Department of Welfare was telephonically furnished by PSAC Schait, 4-14-64, to WA Branigan. Inasmuch as the original documents are part of the files of the agencies, the Commission will secure them direct from the agencies themselves.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan

April 14, 1964

62-109090

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Stokes

FBI

APR 14 11 35 AM '64

RECD-READING ROOM

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-7-77 CEP

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our memorandum dated March 16, 1964, in which was recorded the report of Mexican Immigration Inspector Jose Mario Del Valle.

In his written report and during interview on March 12, 1964, Mr. Del Valle referred to the Chief of the Mexican Immigration Office at Nuevo Laredo as one Gilberto Cazares Perez. In several communications submitted by our San Antonio Office in the Lee Harvey Oswald case, the Chief of the Mexican Immigration Office at Nuevo Laredo has been referred to as one Gilberto Cazares Garza.

We have confirmed through Mr. Del Valle that the correct name of the Chief of the Mexican Immigration Office at Nuevo Laredo is Gilberto Cazares Garza. Mr. Del Valle stated that his use of the maternal surname Perez was in error and was caused by a mental lapse.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SERVICE
8 APR 14
COMM-FBI

JCS:pan
(11)

NOTE:

22 APR 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3175

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

VERY URGENT 4-11-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 540

BUFILE 105-82555.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.
FOLLOWING IS DAILY SUMMARY.

RE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES. IN CONFERENCE WITH FOREGOING LAST EVENING WILLENS OF JUSTICE RAISED QUESTION OF TAKING DEPOSITIONS HERE FROM BUAGENTS ON CERTAIN PHASES OF INVESTIGATION HANDLED BY THEM. LEGAT POINTED OUT ALL INVESTIGATION NOT YET COMPLETED AND IT WOULD APPEAR DESIRABLE TO AWAIT COMPLETION PRIOR TO DEPOSITIONS. THREE REPRESENTATIVES AGREED WITH LOGIC THIS SUGGESTION. REPRESENTATIVE SLAWSON INDICATED HE PROBABLY WILL BE IN NEW ORLEANS TO TAKE OTHER DEPOSITIONS IN NEXT FEW WEEKS AND IN INTEREST OF ECONOMY HE MAY REQUEST BUAGENTS FROM HERE APPEAR THERE FOR DEPOSITIONS. IF THIS NOT FEASIBLE, DEPOSITIONS WILL BE TAKEN IN WASHINGTON.

COLEMAN SCHEDULED TO RETURN WASHINGTON TOMORROW. WILLENS AND SLAWSON TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED TO RETURN WASHINGTON APRIL 15 NEXT.

RE CORRECT NAME OF CHIEF OF MEXICAN IMMIGRATION STATION AT NUEVO LAREDO. IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR MARIO DEL VALLE ADVISED CORRECT NAME ABOVE OFFICIAL IS GILBERTO CAZARES GARZA AND HIS USE OF PEREZ AS MATERNAL SURNAME IN REPORT WAS MENTAL LAPSE.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 5:04 PM MAR

3RD CC: MEL DOZIER

APR 15 1964

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Rohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Gheesling

April 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-7-77 CEK

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying four reports which contain additional results of our investigation concerning Ruth Hyde Paine and Michael Ralph Paine. Two copies of each of these reports are also enclosed.

This Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
81 APR 14
COMM-FBI

NO APR 15 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 15 1964

Enclosures (9)

NOTE: We are investigating the Paines at request of the President's Commission. The enclosed communications, which consist of 14 pages, have been reviewed by the supervisor, Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont.

[redacted]

WMG:mhw (12)

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE continued...

[redacted] that report also has attached an informant reliability memorandum. In order to avoid confusion with the Commission, that memorandum is not being considered as a separate enclosure, but rather as an integral part of the report.

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Council
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of an article captioned "The Assassination," written by Gerald L. K. Smith which appeared in the publication, "The Cross and The Flag," March, 1964, issue.

For your information a source furnished the following on August 12, 1959:

"The Christian Nationalist Crusade was organized in St. Louis, Missouri, and moved its headquarters to Glendale, California, in 1953.

"From the Parent Christian Nationalist Crusade, subsidiary organizations, including the Christian Nationalist Party (of America), have developed. These organizations all reveal in their literature the imprint of their chief organizer and director Gerald L. K. Smith. His basic argument has been that this nation traditionally Christian, and racially segregated, is threatened by anti-Christian and racially 'mongrelizing' forces such as communism and internationalism, all dominantly motivated by international Jewry which controls this country financially and politically. These organizations are not membership organizations, but represent followers who contribute to them or subscribe to their literature.

"Gerald L. K. Smith and his associates are not known to have appealed to illegal action, the tenor of

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-43818
KMR:vhm
(12)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 4/13/64 captioned, "Article 'The Assassination' by Gerald L. K. Smith" KMR:las.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

their statements and program is anti-Semitic as indirectly indicated by the slogan of the Christian Nationalist Party, announced in 1950, which was, 'One Faith - One Race - One Nation.'

"'The Cross and The Flag' is the copyrighted monthly official organ of the Christian Nationalist Crusade and Party (National Political Committee), Post Office Box 27895, Los Angeles 27, California, published by Gerald L. K. Smith and edited by Charles F. Robertson at 1200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California."

This article is being submitted for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

The Attorney General

April 14, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

EUGENE B. DINKIN
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for your information is one copy of a memorandum dated April 9, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois.

In December, 1963, information was received that Mr. Dinkin, who at that time was in military service, had predicted the assassination of President Kennedy while he was stationed in Europe. An appropriate investigation was initiated and subsequently the Department of the Army informed this Bureau Mr. Dinkin had been the subject of a closed investigation by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, U. S. Army Communications Zone, Europe. He was reassigned to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1963, as a patient. Following a psychiatric examination at Walter Reed Hospital he was released from military service.

To fully resolve this matter concerning Mr. Dinkin's prediction, he was interviewed by Special Agents of this Bureau. During the course of this interview Mr. Dinkin advised he directed a registered letter to you on October 16, 1963, in which he allegedly warned you of the impending assassination. Therefore, the enclosed memorandum revealing the results of Mr. Dinkin's interview and his medical record is being furnished for the completion of your files.

This information is also being furnished to the President's Commission.

Enclosure

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 16 1964

163-7273
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of Pres. Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

KMR:vhm
(11)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

62 APR 17 1964

NOTE:

On 12/9/63 Denver advised Mr. Robert Berris reported his daughter Linda was the schoolmate of Beth Cox who had received the information regarding the assassination prediction from Howard C. Cowen. Subsequent investigation by Legat, Paris determined PFC Eugene B. Dinkin was the individual involved. Dinkin received a psychiatric examination in France during November, 1963, which was the basis for the recommendation of his discharge from military service and transfer to Walter Reed Hospital for further psychiatric examination. He was diagnozed as a "schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type."

- Belmont
- Conrad
- DeLoach
1 - Sullivan

April 15, 1964

VIA COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Rose

Honorable C. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
[illegible] Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed [illegible] of a memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated March 20, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, to which are attached photographic copies of this Bureau's [illegible]. You will note that this exhibit contains [illegible] of the Texas Employment Commission file [illegible]. The enclosed memorandum identifies [illegible] reports prepared by this Bureau, [illegible] of which have been furnished to you, which set forth results of our investigation concerning this exhibit.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in addition containing further results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

BY COURIER SVC
15
APR 15 1964

Enclosures - 3
105-82555
(12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 16 1964

APR 17 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3177

FBI
APR 15 4 45 PM '64
[illegible]

Memorandum to Honorable J. Lee Rankin

RE:

Dissemination to the Commission of the above memorandum with exhibit identified as F-104 was withheld as all pages of the exhibit were not legible. Pursuant to Bureau instructions, SA obtained the original Texas Employment Commission file on Oswald and submitted same to the Bureau for reproduction. Legible reproductions of this record have been made and the negatives are being retained by the Bureau. This memorandum consists of 1 page and has been reviewed by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

4-16-64

Airtel 62-109090-

To: SACS, Dallas (44-1639)(Enclosures-2) -
Los Angeles (44-395)(Enclosures-2)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
CO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for Dallas and Los Angeles are two copies each of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 4-14-64 requesting a telephone analysis for all phones available to Ralph Paul, Bruce Karlin (Carlin), and the public telephone at the Carousel Club for the periods specified.

Dallas will handle the Commission's request in the same manner as the Commission's previous request of 3-2-64, submitted in the report of SA Manning C. Clements dated 3-20-64.

In connection with the Commission's request for identification from our files of the Platellite Engineering Company, Fort Worth, Texas, and Herbert Eden, Beverly Hills, California, in the event there is no identifying data available in your files, conduct sufficient inquiry through public records and reliable sources of your office to identify them. Dallas will handle identification of the Platellite Engineering Company.

Los Angeles will handle the request for identification of Herbert Eden and submit results by appropriate inserts or FD-302's to Dallas for inclusion in the Dallas report. The request of the Commission must be handled on an expedite basis. Set out any necessary leads by teletype.

APR 16 1964
COMM-FBI

JWH:cac
(6)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

APR 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 3-2-64 requested that we review available toll call records of telephones used by Ruby, his four sisters and three brothers, and 12 additional persons known to have contacted Ruby for the period 9-26-63 to 11-22-63. Investigation was completed and submitted to the Commission by report of SA Clements dated 3-28-64. Commission now requests similar additional telephone data.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

APR

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Chief, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission is in receipt of the comprehensive telephone analysis by Special Agent Manning C. Clements of March 28, 1964.

Upon review of that report, the Commission would appreciate your providing the following:

1. A similar telephone analysis for all phones available to Ralph Paul for the period September 26, 1963 to December 1, 1963; Bruce Karlin (Carlin), November 26, 1963 to December 1, 1963, and the "pay" or public telephone at the Carousel from September 26, 1963 to November 25, 1963.

2. Identification from your files of the following:

a. Platellite Engineering Company
P. O. Box 412, Fort Worth, Texas

b. Herbert Eden
928 Clarke Street, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 21 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

18 APR 21 1964

33 APR 15 1964

1 - Dc
1 - Mohr
1 - Tolson
1 - Rosen

April 14, 1964

DeLoach
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Conrad
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated April 13, 1964, which enclosed two copies of a memorandum in the Lee Harvey Oswald case dated April 7, 1964, and two copies of seven photographs designated Exhibit Number D-232. The enclosures to our letter of reference dealt in part with the travel of one H. O. Lee from Monroe City, Maine, to Dallas, Texas, on October 2 and 3, 1963.

With further reference to the travel of L. C. Lee between Laredo, Texas, and Dallas, Texas, on October 3, 1963, there are enclosed two copies each of photographs of Exhibit Number D-199, Greyhound International Package Express Receipt Number 42400, and Exhibit Number D-200, Greyhound Package Express Receipt Number 0820000. Exhibits D-199 and D-200 have been processed for latent finger impressions; however, no latent impressions of value for identification purposes were developed on them. The exhibits were obtained from the Western Greyhound Lines, 100 Market Street, San Francisco, California, on April 3, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 15 3 15 PM '64

HOT ENCLOSURE
(Do not detach)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Re:

The enclosed exhibits relate to that portion of Oswald's trip between Laredo and Dallas on 10/3/63. Copies of exhibits are being sent to CIA and Dallas by separate communications.

For Records Section:

File with yellow of this letter one copy each of D-199 and D-200 which are enclosed hereto.

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Baumgardner
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Malley

April 16, 1964

TO: CENTRAL INDEX

- 1 - Conley
- 1 - Brannigan
- 1 - Lenihan
- 1 - Sisco

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my previous letters of March 17 and 20, 1964, and April 9, 1964, which forwarded copies and translations of articles by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., in recent issues of the French newspaper "L'Express."

There are enclosed a copy of the last article in Buchanan's series from the March 23, 1964, issue of that newspaper and two copies of a translation of the article made by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82353
Enclosures - 3
JLS:klw
(12)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

APR 16 5 10 PM '64
FBI

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. A. Brannigan to W. C. Sullivan, 4/15/64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - C - Cuba," prepared by JLS:klw.

APR 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

6-3 (Rev. 6-17-63)

ENCODED COPY

AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

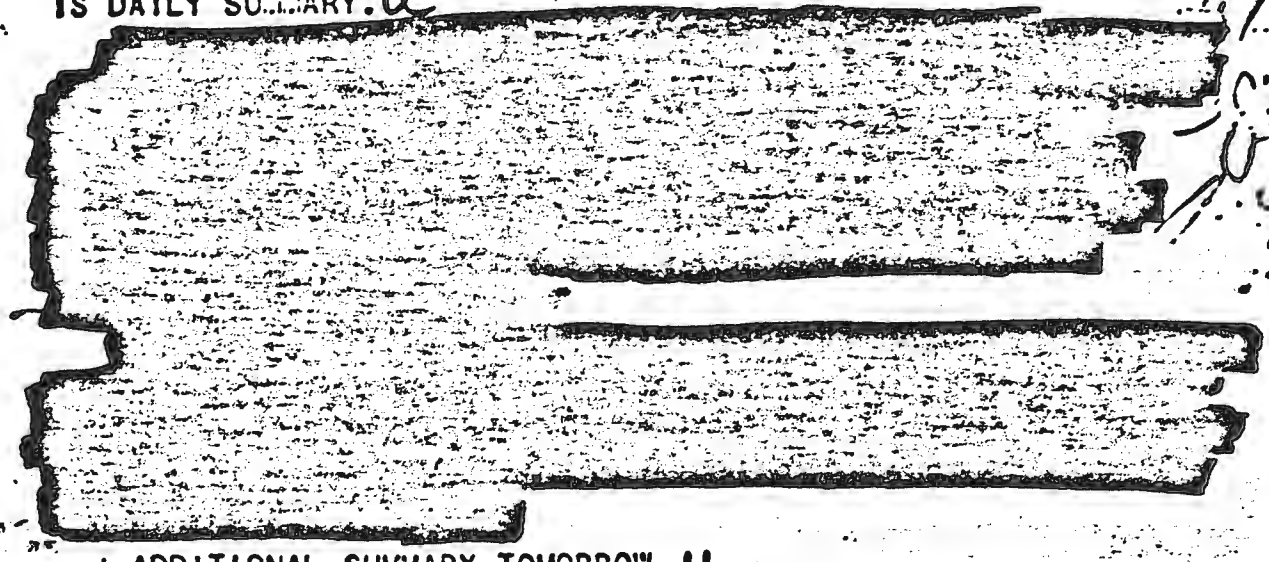
URGENT 4-15-64

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 548

CONFIDENTIAL

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA. FOLLOWING IS DAILY SUMMARY.



ADDITIONAL SUMMARY TOMORROW.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 10:23 PM NCC

62-109090

NOT RECORDED

Classified by 2040

Exempt from GDS Category 2

Date of Declassification Indefinite

7/16/77 EFGLTCE

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

79 APR 20 1964

This information is furnished in the interest of accuracy, this message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Stokes

4/15/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

REURCAB NUMBER FIVE FOUR FOUR CONCERNING REQUESTS OF MEMBERS PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION. IMMEDIATELY PREPARE FOR DISSEMINATION TO COMMISSION THE REQUESTED MATERIAL RE COMPLETION OF HOTEL DEL COMERCIO INQUIRIES; ANALYSIS OF OSWALD EXPENDITURES IN MEXICO; THE MEXICO CITY MAP; COMPLETION OF GUTIERREZ VALENCIA ALLEGATION AND OTHER ITEMS YOU DESCRIBE OF SUPERFICIAL NATURE.. CONCERNING REQUESTS RE ANALYSIS OF WORKING HOURS OF CUBAN AND SOVIET CONSULATES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES IN OBTAINING CUBAN TRANSIT VISAS, IT APPEARS TO BUREAU THAT THIS AREA OF INTEREST LIES MORE PROPERLY WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF CIA. FURNISH YOUR VIEWS THIS REGARD, SUBMITTING YOUR RECOMMENDATION FOR HANDLING. REGARDING REQUEST CONCERNING MEXICAN IMMIGRATION TO LOCATE AND CONTROL ALBERT OSBORNE FOR POSSIBLE APPEARANCE BEFORE COMMISSION, TAKE NO ACTION AT THIS TIME PENDING ADDITIONAL BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS. FURNISH YOUR VIEWS AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THIS REQUEST LIES WITHIN PURVIEW OF STATE DEPARTMENT AND SUBMIT RECOMMENDATION FOR HANDLING.

1 DALLAS (100-10461) (ENCLOSURE)

APR 20 1964

VIA CABLEGRAM
APR 15 1964
8:50 PM WS

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

100-109092
NOT RECORDED
193 APR 21 1964

29 APR

Section 9

CABLERAM TO LEGAT, MEXICO CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

SUCAB YOUR VIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVISE WHEN MATERIAL REQUESTED BY COMMISSION IS TO BE SUBMITTED.

BUREAU IS DISCUSSING WITH COMMISSION THE NECESSITY OF FURNISHING COMMISSION THE IDENTITIES OF BUREAU AGENTS WITH OUTLINE OF INVESTIGATION BY EACH IN MEXICO. TAKE NO ACTION IN REGARD TO THIS REQUEST AT THIS TIME.

COPY MAILED DALLAS.

NR. 42
ENC. nil
CK. nil
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

COPIED

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure

April 15, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 14, 1964, the items of evidence listed on the attached sheet were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 21 1964

2 ENCLOSURES

Enclosure

62-109060

NOTE: This telephonic request was made to SA Roy H. Jevons. Description of items delivered attached also. (to file copy only)

REN:fch
(10)

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

APR 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

April 15, 1964

D17

D18

D19

D27

D44

D71

260

444

62-109090 —

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

April 15, 1964

DESCRIPTION OF ITEMS

D17	Two Post Office box applications of Oswald
D18	One Post Office Change of Address card, one Selective Service registration card, two employment applications and one letter by Oswald
D19	One Postal Money Order payable to Kleins
D27	One mail order coupon in name of A. J. Hidell, used to order .38 caliber gun from Los Angeles
D44	Twenty-four photograph negatives in Oswald's possession
D71	One Selective Service classification notice bearing name Alek James Hidell
#260	3" x 5" cards bearing names of G. Hall, A. J. Hidell, B. Davis and V. T. Lee
#444	World Health Organization vaccination card bearing name Lee Oswald with name of vaccinator as A. J. Hidell, P, O. Box 30016, New Orleans - date stamped 8/6/63

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen

April 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Leahan
1 - J. H. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
[illegible] Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

You are referred to my letter of April 6, 1964, regarding the articles written by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., which have appeared in the French newspaper, "L'Express."

There are enclosed for your information one copy of an article in the March 27, 1964, issue of the [illegible] Germany, newspaper, "Die Welt," which claims to refute some of Buchanan's allegations and one copy of a letter from Buchanan published in that newspaper's issue of March 19, 1964. In addition, there are enclosed two copies of a translation of each of the above items.

Future articles by Buchanan in "L'Express" will be furnished to you.

COURIER SVC.
APR 15
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 6

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

JMS:jal:pmk
(11)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The cover memo to J. [illegible] to U. C. Sullivan, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba," dated 4/14/64, prepared by JMS:jal.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
April 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

1 - Branigan
1 - Cadigan
1 - Lonihan

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On April 14, 1964, Mr. Wesley Liebeler of your staff called Mr. William A. Branigan of this Bureau and requested that he be furnished the original documents which this Bureau received from Mr. V. T. Lee of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New York, New York, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's contacts with that organization. Mr. Liebeler also requested to be furnished photostats of the original documents maintained by the Duke University Library, Durham, North Carolina, concerning Oswald's contacts with the Socialist Party of America.

In accordance with Mr. Liebeler's request, there are enclosed 15 items made available to this Bureau by Mr. Lee concerning Oswald's contacts with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New York, New York.

Also enclosed are photostats of three items concerning Oswald's contacts with the Socialist Party of America.

Other requests by Mr. Liebeler for original documents are being handled by separate communication.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
APR 16 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 13

105-82555
REL:pah
(11)

62-109090-5
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

APR 20 1964

FBI
APR 16 2 27 PM '64
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Memo Branigan to Sullivan 4/14/64 set forth list of items desired by Mr. Liebeler. Instant letter transmits data maintained by Domestic Intelligence Division. The FBI Laboratory is also, by separate communication, furnishing Mr. Liebeler originals of other items of evidence maintained by the FBI Laboratory which are responsive to instant requests of Mr. Liebeler. Fair Play for Cuba Committee items being furnished Commission are identified as Q-236 through Q-250 in the FBI Laboratory letter dated 12/11/63, serial 62-109060-1845. Socialist Party of America documents being furnished Commission are identified as Item D-63 in the evidence material maintained by the Document Section

5-3 (Rev. 6-17-63)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM xxx CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 4-14-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 545

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA. FOLLOWING IS DAILY SUMMARY.

RE REPRESENTATIVES PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION AND MYCAB 544 OF APRIL 13 LAST. UACB THIS OFFICE WILL PROCEED TO CONDUCT AND REPORT SUCH PHASES OF INQUIRY OUTLINED BY REPRESENTATIVES AS ARE FEASIBLE AS RECORDED REMYCAB.

RE OSWALD'S DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO. TRANSFERS OF CONTACTS AT MEXICAN IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT HAS DELAYED RECEIPT OF COMPLETE DETAILS OF PERSONS DEPARTING MEXICO OCTOBER 3 LAST AND LISTED ON FM 11 FORMS. EVERY EFFORT BEING MADE TO COMPLETE INFORMATION AND SUBMIT LHM AT EARLIEST DATE.

RE ALLEGATION CHARLES SMALL. REVISED LHM DATED MARCH 23 LAST SUBMITTED TODAY'S DIPLOMATIC POUCH.

RE PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA ALLEGATIONS. LHM REPORTING DEVELOPMENTS THIS ALLEGATION SUBMITTED TODAY'S POUCH.

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY TOMORROW.

62-109090 CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 9:44 PM RTS

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

25 APR 17 1964

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN
72 APR 21 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-56)

FBI

Date: 4/14/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) ATTN.: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On April 13, 1964, ORVILLE O. NIX personally appeared at the Dallas FBI Office, at which time he inquired of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING as to when he could expect the return of his camera which is presently in the hands of the President's Commission.

Mr. NIX stated he had a need for this camera at Easter, but realizes that if the camera is actually needed he will wait in patience for its return. He stated, however, that it appears to him somewhat unreasonable for the President's Commission to retain his camera for such a long period of time and that he certainly desires to have it returned by the first of June 1964 because of his vacation.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
APR 17 1964

Mr. NIX was furnished the address of the President's Commission at his request and he stated he might see fit to write direct to the President's Commission concerning the return of his camera.

RPG/ds
(5)

17 APR 16 1964

Approved: APR 21 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 4-13-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 544

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. FOLLOWING IS DAILY SUMMARY.

RE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION. REPRESENTATIVES SLAWSON AND WILLENS DEPARTED MEXICO CITY TODAY'S EASTERN AIRLINES FLIGHT AT 3:20 PM. THEY ABANDONED IDEA OF TAKING DEPOSITIONS FROM MEXICAN WITNESSES IN FAVOR OF CERTIFICATIONS OF DOCUMENTS BY APPROPRIATE MEXICAN OFFICIALS AND DEPOSITIONS FROM BUAGENTS CONDUCTING INQUIRIES IN MEXICO. IN THIS CONNECTION THEY REQUESTED IDENTITIES OF BUAGENTS WITH OUTLINE OF INVESTIGATION BY EACH BE FURNISHED COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON. ALSO FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL DATA: ANALYSIS OF WORKING HOURS OF CUBAN AND SOVIET CONSULATES; ANALYSIS OF POSSIBLE EXPENDITURES BY OSWALD IN MEXICO; INQUIRY RE OPERATING PROCEDURES IN OBTAINING CUBAN TRANSIT VISAS INCLUDING PERIOD FOR WHICH VALID; COMPLETION OF HOTEL DEL COMERCIO INQUIRIES INCLUDING INFORMATION AS TO WHETHER OR NOT KNOWN TO BE CASTRO CUBAN CENTER; MEXICO CITY MAP DESIGNATING LOCATIONS CONNECTED WITH SUBJECT; EFFORT TO HAVE MEXICAN IMMIGRATION LOCATE AND CONTROL ALBERT OSBORNE FOR POSSIBLE APPEARANCE BEFORE COMMISSION; COMPLETION OF GUTIERREZ VALENCIA ALLEGATION WITH STATEMENT AS TO WHETHER OR NOT FURTHER INQUIRIES APPEAR FEASIBLE; AND SEVERAL ITEMS OF SUPERFICIAL NATURE. THEY EXPRESSED THEMSELVES AS GRATIFIED WITH RESULTS OF VISIT AND PLEASED WITH INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY THIS OFFICE.

RE INTERVIEW OF LEIGHTON COLIN HINKSON. EMBASSY SECURITY OFFICER DEPARTING FOR BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, APRIL 14 NEXT TO RE-

14 APR 17 1964

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

79 APR 20 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM xx CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Co...rt
Collier
Conrad
Dal...ach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 544

INTERVIEW HINKSON AND WAS FULLY BRIEFED BY THIS OFFICE FOR INTERVIEW. WILL RETURN MEXICO CITY APRIL 18.

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY TOMORROW.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 11:17 PM ENT

WDS

CC: MR. SULLIVAN
3RD CC: MR. BELMONT

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

April 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Conrad
1 - Cadigan
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

We have acquired through a confidential source abroad a block of passenger lists of the Transportes Fronteras Company which was used in connection with the operations of that Company in Mexico City during most of the month of October, 1963. These forms, which are bound together at the top in pad form by a gum-type substance, have been designated Specimen K74. We have also acquired the original of Specimen Q332 which is the passenger list of the Transportes Fronteras Company covering the trip by bus 240 from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo on October 2 and 3, 1963. The name "Oswld" appears in handwriting on line four of Specimen Q332. On examination of aforementioned specimens, it was determined that the handwriting, format, and appearance of the block of passenger lists, Specimen K74, agree with the handwriting, format, and appearance of Specimen Q332. In addition, indented writings and extraneous marks were noted on Q332 which indicate that this sheet was originally on top of the present top sheet in K74.

No indentations were found on the present top sheet in K74 which correspond to the writing in black ink on the top two lines of Q332, the black ink writing on line 40 and immediately below this line, or the handwritten notation in red at the top of Q332 in the wording "Transportes Fronteras."

With respect to the handwritten entries on Q332, fragmentary portions of these entries were found to be indented on the present top sheet of K74 except no indented

JCS:jal
(12)

162-109090 -
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO
APR 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

81 APR 14 CONSUL-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

handwriting was found to correspond to the "Oswld" entry on line four of Q332, and the handwritten entries on lines eight and thirteen of Q332 did not produce any corresponding identifiable indented impressions on the top sheet of K74.

For the present, we intend to retain the original documents comprising Q332 and K74. As the indented writings on the present top sheet of K74 are difficult to photograph, you may desire a member of your staff to personally examine the original documents in question.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

While examination reported herein cannot conclusively establish that the "Oswld" entry was written on the passenger list after the list was torn from the pad and, therefore, probably after the assassination ; nevertheless, such could have been the case. It is odd that the "Oswld" entry does not show on the present top sheet in the form of indented writing for other entries on the passenger list written by the same person, who made the "Oswld" entry show fragmentary indented writings on the under sheet. Dallas has been instructed to report the Laboratory's findings in report form. We are informing the Commission of this examination by separate communication as they probably will want to look at the original documents and we do not know at this time how long we will be able to hold on to them. Heretofore, the Mexican Government has requested us to return the original passenger list which was done.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a report written by Special Agent Eugene W. O'Neill dated March 26, 1964, at New York, New York.

This report pertains to the 6.5 millimeter Italian Service Rifle, Serial Number C 2766.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 16 1964

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Mr. R. A. Frazier
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

NOTE: Report pertains to the 6.5 millimeter Italian Service Rifle, Serial Number C 2766. Bureau by airtel 4/7/64 instructed New York to submit a revised FD 302 concerning an interview with Mr. Louis Feldsott who purchased the Italian rifles for the Crescent Company one of which was the assassination rifle. Revised FD 302 received 4/14/64.

72 APR 17 1964

KMR:vhm
(11)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Belmont

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - J. K. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

~~105-82555-10~~
105-82555-2910

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies each of two communications dated March 16, 1964, at our New York Office and April 2, 1964, at our Detroit Office. These communications relate to a statement allegedly made by Mr. Slobodan M. Drankovich of Chicago, Illinois, that "Oswald should shoot Khrushchev in Kiev."

As you will note, Mr. Drankovich has advised this Bureau that he could not recall making such a statement. He believes that, if he did make such a statement, it would have been based on information from public sources. In view of Mr. Drankovich's comments, no further action is being taken by this Bureau.

For your information, one copy each of the above communications is being furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency and the United States Secret Service.

105-82555-2910

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC.
7 [illegible] 9
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 4

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 13 1964

[illegible]:pah
(11)

NOTE: Lee [illegible] Turner Screws, III, Islip Terrace, New York, a high school student advised on March 10, 1964, that he is a John

(NOTE CONTINUED [illegible])

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

LOTE CONTINUED:

Birch Society member and at a past meeting a speaker, (PNU) Draskovich of Chicago, an officer of the Birch Society, stated that "Oswald studied sharpshooting in Kiev." Draskovich could not recall making such statement. CIA and Secret Service being furnished one copy each of two letterhead memoranda by liaison with routing slip 0-14.

Ltr to Sen. Ribicoff
Etc
4/10/64
(C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/9/64

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record, Mr. Arlen Specter, Staff Counsel, President's Commission, delivered to SA Robert P. Neill the following items of evidence on 4/9/64:

Item No. C311 - Black suit coat worn by Governor John Connally

Item No. C312 - Black suit trousers worn by Governor John Connally

Item No. C313 - White dress shirt worn by Governor John Connally

Item No. C314 - Necktie worn by Governor John Connally

The above items have not been previously examined in the Laboratory. These items were submitted to determine the bullet path angles and to determine the probable number of bullets involved. It is understood a letter is being furnished outlining the examination desired.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:bsm (10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

18 APR 15 1964

SEVEN

SIX

64 APR 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad DATE: 4/6/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of The Commission called today to inquire whether SA L. L. Shaneyfelt was available. I advised him SA Shaneyfelt was out of town handling a court commitment in Minneapolis and inquired whether someone else could be of assistance. Mr. Eisenberg stated he desired to review certain slides printed from the Abraham Zapruder home movie film depicting the assassination of President Kennedy. The slides to which he made reference were furnished to us by Life Magazine at the request of The Commission and we have been reviewing them for anything of additional significance. I told Mr. Eisenberg we would explore the possibility of obtaining SA Shaneyfelt's immediate release from his Minneapolis court commitment if he so desired. He declined and suggested that SA Shaneyfelt instead be available at 10:00 a. m., Monday, 4/13/64, to handle showing of the slides and, in addition, assisting in analyzing them in an effort to further pinpoint the points and places of impact of the assassination bullets. I assured him SA Shaneyfelt would appear as he requested.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

WDG:mb
(7)

Be sure Shaneyfelt sticks to facts & not opinions

62-109090

APR 15 1964

5 CIAPR 20 1964

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Tele. Room
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Miss Gandy

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the following items are enclosed concerning her recent appearances in Chicago, Illinois:

(1) One reel of tape recording of the sound portion of an interview with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on March 21, 1964, Television Station WBBM, Chicago.

(2) Three reels of tape recording of the sound portion of the program "At Random" in which Mrs. Oswald participated on March 21, 1964, Television Station WBBM, Chicago.

(3) Two copies of a communication dated March 27, 1964, at our Chicago Office, concerning the appearances of Mrs. Oswald on Television Stations WBBM and WBBM.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 9 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

BY COURIER SVC.
71 APR-7
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 6

JHS:pak
(12)

62 APR 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

President's Commission has requested coverage of appearances of Marguerite Oswald and Chicago airtel 3/27/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba" enclosed tape recordings and letterhead memorandum on her WBBQ and WBBM television appearances on 3/21/64. Marguerite Oswald continues to state that the inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy should be conducted by a congressional committee rather than the Warren Commission and that provisions should be made to allow cross-examination of witnesses. She also states her belief that her son was a "Government agent" and had gone to Russia in that capacity and, additionally, that he had been framed because of his background of having been in Russia and having married a Russian girl.

4/11/64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) ATTN.: INSPECTOR J. R. MALLEY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The "Dallas Times Herald" of Friday, April 10, 1964, carried an article captioned "Special Warren Team Quits City". This article stated that the special team of Commission investigators had left Dallas, clearing the way for the taking of a deposition from JACK RUBY and a Dallas visit by the full Commission. The article stated the Commission was planning an interview with RUBY in Dallas and an inspection trip by Chief Justice EARL WARREN and other members of the Commission. It was stated that Chief Justice WARREN and the other seven members of the Commission would likely come to Dallas next week.

This article stated that another sign that the Commission was nearing the end of its probe was that Governor and Mrs. CONNALLY had received invitations to appear in Washington April 21 next. The article stated that Mr. J. LEE RANKIN would personally question RUBY in Dallas.

This article stated there is a possibility that Police Chief JESSE CURRY and Homicide Captain WILL FRITZ may be asked to go to Washington to testify before the full Commission.

This article concluded by stating that in another development, three Commission members had arrived in Mexico

RPG/ds
(5)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 21 1964

79 APR 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1

DL 100-10461

City on Thursday to commence a probe of the activities of OSWALD in that city.

The above is being furnished the Bureau for its information.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 10 1964

TELETYPE

FBI

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

102 PM CST URGENT 4-10-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555 ATTN: INSPECTOR J. R. MALLEY

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS -R- CUBA.

RE TEL CALL OF ASAC KYLE G. CLARK TO INSPECTOR J. R. MALLEY AT BUREAU TODAY.

APRIL TEN MR. EDDIE BARKER, NEWS DIRECTOR, KRLD TV, DALLAS, AN SAC CONTACT, ADVISED HE HAD UNCONFIRMED INFO THAT THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, THE COMPETITOR NEWSPAPER TO THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD WITH WHICH BARKER IS CONNECTED, HAS A SPECIAL NEWS STORY COMING OUT ON THE MORNING OF APR ELEVEN NEXT CONCERNING A LEAK IN THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION WHILE IN DALLAS.

62-109090-199 APR 17 1964

BARKER ALSO ADVISED THAT LEON D. HUBERT, JR., AND BURT W. GRIFFIN, ATTORNEYS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, ARE COMING TO DALLAS NEXT WEEK, REASON NOT KNOWN.

10 APR 16 1964

THE FOLLOWING ATTORNEYS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN DALLAS IN RECENT WEEKS: ARLEN SPECTER, JOSEPH A. BALL, DAVID BELIN, LEON D. HUBERT, JR., BURT W. GRIFFIN, J. W. LIEBLER.

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

7 2 APR 21 1964

MR. STERN, AND HOWARD WILLENS. POSSIBLY OTHERS ALSO HAVE BEEN IN DALLAS RECENTLY.

DALLAS IS NOT CONTACTING THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS CONCERNING ANY FORTHCOMING STORY UACB.

END

MSL FOR TWO

FBI WASH DC

P

CC-MR. SULLIVAN
Mr. Malley

1 - DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - [illegible] Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - G. D. Coakley
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - J. H. Sizoo

April 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my previous letters of March 17 and 26, 1964, which forwarded copies and translations of articles by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., in recent issues of the French newspaper, "L'Express."

There are enclosed a copy of Buchanan's article which appeared in the March 19, 1964, issue of that newspaper and two copies of a translation of the article made by this Bureau.

For your information, a copy of the translation of the article is being furnished to the United States Secret Service inasmuch as certain information in Buchanan's article relates to possible threats against the President of the United States.

You will be furnished copies of future articles authored by Buchanan in "L'Express" as well as translations thereof.

COURIER SVC.
[illegible]
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 105-82555

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures - 3
JHS:klw
(12)

NOTE: See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, 4/8/64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba," prepared by JHS:klw.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
101 APR 21 1964

79 APR 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Branigan 1 - Mr. Rolander

April 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is being forwarded herewith the translation which you requested by letter dated March 26, 1964. It is noted that the material to be translated was received from Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, on April 6, 1964.

The foreign language material is being returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
7 1 APR
COMM.-FBI

Enclosures (2)

ADDENDUM FOR YELLOW:

ENCLOSURE This reply to Mr. Rankin predicated on memorandum Downing to Conrad, 4/7/64.

The foreign language material was not received as an enclosure to Commission letter dated 3/26/64, but was furnished to Supervisor James Cadigan by Melvin Eisenberg, of the Commission, on 4/6/64 and thereafter forwarded to the Cryptanalysis-Translation Section for translation. Xerox copy of foreign language material attached.

1 ENCLOSURE

EJR:del
(10)

62-109090

62 APR 21 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI - DALLAS
APR 7 5 03 PM '64
RECEIVED

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

BALDWIN-WALLACE COLLEGE

Berea, Ohio

Department of Sociology

January 6, 1964

Mrs. Marina Oswald
Post Office Box No. 1407
Grand Prairie, Texas

Dear Mrs. Oswald,

Recently I was in the vicinity of Dallas in order to collect information about your late husband, but was unable to arrange a meeting with you because of the established conditions of security.

I wish to write an interpretative biography of your late husband and, therefore, need certain information which only you can give me. Permit me to say that I wish to attempt to give, to everything more meaning than is shown now in the press and other organs of information (radio and television). More exactly, I wish to show the social and psychological factors which contributed to the formation of your husband's character. In this way I wish to say that people of a given society are responsible for health and welfare of other people with whom they come in contact. I am sure that if a real love and sympathy had been shown your husband at the proper time by people surrounding him, everything would have been different.

Please be so kind as to help me in the fulfillment of this task and answer the following questions as soon as you have time. I left a space for each answer, but if you need more, use some additional paper. I need correct information in order to write this biography in the best possible way.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:del
April 6, 1964

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

APR 17 1964

ENCLOSURE

must tell you that I am writing this biography no
for the sake of money. I am writing it mainly in order to
attempt to show the people what I feel should be done, so as
to make our society a better place in which our children may
and be educated. Every effort will be made to have the biog
correct in all details. I will send you a copy when it is co
You may give your answers in the Russian language.

Sincerely,

/s/ Paul Siten
Assistant Professor of
Sociology

1. How and under what conditions did you meet Lee?
2. What did you think when you met Lee for the first time? What sort of person did you think he was?
3. What were his relations with the Russians? Did he have good friends?
4. Did the Russians like him? Give examples, if you remember.
5. Could you describe for me typical days in your life with Lee in Russia?
6. Where did he work and what did he do? Did he like his work? If not, why?
7. Could you describe for me the place where you lived in Russia?
8. Did your husband like Russia? If not, why? Explain as much in detail as possible.

9. What made Lee want to return to the U. S. A.? Do you think that he wanted to return to Russia again some day?

10. What sort of a father was he? Did he love his children? Was he even in his treatment of them? Give examples.

11. What sort of a husband was he? Was he a tender and loving husband? Was he or was he not always kind and warm? Give examples.

12. After you were married in the U. S. A. (sic), did his attitude toward you change? If so, in what way?

13. As far as you know, what did he want from life?

14. Could you give a short list of important moments in your life together after you came here?

15. What was his attitude toward his mother, as far as you know? Did he love and respect her, etc.?

16. During the whole time you knew Lee, did you notice any changes in him? If so, describe in as much detail as possible.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 16, 1964, in which you requested an appropriate investigation concerning Mr. Arnold Louis Rowland and certain aspects of his testimony before the President's Commission on March 10, 1964.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated April 9, 1964, Dallas, Texas, which contains the results of this investigation.

There is no additional identifiable information contained in the central files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., concerning Mr. Rowland.

With the submission of the attached enclosures your request of March 16, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 16 1964

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

KMR:las:vhm
(9)

78 APR 20 1964

NOTE:

Commission by letter 3/16/64 advised Rowland testified on 3/10/64 made allegations he observed "an elderly Negro" on the sixth floor of the TSBD where the shots were fired from. Investigation disproved this. Rowland also made comments that he was an "A" student and had an IQ of 147. The Commission wanted appropriate background investigation conducted to verify Rowland's testimony. Investigation determined Rowland did not graduate from high school, he was not an "A" student, his IQ was 109, and was further described as a "conniver and prevaricator" whenever it was to his advantage. Other comments he made before the Commission concerning his exaggerated background have been disproved. The Commission also requested a name check of our records regarding Rowland. Corrections of LHM requested and received 4/13/64.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: April 7, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated March 26, 1964, J. Lee Rankin of The President's Commission referred a letter for translation from Paul Sites to Marina Oswald. It was noted that the material for translation was not enclosed with Rankin's letter. Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the Commission was telephonically advised of this on 3/27/64, (confirmed by letter, 3/31/64) and said that he would look into the matter.

On 4/6/64 Eisenberg furnished the material for translation to Supervisor James C. Cadigan of the Laboratory.

The letter was written 4-6-64 in Russian by Paul Sites, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio to Mrs. Marina Oswald, Post Office Box No. 1407, Grand Prairie, Texas. Sites expressed a desire to write an "interpretive biography" of Mrs. Oswald's late husband and requested certain information, which only she could provide. The writer said that he wishes "to show the social and psychological factors which contributed to the formation of your late husband's character." Sites asked that Mrs. Oswald furnish him with the answers to 16 questions which he posed relating to her meeting, marriage and life with Oswald, as well as to his relations with the Russians and his work in the Soviet Union:

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin dated April 7, 1964 furnishing the required translation.

Enclosures sent 4-7-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan

BWR:hea
(9)

SOVIET SECTION

62-109060

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Conrad
1 - Stokes
April 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3040
7-7-77

Dear Mr. Rankin:

These are enclosed herewith two copies each of memoranda dated March 26, 1964, and April 1, 1964, and of report of Special Agent John P. McBeigh dated April 6, 1964, at San Francisco. These documents relate to the Mexican aspects of our investigation into the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Our investigation into the activities of Oswald in Mexico is continuing and results thereof will be furnished you as received.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

62-109098

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 14 1964

Enclosures - 6
105-82555
JCS:pah
(11)

NOTE:

Attached documents have been reviewed by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Mall[redacted]

[redacted]

79 APR 16 1964

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

BY COURIER SVC
74 APR 1
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[redacted]

1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Donahoe
1 - Stokes

PAGE TWO [illegible] OF [illegible]
TO LETTER TO HONORABLE J. LEE RANKIN
DATED APRIL 9, 1964, (REDATED APRIL 10, 1964) PREPARED BY WFO:pak.

NOTE CONTINUED:

The enclosures consist of a ten-page memorandum 3/26/64 regarding investigation and interviews by Mexican police; a four-page memorandum 4/1/64 regarding bus line manifest Transportes Frontera 10/2-3/64; and SA McHugh's report regarding Greyhound ticket inquiries.

[redacted]

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Bailey
1 - Cadigan

April 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Cunningham
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Gheesling

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 3, 1964, which requested that certain investigation be conducted by this Bureau based on the Commission's review of the testimony of Marina Oswald before the Commission.

There are enclosed for your information two copies of a memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," dated April 1, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which contains the results of our investigation concerning item number one and item number three in your letter. With reference to item number one you requested that efforts be made to locate "two thick books on the history of the United States" which Marina Oswald stated Lee Harvey Oswald carefully read when they resided on Elsbeth Street, in Dallas, Texas. In connection with item number three you requested that investigation be conducted in the Love Field area in an effort to develop information showing Oswald's practice with his rifle and his purchase of ammunition.

APR 14 1964

The enclosed memorandum identifies the two history books as Volume I and Volume II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells and these books have been assigned Evidence Item Number D-184 and D-185, respectively. Examination of these two books disclosed that no marginal notations, interlineations or any other extraneous markings were found, except a few scribbled markings in red were noted on pages 728 and 729 of D-185. A one-quarter inch (approximately) black mark was also noted in the left margin on page 968 of D-185.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
193 APR 14 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

WMG:pah
(15)

ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC.
78 APR 1
CUMMINGS

APR 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-B1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Enclosed are the two books, together with two sets of three photographs of each book which show the front cover, the back cover and the spine of each book.

With reference to item number three of your letter dated March 3, 1964, the enclosed memorandum reveals that only two sources of 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition were located in the Dallas - Irving, Texas, area. These sources are Mason's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, and The Gun Shop, 11448 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

On March 26, 1964, two boxes, 20 rounds each, of 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition were obtained and furnished to the FBI Laboratory. One of these boxes, which contained cartridges loaded with hunting-type bullets (soft point), was obtained from John Thomas Mason, owner, Mason's Gun Shop. The other box, containing cartridges loaded with military-type bullets, was obtained from John H. Brinegar, owner, The Gun Shop. It has been ascertained that the cartridges in the box obtained from Mason were comprised of Western 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases which are the same in all observable, physical characteristics as the C6, C7 and C38 cartridge cases found in the Texas School Book Depository. The bullets loaded into these cartridges are "soft point" hunting-type bullets and are not the same as the assassination bullet. The cartridges contained in the box obtained from Brinegar are the same in all observable, physical characteristics as the cartridges represented by the assassination bullet and bullet fragments, C1 through C3, and the C6, C7 and C38 cartridge cases, as well as the C3 cartridge from the C14 rifle. Examination of the cartridges in these two boxes revealed nothing to indicate whether or not the ammunition used in the assassination came from either of the above-mentioned sources.

This concludes our investigation of the six items requested in your letter of March 3, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 16

NOTE:

Items 2, 4, 5 and 6 referred to in the Commission's letter were previously handled by Bureau letters to the

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Commission and this completes our investigation of the 6 requests contained in the Commission's letter of 3/3/64. We obtained the two history books from Robert Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald. He had previously obtained same from the Ruth Paine residence on 12/8/63. Concerning item number 3, attached 23-page Dallas memorandum shows extensive and thorough additional investigation has been conducted in accordance with the Commission's request and no information was developed to show where Lee Harvey Oswald had practiced with his rifle or purchased ammunition for same. Laboratory Supervisor Cadigan examined the two history books, and Laboratory Supervisor Cunningham examined the two boxes of cartridges. Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley have reviewed the enclosed Dallas memorandum.

DECODED COPY

AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 4-9-64

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 535

OSWALD 10-18555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R - CUBA. FOLLOWING IS DAILY SUMMARY.

RE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION. WILLIAM COLEMAN AND DAVID SLAWSON OF COMMISSION AND HOWARD WILLENS OF JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY EVENING. AT LEAST THREE MEXICO CITY PAPERS THIS MORNING CARRIED NOTICES RE THEIR ARRIVAL AND PURPOSE OF VISIT. APPEARS EASTERN AIRLINE RESERVATIONS MADE OFFICIALLY BY COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON AND THAT AIRLINE INSTRUCTED ITS OFFICE HERE TO AFFORD VIP TREATMENT. BELIEVED LIKELY SOMEONE IN EASTERN AIRLINES RELEASED NEWS TO PRESS. AT MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR HISS MORNING HE EMPHASIZED TO HIME THAT ANY CONTACTS WITH MEXICAN OFFICIALS SHOULD BE HANDLED THROUGH HIM. HIME ALSO CONSULTED WITH LEGAT AND SA ROLF L. LARSON. ALL QUESTIONS GROWING OUT OF MATERIAL FURNISHED COMMISSION BY BUREAU WERE ANSWERED PROMPTLY AND EFFECTIVELY. NO WORD AS YET AS TO WHEN HIME PLAN TO RETURN WASHINGTON.

RE OSWALD'S MODE OF TRAVEL TO AND FROM MEXICO. MEXICAN IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS ADVISE THAT FORM FM 11 IS MAINTAINED FOR MEXICAN NATIONALS DEPARTING FROM AND ENTERING MEXICO AT MEXICO CITY CENTRAL AIRPORT AND LAND STATION STATIONS HANDLING LIMITED TRAFFIC; HOWEVER IN CONNECTION WITH FORMER AREA TRAVEL BETWEEN MEXICO AND UNITED STATES REGULATIONS LARGELY DISREGARDED. EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO OBTAIN SUCH INFORMATION AS EXISTS FOR TRAVEL AT NUEVO LAREDO ON DATES OF SIGNIFICANT TRAVEL.

62-109090

72 APR 17 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be sanitized in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECODED COPY

( )AIRGRAM (xx) CABLEGRAM ( )RADIO ( )TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 535

COMPLETE CHECK MADE OF RED ARROW BUS LINE FILES BY BUAGENTS WITHOUT LOCATING RECORDS OF PASSENGERS WITH OSWALD ON SEPTEMBER 26 BUS FROM LAREDO AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 4-10-64 12:06 AM FBI

1

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

DATE: 4/3/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - G. D. Coakley
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Articles by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., on his version of the assassination of President Kennedy have been appearing in the French newspaper, "L'Express," in recent weeks. Copies of the past articles have been received from the Legal Attache (Legat), Paris, and have been furnished along with translations prepared at the Bureau to the President's Commission. Buchanan worked for the "Washington Evening Star" as a reporter from 1946 to 1948 when he admitted Communist Party (CP) membership to an official of that paper and was dismissed. He admitted CP membership to Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953 but claimed in 1956 that he had left the CP. His name is carried on the Reserve Index.

The previous articles by Buchanan have been based on speculation and unfounded material previously published to the effect that Oswald was an Agent of the FBI and/or Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and that the investigation of the assassination was covering up discrepancies which would tend to establish doubt of Oswald's guilt. Buchanan's article in the 3/19/64 issue of "L'Express" captioned, "Dallas. Now Ruby is in Danger," has been received from Legat, Paris, translated and reviewed.

Buchanan claims that Jack Ruby, convicted slayer of Oswald, will attempt to commit suicide. The attempt will be successful, Buchanan states, so that Ruby can be made to "disappear" just as Oswald did before him, thus eliminating "the principal danger of indiscretions in connection with the assassination" of President Kennedy. Buchanan calls for the President's Commission to have Ruby protected while his appeal is pending since leaving him in the "hands of police ... would not only be inhuman but would compromise again the chances of the investigation."

62-109090-

Buchanan claims that the first shot in the assassination was fired from the railroad bridge in front of the President's motorcade and that four shots in all were fired, the fourth making a small bullet hole in the windshield of the President's car and missing a human target. Buchanan claims to have been assured during a recent trip to the

Enclosure sent 4-10-64
105-82555
JMS:klw

11 APR 14 1964

United States by an official investigator whose name he could not reveal that if there were four shots fired, there had to be two assassins. Information in the article also implies that Ruby could have fired the first shot on the bridge and then run to the newspaper office where he appeared shortly after the assassination.

Other points he discusses which cast doubt on Oswald's guilt include the lack of powder found on Oswald's cheek as shown in the paraffin tests; the fact that Oswald must have been an exceptional marksman to have hit President Kennedy while most "official circles" seemed to believe that Oswald was a mediocre shot; and the fact that Oswald did not eat the food or smoke the cigarettes found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

Buchanan also implies that Ruby must have possessed special knowledge to have arrived at the Dallas jail just two minutes before he shot Oswald at 11:21 a.m. on 11/24/63 when the transfer of Oswald had been publicly announced for 10:00 a.m. on that same date.

Buchanan reports that in his visit to the United States recently he stopped in Dallas, Miami, New York City and Washington, D. C., in his inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy. While in Washington, D. C., he reports that he talked to Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach and Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission. (We have received information regarding these contacts by Buchanan in the past.) Buchanan claims that Willens took notes of his report on the assassination. However, Buchanan stated he was not at liberty to write about certain points he discussed with Willens. Willens also reportedly asked Buchanan for all documentation concerning the assassination which could be supplied by "L'Express." Buchanan states that he believes the President's Commission is now more receptive to "proof elements" which contradict the generally accepted version that Oswald, acting alone, killed President Kennedy.

Buchanan's article claims that Miami is the city in the United States where the President of the United States runs the greatest risk of being killed. He states that this is so because there is considerable racial tension there and because some Cuban exiles living there would like to have the President of the United States assassinated and the blame then placed on Castro forces. According to Buchanan such Cuban exiles believe that the assassination of the President would bring about the military occupation of Cuba in retaliation. Secret Service is being furnished a copy of the translation of this article by Liaison in view of the above information relating to possible danger to the President's life.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Mogge

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

Date: April 22, 1964

62-109090 -

Re: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No.
Lab. No. 63-109090
D3-03185 DK EB

Examination requested by: The President's Commission

Reference: Letter 4/8/64

Examination requested: Hipcamp - Spectrographic

Remarks:

The evidence listed in the enclosed report is being returned to the Laboratory.

The evidence has been assigned "Q" numbers. In any correspondence with the President's Commission, the "Q" numbers should be used rather than "Q" numbers.

Photographs of C311, front and back, C312, front and back, C313, front and back and C314, front only, have been made. Two sets of these seven photographs are enclosed. One set is for the completion of your file. The Dallas Office should prepare an investigative report and enclose the second set of photographs to the copy of this report which is prepared by the SAC and delivered to the Bureau. This copy will become the Bureau's file copy.

It will not be necessary for the Dallas Office to prepare the usual two copies of the investigative report for the President's Commission as the information in the enclosed report was furnished to the Commission by letter along with two copies of the photographs.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 9 - Photographs, 2 Lab report)

NOTE: The information contained in the enclosed report was furnished by letter 4/16/64, to the President's Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

APR2 1 1964 COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RAF:GL (12)

APR 24 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

7-1b

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: SAC, Dallas

Date: April 22, 1964
FBI File No. 89-103030
Lab. No. D-30195 EK EB

Re: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

S/////////////

EVIDENCE AS LISTED ON ATTACHED PAGES. RETURNED DELIVERED BY SPECIAL AGENT ROBERT P. GEMBERLING OF THE SAC DALLAS OFFICE ON 4/23/64.
THIS MATERIAL WAS OBTAINED FROM THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AT THE REQUEST OF ARLEN SPECTER, STAFF ATTORNEY.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(continued on next page)

C006 C011 [illegible] coat worn by Governor John Connally

C007 C012 [illegible] trousers worn by Governor John Connally

C008 C013 White dress shirt worn by Governor John Connally

C009 C014 Necktie worn by Governor John Connally

(continued on next page)

Results of examination:

Each hole in Governor John Connally's coat, shirt and trousers has the general appearance of a bullet hole and could have been made by a bullet. No hole was found in the tie.

The hole in the back of the coat is approximately 1/4" by 5/8", being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation could be due to one or more of the following: (1) a bullet passed through the cloth at an angle to the surface, (2) the cloth was folded when a bullet struck (3) the hole was made by a mutilated bullet or (4) a bullet struck sideways.

The hole in the front of the coat is approximately 3/8" in diameter and circular in shape.

The hole in the sleeve is approximately 3/8" by 5/8" being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation of this hole could be due to one or more of the aforementioned causes.

It is to be noted that holes corresponding to the three holes referred to above were found in the shirt. Due to the excessive tearing of the cloth, none of these holes were well defined.

The hole in the left trouser leg is approximately 1/4" in diameter and roughly circular in shape.

It was determined from the locations of the holes in the coat and shirt that a bullet entering the back, passing undeflected through the body and leaving the front, would have passed through Governor Connally at an angle of approximately 35 degrees downward from the horizontal and approximately 20 degrees from right to left if he was sitting erect and facing forward at the time he was shot. These angles are such that it would have been possible for Governor Connally's right arm and left leg to have been in direct line with the projectile. Any change in Governor Connally's position would affect the angles set out above. The possibility should not be overlooked that garments can shift from their normal position on the body. There is no way of determining, from an examination of the clothing, whether such a bullet may have followed a straight line path or may have been deflected in the body.

Nothing was found to indicate which holes were entrances and which were exits. The coat, shirt and trousers were cleaned prior to their receipt in the Laboratory, which might account for

(continued on next page)

the fact that no foreign deposits of metal or other substances were found on the cloth surrounding the holes. Further, no characteristic position of the fibers of the cloth around the holes, which is one of the factors considered in determining whether a hole is an entrance or an exit hole, was found. The sizes of the holes in the clothing do not necessarily aid in this determination since a hole can be enlarged if a bullet strikes at an angle, sideways or partially sideways, or if it passes through a fold in the cloth. Also, if a bullet is irregularly mutilated, an entrance hole could be larger than an exit hole.

It was not possible from an examination of the clothing to determine whether or not all of the holes were made by the same projectile or projectile fragments.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

April 9, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will confirm the telephone request made to have your Bureau examine the clothing worn by Governor Connally on November 22, 1963. The items of clothing to be examined consist of a black suit jacket, black suit trousers, white dress shirt, and tie.

We are interested to know if all of the holes could have been made by one missile. The theory has been advanced that the bullet entered Governor Connally's back, exited from his lower chest, entered the dorsal aspect of his wrist, exited from the volar or underside of his wrist, and then entered his left thigh. As you may know, the hole in the front of the suit coat is very small by comparison to the hole in the wrist area on the suit jacket. Please advise us on what an examination discloses as to:

(a) the path of the missile with respect to determinable entrance or exit holes,

(b) whether the same bullet could have exited from the front of the coat and entered the wrist area of the jacket,

(c) whether the same missile could have then proceeded through the Governor's wrist and made the hole in the left leg area, and

(d) any other findings.

62-109090-

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

April 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Brennigan
1 - Stokes

FBI
APR 24 3 57 PM '64
FBI - READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
~~The Presidential Commission~~
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Refer to departing from Mexico City, Messrs. W. David Slawson and Howard P. Willens of your staff requested our representatives in Mexico to furnish information in several areas of interest to the Commission. Included among the material sought were an analysis of toll house of the Cuban and Soviet Consulates in Mexico and data concerning the operating procedures involved in obtaining Cuban transit visas.

It appears to us that the aforementioned areas of interest fall properly within the province of the Central Intelligence Agency. Accordingly, you may desire to communicate with that Agency concerning your interest in the Cuban and Soviet Consulates in Mexico. The Central Intelligence Agency is being advised of your interest as aforesaid.

Inquiry is being conducted in other areas of the Commission's interest as defined by Messrs. Slawson and Willens and the results thereof will be promptly furnished to you.

COURIER SERVICE
APR 24

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Director, Central Intelligence Agency

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 23 1964

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. [illegible]:

In leaving Mexico the Commission staff members expressed specific interest in eight well-defined areas such as the identity of our Agents; who worked case in Mexico with outline of investigation conducted by each; analysis of Oswald's expenditures in Mexico; inquiry concerning his stay at Del Comercio Hotel, etc. Legat, in response to Bureau inquiry points out that coverage of Cuban and Soviet Consulates is within province of CIA and as CIA has requested Bureau not to furnish Commission with information they have developed abroad, Legat feels that inquiry concerning coverages of the Cubans and Soviets in Mexico should be referred to CIA. Copy of this letter prepared for dispatch to CIA by 0-14 form by [illegible].

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

April 22, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 20, 1964, evidence items numbered C40, D155 and C10 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on April 21, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
19 APR 24 1964
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 24 1964

62-109060

BY COURIER SVC.
APR 22
COMM-FBI

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons on 4/20/64. The items are described as: C40 Four cardboard cartons from Texas Book Depository; D155 Clipboard; C10 Handmade wrapping paper bag.

RHJ:bsm (10)

APR 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

April 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 17, 1964, inquiring as to the time of day Mrs. Horace Twiford of Houston, Texas, received a telephone call from Lee Harvey Oswald in late September, 1963, and as to schedules of buses departing from Houston, Texas, en route to Laredo, Texas, on the evening of September 25, 1963.

The results of our reinterview of Mrs. Horace Twiford are set forth in our report in the Oswald case dated January 14, 1964, at Houston, Texas. She estimated that she received the telephone call in question between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. Our report concerning Oswald, dated December 11, 1963, at Houston, Texas, sets forth the bus schedules between Houston, Texas, and Laredo, Texas, of the Greyhound and Continental Trailways lines. Additional material touching on the time schedule of Oswald's trip from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Mexico City, Mexico, appears in our report in the Oswald case dated February 20, 1964, at Houston, Texas, and in our letter dated April 7, 1964, concerning the revelations of Dr. and Mrs. John B. McFarland.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JCS:pah
(10)

NOTE: Incoming states that Commission is trying to reconstruct the time schedule of Oswald's trip from New Orleans to Mexico City.

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 4-15-64

FROM : W. S. Tavel

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE FROM MRS. J. ANCLIN
TO THE WARREN COMMISSION
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A letter dated March 28, 1964, from Mrs. J. Anclin was received in the Records Branch of the Files and Communications Division in an envelope addressed to "The Warren Commission, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C." Mr. Tolson has requested an explanation as to why this envelope was opened.

The letter was opened by Mrs. M. Helen Rose, an employee in the Routing Unit of the Records Branch. Mrs. Rose states that she felt the envelope should be opened and did so since it was addressed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We, of course, receive hundreds of misaddressed envelopes, many of which have mixed addresses, which include the FBI as part of the address. Each piece must be evaluated individually and handled by the router since no general rule covering all such situations can be established. Since Mrs. Rose was acting within her discretion and since the "Federal Bureau of Investigation" was included as part of the address, I feel that no administrative action should be taken against Mrs. Rose in this instance. In view of Mr. Tolson's comment, I have instructed the employees in the Routing Unit that any envelopes in which the Warren Commission is included in the address should not be opened but should be sent unopened to Inspector James R. Malley who is acting in a liaison capacity with the Warren Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

Submitted for information.

REC-53 62-109090-127

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Personnel file of M. Helen Rose

WST:bpr
(4)

11 APR 21 1964

RECORDED

62 APR 23 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

April 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 17, 1964, inquiring as to the time of day Mrs. Horace Twiford of Houston, Texas, received a telephone call from Lee Harvey Oswald in late September, 1963, and as to schedules of buses departing from Houston, Texas, en route to Laredo, Texas, on the evening of September 25, 1963.

The results of our reinterview of Mrs. Horace Twiford are set forth in our report in the Oswald case dated January 14, 1964, at Houston, Texas. She estimated that she received the telephone call in question between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. Our report concerning Oswald, dated December 11, 1963, at Houston, Texas, sets forth the bus schedules between Houston, Texas, and Laredo, Texas, of the Greyhound and Continental Trailways lines. Additional material touching on the time schedule of Oswald's trip from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Mexico City, Mexico, appears in our report in the Oswald case dated February 20, 1964, at Houston, Texas, and in our letter dated April 7, 1964, concerning the revelations of Dr. and Mrs. John B. McFarland.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JCS:pah
(10)

NOTE: Incoming states that Commission is trying to reconstruct the time schedule of Oswald's trip from New Orleans to Mexico City.

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE CONTINUED:

The material requested by Commission has previously been furnished in indicated communications. We know with exactness the time schedule of his trip between Houston and Mexico City, for we know through eyewitnesses the buses on which he traveled. We have not located a record of his trip from New Orleans to Houston; however, Oswald told the McFarlands, fellow passengers with him on the buses from Houston to Mexico City, that he left New Orleans about 2 p.m. 9/25/63, which is probably accurate.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

April 17, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On pages 4 and 5 of the Report of Special Agent Dalrymple dated December 4, 1963, Mrs. Horace Twiford states that at some time in October or late September she received a call from a man who identified himself as "Lee Oswald." The caller said that he had "a few hours" before leaving for Mexico and would like to speak with Mr. Twiford. Mrs. Twiford replied that Mr. Twiford was employed as a merchant seaman and was presently out of the country on a voyage, but that Mr. Oswald could communicate with him by letter at any time.

The Bureau and the Secret Service have checked the circumstances surrounding this call and it appears to have been quite innocent. Mr. Twiford apparently previously forwarded some Socialist Workers Party literature to Lee Harvey Oswald, and Oswald, who was previously unknown to the Twifords, merely wanted to stop and converse with Mr. Twiford while he was in town. The Twifords live in Houston, Texas.

In trying to reconstruct the time schedule of Lee Harvey Oswald's trip from New Orleans to Mexico City, the Commission feels that it would be helpful to know the approximate time of day that Mrs. Twiford received this call. We would appreciate the Bureau's efforts to determine this fact.

* SHOULD BE "LABOR"

22 APR 21 1964

Left w/ Commission 4/23/64 JCS:pah

4/23/64 JCS:pah.

18 APR 21 1964

162-109094
NOT RECORDED
193 APR 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

In addition, it would also be helpful to know what, if any, buses departed Houston for Laredo, Texas on the evening of September 25, 1963 subsequent to the approximate time of this telephone call. The Commission is interested in learning whether the bus which Mr. Oswald actually took was the earliest one he could have taken under the circumstances.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Bishop
April 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Tolson
1 - Sullivan
1 - Bailey
1 - Mohrigan
1 - Rosen

Honorable J. [illegible]
General Counsel
The Presidential Advisory
230 Maryland Ave., N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

Pursuant to your request, we enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated April 24, 1964, setting forth results of check of the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning passengers aboard the aircraft [illegible] flight 810 which arrived at Love, Texas, on the morning of October 8, 1963.

[illegible] dissemination of Oswald's application in Mexico [illegible] and results thereof will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 24 1964

Enclosures (2)

cc: [illegible]
(10)

NOTE: Checked check results of Immigration and Naturalization Service records concerning passengers aboard Pan American flight 810 which arrived at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, on October 8, 1963, believed to have traveled [illegible] to identify any of the persons in this report. Tolson, Belmont and Bailey have approved dissemination of this memorandum.

06 APR 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2257

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

April 23, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 22, 1964, evidence item number D1 was delivered to Mrs. Julia T. Dido on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

62-109060

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
APR 24 1964

APR 23 1964

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons on April 22, 1964. The item number D1 is a known specimen of wrapping paper and tape from the Texas Book Depository, Dallas, Texas.

REN:bsm (10)

APR 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan

April 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Rose

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of eight reports containing further results of our investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald."

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 17

105-82555

EFR:pah
(12)

NOTE:

These eight reports consisting of 72 pages have been reviewed by Supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

1 APR 23 1964

62-109090

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
APR 23 11 33 AM '64
RECEIVED - PLEASE ROUTE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2347

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

April 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 18, 1964, and my most recent letter to you dated April 20, 1964, relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated April 20, 1964, relating to the receipt of another communication postmarked at Hominy, Oklahoma, and bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 27 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. E. Herington
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. R. Frazier
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

RDR/vhm (16)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Oklahoma City and Dallas see note page two.

66 APR 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NOTE TO
SACs OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS:

Re Dallas airtel 4-15-64 and Bureau letter 4-20-64 to the President's Commission concerning Mrs. Mark E. Martin's telephonic contact with the Dallas Office on 4-11-64. The above is being furnished for your information.

NOTE:

Shirley Martin has been characterized as a "bright nut," and is well known to the Bureau due to the fact she has written numerous offensive and insulting communications to the Bureau. Since the assassination, she has engaged in her own investigation of the events.

Full details concerning her background have been furnished in several prior memoranda, the latest two being:

M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach memorandum 4-2-64, captioned, "Mrs. Mark E. Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma," ELR/eab.

A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memorandum 4-20-64, captioned, "Mrs. Mark E. Martin, aka. Shirley Martin, Box 566, Hominy, Oklahoma, Information Concerning," RDR/vhm.

The attached communication from Dallas discloses the receipt of an additional letter from Hominy, Oklahoma, captioned, "World Press" apparently authored by Martin bearing the date 4-16-64. This was received by Dallas on 4-17-64 and in effect states the rifle used to kill President Kennedy could not have fired all three shots and infers there must be a second rifle. The communication cautions the "Warren" Commission to not cease its inquiry until this matter is thoroughly checked out.

This is another in a series of crank-type letters authored and apparently being disseminated by Mrs. Martin. An SAC Letter has been prepared to alert the field to her activities.

Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

April 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a communication dated April 20, 1964, at Washington, D. C., setting forth a translation of an article in the March 28, 1964, issue of "L'Unita," Italian-language organ of the Communist Party of Italy. The article contains an interview of Lane by [illegible], correspondent of the Czechoslovak Radio in New York City.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 24 1964

BY COURIER SVC.

Enclosure

NOTE: Re Lane's coverage of Lane to President's Commission at its request. "L'Unita" article received by Legat, Rome, letter 4-20-64 translated for referral to Commission. Lane in interview with Czech Radio correspondent reported in "L'Unita" 3-24-64 continues among other things to object to fact President's Commission would not let him [illegible]; continues to claim that paraffin test of Oswald's cheek [illegible] Oswald did not fire a rifle on assassination date (this is correct). What the tests by the Dallas PD revealed was traces of nitrate, which could be from gun powder, cosmetics, tobacco [illegible], etc., on Oswald's hands, but none on his cheeks.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

72 APR 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3647

APR 2 2 11 PM '64

FBI

NOTE Continued...

continues to state that nearly all witnesses he has contacted state shots came from underpass or grassy knoll near building; continues to quote a Mrs. Hill of Dallas to effect that 4-6 shots were fired although FBI or Secret Service agents stated to her this not so. (Mrs. Hill has advised Bureau she believes 4-6 shots fired but denies FBI or Secret Service agents insisted only 3 shots fired); continues to claim the President's Commission conducting secret hearings and that he cannot rely on the truthfulness of anything the Government says in connection with its investigation.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

April 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Rosen
1 - Mail Room
1 - Anderson

FBI
APR 22 2 23 PM '64
TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN [illegible]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

There is enclosed a list identifying two reports setting forth the results of our investigation concerning Jacob and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt. Two copies of each of these communications are also enclosed.

The Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures: 5

BY COURIER SVC.
APR 22
COMM-FBI

62-109090-23 76
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 23 1964

[illegible]:pa
(13)

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

We are investigating the De Mohrenschildts at the request of the President's Commission. The above-mentioned communications have been reviewed by the Supervisor, Mr. Malley and Mr. [illegible]. These communications consist of seven pages.

To see _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____

APR 23 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Leninan)
1 - Mr. Conrad

April 21, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

At the request of the Commission Mr. Herbert C. Orth of Life magazine provided the original of the Zapruder motion picture film of the assassination for review by the Commission representatives. As a result of this review Mr. Orth volunteered to make thirty-five millimeter color slides of the pertinent portions of this film and make copies for the Commission, Secret Service and this Bureau. Three sets of these slides, 169 slides in each set, have been received from Life magazine and one set for the Commission is attached. One set is being furnished to Secret Service in compliance with your request. The remaining set is being retained in the FBI Laboratory.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

105-82555

LLS:emh (8)

79 APR 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 22 1964

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
191 APR 22 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

April 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Rose
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-8-77

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of eight reports containing further results of our investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald."

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of the classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

Enclosures - 17

105-82555

DTR:pah
(12)

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM. FBI

NOTE:

These reports consisting of 69 pages have been reviewed by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Mall

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

APR 21 1964

1 - Stokes

4/13/64

CODE

CITE DIRECTOR URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-8702)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

JFT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA,

REBUCAB NUMBER FIVE FOUR FOUR CONCERNING REQUESTS OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AND BUREAU CAB APRIL ONE FIVE LAST. IMMEDIATELY PREPARE IN FORM TO DISSEMINATE A LHM OF ACTIONS OR CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY EACH OFFICE IN THIS CASE. DOCUMENT IS TO BEAR APPROPRIATE SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AND GROUP ONE STAMP. BUREAU IS FURNISHING COMMISSION TO CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY CONCERNING THEIR REQUEST RE ANALYSIS OF WORKING HOURS OF CUBAN AND SOVIET CONSULATES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES IN OBTAINING CUBAN TRANSIT VISAS. CONCERNING ALBERT OSBORNE, TAKE NO ACTION BEYOND ENDEAVORING, THROUGH YOUR SOURCES, TO ASCERTAIN IF HE IS PRESENTLY IN MEXICO. SHOULD YOU LOCATE OSBORNE, ADVISE BUREAU IMMEDIATELY.

REBUCAB NUMBER FIVE SIX FIVE. IN REPORTING REVELATIONS OF PEDRO ROBRIGUEZ SET FORTH ALL DETAIL AS TO CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH HIS INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED. BUREAU DESIRES TO PRESENT CLEAR PICTURE IN THIS REGARD TO THE COMMISSION SO THAT QUESTION WILL NOT ARISE AS TO THE PROMPTNESS' CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH INFORMATION CONTAINED

(CONTINUED - PAGE TWO)

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 21 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

(DO NOT FILE THIS COPY)

(PAGE ONE OF TWO COPIES)

APR 20 1964 (END PAGE TWO)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

RODRIGUEZ RECALL WHETHER OR NOT TAXI CONTACT HE CALLED FOR OSWALD? INDICATED TO LEGAT TAXICAB DRIVER AND HAS AVAILABLE TAXI RECORD FOR PASSENGER FROM DEL COMERCIO HOTEL ON MORNING OF OCTOBER TWO LAST. CAN RODRIGUEZ BE MORE SPECIFIC AS TO TIME OSWALD LEFT HOTEL? COPY TO DALLAS BY MAIL.

NOTE TO CAB. MIRAN:

There is enclosed for your information one copy each of Legat cablegrams 551 and 561.

NR. 52
ENC. [illegible]
CK. [illegible]
APPROVED BY [illegible]
TYPED BY [illegible]

NOTE:

Representatives of the Commission, then in Mexico last week, asked for papers on eight specific areas. They were principally interested in list of Bureau Agents in Mexico, together with the areas of their work in the Oswald case. The Director has instructed that we comply with the Commission's request in this regard. Two of the areas in which Commission was interested, dealing with American coverage of Cuban and Soviet Embassies in Mexico, lie within province of CIA and Legat, Mexico City, recommends Commission be referred to CIA in this regard. Prior to leaving, the representatives withdrew a request that Legat, through Mexican immigration, attempt to locate and control Albert Osborne, the 76-year-old self-proclaimed minister who sat next to Oswald on bus during trip into Mexico 9/23/63. Osborne has been interviewed, has been untruthful and has denied sitting next to Oswald. The other areas in which Commission desired papers are being worked on by the Legat. Legat's 4/10/64 cab states that Rodriguez, the night-watchman at the Del Comercio Hotel, where Oswald stayed in Mexico City, now recalls calling taxi for him on the early morning of his departure from the hotel. The belated receipt of this information may give rise to questions as to why Rodriguez did not come forth before this, hence, necessary to present complete, accurate picture on receipt of this information.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. UNRECORDED (4-20-64)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

9

Dept of State

REFERRAL

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 4-17-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 560

BUFILE 105-82555. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA. FOLLOWING IS DAILY SUMMARY.

RE OSWALD'S DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO. REVISED LHM RECORDING ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATION OF FM 11 AND COMPARISON WITH ORIGINAL TOURIST CARDS FOR OCTOBER 3 DEPARTURES OF TOURISTS COMPLETED AND WILL BE SUBMITTED NEXT POUCH APRIL 21. REVISED LHM RE INTERVIEW OF HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES ALSO READY FOR SUBMISSION THAT POUCH. EFFORTS TO OBTAIN MEXICAN IMMIGRATION RECORDS OF PERSONS ENTERING MEXICO AND DEPARTING THEREFROM ON SAME DATES AS SUBJECT OTHER THAN ALIEN TOURISTS BEING PURSUED VIGOROUSLY AND DATA WILL BE SUBMITTED IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT THBREOF.

RE ALLEGATIONS HOTEL DEL COMERCIO. LHM WITH RESULTS INVESTIGATION THIS PHASE WILL BE SUBMITTED NEXT POUCH.

RE DATA REQUESTED REPRESENTATIVES PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION. INQUIRIES FOR ANALYSIS OSWALD'S POSSIBLE EXPENDITURES IN MEXICO COMPLETED AND LHM IN PREPARATION.

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY TOMORROW.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 11:00 PM JR

62-109090-

5-968

22 APR 20 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

April 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated April 6 and April 10, 1964, dealing with the Mexican aspects of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald. Our investigation of the activities of Oswald in Mexico is continuing and results thereof will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures 4

JCS:pa
(9)

NOTE: The enclosed letterheads from Legat, Mexico, deal with interviews of three people who left Mexico at Nuevo Laredo 10/3/63 the same day that Oswald left Mexico. One of these persons rode in the same bus as Oswald, but was unable to recall him. All interviews were negative. Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley have approved the enclosures.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

1 APR 23 1964

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 4-17-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 557

BUFILE 105-82555.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.
AT REQUEST OF PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES WILLENS AND SLAWSON, MATERIAL CLASSIFIED SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL SENT TO THEM IN MEXICO WAS RETURNED IN OUR POUCH OF APRIL 14 LAST TO BUREAU BY ROUTING SLIP WITH REQUEST IT BE DELIVERED TO WILLENS OR SLAWSON.
ROBERT SAYRE OF STATE HAS MADE CABLE INQUIRY CONCERNING NUMBER AND DATE OF POUCH IN WHICH MATERIAL RETURNED. REQUEST BUREAU LOCATE MATERIAL AND DELIVER TO SLAWSON AND ADVISE SAYRE.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 7:36 PM HL

62-109090
APR 20 1964

4-20-64
Robert Sayre, State was told material will be delivered to Willens or Slawson or Commission today.
C. Bartlett

2ND CC: MR. BRENNAN

62-109090
ENCLOSURE
1964 APR 21

79 APR 23 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

April 17, 1964

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Gerald R. Ford
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I want to let you know how much I enjoyed talking to Mrs. Ford and you during the party at DeLoach's home last night. Particularly, I was very pleased to discuss in this informal manner some vital issues of interest to you as well as the FBI. Let me say that I found your observations to be both helpful and germane. It is always encouraging to know that we have alert, vigorous Congressmen, such as you, who are aware of the needs and problems confronting our country, and I wish you every success in meeting your grave responsibilities.

Whenever you have an opportunity, I would be happy to have Mrs. Ford and you drop by FBI Headquarters for a special tour of our facilities, and of course, I would like you to feel free to call on me any time our help is needed or when we can be of service.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. DeLoach

NOTE: The Director talked at some length with Congressman Ford last evening, 4-16-64, at Mr. DeLoach's home. Congressman Ford is a member of the Presidential Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. Mrs. Ford indicated during the evening that she would be interested in touring FBI Headquarters sometime.

CBF:vcs

(6) MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
APR 17 12 00 PM '64
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

APR 21 1964

62-109090 -

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-406 11 - D.C.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rogge, 5730
1 - Mr. Lenihan, 645 RB

Mr. Conrad
Mr. Griffith
Mr. Cadigan

April 17, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 27, 1964, requesting three photographs of Commission Exhibits 368, 369, 371, 372, 373, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381A, 382 and 383A.

Three photographs of each of the foregoing exhibits have been prepared and are transmitted herewith. The Commission Exhibits submitted with your letter of March 27, 1964, are returned to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555

Enclosures (56)

2 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (29)

Addendum for Dallas:

For the information of the Dallas Office, a copy of the Commission's letter of 3/27/64 and two photographs of each of the Commission Exhibits are being forwarded to the Dallas Office herewith. It is noted that Commission Exhibit 369 is approximately 20 by 24 inches and for convenience in handling, an 8 by 10 reduction was made and two photographs of the reduced exhibit are being transmitted instead of the larger photographs.

JCC:em (12)

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

BY COURIER SVC.
87 APR 17
COMM-FBI

53 APR 24 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

RECD-READING ROOM
APR 17 1 23 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: The first paragraph of relet referring to Commission letter of 2/24/64 sets forth the manner in which photographs should be prepared for the Commission. The Commission Exhibits in the letter were delivered personally to SA James C. Cadigan of the Laboratory on 4/2/64 by Mr. Eisenberg of the Commission. For the Bureau file, one reduced photograph of Commission Exhibit 369, as well as regular photographs of the other Commission Exhibits, is attached.

JCC:em

3/27/64

The items that have a line through them were erroneously scratched out. Please furnish copies of the entire list. Thanks.

The Secretary

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAR 27 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In further reference to our letter of February 24, 1964, we would like three (3) photographs of each of the following exhibits:

Commission No.	Item
368	Diagram by Buell Wesley Frazier
369	Photograph of Kennedy car showing Billy Lovelady
371	Dallas Street Map issued by Republic National Bank of Dallas
372	Sample of punch marks made by McWatters' punch
~~373~~	~~Diagram of the bus~~
~~375~~	~~Photograph of bus - side view~~
~~376~~	~~Map of Dallas showing bus route~~
~~377~~	~~Commission photostat of affidavit of Cecil J. McWatters~~

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 21 1964

Letter 4-17-64 Gallivan

1 ENCLOSURE

APR 20 1964

Commission No.	Item
378 -	Original bus schedule - Marsalis - Ramona - Elmwood - Munger
Ex. Sect 379	Photograph of bus - back to front
Ex. Sect 380	Photograph of bus - front to back
381A -	Photograph of transfer
382 -	~~Original manifest of taxi driver W. W. Whaley~~
383A -	Photograph of Oswald's bracelet

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures
As stated

Exhibits Rec'd in Ex. 4/2/64

4/17/64

Ex. Sect. items furnished Eulejan 4-8-64

The Attorney General

April 17, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGrath
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to my letter dated April 3, 1964, pertaining to Mr. Glenn T. Carthron, Jr.

Enclosed is one copy each of two memoranda which reveal the results of an interview with Mr. Carthron and additional data concerning his arrest in Salisbury, Maryland.

In view of the information received, this Bureau is not conducting any additional investigation concerning Mr. Carthron.

The enclosed memoranda are furnished for the completion of your files and the same information is being furnished to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General Enclosures (2)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)
1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. E.F. Kieffer
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

KMR/map
(15)

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

79 APR 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2934

NOTE:

See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 4-2-64, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," KMR/vhm, which pertains to Carthron who alleged a "voice from God" said Hoffa "triggered" the assassination of President Kennedy.

Carthron was interviewed by Agents of WFO, at which time he claimed during a dream "Our Lord Jesus Christ" spoke to him saying Jimmy Hoffa killed President Kennedy. Carthron was arrested on 3-26-64 at Salisbury, Maryland, on an assault warrant obtained by his father, and he was subsequently taken to the Eastern Shore State Hospital, Cambridge, Maryland, but was released even though he was judged mentally incompetent, as he was not a resident of the State of Maryland. He should have been committed in Georgia.

In view of the fact that Carthron believes the responsibility for the assassination of President Kennedy was directly attributed to Hoffa, and further he alleged he had a dream in which he was chosen to eliminate Hoffa, WFO and Detroit are being instructed to furnish background information regarding Carthron to MPD and Detroit PD. Hoffa is not being advised personally of this matter due to previous investigations of him.

In view of subject's propensity for violence, copies of letterhead memorandun and insert being furnished to Secret Service.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan

April 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Rosen
1 - Mail Room
1 - Anderson

Apr 17 6 35 PM '64
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-8-77

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying two reports and three memoranda setting forth the results of our investigation concerning George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt. Two copies of each of these communications are also enclosed.

This Bureau will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 APR 21 1964

Enclosures - 11

BY COURIER SVC.
APR 17
COMM-FBI

LLA:pa:pah
(13)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

We are Investigating the De Mohrenschildts at the request of the President's Commission. The above-mentioned communications have been reviewed by the Supervisor, Mr. Malley, and Mr. Belmont. Those communications consist of 12 pages.

[redacted]

[redacted]

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. UNRECORDED (4-16-64)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO. 9

Dept. of State

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/15/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 4/14/64, evidence item #C40, consisting of four cardboard boxes found in the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building.

The delivery of the above item to the Commission has been previously confirmed by appropriate letter.

ACTION: None, for information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

62-109060

REN:GL
(8)

62-109090

ORIGINAL FILED IN

53 APR 23 1964

STEVEN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

62-109090

April 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bagge
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Anderson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated March 30, 1964, furnishing you with the results of our inquiry into the allegation of Mark Lane before the President's Commission. Lane stated that a week prior to the assassination of President Kennedy a meeting took place at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas, which was attended by Mr. Bernard Weissman, Dallas police officer, J. D. Tippit, and Mr. Jack Ruby.

On March 26, 1964, a confidential source of our New York Office, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Vincent Theodore Lee, former Director of the National Office of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), had related similar statements that President Kennedy was actually assassinated by Dallas police officers Tippit, and that one week before the assassination Tippit, the head of the John Birch Society in Dallas, and an unnamed third party, possibly Oswald, were together in Jack Ruby's night club. Lee reportedly obtained his information from other individuals previously active in the FPCC. Lee further stated that while Oswald was an advocate of the FPCC he had also joined a number of anti-Castro movements and was, therefore, in a position to know everything on both sides of the issues involved.

On March 28 Lee was contacted by a Bureau representative at his residence [illegible], at which time he furnished additional information to the Bureau [illegible]

((2))

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: Lee reportedly obtained his information from other individuals previously active in the FPCC. Lee further stated that while Oswald was an advocate of the FPCC he had also joined a number of anti-Castro movements and was, therefore, in a position to know everything on both sides of the issues involved.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Lee Harvey Oswald. He stated that he knew nothing of an evidentiary nature regarding stories being circulated to the effect that Patrolman Tippit of the Dallas Police Department, Jack Ruby, and the John Birch Society were involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. He stated that in his opinion the John Birch Society could have been involved but that his opinion was based solely on his feelings and not on facts in his possession. Specifically, he stated he had no information concerning any meeting between Mr. Bernard Weissman, Officer Tippit, and Jack Ruby.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Lee, following assassination of President Kennedy, made available to FBI through his attorney, certain correspondence between FPCC and Oswald, which data has been furnished to the President's Commission. He subsequently, however, has refused to be interviewed. Following receipt of the above unsupported allegation it was felt Lee should be recontacted and given an opportunity to put up or shut up in view of his past position and influence as head of FPCC. Results incorporated as above in letter to Commission. Previous investigation mentioned above developed no information indicating that such a meeting ever took place or was ever likely.

FBI

Date: 4/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re NY airtel to Bureau 4/1/64, and Buairtel to NY, 4/6/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination, setting forth the results of an interview of VINCENT THEODORE LEE on 4/9/64. In view of past difficulty in locating LEE, he was contacted telephonically in order to attempt to arrange an interview. He was unwilling to be interviewed, but the interviewing agent solicited the information set out in enclosed LHM while discussing with LEE the possibility of his furnishing additional information in the captioned matter.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 21 1964

(3) Bureau (105-82555) (Encs.10) (RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (Encs.2) (RM)
1-New York (105-46848) (V.T. LEE)
1-New York (105-38431)

ENCLOSURE

JNK:EG
(8)

6 APR 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
April 9, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R - Cuba

On April 9, 1964, Vincent Theodore Lee, 37½ St. Marks Place, New York City, stated that he could not furnish any additional information to the FBI regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. He stated that he knew nothing of an evidenciary nature regarding stories being circulated to the effect that Patrolman Tippit of the Dallas Police Department, Jack Ruby, and the John Birch Society were involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. He stated that in his opinion, the John Birch Society could have been involved, but that his opinion was based solely on his feelings and not any facts in his possession.

Lee further stated that he did not have any information pertaining to an alleged meeting that took place at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas a week prior to the assassination, which meeting reportedly was attended by Mr. Bernard Weissman, Officer Tippit, and Jack Ruby.

It is to be noted that Vincent Theodore Lee is the former Director of the National Office of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

62-109090

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/15/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

In accordance with the request of the President's Commission, Bureau personnel, including Mr. Shaneyfelt of the Laboratory, Mr. Gauthier of the Exhibits Section, and Mr. Malley, were present at which time certain slides printed from the Abraham Zapruder movie film depicting the assassination of President Kennedy, which were obtained by the Bureau from "Life" magazine, were shown. Also present at the Commission office were the following:

Commander James J. Humes, Director of Laboratories, Navy Medical School, U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland;

Commander J. Thornton Boswell, Chief Pathologist, U. S. Navy Medical School, Bethesda;

Colonel Pierre A. Finck, Chief of Wound Ballistics, Pathology Branch of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C.;

Dr. A. G. Olivier, Chief of Wound Ballistics Branch, Edgewood Arsenal;

Dr. F. W. Light, Jr., Deputy Chief, Biophysics Division and Chief of Wound Assessment Branch, Edgewood Arsenal.

The purpose of the showing of this film, as it developed during the meeting, was to give the doctors present an opportunity to see the actual movie of the shooting of the President as well as the slides which had been made which were much clearer than the actual movies. The Commission desired the doctors present in order to obtain from them their views concerning the actual manner in which the President was shot.

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gauthier.

JRM:mpd (9)

62-109090-25 APR 17 1964
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo to Mr. Belmont from Rosen
Re: Assassination of President

Malley should know how to spell Gov. Connelly's name

During this session Commander James J. Humes advanced the theory that the first shot entered the President's body in the rear in the neck region a few inches below the head and followed a pattern through the neck and exited in the front without encountering any bone or other objects which slowed the bullet to any degree. Commander Humes was of the opinion the bullet continued and struck Governor Connolley in the back on the right-hand side below the shoulder and exited on the right-hand side of Governor Connolley in the chest area. Commander Humes stated that here again, based on medical reports received from doctors in Texas who examined Governor Connelley, the bullet met with no serious obstruction and passed through the body, merely grazing one of the rib bones. It was Commander Humes' opinion that the bullet from the first shot apparently lodged in some manner in the clothing of Governor Connolley and this bullet is the one which was found on the stretcher on which Governor Connolley was brought to Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas. Commander Humes states this bullet was not damaged in any way and it is for this reason he feels that the first shot definitely passed through both the body of the President and Governor Connolley.

In explaining his feelings concerning this theory, Commander Humes stated that another shot is believed to have hit the right wrist of Governor Connolley with such an impact that it caused the bullet to break into many fragments and he noted that many fragments were found in the right wrist area of Governor Connolley as well as in the thigh of the left leg.

Relative to the third shot which was fired, which based on the photographic material available is believed to be the one which hit the President's head, Commander Humes advised that there is no question that this bullet separated into many fragments upon impact and many fragments were found in the skull area of the President. He noted that one fragment had apparently struck the front windshield from the inside inasmuch as the examination of the windshield did detect some lead deposit where an object had struck the inside of the windshield. Commander Humes states that the fragment which struck the windshield could have been from this shot which struck the President's head or could have been a fragment from the shot which hit Governor Connolley's wrist.

The other doctors present did not completely confirm the theory of Commander Humes but felt, based on their review of the pictures, noting the movements of Governor Connolley in the President's automobile and the general location of the occupants in the car, that there was a possibility this theory was correct.

Staff members of the Commission gave no indication what additional action they planned relative to this theory. It is noted that any comments made in the past by the Bureau relative to the shots that struck the President and Governor Connolley were based completely on medical reports furnished the Bureau by Doctors at Parkland Hospital and the results of the autopsy of the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland.

ENCLOSURE

The foregoing is submitted for information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: April 15, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the President's Commission telephonically advised SA Cadigan today that he tentatively expects handwriting testimony from SA Cadigan on April 30, 1964. He said he believes the testimony will concern the handwriting identifications of various exhibits connected with the purchase of the murder rifle from Kleins store in Chicago and the .38 caliber revolver purchased in Los Angeles, California. He further advised he would probably want a conference with SA Cadigan sometime next week but would confirm this later.

ACTION: None. For your information.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
100 APR 21 1964

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Rogge Room 5730)
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan Room 645 RB)

JCC:fa
(9)

APR 20 1964

29 APR 23 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

[illegible] ALEXIA
[illegible]
[illegible] B. RUSSELL
[illegible] JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
[illegible] HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. C
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. T
Mr. T. [illegible]
Tele. R
Miss H
Miss G.

APR 7

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would appreciate further investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of locating a safe deposit box which Lee Harvey Oswald may have rented in his name, a member of his immediate family or any assumed name in one of the following localities which he was known to have visited since his return from Russia.

Irving, Texas
Fort Worth, Texas
Dallas, Texas
Houston, Texas
Laredo, Texas

According to the Gemberling Report, dated December 23, 1963, subject Lee H. Oswald, pages 662 to 666, the officers of the banks contacted all advised that no checking accounts or any other banking accounts could be located. Page 660 refers to the West Side State Bank, Fort Worth, and pages 667 to 669 refer to the First National Bank of Fort Worth. In this regard it would be appreciated if you would advise us whether this statement was made by [illegible] safe deposit boxes.

The agents making the inquiries at the various banks should carry a picture of Oswald, just in case the safe deposit box was leased in a name not known at the present time.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090

[illegible]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Conrad

April 15, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. Arlen Specter, Staff Counsel, on April 9, 1964, evidence items numbered C311, C312, C313 and C314 were delivered to Mr. Specter on April 14, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
109 APR 17 1964

62-109060

BY COURIER SVC.
APR 15
COMM-FBI

NOTE: This oral request was made to SA Robert E. Neill. Above items consist of clothing belonging to Governor John Connally and include a suit coat (C311), suit trousers (C312), white dress shirt (C313) and necktie (C314).

REN:KO (10)

MR APR 17 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 23 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 4/14/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Memorandum from Rosen to Belmont dated 4/8/64 set forth information indicating that a book stamped "Top Secret", which was a reprint of the Presidential Fact Finding Committee on the Assassination of President Kennedy, was observed in the front seat of an automobile whose license was issued to Representative Hale Boggs (D. La.), who is a member of the President's Commission.

Congressman Hale Boggs was confidentially advised of this on April 12, 1964, by Mr. DeLoach. He stated the car was his; however, the material was irrelevant and also stated the car was locked.

Secret Service Agent Tom Kelley telephoned concerning this same incident and inquired what action the Bureau was taking concerning this incident inasmuch as the Secret Service had been supplied the same data and they did not wish to duplicate action the Bureau might take.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, Tom Kelley of the Secret Service will be advised that this incident was discussed with a member of the President's Commission, without identifying Hale Boggs as the person it was discussed with, and we are taking no further action.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JRM:mpd (6)

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 21 1964

12 APR 21 1964

9 APR 21 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES
J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 14

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will confirm telephone conversations between Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff and Mr. Malley and Mr. Branigan of your office, in which Mr. Liebeler requested the following documents:

1. The originals of all correspondence between Lee Harvey Oswald and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

2. Photostats of the correspondence between the Socialist Party and Lee Harvey Oswald. Those photostats are referred to in the report of Special Agent Richard L. Kesler (Internal Security-R), dated December 18, 1963, at Charlotte, N.C.

3. The file of the New York City Department of Welfare relating to the assistance rendered by them to Oswald and his family in June 1962. That file is referred to in the report of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty (Internal Security-R), dated December 17, 1963, at New York.

4. The original copies of correspondence sent to Lee Harvey Oswald by the Communist Party USA, the Socialist Workers Party, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and any individuals associated with any of those organizations. Those letters would, of course, have been found in Oswald's effects. A partial inventory of them appears at pages 386-389 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling, dated January 7, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

We would also like to have any materials which you may have obtained from the Travelers Aid Society in New York City relating to Oswald's contacts with them in June 1962 and any material which you may have obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City concerning Oswald's return to the United States at that time.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

162-109090
EX-PROC
APR 14 1964
7:9 APR 23 1964

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Spillers

April 13, 1964

BY LIAISON

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with your request a full field investigation has been completed on Mr. Joseph Anthony Ball under the Federal Employee Security Program. Attached for your information are single copies of nine reports and two memoranda prepared as a result of this investigation. This investigation supplements the investigation conducted by the Civil Service Commission the results of which were previously furnished you by that Commission.

For your further information no dissemination of the enclosed material will be made to the Civil Service Commission in the absence of instructions from you.

This is not intended as an approval or a disapproval of Mr. Ball for Federal employment.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: [redacted] ENCLOSURES:
LA rept 4-1-64 (Exhibits A and C); SF rept 3-31-64 (Exhibit A); CG rept 3-23-64; CG rept 3-31-64, DN rept 3-30-64, SU rept 3-31-64, OM rept 3-31-64; WFO rept 4-1-64 (Exhibits A thru E); WFO rept 4-6-64 (Exhibits F & G); SF memo 3-31-64 & LA memo 4-1-64.

Enclosures (17)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

62-109090

(See cover memo Cleveland to Evans dated 4-10-64, CWS:pjh)

CWS:pjh
(10)

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

APR 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 13 4 26 PM '64
FBI
MAIL ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

S4 APR 1 C
COMM-FBI

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NR 4/9/64

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

9

STATE DEPT.

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: 4/8/64

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the airtel from the Baltimore office in the above-captioned matter indicating a book on the front seat of a car believed belonging to a Member of Congress was seen at Friendship Airport. The book was stamped "Top Secret" and it was a reprint on the Presidential Fact Finding Committee on the Assassination of President Kennedy. The door of the car did not seem locked and the individual reporting this to the Baltimore office thought this was a major breach of security.

This matter has been checked by the Washington Field office and we have ascertained that the black Mercury with Washington, D. C. license 7J173 is a leased car by the Lincoln Mercury Division of the Ford Motor Company. The car is supposed to be assigned to the U. S. House of Representatives to the Majority Whip, 261 Constitution Ave. N.W. The Majority Whip of the House of Representatives is Representative Hale Boggs (D-La.) who is a member of the Presidential Commission looking into the Assassination of President Kennedy.

The Washington Field office in checking this today ascertained that the Secret Service was also interested in this same matter.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
AR:WW
(5)

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 21 1964

61 APR 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4/9, 1964

V Director	
xxx Mr. Tolson	___ Mr. Malley
___ Mr. Belmont	___ Mr. D. Moore
___ Mr. Mohr	___ Mr. Sizoo
___ Mr. Callahan	___ Mr. Stanley
___ Mr. Casper	___ Mr. White
___ Mr. Conrad	
___ Mr. DeLoach	___ Mr. Donahoe
___ Mr. Evans	
___ Mr. Gale	___ Mrs. Henley
___ Mr. Rosen	___ Miss Martis
___ Mr. Sullivan	
___ Mr. Tavel	___ Reading Room
___ Mr. Trotter	___ Mail Room
___ Mr. Clayton	___ Teletype Room
___ Miss Gandy	
___ Miss Holmes	___ See Me
	___ Call Me
___ M _____	___ Note & Return

It is suggested that Mr. DeLoach call this to the attention of Congressman Boggs, so that he will be prepared for possible criticism.

A. H. Belmont
Room 5736, Ext. 555

ENCLOSURE
62-109090
NOT RECORDED
19 APR 22 1964

APR 21 1964

FBI

Date: 4/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTENTION: MR. ROSEN

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Baltimore airtel 4/7/64.

The records of the Department of Motor Vehicles, Washington, D. C., reflect that 1964 D. C. license 7J173 is a cover number, the identity of which is not released to the public. According to Mr. CHARLES HEFLIN, Department of Motor Vehicles, this tag is listed to the Lend-Lease Office of the Lincoln-Mercury Division for a 1964 four-door Mercury for the use only of the U. S. House of Representatives Majority Whip, 261 Constitution Avenue. The Washington Telephone Directory reflects that the District Sales Offices of the Lincoln-Mercury Division of the Ford Motor Company are located at 261 Constitution Avenue, N. W. The House Majority Whip is HALE BOGGS from Louisiana. Mr. HEFLIN advised that the U. S. Secret Service had also made inquiry concerning the listing of this number on 4/8/64. 62-109090

No further action being taken by WFO.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Baltimore (Info)
1 - Dallas (Info)
1 - WFO
TJJ:MCP
(5)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

79 APR 23

FBI

Date: 4/7/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Delmoat
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30)

RE : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 4/6/64 HARRY KENNETH JOHNSON, 341 E. Moreland Road, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, telephone OL 9-0293, area code 215, telephonically advised that on 4/3/64 he had parked his car in front of a Congressman's car at Friendship Airport, Baltimore, Maryland, and while walking by the car he noticed a book on the front seat stamped "Top Secret", and upon further notice he saw that it was a reprint on Presidential Fact Finding Committee on the Assassination of President Kennedy. JOHNSON noted that the car appeared to have a door lock not secured and he considered this a major breach of security and, therefore, was notifying the Baltimore Office.

JOHNSON stated the car was a black Mercury with Washington, D.C. license 7J173 and had a plaque, blue with white lettering, which said "Member of 83rd Congress H 51".

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 21 1964

LEAD: WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D.C.

Will attempt to determine discreetly to whom license number 7J173 and plaque lettered "Member of 83rd Congress H 51" were issued, and advise Bureau, Baltimore and Dallas.

No further action being taken by Baltimore, UACB.

3 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (Info.)
2 - WFO (89-75)
- Baltimore
JSR:lw
(7)

10 APR 21 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 4-10-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Branigan

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SECURITY MATTER - C

Mark Lane is the New York attorney who injected himself into the Oswald case through the "National Guardian" newspaper. He was publicly announced as having been retained by Marguerite Oswald as attorney for her son although on a recent date the newspapers reported that she had disassociated herself from him. He has been traveling throughout the U.S. giving lectures attempting to show that Oswald was not the assassin of President Kennedy. At the request of the President's Commission, we have been obtaining recordings of his public appearances.

On 3-23-64 Lane applied for a passport, indicating he planned to depart the U.S. by air about 4-1-64 to visit England, France, Hungary, Denmark and Czechoslovakia for a stay of approximately 17 days. He indicated the purpose of the travel was to attend the convention of International Association of Democratic Lawyers and to lecture. The Commission was advised by letter 4-1-64 of Lane's proposed European trip.

We have received a copy of a telegram from the American Legation, Budapest, Hungary, addressed to the Secretary of State dated 4-7-64. Therein is reported that on 4-5-64 Lane delivered a speech at the International Lawyers' Congress. Lane was quoted in the press as disparaging the Warren Commission's investigation. Western press men who attended the address described his attacks on the U.S. in general and U.S. foreign policy specifically as "vitriolic" and "vituperative." One Western reporter asserts that he saw photostatic copies of FBI investigative reports which Lane was using in attempts to document his charges that the Kennedy killer is still at large and that the Oswald case was a frame-up.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
189 APR 21 1964

WAB:brt
(10)

ENCLOSURE

12 APR 20 1964

2 ENCLOSURE

56 APR 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: MARK LANE

OBSERVATIONS:

It seems highly unlikely that Lane would have copies of FBI reports. In a speech made by him at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, on 3-23-64, he stated that he had trouble obtaining complete transcript of his testimony from the Warren Commission and when he did he had to sign that he was aware he was in possession of "Top Secret" material. It is possible that the newsmen were referring to this transcript rather than FBI reports.

Lane is an unsavory character who is currently carried on our Reserve Index. It was determined that the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, had conducted an investigation of Lane in 1962 for alleged sodomy. In 1953 he was reportedly elected an ex officio member of the board of directors of the National Lawyers' Guild. In 1962 he was sponsored by "Burning Issues" to be drafted as a candidate for Congress. According to a confidential source this organization followed the principles of the National Communist Party leadership. Lane, in October, 1962, spoke at a meeting of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee supporting Cuba and condemning the U.S. In 1962 and 1963 he was active with the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Lane is hardly the type of person who would cooperate with us during an interview. Nevertheless, because of the serious nature of the allegation that he had photostatic copies of FBI investigative reports, it is incumbent that we contact him and make a demand for the alleged reports. Lane's present whereabouts is unknown since the Department of State advised that he left Budapest 4-6-64 with no given destination.

ACTION:

If you agree, New York will be telephonically instructed to contact Lane as soon as he returns to the U.S. and make a demand of him for the return of any FBI investigative reports. New York will be told to have two very experienced and capable Agents contact Lane.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

9

STATE

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/15/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

During the course of the pretestimony conference, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, an attorney on the staff of the President's Commission, requested SA John F. Gallagher to obtain certain background information on the analytical technique known as neutron activation analyses. The public source information consists of excerpts from quarterly reports prepared under Atomic Energy Commission contract AT (04-3)-167. They are being furnished to Mr. Eisenberg on this date. The reports furnished all carry the title "Applications of Neutron-Activation Analyses in Scientific Crime Detection" and the three reports furnished are for the periods ending October 31, 1962, January 31, 1963, and July 31, 1963. Copies of these items are attached hereto.

Although the above documents are public source information, Dr. Spofford G. English, Assistant General Manager for Research and Development, Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was telephonically contacted. He advised AEC has absolutely no objection to the dissemination of these items to the President's Commission.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosures (3)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rose
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

ENCLOSURES

JFG:KO (8)

62-109090

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SOVIET SECTION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

April 17, 1964

AIRTEL

TO: SACS, WFO (89-75)
Detroit (62-3550)

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReWFOlet 4-3-64, and Baltimore airtel 4-14-64.

In connection with Glenn T. Carthron, Jr, and his allegation that a "Voice from God" said that James Riddle Hoffa "triggered" the assassination of President Kennedy, WFO is instructed to verbally furnish complete background details concerning Carthron, including his arrest and possession of a weapon to the Metropolitan Police Department in view of the fact that Carthron may take some positive action against Hoffa.

Enclosed for Detroit are a letterhead memorandum dated April 10, 1964, and an FD-302 dated April 3, 1964, at Washington, D. C., concerning Carthron.

For your additional information, on March 25, 1964, Mr. Robert Cleary was interviewed at which time he informed Agents of WFO he was acquainted with Mr. Glenn T. Carthron, Jr., At a luncheon Carthron alleged James Riddle Hoffa "triggered" the assassination of President John F. Kennedy by obtaining $1,500,000 from the Teamsters Pension Fund and paid it to Jack Leon Ruby, who inturn obtained the services of Lee Harvey Oswald to carry out the assassination. Carthron has claimed that while he was residing in a hotel room in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania a "voice" spoke to him saying, "Hoffa triggered the assassination."

(Enclosures (2)- Detroit)

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack Leon Ruby)

KMR/map

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 17 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62 APR 21 1964

Airtel to SACS, WFO, Detroit
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

In Mr. Cleary's interview he commented that Carthron was possibly in the same category as a person like Jack Ruby, who would take the law into his own hands to revenge the President's assassination, contending Hoffa bears the responsibility for it.

Sufficient information is contained in the attached enclosures concerning Carthron and his mental deficiency, which should be verbally furnished to the Detroit Police Department.

The Bureau is not aware whether Carthron has been taken into custody for placement in a mental institution in Georgia; he was last known to be in Washington, D. C.

The dissemination of this information to both the Metropolitan Police Department and the Detroit Police Department should be handled expeditiously and advise the Bureau by airtel when this has been done.

In view of subject's propensity for violence, copies of letterhead memorandum and insert being furnished to Secret Service.

April 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of April 3, 1964, requesting information from this Bureau's files concerning the Triangle Manufacturing Company, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and Mr. A. Hillenbrandt, I am enclosing herewith three letterhead memoranda as follows:

1. A letterhead memorandum dated April 15, 1964, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, setting forth available information from our files and the results of our inquiry to identify the Triangle Manufacturing Company, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

2. A letterhead memorandum dated April 13, 1964, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, relating to the former Triangle Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. As a review of this Bureau's files disclosed the existence of this company, the inquiry as set forth in this letterhead memorandum was conducted to determine whether or not there was any possible connection between the Triangle Manufacturing Company of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and the company by the same name in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

JWH/ras
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE THREE.

62-109090

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

3. A letterhead memorandum dated April 13, 1964, at Buffalo, New York, setting forth results of inquiry conducted in an effort to identify Mr. A. Hillenbrandt. There is no information in FBI files identifiable with Mr. Hillenbrandt.

The investigation requested in your letter of April 3, 1964, is concluded.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

NOTE:

The President's Commission by letter 4/3/64 stated that Earl Ruby had made a telephone call to the Triangle Manufacturing Company, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on 11/1/63 and had been in frequent contact with a Mr. A. Hillenbrandt, East Rochester, New York, and they requested that we furnish available information from our files on the Triangle Manufacturing Company and Hillenbrandt together with any other information indicating a connection between them and subversive activities, illegal armament sales, or organized criminal endeavors. Investigation conducted at Milwaukee indicates that Triangle is a reputable company manufacturing ball bearings and they had no knowledge of contact with Earl Ruby. Bureau files disclosed a Triangle Manufacturing Company in Minneapolis which manufactured punch boards and paper novelties which has been out of business since 1962 and had no connection with the Triangle Manufacturing Company in Oshkosh. Buffalo could not identify Hillenbrandt from their files and from records and public sources determined that an Austin E. Hildebrandt had been employed as manager of the Hooper Holmes Bureau, Rochester, New York, and had inherited a large sum of money from the death of his father-in-law in 1959.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 4/8/64

FROM : MR. D. J. BRENNAN, JR.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R AND CUBA

On 4/7/64 Allen Dulles advised SA Papich that representatives of the Bureau's Laboratory had recently testified before the President's Commission. Dulles stated that based upon the comments which he personally heard all members of the Commission were greatly impressed with the testimony of all of the Bureau's representatives. Dulles stated that he personally felt each one of the men did an excellent job. Dulles advised that he was particularly impressed by the testimony of James Cadigan* who convinced all present that "he knew his business."

ACTION: *Firearms Agent in Laboratory

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison

SJP:mll
(9)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
99 APR 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

10 APR 13 1964

SOVIET SECTION
PERS. REC. UNIT

53 APR 20 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

April 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letters dated March 20, 1964, and April 3, 1964, as well as discussions held by Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau with you and Mr. Howard P. Willens relating to requests by Mrs. Marie Muchmore for the return of her camera.

On April 7, 1964, Mrs. Muchmore telephonically contacted out Dallas Office and stated she was having difficulty in renting a similar type camera. Mrs. Muchmore indicated she was considering writing to you or having her close personal friend, Congressman Bruce Alger of Texas, make inquiries in an effort to have this camera returned to her.

Subsequently, on April 7, 1964, Mrs. Muchmore again telephonically contacted our Dallas Office and advised she had arranged to rent a camera from Mr. W. H. Parr of the Glendale Camera Shop, 4448 South Marsalis, Dallas, Texas, for a seven-week period at a cost of five dollars per week commencing April 13, 1964. Mrs. Muchmore stated when she receives the rental bill, which is being made out to her, she would forward it to the President's Commission for payment. This is in accord with arrangements previously discussed with the President's Commission.

62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of Pres. Kennedy) RDR:jgs
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Lenihan

62-109090-(14)
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 16 1964

NOTE: See A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memo 4/13/64 captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, IS - R - CUBA," RDR:phh.

53 APR 16 1964
158

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

On April 6, 1964, Mr. Orville O. Nix telephonically contacted our Dallas Office inquiring as to when he could expect the return of his camera in view of the approaching vacation season. Mr. Nix stated if his camera was still needed, he would make every effort to get along without it as he desired to fully cooperate with the President's Commission.

The above is being furnished for your information and for whatever action you deem appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated April 9, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, captioned, "Eugene B. Dinkin," which is self explanatory.

Based on information revealed in this memorandum, no further action is being initiated by this Bureau unless specifically requested by you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
167 APR 15 1964

62-109060
62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 163-7273 (Eugene B. Dinkin)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

DUPLICATE YELLOW

KMR:vhm
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

7.9 APR 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-2904

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

This latest article by Buchanan is typical of his previous articles in "L'Express" in that he deals in implications and previously published speculation on the guilt or nonguilt of Oswald, the claim that Oswald was part of a conspiracy, and the allegation that Ruby was also involved in that conspiracy.

By attached letter the President's Commission is being furnished a copy of the 3/19/64 "L'Express" article by Buchanan and two copies of a translation thereof. Future articles by Buchanan will also be furnished to the Commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

2. That Secret Service be furnished a copy of the translation of the Buchanan article by Liaison.

4-13-64 Copy furnished to U.S. Secret Service by liaison

W.C.A.

- 3 -

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/8/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Reference is made to the March 26, 1964, letter from Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission and the Bureau's reply dated April 6, which sets forth detailed answers to thirty questions the Commission asked relative to the Lee Harvey Oswald matter.

It was ascertained today that Mr. Rankin is in New York and will not return until April 13, 1964. It was also determined that Mr. Howard Willens, who handles matters for the Commission in Mr. Rankin's absence, was en route to Mexico.

In view of this development, Mr. Rankin was called at his New York Office and advised that the Bureau's reply to his March 26 letter was ready and he was asked whether or not he desired this letter be delivered to the Commission today or whether he would prefer that this letter be held by the Bureau so that it could be delivered to him personally.

Mr. Rankin requested that this letter be retained by the Bureau until his return on April 13. He expressed his appreciation for this matter being handled in this manner inasmuch as he did not feel that he wanted this to be floating around the Commission offices in his absence.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 15 1964

ACTION:

The Bureau's letter will be delivered to Mr. Rankin upon his return from New York City on April 13, or as soon as he is available.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

JRM:mpd (8)

23 APR 14 1964

64 APR 17 1964

4-3-64

Airtel 62-109090-

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies each of two letters from the President's Commission dated 4-3-64 marked letter number 1 and letter number 2 for identification purposes.

Your attention is called to paragraph 4 of letter number 1 and to letter number 2. The items mentioned are set forth in report as named in the case entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-R." A review of the Ruby file reflects that in the very early stages of the Ruby investigation both of these items mentioned were thoroughly run out, however, the results have not been included in investigative reports in the Ruby case.

With regard to the item in letter number 1, paragraph 4, see AT teletype to Bureau, MM and DL dated 11-30-63; MM teletype to Bureau, AT and DL dated 11-30-63 and MM teletype to Bureau, AT and DL dated 12-1-63, all captioned "Jack L. Ruby, aka; Lee Harvey Oswald, aka. - Victim. CR."

With regard to letter number 2, see IP teletype to Bureau, DL and CG dated 11-27-63; NY teletype to Bureau, DL, CG, CI and IP dated 11-27-63; DL teletype to Bureau, IP, CG, NY, CI and MM dated 11-27-63; CI teletype to Bureau, CG, DL, IP and MM dated 11-27-63; and CG teletype to Bureau, LA and DL

Enclosures (4)

APR - 3 1964
COMM-FBI

JWH:cac
(4) cac

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Rm.
Holmes
Gandy

APR 13 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.

dated 11-23-63; IP teletype to Bureau and DL dated 11-23-63; IP teletype to Bureau and DL dated 11-23-63; CI airtel to Bureau and DL dated 12-5-63 all captioned "Jack L. Ruby, aka; Lee Harvey Oswald, aka - Victim. CR."

Immediately upon receipt thoroughly review your files to determine if all logical investigation necessary to completely resolve the two matters mentioned in the Commission's letters has been conducted. If they have been fully resolved, submit results of the investigation by report suitable for dissemination to the Commission. If results were furnished to your office in a form unsuitable for dissemination in the report, advise the auxiliary offices involved by teletype to submit appropriate FD-302's of interviews conducted by them by return airtel. If the items mentioned were not fully resolved, set out appropriate leads to do so immediately by teletype.

Include all investigation conducted to thoroughly resolve the two items mentioned in the Commission's letters in your next report in this case to be submitted no later than 4-20-64.

With regard to paragraph 1 of letter number 1, Chicago and WFO have been advised by airtel dated 4-9-64, copy to Dallas, to conduct appropriate check of INS records, and CG will conduct such further investigation necessary to clarify the point raised by the Commission.

With respect to paragraph 2 of letter number 1, the Bureau is preparing a letterhead memorandum with respect to McKeown which will be furnished to the Commission. The item mentioned in paragraph 3 of letter number 1 is being handled by San Francisco pursuant to instructions in Buairtel to SF dated 4-7-64 with copy to Dallas.

NOTE:

The Commission by letter dated 4-3-64 pointed out an allegation set forth in one of the Oswald case reports as received from an Atlanta informant to the effect that Ruby was involved with a group of ex-airline pilots in an attempt to smuggle arms to Cuba. File review reflects that in teletypes submitted the persons connected with the enterprise were interviewed and leads were set out to further resolve the matter. In a second letter from the Commission dated 4-3-64, they mention an interview with one George Fehrenbach which is contained in a report in the Oswald case wherein Fehrenbach alleges that he met a person he believed to be Ruby in Muncie, Indiana, in 1947, which person was participating in Communist Party activities. A review of Bufiles reflects that this item was also thoroughly run out in teletypes and participants interviewed. In both instances from information available in Bufiles, it was indicated that the allegations were without factual basis. Dallas is being instructed to immediately include this investigation in a report for dissemination to the Commission.

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 3

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In examining the materials available to the Commission with respect to Cuban ties of Jack Ruby, we have noted some confusion as to whether or not Ruby made one or two trips to Cuba in 1959. Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect that Ruby flew from Miami to Havana, Cuba on September 12 and returned via New Orleans on September 13. Inasmuch as Ruby himself has admitted to being in Cuba only once, for about one week, in September 1959, and three Chicagoans, Jack Marcus, Jay Bishov and Sherwin Braun, reported meeting Ruby in Havana during Labor Day week-end of 1959, please examine immigration records of Marcus, Bishov and Braun, and conduct such further investigation as is necessary to clarify the number of trips which Ruby made to Cuba in 1959 and succeeding years.

To shed further light on connections between Jack Ruby and Robert Ray McKeown, the Commission would appreciate your detailing the material available in FBI files concerning McKeown, including the names of any suspects or confederates in his armament sales to Cuba.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
197 APR 7 1964

In evaluating the testimony of Nancy Rose Perrin, it would also be helpful to the Commission if you would provide information as to how Mrs. Perrin came originally to be interviewed by the FBI.

SAC 105-82555

Finally, your informant [redacted]-2 in Atlanta, Georgia (Report of SA Charles G. Harding, December 1, 1963, Atlanta) has stated that Clifton T. Bowes, Leslie Lewis and Joe Marra are persons having information with respect to Ruby's Cuban activities but our files do not reveal any follow-up of those leads. In addition, Eddie Browder, formerly incarcerated on a liquor violation in the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, would seem to be identical with Donald

SAC 105-82555

Edward Brewder, alleged by [illegible] to have been associated with Ruby in an arms smuggling operation. Appropriate steps to bring the Commission up to date on those leads would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of Mr. Wesley James Liebeler, Commission staff member, concerning a chronology regarding interviews and related information with Mr. Dial D. Ryder, Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated April 2, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald." This memorandum incorporates the information Mr. Liebeler desired.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 13 1964

62-109060
- 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DUPLICATE YELLOW

KMR:car:vhm
(11)

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 4/2/64 captioned, "President's Commission, Assassination of President Kennedy," JRM:mpd.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

72 APR 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

ASAC Clark, Dallas, received a request from Mr. Wesley James Liebeler, Commission staff member, who desired to interview the two Agents who conducted investigation at the Irving Sport Shop, Dallas. He desired to obtain their evaluation of comments furnished by Mr. Ryder as to whether he was telling the truth or not. Mr. Liebeler was advised Agents had no personal opinions regarding this matter, and all information was reduced to writing. Mr. Liebeler understood our position and desired a chronology covering interviews with Ryder.

FBI

Date: 4/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(OO - Dallas)

Re New Orleans telephone call to Assistant Director W. C. SULLIVAN, 4/8/64, advising that JAMES LEIBLER of the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President KENNEDY had telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office concerning information previously furnished by Attorney DEAN ANDREWS. LEIBLER advised during this telephonic contact he had not planned to interview ANDREWS but due to some circumstances he did not explain, had decided he would interview ANDREWS. He further advised he did not have with him information previously furnished the FBI by ANDREWS and although he had reviewed such data, desired to have his recollection refreshed in regard to information supplied to the FBI by ANDREWS.

Mr. SULLIVAN advised that if possible, New Orleans should avoid furnishing LEIBLER with additional copies of interviews conducted with ANDREWS but that if it became imperative to do so, such action would be satisfactory.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas
1 - New Orleans
HGM:jam
(5)

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12 APR 16 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M. Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

72 APR 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

LEIBLER subsequently appeared at the New Orleans Office and advised he had taken a deposition from CARLOS JOSE BRINGUIERE, who operates the Casa Roca Clothing Store, 107 Decatur Street, New Orleans, who had furnished information concerning OSWALD reportedly having been in the Habana Bar accompanied by a Mexican. LEIBLER stated in view of this he thought there might be some possible connection between the Mexican referred to above and the Mexican who DEAN ANDREWS allegedly had accompanied OSWALD on one occasion that OSWALD called at ANDREWS' office. He stated BRINGUIERE had furnished a rather lengthy deposition which contained some information pertaining to OSWALD distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee pamphlets and other data and particularly in view of the reference made to a "Mexican", he thought it was advisable to talk to DEAN ANDREWS.

LEIBLER asked to be informed in general of the information supplied by ANDREWS and the information obtained during interviews with ANDREWS set out on page 305 of a report of SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS dated 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas was furnished him. He was also furnished with the results of a reinterview with ANDREWS on 12/3/63, which is set out in report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS dated 12/6/63 at New Orleans.

After considering the above referred to data, LEIBLER stated he felt the best procedure to follow would be to have the deposition taken from BRINGUIERE transcribed and thereafter furnish a copy through regular channels to the FBI with a request for any further inquiries that might be deemed appropriate. He added that he might talk with ANDREWS but does not believe he will take a deposition from ANDREWS at this time until after the deposition obtained from BRINGUIERE has been transcribed.

It is noted that BRINGUIERE has been contacted in connection with the OSWALD case on several occasions.

No further action being taken by New Orleans Office at this time and above submitted for the Bureau's information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 6, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

SYNOPSIS:

The President's Commission by letter dated March 3, 1964, stated that they would like to have copies of all records of interviews with Ruby contained in all FBI records and also copies of all records of interviews of other persons at all places at any time prior to November 23, 1963, wherein Ruby is mentioned. In view of the extremely broad nature of the Commission's request, it was necessary to have all field offices check their indices thoroughly for any references whatever to Ruby and furnish copies of the original source material containing these references for submission to the Commission.

Copies of the original records as submitted by the field have been carefully reviewed at the Bureau. No material was submitted by the field other than that wherein the information pertaining to Ruby had been excerpted therefrom and adequately reported and furnished to the Commission. The only purpose to be served in furnishing copies of the records of the original interviews or other original source material wherein Ruby is mentioned is to satisfy the Commission's request. The material submitted does not contain any information which could logically serve as a basis for further inquiry relating to Ruby or his possible connection with Oswald or the assassination itself. In all investigation conducted to date we have not developed any positive indication that Ruby ever knew Oswald or ever had any connection or association with him prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

It is noted that Ruby was contacted by an Agent on March 11, 1959, to determine if Ruby was in a position to furnish information regarding criminal matters and if he would be willing to do so. He was advised of the Bureau's criminal jurisdiction and he expressed a willingness to cooperate. Ruby was subsequently

1 - Mr. Sullivan
Enclosure 4-8-64
WWL:ras

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contacted on eight occasions between 3/11/59 and 10/2/59. All of the contacts were completely negative. Ruby did not furnish any information, he was never paid any money, and he was never an informant of this Bureau. The Commission was previously advised of this by letter dated 2/27/64. This Bureau did not at any time, at any place, have any other contacts with Ruby or interview him prior to 11/23/63.

ACTION:

Copies of the original records setting forth interviews of persons who mentioned Ruby and copies of material from our files wherein Ruby is mentioned prior to 11/23/63 are being furnished to the Commission by cover letter attached for approval. This material is set forth verbatim from our files with the exception of instances wherein it is necessary to protect the identity of a confidential source or informant.

DETAILS:

There is set forth as follows a detailed description of each item being furnished to the President's Commission.

1. The material in Item 1 being furnished to the Commission is taken from the report of SA Robert M. Barrett, Dallas, dated 3/1/62 entitled "Crime Conditions in the Dallas Division, Anti-Racketeering" wherein it states that the Carousel Club, operated by Jack Ruby, is one of three burlesque houses in Dallas catering mostly to tourists and featuring "strip-tease" dancers.

2. This item was taken from the report of SA James W. Bookhout at Dallas dated 10/10/50 in the case entitled "Ralph Eugene Young; Joyce Skillman, Atomic Energy Act" and sets forth an interview [redacted] who requested that his name be kept confidential. He furnished information from the records of the hotel regarding Ralph Eugene Young who was registered there. Included in the information was a list of telephone calls from Young's room, one of which was made to the Silver Spur, 17 South Every (billing to Norma Miller and Jack Ruby). The listings for the telephone numbers called were furnished by another confidential source at the telephone company. Ralph Eugene Young, then employed by Chance Vought Aircraft Company doing work for the Government, was allegedly attempting to obtain Government information which was the basis for the Atomic Energy Act investigation.

3. This item was taken from an airtel from Los Angeles to the Bureau and Dallas dated 3/20/56 entitled "James Breen, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning." The airtel sets forth information relating to a contact of the Los Angeles Office on 3/18/56 by Eileen Curry, Breen's common-law wife [redacted] and had moved to Dallas. It states that Curry indicated that she believed James Breen, who was allegedly handling narcotics, had in some fashion gotten the OK to operate through Jack Ruby of Dallas. This item is the basis for information set forth in the report of SA Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated 11/30/63 indicating that Ruby was known to be an associate of Eileen Curry.

4. This item was taken from a memorandum to the SAC, Dallas, from SA Robert M. Barrett dated 7/9/59 entitled "Gambling Activities, Dallas Division." It contains information obtained from Lt. Jack Revill, Criminal Intelligence Section, Dallas Police Department, indicating that the Dallas Police Department had been advised on 4/2/59 that Sidney Siedband, a Dallas gambler, had been arrested in Oklahoma City at which time he had in his possession a large number of telephone numbers of Dallas and Fort Worth contacts. Among the telephone numbers included was the name and number of Jack Ruby, operator of the Vegas Club.

5. This item was taken from Dallas airtel to Detroit dated 9/14/61 entitled [redacted] Criminal Informant." It sets forth a contact of the Dallas Office on 9/7/61 by [redacted] an informant of the Detroit Office, wherein [redacted] a prostitute, advised that she and [redacted] had brought [redacted] to Dallas from Bossier City, Louisiana, and obtained a job for her as a stripper at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club.

6. This item was taken from a memorandum to the SAC, Dallas, from Investigative Clerk Pearce dated 9/28/61 entitled [redacted] Criminal Informant." It relates a contact of the Dallas Office by [redacted] former Carousel Club, wherein she advised [redacted] was residing with her and Harvey Bostick, a bartender at the Carousel Club, and was presently employed by Jack Ruby at the Carousel as a waitress.

7. This item was taken from a memorandum to the SAC, Dallas, from SA W. Harlan Brown entitled "Mrs. Eva Grant, aka. Eva Ruby, Eva Rubenstein, General Intelligence Information File"

b(7)
b(7)(A)

dated 11/16/62. This memorandum sets forth an interview of [redacted] Dallas, Texas, on 11/[illegible]/62, when she advised that she had received information to the effect that Eva Grant, who operates the Vegas Club in Dallas, was formerly connected with the Al Capone Gang in Chicago, Illinois. She related that a brother of Eva Grant's currently owned and operated the Carousel Nightclub in Dallas.

8. This item sets forth the contents of a memorandum to the SAC from SA Ralph J. Miles entitled "General Intelligence Information File, Dallas, Texas" dated 3/11/53 which relates that SA Miles while in the office of Vincent Lee, American Guild of Variety Artists, Dallas, on 3/11/53 observed Jack Ruby, operator of the Silver Spur, make certain demands of Lee in a blustering manner that Lee supply Ruby with some girls to put on entertainment at the Silver Spur Club. After the incident Lee advised SA Miles that Ruby considered himself a very tough character and always carried a gun. He also stated that Ruby hung out with other hoodlum types.

9. This item was taken from a memorandum to the SAC from SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 5-5-61 entitled [redacted] Potential Criminal Informant." It sets forth an interview with [redacted] a potential criminal informant of the Dallas Office, by SAs Gemberling and Kenneth C. Howe on 5/31/61 in which [redacted] furnished information regarding activities of girls known to her in Dallas whom she believed to be active in prostitution. [redacted] stated that Jack Ruby was the owner of the Carousel Club. She termed Ruby as "no good" and stated he would not permit girls to work for him unless they were intimate with him.

10. This item is taken from Dallas file number [redacted] entitled "Jack L. Ruby, Potential Criminal Informant." It sets forth a description of Ruby which was obtained by SA Charles W. Flynn at the time Ruby was initially contacted on March 11, 1959, to determine if he would be willing to furnish information regarding criminal matters to the Bureau. No other information was furnished by Ruby at the time of this contact or at the time of any of the eight subsequent contacts between March 11 and October 2, 1959. This description was set forth in the report of SA Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated 11/30/63 which was furnished to the Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Washington, DC 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tamm
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 3

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th Street
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On November 25, 1963, George William Fehrenbach informed Special Agents James J. Mullaney and J. Eldon Dunn at Ashland, Oregon (Report of SA Brown, December 2, 1963, Portland, Oregon) that he had met a person whom he believes to be Jack Ruby in June 1947 in Muncie, Indiana in connection with Communist Party business. Fehrenbach states that he turned the names of Rubenstein and others present at that meeting over to Mervin Collins, then a member of Muncie Police Department.

This Commission would appreciate being informed of your efforts to verify that story including the determination of whether or not Mr. Fehrenbach did provide such names as he indicated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
109 APR 15 1964

APR 3 1964

SOVIET

62 APR 17 1964

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 1, 1964

FROM : W. R. Wannall

1 - Belmont
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Wannall
1 - Mullins 1 - Nasca

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

By letter 3/26/64, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of Warren Commission, requested detailed information available in Bureau files concerning four Cuban organizations, all of which have been subjects of extensive FBI investigations.

Rankin pointed out that Commission's investigation has uncovered references to Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), a pro-Castro group, as well as three anti-Castro organizations, the DRE (Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil), the JURE (Junta Revolucionaria Cubana), and the 30th of November Movement. According to Rankin, the Commission is interested in what FBI files show concerning these four groups in the following respects: origin and growth of organizations; activities, both present and over past few years, including inter-relationships, if any; names, identifying data and activities of leaders, both present and over last few years; location of headquarters and any other important or special places of activities; sources and methods of financial and other material support; and known or suspected underworld contacts, if any.

Rankin's letter specifically requested details of foregoing, not only on a national level but also specifically relating to activities in Dallas and State of Texas generally, New Orleans, Chicago, Miami, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Puerto Rico and Mexico City.

62-109090 -

OBSERVATIONS:

As can be seen, Commission's request is a most extensive one and in effect encompasses virtually the entire range of our investigation of the four groups in question. It is, therefore, believed that the only way to fully satisfy the Commission's inquiry is to furnish the Commission with copies of all of our investigative reports (including letterhead memoranda) covering the activities of these groups on a national level and with regard to the local areas specified.

1 - 97-4196 (FPCC)
1 - 105-100081 (DRE)
1 - 105-114542 (JURE)
1 - 105-92196 (30th November)

RDC:ams
(12)

79 APR 16 1964

4/8/64

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

It is pointed out that our investigations of these groups have been most extensive (dating back to 1960 in case of FPCC and to 1961 or 1962 in case of three anti-Castro groups). A total of some 80 reports and memoranda are involved with respect to three anti-Castro groups and approximately 200 reports and memoranda are involved with regard to FPCC. It is recognized that in furnishing Commission with copies of all of these communications we would be providing it with a mass of information, the great majority of which has no direct bearing on the Oswald case.

Nevertheless, it is not believed that we can properly respond to the Commission's request except through this means. In addition, if we sought to be selective and furnish only a portion of the data in our files, it is quite possible the Commission might check files of other agencies (such as Central Intelligence Agency--CIA--and State Department) to whom we have disseminated copies of reports in these cases and Commission might in this way become aware that we have not furnished it complete details. This would be undesirable.

[redacted]

ACTION:

If you approve, letter will be sent to Warren Commission transmitting copies of reports and memoranda concerning the four organizations in question.

DISCUSSED WITH REGIONAL FIRST

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1 -
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1 - 5

The Attorney General

April

Director, FBI

1 - Bran
1 - Lanih
1 - Mail R
1 - J. M. A

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-7-77 CEP

Reference is made to my letter to you dated February 27, 1964, the same caption, regarding attorney Mark Lane.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication from our Portland, Oregon, Office dated March 30, 1964, relating to an appearance by Mark Lane at Reed College, Portland, on March 23, 1964. For your information Lane was recently dismissed by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald as her legal counsel.

Your attention is directed to information on pages five and nine which reports Lane's statement that he plans to visit you in the future. Lane is currently traveling in Europe for several weeks.

The Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, is being furnished copies of the above document.

MAILED 2
APR 14 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 2

JMS:pah
(13)

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 4/13/64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," prepared by JMS:pah.

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 16 1964

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53 APR 16 1964

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[redacted]

The Attorney General

NOTE CONTINUED:

[redacted]

[redacted]

FBI

Date: 4/9/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)
ATTENTION: INSPECTOR J. R. MALLEY

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Director 4/8/64 captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA.

SA NAT A. PINKSTON appeared before Mr. JOE BALL, Attorney for the President's Commission, at Dallas on 4/9/64. He gave a deposition in which he first gave his name, residence address, occupation, length of service with the FBI, and then testified that on 12/2/63 while he was at the Texas School Book Depository FRANKI KAISER advised him that he, KAISER, had found something on the sixth floor of the building. He testified he then accompanied KAISER to the sixth floor where KAISER pointed out a clip board containing some orders. KAISER said he had made this clip board and had given it to LEE HARVEY OSWALD when OSWALD came to work for the Texas School Book Depository. SA PINKSTON then testified to the details of the orders which were on this board (see report SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/10/63, Dallas).

Mr. JOE BALL then asked what was done with this clip board and he was advised it was left with Mr. TRULY and later picked up by an Agent of the FBI and made exhibit No. D-155.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG:vm
(5)

62-109090
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193 APR 14 1964

17 APR 13 1964

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 4-8-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
VISUAL AIDS

On 3-31-64 Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, in a letter to the Director acknowledged receipt of a brochure captioned "Killing of Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit" furnished by the FBI on 3-12-64.

Mr. Rankin devoted the closing paragraph to expressing the Commission's special gratitude for the high degree of industry and skill exhibited by the employees of the Bureau's Exhibits Section in preparing visual aids that have been extremely useful in enabling witnesses called before the Commission to testify with greater detail and precision than would otherwise have been the case. He specifically mentioned my name in connection with meeting the deadlines fixed by the Commission.

The untiring skillfulness and enthusiastic efforts of all the employees in the Exhibits Section to insure a "job well done" have without a doubt the basic factors which prompted the Commission to express its appreciation.

Xerox copies of the Commission's letter are attached for the personnel files of those employees whose names are listed at the bottom of each copy.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached copy of the Commission's letter of 3-31-64 be made a matter of record in the personnel file of each employee whose name is listed at the bottom of each copy.

Enclosures
LJG:bod
(2)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 13 1964

APR 13 1964

APR 20 1964

SLP

REC. UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/2/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

On 4/1/64, SA Cortlandt Cunningham, Firearms Unit, FBI Laboratory, testified before the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, beginning at 9:05 a. m. and ending at 3:10 p. m. Various members of the Commission were present at different times during the day. Chief Justice Earl Warren was present for approximately one hour. Representative Gerald R. Ford (Republican - Michigan) was present during the testimony and Representative Hale Boggs (Democrat - Louisiana) was present for a short time. In the afternoon session of the testimony, Allen W. Dulles, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, was also present.

The testimony given concerned the firearms aspect of the slaying of Officer J. D. Tippit by Lee Harvey Oswald on 11/22/63, especially the identification of the cartridge cases found in the area of the slaying.

Testimony was also given concerning the revolver which was taken from Oswald at the time of his arrest by the Dallas Police Department, as well as the results of the Laboratory examination of the four bullets removed from Officer Tippit's body. Three of the bullets were caliber .38 Special copper-coated lead bullets of Winchester-Western manufacture which were fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist. The fourth bullet is a caliber .38 Special lead bullet of Remington-Peters manufacture which was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist. One of the copper-coated lead bullets was so mutilated that no microscopic marks of value for identification purposes were remaining on its surface. Although microscopic marks remain on the other three bullets for comparison purposes, no conclusion could be reached as to whether or not these bullets were fired from the same weapon or whether or not they were fired from Oswald's revolver. In addition, it was found that even

Enclosure

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
193 APR 8 1964

62-109060

23 APR 8 1964

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

CC:fch
(10)

PERS. REC. UNIT

consecutive .38 Special bullets test fired from this revolver could not be identified with each other. Smith and Wesson revolvers such as Oswald's revolver, are among the weapons producing general rifling characteristics of the type found on these bullets. Mr. Cunningham also testified in detail as to the probable causes of the inconsistent microscopic characteristics on these bullets.

The results of the paraffin tests conducted by the Firearms Unit, as set forth in my memorandum of 3/31/64, as well as the limitations of these tests, were testified to by Mr. Cunningham. At the specific request of Melvin Eisenberg, Staff Attorney, the testimony given by SA Robert A. Frazier, Firearms Unit, regarding the bullet removed from General Walker's residence was essentially repeated by Mr. Cunningham. Oswald is alleged to have fired this bullet on 4/10/63. While the bullet was extremely mutilated and lacked identifying markings, it was found to bear rifling characteristics of the type produced by the assassination rifle and was similar to the type of ammunition used in the assassination.

During the luncheon break and after the completion of Mr. Cunningham's testimony, Mr. Cunningham received very complimentary remarks from the members of the President's Commission as well as members of Mr. J. Lee Rankin's staff. The comments were in reference to the smoothness and manner of presentation of his testimony.

As a matter of record, Mr. Joseph D. Nicol, Superintendent, Criminal Identification and Investigation, Illinois Department of Public Safety, Springfield, Illinois, intimated, during a break in Mr. Cunningham's testimony, that he had also identified the bullet and bullet fragments from the assassination as well as the cartridge cases from the scene of Officer Tippit's slaying. Mr. Nicol volunteered this information and it was in no way solicited by SA Cunningham. These are the same identifications made by the Bureau.

Details of Mr. Cunningham's testimony are set forth on the attached pages.

ACTION:

For information.

April 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI Apr 15 12 10 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The enclosed letter and its envelope, addressed jointly to the Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, received at this Bureau, are being forwarded to you. The writer of the letter states that she was in contact with Ernesto (Che) Guevara, an official of the Castro regime in Cuba, in New York City during 1959 or early 1960, and that Guevara was accompanied by an individual believed to have been Lee Harvey Oswald.

A review of the public press discloses that Guevara traveled in Europe, Asia and Africa from mid-June, 1959, to September 8, 1959, when he returned to Cuba. Guevara visited the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Communist China in the months of October, November and December, 1960. Our investigation to date indicates that Oswald was stationed at the Marine Corps Air Station at El Toro, California, from December, 1958, until his release from active duty on September 11, 1959. Oswald arrived in the Soviet Union in October, 1959, and returned to the United States in June, 1962.

For your information, a check of the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service has failed to disclose any record of entry by Guevara into the United States during 1959 or 1960.

REC-53 62-109090-126

In view of the above information, no further action is being taken by this Bureau in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

MS:hc (11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Warren Commission

BY COURIER SVC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-126065

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 21 1964

ENCLOSURE

APR 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Writer of letter to Commission, Mrs. J. Anclin, Les Vignes, Premery (Nievre) France, indicated that she handled ticketing and reservations at Pan-American Airways, New York City, for Guevara sometime in 1959 or early 1960 while he was on his "round-the-world trip." Mr. Carl Kearns, Intelligence Branch, INS, advised SA Robert Haynes, Liaison Agent, on 4-13-64, that INS has no record of entry by Guevara into the United States from 1957 to the present time. No identifiable derogatory information in Bufiles re writer of letter, Mrs. J. Anclin. Commission being furnished original of incoming letter and its envelope since it was addressed to "The Warren Commission" at the FBI.

This incoming letter was received in the Records Section on 3/31/64 and was opened, as it was believed to be addressed jointly to the FBI and the President's Commission, and was actually sent to the FBI. It was sent over to the Domestic Intelligence Division for handling, by Crime Records. Rather than just transmitting it to the Commission, it was felt desirable to check the accuracy of the statements therein. A check was, therefore, made including the records of Immigration and Naturalization Service, and this outgoing which we are sending to the Commission shows that the writer of the letter is inaccurate in her statements, and winds the whole thing up with one letter to the Commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 4-15-64

FROM : W. S. Tavel

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE FROM MRS. J. ANCLIN
TO THE WARREN COMMISSION
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A letter dated March 28, 1964, from Mrs. J. Anclin was received in the Records Branch of the Files and Communications Division in an envelope addressed to "The Warren Commission, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C." Mr. Tolson has requested an explanation as to why this envelope was opened.

The letter was opened by Mrs. M. Helen Rose, an employee in the Routing Unit of the Records Branch. Mrs. Rose states that she felt the envelope should be opened and did so since it was addressed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We, of course, receive hundreds of misaddressed envelopes, many of which have mixed addresses, which include the FBI as part of the address. Each piece must be evaluated individually and handled by the router since no general rule covering all such situations can be established. Since Mrs. Rose was acting within her discretion and since the "Federal Bureau of Investigation" was included as part of the address, I feel that no administrative action should be taken against Mrs. Rose in this instance. In view of Mr. Tolson's comment, I have instructed the employees in the Routing Unit that any envelopes in which the Warren Commission is included in the address should not be opened but should be sent unopened to Inspector James R. Malley who is acting in a liaison capacity with the Warren Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

Submitted for information.

REC-53 62-109090-127

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Personnel file of M. Helen Rose

WST:bpr
(4)

11 APR 21 1964

62 APR 23 1964

RECORDS

WARREN
COMMISSION

SECTION 1D

COPY 2

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tavel

DATE: 4-20-64

FROM : F. W. Waikart

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

INQUIRY CONCERNING THE BUREAU'S RECORDS SYSTEM

Reference is made to Mr. Rosen's memorandum to Mr. Belmont dated 4-17-64 concerning an inquiry by a staff member of the President's Commission concerning their desire to get in touch with a Bureau official concerning our records system. It was recommended and approved that the Commission be informed that Assistant Director Tavel of the Records Division would be the proper person for them to contact concerning the Bureau's records system, however, the Commission will also be requested to furnish the Bureau a letter outlining the general nature of the information desired. Mr. Tolson indicated that a brief memorandum should be prepared on our records system and such an outline is attached.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (attention Mr. Malley)

FWW:bpr
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-41

MAR 30 1964

XEROX

APR 30 1964

SENT DIRECTOR
4-20-64

FBI RECORDS SYSTEM

The Bureau utilizes a case system of maintaining its 5,000,000 investigative, personnel and administrative files by which all information on a given subject matter is channeled into one case file. In order to facilitate control of the file and accommodate multiple subject (s) matters, a numbering system is used to indicate (1) general classification and nature of the violation (2) the individual case file in this category and (3) serialization of each piece of mail in the file. For instance, the number 7-100-1 on a piece of mail indicates it is serial number 1 in the 100th file assigned in the Kidnaping (7) classification.

The key to these numerically maintained files is our General Indices presently consisting of almost 50,000,000 index cards on all manner of subject matters but primarily a name index of individuals. This index must be searched to determine what information, if any, the FBI may have in its investigative case files. (A separate search in the Identification Division is necessary in order to accurately determine what information the Bureau may have in its fingerprint records.)

Uniquely implementing the case files and General Index is a system referred to as "abstracting." This involves the preparation in duplicate of 3X5 abstract summaries of all important mail placed in our files. One set of abstracts is maintained numerically in the same manner as the files and is utilized to cross check the files and insure that all mail is properly accounted for and promptly identified and located. The other set is maintained alphabetically according to source (if incoming mail) and destination (if outgoing mail). This alphabetical record enables the Bureau to check with complete accuracy on all mail to or from a particular individual or agency.

In summary, the FBI's completely centralized records system consists of one numerical sequence of subject matter files, an alphabetical index to the files and a supporting abstract system in duplicate. It is manually serviced by approximately 1100 clerical employees who during the present Fiscal Year 1964 it is estimated will handle 2,358,407 pieces of mail and 1,651,477 name checks as well as perform all other necessary files service functions at the Seat of Government.

2 XEROX APR 30 1964

62-109060-125

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

April 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 21, 1964, and my letter dated March 27, 1964, relating to the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, serial number C2766, and to your request for this Bureau to obtain the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to this rifle as well as an Italian carbine rifle, serial number 2766.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a twenty-page self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated April 22, 1964. This communication describes in a systematic manner the documents obtained by this Bureau in accordance with your request. The documents relating to the rifle bearing the serial number C2766 are described first followed by data on the rifle bearing serial number 2.

In addition, there are enclosed two photographic copies each of thirty-six documents relating to the above rifles arranged in the same sequence as described in the enclosed Dallas communication.

For your information, copies of exhibits D 17, D 18, D 19, D 77 and J 1 have been previously furnished to you and were consequently not duplicated for this particular request. The originals or copies of the

1 - SAC, Dallas (100-10461) (info) 62-109090
105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NOT RECORDED
MAY 1964

1 - Mr. I.W.
1 - Mr. W.C.
1 - Mr. R.J.
1 - Mr. J.
1 - Mr. R.

SEE NOTE P

RDR:vhm
(15)
53 MAY 22 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Honorable J[illegible] Rankin

Enclosed documents obtained by this Bureau are being retained in our Laboratory under the indicated exhibit identification numbers.

This concludes inquiries by this Bureau pursuant to the requests set forth in your letter dated February 21, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (74)

NOTE:

Commission by relet in addition to the above request desired considerable technical data relating to the assassination rifle, C2766. This information was furnished the Commission by Bureau letter 3/27/64 at which time the Commission was apprised of the fact that the additional document request made by them was involved in nature requiring seven Bureau offices to conduct investigation including investigation in Canada. Sufficient information has been developed to show the carbine bearing serial number 2766 is dissimilar to the assassination rifle.

WARREN
FOUNDATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: April 23, 1964

FROM : MR. D. J. BRENNAN, JR.

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to Dallas airtel dated April 17, 1964, in the above-captioned matter. This airtel recorded an interview by Dallas Agents on April 17, 1964, with Frank L. Ellsworth, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit. Ellsworth indicated that he had been interviewed at his residence by an investigator from the President's Commission and that he was accompanied by a Secret Service Agent, name unknown. The Director instructed: "Have Liaison ask Rowley about this. H."

On April 23, 1964, Liaison Agent Bartlett discussed instant matter with Mr. James J. Rowley, Chief, U.S. Secret Service. Mr. Rowley advised that during the past two weeks Commission investigators have been in Dallas, Texas, interviewing witnesses. They are using an office which is part of the U.S. Attorney's office for this purpose and have requested the Secret Service to locate and bring in witnesses for the interviews. Mr. Rowley said that his service has been doing this inasmuch as the President asked full cooperation with the Commission. He indicated that this has been a lot of trouble to his men in both Dallas and New York City. However, they have gone along with the request.

After checking with his Dallas office to secure specific details, Mr. Rowley advised that Special Agent Patterson of the Secret Service office in Dallas did accompany Commission Investigator Burt Griffin to the home of Frank Ellsworth. This was done at night because Ellsworth could not be located during the day. According to Secret Service Agent Patterson, Griffin desired to interview Ellsworth especially because he handles the firearms tax phase in Dallas for the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit of Internal Revenue.

Rowley advised that Special Agent Patterson could not immediately recall any part of the conversation he overheard.

OIIB:hke
(9)
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Liaison
1-Mr. Bartlett

62-109060

memo Brennan to Sullivan 4/24/64 OHG

MAY 14 1964

which concerned FBI cooperation. However, Patterson was instructed to prepare a memorandum setting forth his recollection along this line. Mr. Rowley said that this memorandum will be furnished to the Bureau upon its receipt in Washington.

Mr. Rowley advised that his men have only been performing chauffeur service for the Commission investigators and have not been involved in the questioning of witnesses.

ACTION:

For information. You will be furnished with additional information concerning Griffin's questioning regarding FBI cooperation if Secret Service Agent Patterson's memorandum so reflects.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Bogge
1 - Mr. Conrad

April 16, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 9, 1964, covering transmittal to the FBI Laboratory of Governor John Connally's coat, shirt, trousers and tie and requesting an examination of these items. The results of the examinations are set forth below.

For your information the coat has been designated C311, the trousers C312, the shirt C313 and the tie C314.

Each hole in Governor John Connally's coat, shirt and trousers has the general appearance of a bullet hole and could have been made by a bullet. No hole was found in the tie.

The hole in the back of the coat is approximately 1/4" by 5/8", being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation could be due to one or more of the following: (1) a bullet passed through the cloth at an angle to the surface, (2) the cloth was folded when a bullet struck, (3) the hole was made by a mutilated bullet or (4) a bullet struck sideways.

The hole in the front of the coat is approximately 3/8" in diameter and circular in shape.

The hole in the sleeve is approximately 3/8" by 5/8" being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation of this hole could be due to one or more of the aforementioned

RE: Based on memo Jevons to Mr. Conrad 4/15/64, re ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
APR 17 1964

RECORDED-READING ROOM
F B I

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

It is to be noted that holes corresponding to the three holes referred to above were found in the shirt. Due to the excessive tearing of the cloth, none of these holes were well defined.

The hole in the left trouser leg is approximately 1/4" in diameter and roughly circular in shape.

It was determined from the locations of the holes in the coat and shirt that a bullet entering the back, passing undeflected through the body and leaving the front, would have passed through Governor Connally at an angle of approximately 35 degrees downward from the horizontal and approximately 20 degrees from right to left if he was sitting erect and facing forward at the time he was shot. These angles are such that it would have been possible for Governor Connally's right arm and left leg to have been in direct line with the projectile. Any change in Governor Connally's position would affect the angles set out above. The possibility should not be overlooked that garments can shift from their normal position on the body. There is no way of determining, from an examination of the clothing, whether such a bullet may have followed a straight line path or may have been deflected in the body.

Nothing was found to indicate which holes were entrances and which were exits. The coat, shirt and trousers were cleaned prior to their receipt in the Laboratory, which might account for the fact that no foreign deposits of metal or other substances were found on the cloth surrounding the holes. Further, no characteristic position of the fibers of the cloth around the holes, which is one of the factors considered in determining whether a hole is an entrance or an exit hole, was found. The sizes of the holes in the clothing do not necessarily aid in this determination since a hole can be enlarged if a bullet strikes at an angle, sideways or partially sideways, or if it passes through a fold in the cloth. Also, if a bullet is irregularly mutilated, an entrance hole could be larger than an exit hole.

It was not possible from an examination of the clothing to determine whether or not all of the holes were made by the same projectile or projectile fragments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (14) (Enclosures are two copies each of seven photographs

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 4-3-64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SECRET

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Gheesling
1 - Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

While complimenting the Bureau for its cooperation, the President's Commission, by letter 3-26-64, forwarded what purports to be 30 questions (by actual count there are 52 as some of the enumerated questions have more than one part) to which they request a reasoned response in reasonable detail and with such substantiating materials as seem appropriate.

The questions are those of a cross-examining attorney and it is evident that this is the cross-examination of the FBI or a part of it in the case of the assassination of President Kennedy. From the questions, the following is also evident:

1. Some of the questions appear to lack substance. For example, question 13 in effect inquires as to why Mrs. Oswald was described as "his wife" in two of our reports and "his wife, Marina Nikolaevna Oswald" in a third. The answer quite simply is that three separate Agents wrote the three separate reports and each had his own way of expressing himself. Our reporting procedures are sound and they accomplish our objective; namely, the recording of fac

2. With all the advantages of reviewing the facts after the event, the Commission's questions seek to determine whether there was something about Lee Harvey Oswald that took his case out of the ordinary and would require the establishment of unusual techniques, including a day-to-day and hour-to-hour check. In our answers and statement to the Commission, we clearly establish that there was nothing in the investigation of Oswald that would require the covera we would establish of a known espionage or sabotage agent.

3. The Commission's questions probe whether there was evidence in our investigation of Oswald, prior to the assassination, of a tendency for violence and hence the FBI should have alerted Secret Service which could have maintained Oswald in custody while the President was in Dallas on 11-22-63. Our investigation did not disclose that Oswald had a tendency for violence. This is clearly set forth in our answers to the Commission's questions.

Encs.
WJB:hrt
(10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
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5 APR 16 1964

SECRET

EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2 & 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

SECRET

But, we believe it important to not only answer the Commission, but to state our case for the benefit of the record and, therefore, in the letter to the Commission we include a succinct recapitulation of the facts that were determined by our investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination.

In our answers to the questions of the Commission, we are forthright, factual, and respond as they requested, with a reasoned reply. It will be noted that in answer 15 we admit that a date in an investigative report was in error. While this was of a typographical nature, we acknowledge the incorrectness and explanations are being requested of the responsible personnel from the New Orleans Office.

[redacted]

ACTION:

[redacted]

(S)

[redacted]

SECRET

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - T. E. Leonhan

SECRET

62-109090

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 & 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
(PARAGRAPHS NOT MARKED ARE UNCLASSIFIED)

April 6, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letter dated March 23, 1964, transmitted specific questions pertaining to the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy and requested a reasoned response to each question.

At the outset, I wish to emphasize that the facts available to the FBI concerning Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination did not indicate in any way that he was, or could be, a threat to President Kennedy; nor were there such as to suggest that the FBI should inform the Secret Service of his presence in Dallas or his employment at the Texas School Book Depository.

The Oswald case was one of many thousands of investigative matters handled by the FBI. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the FBI handled 633,871 investigative matters in the criminal, civil and security fields. The extent, depth and urgency of each investigation necessarily are dependent on the available facts in the case. A file concerning Oswald was opened at the time newspapers reported his defection to Russia in 1959, for the purpose of correlating information inasmuch as he was considered a possible security risk. In the event he returned to this country

[redacted]

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

SECRET

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Holmes
Gandy

105-82555

SECRET

Honorable J. Lee Rankin — Retyped page two of letter to Mr. Rankin, 4/6/64, prepared by REL:ne:hlw.

[redacted] (S)

In short, Oswald had gone to the Soviet Union at the age of nineteen and attempted to renounce his American citizenship. He had recanted; his passport had been returned to him and he had been permitted by the Department of State to return to the United States as an American citizen. After his return, he subscribed to "The Worker," had distributed pamphlets for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and had admitted publicly that he was a Marxist.

[redacted] (S)

As previously indicated, his activities as known at the time of the assassination did not suggest in any way that he was a dangerous subversive; that he was violating any Federal law; or that he represented a threat to the personal safety of the President. There was no basis for the FBI to keep him under observation. In the absence of any information showing Oswald to be a possible threat to the President, there was no basis to inform the Secret Service concerning Oswald's presence or employment in Dallas, Texas.

The answers to your specific questions are set forth in the attached memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure 1

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, 4/3/64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - [illegible] - 2 - Cuba," prepared by REL:hrt.

SECRET

- Belmont 1 - Mohr 1 - Callahan 1 - DeLoach 1 - Rosen 1 - Sullivan
- Malley 1 - Branigan 1 - Lenihan

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DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
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(PARAGRAPHS NOT MARKED ARE UNCLASSIFIED)

SECRET

April 6, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

1. QUESTION: Was there any FBI interest in Oswald before the April, 1960 FBI interviews of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and Robert Oswald? If so, what was the nature and extent of the interest? What initiated the April, 1960 questioning of Mrs. Oswald and Robert Oswald?

ANSWER: Yes. The FBI's first interest in Lee Harvey Oswald arose as a result of a "Washington Capital News Service" release datelined October 31, 1959, at Moscow which announced that Oswald, a 20-year-old former United States Marine, advised the United Press International during his press conference in his room at the Metropole Hotel, Moscow, that he had applied to renounce his American citizenship and to become a Soviet citizen for "purely political reasons." He further announced that he would never return to the United States.

We checked our records on October 31, 1959, and determined that our files contained no information identifiable with Oswald other than a service fingerprint card showing his enlistment in the United States Marine Corps (USMC) on October 24, 1956, at Dallas, Texas. On November 2, 1959, we determined through liaison with the United States Navy Department that the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) contained no record of Oswald. On the same date, his record at the Headquarters of the USMC disclosed that Oswald had been released to inactive duty on September 11, 1959, with obligated service until December 8, 1962. No derogatory information was contained in the USMC files concerning Oswald, and ONI advised that no action against him was contemplated in this matter. A stop was placed in the files of the Identification Division of the FBI on November 10, 1959, so as to alert us in the event he returned to the United States under a different identity and his fingerprints were received. A file concerning Oswald was prepared and, as communications were received from other United States Government agencies, those communications were placed in his file. Our basic interest was to correlate information concerning him and to evaluate him as a security risk in the event he returned, in view of the possibility of his recruitment by the Soviet intelligence services.

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The questioning of Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald and Robert Oswald in April, 1960, arose as follows: We determined on January 25, 1960, that Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald had transmitted

62-109090 Rec'd & Ref

SECRET ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ENCLOSURE

the sum of $25 to Lee Harvey Oswald in care of the Hotel Metropole, Moscow. That information prompted our interview with Robert Oswald and Marguerite Oswald on April 27, 1960, and April 28, 1960, respectively.

2. QUESTION: At page 31 of the FBI Report on the Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy, it is stated that:

"An FBI investigation of Oswald had been instituted on May 31, 1962, so that the FBI would be notified of his re-entry by Immigration authorities. The purpose of this investigation was to determine if Oswald had been recruited by a Soviet intelligence service."

What was the nature of the FBI's investigation prior to May 31, 1962? Why was the investigation to determine if Oswald had been recruited by Soviet intelligence not instituted earlier, since his plans to return to the United States were known much earlier than May 31, 1962. (According to the report of SA Fain of July 3, 1961, page 10, the files of the State Department Passport Office were reviewed on May 9, 1961, and revealed Oswald's correspondence with the U. S. Embassy in Moscow regarding his desire to return to the United States.)

ANSWER: Prior to May 31, 1962, our investigation involved the development of background information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and the taking of appropriate steps to insure our being advised of his return to the United States. Such steps included the placing of a stop in our Identification Division records on November 10, 1959, inquiry through liaison channels in October, 19[illegible], at the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland, the periodic inquiry of State Department and relatives concerning the status of his efforts to return to the United States. Our inquiries at State Department included inquiries on May 9, 1961, August 22, 1961, January 29, 1962, February 28, 1962, March 27, 1962, and May 5, 1962. On May 17, 1962, the State Department furnished information indicating that Oswald was returning to the United States and based upon that information, on May 31, 1962, a communication was directed by FBI Headquarters to the Dallas Office instructing that Oswald be interviewed upon his return. Other than these steps, until his return to the United States, there was no practical investigation which could have been initiated to determine if Oswald had been recruited.

3. QUESTION: Since the State Department advised the FBI on June 4, 1962 of Oswald's scheduled return, why did the FBI apparently wait until June 22, nine days after arrival, to check on his arrival? Why did the FBI not interview Oswald upon his arrival?

ANSWER: We did not wait until June 22, 1962, to check on Oswald's arrival. A news clipping on June 9, 1962, indicated that Oswald was on his way back to the United States and on June 12, 1962, our New York Office confirmed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) that Oswald's name was on the Advanced Manifest for the SS. "Maasdam." Our New York Office subsequently verified with INS the arrival of Oswald, his wife and daughter and determined that they were destined for 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. The New York Office also determined that INS Inspector Frederick J. Wiedersheim interviewed Oswald upon his arrival in the United States. Oswald told Wiedersheim that he had been employed as a mechanic in Russia, had threatened to renounce his United States citizenship but had never carried out the threat, had never voted in Russia and had not held any position in the Soviet Government.

He was not interviewed by the FBI on his arrival in the United States, since the FBI preferred to interview him after he had established residence, and instructions had been issued to our Dallas Office on May 31, 1962, to this effect.

4. QUESTION: Did the FBI learn of Oswald's return to Fort Worth from his sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert Oswald (who advised on June 26, 1962 that he had arrived in Fort Worth on June 14), or was this information developed independently, and if so, in what way? Was Oswald placed under surveillance upon his arrival in New York, or was the first FBI contact the interview with him on June 26, 1962?

ANSWER: INS advised our New York Office on June 22, 1962, of Oswald's destination as 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. On May 18, 1962, Mrs. Robert Oswald was interviewed and she promised to advise FBI Agents at Fort Worth immediately upon the arrival of Lee Harvey Oswald in Fort Worth. As Mrs. Robert Oswald did not notify the Agents, she was reinterviewed on June 26, 1962, at which time she advised that Lee Harvey Oswald, his wife and child had arrived in Fort Worth on June 14, 1962, and were currently residing at her address. He was not placed under surveillance upon his arrival in New York as such action was considered undesirable and unnecessary. Our first contact with him was on June 26, 1962.

5. QUESTION: What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald as a result of the June 26, 1962, interview?

ANSWER: The report of SA John W. Fain dated July 10, 1962, at Dallas reported the results of the interview of Oswald on June 26, 1962, by SAs Fain and B. Tom Carter. According to that report, Oswald exhibited an impatient and arrogant attitude and when questioned as to why he made the trip to Russia, Oswald stated he did not care to "relive the past." Oswald did agree to promptly contact the FBI should he be contacted in the future under suspicious circumstances by representatives of Soviet intelligence. SA Fain described Oswald as being generally uncooperative, but said this interview developed no indications that Oswald represented any potential for acts of violence.

6. QUESTION: Why was Oswald interviewed so soon thereafter on August 14, 1962? What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald as a result of this interview? Where was this interview held, how long did it take, and was there anything remarkable about Oswald's demeanor during the course of the interview?

ANSWER: The second interview of Oswald was conducted by SAs John W. Fain and Arnold J. Brown on August 16, 1962. The results of this interview are contained in the report of SA Fain dated August 30, 1962, at Dallas. This interview was in the nature of a follow-up interview to determine Oswald's employment, to again alert him to our interest should he be recontacted by the Soviets and to further evaluate whether or not he represented a security risk to the internal security of the United States. No information was developed during that interview to indicate he constituted a potential threat to the personal safety of the President or to anyone else. This interview was conducted in secure surroundings in an FBI automobile in the vicinity of Oswald's residence (at that time 2703 Mercedes, Fort Worth, Texas). This interview lasted from approximately 4:45 p.m. to 6 p.m. and Fain and Brown have advised that they noted nothing unusual about Oswald's demeanor during that interview. Brown's recollection of the interview is that Oswald seemed a little evasive but was not belligerent or antagonistic and he gave no indication of being dangerous. Fain recalled that Oswald, during the interview, continued to play down the possibility that the Soviets were interested in contacting him but agreed to contact the FBI should the Soviets initiate contact with him in the future.

7. QUESTION: The Retail Merchants' Credit Association of Fort Worth has stated that the FBI inquired about Oswald on February 27, 1961, and again on February 7, 1963. If these inquiries took place, why are they not mentioned in the FBI reports for the period involved?

ANSWER: Inquiries were made at the Retail Merchants Credit Association of Fort Worth on February 21, 1961 (not February 27, 1961) and again on February 7, 1963. The purpose of these contacts was to obtain background data for leads concerning Oswald. Since both inquiries determined there was no record, these contacts were not considered pertinent for inclusion in an investigative report.

8. QUESTION: The report of SA Hosty of September 10, 1963, contains the following item:

[redacted]

S

Is this information correct as of the date indicated, and does it describe activities which occurred before Oswald's move to New Orleans?

[redacted]

S

Our informant did not know Oswald personally and could furnish no further information. Our investigation had not disclosed such activity on Oswald's part prior to this type of activity in New Orleans.

9. QUESTION: How and when did the FBI learn of Oswald's move to New Orleans?

[redacted]

10. QUESTION: What prompted the New Orleans FBI Office inquiry into Oswald's activities, which inquiry appears to have begun at least as early as June 26, 1963? (See report of SA Knack, October 31, 1963, page 3.)

[redacted]

11. QUESTION: Why are items about Oswald's residence and employment in New Orleans set forth in almost identical form in the report of SA Hosty of the Dallas FBI Office (September 10, 1963) and the report of SA Knack of the New Orleans FBI Office (October 31, 1963)? Why is there no other mention in the Hosty report of information set forth in the Knack report under dates earlier than the date of the Hosty report, and in several instances under dates earlier than the items about residence and employment that appeared in both reports?

ANSWER: Oswald's residence and employment in New Orleans, Louisiana, were verified by the New Orleans Office of the FBI on August 5, 1963, and this information was furnished to the Dallas Office by letter dated August 13, 1963. This data was included in the report of SA James P. Hosty, Jr., dated September 10, 1963, to record that Oswald had left the Dallas Office territory and had moved to New Orleans. Since this information was originally developed by the New Orleans Office when SA Milton R. Knack submitted his report dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, he included that information concerning Oswald's employment and

residence. The additional information reported in SA Kaack's report, developed both prior to and subsequent to SA Hosty's report, was not sent to Dallas inasmuch as the New Orleans Office planned to and did include that information in its report.

12. Question: Did SA Quigley, who interviewed Oswald at the New Orleans jail, or SA Kaack, who prepared a report on Oswald, review earlier FBI reports on Oswald? Were they aware that, contrary to his statement, Oswald had not lived with his mother following discharge from the Marine Corps, but rather had gone to Russia? Were they aware that, contrary to his statement, his wife's maiden name was not "Prossa", and that they had not married in Fort Worth but in Russia?

Answer: SA John L. Quigley's interview with Oswald at the New Orleans Police Department jail on August 10, 1963, was based on a telephone call from the police to the effect that Oswald had been arrested for disturbing the peace on August 9, 1963, in distributing FPCC leaflets and that Oswald had requested to see an FBI Agent. SA Quigley listened to what Oswald had to say and made it a matter of record. Quigley had not had an opportunity to review prior interviews and investigation of Oswald. SA Milton R. Kaack, who prepared a report concerning Oswald dated October 31, 1963, did review the results of prior FBI investigation concerning Oswald and he, of course, was aware of the various contradictions in the information furnished by Oswald. In the event the investigation of Oswald warranted a further interview, these discrepancies would have been discussed with him.

13. Question: The information about Oswald's residence and employment in New Orleans is also substantially duplicated in the report of SA De Brueys of October 25, 1963 on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee -- New Orleans Division. Why, however, is Mrs. Oswald described only as "his wife" in the Hosty and Kaack report entries concerning residence information given by Mrs. Jessie Garner, while the De Brueys report identifies her more specifically as "his wife, Marina Nikolaevna Oswald" in the same reference to Mrs. Garner's statement? Was either SA Quigley or SA Kaack aware of this indication that Mrs. Oswald's maiden name was not "Prossa"?

Answer: The reports of SA James P. Hosty dated September 10, 1963, SA Milton R. Kaack, dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, both captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" and the report of SA Warren C. De Brueys, dated October 25, 1963, at New Orleans

captioned "Fair Play for Cuba Committee - New Orleans Division" accurately set forth the basic information in this instance and in substance all three reports contain the same information with respect to Oswald's employment and residence. At the time SA John L. Quigley interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald on August 10, 1963, and prepared the results of that interview, he set forth the maiden name of Oswald's wife as it was furnished to him by Oswald. SA Haack's report dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, pages 6 through 10, incorporated the results of SA Quigley's interview of Oswald. Inasmuch as Oswald had furnished Marina's maiden name to SA Quigley as "Prossa," it was so recorded in SA Haack's report. SA De Brueys set forth the full name of Oswald's wife and the other two Agents did not feel it was necessary to do so in the content of their reports.

14. QUESTION: What was the FBI reaction to the advice obtained on August 20, 1963 from Mr. Bill Stuckey that Oswald had told him he had worked and been married in Russia as contrasted with his inconsistent statements to SA Quigley on August 10?

ANSWER: That Oswald's statements to Mr. Stuckey were inconsistent with Oswald's statements to SA John L. Quigley on August 10, 1963, was recognized. These inconsistencies were considered in subsequent investigation. In the event the investigation of Oswald warranted a further interview, these discrepancies would have been discussed with him.

15. QUESTION: The report of SA Quigley of October 31, 1963 states that on August 22, 1963 Radio Station WDSU made available a transcript of the radio broadcast in which Oswald participated on August 21, 1963. Why does the report of SA De Brueys of October 25, 1963 not include this item, but state instead that on September 12, 1963 a confidential informant made available a transcript of the same radio broadcast?

[redacted]

16. QUESTION: The report of SA Knack of October 31, 1963 states that on October 1, 1963 a confidential informant who was acquainted with some phases of Communist Party activities in New Orleans, advised that Oswald was unknown to him. Why does this item not appear in the report of SA De Brueys, which instead includes a similar reference to a statement by a confidential informant made on October 15, 1963, that the informant did not know of Oswald or his wife? Why does this item not appear in the Knack report?

ANSWER: The informant listed as confidential informant [redacted] in the report of SA Milton R. Knack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R - Cuba" is the same individual identified as [redacted] in the report of SA Warren C. De Brueys dated October 25, 1963, at New Orleans entitled "Fair Play for Cuba Committee -- New Orleans Division; RA - Cuba; IS - Cuba." Therefore, both of these reports set forth the same information as to Lee Harvey Oswald. SA Knack's report shows this informant was contacted on October 1, 1963, and had no information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. SA De Brueys' report shows this same informant was contacted on October 15, 1963, and was questioned concerning the FPCC activities in New Orleans and Oswald and his wife. This is in accordance with our custom to check with confidential informants having knowledge of communist and subversive activities to determine if they know of the subject under investigation. There is no inconsistency in the reporting in these two reports.

17. QUESTION: The De Brueys report of October 25, 1963 states that on October 7, 1963 a confidential informant advised that P. O. Box 30016 did not exist in the New Orleans area, and on the same date inquiry at the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau failed to turn up any record of an A. J. Hidell. Why do these items not appear in the report of SA Knack of October 31, 1963?

ANSWER: SA Milton R. Knack did not repeat in his report of October 31, 1963, the negative record checks with the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau or a check of the city directory in New Orleans regarding A. J. Hidell nor did he repeat the negative check to determine the subscriber to P. O. Box 30016, inasmuch as he had already determined the correct P. O. Box, 30061, which was rented by Oswald on June 3, 1963.

18. QUESTION: When did the FBI first obtain from the New Orleans Police Department the list of Russian names and telephone numbers which had been obtained from Oswald's wallet at the time of his arrest? If this information was retained by the New Orleans Police Department but not made available until after the assassination, has the FBI received any explanation for this delay?

ANSWER: The FBI first obtained a copy of the list of Russian names and telephone numbers on November 29, 1963. This list was made available to our New Orleans Office by Lieutenant Francis L. Martello of the New Orleans Police Department, who explained that this data had inadvertently been placed with pamphlets, leaflets and booklets taken from Oswald at the time of his arrest on August 9, 1963. Martello said he had not submitted a report until contacted on November 29, 1963. Martello's report is set forth on pages 364-373 of the report of SA Warren C. De Brueys dated December 2, 1963, at Dallas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald."

19. QUESTION: How did the FBI evaluate Oswald's voluntary request to be interviewed by the FBI in New Orleans, particularly in view of the attitude he displayed at earlier interviews?

ANSWER: As is customary with the FBI, when an individual requests an interview, we accommodate him and make a record of the interview. This was done in the case of Oswald when he requested through the New Orleans Police to be interviewed on August 10, 1963. The results were set forth by SA John L. Quigley following the interview. It was apparent from the interview with Oswald on August 10, 1963, that he was making a self-serving statement in an attempt to explain his activities in connection with his distributing leaflets for the FPCC.

20. QUESTION: What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald as a result of the August 10, 1963 interview? What was the FBI evaluation of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee during the summer of 1963, and of Oswald's work for it?

ANSWER: During the interview of Lee Harvey Oswald on August 10, 1963, he appeared to be responsive in furnishing general background information concerning himself and some information concerning the FPCC. However, his attitude changed when he was

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pressed for details regarding meetings and identities of other FPCC members in New Orleans and he obviously was evasive and uncooperative as indicated by his statements that although he knew other FPCC members by their first names, he could not recall such names and further by his refusal to disclose how he contacted other alleged FPCC members in New Orleans for purpose of notifying them of meetings held allegedly at Oswald's residence in New Orleans.

At no time during the August 10, 1963, interview with Oswald by SA Quigley did Oswald give any indication he was potentially dangerous or might engage in an act of physical violence.

In regard to the FPCC during the summer of 1963, you are advised that our investigation during that period in New Orleans disclosed no existence of organized FPCC activities in the New Orleans area. The only activities in behalf of the FPCC appeared to be those efforts made by Oswald. Inasmuch as there were no FPCC activities in New Orleans prior to Oswald's activities in behalf of this organization in New Orleans and since there have been no FPCC activities in New Orleans subsequent to Oswald's departure from New Orleans in September, 1963, it appears that the only activities of such organization in New Orleans were those promoted by Oswald.

In regard to over-all activity of the FPCC during the Summer of 1963 throughout the United States, we have noted that your letter of March 26, 1964, to this Bureau requested in detail data we possessed concerning such organization. Therefore, we are responding to your March 26, 1964, letter by separate communication.

21. Inquiry: Why did the FBI Investigation Division furnish an identification record to the New Orleans FBI Office consisting of a description of the two occasions on which the FBI had received Oswald's fingerprints: first, upon his entry into the Marine Corps; second, upon his arrest in New Orleans? Why was this information furnished under FBI number 327 925 B, and not under Oswald's FBI Bureau File Number which is 105-82555?

Answer: It is the policy of this Bureau when the subject of a security investigation of interest to this Bureau is arrested, a complete copy of his identification record as maintained by the FBI Identification Division is furnished to the office concerned for its information.

Under FBI procedures, the FBI Identification Division maintains a separate filing system for handling fingerprint records. In this particular instance, the FBI identification record of Oswald is 327 925 D. The investigative reports on the subject are handled under a different file number. In connection with Oswald, this Bureau utilized file number 105-82555 to handle the investigative reports of Oswald.

22. QUESTION: The FBI Report on the Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy, page 39, states that in October, 1963, an investigation was initiated to ascertain the whereabouts of the Oswalds, following advice from a rental agent that they had vacated their apartment and that Mrs. Oswald and their child had departed in a station wagon with Texas registration. What was the reason for this investigation to ascertain Oswald's whereabouts?

ANSWER: In view of Oswald's background and activities the FBI had a continuing interest in him. Therefore, when the rental agent advised on October 1, 1963, that the Oswalds had moved, investigation was initiated to determine their current whereabouts.

[redacted]

24. QUESTION: Was the FBI aware of Oswald's application on June 24, 1963, for a passport, or the issuance of a passport on June 25, 1963? Why did the FBI not request that the Passport Office of the Department of State include Oswald on a list which would have resulted in advice to the FBI of any application for a passport?

ANSWER: The FBI was not aware of Oswald's application on June 24, 1963, for a passport or of the issuance of a passport to Oswald on June 25, 1963.

We did not request the State Department to include Oswald on a list which would have resulted in advising us of any application for a passport inasmuch as the facts relating to Oswald's activities at that time did not warrant such action. Our investigation of Oswald had disclosed no evidence that Oswald was acting under the instructions or on behalf of any foreign government or instrumentality thereof.

25. QUESTION: What prompted the FBI efforts to locate Oswald on October 18 in Fort Worth, or Robert Oswald on October 19 in Fort Worth (before receiving advice on October 25, 1963, that Oswald had given the New Orleans Post Office a forwarding address in Irving, Texas)?

ANSWER: Information from Mrs. Jessie James Garner, 4909 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 1, 1963, to the effect that Oswald and his wife had vacated their apartment at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, on September 25, 1963, and that Mrs. Oswald and child had departed in a station wagon bearing Texas license plates prompted our efforts to locate Oswald at Fort Worth, Texas.

26. QUESTION: Why did the FBI make three attempts within eight days (October 29 - November 5, 1963) to locate Oswald? After being advised of his place of employment by Mrs. Paine, did the FBI attempt to locate him through that lead? Were any further efforts made between November 5 and November 22 to locate Oswald, and if not, why not?

[redacted]

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27. QUESTION: Did SA Hosty interview Marina Oswald and Mrs. Paine alone on November 1, 1963, or was he accompanied by another agent or agents? At what time of day did SA Hosty conduct the interview on November 1, 1963, and did he receive any advice regarding the time when Oswald was expected to visit Mrs. Paine's house that day, or when he might be there on another day?

ANSWER: SA Hosty was alone when he interviewed Mrs. Ruth Paine on November 1, 1963. Marina Oswald entered the room during the course of the interview but was not formally interviewed by SA Hosty at that time or any other time prior to the assassination.

The interview was conducted approximately 2:30 p.m. SA Hosty did not receive or specifically ask for information as to when Oswald was expected to visit Mrs. Paine's house on that day or a later day. The information in which we were primarily interested had been established--Oswald was in Dallas and was employed in nonstrategic work.

[redacted]

[redacted]

29. QUESTION: Did SA Hosty state to anyone on November 22, 1963, that Oswald had contacted two known subversive agents about 15 days before the assassination, but that the entire information was Top Secret? If so, to what did SA Hosty refer?

ANSWER: SA Hosty does not recall making such a statement on November 22, 1963, or at any other time, inasmuch as he was not in possession of any information to the effect that Oswald had been in touch with two subversives within 15 days prior to the President's assassination.

[redacted]

30. QUESTION: When and for what reason were pages 279 through 283 of the report of SA Gemberling of February 11, 1964 prepared (setting forth the entries in Oswald's address book which had not been included in the report of SA Gemberling of December 23, 1963)?

ANSWER: Pages 279 through 283 of the report of SA Gemberling dated February 11, 1964, were prepared at the time such report was being typed by the Dallas Office during the few-day period immediately preceding submission of such report to FBI Headquarters by the Dallas Office. In this connection, your attention is also directed to this Bureau's letter to the Commission dated February 27, 1964, enclosing an affidavit executed by SA Robert P. Gemberling explaining in detail his handling and reporting of data in Lee Harvey Oswald's address book. You will note that in his affidavit, SA Gemberling explains why certain data in Oswald's address book was reported in his December 23, 1963, report, whereas the remaining data in Oswald's address book was reported in SA Gemberling's February 11, 1964, report.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS.

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 4/13/64

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

10

STATE

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: April 14, 1964

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

SUBJECT: ROBERT RAY MC KEOWN

Reference is made to the letter dated 4/3/64 from Mr. J. Lee Rankin, general counsel of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Paragraph two of this letter requests that in order to shed further light on connections between Jack Ruby and McKeown the Bureau furnish material concerning captioned subject, including the names of any suspects or confederates in his armament sales to Cuba.

McKeown is one of the subjects of a Bureau investigation involving Carlos Prio Socarras and numerous others. This investigation was begun in 1952 and conducted under the characters of Neutrality Matter and Registration Act. During the course of investigation, the Bureau determined that Prio and others were involved in a conspiracy to ship arms, munitions and other war materials to Fidel Castro in his efforts to overthrow the Batista regime in Cuba. The names of these individuals are being furnished the Commission in response to their request. The results of the investigation are voluminous, consisting of 57 sections of the main file. There are no references to Jack Ruby in this investigation. McKeown's name is indexed once in the Jack Ruby investigation. The pertinent information in this reference concerning Ruby's connection with McKeown is set forth in a report which has already been disseminated to the Commission.

As there are no references to Ruby in this 57 section file it does not appear that any purpose would be served by reviewing this voluminous material page by page for complete detailed information concerning McKeown's background. The Commission has been given the names of McKeown's confederates in this matter as requested and has previously received the information concerning possible contact between McKeown and Ruby.

ACTION:

62-109090-
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The attached memorandum sets forth information concerning McKeown and may be used, if you approve, for insertion in an answer to the over-all letter received from the Commission.

CDDbss
(4)

25 APR 22 1964

Rec'd Comm.

61 APR 28 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 14, 1964

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

PURPOSE:

To advise you of the current status of efforts of Mrs. Marie Muchmore and Mr. Orville O. Nix to obtain the return of their cameras which are being held by our Laboratory at the request of the President's Commission, and to also recommend the attached communications be sent to the President's Commission and the Dallas Office.

BACKGROUND:

At the Commission's request, our Dallas Office obtained the personally owned motion picture cameras of Mr. Nix and Mrs. Muchmore who took pictures of the Presidential Motorcade on 11/22/63. These cameras were received in the Laboratory on January 29, 1964, and February 17, 1964, respectively, and were subjected to time and other technical studies in an effort to pinpoint where the shots fired at President Kennedy came from.

Both Mr. Nix and Mrs. Muchmore had initially requested their cameras be returned as soon as possible. Mrs. Muchmore has been particularly insistent that her camera be returned prior to April 15, 1964, as she promised to loan it to her brother who is going to Europe. The Bureau directed two letters to the Commission relating to Mrs. Muchmore's request, but neither letter was acknowledged.

Malley personally took this matter up with Rankin and his assistant Willens and obtained approval for Mrs. Muchmore to rent a similar camera and bill the Commission. Our Laboratory has completed all technical examinations requested by the Commission on both cameras.

Enclosures (2) rec'd 4-15-64

Bufile (105-82555)

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 28 1964

1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - L. L. Shaneyfelt
1 - R. E. Lenihan

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Rosen to Belmont Memorandum
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA

DETAILS:

Dallas, by airtel 4/7/64, advised Mr. Nix again requested the return of his camera in view of the impending vacation season, Mrs. Muchmore telephonically advised our Dallas Office on 4/7/64 she was having considerable difficulty in locating a similar rental camera and appeared concerned it was taking the Commission so long to check her camera. She stated she was considering writing to the Commission or to have her close personal friend Congressman Bruce Alger (R - Tex) check on this matter.

Mrs. Muchmore is aware the Bureau has this camera because of the Commission's request, and expressed appreciation for assistance being rendered by the Dallas Office in connection with this problem. Mrs. Muchmore since advised she had located a rental camera for a 7 week period at $5 per week. She stated when this bill is received, it will be sent to the Commission for payment.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is felt we should make the Commission aware of the inconvenience being caused these individuals. Further, when property is retained by us at the request of the Commission and inquiries are received for the return of this material, these inquiries should be directed to the Commission and not us.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached letter be sent to the Commission advising them of Nix's requests, the inconvenience caused Mrs. Muchmore, and the subsequent arrangements made by her for the rental and billing of a similar camera.

Sent

2. That the attached airtel be sent to Dallas instructing that any inquiries for the return of property obtained by us at the request of the Commission, be directed to Rankin.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am referring to you a copy of a letter file forwarded to our Phoenix, Arizona, Office by Mr. John M. McGowan, Administrative Assistant to Governor Paul Fannin of Arizona.

The letters in this file bear the name Reyes M. Bustamante and also reveal comments concerning President Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald. For your additional information, the handwritten notations which appear in several instances were on the letters when received.

Reyes M. Bustamante has in the past addressed a letter to this Bureau which was not acknowledged. A copy of this communication is incorporated in the enclosed letter file. He has not been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and no further action is being initiated in this matter unless specifically requested by you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
97 APR 27
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (15)

62-109060
1 - 63-8448

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199 APR 27 1964

19 APR 27 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

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NOTE:

Phoenix received a letter file from the Office of the Arizona Governor written by Bustamante. The letters are addressed to prominent Government officials and Robert Oswald complaining of misuse and unauthorized use of electrical equipment which affected him and the fact he had not received answers to his letters. He claimed if his letters had been answered President Kennedy would be alive today. He wrote to Robert Oswald making the same complaints and also said "If Mr. Oswald killed President Kennedy he did it in self defense." Bustamante appears to be a mental case and a prolific letter writer. His comments concerning President Kennedy and Oswald have no bearing whatsoever on the assassination investigation. These letters are being submitted to the Commission for information.

Bureau files reveal a letter written by Bustamante dated 5/12/63 and no acknowledgement was furnished (63-8448)

63-8448

- 2 -

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Chandler
1 - Mr. Letson

4/24/64

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REREP OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED APRIL FIFTEENTH LAST AT DALLAS, TEXAS, IN CAPTIONED MATTER.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DIRECTED TO PAGE TWO ZERO SEVEN REPORTING THAT MRS. PAINE ALLEGED THAT PREVIOUS INFORMATION SHE HAD FURNISHED TO THE FBI, WHEN IT REACHED THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, HAD BEEN QUOTE LEAKED END QUOTE TO THE PRESS. SUCH ALLEGATION OBVIOUSLY IS GOING TO BE OF KEEN INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION AND, THEREFORE, DALLAS OFFICE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY RECONTACT MRS. PAINE AND OBTAIN FROM HER IN DETAIL SPECIFICS OF DATA ALLEGEDLY LEAKED TO THE PRESS AFTER IT REACHED THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY AND SUTEL RESULTS OF YOUR RECONTACT WITH MRS. PAINE IN THIS MATTER IN ORDER THAT SUCH DATA CAN BE FORWARDED TO THE COMMISSION AT THE TIME THE REPORT OF SA GEMBERLING IS FURNISHED THE COMMISSION BY THE BUREAU.

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(8)

APR 27 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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51 APR 28 1964

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62-109071-

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199 APR 27 1964

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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

Apr 27 3 36 PM '64
FBI - HEADQUARTERS

Teletype to Dallas
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

During interview with Mrs. Paine on 3/31/64 Mrs. Paine made reference to four personal letters she had received from Marina Oswald while latter was residing in New Orleans and two personal notes she had received from Marina while latter was residing in Dallas. Mrs. Paine stated she had refused to furnish such letters to the FBI because they were personal in nature and added that when she recently testified before the Commission these letters and notes were read into the record of the President's Commission over her protests. Mrs. Paine also indicated that she refused to furnish such letters to the FBI because previous information she had furnished to the FBI, when it reached the President's Commission, had been "leaked" to the press. Obviously the Commission will be interested in specifics regarding this allegation and desirable Dallas Office obtain such data from Mrs. Paine in order that it can be included in our letter to Rankin disseminating the instant report of Gemberling.

April 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The Department of Justice by memorandum dated April 13, 1964, forwarded to the FBI for information a letter to the Attorney General dated April 7, 1964, from a Miss Mary Jone.

Enclosed herewith is a memorandum dated April 20, 1964, at Phoenix, Arizona, setting forth the letter addressed to the Attorney General dated April 7, 1964, and the results of this Bureau's investigation which was conducted on the basis of information in the letter.

No further investigation will be conducted concerning this matter in the absence of a specific request from the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
97 APR 24
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

JWH/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 28 1964

59 APR 29 1964

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NOTE:

The Department by memorandum 4/13/64 forwarded a letter to the AG from Miss Mary Jone wherein she indicated that she had information about an attorney in Phoenix who always sends money to help Jack Ruby. The letter itself was poorly written and indicated that the writer was illiterate to some degree. Phoenix conducted extensive investigation to identify Mary Jone but she could not be identified. They obtained background data on the attorney she referred to which indicates that he is a reputable attorney in Phoenix and was a strong supporter of former President Kennedy. A letterhead memorandum setting forth Phoenix's investigation is being forwarded to the President's Commission and a copy is also being furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department.

April 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your letter of March 30, 1964, requesting that the FBI interview companions of Marguerite Vea Riegler who were mentioned by her in her interview of November 25, 1963, I am enclosing herewith the following items:

1. A report dated April 3, 1964, setting forth the interview of Robert Louis Sindelar at Dallas, Texas, on April 2, 1964.

2. A report dated April 3, 1964, setting forth the interview of Rita Leslie Silberman at Dallas, Texas, on April 2, 1964.

3. A report dated April 7, 1964, setting forth the interview of William George Nikolis at Tyler, Texas, on April 6, 1964.

4. A memorandum dated April 20, 1964, at San Francisco, California, setting forth the interview of Dennis Patrick Martin at Fort Ord, California, on April 14, 1964.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of March 30, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

Enclosures (4)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 28 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Miss Riegler on 11/25/63 advised that she was at Phil's Delicatessen, Dallas, Texas, on the night of 11/22/63 in the company of Sindelar, Silberman, Nikolis, and Martin when she observed a man whom she identified as Jack Ruby. The Commission requested that we interview the companions of Riegler. Our investigation, which was reported and furnished to the Commission in the report of SA Clements dated 11/30/63, had already established Ruby's presence in the delicatessen, where he purchased sandwiches which he later furnished to the crew of the Dallas Radio Station, through interviews of the owner, other employees, and several other persons present in the delicatessen on that night. Extensive investigation was required to locate the companions of Riegler, especially Martin who was finally located in the Army at Fort Ord, California. All of the interviews relate the almost identical story as originally furnished by Riegler which is not significant in any respect except to establish that Ruby was at Phil's Delicatessen on the night of 11/22/63.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
J. RANKIN
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

APR 21 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter of January 23, 1964 in response to mine of January 10, 1964, respecting three metal file cases and contents made available to your Dallas office by Mrs. Ruth Hyde Paine of Irving, Texas on January 15, 1964, which you furnished to the President's Commission with your letter of January 23rd and in which you call my attention to the fact that Mrs. Paine had requested the return of the cases and contents in due course when the President's Commission had completed its need thereof.

The Commission has completed its examination of the contents of the file cases and has questioned Mrs. Paine with respect thereto. We found it unnecessary to retain or make copies of any of the documents. The Commission has no further use for the documents.

The Commission has authorized the return of the cases and contents to Mrs. Paine. I am delivering them to you herewith by courier.

Sincerely,

62-109090-

J. Lee Rankin

NOT RECORDED
109 APR 28 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Need one file for our going

25 APR 27 1964

105-82555

NOT RECORDED

Stokes

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 4/23/64

62-109090

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated 4/21/64 the President's Commission returned to the Bureau the three metal file cases containing the personal papers of Ruth Hyde Paine which were previously made available to your office by Mrs. Paine. The Commission advised that it has completed its examination of the contents of the file cases and has questioned Mrs. Paine with respect thereto; that it finds it unnecessary to retain or make copies of the documents and that it has no further use for them. Accordingly, the Commission has authorized the return of this material to Mrs. Paine.

The material in question is being forwarded to you under separate cover (a copy of this letter). Upon receipt of same immediately return it to Mrs. Paine. Advise Bureau when this has been done. Note that the Bureau has not made copies of any of the material in question.

JCS:pah
(5)

NOTE FOR MAIL ROOM:

Material in question is in Mr. Belmont's office. When this letter is approved, obtain same and ship to Dallas with extra copy of this letter provided for that purpose.

(Clear with Laboratory - not to Mail Room Exhibit Desk)
4/23/64 JHS

MAILED 4
APR 23 1964
COMM-FBI

25 APR 27 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 APR 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109090-220

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Lenihan

April 21, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The Dallas Office of the FBI recently furnished a number of items allegedly belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald or Marina Oswald which had been in the possession of his brother, Robert L. Oswald.

The following items were obtained from Robert L. Oswald, Denton, Texas, on March 15, 1964:

C254	"Val-pak" type suitcase
C255	Texas flag - small
C256	Master lock (padlock)
C257	Shower spray attachment
C258	Treated cloth in paper container
C259	Marine Corps belt and buckle
C260	Pencil
C261	Sea bag
C262	Carton for "Vigran" chewable vitamins
C263	Set of long underwear
C264	Three ties
C265	Pair of men's black gloves
C266	Brown and gray leather cap
C267	Two mufflers
C268	Summer khaki overseas hat
C269	Chess set (board and 27 pieces) and 15 dominoes
C270	Extension cord
C271	Pair of shoe trees
C272	Can of black shoe polish

(See "Note" on page 4)

COURIER SVC. 9 C APR 21

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 APR 30 1964

RAF:ich (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

C273	Pencil sharpener
C274	Sea shell
C275	Green eraser
C276	Shoebrush
C277	Coloring pencil
C278	Shaving brush
C279	Schick box for electric shaver
C280	Manicure set
C281	Miniature silver spoon - broken
C282	Knit shopping bag
C283	Green winter overseas hat (U. S. Marine Corps)
C284	Book entitled "V. I. LENIN - MARX - ENGELS - MARXISM"
C285	Book entitled "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. Benjamin Spock
C286	Book entitled "The Iliad" - Homer
C287	Book entitled "Perfect Lovers Guide and other stories" - Stephen Leacock
C288	Book entitled "Squibb Product Reference"
C289	Book entitled "Short Russian Reference Grammar"
C290	Book entitled "Russian - Elementary Course I"
C291	Book written in Russian language ("Idiot" by F. M. Dostoevskii)
C292	Book written in Russian language ("USSR-1960 Annual")
C293	Book written in Russian language ("International Electrotechnical Vocabulary")
C294	Book written in Russian language ("Practical Aids for Cutting and Sewing")
C295	Book written in Russian language ("Newspapers and Magazines for USSR-1963")
C296	Book written in Russian language ("Course in Spanish Language")
C297	Cellophane tape, one roll
C298	Small fuse (electrical)
C299	Pair of dice
C300	Twenty-nine dominoes and one box - "Made in Japan"
C301	Pencil sharpener
C302	Carriage bolt
C303	Clothespin
C304	Sheet of white bond paper located in book
C305	Cardboard box

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The results of the Laboratory examinations are set forth below.

No microdots or hidden cavities were found in the examination of C254 through C305.

In the book, C294, between pages 300 and 301, there were three blank sheets of paper, one of which contained indented handwriting believed to be that of Lee Harvey Oswald, although no positive determination was made due to the nature of the indented handwriting. The indented handwriting consisted of the following:

"July 9

"Dear Gene

I look forward to meeting you again.
As you pointed out it has been many
years since we have seen each other.
Marina and I have been looking forward
to visiting you ever since several weeks
ago when Aunt Lillian suggested we all
go together when they visit you.
I'll be happy to give a talk on
Russia during our visit with you
at the time suggested
it may even be that the Russian
teachers you mentioned in your first letter
will be able to meet my wife and speak
Russian with her while we are there.
You said you would be studying
French. - Marina can speak some, at least
she studied it in the 3rd through 7th
grade in Leningrad where she lived.
Seeing you soon -

Sincerely

LEE"

The sheet of paper, C304, did not contain any indented handwriting.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Item C262 is a carton for Squibb's "Vigran" chewable multivitamin tablets. The carton is empty. Nothing unusual was noted from an examination of the Griffin shoe polish in C272 or the brown pencil, C277.

Nothing of secret writing significance was noted during the examination of C284 through C286 and C304.

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 16, 1964, two sets of photographs of items C254 through C305 were delivered to your office on April 17, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: This letter based on telephone call from Mr. Melvin Eisenberg to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons on 4/16/64, at which time Eisenberg requested he be advised by letter rather than by report and be furnished photographs of the evidence. The photographs were delivered to the Commission on 4/17/64.

This matter orally coordinated with Domestic Intelligence Division and General Investigative Division.

The three sheets of white paper found in C294 are being considered as parts of this item and have been so marked.

The sheet of paper, C304, was submitted as having been removed from items 8 through 13 as listed in Dallas airtel of 3/16/64, which items consisted of six books (C291 - C296). Dallas did not specify the particular book from which C304 was removed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 4/21/64

FROM : J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

SAC Shanklin of Dallas telephonically advised today the U. S. Attorney at Dallas had received a book containing a number of depositions taken by the staff of the President's Commission in Dallas. Included were depositions taken from Special Agents Clements and Bookhout. The U. S. Attorney's office had been instructed by the President's Commission to have various individuals read the depositions and sign same.

Special Agents Bookhout and Clements, on reading their depositions, advised Shanklin there were a substantial number of typographical errors in the depositions and they did not want to sign them in view of the number of errors appearing therein.

This matter was discussed with Howard Willens of the President's Commission staff and he advised that there would be no objection to the necessary corrections being made in ink and then the Agents signing the depositions. SAC Shanklin was so advised.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 24 1964

JRM:mpd (3)

25 APR 23 1964

53 APR 29 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1271

FBI

Date: 4/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)
ATTN: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-1639) (P)

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka - VICTIM (Deceased)
CR
OO: DL

Re telephone conversation with Mr. MARTINDALE, 4/20/64.

Enclosed are copies of press articles (Dallas Morning News, 4/5,15; Dallas Times Herald, 4/14/64) concerned with interview of Dallas Police Sergeant P. T. DEAN by BURT GRIFFIN of President's Commission.

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-3)
2 - DALLAS
MCC:eah
(5)

3 ENCLOSURE

3 ENCLOSURE

1/4

15 APR 23 1964

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 28 1964

5 9 APR 29 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

C C Wick Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Attorney Returns

The Warren Commission attorney-investigator who was involved in a rift with a Dallas police officer two weeks ago was back in Dallas Tuesday.

The attorney and another commission man are to put the finishing touches on the Dallas phase of the commission's probe, officials said.

The attorney left following the complaint of a Dallas police officer to Dist. Atty. Henry Wade and other authorities that the commission man had called the officer a liar.

The officer had been a key witness in the Jack Ruby murder trial.

After the incident was reported to J. Lee Rankin, the commission general counsel, the attorney left Dallas.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 "The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 4-14-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Felix R. McKnight

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

62-109690-16

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

DALLAS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Inquiry Continued By Warren Probers

Burt Griffin, the Warren Commission attorney who left Dallas amid reports of a rift with Dallas police more than two weeks ago, was back in Dallas Tuesday for more secret investigation.

He and Leon Hubert, another commission agent who aided in taking 200 depositions earlier this month, added six more sworn statements to the list Tuesday.

Griffin interviewed Dallas News photographer Jack Beers, who took the historic photograph of Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald an instant before Oswald was shot.

Beers said that Griffin showed him two FBI statements by the photographer and questioned him about his part in the Nov. 22-24 news coverage.

Much of the questioning concerned what and whom Beers saw in the City Hall basement when Oswald was brought out for transfer.

Griffin had been absent from Dallas since Dallas police officer P. T. Dean complained to Chief Jesse Curry about Griffin's mode of questioning.

A federal spokesman said at the time that Griffin was scheduled to leave Dallas before the incident with the officer, a chief prosecution witness in Ruby's murder trial.

Griffin, declining any comment on the investigation, said Monday that any statement on the situation would have to come from higher sources.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade would make no comment on Griffin's return to Dallas. But he said he has not been contacted by Warren Commission agents about taking sworn statements from Jack Ruby.

Ruby's new chief defense counsel, Dr. Hubert Smith, told The News earlier that he had not been contacted either.

Others questioned by the two agents Tuesday were Andrew Armstrong, Patrolman Bobby G. Patterson, Bertha Cheeks and Robert C. Patterson.

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 4-15-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Krueger

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

FBI — DALLAS

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen DATE: 4/21/64

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Panel Prober's Tactics Trigger Removal

By JIM LEHRER
Staff Writer

A flare-up over the questioning tactics of a Warren Commission attorney resulted last week in the investigator's quiet removal from the Dallas phase of the commission's probe, The Times Herald learned Saturday.

The dispute involved a clash between the investigator-attorney and a witness he was interviewing, a Dallas police officer who was a key witness in the Jack Ruby murder trial.

The officer protested to Dist. Atty. Henry Wade and other officials that the commission man had called him a "liar," among other things.

SOLUTION WORKED OUT

An amicable solution, which included the investigator's leaving Dallas, was worked out through the combined efforts of Mr. Wade, U.S. Atty. Barefoot Sanders and the commission.

None of the officials involved wished to be directly quoted on any aspect of the incident.

All agreed, however, that it was an "isolated" event and emphasized that it was nipped in the bud before it could disrupt the existing cooperative spirit that prevails between the commission men and local authorities.

NO MORE INCIDENTS

"When you consider that the commission men have talked to more than 300 people in the last several days," said one official, "it is remarkable that there haven't been more incidents of this type."

In recounting what happened between the officer and the attorney, sources said there were two subsequent questioning sessions before the officer's deposition was finally completed.

Between the first exchange and the completion some two days later, the officer's complaint on the questioning technique had gone to Mr. Wade. The officer wanted Mr. Wade or one of his assistants to accompany him to the next session.

The district attorney reportedly declined, telling the officer that the city attorney's office would be the place for him to secure legal counsel.

Mr. Wade did, however, mention the incident in a letter he write to J. Lee Rankin, general counsel for the commission in Washington.

A solution quickly followed.

The deposition of the officer was completed that day with an assistant city attorney accompanying him as counsel during the final session. Another commission attorney-investigator took over the questioning.

The attorney who was involved in the original incident left town. Authorities said he was almost through with his particular assignment in Dallas, anyhow.

62-109090
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Office of Origin

"The Dallas Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 4-5-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

DALLAS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/20/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63 DALLAS, TEXAS

On 4/20/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Staff Counsel, the President's Commission, gave SA Robert E. Neill the following items of evidence for Laboratory examination:

(1) Piece of gummed paper tape

(2) Piece of brown wrapping paper

(3) Selective Service System Notice of Classification bearing name of A. J. Hidell

(4) Armed Forces Certificate of Service bearing name of A. J. Hidell

Mr. Eisenberg requested that items numbered 1 and 2 be compared with the paper bag which Oswald's rifle was allegedly carried in and to ascertain if they are of a common source.

Items numbered 3 and 4 are to be examined to ascertain if forged. Eisenberg requested the results of the forgery examination by Monday, 4/27/64. It was also requested that all items be retained in the Bureau's custody.

Eisenberg further advised that none of these items had been in the Bureau's custody heretofore and stated that the paper and tape were obtained from Ruth Paine, Marina Oswald's landlady and that items 3 and 4 were from the U. S. Secret Service.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED

Mr. Eisenberg stated specifically that there was no definite time by which he wanted the results of the tape and paper examinations; however, these examinations will be handled expeditiously. Upon completion of the examinations, the Commission and the Dallas Office will be advised of the results.

ACTION: For information.

6 APR 29 1964
62-109060

(See Addendum page 2)

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
REN:lch (12)
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

APR 23 1964

ADDENDUM; WDG:mb

With reference to the requested forgery examination of Items 3 and 4 it should be noted this will involve comparison with approximately twenty-four negatives, Item D44, which previous examinations have indicated were used by Oswald in photographically preparing forged credentials. Item D44 is presently in the possession of The Commission and accordingly SA W. D. Griffith contacted Mr. Eisenberg at The Commission 4/20/64 to ascertain if Item D44 is available. Mr. Eisenberg said he is using this item and cannot release it at this time and accordingly we would have to hold up on the requested comparison until these negatives become available.

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 17 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would like to view the moving pictures and slides of the assassination at the Commission beginning at 9:30 a.m. on April 21, 1964. We would appreciate it if Inspector Leo Gauthier and Mr. Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt could be present at that time.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

APR 20 1964

EX-PROC.

33

See memo Griffith to Conrad 4-22-64

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 27 1964

27

APR 20 1964

61 APR 28 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach

April 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Gheesling

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated April 2, 1964, which transmitted to you one copy each of the joint income tax returns filed by Ruth Hyde Paine and Michael Ralph Paine for the years 1959 through 1932.

On April 22, 1964, the Internal Revenue Service made available a copy of the 1956 and the 1957 income tax returns filed by Michael Ralph Paine, as well as a copy of the joint income tax return filed by Michael Ralph Paine and Ruth Hyde Paine for the year 1953. There is enclosed for your information one copy each of these income tax returns. According to the Internal Revenue Service, the income tax returns for the year 1955 are no longer available.

This material was obtained through liaison arrangements with the Internal Revenue Service and it is suggested that you contact that Service in the event it is desired to publicize this material in the future.

There is also enclosed a list identifying three 1964 reports prepared by this Bureau concerning the Paines. Two copies of each of those reports are also enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 28 1964

Enclosures - 10
105-126128
105-126129
WLG:pah
(13)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

BY COURIER SVC.
97 APR 24
3 - COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

APR 30 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

We are investigating the Paines at request of the President's Commission. Rankin specifically requested that we attempt to obtain copies of their income tax returns for the period 1955 to date. The enclosed income tax forms were obtained by Liaison Supervisor Putnam from Mrs. Annie Schuster, IRS. The enclosed three reports have been reviewed by the Supervisor and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. They consist of 36 pages.

PRESIDENT'S C. ...
ON THE ...
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. Marvin A. ...
Washington, D.C. ...
Telephone ...

April 24, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RUTH HYDE PAINE
MICHAEL RALPH PAINE

Report of	Date	Office
James P. Hosty, Jr.	4/8/64	Dallas
Carl E. Graham	4/16/64	Washington, D. C.
Carl E. Graham	4/16/64	Washington, D. C.

Gauthier and Mr. ... present at that ...

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Cooper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dulles
Mr. Ford
Mr. Gallivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Ginnes
Miss Grandy

APR 22

President's Commission

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On April 20, 1964, Mr. W. David Slawson of the Commission staff delivered to Mr. James R. Malley FBI Exhibit C-254, which consists of one large green suitcase and one sea bag. Mr. Slawson discussed with Mr. Malley the nature of the investigations which the Commission would like the Bureau to undertake in connection with the suitcase. At this time the Commission has no particular interest in the sea bag.

Evidence previously furnished the Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicates that Lee Harvey Oswald, when he left New Orleans for Mexico in September 1963, was probably carrying two suitcases. It has since been established that one of these suitcases was probably the small blue zipper bag found among his effects after the assassination and identified by Marina Oswald as his personal suitcase. The large green suitcase previously mentioned may be the second suitcase. Robert Lee Oswald, Lee Harvey Oswald's brother, has stated that he took the green suitcase from the home of Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas about one week after the assassination, believing that it had belonged to his late brother, and that he never mentioned this fact to the Bureau or anyone else because he did not believe it was a material piece of evidence.

A portion of a Continental Trailways baggage ticket is still attached to the suitcase. It also carries torn-off portions of what appear to be the baggage stickers from other times and other buslines. Perhaps one of these items can be used to establish that the suitcase was carried on a bus out of New Orleans towards

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-82555-31

APR 23 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
189 APR 29 1964

12 Apr

SOVIET

Mexico or, after Lee Harvey Oswald left Mexico, on a bus from Laredo to Dallas, Texas. In addition, Mrs. Ruth Paine may be able to state whether or not she remembers packing this particular suitcase in her station wagon when she and Marina Oswald left New Orleans for Irving, Texas on September 23, 1963, and Mrs. Paine may remember whether or not this particular suitcase was left in the apartment in New Orleans with Lee Harvey Oswald when she and Marina departed. The Commission would appreciate the Bureau carrying on these and whatever other investigations it deems appropriate to establish whether or not this suitcase was used by Lee Harvey Oswald in carrying clothes or other materials from New Orleans to Dallas in September-October 1963.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

4/28/64

1 - Stokes

Airtel 62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 6)
2 - Houston (62-2115) (Enclosures - 6)
2 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Enclosures - 6)
2 - Legat, Mexico City (105-3702) (Enclosures - 6)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

This relates to two traveling bags believed to have been the property of Lee Harvey Oswald which have been designated Commission Exhibits A1 and C254. These articles are described as follows: A-1 is a cloth zipper bag, blue in color, with black plastic edgings and two plastic handles. This bag has a zipper at the top and on one side. It measures approximately 21 inches long, by 11 inches high, by 6½ inches wide. There are no markings on this bag. Exhibit C254 is a cloth bag, green in color, known as a "Bee 4" bag. It measures approximately 24 inches long, by 18 inches high, by 11 inches wide. A bag of this type is depicted in the current general catalog of the Montgomery Ward Company on page 587 and its color is described as Army Green. Of particular interest in connection with C254 are markings in yellow on one side of the bag. These markings are the date "9/23" and an unreadable mark above the numeral "23" which may be an initial.

In this connection it is to be noted that Oswald entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on the afternoon of 9/26/63 and it was in the early morning hours of that date that he boarded the Continental Trailways bus at Houston on route to Laredo. On the top portion of C254 are two fragments of what appeared to be bus company stickers and a small decal believed to be the trade mark of the bag. The printing on the fragments of the stickers is red in color and it is to be noted that the fragment located above the decal appears to be a form of the Continental Trailways Company. Attached to the handle of C254 is the top portion of a baggage check of the Continental Trailways, Dallas, Texas.

APR 23 1964

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

(11)

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

79 APR 30 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3748

Airtel to Dallas
Re: - LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

Enclosed for recipient offices are two color photographs of both sides of C254, one color photograph of one side of A1 and three black and white photographs of portions of the top of C254.

The President's Commission has expressed interest in determining if Oswald, during his trip to Mexico, utilized both bags described herein. Dallas question Marina Oswald and Mrs. Ruth Paine concerning this. Ascertain if Mrs. Paine can recall packing Exhibit C254 in her station wagon when she and Marina left New Orleans for Irving, Texas. Endeavor to ascertain through Mrs. Paine and Marina Oswald whether or not C254 was left in the apartment in New Orleans with Oswald when they departed. Ascertain if they can throw any light on the "9/26" date appearing on one side of C254. Also question Robert Oswald about this. Concerning the fragments of stickers and the baggage check affixed to C254, endeavor to identify the stickers and determine from the form numbers on the baggage check when and, if possible, where such check may have been affixed to the bag.

Houston display to personnel handling baggage at the Continental Trailways station the enclosed photographs to determine if they can throw any light on the significance of the "9/26" marking on the side of C254, and to develop whatever information is available concerning the fragments of the stickers and the portion of the baggage check affixed to C254.

San Antonio endeavor to ascertain through baggage handlers of the Red Arrow Bus Company and through Mexican immigration and customs services if the "9/26" marking on C254 was affixed to the bag at Nuevo Laredo. If so determined, ascertain its significance. Bear in mind the possibility that Oswald may have traveled to Nuevo Laredo with two bags and may have checked one at the bus terminal there, retrieving same on his return. Explore this.

Legat, Mexico City, display photographs of C254 to personnel at the Red Arrow and Transportes del Norte terminals to ascertain if they can shed any light on the "9/26" mark on the bag. Also display photographs of both bags to employees of the Del Comercio Hotel to determine if anyone can recall Oswald having these bags in his possession when at the hotel. The taxi driver who reportedly took Oswald from the hotel

Telcon
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Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

on the morning of 10/2/63 can be located, display the photographs to him. In addition, ascertain if the small triangular paper fragment on the top of C254 may be portion of a form of either the Red Arrow or the Del Norte lines.

Recipient offices handle this investigation immediately and submit letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Houston, San Antonio and Legat, Mexico City, return the enclosed photographs to the Bureau when investigation has been completed. Dallas may retain the enclosed photographs for completion of its file.

NOTE:

Commission expressed interest in Oswald's luggage in 4/22/64 letter.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

April 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 28 4 22 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of the Los Angeles report of Special Agent Chester C. Orton dated April 3, 1964, and two copies of the Seattle report of Special Agent George L. Lewis dated April 13, 1964.

There are also enclosed two color transparencies and two color prints of a photograph owned by Mrs. Monica Kramer. The original photograph is a color transparency and has been designated Bureau Exhibit D-211.

Finally, there are enclosed two color transparencies and two color prints of a photograph owned by Mrs. Marie Loretta Hyde. The original photograph is also a color transparency and has been designated Bureau Exhibit D-209.

BY COURIER SVC
02 APR 29
COMM-FBI

Copies of Mrs. Kramer's photograph and copies of Mrs. Hyde's photograph will be shown to Marina Oswald. As you can see, both photographs depict an individual who closely resembles Lee Harvey Oswald. Marina Oswald will be asked if she can identify this individual as Oswald. She will be questioned as to the other unidentified individuals in the pictures. You will be advised of the results of the interview with Mrs. Oswald.

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
19 APR 29 1964

TMG:pdb
(10)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
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Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Copies of the photographs have been furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency in view of its efforts to interprot material relating to Oswald's activities abroad.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 12

NOTE:

The photographs were made in Central Square, Minsk, in August, 1961. Mrs. Kramer and Mrs. Hyde were tourists there at the time.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Wick
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 20 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

At page 131 of the report of SA Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, it is stated:

> "A piece of wood approximately 40" long and 3/4" in width was furnished to SA Vincent E. Drain by Captain George Doughty of the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory. Captain Doughty stated he had obtained same from the window ledge on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building where it is believed that the assassin fired the rifle in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas."

Could you please attempt to determine why this wood might have been on this window.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

29

18 APR 20 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

4/21/64

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

62-109090

If next radio contact missed, send by urgent, plain text teletype.

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA. ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION.

COMMISSION, BY LETTER APRIL TWENTY LAST, MAKES REFERENCE TO PAGE ONE THREE ONE OF SA GEMBERLING'S REPORT DATED NOVEMBER THIRTY LAST CONCERNING PIECE OF WOOD FURNISHED TO SA DRAIN BY CAPT. GEORGE DOUGHTY OF DALLAS POLICE. COMMISSION REQUESTS ATTEMPT BE MADE TO DETERMINE WHY THIS WOOD MIGHT HAVE BEEN ON WINDOW. FOR INFO, LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION, BY REPORT DATED DECEMBER TWO LAST, FURNISHED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION WHICH WAS INCLUDED BY YOU IN SA GEMBERLING'S REPORT DECEMBER TEN LAST AT PAGE THREE SIX NINE.

FOR INFO, WOOD IS AS DESCRIBED ON PAGE ONE THREE ONE, HAS TWO GREEN PAINTED SIDES, ONE PINK PAINTED SIDE, AND ONE UNPAINTED SIDE. FOUR NAIL HOLES PIERCE THIS PIECE OF WOOD FROM ONE OF THE GREEN SIDES TO UNFINISHED SIDE. THIS WOOD IS CURRENTLY

RDR:job
(7) 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. C. L. Trotter

See Note Page Two

DUPLICATE YELLOW OF WIRE TRANSMITTED

ORIGINAL FILED IN

79 MAY 4 1964

RADIOGRAM TO SAC, DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

HELD IN THE LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION. IT IS NOT KNOWN IF THIS WOOD IS PART OF THE WINDOW SILL OR MERELY A PIECE OF WOOD FOUND ON OR NEAR THE WINDOW. FURNISH RESULTS IN APPROPRIATE LHM FOR DISSEMINATION TO COMMISSION TO REACH BUREAU ON OR BEFORE MAY ONE NEXT.

NOTE: Piece of wood was obtained from the window ledge on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building where it is believed Oswald fired his rifle at President Kennedy. This wood was processed for latent fingerprints with negative results. The receipt of this piece of wood as well as the report of the examination has been previously furnished to the Commission when the above reports were disseminated. The general appearance of the wood does not indicate whether it is actually part of the window sill or just an extraneous piece of wood that happened to be in this particular location when found. When the results of this inquiry are received, the Commission will be immediately advised.

April 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - T. N. Goble

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated February 7, 1964, and its enclosure, a memorandum also dated February 7, 1964, captioned "David Fitch; Mrs. Katia Jacobs." There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum captioned "John K. Jacobs; Katia Jacobs," dated April 17, 1964, for your information.

You will observe that in the second paragraph of the enclosed memorandum Mr. Jacobs indicated that Marina Oswald was expected for dinner at his home on February 7, 1964. Your attention is directed to my letter dated February 20, 1964, and its enclosure, a memorandum so dated and captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald." This set out the results of our interrogation of Marina Oswald concerning the incident involving her and James Herbert Martin. Marina Oswald indicated in that interview that she had dinner on February 7, 1964, with Martin and her daughter, June, and spent the evening with Martin.

Mr. Jacobs is being interviewed to determine if Marina Oswald ever did actually have dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs. You will be furnished the results of this interview upon receipt.

Inasmuch as Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have visited Russia, you may wish to contact the Central Intelligence Agency for further information concerning them.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

TNG:hc (9)

NOTE: The enclosure includes additional information on Jacobs. If Marina Oswald was truthful when interviewed, then she did not have dinner with Jacobses 2/7/64.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

79 MAY 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
02 APR 28
COMM-FBI

FBI - WASHINGTON
APR 27 4 22 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach

April 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Rose
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FBI
APR 28 4 22 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 20, 1964, requesting additional information regarding the early schooling of Lee Harvey Oswald, Robert Oswald and John Pic.

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of seven memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning this matter.

Previous investigation determined Oswald attended the following schools in the area covered by our New Orleans Division on the dates indicated:

(1) Covington Grammar School, Covington, Louisiana, September 19, 1946, to January 23, 1947.

(2) Bonuregard Junior High School, 4621 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, from January 13, 1954, to June 10, 1955.

(3) Warren Easton High School, 3019 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, from September 8, 1955, to October 14, 1955.

BY COURIER SVC.
02 APR 28
COMM-FBI

62-109090

In addition to the above, Lee Harvey Oswald, Robert Lee Oswald, Jr., and John Edward Pic were residents at the Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem Orphan Asylum during varying periods in 1942 through 1944.

Tolson
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Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

EFR:hc:klw
(12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

25 APR 29 1964

79 MAY 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

April [illegible], 1964

Results of previous interviews with school officials, former neighbors and former schoolmates are set forth in the investigative reports of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys dated December 2, 1963, and December 8, 1963, at Dallas; reports of Special Agent John T. Reynolds dated December 6, 1963, and January 30, 1964, at New Orleans, all bearing the caption "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba." Copies of these reports have been furnished the Commission.

We will continue to furnish you with communications, in duplicate, containing further results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (15)

NOTE: The Commission has expressed an additional interest in the early school years of subject, Robert Oswald and John Pic. Buairtel 3-24-64 instructed the Dallas and New Orleans Offices to initiate further investigation. Letterhead memoranda submitting results of this additional investigation have been received from Dallas and New Orleans, Milwaukee and Cleveland. Results of previous investigation along this line have been furnished to the Commission by investigative reports. These seven memoranda, consisting of 47 pages, have been reviewed by supervisor, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

April 28, 1964

MEMORANDA PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Classification	Date	Office
None	4-3-64	New Orleans
None	4-3-64	Dallas
None	4-7-64	Milwaukee
None	4-7-64	Milwaukee
None	4-7-64	Milwaukee
None	4-7-64	Cleveland
None	4-13-64	New Orleans

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Belmont 4/20/64

A. Rosen

MRS. MARK E. MARTIN, AKA.
SHIRLEY MARTIN
BOX 566, HOMINY, OKLAHOMA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached SAC letter be prepared and disseminated to the field alerting them to Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, with whom we have had unsatisfactory dealings in the past and who recently endeavored to obtain information regarding the assassination through a telephonic pretext.

BACKGROUND:

We have handled numerous communications from Mrs. Martin, the mother of four children, whose husband reportedly is the manager of a grain elevator.

Since the assassination Mrs. Martin has been engaged in her own investigation of the events relating to the assassination and has succeeded in receiving publicity in a local Oklahoma newspaper. On 1/10/64 she was interviewed by an Agent of our Oklahoma City Office in connection with an official matter at which time she made insulting remarks concerning the Director and appeared argumentative and antagonistic. Mrs. Martin has been interviewing principals connected with the assassination investigation and has been characterized by one of these principals as a "bright nut." She apparently has been authoring communications which are afforded wide dissemination to prominent individuals including the President's Commission, members of Congress and other Government agencies. These communications have been critical of the FBI.

Enclosure
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination Pres. Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Sullivan

RDR:vhm
(11)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 29 1964

79 MAY 4 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: MRS. MARK E. MARTIN, AKA

On 4/11/64 Mrs. Martin telephonically contacted our Dallas Office from Oklahoma and endeavored to "pump" information out of one of our Agents concerning the assassination rifle. She claimed she was a member of a ladies garden club in which each of the women in the club were to contribute something to the program by finding out what she could about the assassination. However, our Agent was alert and would not be decieved. On 4/13/64 our Dallas Office received a communication apparently authored and disseminated by Mrs. Martin which in effect was a transcript of her conversation with our Dallas Agent.

Since it is possible she may endeavor to contact other Bureau offices in an effort to elicit information and to embarrass us, it is felt the field should be alerted to her activities.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached SAC letter be approved and sent.

(Typed April 20, 1964)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge:

RE: MRS. MARK E. MARTIN, AKA.
SHIRLEY MARTIN
BOX 566, HOMINY, OKLAHOMA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Martin is currently engaged in a campaign of disseminating to FBI Offices, Federal agencies, members of Congress and other prominent individuals, communications apparently authored by her. These communications relate to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and are critical of the FBI. She reportedly is conducting her own investigation of the assassination which has included telephonic and personal interviews of principals connected with this investigation.

Mrs. Martin has been previously interviewed and exhibited an insulting, argumentative and antagonistic attitude toward the FBI and its personnel. She recently contacted one of our Southwest offices by telephone and although identifying herself, endeavored to elicit information pertinent to the assassination by using the pretext of belonging to a ladies garden club. Two days later this office received a communication which in effect was a transcript of Mrs. Martin's telephone conversation with our Agent.

It would appear Mrs. Martin is endeavoring to embarrass the FBI and may possibly telephone your office under pretext. You should be extremely circumspect in any dealings with her and be particularly alert to the possibility she may be recording your conversation. Any contacts with Mrs. Martin or pertinent data developed relating to her should be promptly furnished to the Bureau. Letters from Mrs. Martin are not being acknowledged by the Bureau.

marked for the attention of the Crime Records Division

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination Pres. Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Sullivan
RDR:vhm
(13)

NOTE: No manual change is necessary. See A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memorandum, 4/20/64, RDR:vhm, captioned as above.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
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JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 3 19

October 19, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would appreciate further investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining additional information concerning the following items so that the Commission can prepare a more complete record of Oswald's expenditures during this period.

According to the FBI Supplemental Report dated November 22, page 10, Lee Harvey Oswald's known residences were:

2703 Mercedes Street
Fort Worth, Texas
July 1962 - October 1962

604 Elsbeth
Dallas, Texas
November 1962 - March 1963

214 W. Neeley
Dallas, Texas
March 1963 - May 1, 1963

YMCA
Dallas, Texas
October 15, 1962 --October 19, 1962
and October 3, 1963

Chester Allen Riggs, Jr., 836 Edgefield Street, owner of duplex 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas, was interviewed (Report of FBI Agent De Brueys, dated 12-2-63 Lee H. Oswald, Internal Security Russia Page 135) and stated there was no way of pinpointing the exact dates that Oswald resided at 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth. He should be reinterviewed to determine the monthly rental of this apartment and whether rental included utilities.

President's Commission

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 8 1964

3 APR 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-39

Wash DL (61)
2-NO (Enc)
2-NY (Enc)
TNB:klw
4-7-64

Owners or rental agents of 604 Elsbeth and 214 W. Neeley, Dallas, Texas, should be interviewed to determine whether monthly rentals included utilities.

If the monthly rentals of any of these premises did not include utilities, the companies providing these services should be contacted and a record of the date and amount of each payment made by Oswald obtained.

Inquiries should be made to obtain the date and amount of rental payments made by Oswald for renting rooms at the Young Men's Christian Association, Dallas, Texas, October 15, 1962 through October 19, 1962 and October 3, 1963.

Inquiries should be made of the Post Office to obtain date and amount of rental of Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, for period October 9, 1962 through May 14, 1963 and Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, from May 1963 to September 1963; also copies of applications for post office box rentals.

According to report of agent John James O'Flaherty, subject Lee Harvey Oswald, dated December 13, 1963, Lee H. Oswald and family arrived in New York City 6-13-62 with $63 and he now has $58-left. (Page 18). He spent $10 - for a room at Times Square Hotel, New York City and $18 - to ship luggage to Port Worth, Texas. (Page 19). Lee H. Oswald was escorted to the Western Union Office, 428 Broadway, New York where he was given the $200 - forwarded by his brother Robert L. Oswald. Lee H. Oswald purchased two tickets on flight 821, Delta Airlines which would land in Dallas, Texas. (Page 23) Lee H. Oswald was then taken to the Times Square Hotel where he paid his bill. Oswald and family were taken by taxi to the ESAL, checked luggage and then escorted to Delta Airlines Building at Idlewild until they boarded plane at 4:15 P.M. (Page 24). This information was obtained from the files of the New York City Department of Welfare.

Further inquiries should be made to determine the amount and who paid for the following expenditures of Lee H. Oswald and his family.

1. Cost of transporting them from the pier in Hoboken, New Jersey to Time Square Hotel in New York City.

2. Cost of meals while in New York City.

3. Cost of Transporting Lee H. Oswald and family from Times Square Hotel to ESAL and then to Delta Airlines Building, Idlewild.

4. Cost of airplane fare on Flight 821, Delta Airlines 6-14-62 from New York City to Dallas Texas of Lee H. Oswald and his family.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

4/7/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - T. N. Goble

Airtel 62-104090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Enclosure)
2 - New York (105-38431) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Relet from J. Lee Rankin dated 4/3/64 concerning captioned individual, one copy of which is enclosed for each recipient.

Enclosed letter requests further investigation regarding Oswald's expenditures during certain designated periods of time. Recipient offices conduct investigation in your territories immediately. Furnish results in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination by 4/13/64.

TNG:klw
(12)

MAILED 8
APR 6 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 MAY 4 1964

ETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2900

1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Evans
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Liaison

April 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 7, 1964, requesting this Bureau to investigate the source of the fund used to pay for the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" of November 22, 1963.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated April 24, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth results of our inquiries in this matter. You will note on page three of our memorandum that Mr. Grinnan identifies the contributors to the fund which was used in payment of the advertisement in question as: Mr. H. R. Bright, Mr. Edgar Crissey and Mr. Nelson Bunker Hunt.

In the absence of a specific request from the Commission, we do not contemplate interviews with Mr. Bright, Mr. Crissey or Mr. Hunt in this matter.

This concludes our investigation in this particular inquiry.

BY COURIER SVC.
04 APR 29
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan re "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-R-CUBA" dated 4-28-64, REL:mhw.

REL:mhw (12)

29 MAY 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 29 2 37 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 24, 1964, and my letter dated April 8, 1964, concerning the laundry mark "30 030" which appears in the gray jacket identified by certain witnesses as the jacket of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated April 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald." This memorandum reveals the laundry mark and/or dry cleaning tag was not identified as originating from any cleaning or laundry establishment in the Greater Dallas, Texas, area. Our investigation has been extended into the New Orleans, Louisiana, area endeavoring to identify these marks. However, there are over four hundred similar establishments in this area which necessitates extensive investigation.

When the results of this phase of the investigation are received the information will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
62-109090 (President's Commission)

Enclosures (2)

KMR:vhm
(9)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-5-5-5

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE continued...

form FM-11 as compared to the FM-5 and FM-8 travel documents, from which the form is made. Its purpose is to show that the error in the FM-11 showing Oswald left Mexico by "auto" was not unique to Oswald's travel as the FM-11 is replete with errors. The 4-23-64 letterhead deals with investigation to determine if Oswald purchased a silver bracelet in Mexico and if he may have attended Jai Alai game. The translations are wild, highly inaccurate articles in Mexican magazine. Legat has established that the account of Oswald's dealings with bus company employees was not as reported in the magazine.

[redacted]

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan, Rm. 645 RB
1 - Mr. Rogge, Rm. 5730
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

April 24, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On April 20, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff delivered to a representative of the FBI Laboratory a sample of gummed paper tape and a sample of brown wrapping paper which were reportedly obtained from Mrs. Ruth Paine, Marina Oswald's landlady, for comparison with the paper bag found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building (Commission Exhibit 142).

The sample of gummed paper tape and the sample of brown wrapping paper obtained from Mrs. Paine have been designated as Exhibit D-208 in this case. As a result of a comparison of the paper and tape in Exhibit D-208 with the paper and tape used to make the paper bag, Commission Exhibit 142, it was concluded that the paper and tape in Exhibit D-203 were different from the paper and tape in Commission Exhibit 142 and could not have come from the same original source.

162-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Eisenberg, Exhibit D-208 is being retained in the files of this Bureau.

On April 20, 1964, Mr. Eisenberg also furnished to a representative of this bureau the photograph of a Marine Corps Certificate of Service in the name Alek James Hidell which has been designated as Exhibit D-206 and the photograph of a Selective Service System Notice of Classification in the name of Alek James Hidell which has been designated as Exhibit D-207.

Dallas (89-43)

62-109060

JCC:GPI:kw (11)

79 MAY 4 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 24 1 33 PM '64
FBI

97 APR 27

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CAL. ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 24, 1964, and my letter dated April 8, 1964, concerning the laundry mark "30 030" which appears in the gray jacket identified by certain witnesses as the jacket of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated April 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald." This memorandum reveals the laundry mark and/or dry cleaning tag was not identified as originating from any cleaning or laundry establishment in the Greater Dallas, Texas, area. Our investigation has been extended into the New Orleans, Louisiana, area endeavoring to identify these marks. However, there are over four hundred similar establishments in this area, which necessitates extensive investigation.

When the results of this phase of the investigation are received the information will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
62-109090 (President's Commission)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

Enclosures (2)
KLR:vhm
(9)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3

NOTE:

By letter 3/24/64 the Commission requested the laundry mark "30 030" appearing in the gray jacket owned by Oswald be checked with Dallas laundries for purposes of obtaining a more exact identification. 453 establishments were checked, also Marina Oswald, Buell Wesley Frazier and others were reinterviewed in an attempt to locate the laundry. However, identification was not established. To fully resolve this matter, even though the Commission requested only Dallas laundries be checked, investigation has been extended into the New Orleans area which is still pending. There are numerous establishments to be checked in New Orleans and Commission was advised by letter 4/8/64 the investigation is extensive.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

These two items were reportedly obtained from the United States Secret Service. The FBI Laboratory examination of D-206 and D-207 requested by Mr. Eisenberg is being held in abeyance pending the return of the negatives contained in Exhibit D-44 presently in the possession of The President's Commission, since the examination will involve comparison of the negatives in Exhibit D-44 with Exhibits D-206 and D-207.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 2 -

17 MAY 1964

1 - Mr. Rosen (... Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad

By Courier Service

Date: April 24, 1964

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: Assassination of President Kennedy
Request of The President's Commission

At the request of The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, Mr. Herbert C. Orth of Life magazine provided the original of the Zapruder motion picture film of the assassination for review by representatives of the Commission, Secret Service and FBI. As a result of this review, Mr. Orth volunteered to make thirty-five millimeter color slides of the pertinent portions of this film and make copies for the Commission, Secret Service and this Bureau.

Three sets of these slides containing 169 slides in each set have been received. One set is attached for your agency.

Enclosure

LLS:EMH:kw (9)

BY COURIER SVC.
98 APR 27
COMM-FBI

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

APR 30 1964

79 MAY 4 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

APR 24 1 33 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

April 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith for your assistance are two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated April 20, 1964, relating to the case entitled "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

You will note that the investigation requested in your letter of March 16, 1964, concerning the Kolby Printing Company of Chicago, Illinois, is set forth in the enclosed report on pages 78 through 82.

The information requested in your letter of April 3, 1964, concerning statements made by George William Fehrenbach on November 25, 1963, is set forth in the enclosed report on pages 83 through 115.

The information requested in your letter of April 3, 1964, concerning information in the possession of Clifton T. Bowes, Leslie Lewis and Joe Harris regarding Ruby's alleged Cuban activities, is set forth in the enclosed report on pages 126 through 135.

For your information, a copy of the enclosed report has also been furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JWH/cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

Enclosures (2)

79 MAY 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
APR 28 11 15 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

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162-109090
NOT RECORDED
189 APR 28 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE:

The information referred to above as requested by the Commission pertains to some certain allegations received in early stages of investigation (1) that Ruby participated in Communist Party meetings in Muncie, Indiana, in 1947, (2) that he was engaged in Cuban gun-running activities, and (3) that he was in the printing business in Chicago in 1942. The allegations were for the most part fully run out within a week or two after Ruby shot Oswald but as the results were completely negative and did not pertain to the civil rights aspects of the investigation they were not reported. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Mr. Malley and the appropriate supervisor in the Civil Rights Section. A copy is being furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department. The Department has previously advised that inasmuch as the Ruby trial is completed they do not desire that we furnish further reports in this matter to USA Sanders in Dallas.

1 - Sullivan
1 - Bailey
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

April 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 3, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct further investigation regarding the expenditures of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed for the Commission are two copies of each of the following memoranda concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which are responsive to this particular inquiry:

Memorandum dated April 8, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana
Memorandum dated April 10, 1964, at New York, New York
Memorandum dated April 13, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI COURIER SVC.
DOMH-FT.

162-109090 A
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

Enclosures (3)

NOTE: The Commission is making detailed analysis of Oswald's expenditures since his return from Russia in June, 1962. The instant request concerns Oswald's expenditures for renting a post office box in New Orleans; room rental of a YMCA room in Dallas; household expenses involving rental and utilities while residing in Dallas; and expenditures of Oswald for transportation, meals and hotel in NYC June 13 & 14, 1962, immediately following his arrival in the US from Russia. The enclosed memoranda have been read by Mr. Belmont & Mr. Malley and are completely responsive to this particular Commission inquiry.

REL:mhw (7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

79 MAY 4 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-5345

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley, Room 7710
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

April 24, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

At the request of the Commission, evidence item numbers D33, B3, D145 and D145A, were delivered to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 22, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: This request was made to SA Lyndal Shaneyfelt on April 21, 1964, during a conference preparatory to testimony. The items delivered are described as follows:

D33 Two photographs showing Oswald holding the rifle

B3 Negative of one of the photographs in Item D33

D145 Oswald's twin lens Duo Reflex camera

D145A A negative exposed in the D145 camera by SA Shaneyfelt

BY COURIER SVC.
97 APR 24
COMM-FBI

62-109060

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 28 1964

APR 24 1 33 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

APR 27 1964

MAY 1 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Memorandum Rosen to Belmont dated April 4, 1964, set forth information concerning the contact with Mr. Rankin, stating that Mr. Rankin would personally see to it that no exhibits were made available to the Bureau for safekeeping unless there was a very special reason.

The Director stated that the agency preparing the exhibits should act as custodian.

Malley again discussed this matter with Mr. Rankin on April 13, 1964, the first occasion he was available for interview. Rankin advised that henceforth the Bureau would not be requested to maintain any exhibits unless the exhibits were items that had previously been in the possession of the Bureau.

ACTION:

The matter of the Commission requesting the Bureau to maintain custody of exhibits will be very closely followed and you will be advised of any request that is received which is not in accordance with the foregoing.

62-109060

RECORDED
APR 30 1964

1 - Mr. Conrad

JRM:hw
(6)

APR 29 1964

79 MAY 4 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Conrad; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Frazier;
1 - Mr. Lenihan

April 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On April 28, 1964, Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff requested that he be furnished the originals of the following items of evidence maintained by this Bureau in connection with our investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy:

1. Letter to Mr. Lee H. Oswald from Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary, Socialist Workers Party, New York, New York, dated November 5, 1962.

2. Letter to Mr. Lee H. Oswald from Bob Chester dated December 9, 1962.

3. Letter to Lee H. Oswald from V. T. Lee, National Director, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New York, New York, dated May 22, 1963.

4. Letter to Lee H. Oswald from V. T. Lee, National Director, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New York, New York, dated May 29, 1963.

BY COURIER SVC.
04 APR 64
COMM-FBI

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

19 APR 30 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The data requested by Mr. Liebeler is enclosed herewith. You will note that these items of evidence have been numbered 401, 402, 403 and 407, respectively.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: Mr. Liebeler, staff member of the President's Commission, has requested the enclosures which deal with letters written to Lee Oswald by officials of each of the organizations concerned. We have previously furnished Mr. Liebeler the originals of correspondence which were turned over by each of these organizations re correspondence they received from Lee Harvey Oswald.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 15, 1964

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Representatives of the President's Commission have advised the Legal Attache, Mexico City, of their intention to take depositions from our Agents in Mexico on certain phases of investigation handled there by them and they have requested that they be furnished with the identities of Bureau Agents who conducted investigation in this case in Mexico with an outline of the investigation conducted by each Agent. This memorandum points out the highly undesirable aspects of introducing into the public realm any information concerning our activities in this case in Mexico and recommends that Inspector Malley discuss this with Mr. Rankin, the General Counsel of the Commission.

BACKGROUND:

On 4/3/64 Messrs. William T. Coleman and David Slawson of the Commission and Mr. Howard P. Willens of the Department of Justice arrived in Mexico City to conduct inquiry concerning the extent of investigation in this case in Mexico by American agencies and the Mexican Government. On 4/11/64 the Commission representatives raised the question with our Legal Attache of taking depositions in Mexico from our Agents on certain phases of investigation handled by them. Mr. Slawson indicated that he would probably be in New Orleans in the next few weeks and he may request that our Agents from Mexico City appear there for the taking of depositions and, if this was not feasible, depositions would be taken later in Washington, D. C. On 4/13/64 prior to departing from Mexico City the Commission's representatives asked that the identities of the Bureau's Agents who conducted investigation herein in Mexico together with an outline of the investigation by each be furnished to the Commission in Washington.

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
103 APR 24 1964

POSITION OF LEGAL ATTACHE, MEXICO CITY:

Our staff in Mexico is there at the sufferance of the Mexican Government. We are normally not operational in Mexico and endeavor to handle inquiries there through [redacted]

105-82555

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(9)

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of declassification indefinite

11 APR 22 1964

7/13/77

CONFIDENTIAL

PERS. REC. UNIT

MAY 1 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

RECOMMENDATION:

That Inspector Malley discuss this situation with Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel to the Commission. Mr. Malley should specifically inquire if the Commission plans to proceed with its expressed intention to take depositions from our Agents in Mexico City and if they desire to be furnished at this time with the identities of our Agents in Mexico, who worked this case, together with the outline of investigation conducted by each Agent.

JBS
cwc
WCS
4/16

Malley should tell Rankin we are opposed to furnishing such information & why.

Mr. DeLoach

I would leave it to the Commission to do as it pleases.

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

APR 27 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

If his schedule permits, we would appreciate having Mr. James C. Cadigan available to testify as an expert witness on Thursday, April 30, 1964, at 11:00 a.m.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 29 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

79 MAY 1 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Cale
Mr. Bacon
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

While Messrs. William T. Coleman, Jr., Howard P. Willens and W. David Slawson of the Commission staff were in Mexico recently they discussed with your representatives additional investigation in Mexico which would be of assistance to the Commission. This letter is in confirmation of those discussions.

We requested further investigation along the following lines:

1. Contact is to be maintained with the Mexican authorities to ascertain whether Albert Alexander Osborne, also known as John Howard Bowen, will be available on reasonably short notice should the Commission decide to request his voluntary or involuntary appearance for the taking of testimony. We would like to be advised whether Mr. Osborne has been placed on a "two-week reporting schedule" by the responsible Mexican authorities.

2. If possible, the actual time of arrival of the Flecha Roja bus in Mexico City on September 27 upon which Lee Harvey Oswald was riding, rather than its scheduled time of arrival, should be ascertained.

3. The Commission would like an itemized estimate of Lee Harvey Oswald's probable expenses in traveling to Mexico City from New Orleans, Louisiana, in staying in Mexico City, and in traveling back from Mexico City to Dallas, Texas. This estimate would include at least the following items:

62-109090 18 APR 28 1964
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 4 1964

APR 28 1964

SOVIET SECTION

a. Bus fare, both southbound and northbound, in Mexico and in the United States.

b. The additional fee paid to the travel agency, if any, for the northbound bus travel.

c. The cost of Oswald's room at the Hotel del Comercio.

d. The approximate cost of food, including food he ate while traveling by bus in Mexico.

e. The cost of a ticket to the bull fight for the section in which Oswald probably sat.

f. The cost, if any, of any visits to museums.

g. Various transportation costs by bus and/or taxicab incurred on the trips he probably made in Mexico City. (Our information is that he probably went from his hotel to the neighborhood of the Cuban and Soviet Embassies on two days, Friday and Saturday, September 27 and 28. In addition, he may have gone to the bull fight on Sunday, and we know that he was engaged in making travel arrangements at various bus stations and a travel agency on Monday, September 30.)

h. The cost of a local telephone call.

i. The cost of purchasing six picture postcards of the kind found in his possession after the assassination.

4. The Commission would like a large, clear map of Mexico City with the places visited by Oswald clearly identified thereon. In addition, if it is still convenient to do so, the Commission would like the location of the Hotel Cuba indicated on this map.

5. We would like a copy of the "dossier" on Lee Harvey Oswald furnished by the Bureau to Ambassador Thomas Mann shortly after the assassination.

6. Certain telephone numbers and addresses pertaining to Mexico City which were listed on the 47th page of Lee Harvey Oswald's address book were shown to a representative of the Bureau in Mexico City by representatives of the Commission. The Bureau representatives were requested to check whether the telephone numbers and addresses are in fact those of the Cuban and Soviet Consulates and/or Embassies and, if they are not, ascertain whose telephone numbers or addresses they are.

7. After discussing the matter with the Commission representatives while they were in Mexico City, the agents of the Bureau determined that there were two or three museums in Mexico City which Lee Harvey Oswald may have visited. They are to inquire at these places and attempt to obtain evidence of his visits there and all available information about any such visits.

On behalf of the Commission I would like to thank you for the cooperation extended to Messrs. Coleman, Slawson, and Willens during their visit to Mexico City. Based on the reports of these representatives, I am confident that this phase of the Commission's work will be satisfactorily completed in the near future.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

4/30/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM 62-109090 URGENT 1 - Stokes

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

BY APRIL TWENTY-FOUR LAST LETTER IN CONFIRMATION OF DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION STAFF AND REPRESENTATIVES OF YOUR OFFICE, THE COMMISSION REQUESTED FOLLOWING INVESTIGATION: PAREN ONE END PAREN CONTACT BE MAINTAINED WITH MEXICAN AUTHORITIES TO ASCERTAIN IF ALBERT OSBORNE WILL BE AVAILABLE ON REASONABLY SHORT NOTICE SHOULD COMMISSION DECIDE TO REQUEST HIS APPEARANCE FOR TESTIMONY. IN THIS REGARD ADVISE WHETHER OSBORNE HAS BEEN PLACED ON A QUOTE TWO-WEEK REPORTING SCHEDULE UNQUOTE BY THE RESPONSIBLE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES. PAREN TWO END PAREN THE ACTUAL DATE OF ARRIVAL OF FLECHA ROJA BUS IN MEXICO CITY ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SEVEN LAST, RATHER THAT ITS SCHEDULED TIME OF ARRIVAL. PAREN THREE END PAREN ITEMIZED ESTIMATE OF OSWALD'S PROBABLE EXPENSES IN TRAVELING TO MEXICO CITY FROM NEW ORLEANS, IN STAYING IN MEXICO CITY AND IN TRAVELING TO DALLAS. THE SPECIFIC ITEMS SOUGHT HAVE BEEN COVERED IN YOUR APRIL TWENTY-TWO LAST LETTERHEAD, EXCEPT BUS FARE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LAREDO. LATTER ITEM WILL BE HANDLED BY BUREAU.

Tolson — Belmont — Mohr — Casper — Callahan — Conrad — DeLoach — Evans — Gale — Rosen — Sullivan — Tavel — Trotter —

1 DALLAS (100-10461)

JCS:pah (5)

1 Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

VIA CABLEGRAM APR 30 1964

H. Sol Mnte

(SEE NOTE)

APR 30

62-109090-3404

NOT RECORDED

CABLEGRAM TO MEXICO CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

PAREN FOUR END PAREN LARGE CLEAR MAP OF MEXICO CITY WITH PLACES VISITED BY OSWALD IDENTIFIED. ALSO INDICATE ON MAP LOCATION OF HOTEL CUBA. PAREN FIVE END PAREN COPY OF THE QUOTE DOSSIER UNQUOTE ON OSWALD FURNISHED TO AMBASSADOR THOMAS MANN/SHORTLY BY BUREAU AFTER ASSASSINATION. PAREN SIX END PAREN CHECK OF THE TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES ON PAGE FORTY-SEVEN OF OSWALD'S ADDRESS BOOK WHICH WERE DISPLAYED TO BUREAU AGENT, MEXICO CITY, BY COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVE, TO ASCERTAIN IF NUMBERS ARE, IN FACT, THOSE OF CUBAN AND SOVIET CONSULATES AND/OR EMBASSIES AND, IF NOT, INQUIRE TO ASCERTAIN WHOSE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES THEY ARE. PAREN SEVEN END PAREN CHECK AT MUSEUMS IN MEXICO WHERE OSWALD MAY HAVE VISITED TO OBTAIN ANY AVAILABLE EVIDENCE OF SUCH VISITS AND ALL INFORMATION RELATIVE THERETO. REQUESTS IN COMMISSION'S APRIL TWENTY-FOUR LAST LETTER ARE, IN PART, AT VARIANCE WITH ORAL REQUESTSYOU DESCRIBED IN YOUR CABLE NUMBER FIVE FOUR FOUR. COMPLY WITH ABOVE REQUESTS AND REQUESTS IN YOUR CABLE FIVE FOUR FOUR, EXCEPT THE INQUIRY CONCERNING ANALYSIS OF WORKING HOURS OF CUBAN AND SOVIET CONSULATES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES IN OBTAINING CUBAN TRANSIT VISAS, IN WHICH REGARD COMMISSION HAS BEEN REFERRED TO CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. ADVISE SPECIFICALLY AS TO EXACTLY WHAT MATERIAL WAS GIVEN TO AMBASSADOR MANN AND FURNISH

CABLEGRAM TO MEXICO CITY
RE:- LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

COPY THEREOF. ALSO ADVISE AS TO EFFORTS TO LOCATE ALBERT OSBORNE AND WHETHER OR NOT HE HAS BEEN PLACED ON QUOTE TWO-WEEK REPORTING SCHEDULE UNQUOTE BY MEXICANS. DALLAS BEING ADVISED BY MAIL.

NR
ENC.
CK
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

1 - DeLoach
1 - Mosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

April 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 7, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct further investigation for the purpose of locating a safe-deposit box which Lee Harvey Oswald may have rented in his name, in the name of a member of his immediate family or in any assumed name in Irving, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston or Laredo, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of each of the following memoranda which contain results of our investigation in this matter:

(1) Memorandum dated April 17, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas

(2) Memorandum dated April 17, 1964, at Houston, Texas

(3) Memorandum dated April 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas

Your attention is directed to page 12 of the memorandum dated April 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which reflects that a $25,000 charge was made on January 7, 1964, against the account at the First National Bank of

REL:pah/mhw
(10)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED (See Note page 2)
19 MAY 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
APRIL 30
06 MAY - 1
COMM-FBI

MAY 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, entitled "The Oswald Trust Fund." This account was opened on December 5, 1963, by James H. Martin and Marina N. Oswald.

For your information, we are conducting additional investigation concerning this $25,000 charge against the account in question. We are attempting to determine whether this sum of money was deposited by Marina Oswald and/or James H. Martin in another account or in another bank. Results of such investigation will be furnished to the Commission upon receipt.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

NOTE: At the request of the President's Commission we have made an exhaustive survey of banks in each of the cities mentioned herein in an attempt to locate a safe-deposit box Oswald may have rented. Our investigation failed to disclose that Oswald rented such a deposit box; however, his mother rented a safe-deposit box in Fort Worth, Texas, 12-26-63, and such data is reported in the 4-21-64 Dallas memorandum which is being furnished to the Commission herewith. There was a large withdrawal of $25,000 from one account opened by Marina Oswald and Martin which is currently unexplained. Dallas, has been instructed to run this lead out and furnish results in order that such data can be disseminated to the President's Commission. The enclosures herewith have been read by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

1 - Mr. Belmon.
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
DATE: 4-14-64
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Leniban
1 - Mr. Branigan

President's Commission

Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler called Inspector Malley 4-13-64 and inquired concerning the location of the original documents and material turned over to the Bureau by representatives of the Communist Party (CP), the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

On 4-14-64 I called Mr. Liebeler and referred him to the Bureau's letter to Mr. Rankin of 1-30-64. I pointed out that the original material furnished to the Bureau by Mr. Vincent T. Lee, National Director of the FPCC, was in the Bureau's possession. Mr. Liebeler requested that the Bureau furnish the President's Commission to his attention, the original of this material, stating that he expected to subpoena Lee and would want Lee to initial the material sent by Oswald to the FPCC as a permanent exhibit of the Commission's inquiry.

With respect to the material in possession of the SWP, I advised Mr. Liebeler that as described in our letter of 1-30-64, representatives of this Party refused to deliver any material to the FBI and indicated that it would be made available to the President's Commission upon forwarding a letter to the proper SWP representative.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED

As to material furnished by the CP, Mr. Liebeler was advised that the original of this material had been furnished to the Commission by Bureau letter 2-6-64 and this had been acknowledged by the Commission's letter to the Bureau of 2-11-64. Mr. Liebeler stated he would look in his files for this material.

In addition, Mr. Liebeler made reference to the report of SA Richard Kessler at Charlotte, North Carolina, 12-18-63, in the Oswald investigation. Therein was set forth a description of certain material which had been turned over by the SWP to the Duke University. Mr. Liebeler noted that the original of this material is

WAB:hrt
(10)

6 MAY 4 1964

ENCLOSURE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

still in the possession of Duke University and it was indicated in the report that the Bureau had Photostats of this material. The report itself merely contains a typed copy of the material. Liebeler requested that the Bureau furnish him with the Photostats that we are supposed to presently have.

Liebeler also made reference to the report of SA John James O'Flaherty 12-17-63, New York City. According to Liebeler the Bureau was furnished the original of the New York Department of Welfare file on Oswald. Liebeler requested that he be furnished the original documents.

Liebeler also made reference to the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling 1-7-64, pages 386 to 389 in which we inventory the original effects of Lee Harvey Oswald, particularly pertaining to the correspondence sent to him by the CP, FPCC and SWP. Mr. Liebeler requested that the Commission be furnished the originals of such documents inventoried in the report of SA Gemberling. It was suggested to Mr. Liebeler that since he was requesting original documents of the Bureau that he should make his request in a written communication and this he agreed to do. However, he stated that he would like the material before 4-15-64.

ACTION:

This is an extremely short deadline to assemble the material in question but we will do the best that we can and an appropriate communication will be prepared for the Commission forwarding the requested material.

The Commission is not giving us enough time. They take our time, they are unreasonable presumptions.

- 2 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4-15-64

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

(CLASSIFICATION STAMP P.2)

On 4-15-64 Inspector Malley received a call from J. Lee Rankin in New York City. It will be noted that on 4-17-64 the Commission contemplates interrogating functionaries of the Communist Party (CP) in New York concerning their knowledge of Oswald.

Mr. Rankin made reference to the report of Special Agent Thomas P. Estep dated 12-18-63 at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Rankin noted that the report referred to a meeting which occurred at Wheeling, West Virginia, on 12-8-63. Mr. Rankin noted that the report was marked "Confidential" and he wanted to know if, in talking to CP people, it would be satisfactory for him to ask questions concerning the details of the meeting without interfering with any of our operations.

The report in question contains information furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] who advised that Arnold Johnson of New York City, public relations man for the CP, gave a talk dealing with the assassination of President Kennedy. The information, while helpful, does not add anything of particular significance to the Oswald investigation and is generally self-serving to the CP.

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

62-109090-E

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 4 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

OBSERVATIONS:

It would be highly undesirable for the Commission to question CP functionaries concerning the particular meeting. Questioning would not add to the investigation of the President's assassination and could only lead to uncovering valuable informants who are enabling us to stay abreast of CP activities in their particular locality.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is, therefore, recommended that Inspector Malley tactfully advise Mr. Rankin that any reference to this particular meeting or the contents of our classified report would tend to uncover valuable informants of the Bureau.

N.C. 31

If the Commission do as it pleases.

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2&3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
(ALL 2 PAGES CE 2 CLASSIFIED SECRET TO PROTECT ACTIVE CP SOURCE)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FBI WASH DC

APR 27 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

6-23 PM CST URGENT 4-27-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82,555 ATTN: ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR, A. H. BELMONT

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 1-P.

INTERNAL SECURITY-RUSSIA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, ~~ISSUER~~ - CUBA.

REMYTEL CALL TO BUREAU THIS DATE.

FORMER SAC WILLIAM A. MURPHY THIS DATE FURNISHED ME WITH A LETTER, THE ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY OF WHICH IS BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU BY AIRTEL. MR. MURPHY STATES THAT SOMETIME IN JANUARY, SIXTYFOUR, CHIEF JESSE CURRY REFERRED TO A PREVIOUS CONVERSATION WHICH MURPHY HAD HAD WITH HIM CONCERNING CURRY APPEARING ON TELEVISION ON NOV. TWENTYTHREE. CURRY EXHIBITED TO MURPHY A MEMO WHICH HE RECALLS WAS ON POLICE DEPT. STATIONERY FROM LT. JACK REVILL TO EITHER CAPT. GANNAWAY OR CHIEF CURRY. THIS MEMORANDUM WAS INNOCUOUS IN NATURE, BUT DID GIVE SOME BACKGROUND CONCERNING OSWALD HAVING BEEN DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM THE MARINE CORPS., ETC. MURPHY, IN HIS LETTER STATES "THIS ENTIRE MEMORANDUM CONSISTED OF APPROXIMATELY THREE OR FOUR BRIEF PARAGRAPHS AND POSITIVELY THERE WAS NO INFORMATION SET FORTH IN THAT MEMORANDUM INDICATING THAT HOSTY HAD IN ANY WAY REPRESENTED THAT OSWLD HAD ANY DANGEROUS TENDENCIES OR THAT HE WAS IN ANY WAY CONSIDERED CAPABLE OF ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT".

END

OS 1 CC-MR SULLIVAN

FBI WASH DC

62-109090

NOT RECORDED 199 APR 30 1964

APR 30 1964

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PERS. REC. UNIT

68 MAY

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/17/64

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

By memorandum dated 4/15/64 it was recommended that Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission be contacted to discuss with him the contents of a classified report which, if utilized by the President's Commission in questioning certain Communist Party officials in New York, might uncover valuable informants of the Bureau.

Malley today telephonically discussed this matter with Mr. Rankin who is in New York. Mr. Rankin was advised the Bureau would defer to the judgment of the Commission as to whether they desired to utilize this material in questioning the Communist Party functionaries. Mr. Rankin was most appreciative and stated he fully realized the report was marked "Confidential" and would attempt to handle the matter in such a way that it would not interfere in any way with Bureau operations.

Submitted for information.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

JRM:mpd (7)

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 4 1964

GRIB

12 MAY 1 1964

4 MAY 4 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO. 10

STATE

REFERRAL

1 - Belmont 1 - Mohr 1 - DeLoach 1 - [illegible]n 1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley 1 - Conigan 1 - Mohan 1 - M. A. Gizzo

Retype of page 2 of letter to Commission dated 4/30/64.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Lane was advised that it had been alleged that he was in possession of FBI reports. Lane was asked if he had such documents in his possession. Lane asked who had made the allegation and when it had been made, noting that he had been out of the country for several days. He was advised that the information had been received from a confidential source.

Lane stated that any information concerning his testimony before the President's Commission could be obtained from that Commission. Lane was advised that our inquiry in no way concerned his testimony before the Commission and that the only interest the FBI had at the present was his alleged possession of FBI reports. Lane stated that any information he possessed had been discussed publicly by him under oath with the Commission and that he presumed the Commission and the FBI, as Government agencies, are working together.

Lane protested this interview by Special Agents Bolmer and Di Marchi declaring that such an approach could be expected in a totalitarian state. Lane advised he thought that the information should have been sought by letter and that if I wanted the information I should write him a letter.

A demand was then made of Lane that he produce any FBI reports which he had in his possession. After this demand was made, Lane repeated that any information concerning the allegation should be requested by letter. The interview was terminated at approximately 10:15 a.m. when Lane departed in a taxicab.

The Special Agents were en route to Lane's residence to attempt to interview him there, when he was encountered as he emerged from that residence. An interview was conducted with him at that time, since it was known that Lane would be departing New York City later in the day on an extended speaking trip. At the outset of the interview, Lane appeared nervous; however, he quickly regained his composure and, thereafter, did not appear ill at ease.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The New York Office of this Bureau was advised at approximately 1 p.m. on April 23, 1964, that Lane had contacted "The New York Times" and stated that he was writing a letter to the President's Commission complaining of and objecting to being accosted by FBI Agents on the street in front of his home in the rain at approximately 10 a.m. that date. Lane had advised "The New York Times" of the names of the two Agents who interviewed him.

Lane stated to "The New York Times" that such an interview was the action of a police state and that the Agents had demanded to know whether or not Lane had in his possession FBI reports. Lane indicated that he had informed the FBI Agents that if they were interested they should contact the President's Commission for such information. The Agents were reported by Lane as advising that they were not interested in the Commission, but merely wanted to determine if he had reports which were obtained illegally. Lane stated to "The New York Times" that he again referred the Agents to the Commission. He advised that he felt that in a democratic society such inquiries should be made by letter to an attorney and not by accosting an individual on the street. Lane advised "The New York Times" that the Agents demanded that he produce any FBI reports he had in his possession and that at this point he walked away from the Agents and entered a taxicab.

Inasmuch as Lane stated to our Special Agents that he had discussed with the Commission any information he possessed, it is requested that you make a review of testimony given by Lane before the Commission to determine whether or not Lane gave any indication that he had access to or possession of FBI reports. This Bureau desires to be advised of the results of such a review in order to complete our inquiry into the allegation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

A confrontation of Lane regarding the allegation he possessed photostatic copies of FBI reports was approved by memorandum from Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 4/1[illegible]/64, captioned "Mark Lane, Security Matter - C," although it was

CONFIDENTIAL

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 4)

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

MORE CONTINUED:

recognized he was hardly the type of person to cooperate with us. New York teletype 4/20/64, captioned "Mark Lane, EX- C" set forth information regarding interview of Lane contained in instant letter to Commission and advised that New York Office made "no comment" reply to inquiry from "New York Times" reporter, Peter Kihss, regarding Lane's call to him about interview by FBI. Letter to Commission being classified "Confidential" since its reports information from State Department which was so classified.

[redacted] informants of the Bureau.

[redacted]

Submitted for your information.

1 - Sullivan
1 - Rankin

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 24, 1964

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

While at the President's Commission Offices today, Mr. J. Lee Rankin advised Malley that the Commission intended to call on four or five Agents of the Bureau who conducted investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of the President. He named James P. Hosty of the Dallas Office as one of the Agents and indicated there was possibly one or two more from the Dallas Office and one or two from the New Orleans Office. He did not indicate the dates when the Agents would be called upon for their testimony.

In this connection, investigation of Oswald has been conducted in the Dallas Office by John R. Fain (now retired), James P. Hosty, B. Tom Carter and Arnold J. Brown. In the New Orleans Office, investigation was conducted by John Lester Quigley and Milton R. Kaack (recently requested retirement).

Relative to the foregoing, Mr. Rankin indicated that the Commission had the detailed reports covering the Agents' investigation but the Commission desired to obtain testimony from these Agents.

Foregoing submitted for information.

4/25 see attached letter from Rankin

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

JRM:hw
) 10 (

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 1 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

11 MAY 1964

105-82555-3486

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. Callahan; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan 4-28-64
1 - Mr. Lenihan

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

62-109090

TO SACS DALLAS
HOUSTON
NEW ORLEANS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON APRIL TWENTY SEVEN REQUESTED THIS BUREAU TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR APPEARANCES OF SAS JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., JOHN L. QUIGLEY AND RETIRED SA JOHN W. FAIN BEFORE THE COMMISSION ON MONDAY, MAY FOUR AND TUESDAY, MAY FIVE NEXT. COMMISSION INDICATED IT DESIRED TO TAKE TESTIMONY OF A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF FBI AGENTS WHO INTERVIEWED LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD AND MRS. RUTH PAINE PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. COMMISSION INDICATED HOSTY, QUIGLEY AND FAIN WOULD HAVE A PRELIMINARY INFORMAL REVIEW WITH MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION'S STAFF ON MAY FOUR NEXT RE TESTIMONY THEY WOULD GIVE ON THE FOLLOWING DAY, MAY FIVE, BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

DL SHOULD MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR SA HOSTY TO REPORT TO INSPECTOR MALLEY, ROOM FIVE SEVEN ONE ZERO, JUSTICE BUILDING, BY EIGHT A.M., MAY FOUR NEXT.

NO SHOULD MAKE SIMILAR ARRANGEMENTS WITH SA QUIGLEY.

CODING

MEL:hrt
(10)

VIA TELETYPE
8:38 PM
APR 28 1964
ENCIPHERED

MAY 5 1964

105-82555-13 ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TELETYPE TO DALLAS, HOUSTON AND NEW ORLEANS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

RE HOUSTON SHOULD CONTACT MR. JOHN W. FAIN AND INFORM HIM OF THE COMMISSION'S REQUEST. MR. FAIN SHOULD BE ADVISED THAT HE SHOULD CONTACT INSPECTOR MALLEY OF THE BUREAU BY EIGHT A.M., MAY FOUR NEXT, FOR ADVICE AS TO WHERE TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMISSION. INFORM MR. FAIN HE CAN CLAIM REIMBURSEMENT FOR HIS TRAVEL EXPENSES FROM THE COMMISSION WHILE IN WASHINGTON, D. C. IF MR. FAIN DESIRES A GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUEST FOR SUCH TRAVEL, IMMEDIATELY ADVISE BUREAU BY TELETYPE IN ORDER THAT SUCH MATTER CAN BE IMMEDIATELY BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMISSION. IN THE EVENT MR. FAIN HAS ANY PROBLEM IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMISSION'S REQUEST FOR HIS APPEARANCE, PLEASE ADVISE BUREAU IMMEDIATELY BY TELETYPE IN ORDER THAT COMMISSION CAN MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH MR. FAIN DIRECTLY.

C ADVISE BUREAU BY TELETYPE THAT REQUESTED ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN EFFECTED IN EACH OFFICE.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Brandt

NR. 2 82210
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

FBI WASH DC

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 25 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

1031 AM CST URGENT 4-25-64 SP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82,555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10,461) 1P

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS-R-CUBA. RE DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU, APRIL TWENTYFOUR, PERTAINING TO "DALLAS MORNING NEWS" ARTICLE BY HUGH AYNESWORTH.

THE "DALLAS TIMES HERALD", FRIDAY EVENIN, APRIL TWENTYFOUR, HAD FRONT PAGE TOP HEADLINE, "FBI DENIES STATEMENT ON OSWALD". IN A COPYRIGHT STORY BY GEORGE CARTER, IT IS NOTED THAT THE DIRECTOR DENIED THAT THE FBI KNEW LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS "CAPABLE" OF KILLING PRESIDENT KENNEDY PRIOR TO THE NOVEMBER TWENTYSECOND ASSASSINATION IN DALLAS, AND THAT THE PUBLISHED REPORT WAS "ABSOLUTELY FALSE". THE STORY IS VERY FAVORABLE TO THE FBI. CLIPPINGS BEING FORWARDED.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

THE "DALLAS MORNING NEWS" OF SATURDAY, APRIL TWENTYFIVE, CARRIES A STORY TO THE EFFECT THAT THE FBI REPORTEDLY DENIES OSWALD STATEMENT MADE AND THEN STATED THAT DALLAS POLICE OFFICERS WILLING TO TAKE LIE DETECTOR TESTS IF WARREN COMMISSION MEMBERS DOUBT ANY TESTIMONY GIVEN THEM. IT APPEARS THAT LT. JACK REVILL, WHO IS ATTENDING A POLICE CONVENTION IN SACRAMENTO, CALIF., WAS INTERVIEWED, AND HE CONFIRMED THAT HE WROTE A MEMO TO HIS SUPERIORS STATING AGENT HOSTY HAD MADE SUCH REMARKS SOON AFTER OSWALD'S CAPTURE. REVILL SUPPOSEDLY STATED "HE WAS EXCITED, EVERYBODY WAS EXCITED, AND HE PROBABLY SAID THINGS HE SHOULDN'T HAVE".

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

END

58 MAY 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3433

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 24 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

12M30ST URGENT 4-24-64 WD

CLOSE CLOSE TO WARREN COMMISSION President's Commission

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) ATTN ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR A. H. BELMONT

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 5 P

ALSO KNOWN AS

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA.

REMYTEL APRIL TWENTY-FOUR INST CONCERNING DALLAS MORNING NEWS ARTICLE BY HUGH AYNESWORTH AND MY TELEPHONE CALL TO ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR BELMONT TODAY.

THE FOLLOWING IS PROPOSED AFFIDAVIT OF SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.:

I, JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., BEING DULY SWORN, DEPOSE AS FOLLOWS:

I AM A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, AND HAVE BEEN SO EMPLOYED SINCE JANUARY TWENTY-ONE, NINETEEN FIFTY-TWO.

MY ATTENTION HAS BEEN CALLED TO AN ARTICLE APPEARING ON THE FRONT PAGE OF THE "DALLAS MORNING NEWS" OF APRIL TWENTY-FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOUR, CAPTIONED "FBI KNEW OSWALD CAPABLE OF ACT, REPORTS INDICATE," WRITTEN BY HUGH AYNESWORTH, WHICH READS IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

APR 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION
PERS. REC. UNIT

64 MAY 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3433

DL 100-10461

PAGE 2

"A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE WARREN COMMISSION TOLD THE DALLAS NEWS THURSDAY THAT THE COMMISSION HAS TESTIMONY FROM DALLAS POLICE THAT AN FBI AGENT TOLD THEM MOMENTS AFTER THE ARREST AND IDENTIFICATION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD ON NOV. TWENTY-TWO, THAT 'WE KNEW HE WAS CAPABLE OF ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT, BUT WE DIDN'T DREAM HE WOULD DO IT.' [illegible]

"IN A MEMORANDUM TO SUPERIORS ON NOV. TWENTY-TWO, LT. JACK REVILL, HEAD OF THE DALLAS POLICE CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SQUAD, REPORTED THAT FBI SPECIAL AGENT JAMES (JOE) HOSTY HAD ACKNOWLEDGED AWARENESS OF OSWALD IN THE BASEMENT OF THE CITY HALL AT TWO ZERO FIVE P.M. NOV. TWENTY-TWO. HIS REMARK WAS MADE AS FIVE OFFICERS BROUGHT OSWALD IN FROM OAK CLIFF, REVILL REPORTED. . . .

"THE ARTICLE REFERS TO "LT. REVILL'S FIVE-PARAGRAPH MEMO" CONCERNING THE ABOVE-MENTIONED INCIDENT AND ALSO STATED THAT A SECOND OFFICER, V. J. (JACKIE) BRYAN OF THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT HAD "SUPPORTED REVILL'S STATEMENT AND FILLED IN OTHER PARTS OF THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN REVILL AND HOSTY. . . .

"THE ARTICLE CONTINUES THAT "IN ADDITION TO MENTIONING THAT HOSTY SAID THE FBI KNEW OSWALD WAS CAPABLE OF SUCH AN ACT, THE [illegible]

DL 100-10461

PAGE THREE

MEMO SAID HOSTY TOLD REVILL OTHER FACTS ABOUT THE ONE-TIME RUSSIA

RESIDENT AND ADMITTED MARXIST. . . .

I

ON NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, AT APPROXIMATELY THREE P.M., I ARRIVED AT THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF SITTING IN ON AN INTERVIEW OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD. WHEN I ARRIVED AT THE BASEMENT OF THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT I MET LIEUTENANT JACK REVILL, WHOM I KNOW TO BE THE HEAD OF THE INTELLIGENCE UNIT OF THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT. LIEUTENANT REVILL ADVISED ME THAT HE "HAD A HOT LEAD" ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND THAT A MAN WHOSE FIRST NAME WAS LEE WAS THE ONLY EMPLOYEE OF THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY WHO HAD NOT BEEN ACCOUNTED FOR. I THEN TOLD LIEUTENANT REVILL THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD ALREADY BEEN ARRESTED ABOUT ONE HOUR PREVIOUSLY BY THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT AND WAS AT THAT TIME IN THE OFFICE OF CAPTAIN WILL FRITZ, HOMICIDE BUREAU, DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, BEING INTERROGATED.

TO MY KNOWLEDGE THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT LIEUTENANT REVILL KNEW OF OSWALD'S ARREST.

I FURTHER ADVISED LIEUTENANT REVILL THAT OSWALD HAD DEFECTED TO RUSSIA AND HAD RETURNED TO THIS AREA IN NINETEEN SIXTY-TWO,

AND THAT OSWALD WAS EMPLOYED AT THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY. I ALSO ADVISED LIEUTENANT REVILL THAT OSWALD WAS AT THAT TIME THE MAIN SUSPECT IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

THE ABOVE CONSTITUTES THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF MY CONVERSATION WITH LIEUTENANT REVILL WHICH TOOK PLACE ON THE STAIRWAY FROM THE BASEMENT TO THE THIRD FLOOR AT THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, DURING WHICH TIME BOTH LIEUTENANT REVILL AND MYSELF WERE RUNNING UP THE STAIRS AND NOT FACING EACH OTHER. THERE WERE NUMEROUS PEOPLE GOING UP AND DOWN THE STAIRS AT THE TIME OF MY CONVERSATION WITH LIEUTENANT REVILL AND THE NOISE LEVEL WAS VERY HIGH, MAKING IT VERY DIFFICULT TO HEAR ANYTHING. ALTHOUGH I KNOW DETECTIVE W. J. (JACKIE) BRYAN OF THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT BY SIGHT, I DO NOT RECALL SEEING HIM ON THIS OCCASION OR EVER HAVING A CONVERSATION WITH LIEUTENANT REVILL IN BRYAN'S PRESENCE, OR HAVING A CONVERSATION WITH DETECTIVE BRYAN.

I UNEQUIVOCALLY DENY EVER HAVING MADE A STATEMENT TO LIEUTENANT REVILL OR ANYONE ELSE THAT THE FBI KNEW OSWALD WAS CAPABLE OF ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT OR THAT OSWALD POSSESSED ANY POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE.

I SPECIFICALLY DENY EVER HAVING MADE THE STATEMENT AS QUOTED

DL 100-10461

PAGE FIVE

IN THIS ARTICLE, "WE KNEW HE WAS CAPABLE OF ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT, BUT WE DIDN'T DREAM HE WOULD DO IT."

MY CONVERSATION WITH LIEUTENANT REVILL ON NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, LASTED NOT MORE THAN A MINUTE AND A-HALF. FURTHERMORE, I DID NOT REACH THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT UNTIL APPROXIMATELY THREE P.M., NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, WHICH WAS AFTER OSWALD HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, IDENTIFIED, AND WAS IN CAPTAIN WILL FRITZ'S OFFICE. AS STATED ABOVE, MY PURPOSE IN GOING TO THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT WAS TO SIT IN ON AN INTERVIEW WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND I COMMENCED THIS ASSIGNMENT AT THREE FIFTEEN P.M., ACCORDING TO MY WRIST WATCH.

ABOVE AFFIDAVIT WILL BE SUBMITTED TODAY, UACB. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU

END

N MTC

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: April 24, 1964

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY;
REQUEST OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, captioned as above from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad. This memorandum advised of a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On April 23, 1964, Miss Mary Norton, a Commission employee, called SA Robert A. Frazier and requested that a Bureau representative pick up exhibits as listed on the attached enclosure.

She further requested that the Commission be supplied with three photographs of each exhibit.

As a matter of record, SA Robert E. Neill on 4/24/64, received from Miss Norton the listed items which are now in the Bureau's custody for photographing.

The photography will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

It is noted that none of these items are original evidence items which have been previously furnished the Commission by the Bureau.

ACTION: These items will be photographed as requested and will be returned to the Commission along with the photographs.

Enclosure

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 29 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Griffith

62-109060

REN:sh
(10)

1 ENCLOSURE

62 APR 29 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-C

April 24, 1964

679	Front and back body diagram, marked by Dr. Shaw to show entry and exit wounds on Governor Connally's chest, wrist and thigh.
680	Left and right side body diagram, marked by Dr. Shaw, to show angle at which bullet passed through Governor Connally's body.
683	Picture showing front view of coat worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
684	Picture showing back view of coat worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
685	Picture showing back view of shirt worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
686	Picture showing front view of shirt worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
687	Picture showing front view of pants worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
688	Picture showing back view of pants worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
689	Diagram of body in sitting position, marked by Dr. Shaw, to show position of Governor Connally at time of the shooting and inclination of bullet to cause all three wounds.
697	Photograph of President and Mrs. Kennedy, Governor and Mrs. Connally, Special Agents Kellerman and Greer as positioned in car on day of assassination.
698	Picture of President's car as it passed through downtown area of Dallas.
699	Overhead shot of Dealey Plaza marked by Governor Connally indicating his estimate of the location of the President's car at the time of the shooting.
700	Photograph of Governor Connally's tie.

62-109090

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: A. Rosen

DATE: April 4, 1964

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Memorandum from Mr. Jevons to Mr. Conrad dated 3-19-64, set forth information concerning the President's Commission asking the Bureau to maintain certain Commission exhibits which had never before been in the custody of the Bureau. It was recommended that this matter be discussed with Mr. Rankin to see if it could not be arranged so that the Commission would maintain their exhibits which had not been previously in the custody of the Bureau.

This matter was discussed with Mr. J. Lee Rankin on 4-3-64, and Mr. Rankin stated that there would be very little material that the Commission would ask us to maintain for them. He stated he was fully aware of the tremendous burden that had already been placed on the Bureau with the numerous exhibits the Commission was interested in and that he would personally see to it that no items were made available to the Bureau except where there was a very special reason.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
189 APR 30 1964

RECOMMENDATION:

In the event any members of the Commission staff make any further requests for the Bureau to maintain custody of Commission exhibits which we have not previously had in our possession, it is recommended the individual request be taken up with Mr. Rankin in order to determine whether or not the request needs to be complied with.

11 APR 29 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:hw
(6)

31 MAY 5 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: April 23, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

At the request of The President's Commission, Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt testified before members of the Commission on the morning of April 23, 1964, regarding Laboratory examinations made in this case. He testified from approximately 9:15 A.M. until 10:30 A.M.

SA Shaneyfelt testified on the identification of a negative of one of the photographs of Oswald holding the rifle with a duo lens Imperial Reflex camera recovered during the investigation and reported to be the property of Oswald. He testified that the negative was exposed in Oswald's camera. It should be noted that Marina Oswald has previously testified that she took these two photographs with this camera. SA Shaneyfelt also testified that he had examined the photographs to determine whether or not they were "fake" or composite photographs and stated that he found no evidence that they were composites. It is reported that Oswald, before his death, stated that they were fake photographs and the face was his and had been put on a photograph of the body of some other individual.

Testimony was also given regarding the comparison of the rifle in the photograph of Oswald with the actual rifle and SA Shaneyfelt testified that he compared the rifle with the rifle in the photograph and found them to be the same in all visible characteristics. He found no differences, but found no specific individual characteristics on which to base a positive identification to the exclusion of all other rifles of the same general configuration as to contour of weapon and telescopic sight.

NOT RECORDED
19 APR 30 1964

SA Shaneyfelt then testified regarding the reproduction of the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle that appeared on the cover of Life Magazine. He stated that in his opinion this photograph on the cover was the same as the photograph recovered from one of Oswald's residences. However, some retouching had been added to the photograph before making the half tone engraving for the printed picture. He further testified that this is a normal procedure in reproduction of photographs in publications.

ENCLOSURE

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

62-109060
LLS:lo (4)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Lenihan)

APR 20 1964

62-109060-2991

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SEC. UNIT

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy

ADDENDUM: Photographs of the exhibits used at the Commission are attached.

LLS:emh

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 24, 1964

FROM: C. A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

With reference to the story appearing in the Dallas Morning News on Friday, April 24, 1964, the following is submitted.

Mr. J. Lee Rankin was advised by Malley on April 24, 1964, that the story appearing in the Dallas Morning News was false; an affidavit has been obtained from SA James P. Hosty setting forth in detail what conversation did take place on November 22, 1963, with members of the Dallas Police Department (DLPD) and that this affidavit will be made available to the Commission.

Mr. Rankin advised that he was in New York on the evening of April 23, 1964, and had received a telephone call between 9:30 and 10:00 p. m., from an individual who identified himself as Mike Quinn of the Dallas Morning News. Quinn stated to Mr. Rankin he had information concerning the existence of two affidavits from members of the DLPD containing the information which was furnished by the Dallas Office as set forth in the Dallas Morning News. He inquired of Mr. Rankin as to whether the Commission actually had such affidavits. Rankin states he told Quinn he would neither deny nor affirm the existence of such affidavits and had no comment to make. Rankin was not concerned too much concerning this news story inasmuch as he, Rankin, felt certain SA Hosty would not have made the statements attributed to him.

Mr. Rankin was told that because of the type of information that was appearing in the press, the Bureau was desirous of obtaining a copy of the testimony that had been given to the Commission by officers of the DLPD. Mr. Rankin stated that because of rules of the President's Commission, he was not at liberty to comply with this request, but that he would make the Bureau's request known to the members of the Commission. Rankin stated that he would, however, state that Lieutenant Jack Revill did furnish an affidavit containing approximately the same information that appeared in the news story. He also advised that a second affidavit prepared

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

JRM:hw

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12 APR 29 1964

53 MAY 4 1964

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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Copyright

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

April 24, 1964

by Officer V. J. "Jackie" Bryan had been made available to the Commission. He stated these two affidavits were almost verbatim, and that because of the similar wording of these affidavits, the members of the Commission had doubts concerning their veracity.

Mr. Rankin advised that it was the opinion of the Commission that Chief of Police Curry and Lieutenant Day, when they appeared before the Commission, were forthright and truthful in their comments, and they had no reason to question the statements of these two officers. Mr. Rankin did not at this time furnish any information concerning their testimony.

Mr. Rankin was advised that the story appearing in the Dallas Morning News stated a source close to the Warren Commission had furnished this information, and he was told the Bureau would like to know if anyone connected with the Commission staff had made such information available to the newspaper. Mr. Rankin was not surprised at this statement. He commented that he did not feel that any member of the staff had disclosed any information. He advised that recently, while members of the Commission staff were in Dallas, rumors were prevalent to the effect that these members had told witnesses that they were not under any conditions to reveal to the press questions they were asked or the nature of their testimony. Rankin stated that the Commission has had a flat rule that no member of the staff should at any time tell a witness that he could not reveal to the press or anyone else what information he had furnished to the Commission. He advised that witnesses had been told that, if they did reveal such information, they would probably be besieged by news media for further details.

Mr. Rankin advised that members of the staff while in Dallas were firmly convinced that stories were being planted concerning the activities of the Commission staff members and that, in his opinion, the story appearing in the April 24th issue of the Dallas Morning News had probably been a planted story. He advised he had no facts to back up the feelings of the Commission but they strongly suspected the stories might be emanating from William Alexander of the Dallas District Attorney's Office. Mr. Rankin stated that he did not desire the Bureau to conduct any investigation relative to this matter but would certainly appreciate being advised in the event any information concerning the source of these stories was developed. Mr. Belmont has discussed this situation with SAC Shanklin and requested Shanklin to be on the alert to pick up any information that can be obtained relative to this.

Foregoing submitted for information.

62-109060
13:10 (4)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

APR 17 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission has completed its study and use of the following exhibits furnished to your Dallas Office by Mrs. Ruth Hyde Paine:

1) Date book and calendar entitled "Hallmark Date Book 1963" and marked with your number D-78, picture copies of which you furnished the Commission.

2) Rough draft of a letter in the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald which Mrs. Paine testified she found in her residence sometime during the middle part of November, 1963, the salutation and first paragraph of which read: "Dear Sirs: This is to inform you of events since my interview with comrade Kosteine in the Embassy of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico." Picture copies of this exhibit were furnished to the Commission by your office. The picture copy bears the identification mark D-72. The exhibit is set forth in full in Agents Odum and deBrueys' report of January 23, 1964, your file number DL 100-10461.

Mrs. Paine has requested the return to her of each of the foregoing exhibits and the Commission has approved that request and authorized their return.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
3 APR 20 1964
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

EXHIBIT NO. 38
APR 20 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Lenihan, RM. 645 RB
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan
April 22, 1964

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

62-109090

Director, FBI (105-82555)

Lee Harvey Oswald
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter from The President's Commission, dated 4/17/64, concerning the return of exhibits D-72 and D-73 to Mrs. Ruth Hyde Paine.

The original exhibits D-72 and D-73 are being returned to your office herewith for return to Mrs. Paine.

Appropriate photographs of these exhibits are retained in the Bureau's files.

Enclosures (3)

JCC:GFM (10)

MAILED 6
APR 24 1964
COMM-FBI

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Holmes

MAY 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3350

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: April 22, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

At the request of the President's Commission, Inspector J. R. Malley of the General Investigative Division, Inspector L. J. Gauthier of the Administrative Division and Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt of the Laboratory on 4/21/64 were at the Commission for a review of the Zapruder film of the assassination. Purpose of this review was to determine from Governor and Mrs. John Connally, who were present, whether or not it could be established at what point in the film the Governor was shot. The following individuals were also present:

Dr. Gregory and Dr. Shaw who examined Governor Connally at Parkland Hospital in Dallas

Dr. F. W. Light, Jr., and Dr. A. G. Olivier from the Wound Assessment and Wound Ballistics Department of Edgewood Arsenal

Dr. Joseph Dolce, consultant to the Biophysics Division of Edgewood Arsenal

It is noted that representatives of the Secret Service who have attended past reviews were not present.

The principal fact brought out by the Governor and Mrs. Connally was their selection of a portion of the film where "he has been hit"; however, they could not pin point the exact frame of the motion picture film where the bullet struck. The portion of the sequence they selected is only one-fourth to one-half second after the approximate point where the President

62-109060

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 28 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley Room 5710)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan Room 645-RB)
1 - Mr. Mohr (Mr. Gauthier Room 331 OPO)

APR 27

SEVEN

SIX

Memo to Mr. Conrad
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109060

was believed to have been shot at the base of the neck. Allowing for variations in reaction times, this lends support to the theory that one bullet passed through the President's neck, the Governor's chest, hit in the Governor's leg and lodged in his clothing.

Both the Governor and Mrs. Connally stated that they heard the first shot and the second shot was the one that hit the Governor, however, neither of them saw the President between the first and third shots or can state that the President was actually hit by the first shot.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

W.U. ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

[redacted]

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

April 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - J. M. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-8-77 CLP

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reference to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane, the following items are enclosed:

(1) Two copies of a communication dated April 22, 1964, at our San Francisco Office concerning appearances by Lane in the San Francisco area in March, 1964.

(2) Two reels of tape recording of Lane's comments at the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 21, 1964.

(3) Two copies of a communication dated April 24, 1964, at our Cincinnati Office relating to Lane's appearance at the University of Cincinnati on April 21, 1964.

(4) One reel of tape recording of Lane's comments in the auditorium of the Ohio Museum of Natural History, Columbus, Ohio, on April 22, 1964.

BY COURIER SVC.
06 MAY
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED

[redacted]

JHS:pah
(12)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

79 MAY 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3478

9 MAY 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Conrad

[redacted] April [illegible], 1964

(5) Two copies of a communication dated April 24, 1964, at our Cincinnati Office regarding Lane's appearance at the Ohio Museum of Natural History on April 22, 1964.

(6) One reel of tape recording of a news conference held by Lane on the campus of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, on April 22, 1964.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 10

NOTE: Covered in full.

We cover Lane's public appearances at request of the President's Commission. Items being furnished by airtels from San Francisco, 4/22/64, captioned "Mark Lane, EI-C" and Cincinnati airtels 4/24/64 and 4/25/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba; Mark Lane, EI-C." Lane repeats numerous unfounded claims he has made in his past appearances. He continues to be critical of the public press handling the Oswald case and claims that Oswald would not have received a fair trial because of the press' finding him guilty; Lane claims the photograph of Oswald holding a rifle which appeared on "Life" magazine cover 2/21/64 has been altered (our inquiry shows no indication the photograph was altered); Lane complains that the entire investigation is shrouded in secrecy and even though he requested his testimony before the President's Commission be made public, it was classified "Top Secret"; Lane claims he has interviewed witnesses who insist the shots came from the direction of an overpass in front of the President's motorcade and not from the Texas School Book Depository Building (while [redacted] several individuals have stated similar views to us, the preponderance of evidence refutes this view).

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan

April 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

There are enclosed a copy of an article by Mrs. Oswald in the weekly French newspaper, "Le Nouveau Candide," issue of April 2-9, 1964, and two copies of a translation thereof. "Le Nouveau Candide" has been characterized by the American Embassy, Paris, France, as a weekly newspaper which is sensational in nature and strongly pro-de Gaulle in its political leanings.

Further articles by Mrs. Oswald appearing in the above newspaper will be obtained and forwarded to you along with copies of translations thereof.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
05 APR 30
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)

JMS:hc
(11)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
109 MAY 1 1964

19 APR 30 1964

105-82555

NOTE: See memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan 4/29/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba," JMS:hc. Dallas being furnished copy of article and translation by routing slip 4-29-64. Paris also being furnished translation per request in 4-13-64 letter.

29 MAY 4 1964

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April 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Gheesling

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated April 24, 1964, and to my previous communications concerning Ruth Hyde Paine and Michael Ralph Paine. The investigation requested by you has been completed, and the results have been furnished to you.

Should additional pertinent information be received by this Bureau concerning the Paines during our continuing investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, you will be promptly advised.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
05 APR 30
COMM-FBI

62-104090-71
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FBI FILES
APR 1964
NOT TO BE CONSIDERED
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WLG:hc
(11)

105-82555

1 - 105-126128 (Ruth Hyde Paine)
1 - 105-126129 (Michael Ralph Paine)

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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

BUREAU NOTE: See memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 4-29-64, captioned "Ruth Hyde Paine, IS - R; Michael Ralph Paine, IS - R," WLG:hc.

MAY 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3179

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: A. Rosen

DATE: 4/20/64

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
EXAMINATION OF VISUAL AIDS BY
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Memorandum from Gauthier to Callahan dated 4/15/64 discussed the possibility of the President's Commission having a re-enactment at the scene of the assassination and recommended that this matter be taken up with Mr. Rankin in order to advise him of the Bureau's views relative to any such re-enactment.

Malley discussed this matter with Mr. Rankin today, at which time Mr. Rankin was advised that the FBI had rendered every assistance possible by providing models of the area, technical data, and technical advice in assisting the Commission to interpret events which occurred in Dallas. He was told that in view of this, plus the fact that a complete re-enactment had been previously made by the Secret Service, there did not appear to be a great deal that could be done by having a re-enactment. He was also told that if a decision was made to have the re-enactment, the FBI would prefer not to be involved in any such plan.

Mr. Rankin advised he had not been fully briefed concerning this matter. He said there had been some minor discussions concerning it and he would not favor any re-enactment which would cause a tremendous amount of publicity. He stated there were some technical problems and the Commission's only desire was to try and establish the approximate places where the three shots hit the target so that the distances involved would not be out of line with the number of seconds in which it is believed the three shots were actually fired.

Mr. Rankin stated that there would be considerable study on this matter before any actual requests of any kind would be made and he doubted at this time that there would be any re-enactment in Dallas.

Submitted for information.

cc-Mr. Hyde Paine
Mr. Michael Paine

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gauthier

Mmpd (9)

APR 30 1964

62-109090-29999

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 1 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

April 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to various communications, the most recent being my letter dated April 24, 1964, concerning Mrs. Shirley Martin also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated April 24, 1964, relating to information furnished by Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill. This communication concerns a telephone call Mrs. Hill reportedly received from an unidentified woman in Oklahoma on April 22, 1964.

From the information contained in the enclosed communication and from prior experience with Mrs. Martin, it is possible she is the unidentified caller.

For your information, Mrs. Hill was interviewed by this Bureau on November 22, 1963, the results of which were submitted to you and appear on page 35 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas, Texas, dated November 30, 1963. Mrs. Hill was reinterviewed on March 13, 1964, and the results were furnished to you with my letter dated April 2, 1964.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
30 MAY 1 1964

This is being furnished in view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin and no further action is being taken.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. E. Herington
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SAC Oklahoma City and Dallas see note page two.

Enclosures (2)

79 MAY 4 1964

RDR:vhm (14)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/LTP/CG 9-18-96

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

NOTE TO SAC OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS:

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re DL airtel 4/24/64 relating to a possible contact by Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, with Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill of Dallas, Texas.

You should continue to furnish the Bureau with pertinent data relating to Mrs. Martin and be extremely circumspect in any dealings with her, being constantly alert to the possibility any conversation with her may be recorded. The Bureau's views relative to any such re-

NOTE:

This is the eighth letter to the Commission concerning Mrs. Martin.

We have had unsatisfactory dealings with her in the past and she recently recorded or took verbatim notes of a telephonic conversation with an Agent of our Dallas Office. In view of the possibility of embarrassment to the Bureau and to alert the field, SAC letter 64-23 dated 4/28/64 was immediately prepared for dissemination.

Martin has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation. The enclosed communication from Dallas relates to a telephonic complaint from Hill indicating she was contacted on 4/22/64 by an unidentified woman in Oklahoma who was very persistent in questioning Hill concerning the assassination. Hill states she was likewise persistent and refused to furnish any information. Hill stated the caller made some reference to either furnishing information to Mark Lane or that Lane was interested in information she was obtaining. As you are aware, Lane is the [redacted] and espouser of communist causes who formerly represented Lee Harvey Oswald's mother.

Hill was alongside the Presidential motorcase on 11/22/63 when President Kennedy was assassinated. When she was initially interviewed she reported hearing one shot and seeing the President fall forward. She later became somewhat controversial when Mark Lane publicly used a taped interview with her as evidence that more than three shots were fired. Hill on reinterview reported hearing four to six shots.

- 2 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Callahan

DATE: 4-15-64

FROM: L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
EXAMINATION OF VISUAL AIDS BY
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Reference memo Gauthier to Callahan 4-7-64.

Staff members of the President's Commission and specialists of the armed services, Drs. Humes, Heany, Fink, Light and Olivia (ph.) attended a conference on 4-14-64 for the purpose of reviewing motion pictures and slides of the assassination site. Representatives of the Secret Service and the FBI were present to assist in projecting the film and the use of the scale model.

Dr. Humes, U. S. Navy Commander, who performed the autopsy on the President, appeared to lead the discussion throughout the 4-hour session. All of his associates were generally in agreement with previous findings of the Commission as to where Shots 1, 2 and 3 approximately occurred.

The most revealing information brought out by the doctors is as follows:

1. That Shot 1 struck the President high in the right shoulder area, penetrating the torso near the base of the neck damaging the flesh of the throat but not tearing the throat wall. This bullet, according to the doctors, continued and entered Governor Connally's right shoulder, emerging below the right nipple. The velocity of the missile, according to the doctors apparently was snagged in the coat and shirt, eventually falling out on Connally's stretcher.

2. That Shot 2 struck the wrist of the Governor, continuing on into his thigh.

3. That Shot 3 struck the right side of the President's head, carrying much bone and brain tissue away, leaving a large cavity. There is nothing controversial about where Shot 3 occurred inasmuch as the Zapruder movie indicates with much clarity where this happened.

Heretofore it was the opinion of the Commission that Shot 1 had only hit the President, that Shot 2 had entered the Governor's right shoulder area penetrating his torso through the chest area emerging and again entering the wrist and on into his leg.

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

10 APR 30 1964

LJG:mah (6)
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Rosen (Attention, Mr. Malley)
- Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo, L. J. Gauthier to Mr. Callahan
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
EXAMINATION OF VISUAL AIDS BY PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Staff attorneys of the Commission extensively questioned the doctors concerning their conclusions and their views were made a matter of record by Attorney Melvin Eisenberg.

ADDENDUM: 4-15-64

Mr. Eisenberg advised that Governor Connally would be in Washington on Tuesday, April 21, 1964, to assist the Commission in describing as to where the three shots occurred and that he, Eisenberg, would request that Shaneyfelt and Gauthier be available to assist them in handling visual aids while the Governor's views are obtained.

Mr. Eisenberg also inquired whether Special Agent Shaneyfelt of the FBI Laboratory, Special Agent John Howlett of Secret Service and Gauthier would be able to arrange for a re-enactment of the shooting scene in Dallas using the data collected by the Commission, to make movies of the areas where each shot occurred using Zapruder's camera to have people simulate the positions of the occupants of the President's car in a car similar to the one used by the President which would be furnished by Secret Service, to take ground measurements between the Texas Schoolbook Depository from each point where shots occurred to determine the distances between gun muzzle and target, etc.

Mr. Eisenberg inquired as to whether I had any suggestions concerning his request. He was advised that of course the FBI would do whatever possible to assist in this matter; however, it was felt that inasmuch as he, Eisenberg, had a good working knowledge of what the Commission desired it would appear to me to be to the advantage of the Commission if he, Eisenberg, would be present in Dallas to insure the development of the desired technical data. He and his immediate superior, Attorney Norman Redlich, agreed to this suggestion. Without saying as much, it was felt that considerable publicity will definitely stem from this type of operation in Dallas and a representative of the Commission should be present to handle the inquiries of the press concerning the fact that this was a Commission field operation and not an operation of the FBI or Secret Service.

Mr. Eisenberg stated he would make his proposal for this field trip known to the members of the Commission recommending that the FBI and Secret Service assist the Commission's legal staff in gathering on-site data relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

RECOMMENDATION: None - for information only.

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE THREE...

Memo, L. J. Gauthier to Mr. Callahan
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
EXAMINATION OF VISUAL AIDS BY PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

ADDENDUM: AHB:hw 4-15-64

It is questionable what the Commission expects to gain by an additional re-enactment of the scene of the assassination, bearing in mind that Secret Service has already gone through this exercise at least once, and Inspector Gauthier made actual models of the assassination area. It is inevitable that there will be considerable publicity attendant to the proposed re-enactment of the scene.

It is our opinion that it would be undesirable for the FBI to become involved as the speed of the car, protection measures, etc., were the basic responsibilities of Secret Service at the time. We would prefer not to become identified with the actual scene and happenings at the assassination in the minds of the public.

It is recommended that Inspector Malley advise Mr. Rankin that this proposal appears to be without merit; that the FBI has done its utmost to be of assistance by providing models of the area, technical data and technical advice in assisting the Commission to interpret events as they occurred. Mr. Malley should advise Rankin that we suggest that if such a re-enactment of the scene is considered desirable by the Commission, it should be carried out by Secret Service which has already gone through this exercise at least once.

1 -)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad

April 29, 1964

By Courier Service

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
EXAMINATION OF VISUAL AIDS BY
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 23, 1964, evidence items numbered D92, D93, D191 and D167 were delivered to [illegible] Mrs. Julia T. Bido on that date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons on 4/28/64. These items are described as follows:

D92 Original invoice #A5371 showing shipment of S & W .38 Spl. 2" Commando revolver by Seaport Traders, Inc. to A. J. Hidell

D93 Shipping copy of invoice #A5371 reflecting shipment of revolver on 3/20/63

D191 Photostat of a page from a looseleaf notebook belonging to H. W. Michaelis regarding .38 caliber revolver

D167 Photostat of list prepared by Mitchell Scibor of Kleins Inc. regarding 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle

62-109090-1

REN:KO (10)

NOT RECORDED 15 MAY 1 1964

MAY 1 1964

(Attention Mr. Malley)

79 MAY 4 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

BY COURIER SVC. 04 APR 29 COMM-FBI

APR 29 1 39 PM '64 RECD-READING ROOM

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE A[illegible]SSINATION OF PRESIDENT KE[illegible]

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

APR 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is in regard to your letter of April 16, 19[illegible], in which you advised us that Mr. Orville C. Nix had inquired as to when he could expect the return of his camera.

The Commission intends to use Mr. Nix's camera in Dallas during the week of April 27. Your Dallas office should advise Mr. Nix that he may expect the return of his camera on or about May 1, 1964.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 1 1964

25 APR 30 1964

4/27/64

AIRTEL

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R. - CUBA

Re DL airtel 4/7/64 and Bu airtel 4/15/64 relating to the request of Mr. Orville O. Nix and Mrs. Marie Muchmore for the return of their cameras.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a self-explanatory letter dated 4/24/64 from the President's Commission. You should insure that Mr. Nix is promptly advised as to when he may expect the return of his camera.

Enc.

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of Pres. Kennedy)
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. L. L. Shaneyfelt

DUPLICATE YELLOW

RDR:vhm
(11)

NOTE: For full details concerning this matter see A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memo dated 4/13/64 captioned as above, RDR:pah:jsk. Briefly, the Laboratory has been holding the Nix and Muchmore cameras at the request of the Commission. Although all required FBI examinations have been completed, Commission has not released cameras to their owners. Both individuals have made repeated requests to have cameras returned which resulted in our sending a letter to the Commission 4/15/64. The enclosed is an acknowledgment of our letter indicating Nix camera will be returned on or about 5/1/64. Muchmore has rented a similar camera and is billing the Commission.

79 MAY 4 1964

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan, 64 RB
1 - Mr. Rogge, 5730

Mr. Griffith
Mr. Tadigan

April 29, 1954

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On April 20, 1954, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, delivered to a representative of the FBI Laboratory a Marine Corps Certificate of Service in the name Alek James Hidell, which has been designated as FBI Exhibit D-206, and a photograph of a Selective Service System Notice of Classification in the name Alek James Hidell, which has been designated as FBI Exhibit D-207. Mr. Eisenberg requested that these two exhibits be examined to determine if they were forgeries.

On April 28, 1954, Mr. Eisenberg delivered to the FBI Laboratory a group of negatives, designated as FBI Exhibit D-44, and Oswald's wallet and contents, designated as Item B-1, for use in connection with the examination of Exhibits D-206 and D-207.

Based upon an examination of the photographs, D-206 and D-207, it was concluded that both of these exhibits are fraudulent and counterfeit reproductions made from photographic negatives contained in Exhibit D-44 which, in turn, were made from genuine cards issued to Lee Harvey Oswald and contained in his wallet, Item B-1.

Also, on April 28, 1954, Mr. Eisenberg delivered to the Laboratory a photograph of a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" membership card dated June 15, 1963, bearing the signature "A. J. Hidell." This photograph was compared with the original card contained in Oswald's wallet, Item B-1. The original card

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

105-82555

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCC:eat (11)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(See note page 2)

62-109090-

19 MAY 4

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04 APR 29 COMM-FBI

APR 29 10 01 AM 1954 FBI

62-109090-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

in Oswald's wallet had been treated for latent fingerprints and due to this treatment the signature "A. J. Hidell" is no longer visible. The examination of the photograph submitted reveals that this is a photograph of the original in the wallet before treatment for latent fingerprints.

Exhibits D-206, D-207, B-1, D-44 and the photograph of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" membership card will be delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on April 30, 1964, by Special Agent James C. Cadigan.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Note: It should be noted that SA James C. Cadigan is scheduled to testify before the Commission Thursday, 4/30/64 and his testimony will include the above reported examination findings.

WDC:jhb

FBI

Date: 4/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURE:

Enclosed herewith for the information and possible assistance of the Bureau is one copy of the 12/14/63 Issue #1059 of the Mexico City weekly magazine, "Manana" ("Morning").

REFERENCE:

Mexico City cable 4/13/64.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 29 1964

BACKGROUND DATA:

As the Bureau is aware, representatives of the Presidential Investigating Commission have been in Mexico City and expressed an interest in photographs depicting some of the locations connected with subject's activities in Mexico.

ENCLOSURE
Bureau (Enc. - 1)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
(1 - San Antonio, 105-2939, info.)
1 - Mexico City
FLL:eim
(8)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 1 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3415

Presidents Commission

In connection with other research and inquiries being conducted at the National Archives, [redacted] located the above-described magazine, which, on pages eight and nine, includes an article in Spanish entitled "Los Pasos de OSWALD en Mexico" ("The Footsteps of OSWALD in Mexico"), and photographs of the Hotel Del Comercio, the Transportes Frontera bus terminal, and the owner of the restaurant where OSWALD is reported to have taken some meals. Commission Representative DAVID W. SLAWSON expressed an interest in carrying a copy of the magazine with him, and it was furnished to him for that purpose.

As is typical of much of the news and magazine reporting in Mexico, the information appearing in the article is in considerable variance with the information which has resulted from Bureau investigation in this matter.

CORRECT NAME OF MEXICAN IMMIGRATION CHIEF AT NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO

As the Bureau was advised in reference cable, Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE was contacted by SA JOSEPH B. GARCIA and advised that the correct name of the Chief of the Mexican Immigration station at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, is GILBERTO CAZARES GARZA. He acknowledged that his use of the name "GILBERTO CAZARES PEREZ" in his report of investigation concerning OSWALD (a translation of which was submitted to the Bureau by letterhead memorandum dated 3/16/64) had been a mental lapse on his part.

[redacted]

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

(11)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

DATE: April 15, 1964

On April 15, 1964, while Malley was discussing other matters with J. Lee Rankin, he casually mentioned the information furnished by Mr. Rankin to the effect that a representative of Secret Service had told the President's Commission Lee Harvey Oswald would have been under surveillance had information available been made known to Secret Service. Mr. Rankin was asked if he would care to reveal the identity of the Secret Service representative who had made this comment. Mr. Rankin became somewhat disturbed and stated that he was not at liberty to reveal this information at the present time. He was not pushed further for the identity of this individual.

Foregoing submitted for information.

ADDENDUM, 4/16/64 (AHB:csh) -

In his liaison capacity, Inspector Malley has constantly been attempting to get close to Rankin, who has maintained a strictly official attitude. In advising Malley of the statement by a Secret Service representative, this is the first time that Rankin has unbent a bit, and he showed some concern to Malley that he had departed from his strict, official role in so advising Malley.

Malley says that when he talked to Rankin last night, Rankin expressed concern at the follow-up, and indicated that, before the Bureau took any action on this information, he would like to be further consulted. Nevertheless, if you agree, we will have Bartlett go to Jim Rowley and, without revealing the source, tell Rowley we have learned that a representative of Secret Service has stated to the Commission that, if information on Oswald had been furnished to Secret Service, they would have had him under observation; that this definitely has the appearance of Secret Service

(addendum continued, next page)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

JRM:hw
) 8 (

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 1 1964

11 MAY 1 1964

SUBV. CONTROL

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

ADDENDUM (continued):

going out of its way to place the blame in this matter on the FBI; that, on the other hand, we have gone out of our way to refrain from commenting on Secret Service; for example, if Secret Service had insisted on having two men on the back of the President's car, the shots would have hit the Secret Service men, rather than the President; that we would like to know who made this statement to the Commission, and whether Rowley subscribes to it, and if not what steps he might consider to set the record straight.

Inasmuch as any inquiry we make at Secret Service will probably get back to Rankin and cause him to distrust the FBI, it is recommended that we have Malley tell Rankin that we have previously received rumbles that Secret Service has been attempting to dump this on the FBI and consequently we feel it imperative that we go to Rowley and talk to him; that we will in no way indicate to Rowley that our information arose from within the Commission or its staff.

A. H. Belmont

GK

4/17 As we have had this from several sources, go ahead with Rowley. Not necessary to discuss with Rankin, Gen. Counsel.

105-10401

12

Federal Bureau of Investigation Clerical

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: A. Rosen

DATE: 4/17/64

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission staff telephonically advised Malley today that Mr. Samuel Stern of the staff had been making inquiries of several Government agencies concerning the records system utilized by each agency. He specifically mentioned that Mr. Stern had been to CIA on several occasions and more recently, as a result of his contacts with CIA, Chief Justice Warren had gone to CIA headquarters and had been thoroughly briefed in connection with the system being used by CIA.

Mr. Willens indicated that the President's Commission would like for Mr. Stern to get in touch with a Bureau official concerning the records system utilized by the Bureau and to be briefed relative to the collection of information, the organization of same, and the general manner of handling information, in order to see that it is properly correlated.

Mr. Willens was asked if he could be more specific in explaining the request. Mr. Willens advised that the Commission was interested in knowing to what extent the Bureau was using data-processing machines and to what degree it had been successful in utilizing machines in our work. He indicated that he would be glad to put the request in writing but he was not in a position at the time of the call to furnish additional information concerning the request.

The purpose of this request is not known. During the past week Mr. Rankin on one occasion asked the question as to whether or not the Bureau made use of data-processing machines in connection with the Bureau's work. On that occasion he was advised that Bureau officials had kept up to date concerning the latest machines being developed and that in any instance where it was practical, the most modern equipment was being utilized.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, it is recommended Mr. Willens be advised that Assistant Director Tavel of the Records Division would be the proper person for Mr. Stern to contact concerning the Bureau's records system. He would also be requested to furnish the Bureau a letter outlining the general nature of the information desired concerning the Bureau's records.

APR 30 1964

1 - Mr. Conrad
Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Tavel

JRM:mpd (9)

RECORDS

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memo **Memorandum** Rosen

Re: President's Assa...

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/22/64

FROM: ...ul A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Rowley of James J. Rowley, U.S. Secret Service

Memorandum 4/17/64 Sullivan to Belmont set forth results of interview with Secret Service Chief Rowley on 4/17/64 relative to the statement made by Mr. Rowley to the effect that Secret Service had made the statement that Lee Harvey Oswald would have been under surveillance on November 22, 1963, if the Secret Service had been furnished information concerning Oswald.

President's Commission - D.C.

Mr. J. Lee Rankin was advised today by Malley that the Bureau had received information from several sources indicating that Secret Service has made comments that Oswald would have been under surveillance if they had been advised of Oswald's background. He was told that this matter was discussed with Secret Service Chief Rowley and Rowley had stated there was no information indicating the possibility of physical violence on the part of Oswald and that he would not, therefore, have been placed under surveillance. Rowley also stated that had the Secret Service checked the building (Texas School Book Depository Building) they would have taken no action concerning Oswald inasmuch as he was employed in the building.

D.C.

Mr. Rankin was told that we understood Special Agent in Charge Robert I. Bouck of the Protective Research Section, Secret Service, was scheduled to appear before the Commission on 4/23/64 for testimony. Mr. Rankin verified that Bouck would appear. It was suggested that in view of Mr. Rowley's statements it might be well for the Commission to officially inquire of Mr. Bouck the position Secret Service would have taken concerning this matter.

Mr. Rankin was most appreciative of being advised of the comments made by Secret Service Chief Rowley on this matter and stated that the Commission would handle the matter in full on an official basis.

ACTION: Liaison Supervisor Orrin H. Bartlett has been advised of this discussion with Mr. Rankin and he, in turn, is again discussing the matter with Mr. Rowley.

ADDENDUM: OHB:mpd: At 9:25 a.m. today Liaison Agent Bartlett spoke with Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley and advised him of our conversation with

ST-114 REC-42 62-109060-130

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bartlett

MAY 1 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. WOLSON

58 MAY 6 1964

JRM:mpd (9)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

Memo to Mr. Belmont fr[illegible] A. Rosen
Re: President's Assassination

To: Mr. Belmont

with Mr. Rankin earlier today. Mr. Rowley advised that he appreciated being brought up to date on the matter and that he will brief Mr. Bouck fully on the official position of the Secret Service prior to his testifying before the Commission tomorrow, 4/23/64.

Mr. Rowley reiterated his official position as: Secret Service would not have placed Oswald under surveillance even if they had the information that Oswald was in Dallas in view of no history of physical violence; that had Secret Service checked the Dallas School Book Depository they would have taken no action concerning Oswald in view of the fact that he was employed in the building.

[illegible]

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, it is recommended that [illegible] Director Tavel of the Records Division would be the person to contact concerning the Bureau's records system and [illegible] to furnish the Bureau a letter outlining the general nature of [illegible] concerning the Bureau's records.

1 - Mr. Molli[illegible] 1 - Mr. Conrad 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - [illegible]
JJR:rpd (9)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 17, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Rosen's memorandum, 4/14/64, reported information furnished by Lee Rankin indicating that representatives of the Secret Service had said that Secret Service would have had Oswald under surveillance on 11/22/63 if they had been furnished information concerning him. As approved by the Director in Mr. Rosen's memorandum 4/15/64, Liaison supervisor Bartlett discussed this with Secret Service Chief Rowley today, 4/17/64, and Rowley was shocked and indignant. He said that only four Secret Service employees have appeared before the Commission to date, these all being men who were in the Presidential motorcade in Dallas and whose testimony was limited to description of the events surrounding the assassination. Rowley said that at no time was any question raised by the Commission concerning a possible surveillance nor was there any comment ever concerning this made by his men. He said that the only persons who could speak for Secret Service in this regard were himself and Special Agent in Charge Robert I. Bouck of the Protective Research Section. Bouck is to appear before the Commission on 4/23/64 for the first time and Rowley said he will thoroughly brief him in advance. Rowley stated flatly, in addition, that there would be no such statement made by Secret Service because there was no information indicating the possibility of physical violence on the part of Oswald and he would not, therefore, have been placed under surveillance. He further stated that had the Secret Service checked the building they would have taken no action concerning Oswald inasmuch as he was employed in the building.

Rankin also indicated to Malley that Secret Service had been asked what requests had been made of the FBI in writing for the type of information Secret Service desired to assist in protection of the President. Mr. Rowley said he had received no such request from the Commission. He added that to the best of his knowledge Secret Service has made no request of this type of FBI or any other agency because they have been interested in specific information relating to threats against the President and FBI and other agencies have been furnishing this type of data for many years. Nevertheless, to satisfy ourselves we have conducted an exhaustive search of our

OHB/GAD:mab
(9)

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

REC-42 62-109060-131

ST-114

11 MAY 1 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

files and have reviewed 783 references to pertinent subject matters as well as every serial in the various files containing material concerning threats against the Presidents, relations with the Secret Service and the like. We have found only one item possibly pertinent. This is a letter of 10/14/42 from Frank Wilson, then the Secret Service Chief, who asked that we furnish that agency the originals rather than copies of letters threatening the President. We have adhered to this practice.

ACTION:

It appears that the information furnished by Rankin was in error. Liaison will, however, stay close to Rowley in order that we may be promptly informed in the event inquiries affecting us are received from the Commission.

wcgs W.C.S.

cc

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: A. Rosen

DATE: April 15, 1964

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

On April 15, 1964, while Malley was discussing other matters with J. Lee Rankin, he casually mentioned the information furnished by Mr. Rankin to the effect that a representative of Secret Service had told the President's Commission Lee Harvey Oswald would have been under surveillance had information available been made known to Secret Service. Mr. Rankin was asked if he would care to reveal the identity of the Secret Service representative who had made this comment. Mr. Rankin became somewhat disturbed and stated that he was not at liberty to reveal this information at the present time. He was not pushed further for the identity of this individual.

Foregoing submitted for information.

ADDENDUM, 4/16/64 (AHB:csh) -

In his liaison capacity, Inspector Malley has constantly been attempting to get close to Rankin, who has maintained a strictly official attitude. In advising Malley of the statement by a Secret Service representative, this is the first time that Rankin has unbent a bit, and he showed some concern to Malley that he had departed from his strict, official role in so advising Malley.

Malley says that when he talked to Rankin last night, Rankin expressed concern at the follow-up, and indicated that, before the Bureau took any action on this information, he would like to be further consulted. Nevertheless, if you agree, we will have Bartlett go to Jim Rowley and, without revealing the source, tell Rowley we have learned that a representative of Secret Service has stated to the Commission that, if information on Oswald had been furnished to Secret Service, they would have had him under observation; that this definitely has the appearance of Secret Service

(addendum continued, next page)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

JRM:hw
(8)

REC-42 62-109060-132

11 MAY 1 1964

SUBV-CONTROL

DW 5K

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-59

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

ADDENDUM (continued):

going out of its way to place the blame in this matter on the FBI; that, on the other hand, we have gone out of our way to refrain from commenting on Secret Service; for example, if Secret Service had insisted on having two men on the back of the President's car, the shots would have hit the Secret Service men, rather than the President; that we would like to know who made this statement to the Commission, and whether Rowley subscribes to it, and if not what steps he might consider to set the record straight.

Inasmuch as any inquiry we make at Secret Service will probably get back to Rankin and cause him to distrust the FBI, it is recommended that we have Malley tell Rankin that we have previously received rumbles that Secret Service has been attempting to dump this on the FBI and consequently we feel it imperative that we go to Rowley and talk to him; that we will in no way indicate to Rowley that our information arose from within the Commission or its staff.

A. H. Belmont

GK.

4/17 As we have had this from several sources, go ahead with Rowley. Not necessary to discuss with Rankin, Gen Inv. Tolson.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

April 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Leonhardt
1 - Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

REC-134 62-109090-4097

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication dated April 21, 1964, at Washington, D. C., which sets forth several reports from the Italian press concerning Lane as well as information regarding a press conference held by Lane during his recent visit to Rome.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 1 1964

Enclosure - 2

JHS:klw
(11)

BY COURIER SVC.
FBI

NOTE: Coverage of Mark Lane being handled at the request of the President's Commission. Legat, Rome, has furnished it with portions of articles from Italian press and information re Lane's press conference on 4/9/64 in Rome by letter 4/10/64. Lane reportedly continuing to claim there is no proof that Oswald assassinated President Kennedy; that the FBI and the District Attorney of Dallas have been inconsistent in presenting evidence; and that Oswald was a scapegoat in a conspiracy against President Kennedy. These are the same charges Lane has made before and have no basis in fact.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 MAY 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-9-77 CEK

May 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Rose
1 - Mail Room
1 - Anderson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying one memorandum and two closing reports setting forth the results of our investigation concerning Jeanne De Mohrenschildt and George De Mohrenschildt. Two copies of each of these communications are also enclosed.

For your information, during our current investigation of the De Mohrenschildts interviews were not conducted with the following individuals who have previously been associated with Jeanne or George De Mohrenschildt for the reasons indicated:

Dimitri De Mohrenschildt, brother of George De Mohrenschildt, is a professor of Russian history and literature at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. He is presently on a leave of absence, reportedly located in care of Siri Aurobindo, Center of International Studies, Pondicherry, India. (See report of Special Agent Samuel T. Roedell dated March 2, 1964, at Boston, Massachusetts.)

It is noted our investigation of the De Mohrenschildts has failed to disclose any recent association between George and Dimitri De Mohrenschildt.

Robert Le Gon is the former husband of Jeanne De Mohrenschildt.

[redacted] He is currently a patient at that hospital.

ENCLOSURE

LLA:pdb:tef (13)

BY COURIER SVC.
10 MAY - 64
COMM-FBI

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 6 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

6 MAY 5 1964

12 MAY 8 1964

ENCLOSURE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

(See report of Special Agent Harry N. Whidbee dated March 2, 1964, at Los Angeles, California.)

Phyllis De Mohrenschildt, nee Washington, was the second wife of George De Mohrenschildt. Phyllis De Mohrenschildt [redacted]

A responsible person who has personal knowledge of the facts concerning her mental condition advised she was diagnosed as an unstable, unpredictable, immature, childish person and [redacted] while she is an intelligent person who could answer questions of a technical nature, he doubted that she could give an objective opinion if subject matter of an emotional interest was discussed with her. He stated that if it was a case of testifying he would legally have to allow Phyllis De Mohrenschildt to testify but medically would recommend against it. (See report of Special Agent James F. Morrissey dated March 27, 1964, at Washington, D. C.)

The investigation requested by you concerning the De Mohrenschildts has now been completed and the results furnished to you. Should additional pertinent information be received by this Bureau concerning the De Mohrenschildts during our continuing investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, you will be promptly advised.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (7)

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, captioned Jeanne De Mohrenschildt, George De Mohrenschildt, IS - R, dated 5-1-64, prepared by LLA:pab.

The above-mentioned communications have been reviewed by the Supervisor, Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. Two enclosed reports have attached informant reliability memoranda; however, in order to avoid confusion with the Commission, these are not being considered as separate enclosures but rather as integral parts of the respective reports.

[redacted]

May 4, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT
JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILDT

Report of	Date	Office
W. James Wood	April 13, 1964	Dallas
W. James Wood	April 17, 1964	Dallas
Memorandum	April 21, 1964	Washington, D. C.

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

May 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 20, 1964, concerning a strip of wood from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building which was furnished to Special Agent Vincent E. Drain of our Dallas Office by Captain George Doughty of the Dallas Police Department.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated April 27, 1964, relating to the above matter.

For your information this strip of wood is being held as an exhibit by the Latent Fingerprint Section of our Identification Division.

This concludes our inquiries into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 6 1964

Enclosures (2)

105-82555
(1) - 62-109090 (The President's Commission)
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - C. L. Trotter
1 - S. F. Latona
1 - R. E. Lenihan

RDR:las
(12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

58 MAY 6 1964

105-82555-3550

ENCLOSURE FILED IN

NOTE:

The above piece of wood was removed from the sill of the window where Oswald is believed to have fired at President Kennedy on 11-22-63, by Lt. Carl Day of the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory. He intended to process this strip of wood for fingerprints but prior to examination it was decided to turn it over to the FBI. Our examination of this strip of wood failed to detect any latent fingerprint impressions. The receipt of this piece of wood and the report of its examination were previously furnished to the Commission.

The Commission in its letter 4-20-64 requested us to attempt to determine why this wood was obtained. The enclosed letterhead memo from Dallas satisfactorily explains this matter. The strip of wood as other exhibits in this investigation will be retained until the Commission authorizes disposition.

AM 23 1964

CF

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

1-4C PM CST URGENT 4-27-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82,555

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 <3-P>

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA.

REBUTEL TO DALLAS APR. TWENTY-FOUR LAST WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECONTACT OF MRS. RUTH PAINE REGARDING "LEAKS TO PRESS OF INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED TO THE FBI.

RUTH PAINE RE-INTERVIEWED TODAY AND STATED THAT ABOUT FEB. TWENTY-EIGHT OR TWENTY-NINE LAST SHE RECEIVED A LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL FROM A MEMBER OF THE PRESS ASKING HER IF SHE "KNEW ABOUT THE RIFLE ON OCTOBER TWENTY-THREE". SHE TOLD THE INQUIRER THAT SHE DID NOT. SHE CANNOT DEFINITELY RECALL WHO ASKED HER THIS QUESTION BUT BELIEVED IT WAS JACK LANGGUTH OF THE LOS ANGELES BUREAU OF THE NEW YORK TIMES OR ISAAC DON LEVINE, WRITER WHO LIVES AT WALDORF, MARYLAND.

SHE STATED THAT APPARENTLY THE QUESTION WAS BASED UPON INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED BY HER TO THE FBI A SHORT TIME BEFORE THIS TELEPHONE CALL CONCERNING THE MEANING OF THE NOTATION

END PAGE ONE

62-109090

NOT RECORDED 199 MAY 6 1964

MAY 6 1964

WA-5-KW 5-4-64

"OCT. TWENTY-THREE" APPEARING IN THE LEFT HAND UPPER CORNER OF HER NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE CALENDAR ON THE MARCH PAGE. SHE STATED THAT PREVIOUSLY SHE HAD NOT DISCUSSED THIS DATE, OCTOBER TWENTY-THREE, WITH ANYONE, BUT THAT IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THE PERSON ASKING HER THE QUESTION HAD HEARD SOMETHING ABOUT THE DATE BUT DID NOT APPEAR TO KNOW THE FULL SIGNIFICANCE. SHE WAS OF THE OPINION FROM THIS CONTACT THAT APPARENTLY INFORMATION WAS BEING "LEAKED" TO THE PRESS BY THE COMMISSION OR SOMEONE HAVING ACCESS TO THE COMMISSION FILES.

SHE STATED THAT AT THIS TIME SHE ALSO HAS CONSIDERED THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE PERSON ASKING HER THE QUESTION ABOUT OCTOBER TWENTY-THREE MAY HAVE RECEIVED THIS INFORMATION FROM INTERVIEWING MARINA OSWALD SINCE SHE BELIEVES THAT MARINA MAY HAVE BEEN SHOWN THE PAINE CALENDAR AND MAY HAVE BEEN ASKED SPECIFICALLY ABOUT WHETHER MRS. PAINE KNEW ABOUT THE RIFLE ON OCTOBER TWENTY-THREE.

FOR FULL DETAILS CONCERNING MRS. PAINE-S EXPLANATIONS OF THE NOTATION "OCT. TWENTY-THREE", SEE PAGE FIFTY-FOUR OF THE REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED FEBRUARY ELEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOUR, AT DALLAS, AND PAGES EIGHTY-NINE AND NINETY OF THE REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED MARCH TEN, NINETEENSIXTY - FOUR, AT

END PAGE TWO

DALLAS. THIS REFLECTS THAT MRS. PAINE WAS ASKED ABOUT THE ENTRY IN HER CALENDAR ON FEBRUARY FIVE AND FEBRUARY TEN LAST.

END

JR

-FBI WASH DC

62-32555

cc - Mr. Lenhan

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Conrad 1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

62-109090

May 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Gheesling
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-9-77

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated April 15, 1964, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. There are eight enclosures to each copy of this report.

Your attention is called to the results of our interview with Mrs. Ruth Hyde Paine on March 31, 1964, as contained on page 207 of this report, wherein Mrs. Paine alleged that certain information previously furnished by her to the FBI had been "leaked" to the press when it reached the President's Commission.

BY COURIER SVC. 10 MAY - 4 PM

Mrs. Paine was reinterviewed concerning this matter on April 27, 1964. She advised that on about February 23 or February 24, 1964, she received a long-distance telephone call from a member of the press inquiring if she knew "about the rifle on October 23." She told the inquirer that she did not. Mrs. Paine could not recall who made this telephone call to her but she believed it was either Jack Langguth of the Los Angeles Bureau of "The New York Times" or Isaac Don Levine, a writer who resides at Waldorf, Maryland. Mrs. Paine stated that this telephone call apparently was based upon information previously furnished by her to the FBI concerning the significance of the notation "OCT 23" appearing in the left upper corner of her 1963 calendar on the March page. She said that previous to furnishing that information to the FBI she had not discussed that date with anyone and it was obvious to her that the person who asked her this question had heard something about the date but did not appear to know the full significance. As a result of this contact of her by a member of the press, Mrs. Paine was of the opinion that information was being

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Nelsen
Candy

7-205-82555 1564

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM TYPE UNIT

SEE NOTE PAGES 2 AND 3

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

to the press by the President's Commission or by someone having access to their files. She also stated that she has given consideration to the possibility that the person asking her this question may have received his information from interviewing Marina Oswald since she believed that Marina Oswald may have been shown the Paine calendar and may have been asked specifically whether Mrs. Paine knew about the rifle on October 23, 1963.

We previously interviewed Ruth Hyde Paine on February 5, 1964, and February 10, 1964, concerning the significance of certain notations appearing on her calendar for the month of March, 1963. The results of those interviews are contained on page 54 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated February 11, 1964, and on pages 89-90 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated March 10, 1964. Copies of those reports have been furnished to you. The only other dissemination of these two reports by this Bureau was to the Central Intelligence Agency.

The above is furnished for your information.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 18

NOTE:

The enclosed report, consisting of 601 pages, has been reviewed by the Supervisor and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. Page 207 of this report shows that we contacted Mrs. Paine on 3-31-64 relative to her failure to turn over certain personal letters she had received from Marina Oswald. Paine stated that these letters were mostly personal in nature dealing with Marina's

SEE CONTINUANCE OF NOTE PAGE 3

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

CONTINUANCE OF NOTE:

for marital problems as well as Paine's marital problems and that reason she had previously refused to furnish these letters to the FBI and because previous information she had furnished to the FBI, when it reached the President's Commission, had been leaked to the press. Our interviews with Mrs. Paine on 2/5 and 2/10/64 were for the purpose of determining the significance of notations appearing on her 1963 calendar for month of March - "OCT 23" and "LEO purchase of rifle." During those interviews she stated those notations were made following the assassination and denied she had any information concerning Oswald's possession of a rifle until after the assassination.

[redacted] memorandum is attached to the enclosed report but in order not to possibly confuse the Commission that memorandum is not being considered as separate enclosure but rather as a part of the report.

[redacted]

- 3 -

"Under the truth serum or you may have other things. So you'd know. I am not looking for publicity or reporters If I am to tauk to you nobody's to know.

"These few lines are the hardest I have ever writen and the spelling is bad. it also shows that I am hard in beleiving what I ear. If only I would have beleived. After it was over. I look at the time the clock said 15 minut before 11 A. M.

"Thank's for your time in reading it.

"Mrs. Lucille Labonte
53 Bloar Street,
Sudbury,
Ontario."

May 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication dated May 1, 1964, relating to a letter received by this Bureau from Mrs. Lucille Labonte of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.

In view of Mrs. Labonte's allegation, investigation has been initiated by this Bureau and when the results are received, you will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 5 1964

2 - Legat, Ottawa (Enclosures 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43, Enclosure)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Foreign Liaison Section (Orally cleared with Mr. L. P. Keenan, 4-30-64)
1 - Mr. L. P. Keenan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

RDR:jgs
(13)

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR LEGAT, OTTAWA AND SAC, DALLAS NOTE)

1 ENCLOSURE

53 MAY 7 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109090-1 ENCLOSURE FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR LEGAT, OTTAWA AND SAC, DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Ottawa and Dallas are copies of the aforementioned letterhead memorandum relating to an allegation made by Mrs. Labonte.

Legat, Ottawa, through its sources, should have Mrs. Labonte interviewed for full details concerning the allegation that on the morning of 11/22/63 she was told President Kennedy was to be shot. Her letter to the Director should be acknowledged. Insure all necessary investigation to resolve this matter is appropriately initiated, and the results promptly furnished to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination by the Bureau to the President's Commission and Dallas.

No information identifiable with Mrs. Labonte and variations of her last name could be located in Bureau files.

NOTE:

The letter and envelope bearing the date of 4/23/64, postmarked, Sudbury, Ontario, was received in the Bureau on 4-29-64. When investigation has been completed, the Commission will be promptly advised of the results.

Washington, D. C.
May 1, 1964

MRS. LUCILLE LABONTE
SUDBURY, ONTARIO, CANADA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On April 29, 1964, a handwritten envelope postmarked April 23, 1964, at Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, was received at FBI Headquarters. This envelope was addressed "Mr. Hoover, c/o Mr. Earl Warren, Warren Commission Div. White House, Washington, U. S. A." and bore the return address "53 Bloar St., Sudbury, Ont."

The handwritten letter transmitted in the above envelope reads as follows:

"April 23 1964
Sudbury Ontario.

"Mr. Hoover and Mr E. Warren;

"These few lines will shock you I've been debating with my concience since Nov. 22 1963. I've prayed to God to help me forget but to-day I find myself not afraid and writing to you.

"Fantastic but true. On the morning in question a freind and I where in the dining room when I was told in English that the President Kennedy was going to be shot. I transulated in French to my freind. I did not believe my ears; there was an argument I got a slap on the mouth as I explained that he was well guarded. Then I though should I phone but how, where then how'd belaive such an insane truth. Of all the people in Sudbury why me why was I the one to be told. Its very hard to put on paper. I am willing to be put under the truth serum so that you'd know I am telling you the truth.

RDR:car:icm
(9)

NOTE: See letter to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, dated 5/1/64, RDR:nap.

62-109090 —

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: May 1, 1964

TO: Mr. Conrad

FROM: W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald
IS - R - CUBA

On April 30, 1964, SA James C. Cadigan testified before the President's Commission concerning the results of various laboratory examinations in this case. The testimony lasted for three hours. Only Staff Counsel Melvin Eisenberg and the court reporter were present.

Mr. Eisenberg had requested SA Cadigan to be in his office shortly before 9 A.M. and said SA Cadigan would testify at 11 A.M. However, at 2:50 P.M. Eisenberg returned and said that due to the large number of exhibits put into the record and the length of the testimony of Alwyn Cole, a Treasury Department document expert, he had been unable to get to SA Cadigan until 2:50 P.M. He further said, "We will have you testify, but no Commission members will be present to ask questions."

SA Cadigan testified for the record at length and a number of photographic enlargements were also entered in the court records.

In essence, the testimony involved handwriting examinations concerning the order for the rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, the postal money order used to pay for the rifle, the order for the .38 caliber revolver used in the killing of Officer Tippet, applications for Post Office Box 30061 and Post Office Box 2915, the change of address for Post Office Box 2915 and for Post Office Box 30061, the letter written in Russian by Oswald concerning the attempted assassination of General Walker, the inoculation certificate of vaccination for A. J. Hidell(an alias used by Oswald) and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) membership card in Oswald's wallet. Testimony was further offered concerning the obliterated signature on the FPCC card and on the preparation of the forged Marine Corps Certificate of Service and the forged Selective Service Notice of Classification both in the name Alek James Hidell.

105-82555

62-109090

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - 62-98-1036 (Alwyn Cole) 1 - Mr. Sullivan

JCC:pkb
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 6 1964

53 MAY 8 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

ENCLOSURE FILED IN 105-82555-3515

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

The nature of the testimony of the Treasury Department document expert, Alwyn Cole, was not disclosed directly. However, it is believed likely his testimony concerned the handwriting on the order for the rifle, the postal money order, the order for the .38 caliber revolver and the applications and change of address cards for Post Office Boxes 2915 and 30061.

Cole is known to us and has a good reputation insofar as his ability as a document expert is concerned.

Recommendation: None, for your information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

May 5, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on April 27, 1964, by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided The Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photographs each of Commission Exhibits numbered 540, 541-1 through 541-9, 542 through 564, 641, 648, 653, and 654, which exhibits were obtained from The Commission by a representative of this Bureau. No photographs are enclosed for Commission Exhibits numbered 140, 141, 150, and 399 also obtained, inasmuch as photographs of these exhibits were previously furnished to The Commission. The exhibits referred to are retained.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
1964 MAY 5
FBI

Enclosures (111)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (38) (See Addendum next page)

HRK:GFM (10)

(See Note on Yellow next page)

58 MAY 7 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2718

MAY 5 10 AM '64 FBI

Addendum for Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas are photographs of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, except as noted, together with a listing of same.

NOTE: Exhibits referred to were picked up by SA Robert E. Neill of the Laboratory. Referenced exhibits were originally in custody of Bureau and will be retained and maintained in the Bureau. The telephone request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg received by SA Roy H. Jevons, Section Chief of the Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory on 4/27/64, did not specify the handling of exhibits upon completion of request.

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C12	140	Blanket from Oswald's garage
C3	141	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from Texas School Book Depository Building
C11	150	Oswald's shirt
C1	399	Bullet from stretcher
	540	Barrel cast of C14 rifle
	541-1	Photograph of C14 rifle
	541-2	Photograph of serial number of C14 rifle
	541-3	Photograph of barrel inscriptions and telescopic sight of C14 rifle
	541-4	Photograph of barrel inscriptions and rear sight of C14 rifle
	541-5	Photograph of inscription on receiver of C14 rifle
	541-6	Photograph of inscription on side of rear sight of C14 rifle
	541-7	Photograph of inscription on cocking piece of C14 rifle
	541-8	Photograph of inscription on bolt handle of C14 rifle
	541-9	Photograph of inscriptions on bottom of receiver of C14 rifle
C250	542	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, serial number UC5209, with telescopic sight
C6	543	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
C7	544	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
C38	545	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
	546	Photograph of chart showing dispersion pattern of cartridge cases ejected from C14 rifle
	547	Photograph of chart showing angles of ejection of cartridge cases from C14 rifle
	548	Xerox copy of 15-yard target showing six bullet holes
	549	Xerox copy of 15-yard target showing three bullet holes
	550	25-yard target showing six bullet holes
	551	300-foot (5.6 seconds) target showing three bullet holes 62-109090
	552	300-foot (6.2 seconds) target showing three bullet holes

ENCLOSURE

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	553	oot (5. conds) target showing three let holes
	554	foot (6.5 onds) target showing three let holes
	555	aph of am of internal mechanism escopic
	556	showing and firing angles
	557	artridge s from C14 rifle
	558	graph of b face of C14 rifle
	559	arison p icrograph - breech face rks of C le and C6 cartridge case
	560	s concer firing angle, bullet velocity d car spee
	561	Comparison photomicrograph - firing pin marks of C14 rifle and C6 cartridge case
	562	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of C14 rifle and C7 cartridge case
	533	Comparison photomicrograph - firing pin marks of C14 rifle and C7 cartridge case
	564	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of C14 rifle and C38 cartridge case
C39	641	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C39	648	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C39	653	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C40	654	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building

Corn

Notice

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: April 24, 1964

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

My memorandum of 4-22-64, set forth details concerning the discussion by Malley with J. Lee Rankin wherein Mr. Rankin was advised of the official position of Secret Service Chief Rowley indicating that Oswald would not have been placed under surveillance based on the information that was known concerning Oswald.

On April 24, 1964, while Malley was talking to Mr. Rankin, he inquired whether SAC Robert I. Bouck of the Protective Research Section, Secret Service, had testified before the Commission. Mr. Rankin stated he had testified on April 23, 1964. Rankin did not volunteer any information and was asked whether or not he had stated the position of Secret Service as had been given to the Bureau by Mr. Rowley.

Mr. Rankin stated he would classify Bouck's testimony before the Commission as a "push." He stated that Bouck's testimony before the Commission was heard by Commissioners McCloy, Dulles and Congressman Ford and that he, Rankin, was not present during all of the testimony. Bouck stated that Secret Service had never requested the FBI or any Government agency in writing to furnish any particular type of information to Secret Service. Bouck stated it was sort of an unwritten understanding that all Government agencies would furnish to Secret Service that information which they felt would be beneficial to Secret Service and that it was sort of an unwritten understanding that this type of information would deal with any information where violence was indicated. Bouck, when questioned as to whether Oswald would have been under surveillance on November 22, 1963, in Dallas if information then available had been known to Secret Service, indicated that some action probably would have been taken. Rankin stated the three Commission members present did not "buy" the testimony of Bouck on this point and

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
JRM:hw

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COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090-50

MAY 1 1964

definitely felt that Bouck was being evasive and was attempting to look after his own position in Secret Service. Rankin stated the three Commission members gave Bouck a very hard time concerning his testimony. He stated Bouck attempted to say that under certain conditions certain action would have been taken, but when pinned down by the Commission, he became extremely evasive.

Mr. Rankin stated that he does not feel that Bouck furnished to the Commission the official position of Secret Service as indicated by Mr. Rowley and that the Commission definitely feels Bouck's testimony was evasive.

Mr. Rankin advised that at this time he did not know whether further testimony would be taken concerning this matter.

Submitted for information.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DEVOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

KEMPER INSURANCE BUILDING
CHICAGO 6

"The attached reprint has been selected because the subject matter is interesting and worthy of thoughtful consideration. I would be grateful for your comments on any of these matlings which to you may have particular significance."

ENCLOSURE

REC 19

EX-108

NOT RECORDED
26 MAY 1 1964

TO HIDE IT OR HATCH IT?

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MANCHESTER UNION LEADER

62-109090-134

REPRINT #7

WARREN
COMMISSION

MF SECTION 11

COPY 2

Memorandum

SECRET

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 & 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

PARAGRAPHS NOT ARE UNCLASSIFIED

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 4/30/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Inspector Malley and I met with Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission and two assistants, Samuel Stern and Howard Willens, at 11 am. today, as they said they wanted to check with us relative to the questions that would be addressed to the three FBI agents who are to appear before the Commission on 5/4 and 5/64.

They were advised that the agents could testify as to any knowledge they had of the Oswald case and any investigation they conducted, but would not be in a position to give opinions because our agents are charged with investigating and gathering facts, and not with rendering opinions.

They stated they desired to enter the Bureau investigative reports, prior to the assassination, on the record, through the testimony of these agents, and this raised the question as to whether information contained in these reports could be made public; for example, statements in one report that a Mrs. Taylor advised our agents that Oswald had beaten up Marina Oswald; and statements regarding Mrs. Marguerite Oswald being a loudmouth. They wondered if Mrs. Taylor would resent having her statements made public. I told them that these reports, of course, had not been prepared for public consumption; that, nevertheless, the Bureau was taking the position that, in view of the importance of this matter, we would leave it up to the Commission as to what should go on the public record.

[redacted]

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

AHB:CSH (6)

REC-25 62-109060-1355

4 XEROX

6 MAY 5 1964

SECRET

MAY 5 1964

8 MAY 8 1964

As to all these items, I reiterated that the Director desired to cooperate to the fullest extent and in response to the Commission's request we had furnished these reports, and we would not take the position that something should be held back from the record if the Commission felt it was necessary to use it.

They said that these reports, prior to the assassination, served the best purpose in showing that the Bureau had no information prior to the assassination of the President that would indicate any potential for violence on Oswald's part, and it was for that reason they thought the reports should go on the record. I told them that we had given them our basic position, and that we would look over these reports to see whether there was any specific item that might cause a problem. We are looking these reports over, and in the absence of something which will cause a very real problem we will again advise Rankin that our position is as I stated to him today. If there is a real problem we will prepare a memorandum pointing it out to the Director.

FBI

Mr. Rankin then advised that their method of operation at the hearings is to introduce documents, et cetera, through a witness. He referred to the Bureau's letter of 4/6/64, wherein the Bureau answered some thirty questions posed by the Commission; also, he referred to the Bureau's letter of 3/31/64, referring to the Bureau's dissemination procedures both prior to and subsequent to the assassination. He also referred to the Director's affidavit, stating Oswald was never an informant of the Bureau. He was of the opinion that these documents could not be introduced through a field agent and would require an official of the Bureau to introduce them and answer questions concerning them. He wanted to know if I was available, and I told him I was, with the Director's permission.

Relative to our letter of 3/31/64 concerning dissemination criteria, Mr. Stern asked whether it would be all right to place on the record the change in our dissemination after the assassination. I told him most certainly; that we had given this information to the Commission and we stood behind it.

of information furnished.

At this point we launched into a discussion of the broadened criteria following the assassination, and I again discussed, as I had previously done with Willens and Stern when they visited the Bureau's Files Division, the problem of security versus individual rights, and our concern over whether the information we were furnishing the Secret Service would be handled properly, bearing in mind the recent action taken by the police in Chicago and the reverberations that could come from such actions. Mr. Rankin showed considerable interest in this discussion.

Mr. Tolson

FBI

I also discussed rather fully the Bureau's approach to security work and the requirement for good judgment, both in investigative procedures and the handling of security information. I pointed out that in every security investigation we have a reason for the investigation, and the type of investigation is based on this reason; that in the Oswald case we took it upon ourselves to interview him when he returned from the Soviet Union, for the purpose of seeing if he was under the control of the Soviets; that this was our interest and the reason for the investigation; that, although he pretended to head a New Orleans chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, actually there was no such chapter; that when he left New Orleans and we heard he had been in touch with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico, we located him again, in Dallas, and found he was doing menial work, of nonclassified nature, which again satisfied our interest, and nowhere had we learned of any potential for violence.

Mr. Rankin said that it would be of real value to the Commission to have the Bureau's position spelled out to the Commission on these points, as they made it clear just where Oswald fitted into the picture and as to the nature and scope of our investigation. He also thought it highly desirable that the Commission be advised of the delicacy of security investigations in a free society such as ours.

HENRY District Attorney - Dallas, Texas

Mr. Willens then took up the matter of the Director's affidavit regarding Oswald not being an informant. The first two pages flatly deny that Oswald was an informant. The remainder deals with the allegations of Wade regarding the handling of Bureau informants, and Willens wondered whether this latter part should go on the record, as it went into the matter of Wade serving as an agent in South America; payments to informants; and into the fact that Wade was turned down when he sought reinstatement in the Bureau, and why. DC Equal

Mr. Rankin said the affidavit should stand as written; that the Commission asked for the information, based on a question raised by Wade, and if Wade did not like the answer that was Wade's problem.

I told Mr. Rankin that this affidavit had been prepared at the Commission's request, and the Bureau stands behind it. I reiterated that Mr. Hoover has taken the position that the Bureau will provide the information requested by the Commission, and does not desire to request any changes or deletions in the material the Commission feels necessary to use for the record. Mr. Rankin said that there will be material, of a classified nature, which will be filed in archives under appropriate restrictions as to access, but this is a matter the Commission is going to have to decide and be responsible for.

During one point in the conversation the Commission members brought up the memoranda of the Dallas police officers regarding the alleged statement by Hosty that Oswald had a potential for violence. Rankin indicated rather clearly that he thought the police memoranda were "rigged." I told him I did not know; that the only thing I did know was that Hosty could not have properly made this statement as neither he nor the Bureau had any information indicating potential violence on the part of Oswald. I pointed out that our Dallas Office had been in constant touch with the Dallas police and we had never heard of these memoranda before. Mr. Rankin advised that it was peculiar to him that such memoranda should appear at this late date. He tied this in with the damning police testimony against Ruby, which had not appeared in interviews with FBI agents or in reports by the police officers to their superiors after the assassination.

Mr. Rankin advised that, in the event the Director approves Belmont testifying before the Commission as to the Bureau's position in these matters, it would not be necessary for the Director to appear, unless of course the Director felt it desirable to do so. He advised that prior to my testimony, the staff would like to get together with me again to go over the format of the testimony and the types of questions that would be asked, although of course the Commission members would be free to ask whatever questions they desired.

Should the Director desire me to handle this before the Commission, I will so advise Rankin.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tavel

DATE: 4-20-64

FROM : F. W. Waikart

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION - CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY'S BRIEFING ON THEIR FILES SYSTEM

The attached memorandum from Brennan to Sullivan dated 4-17-64 outlines a briefing furnished members of the Presidential Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy of the Central Intelligence Agency's (CIA) procedures relating to the collection, indexing and dissemination of information during which reference was made to the FBI having "the most effective manually-operated indexing system in the world. The Director has inquired "What is this?"

CIA is referring to the Bureau's method of classifying, indexing and filing mail through the use of clerical employees as distinguished from so-called automated systems that search and store information automatically through the use of punched cards, tape, film or discs. The Bureau's system is manually operated in the sense that clerical employees physically handle such principal functions as searching our general indices to see what information the Bureau has on any given subject matter. By use of this simple and direct technique, the Bureau handles a tremendous volume of work and to our knowledge there is no mechanized equipment now on the market or even presently contemplated that could begin to handle the existing volume as rapidly and as accurately as is presently accomplished.

Since the mid-50's, CIA has, on a limited basis, been experimenting with the use of International Business Machines (IBM) punch cards in correlating certain types of information in their records. It is estimated that the conversion to automatic data processing equipment in this regard will cost in excess of $6,000,000.00 and yet will only encompass a small part of CIA's records. We have been closely following

Enclosure

EX-105 REC-58 62-109090-136

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (attention Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Papich

FWW:bpr
(6)

ENCLOSURE

58 MAY 8 1964

SENT DIRECTOR 4-20-64

this operation and on occasion have observed the system. Many practical problems have developed and the day-to-day utilization of the system has necessarily been postponed until, as indicated in referenced memorandum, they now foresee that it will still take at least a year and a half to finish the job.

Through the Bureau's membership on the Committee on Documentation, U.S. Intelligence Board, and through personal contact with commercial firms such as International Business Machines and Radio Corporation of America, we are also keeping in touch with developments in the field of automatic data processing. We are, of course, particularly interested in the intelligence agencies in the Government where millions of dollars are being spent on experimentation. No "breakthroughs" have occurred that will accommodate a records system as large as ours or that will adequately handle the volume of requests we do on a daily basis up to this time.

ACTION:

The Director will be promptly informed of pertinent and interesting developments as they occur in this field.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: April 17, 1964

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

The following information, which was volunteered to Agent Papich on 4/16/64 by James Angleton, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), on a strictly confidential basis, may be of interest to you in that it describes CIA's tactics in dealing with the Commission and the information also may shed some light on the thinking of Chief Justice Warren.

Several days ago, Mr. Stern of Rankin's staff advised CIA that the Commission was interested in obtaining a detailed picture of CIA's procedures relating to collection, indexing, and dissemination of information. As a result of this request, John McCone issued instructions that interested members of the Commission be invited to CIA for a thorough briefing. This took place on 4/16/64. Present were Chief Justice Warren, Senator Cooper, J. Lee Rankin, and Mr. Stern of Rankin's staff. The briefing lasted approximately four hours and McCone remained throughout.

CIA officials described CIA's current efforts to mechanize the processing of all its information. This was done in considerable detail and the visitors were taken on a tour where the equipment was demonstrated. Throughout CIA was endeavoring to leave the impression that all information is carefully and accurately recorded and filed. During the briefing Warren asked the question, "How can your system and facilities help the Secret Service?" He explained that the voluminous information was not going to be of any use to the Secret Service unless there was some satisfactory arrangement effected between Secret Service and CIA. The CIA officials responded that CIA only could help if Secret Service clearly spelled out exactly what they wanted. CIA took the position that it would be necessary for Secret Service to outline criteria of information of interest to Secret Service. Warren inquired if such criteria had ever been spelled out by Secret Service. CIA replied in the negative and explained that historically the Agency has been following a general policy of disseminating information relating to possible threats against the life of the President.

ENCLOSURE

Warren then took off on a fairly lengthy dissertation on the Secret Service. He stated that the Secret Service was a small organization with very limited resources and that unless changes

SJP:mls (7)
1-Mr. Belmont; 1-Mr. Sullivan;
1-Mr. Rosen; 1-Mr. Malley;
1-Mr. Branigan; 1-Mr. Papich

62-109090-136

MAY 5 1964

were made, it would be incapable of properly evaluating and handling information disseminated by other agencies. He pointed out that each year Secret Service fought a losing battle to obtain necessary funds; that its main responsibility was handling counterfeiting matters and that, at the same time, it had the highly important job of protecting the President. He commented that the Secret Service was not getting the support it needed, nor did it have the stature required when even the President could ignore the Service on matters dealing with security. He stated that President Kennedy on numerous occasions had ignored Secret Service warnings, and that President Johnson is already doing the same.

Warren then stated that if the President was to comply with strict security practices, it would be necessary to establish some authority which would be respected by a President. He stated that he was giving some thought to establishment of a "Policy Guidance Committee" consisting of the Secretaries of Treasury, State and Defense and including the Attorney General. As explained by him, this group would establish rules and policies dealing with the security of the President. His thought was that once this was established, the President would be obliged to comply because of the stature of the men on the Committee.

Warren repeatedly emphasized that there has been "too high a percentage of assassinations of Presidents" and that constructive action must be taken for the future. He said that his Commission must make recommendations but, at the same time, must be realistic. He commented that it would do no good to make recommendations which could not be implemented in a practical manner. In this same vein he repeated that unless the Secret Service could handle information furnished to that agency, nothing worthwhile could be accomplished.

Angleton advised that all CIA officials received the following impressions: (1) Warren is not concentrating on fixing blame on any individual or agency in connection with the assassination. (2) He is very much concerned about the inadequacies of the present Secret Service structure. (3) He definitely will be making recommendations to reorganize the Secret Service.

Angleton stated that during the CIA briefing of the Agency's indexing procedures by use of machines, Warren asked several questions concerning accuracy. It was explained to him that it would take CIA at least another year and a half to properly mechanize its system. At this point [redacted], CIA briefer, pointed out that the Agency is still using a manually-operated indexing system and he then stated the FBI had "the most effective manually-operated indexing system in the world." [redacted] was trying to establish that a manually-operated system can be very effective if properly handled.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Bailey
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Gable

May 8, 1964

62-109090

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 28, 1964, wherein you requested that we locate Kerry W. Thornley and furnish you with his address and telephone number.

Mr. Kerry Wendell Thornley presently resides at Apartment 349, 4201 South Thirty-First Street, Arlington, Virginia, according to information obtained on May 6, 1964. His telephone number at that address is 931-1000.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555

TMG:klp
(9)

NOTE:

Thornley is a former Marine who knew Oswald during his Marine service. Thornley has furnished data in his possession concerning Oswald and has also furnished data regarding himself. He indicated he, Thornley, at one time had liberal tendencies and had made a trip to Mexico in July, 1963. He stated he had not met Oswald in Mexico. Commission now desires to personally take testimony from Thornley.

BY COURIER SVC.
18 MAY 1964
COMM-FBI

79 MAY 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI RICHMOND

1137 AM EST URGENT 5/6/64 DDM

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/ AND LOS ANGELES

FROM RICHMOND /105-3777/ 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TO BUREAU, MAY FIVE LAST.

KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY WAS CONTACTED TODAY AT HIS RESIDENCE, FOUR TWO ZERO ONE SOUTH THIRTY-FIRST STREET, ARLINGTON, VA., APT. THREE FOUR NINE, TELEPHONE, NINE THREE ONE DASH ONE EIGHT ZERO ZERO, AND ADVISED THAT HE INTENDS TO RESIDE THIS ADDRESS PERMANENTLY. HE SUGGESTED CONTACT BE MADE WITH HIM, THIS ADDRESS, AND HE WILL BE AVAILABLE WHENEVER NEEDED. MAIL COPIES NEW ORLEANS AND DALLAS. RUC.

END

WA MTC

FBI WASH DC

LA JHM

FBI LOS ANG.

P

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 12 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1 - [redacted]ont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

May 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - Stokes

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-9-77 CEP

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request of Messrs. W. David Slawson and Howard P. Willens of your staff, there are enclosed two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum dated April 28, 1964.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090-1

Enclosures (2)

JCS:pah
(10)

NOTE:

Letterhead contains the identities of various Agents in Mexico City who conducted inquiry in areas of the Oswald case in which the Commission representatives expressed an interest. It was prepared by Legat, Mexico City, and dissemination of same has been approved by Messrs. Belmont and Malley.

[redacted]

BY COURIER SVC.
17 MAY - 8
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 8 10 09 AM '64
FBI - WASH. D.C.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

May 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated January 21, 1964, which enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." This report contained the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald since the assassination of President Kennedy. This report also set forth the remarks allegedly made by various persons relative to their feelings concerning President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of another report prepared by Special Agent Gemberling dated March 30, 1964, and captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," which sets forth similar investigation conducted by this Bureau.

As you were previously advised, reports will continue to be submitted by this Bureau relating to such additional instances wherein this Bureau has conducted investigation arising from the assassination of President Kennedy.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
129 MAY 12 1964

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Wick
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

62-109090
RDR:vhm
(12)

Enclosures (2)

MAY 13 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

BY COURIER SVC. 18 MAY 1964 COMM-FBI

MAY 8 3 43 PM '64 FBI READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

This is the second report submitted. It is anticipated additional reports will be forthcoming from Dallas and they in turn will be submitted for the Commission's information. The data incorporated in this report relates primarily to miscellaneous-type investigation conducted by this Bureau as a result of complaints received from cranks, mental incompetents and individuals believing they are doing a service to the United States by reporting suspicious activities, statements, etc.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

May 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 5, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated May 4, 1964, concerning a communication received by our Dallas Office bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

This is being furnished in view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 12 1964

RDR:vhm
(14)
Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. E. Herington
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Re Dallas airtel 5/4/64. Copy of Bureau's letter to the President's Commission being furnished for your information.

79 MAY 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-30

NOTE:

This is the tenth letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC letter 64-23B dated 4/28/64 on Martin alerted the field to her continuing campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Martin has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation.

Dallas by airtel 5/4/64 furnished the Bureau with two communications received, apparently authored and disseminated by Martin. One of the communications has previously been furnished to the Commission by Bureau letter 55/64. The communication which is now enclosed indicates Martin has spoken with Mrs. Ruth Paine (Oswald and his wife resided with Paine at Irving Texas, prior to the assassination. She has been thoroughly interrogated by the Bureau and the Commission is fully aware of her background) and others and feels that Mrs. Paine has furnished conflicting stories which makes Martin question her testimony before the President's Commission.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

May 7, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on May 6, 1964, evidence items numbered D77, D27 and D19 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on that same date.

Sincerely yours,
E. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
16 MAY - 7
COMM-FBI

62-109060
REN:fch
(10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 11 1964

19 MAY 8 1964

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons on 5/6/64, and was delivered by SA Robert A. Frazier.

D77 is a microfilm reel of Klein's Sporting Goods order blanks.
D27 is a mail order coupon in the name of A. J. Hidell used to order a .38 caliber gun from Los Angeles.
D19 is a U. S. Post Office Money Order payable to Klein's.

7 MAY 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

May 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated April 2, 1964, which enclosed copies of a memorandum revealing the results of a reinterview with Mrs. Jean Hollis Hill. Mrs. Hill commented she observed a white man wearing a brown raincoat and a hat running west away from the Texas School Book Depository Building following the shooting. Mrs. Hill did not closely observe this individual; did not know who he was; and never saw him again. Mrs. Hill described this man as "average height and heavy build."

Additional investigation has been conducted by this Bureau endeavoring to identify this individual. This investigation included a review of all available film taken near the Texas School Book Depository Building following the shooting; a re-examination of the results of all interviews with individuals who were in the vicinity of the shooting; a review of an additional film taken by Mr. Thomas P. Alyea, WFAA-TV newsman; and interviews with Dallas Police Department and Dallas County Sheriff's Office personnel, none of which revealed the identity of the man described by Mrs. Hill.

Investigative results appear on pages 43 through 49 in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated April 15, 1964. This report was furnished to you by letter dated May 4, 1964, and no further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

KMR:map:vhm
(11)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

79 MAY 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOTE:

On 2/18/64 a meeting was held at the Town Hall, New York City, sponsored by the "National Guardian." Mark Lane criticized the investigation conducted by the FBI and Secret Service. He played a tape recording of a telephone conversation with Mrs. Hill who claims she heard four to six shots. In a reinterview with Mrs. Hill she described a man she observed running from the TSBDB. Dallas conducted investigation which did not reveal the identity of the man described by Mrs. Hill. The Laboratory advised the Commission by letter 4/21/64, the film taken by Alyea is available if desired. This film reveals scenes outside the TSBDB immediately after the assassination, as well as photographs inside the building during the search for the assassin; the finding of the rifle in its original position; and the dusting of the rifle for fingerprints by the Dallas Police Department.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan 1 - Goble

May 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letters dated April 28, 1964, and February 20, 1964, and to the enclosures to each.

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated April 27, 1964, concerning John K. Jacobs and his wife, Katia Jacobs.

As you can see from the enclosed memorandum, Mr. Jacobs has advised that on February 7, 1964, he met Mrs. Marina Oswald, her young daughter, her business manager and her attorney at about 6 p.m. in front of the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. He drove them to his home in Alexandria, Virginia, where they dined. Later in the evening he drove them back to Washington, D. C. He left them at the Willard Hotel at about 11:30 p.m. that night.

This conflicts with the information furnished by Marina Oswald as reported in the enclosure to my letter of February 20, 1964. According to Mrs. Oswald, on February 7, 1964, she, James Herbert Martin and her daughter ate together and, thereafter, took a walk in Washington, D. C. They returned to their hotel about 7 or 8 p.m. and that evening [redacted]

Marina Oswald will not be reinterviewed about her activities on February 7, 1964, unless you specifically desire it. This is for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
TNG:pah/hc (9)

BY COURIER SVC.
16 MAY
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

19 MAY 8 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
MAY 7 9 06 AM '64
RECORDED-HEADING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BUREAU NOTE:

The Commission originally requested that we thoroughly explore the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin on February 7, 1964, and in this connection, Marina Oswald was interviewed and detailed her activities on that evening. A discrepancy definitely exists between what she told us and what Mr. Jacobs told us. However, it is not believed we need go into this with Mrs. Oswald again at this time unless specifically asked by the Commission.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malloy
1 - Branigan
May 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane.

Enclosed for your information are seven reels of tape recording of Lane's appearance at The University of Texas, Austin, Texas, on April 23, 1964, as well as two copies of a communication dated April 29, 1964, at our San Antonio, Texas, Office concerning the above appearance by Lane.

BY COURIER SVC.
16 MAY - 8
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 MAY 8 1964

Enclosures (9)

JMS:pah
(11)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
195 MAY 8 1964

MAY 7 3 52 PM '64
FBI
TELETYPE UNIT
READING ROOM

NOTE:

We cover Lane's public appearances and obtain recordings thereof at request of President's Commission. San Antonio airtels dated 4/29/64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - C; Mark Lane, SM - C," forwarded reels of tape recording and letterhead memorandum being furnished the Commission. Lane continued at The University of Texas

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 MAY 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE CONTINUED:

to expound his version of the assassination of President Kennedy which has been shown to be unfounded, distorted and speculative by our inquiries in the same matter. Lane persists in claiming the innocence of Oswald of the murders of President Kennedy and Dallas Police Officer Tippit. Lane also claimed that President Kennedy was shot from a railway overpass in front of the President's motorcade rather than from the Texas School Book Depository Building. He also claims that the Parkland Hospital doctors who first stated that the wound in front of President Kennedy's throat came from a bullet's entry, were later forced to change their story at the insistence of the Secret Service. Lane criticized Dallas District Attorney Henry M. Wade for his activities and statements following the assassination which, Lane claims, prejudiced Oswald's rights under law.

May 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On April 28, 1964, Lieutenant Herbert F. Hopkins, Special Intelligence Section, Fort Worth, Texas, Police Department, volunteered the following information to an Agent of our Dallas, Texas, Office.

Lieutenant Hopkins advised he had just returned from a conference at Sacramento, California, which was also attended by Lieutenant Jack Revill of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department. According to Lieutenant Hopkins he was with Lieutenant Revill at the time the news was released concerning a story in the "Dallas Morning News" attributing certain statements to Special Agent James Hosty of our Dallas Office to the effect that this Bureau had knowledge Lee Harvey Oswald was a potential assassin; however, we did not feel he would shoot the President.

According to Lieutenant Hopkins, Lieutenant Revill stated he did not release any of this information and the story as released was not correct and was not the same information he had written in his memorandum to Chief of Police Jesse Curry of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, and part was completely false.

Lieutenant Hopkins continued that Lieutenant Revill was of the opinion Chief of Police Curry had released this information and he was very upset. Lieutenant Revill reportedly told Lieutenant Hopkins he had heard this information had first been "leaked" about one week before it appeared in the "Dallas Morning News."

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1 - SAC, Dallas (info) (100-10401)
RDR:vhm
(14)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Brannigan

MAY 11 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAY 5 4 42 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
81

1 2 MAY - 6
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Lieutenant Revill is reported to have been very upsot over this incident because of his good relations with Special Agent Hosty and other Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

You were previously advised by Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on April 24, 1964, that the story appearing in the "Dallas Morning News" relating to Special Agent Hosty was false. The above is being furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., Internal Security - R - Cuba," dated 5/5/64, RDR:vhm. Also see memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 4/24/64 captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R -Cuba," concerning J. R. Malley advising Rankin above story in "Dallas Morning News" false.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Conrad

May 6, 1964

By Courier Service

MAY 8 4 35 PM '64
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on May 5, 1964, Commission Exhibits numbered 110 and 820 were delivered to him on that same date.

Mr. Richard Mosk also requested Commission Exhibit number 18 along with its translation which was delivered to him on May 5, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060 MAY 7 1964

NOTE: The above requests were made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory. Commission Exhibit number 18 is an address type notebook. Commission Exhibit number 110 is a sheet of paper bearing handwriting in Russian and English. Commission Exhibit number 820 is an FPCC membership card.

62-109060

REN:KO (9)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 7 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
14 MAY - 6
COMM-FBI

Nelson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 6, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On May 5, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a Commission Staff Member, called Section Chief Roy H. Jevons of the Laboratory Physics and Chemistry Section, and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the listed exhibits. Mr. Eisenberg further requested that the Commission be furnished with three photographs of each exhibit not previously photographed.

As a matter of record, SA Robert E. Neill received from Mr. Eisenberg on 4/5/64, the listed exhibits which are now in Bureau custody.

The photographs will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the FBI Laboratory Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau (designated by *) will be returned along with the photographs.

62-109060

Enclosure / ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley Enclosure

REN:bmm
(8)

ENCLOSURE

79 MAY 12 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

MAY 8 1964

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5/6/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C15	143	Oswald's revolver
C137, C138	145	Two .38 Special cartridges
C51 - C54	518	Four .38 Special cartridges
	325	*List of magazine, newspaper, movie rights and valuations
	326	*Newspaper article entitled "Marina Oswald Attended Mass - Had Quiet Yule"
	327	*Newspaper article entitled "Marina Oswald - All the Pity in the World Won't Help"
	328	*Newspaper article entitled "Mrs. Oswald Will Bare Life of Hate"
	329	*Newspaper article entitled "Money Gift to Tippit's is Near $200,000 Mark"
	330	*Newspaper article entitled "Oswald's Widow Reported Hoping to be U. S. Citizen"
	331	*Letter dated 1/6/64, from Greg Olds and Richardson Tex, Dallas Civil Liberties Union
	332	*Invoice number 04252 of Bauer Audio Video, Incorporated
	333	*Two-page letter in Russian signed "Marina Oswald" and four sheets in English
C148	573	Bullet from General Walker's home
	574	Photograph of C14 rifle clip, unloaded
	575	Photograph of C14 rifle clip, empty
	576	Shim from under front end of telescope mount (C14 rifle)
	577	Shim from over telescope sight at rear (C14 rifle)
	578	Shim from under telescope sight at front clamp (C14 rifle)
	579	*Polaroid photograph of tower and truck

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	580	*Polaroid photograph of range from tower
	581	*Polaroid photograph of man shooting rifle with telescope sight
	582	*Photograph of target - 175 feet
	583	*Photograph of target - 240 feet
	584	*Photograph of target - 270 feet
	585	*Survey for U. S. Secret Service by Robert H. West, downtown Dallas, Texas
	586	*Table of ballistic data
	587	.38 S & W Western cartridge
	588	Components of a .38 S & W Western cartridge
	589	.38 S & W Remington-Peters cartridge and components of similar cartridge
	590	.38 Special Western cartridge and components of similar cartridge
	591	.38 Special Remington-Peters cartridge and components of similar cartridge
C55 - C59	592	Five cartridges from Oswald's pocket
	593	Copy of breakdown for .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver
C47 - C50	594	Four .38 Special cartridge cases from Tippit murder scene
C15A	595	Test cartridge cases from C15 revolver
	596	Photomicrograph of C15 and C50 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	597	Photomicrograph of C15 and C49 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	598	Photomicrograph of C15 and C47 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	599	Photomicrograph of C15 and C48 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	600	Photomicrograph of C15 and C49 cartridge cases (firing pin impressions)

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	601	Photograph of breech face and firing pin of C15 revolver.
C13	602	Bullet from Tippit's body along with button from his uniform
C253	603	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C252	604	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C251	605	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C15A	606	Test bullets from C15 revolver
	607	Photograph of C252 and C253 bullets with similar make test bullets from C15 revolver

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Malley

May 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
24-77 CEK

FBI
MAY 7 4 15 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 24, 1964, in which you requested, in part, that we maintain contact with appropriate Mexican authorities to ascertain whether Albert Alexander Osborne will be available on reasonably short notice should the Commission desire to request his appearance for the taking of testimony. You asked specifically to be advised whether Mr. Osborne has been placed on a "two-week reporting schedule" by the responsible Mexican authorities.

Mexican immigration officials have advised that Albert Alexander Osborne has not been located in Mexico. Consequently, he has not been placed by them on a "two-week reporting schedule." Mexican immigration officials are checking records in an effort to locate information concerning his possible departure from Mexico. We have inquired at his residence at San Martin de Texmelucan and have determined that Osborne has not been seen in that area since March, 1964. A stop has been placed at Osborne's former residence in Mexico.

We intend to conduct further inquiry at the Saint Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, where Osborne, in the past, has received mail.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAY 8 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
16 MAY - 8
COMM-FBI

62-109090-105
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

WCS:hrt
(9) note page 2

29 MAY 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Beyond the foregoing, we are not conducting active investigation in an effort to locate Osborne in the absence of a specific request from you.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted] Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

[redacted]

Osborne is 76-year-old self-professed clergyman who has for years lived in Mexico and has been soliciting contributions from [redacted] sources in US. He is British citizen who holds Canadian passport and has traveled extensively in US and in Fall of 1963 in Europe. He is probably a con man. He sat next to Oswald on Red Arrow bus from Laredo to Mexico City 9-26 and 9-27-63. During 4 interviews, he has denied this to us. Commission representatives when in Mexico evidenced interest in Osborne. However, they said they could not make firm request that he be located or detained as full Commission's desires were not known in this regard. Commission's 4-24 let shows that body is still indecisive as to whether or not to call Osborne. As this man is in almost constant travel status and has violated no law, we cannot exercise any control over him if he is in US and, therefore, inadvisable to conduct fugitive investigation and thereafter probably chase after him in his travels unless Commission definitely wants to subpoena him and issue subpoena.

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

May 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 20, 1964, and conversations between Mr. Burt Griffin of your staff and representatives of this Bureau concerning a request to obtain photographic copies of certain records belonging to Mrs. Bertha Cheek of Dallas, Texas.

As Mr. Griffin was previously advised, Mrs. Cheek's records have been photographed and there are available eight 25-foot rolls of exposed 35 millimeter film comprising some 1600 frames in the Federal Bureau of Investigation Photographic Unit for review by your staff whenever desired.

Those frames selected by your staff for photographic enlargement will be appropriately processed and copies furnished for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 7 1964

RDR:vhm
(13)

1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan
1 - Mr. J. W. Krahling

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

79 MAY 11 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

On 4/16/64 Griffin telephonically requested Scatterday to handle this request. This request was confirmed by Commission letter dated 4/20/64.

Mrs. Cheek, a wealthy woman, knew Jack Ruby in view of their mutual interest in night clubs. Cheek's sister, Earlene Roberts, was landlady at Lee Harvey Oswald's Beckley Street residence at the time of the assassination. Roberts did not take an active part in the management and has denied knowing Oswald or Ruby. This matter has been thoroughly investigated and no connection established between Oswald and Ruby.

We interviewed an employee of Cheek who advised she owned a property at 5212 Gaston, Dallas, where two Cubans were reported to have been residing in 1958 and 1959 (when Oswald was in USMC). Efforts to identify these Cubans have been unsuccessful. The above facts have been furnished previously to the Commission.

The Commission's staff requested photographic copies of Cheek's records on the Gaston Street residence for 1958 through 1961 as well as copies of all records for all of her properties (7) for 1963.

This project involves some 1600 frames and would require 3200 photographic enlargements. Malley discussed this matter with Griffin on 4/28/64 and it was agreed he or a member of the staff would review the film at the Bureau at his first opportunity. Griffin so advised Mr. Conrad on 4/28/64. Since Griffin nor any member of the staff has recontacted the Bureau to review the film, it is felt we should go on record with the Commission that the material is available so that no delay can be attributed to the FBI in handling this request.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
Sullivan
Malley
Branigan
Lenihan

SECRET

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 5, 1964

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference is made to the memo Branigan to Sullivan, 5/1/64 relative to the FBI investigative reports which had been furnished to the Commission detailing our investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination. These reports and communications were discussed with Commission staff members Howard Willens and Samuel Stern on May 4. I reiterated our position that we have no desire to restrict the activities of the Commission in any way and the decision as to whether these documents are introduced into the record is a decision for the Commission to make.

I pointed out that Mr. Stern, at a previous meeting, had raised questions on certain items which might reflect on innocent persons if the reports are made public in their entirety. I noted that in the report of Special Agent Hosty dated December 11, 1963 at Dallas captioned Ruth Hyde Paine, there were a number of interviews relating to Mrs. Paine's marital difficulties, etc. Stern and Willens looked this over and concluded that if the Commission publishes this report in its entirety, the Commission will be criticized for making public information concerning innocent persons. Therefore, they decided they would introduce only those pages pertaining to the interviews of Mrs. Paine by Agent Hosty on November 1st and November 5th, 1963.

[redacted]

The other reports and documents will go in in their entirety.

AHB:hmm
(6)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

MAY 6 1964

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category II & III
Date of Declassification Indefinite

79 MAY 11 1964

cc Mr. Tolson

SECRET

1 - Mr. Stokes

May 5, 1964

PLAINTEXT

URGENT

62-109090

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

COMMISSION POINTS OUT THAT OSWALD, IN APPLYING FOR RENTAL OF POST OFFICE BOX SIX TWO TWO FIVE ON NUMBER ONE, LAST, INDICATED HIS HOME ADDRESS AS THREE SIX ONE ZERO NORTH BECKLEY, PRESUMABLY DALLAS. THEY REQUEST YOU DETERMINE NATURE OF THE PREMISES AT THAT ADDRESS AND ASCERTAIN WHETHER OR NOT OSWALD EVER HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH IT. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY. SUBMIT LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM.

JOS:mec
(3)

NOTE:

Commission requests per their 5/1/64 letter.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 5 1964
TELETYPE

53 MAY 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3565

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Lee R.
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter 1
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy
MAY 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We note that the post office box application which Oswald executed in connection with his rental of post office box 6225 on November 1, 1963 indicates a home address for Oswald of 3610 North Beckley.

Would you please determine the nature of the premises at that address and advise whether or not Oswald ever had any connection with it.

I enclose a photostatic copy of the post office box application mentioned above.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 ENCLOSURE

enclosure

ORIGINAL FILED IN

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 6 1964
8 MAY 1964
SOVIET SECTION

Hunter Ex 1

FOR POST OFFICE USE ONLY	POSTMASTER	DATE BOX OPENED	BOX CLOSED	BOX NO.
		JUV - 1 [illegible]		1225

APPLICANT PLEASE NOTE Completion of this application signifies your [illegible] to comply with all postal rules relative to the renting and use of Post O[illegible]ces.

NAME OF APPLICANT (Print or type)
LEE H. OSWALD

NAME OF FIRM OR CORPORATION (If box is rented for use of either)
FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

KIND OF BUSINESS
Non Profit

BUSINESS ADDRESS (No., street, and zone)

HOME ADDRESS (No., street, and zone)
3616 N Beckley

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT
X Lee H. Oswald

DATE OF APPLICATION
Nov. 1, 1963

3-22-11 HRF

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

May 5, 1964

62-109090

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 30, 1964, wherein you requested the interview of three former Marine Corps associates of Lee Harvey Oswald.

For your information instructions have already been issued to the appropriate field offices for the interview of these individuals. You will be promptly advised of the results of these interviews when they are completed.

BY COURIER SVC.
13 MAY - 6
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555

TNG:pah
(9)

NOTE:

The three Marines are Peter Cassisi, Allen Felde and Donald Goodwin. New York has been instructed to interview Cassisi. St Louis has been instructed to determine the last known addresses of Felde and Goodwin and to set forth leads to the appropriate field offices to have them interviewed. We have already interviewed 33 former Marine Corps associates of Oswald. However, these three men were interviewed by representatives of "Life" magazine and in view of this we should interview them. It is noted they furnished no information to "Life" magazine, as reported by it, not already known to us.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

79 MAY 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 5 1 06 PM '64
MAIL ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE
General

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mrs. Holmes
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 30 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In our consideration of Lee Harvey Oswald's military career we have come across the names of three individuals who reportedly served with him at one point or another while he was in the Marine Corps. I understand that Mr. Liebeler of our staff has already discussed this with Mr. Malley on the telephone.

In confirmation of that telephone call, would you please interview the following:

Peter Cassisi
Allen Felde
Donald Goodwin

We are most appreciative of your continue cooperation with the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

6 MAY 4 1964

PERSONAL FILED IN

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

May 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated April 29, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of another communication bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin which was received at FBI Headquarters on May 1, 1964, in an envelope postmarked April 29, 1964, at Hominy, Oklahoma.

Because of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin, the enclosed are being furnished.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:vhm
(15)
Enclosures (2)

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 6 1964

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41) (Enc.) (Info)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enc.) (Info)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. E. Herington
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. D. J. Dalbey

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

SEE NOTE TO SACs PAGE TWO.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

53 MAY 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3020

NOTE TO SACS OKLAHOMA CITY & DALLAS:

Reference is made to SAC letter 64-23 B dated 4/28/64.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of another communication apparently authored and disseminated by Martin.

NOTE:

This is the ninth letter to the Commission on Martin.

Above SAC letter alerted the field to Martin's campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Martin has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation.

This scurrilous communication taken together with this woman's continuing attack on the Director suggests the possibility of libel. It is pointed out however, that malice must be shown as a fact to make a case of libel against a person critizing a public official.

Enclosed communication critizes the Director for denying the alleged statements made by Lt. Jack Revill of the Dallas PD that Agent James Hosty of our Dallas Office had told Revill on 11/22/63 as Oswald was being brought in that "we knew he was capable of assassinating the President but we didn't dream he would do it." She also alleges the FBI, prior to the assassination, had knowledge Oswald had a rifle, knew of his trip to Mexico and knew of his employment on the Presidential motorcade route. She further suggests that the assassination was not an error in judgment but possibly by "design."

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Mail Room

May 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Bresnahan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - J. M. Sizoo

MAY 7 2 16 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2540
7-8-77 CEK

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane.

Enclosed are three reels of tape recording of Lane speech at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, on April 24, 1964, as well as two copies of a communication dat April 28, 1964, at our Oklahoma City Office regarding the above appearance by Lane.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 MAY 5 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
11 MAY - 5
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 6 1964

JMS:pah
(12)

NOTE:

We cover Lane's appearances at the request of the President's Commission. Letterhead memorandum and three reels of tape being furnished Commission received in Oklahoma City airtel 4/28/64 captioned "Mark Lane, SM - C." Lane, in his

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

Belmont
Mohr
Conrad
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAY 7 1964

[redacted]

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

appearance at the University of Oklahoma, continued to assert the innocence of Lee Harvey Oswald as alleged assassin of President Kennedy and as murderer of Dallas Police Officer Tippit. Lane also continued to claim that shots which killed the President came from in front of the Presidential limousine and not from the rear where the Texas School Book Depository Building was located. Lane's claims are unfounded and speculative and irresponsible as shown by our inquiry. [redacted]

[redacted]

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

May 5, 1964

By Courier Service

MAY 5 2 58 PM '64
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Mosk on May 1, 1964, evidence items numbered 201, 202, 303, 305 and 324 were delivered to Mrs. Julia T. Eide on May 4, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 6 1964

Note: This request was made to SA Marion E. Williams on 5/1/64. These items are described as follows:

201 - Three pages from a foreign language book
202 - Two pages from a foreign language book
303 - Eighteen pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss LaMont
305 - A booklet entitled "The Socialist Worker's Party" by Joseph Hansen
324 - A Russian book dated 1962 at Sofia

BY COURIER SVC.
12 MAY - 5
COMM-FBI

RECORDED-101
REN:fch
(10)
6 MAY 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Cadigan

May 4, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On April 30, 1964, Special Agent James C. Cadigan of this Bureau, delivered to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff the following Exhibits:

D4	B1
D44	[illegible] 156
D206	[illegible] 157
D207	[illegible] 159

Photograph of "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" card dated June 15, 1963

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: The Exhibits delivered to Mr. Eisenberg are described as follows:

D4 Two letters in the known handwriting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

D44 A group of negatives found in the possession of OSWALD

D206 Counterfeit Marine Corps Certificate of Service in the name Alek James Hidell

D207 Counterfeit Selective Service System Notice of Classification

B1 OSWALD's wallet and contents

Items 156, 157 and 159 Three letters in the Russian language written by OSWALD

Photograph of FPCC card

JCC:kw (9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
RECEIVED - DISPATCH ROOM
MAY 4 1 49 PM '64

BY COURIER SVC.
40 MAY - 4
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
159 MAY 7 1964

REC-5

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI
105-82555

79 MAY 8

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Callahan
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Tavel
1 - Trotter
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

May 4, 1964

1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the discussion between staff members of the Commission and Mr. A. H. Belmont of this Bureau, May 4, 1964.

In accordance with this discussion, there are listed below the contents of the FBI headquarters file concerning Lee Harvey Oswald up to the time of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963:

1. A newspaper clipping from the "Corpus Christi Times," dated October 23, 1959, indicating another American citizen had defected to the Soviet Union.

2. A United Press Release dated October 31, 1959, at Moscow advising that Lee Harvey Oswald had gone to Russia and had applied to renounce his American citizenship and become a Soviet citizen for "purely political reasons."

REC 30 105 [illegible] 3561

3. A memorandum dated October 31, 1959 from E. B. Reddy to A. H. Belmont reporting that a check of this Bureau's files disclosed no information identifiable with Lee Harvey Oswald. It was noted a military service fingerprint card was located in the files of the Identification Division which appeared to relate to Oswald.

4. A State Department Telegram classified "Confidential" dated October 31, 1959, from Moscow to the Secretary of State reporting that Oswald appeared at the American Embassy, Moscow, to renounce his American citizenship.

REL:cgw
(10)

MAY 7 1964

MAY 6 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
1 MAY - 5
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE 10

5. A copy of an Office of Naval Intelligence memorandum dated November 2, 1959, containing the results of a check of the U.S. Marine Corps file regarding Oswald.

6. A Navy Department communication classified "Confidential" from Moscow to the Chief of Naval Operations dated November 3, 1959, advising of Oswald's request for Soviet citizenship.

7. A Navy Department communication classified "Confidential" from the Chief of Naval Operations to the Naval Attache in Moscow dated November 4, 1959, furnishing background information regarding Oswald.

8. A memorandum from W. A. Branigan to A. H. Belmont dated November 4, 1959, summarizing agency checks regarding Oswald and recommending that no further action was warranted by this Bureau concerning Oswald at that time. It was also recommended that a stop be placed against the fingerprints of Oswald in the files of the Identification Division should Oswald re-enter the U.S. under any other name.

9. A copy of a State Department Despatch from the American Embassy, Moscow, to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., dated November 2, 1959, classified "Confidential," which set forth results of Oswald's contacts with the American Embassy in Moscow.

10. A copy of a telegram classified "Confidential" from the American Embassy, Moscow, to the Secretary of State dated November 9, 1959, advising of efforts to relay a personal message from John Pic, half brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, to Oswald.

11. A copy of a telegram classified "Confidential" from the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, to the Secretary of State dated November 9, 1959, setting forth results of an interview with John E. Pic regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

12. A copy of the Identification Record Number 327 925D regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. This record disclosed Oswald was fingerprinted by the U.S. Marine Corps on October 24, 1956.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

13. A copy of an airtel from the New York office to this Bureau dated May 23, 1960, captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia, Internal Security - R," which sets forth results of an interview with Marguerite C. Oswald regarding Oswald's plans to attend the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland.

14. A letter from this Bureau to the Department of State dated June 3, 1960, furnishing the State Department data in the possession of the FBI concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and requesting the State Department to furnish this Bureau any information it may have concerning Oswald.

15. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated July 27, 1960, setting forth results of his inquiries through his sources to locate Lee Harvey Oswald.

16. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated September 27, 1960, setting forth results of his efforts to determine if Oswald was enrolled in the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland.

17. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated October 12, 1960, advising that information from his sources indicated Oswald was not in attendance at the Albert Schweitzer College in Churwalden, Switzerland.

18. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated November 3, 1960, which set forth additional data developed from officials of the Albert Schweitzer College regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

19. A letter to this Bureau from the Office of Naval Intelligence dated November 15, 1960, advising that Lee Harvey Oswald was given an undesirable discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve on August 17, 1960.

20. A letter from this Bureau to the State Department dated February 27, 1961, advising the State Department that Oswald had not shown up at the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland and also advising that Oswald had been given an undesirable discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve.

21. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated May 23, 1961, setting forth results of a review of the files of the Passport Office, Department of State, concerning Oswald.

22. A letter from the Department of State to this Bureau dated May 25, 1961, advising that the State Department possessed no information which indicated that Oswald had renounced his nationality of the U.S. and that if he had not expatriated himself in any way, the American Embassy was prepared to furnish Oswald a passport for travel to the U.S.

23. The report of Special Agent (SA) John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, Dallas Texas, which set forth results of investigation of Oswald.

24. A routing slip from the Legal Attache, Paris, to this Bureau dated July 28, 1961, advising that the Legal Attache had informed one of his sources as to the present status of Lee Harvey Oswald.

25. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated September 1, 1961, which set forth results of a review of the records of the Passport Office regarding Oswald.

26. A copy of a State Department name check regarding Oswald's wife, Marina Nicholaevna Oswald, dated September 12, 1961. This Bureau responded to such name check "no investigation conducted by FBI pertinent to your inquiry." We also referred State Department to d ta previously disseminated to the State Department on July 13, 1961, regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. (Report of SA John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas.)

27. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated September 29, 1961, setting forth results of inquiries in Dallas made in an effort to obtain data regarding the status of Lee Harvey Oswald in Russia.

28. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated November 20, 1961, setting forth results of an interview with Marguerite C. Oswald, subject's mother, regarding plans of Oswald to return to the U.S.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

29. A copy of Identification Division Record Number 327 925D regarding Oswald.

30. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated February 19, 1962, which set forth results of a review of the records of the Passport Office regarding Oswald.

31. A copy of a communication classified "Confidential" from the Director of Naval Intelligence to the Naval Attache in Moscow dated March 3, 1962, which set forth information in Office of Naval Intelligence files regarding Oswald.

32. A copy of a communication from the Office of Naval Intelligence to the Department of State dated March 3, 1962, which enclosed results of an interview of John Edward Pic by the Department of the Air Force on February 12 and 16, 1962.

33. A letter from the Office of Naval Intelligence to this Bureau dated April 26, 1962, enclosing a copy of a letter Oswald sent to Brigadier General R. McC. Tompkins, U.S. Marine Corps, dated March 22, 1962. In this letter, Oswald indicated that General Tompkins should consider his letter a request by Oswald for a full review of his case.

34. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated May 11, 1962, which set forth results of a check of State Department files regarding Oswald.

35. A letter from this Bureau to the Dallas office dated May 31, 1962, advising that Oswald planned to return to the U.S. and instructing the Dallas office to be alert for his arrival in this country and thereafter to interview him to determine whether Oswald was recruited by Soviet intelligence or made any deals with the Soviets in order to obtain permission to return to the U.S.

36. A letter to this Bureau from the State Department classified "Confidential" dated May 17, 1962, entitled "American Defectors: Status of in the USSR." Included in the list of defectors named was Lee Oswald.

37. An airtel to this Bureau from the Washington Field Office dated June 6, 1962, which set forth results of a check of State Department records regarding Oswald.

38. An airtel from the New York office to this Bureau dated June 12, 1962, which set forth results of a check of the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), regarding Oswald and which enclosed two newspaper clippings regarding Oswald.

39. An airtel to the New York office from this Bureau dated June 14, 1962, advising the New York office as well as the Washington Field, Dallas and Newark offices to be alert for Oswald's arrival and destination in the U.S.

40. A letter from the New York office to this Bureau dated June 26, 1962, which set forth results of a check with INS concerning Oswald and a check of the records of the Holland America Line regarding Oswald and his family.

41. A report of SA John W. Fain dated July 10, 1962, at Dallas, which set forth results of investigation regarding Oswald and his wife, Marina. This report also set forth results of the interview of Oswald on June 26, 1962, by SAs John W. Fain and B. Tom Carter.

42. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated July 25, 1962, entitled "Marina Nikolaevna Oswald," which placed the FBI investigation of Marina Oswald in a pending inactive status. It was pointed out that it was felt her activities could be sufficiently followed at that time in connection with the case on her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald.

43. A report of SA John W. Fain dated August 30, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, set forth results of additional investigation of Oswald. This report also set forth the results of the interview of Oswald on August 16, 1962, by SAs John W. Fain and Arnold J. Brown.

44. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated March 25, 1963, advising that information had been received from a confidential source on September 28, 1962, that Oswald's name was contained on a list of names and addresses of subscribers maintained by "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper.

45. A copy of the Identification Division Record Number 327 925D regarding Oswald which set forth the fact he had been arrested in New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 9, 1963.

46. A newspaper clipping of the "Times Picayune," of New Orleans, Louisiana, dated August 13, 1963, which reported that Oswald had been arrested in New Orleans for passing out Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) literature.

47. A letter from this Bureau to the New Orleans office dated August 21, 1963, instructing the New Orleans and Dallas offices to conduct additional investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald as a result of his distribution of literature in New Orleans on August 9, 1963.

48. An airtel from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated August 23, 1963, which set forth results of its investigation to establish the residence and employment of Oswald in New Orleans.

49. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated September 10, 1963, which changed the office of origin of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald from Dallas to New Orleans.

50. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated September 10, 1963, which changed the office of origin in our investigation entitled "Marina Nikolaevna Oswald" from Dallas to New Orleans.

51. A copy of the Identification Record Number 327 925D regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

52. The report of SA James P. Hosty dated September 10, 1963, at Dallas which set forth results of investigation of Oswald. This report indicated that Oswald was then residing and working in New Orleans, Louisiana.

53. A letter from this Bureau to the Dallas office dated September 25, 1963, furnishing an Appendix page regarding the FPCC.

54. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated September 12, 1963, requesting that the New York office furnish an appropriate characterization of Corliss Lamont. It was noted that Oswald, in addition to disseminating material from the FPCC in New Orleans, also passed out booklets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont.

55. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated September 24, 1963, which enclosed copies of a memorandum dated September 24, 1963, concerning Oswald which set forth data surrounding Oswald's arrest in New Orleans on August 9, 1963. Such data was obtained from the New Orleans Police Department.

56. A copy of the Identification Division Record Number 327 925D concerning Oswald.

57. An airtel from Dallas to this Bureau dated October 22, 1963, reporting that INS in Dallas had received a communication classified "Secret" from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Mexico City, which indicated that an individual, possibly identical with Lee Harvey Oswald, was in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

58. A CIA Release dated October 10, 1963, which was sent to the FBI, Department of State and Department of the Navy classified "Secret" which reported that an American male who identified himself as Lee Oswald had contacted the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, on October 1, 1963. The CIA Release indicated Oswald may be identical to Lee Henry Oswald, born October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, Louisiana.

59. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated October 25, 1963, advising that Oswald left a forwarding address in New Orleans on September 26, 1963, showing his new address to be 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas.

60. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated October 24, 1963, requesting the Dallas office to locate subject and his wife.

61. A cablegram to this Bureau from our Legal Attache in Mexico dated October 18, 1963, which furnished information from CIA classified "Secret - Not To Be Further Disseminated," reporting that Lee Oswald had contacted Soviet Vice Consul Valeriy V. Kostikov of the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico, on September 28, 1963. Our Legal Attache indicated he was following this matter with CIA and was attempting to establish Oswald's entry into Mexico and his current whereabouts.

62. A cablegram to the Legal Attache, Mexico, from this Bureau dated October 22, 1963, furnishing a brief summary of data in the files of this Bureau concerning Oswald.

63. The report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which set forth results of additional investigation regarding Oswald.

64. An airtel from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated October 30, 1963, wherein SA James P. Hosty, Jr., reported a pretext interview in the vicinity of 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. Such interview revealed Marina Oswald was residing with Mrs. Michael R. Paine and that Lee Harvey Oswald visited Marina at this address but was not living there.

65. An airtel from the Little Rock office to this Bureau dated November 5, 1963, which furnished a change of address regarding Robert Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald.

66. A letter from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated November 15, 1963, entitled "Marina Nikolaevna Oswald" which changed the office of origin from New Orleans to Dallas.

67. An airtel from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated November 4, 1963, reporting results of the contact with Mrs. Michael R. Paine on November 1, 1963.

68. A letter from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated November 19, 1963, changing the office of origin of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation from New Orleans to Dallas.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

69. An airtel from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated November 19, 1963, reporting that an informant advised on November 18, 1963, that Lee Harvey Oswald had been in contact with the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: This letter prepared in accordance with instruction of Al Belmont who has meet with the President's Commission on the evening of 5-4-64 re data listed herein.

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
May 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan

62-109090

105-82555

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 31, 1964, requesting that further investigation be conducted in New Orleans, Louisiana; Fort Worth, Texas; and Dallas, Texas, concerning the receipts and expenditures of Lee Harvey Oswald during the period June 13, 1962, through November 22, 1963.

Our letter of April 23, 1964, transmitted to the Commission results of our inquiries in this particular matter in New Orleans, Louisiana. Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated April 24, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth results of our inquiries in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas. Also enclosed are two copies of the record of Marina Oswald which is maintained by the Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas.

This concludes our investigation in this particular inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
DO MAY - 4
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

105-82555

(8)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

62 MAY 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

The Commission is making a very thorough inquiry into Oswald's finances. The Commission in this particular inquiry expressed interest in the amount of fee charged Oswald for cashing his checks at various businesses and in determining whether Oswald made purchases from various merchants. Commission also requested Bureau obtain complete data concerning hospitalization of Marina Oswald in October, 1963, at the Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas at which time Marina gave birth to her second child. The enclosures are completely responsive to the Commission's request in Fort Worth and Dallas. We previously fully responded to the Commission's request for New Orleans. We are closely correlating this financial investigation of Oswald, but to date have developed no information which would change our initial picture of Oswald--that is, that he was living most frugally and had no income outside his unemployment checks and known salary checks. The enclosures have been read by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

4-7-64

airtel

62-109090 --

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)
2 - New Orleans (100-10001) - Enc.

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
DATED 4-17-64

Re letter from J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission dated 3-31-64 which was received by the Bureau 4-6-64 concerning subject. Two copies of Mr. Rankin's letter are enclosed for the Dallas Office and one copy of such letter is enclosed for the New Orleans Office.

Mr. Rankin's letter requests further investigation for purpose of obtaining additional information concerning subject's receipts and expenditures during the period 8-13-62 through 11-22-63.

Each office should immediately institute appropriate investigation to obtain the data requested by Mr. Rankin. Results of such investigation should be furnished to the Bureau on letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination. Such data should reach the Bureau by 4-17-64.

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Commission is making very thorough inquiry into Oswald's finances. Commission particularly interested in payroll checks of Oswald. Commission also interested in complete hospital records relative to Marina Oswald's hospitalization in 10-63 when she had a baby.

REL:mhw (10)

MAILED 20
APR 7. 1964
COMM-FBI

62 MAY 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

March 31, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would appreciate further investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining additional information concerning Lee H. Oswald's receipts and expenditures during the period June 13, 1962 through November 22, 1963.

Lee H. Oswald received the following checks during this period which were cashed by him as follows:

Montgomery Ward Store
West Seventh Street
Fort Worth, Texas

Date	Check No.	Amount
7-21-62	6189	$ 46.82
7-28-62	6315	53.01
8-11-62	6557	50.79
8-18-62	6677	46.24
8-25-62	6797	47.15
9-1-62	6952	47.96
9-8-62	7067	46.24
9-15-62	7192	46.24
9-22-62	7296	46.24
9-29-62	7419	35.68

Leslie Welding Company
Payroll Checks

62-109096

SOVIET SECTION

Mart Liquor Store
401 South Ervay
Dallas, Texas

Date	Check No.	Amount	
1-23-63	4203	$ 56.10	(1)
2-20-63	4781	70.69	(1)
2-27-63	4922	57.98	(1)
3-6-63	5072	56.91	(1)
3-13-63	5217	67.59	(1)
3-20-63	5364	70.69	(1)
3-27-63	5511	74.38	(1)
4-2-63	4 288 170	57.40	(2)

(1) Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Payroll Checks
(2) 1962 Income Tax Refund Check

Roland J. Martin
T/A Martins Restaurant
701 Tchoupitoulas
New Orleans Louisiana

Date	Check No.	Amount	
5-17-63	882	$ 53.72	(1)
5-24-63	1079	53.72	(1)
5-31-63	1274	53.72	(1)
6-7-63	1486	55.59	(1)
6-14-63	1684	52.97	(1)
6-21-63	1941	53.72	(1)
6-28-63	1995	53.72	(1)
7-5-63	2185	53.72	(1)
7-12-63	2368	52.97	(1)
7-19-63	2549	53.72	(1)
8-16-63	6 281 852	66.00	(2)

(1) William B. Reily Co., Inc. Payroll Checks
(2) Texas Employment Commission Warrants

Winn-Dixie Stores
New Orleans, Louisiana

Date	Check No.	Amount	Store No.	
5-21-63	F-819610	$ 33.00	1439	(2)
8-7-63	6231213	33.00	1439	(2)
8-9-63	6246347	33.00	1425	(2)
8-26-63	6323653	33.00	1425	(2)
9-3-63	6353037	33.00	1425	(2)
9-6-63	6386726	33.00	1404	(2)
9-13-63	6421381	33.00	1425	(2)
9-23-63	6459698	33.00	1425	(2)
7-22-63	2621	10.84	1425	(1)

(2) Texas Employment Commission Warrants
(1) William B. Reily Co., Inc. Payroll Check

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Company
Dallas, Texas

Date	Check No.	Amount	Store No.
10-1-63	6493187	$ 33.00	72
10-8-63	6532220	6.00	8

Texas Employment Commission Warrants

Mercantile National Bank
Dallas, Texas

Date	Check No.	Amount	
10-6-62	7511	$ 45.81	(1)
10-13-62	7619	9.67	(1)
10-17-62	2101	41.21	(2)
10-24-62	2255	49.61	(2)
10-31-62	2408	49.41	(2)
11-7-62	2560	62.11	(2)
11-14-62	2714	67.47	(2)
11-21-62	2864	69.53	(2)

Mercantile Nat'l Bank (cont'd)

Date	Check No.	Amount	
11-28-62	3016	$ 67.19	(2)
12-5-62	3169	71.58	(2)
12-12-62	3322	65.33	(2)
12-19-62	3472	56.94	(2)
12-26-62	3620	49.28	(2)
1-2-63	3767	67.10	(2)
1-9-63	3912	54.78	(2)
1-16-63	4058	69.14	(2)
1-30-63	4348	72.34	(2)
2-6-63	4492	59.14	(2)
2-13-63	4639	54.78	(2)
4-3-63	5663	74.38	(2)
4-10-63	5811	34.48	(2)

(1) Leslie Welding Co., Inc., Payroll Checks
(2) Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Payroll Checks

The manager or a qualified employee should be interviewed and the following information incorporated in a statement.

1. Identify these checks as being cashed.
2. What was the amount of the fee charged for cashing these checks?
3. Did Lee Oswald cash any other checks?
4. Did Lee Oswald attempt to cash any other checks?
5. Did Oswald make any purchases from these merchants, if so what is the date and amount?
6. How often did he visit the store?
7. What other information they may have of value in tracing Oswald's expenditures should be obtained.

According to report of Agent Warren C. DeBrueys, Subject: Lee H. Oswald, dated December 8, 1963, page 187, Oswald purchased a TV set from Montgomery Ward on September 22, 1962. This information was obtained from Mr. E. L. Carter, Credit Manager. How much was the down payment on the set? What payments were made on the set? Was the set ever delivered to Lee H. Oswald, or was the TV set repossessed?

The Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas, should be contacted and the following information relative to Mrs. Marina Oswald's hospitalization in October, 1963 obtained:

1. Copy of all hospital records, including application for admission.

2. Name and address of the physicians attending Marina Oswald and her baby.

3. Record showing date and amount of payments paid to the hospital and physicians for pre-natal care, delivery, post-natal care and care of new born infant.

The following organizations should be contacted and the day of the week when payroll checks were issued to Lee H. Oswald be obtained:

Leslie Welding Company, Inc.,
200 E. N. Vacek Street
Fort Worth, Texas

Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.,
522 Browder Street
Dallas, Texas

William B. Reily Company, Inc.
640 Magazine Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Stokes
5-22-64

PLAIN TEXT

TO: DIRECTOR 62-109090 URGENT

FROM: DALLAS (100-10461)
NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE STATEMENT OF HARVEY OSWALD THAT SUBJECT SHORTLY AFTER APRIL 7, ONE NINE SIX THREE, EXPRESSED INTEREST IN ATTACHING RUSSIAN EMBASSY. COMMISSION REQUESTS THAT INQUIRY BE CONDUCTED IN NEW ORLEANS INTO POSSIBILITY THAT OSWALD MAY HAVE BEEN IN OR PROCURED TO HAVE BEEN IN THAT CITY SOME TIME DURING PERIOD FROM APRIL TWENTY FOUR, ONE NINE SIX THREE, TO END OF SEPTEMBER THAT YEAR. NEW ORLEANS THROUGH ESTABLISHED SOURCES ENDEAVOR TO DETERMINE IF SUCH MAY HAVE BEEN THE CASE. REVIEW APPROPRIATE NEWSPAPERS IN THIS REGARD.

COMMISSION ALSO INQUIRES INTO POSSIBILITY THAT MEMBERS OF DALLAS AREA MAY HAVE REVEALED THE VISIT OR PROPOSED VISIT OF SOME OTHER POLITICAL LEADER OF THE APPROXIMATE STATURE OF MR. KENNEDY. DALLAS REVIEW NEWSPAPERS OF THIS REGARD FOR PERIOD NOVEMBER SIXTEEN THROUGH MAY SIXTEEN, ONE NINE SIX THREE.

COPIES OF COMMISSION'S REQUEST BEING FURNISHED BY MAIL.

2 - DALLAS - ENCLOSURES (2)
2 - NEW ORLEANS - ENCLOSURES (2)
JCS:MEH (7)

FBI
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 22 1964
TELETYPE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3712

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAY 20 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Marina Oswald has stated that shortly after April 10, 1963 Lee Harvey Oswald expressed an interest in attacking Richard Nixon. The credibility of Marina Oswald's story is subject to some question since Nixon was neither in nor reported to have been in Dallas at the appropriate time. Since Lee Harvey Oswald moved to New Orleans on April 24, 1963 we think that investigation should be conducted into the possibility that Nixon may have been in or reported to have been in that city sometime during the period from April 24, 1963 to the end of September of that year.

Pages 281-2 of Special Agent Gemberling's report of March 10, 1964 indicated that a review of Dallas newspapers for the period March 16 to May 15, 1963, did not reveal any mention of any proposed visit of or invitation to Mr. Nixon. To take account of the possibility of confusion on Marina Oswald's part we would appreciate advice concerning the possibility that such newspapers may have reflected the visit or proposed visit of some other political leader of the approximate stature of Mr. Nixon.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
109 MAY 27 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

5/23/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurairtel 5/20/64, enclosing a copy of the Dallas Police Department file on Officer J. D. Tippit and letterhead memorandum on his background.

Inasmuch as all investigation conducted by you, including copies of Tippit's police department file, will be furnished to the President's Commission, there is no need to incorporate this same material in an investigative report. Be guided accordingly in the future.

When Tippit's file is duplicated at the Bureau an appropriate copy will be furnished for the completion of your files.

1 - R. E. Lenihan

(1) - 62-109090

RDR/cb
(6)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

Note: Re airtel in furnishing above information indicated it would also be incorporated in the next report submitted by Dallas. This is unnecessary.

79 MAY 28 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

5/22/64

Airtel

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Bland
1 - Branigan
1 - Wannall
1 - Nasca
1 - Lenihan
1 - Anderson

To: SACs, Chicago (62-8115) (Enclosure)
Detroit (89-41) (Enclosure)
Los Angeles (105-15023) (Enclosure)
Las Vegas (105-166) (Enclosure)
Miami (105-8342) (Enclosure)
New York (105-38341) (Enclosure)
San Francisco (105-15246) (Enclosure)
San Juan (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
BUDED: 6/1/64

Enclosed for each office is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission which is self-explanatory. The full names of the three organizations abbreviated in the second paragraph of the Commission's letter are as follows:

"JURE" - Junta Revolucionaria Cubana
"DRE" - Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil
Alpha 66 - Second National Front of Escambray
(Operation Alpha 66)

In connection with the Commission's request, items 1 and 2, last paragraph on page 1 and first paragraph on page 2 are being handled separately.

In responding to item number 3 in the enclosure, each office should prepare a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission setting forth data in each office's files concerning activities in its respective area in response to this request. Submit separate memorandum for each organization.

In addition, San Juan is instructed to prepare a general overall summary of activities of "JURE." Miami similarly handle Alpha 66, and 30th of November Movement. New York similarly handle FPCC.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans (29)
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

MAILED 19
MAY 22 1964
COMM-FBI

19 MAY 25

NOTE PAGE TWO

79 MAY 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-52

It is pointed out that the Commission desires the above summaries only for the year 1963. Each office will include in initial paragraph a thumbnail or characterization of local group if different from national group. Offices preparing general over-all summaries will characterize national group in initial paragraph unless Bureau approved characterization exists, in which case it should be appended to letterhead memorandum.

Bear in mind summary should be succinct, well written, and suitable for dissemination to President's Commission to be included as part of permanent record concerning captioned matter. Identify all sources utilized in cover pages of transmittal airtel with any additional administrative data deemed appropriate.

This matter must be given the immediate attention of each office and data responsive to the Commission's request should reach the Bureau no later than 6/1/64 and earlier if possible.

NOTE:

Commission by letter 5/20/64 requested it be furnished summaries of data of above-mentioned groups outside of Texas during the year 1963 with particular reference to activities in respective offices receiving this communication. Commission also requested it be furnished reports and summaries of data in possession of the four Texas offices concerning the above groups, as well as data re members active in the Communist Party and Socialist Workers Party, John Birch Society or Minute Men in the State of Texas. This request is being handled separately.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: MR. BELMONT

DATE: May 19, 1964

FROM: C. A. EVANS

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MANCHESTER
AUTHOR OF BOOK REGARDING
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On the afternoon of May 19, 1964, Mr. William Manchester, who described himself as having been chosen by Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy to write the account of the late President's death, called. Mr. Manchester stated his office is in the National Archives and that in connection with his work in preparing the material on the late President's death, it will ultimately be necessary for him to review documents in the possession of the Warren Commission. In this connection, he stated he would need a "clearance" since many of the documents would undoubtedly be classified including those from such agencies as CIA and FBI, as well as other agencies. Mr. Manchester stated it was his understanding the FBI would have to "initiate his clearance" which might take several weeks, and in order to save time, he would appreciate the Bureau initiating appropriate action for his clearance.

It was specifically pointed out to Mr. Manchester that the Bureau does not grant "clearances" of the nature described by him. Mr. Manchester indicated surprise since he understood this function would be handled by the FBI. He referred to what he termed as a "Government-wide security clearance procedure"; however, the Bureau's position in connection with such procedures was carefully explained to Mr. Manchester and he advised there was apparently a misunderstanding on his part and that he would be in touch with the Warren Commission.

A subsequent check of Bureau files reveals Mr. Manchester has previously been in contact with the Bureau regarding possible assistance in connection with the preparation of his contemplated book on the assassination of President Kennedy, which assistance by the Bureau, is, of course, unable to give Mr. Manchester.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 25 1964

ACTION:

As noted above, the fact that the Bureau does not render "clearances" has been fully explained to Mr. Manchester and he has indicated he now understands this and would be in contact with the Warren Commission.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

CRS:mjs
(7)

62-109090-
ENCLOSURE

MAY 28 1964

15 MAY

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 12, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Memorandum Rosen to Belmont dated 5/11/64 made certain recommendations concerning personnel to be sent to Dallas over the coming weekend to obtain additional technical data needed by the President's Commission. One of the items recommended was that Inspector Tom Kelley of Secret Service be requested to make arrangements to have an appropriate seven-passenger open automobile available in Dallas.

This matter was discussed with Inspector Kelley of Secret Service today and he advised that arrangements were being worked on today and he would see to it that one of the Secret Service automobiles, seven-passenger open car, would be available in Dallas no later than Saturday for the work to be performed in Dallas.

Kelley also advised Malley that J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission had requested that he, Kelley, be available in Dallas for the work to be done there and also desired Secret Service Agent John Hollett, who has participated in a great deal of photography and measurements for Secret Service, be available.

This morning Malley received a call from Mr. Arlen Specter of the Commission staff who stated that Mr. Rankin was agreeable to handling a large portion of this project on Sunday morning, May 17. He requested that the Dallas Police Department be advised that it would probably require the greater part of the day on Sunday to complete the project. He was desirous of knowing if this was agreeable with the Dallas Police Department.

After appropriate contact with the Dallas Police Department, the Dallas Office advised that the Police Department was in full agreement with handling this project on Sunday and stated it would be perfectly agreeable to utilize the entire day if necessary to complete the project and they would make appropriate arrangements for handling the traffic problem.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Lee Harvey Oswald file

JRM:mpd (13)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 25 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

15 MAY 22 1964

Memo to Mr. Belmont from Rosen
Re: Assassination of President.

The Dallas Office also advised that they had been in touch with County Surveyor Robert H. West and he advised he would be available Sunday for whatever services were needed. West indicated he would appreciate being advised in advance of as much detail as possible as to the work he would be required to perform in order that he could be appropriately prepared to carry out his duties.

In addition to the above items, Mr. Specter desired that a dummy of a size similar to that of President Kennedy be available in order that certain photographs and other examinations could be made, making use of this dummy. Such a dummy is available and will be available in Dallas in order to handle this project.

Mr. Specter indicated that numerous questions were being raised by various Commission staff members and that he was working out more details relative to the entire project and would like to have a conference with personnel who would be going to Dallas prior to any departures from Washington. He advised that he would notify Malley as soon as possible what date this conference could be held and the time for such a conference.

ACTION: None - submitted for information.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : W. D. Griffith

DATE: 5/18/64

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
PHOTOGRAPHING OF EXHIBITS FOR
THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Friday, 5/15/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of The Commission's staff telephonically contacted me concerning our continuing problem of photographing exhibits for The Commission. He said that staff members are now preparing Commission Exhibits for submission to the Government Printing Office (GPO) looking toward the formal printing and recording of The Commission's findings. The Commission has accumulated a large number of exhibits many of which did not originate with the FBI. Some of these exhibits are multipage documents and reproducing them photographically could involve substantial effort and expense. The purpose of Mr. Eisenberg's call Friday was to tell me of certain revised requirements which should facilitate our photographing (reproduction) problem.

Previously The Commission had required three 8" x 10" photographs of each exhibit and particularly where the exhibits were made up of a number of pages the preparation of this number of photographic enlargements presented a substantial problem. I have previously been in touch with Mr. Eisenberg concerning the problem of reproducing a large number of exhibits in a short period of time and he told me he would go over the problem in detail with the GPO and furnish revised requirements. Based on Mr. Eisenberg's advice the following photographing (reproduction) procedures will henceforth be followed in handling Commission requests:

The Commission will require one photograph (8" x 10") of each nondocumentary exhibit along with two Xerox copies of such exhibit. No photographs of documentary-type exhibits will be required but instead three Xerox copies of each document will suffice.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Callahan

WDG:mb
(10)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 25 1964

15 MAY 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SIX

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy
Photographing of Exhibits for
The President's Commission

The above requirement substantially reduces our reproduction problem. In any instance where we furnish a photograph of a nondocumentary exhibit (i.e., object shot) we will have one additional photograph prepared as the Bureau's file copy along with three Xerox copies, one each for Laboratory, Domestic Intelligence Division and Dallas, over and above the reproductions furnished to The Commission. In instances where we furnish only Xerox copies of reproductions to The Commission we will, in addition, prepare four such Xerox copies for the file and for other administrative purposes.

Personnel of the Administrative Division's Photographic Unit have advised that these revised reproduction procedures will substantially ease the photographing and reproduction problem with respect to these Commission exhibits.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 11, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

My memorandum of May 8, 1964, referred to the letter from the President's Commission dated May 7, 1964, advising that Mr. J. Lee Rankin would be personally available in Dallas to supervise additional work the Commission desired with reference to the taking of films, measurements and other items which would deal with the placing of an automobile on the Elm Street thoroughfare which would simulate the location of the President's car at the time the shots were fired.

As a result of the visit of Commission members on May 8 and 9, 1964, they were satisfied from their personal observation that events could have taken place as had been described but they still desired additional photographs and measurements to be taken in order to pinpoint as nearly as possible the locations where the shots were actually fired.

Messrs. Gauthier and Shaneyfelt have studied the letter of May 7 from Mr. Rankin and estimate that the work desired will require a maximum of two to three working days. This would include preliminary work being done prior to Mr. Rankin's arrival in order that the actual checks requested by the Commission could be made in the shortest possible time and with the least amount of inconvenience from the standpoint of traffic control. It is noted that the letter from the Commission refers to plotting trajectories from the railroad overpass. This work should be handled by a firearms expert and Assistant Director Conrad has indicated that SA Robert Frazier would be available for this purpose.

With regard to the actual request of Mr. Rankin, it is noted that Mr. Rankin was previously advised that the Bureau did not desire to participate in a re-enactment of the President's assassination. Instant request is not for a re-enactment as such, but does request additional technical data for the Commission's use in their final report. Mr. Rankin feels the steps requested are necessary to properly complete this project. Mr. Rankin, in his letter,

62-109090

62-109060
1 - 105-82555
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
JRM:AOB
(13)

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 25 1964

15 MAY 22 1964

MAY 28 1964

5/12/64

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

has requested the FBI to make all the necessary arrangements for this project and has directed a copy to Chief Rowley of the Secret Service in order that they will be aware of the request as well as to furnish any assistance that the Bureau might desire. If the Bureau refuses to carry out this request it places the Bureau in a position where considerable criticism may result.

In handling this request it will be necessary to utilize an automobile similar to the car that the President was traveling in, namely, a seven-passenger open car and Inspector Kelly of Secret Service has indicated that Secret Service will make arrangements to have such a car available in Dallas if desired.

It will also be necessary to have available a qualified surveyor and in previous work done in Dallas, a county surveyor, Robert H. West, was utilized and arrangements for this were made by Secret Service.

RECOMMENDATIONS: (3)

1. That Mr. Rankin be advised the Bureau will make arrangements to handle the request set forth in his letter of May 7, 1964. If approved, the Dallas Office will be issued necessary instructions for arrangements that will have to be made in Dallas, including the arrangements for handling traffic while photographs are being taken and other work is being performed. Because of traffic conditions on this busy thoroughfare, efforts will be made to perform this work in the early morning hours of Sunday, May 17, 1964, providing it can be worked out with Mr. Rankin.

2. That Messrs. Gauthier, Shaneyfelt, and Frazier, along with whatever technical assistants Messrs. Gauthier and Shaneyfelt need, be utilized to proceed to Dallas to handle this project.

3. Inspector Kelly of Secret Service will be requested to make necessary arrangements to have an appropriate seven-passenger open automobile available in Dallas.

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory, anonymous, typewritten letter which was received at FBI Headquarters on May 18, 1964.

Since this letter in part relates to an implied threat against the Chief Justice of the United States, a copy of the letter was furnished to his office on May 20, 1964. The anonymous letter and the envelope in which it was sent are being examined by the FBI Laboratory.

Efforts are being made to determine the significance of the Arizona license number and any pertinent information developed as a result of our inquiries will be made available to you.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090
RDR:las
(15)

1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - P. F. Enlow
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - J. C. Cadigan
1 - S. F. Latona
1 - C. D. DeLoach

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo 5-25-64, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas, Misc. - Info Concerning," RDR:las.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

79 JUN 1-1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. Belmont

DATE: May 21, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Reference is made to Rosen to Belmont memorandum dated 5-11-64, setting forth request of Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission for a number of Bureau personnel to proceed to Dallas to assist in the gathering of certain additional technical data desired by the Commission.

A conference was called by Mr. Rankin today at approximately 5:30 p.m. which was attended by Messrs. Gauthier, Shaneyfelt and Malley. This conference lasted until 8:15 p.m. A detailed discussion took place concerning the cumulative information available relative to the possible locations where the shots were fired and the evidence to substantiate what actually took place. The Commission staff members are of the opinion that while they are in a position to present a rather factual story there are a few items which they have no possible explanation for. One of these items that was discussed in great detail was whether two or three shots actually hit the occupants of the President's car and the possibility of one shot having missing the car entirely. The Commission staff members felt that without making some additional checks the President's Commission could be severely criticized for not having made an on-the-spot effort to fill in the few gaps that remain. A decision was finally reached that Mr. Rankin, accompanied by Messrs. Norman Redlich and Arlen Specter of the Commission staff, will proceed to Dallas, Texas, Saturday afternoon, May 23, 1964.

As previously indicated, Messrs. Gauthier, Shaneyfelt, along with whatever technical assistants they need, firearms expert Frazier and Malley will proceed to Dallas on Saturday. Inspector Tom Kelley of Secret Service will also proceed to Dallas.

ACTION:

None—information.

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:hw

79 MAY 28 1964

13 MAY 20 1964

62-109096-1

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 21 1964

: Mr. Callahan

DATE: 5-22-64

Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
VISUAL AIDS

As set forth in memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 5-21-64, a conference was held in Mr. Rankin's office at which time it was decided that a field trip be made to Dallas where certain technical information could be further developed at the assassination site. Mr. Rankin requested that the manikin which was prepared by the Bureau's Exhibits Section at the request of the Commission be made available in Dallas (see attached photograph). The manikin is contained in one wooden crate and will be transported to Dallas along with the Secret Service follow-up car. Mr. Rankin feels that all of the props necessary to carry on a re-enactment of the shooting sequence should be available at the site; however, these props will only be utilized where absolutely necessary.

It is the desire of the Commission to complete this field assignment with the least amount of publicity. It is estimated that it will require at least Sunday, Monday and possibly Tuesday to complete all of the work which the Commission desires done at the site.

Exhibits Specialist Roy A. Rose is accompanying Special Agent L. L. Shaneyfelt of the Laboratory to Dallas today, 5-22-64 for the purpose of handling preliminary details which will insure a smooth operation on Sunday morning when the work will begin at approximately 6:00 A. M. I am arranging to fly to Dallas on Saturday evening, 5-23-64 along with Inspector Malley to be available to Mr. Rankin and the Commission in Dallas while this work is being performed.

LJG:mah
(6)
Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention, Inspector Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention, Mr. Shaneyfelt)
1 - W. C. Sullivan

ENCLOSURE

6 MAY 26 1964

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NOT RECORDED
133 MAY 26 1964

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79 JUN 1 1964

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Malley

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 25, 1964

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Malley called from Dallas this morning to advise that the check of the assassination scene arranged by the President's Commission had gone off as scheduled. The street was tied-up from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m. and there were some traffic problems after 11 a.m. He said except for a few odds and ends, the matter has been completed and he will be returning to Washington this evening.

He said that there is a possibility that Commission members Warren, Boggs, Ford and Russell will come down to Dallas next weekend to actually see for themselves the scene of the assassination, inasmuch as a visit to the actual scene appears to clarify in the minds of Commission members questions which have arisen during the study of the event.

AHB:hmm
(4)

62-109098
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 28 1964

12 MAY 26 1964

79 JUN 1-1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

20 May 1964

Warren Commission

Sir:

In todays Houston Post THERE IS published an (AP) dispatch, byline Washington, D. C. - "ALL JFK PROBE STAFF CLEAR ON SECRET DATA". This staff includes one Norman Redlich, who, U. S. Rep. Ralph F Beerman, R-Neb. says; "Professor Norman Redlich is on the National Council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee - cited by House and Senate as an organization 'to defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers.'" This man is retained as a "$100.00 per day consultant" - And being a communist sympathizer it is not difficult to figure out what his consultations are about - to cover the tracks of the international communist conspiracy that was behind President Kennedy's murder. It is a well known fact that most members of the "Warren Commission" lean toward socialist and communist teachings, so this is but one more bit of evidence that the top echelon of our government is protecting communist inside the government. How can the American people have respect for the government, the courts and national administration with these sort of things taking place?

What is even more difficult to understand is why you, the Attorney General of the United States and a brother to the murdered President, can be a party to the coverup of such a heinous crime. Are you so indoctrinated so brainwashed, to the acception of these alien ideals that you can overlook the murder of your brother to the protection of these alien radicals? I find it almost too incredible to believe.

As the U. S. Attorney General and brother to the late President, you should be working day and night to uncover the true facts of this assassination instead of lending your offices to help cover up this terrible crime.

There are many questions that remain unanswered in the minds of the American people concerning this dasterdly crime. There is ample room for doubt and fear that the government is hiding the facts from the public or that the high command in the government is absolutely under the control of foreign elements and cannot tell the American people the truth.

If I were you, and it had been my brother that had been murdered by alien communists I would waste no time in telling the American people of this foul conspiracy - and I certainly would not sit still for a hand picked commie sympathizing "Blue Ribbon Commission" to cover the tracks of this international conspiracy. What manner of man are you?

62-109090

Sincerely,
B Eastman
Box 4062
Austin, Texas

NOT RECORDED
6 MAY 28 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

Hon. Bruce Alger
Mr. J. Edger Hoover
Dallas Morning News
Shreveport Journal
Hon. John Tower
Hon. Richard Russell

COPY NO 61 JUN 2 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/19/64

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

Classified by 2046
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 - II
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

SECRET

You previously have been advised that the book "Who Killed Kennedy?" written by Thomas G. Buchanan, has created considerable attention in Europe. You may be interested in the following information which was volunteered to Agent Papich on 5/19/64 by John McCone, Director, CIA:

McCone advised that about three weeks ago he was talking to Fleur Meier, the former wife of Gardner Cowles, the owner of Cowles Publications. She has been spending considerable time in Europe and she emphasized to McCone that Buchanan's book is something which should not be disregarded by U. S. authorities because many Europeans are accepting Buchanan's story as being factual. She stated that Buchanan has not only impressed people with his book but has also been impressive in the press and T. V. interviews.

McCone advised that he then conferred with Chief Justice Warren and suggested that the Commission would want to examine the book very carefully and make certain that all of Buchanan's allegations had been adequately covered. His point was that if the Commission did not review the book, it would always be subject to some criticism and second guessing. Warren commented that it might be to the Commission's advantage to call Buchanan for testimony. McCone told Warren that before such action were taken, the Commission should seriously consider all the possible consequences. He pointed out to Warren that an invitation to testify before the Commission would give Buchanan the ideal opportunity to hold more press interviews solely for the purpose of propagandizing his book.

[redacted]

REC-11 105-82555-3694

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
SJP:mll
(6)

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

SECRET

61 JUN 2 1964

Memo Brennan to Sullivan
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
IS - R - Cuba

SECRET

[redacted] S

ACTION:

For information.

SECRET

5/14/64

CODE

62-109090

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Leahan

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REURAIRTEL APRIL TWENTY-FOUR LAST ENCLOSING LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SAME DATE SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF YOUR INTERVIEW WITH JOSEPH P. GRIFFIN. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REQUESTED BY LETTER MAY TWELVE LAST THAT BUREAU INTERVIEW E. R. BRIGHT, EDGAR CRISSEY AND WILSON BURNER BOYD, THE ONLY PERSONS IDENTIFIED BY GRIFFIN AS CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FUND WHICH WAS USED IN PAYMENT FOR THE ADVERTISEMENT WHICH APPEARED IN QUOTE THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS UNQUOTE NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO LAST. COMMISSION STATED IT DESIRED TO KNOW, IN FACT, WHETHER THESE THREE MEN DID CONTRIBUTE TO THE FUND AND WHETHER THE MONEY SO CONTRIBUTED REPRESENTED THEIR OWN FUNDS OR WAS SUPPLIED BY OTHER PERSONS. COMMISSION STATED IT DESIRED THESE THREE MEN BE INTERROGATED GENERALLY REGARDING THEIR KNOWLEDGE RELATING TO THE PLACEMENT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT. COMMISSION ALSO STATED IT DESIRED EACH OF THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS BE ASKED AS TO ANY CONTACTS EACH MAY HAVE HAD WITH EITHER LEE HARVEY OSWALD OR JACK L. RUBY. COMMISSION FURTHER REQUESTED THAT IF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FUND ARE IDENTIFIED, IT DESIRED SUCH

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

VIA TELETYPE
MAY 14 1964
6:15 PM
ENCIPHERED

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

TELETYPE TO DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED ALONG THE SAME LINES AS REQUESTED REGARDING BRIGHT, CRISSEY AND HUNT. YOU SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW BRIGHT, CRISSEY AND HUNT IN ACCORDANCE WITH COMMISSION'S REQUEST. RESULTS OF SUCH INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY FURNISHED TO BUREAU IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

NOTE:

"Dallas Morning News" on the morning of 11/22/63 carried advertisement entitled "Welcome, Mr. Kennedy to Dallas," which was signed by the "American Fact Finding Committee, Bernard Weissman, Chairman, Post Office Box 1792, Dallas 21, Texas." We learned the money for this add was solicited by Joseph P. Grinnan, Dallas independent oil man. At request of the President's Commission we interviewed Mr. Grinnan 4/20/64 to determine the names of the contributors to this add. On 4/24/64 Mr. Grinnan stated the money, approximately $1500 was contributed by H. R. Bright, [illegible] independent oil operator in Dallas; Edgar Crissey, insurance man in Dallas; and Nelson Bunker Hunt, an independent oil man in Dallas who is the son of H. L. Hunt, a well-known oil man in Dallas. Mr. Grinnan stated he did not know the amounts each of the contributors gave to the fund and felt each may have solicited funds from others for the payment for the add. Grinnan stated he himself did not contribute to the fund. We disseminated results of our interview with Grinnan to the President's Commission by letter 4/29/64. Commission has now requested we interview Bright, Crissey and Hunt in this matter and any others who may have contributed to the add through these three men.

NR 142 115
ENC. 2
CK RLW
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tasper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 29, 1964 enclosing two copies of a memorandum dated April 24, 1964, Dallas, Texas, relating to the advertisement which appeared in the Dallas Morning News of November 22, 1963.

The Commission would like you to interview the three persons identified in the memorandum as contributors to the fund which was used in payment of the advertisement in question, Mr. R. L. Bright, Mr. Edgar Crissey and Mr. Nelson Bunker Hunt. We would like to know in fact whether these men did contribute to the fund and whether the money so contributed represented their own funds or was supplied by other persons. We would like these three men to be interrogated generally regarding their knowledge relating to the placing of this advertisement. In addition, we would like each to be asked as to any contacts which he may have had with either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack L. Ruby. If other contributors are identified, we would like these interviewed along the same lines as the above.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAY 13 1964

62-109090

5/Lenihan

Ted is OK
RE: JFK
5/14/64

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We return your Item K which appears to be a negative on which appear the words "Join the Socialist Workers Party. Fight for a better world! Write Box 2915, Dallas, Texas."

Your continued cooperation is most appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

enclosure

162-109090—
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 22 1964

10 MAY 19 1964

ENCLOSURE

54 MAY 25 1964

EX-101

62-109090-30

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Gobie

62-109090

May 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) letter to this Bureau dated May 13, 1964, CIA file [redacted] one copy of which was designated for you by CIA.

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated March 10, 1964, classified "Confidential," concerning Eugene J. Hobbs. This memorandum was received by this Bureau from Mr. C. R. Wilson, Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D. C.

For your information referenced CIA letter was prompted by the data in the enclosed memorandum. CIA had been requested to review the data in the memorandum and analyze it. This is for your information.

Upon removal of the classified enclosures this transmittal letter may be declassified.

BY COURIER SVC.
37 MAY 22
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

TNG:mac:gew
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

CONFIDENTIAL

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
181 MAY 27 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

[redacted]. These reports and memoranda consisting of 49 pages have been reviewed by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. Investigation by the Department of State was requested by the Bureau and the State Department report is being forwarded to the Commission.

[redacted]

May 21, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report of	Date	Office	Classification
James J. O'Connor	5-5-64	Miami	None
Harry H. Whidbee	5-5-64	Los Angeles	None
Harry H. Whidbee	5-6-64	Los Angeles	None
John James O'Flaherty	5-8-64	New York	None

REPORT PREPARED BY DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Report of	Date	Office	Classification
Arthur C. Plambeck	4-28-64	Mexico	None

MEMORANDA PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date	Office	Classification
April 14, 1964	San Francisco	None
May 4, 1964	Washington, D. C.	Confidential
May 7, 1964	Los Angeles	None
May 8, 1964	Miami	None

62-109090—

ENCLOSURE

1 - Belmont
1 - Coach
1- Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley

May 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-8-77 Cep

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated May 11 and May 18, 1964, dealing with various aspects relative to the activity of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAY 22 1964

162-10109O-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

Enclosures (4)

BY COURIER SVC.
27 MAY 2 9
COMM-FBI

NOTE: The letterheads were prepared by Baltimore and Legat, Mexico City. They deal with Oswald's bus travel in Mexico and his claimed residence at Hotel Cuba, Mexico City. They are essentially negative. They have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley.

[redacted]

JCS:mhw (9)

59 MAY 27 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley

May 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Brannigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-8-77 CEK

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 6, 1964, concerning records of the Mexican Immigration Department pertaining to individuals who, traveling on other than Mexican FM-3 or FM-8 Tourist Permits, entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and departed therefrom on October 3, 1963.

We are endeavoring to obtain copies of the FM-11 forms referred to in the enclosed memorandum and same will be furnished to you when received. In light of our findings concerning the travel of Lee Harvey Oswald from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., on September 26 and 27, 1963, via the Flecha Roja bus line and his return to Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, via the Transportes del Norte bus line, we do not intend to extend our inquiry to include efforts to locate and interview all individuals who entered Mexico and departed therefrom at Nuevo Laredo on the indicated dates. We are continuing inquiry in an effort to interview those individuals who traveled on the buses on which Oswald was a passenger.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
139 MAY 25 1964

58 MAY 27 1964

BY COURIER SVC
27 MAY 2 2
COURIER

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAY 25 4 59 PM '64 FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Enclosure is 5-6-64 LHM from Legat reviewing all remaining Mexican Immigration records dealing with entries and departures at Nuevo Laredo on indicated dates. He previously reported check of people who entered and departed utilizing principal Mexican travel documents, namely, M.-5 & 8 Tourist Permits. Enclosure completes review of all available Mexican Immigration records. Dissemination has been approved by Messrs. Belmont and Mohr.

[redacted]

May 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

With reference to the request of Mr. Burt Griffin, May 15, 1964, concerning an alleged long-distance telephone call [illegible] Collingwood, New Jersey, to a Jack Ruby[illegible], Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, there is enclosed herewith a [illegible] memorandum dated May 21, 1964, at Newark, New Jersey, which sets forth the [illegible] information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

JWH/ras
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

62-109090

FBI - DALLAS
MAY 26 4 19 PM '64

COURIER SEC.
MAY 25
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Mrs. Mary Wise, a telephone operator, Collingswood, New Jersey, Exchange, alleged that while on duty 11/23/63 she handled a long-distance call to a person she recalled as Jack Rubenstein from Dallas, Texas. She said she heard no part of the conversation. The allegation was checked out and the telephone company advised that their records reflected no toll calls to Dallas from that exchange on 11/22 or 23/63. Mr. Burt Griffin of the President's Commission telephonically requested of Mr. Malley 5/15/64 that we attempt to specifically identify the extent and scope of records checked and suggested that it might be desirable to reinterview Wise to see how certain she is in her recollection after knowing that records do not bear her out. Enclosed letterhead memorandum sets forth the requested information.

5-25-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Washington Field

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for your assistance is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 5-20-64 and an airtel from the Director to Dallas dated 5-22-64. You will note that items 31, 35 and 36 were personally delivered to the FBI Laboratory by SA Edward C. Palmer of your office on 11-23-63.

Item 32 was personally delivered to the FBI Laboratory by SA Eugene C. Gies of your office on 11-23-63.

Item 33 was personally delivered by SAs Ralph E. Willis, Jr., and Gies to the FBI Laboratory on 11-23-63.

In accordance with the instructions set out for Dallas in the enclosed airtel, WFO at an early date should make arrangements with the FBI Laboratory to obtain appropriate photographs of the exhibits obtained by Agents of your office and display them to the individuals from whom they were obtained for identification as requested in the enclosed Commission letter.

You should then comply with Bureau instructions to prepare an appropriate letterhead memorandum for transmittal to Dallas for inclusion in Dallas's over-all memorandum for dissemination to the Commission.

Enclosures (2)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - J. C. Cadigan
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - R. A. Frazier
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - R. H. Jevons

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 26 1964

RDR:las
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

66 MAY 27 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Commission letter 5-20-64, is very extensive in nature and requires considerable work on part of the Bureau. They have listed some 37 items of evidence which they feel needs to be displayed to the individual who first found the particular item and who can identify it by inspection. In discussion with Mr. Eisenberg of the Commission staff with SA Jevons on 5-22-64, it was ascertained that the Commission will permit photographic identification in place of transmitting all of the evidence now being retained in the laboratory to Dallas.

Dallas is in possession of photographs of all items of evidence referred to above. It is pointed out some of the evidence was obtained here in Washington through liaison and other sources, while some of the evidence was obtained by other field offices. In the instances where the material was obtained here at Washington, the Bureau will furnish the necessary information so it can be incorporated in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination to the Commission. This matter will be followed closely and when the results are obtained, the Commission will be notified.

Item 3 was obtained by Orrin Bartlett of liaison and item 34 was obtained by Assistant Director C. A. Evans. They have been advised separately concerning our responsibility in this matter. All other items will be handled by Dallas in accordance with Bureau airtel 5-22-64.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 5-21-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

At his request, I contacted Mr. H. Bartlett Wells, State Department, 5-21-64. At that time Mr. Wells advised that the President's Commission had requested the Department of State to request the Swiss Government to contact the Cuban Government in order that that Government would make available information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's contacts with the Cuban Embassy in Mexico. Mr. Wells read the following:

"In this connection, the Commission has information that Oswald visited the Cuban Consulate several times during his stay in Mexico City. It is the understanding of the Commission that the purpose of Oswald's visits was to secure an in transit visa for travel through Cuba on the way to the Soviet Union, that he applied for such a visa, that the Cuban Government authorized such a visa on the condition that he first obtain a visa to travel to the Soviet Union, and that he never appeared at the Cuban Consulate with a Soviet visa to obtain the Cuban in transit visa.

In order that its records on Lee Harvey Oswald may be as complete as possible, the Commission would appreciate the Department of State requesting the Cuban Government, through the channels and in the manner it considers appropriate, to supply any information it has on this subject. In particular, it would be helpful if the Cuban Government would furnish copies of any documents in its files which relate to Lee Harvey Oswald's visits to the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City, including, if possible, his application for an in transit visa and the conditional authorization to issue it."

WAB:hrt
(9)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 26 1964

MAY 26 1964

66 MAY 27 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Wells noted that the above was the text of a letter that the President's Commission would transmit to the State Department and which the State Department in turn would send to the Swiss Government for delivery to the Cubans. Mr. Wells inquired to know whether the Bureau would have any objection to this text and whether the letter of the Commission disclosed any confidential information which should not be used.

Mr. Wells was advised that this Bureau would have no objection to the proposed letter from the President's Commission and that it contained nothing which we considered confidential. It should be observed that it has been well established in the public realm that Oswald was in contact with the Cuban Embassy in Mexico.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

May 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Rose

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-9-77

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of four reports and four memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

There are also enclosed two copies of a Department of State report regarding Lee Harvey Oswald dated April 23, 1964.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
26 MAY 2
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (19)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

BERGHAM (12)

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 22 1964

19 MAY 22 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Conrad
Callahan
Casper
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

4 MAY 25 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3794

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

[redacted] These reports and memoranda consisting of 49 pages have been reviewed by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. Investigation by the Department of State was requested by the Bureau and the State Department report is being forwarded to the Commission.

[redacted]

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

5-13-64

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED CIA TO FBI

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

II

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

May 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 7, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of another communication bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma, which was received at FBI Headquarters on May 14, 1964, in an envelope postmarked May 12, 1964, at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin the enclosed are being furnished.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)

RDR:vhm
(14)

Enclosures (2)

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 19 1964

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. E. Herington
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41) (Enc.)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enc.)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Re SAC letter 64-23B dated 4/28/64. Enclosed is for your information.

53 MAY 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

This is the eleventh letter to the Commission on Martin. Above SAC letter alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director of the FBI. Martin has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation.

The current communication sets out excerpts taken from various newspapers and periodicals in an apparent effort to show that the investigation of the assassination will be a "whitewash."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 12, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Today while talking to J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, Mr. Rankin stated that he was personally going to Dallas to supervise the project that will be carried out there on the coming weekend and advised Malley that Inspector Tom Kelley had been requested to go to Dallas and he would likewise like to have Malley present in Dallas during the handling of this project.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, Malley will proceed to Dallas this coming weekend in accordance with the request of Mr. Rankin.

JRM:mpd (4)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
159 MAY 19 1964

MAY 18

53 MAY 19 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

DATE: 5-12-64

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

1 - Mohr
1 - Casper
1 - Callahan
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Evans
1 - Gale
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Tavel
1 - Trotter
1 - Tele. Room
1 - Holmes
1 - Gandy

1 - Mohr
1 - Bishop

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 12 196

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would like the Bureau to conduct a limited background investigation of Officer J. D. Tippit of the Dallas Police Department, who was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963.

In the course of this investigation we would like the Bureau to do the following:

(1) Obtain a copy of the personnel file of Officer Tippit maintained by the Dallas Police Department for the use of the Commission.

(2) Interview Sgt. C. B. Owens, Oak Cliff Station, and other officers with personal knowledge regarding Officer Tippit's assignments, reputation and associates. In this respect we would like to know whether the absence of any promotions since October 28, 1953 (see Report of Manning C. Clements, dated December 14, 1963, at pp. 43-44) reveals that he was an above average, average, or below average patrolman in the Dallas Police Department.

62-109090

(3) Interview Mrs. Tippit regarding the interests and associations of her late husband.

(4) Interview those persons identified as Officer Tippit's closest associates outside the Police Department regarding his interests, attitudes, leisure activities, and general background.

MAY 19 1964

MAY 18

53 MAY 19 1964

5-13-64
RDR:lw

In the course of each of these interviews, as well as any others which you believe are appropriate, we would like the Bureau to inquire whether Officer Tippit had any associations with Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack L. Ruby. As I am sure you are aware, this request is designed to obtain certain basic information which can be relied upon to refute unfounded allegations which have developed in the course of this investigation.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

3 - Rosen
Malley
Sullivan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-13-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Branigan
1 - Lerihan
1 - Sizoo

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM- C

Residence Burglary

The "National Guardian" issue 5-9-64 contains an article captioned "Oswald Case: A New Angle" which reports a statement made by Mark Lane to that paper on May 4. Lane is a New York attorney who has injected himself into the assassination matter and has been making irresponsible statements in this country and abroad. He is on the Reserve Index.

Lane's statement to the "National Guardian" alleges that the Secret Service deliberately planted a false story in the press to cast further guilt on Lee Harvey Oswald and that a second rifle, not the one attributed to Oswald, was found on the roof of the Texas School Book Depository building the day the President was assassinated.

Lane alleges that Thayer Waldo, reporter for the Fort Worth "Star-Telegram," was asked by him (Lane) to accompany Mrs. Marguerite Oswald from Fort Worth to Dallas airport on her trip to Washington, D.C., to testify before the President's Commission in February, 1964. Lane states that Mrs. Oswald and Waldo were accompanied on the trip to the airport by Secret Service agent Mike Howard. We have learned that Secret Service agent Michael Howard, formerly assigned to the Fort Worth area earlier this year, has been transferred to the White House detail of Secret Service in Washington, D. C., subsequent to the alleged incident.

MAY 18 1964

Lane alleges that Pat Howard, Deputy Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas, who is the brother of Secret Service agent Mike Howard, advised Waldo that same day at the Dallas airport lunch room that when the Ruby trial was completed he would give Waldo a piece of news to "blow the top off everyone's head, if it hasn't come out from the Warren commission yet." Pat Howard allegedly told Waldo that he could only say that the news had to do with a witness who had actually seen the assassination of President Kennedy and could identify Oswald as the assassin. Lane also alleges that on the return trip to Fort Worth with Pat Howard and Waldo, Mike Howard indicated to Waldo that the witness in question was a Negro who had been looking out a window on the same floor of the Texas School Book Depository building as Oswald and that after the first

JMS:mhw (10) Enc. Sent 5-14-64

62-109090

53 MAY 19 1964

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19 MAY 18 1964

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shot the Negro looked and saw Oswald and then ran and hid behind boxes to avoid being shot by Oswald. Lane alleges that Mike Howard claimed the Negro janitor had been arrested in the past for gambling and that Mike Howard had seen him in a cell under control of the Dallas Police Special Services Division (Gambling).

A check of Dufiles shows that Waldo wrote a story which appeared in the 2-10-64 issue of the Fort Worth "Star-Telegram." This article alleged that an informed source advised that a witness, described as a Negro janitor employed by the Texas School Book Depository building, could identify Oswald as the assassin of President Kennedy and was being held in "protective custody." A thorough check of this story at the time failed to indicate the identity of the witness and when we interviewed Waldo, he refused to reveal the source of his story. The President's Commission was advised of the results of our investigation.

Lane alleges that both Pat and Mike Howard called Waldo after the story appeared and urged that Mike Howard's name never be divulged as the source of information for the story. Lane claims that the story was quickly denied by every agency with an interest in the Oswald case except the Secret Service. Lane claims that this story was the "invention of the Secret Service" and had been released to prevent press coverage of any witness who would raise doubts about Oswald's guilt.

Lane also alleges that Mike Howard during his contact with Waldo had advised Waldo that "We found a rifle on the roof, but it was dropped by a Dallas police officer earlier in the day and he forgot to pick it up."

In the "National Guardian" article, Lane is said to have refused to reveal the source of the above stories, but stated that he had written to the President's Commission informing it of his "evidence" and offering to testify again.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Bureau could on its own initiate an immediate inquiry to pin down the allegations of Mark Lane. Based on previous encounters with Lane, his story is probably a combination of lies, distortions and half truths. The investigation would necessarily delve deeply into the Secret Service and its personnel since the crux of Lane's allegations reflect on the integrity of the Secret Service.

At the same time, Lane had indicated a willingness to testify and it may be that the President's Commission would want to put him under oath. In view of this and since Lane's allegations do not affect the basic issues of the investigation to determine the assassin of President Kennedy, it is not believed we should institute an independent inquiry concerning these allegations.

ACTION:

If you agree, there is attached a letter to the President's Commission calling their attention to the article, noting the fact that Lane had indicated a willingness to testify and pointing out that the Bureau is not initiating any inquiry in the absence of a request from them.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 11 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Referring to your letter of May 5, 1964, the evidence items numbers 201, 202, 303, 305 and 324 which were transmitted to this office on May 4, are herewith returned to you, with our thanks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

5 ENCLOSURE (ENCLOSURES Retained in LAB. RM. 7410 - Ja FRAZIER)
Encls.

62-109090-

6 MAY 18 1964

33

53 MAY 19 1964

5-12-64

airtel

To: SAC, Philadelphia (105-9958)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Re Bureau phone call 5-10-64 concerning Harry Harold Knable, Harrisburger Hotel, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

For your additional information Harry Harold Knable, 902 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, telephonically contacted the Bureau on 5-9-64 on two occasions. In substance, Knable stated he was preparing an "Open Letter to America" relative to the assassination of the late President Kennedy. According to Knable, in this letter he will allege the late President was assassinated by Jack Ruby, a communist and twin brother of "Bobby Baker" who operated a vending machine business. Ruby, according to Knable, was acquainted with Lee Oswald and supplied Oswald with money to buy the assassination weapon. Knable further related Ruby actually fired the shots which killed the late President and later attempted to kill Oswald before the latter was apprehended by the Dallas Police Department.

Bureau files disclose Knable has contacted the Bureau on a number of occasions furnishing nonspecific information. In 1947 he claimed he alone broke up a Nazi Ring during the war and that he was the only man that ever "beat up" Al Capone.

Bureau files also contain the following information pertaining to individuals who may be identical with Knable. See your file 56-43 re "Election Irregularities in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." Page 1, your report 10-22-42, indicates Harry Knable was a complainant in that matter. "The Sunday Bulletin" newspaper, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, issue of 11-2-47, contained item

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - R. D. Rogge
1 - J. R. Malley
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JFC:jma
(7)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
19 MAY 18 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

22 MAY 18 1964

SENT FROM D.O. TELETYPE UNIT

entitled, "Hecklers Shout At Speakers 'Go Back to Russia.'" This article contained a reference to Harry Knable, Commander of the Purple Heart for the Philadelphia area. The "Daily Worker," issue of 11-3-47, contained an item on page 2 entitled, "Fascists Led Attack on PCA Rally in Philly" and datelined Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In this article Harry Knable is described as a "notorious Republican ward heeler and pay-off man in the Twentieth Ward, the city's red-light district."

Also see your file 55-0 re "Harry Knable, 3313 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Secret Service Matter." Your letter 4-24-58 indicates information received by your office disclosed Harry Knable desired to mail a gift to President Eisenhower. Your letter also disclosed Knable was known to the Philadelphia Office of the U. S. Secret Service.

(58-2017, 44-593-4x, 100-338892-258, 62-0-58142)

Unless already accomplished, thoroughly interview Knable concerning the allegations made in his call to the Bureau and make an effort to obtain a copy of the alleged "Open Letter to America." Submit results of investigation to Dallas in appropriate insert form, 25 copies for Dallas and 1 copy for Bureau. Also, you should check your indices and furnish any readily available information relating to Knable's mental competency so that this matter can be appropriately evaluated by any outside agency.

NOTE: For full details, see memorandum Cleveland to Evans dated 5-11-64, JFC:bgj:jad, captioned Harry Harold Knable, 902 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Information Concerning. After calling the Bureau on 5-9-64, Knable again called on 5-10-64 from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, stating he had a letter, the contents of which he felt the Bureau should have. In re telephone call to Philadelphia of 5-10-64, the Philadelphia Office was instructed to have the Resident Agent in Harrisburg handle the matter and submit the results to the Bureau.

The information furnished by Knable on 5-9-64 has been furnished separately to Secret Service who advised Knable is well known to them and they regard him as a confidence man who appears to be a mental case who has tried, without success, to see all Presidents since Truman.

Although it appears he is suffering from some mental instability, in view of his allegations, it is felt we must make reasonable efforts to check this matter out. When results are furnished, they will be appropriately reported by Dallas and disseminated to the President's Commission in line with other similar complaints.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Leonhan
- Branigan

Tolson
Dalbey
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-15-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Bureau has received a request from the President's Commission to interview Mr. H. R. Bright, Mr. Edgar Crissey and Mr. Nelson Bunker Hunt, the three individuals who contributed to the fund which was used in payment for the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on 11-22-63.

Instructions covering these interviews were forwarded to the Dallas Office by teletype on 5-14-64.

SAC Shanklin of the Dallas Office called on 5-15-64 and noted that he anticipated that when the afore-mentioned individuals were contacted for interview they would request to have their attorneys present. SAC Shanklin was seeking Bureau approval to have the interviews conducted in the presence of the attorneys.

ACTION:

Since the interviews are being conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission and the area of interest has been outlined by the Commission, there would be no objection to having the interviews conducted in the presence of the attorneys. SAC Shanklin was so advised.

2 MAY 20 1964

WAB:mhw
(5)

62-109065

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

7 9 MAY 22 1964

ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

May 15, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Referring to your letter of May 6, 1964, the Exhibit of the Commission, No. 16, which had been delivered to Mr. Richard Mosk of my staff on May 5, 1964, is herewith returned.

Noted on Inventory Records Unit. 5/18/64 /R

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encl.

2 MAY 20 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 20 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

EX-PROC.

35 MAY 15 1964
79 MAY 22 1964

1 - [illegible]mont
1 - R[illegible]n
1 - [illegible]van
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

May 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAY 19 3 32 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 7, 1964, captioned "Marilyn Dorothea Murret."

Miss Murret is a cousin of Lee Harvey Oswald, her mother being a sister of Oswald's mother. She was interviewed on November 29, 1963, and advised she took a trip around the world beginning in July, 1959, and ending in January, 1963. (See Dallas report of SA Warren C. De Brueys, dated December 2, 1963, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, page 162.)

The Harold Isaacs mentioned in paragraph four of page one of the enclosed memorandum may be identical with Harold Robert Isaacs who, in 1953, was employed at the Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A memorandum containing current information about him has been requested and will be furnished you when it is received.

BY COURIER SVC.
32 MAY 19
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

12 MAY 20 1964

Enclosures (2)
TNG:mac
(9)

62-109090
105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 21 1964

NOTE: Murret was named in a newspaper column written by Paul Scott as one of the "most wanted" defectors to Russia or satellite countries. In interview Scott advised he had some information to make "tie-up" between Murret and the

REC'D
MAY 22 1964

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO:

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

case of Lee Harvey Oswald" but said this was not confirmed. Scott apparently did not know she was Oswald's cousin. We have requested Boston to furnish us current identifying information and background data about Harold Robert Isaacs. Boston is origin in this case.

Isaacs traveled to China in 1927 as a journalist and after employment by several publications in China edited a pro-communist publication. We initiated investigation of him in May, 1951, and in subsequent interview he admitted being a supporter of the China Communist Party from 1931 to 1933 and a member of the Socialist Workers Party from 1934 to 1940. After 1940 he was active in support of suppressed people of Viet Nam and Indochina; however, there was no evidence of subversive activities.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 5/14/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

On 5/13/64, SA Robert A. Frazier, Firearms Unit, FBI Laboratory, testified before the President's Commission concerning the holes in President Kennedy's clothes and Governor Connally's clothes and the examination made of the Presidential limousine. Mr. Arlen Specter, Staff Counsel, elicited the testimony which began at 11:30 a.m., and terminated without recess at 1:40 p.m. Chief Justice Earl Warren was present until approximately 12 noon. Mr. Allen W. Dulles, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, was present for the entire session.

SA Frazier testified that the holes in the back of the President's coat and shirt were typical of bullet entrance holes and bore copper residues. (Copper-jacketed bullets were used in the assassination.) He also testified that the hole in the front of the President's shirt, in the collar area, was characteristic of an exit hole of a projectile but no copper was present around this hole. A small elongated nick, present in the left side of the knot of the President's tie was described by SA Frazier. This nick may have been caused by the projectile which exited from the front of the President's shirt. SA Frazier testified that Governor Connally's clothes had been cleaned and pressed before receipt in the Laboratory and the only determination of value from the examination of the holes in his coat, shirt and pants was that they could have been caused by one or more bullets. The direction of passage could not be determined.

In connection with his testimony concerning the Presidential limousine, SA Frazier described the impact area on the inside surface of the windshield and the impact area on the inside surface of the chrome strip above the windshield and testified that they may have been caused by impact of the two bullet fragments found in the front seat area of the limousine. SA Frazier described the three lead

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

62-109060

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 19 1964

10 MAY 18 1964

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rogge - Enclosure

74 MAY 25 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

RAF:fch (11)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

particles found by the Laboratory examiners in the rear seat area. In this connection, Mr. Specter inquired as to the results of the spectrographic comparisons of the assassination bullets with the lead fragments from the car, the two lead fragments from Pres dent Kennedy's head, the lead fragment from Governor Connally's arm and the lead scraping from the inside of the windshield. Frazier stated that the spectrographic examinations had been made by other examiners but that the Laboratory report described these exhibits as being similar in metallic composition. SA Frazier advised the Commission that detailed testimony concerning these exhibits would have to come from SA John F. Gallagher, Spectrography Unit, FBI Laboratory.

Mr. Specter asked SA Frazier to produce the President's bandages and belt but did not ask any specific questions concerning them.

The exhibits used to illustrate SA Frazier's testimony are listed on the attached sheet. These exhibits have all previously been made a matter of record and are now in the possession of the Commission, with the exception of the windshield which is in the possession of the Secret Service.

ACTION:

For information.

5/14/64

C1	Bullet from stretcher
C2	Bullet fragment from front seat cushion
C3	Bullet fragment from beside front seat on right side
C4	Metal fragment from the President's head
C5	Metal fragment from the President's head
C9	Metal fragment from arm of Governor John Connally
C16	Three metal fragments recovered from rear floorboard carpet
C17	Scraping from inside surface of windshield
C29	President Kennedy's coat
C31	President Kennedy's necktie
C32	President Kennedy's shirt
C35	President Kennedy's bandages and belt
C311	Black suit coat worn by Governor John Connally
C312	Black suit trousers worn by Governor Connally
C313	White dress shirt worn by Governor Connally
C307	Windshield from the Presidential limousine

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

5/14/64

Airtel 62-109090

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, New York (105-38431)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

The President's Comission has advised Bureau that Arnold Johnson of the CP, USA, testified that his attorney, Mr. John Abt, turned over to the FBI samples of the literature which Mr. Johnson thought had probably been sent to Lee Harvey Oswald with Mr. Johnson's letter to Oswald dated 7/31/63. The President's Commission requested Bureau forward such material to the Commission.

It appears the data in question was obtained from Mr. Johnson by your office and is described on page three of your airtel to the Bureau dated 12/3/63 in captioned matter. Immediately furnish Bureau the eight pamphlets listed by your office as having been obtained from Mr. Johnson.

1 - Dallas

REL:hlw
(9)

NOTE:

At request of the Commission to be furnished by letter 2/6/64 the originals of the letters which the CP sent to subject Johnson in his appearance before the Commission indicated the FBI had been furnished copies of pamphlets and the like he had furnished Oswald. These pamphlets, all of which are generally available to the public, were listed by NY in its 12/3/63 airtel but were not forwarded to the Bureau. Upon receipt of this data, it will be immediately transmitted to the Commission.

RECEIVED
MAY 14 1964
COMMISSION

MAY 23 1964

Tolson
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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3795

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Le
Genera

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 12 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. Arnold Johnson of the Communist Party, USA, testified that his attorney, Mr. John Abt, turned over to your Bureau samples of the literature which Mr. Johnson thought had probably been sent to Lee Harvey Oswald with Mr. Johnson's letter to Oswald dated July 31, 1953. Would you please forward that material to the Commission.

I return the original of a letter dated November 13, 1962, from the Hall-Davis Defense Committee to Oswald, your Evidence No. 405.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 22 1964

Enclosure

1- ENCLOSURE

18 MAY 13 1964

SOVIET SECTION

EXEC. SEC. MAY 12 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/19/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Reference is made to previous communications concerning the visit to Mexico City, 4/8-13/64, of three representatives of the President's Commission, these being W. DAVID SLAWSON, HOWARD P. WILLENS, and WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, JR.

As the Bureau was advised, the Legal Attache, at the Ambassador's request and in the interests of maintaining our excellent liaison contacts, accompanied the three Commission representatives on 4/10/64 when they called on Lic. LUIS ECHEVERRIA, Acting Minister of Gobernacion. Also present at the meeting with ECHEVERRIA was [redacted]

Prior to the meeting with ECHEVERRIA, the three representatives discussed with Ambassador FULTON FREEMAN the possibility of taking depositions from Mexican nationals, such as the owner of the hotel where OSWALD stayed, bus company employees, and others. The Ambassador gave his approval of such a procedure so long as the depositions were taken within the confines of the Embassy and so long as the appearance of the Mexican witnesses was completely voluntary. He insisted, however, that this procedure be cleared with Lic. ECHEVERRIA.

During the meeting with ECHEVERRIA on 4/10/64 the matter of the taking of the depositions was presented to him. He immediately opposed the taking of such depositions, pointing out that it would appear from this action that the U. S. Government was conducting official investigation in Mexico. He said this would raise a hue and cry of criticism of the Mexican Government in the local press, something which the Mexican Government could not afford at the present time with Presidential elections scheduled for early July. As a result

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
CDA:plb
(6)

62-109090 -

SOVIET SECTION

of ECHEVERRIA's attitude, the Commission representatives took no steps to obtain depositions from any Mexican citizens or anyone else while in Mexico City.

This is submitted to the Bureau in order that the reaction of ECHEVERRIA to the desire of the Commission representatives to take depositions may be a matter of official record at the Bureau.

MAY 20, 1964

AIRTEL 62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - C

Enclosed for your information is one copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 5-19-64, which is self-explanatory.

The Commission's request should be promptly handled and the results furnished to the Bureau at earliest possible time in appropriate letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination to the Commission without revision and/or correction.

Enclosure

RDR:hw
)8(
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination file)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

DOUBLE YELLOW

NOTE: Commission by relet advised that Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, where Oswald resided at the time of the assassination, had reported that at about 1:00 p.m., on 11-22-63, Dallas police car Number 207 drove slowly by the front of her premises and honked the horn several times. The Dallas PD indicated that car 207 was not in the vicinity at this time. The Commission requests appropriate investigation to determine if any Dallas police cars were in the vicinity of the premises between the hours of 12:00 noon and 2:00 p.m., on 11-22-63. As you will recall, the President was killed at approximately 12:30 p.m. It was completely feasible for the police to learn Oswald's identity at approximately 12:47 p.m., and to learn he was missing from the Texas School Book Depository Building. The reason for any police car honking the horn in front of this address is unknown, however, it is entirely possible this was a car in plant to determine if Oswald returned to his home.

When this matter is resolved, the Commission will be immediately notified.

58 MAY 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

20... Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 2003

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley during the period that Oswald resided there in October-November, 1963, has stated that at about 1:00 P.M. on November 22, 1963 a Dallas police car drove slowly by the front of the premises of 1026 North Beckley and honked the horn several times. Mrs. Roberts stated that the occupants of the car were not known to her even though she did have some acquaintances on the Dallas police force who called upon her at the above premises. She has previously stated that the car was number 207. We understand that the Dallas Police Department has indicated that such car was not in the vicinity of the above premises at the time it was allegedly observed by Mrs. Roberts.

Would you please conduct such investigation as may be necessary to determine whether or not any cars of the Dallas Police Department were in the vicinity of 1026 North Beckley between the hours of 12:00 noon and 2:00 PM on November 22, 1963.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

62-109096
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 25 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: 5-30
RDR:hw

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Sizoo

May 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request for copies of the public appearances of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

There are enclosed a copy of the second and last article by Mrs. Oswald which appeared in the weekly French newspaper "Le Nouvel Candide" issue of April 6-12, 1964, and two copies of a translation thereof.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109098
NOT RECORDED
19 MAY 22 1964
19 MAY 22 1964

Enclosures - 3

JMS:mac
(11)

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security-Russia-Cuba," dated 5-19-64, prepared by JMS:mac. Dallas being furnished copy of article and translation by routing slip and Paris also being furnished translation by routing slip per request in 4-21-64 letter.

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room

BY COURIER SVC.
34 MAY 20
COMM-FBI

34 MAY 26 1964

1 - Mr. [illegible]mont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Conrad; 1 - Mr. Stokes

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 20, 1964, dealing with the luggage in the possession of Lee Harvey Oswald during his trip to Mexico.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

BY COURIER SVC
MAY 26
COMM-FBI

62-109090
1 [illegible] 10 MAY 27 1964
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

Enclosures (2)

JCS:hrt
(8)

NOTE: Letterhead approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. It deals with luggage in possession Oswald when he left New Orleans en route Mexico City.

MAY 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]
1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Malley

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - W. R. Wannall
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - L. L. Anderson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 22, 1964, wherein you requested that certain investigation be conducted based upon testimony furnished to your Commission by Mr. Carlos Bringuier.

Enclosed are two copies each of the reports of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated May 8, 1964, at Miami, Florida, and Special Agent Stephen E. Callender dated May 15, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, both of which are self-explanatory. Also enclosed are single copies of the following publications requested by you:

(1) "Diario Las Americas," dated September 4, 1963

(2) "Diario Las Americas," dated September 6, 1963

(3) "Bohemia Internacional," dated February 2, 1964

62-109098

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

The pertinent articles contained in these documents and referred to in your referenced letter have been translated and incorporated into the enclosed Miami report.

Item three of your referenced letter concerns an alleged "lapsus linguae" committed by Castro in a speech given at the University of Havana on November 27, 1963, at which time

J. Edgar Hoover

LLA:hc:jak
(13)

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

MAY 28 1964

105-82555-64

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Castro did fully indicated Oswald had been in Cuba. Enclosed are two copies of a translation of this speech, pertinent portions of which have been included in the enclosed Miami report. A review of this speech fails to indicate any slip of the tongue as alleged. It is noted, however, that page 33, last paragraph, of the enclosed Miami report relating to Castro's speech contains a statement wherein Castro refers to Oswald's visit to the "Soviet Embassy" in Mexico following which he corrected himself immediately by means the "Cuban Consulate." This could possibly be the basis for the slip of the tongue referred to by Hermine Portell-Vila.

Two copies of a memorandum dated May 15, 1964, setting forth the results of an interview with Herminio Portell-Vila, writer of the article containing the above-mentioned allegation, are also enclosed. You were previously furnished a memorandum dated February 10, 1964, containing additional data obtained from Portell-Vila concerning this matter.

It is noted that Portell-Vila has stated his articles are primarily interpretive analysis, speculation and conjecture based on a review of public source data.

The enclosed memorandum of May 15, 1964, states that according to Portell-Vila, he gave the original of a message received from an unknown source in Cuba pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald's alleged relations in Moscow, Russia, with two Cuban Ambassadors to Mrs. Mariela Arensberg, Secretary of the Cuban Liberation Committee in Washington, D. C. Portell-Vila believed she passed the message on to an unknown Government agency.

On May 22, 1964, a representative of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) advised he recalls receiving such a communication; however, at the time it was received the name Oswald was believed to relate to Oswaldo Dorticos, President of Cuba, rather than Lee Harvey Oswald. Further inquiries are being conducted in this regard.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

[illegible] with Orestes Pena and Carlos Bringuier have not yet been conducted due to their unavailability. Pena reportedly is traveling in Europe as indicated in the memorandum dated May 1, 1964, at New Orleans concerning Orestes Pena, two copies of which are enclosed. Carlos Bringuier has been away from New Orleans on an extended speaking tour. Both Pena and Bringuier, however, are due to return to the New Orleans area by May 30, 1964, at which time they will be promptly interviewed and you will be furnished the results.

With regard to your inquiry as to whether this Bureau has conducted a thorough investigation into the question of possible contacts between Lee Harvey Oswald and any representative of or known sympathizer with the Castro government of Cuba, you may be assured that this Bureau has thoroughly explored this question. To date, however, no information has been developed indicating Oswald was controlled, directed or employed by any individual so identified.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing the results of our investigations.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (13)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

BUREAU NOTE:

Commission furnished transcript of testimony of Carlos Bringuier, anti-Castro Cuban in New Orleans who was involved in picketing of Oswald in New Orleans 8/9/63, resulting in arrest of all concerned. Commission requested additional investigation specifically to resolve certain points of testimony and to obtain specific publications referred to. The enclosed communications contain all information developed to date and are fully responsive in this regard with the exceptions noted. Information from CIA furnished through Liaison channels to SA Papich by Jane Roman.

The enclosed reports and memoranda have been reviewed by the supervisor, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Bragan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 7, 1964, requesting that this Bureau verify the testimony of Mr. Max Clark of Fort Worth, Texas, by interviews with appropriate personnel of the Texas Employment Commission office in Fort Worth. You also indicated the Commission desired to know the identity of the person or persons who provided Oswald with the names of Mr. Peter Gregory and Mr. Max Clark and the reasons they did so.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth results of our inquiries in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

1 COURIER
42 MAY 26
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 27 1964

19 MAY 27 1964

Enclosures (2)

REL:hrt
(8)

NOTE: Oswald and his wife, Marina, were acquainted with several members of the so-called "Russian Community" in the Dallas-Ft. Worth area, including Gregory and Clark. The Commission desired to know the circumstances how Oswald met these individuals and exactly who provided their names to Oswald. Our investigation disclosed that an employee of the Texas Employment Commission furnished the names of the individuals concerned to Oswald inasmuch as Oswald had indicated

continued pg. 2

79 MAY 28 1964

Deputy ____
Tele. Room ____
Holmes ____
Gandy ____
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3860

His wife was lonely and desired to meet and visit with individuals of Russian origin. We have interviewed both Gregory and Clark concerning their associations with Lee and Marina Oswald.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED BY 2440
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 & 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
7-8-77 CEK
(PARAGRAPHS NOT MARKED ARE UNCLASSIFIED)

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated May 5, May 18, May 19, and May 20, 1964, pertaining to the Mexican aspects of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (8)

105-82555
JCS:klw
(9)

NOTE:

BY COURIER SVC.
42 MAY 26
COMM-FBI

162-10909 0 - 19 MAY 27 1964
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

FBI - Washington, D. C.
MAY 27 12 PM 1964

Tolson
Belmont
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

7 JUN 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 30, 1964, requesting that this Bureau interview Miss Yacko Okui. You also requested that if we discovered the name of Miss Okui's initial employer in Dallas, we interview such individual to determine the circumstances under which she came to Dallas as well as additional background information concerning her.

Our letter of May 12, 1964, forwarded to the Commission two copies of a memorandum dated May 6, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which contained results of our interview with Miss Okui.

Enclosed are two copies each of a memorandum dated May 14, 1964, at New York, New York, and a memorandum dated May 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which contain additional background information concerning Miss Okui and added details concerning her employment in the United States.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
MAY 26
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

REL:lrt
(8)

NOTE PAGE TWO

162-10990 90

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

MAY 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 27 11 AM '64

FBI - READING ROOM

NEW ORLEANS

HONORABLE J. LEE RANKIN

NOTE: Lee Harvey Oswald attended Christmas-New Year's party 12/28-30/62 at residence of Mr. and Mrs. Declan Ford in DL. During such party he had conversation with Japanese woman who has been identified as Yaeko Okui. At request of Commission we interviewed Miss Okui re her contact with Oswald. Enclosures contain results of interviews with Miss Okui's employers in DL and NY, wherein they furnish additional background data re Miss Okui as well as circumstances surrounding her employment in U.S. We have developed no info indicating Oswald involvement in any way with Miss Okui and her only contact consisted of conversation she had with him at aforementioned party in late 1962.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-9-77

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 7, 1964, concerning the claims of one Manuel Santamarina Mendez, also known as Luis Fernandez Gonzalez. Our files show that the Central Intelligence Agency is in possession of additional data concerning Santamarina Mendez and you may desire to communicate with that Agency in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

EX COURIER SVC.
41 MAY 26
COMM-FBI

19 MAY 26 1964

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 27 1964

Enclosures (2)

JCS:hrt
(6)

NOTE: Letterhead for Commission approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley and sets forth wild claims of Santamarina Mendez, a mental case, who has had previous dealings with CIA. Mendez claimed that he met Oswald in Mexico City 9-28-63 and that Oswald was using name John White. His claims have been disproven and there is no further action necessary.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 MAY 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WCS/wcd

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-

MAY 04 AM '64

5-26-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Phoenix

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Enclosed for receiving offices is a copy of a self-explanatory, anonymous letter received at the Bureau on 5-18-64 The envelope enclosing this letter had a postmark which was illegible.

No information identifiable with Arizona license EZY 958 could be located in Bureau files.

Phoenix is instructed to endeavor to identify the unidentified individual referred to by the anonymous writer who was driving the 1954 or 1955 Packard, with the aforementioned Arizona license number. When an identification is made your indices should be checked and the Bureau advised with recommendations as to whether the individual should be interviewed.

Receiving offices should also alert appropriate local authorities to the implied threat against the Chief Justice. It is essential these agencies be cautioned we do not know the significance of the Arizona license number nor the authenticity of the implied threat.

Enclosure

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

1 - San Diego Enclosure
1 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosure
1 - Albuquerque Enclosure
1 - WFO Enclosure
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - P. F. Enlow
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - J. C. Cadigan
1 - S. F. Latona
1 - C. D. DeLoach
RDR:las
(20)

79 MAY 28 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Airtel to SAC, Phoenix
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

For information the anonymous letter is being appropriately examined by the FBI Laboratory and when the results are available you will be so notified.

A copy of this letter has been furnished to the office of the Chief Justice.

This matter must receive expeditious and thorough attention.

NOTE:

See Rosen to Belmont memo 5-21-64, captioned as above, RDR:las.

1 - Mr. B
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Belmont 5-22-64

A. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached letter to the President's Commission and airtel to the field be sent concerning receipt of anonymous letter at the Bureau relating to a threat against Chief Justice Warren by unidentified third parties, and the assassination.

DETAILS

Anonymous undated typewritten letter was received at the Bureau on 5-18-64, in an envelope with illegible postmark.

The anonymous letter relates that the writer, while in a restaurant near the Mexican border, overheard a conversation between two individuals in the Spanish language. According to the writer, the conversation concerned politics and turned to the assassination of President Kennedy. One of the unidentified individuals is reported to have implied in his conversation that other identified third parties were responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy, and that Chief Justice Earl Warren was the next logical one to be "eliminated."

According to the anonymous writer the individual who is alleged to have made these statements is described as possibly part Mexican, 50 - 55 years of age and driving a 1954 or 1955 Packard bearing Arizona license EZY 938. It is also reported that he may possibly live in Tucson, Arizona. The anonymous writer was of the opinion that if any action was to be taken against the Chief Justice, it would probably be in San Diego based on the conversation he overheard.

Enclosures
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - P. F. Enlow
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - J. C. Cadigan
1 - S. F. Latona
1 - C. D. DeLoach

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

RDR:las
(14)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 MAY 28 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

ACTION

1. No information identifiable with Arizona license EZY 958 could be located in files at Seat of Government.

2. In view of the implied threat against Chief Justice Warren, a copy of this letter was furnished to the Chief Justice's office through Bureau Liaison on 5-20-64.

3. The anonymous letter has been furnished to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission advising them of the receipt of this letter, the allegation concerning the assassination and the implied threat against Chief Justice Warren. This letter also advises the Chief Justice's office was furnished a copy of this letter and that when investigation is completed the Commission will be appropriately notified.

2. That the attached airtel be sent to Phoenix, San Diego and Washington Field Office instructing that investigation be promptly undertaken to determine the significance of the Arizona license number. Further, that local authorities be alerted to this implied threat insuring they are cautioned we do not know the significance of the license number or the authenticity of the threat.

3. This matter will be closely followed at the Bureau and when the results of investigation are received it will be disseminated to the Commission.

May 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 18, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated May 19, 1964, concerning a communication received by our Dallas Office bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

This is being furnished in view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR/map
(16)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J.E. Herington
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. I.W. Conrad
1 - Mr. L.L. Shaneyfelt

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISC. -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

Re Dallas airtel 5-19-64. Copy of Bureau's letter to the President's Commission being furnished for your information.

79 MAY 28 1964

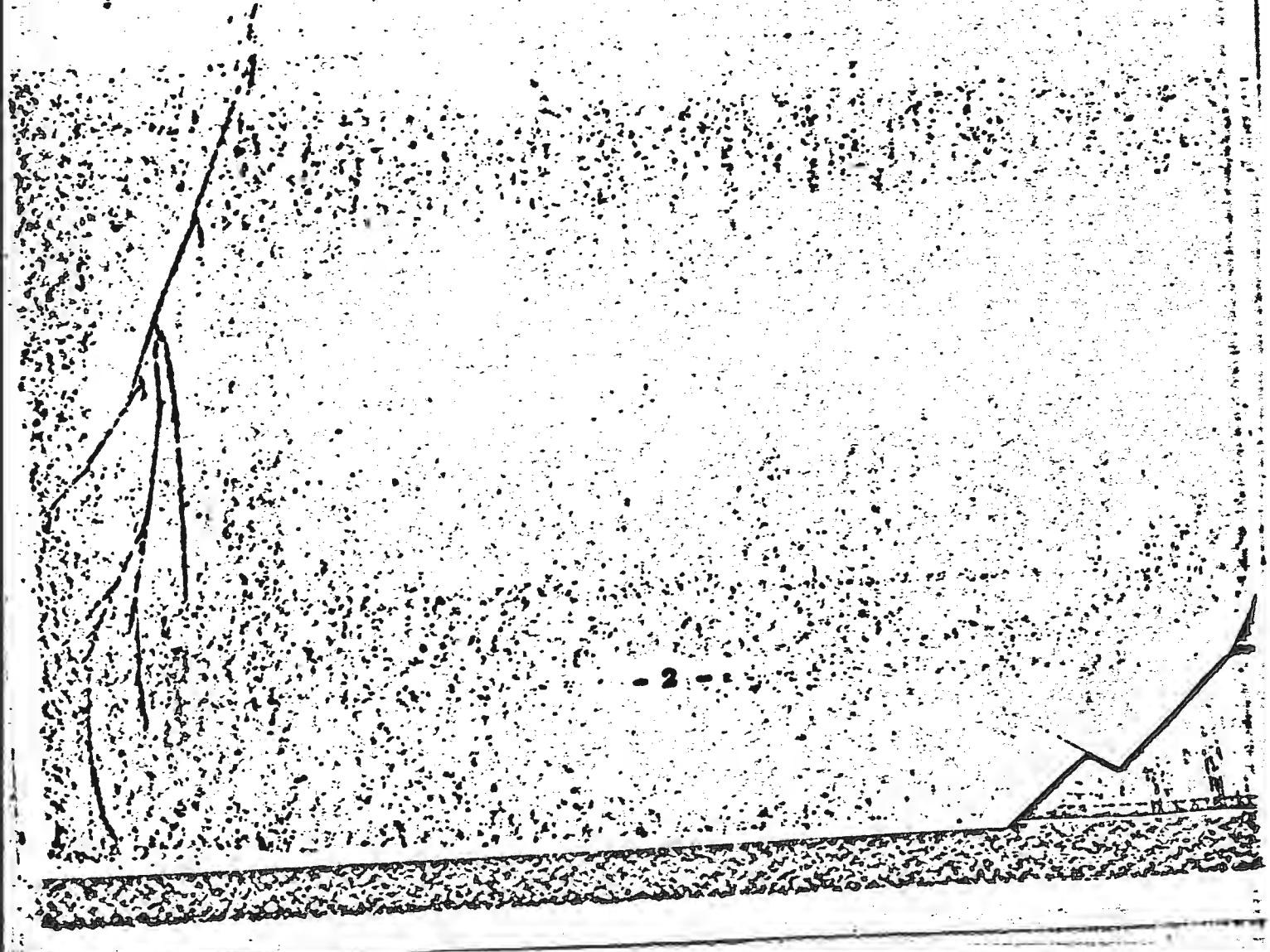
ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

This is the 12th letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64 alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Martin has been described as a "bright nut," and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation.

Re airtel from Dallas enclosed a letterhead memorandum in which Martin alleges the "Zapruder" film of the assassination offers evidence that the President and Governor Connally were shot from a grassy knoll to the right of the Presidential motorcade by an automatic rifle. She also states she cannot understand why this film has not been examined.

Of course this is utter nonsense. The Zapruder film, if anything, verifies the fact that the President was shot from the rear and has definitely been examined in minute detail by the FBI and the President's Commission. In fact, each frame of this film has been enlarged, made into individual slides, and is the basis for the Commission's time study of the sequence of shots.



1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Woodcock

May 4, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on April 28, 1964, from Miss Mary Gerton, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed.

In accordance with this request, Commission Exhibits numbered 679, 680, 685 through 689, and 697 through 708 were obtained from the Commission by a representative of this Bureau.

Enclosed herewith are three photographs each of the above-mentioned exhibits, together with the exhibits themselves.

ENCLOSURE

Sincerely yours,

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 5 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC.
16 MAY-4

Enclosures (35)

62-109090

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (35)

16 MAY 5 1964

Addendum for Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photographs of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, together with a listing of same.

NOTE: The exhibits were picked up by SA Robert E. Neill of the Laboratory. SA W. A. Frazier received the call from Miss Gerton and there was no request made by the Commission for the Bureau to retain the original exhibits.

Room 5 MAY 6 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

679	Front and back body diagram, marked by Dr. Shaw to show entry and exit wounds on Governor Connally's chest, wrist and thigh.
680	Left and right side body diagram, marked by Dr. Shaw, to show angle at which bullet passed through Governor Connally's body.
683	Picture showing front view of coat worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
684	Picture showing back view of coat worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
685	Picture showing back view of shirt worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
686	Picture showing front view of shirt worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
687	Picture showing front view of pants worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
688	Picture showing back view of pants worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
689	Diagram of body in sitting position, marked by Dr. Shaw, to show position of Governor Connally at time of the shooting and inclination of bullet to cause all three wounds.
697	Photograph of President and Mrs. Kennedy, Governor and Mrs. Connally, Special Agents Kellerman and Greer as positioned in car on day of assassination.
698	Picture of President's car as it passed through downtown area of Dallas.
699	Overhead shot of Dealey Plaza marked by Governor Connally indicating his estimate of the location of the President's car at the time of the shooting.
700	Photograph of Governor Connally's tie.

62-109090

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Bishop
1 - Bellmon

May 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Anderson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated February 14, 1964, enclosing a memorandum dated February 3, 1964, concerning one General Protero.

Enclosed for your additional information is a self-explanatory memorandum dated April 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C., setting forth the true identity and background of Carlos Juvenal Machado De Oliveira, who is also known as General Protero.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
10 MAY - 4
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 5 1964

Enclosure

105-82555

LLA:pdb
(8)

NOTE:

One General Protero of Amadora, Portugal, who identified himself as a former communist leader who refuted communism and is residing in Portugal under protection of authorities, forwarded a letter to the President's Commission. He indicated he was

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

58 MAY 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE CONTINUED:

writing an article entitled "Oswald Didn't Killed Kennedy Bret, Yes ...???" "The Yellow Danger." Protero requested he be furnished name of American book publisher who would publish his book and also sent similar letter in English to Attorney General. Copy of letterhead memorandum being separately furnished to Department. Information developed indicates Protero's correct name as indicated above. Further, he is a mentally, unbalanced senile, partially demented individual in his late 70's who is a prolific writer on anticommunist themes and has offered various publications having a political or religious character. These publications in general confirm his mental imbalance. Commission previously advised no further action contemplated by this Bureau concerning information furnished.

5-1-64

AIRTEL

62-109090-

TO: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

FROM: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory letter dated April 30, 1964, which was received at the Bureau from the President's Commission.

Dallas is instructed to institute immediate investigation to comply with this request. Prepare appropriate letterhead memorandum incorporating the results of your investigation, and if information has already been developed concerning the man referred to in the Commission's letter and has been reported, this information should also be included in the letterhead memorandum.

Endeavor to handle this matter at the earliest possible time as it will be furnish directly to the President's Commission by the Bureau.

Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan (Enc.)

MMR/map
(5)

NOTE: Request received from Commission by letter dated 4-30-64 concerning statement made by Mr. and Mrs. Floyd G. Davis, who claimed they observed Oswald at the "Sportsdrome Rifle Range" and reference was made to a "large man with a black beard." It was the Commission's understanding the Bureau has identified this individual who admitted he was present at the rifle range during the month of November, 1963. The Commission desired report investigation to determine whether or not the individual described was associated in any way with Oswald.

353

58 MAY 6 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543 1400

APR 30 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd G. Davis and others who claim to have observed Lee Harvey Oswald in the Sportsdrome Rifle Range, there appear references to a large man with a black beard. We understand that your Bureau has now identified an individual answering to that description who admits that he was present at the above rifle range during the month of November 1963.

We would appreciate a report of investigation which you have no doubt conducted to determine whether or not that individual was associated in any way with Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 5 1964

18 MAY 1 1964

SOVIET DESK

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
May 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Rose

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-9-77 CEK

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of seven reports and three memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald." There are also enclosed two copies each of two memoranda captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," dated April 9, 1964, at Detroit, Michigan, and April 10, 1964, at Washington, D. C., respectively.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
08 MAY - 1
COMM-FBI

62-109090

Enclosures (25)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 4 1964

105-82555

BFR:pah
(12)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

[redacted] These reports and memoranda consisting of 179 pages have been reviewed by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Branigan
(with enclosures 2)
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander
(with enclosure)

May 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On April 20, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, orally requested the translation of the title page of a Russian language book constituting Item 324.

A translation of this page has been prepared and is being forwarded herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 4 1964

Enclosure

ADDENDUM FOR YELLOW:

Request for translation of this material was made by Eisenberg to SA Bertil W. Rolander. SEE MEMO DOWNING TO CONRAD HABICHT, DATED 4/30/64

1 ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC.
04 MAY - 1
COMM-FBI

BWR:dek
(11)

58 MAY 6 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TRANSLATION FROM BULGARIAN

Item 324

Inside title page of book:

DIAS KRALEVSKY

Eyes,

Which

Question

(Diary of a teacher)

Translated from Bulgarian by
Irina Avramova

Publishing House of Literature in
Foreign Languages

Library
Bulgaria
Sophia, 1962

TRANSLATED BY: SM
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:dek
April 30, 1964

62-109090-
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 24, 1964

FROM : W. S. Tavel

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY - REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON FBI'S RECORDS SYSTEM

By letter 4-22-64 Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, stated that the Commission has been examining the operations of the Protective Research Section of Secret Service to determine whether it might recommend possible improvements in this preventive intelligence function; that the processing, storage, and retrieval techniques employed by the Protective Research Section had been carefully examined; and that Commission representatives had been briefed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) on the techniques used by it in handling intelligence data. The letter stated that the Commission was interested in CIA's records since that agency is an important source of intelligence information for the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service, and that the Commission was also interested in determining whether useful information in the possession of CIA could efficiently be made available to Secret Service upon appropriate request. Also, the Commission wanted to be informed on data handling techniques to determine whether more advanced systems or practices are available which might be recommended to Secret Service. The letter stated that the same two purposes underlie the Commission's interest in being briefed on the FBI's data handling systems and pointed out that Mr. Howard Willens of the Commission's staff would contact me to arrange a briefing for himself and Mr. Samuel A. Stern of the Commission staff.

Mr. Willens called this afternoon and stated he would like to arrange for a briefing by the Bureau early next week. We agreed upon 2:30 Monday afternoon, April 27, as a mutually convenient time for the briefing. I took the occasion to attempt to determine more specifically what Willens is interested in finding out regarding the Bureau's records system. I asked him if he were primarily interested in the mechanics of processing our records, and he stated that their interest was somewhat broader than this and would encompass such questions as how to extract certain categories of relevant information concerning different individuals or subject matters. He again stated that

1-Mr. Tolson
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
WST:jmr
(6)

5 memos MAY 8 Memo Tavel to Mohr 4-28-64 WST

5 MAY 8 1964

EX-103 REC-54 62-109090-137

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

MAY 5 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

they had had a useful discussion with CIA and felt that data of value to Secret Service probably exists in the files of other agencies and they were concerned about how best to insure that Secret Service received all such data.

The functions of the Files and Communications Division are limited, of course, to the actual processing of reports, letters, files, and other records material and do not extend to the dissemination of such information outside the Bureau. Since it appears that one of the questions to be discussed will revolve about the flow of information from the FBI to Secret Service, I feel that it would be well to have representatives of the General Investigative and Domestic Intelligence Divisions present to handle any questions which may be outside the scope of the Files and Communications Division. Inspector Malley has indicated that he will be present at the conference.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That we hold a briefing session for Mr. Howard Willens and Mr. Samuel A. Stern of the President's Commission on Monday, April 27, at 2:30 P.M, in compliance with their request.

Yes. DL.

(2) That a representative of the Domestic Intelligence Division attend the briefing in addition to Inspector Malley.

Yes. JBA

Victim WC

SI 4/24

also, Mr Belmont should be present -2- 4-27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 28, 1964

FROM : W. S. Tavel

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY - BRIEFING ON FBI'S RECORDS SYSTEM

Pursuant to the request of Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, and with the Director's approval, Commission staff members Howard Willens and Samuel A. Stern were afforded a briefing on the FBI's records system on 4-27-64. Mr. Belmont, Inspector Malley, Mr. Branigan of the Domestic Intelligence Division, and Mr. Waikart, my Number One Man, were present.

Mr. Stern stated that they were principally interested in three aspects of records work: (1) how we handle name checks where Secret Service already has the name of an individual and wants background information on him; (2) information that may lead to the names of individuals who may be dangerous; and (3) information-handling techniques of intelligence agencies which might enable them to recommend improvements in Secret Service's records system.

I outlined briefly the processing steps in our records system and Mr. Belmont, at their request, explained the type of work handled by each division in the FBI. They inquired, and were informed, as to how cases are supervised at the field and Seat of Government level by the Bureau and were taken on a tour of our processing units in the Files and Communications Division. The manner of handling name check requests was explained to them in detail by Mr. Belmont.

Apparently with a view to exploring the possibility of having various intelligence agencies submit to Secret Service listings of individuals meeting specific criteria, Mr. Willens inquired whether it would be possible for the Bureau to furnish Secret Service a list of all individuals possessing a certain type or make of revolver if Secret Service were to request such a list from us. It was pointed out to Willens that our files are set up for maximum efficiency in handling the work of the FBI, which is essentially composed of the investigation of individual cases, and that, therefore, it would be extremely difficult to compile any such listing as he had referred to, particularly in view of the tremendous size of our index, comprising some 49 million

EX-105 62-109090-138

REC-54

12 MAY 5 1964

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan (attn: Mr. Branigan)
1-Mr. Malley
WST:jmr
(5)

5 MAY 6 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

cards, and our total file holdings of almost 5 million files. Mr. Belmont suggested to him that a more sensible approach might be to establish desired criteria in advance and once information meeting such criteria had been furnished on a day-to-day basis to Secret Service, that agency would then be in a position to extract from its own files listings of individuals meeting such criteria. It was pointed out to him that in the absence of any criteria having been set up so far by Secret Service, the FBI has furnished information to Secret Service on criteria of potential danger which, after a thorough study, we considered reasonable. It was also pointed out that no system employing automatic data-handling equipment could supply such listings either unless the necessary information as to criteria were fed into such system in advance.

Mr. Willens and Mr. Stern, who seemed to feel that they will be required to make some type of recommendations to the Commission regarding the use of records as a preventive measure, expressed appreciation for the briefing, and Mr. Stern indicated that after digesting the information on our records system which was furnished him, he might desire to come back at a later date with more questions.

RECOMMENDATION:

Submitted for information.

✓

4/28

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

APR 22 1964

President's Commission

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you may know, Mr. Malley and Mr. Howard Willens of the staff of the Commission have discussed informally the possibility of a briefing for members of the Commission staff on the data processing, storage, and retrieval techniques used by the FBI. I would like now formally to request such a briefing, and to describe our interest.

The Commission has been examining the operations of the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service, to determine whether it might recommend possible improvements in this vital preventative intelligence function. In this connection, we have carefully examined the data processing, storage, and retrieval techniques employed by the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service.

We have also been briefed by the Central Intelligence Agency on the techniques used by it in handling intelligence data, for two purposes. First, CIA is an important source of intelligence information for the Secret Service's Protective Research Section, and we are interested in determining whether useful information in the possession of that Agency could efficiently be made available to the Protective Research Section if appropriate requests were made by the Secret Service. Second, we want to be further informed on data handling techniques, to determine whether more advanced systems or practices are available, which might be recommended to the Secret Service.

The same two purposes underly our interest in being briefed on the FBI's data handling systems. Mr. Willens will telephone Assistant

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

memo Tavel to Mohr 4-24-64

WSTlgm

58 MAY 8 1964

3 XEROX

MAY

EX-103 REC-54 62-109090-139

5-WOB

4-

5-5

25 APR 23 1964

Director Tavel this week to discuss our request, and to arrange a briefing for himself and Mr. Samuel A. Stern, of the Commission's staff, who is working on this problem for the Commission.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 26, 1964

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Inspector Malley called from Dallas yesterday morning in the captioned case and made specific reference to the airtel to Dallas dated 5/22/64 which forwarded to Dallas a copy of Mr. Rankin's letter of 5/20/64. Malley noted that Rankin's letter requested copies of all 1963 reports concerning persons involved in Communist Party activity, Socialist Workers Party activity, and reports arising out of the activities of the John Birch Society, the Minutemen, etc. He suggested that we might desire to have this matter discussed with Mr. Rankin to determine the purpose of this inquiry and possibly to have the request withdrawn. Malley said he would be back in Washington last night and would be able to discuss the matter with Rankin this morning.

After reviewing the background on this and noting that the instant request is a follow-up request of a previous and even broader one by Rankin, which Malley had already discussed with him, and which was reduced to some extent to the present request, it was concluded that no good purpose would be served in going to Rankin at this time. It is also noted that in connection with the first request, the Director indicated that if he had had an opportunity of seeing the memorandum prior to its discussion at that time with Mr. Rankin, he would have approved the obtaining and transmitting of reports and memoranda as originally requested.

ACTION:

Accordingly, SAC Shanklin of Dallas was telephonically instructed to comply with the instructions appearing in the Bureau's airtel of reference.

JAS:lml
(7)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D.E.Moore
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 28 1964

58 JUN 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3823

1 - Belmont
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan 1 - Lonfan
1 - Gheesling
5/11/64

Airtel 62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is copy of self-explanatory letter dated 5/7/64 from the President's Commission.

Dallas should immediately initiate investigation to develop the information requested by the President's Commission and submit letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

In conducting this investigation your attention is called to the fact that Max Clark's testimony appears to be at variance with information previously furnished by him to your office. Page 202 of Dallas report 11/30/63 contains information from Clark to the effect that when Oswald telephonically contacted Clark's wife, Oswald stated he had obtained Mrs. Clark's name through some contacts at the Fort Worth Public Library. Page 200 of that report contains information that Oswald claimed he obtained Peter (Paul) Gregory's name from some person at the Fort Worth Public Library.

If your inquiry at the Fort Worth office of the Texas Employment Commission fails to develop the information desired by the Commission, you should reinterview Max Clark and, thereafter, conduct inquiry at the Fort Worth Public Library in an effort to determine identity of person or persons who provided Oswald with the names of Gregory and Clark and the reasons therefor. Handle immediately.

Enclosure

VLG:pah (3)

MAILED 27
MAY 11 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Callahan
Conrad
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Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE:

Commission's letter advised that Mr. Max Clark of Fort Worth had testified, he thought Oswald had obtained his name as well as Peter Gregory's through the Fort Worth office of the Texas

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

29 MAY 13 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED:

Employment Commission and requested Bureau verify Clark's testimony by interviews with appropriate personnel of that agency as the Commission would like to know identity of person or persons who provided Oswald with the names of Gregory and Clark and the reasons that they did so. Gregory is Consulting Engineer for Continental National Life Insurance Building, Fort Worth, and part-time Russian language instructor at the Fort Worth Public Library. Max Clark is an attorney. Both have been interviewed during this investigation.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. L...
Gener...

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY

DeLoach

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It appears that Lee Harvey Oswald first became acquainted with members of the so-called "Russian Community" in the Dallas-Ft. Worth area through his contacts with Mr. Peter Gregory and Mr. Max Clark of Ft. Worth. Mr. Clark testified that he thought that Oswald had obtained his name, as well as Mr. Gregory's, through the Ft. Worth office of the Texas Employment Commission.

Would you please verify Mr. Clark's testimony by interviews with the appropriate personnel of the Texas Employment Commission office in Ft. Worth. We would like to know the identity of the person or persons who provided Oswald with the names of Gregory and Clark and the reasons that they did so.

We are most appreciative of your continued cooperation with the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 13 1964

12 MAY 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Quitt to Gen'l WMG:mh 5/11/64

5/12/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Brannigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Rose

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

There is enclosed herewith a letter from the President's Commission signed by J. Lee Rankin dated 5/7/64. You will note that this letter outlines a project to obtain certain technical data that the President's Commission needs for its final report. It is also noted the letter contains the statement that Mr. Rankin will be in Dallas to personally supervise this project on 5/18-19/64.

This project is still the subject of considerable discussion between the Bureau and the President's Commission. At the present time it is contemplated the majority of this project will be handled in Dallas on Sunday, 5/17/64, in accordance with the telephone call made to Dallas today.

To assist in this project Messrs. Lee Gauthier and Roy H. [illegible] of the Exhibits Section, Firearms expert SA R. A. Frazier and S/A Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt will be available in Dallas. In addition, President's Commission has requested Inspector Tom Kelley assigned to Washington Headquarters of U. S. Secret Service and SA John Howlett of the Dallas Secret Service to be available for assistance.

In accordance with the telephone call received by your office today, you should make necessary arrangements with Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent at the Texas School Book Depository Building, to be available early Sunday morning to assist in this project. A specific time will be furnished to you as soon as this

Enclosure

JRR:vhm
(14)

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

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JEM/ERR

62-109090 -

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

information is available. In addition, you should likewise advise Mr. Robert H. West, the County Surveyor, to be available to assist in this project on Sunday morning. It is noted per telephone conversation today that you have already worked out arrangements with the Dallas Police Department to have officers available to handle traffic on Sunday, 5/17/64.

It is contemplated that a conference will be held with members of the President's Commission concerning this matter and any additional instructions that can be issued to your office in advance will be immediately sent.

May 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The Presidential Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 30, 1964, requesting that this Bureau interview Miss Yuko Chui.

Enclosed are the Commission are two copies of a memorandum dated May 6, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth results of the interview of May 6, 1964, with Miss Yuko Chui. Your attention is directed to page two of the enclosed memorandum which reports that Miss Chui advised she was employed by Nippon Service, Incorporated, New York, New York, under the direct supervision of Mr. Michio Kuchi, President of that company, until her return to Dallas in August, 1963. Miss Chui stated that she returned to Dallas, Texas, at the request of Mr. Kuchi to act as the Southwestern representative for Nippon Service, Incorporated.

For your information, we are contacting Mr. Michio Kuchi to determine the circumstances under which Miss Chui came to Dallas and to obtain additional information Mr. Kuchi may possess as to the background of Miss Chui. Results of our interview with Mr. Kuchi will be promptly furnished to the Commission upon receipt.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 13 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

RELL:pam
(8)

79 MAY 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
22 MAY 12
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62-109090

15 MAY 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Lee Harvey Oswald attended a Christmas-New Year's party December 20-30, 1962, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Declan Ford in Dallas. We learned through our investigation a Japanese woman was at such party and conversed with Oswald. Such Japanese woman has been identified as Yacko Chui. At request of the President's Commission we interviewed Miss Chui and determined that she did attend the party in question and did have a conversation with Oswald concerning Japanese culture and art. Miss Chui indicated this was her only contact with Oswald and the only reason she recalls such conversation is because of the notoriety involved in Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy. Commission in its letter of 4/30/64 requested we identify Miss Chui's employer who sent her to Dallas and determine circumstances surrounding such assignment. This has been done and it appears her residence in Dallas was strictly in a business capacity. We have developed no information indicating Chui involved in any way with Oswald.

May 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith for your assistance are two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated April 30, 1964, relating to the case entitled "Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

The telephone analysis as requested in your letter of April 14, 1964, for all telephones available to Ralph Paul, Bruce Karlin, and the public telephone at the Carousel Club for the periods specified in your letter is set forth in this report. The information concerning the Plastelite Engineering Company, Fort Worth, Texas, and Mr. Herbert Eden, Sherman Oaks, California, which you requested is also included in the report.

For your information, a copy of the enclosed report has been furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 14 1964

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

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(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

29 MAY 15 1964

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25 MAY 13
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 4/14/64 requested that we make an analysis of all phone calls for phones available to Ralph Paul, Bruce Karlin, and the pay phone at the Carousel Club. We previously prepared a similar analysis for all phones available to Ruby's brothers and sisters and about twelve persons known to have been in contact with Ruby. The Commission also requested in their letter of 4/14/64 that we identify the Plastelite Engineering Company and Herbert Eden, both of which appeared in our previous telephone analysis as having been contacted by Ruby. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Mr. Malley, and the appropriate supervisor of the Civil Rights Section. A copy is being furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
May 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - J. H. Sizoo

MAY 13 2 20 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane.

Enclosed are four reels of tape recording of Lane's speech at the University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, on April 22, 1964, as well as two copies of a communication dated April 30, 1964, at our Cleveland, Ohio, Office regarding the above appearance by Lane.

Sincerely yours,

16 MAY 14 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
24 MAY 13
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (6)

JHS:pah
(12)

J. Edgar Hoover
162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 14 1964

NOTE:

We cover Lane's appearances at request of the President's Commission. Letterhead memorandum and four reels of tape being furnished Commission received in Cleveland 1et 4/30/64 captioned "Mark Lane, SM - C." In Lane's appearance at University of Toledo he continued to assert his claim for the innocence of Lee Harvey Oswald as the assassin of President Kennedy and as murderer of Dallas

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

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Holmes
Gandy

79 MAY 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-4

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Police Officer Tippit. Lane claims there is no credible case against Oswald today, which is counter to our inquiry in the assassination matter. Lane claims the hearings by the President's Commission are secret and deny the accused (Oswald) the right to counsel or to an attorney to cross-examine witnesses, to examine evidence and to present witnesses of his own. Lane also states that the doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, first indicated the wound in President Kennedy's throat was an entrance wound, but at a later date, after contact by Secret Service agents, changed their statement and indicated the throat wound was an exit wound. Lane also claims that several witnesses state that the shots came from the opposite direction from the Texas School Book Depository Building, although our inquiry shows preponderance of evidence that the shots did come from the above building.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/6/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. DeLoach

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

I appeared before the Presidential Commission at approximately 9:15 a.m., 5/6/64, and testified until about 12:35 p.m. Inspector Malley of the Bureau was present. The members of the Commission were Chief Justice Warren; McCloy; Dulles; and Ford (although Ford was present only part of the time); General Counsel Rankin; and members of the staff Samuel Stern (who conducted the questioning) and Norman Redlich; also present was Charles Murray, former Assistant AG of the Criminal Division of the Department.

The questioning followed the format of my memorandum of 5/5/64, although members of the commission tended to insert questions which interrupted the continuity of the questioning, as devised by Mr. Stern.

There were introduced, through me, the Director's letters to the Commission of 4/6/64 (answers to 30 questions); 5/4/64 (brief listing of serials in Oswald file); 2/6 and 12/64 (transmitting the Director's affidavit and affidavits of agents denying that Oswald was an informant); a letter from the commission to the Bureau pointing out that Henry Wade had not formally testified before the commission and was only reporting a rumor he had heard that Oswald was an informant; and letter to the commission of 3/31/64 (outlining our liaison with Secret Service and our criteria for dissemination, before and after the assassination).

Mr. Stern questioned me orally as to certain portions of these letters, and the commission members asked questions to expand in some instances on our replies.

Following the introduction of the 3/31/64 letter, on dissemination and liaison with Secret Service, Mr. Stern asked if this change in dissemination had posed any problem for us or for Secret Service. I told him that I could not speak for Secret Service; however, as far as we were concerned, it did raise a question which caused us to be somewhat uneasy. I then discussed rather fully the Bureau's approach

AHB:CSH (6)

62-109090-
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3191

Mr. Tolson

to security work, and the need to handle security information very carefully; and the efforts of the FBI to carry out its responsibilities in the security field within the law, in order to protect our internal security, yet strengthen, rather than weaken our free society. I mentioned the incident of the police restraining certain individuals when the President visited a city, and the protests that we could see forthcoming. I pointed out that when information is furnished to Secret Service denoting a possible threat to the President, Secret Service or the police can take action without fear of a legitimate complaint; however, when you take action on information other than a threat to the President you run into the probability of complaints that unjustified action is being taken against the individual. I pointed out that it is a simple matter to increase security, but in so doing inevitably the rights of the individual are affected and diminished.

I had the strong impression that this provided the commission with food for thought, and as a matter of fact there seemed to be a feeling that perhaps our revised criteria were too broad, although this was not specifically expressed. I made it clear that we did voluntarily, without request, broaden our criteria, in an effort to be helpful, and that it is of course necessary to use good judgment in taking action relative to such material.

Toward the close of the session, McCloy asked whether, in the face of Oswald being a defector, engaged in Fair Play for Cuba activities, and lying to Agent Quigley during the interview in the jail at New Orleans, should Agent Hosty have furnished this information to Secret Service in Dallas? I told him that I had reviewed this matter quite carefully, and my answer was no. I pointed out that in July, 1961, when Oswald was interviewed in the Embassy at Moscow, a State Department official had observed that he had learned his lesson the hard way, through 20 months of life in the Soviet Union; that Oswald had no love for the Soviet Union, and that Oswald saw the advantages of the American way of life; that we had interviewed Oswald twice after his return, and he had told us he had no love for the Soviet Union, and we had closed the case as we had accomplished the purpose of our investigation. He reopened the case on the basis that he had been in contact with The Worker, and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, although these were insignificant items by themselves, and subsequently he had been active in New Orleans (although he was creating the Fair Play for Cuba activity himself, rather than as part of an organization); that our informants in New Orleans who were

acquainted with Cuban activities did not know him; that the fact that he had lied to Agent Quigley had no bearing whatsoever on whether he was violent or had a potential for violence; that his contacts with the Soviet embassies were indicated for the purpose of getting his visa, and he had told us that he was going to take his wife back to Russia on some occasion; that he had come back to Dallas, and Agent Hosty had learned that he was working and was going to take his wife and baby into an apartment as soon as he had the money and the baby was old enough.

I repeated that, on this basis, there was no reason for Hosty to have advised Secret Service; that Hosty and the Dallas office were alert to furnish information to Secret Service, and Hosty himself had done so in another matter.

Mr. Dulles referred to a book by Buchanan on the assassination, which book is just coming out from England. He wanted to know if we would review it and give our comments to the commission. I pointed out that this apparently was a composite of Buchanan's articles in the French press, which we had already sent to the commission, and which contained allegations that the commission had already looked into; that Buchanan's allegations were false, were based on misinformation, incorrect conclusions; that we would, however, review it and make a brief observation to the commission if that would be helpful.

The commission members indicated they were aware of Buchanan's background and that we had furnished them information. I then mentioned to Chief Justice Warren that I understood Buchanan had been over to see the commission, and he said this was so; that they had talked to him informally, as someone coming in off the street.

Chief Justice Warren then referred to a copy of the National Inquirer, which he had before him, portions of which he desired to read and then ask me questions. The article was by Henshaw and painted a picture of a plot whereby the Justice Department had sent a letter to the Dallas PD, following the General Walker incident, requesting the Dallas police not to arrest Ruby and Oswald, who were part of the conspiracy to kill Walker; and that the FBI and CIA were involved in this closely held secret. Mr. Rankin spoke up and said that this article had been sent over to the FBI by letter, with a request for investigation and comment. The Chief Justice said, nevertheless, he would like to ask me a question, and he asked me if I had any knowledge of this. I told him I considered it utterly fantastic nonsense, but we would examine it and appropriately answer the Commission's request.

Mr. Tolson

It is noted that during the introduction of the Director's letter of 5/4/64, briefly setting forth the items in Oswald's file, I was asked whether I had the file with me, and I said I did. A discussion then ensued by Rankin, McCloy and the Chief Justice, as to the need for the record to show that the commission had seen the actual file, so that it would not appear that the FBI had held out anything from the commission.

The Chief Justice wanted to know whether there was anything classified in the file and I told him there was, namely the identities of some of our informants and information on some of the techniques we used to gather information which we have turned over to the commission. The Chief Justice took a strong stand that he did not want the file in the possession of the commission, but any members of the commission who wanted to look at it could do so. I told him the file was available and the commission could look at it. It was decided, inasmuch as the commission already has a great deal of the actual information in the file, including the reports, that the commission staff would determine what information they already had and then a decision could be made as to examining the other material. I told him this was agreeable with us; that the file was available to the commission.

At the conclusion of the testimony the Chief Justice and other members of the commission expressed their appreciation. I told them that if there were any further developments I was completely available to the commission.

I asked Mr. Stern if a copy of the transcript of the testimony would be available to me so that we could follow up any requests the commission had made, and he said the transcript would probably be available tomorrow.

May 5, 1964

Honorable Louis C. Harris
Executive Editor
The Augusta Chronicle
and Augusta Herald
News Building
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Harris:

I have read the editorial, "We'll Stick with the FBI," which appeared in the April 27th issue of The Augusta Chronicle and want to thank you for your kind remarks concerning the FBI. Your expression of support is encouraging and I want you to know my associates join me in thanking you for your generous comments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 20
MAY 6 - 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
195 MAY 22 1964

1 - Savannah

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List. Norman Redlich, referred to in the editorial is a Professor of Law at New York University and is working with the committee headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren to investigate the assassination of the late President, John F. Kennedy. We have recently completed a Loyalty of Governmental Employees investigation concerning Redlich.

RR:rls
(5)
1 ENCLOSURE

56 JUN 1 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

We'll stick with the FBI

Only those who are attuned to their mental wavelengths and are alert to their goals can appreciate the persistence and the subtlety of those persons who find it expedient to undercut the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Their attacks are clever and cunning. They run the gamut from direct frontal assaults to shrewdly promoted hit-and-run whispering campaigns. They manufacture rumors and they raise bogeymen.

The goal: To cast doubt on the integrity of the FBI and to reduce its effectiveness as a vital force in the relentless war it wages against Communist contamination of freedom and its subversive influence on human dignity.

This undermining technique manifests itself in the newspaper story out of Dallas where an FBI agent is reported to have admitted that the Bureau had labelled Lee Harvey Oswald as a possible assassin before President Kennedy was slain.

That FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover immediately termed the report as being "absolutely false" will serve to reassure most Americans who are capable of thinking for themselves and who have confidence in Hoover's integrity and loyalty and appreciate his long record of devoted service to this nation. But there still will be some persons who accept as gospel this new attack on the Federal Bureau of Investigation and, in so doing, diminish—even if ever so little—the beneficent effectiveness of the agency.

And the enemies of the FBI will have been served.

* * *

One of the ostensibly significant aspects of the Dallas story to which some may point is that the Dallas Morning News said it quoted "a source close to the Warren Commission. . ."

But—and fortunately in this case for the FBI—there are many Americans, we suspect, who, like us, have no great confidence in the Warren Commission. This attitude is predicated upon several factors, one of which is a lack of faith in the Chief Justice himself.

Still another that causes some concern is the composition of the Commission.

* * *

The day after President Kennedy was assassinated, Chief Justice Warren had already formulated his opinion as to the motive for the slaying. It was a result, he was quoted as saying, "of hatred and bitterness that has been injected into the life of our nation by bigots. . ."

Yet three months later, Mr. Warren who had done incalculable damage by his rash indictment of everyone who happened not to have agreed with the late President's philosophy, gave evidence of having dropped the "bigotry" theory. He intimated quite broadly that Red intrigue was behind the assassination, for he said, mysteriously, that some information gathered by his Commission might "not be released in your lifetime" because some points might jeopardize the nation's security if made public.

* * *

And how may one have complete confidence in a Commission that hires as personal assistant to the Counsel of the Commission a man like Norman Redlich?

The associate professor of law at

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4

The Augusta Chronicle

Augusta, Ga.

Date: 4/27/64
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Louis C. Harris
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Savannah

62-104090
ENCLOSURE

1 let to Harris 5-5-64 RL.

New York University Law School was a speaker on April 16, 1955, during a forum held by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) in New York City. Title of the forum was "Labor and Livelihood Under Tyranny," and Redlich spoke on the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

A hand bill advertising a meeting to be held Feb 24, 1961, at Judson Hall in New York, and sponsored by ECLC, listed Professor Redlich as one of the speakers. He is said to have spoken on the history of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and the legal rights of witnesses when appearing before such bodies.

The ECLC has been cited by the House Committee as a Communist front!

★ ★ ★

In December, 1961, Redlich was among speakers appearing at a rally in New York sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. Six months later that organization circulated a letter appealing for manpower and funds to help elect congressmen pledged to vote for abolition of the HCUA. Redlich was listed on the letterhead as a member of the advisory committee of the New York Council.

On June 24, 1962, an issue of the East Coast Communist newspaper, "The Worker," published an article entitled "Twenty-five Law Professors Endorse Black's Dissent in McCarran Decision." Justice Hugo L. Black was one of the four dissenting justices in the 5 to 4 Supreme Court decision on June 5, 1961, requiring the Communist Party to register with the federal government. The announcement was made by ECLC and Redlich was among the 25 who signed the statement.

In November, 1963, Redlich was listed in support of a statement contained in a leaflet distributed by the Permanent Student Committee for Travel in Cuba which defended the defiance of 59 young Americans who traveled to Cuba in the summer of 1963 against the wishes of the State Department.

★ ★ ★

Redlich also, purportedly signed a petition urging clemency in the cases of Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson, who at the time the petition was being circulated in February, 1962, were imprisoned as "First Amendment victims." Wilkinson and Braden are known publicly for their association with the Communist movement.

Records of the HCUA show that Harry Magdoff appeared before that Committee on May 31, 1961, in connection with the Fund for Social Analysis, of which Magdoff was president. Magdoff, whose counsel was Redlich, stated he had no documents called for in his subpoena, and took the Fifth Amendment to several questions asked him, including whether he had been a member of the Communist Party and the source of his Fund's income.

Elizabeth Bentley, a confessed former espionage agent, in July, 1948, testified before the HCUA that Harry Magdoff was a member of the Soviet Espionage group which had been active in Washington in the early 1940s.

Confidence in the Warren Commission?

Hardly.

We'll stick with the FBI.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 5, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On May 5, 1964, SA James P. Hosty, Jr., Dallas Office, appeared before the President's Commission to give testimony concerning Agent Hosty's knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Present were the following Commission members: Chief Justice Earl Warren, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Congressman Gerald R. Ford, Mr. John J. McCloy and Mr. Allen Dulles. Also present were Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, together with his staff members: Mr. Samuel Stern, Mr. Norman Redlich and Mr. Howard P. Willens. In addition to these, there was also present Mr. Leon Jaworski, representative of the Attorney General's Office of the State of Texas.

The questioning of Agent Hosty was directed primarily by Mr. Stern, however, various members of the Commission, from time to time, interjected questions to Agent Hosty to clarify various phases of the interrogation. Mr. Stern questioned Agent Hosty in chronological order as to his handling of the case of Lee Harvey Oswald. Agent Hosty testified as to his conversation with Lieutenant Jack Revill in the Dallas Police Department on 11-22-63, at which time, Agent Hosty unequivocally denied ever having made a statement to Lieutenant Revill or to anyone else that the FBI knew that Oswald was capable of assassinating the President of the United States or possessed any potential for violence. Agent Hosty introduced into evidence his affidavit to this effect.

Off the record, J. Lee Rankin and Chief Justice Warren had a conversation as to Revill's deposition concerning his conversation with Agent Hosty. Rankin compared this affidavit of Lieutenant Revill to the testimony of Dallas Police Sergeant Dean, stating that, in both cases, pertinent information was withheld until long after it

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

JPH:hw

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

8 MAY 8 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

54 MAY 12 1964

had been developed before making it known. Rankin noted that Lieutenant Revill's affidavit was dated 11-22-63, but was not sworn to until 4-7-64, and not furnished to the President's Commission until 4-22-64, by Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department. Rankin noted that Lieutenant Revill had furnished a deposition to members of the staff of the President's Commission in Dallas on 3-31-64, and had not mentioned this information concerning his conversation with Agent Hosty in this deposition. Chief Justice Warren then ordered all of the above information concerning Lieutenant Revill be placed on the record by Rankin which was then done by Rankin.

Agent Hosty also placed into evidence his deposition which stated that at no time prior to the assassination of President Kennedy did he ever see or talk to Lee Harvey Oswald, made no payments to him and made no attempt to develop him as an informant.

No problems or unusual questions arose during the testimony and it appeared apparent to Agent Hosty that all members of the Commission were completely satisfied with the presentation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 5/5/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission complying with the Director's instructions and furnishing the President's Commission further substantiation that the statement issued by Dallas Police Department (DPD) Chief Curry relating to alleged statements made by SA Hosty of our Dallas Office on 11/22/63 are false.

BACKGROUND:

Chief of Police Curry, DPD, issued a press release allegedly based on a memorandum prepared by Lt. Jack Revill of the DPD. This statement alleges that Dallas Agent James Hosty told Revill on 11/22/63 as Oswald was being led into Dallas Police Headquarters that we knew Oswald was a potential assassin but never felt he would shoot the President.

We have already categorically refuted this allegation inasmuch as we were not in possession of such information at the time and Agent Hosty has submitted an affidavit denying the allegations.

DETAILS:

Dallas by airtel 4/30/64 advised that Resident Agent Earle Haley of the Ft. Worth Resident Agency had been in contact with Lt. Herbert F. Hopkins (NA) of the Ft. Worth Police Department, at which time Hopkins volunteered the following information.

105-82555

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Brannigan

12 MAY 8 1964

Enclosure

PERS. REC. UNIT

RDR:vbm (12)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA

Lt. Hopkins stated he had just returned from Sacramento, California, where he attended a conference at which Lt. Jack Revill was present. Hopkins stated when the "Dallas Morning News" came out with the story attributing certain statements to SA Hosty he was with Revill. Revill told Hopkins he did not release any of this information and thatthe story as printed in the paper was not the same information he had furnished in his memorandum to Chief Curry. Revill informed Hopkins part of the story was completely false.

Revill was of the opinion Chief Curry had released the information and he, Revill, appeared very upset because he could not understand why the information had been released since it certainly could not help Chief Curry or anyone else.

According to Hopkins Revill indicated he had good relations with SA Hosty and other Agents and shortly thereafter disappeared from the conference.

The Director instructed this information be furnished to the President's Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be disseminated to the President's Commission complying with the Director's instructions.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 5, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

In regard to a request of the President's Commission of May 5, 1964, regarding the date of dictation of pages ten and eleven taken from the report of SA James P. Hosty, Jr., dated Dallas 12-11-63, captioned "Ruth Hyde Paine, aka; IS-R," which pages were introduced into evidence before the President's Commission by SA Hosty on 5-5-64.

Soviet Section Chief William A. Branigan advised that pages ten and eleven are nearly identical with the second half of page 137 and the entire page of 138 of the report of SA Warren De Brueys dated Dallas 12-2-63, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS-R-Cuba." Mr. Branigan advised one paragraph concerning a negative check of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office records contained in the report of 12-2-63, is not set forth in the report of 12-11-63, and in one place the word stated is substituted for the word advised. Otherwise, pages ten and eleven of the report of 12-11-63, are identical with the second half of page 137 and the entire page of 138 of the report of 12-2-63.

Mr. Branigan further advised that he determined from the Dallas Office that the stenographic records for the pertinent period had been destroyed and there is no way of determining the date of dictation of any of the pertinent paragraphs with the exception of paragraph two of page eleven of the report of 12-11-63. This paragraph was originally set forth in an airtel to the Bureau and New Orleans dated 11-4-63.

SA Hosty has advised that the other paragraphs were first reduced to writing from his original notes sometime between 11-22-63, and 12-2-63, exact date unrecalled.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
JPH:hw
)7(

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
159 MAY 8 1964

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PERS. REC. UNIT

NI CETLF TAPED

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : Mr. Jevons

DATE: May 28, 1964

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On May 23, 1964, the Bureau received by mail from the Commission, the exhibits which are described in the attached list with the request that three photographs be furnished of each exhibit.

It is noted that most of these exhibits are photographs, however, those documentary exhibits which are not photographs will be nonphotographically reproduced as has been done in the past.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner from the Document Section of the Laboratory.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau (designated by the *) will be returned along with the photographs.

Enclosure
62-109060 /ENCLOSURE

162-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 4 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

JUN 3 1964

REN:bmm
(12)

ENCLOSURE

JUN 5 1964

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*477	Photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*478	Photograph of street scene, Dallas, Texas
	*480	Photograph of fifth and sixth floors, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*481	Photograph of fifth and sixth floors, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*482	Photograph of fifth and sixth fl... Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	483	Diagram of sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*484	Photograph of sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*485	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*486	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	487	Diagram of fifth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*488	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*489	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*490	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*491	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*492	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*493	Affidavit by Harold Norman
	*494	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*495	Photograph of main entrance of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
D18	496	Employment application, signed by Oswald
	497	Diagram second floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	498	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

ENCLOSURE

62-109090 -

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*499	Photograph of room containing Coca Cola vending machine, refrigerator, tables and chairs, not otherwise identifiedfrom Dallas Police Department
	*500	Photograph captioned "24. Employees' Lunch Room"
	*501	Photograph captioned "25. North Wall of Lunch Room
	*502	Photograph captioned "26. Northwest Corner of Lunch Room
	*503	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*504	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*505	Photograph captioned "21. Stairs Between Second and Third Floors"
	*506	Photograph captioned "36. Position of Clip Board When Discovered (Circled)"
	507	Diagram of seventh floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*508	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*509	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*510	Photograph showing position of three empty cartridges, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*511	Photograph captioned "31. Window Area, Southeast Corner, Showing Two Cartridge Cases"
	*512	Photograph captioned "32. Window Area, Southeast Corner, Showing Three Cartridge cases"
	*513	Interior photograph, Texas Schcolbook Depository Building
	*514	Photograph showing position of rifle when found in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*515	Photograph showing position of rifle when found in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*516	Photograph showing stairway from sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*517	Photograph captioned "35. Position of Rifle When Discovered"
	*519	Dallas, Texas, Police Department photograph of interior of Texas Theater
	*520	Dallas Police Department photograph of Oswald and two other officers
	*702	Street diagram showing vicinity of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*703	Street diagram showing Industrial Boulevard
	*704	Aerial photograph of assassination scene
	*709	Letter signed by Lieutenant Jack Revill in which Revill quotes Special Agent James Hosty as stating that the FBI was aware of Oswald's capability of committing the assassination
	*711	Affidavit signed by V. J. Brian, Detective, Dallas Police Department, re above
	*712	Photograph of man holding rifle, not otherwise identified
	*713	Photograph showing outside wooden stair steps, not otherwise identified
	*714	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	*715	Dallas Police Department photograph of window through which shots were fired
	*716	Photograph showing location of empty cartridge cases in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*717	Manila envelope labeled "Two of Three Spent Hulls Under Window on Sixth Floor Where Gun Apparently Fired"
	*718	Interior photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

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ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*719	Interior photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*720	Photograph of latent print found on Oswald's rifle
	*721	Photograph of latent print found on Oswald's rifle
	*722	Photograph taken from window where shots fired
	*723	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*724	Photograph from window from where shots fired
	*725	Photograph showing window from where shots fired
	*726	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*727	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*728	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*729	Photograph showing palm print on cardboard box
	*730	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department, not otherwise identif'
	*731	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department captioned "Wrapping Bench, 411 Elm"
	*732	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department captioned "Wrapping Bench, 411 Elm"
	*733	Photograph showing position of boxes in front of window from where gun fired
	*734	Photograph showing position of boxes near window from where gun fired
	*735	Reproduction of Oswald's right palm print
	*736	Reproduction of Oswald's left palm print
	*737	Photograph of Oswald's rifle
	*738	Photograph of paper bag, snub-nose revolver, blanket, empty cartridge cases, etc.
	*739	Photograph showing building front, 411 Elm Street

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*740	Photograph of 411 Elm Street
	*741	Photograph captioned "Lunch Room, 411 Elm Street, Second Floor"
	*742	Photograph captioned "Taken at Stairway Showing Door to Hall and Lunch Room, 411 Elm Street"
	*743	Photograph showing stairway from third floor and exit to first floor, 411 Elm Street
	*744	Photograph of Officer M. N. McDonald
	*745	Photograph of Don Ray Ables, Jail Clark

May 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 25, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed are two copies each of three communications dated May 20, 1964, May 21, 1964, and May 22, 1964, which were all received at FBI Headquarters on May 25, 1964, in envelopes postmarked at Hominy, Oklahoma. These communications all bear the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

These communications are being furnished for your information because of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J.E. Herington
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

RDR/map
(14)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Enclosures (6)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41) (Enc.3)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN. 2 1964

ReSAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64. Enclosed for your information are copies of the above communications which were received at the Bureau.

CENTRAL FILES

-356

NOTE:

This is the 13th letter to the Commission on Martin. The above SAC letter alerted the field to her continuing campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Since the assassination Martin has been conducting her own investigation and she has been described as a "bright nut."

The letter dated 5-20-64 relates to the photograph of Oswald carrying a rifle and wearing a revolver which appeared in "Life" Magazine. Martin relates allegedly all evidence was turned over to the FBI and implies that "certain branches of the United States Government" have "mishandled and concealed evidence." She is off base again as it has been previously determined, copies of this photograph were produced in large quantities by the Dallas Police Department and no effective controls were enforced. An official of Life has advised us that the copy obtained by them was obtained from an "enterprising young police officer," from the Dallas Police Department.

The 5-21-64 letter sets out an alleged newspaper release made by David Belin of the Commission wherein it is reported an individual had seen a man with a rifle on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBDB) fifteen minutes before the assassination, and at this time the man was standing about fifteen feet back of the window. This individual was believed by the witness to be a Secret Service man. Martin alleges undue credence has been given to this witness's statement and also she is critical of the statement made by Allen Dulles of the Commission wherein he is reported to have stated after his inspection trip to Dallas that nothing new was discovered. Martin is apparently referring to Arnold Louis Rowland, a 19 year old high school student, who was interviewed by our Dallas Office on 11-22-63. The facts as reported by Martin are substantially correct as far as his statements are concerned, of course, there were other witnesses who observed an individual in the window. All interviews of witnesses have been furnished to the Commission, and there is no information available to us which would indicate the Commission is lending any undue credence to this one statement by Rowland.

The 5-22-64 letter is short and is set out in a question-answer format allegedly after a conversation by Martin with Roy S. Truly, warehouse superintendent of the TSBDB, and concerns the photograph taken by an Associated Press photographer of the Presidential Motorcade just as President Kennedy was shot, at which time an individual was observed in the doorway of the TSBDB who resembled Oswald. This individual has been positively identified as Billy Nolan Lovelady, employee of the TSBDB. Martin endeavors in her letter to show that Lovelady and Oswald according to Truly, do not really look alike, and the implication is that somebody is coverin up.

Director, FBI (105-82555)

5/28/64

Legat, Bern (105-257) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - CUBA

Remylet 12/31/63.

On 5/27/64 it was announced at the staff meeting at the Embassy in Bern that the Embassy is about to approach the Swiss Government to have the Swiss Ambassador in Cuba request the Cuban Government to furnish what information it may be able or willing to give concerning the activities of OSWALD in Mexico and Cuba. This is being done at the request of the Warren Commission.

Foregoing for information.

(3) - Bureau
(1 - Liaison)
1 - Bern

HDG:mls
(4)

3931

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

58 JUN 3 1964

Belmont
Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

May 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 20, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct certain investigation in connection with the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker.

The investigation requested by you has been instituted and the results of our inquiries in this particular matter will be furnished to the Commission upon receipt.

In connection with your specific request to forward to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff items one and seventy containing photographs number P-5 and number P-1, respectively, there are enclosed the two items requested.

BY COURIER SVC.
45 MAY 28
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

REL:mhw (7)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 2 1964

58 JUN 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: The Commission has received considerable testimony bearing on the attempted assassination of General Walker and has received the Dallas PD investigation concerning the incident, as well as results of investigation conducted by the FBI and Secret Service concerning such incident. Some of the data furnished the Commission is at variance and Commission requested we conduct additional investigation to resolve the discrepancies. For example, Marina Oswald apparently has furnished a somewhat different account of Oswald's alleged activity in connection with the attempted assassination of General Walker to Secret Service and to FBI. The enclosures consist of photographs which Marina Oswald felt may have some connection to the Walker incident. Mr. Liebeler requested he be furnished such copies of these photographs.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 11, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On May 8 and 9, 1964, members of the President's Commission, Senator John Sherman Cooper; John McCloy; Allen Dulles; President's staff member David Belen; accompanied by Inspector Tom Kelley of Secret Service and Mailey, visited a number of locations in Dallas relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. No difficulties arose of any nature which would affect the Bureau.

DETAILS:

The above-mentioned group visited Parkland Memorial Hospital and observed in detail the room where President Kennedy was given emergency treatment and also asked the head nurse who was on duty on 11/22/63 several questions concerning the type of stretcher used, where the bullet was found, and other miscellaneous questions.

The group next visited the area at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building and observed in considerable detail the park area adjoining the Elm Street thoroughfare which runs in front of the TSBD. The group was interested particularly in the site from which the Abraham Zapruder film was taken and also went out into the middle lane of traffic in order to observe what could be seen from the sixth floor window from which it is believed Oswald shot the President. In addition, the group inspected the TSBD from all sides and looked at the various exits by which an individual might have left the building. A more detailed inspection of the TSBD interior of the building was made on Saturday morning, May 9, 1964.

Observations were made from the railroad overpass and numerous comments were made about the distances involved and the fact that it would be almost impossible for a shot to be fired from the overpass without hitting the windshield of a car.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

The group visited the Buell Wesley Frazier residence, this being the residence of the individual Oswald rode with from Dallas to Irving and returned on weekends. They also visited the residence of Michael and Ruth Paine, it being noted

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Oswald File
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

JRM:mod (12)

12 MAY 27 1964

58 JUN 3 1964

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Mrs. Marina Oswald was residing with Mrs. Paine at Irving, Texas. On the occasion of this visit neither the Frazers nor the Paines were at their residences.

A stop was made at the residence of Mrs. Johnson, who operates the rooming house at 1026 Beckley Street, where Oswald had been living in Dallas at the time of the assassination.

A detailed inspection was made of the location on tenth street near Patton Street where Police Officer Tippit was shot by Oswald. A check was also made of the Texas Theater where Oswald was located by Dallas police officers following the shooting of Officer Tippit.

Personal calls were made on Erik Jonsson, present Mayor of Dallas, and president of the Dallas Citizens Council which was the principal sponsor of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas. Mayor Jonsson described in considerable detail the various considerations which were gone into concerning President Kennedy's visit and the fact that there was some speculation on the part of Governor Connally as to whether the President should or should not visit Dallas.

The members of the Commission insisted on visiting for a short time with members of the U. S. Attorney's office staff and also called on William Alexander, First Assistant in the Dallas County District Attorney's office, and James Bowie of the District Attorney's staff. Henry Wade, the District Attorney, was out of the city at the time this call was made. During this visit Mr. Alexander mentioned that one of the psychiatrists had recently visited with Jack Ruby in his cell for a period of several hours and advised that Ruby is completely disenchanted with the defense attorneys who handled his case and is alleged to have stated that he wanted to take the stand in his own behalf during his trial but was not permitted to. Ruby is alleged to have remarked that had he been permitted to testify he would have told the court that he had no connection of any kind with Lee Harvey Oswald, had never seen the man before, and that he shot Oswald only because he wanted to be a hero.

A personal visit was also made to Chief of Police Curry and Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department. Detailed observations were made at the police department of where Oswald was detained in the police department jail and the route which was taken by Oswald from the jail to the police department garage where he was shot by Ruby.

On Saturday morning, May 9, 1964, State Attorney General Waggoner Carr appeared at the hotel and greeted Commission members. He stated he would like to render any assistance possible to them while they were in Dallas on Saturday and he stayed with members of the Commission until they completed their observations.

A detailed observation was made of the interior of the TSBD Building. The Commission members were particularly interested in seeing the ease with which shots could be fired from the window at a car passing on Elm Street down below; also, the fact that when standing on the fifth floor exactly beneath the window which Oswald utilized, it was possible to hear empty shell cases hit the floor when dropped. It was also observed that with the windows open on both the fifth and sixth floor, it was possible to hear the bolt action of a similar type rifle when the firing of the gun was simulated. In this connection, two colored boys furnished information to the effect that they had heard what appeared to be rifle shells hit the floor and the bolt action of the gun on November 22, 1963, at the time the shots were fired at President Kennedy.

The Commission members commented that they felt the firsthand inspection had been of considerable value in that it firmly resolved in their minds any questions they had previously had. They stated that while they had seen photographs and read results of interviews, the firsthand inspection definitely eliminated any questions they had in their minds.

During a conversation with Staff member David Belen, Belen indicated that Lt. Revill of the Dallas Police Department would be called before the Commission in Washington for testimony in view of the information which was set forth in a memorandum indicating that Agent Hosty had made remarks to the effect that the FBI had knowledge of possible violence on the part of Oswald. Belen stated the Commission definitely felt Agent Hosty's testimony was completely satisfactory regarding his actions but that the affidavit of Revill was on record with the Commission and this matter needed to be clarified by having him testify before the Commission.

Submitted for information.

1 - Mr. J. W. Rines

May 13, 1964

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 5-12-64, requesting a limited background investigation of Officer J. D. Tippit of the Dallas Police Department who was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald. In conducting this investigation, you should insure that the following basic investigative steps are included; such as, date of birth, education, marital status, military service and prior employment. You should limit the scope of this investigation to that period Tippit was actually a member of the Dallas Police Department. It is suggested that the Dallas Police Department personnel file on Tippit may include much of the information desired by the Commission, and you should be guided by the availability of this information in conducting your investigation.

Every effort should be made to expedite this investigation, insuring that the Commission's specific requests are appropriately complied with in each instance.

Results of investigation should be incorporated in a suitable LHM for immediate dissemination to the Commission without need for revision and/or correction.

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 13 1964

Enclosures (2)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

RDR:hw (8)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee H. Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

79 MAY 15 1964

NOTE: Commission in relet indicates this investigation of Tippit requested to "refute unfounded allegations" (presumably linking Tippit with Oswald and Ruby) which have developed since assassination. Some of the more pertinent aspects of the Commission's requests are as follows: 1. A copy of Tippit's police file should be obtained. 2. Tippit's associates inside and outside the police department, as well as his wife, should be interviewed concerning his reputation, interests, assignments and associates. 3. Each person interviewed should be queried as to whether Tippit had any association with Oswald or Ruby.

While Commission has requested limited background investigation, it is felt any such investigation should include the above indicated investigation and encompass the period while Tippit was on the Dallas Police Department.

This matter will be closely followed at the Bureau, and when the results are obtained, the Commission will be notified.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

May 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 30, 1964, requesting information concerning an individual described as a large man with a black beard observed at the Sports Drome Gun Range, Dallas, Texas, during November, 1963.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated May 4, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. This memorandum identifies the described individual as Mr. Michael Bentley Murph and reveals the results of an interview pertaining to his presence at the Sports Drome Gun Range during November, 1963. In addition, your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated April 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, pages 115 through 117, which also pertains to this matter. This report was furnished to you by letter dated May 4, 1964.

With the submission of the enclosed memorandum your request of April 30, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090 -

105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination Pres. Kennedy)
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 12 1964

Enclosures (2)

XMR:vhm
(10)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

79 MAY 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

3 3 3 11

NOTE:

Request received from Commission by letter dated 4/30/64 concerning statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Floyd G. Davis who claimed that they observed Oswald at the Sports Drome Gun Range and reference was made to a "large man with a black beard." The Commission understood this individual had been identified by this Bureau and they desired a report of investigation to determine whether or not the individual was associated in any way with Lee Harvey Oswald. The individual has been identified and interviewed and results furnished to the Commission by report and also attached enclosures. Murph did not know either Oswald or Ruby and had no information relative to them.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

May 8, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Mosk on May 7, 1964, evidence items numbered A2 and A6 were delivered to Mr. John H. Ely on that same date.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
18 MAY
COMM.-FBI

62-109060

NOTE: This request was made to SA Marion E. Williams on 5/7/64, and was delivered by SA Robert E. Neill.

A2 is a portable Russian radio in plastic case and A6 is an electronic device which adapts above radio to household current.

RYREN:sh
(10)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 11 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

May 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Coakley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - J. H. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of April 16, 1964, which forwarded a copy of an article by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., in the March 26, 1964, issue of the French newspaper "L'Express," as well as two copies of a translation thereof.

There are enclosed a copy of the article by Mr. Buchanan in the April 9, 1964, issue of the newspaper and two copies of a translation of the article made by the Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

BY COURIER SVC.
20 MAY 12
COMM-FBI

19 MAY 12 1964

JHS:hc
(12)

105-82555

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 12 1964

BUREAU NOTE:

See memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 5/7/64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba," JHS:hc.

MAY 11 3 20 PM '64

RECEIVED ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

79 MAY 13 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

May 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Rose

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
7-9-77 CEK

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of eleven reports and two memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald."

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

BY COURIER SVC.
24 MAY 14
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (27)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 14 1964

MAY 14 1964

105-82555

DEB:pah
(12)

NOTE:

These reports and memorandum, consisting of 108 pages have been reviewed by the Supervisors, Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Malley. One of the reports contains an enclosure and this enclosure is being combined as part of the report.

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Gandy

79 MAY 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAY 13 2 20 PM '64

62-109090

May 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This will confirm a telephonic conversation between you and Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on the evening of April 29, 1964, concerning information received by you from Attorney General Waggoner Carr of Texas. This information alleged that Paul V. Carroll of El Paso, Texas, had information and material of pertinence to the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination.

You were advised Mr. Carroll had appeared at our El Paso Office on November 22, 1963, and furnished information concerning an alleged conspiracy on the part of the John Birch Society and the American Nazi Party in 1961 and 1962 to gain control of the United States. At this time Mr. Carroll was very erratic in his actions and admitted undergoing psychiatric treatment in Dallas, Texas, as well as being under the care of Doctor Edmund P. Jones, an El Paso, Texas, psychiatrist.

Mr. Malley also advised you Mr. Carroll had recontacted our El Paso Office several times on April 29, 1964, in connection with a subpoena he received from a justice of the peace in Austin, Texas. During these contacts he was erratic, incoherent, and appeared emotionally upset.

1 - El Paso (89-52)
1 - San Antonio (89-67)
1 - Houston (62-2115)
1 - Dallas (89-43)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 7 1964

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. W.A. Branigan

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE FOR SACS, EL PASO, SAN ANTONIO, HOUSTON, DALLAS)

RDR/map (12)

79 MAY 8 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-5

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

As a result of the above conversation, you stated it did not appear necessary for this Bureau to make any further attempts to interview Mr. Carroll.

Investigation of this matter is currently being expedited, and when the results are obtained, you will be appropriately notified.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: FOR SACS, EL PASO, SAN ANTONIO, HOUSTON, DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBurad, 4-30-64, relating to Paul Vottler Carroll,etal.

Investigation of this matter must be pressed vigorously and results furnished to Bureau on or before 5-6-64. If for any reason deadline cannot be met, Bureau should be immediately advised reason for delay. Leads should be set out by teletype if necessary.

NOTE:

This matter is on the Director's Special List. For full details see memos:

Rosen to Belmont, Dated 4-30-64, captioned, "Assassination of President Kennedy," JRM/mpd.

Rosen to Belmont, dated 5-1-64, captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning." RDR/map.

Mr. Belmont

May 1, 1964

A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission confirming a telephonic conversation between Malley and Rankin on 4-29-64 and to expedite field investigation in accordance with the Director's instructions.

BACKGROUND:

In my memorandum dated 4-30-64, I advised you Rankin called Malley on the evening of 4-29-64 from New York and stated Attorney General Waggoner Carr of Texas had called him from Baltimore, Maryland. Carr reportedly stated one Paul V. Carroll of El Paso, Texas, allegedly had a tape recording telling of a conspiracy of the John Birch Society to assassinate President Kennedy. According to Rankin, Carr learned a justice of the peace in Austin, Texas, was to hold a hearing on 4-30-64 at which Carroll had been subpoenaed to testify.

This matter was immediately brought to the attention of the field, and we learned Carroll, an apparent "mental case," had already contacted our El Paso Office. Carroll in a very incoherent and rambling manner sought FBI advice on the hearing at Austin, Texas. Carroll recontacted our El Paso Office in a highly nervous state, rambled incoherently requesting a statement from FBI to the effect he, Carroll, knew nothing about the assassination. This of course was refused.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

RDR/map
(10)
62-109060
1-62-109090 (President's Commission)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

ACTION:

Mally advised Rankin that full details concerning our contacts with Carroll were being obtained as well as the results of interviews with doctors who Carroll admittedly had received psychiatric treatment from. Rankin was advised the results of our investigation would be made available as soon as possible. The Director instructed: "expedite and confirm by letter to Rankin.H"

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That the attached letter to Rankin be sent confirming his conversation with Mally on 4-29-64. Copies are being sent to interested field offices reiterating prior Bureau instructions to expedite this matter and furnish the results for dissemination to Rankin.

2. That this matter continue to receive close attention at theBureau so that the President's Commission can be promptly furnished results of our investigation.

1 - DeLoach
1 - Mohr
1 - Tolson
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

62-109090

May 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. H. Sizoo
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 5, 1964, regarding your review of Mark Lane's testimony before the Commission to determine whether or not Lane gave any indication that he had access to or possession of FBI reports.

The copy of the transcript furnished by you has been reviewed by this Bureau and is herewith returned as requested by you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

JMS:pah
(12)

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/7/64, captioned "Mark Lane, Security Matter - C," prepared by JMS:pah.

BY COURIER SVC. 10 MAY 11 COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI MAY 8 3 20 PM '64

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 1 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 5 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is in reply to your letter of April 30, 1964, with reference to a report that Mr. Mark Lane has in his possession photostatic copies of certain FBI investigative reports. The last paragraph of your letter requests that we review Mr. Lane's testimony before the Commission to determine whether Lane gave any indication that he had access to or possession of FBI reports.

We have reviewed Mr. Lane's testimony and find that he did not indicate in any way that he had access to or possession of FBI reports. For your convenience, we are enclosing herewith a copy of the transcript of Mr. Lane's public testimony. The only information which Mr. Lane provided in the private portion of his testimony was provided to you in our letter of March 18, 1964, dealing with the meeting which Mr. Lane claims occurred in the Carousel Club, allegedly involving Officer Tippit, Bernard Weissman and Jack Ruby.

We would appreciate the return of the enclosed transcript after you have completed your examination.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: 5-5-64

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE FROM SENATOR A. WILLIS ROBERTSON
4-16-34

By routing slip dated 4-16-64 Senator Robertson referred an editorial captioned "Who Hired Redlich?" which appeared in the Richmond News Leader on Wednesday, 4-15-64. The Senator's routing slip said merely "For your information." This transmittal slip was not acknowledged and Mr. Tolson has inquired "Aren't we going to acknowledge Senator Robertson's referral? Why wasn't it done?"

The editorial sets forth the major personnel make-up of the Warren Commission mentioning that Senators Russell and Cooper are tied up in the civil rights bill fight; Representatives Gerald Ford and Hale Boggs cannot afford to spend 50 hours a week in Commission work; Chief Justice Warren must preside over the Court; John McCloy has heavy commitments elsewhere and only Allen Dulles is around most of the time. There follows information to the effect that Norman Redlich, a New York University law professor, is assistant to chief Rankin and then lists considerable background of Redlich reflecting associations and affiliations with subversive people and organizations. This editorial is patently critical of the Commission in having a man like Redlich on this staff.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED

When this transmittal slip and editorial were received in this Division, it was routed to Correspondence and Tours Section and on the file sheet to which the routing slip was stapled appeared this notation: "File in Redlich file." This notation had actually been placed on the top serial by Sterling Donahoe in Mr. Belmont's Office. However Section Chief Morrell felt that this was an instruction from me, and coupled with the type of information in the editorial, these instructions, as well as the admonition of Senator Robertson, "For your information," initialed the communication for the Division.

We can, of course, orally thank Senator Robertson for sending over the clipping, and I, or one of my staff, will be glad to mention it on the next visit to the Hill. However, I would like to suggest that a written acknowledgment could possibly prove embarrassing to the Director because it would be necessary to identify the editorial and should anyone else see the letter he might infer the Director approves the comments and is openly critical of the Warren Commission.

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

CDD:lch (2)

61 MAY 11 1964 C. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 4/28/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

It seems to me that a very telling point in our position with the President's Commission will be to point out that there is a continuing need to balance security measures against the rights of the individual. This is a country of government by law, and not men; therefore, such measures as are taken against individuals and organizations, even in such an important area as the protection of the President, must be done according to law, and not at the whim of the government. To do otherwise would set a most dangerous precedent, which could be applied by unscrupulous or power-hungry authorities in the future, and which would strike at the very heart of our free society.

It is a relatively simple thing to increase security, but such increase in security requires controls and loss of individual liberty. For example, in some countries where a free society does not exist it is a simple matter to arrest or detain all those who may be considered dangerous, but inevitably the process extends itself to arrest of those who disagree with authority or who incur the personal displeasure of those in authority. Even in our neighboring South American countries there has been a procedure, when there are visiting dignitaries, of rounding up several thousand persons, without warrants, and holding them until the dignitary leaves. This poses no particular problem in those countries because there is not the free society we have and, therefore, the persons detained have no redress.

The FBI regards its awesome responsibility in the field of security as a sacred trust--to effect and preserve the internal security of our country and its people to the maximum degree possible, but within the law and in such a manner as to strengthen, not weaken, our free society. A classic example of this is our attack on the Communist Party-USA, which we regard as a menace to the country. This attack has been carried forward in the courts, and by education of the people, not by persecution of individual communists.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109090-140

AHB:CSH (7)

3 MAY 6 1964

Bartlett
Mason

MAY 18 1964

Mr. Tolson

Up to the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, we faithfully called to the attention of Secret Service those persons who, by word or action, appeared to have a potential for violence against the President. The files of Secret Service are loaded with such references from the FBI. Secret Service was able to put these persons under observation, or have the police take action, because of the record of the individual as a threat against the President.

Since the assassination, we have voluntarily increased dissemination to include persons affiliated closely with subversive or radical groups which adhere to the principle of violent revolution or unlawful seizure of authority. We have done this rather fearfully because this approaches the area of controls applied against a man's thoughts, rather than his actions. Secret Service solicits local police assistance to control the activities of such persons when the President visits the particular locality. Already we have been advised that protests concerning such controls are imminent as a violation of the rights of the individual. In Chicago the police notified several persons to stay indoors or that they would be accompanied by police as long as the President was in town.

No one deplores the shocking assassination of the President more than the FBI, and no one desires more to avoid such a catastrophe in the future. However, Secret Service and the police must understand that the handling of security information requires judgment, and in their eagerness to apply safeguards they must not lose sight of the fact that the cure may be worse than the ailment.

During the visit of Messrs. Willens and Stern of the President's Commission, on 4/27/64, to our Files Section, at which time they were given a full briefing on our filing and name check procedures (Mr. Tavel is writing a separate memorandum on this), the question of our broadened dissemination since the assassination came up, and Mr. Stern made the observation that this was a better procedure than previously in effect. I considered it advisable to immediately point out that we have never

had a list of criteria from Secret Service as to what they are interested in; that we have tried to furnish that information which would be helpful, and that we are frankly apprehensive as to whether the information we furnish under these broadened criteria will be handled properly. I went into a discussion of the points set out above, and made it clear to these gentlemen that there is no formula which is a panacea for the problem involved here in protecting the President; that we are concerned about the indicated repercussions from actions such as the police took in Chicago, and which will be repeated elsewhere, and that there has to be a balancing between the needs of security and the rights of the individual.

I pointed out that a member of the President's party in Dallas, after the assassination, had stated simply that security and politics do not mix, and that President Kennedy chose politics. I pointed out that if the President's car had been moving, say, at 25 miles an hour, instead of 10 or 12 miles an hour, and if two Secret Service men had been standing on the back of the President's car, the security would have been far greater. I pointed out that, even today, President Johnson mixes with crowds and on his travels insists on mingling with the people, and these are factors that must be considered.

My purpose in going into this was to slow these men down so that they realized that the question of furnishing information to Secret Service is only a small part of the security picture.

For information.

V.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mohr
Casper
Callahan
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DeLoach
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: May 4, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. J. Lee Rankin called at 5:50 p.m., May 4, 1964, at which time he advised the following:

He (Rankin), John McCloy, Allen Dulles and Senator John Sherman Cooper are proceeding to Dallas on Thursday evening and would remain in Dallas probably until Saturday morning and return on Saturday. He advised the purpose of this trip was to get a firsthand inspection of the various items of interest in Dallas relating to President Kennedy's assassination. He stated Inspector Tom Kelly of Secret Service, who had been making most of the arrangements for all witnesses before the Commission, had lined up airplane travel as well as hotel reservations in Dallas and was going to accompany the members to Dallas. Mr. Rankin desired to invite Malley to go to Dallas with the Commission. In response to a question, Rankin stated he had no particular problems of any kind that he could think of with regard to Bureau activities but did not want to be in the position where the Commission was favoring one Government agency in preference to another, and therefore, desired to invite Malley to make the trip to Dallas with members of the Commission.

ACTION:

In view of the fact that three Commissioners are accompanying Mr. Rankin, along with Inspector Kelly of Secret Service, to Dallas, it appears desirable that Malley accompany these individuals to Dallas in order that any questions that might arise can be answered immediately. If approved, Malley will plan to go to Dallas Thursday evening and probably return on Saturday.

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:hw
)7(

OK H

REC-42

62-109090-141

EX-104

12 MAY 8 1964

53 MAY 13 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

1 - [illegible]Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - [illegible]en
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
May 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 7, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct further investigation for the purpose of locating a safe-deposit box which Lee Harvey Oswald may have rented in his name, in the name of a member of his immediate family or in any assumed name in Irving, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston or Laredo, Texas.

Our letter of April 30, 1964, transmitted to the Commission results of our investigation in this particular inquiry. We also indicated that we were conducting further investigation concerning a $25,000 charge which was made on January 7, 1964, against the account at the First National Bank of Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, entitled "The Oswald Trust Fund." This account was opened on December 5, 1963, by James H. Martin and Marina N. Oswald.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 4, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets out results of our additional inquiries regarding the aforementioned $25,000 charge against the account entitled "The Oswald Trust Fund."

This concludes our investigation in this particular matter.

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
16 MAY-7
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

105-82555

REL:pah
(8)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
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Tele. Room
Holmes

FBI
MAY 7 1964
RECD-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

At the request of the President's Commission, we made an exhaustive survey of banks in each of the cities mentioned herein in an attempt to locate a safe-deposit box Oswald may have rented. In the course of our inquiries, we obtained considerable information concerning bank accounts of Marina Oswald and her former business manager, James H. Martin. There was a large withdrawal of $25,000 from one account opened by Marina and Martin which was not explained. The enclosure sets forth added data developed concerning this $25,000 charge. The money was deposited in the First National Bank of Fort Worth on 1/20/64 in the name of James H. Martin and John M. Thorne (Marina's former attorney) as Co-trustees for Marina Oswald and children. There currently is a cash balance in the trust of $2040 and the remaining portion of the $25,000 has been invested in various stocks and bonds at the discretion of the bank's Trust Committee. An additional deposit of $1940 on 3/25/64 was made in the account, such sum was forwarded by a school principal in York, Pennsylvania.

1 - Conrad
1 - [illegible]livan
1 - [illegible]ley
1 - Branigan
1 - Frazier
1 - Lenihan

May 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On May 6, 1964, Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff requested that he be furnished the originals of the following items of evidence maintained by this Bureau in connection with our investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy:

(1) Letter to Lee H. Oswald from Louis Weinstock, General Manager, "The Worker," dated December 19, 1962 (Evidence number 404).

(2) Letter to Mr. Lee H. Oswald from James J. Tormey, Executive Secretary, Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis Defense Committee, dated December 13, 1962 (Evidence number 405).

(3) Letter to Lee H. Oswald from Joseph Task, Socialist Workers Party, dated March 27, 1963 (Evidence number 445).

Items number one and two, mentioned above, are enclosed herewith. Contents of these letters were set forth in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated January 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," on pages 257 and 261, respectively.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

105-82555

REL:pah

(8)

MAY 8 1964

FBI

MAY 7 1964

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BY COURIER SVC.
16 MAY - 8
COMM-FBI

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In connection with item number three, mentioned above, our records disclose that the original of this item was personally delivered to Mr. Liebeler by Special Agent Robert E. Neill of this Bureau on April 15, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

Mr. Liebeler made this request of Mr. James R. Malley. The items listed herein were found in the personal effects of Lee Harvey Oswald during a search of Oswald's residences at 1026 Beckley Street in Dallas and 2515 West 5th Street in Irving, Texas (Paine residence). Copies of the enclosures have previously been furnished to the Commission. Now Mr. Liebeler desires the originals for use by the Commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 5/21/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Mohr
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Tele. Room
Holmes
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On 5/12/64, the President's Commission submitted Commission Exhibits 709 and 711 to the Laboratory for examination. Commission Exhibit 709 is an affidavit of Lieutenant Jack Revill of the Dallas Police Department concerning statements allegedly made by SA Hosty of the Dallas Office on 11/23/63. Commission Exhibit 711 is an affidavit of Detective V. J. Brian of the Dallas Police Department concerning the same incident.

The two Commission Exhibits are Xerox copies and do not lend themselves to a satisfactory examination for alteration as would the originals; however, from such examination as could be made, no evidence of any typewritten additions, substitutions, or alterations was found in the documents submitted.

Commission Exhibits 709 and 711 were returned to the Commission on 5/13/64.

Mr. Malley has orally advised Honorable J. Lee Rankin of The President's Commission of the above results.

ACTION: None. For your information.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-82555 2 ENCLOSURES

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont

2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley, Rm. 5710)

2 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Stokes, Rm. 645 RB)

JCC:GFM
(9)

2 ENCLOSURES

6 MAY 27 1964

58 JUN 3 1964

November 22, 1963

Captain W.P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald
605 Elsbeth Street

Sir:

On November 22, 1963, at approximately 2:50PM, the undersigned officer met Special Agent James Hosty of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the basement of the City Hall.

At that time Special Agent Hosty related to this officer that the Subject was a member of the Communist Party, and that he was residing in Dallas.

The Subject was arrested for the murder of Officer J.D. Tippit and is a prime suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The information regarding the Subject's affiliation with the Communist Party is the first information this officer has received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding same.

Agent Hosty further stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was aware of the Subject and that they had information that this Subject was capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack Revill

Jack Revill, Lieutenant
Criminal Intelligence Section

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 7th day of April, 1964.

Frances Dock

FRANCES DOCK
Notary, Dallas County, Dallas, Texas

CD 1 10 1 0 9 0

ENCLOSURE

Exhibit No. 711

April 20, 1964

Captain W. P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Thru:
Lieutenant Jack Revill
Criminal Intelligence Section
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Sir:

On November 22, 1963 I was present and accompaning Lieutenant Jack Revill in the basement of the City of Dallas, City Hall located at 2000 Main Street. Lieutenant Revill and myself along with several other Officers had just completed searching the Texas School Book Depository from which Lee Harvey Oswald assasinated the President of the United States, Lieutenant Revill and myself were enroute to the Special Service Bureau Office.

Upon entering the basement of the City Hall Lieutenant Revill and myself met Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent Hosty who had already parked his car and was walking very fast toward the entrance of the City Hall from the parking area. At this time Agent Hosty made the statement that Lee Oswald had killed the President and that Oswald was a Communist. Hosty also said that he know that Oswald was a Communist and that he knew Oswald was working at the School Book Depository.

While we were in the basement Hosty also said several things to Lieutenant Revill that I could not hear as there was a lot of excitment and commotion there.

Lieutenant Revill and myself then accompanied Hosty to Captain Fritz's office and Lieutenant Revill introduced Hosty to Lieutenant Ted Wells. We, Lieutenant Revill and myself then went to the Special Service Bureau Office where Lieutenant Revill made a Report of the incident and turned the report into Captain W. P. Gannaway who is in Charge.

62-109098

ENCLOSURE

Respectfully submitted
V. J. Brian
V. J. Brian, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

Before me, W.S. Biggio, a Notary Public, appeared V.J. Brian who does duly swear that the facts in this statement are true.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

May 28, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Mosk on May 26, 1964, evidence items numbered D88, D115, 170, 346, 349 and 428 were delivered to Mr. Mosk on that same date.

BY COURIER SVC.
5 28
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
REN:bmm
(10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
100 JUN 2 1964

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory, and was delivered by SA Robert E. Neill. The above items are described as follows:

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D88	Employment application card
D115	Unemployment Security Records, State of Louisiana
170	Public utility deposit slips (2) and Texas Employment Commission form
346	Information and ID card, Division of Employment Security, Louisiana
349	Louisiana Employment Security voucher and IBM payment card, Texas Employment Commission
428	Form ID-14, Division Employment Security, Louisiana

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 5-19-64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
Bufile 62-109060

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA
Bufile 105-82555

JACK LEON RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
Bufile 44-24016

To recommend the attached airtel be sent to all SACs alerting them to the possibility the President's Commission may wind-up its inquiry of the assassination at an early date and to expedite investigation.

Information available to the Bureau would indicate the President's Commission will endeavor to wind-up its inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy sometime during June, 1964. While the field has been continually reminded to expedite investigation in this matter, it is felt this additional reminder should be sent to insure all pertinent investigation is available at the Bureau at the earliest possible time for dissemination to the Commission.

It is pointed out even though the Commission terminates its inquiry this matter will be maintained in a pending status and the field is being so advised. All allegations received will be appropriately run out and reported.

62-109090 6/1/64
NOT RECORDED 15 MAY 22 1964

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached ALL SAC airtel be sent.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Hines

RDR:las (12)

FBI

Date: 5/13/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

The "Dallas Times Herald" of May 12, 1964, on page 17, contained an article captioned "Probers to Hear Officers", wherein it was stated that Lieutenant JACK REVILL and Detective V. J. BRIAN of the Criminal Intelligence Section of the Dallas Police Department flew to Washington on May 12, 1964, to testify before the President's Commission. The article stated that it was presumed their testimony would concern the controversial memorandum Lieutenant REVILL wrote approximately one hour after the arrest of OSWALD. The article continued that the memorandum was a report to Detective Captain PAT GANNAWAY concerning a conversation Lieutenant REVILL had with SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. and that according to the memo SA HOSTY allegedly said that the FBI knew OSWALD was a member of the Communist Party and was "capable" of killing the President.

The article stated that Detective BRIAN had said he overhead Agent HOSTY make the statement to Lieutenant REVILL in the basement of the City Hall. The article states that FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER had denied the FBI knew OSWALD was capable of the assassination and that Agent HOSTY had reportedly already testified before the President's Commission in Washington.

62-109090

The article concludes by stating that Police Chief JESSE CURRY had told reporters two weeks ago that Lieutenant

NOT RECORDED
109 MAY 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RPG/ds

(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

6 4 JUN 3 1964

REVILL and Detective BRIAN would submit to lie detector tests if requested to do so by the President's Commission.

The "Dallas Morning News" on May 13, 1964, on page 13, contains an article captioned "Lt. REVILL to Testify Before Warren Probers". This article also refers to the alleged statement by SA HOSTY. The article indicates that Lieutenant REVILL was accompanied by Detective V. J. BRIAN, and that the Police Department officials were "mum" about the nature of Lieutenant REVILL's trip, but that sources agreed that Lieutenant REVILL was summoned by the Commission for the purpose of giving them first-hand testimony on the controversial memorandum of Lieutenant REVILL. The article stated that sources had said Lieutenant REVILL and Detective BRIAN would be interviewed by the President's Commission on Wednesday (May 13).

The same article stated that the President's Commission had announced on Tuesday, May 12, 1964, that FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER would appear before the Commission on Thursday, May 14, 1964, and that he would be followed by JOHN A. MC CONE, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The above is for the Bureau's information.

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen

TO : M. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 11, 1964

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On 5/8/64 the President's Commission furnished the Bureau with the transcript of testimony covering former SA John W. Fain, SA Robert L. Quigley and SA James P. Hosty, Jr. By and large, the testimony was accurate and to the point and effectively presented the nature of the Bureau's investigation and findings of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of the President. There is attached a reproduction of the testimony on which minor corrections have been noted in red pencil. There follows a listing of these corrections and other points which are noted concerning the testimony given.

Page 5931, line 2, 4th word should be "help" instead of "have."

Page 5932, line 4, the Bureau Form FD-302 is incorrectly referred to as an FB-302.

Page 5949, lines 9, 10, 11, the initials for the Soviet Security Service should be MVD, not NVD.

Page 5971, line 13, Ed Dalyrimple should be Ed Dalrymple.
line 16 - It would appear that a phrase has been deleted by the stenographer following the statement "...he had had an inquiry concerning whether or not..." The phrase deleted probably should be to the effect whether or not Oswald was an informant of the Bureau.

Page 5930, line 18, the word "your" should be "you."

Page 5993, paragraph 3, line 5, the word "he" should be "I."

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 28 1964

Enclosure

WAB:mhw

58 JUN 3 1964

EC-42

3769

8 MAY 1964

Hand to with President's Commission 5-14-64

FBI/DOJ

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Page 6030, line 1, the word "School" is misspelled "schoole."

Page 6060, line 14, the word "Kaack," who is a former Special Agent, should be "Oswald."

Page 6063, lines 5 and 13, the name of SAC Shanklin is incorrectly spelled in three places as Schanklin.

Page 6069, line 11, the word "working" should be "waiting."

Page 6071, line 5, the word "car" is misspelled as "carr."

Pages 6071, 6072, 6073, 6074, 6075, 6076 and 6078 Lieutenant Revill is misspelled Ravill.

Page 6076, line 2, the word "reviewed" is misspelled "revieeed."

Page 6076, midway through the page begins a conversation between the Chairman and Mr. Rankin concerning testimony of Lieutenant Ravill. On Page 6077, first line, it is noted that Mr. Hosty stated "He was talked to in Dallas." Since Hosty was not competent to make this statement, it is probably a continuation of Rankin's statement and incorrectly attributed to Hosty.

Page 6083, line 3, the word "call" should be "calm."

Page 6090, penultimate line, the word "informed" should be "informant."

Page 6096-A, lines 16 and 23, Shanklin is misspelled Schanklin."

ACTION:

If you approve, the above will be discussed with a representative of the Commission so that these minor errors might be corrected if the Commission so desires.

ADDENDUM: I have looked this testimony over and it appears to me that Agents Hosty and Quigley did a good job, testifying clearly and concisely, and using good language. Former Agent Fain's testimony is acceptable, but his language leaves something to be desired, and he is not as direct and decisive in his testimony.

AHB

FBI WASH DC

1-1

FBI CHICAGO

544 PM CST URGENT 5/25/64 PAK

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO (62-6115) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE CHICAGO TEL [illegible] TWENTY TWO LAST.

BOLDEN ACCOMPANIED BY ATTORNEY GEORGE HOWARD WERE INTERVIEWED AT CHICAGO FBI ONE THIRTY PM THIS DATE. BOLDEN AND HOWARD ADVISED THAT PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAD REQUESTED BOLDEN BE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION PERTAINING TO THE PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

HOWARD STATED HE HAD GIVEN MATTER CAREFUL THOUGHT SINCE LAST FRIDAY. HE STATED THAT CERTAIN STATEMENTS HAD APPEARED IN NEWSPAPERS OF UNION [illegible] NOT AWARE AT THE TIME THESE STATEMENTS WERE MADE BY BOLDEN. HE SAID HIS PRIMARY OBJECT WAS TO TAKE CARE OF HIS CLIENT IN CRIMINAL MATTER WITH WHICH BOLDEN IS CHARGED. HE STATED BOLDEN WAS STILL A SECRET SERVICE AGENT AND HE DID NOT DESIRE THAT BOLDEN MAKE ANY STATEMENT AT THIS TIME.

HOWARD SAID HIS CLIENT'S POSITION MIGHT CHANGE IN FUTURE AND IF SO CHICAGO FBI [illegible] BE CONTACTED.

END PAGE ONE

2 JUN 2 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

58 JUN 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PAGE TWO

IN ANSWER TO INQUIRY, HOWARD STATED BOLDEN HAD NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION CONCERNING ACTUAL ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT. BOLDEN CONCURRED IN HOWARD'S STATEMENT TO THIS EFFECT.

LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS. NO FURTHER ACTION CONTEMPLATED IN ABSENCE FURTHER CONTACT THIS OFFICE BY HOWARD OR BOLDEN.

END

WA 7XRAP

TBI WASH DC

P

CC-MR. ROSEN

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mole
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen RW

DATE: May 26, 1964

FROM : C. L. McGowan CLM

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

On 5/25/64, SAC Shanklin of the Dallas Office telephonically advised that a representative of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy would be in Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of obtaining a deposition from SA C. Ray Hall on 5/28 or 29/64. The deposition is to be taken in the office of the United States Attorney at Dallas. The representative will contact SAC Shanklin to advise him of the precise time and date for the taking of the deposition.

This matter was discussed with Shanklin and Shanklin was of the opinion that the deposition would probably concern the two interviews which Agent Hall conducted with subject Ruby. Shanklin stated that although there was little doubt in his mind as to the purpose of the deposition, he could not state with absolute certainty that such was to be the subject matter, inasmuch as SA Hall had participated in many interviews, particularly since he is the polygraph operator and was used in connection with the Oswald and Ruby cases.

ACTION:

Inspector Malley was advised on 5/26/64 of the request received from Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission and the information received from SAC Shanklin. Mr. Malley stated that he would endeavor to ascertain the nature of the deposition desired from SA Hall.

CLM:ers
(3)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 28 1964

4 MAY 27 1964

58 JUN 3 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 2 6

MAY 25 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C., 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed are the originals of Commission Exhibits 477, 478, 480-517, 519, 520, 702-704, 709, and 711-745. We would like to have three photographs of each of these exhibits.

We would appreciate your informing us whether you have received the originals of Commission Exhibits 701, 705, and 710.

Answered by letter dated 6/2/64 RJZ

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 2 1964

67
17 MAY 26 1964

5 ENCLOSURE

58 JUN 3 1964

PAGE SIX

THREE

5-28-64

AIRTEL

62-109090 -

TO: SAC, Dallas (62-13)
New York (62-78)(Enc. 2)

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109090)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for Dallas are [illegible] copies each of a letter postmarked [illegible] to the President's Commission under May 26, 1964, which is self-explanatory.

The Bureau is interested in contacting persons [illegible] Dallas, who could, [illegible], to ascertain where the original tape is located which was acquired by the Commission. Also obtain information regarding the identity and the address of the announcer; all is not previously interviewed, set out appropriate leads as what he may be contacted relative to any information pertaining to the assassination. Dallas should contact Columbia Electric Corp., in Dallas if there is an office located in your city and obtain information regarding this matter as in all probability the crew worked directly from this location.

To expedite this matter as much as possible, all offices are instructed to set out any leads by teletype immediately upon receipt of memoranda and to be furnished to the Bureau and Dallas by teletype for investigation in a subsequent report. Handle promptly.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. I.W. Conrad

[illegible]
(7)

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

Tolson
Boardman
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 JUN 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Request from the Commission dated May 22, 1964, received today at the Bureau, indicated Colpix Records, a division of the Columbia Pictures Corporation produced in association with the United Press International a record entitled, "Four Days that Shocked the World." This record deals with a purported on-the-spot broadcast, from a mobile unit, of the assassination. The Commission heard a record and they believed it may be possible the timing of the gunshots may be detectable. They subsequently requested the original tape recording of broadcast at the assassination scene be obtained. Also they desired the identity and address of the announcer and the determination of his location at the time of the broadcast.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 2 2

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Capitol Records, a division of Columbia Pictures Corporation, has produced in association with United Press International, a record entitled "Four Days that Shocked the World".

A portion of that record deals with a purported on-the-spot broadcast, from a mobile unit, of the assassination. We have listened to the original record, and it is possible that the timing of the gunshots may be detectable. In connection with this matter, would you please:

(1) Obtain the original tape recording of the broadcast at the assassination scene,

(2) Obtain the identity and address of the announcer, and

(3) Determine where the announcer was standing at the time he made his broadcast.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

MAY 25 1964

30 MAY 25 1964

FBI

Date: 5/25/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Chicago tel 5/25/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting an interview with ABRAHAM BOLDEN.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished Dallas for information.

1 ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

18 MAY 27 1964

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 10)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

DWS:mps
(5)

CC - Nick

JUN 3 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 25, 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY - INTERVIEW WITH ABRAHAM BOLDEN

On May 22, 1964, Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to interview Abraham Bolden. Mr. Willens advised that the President's Commission desires that a complete detailed statement be obtained from Mr. Bolden setting forth all the specific information in his possession concerning misfeasance and malfeasance on the part of Secret Service Agents assigned to the protection of the President. Mr. Willens further asked that the interview include any knowledge on Bolden's part concerning any derelictions in protecting the President at any place, at any time.

At 3:15 p.m., May 22, 1964, Mr. George Howard, attorney for Abraham Bolden, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he would cooperate in making Mr. Bolden available for interview by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Howard advised that it would be impossible, due to other commitments, for him to arrange this interview until 1:30 p.m., May 25, 1964. Mr. Howard stated that certain statements had been made by Abraham Bolden reflecting on the protection of President Kennedy by the Secret Service, particularly at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. He stated that these statements had been made outside of his presence and before he entered the case as attorney for Mr. Bolden. He said that he felt it would have been better if these statements had not been made in connection with the

case pending against his client, Bolden. He said that he did not want to do anything to damage the reputation of the Secret Service as both he and his client, Bolden, have great respect for that agency.

Abraham Bolden, accompanied by his attorney, George Howard, came to the Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Chicago, Illinois, at 1:30 p.m., May 25, 1964.

Mr. Bolden and Mr. Howard were advised that the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy had requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain from Mr. Bolden any information in his possession pertaining to the protection of the President.

Mr. Howard stated he had given this matter careful thought since Friday, May 22, 1964. He said that certain statements had been made by Mr. Bolden which had appeared in newspapers. He said that he had not been aware of these statements at the time they were made. He said his primary object is to take care of his client in connection with the criminal matter with which Mr. Bolden is charged. Howard said that Mr. Bolden is still an agent of the Secret Service and he did not care to have Mr. Bolden say anything further at this time.

Mr. Howard advised that Mr. Bolden is scheduled for arraignment in Federal Court on May 28, 1964, in connection with the matter with which he is charged. He said that any statement made by Mr. Bolden at this time might have some affect in connection with this pending case.

Mr. Howard advised that the position of his client might change in the future and that if such change does occur, he and Mr. Bolden will contact the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in order to furnish all information in Mr. Bolden's possession concerning the protection of the President.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY -
INTERVIEW WITH ABRAHAM BOLDEN

Mr. Howard advised that his client, Mr. Bolden, had no specific information whatsoever concerning the actual assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Bolden expressed agreement with his attorney's statement on this point.

WARREN

COMMISSION

SECTION 12

Recd by BS 7-19-78

COPY 2

5/9/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

PRESIDENTS COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

REURCAB MAY NINE.

COMMISSION ADVISED. BUREAU WILL SUCAB WHEN ADDITIONAL INFO RECEIVED.

GMS:job
(4) gk

1 - Foreign Liaison (Detached)

REC 10 62-109090-144

19 MAY 11 1964

NR. 79
ENC. 1 TS
CK. TS
APPROVED BY TS
TYPED BY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

VIA CABLEGRAM
MAY 11 1964
4:35AM TS

TELETYPE UNIT

5 41 MAY 14 1964

1-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-9-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 607

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.
REBUCAB MAY 7 LAST.
PACKAGE MENTIONED REBUCAB RECEIVED HERE THIS AFTERNOON.
CHECK AT MARIA ISABEL HOTEL HERE DISCLOSES DR. DALE CAMERON
NOT REGISTERED THERE NOR DOES HE HAVE RESERVATION.
IF WHEREABOUTS DR. CAMERON KNOWN TO COMMISSION, SUCAB.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 1:43 AM ML

cc: Mr. Sullivan
3rd cc: Mr. Belmont

REC-104 62-109090-145

MAY 12 1964

79 MAY 13 1964

Information contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 7, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This morning, J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission called advising that he had certain material in the possession of the Commission consisting principally of testimony before the Commission which it was desired be reviewed by Dr. Dale Cameron of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Mr. Rankin indicated this testimony dealt with possible motive in the slaying of the President and similar information.

Mr. Rankin stated that Dr. Cameron is presently in Los Angeles en route to Mexico City and requested any assistance the Bureau might be able to give in getting this material to Dr. Cameron in Mexico City as soon as possible.

Mr. Malley advised Mr. Rankin that if the material was furnished to the Bureau we could make arrangements for it to be delivered to Dr. Cameron at the Maria Isabella Hotel in Mexico City through our Legal Attache in Mexico City.

Mr. Rankin indicated the material would be forwarded to the Bureau and it will be immediately sent to the Legal Attache in Mexico City with instructions to deliver it immediately upon receipt to Dr. Cameron at the above hotel in Mexico City.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

GHS:ige
(6)

REC-104

MAY 12 1964

79 MAY 13 1964

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 5-11-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 610

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.
REBUCAB MAY 7 AND MYCAB MAY 8 LAST.
DISREGARD REQUEST CONTAINED MYCAB. DR. DALE CAMERON
LOCATED LAST NIGHT AND ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO DELIVER PACKAGE
TO HIM TODAY.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 12:46 PM TRM

Mr Rankin's Office advised package delivered to Dr. Cameron. 5/11/64

62-109090-HW6-RR

5-Rel

6 MAY 12 1964

79 MAY 13 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 7, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. J. Lee Rankin called Malley from New York today and advised that the members of the Commission sincerely appreciated the testimony of Assistant to the Director Belmont. He stated the members of the Commission were very favorably impressed with the testimony and they were very pleased to have the Bureau's position concerning this matter.

Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R - Cuba

Mr. Rankin stated that some day next week he intended to get in touch with the Director and will come to the Bureau to talk to the Director relative to having the Director appear before the President's Commission for a brief period of time. He stated that he would furnish Mr. Hoover full details concerning this when he talked with him.

Submitted for information.

1 - Miss Holmes

JRM:mpd (4)

ADDENDUM (5/7/64), AHB:csh -
In view of the fact that the Commission staff had previously advised me that my appearance before the Commission would suffice, and the Director would not be called upon to appear, I called Mr. Rankin back and reminded him of this.
He said that the Commission, prior to my appearance, had held a further discussion and had decided it was desirable to call both the Director and Mr. McCone of CIA before the Commission. Rankin said that, after my testimony yesterday, the Commission members had held a discussion and had

(continued next page)

REC-39 62-109071-148

EX-101

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

11 MAY 18 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

MAY 18 1964

72 MAY 20 1964

Memorandum from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION

Addendum (continued):

indicated they were impressed by the Bureau's approach and position in the field under discussion.

I told Mr. Rankin that, as he knew, the Director does not take his apprearances before a board or hearing lightly, and takes time to thoroughly prepare himself; therefore, I asked what the Commission would be covering with the Director. Rankin said it would be very limited and pertaining to the question whether Oswald was an informant and perhaps whether the Director thought there was any conspiracy involved in the assassination. Rankin said that there was no intention of covering the full scope of this matter, as this had been covered with me.

Mr. Rankin said that he would endeavor to contact the Director this Monday, 5/11/64, in order to personally advise the Director as to what is desired and to arrange for the Director to appear at his convenience, if possible sometime next week.

With reference to the question whether Oswald was an informant, it is noted that the Director's affidavits and affidavits of the Agents in the field were introduced into the record yesterday. The brief on the FBI investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, (which the Director has) on page 95-1, deals with the subject of the allegations that Oswald was an informant and again pages 95-y and z cover our interviews with Lonnie Hudkins and others re these allegations.

Concerning the question of a conspiracy involved in the assassination, this question is answered on page 37 of the brief and also on page 22 of the brief.

In addition, both of these items are covered in my testimony before the Commission.

A. H. Belmont

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-62)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 5-6-64

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 9715-9716. Congressman Beermann, (R) Nebraska, spoke concerning the responsibilities of the Warren Commission in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Beermann commented on the employment of Norman Redlich as a consultant by the Commission. Mr. Beermann stated "Prof. Norman Redlich, on the national council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee—cited by House and Senate Committees as an organization 'to defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers'—is currently employed, at $100 a day, for the Warren Commission. - - - Further, the cited Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, upon which the Warren Commission's 'consultant' serves as a national councilman, has unexplained connections and associations with the very Fair Play for Cuba Committee to which the accused assassin Lee Oswald belonged. - - - The hiring of Redlich was a tragic mistake. His retention with the Commission compounds this mistake, and if only by undermining confidence in the Commission, serves the purposes of the world Communist propaganda apparatus." Mr. Beermann included two articles written by Gene Wortsman captioned "JFK Probe Aid in Doubtful Group" and "Used by Warren Group: Consultant Admits ECLC Membership." The first article stated "J. Lee Rankin, Director of the Warren Commission and Solicitor General of the United States under President Eisenhower, said Redlich applied for the job. - - - Rankin said that every staff member is subject to a full field investigation. He said, however, that the results of the investigation must be determined by the members of the Warren Commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren." The article, in setting forth information regarding the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, stated "The House Un-American Activities Committee said in 1957 that the committee was formed to hamper the FBI and the House committee and to create opinion against exposure and punishment of subversives."

ORIGINAL FILED IN

INC-53 | 62 - [illegible] - 149

NOT RECORDED
126 MAY 18 1964

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for MAY 5, 1964 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

56 MAY 28 1964

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-19-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 636

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.
REBUCAB NO. 75, MAY 7 AND MYCAB MAY 11 LAST.
ON MAY 16 LAST DR. DALE CAMERON RETURNED TO THIS OFFICE DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN PACKAGE MENTIONED IN RECABS WITH REQUEST THEY BE RETURNED BY POUCH TO COMMISSION.
PACKAGE CONTAINING DOCUMENTS BEING FORWARDED TODAY BY AIR POUCH, REGISTRY NUMBER 2114904. BUREAU REQUESTED TO HANDLE DELIVERY TO COMMISSION.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 9:26 PM RTS

REC-42 62-109090-150

19 MAY 1964

26

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

MAY 28 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 15, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Re memo DeLoach to Mr. Mohr 5-14-64, setting forth that Drew Pearson told DeLoach he received a tip that Joe Ball, Warren Commission, had asked for the loan of an FBI car from the Dallas Office and the FBI delayed 24 hours in answering request and then flatly told Ball he could not have the car.

The Dallas Office advises that a record of every request made by the members and the staff of the Warren Commission has been maintained by the Dallas Office, with every request cleared with the Bureau prior to committing the FBI. Neither Joe Ball nor any other member of the Warren Commission has ever made a request for the use of a Bureau automobile.

All requests made by the Warren Commission to the Dallas Office have been granted with the exception of one made through U. S. Attorney H. Barefoot Sanders, Dallas, Texas, on 3-19-64. Sanders stated that Joe Ball and Dave Bellin, attorneys of the President's Commission, intended to interview between 50 and 100 witnesses in Dallas over a period of two or three weeks. He requested the FBI locate six individuals and request they appear at his office for interview. This request was received at 2:35 p.m., 3-19-64. The request was immediately relayed to the Bureau and declined on basis that these individuals had previously been interviewed by the FBI and their addresses had already been furnished to the Warren Commission. It was pointed out that the FBI would accept a request to locate witnesses if such location became a matter of a fugitive-type investigation. This declination was furnished at 3:25 p.m., 3-19-64, to Sanders by the Dallas Office. A copy of memo concerning this declination by FBI is attached for reference.

Based on the above, the statement by Pearson is absolutely false and unfounded.

UNRECORDED COPY

ACTION:

None—information.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

TDW:hw

REC-42 62-109060-451

11 MAY 26 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 18, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S APPEARANCE BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION

Last night I attended a testimonial banquet at the Mayflower Hotel for William C. Mott, Judge Advocate General of the U. S. Navy, who recently retired. Allen Dulles sat at the head table and during the course of the evening he spoke to me about Mr. Hoover's appearance before the Commission. Dulles said that the Director had given a "brilliant presentation" and that every member of the Commission had discussed it favorably and were greatly impressed by the Director's wide range of knowledge. Dulles appeared to be quite enthusiastic about what the Director said and obviously went out of his way to make it clear to me how pleased he was in what the Director had told him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Papich

WCS:mtb
(6)

REC-46

18 MAY 26 1964

EX-108

66 JUN 1 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: May 22, 1964

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. Rosen's memorandum earlier today discussed the Commission's request that we interview Secret Service Agent Abraham Bolden, who has made several allegations against the Secret Service and their operations in Dallas prior to the assassination. At 1:45 p.m., 5/22/64, Liaison talked with Secret Service Inspector Burrill Peterson in the office of Chief Rowley and told him of the request, and the fact that we would be conducting the interview, following clearance with Bolden's attorney, and that the Commission would determine whether it should call Bolden to appear before it. Peterson was told that the Director wanted Chief Rowley to have this information promptly, and Peterson said he would inform him the minute he returned to his office from lunch.

Peterson said there were 2 matters in connection with Bolden that we should know of. He referred to an article appearing in the "Chicago Tribune" on 5/22/64 in which Bolden is quoted as stating that Chief Rowley had telephoned him from Washington. The article states Bolden refused to discuss the call, but clearly implies that Rowley was asking him to refrain from making any other statements. Peterson said no call whatever had been made to Bolden by Rowley or any other Secret Service official.

The second item concerns an earlier newspaper article which contained Bolden's allegations of misconduct on the part of Secret Service personnel. Bolden is quoted as stating he had reported these matters previously to his superiors. Peterson says that the truth is that Bolden has never at any time made any such allegations previously either orally or in writing. He expressed appreciation on behalf of Mr. Rowley for our call.

ACTION:

For information.

GAD:mls (8)
1-Mr. Belmont; 1-Mr. Sullivan;
1-Mr. Rosen; 1-Mr. Malley;
1-Mr. Brennan; 1-Mr. Bartlett;
1-Liaison

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REC-46

ASAC Wells Chicago furnished info. about 5/22/64.

15 MAY 28 1964

5 MAY 28 1964

(REV. 4-17-63)

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8:24 PM EDST URGENT 5-22-64 MKS
TO DIRECTOR
FROM CHICAGO 222126

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE BUREAU PHONE CALL TODAY INSTRUCTING THAT ABRAHAM BOLDEN BE INTERVIEWED AT REQUEST OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION CONCERNING INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION EFFECTING THE PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

BOLDEN'S ATTORNEY, GEORGE HOWARD, REACHED BY SAC AT 3:15PM AND PURPOSE OF INTERVIEW EXPLAINED TO HIM. HE INDICATED THAT HE WOULD CERTAINLY COOPERATE IN MAKING BOLDEN AVAILABLE FOR THIS INTERVIEW, HOWEVER IMPOSSIBLE TO DO SO DUE TO OTHER COMMITMENTS UNTIL 1:30 PM, MONDAY, MAY 25 NEXT. HE ADVISED HE WOULD ACCOMPANY BOLDEN TO FBI OFFICE FOR INTERVIEW ON THAT DATE HOWARD VOLUNTEERED THAT IN ALL FAIRNESS, HE FELT HE SHOULD ADVISE ME THAT CERTAIN STATEMENTS MADE BY BOLDEN REFLECTING ON THE PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT BY SECRET SERVICE, PARTICULARLY AT HYANNIS PORT, WERE MADE OUTSIDE OF HIS PRESENCE AND BEFORE HE GOT INTO THE CASE. HE STATED THAT HE FELT THAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER IF THESE STATEMENTS HAD NOT BEEN MADE IN CONNECTION WITH BOLDEN'S CASE, STATING THAT HE DID NOT WANT TO DO ANYTHING WHICH WOULD DAMAGE SECRET SERVICE AS BOTH HE AND HIS CLIENT BOLDEN HAVE GREAT RESPECT FOR SECRET SERVICE.

REC-33 62-109090-154
5812
MAY 27 1964

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MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

MAY 22 1964

JUN 2 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

(4-17-63)

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PAGE TWO, FROM CHICAGO 222126

TELETYPE SUMMARY OF INTERVIEW WILL BE SUBMITTED IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING INTERVIEW AND LETTERHEAD MEMO WILL BE SUBMITTED SAME DATE. U.S attorney 9:01

EARLIER TODAY, USA EDWARD V. HANRAHAN ADVISED ME THAT YESTERDAY AGENTS OF SECRET SERVICE ATTEMPTED TO SERVE ADVERSE ACTION NOTICE ON BOLDEN, HOWEVER, HE REFUSED TO ACCEPT IT. HANRAHAN STATED THAT THIS ADVERSE ACTION NOTICE IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE GIVING NOTIFICATION TO BOLDEN THAT SECRET SERVICE IS DROPPING HIM FROM EMPLOYMENT. WHEN HE REFUSED TO ACCEPT NOTICE, SAID NOTICE WAS PLACED BY HIS FEET. HANRAHAN STATED THAT TODAY BOLDEN AND HIS ATTORNEY HOWARD APPEARED AT SECRET SERVICE OFFICE AND DEMANDED REINSTATEMENT. HANRAHAN STATED SECRET SERVICE AGENT IN CHARGE MAURICE MARTINEAU EXPLAINED TO BOLDEN'S ATTORNEY THAT SUCH REQUEST WAS PREMATURE AND THAT REINSTATEMENT COULD NOW ONLY BE EFFECTED AFTER APPROPRIATE HEARING. HANRAHAN FURTHER STATED THAT HE IS RECEIVING VARIOUS NEWS MEDIA INQUIRIES AND THAT HE IS NOW REFERRING ALL INQUIRES TO MR. PETERSON AT SECRET SERVICE HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

RECEIVED: 9:38 PM RTS

CC-MR. ROSEN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 23, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

SAC, Johnson, Chicago, advised Saturday that Abraham Bolden's attorney (Bolden is the Chicago Secret Service Agent whom we are interviewing at the request of the President's Commission concerning his allegations of derelictions on the part of Secret Service Agents in connection with the protection of the President) announced to the press 5-23-64, that Bolden was to be interviewed by the FBI on Monday, 5-25-64.

Johnson advised that the press was asking him to confirm or deny this statement. Mr. DeLoach's Office, after checking, advised SAC Johnson that he could confirm that such interview would be conducted by the FBI at the request of the President's Commission.

For Information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

LHB:cfs
(7)

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ST-112 REC-33

62 [illegible] - 155

MAY 27 1964

MAY 26 1964

61 JUN 2 1964

May 23, 1964

GENER[illegible] INVESTIGATIV[illegible] DIVISION

President's Commission requested interview of Abraham Bolden, suspended Secret Service Agent who is charged with soliciting bribe of $50,000 from subject of Secret Service case. Bolden alleged to news media that arrest is frame up to stop him from testifying before President's Commission on laxity of Secret Service protection of President Kennedy at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts.

lis

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

MAY 2

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Rabbi Hillel Silverman, who resides at 6146 Lupton Drive, Dallas, Texas and is the Rabbi of Temple Shearith Israel, stated to the FBI that Ruby was present at two religious services held at the Temple on November 22nd and 23rd. (See Report of Special Agent Clements, November 30, 1963, pp. 338-40)

The Commission requests that Rabbi Silverman be reinterviewed in order to ascertain at what times he saw Ruby at the Temple on each occasion, and the duration of Ruby's stay there. In addition, he should be asked to furnish the names of persons who might have seen Ruby and who could help to establish the time Ruby was in the Temple and the length of his stay there. The persons named by Rabbi Silverman should be interviewed for the same purpose, and they should be interrogated also as to what Ruby said or did and his general appearance and demeanor.

In general, our purpose is to account for Ruby's whereabouts during the several hours which the services lasted, and we would like you to conduct whatever further investigation you believe is appropriate to determine this information.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 2 1964

6-1
MAY 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5/28/64

Airtel

44-1016-[illegible]

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 5/27/64 requesting reinterview of Rabbi Hillel Silverman for specific details re Ruby's attendance at the synagogue and certain additional interviews to further establish the time of Ruby's attendance.

Handle the requested investigation advising persons interviewed that the investigation is being conducted at the request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Include results of your inquiry in your next report in this matter to be submitted no later than 6/5/64.

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(4)

NOTE: In the interview of Rabbi Hillel Silverman on 11/27/63, Silverman stated that Ruby attended services at the Temple Shearith Israel which were held from 8:30 to 10:00 p.m. on the night of 11/22/63 and again from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon on 11/23/63. Ruby stated that he only attended the one service on the night of 11/22/63 arriving there when the service was practically over at about 10:00 p.m. On the morning of 11/23/63 he says he slept from about 6:00 a.m. till about 11:00 a.m. and does not mention attending the Saturday service. Investigation requested by the Commission is apparently for the purpose of resolving these conflicting statements.

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MAY 20 1964
COMM-FBI

6 JUN 4

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 7, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Malley was in touch with President's Commission Staff Attorney Samuel Stern today and mentioned in reviewing Mr. Belmont's testimony before the Commission a number of typographical errors were being found as well as some instances where the sentence structure was incorrectly recorded thereby changing the meaning of the sentence.

Mr. Stern stated that he would very much appreciate it if all of these items could be jotted down and called to his attention so that the necessary corrections could be made.

During this discussion, Mr. Stern mentioned that he now had the testimony available of Agents Quigley and Hosty, as well as former Special Agent Fain, and that he would be glad to make the testimony of these three gentlemen available to the Bureau so the testimony could be reviewed and any necessary corrections called to the attention of the Commission.

ACTION:

If approved, this testimony will be obtained from the Commission and will be immediately reviewed for necessary corrections.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

JRMige
(6)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 28 1964

REC-44 EX-103

MAY 28 1964

JUN 4 1964

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
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JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 1 196

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington 25, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your agency's re-interviewing Mr. Barney Ross to obtain information concerning alleged underworld connections of Jack Ruby.

Ross stated in his original FBI interview (Clements Report, December 14, 1963 p.97) that Ruby attended nearly all of his fights during the late 20s and early 30s. Ross has stated in his autobiography that he (Ross) worked at one time for Al Capone and that some of the "Capone people" were his early fistic supporters and close followers. Eva Grant, sister of Jack Ruby, also allegedly worked for Al Capone (Clements Report, November 30, 1963 p.350).

The Commission suggests that you ask Ross to specify the names of the "Capone people" who were his close followers and the names of Ruby's friends who also followed and supported Ross. In addition, Ross might be asked about his acquaintance with Eva Grant or other members of the Rubenstein family, to what extent Ruby was associated with Al Capone, and any information Ross may have concerning criminal activities of Jack Ruby. In particular, Ross might be asked if he has any information about Ruby's involvement in the illegal sale or possession of narcotics.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

12 JUN 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Airtel to DL + NY
6-2-64
JLR/mas
1cc of ltr to DL + NY
1cc CR Unit

6/2/64

Airtel

62-109040-

To: SACs, Dallas (44-1639)
New York (44-974)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the New York and Dallas Offices is one copy for each of a letter to the Bureau from the President's Commission dated June 1, 1964, requesting that we reinterview Mr. Barney Ross to obtain information concerning alleged underworld connections of Jack Ruby.

It is noted that Barney Ross was previously interviewed by SA William G. Barry, Jr., and James J. Rogers at the New York Office on 11/25/63.

New York conduct the requested reinterview of Ross pursuant to and along the lines requested by the Commission. Make certain that each point set forth in the Commission's letter is fully covered. Advise him that the interview is being conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Submit results of interview by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission within three days of receipt of this communication. The letterhead memorandum must be carefully reviewed for substance and accuracy of grammar and punctuation in order that it may be disseminated to the Commission promptly upon receipt without delay. The letterhead memorandum must not contain a Bureau property stamp. Furnish appropriate FD-302's (25 copies) to Dallas for inclusion in a subsequent report.

Enclosure

JWH/ras
(6)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

MAILED 20
JUN 2 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Commission by letter requested that we reinterview Barney Ross. The request apparently is based on Commission's review of Ross' biography wherein he stated that he worked at one time for Al Capone. We previously interviewed Elsie Johnson who claims to be a close friend of Eva Grant. She alleged that Eva told her that she had formerly worked for Al Capone in Chicago. Our investigation has not indicated or established any connection between Jack Ruby and Eva Grant with Al Capone. In previous interview with Barney Ross he did not discuss his association with Al Capone and gave no indication that Ruby was an associate of Capone.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 26, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - Victim
CIVIL RIGHTS

A letter dated May 22, 1964, from J. Lee Rankin requested that Special Agent C. Ray Hall of the Dallas Office be available on May 28 or 29, 1964, in order that a deposition could be taken from Agent Hall by Mr. Leon D. Hubert, Jr., of the President's Commission staff. Mr. Hubert was contacted by Malley on 5/26/64 and asked the specific purpose of this deposition. Mr. Hubert advised that a tentative time for this interview had been set for 2:00 p.m. on May 28. He stated that Forrest Sorrells, Special Agent in Charge of the Secret Service in Dallas, along with Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, had both testified at the bond hearing for Ruby and that depositions had also been taken from them. He stated inasmuch as Agent Hall had testified at the bond hearing, the Commission desired to have a deposition from Agent Hall covering his testimony which he previously gave at the bond hearing.

Mr. Hubert advised that in addition to the material covered at the bond hearing, he had a few additional questions he desired to ask Agent Hall relative to his interviews with Ruby. He advised the deposition would not take in any phase of the over-all investigation other than the interviews with Ruby.

The foregoing has been made available to SAC Shanklin of the Dallas Office.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

JRM:mpd (6)

D JUN 3 1964

JUN 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 26, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: FAMILY OF HENRY WADE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS
REQUEST FOR BUREAU TOUR

SAC Shanklin advised this morning that Mr. Wade has told him that he is going to be coming up to Washington to testify again before the Warren Commission on June 9th. Wade asked Shanklin if arrangements could be made for his wife and his 4 children to tour the Bureau while the family was in the city. They would very much appreciate having a tour at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, June 9th. The 4 Wade children range in age between 6 and 13, according to SAC Shanklin.

Shanklin advised that, while we have had considerable trouble with Wade, he felt it would be difficult to refuse to afford a tour for his family. The Dallas Office is, of course, most circumspect with their dealings with Wade and his office.

A regular tour will be afforded Mrs. Wade and her 4 children on the 9th. It is to be noted that no request has been made to meet the Director.

O.K.

1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Tour Room
1 - Mr. Rosen

HPL:amr
(5)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

8 JUN 2 1964

JUN 8 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Sandy

MAY 22 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission desires to take the deposition of FBI Agent C. Ray Hall of the FBI Dallas office on May 28 or 29, 1964. Mr. Leon D. Hubert, Jr., a member of the Advisory Staff of the President's Commission, has been authorized to take the deposition of Mr. Hall.

Mr. Hubert will communicate with SAIC Shanklin upon his arrival in Dallas to arrange a precise time. The deposition will be taken in the office of the United States Attorney, Dallas, Texas.

It would be appreciated if you would advise Mr. Hall of the contents of this letter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-PROC
30 MAY 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

JUN 8 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
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Mr. Delonch
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 1 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It would be helpful in the work of the Commission if we could obtain floor plans of the first and third floors of the Dallas Police Department, which would indicate the occupants of the various rooms on November 22, 1963 and the two following days.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin...
General Counsel

2 JUN 2 1964

62 109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 4 1964

6/2/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO DAC DALLAS (44-1639)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. DASH VICTIM. CR.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY LETTER JUNE ONE SIXTYFOUR HAS REQUESTED THAT WE OBTAIN FLOOR PLANS OF THE FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS OF THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT WHICH WOULD INDICATE THE OCCUPANTS OF THE VARIOUS ROOMS ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE AND THE TWO FOLLOWING DAYS.

DALLAS CONTACT MR. MONROE MC CORMLE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, PUBLIC WORKS, DALLAS CITY HALL, AND MR. RAY L. TRIBBLE, ENGINEER, PARK BOARD, CITY OF DALLAS, TO DETERMINE THE AVAILABILITY OF BLUEPRINTS OR SCALE FLOOR PLANS SUITABLE FOR COMMISSION'S USE. IF SUCH PLANS ARE AVAILABLE, MAKE APPROPRIATE COPIES AND REQUEST THAT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT INDICATE THE OCCUPANTS OF THE VARIOUS ROOMS ON THE DATES REQUESTED BY THE COMMISSION. IF SUITABLE BLUEPRINTS OR FLOOR PLANS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, ADVISE THE BUREAU BY RETURN TELETYPE ~~IN ORDER THAT APPROPRIATE ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR THE TECHNICAL SECTION TO PREPARE SCALE FLOOR PLANS.~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN

/cac

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Gauthier

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 2 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

JUN 8 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

Exhibits Commission's request was discussed with Mr. Gauthier of the Mechanical Section who stated that scale drawings of a part of the third floor including the Homicide Bureau had previously been prepared by the Mechanical Section, however, no drawings had been prepared of the entire third floor or the first floor. It was suggested that Mr. McCorkle might be able to furnish blueprints or floor plans suitable but if not it was suggested that arrangements be made for the Mechanical Section to prepare the requested floor plans. Exhibits

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 2 1964
TELETYPE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
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Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 26

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission requests that an investigation be made to determine the following information relative to telephone calls:

a. Records of long distance telephone calls made by or received by Breck Wall and Joe Patterson who were both living at the Adolphus Hotel (See Clements, Dec. 14, 1963, p 342) during period September 26, 1963 to Jan. 1, 1964.

b. Long distance telephone calls made by or received by Thomas J. McKeown who resided at 1527 Broadway, Galveston, Texas, Telephone 503-8022, during period September 26, 1963 - January 1, 1964. (See Clements Jan. 8, 1963, p.82).

c. Record of long distance telephone calls made from telephone number CY5-1623 (See Clements, No .30, 1963, p.771) New York City to Dallas, Texas during period September 26, 1963 - January 1, 1964. This telephone was listed to one Lee Berry (See Clements, April 30, 1964 pp. 20-33). There may be omitted from this list those calls made from this number to Ralph Paul as reflected by Clements, April 30, 1964, pp. 20-33.

d. Ruby's "Jot it down" pad (See Clements Nov. 30, 1963, p.771) shows that immediately under the name Ralph Paul there appears the telephone number CY5-1623 (See par. c above) and the telephone number TE8-7475. We do not find that there has been a check out of this number. The Clements report of Jan. 17, 1964 at pp. 150-153 reflects a check out of a telephone number "8-7475" which is therein described as a "portion of a number". (i.e. lacking 2 prefix digits or letters). The latter investigation indicates inferentially that in the Dallas area there is no "TE" prefix; but the number in the "jot it down" book referred to above unmistakably shows that the prefix is "TE". It is possible that

62-109040

Airtel to OL, HO, & NY 5-25-64

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

MAY 26 1964

a portion of a number such as "E-7475" appears in another Ruby note book but we have been unable to find that it does. The Commission desires to ascertain who is listed to the number TE8-7475 outside the Dallas area, if it is possible to do so. That it is not a Dallas area number is established by the investigation referred to above, i.e. Clements, Jan. 17, 1964 pp. 150-153.)

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encls.

5/28/64

Rogge

Airtel

MT 62-109090

To: SACs, Dallas (44-1639)
Houston (44-939)
New York (44-974)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith for offices receiving copies of this communication is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 5/23/64 requesting that we obtain toll call records as specified in the letter.

Dallas will obtain available toll call information regarding Breck Wall and Joe Peterson. It is noted the Commission refers to Joe Patterson who was referred to in prior reports as Peterson. Make certain that in conducting the investigation the correct spelling of the name is verified and utilized in reporting the information.

Dallas will also obtain the requested information concerning the telephone number TE 8-7475.

Houston will obtain the desired long-distance telephone call information concerning Thomas J. McKenna, telephone SOuth 3-8022. Note that the Commission refers to Thomas J. McKeown, telephone 503-8022. Make certain that your inquiry verifies the correct spelling and telephone number and that it is reported correctly showing this verification.

"New York will obtain the records of long-distance telephone calls from the telephone of Lee Berry, CI 5-1623. You should obtain and report the complete record of all toll

Enclosure

JWH/ras
(3)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 2 1964

Airtel to Dallas, Houston and New York
RE: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;

telephone calls for the pertinent period as furnished by the telephone company. Do not omit the calls from this number to Ralph Paul (telephone CR 5-4891, Bull Pin Drive-in, operated by Paul; CR 5-5352, Ralph Paul, Copeland Road, Arlington, Texas) as suggested by the Commission.

In connection with obtaining the requested toll call data, bear in mind that the Commission desires to know where possible the date, time, duration, telephone number called, and person or identity to whom the number called is listed. In addition any other pertinent information which may appear on the "mark sense card" indicating the person who was called and the person calling is desired. Also determine how long the records checked will be maintained by the telephone company before they are destroyed.

New York and Houston will submit results to Dallas by appropriate FD-302's (25 copies). Dallas will incorporate these FD-302's along with their own setting forth results of Dallas telephone checks and surep setting forth complete results of investigation requested by the Commission. The investigation must be handled on a preferred expedite basis and any leads necessary to other officers to identify subscribers must be handled by teletype.

NOTE: At the request of the Commission we have previously obtained similar toll call information and prepared a telephone analysis on all phones available to Ruby, his immediate relatives, and about twenty persons known to have been contacted by him for the period September 26, 1963, through January 1, 1964. The telephone checks now requested arise from persons shown by the analysis to have been called by some of the persons who contacted Ruby. Wall and Peterson produce and perform in a show at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas and are friends of Ruby. McKenna from Galveston, who is a friend of Wall, was visited by Wall on 11/23/63 where Wall received a call from Ruby concerning Wall having closed his show at the Adolphus because of the President's death. Lee Berry of New York was called by Ralph Paul a number of times between September and January, one call being on 11/24/63. It would appear that the Commission is attempting to associate McKenna, Wall, and Peterson with Robert Ray McKeown who sold guns and material to Castro and who Ruby once contacted regarding selling jeeps to Cuba.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad DATE: 5/19/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63 DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission Exhibits.

On 5/18/64, Mary Norton, Secretary to Mr. Arlen Specter of the Commission's Staff, verbally requested of SA Robert E. Neill, that the Bureau take custody of the listed Exhibits attached hereto.

Mary Norton further requested that the Commission be furnished with three copies of each Exhibit not previously reproduced.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant Exhibits on the date of the request.

The reproductions will be handled by an Agent examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION:

ENCLOSURE

The Exhibits will be reproduced and three copies will be furnished to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in the Bureau's custody. Items not originating from the Bureau (designated *) will be returned along with the reproductions.

Enclosure
62-109060

62-109060-[illegible]
2 MAY 22 1964
NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 22 1964

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1-Mr. Callahan (Attention: C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

SEVEN

72 MAY 27 1964

REN:ich (12)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5/19/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C-1	399	Bullet from stretcher
C-2	567	Bullet fragment from seat cushion
C-3	569	Bullet fragment from beside front seat on right side
C-29	393	Suit coat worn by President Kennedy
C-31	395	President Kennedy's necktie
C-32	394	President Kennedy's shirt
C-35		Bandages and belt worn by President Kennedy (back support)
C-16	840	Three small lead particles found on rug underneath left jump seat of President's car
C-17	841	Lead residue found on inside surface of glass of windshield
C-9	842	Small fragment of metal from wrist of Governor Connally
C-4 - C-5	843	Two metal fragments removed from President's head at time of autopsy
	*844	Photograph of permanent trace produced in gelatin tissue model by 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball fired at 90-yard range
	*845	Photograph of permanent trace produced in gelatin tissue model by 7.62 mm Ball, M80, fired from M14 rifle fired at 100 meter range
	*846	Photograph of permanent trace produced in gelatin tissue model by caliber .257 Roberts soft point hunting bullet fired at 100 meter range
	*847	Photograph of set-up for measuring exit velocities from animal tissues
	*848	Photograph of set-up for measuring exit velocities from clothing-covered gelatin tissue model
	*849	Photograph of typical permanent cavity produced in 20% gelatin by bullet at 60-yard range
	*850	Photograph of holes in goat skin produced by bullets before passing through 13.5 to 14.5 centimeters of animal tissue (left) and upon leaving the tissue (right)
	*851	X ray of comminuted fracture of 8th left rib of goat 62 109091 -
	*852	Photograph of comminuted fracture of goat rib
	*853	Bullet which was fired through goat

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*854	X ray of comminuted fracture of human radius
	*855	Photograph of comminuted fracture of human radius at 70-yard range
	*856	Bullet that caused damage shown in Commission Exhibits Nos. 854 and 855
	*857	Two bullet fragments recovered from cotton waste outside gelatin coated skull used to catch the fragments
	*858	Photograph of fragments of 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano ball which struck gelatin filled skull depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 860 at 90-yard range
	*859	Photograph of fragments of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball recovered from gelatin filled skull depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 860 at 90-yard range
	*860	Photograph of gelatin coated and filled human skull viewed from rear - unclipped goat skin used to simulate scalp
	*861	Photograph of skull - gelatin removed from outside - entire right side of cranium blown away
	*862	Photograph of front view of skull - bullet exited near supraorbital ridge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 8, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On 5-7-64, we received a request from the President's Commission that this Bureau make all necessary arrangements for a partial re-enactment of the assassination in Dallas, Texas, on May 18 and 19, 1964. This project specifically deals with the shots fired at President Kennedy and technical data, measurements and photographs relating thereto as developed through investigation. This will involve placing cars in the highway at various points at scene of assassination.

The Commission by reference to various motion pictures taken of the actual assassination itself along with other technical data previously furnished, is endeavoring to pinpoint the exact time when and location where the shots were fired and the exact location where President Kennedy and Governor Connally were when they were hit. This study will include mathematical calculations and probable trajectory of projectiles fired.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BACKGROUND:

The advisability of this Bureau participating in a re-enactment has been discussed in my previous memoranda, and Mr. Belmont pointed out the undesirability of such action, principally due to the resultant publicity which will undoubtedly accompany any such venture, and our views were brought to the attention of Mr. Rankin.

As you are aware, J. R. Malley is currently in Dallas with members of the Commission and Inspector Tom Kelly of Secret Service for an on-the-spot inspection. He is scheduled to return sometime Saturday, May 9.

ACTION:

Mr. Malley is aware of the Commission's request, and when he returns to Washington, appropriate recommendations for handling this request will be made.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Wick
RDRhw (14)

SENT TO MR. TOLSON

72 MAY 27 1964

FBI
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 27 1964
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

720 PM CST URGENT 5-27-64 TJB

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /100-16601/ 2-PAGES

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ~~IS-DASH R-DASH~~ INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

RE BUTEL TODAY.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE THROUGH JOHN CORPORAN, NEWS DIRECTOR, WDSU RADIO, NEW ORLEANS, TO OBTAIN ONE FIVE TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYFOUR, A COPY OF A TAPE OF THE RADIO PROGRAM ~~QUOTE~~ CONVERSATION CARTE BLANCHE ~~UNQUOTE~~ BROADCAST OVER WDSU EIGHT TWENTYONE, SIXTYTHREE. APPROPRIATE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE WILL BE MAINTAINED.

FOR INFO OF BUREAU, ON THREE FOUR, SIXTYFOUR, WILLIAM X. STUCKEY WAS CONTACTED BY THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE RE OBTAINING THE ORIGINAL TAPE OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH OSWALD ON EIGHT SEVENTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, IN RESPONSE TO A LEAD FROM DALLAS. AT THAT TIME, STUCKEY ADVISED HE WAS NEGOTIATING FOR THE SALE OF THIS TAPE INTERVIEW AND PREFERRED TO MAINTAIN CUSTODY OF THE ORIGINAL TAPE UNTIL THE SALE WAS FINAL. STUCKEY ALSO PREFERRED NOT TO HAVE A COPY MADE OF THE ORIGINAL TAPE UNTIL THE SALE WAS COMPLETED.

END PAGE ONE

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 4 1964

12 JUN 3 1964

Ref to Rmks
5/28/64
WAR: Rmk

ON FIVE TWENTYSEVEN,SIXTYFOUR,STUCKEY ADVISED THAT HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED IN APRIL,SIXTYFOUR,BY ALBERT JENNER OF THE PRESIDENT/S COMMISSION,WHO WAS IN NEW ORLEANS,ABOUT OBTAINING A TAPE OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH OSWALD. STUCKEY ADVISED HE TOLD JENNER HE WAS RELUCTANT TO MAKE THIS TAPE AVAILABLE BECAUSE OF ITS POSSIBLE COMMERICIAL VALUE TO HIM.HE TOLD JENNER THAT HE WOULD COME TO WASHINGTON,D.C., TO PLAY THE TAPE BEFORE THE COMMISSION IF DESIRED. STUCKEY ADVISED TODAY THAT HE IS STILL NEGOTIATING FOR THE SALE OF THIS TAPE AND THAT IF HE COULD BE GIVEN A GUARANTEE BY THE PRESIDNT/S COMMISSION THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THE TAPE WOULD NOT BE RELEASED BY THE COMMISSION AND PLACED IN COMMERCIAL CHANNELS TO BE PLAYED PUBLICLY,HE WOULD MAKE A COPY OF THE TAPE AVAILABLE, HE ADVISED HE BELIEVED THAT THE MONETARY VALUE TO HIM WOULD BE LOST IF THE INFORMATION ON THE TAPE WAS RELEASED PUBLICLY.

BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO FURNISH INFORMATION RE STUCKEY/S REQUEST FOR A GUARANTEE TO THE PRESIDNETS COMMISSION AND IF THE COMMISSION WILL ISSUE SUCH A GUARANTEE,IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A LETTER BE DIRECTED TO STUCKEY BY THE COMMISSION OR THE COMMISSION MAY DESIRE TO CONSIDER ISSUANCE OF A SUBPOENA FOR THE ABOVE TAPE.

AM COPY TO DALLAS.

END

WA NHH

cc: Mr Conlon

FBI WASH DC

TU P

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 5/19/64

To

[x] Director

Att. .....

[ ] SAC .....

[ ] ASAC .....

[ ] Supv. .....

[ ] Agent .....

[ ] SE .....

[ ] CC .....

[ ] Steno .....

[ ] Clerk .....

FILE # .....

Title PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Acknowledge	[ ] Open Case
[ ] Assign.....Reassign.....	[ ] Prepare lead cards
[ ] Bring file	[ ] Prepare tickler
[ ] Call me	[ ] Recharge serials
[ ] Correct	[ ] Return assignment card
[ ] Deadline.....	[ ] Return file
[ ] Deadline passed	[ ] Return serials
[ ] Delinquent	[ ] Search and return
[ ] Discontinue	[ ] See me
[ ] Expedite	[ ] Send Serials.....
[ ] File	to .....
[ ] For information	[ ] Submit new charge-out
[ ] Initial & return	[ ] Submit report by .....
[ ] Leads need attention	[ ] Type

[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

NOT RECORDED
11 MAY 2

ReBucab 5/7/64 and BuR/S same date which transmitted a package to be delivered unopened personally to Dr. DALE CAMERON at the Maria Isabel Hotel in Mexico City.

The package was delivered to Dr. CAMERON 5/11/64.

Enclosure

xxx Legat CLARK D. ANDERSON

xx See reverse side

Office Mexico City

105

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. JM Sizoo; 1 - Mr. Branigan

May 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
MAY 29 2 15 PM '64
FBI

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On May 25, 1964, Mr. Wesley James Liebeler of your staff requested that this Bureau obtain a copy of a recording tape made by Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 21, 1963, and a copy of a recording tape made by William K. Stuckey on August 17, 1963.

REC'D-READING ROOM
MAY 28 5 21 PM '64
FBI

Mr. Liebeler requested that in obtaining the tapes the Bureau maintain the appropriate chain of evidence to establish their authenticity.

On May 27, 1964, arrangements were made through John Corporon, News Director of Radio Station WDSU, to obtain a copy of a tape of the radio program "Conversation Carte Blanche," which was broadcast over WDSU on August 21, 1963. Upon receipt, the tape will be forwarded to you.

It will be noted that William K. Stuckey was previously contacted by representatives of this Bureau on March 4, 1964, relative to obtaining the original recording tape of his interview with Lee Harvey Oswald on August 17, 1963. At that time Mr. Stuckey advised he was negotiating for the sale of his recording and preferred to maintain custody of the original tape until the sale was final. Stuckey expressed a preference not to have a copy made of the original tape until the sale was completed.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

WAB:krt
(6)

BY COURIER SVC.
46 MAY 29
COMM-FBI

79 JUN 5 1964

AS JEFF TIMMONS

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

On May 27, 1964, Mr. Stuckey advised that he was contacted in April, 1964, by Mr. Albert Jenner of your staff who was in New Orleans at that time. Mr. Jenner inquired relative to obtaining a tape of Stuckey's interview with Oswald. According to Mr. Stuckey, he told Mr. Jenner that he was reluctant to make the tape available because of its possible commercial value to him. He told Mr. Jenner that he would come to Washington, D. C., to play the tape before the President's Commission if this was desired.

Mr. Stuckey, on May 27, 1964, advised representatives of this Bureau that he is still negotiating for the sale of his tape and that if he could be given a guarantee by the President's Commission that the information contained on the tape would not be released and placed in commercial channels to be played publicly, he would make a copy of the tape available. Mr. Stuckey advised that he believed that the monetary value to him would be lost if the information on the tape was released publicly.

In view of Mr. Stuckey's request, no further contact is contemplated with him in the absence of specific advice from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Phoenix, 5/26/64, enclosing a copy of an anonymous letter received at the Bureau on May 18, 1964, concerning an unidentified individual driving a 1954 or 1955 Packard four-door sedan, bearing Arizona License EZY 958.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the contents of the anonymous letter.

This letterhead memorandum was prepared inasmuch as two copies of same are being furnished U. S. Secret Service, and the information contained in the anonymous letter has been summarized and furnished by letter to Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, and Sheriff WILLIAM E. BILL DECKER.

The contents of the letter, together with the Laboratory examinations, will be set forth in the next report submitted in captioned matter.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Phoenix
1 - Albuquerque
1 - San Diego
3 - Dallas (2 - 89-43) (1 - 62-3372)
RPG/ds
(9)

17 JUN 2 1964

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 5 - 1964

DL 89-43

PHOENIX, ALBUQUERQUE AND SAN DIEGO are requested to furnish Dallas with 25 copies of inserts or FD-302's reflecting any investigation conducted in connection with instant matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 28, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 18, 1964, the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., received the following quoted anonymous letter in an envelope on which the postmark was illegible:

"Federal Bureau of Investigation

"Washington, D. C.

"Gentlemen:

"A while back I overheard the most unusual conversation in a restaurant near the Mexican Border. It has bothered me ever since, so am going to give it to you as best as can be remembered.

"These two men were sitting in a booth next to myself, and they were talking Spanish. As so many bi-lingual people seem to take for granted that as you are a blue-eyed gringo you can't understand the language, and they talk as if you did not exist. Now I do not believe that the one man who was doing the talking of which I speak, was a Mexican--he may have been part Mexican_ tho, as he did speak with an accent to the cashier in English. Would say he is about 5'6" tall, rather small, tho with a little paunch, and would weigh about 145 to 150 lb. Brown eyes, grey curley hair, or wavey, a dark complexion, small hands for a man. He was the driver of a 1954 or 1955 Packard, 4 door sedan, Arizona license number EZY 958. Oh yes, a rather long, grey mustache. About 50 to 55 yrs. old.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"From the conversation would gather that he resides in either Tucson, or some place not very far from the Mexican border below Tijuana or Mexicali, and also must have many friends in San Diego.

"Now for the conversation. They were talking politics and the Kennedy assination came up. This man stated that he and a companion were on the outskirts of Dallas when they heard the news on the car radio. The companion wanted to go on into Dallas and see what was going on, but this man said he told him no that he didn't dare, as he knew that 'they had finally done it', and he didn't want to take a chance of seeing anyone who might connect him with the affair. He said that he knew months before that Kennedy 'had to die', that there was no other way for 'it' to be handled, and he knew that 'they' (whoever the heck they may be) was on the verge of taking action in Dallas, as it would be an ideal place.

"If he knows who 'they' may be, then I think you should know also. He was so damnebly smug about the whole thing when he was talking. He also stated that during WWII he had top security clearance, so now he goes most places and when he shows his identification, then he isn't questioned. He stated that he keeps Mexican citizenship so that he can go back and forth without question. (This sounds slightly crazy to me, as I don't know anything about such, but didn't know that you could maintain Mexican citizenship and American at the same time.) Perhaps he was born American, and took out Mexican citizenship.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"To top this off, he asks the other man who he thinks will be the next on the list. He stated that there were many of course, whom 'they' would like to eliminate, but Earl Warren was given top priority. Ye Gads! What a character! Even if he is just a 'nut' of some sort, such talk isn't exactly calming dinner conversation.

"I haven't the faintest idea if Earl Warren has plans of visiting San Diego, or if he had residence there at one time, but would gather that he may have from the conversation. Whoever 'they' are, must have ideas that somewhere in California would be a likely place to set up something for Mr. Warren which would be as unhealthy as what Mr. Kennedy experienced.

"Now you must have hundreds of clues to run down on the Kennedy assination, and I wouldn't want to be a pest, or a nut, but that conversation has bothered me, and you can take it as you see fit. If the man is just a blabber-mouth, then he may know nothing. If he is just egotistical enough to 'have to talk to someone about how much he knows' in order to impress someone, then he just may know something. You are the judge of that.

"Anyhow it's off my mind now, and I would like to forget it, although as you know better than anyone, these things must keep cropping up. The intricate network of politics, different groups, communistic and otherwise, must keep you people tareing your hair to protect people in public office.

"Sincerely,

"A Citizen"

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
6-2-64

1 - Lenihan

airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

"Life" magazine for 2-21-64 sets forth an article entitled "The Evolution of an Assassin." Page 69 of the "Life" magazine article sets forth results of an interview with Mrs. Clyde Livingston, a former teacher of Oswald's at the Ridglea West Elementary School. On the same page there is also set out an interview with Richard Garrett, a former classmate of Oswald's in elementary school.

The President's Commission has requested that Mrs. Livingston and Richard Garrett be interviewed by the FBI for all information they possess concerning Oswald.

Handle immediately and submit results of your inquiries in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

NOTE: On 6-1-64 Mr. Wesley J. Leibelier, a member of the staff of the President's Commission, noted that "Life" magazine interviewed Mrs. Livingston and Garrett, both of whom furnished data bearing on Oswald's personality in his elementary school years. Mrs. Livingston informed "Life" reporters that Oswald appeared friendly during her association with him and was not hostile or stubborn. Garrett indicated he associated closely with Oswald during grade school and indicated Oswald was a dominant boy but not particularly eager to fight all the time. Commission desires both of these individuals be interviewed re their knowledge of Oswald.

REL:mhw (9)

MAILED 8
JUN 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1392

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

May 28, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 26, 1964, which transmits certain Commission Exhibits to this Bureau for reproduction.

Receipt is acknowledged of Exhibits numbered 477, 478, 480 through 517, 519, 520, 702 through 704, 709, and 711 through 745.

It is noted that of the aforementioned Exhibits, those numbered 712, 713, and 714 have been previously photographed and were delivered to the Commission by courier on May 6, 1964. Accordingly, those Exhibits are being returned herewith.

With respect to your inquiry as to whether we have received Commission Exhibits numbered 701, 705, and 710, our records show that Exhibit number 701 has been received, photographed and returned to the Commission also on May 6, 1964. Further, our records show no receipt of Exhibits numbered 705 and 710.

BY COURIER SVC.

Your request for reproduction of these Exhibits, excepting those noted herein, will be handled promptly and you will be advised by a separate letter of transmittal when this work is completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
Enclosures (3)
REN:bcn (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Note on next page.

79 JUN 5 - 1964

Note:

These Exhibits consist of a group of photographs and diagrams supplied to the Commission by the Dallas Police Department which show various aspects of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 26, 1964

FROM R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63
Dallas, Texas

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

As a matter of record, the President's Commission on 5/22/64, delivered to SA Robert E. Neill the following items:

Governor Connally's suit trousers
Governor Connally's suit coat
Governor Connally's shirt
Governor Connally's necktie
Album of photographs of motorcade
Four photographs of the scene

These items were furnished to the Bureau for the purpose of taking them to Dallas, Texas, by SA Robert A. Frazier on 5/23/64.

ACTION: For information

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

REN:BH (10)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED

JUN 2 1964

56 JUN 4 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 5-27-64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

PURPOSE

That attached letter with enclosures concerning Robert Adrian Taylor, who allegedly purchased a U. S. rifle, caliber .30-06, from Lee Harvey Oswald, be forwarded to the President's Commission.

BACKGROUND

Robert Adrian Taylor was originally interviewed on 12-13-64, 63 regarding the rifle he purchased from one of two men during March or April, 1963. These men appeared at the Shell service station in Irving, Texas, where Taylor was employed, for automobile repair. The men had insufficient funds for the car repair and sold Taylor the rifle for $12 and he subsequently charged these men $11.50 for the repair bill. At this time Taylor stated he did not have the rifle in his possession as he had loaned it to his "son" for deer hunting. He described the rifle as a "Springfield bolt action .30-06, Model 1906, Serial No. 66091." On 11-23-63, Taylor observed a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald on TV and he believed Oswald was the individual from whom he purchased the rifle. However, he stated "naturally, he could not be positively sure that the man who sold him the rifle was Oswald. He feels that it was Oswald as that upon viewing Oswald on television, he immediately thought of this rifle, and at that instant thought that Oswald was the man who sold the weapon to him."

62-109040

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 4 1964

By letter dated 4-30-64, the Commission requested additional information concerning this rifle. It was desired Taylor be reinterviewed at which time various specifications of his rifle in its present condition, including photographs were to be obtained. The Commission also wanted the same information concerning a similar rifle in its original condition. Upon reinterview on 5-13-64, Taylor reiterated similar information as set out above and stated "he cannot be positively sure the man who sold him the rifle was Oswald." He further stated he could not recall the exact date he purchased the rifle other than it was during March or

Enclosure sent 5-28-64
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. H. Jevons
1 - C. Cunningham
KMR:lks (10)

79 JUN 5 1964

12 JUN 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3954

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

April of 1964. He said he had never seen either of the two men before he purchased the rifle and there was a possibility the man he believed to be Oswald had returned to the service station approximately a month later after he purchased the rifle from him. However, he again commented he was very doubtful that actually Lee Harvey Oswald came to his station, as the individual from whom he purchased the rifle had promised him ammunition and he was sure he would have remembered this individual because of this promise. Taylor said the weapon was in possession of his "son-in-law" Benjamin Moku on November 22, 1963, as the rifle had been registered at the Provost Marshal's office, Fort Hood, Texas, for use in deer hunting on the military reservation. He obtained the rifle on December 31, 1963. Previous investigation has established Oswald as employed in Dallas in March, 1963, until April 6, 1963, and he left Dallas for New Orleans in the latter part of April, 1963. Lee Harvey Oswald's brother Robert, has also indicated the only rifle known to have been in possession of Oswald was a small .22 caliber rifle they had when they were boys and he had bought the gun for Lee for $10. During an interview with Marina Oswald she also indicated she has never known of any other rifle ever being in possession of her husband.

The Laboratory has determined from an examination of Taylor's rifle that it is a U. S. Rifle, caliber .30-06, Model 1903, Serial No. 66091, manufactured at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois. The upper and lower bands have been removed, the front portion of the stock has been cut off, the wooden hand guard originally covering the top of the barrel has been removed, the rear sight has been removed and replaced with telescopic sight mount blocks and the bolt handle has been ground down and bent so that it would not strike the telescopic sight tube when operating the bolt. All other parts appear to be original, unaltered parts. The rifle has the standard length of 43 1/4". The barrel has not been shortened. The length of the longest portion (barrel and receiver) is 31 7/8". The stock portion is 28 3/4" long which is less than the standard length of 40 1/8" for a "non-sporterized" stock. Two photographs of Taylors's rifle assembled and two photographs disassembled are being furnished the Commission, as well as similar photographs of a U. S. Rifle caliber .30-06, Model 1903 (Rock Island), from our Reference Firearms Collection.

ACTION

If approved, the attached letter with enclosures be forwarded.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 26, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - Victim
CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Burt Griffin, President's Commission staff, called today and advised that the Commission was desirous of having photographs of all material which was in Ruby's possession when he was arrested in Dallas. He advised that in view of the fact that Ruby's case was pending on appeal he had communicated with District Attorney Henry Wade of Dallas County and Wade had now replied he was agreeable to any material relating to Ruby being photographed by the FBI; however, he had returned some of this material to the local authorities (apparently referring to the Dallas County police). Mr. Griffin was requested to confirm this request in writing which he said he would do immediately.

This matter was discussed with SAC Shanklin who advised District Attorney Wade had called him today and advised Shanklin that he had written a letter to the President's Commission advising he would make this material available for photographing. Wade told Shanklin that he didn't know exactly where the material was, that it had been kept in the District Attorney's office in a box and he thought a large majority of it had been returned to the city police.

SAC Shanklin was told that in carrying out this request he should contact Wade and tell him that the President's Commission desired to photograph all material relating to Ruby and that if the material had been returned to the city police department he should make the same request to the city police based on the request of the President's Commission.

ACTION:

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 4 1964

In the event the written request covering the foregoing desired investigation is not received within the next two days, the President's Commission will be followed in order to have this request on record.

JRM:mpd (7)

79 JUN 5 - 1964

11 JUN 3 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

May 29, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Jack Ruby's automobile contained, at the time of his arrest, a partial copy of a Wall Street Journal dated November 18, 1963, which had been mailed to J. E. Bradshaw, P. O. Box 179, Dallas 21, Texas (Clements Report, November 30, 1963 p. 754). The records of the Commission do not appear to contain any information with respect to Mr. Bradshaw or his connection with Jack Ruby.

The Commission would appreciate an appropriate investigation by your agency to determine the identity of Mr. Bradshaw, his contacts with Jack Ruby both before and after November 18, 1963, and the manner in which the above newspaper came into the possession of Mr. Ruby.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

25 JUN 2 1964

Recd of let sent with detail to DL 6-2-64 jwm/eac
1 cc of let - CE unit

62-109090

15 JUN 2 1964

79 JUN 5 - 1964

JOSEPH BALL. MR. SANDERS STATED THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION MEMBERS HAD THE ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF CERTAIN WITNESSES THEY DESIRED TO INTERVIEW AND THAT THEY WOULD LIKE THE FBI TO LOCATE SUCH INDIVIDUALS FOR PURPOSES OF HAVING THEM APPEAR AT THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR THE NECESSARY INTERVIEWS WITH PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION MEMBERS.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RECEIPT OF THE TELEPHONE CALL FROM MR. SANDERS, CONTACT WAS HAD WITH INSPECTOR MALLEY, WHO STATED THAT MR. SANDERS SHOULD BE ADVISED THAT SINCE THIS WAS A PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION MATTER, THAT THE FBI SHOULD NOT GET INVOLVED WITH LOCATING WITNESSES TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE THE COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES, BUT THAT SHOULD IT DEVELOP THAT DIFFICULTY WAS HAD IN LOCATING A PARTICULAR WITNESS, THAT A REQUEST TO ASSIST IN THE LOCATION OF A WITNESS WHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER AT APPROXIMATELY THREE TWENTYFIVE PM, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY BAREFOOT SANDERS WAS ADVISED THAT SINCE IT WAS A COMMISSION MATTER, WE DID NOT WANT TO BECOME INVOLVED IN THE LOCATION OF WITNESSES TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE THE COMMISSION, BUT THAT SHOULD DIFFICULTY BE ENCOUNTERED

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

IN LOCATING ANY PARTICULAR INDIVIDUAL, A REQUEST SHOULD BE MADE FOR US TO ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE SUCH WITNESS.

CORR PAGE 2 LINE 8 WORD 3 SHD BE "CONTACT"

END

WAS RAP

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

CC-MR. [illegible]

5/11/64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE DL report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 3/30/64, Bu airtel 4/16/64 & your airtel 4/27/64.

For your information, two copies of rerep have been furnished to the President's Commission and one copy has been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service in Washington, D. C. Dallas is hereby authorized to disseminate one copy of rerep to Secret Service locally.

You are reminded the President's Commission may draw to a close at an early date and in anticipation of an early wind-up, Dallas must expedite the submission of reports in this particular matter.

It is essential you use extreme care in the coordination and assemblying of material for forth-coming reports so they can be disseminated promptly upon receipt.

(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:vhm
(8)

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. O. H. Bartlett
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 12 1964

MAY 13 1964

62 109090 - 3042

NOTE:

Bureau by letter 5/8/64 to J. Lee Rankin furnished the Commission the second report in this particular category. These reports include data relating primarily to miscellaneous-type investigation conducted as a result of complaints received from cranks, mental incompetents, and individuals believing they are doing a service to the United States by reporting suspicious activities, statements, etc. It is felt the submission of these reports must be expedited so the Commission can be furnished the results of our investigation promptly. A copy of Gemberling's report of 3/30/64 was disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service by 0-14 I on 5/8/64.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

May 13, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on May 5, 1964, by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided to the Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits numbered 325 through 333, 518 and 573 through 607, which exhibits were obtained from the Commission by a representative of this Bureau. No photographs are enclosed for Commission Exhibits numbered 143 and 145, also obtained, inasmuch as photographs of these exhibits were previously furnished to the Commission. Commission Exhibits numbered 325 through 333 and 579 through 586 are also enclosed. The other Commission Exhibits received will be retained.

BY COURIER SVC.
24 MAY 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 15 1964

10 MAY 14 1964

ENCLOSURE
Enclosures (152)

62-109060
1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosure (See addendum page 2)
HRK:em
(10)

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

79 MAY 18 1964

MAY 13 2 20 PM '64
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ADDENDUM FOR DALLAS:

Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, except as noted, will be furnished Dallas separately. A listing of these exhibits is enclosed.

NOTE: The telephonic request was received by SA Roy H. Jevons of the Laboratory on May 5, 1964, and the exhibits were received by SA Robert E. Neill on that same date. Exhibits not originally in Bureau custody are being returned to the Commission.

It should be noted exhibits being returned are those which did not originate with the Bureau and are totally Commission exhibits. These items are designated with an asterisk on the attached listing.

MAY 13 1964

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C15	143	Oswald's revolver
C137, C138	145	Two .38 Special cartridges
C51 - C54	518	Four .38 Special cartridges
	325	*List of magazine, newspaper, movie rights and valuations
	326	*Newspaper article entitled "Marina Oswald Attended Mass - Had Quiet Yule"
	327	*Newspaper article entitled "Marina Oswald - All the Pity in the World Won't Help"
	328	*Newspaper article entitled "Mrs. Oswald Will Bare Life of Hate"
	329	*Newspaper article entitled "Money Gift to Tippit's is Near $200,000 Mark"
	330	*Newspaper article entitled "Oswald's Widow Reported Hoping to be U. S. Citizen"
	331	*Letter dated 1/6/64, from Greg Olds, Richardson, Tex; Dallas Civil Liberties Union
	332	*Invoice number 04252 of Bauer Audio Video, Incorporated
	333	*Two-page letter in Russian signed "Marina Oswald" and four sheets in English
C148	573	Bullet from General Walker's home
	574	Photograph of C14 rifle clip, unloaded
	575	Photograph of C14 rifle clip, empty
	576	Shim from under front end of telescope mount (C14 rifle)
	577	Shim from over telescope sight at rear (C14 rifle)
	578	Shim from under telescope sight at front clamp (C14 rifle)
	579	*Polaroid photograph of tower and truck

62-109090 -

ENCLOSURE

MAR 13 1964

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	580	*Polaroid photograph of range from tower
	581	*Polaroid photograph of man shooting rifle with telescope sight
	582	*Photograph of target - 175 feet
	583	*Photograph of target - 240 feet
	584	*Photograph of target - 270 feet
	585	*Survey for U. S. Secret Service by Robert H. West, downtown Dallas, Texas
	586	*Table of ballistic data
	587	.38 S & W Western cartridge
	588	Components of a .38 S & W Western cartridge
	589	.38 S & W Remington-Peters cartridge and components of similar cartridge
	590	.38 Special Western cartridge and components of similar cartridge
	591	.38 Special Remington-Peters cartridge and components of similar cartridge
C55 - C59	592	Five cartridges from Oswald's pocket
	593	Copy of breakdown for .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver
C47 - C50	594	Four .38 Special cartridge cases from Tippit murder scene
C15A	595	Test cartridge cases from C15 revolver
	596	Photomicrograph of C15 and C50 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	597	Photomicrograph of C15 and C49 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	598	Photomicrograph of C15 and C47 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	599	Photomicrograph of C15 and C48 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	600	Photomicrograph of C15 and C49 cartridge cases (firing pin impressions)

MAY 13 1964

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	601	Photograph of breech face and firing pin of C15 revolver
C13	602	Bullet from Tippit's body along with button from his uniform
C253	603	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C252	604	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C251	605	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C15A	606	Test bullets from C15 revolver
	607	Photograph of C252 and C253 bullets with similar make test bullets from C15 revolver

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
May 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - J. H. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your prior request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane.

Enclosed are three reels of tape recording of Lane's appearance at Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey, on May 6, 1964, as well as two copies of a communication dated May 8, 1964, at our Newark, New Jersey, Office regarding the above appearance.

BY COURIER SVC
26 MAY 1
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090-C

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 15 1964

MAY 15 196

Enclosures (5)

JMS:pak
(12)

NOTE:

We cover Lane's public appearances at request of President's Commission. In his Upsala College talk, Lane continued to state that the assassination and the investigation thereof were poorly handled by the Secret Service, the FBI and the Dallas PD. Lane, in his comments, implied that there was a conspiracy by authorities to find Oswald guilty of the assassination. Lane also mentioned that he had been approached

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 14 1 18 PM '64
FBI - READING ROOM
ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE CONTINUED:

by two individuals on the street recently who identified themselves as FBI Agents and accused him of taking or stealing FBI documents. The interview of Lane to determine whether or not he possessed FBI reports as alleged has been furnished to the Commission previously and we are taking no further action to contact Lane regarding that allegation in view of his uncooperativeness and efforts to embarrass the Bureau. Also Lane gave no indication he possessed or had access to FBI reports in his testimony before the Commission.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

May 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 1, 1964, concerning Paul V. Carroll of El Paso, Texas.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies each of three communications, one dated May 1, 1964, from our El Paso Office, another dated May 1, 1964, from our Dallas Office and one dated May 5, 1964, from our San Antonio Office. These communications relate to investigation conducted by this Bureau concerning Mr. Carroll.

Your attention is directed to the communication from our El Paso Office dated May 1, 1964, which contains information furnished by [redacted] on a confidential basis. [redacted] furnished the information with the specific understanding it was not to be disseminated to anyone other than the President's Commission for use in its inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy.

This concludes our inquiries into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 14 1964

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:vhm
(13)
Enclosures (6)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

9 MAY 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 - 3064

NOTE:

For full details see A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memorandum dated 5/1/64 captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," RDR:map.

Rankin of the Commission called Malley on 4/29/64 and advised he had received information from Attorney General Waggoner Carr of Texas, that Carroll allegedly had a tape recording telling of a conspiracy of the John Birch Society to assassinate Pres. Kennedy. Rankin also indicated an Austin, Texas, Justice of the Peace, was to hold a hearing on 4/30/64 at which Carroll had been subpoenaed to testify. Rankin requested we look into the matter.

Bulet 5/1/64 to Rankin confirmed his telephone call and also advised him of investigation developed at that time by us. He was advised when investigation was completed he would be furnished the results. Rankin at this time stated in view of information already developed it would not appear necessary for this Bureau to interview Carroll.

The enclosed communications set out the results of our complete investigation of the allegation which indicate it is completely false. Carroll has been undergoing psychiatric treatment for an extended period of time and is subject to "flights of fantasy and imagination" and is described as an "emotionally disturbed person" with a "paranoid flavor or trend although he is not psychotic."

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

May 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Attached is a copy of the May 9, 1964, issue of the "National Guardian" which contains an article on pages one and twelve captioned "Oswald case: A new angle."

According to the article, Mark Lane claims that the United States Secret Service deliberately planted a false story in the press to cast further guilt on Lee Harvey Oswald. The article also reports that Lane has stated that he has written to the President's Commission about this allegation and has offered to testify.

This Bureau is taking no action on Lane's allegation in the absence of a specific request from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
25 MAY 14
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 15 1964

19 MAY 14 1964

Enclosure

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan re "Mark Lane; SM - C" dated 5-13-64, JMS:mhw.

JMS:mhw (11)

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

68 MAY 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1898

MAY 13 11 00 AM '64

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. UR 4/23/64

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

12

ATF

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan WCS

DATE: May 8, 1964

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr. DJB

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Rosen

W. J. Brennan

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 4/23/64 in the above-captioned matter. This memorandum answered the Director's inquiry concerning assistance rendered by Secret Service to representatives of the Warren Commission. It was reported that the Secret Service were assisting the Commission in locating witnesses and in some instances, driving the Commission investigator to conduct interviews.

One particular instance of cooperation by Secret Service took place at Dallas, Texas, when Secret Service Agent Patterson drove Commission investigator Bert Griffin to the residence of Frank L. Ellsworth, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit (ATTU), for an interview. Secret Service Chief Rowley requested his Agent to submit a memorandum concerning this matter.

Rowley has furnished a copy of SA Patterson's memorandum to the Bureau. It revealed that Secret Service Agent William H. Patterson, Dallas, Texas, did drive Bert Griffin of the Warren Commission on April 17, 1964, to the residence of Ellsworth inasmuch as Ellsworth could not be located during the work day. According to Patterson, Griffin questioned Ellsworth along the lines of Cuban activity in the Dallas area. Ellsworth furnished no specific information but did talk at length about firearms matters which he handles exclusively. Ellsworth discussed the arrest of an arms dealer in Dallas and indicated that the dealer is a member of the "Minutemen" and may be associated with the "John Birch Society." He indicated that he furnished this information to the Bureau. 62-109060

RECORDED

The gun dealer mentioned by Ellsworth appears to be identical to John Thomas Masen, who operates Masen's Sporting Goods, Dallas, Texas.

ENCLOSURE

On 11/22/63 Frank Ellsworth, ATTU, advised the Dallas Office that John Thomas Masen was arrested 11/20/63 for violation of the Federal Firearms Act, in that he was selling parts which converted M-1 semi-automatic carbines into M-2 automatic carbines. Ellsworth advised he had determined Masen is apparently a member of "Minutemen" or strongly sympathetic to this group, and is possibly selling firearms to the group or a similar organization.

Enclosure mal

OHB:mab (12)

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Kleinkauf
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Liaison

MAY 14 1964

MAY 8 1964

Memorandum Brennan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

On 2/11/64 Ellsworth advised Dallas Office he had interviewed Masen subsequent to this arrest and determined Masen had strong "right-wing" beliefs. Masen stated there was an "elite group" of patriots in the Dallas area, which he indicated was local in nature, but did not name the group. Subsequent to the above interview, Masen's attorney has not allowed him to be interviewed. Masen's trial is set for early May, 1964.

Patrolman Preston Snoga, Irving, Texas, Police Department, advised the Dallas Office in February, 1964, he had in the past furnished information regarding Masen's activities to ATTU, Dallas. He described Masen as being in the gun business for the money he can make. Masen advised Snoga that "Minutemen and John Birchers" had contacted him to buy ammunition. Masen did not identify any of these individuals nor has he ever mentioned to Snoga he is a member of "Minutemen" or the "John Birch Society."

Dallas is conducting an investigation to determine if there are any units of "Minutemen" in its territory. To date, Dallas has not developed any evidence that there are any organized units in its territory.

Dallas has conducted an investigation of Masen because of allegations he was a gun dealer and had been contacted by anti-Castro groups. No evidence of a neutrality matters violation was developed but information regarding a possible Firearms Act violation was furnished to ATTU. At the present, Dallas is following Masen's case to determine the outcome of his trial.

The first two paragraphs of Secret Service Agent Patterson's memorandum mention Sylvia Odio, a Cuban refugee living in Dallas. The Bureau furnished the Warren Commission information concerning this individual who advised Bureau Agents that in late September or early October, 1963, she was contacted in Dallas by two Cubans requesting her to write letters to businessmen in Dallas seeking funds for the organization known as Junta Revolucionaria or JURE. Miss Odio indicated that these Cubans were accompanied by a person introduced as Leon Oswald and that based on photographs she believes this is Lee Harvey Oswald. The Bureau also interviewed Mrs. C. L. Connell, a friend of Miss Odio and also Miss Odio's psychiatrist, Dr. B. C. Einspruch, who indicated that Miss Odio was probably telling the truth. Our investigations have shown that there is very little Cuban activity in the Dallas area.

The Secret Service Agent's memorandum, a copy of which is enclosed, ends by saying that he does not recall any specific conversation between Griffin and Ellsworth concerning lack of FBI cooperation. He indicated that the interview left this impression, even though it was not stated.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

May 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated March 30, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which was furnished to you by letter dated April 8, 1964.

Your attention is directed to pages 69 through 72 which reveal information concerning Morton Brown, also known as Mordecai Brienborg, author of the article "The Riddle of Dallas." This article appeared in the March 6, 1964, issue of the "Spectator" published by "The Spectator Ltd., 99 Gower Street, London, W. C. 1, England."

Enclosed are two copies of the article which were reproduced from a copy of the "Spectator" obtained from the Library of Congress.

Mr. Morton Brown has never been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Our files contain an article published in the "Daily Californian," Berkley, California, on March 11, 1963, captioned "End the Speaker Ban." The article revealed that on Monday, February 8, 1963, the Administration of the University of California denied the Department of History use of the University facilities to hold one lecture of its regular colloquial series. The justification for the Administration's refusal was based upon an interpretation of Rule Five of the Kerr Directive, which in substance states that speakers cannot use a University Forum

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan (Enc.)

KMR:vhm/map
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

DUPLICATE YELLOW
62-109090
NOT RECORDED
29 MAY 1 1964

79 MAY 18 1964

for propagandistic purposes. The scheduled speaker was Dr. Herbert Aptheker, editor of the communist monthly "Political Affairs." Included under the article was the following statement: "We, the undersigned faculty and graduate students of the University of California, protest the existence of the speaker ban and the unwarranted interference by the Administration in the affairs of an academic department of the University." Under this statement were numerous printed names among which appeared the name "Morton Brown," who may be identical with the author of the article "The Riddle of Dallas."

"Political Affairs" was cited by the Subversive Activities Control Board on April 20, 1953. It was described as being among publications which "are or were during their existence official and controlled organs" of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: [redacted] University of California, Berkley, identity protected, received information from John Gold, New York correspondent for the "London Times," the article "The Riddle of Dallas" written by "Mordecai Brienberg" appeared in the 3/6/64 issue of the "Spectator," a "Highly respectable newspaper." The article attempted to discredit the American system of Justice, the FBI, the Secret Service and others connected with the Oswald and Ruby cases. The article attempted to show Oswald was not guilty of the assassination. Gold conducted an inquiry and determined Brienberg was identical with Brown, a graduate student at University of California. Brown admitted to Gold he was the author. The "Spectator" is

published by "The Spectator Ltd., 99 Gover Street, London, W. C. 1, England," printed in England by "Gale & Polden Ltd., 28 Craven Street, London, W. C. 2, at their Wellington Press., Aldershot."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 13, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 5/15/64, evidence Item No. C40.

The delivery of the above item has been previously confirmed by appropriate letter to the Commission.

ACTION: None. For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:bmm
(8)

NOTE: Item No. C40 consists of four cardboard boxes which were found in the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building.

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 22 1964

72 MAY 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The Deputy Attorney General

BUREAU NOTE:

See memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 5-8-64, captioned same, WAB:hrt.

Memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 5-4-64 set forth concise analysis of instant article in the "National Enquirer." This is a wild story alleging that the Dallas Police knew in April, 1963, that Oswald and Ruby were linked in the assassination attempt against General Walker; they were about to arrest Oswald and Ruby but were dissuaded from this action by a "top secret" letter sent to Chief Curry by the Department of Justice at the behest of the CIA. It was alleged that a high Bureau official at the Department's request interceded with Chief Curry, asking that Oswald and Ruby not be arrested but that the Dallas Police desired this request in writing which resulted in the Departmental letter "signed by a high official of the Justice Department." Our files contain nothing to support this wild allegation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 5/12/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 5/8/64, evidence item number C14, which is a 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescopic sight, Serial No. C2766.

The delivery of this item to the Commission has been previously confirmed by appropriate letter.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:bsm
(10)

15 MAY 13 1964

62-109060-71
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5-22-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for your assistance are five copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated 5-20-64. The letter is self-explanatory and involves considerable work. In order to facilitate your handling of this matter the following instructions and observations are being furnished:

1. Each one of the items from 1 to 37 should be handled on a separate sheet of paper with an appropriate subheading to identify it with the item in the Commission's letter.

2. You will note the Commission has instructed that the original piece of evidence be shown to the person who found it. Based on discussions with a member of the Commission staff, it has been ascertained that photographs of a particular piece of evidence can be used in place of the original item wherever possible. For example, the photograph of the cartridge cases identified as exhibits C6, C7 and C38, may of necessity have to be shown in the original form. In this instance it will then be necessary for you to arrange to have the original evidence transmitted to your office for appropriate display.

3. Additional copies of this airtel and the Commission letter have been furnished in the event it is necessary for you to set out leads for other offices.

4. All of the material, when completed, should be incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum for

1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
RDR:las
(16)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
MAY 25 1964

1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - J. C. Cadigan
1 - R. A. Frazier
1 - R. H. Jevons

MAY 28 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

transmittal to the Bureau and dissemination to the Commission.

The following items were obtained at Washington, D. C., or knowledge of the original source lies with the Bureau. You will be furnished appropriate data on each of these items for incorporation in your letterhead memorandum: 3, 31 through 36.

For further clarification, the Bureau is furnishing you additional identification of the items set out in the Commission letter as follows:

Number in Commission Letter	Further Clarification
18 and 19	These are from wallet B-1 18 has identification B-1 (2) and 19 is B-1 (4)
20	is identical to D-207
21	is identical to D-206
22	is from wallet B-1 and is identical to B-1 (8)
23	is identical to D-47
30	is identical to D-43
37	Commission exhibit 55, identical to item 156 Commission exhibit 56, identical to item 157 Commission exhibit 66, identical to item 159

With regard to items 31-36, it is pointed out five of the items were obtained by Washington Field Office and it will be requested separately to handle this matter and furnish appropriate inserts to you for inclusion in your over-all letterhead memorandum.

If any particular problem or difficulty is encountered in this request, you are instructed to advise the Bureau so that the Commission can be aware of the status of our efforts to comply with this request. You are reminded the Commission may wind up its inquiry at an early date and every effort should be made to expedite this request.

NOTE:

Commission letter 5-20-64, is very extensive in nature and requires considerable work on part of the Bureau. They have listed some 37 items of evidence which they feel needs to be displayed to the individual who first found the particular item and who can identify it by inspection. In discussion with Mr. Eisenberg ofthe Commission staff with SA Jevons on 5-22-64, it was ascertained that the Commission will permit photographic identification in place of transmitting all of the evidence now being retained in the laboratory to Dallas.

Dallas is in possession of photographs of all items of evidence referred to above. It is pointed out some of the evidence was obtained here in Washington through liaison and other sources, while some of the evidence was obtained by other field offices. In the instances where the material was obtained here at Washington, the Bureau will furnish the necessary information so it can be incorporated in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination to the Commission. This matter will be followed closely and when the results are obtained, the Commission will be notified.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan 1 - Stokes

May 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 24, 1964, requesting, in part, investigation concerning telephone numbers found on the forty-seventh page of the address book of Lee Harvey Oswald.

In response to your request, there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 6, 1964. Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555

JCS:cgw
(9)

Enclosures - 2

NOTE:

BY COURIER SVC.
21 MAY 19 COMM-FBI

REC-9 READING ROOM
MAY 19 11 14 AM '64

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 20 1964

15 MAY 19 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

70 MAY 21 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Lenihan

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Davies

May 15, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On May 1, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, gave a Special Agent of this Bureau a number of exhibits and requested that they be photographed.

In accordance with this request, there are enclosed three sets of photographs of Cadigan Exhibits numbered 1 through 30, De Mohrenschildt Exhibits numbered 1 through 15 and Commission Exhibits numbered 361, 362, 387, 391, 392, 566 through 570, 572, 773 through 799, 801, 802, 806 through 810, 813 through 819 and 821.

Also enclosed are De Mohrenschildt Exhibits numbered 1 through 15 and Commission Exhibits numbered 387, 391, 392, 773, 784 through 787, 789, 790, 792, 794, 796 through 799, 807 through 810, 816 and 818.

This letter will also confirm the delivery of three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits numbered 18, together with English translations, and 110 to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of the Commission staff, by a Special Agent of this Bureau on May 5, 1964.

BY COURIER SVC.
28 MAY 15
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Sincerely yours,

15 MAY 19 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
189 MAY 19 1964

Enclosures (40)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosure (See Note next page)

MAY 15 10 PM '64 FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060 Sec 324

OD OD

NOTE FOR DALLAS:

Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits will be furnished Dallas separately. A listing of these exhibits is enclosed.

NOTE:

The exhibits were furnished by Mr. Eisenberg on May 1, 1964, to SA Cortlandt Cunningham. The photocopies of Commission Exhibits numbered 18 and 110 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on May 5, 1964, by SA Bertil W. Rolander.

Exhibits being returned originated with the Commission. All other exhibits are of Bureau origin and have been retained in the Bureau.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

May 15, 1964

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D77	Cadigan No. 1	One roll of microfilm
D1	Cadigan No. 2	Letter to Secretary of Navy by Oswald
D37	Cadigan No. 3	Photographs of State Departme. records re Oswald
J1 D77	Cadigan No. 3	Composite photograph of order blank to Klein's and face of envelope addressed to Klein's
D4 K4	Cadigan No. 4	Composite photograph consisting of one page of letter to Secretary of Navy and one page of letter to USMC (both from Oswald)
D37	Cadigan No. 5	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D37	Cadigan No. 6	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D37	Cadigan No. 7	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D37	Cadigan No. 8	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D4	Cadigan No. 9	Photograph of letter to Secretary of Navy from Oswald
D3	Cadigan No. 10	Photograph of Oswald's passport application
D19	Cadigan No. 11	Photograph of Postal Money Orde to Klein's from A. Hidell
D27	Cadigan No. 12	Mail-order coupon to Seaport Traders Incorporated
D17	Cadigan No. 13	Photograph of Oswald's Post Office Change of Address Form
D18	Cadigan No. 14	Photograph of Change of Address Order from Post Office
D203 D207	Cadigan No. 15	D203 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 16	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name

62-109090

May 15, 1964

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 17	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 18	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
P1	Cadigan No. 19	Photograph of SSS Notice of Classification to Oswald
P44 D206	Cadigan No. 20	Photograph of SSS Notice of Classification and USMC Certificate of Service
P1	Cadigan No. 21	Photograph of USMC Certificate of Service and SSS Registration Certificate
P22	Cadigan No. 22	Photograph of DOD Forms 3575 and 1093
D47	Cadigan No. 23	Photograph of Small Pox Vaccination Certificate
D47	Cadigan No. 24	Photograph of WHO Vaccination Certificate
	Cadigan No. 25	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 26	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 27	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 28	Photograph of letter in Russian script
D30	Cadigan No. 29	Photograph of letter in Russian script
D30	Cadigan No. 30	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 1	Reproduction of telegram dated July 12, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt

May 15, 1964

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 2	Letter dated July 31, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt from C. J. Charles
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 3	Reproduction of envelope addressed to Paul Raigorodsky from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 4	Letter from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 5	Letter dated July 27, 1962, to Jean de Menil from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 6	Memorandum re Haitian Holding Company from De Mohrenschildt dated August 1, 1962
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 7	Reproduction of telegram dated August 3, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt from Tardieu
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 8	Reproduction of envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschildt and addressed to Paul Raigorodsky
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 9	Reproduction of letter dated September 12, 1953, to Raigorodsky from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 10	Corporate structure diagram dated August 27, 1962, Port-au-Prince
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 11	Reproduction of a map of Haiti
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 12	Letter to Janet Lee Auchincloss dated February 2, 1964, from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 13	Envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschildt, Dallas, Texas, showing address of Janet Lee Auchincloss
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 14	Letter dated December 12, 1963, to Janet Auchincloss from De Mohrenschildt

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 15	Envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschildt, Port-au-Prince, addressed to Hugh Auchincloss
	773	Composite photograph of Klein's mail-order coupon and envelope addressed to Klein's bearing return address of A. Hidell
D2S	774	Employment Application dated August 6, 1964, to Cosmos Shipping Company signed by Oswald
D5	775	"Affidavit of Support to American Embassy" from Oswald
D11	776	Twelve canceled checks payable to Oswald from Jaggars Chiles Stovall Incorporated
D16	777	Library card application signed by Oswald
D37	778	Two photographs of two letters to State Department from Oswald
D117	779	Two hand printed pages on loose-leaf paper re CPUSA
D5	780	USMC file on Oswald
D3	781	Oswald's passport application
D3	782	Three letters from Oswald to INS
D45	783	Letter to ACLU from Oswald and ACLU Membership Card of Oswald's
	784	Three photographs of standard writing specimens from Oswald
	785	Composite photograph of mail-order coupon to Klein's and envelope addressed to Klein's from A. Hidell
	786	Diagram showing slant of letter "J"
	787	Diagram of letter "R"
D19	788	U. S. Postal money order payable to Klein's

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D10	789	Photograph of above money order
	790	Photograph of mail-order coupon to Seaport Traders Incorporated
D17	791	Post Office Box Application of Oswald's
D17	792	Photograph of above Post Office Box Application
D18	793	Post Office Change of Address Form dated May 12, 1963
D18	794	Photograph of above
D207	795	SSS Notice of Classification bearing name of Fidell
D207	796	Photograph of above
D207	797	Photograph of reverse side of above
D207	798	Photograph of above
D207	799	Photograph of above
B1	801	SSS Notice of Classification to Oswald
B1	802	SSS Registration Certificate of Oswald's
D208	806	USMC Certificate of Service bearing name of Fidell
D208	807	Photograph of above
D208	808	Photograph of reverse side of above
D206	809	Photograph of front side of above
D206	810	Photograph of reverse side of above
444	813	WHO Vaccination Certificate
444	814	Photograph of above
444	815	Photograph of above
	816	Two 3 x 5 cards bearing rubber stamp imprints of Oswald's New Orleans' address and dated June 8, 1963
D22	817	Post Office Box Application of Oswald
D22	818	Photograph of above

May 15, 1964

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
B1	819	Photograph of FPCC Membership Card
D13	821	Letter to Leslie Welding Company from Oswald
D24	110	Sheet of paper bearing Russian and English writing
	361	Diagram showing vicinity of assassination in Dallas, Texas
	362	First floor floor plan of Texas Book Depository
	387	Autopsy report - Naval Medical School
	391	Supplementary autopsy report - Naval Medical School
	392	Medical statements, admission notes - Parkland Memorial Hospital
	566	Photomicrograph of C14 and C1 bullets
C2	567	Bullet fragment from President's car
	568	Photomicrograph of C14 and C2 bullets
C3	569	Bullet fragment from President's car
	570	Photomicrograph of C14 and C3 bullets
C14	572	Test bullets from C14 rifle
B29	18	2 1/2" x 4" gray plastic address notebook in Russian and English

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. VR 5/15/64

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

12

State

REFERRAL

FBI WASH DC

MAY 1 1964

TELETYPE

FBI-DALLAS

555 PM CST URGENT 5-14-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) ATTENTION: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ~~AKA; IS - R~~ ALSO KNOWN AS INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA.

RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM INSPECTOR MALLEY THIS DATE, REFERRING TO CALL FROM DREW PEARSON, WHICH REPORTED THAT HE HAD A TIP THAT JOSEPH BALL OF THE WARREN COMMISSION HAD COME TO THE DALLAS OFFICE OF THE FBI AND ASKED FOR THE LOAN OF A CAR TO INTERVIEW PEOPLE. IT WAS ALSO INDICATED THAT THE DALLAS OFFICE DELAYED FOR APPROXIMATELY TWENTYFOUR HOURS AND THEN FLATLY TOLD BALL HE COULD NOT HAVE THE CAR.

THE DALLAS OFFICE HAS AT NO TIME RECEIVED A REQUEST FROM JOSEPH BALL OR ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION FOR THE USE OF AN AUTOMOBILE.

ALL REQUESTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION WERE CLEARED WITH BUREAU PRIOR TO GRANTING SAME.

THE ONLY REQUEST RECEIVED WHICH WAS NOT GRANTED WAS A REQUEST RECEIVED ON MARCH NINETEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, AT TWO THIRTYFIVE PM, FROM U.S. ATTORNEY BAREFOOT SANDERS, DALLAS, WHO STATED HE WAS CALLING DALLAS OFFICE AT REQUEST OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, INCLUDING

END PAGE ONE

~~15 MAY 1964~~

EX-104

62-109060-5

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 20 1964

7 MAY 21 1964

Mr. Tolson

In discussing this with Stern, we pointed out that Hosty had already submitted a sworn affidavit denying that he had said or that he possessed information that Oswald was capable of assassinating the President. Agent Hosty will be questioned, during his testimony, concerning his alleged statements to Lt. Revill and Detective Brian, and Hosty was therefore shown these copies of the affidavits, for his assistance.

On the way out from the Commission offices I ran into Congressman Ford, who had been present, and we chatted briefly about the weather. Congressman Ford mentioned to me that he thought the hearing was going along well.

For information.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

LHL 1

President's Commission

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of April 20, 1964 in which your Bureau has forwarded certain information in connection with the Triangle Mfg. Company, Oshkosh, Wisconsin and Mr. A. Hillenbrandt.

Other information available to the Commission indicates that Mr. A. Hillenbrandt is identical to Abraham Hollebrandt, who resided at 1825 Clark Road, East Rochester, New York prior to July 23, 1963. Mr. Hollebrandt had telephone service at number LO-2-4390, which service was disconnected in East Rochester on July 23, 1963. We would appreciate your pursuing your investigation as requested in our letter of April 3, 1964 with respect to Mr. Hollebrandt based on the above information.

From the information provided by your agency with respect to the Triangle Mfg. Company, it would appear that Triangle may have supplied some of the parts used in the "Twist Board" being promoted by Jack Ruby in the fall of 1963. From the information given by the Triangle Mfg. Company in Oshkosh, it would seem that an examination of one of Mr. Ruby's Twist Boards would reveal whether or not Triangle was a supplier of parts for that apparatus. We would appreciate your conducting an appropriate investigation in that respect and supplying photographs where feasible.

62-109090

Sincerely,

NOT RECORDED
190 MAY 19 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

8 MAY 19 1964

Memo Rosen to Belmont
5/13/64 TWH:ca

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

MAY 19 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 13, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

The President's Commission by letter April 3, 1964, requested that we furnish them with any information from our files concerning the Triangle Manufacturing Company, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and any information available to this Bureau concerning a Mr. A. Hillenbrandt of East Rochester, New York. From information available in our files and a check of records, public sources and officials of the Triangle Manufacturing Company, the company was fully identified as a manufacturer of sleeve bearings and a "Lazy Susan" bearing which is used in heating air-conditioning and ventilating units. Mr. A. Hillendrandt could not be identified from our files or local directories and sources in East Rochester, New York. We did identify one Austin Hildebrandt who resided in the Rochester area who was known to have been employed as manager of the Hooper Holmes Bureau in 1951 and by the Davenport Machine Tool Company in 1959. Information developed regarding the Triangle Manufacturing Company and Austin Hildebrandt was furnished to the Commission by letter dated April 20, 1964.

The President's Commission by letter May 11, 1964, stated that it would appear that Triangle Manufacturing Company may have supplied some parts for the "twist board" promoted by Jack Ruby in the fall of 1963 and requested that we conduct investigation to determine if they did supply such parts and to obtain photographs. They also pointed out that on the basis of further information available to the Commission A. Hillenbrandt is identical to Abraham Hollebrandt, East Rochester, New York, and requested that we conduct similar investigation on Hollebrandt as that previously requested on Hillenbrandt.

It is noted that previous investigation has developed that the "twist board" promoted by Ruby was manufactured by the Plastelite Engineering Company of Fort Worth, Texas. That company is engaged

62-109090

JFH/cac
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 19 1964

15 MAY 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

in the manufacture of fabricated veneer products, plastic table and counter tops and oil field specialty items such as plastic compressor valves and pipe fittings.

ACTION

(1) The Dallas Office will be instructed to contact the Plastelite Company to determine if Triangle Manufacturing Company furnished any parts for the "twist board," obtain a sample of a "twist board" if possible, and if not, to obtain photographs of the item with a full description.

(2) The Buffalo Office will be instructed to identify Abraham Hollebrandt and submit for the Commission any information available from their files, public records or reliable sources of their office concerning him.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 12, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Memo from Branigan to Sullivan dated 5/8/64 referred to the Soviet Government documents which allegedly had been turned over to the President's Commission concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. It was recommended that this matter be discussed with the President's Commission and indicate the Bureau's interest in obtaining copies of these documents.

This matter was discussed with J. Lee Rankin on May 12, 1964. Mr. Rankin advised that he certainly understood the Bureau's interest in these documents. He stated Chief Justice Warren had advised he wanted to see the documents as soon as they were translated and before the documents were made available to anyone other than the President's Commission. Mr. Rankin stated he would make known the Bureau's request to the Commission and he felt certain that the Soviet documents would be made available to the Bureau.

ACTION: In the event this information is not received from the Commission within a reasonable time, it will be followed with Mr. Rankin.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan

JRM: mpd (9)

3 MAY 18 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 19 1964

7 MAY 21 1964

5/15/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel, 5/14/64, requesting that the NYO furnish the Bureau 8 pamphlets furnished the NYO by ARNOLD JOHNSON on 12/3/63. These pamphlets are probably identical with those furnished OSWALD by the CP National Office.

The 8 pamphlets are furnished herewith and are listed below as follows:

1 copy of bulletin entitled "The Ultra Right, Kennedy and the Role of Progressives" by GUS HALL

1 pamphlet entitled "Free Americans from the Mc Carran Act Danger".

1 pamphlet entitled "Ben Davis to the Mc Carran Act"

1 pamphlet entitled "3 Brave Men" by JAMES JACKSON

1 pamphlet entitled "The Only Choice - Peaceful Coexistence" by GUS HALL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

(3)-Bureau (Encls. 8)(HM)
1-New York

ROO:mp
(5)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
139 MAY 20 1964

Ret'd Routine
with enclosures
5-19-64 REL: egw
Xerox of envelope
made & returned REL

NY 105-38431

1 pamphlet entitled "Catalogue 1961"

1 pamphlet entitled "Horizons of the Future For a Socialist America"

1 pamphlet entitled "End the Cold War" by GUS HALL

62-109090

May 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 12, 1964, requesting that the Commission be furnished the samples of literature which Mr. Arnold Johnson of the Communist Party, USA, thought had probably been sent to Lee Harvey Oswald as enclosures to Mr. Johnson's letter to Oswald dated July 31, 1963.

For your information, the material in question was made available to this Bureau by Mr. John Abt, Mr. Johnson's attorney, on December 3, 1963, and consisted of the following:

1. A pamphlet entitled "Ben Davis on the McCarran Act at the Harvard Law Forum"
2. A pamphlet entitled "3 Brave Men Tell How Freedom Comes to an Old South City Nashville, Tenn.," by James E. Jackson
3. A pamphlet entitled "Free Americans from the McCarran Act Danger!," by Gus Hall
4. A pamphlet entitled "The Only Choice Peaceful Coexistence," by Gus Hall
5. A pamphlet entitled "End the Cold War!," by Gus Hall
6. A pamphlet entitled "Catalogue 1961"
7. A pamphlet entitled "Horizons of the Future for a Socialist America," by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

BY COURIER SVC.
31 MAY 19
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

105-82555
MEL:cgv
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-X

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

8. A pamphlet entitled "The Ultra-Right, Kennedy, and Role of the Progressives," by Gus Hall

The items listed above are enclosed for the Commission in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 8

NOTE: We have previously furnished the Commission the originals of correspondence that was sent to Oswald by the CP, USA, and have also furnished the Commission the originals of correspondence which Oswald directed to CP officials. During our contact with CP officials at the request of the President's Commission, Mr. Abt furnished us the 8 pamphlets mentioned herein as data he believed probably was sent to Oswald for his reading and information. The Commission now desires to be furnished the 8 pamphlets concerned.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

May 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 24, 1964, requesting, in part, that we endeavor to ascertain the exact time of arrival in Mexico City of the Flecha Roja bus on the morning of September 27, 1963. In this connection there are attached two copies of a memorandum dated May 4, 1964.

Upon detachment of the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

Enclosures (2)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 20 1964

19 MAY 19 1964

MAY 19 1964
COMM-FBI

JCS:pah:tef
(10)

NOTE: Enclosed letterhead has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. It establishes bus in question arrived Mexico City 10 a.m., 9/27/63. Classified "Confidential" as enclosures so classified by Legat, Mexico City, to protect our operations in Mexico. The investigation there was handled by members of Legat's staff.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

NOV 1 1964

CONFIDENTIAL FILED IN 62-109090-13713

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

May 19, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on May 15, 1964, that portion of evidence item number D6, consisting of Commission Exhibit numbers 782A, 782B and 782C, was delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
REN:fch (10)

NOTE: Mr. Eisenberg made this request to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons of the Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory. The delivery was made by SA Robert E. Neill. Item D6 is described as follows:
Commission Exhibit 782A - letter from Oswald
Commission Exhibit 782B - letter from Oswald
Commission Exhibit 782C - letter from Oswald

BY COURIER SVC. 11:31 MAY 19 COMM. FBI

REC'D READING ROOM MAY 20 11:13 AM '64 FBI

62-109060-3100 ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 20 1964

MAY 20 1964

5/15/64

AIRTEL

711

To: SACs Knoxville
Memphis (44-1166)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Re CV airtel 5/12/64 concerning James M. O'Brien, aka. J. Mike O'Brien, James Michael O'Brien.

In view of the possibility the President's Commission may wind-up its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy at an early date, every effort should be made to expedite the investigation and reporting of this matter.

1 - Cleveland (info) (62-1848)
1 - Dallas (info) (89-43)

RDR:vhm
(9)

NOTE: Owner of Chester, South Cardina, hotel reported on 11/28/63 that on 11/22/63 an individual identified as one James Michael O'Brien had stated concerning the assassination that "it was planned but the assassination was supposed to happen in December." Efforts since this time to identify, locate and interview O'Brien have been negative. Continuing efforts are being made and it is felt this matter should be pressed.

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 18 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

52 MAY 19 1964

3082

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 5/15/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 5/13/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a Commission staff member, called Section Chief, Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the listed exhibits (attached hereto).

Mr. Eisenberg further requested that the Commission be furnished with three photographs of each exhibit not previously photographed.

As a matter of record, SA Robert E. Neill received from Mr. Eisenberg on 5/13/64, these exhibits which are now in Bureau custody.

The photography will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section. It is to be noted that all exhibits marked (*) did not originate from the Bureau and, therefore, they will be returned to the Commission along with the photographs.

ACTION:

Exhibits will be photographed and three copies will be supplied the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Exhibits not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs.

Enclosure
62-109060
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure

REN:KO (10)

1 ENCLOSURE

MAY 19 1964

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 19 1964

SEVEN

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5/15/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D33	133	Two photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle
	565	Photomicrograph (C14 rifle and C38 cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building)
	608	*Photomicrograph (C14 rifle and C1 bullet)
	609	*Photomicrograph (C14 rifle and C1 bullet)
	610	*Photomicrograph (C14 rifle and C1 bullet)
	611	*Photomicrograph (C1 bullet and C2 bullet fragment)
	612	*Photomicrograph (C1 bullet and C3 bullet fragment)
	613	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	614	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	615	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	616	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	617	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	618	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	619	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	620	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	621	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	622	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	623	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	624	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	625	*Photomicrograph (C253 bullet and C15 revolver)
C10	626	Wrapping paper in shape of large bag (Also prior Commission Exhibit No. 142)
	627	Xerox of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department.
	628	Xerox of Oswald's right palm print from Dallas Police Department
	629	Xerox of Oswald's left palm print from Dallas Police Department
	630	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
	631	Photograph of Oswald's palm print (right) from Dallas Police Department

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	632	Photograph of latent palm print from paper bag (C10)
	633	Photograph of latent fingerprint from paper bag (C10)
	633A	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
	634	Chart of Oswald's left index fingerprint and fingerprint on C10
	634A	Chart of ridge characteristics used by experts in comparing fingerprints
	635	Photograph of U. S. Marine Corps fingerprint card of Lee Harvey Oswald
	636	Chart of Oswald's right palm print and palm print from C10
	637	Latent lift from C14 rifle
	638	Photograph of Oswald's left palm print from Dallas Police Department
	639	Photograph of latent lift from C14 rifle
	640	Chart of Oswald's palm print (right) and palm print from C14 rifle
	642	Photograph of Oswald's right palm print from Dallas Police Department
	643	Photograph of latent palm print identified as Oswald's left palm print
	644	Photograph of latent fingerprint identified as Oswald's right index finger
	645	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
	646	Chart of Oswald's left palm print and latent palm print on C40 carton
	647	Chart of Oswald's right index fingerprint and latent fingerprint on C40 carton
C39	649	Palm print found on C40 carton
	650	Photograph of latent palm print identified as Oswald's right palm print
	651	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
	652	Chart of Oswald's right palm print and latent palm print on C40 carton
	655	Two photographs of C40 carton (D)
	656	Ten photographs of C40 carton (A)

5/15/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	657	Three photographs of Oswald's fingerprints and palm prints
	658	Photograph of latent lift from C14 rifle
	659	Two photographs of latents on C10 bag
	660	Eight photographs of C40 carton (B)
	661	Three photographs of C40 carton (C)
	662	*Notes of Detective Arthur Mandella, New York City Police Department
	663	Piece of wrapping paper
	664	Piece of string
	665	Chart showing textile fibers
	666	Diagram of a hair
	667	Chart showing human and animal hairs
	668	Chart showing racial determination of hairs
	669	Chart showing racial determination of hairs
	670	Chart showing racial determination of hairs
	671	Chart showing photomicrographs of Oswald's limb hairs and comparison of Oswald's limb hairs and limb hairs from C12 blanket
	672	Chart showing photomicrographs of Oswald's pubic hairs and comparison of Oswald's pubic hairs and pubic hairs from C12 blanket
	673	Photograph of Commission Exhibit 150 (C11 shirt)
	746A	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	746B	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	746C	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	746D	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	746E	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	747	Photograph of C14 rifle
	748	Photograph of investigator holding a rifle
B3	749	Photographic negative of Oswald holding rifle
D145	750	Size 620 Imperial Reflex Camera
	751	Photograph of D145
D145A	752	Photographic negative of investigator holding rifle
	753	Two photographs: Oswald holding rifle and investigator holding rifle
	754	Front cover "LIFE" Magazine, 2/21/64
	755	Page of magazine article on Oswald

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

MAY 5

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is an article appearing in the May 17, 1964, issue of the "National Enquirer."

You will note that the article claims that in April 1963 a letter "signed by a high official of the Justice Department" was sent to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the General Walker shooting. The article also alleges that "a high FBI official" had been asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

When Chief Curry testified before the Commission on April 22, 1964, he stated that the Dallas Police force had no record whatsoever of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination. Inasmuch as Chief Curry was not specifically asked about the allegations contained in the enclosed article, we request that your Bureau interview Chief Curry concerning his knowledge of the alleged letter. We also request that you advise the Commission as to any knowledge possessed by the Justice Department or your Bureau concerning the allegations contained in this article.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
109 MAY 11 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAY 8 1964

Let to DAG
5-8-64, RFL:hc
Conversation Branigan
to Sullivan 5/8/64
WAB:hrt.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

33 MAY 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

The Deputy Attorney General

May 8, 1964

Director, FBI 62-109090

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The "National Enquirer" for May 17, 1964, contained an article alleging that there was a link between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald. The article, which is enclosed, also claimed that in April, 1963, a letter "signed by a high official of the Justice Department" was sent to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the General Walker shooting. The article also alleged that "a high FBI official" had been asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

For your information, by letter dated May 5, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of John F. Kennedy advised that when Chief Curry testified before the Commission on April 22, 1964, he stated that the Dallas Police Force had no record whatsoever of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination. The Commission also stated that inasmuch as Chief Curry was not specifically asked about the allegations contained in the enclosed article, it desired that this Bureau interview Chief Curry concerning his knowledge of the alleged letter. The Commission also requested that we advise the Commission as to any knowledge possessed by the Justice Department or this Bureau concerning the allegations contained in this article.

For your information, a check of our files disclosed no reference to such an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry, nor any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

On May 7, 1964, Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry was contacted concerning the allegations contained in this article. Chief Curry advised that he had never received or heard of a letter to his department from the Justice Department and stated that he had never been requested by any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

We would appreciate being advised whether Department of Justice files contain any information concerning the allegations in the enclosed "National Enquirer" article. Upon receipt of your reply to this request, we will immediately furnish the results to the President's Commission.

MAILED 12
MAY - 8 1964
COMM-FBI

RECORDED - 109
INDEXED - 109
ORIGINAL FILED IN CRIM. TAINTED
MAY 4 50 PM '64

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
157	56	Envelopes and contents in Russian language
159	66	Envelopes and contents in Russian language
283 (D9)	115	Box containing Warrior Rubber Stamp Kit (Oswald's name)
D27	135	Mail-order coupon in name of A. J. Hidell used to order gun
D18		Change of address card, SS registration card, two employment applications and letter by Oswald
116		45 sheets of English writing which appears to be a diary
117 (D43)		Sheets of ink printing re CPUSA
D11		26 checks, questionaires, et cetera, in Oswald's handwriting
D22		POD Forms signed by Oswald
D17		Application for Post Office Box
260		3 x 5 cards bearing names of G. Hall, A. J. Hidell, B. Davis and V. T. Lee
328		Russian-English Distionary and stenographer's notebook containing Russian-Spanish vocabulary
D96		Envelope postmarked 11/10/62, addressed to N.Y. Labor News Company from Oswald
D71		SS Notice of Classification in name of A.J. Hidell
D155		One homemade paper clipboard
D30	1	Letter in Russian dated 4/10/63

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
May 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 1, 1964, concerning the address, 3610 North Beckley, which was given by Lee Harvey Oswald as his place of residence when he applied for a post office box at Dallas, Texas, on November 1, 1963.

In this connection there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 6, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

Enclosures (2)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 18 1964

19 MAY 15 1964

JCS:pah
(10)

NOTE: Enclosed letterhead, which has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley, establishes that address in question is nonexistent as North Beckley runs only to 3000 block.

BY COURIER SERVICE
27 MAY 15
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3792

MAY 15 11 51 AM '64
FBI
SEC'D-READING ROOM

FBI
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 13 1964
TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

FBI WASH DC

6-47 PM TOW MSGS URGENT 5/13/64 NHH

TO DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR (62-109060) 1 P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBUAIRTEL AND BUTELCALLS MAY TWELVE, LAST, CONCERNING PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION PROJECT TO OBTAIN CERTAIN TECHNICAL DATA FOR SUNDAY, MAY SEVENTEEN, NEXT. PROJECT AS SCHEDULED FOR MAY SEVENTEEN, NEXT, CANCELED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

HOLD

END

62 109090

FBI DALLAS

9 MAY 19 1964

62 109060-3061

DECLASSIFIED

May 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane. The following items are enclosed regarding Lane's recent appearances in the Boston, Massachusetts, area:

(1) Two reels of tape recording of Lane's appearance on Radio Station WHEX, Boston, on April 30, 1964.

(2) Two copies of a communication dated May 11, 1964, at our Boston Office concerning the above appearance by Lane on Radio Station WHEX.

(3) Two copies of a communication dated May 8, 1964, at our Boston Office concerning Lane's appearance at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 18 1964

19 MAY 15 1964

Enclosures (6)

JFH:hc
(12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

BY COURIER SVC.
27 MAY 15
COMM-FBI

52 MAY 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FBI
RECD MAIL ROOM

MAY 15 11 12 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

BUREAU NOTE:

To cover Lane's public appearances at request of President's Commission. Lane, in his appearances on Station WBAI and at Harvard University on 4-30-64, continued to attempt to cast doubt on the guilt of Oswald for the assassination of President Kennedy and the slaying of Dallas Police Officer Tippit. Lane continues to state that Oswald would not have received a fair trial had he lived and that the President's Commission is a "highly political" group which in Lane's opinion should be "nonpolitical" in nature. Lane claims, as in the past, that numerous facts in the investigation of the assassination have been shrouded in secrecy. He also claimed that a story had been planted in the press by means of Michael Howard, a Secret Service Agent, to the effect that a Negro janitor in the Texas School Book Depository Building had seen Oswald "pull the trigger" to kill President Kennedy (Lane's allegation above appeared in the 5-8-64 issue of the "National Guardian." Previous inquiry has failed to identify any such witness, and the President's Commission has been advised of this as well as of Lane's claim in the "National Guardian"). Lane continues to claim that doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, originally stated that the throat wound of President Kennedy was an entrance wound, but that later, on insistence by Secret Service Agents, these doctors changed their statement and referred to the throat wound as an exit wound. Items being furnished President's Commission furnished by Boston airtels 5-8-64 captioned "Mark Lane, EM-C" and 5/11/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba."

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

May 15, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler on May 13, 1964, evidence items numbered 14, 6, 7 and 369 were delivered to Mr. Liebeler on that same date.

Also in accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on May 13, 1964, evidence item numbered C40 was delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

62-109060

NOTE: Liebeler made his request to Inspector James R. Malley and Eisenberg made his request to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory. Both deliveries were made by SA Robert E. Neill.

Description of items as follows:

14 One photograph showing rear of General Walker's house
6 One photograph showing a railroad track
7 One photograph showing an alley
369 One photograph showing General Walker's house
four cardboard boxes from the Texas Book Depository Building

REN:sh (10)

62-109090-C3

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAY 15 1964 FBI

TELETYPE UNIT

BY COURIER SVC.

MAY 15 1964 FBI

62-109090

NOT RECORDED

199 MAY 18 1964

MAY 18 1964

C1 Bullet from stretcher

C2 Bullet fragment from front seat cushion

C3 Bullet fragment from beside front seat on right side

C4 Metal fragment from the President's head

C5 Metal fragment from the President's head

C9 Metal fragment from arm of Governor John Connally

C16 Three metal fragments recovered from rear floorboard carpet

C17 Scraping from inside surface of windshield

C29 President Kennedy's coat

C31 President Kennedy's necktie

C32 President Kennedy's shirt

C35 President Kennedy's bandages and belt

CE 1090-10

ENCLOSURE

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure

May 14, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Arlen Specter, evidence items C1 through C5, C9, C16, C17, C29, C31, C32 and C35 were delivered to Mr. Specter on May 13, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

BY COURIER SVC.
26 MAY 1
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 18 1964

NOTE: This request was made to SA Robert A. Frazier on 5/8/64, when Mr. Specter discussed with SA Frazier the details of Frazier's testimony before the Commission. Mr. Specter requested the items be delivered at the time SA Frazier appeared to testify on 5/13/64. The items are described on the attached sheet.

RAF:lch (10)

59 MAY 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3085

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 11, 1964

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Mr. Arlen Specter, Staff Counsel, The President's Commission, called Special Agent Robert A. Frazier on May 8, 1964, to request that he appear before the Commission on May 13, 1964, to testify concerning his examination of President Kennedy's clothes, Governor Connally's clothes and the Presidential limousine. Mr. Specter stated he would call to advise the specific time at which SA Frazier should appear.

SA Frazier will testify concerning the holes in President Kennedy's clothes and Governor Connally's clothes as to whether they were characteristic of bullet holes and as to whether they were entrance or exit holes. All examinations have shown the holes in the back of the President's coat and shirt were typical of bullet entrance holes and the hole in the front of the President's shirt in the collar area was characteristic of an exit hole of a projectile. A small elongated nick, present in the left side of the knot of the President's tie may have been caused by the projectile which exited from the front of the President's shirt but due to the characteristics of the nick, no additional observations relative to it could be made. Although Governor Connally's clothes were cleaned and pressed before we received them, we found holes similar to bullet holes in his coat, shirt and trousers. The direction of passage of the bullet was not indicated by the clothing.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ENCLOSURE 62-109060 / ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont 62-109090
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan NOT RECORDED 15 MAY 13 1964
1 - Mr. Malley 199 MAY 14 1964
1 - Mr. Rogge

RAF:sh
(10)

Enclosure

SEVEN,

56 MAY 19 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

The Presidential limousine was examined for bullet fragments and bullet impact areas during the early morning hours of November 23, 1963. It is expected that SA Frazier will testify to the characteristics of the impact area on the inside surface of the windshield and on the inside surface of the chrome strip above the windshield. These two impact areas may have been caused by the two bullet fragments found in the front seat area of the limousine by the Secret Service shortly after the limousine arrived by air from Dallas on November 23, 1963. Mr. Specter stated that he would also like testimony concerning the nature and location of recovery of the three lead fragments found on the floor in the rear seat area of the limousine by our Laboratory examiners.

Mr. Specter requested that SA Frazier bring to the Commission at the time he appears for testimony all of the evidence exhibits listed on the attached page.

ACTION: For information.

C1 Bullet from stretcher

C2 Bullet fragment from front seat cushion

C3 Bullet fragment from beside front seat on right side

C4 Metal fragment from the President's head

C5 Metal fragment from the President's head

C9 Metal fragment from arm of Governor John Connally

C16 Three metal fragments recovered from rear floorboard carpet

C17 Scraping from inside surface of windshield

C29 President Kennedy's coat

C31 President Kennedy's necktie

C32 President Kennedy's shirt

C35 President Kennedy's bandages and belt

62-109090 —

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

April 20, 1964

Captain W. P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Thru:
Lieutenant Jack Revill
Criminal Intelligence Section
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Sir:

On November 22, 1963 I was present and accompaning Lieutenant Jack Revill in the banement of the City of Dallas, City Hall located at 2000 Main Street. Lieutenant Revill and myself along with several other Officers had just completed searching the Texas School Book Depository from which Lee Harvey Oswald assasinated the President of the United States, Lieutenant Revill and myself were enroute to the Special Service Bureau Office.

Upon entering the basement of the City Hall Lieutenant Revill and myself met Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent Hosty who had already parked his car and was walking very fast toward the entrance of the City Hall from the parking area. At this time Agent Hosty made the statement that Lee Oswald had killed the President and that Oswald was a Communist. Hosty also said that he knew that Oswald was a Communist and that he knew Oswald was working at the School Book Depository.

While we were in the basement Hosty also said several things to Lieutenant Revill that I could not hear as there was a lot of excitment and commotion there.

Lieutenant Revill and myself then accompanied Hosty to Captain Fritz's office and Lieutenant Revill introduced Hosty to Lieutenant Ted Wells. We, Lieutenant Revill and myself then went to the Special Service Bureau Office where Lieutenant Revill made a Report of the incident and turned the report into Captain W. P. Gannaway who is in Charge.

Respectfully submitted

V. J. Brian

V. J. Brian, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

Before me, W.S. Biggio, a Notary Public, appeared V.J. Brian who does duly swear that the facts in this statement are true.

62-109090-
ENCLOSURE

W. S. Biggio

W.S. Biggio, Notary Public.

ENCLOSURE

Commission Exhibit No. 709

November 22, 1963

Captain W.P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald
605 Elsbeth Street

Sir:

On November 22, 1963, at approximately 2:50PM, the undersigned officer met Special Agent James Hosty of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the basement of the City Hall.

At that time Special Agent Hosty related to this officer that the Subject was a member of the Communist Party, and that he was residing in Dallas.

The Subject was arrested for the murder of Officer J.D. Tippit and is a prime suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The information regarding the Subject's affiliation with the Communist Party is the first information this officer has received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding same.

Agent Hosty further stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was aware of the Subject and that they had information that this Subject was capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack Revill

Jack Revill, Lieutenant
Criminal Intelligence Section

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 7th day of April, 1964.

Frances Dock

FRANCES DOCK
Notary, Dallas County, Dallas, Texas

62-109090 -

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/5/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. DeLoach

SUBJECT:

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Yesterday, former SA John Fain, and SAs John Quigley and James Hosty reported to the offices of the Commission on the President's Assassination, for the purpose of going over their proposed testimony with the Commission staff members. Inspector Malley and I sat in, particularly as the Commission has asked me to testify on Wednesday morning, 5/6/64.

Mr. Stern of the staff conducted the questioning, which consisted of going over the investigation conducted by these agents relative to Oswald, with considerable stress on the interviews of Oswald by Fain and Quigley, and their impressions of Oswald. Both of them stated there was no indication that Oswald possessed a potential for violence.

In connection with SA Hosty, Mr. Stern went into his handling of the case in Dallas, including his reopening of the case in March, 1963, and subsequent interviews with Mrs. Paine, and the location of Oswald. Mr. Stern also talked to Hosty regarding his conversations with members of the Dallas PD and Sorrels of Secret Service, subsequent to the assassination.

Hosty identified his affidavit denying that he had made the statements attributed to him, and reiterated that he had not made such statements. All three agents flatly stated that they had no information regarding potential violence on the part of Oswald, and if they had possessed such information, in accordance with Bureau instructions they would have seen that it was sent to Secret Service immediately upon receipt. As a matter of fact, Hosty told Stern that about a week or ten days prior to the assassination, the Dallas SAC, at a conference of agents, instructed that any information of possible threats to the President or Vice President be furnished immediately to Secret Service. Again on the morning of 11/22/63, the SAC reiterated to all agents that any such information must go immediately to Secret Service. Hosty said that, while there was no basis to furnish any information about Oswald, he did participate in the preparation of one memorandum which was sent to Secret Service, and he actually delivered leaflets to Secret Service which had been distributed on the streets of Dallas.

AHB:CSH (6)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 14 1964
15 MAY 13 1964

Enclosures

59 MAY 15 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

cc MR. TOLSON

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. Tolson

Last night, following the Director's approval, Volume I of the Oswald file was shown to Mr. Stern of the Commission and was compared, serial by serial, with the list briefly describing the contents of the file which we prepared in letter form to Rankin yesterday afternoon. Stern appeared well satisfied and, in accordance with his request, I will take the file with me to the Commission hearing to answer any further questions they may have and to make it clear that we are not hiding anything.

Last night, Mr. Stern advised he had talked to Mr. Rankin and they suggested that Walley and I attend the hearing on 5/5/64 when the agents testified, so that I would be in a position to explain any policy questions that might arise which the agents could not answer. Stern said that Rankin and he proposed that I be put under oath, along with the agents, and thus be in a position to participate where necessary. I told him I would be glad to do this.

This morning, however, when we reported to the Commission offices, Mr. Rankin came out of the hearing room and advised that the Chief Justice did not consider it advisable for Walley and me to be in the hearing, as this would indicate that we were supervising the agents while they testified. I told Mr. Rankin this was the prerogative of the Chief Justice, and that I would stand by in case any questions arose.

Former SA Fain testified this morning, and he advised me that it was along the same lines as the rehearsal with Mr. Stern yesterday. During his testimony Mr. Rankin came out and apologized for the fact that I was kept waiting. I told him that I was completely at the disposal of the Commission. Following Fain's testimony, Mr. Stern came out and said the Commission wished to excuse me for the remainder of the day, to report back in the morning, and if any questions arose as a result of the testimony of Quigley and Hosty, he would let me know.

Last night, Mr. Stern brought over copies of the affidavits of Lt. Revill and Detective Brian, of the Dallas PD, which we had requested several days ago and which we again asked for yesterday. They are attached. It is noted that they differ considerably from the newspaper account in the Dallas News. However, Revill's affidavit, in the last paragraph, quotes Hosty as stating that the FBI had information that Oswald was capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy. Brian's affidavit does not go this far, although Brian says, as does Revill, that Hosty related that Oswald was a communist.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 6 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

449407

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you please determine whether the enclosed letter marked "A. Johnson Exhibit #7" was written by Lee Harvey Oswald. Please return the letter when you have finished your examination.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

62-109090-21
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 19 1964

12 MAY 18 1964

EXP. PROC. 31

MAY 7 1964

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

May 11, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 6, 1964, requesting a handwriting examination of a letter marked "A. Johnson Exhibit #7." This exhibit has been designated as FBI Exhibit D-213.

It was concluded that FBI Exhibit D-213 was written by Lee Harvey Oswald, whose known handwriting specimens are designated as FBI Exhibits D-3 and D-4.

The submitted evidence is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI COURIER
19 MAY 11
COMM-FBI

NOTE: D-213 is a letter postmarked Dallas, Texas, 11-1-63, to Arnold Johnson 23 West 26th Street, New York, signed "Lee H. Oswald." A Xerox copy of this exhibit is attached.

Enclosure

105-82555

1 2 Dallas

JCC:nlb (11)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 MAY 21 1964

RECORDED - 58

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3739

MAY 11 9 58 AM '64 FBI

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

APR 30 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would you please have your Dallas office interview Miss Yoico Okui. We do not have her address. However, we do have her telephone number which is Fleetwood 7-0367.

We obtained her telephone number from Mr. Henry Rogatz who resides at 407 Corcoran Chapel Road in Dallas. His telephone number is Fleetwood 2-6615. He is a self employed geologist. His business telephone number is the same as his residence number, above given.

Our interest in Miss Okui arises out of the fact that witnessess, whose depositions we have taken, have testified to her presence at a year-end combination Christmas-New Year's party December 28 - 30, 1962, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. DeClan T. Ford at 14057 Brookcrest Drive, Dallas, Texas. Among other guests were Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald. (See Special Agent Gemberling's Report #100-10461, pages 153-163.)

Witnessess have emphasized that Miss Okui arrived at the party with a male escort (whom we have not as yet been able to identify, and that Lee Harvey Oswald immediately took an interest in her and engaged her in conversation off in a corner for a considerable period of time during the evening; that the private attention given Miss Okui by Oswald was so extended that it caused

NOT RECORDED
189 MAY 18 1964

15 MAY 15 1964

comment on the part of other guests; that Marina Oswald became incensed and evidenced her displeasure by remarks to Oswald; that Miss Okui's escort (as indicated above, presently unknown to us) likewise, evidenced pique; and that Marina in the days and perhaps weeks that followed this party, accused Oswald of having seen Miss Okui from time to time.

Witnessess have testified that Miss Okui came to Dallas and served as a domestic in the home of a Dallas couple whom none of the witnessess could identify for us. All of the witnessess report that their impression is that Miss Okui came of a fine family in Japan; that she appeared to be well educated and genteel; and that they were under the impression that she was serving as a domestic, understandably in their minds, in order to establish herself in the United States before seeking employment or interests more suited to her apparent education and gentility.

However, the witnessess expressed wonderment about the fact that Oswald struck up an immediate acquaintance with Miss Okui and continued that acquaintance that evening.

In a telephone conversation, April 28th, 1964, between Albert E. Jenner, Jr. of our staff and the above mentioned Mr. Rogatz, the latter reported to Mr. Jenner that Miss Okui was in Dallas, that she was an accomplished musician, that she was earning a living teaching flower making and other Japanese handiwork, that he was aware that Miss Okui had attended the party in question and that, in his opinion, the tete-a-tete between Oswald and Miss Okui was a pure coincidence.

We are advised that Mr. Lev Aronson, who lives at 8418 Swananoah Road, Dallas, and whose telephone number is Fleetwood 7-5150, is acquainted with Miss Okui. Mr. Aronson is the chief cellist of the Dallas Symphony Orchestra. He can be reached at the McFarland Building at Southern Methodist University or at Atkins Hall at SMU where he is employed as a music teacher. We believe his telephone number at the University is Emerson 3-5611.

We are also advised that Mr. Igor Voshinin, who lives at 3504 Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, Texas and whose telephone number is Lakeside 1-2504, may be an acquaintance of Miss Okui's, though slight, if any. He is a civil engineer with Mulland and Powell, Room 604,

505 North Ervay (Reliance Building), Dallas, Texas. His business telephone number is Riverside 1-4451.

If in your interview of Miss Okui you should discover the names of her initial employers in Dallas who presumably were her employers at the time of the DeClan Ford party in December 1962, we would be pleased to have you interview those employers so that we may be advised as to the circumstances under which Miss Okui came to Dallas and be afforded whatever information they have as to her background.

For the moment we are not interested in extending the interview and investigation respecting Miss Okui beyond the limits indicated in this letter. We do not have any information at the moment which would lead us to suspect Miss Okui, that is, information beyond the incident which is described above.

We greatly appreciate your continued cooperation and the immeasurable assistance which you have afforded the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

5/2/64

1 - Stokes

Airtel 62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

There are enclosed two copies of letter from the Commission dated 4/30/64. The party referred to in incoming is undoubtedly the affair at the Doolan Fords between December 28-30, 1962, which is treated on pages 153 through 163 of your 1/7/64 report in this case. Miss Okui (Bureau indices negative) may be the Chinese woman who was in attendance at party in company of Russian man who was referred to on page 160 of aforementioned report.

Interview Miss Okui, developing full background data and all information in her possession concerning Oswald and the party in question. Identify her male escort. Ascertain nature of her conversation at party with Oswald and determine whether or not she met with Oswald or Marina subsequent to the party. Identify Miss Okui's employer at time of party and conduct interview of employer as requested by Commission. For present, limit inquiry to foregoing. Should you encounter difficulty in locating Miss Okui, it will be permissable to contact the other individuals identified in incoming who reportedly are her acquaintances.

Should revelations of Miss Okui suggest advisability of interviewing her male escort, furnish summary of facts to Bureau and await instructions. Handle immediately. Submit LHM.

Enclosures - 2

JCS:pah
(4)

NOTE:

We are aware that Oswald and his wife attended a combination Christmas - New Years party at the Ford residence at Dallas in late 12/62. We have not identified the Chinese woman and her escort who

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

MAILED 25
MAY 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

79 MAY 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3717

Airtel to Dallas
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE CONTINUED:

attended this party. Incoming states that Commission has learned from some witnesses that a Japanese, one Yorco Okui, was at party with male escort and that Oswald paid considerable attention to her during the evening to the extent that this caused comment on the part of other guests and that his wife, Marina, became incensed. Marina, reportedly, in days following party, accused Oswald of having seen Miss Okui from time to time. Commission asks only that we interview Miss Okui and identify her employer at time of party to develop further background regarding her. She was believed to have worked as a domestic.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

May 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 22, 1964, concerning two pieces of luggage believed to have been the property of Lee Harvey Oswald which have been designated Exhibits A-1 and C-254. In connection with requested investigation concerning the aforementioned Exhibits, there are enclosed the following items:

(1) Two copies each of memoranda dated April 30, 1964, and May 7, 1964, and two samples of adhesive address labels issued by the Continental Trailways bus line which are described in enclosed memoranda.

(2) Two copies each of color photographs of Exhibit A-1; of four color photographs depicting both sides of Exhibit C-254 and three black and white photographic enlargements depicting a portion of a baggage check and two fragments of address labels which were affixed to the top of Exhibit C-254.

We have been advised that the yellow marking on one side of Exhibit C-254 was made by Mexican Customs officials at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and that the mark indicates the bag was checked by Mexican Customs at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, presumably 1963, the date Oswald entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo. For your information, there are no discernible markings on Exhibit A-1.

JCS:pah
(10)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

RECORDED
199 MAY 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAY 15 10 51 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our investigation concerning the luggage utilized by Oswald during his trip to Mexico is continuing and results thereof will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (18)

NOTE:

Letterheads were prepared by Houston and Dallas and describe the fragments of address stickers on C-254 and establish that these were Continental Trailways forms. Commission in its 4/22/64 letter suggested the fragments may have been forms of other bus lines. Dallas 5/7/64 letterhead shows that Marina Oswald, Oswald's brother and Mrs. Ruth Paine could not furnish positive information concerning bags taken by Oswald to Mexico. Information re the yellow marking "9/267 on C-254 is from San Antonio teletype 5/11/64. This will be reported by Dallas later. Letterheads have been approved for dissemination by Messrs Belmont and Malley.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

April 24, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed for duplication are Commission Exhibit Nos. 760 through 772. Please retain the originals and forward two copies to the Commission.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

2 MAY 14 1964

EVEN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Jepsen

May 6, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109060

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your two letters both dated April 24, 1964, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be duplicated.

In accordance with these requests, enclosed herewith are three photographs each of Commission Exhibits numbered 701, 712, 713, and 714 and three Xerox copies of Commission Exhibits numbered 760 through 772, together with the exhibits themselves.

Sincerely yours,

Delivered to Rankin
5/12/64

Enclosures (66)

62-109060 1 ENCLOSURE

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2)

Addendum for Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, together with a listing of same.

RJ:nlb (14)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(see note page 2)

NOTE: On 4-27-64, Mr. Eisenberg of The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, telephonically advised Special Agent William D. Griffith that three copies of Commission Exhibits 760 through 772 would be needed instead of two copies as indicated in Commission letter dated April 24, 1964. Mr. Eisenberg stated that Xerox copies of Commission Exhibits 760 through 772 would be an acceptable means of duplicating these exhibits. Since the submitted exhibits are not original Bureau exhibits, they are being returned to the Commission.

701	Penciled lay out of jail.
712	Photograph of man holding paper in right hand and gun in left hand near wooden steps.
713	Outside photograph of wooden steps and surrounding area.
714	A photograph containing two views of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle near wooden steps.
760	United States Secret Service Memorandum -- Protective Research Section (PRS) activities in relation to the Texas trip.
761	Staff assigned to the PRS as of 11-22-63.
762	PRS cases 11-61 through 11-63.
763	Criteria used as guide in determining whether White House mail is to be accepted for PRS processing.
764	Criteria used in determining whether White House gate callers should be committed for mental observation.
765	Form 1609 (revised 7-1-52) utilized by the United States Secret Service, Treasury Department.
766	Sample cases illustrating several phases of protective research activity.
767	Memorandum dated 11-19-63 from Special Agent Winston G. Lawson, White House Detail.
768	Final survey report dated 11-30-63 regarding the planned visit of President John F. Kennedy to Dallas, Texas.
769	Account of Special Agent Winston G. Lawson, United States Secret Service, concerning the visit of President Kennedy to Dallas, Texas, on 11-22-63.
770	Pamphlet bearing a front and side photograph of President Kennedy captioned "Wanted For Treason."

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

771

Memorandum from
Special Agent Winston G. Lawson,
United States Secret Service,
indicating his actions before
and after the assassination of
President Kennedy.

772

Statement of
Special Agent Winston G. Lawson,
United States Secret Service,
indicating his activities and
official duties on 11-22-63
ending with his arrival in
Washington, D. C., on 11-23-63.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

May 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of May 8, 1964, which advised that Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry denied that he ever received a letter from the Justice Department and that he had been requested by any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby, as alleged in an article from the May 17, 1964, issue of the "National Enquirer."

By letter dated May 13, 1964, from the Deputy Attorney General we were advised that a check of the files of the Department of Justice discloses no reference to an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry nor any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

This completes our inquiry in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 MAY 14 1964

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan re "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R - Cuba" 5-13-64, WAB:mhw.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 15 1964

WAB:mhw
REC(10)

59 MAY 19 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
25 MAY 14
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1818

MAY 19 11 24 AM '64
FBI - MAIL ROOM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 6, 1964

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On May 1, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a Commission staff member, called SA Marion E. Williams of the Laboratory's Physics and Chemistry Section and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the listed exhibits.

Eisenberg further requested that the Commission be furnished with three photographs of each exhibit not previously photographed.

As a matter of record, SA Cortlandt Cunningham received from Mr. Eisenberg on May 1, 1964, the listed exhibits which are presently in Bureau custody.

The photography will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

It is noted that De Mohrenschildt Exhibits 1 through 15 and Commission Exhibits number 387, 391 and 392 did not originate from the Bureau, therefore, they will be returned to the Commission along with the photographs.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Exhibits not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:sh
(10)

Enclosures (2)
1 ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 15 1964

2 MAY 15 1964

GIVEN

6/64

"EXHIBITS TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED"

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D77	Cadigan No. 1	One roll of microfilm
D4	Cadigan No. 2	Letter to Secretary of Navy by Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 3	Photographs of State Department records re Oswald
J1 D77	Cadigan No. 3	Composite photograph of order blank to Klein's and face of envelope addressed to Klein's
D4 K4	Cadigan No. 4	Composite photograph consisting of one page of letter to Secretary of Navy and one page of letter to USMC (both from Oswald)
D67	Cadigan No. 5	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 6	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 7	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 8	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D4	Cadigan No. 9	Photograph of letter to Secretary of Navy from Oswald
D3	Cadigan No. 10	Photograph of Oswald's passport application
D19	Cadigan No. 11	Photograph of Postal Money Order to Klein's from A. Hidell
D27	Cadigan No. 12	Mail-order coupon to Seaport Traders Incorporated
D17	Cadigan No. 13	Photograph of Oswald's Post Office Change of Address Form
D18	Cadigan No. 14	Photograph of Change of Address Order from Post Office
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 15	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 16	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service. D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name

ENCLOSURE 62-109090 —

ENCLOSURE

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 17	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 18	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
B1	Cadigan No. 19	Photograph of SSS Notice of Classification to Oswald
D44 D206	Cadigan No. 20	Photograph of SSS Notice of Classification and USMC Certificate of Service
B1	Cadigan No. 21	Photograph of USMC Certificate of Service and SSS Registration Certificate
D22	Cadigan No. 22	Photograph of POD Forms 3575 and 1093
D47	Cadigan No. 23	Photograph of Small Pox Vaccination Certificate
D47	Cadigan No. 24	Photograph of WHO Vaccination Certificate
	Cadigan No. 25	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 26	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 27	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 28	Photograph of letter in Russian script
D30	Cadigan No. 29	Photograph of letter in Russian script
D30	Cadigan No. 30	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 1	Reproduction of telegram dated July 12, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 2	Letter dated July 31, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt from C. J. Charles
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 3	Reproduction of envelope addressed to Paul Raigorodsky from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 4	Letter from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 5	Letter dated July 27, 1962, to Jean de Menil from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 6	Memorandum re Haitian Holding Company from De Mohrenschildt dated August 1, 1962
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 7	Reproduction of telegram dated August 3, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt from Tardieu
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 8	Reproduction of envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschildt and addressed to Paul Raigorodsky
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 9	Reproduction of letter dated September 12, 1963, to Raigorodsky from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 10	Corporate structure diagram dated August 27, 1962, Port-au-Prince
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 11	Reproduction of a map of Haiti
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 12	Letter to Janet Lee Auchincloss dated February 2, 1964, from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 13	Envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschildt, Dallas, Texas, showing address of Janet Lee Auchincloss
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 14	Letter dated December 12, 1963, to Janet Auchincloss from De Mohrenschildt

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 15	Envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschildt, Port-au-Prince, addressed to Hugh Auchincloss
	773	Composite photograph of Klein's mail-order coupon and envelope addressed to Klein's bearing return address of A. Hidell
D28	774	Employment Application dated August 6, 1964, to Cosmos Shipping Company signed by Oswald
D6	775	"Affidavit of Support to American Embassy" from Oswald
D11	776	Twelve canceled checks payable to Oswald from Jaggars Chiles Stovall Incorporated
D16	777	Library card application signed by Oswald
D67	778	Two photographs of two letters to State Department from Oswald
D117	779	Two hand printed pages on loose-leaf paper re CPUSA
D5	780	USMC file on Oswald
D3	781	Oswald's passport applicatiou
D6	782	Three letters from Oswald to INS
D46	783	Letter to ACLU from Oswald and ACLU Membership Card of Oswald's
	784	Three photographs of standard writing specimens from Oswald
	785	Composite photograph of mail-order coupon to Klein's and envelope addressed to Klein's from A. Hidell
	786	Diagram showing slant of letter "U"
	787	Diagram of letter "R"
D19	788	U. S. Postal money order payable to Klein's

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D19	789	Photograph of above money order
	790	Photograph of mail-order coupon to Seaport Traders Incorporated
D17	791	Post Office Box Application of Oswald's
D17	792	Photograph of above Post Office Box Application
D18	793	Post Office Change of Address Form dated May 12, 1963
D18	794	Photograph of above
D207	795	SSS Notice of Classification bearing name of Hidell
D207	796	Photograph of above
D207	797	Photograph of reverse side of above
D207	798	Photograph of above
D207	799	Photograph of above
B1	801	SSS Notice of Classification to Oswald
B1	802	SSS Registration Certificate of Oswald's
D206	806	USMC Certificate of Service bearing name of Hidell
D206	807	Photograph of above
D206	808	Photograph of reverse side of above
D206	809	Photograph of front side of above
D206	810	Photograph of reverse side of above
444	813	WHO Vaccination Certificate
444	814	Photograph of above
444	815	Photograph of above
	816	Two 3 x 5 cards bearing rubber stamp imprints of Oswald's New Orleans' address and dated June 8, 1963
D22	817	Post Office Box Application of Oswald
D22	818	Photograph of above

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
B1	819	Photograph of FPCC Membership Card
D18	821	Letter to Leslie Welding Company from Oswald
D24	110	Sheet of paper bearing Russian and English writing
	361	Diagram showing vicinity of assassination in Dallas, Texas
	362	First floor floor plan of Texas Book Depository
	387	Autopsy report - Naval Medical School
	391	Supplementary autopsy report - Naval Medical School
	392	Medical statements, admission notes - Parkland Memorial Hospital
	566	Photomicrograph of C14 and C1 bullets
C2	567	Bullet fragment from President's car
	568	Photomicrograph of C14 and C2 bullets
C3	569	Bullet fragment from President's car
	570	Photomicrograph of C14 and C3 bullets
C14A	572	Test bullets from C14 rifle
B29	18	2 1/2" x 4" gray plastic address notebook

"ITEMS PREVIOUSLY PHOTOGRAPHED AND OTHER ITEMS RETURNED TO BUREAU CUSTODY"

156	55	Envelopes and contents in Russian language

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Commission representatives who visited Mexico asked for large wall map of Mexico, D. F., and pictures of areas in Mexico frequented by Oswald. Legat has dispatched enclosed photos, several of which are composite type. On 5-13 Inspector Malley discussed these photos with Mr. Willens of Commission staff who requested that one copy only rather than the usual 2 of the photographs in question be sent to the Commission for their perusal, after which Commission will advise as to exact pictures they desire.

NOTE FOR EXHIBIT SECTION:

By extra copy of this letter there are being furnished to Exhibits Section a work order, a set of the photos in question and Legat Mexico City's letters (2) dated 5-7-64 together with enclosures thereto. It is suggested that preparation of the exhibit be held in abeyance pending Commission reply to this letter.

1 - Belmont
1 - J.P. Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

May 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

105-82555-3740

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 12, 1964, requesting this Bureau to interview Mr. H. L. Bright, Mr. Edgar Crisety and Mr. Nelson Bunker Hunt in connection with the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, entitled "Welcome, Mr. Kennedy to Dallas." This advertisement was signed by the "American Fact-Finding Committee, Bernard Weissman, Chairman, Post Office Box 1792, Dallas 21, Texas."

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated May 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth results of our interviews with Mr. Bright, Mr. Crisosy and Mr. Hunt concerning this matter. In the absence of a specific request of the Commission, we do not contemplate any additional investigation in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

SECRET

John Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
43 MAY 27
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

REL:mav (10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
150 MAY 28 1964

61 JUN 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3740

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: The ad which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" 11-22-63 was a highly critical ad of policies of President Kennedy. We learned the money for this ad was solicited by Joseph P. Grinnan, Dallas independent oil man. At request of the President's Commission, we interviewed Grinnan 4-20-64 to determine names of the contributors to this ad. Grinnan identified Bright, Crissey and Hunt as main contributors. We disseminated results of our interview with Grinnan to the Commission and the Commission by letter 5-12-64 requested we interview Bright, Crissey and Hunt re their knowledge of the ad and identities of anyone else who so contributed. Each of these 3 men admitted contributing to the ad. Bright & Crissey indicated others also contributed to the ad, but they declined to furnish the identities of such individuals.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad

May 26, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request from Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff on May 15, 1964, in regarding the preparation of photocopies of certain Commission exhibits, and in order to avoid confusion the

Pursuant to this request, a representative of this Bureau obtained the exhibits in question and enclosed herewith are three sets of photocopies of Commission exhibits numbered 133, 565, 608 through 649, 642 through 647, 649 through 652, 655 through 673 and 746 through 755.

Also enclosed herewith are Commission exhibits numbered 608 through 625 and 662.

This letter will also confirm the delivery of three photocopies of Commission exhibit number 111 which were furnished to the Commission by a representative of this Bureau on May 21, 1964. These photocopies were prepared in accordance with an informal request by Mr. Eisenberg on May 18, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

108-ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (22)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2) (See Note)

62-109060

Chinch (9)

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED

11 MAY 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

MAY 26 10 AM '64 FBI

COMM-FBI

61 JUN 2 1964

Note for Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission exhibits, together with listing of same.

Note: The exhibits were obtained from the Commission by SA Robert E. Neill. The first telephone call referred to was received by SA Roy H. Jevons and the second telephone call was received by SA Cortlandt Cunningham. The Commission made no request that the Bureau retain exhibits which were not originally in its custody.

It is noted that a number of the exhibits of which photocopies were made are multiple pages or multiple portion exhibits and in order to avoid confusion the three sets of photocopies are being counted as three enclosures.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY,
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 28

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission has information that Earlene Roberts, who was the manager of the house on Beckley Street in which Lee H. Oswald lived at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, may have been in San Antonio, Texas on November 21, 1963 at the time President Kennedy visited that city.

It is requested that Earlene Roberts be reinterviewed to determine where she was during the day of November 21, 1963. If she claims that she was in Dallas or elsewhere on that day, then she should be requested to account for her activities so that a check out can be made to corroborate her statements. If she states that she was in San Antonio on that date, then in addition she should be requested to state why she did go to San Antonio.

When Earlene was interviewed by FBI agents as late as December 23, 1963 (See Clements Jan. 8, 1964 p.400) she resided at 1026 Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas. Her sister is Bertha Chceks and as late as April 14, 1964 she was living at 5901 Hillcrest, Dallas, Texas.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 2 1964

JUN 1 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6-1-64

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed are two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated May 28, 1964, which is self-explanatory.

Your specific attention is directed to paragraph 2 of this letter in which Earlene Roberts' activities are to be checked following the results of her reinterview dependent on her location on November 21, 1963.

In view of the President's Commission anticipated early windup, Dallas is instructed to handle this matter expeditiously and furnish appropriate letterhead memoranda to the Bureau for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)
KMR:las
(4)

NOTE:

Letter received from the Commission 5-28-64, requesting a reinterview of Earlene Roberts who is the sister of Mrs. Bertha Cardelia (Vogle) Cheek, a wealthy woman who knew Jack Ruby in view of their mutual interest in night clubs. Earlene Roberts was the landlady at Lee Harvey Oswald's Beckley Street residence at the time of the assassination. Roberts has previously indicated she did not take an active part in the management of this address and has declined knowing Oswald or Ruby. The matter concerning whether there has been A CONFESSION between Oswald and Ruby has previously been thoroughly investigated.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3919

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 30
JUN 3 1964
COMM-FBI

JUN 3 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 28 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Kenneth L. Dowe, 1008 Beechwood, Apt. 1001, Dallas, Texas, a radio announcer for Station KLIF Dallas, Texas, advised the FBI that he recalled that during the period November 22-24, 1963, Ruby visited the premises occupied by KLIF on at least two occasions and telephoned three other times. (See Clements, December 19, 1963, p.80)

The Commission requests that Mr. Dowe be reinterviewed so as to develop further details concerning the following:

1. When did Dowe first meet Ruby, where and under what circumstances? What was the relationship of Ruby to Dowe and KLIF before November 22?

2. When did Dowe first call or talk to Ruby after the President was shot? What occurred during the occasions when Ruby visited KLIF, including the length of the visits, the names of all persons present, and Ruby's actions and statements.

3. How did Ruby obtain the "hot line" telephone number R17-9319 of KLIF? What is the significance of the "hot line" telephone, i.e. is it a secret number or is it a direct connection with a phone located elsewhere, and if so where?

4. Is he sure all telephone calls occurred on November 23? How does he fix the date as Saturday rather than Friday?

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

12 JUN 3 1964

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2-1-64
JWH/nas
enc. 2 certified
ICR mail

ORIGINAL FILED IN 64-24016

1472

5. Did Ruby say what he was going to do at City Hall?

6. What were Dowe's activities November 22 to November 24?

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

6/1/64

Airtel

62-109060-

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum from the President's Commission requesting reinterview of Kenneth L. Dowe, radio announcer for Station KLIF, Dallas, Texas.

Handle the requested investigation making certain that all points set forth in the Commission's letter are thoroughly covered in the interview. Advise Dowe that the investigation is being conducted at the request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Include results in the next report in this matter to be submitted on 6/5/64.

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(4)

NOTE: We previously interviewed Dowe, an announcer for Radio Station KLIF, Dallas, on 12/14/63 at which time he stated that he had received three telephone calls from Ruby on Saturday 11/23/63 between 2 and 5 p.m. on KLIF "hot line." Ruby in first call asked if he knew when Oswald was to be transferred. On the second call he inquired as to whether KLIF newsmen were at City Hall. On the third call he identified himself as Ruby and said he was going to City Hall and, if he learned anything newsworthy, he would advise KLIF. He indicated he had only known Ruby a very short time and said he knew nothing of his background, personal life, or political convictions. Commission requests reinterview of Dowe for more specific details re his relationship with Ruby.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016

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Trotter
Tele. Room

58 JUN 3 1964

ALL INFO CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-30-75 BY SP2 ALM/MLW

JUN 2 1964
COMM-FBI

FBI - DALLAS
RECEIVED

PLAINTEXT

JUNE 1, 1964

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Branigan
1 - Wannall
1 - Lenihan
1 - Nasca
1 - Anderson

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA. BUDED JUNE THREE NEXT.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED A GENERAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS OUTSIDE TEXAS DURING THE YEAR NINETEEN SIXTY THREE WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCES TO ACTIVITIES IN CERTAIN AREAS INCLUDING NEW ORLEANS: FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE PAREN FPCC END PAREN; JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA PAREN JURE END PAREN; DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL PAREN DRE END PAREN; APLHA SIXTY SIX - SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY PARIN OPERATION ALPHA SIXTY SIX END PAREN AND THIRTIETH OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT.

FOR INFORMATION OF NEW ORLEANS GENERAL SUMMARIES CONCERNING OVER-ALL ACTIVITIES OF ABOVE ORGANIZATIONS ARE BEING PREPARED BY OFFICES OF ORIGIN AND NATIONAL GROUP CHARACTERIZATIONS WILL BE INCLUDED THEREIN. NEW ORLEANS PREPARE SEPARATE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA UNDER ORGANIZATIONAL CAPTIONS CONCERNING ACTIVITIES OF EACH OF ABOVE ORGANIZATIONS IN YOUR AREA DURING NINETEEN SIXTY THREE. INCLUDE INITIAL PARAGRAPH THEREIN OR CHARACTERIZATIONS OF LOCAL GROUP

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

GCI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1964

TELETYPE

62-109090

RECORDED
1964

JUN 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TELETYPE TO NEW ORLEANS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

IF DIFFERENT FROM NATIONAL GROUP.

BEAR IN MIND SUMMARY SHOULD BE SUCCINCT, WELL WRITTEN AND SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION TO BE INCLUDED AS PART OF PERMANENT RECORD CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER. IDENTIFY ALL SOURCES UTILIZED IN COVER PAGES OF TRANSMITTAL AIRTEL TO BE SUBMITTED UNDER ABOVE CAPTION WITH ANY ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE DATA DEEMED APPROPRIATE.

THIS MATTER MUST BE GIVEN IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND MEMORANDA SUBMITTED BY JUNE THREE NEXT.

NOTE: Commission has requested it be furnished summaries of data of above-mentioned groups outside of Texas during the year 1963 with particular references to activities in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Miami, New York, San Francisco, San Juan and New Orleans. Offices other than New Orleans have been separately handled. Commission also requested it be furnished reports and summaries of data in possession of the four Texas offices concerning the above groups as well as data re members active in the Communist Party, Socialist Workers Party, John Birch Society and Minute Men in the State of Texas. This request is also being handled separately.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 1 1964
TELETYPE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - RUSSIA - CUBA

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

DATE: May 7, 1964

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Coakley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

Articles by Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., on his version of the assassination of President Kennedy have been appearing in recent months in the French newspaper "L'Express." Copies of past articles received from the Legal Attache, Paris, with translations thereof, have been furnished to the President's Commission. Buchanan was a reporter for the "Washington Evening Star" from 1948 to 1960 when he was dismissed after admitting Communist Party (CP) membership to an official of that paper. In 1952 and 1953 he admitted CP membership, but in 1956 advised that he had left the CP. His name is carried on the Reserve Index.

Previous articles by Buchanan have set forth his theory, based on speculation and unfounded material, that President Kennedy was the victim of a right-wing conspiracy, that Lee Harvey Oswald was an agent of the FBI and/or the Central Intelligence Agency and that the investigation of the assassination was covering up discrepancies which cast doubt on Oswald's guilt.

In his latest article in the 4-9-64 issue of "L'Express" entitled "I Accuse," Buchanan blames a "Mr. H." for the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy because the latter's policies were counter to the thinking of "Mr. H." and other extremists. According to Buchanan, "Mr. H." and his sympathizers stated that it was impossible to negotiate with the communists and that co-existence with communists was impossible. Buchanan infers that "Mr. H." is H. L. Hunt, the wealthy Dallas oilman who Buchanan identifies as the head of an oil business worth two billion dollars.

Buchanan states that "Mr. H." in the past had three principal enemies. The first was the Italian industrialist and Head of the Italian Government Oil and Gas Agency, Enrico Mattei. Buchanan speculates that "Mr. H." had something to do with Mattei's death in an airplane crash in Italy in October, 1962. Mattei was reported by "Time" magazine 11-2-62 to have been the "most powerful man in Italy," with extensive financial holdings and operations in Italy and other countries. Mattei, prior to his death, had signed

WAB:hc (11)
105-82555
Enclosure

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 18 1964

9 MAY 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-42555-

an agreement with the Soviet Union to receive Russian oil in Italy at a price below the American oil prices. Buchanan infers that Mattei's business deals upset and disturbed "Mr. H."

According to Buchanan, the second enemy of "Mr. H." was President Kennedy because he held opposing beliefs on political, financial and international matters. The third enemy of "Mr. H." was Khrushchev, Head of the communist Russian nation. Buchanan states that "Mr. H." thought that he would be able to accomplish a "double stroke" in the assassination of President Kennedy. One would be to get rid of President Kennedy and the other would be to discredit Khrushchev and negate his efforts to release world tensions.

Buchanan lists a number of "conspirators" whom he accuses of having aided "Mr. H." in executing his plan. They are: (1) The policeman who issued the warrant of arrest against Oswald when there was no reason whatever to suspect him in the assassination; (2) The "murderer" who fired at least one shot from the top of the railroad bridge in front of the President's motorcade; (3) Another "murderer" who fired at least two shots from the Texas School Book Depository Building; (4) An "accomplice" who was ordered to kill Oswald in cold blood (apparently Dallas Police officer J. D. Tippit who was killed by Oswald); (5) Lee Harvey Oswald, whom Buchanan claims was a former informant of the FBI; (6) An "accomplice" who permitted Oswald to leave the Texas School Book Depository Building despite the orders of Police Chief Curry; (7) A policeman in civilian clothes who followed Oswald for an hour but who did not arrest him; (8) A number of "municipal police and Federal investigators."

Buchanan claims at the end of his article that dozens or perhaps even hundreds of witnesses were instructed by authorities on the manner in which they should testify.

The claims in this article by Buchanan are unfounded, exaggerated and/or speculative without basis in fact. It is noted his position has been advanced in the communist and left-wing press here and abroad.

The President's Commission is being furnished a copy of Buchanan's article in "L'Express" of 4-9-64 along with two copies of a translation thereof.

RECOMMENDATION: That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
May 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
MAY 15 11 12 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter to you dated May 11, 1964, which forwarded a copy of an article by Thomas Gittinger Buchanan, Jr., in the April 9, 1964, issue of the French newspaper, "L'Express," as well as two copies of a translation thereof.

For your information there is enclosed a copy of an article by Buchanan in the April 23, 1964, issue of that newspaper which deals with photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald appearing in the public press. Also enclosed are two copies of a translation of the article prepared by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
19 MAY 15 1964

19 MAY 15 1964

Enclosures (3)

JLS:pgn
(11)

NOTE:

Buchanan, former reporter for "Washington Evening Star" 1946 to 1948, now lives in France. He had admitted past CP membership and has written several speculative and/or unfounded articles in French newspaper "L'Express" on assassination doubting Oswald's guilt. Copies of these articles furnished by Legat, Paris,

62 MAY 19 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
27 MAY 15

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3695

NOTE CONTINUED:

and translations thereof have been furnished to the Commission. Last article being sent to Commission discusses two photos of Oswald holding a rifle which appeared in (1) "Life" magazine 2/21/64 and (2) "Detroit Free Press, 2/17/64 and "Newsweek" 3/2/64. These are apparently copies of photos admittedly taken by Marina Oswald in Spring of 1963 and seized by Dallas PD after assassination which were obtained, retouched and published by press. Buchanan notes that "Life" photo shows telescopic lens on rifle, while "Detroit Free Press" photo does not appear to have a telescopic lens on the rifle held by Oswald. At the request of the Commission we conducted inquiry as the source of photos in the press and found they apparently emanated from an unidentified source in the Dallas PD. Bureau representative has already testified before Commission re the original photo and the retouching of the photo for publication purposes. The Commission being furnished copy of Buchanan article and translation thereof for its information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 13, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: JAMES ANGLETON
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Warren Commission

James Angleton just called me to advise that Mr. McCone, Director of CIA, will testify before the Commission tomorrow. Angleton said it occurred to him that it would be well for both McCone and Mr. Hoover to be aware that the Commission might ask the same questions wondering whether they would get different replies from the heads of the two agencies. Angleton wanted us to know some of the things which he believes McCone will be asked and the replies which will be given.

One question will be "Was Lee Harvey Oswald ever an agent of CIA?" The answer will be no. A second question will be "Does CIA have any evidence showing that a conspiracy existed to assassinate President Kennedy?" The answer to this question will also be no. The third question will be "What suggestions does CIA have to offer for safeguarding the life of the President of the United States?" Angleton didn't have the complete answer to this worked out but because of the nature of the question, it wouldn't conflict with what the Bureau has already suggested. A fourth question will be "Does CIA believe the Soviet documents on Oswald submitted to the Warren Commission accurately reflect the Soviet relations with Oswald?" Angleton said their answer cannot be either a flat yes or no because they do not have the knowledge to so state. He said he believes McCone's answer will be to the effect that CIA is aware that Soviet Russia does have a directorate charged with the responsibility for carrying out assassinations and, therefore, these documents in question would not normally reflect accurately relations with such a person as Oswald. However, on the other hand, CIA has no evidence that Oswald was under the instructions of this directorate charged with assassinations.

Angleton said if anything further developed today which would be helpful to us, he would call.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

2 MAY 14 1964

WCS:lml (7)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. E. Moore
1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Papich

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION

MAY 19 1964

105-82555-3684

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-13-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The President's Commission has forwarded an article appearing in the "National Enquirer" issue of 5-17-64. In essence, the sensational article alleges that a high official of the Justice Department sent a letter to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the General Walker shooting.

By memorandum of 5-8-64 you were advised that Chief Curry in an interview on 5-7-64 emphatically denied that he had ever been requested by the Justice Department or any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby. A letter incorporating the results of the interview of Chief Curry was forwarded to the President's Commission on 5-8-64.

At the same time, since the Commission had specifically requested that they be advised as to any knowledge possessed by the Justice Department, a letter was sent to the Deputy Attorney General advising of the request from the President's Commission. The Director noted, "Follow up and get prompt action."

Assistant Director Evans was in contact with Mr. Katzenbach's office on May 12 and May 13. We have now received a letter dated May 13, attached, which was hand delivered from the Deputy Attorney General. In this letter he advises that a check of the files discloses no reference to an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department to Chief Curry nor any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

The story that appeared in the "National Enquirer" is, therefore, a complete fabrication.

62-109090-

RECORDED

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to the President's Commission advising of the information furnished by the Deputy Attorney General and pointing out that our inquiry in this matter is now complete.

WAB:mhw (9) Enc. Rpt 5-4-64

79 MAY 21 1964

MAY 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3711

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

DATE: 5/6/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The President's Commission has forwarded an article appea in the "National Enquirer," issue of 5/17/64. In essence, the sensational article alleges that a high official of the Justice Department sent a letter to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry reques the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with th General Walker shooting.

The Commission requested that the Bureau interview Chief Curry concerning his knowledge of the alleged letter and also requeste that the Commission be advised as to any knowledge possessed by the Justice Department or the Bureau concerning the allegations in the article.

ACTION:

1. SAC, Shanklin, Dallas, interviewed Chief Curry on 5/7/64. Curry emphatically stated he had never received or heard of a letter to his department from the Justice Department and that he had never been requested by any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby. He described the allegations as absolutely false and added that prior to the assassination neither he nor his department had ever heard of Oswald. Attached for approval is letter to Rankin advising of the interview with Curry. This letter points out that the Bureau has no information in its files concerning the alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department, nor any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby. Rankin is also advised that we are making inquiry of the Justice Department and upon receipt of the results of that inquiry the Commission will be advised.

memo Branigan to Sullivan 5-13-64 - enc
Ltr to Rankin 5-14-64
WAB:mhb

LHB:hrt:pa
(9)
105-82555
Encs

MAY 21 1964 5-8-64

MAY 18 1964

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NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 18 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

2. In view of the Commission's specific request, there is attached a letter to the Deputy Attorney General forwarding to him a copy of the article appearing in the "National Enquirer" and advising of the request from the President's Commission to be advised as to any knowledge possessed by the Justice Department. Mr. Katzenbach is also being advised the files of this Bureau contain no reference to such an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department and further, that we have no knowledge that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

3. Upon receipt of response from Justice Department, the Commission will be advised of those results. Also upon receipt of report from the Dallas Office containing results of our interview of Chief Curry a copy of that report will be furnished to the Commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoranda

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 13, 1964

FROM : The Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

With reference to your memorandum of May 8, 1964, on the above-entitled subject, a check of the files of the Department of Justice discloses no reference to an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry or any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

MAY 18 1964

MAY 21 1964

Seymour Chazin, Harry Epstein, Maury Cahn, Martin Gimple, Ben Epstein, Mike Nemezin, Alex Gruber, Sam Gordon, Benny Barrisch, and Lou Graverman. Which of those persons might have been considered close friends, and on what facts does Colitz base the opinion?

Many thanks for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

6/3/64

Airtel 62-109040 — 1 - Mr. Hines

To: SAC, Chicago (44-345) (Enclosures-2)
Dallas (44-1639) (Enclosures-2)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
CO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith are [illegible] copies for each office of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 6/1/64 requesting that we reinterview Mr. Ira Colitz concerning his knowledge of Jack Ruby during the period 1930 to 1946. It is noted that Colitz was previously interviewed by SA James W. Dewhirst at Chicago, Illinois, on 11/25/63.

Chicago handle the requested reinterview of Colitz making certain that each point set forth in the Commission's letter is thoroughly covered.

Submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination within three days of receipt of this communication. Furnish copies of appropriate FD-302 to Dallas for inclusion in a subsequent report.

JWH/cac
(6)

NOTE: Colitz was previously interviewed on 11/25/63 for his immediate knowledge of Ruby and his activities in connection with Ruby's shooting of Oswald. Colitz stated that he was from the same general area as Ruby, had become acquainted with Ruby through Barney Ross and had known him from 1930 until he moved to Dallas in 1946 or 1957. He also had a general acquaintance with Ruby's family. The Commission desires reinterview of Colitz for more detailed information concerning Ruby's associations and activities during this period, 1930 to 1946.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI — Chicago 2 Files

FD-36 (Rev. 12-15-60)

FBI

Date: 5/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)
Attention: Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 5/23 and 24/64 certain technical data requested by the President's Commission in their letter dated 5/7/64 was obtained by representatives from Seat of Government.

On 5/25/64 SA LYNDAL A. SHANEYFELT personally took the movie camera of ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER, described as a Bell and Howell Model 414 PD 8 mm Zoomatic, Serial No. AS13486, and the case for such camera for return to the FBI Laboratory which camera is to be returned to the Bell and Howell Company at Chicago, Illinois, when it has served its purposes.

On 5/25/64 SA SHANEYFELT personally delivered to the Dallas FBI Office for safekeeping the camera of MARIE MUCHMORE, described as a Keystone 8 mm Zoom camera, Serial No. 20648, and the camera of ORVILLE NIX, described as a Keystone Auto Zoom Model K-810 8 mm movie camera with leather carrying case, Keystone No. 702.

It is suggested the Bureau may desire to ascertain from the President's Commission if the MUCHMORE and NIX cameras may now be returned to their owners. It is pointed out that NIX has previously indicated he must have his camera on or before 6/5/64 or it will be necessary for him to rent a similar camera which rental it is understood by NIX will be paid by the President's Commission.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas RPG:vm
CC - Mr. Wick (5)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 4 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-Misc.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 2, 1964

62-109090

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the conversation had with you on June 1, 1964, by Mr. James R. Malley concerning the retention of the cameras of Orville Nix and Marie Muchmore, as well as the Bell and Howell camera owned by Abraham Zapruder and subsequently turned over to the Bell and Howell Company in Chicago, Illinois.

In accordance with this conversation, inasmuch as the President's Commission has no further need for these cameras, arrangements are being made for these cameras to be returned to their owners as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoo

BY COURIER SVC.
49 JUN 2
COMM-FBI

JRM:mpd (9)

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Shanyfelt

Note: See teletype to Dallas 6/1/64 re Assassination of Pres. Kennedy (JRM:mpd (9)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 - 3184

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes
1 - Mail Room

June 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of three memoranda dated May 21, 1964, and a memorandum dated May 25, 1964, pertaining to the Mexican aspect of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

Enclosures - 8

JCS:mac
(10)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

NOTE: The four letterheads which have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley deal with Mexican immigration records, with guests at the Del Comercio Hotel, with a fellow passenger of Oswald's on a Mexican bus and with contacts of informants familiar with Charles Small, a member of the American Communist Group in Mexico. Letter classified "Confidential" as letterheads prepared by Legat, Mexico City, have been so classified to protect our operations abroad.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

BY COURIER SVC.
JUN 2
COMM-FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3765

FBI
JUN 2 11 39 AM '64
MAILING ROOM

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

MAY 28

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In confirmation of the telephone conversation on May 26, 1964 between Mr. Burt W. Griffin of my staff and Agent James Malley, I would appreciate your photographing all of the notebooks, papers, and other property seized from Jack Ruby and now in the possession of District Attorney Henry Wade, the Dallas Police Department and any other persons in Dallas outside your bureau.

I have received a letter from District Attorney Wade stating that he would be happy to cooperate with your agency and my staff, and Deputy Chief of Police Charles Batchelor of the Dallas Police Department assures us that his department will give similar cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

JUN 1 1964

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12 JUN 4 1964

JUN 3 1964

airtel to DL
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JWH/mca
see ltr of last
ltr CE dated

6/1/64

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

ReBucall to Dallas 5/26/64.

Enclosed herewith for your information and assistance is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission, dated 5/28/64 confirming their request of 5/26/64 that we photograph all of the notebooks, papers, and other property seized from Jack Ruby.

The requested photographing must be handled on an expedite basis. Submit film for processing promptly upon completion.

Enclosure

JWH/ras
(4)

NOTE: Mr. Burt Griffin of the President's Commission on 5/26/64 telephonically requested that we photograph all material which was in Ruby's possession at the time he was arrested in Dallas. He stated that he had previously been in contact with District Attorney Wade who was agreeable to have any material photographed. Dallas was telephonically instructed on 5/26/64 to photograph the material as requested. They are being furnished a copy of the Commission's letter confirming the request.

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9 JUN 5 1964

DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI
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DIRECTOR
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
RECEIVED

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CONTENTS NOT RECORDED

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Bartlett
1 - Lenihan

June 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 19, 1964, requesting that this Bureau take a random sampling of those persons who applied for passports from the New Orleans office between the dates of June 17, 1963, and July 1, 1963, and determine how long in each case it took for the authorization to issue the passport to reach the New Orleans office. You also indicated that you were interested in the amount of time between the filing of the application for passport at New Orleans by an applicant and the receipt of the authority to issue the passport by the New Orleans office from Washington, D. C.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 27, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which sets forth results of our contact with Mr. George Haddocks, Acting Agent in Charge, Passport Agency, Department of State, New Orleans, Louisiana, in this matter.

For your information, we are contacting Passport Office officials in Washington, D. C., in an effort to obtain the data desired by the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

REL:mhw (9)

62-109090

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

59 JUN 5 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

BY COURIER SVC.
49 JUN 2
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 7 11 20 AM '64
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090-591

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Oswald was issued a passport by the New Orleans Passport Office 6-25-63, one day after he made formal application for such passport. State Department has told Commission that approximately 24 hours was the time afforded in routine issuance of a passport after application for such passport received. The Commission has requested this Bureau to conduct a survey to confirm or rebut the accuracy of the State Department information. We contacted Passport Office official, New Orleans, and determined the data desired by the Commission not available in passport files in New Orleans, but that such data may be maintained by Passport Office, Washington, D. C. WFO is contacting Passport Office officials, Washington, D. C., in an effort to obtain the data desired by the Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with information enclosed in your letter of April 7, 1964 that a Los Angeles narcotics defendant Eileen Curry aka Bunny Breen notified your Los Angeles office in 1956 that her husband James Breen was required to get clearance from Jack Ruby of Dallas before he could undertake narcotics activities through Texas, please interview both Mrs. Curry and Mr. Breen for further details about that episode and information concerning subsequent contacts with Jack Ruby.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

1cc of let sent with
airtel to DL 6-2-64
JWH/cac

1cc of let - CE Unit

JUN 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1417

6/2/64

Airtel 62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum from the President's Commission dated 5/29/64 and two copies of a memorandum from the President's Commission dated 6/1/64 requesting certain specific investigation in this matter.

Immediately upon receipt conduct the investigation requested by the Commission. It must be handled on a expedite basis and any leads set out for auxiliary offices should be handled by teletype.

You will note that the investigation requested in the Commission's letter of 6/1/64 is based upon information contained in Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau and Dallas dated 3/20/56 and captioned "James Breen, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning."

For your information, the Commission has indicated that they are forwarding a number of additional requests for investigation in anticipation of concluding their inquiry at an early date. These requests will be forwarded to you promptly as they are received for appropriate handling and all must be handled on a expedite basis.

The results of investigation pertaining to each individual Commission request must be submitted as soon as completed by separate letterhead memorandum referring to the

Enclosures (4)

MAILED 30
JUN 8 1964
COMM-FBI

JWH/cac
(4)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

JUN 5 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1476

specific Commission request covered therein. FD-302's and inserts containing investigation from other offices may be attached as part of the letterhead memorandum. The material submitted must be carefully reviewed prior to submission for substance and accuracy of grammar and punctuation so that it may be disseminated immediately upon receipt at the Bureau without delay. Abbreviations and terminology peculiar to the Bureau such as NA, AKA, and the word "reflects" must be carefully avoided. The letterhead memoranda must not contain a property statement.

NOTE: The Commission by letter 5/29/64 pointed out that a partial copy of the "Wall Street Journal" which had been mailed J. E. Bradshaw, Dallas, was found in Ruby's car. It is requested that we identify Bradshaw, determine the extent of his contacts with Ruby and the manner in which the paper came into Ruby's possession. By letter dated 6/1/64 the Commission requested that we locate and interview James Breen and Eileen Curry, nee Breen, re a reference to Ruby in 1956 by Curry that before Breen could engage in narcotics activities in Dallas he had been required to get clearance from Ruby.

June 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 1, 1964, concerning a letter received by this Bureau from Mrs. Lucille Labonte of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication dated May 26, 1964, setting out the results of an interview with Mrs. Labonte on May 14, 1964.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

62-109060
62-109090 (Pres. Comm.)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures) (3)
1 - Foreign Liaison Section
1 - R. E. Lenihan
RDR:las (11) las

Enclosures (2)
NOTE: SAC, Dallas

Sincerely yours,

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

62-109090-374

NOTE:

Labonte by letter received 4-29-64, wrote to the Director and alleged that on the morning of 11-22-63, she was told President Kennedy was to be shot. The Bureau by letter 5-1-64, advised the Commission of the receipt of this letter and the fact that this matter was being run out.

[redacted]

6/1/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

ROUTINE
DEFERRED

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SAC, DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

REURAIRTEL MAY TWENTYFIVE LAST. J. LEE RANKIN, CHIEF COUNSEL, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, HAS ADVISED THAT CAMERAS OF MARIE MUCHMORE AND ORVILLE NIX MAY BE RETURNED TO THEM INASMUCH AS THEY HAVE NOW SERVED THEIR PURPOSE.

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 2 1964

JRM:mpd (9)

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

18 JUN 1 1964

NOTE: The retention of the Muchmore and Nix cameras, as well as the camera of Abraham Zapruder, was discussed with J. Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel of the President's Commission 6/1/64 by J. R. Malley at which time Rankin advised there was no further necessity to retain these cameras. Both the Muchmore and Nix cameras are in the possession of the Dallas Office. The Zapruder camera is in the possession of the Laboratory and will be returned by the Laboratory to the Bell and Howell Co., Chicago, Illinois.

FBI - BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 1 1964
TELETYPE

56 JUN 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3161

1 - Belmont.
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
2 - Gauthier
1 sent direct
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

May 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request of the members of your staff who visited Mexico, D. F., there are enclosed twelve photographs of various areas of Mexico, D. F., and Monterrey, Mexico, which bear some relationship to the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico. There are also enclosed twelve photographs of material briefly describing the scenes depicted.

It is requested that you advise as to which of the enclosed photographs you desire be enlarged for inclusion in the Commission's records.

As requested in your letter dated April 24, 1964, we have acquired a wall map of Mexico, D. F., and will mark same and prepare from it a formal exhibit. In this connection, it would be appreciated if you would advise as to whether or not you desire to utilize any of the enclosed photographs in connection with the production of the exhibit. You may desire to have members of your staff contact Inspector Leo J. Gauthier of this Bureau in connection with the format and other factors relating to the production of the exhibit.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Enclosures (24)

JCS:mhw (11)

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 25 1964

MAY 27 1964

MAY 25 1964

34 MAY 27 1964 COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-

6-2-64

CODE

URGENT

RADIOGRAM

62-109090

TO SAC DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

NOVEMBER TWO TWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH

INFORMATION CONCERNING

COMMISSION BY LETTER JUNE ONE LAST FURNISHED BUREAU

TELEGRAM DATED MAY TWENTYTWO LAST FORWARDED BY DEPARTMENT TO

COMMISSION FROM FRANK C. AKERS FOUR SEVEN FOUR ZERO RICHARD,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, STATING QUOTE I WISH TO TESTIFY BEFORE

WARREN COMMISSION UNQUOTE.

COMMISSION DESIRES AKERS BE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY INFORMATION

CONCERNING ASSASSINATION.

HANDLE PROMPTLY. FURNISH RESULTS IN LHM SUITABLE FOR

DISSEMINATION TO COMMISSION.

RDR/map
(6)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. R.E. Wick
1 - Mr. C.A. Evans

If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent, plain text, teletype at once.

NOTE: This matter will be closely followed and when results of interview obtained, Commission will be furnished copies. No information identifiable with Akers could be located in Bureau files.

79 JUN 5-1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW OF
WIRE TRANSMITTED

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5/26/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

May 26, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is to advise that on May 23, 1964, Special Agent Robert A. Frazier while in Dallas, Texas, delivered to Mr. Arlen Specter of the Commission's staff, Commission Exhibit Number 88.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

John Edgar Hoover

62-109060

NO MAY 27 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
421 MAY 26
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Commission Exhibit Number 88 is identified as an album of photographs furnished to the Commission by the United States Secret Service.

This Exhibit had been previously furnished to SA Robert A. Frazier on 5/22/64, for the purpose of taking it to Dallas, Texas.

BEBEN:bsm (10)

MAY 25 2 12 PM '64
FBI
WFO...READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Jepsen

May 26, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the informal request by Miss Mary Norton of your staff on May 13, 1964, that certain Commission Exhibits be duplicated and returned to Mr. Arlen Specter, Commission staff.

In accordance with this request, enclosed herewith are three photographs each of Commission Exhibits numbered 840 through 862, together with the original Commission Exhibits numbered 844 through 862. Commission Exhibits numbered 840 through 843 are retained in this Bureau.

ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC.
42 MAY 27
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

19 MAY 27 1964

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

Enclosures (38)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2)

Note for Dallas: Enclosed is one set of photographs of Commission Exhibits numbered 840 through 862 together with a listing of same.

(DRL:ajb)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: On May 18, 1964, Miss Mary Norton, Secretary to Mr. Arlen Specter, Commission Staff, made the above request of SA Robert E. Neill.

Commission Exhibits numbered 844 through 862 are being returned to the Commission inasmuch as these Exhibits did not originate from the Bureau.

840	Three small lead particles found on rug underneath left jump seat of President's car.
841	Lead residue found on inside surface of glass of windshield.
842	Small fragment of metal from wrist of Governor Connally.
843	Two metal fragments removed from the President's head at time of autopsy.
844	Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball fired at 90-yard range.
845	Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by 7.62 mm ball, M30, fired from M14 rifle fired at 100 m range.
846	Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by cal. .257 Roberts soft point hunting bullet fired at 100 m range.
847	Photograph of setup for measuring exit velocities from animal tissues.
848	Photograph of setup for measuring exit velocities from clothing-covered gelatin tissue model.
849	Photograph of typical permanent cavity produced in 20% gelatin by bullet at 60-yard range.
850	Photograph of holes in goatskin produced by bullets before passing through 13.5 to 14.5 cm of animal tissue (left) and upon leaving the tissue (right).
851	X-ray of comminuted fracture of 8th left rib of goat.
852	Photograph of comminuted fracture of goat rib at 70-yard range.
853	Bullet which was fired through goat.
854	X-ray of comminuted fracture of human radius.
855	Photograph of comminuted fracture of human radius at 70-yard range.
856	Bullet that caused damage shown in Commission Exhibits Nos. 854 and 855.

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

857	Two bullet fragments recovered from cotton waste outside gelatin coated skull used to catch the fragments.
858	Photograph of fragments of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball which struck gelatin filled skull depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 860 at 90-yard range.
859	Photograph of fragments of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball recovered from gelatin filled skull depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 860 at 90-yard range.
860	Photograph of gelatin coated and filled human skull viewed from rear - unclipped goatskin. used to simulate scalp.
861	Photograph of skull - gelatin removed from outside - entire right side of cranium blown away.
862	Photograph of front view of skull - bullet exited near supraorbital ridge, at 90-yard range.

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - J. Trainor
1 - Lenihan

May 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum entitled "General Edwin A. Walker, Information Concerning" dated May 21, 1964, at Boston, Massachusetts, which is self-explanatory.

For the information of the Commission, this Bureau does not contemplate conducting any investigation concerning the data set forth in the enclosure.

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
127 MAY 27 1964

19 MAY 27 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
43 MAY 27
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

REL:mhw (10)

NOTE: General Walker made a speech at Dartmouth, Mass., on 5-10-64 wherein he stated that the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy was attempting to suppress an alleged relationship between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. The newspaper also reported that General Walker got into a pushing scuffle with a free-lance television photographer who was attempting to photograph Walker during his speech. Our investigation has disclosed no relationship between Oswald and Ruby and we are conducting no investigation concerning the instant incident involving General Walker.

FBI
MAY 27 10 32 AM
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your conducting further investigation into the activities of Jack Ruby aka Jack Rubenstein while in military service. The Commission already has in its possession the official Defense Department records pertaining to Ruby and your agency has already interviewed Clifford R. Collins (Clements Report December 14, 1963, p.136) and Hershey Colvin (Clements Report, November 30, 1963 p.238), both acquaintances of Ruby while in military service; however, the Commission lacks sufficient information to form a judgment as to Ruby's close friends, behavior, and interests during that period.

The Commission suggests that, for the period June 9, 1944 to February 21, 1946, those non-commissioned officers who directly supervised Ruby might be interviewed concerning Ruby's close friends and behavior. In addition, Mr. Colvin may also be able to identify Ruby's close friends and may be able to give specific examples of Ruby's "quick temper" and "sensitive nature" during that period.

Our records reveal that Ruby was inducted into military service on May 21, 1943, began active duty at Camp Grant, Illinois on May 28, 1943, and served thereafter in the following units beginning on the dates indicated:

June 10, 1943, Recruit Training Center, Keesler Field, Miss.
Sept. 5, 1943, Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina
Feb. 15, 1944, Eighteenth AAF Technical Training Detachment, Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, N.Y.
(March 24, 1944 to April 2[illegible], 1944. Place of service not listed; on leave until April 11, 1944)
April 26, 1944, Static Gunnery Section, Bluethenthal Field, North Carolina.
June 9, 1944, 114th Air Force Base Unit, Chatham Field, Georgia.
November 27, 1945, 301st Air Force Base, Drew Field, Florida.
December 8, 1945, 300th Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Personnel file forwarded to OL & Search [illegible] 6-3-64 [illegible]

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 4 1964

12 JUN [illegible]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1485

Ruby was honorably discharged on February 21, 1945. Specific inquiry should be made of military friends and supervisors as to Ruby's sexual behavior and interests, criminal associations, and his political and other interests during that period.

Finally, the Commission would appreciate your investigating the allegation that Ruby feigned a hearing disability and actually wore a hearing aid to avoid military service. The Selective Service record of Ruby, a copy of which is enclosed, indicates that Ruby appealed his 1A classification on February 23, 1942 and, in fact, was reclassified 1A(H) or 3A. The Commission suggests that you directly contact the appropriate selective service officials to ascertain if further clarification can be obtained with respect to Ruby's appeal and reclassification in light of the allegation that he feigned hearing difficulties.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encls.

Commission No. 221

Sak Silverstein

c/o 2nd Independence Blvd Chicago, Cook, Illinois

22 Married

Male White Jew Born Russia

Reg. 1717 Nov 20, 1911 Illinois U.S.A.

Miss Eileen Silverstein sister

624 S. Independence Blvd Chicago, Cook, Illinois

Universal Sales Co.

206 W. Walton St. Chicago, Cook, Illinois

I SWEAR THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

Jack Silverstein

REGISTRANT'S REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

RACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	EYES	HAIR	COMPLEXION
White	5' 7½"	170 lb.	Blue	Brown	Ruddy
Negro			Gray	Black	Dark
Oriental			Hazel	Red	Freckled
Indian			Brown	Blond	Light brown
			Black	Gray	Dark brown
				Bald	Black

Lester J. Buckley

Samuel Hall Bellaire Mass.

Chicago Ill. 731 124

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

[illegible]

Date of birth: March 25, 1911

Address at registration: 624 S. Independence Blvd, Chicago, Ill.

Ht 5' 9½", Wt 170

Employed: Universal Sales Company

Date of registration: October 16, 1940

Place of registration: Chicago City Local Board No. 124

Serial No. 3573, Order No. 1912

Questionnaire mailed June 5, 1941

Questionnaire returned [illegible]

Notice of classification mailed (apparently 1A) September 9, 1941

Notice to appear for physical examination mailed January 22, 1942

Appeared for physical examination February 9, 1942

Request for appearance before Local Board received from registrant February 23, 1942

Time fixed for appearance: March 2, 1942

Personally appeared before the Local Board and was reclassified 1-A or 3A

Reclassified 1A, date not available

Notice to appear for physical examination mailed January 20, 1943

No record of physical examination

Request for appearance before Local Board received from registrant February 11, 1943

Time fixed for appearance: February 15, 1943, and appeared then and there

Submitted appeal to Appeal Board February 15, 1943

Record of registrant sent to Appeal Board March 3, 1943

Notice of continuance of classification (1A) mailed March 20, 1943

JUN 21

62-109040-

ENCLOSURE

Time fixed for appearance for induction: April 12, 1943

Induction postponed thirty days

Time fixed for appearance for induction: May 21, 1943

Accepted and inducted

Discharged, date not available

Form 57, notice of classification, 10 March mailed March 3, 1943

6/3/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel 62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639) (Enclosures-2)
Chicago (44-519) (Enclosures-2)
St. Louis (44-495) (Enclosures-2)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
CO: DALLAS

Enclosed for each of the above offices are two copies of a self-explanatory letter to the Bureau from the President's Commission dated 6/1/64 requesting additional investigation into the activities of Jack Ruby while he was in military service.

St. Louis contact Mr. Robert Wyrsch or Mr. Lester Spall, Reference Service Division, U. S. Army Records Center, St. Louis, for their assistance in obtaining appropriate records (morning reports) which would identify Ruby's noncommissioned officers and/or supervisors in the specific units to which Ruby was assigned while in service. St. Louis should then review appropriate records at the Military Personnel Records Center to determine whether or not these noncommissioned officers and/or supervisors are still in service and thereafter set out appropriate leads for interview of these persons along the lines requested by the President's Commission. A lead should be set out for Washington Field to determine the present location in service of those who have not been discharged.

Also enclosed for Chicago is the copy of Ruby's Selective Service record as furnished by the Commission. Chicago will conduct investigation requested concerning Ruby's Selective Service status. Chicago will also reinterview Dorothy Colvin, Vortigo Key Club, Lawrence and Broadway, Chicago, Illinois, along the lines requested by the President's Commission.

2 - Liaison Section (Mr. Putnam)

JMH/cac
(9)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1485

JUN 3 1964

Airtel to SACS, DL, CG and SL
RE: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.

This investigation must be conducted on an expedite basis, and any leads necessary must be set out by teletype. Each office submit results of their respective investigation by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. Furnish appropriate copies of inserts or FD-302's to the office of origin, Dallas, for inclusion in a subsequent report. Letterhead memoranda submitted must be carefully reviewed prior to submission for substance and accuracy of spelling, grammar and punctuation in order that they may be furnished directly to the Commission upon receipt at the Bureau without delay.

NOTE: The Commission by letter 6/1/64 has requested that we identify and interview the noncommissioned officers who directly supervised Ruby while he was in service from June 9, 1944, to February 21, 1946. Discussion of this request by Liaison with the Department of the Army indicates that it will require an extensive and minute search of old army records which may or may not be in existence to identify these persons and then leads must be set out to locate and interview them. Ruby was at 8 different bases in various sections of the country and in 8 different units while he was in service. We previously interviewed Colvin who was a childhood friend of Ruby's who also knew him in service. He was not at that time specifically interviewed regarding his service connections with Ruby.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUN 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Hines

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission has taken the deposition of Curtis Laverne Crafard and would appreciate your undertaking certain investigations to verify his statements.

Crafard stated that he left Dallas shortly before noon on Saturday, November 23, 1963 by obtaining a hitch-hike ride north to Carrolton, Texas. He claims that the ride was with a man whom he met while working at the Texas State Fair in Dallas from October 1, 1963 to about October 21, 1963. Crafard believes that the man worked as a photographer at a booth maintained by another photographer no more than two hundred yards from the location rented by Crafard's employers at the Fair. Crafard, himself, was employed by a Robert Craven, Marvin Gardner and "Deke" Mills who produced a show called "How Hollywood Makes Movies" at the State Fair. Crafard further stated that the man providing him the ride out of Dallas turned off highway U.S. 77 onto a dirt road 20 to 30 miles north of Dallas, perhaps near Carrolton, in order to go to a cottage which the man owned near a lake. The man was accompanied by a nine or ten year old boy and was driving what Crafard remembers as a 1954 or 1955 Chevrolet.

The Commission would appreciate your locating and interviewing this man if possible. In particular, we would like to develop from him an account of the trip with Crafard including any statements Crafard may have made concerning why he was leaving Dallas and where he was going, a description of Crafard's demeanor and emotional state, and any statements Crafard may have made about the activities of himself and Ruby on November 21, 22 and 23. Also, the man might be asked about his acquaintanceship with Ruby, if any; and a brief personal description of the man might be obtained. If the

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 4 1964

JUN 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1487

33

man's recollection is good, we would appreciate your ascertaining when he first had occasion to think about the Crafard trip and what was significant about the trip at the time it occurred. If his recollection is uncertain, please so indicate.

Please also interview Miss Gail Eaton, Harrison, Michigan as to any letters or statements from Crafard, both before and after Crafard left Dallas on November 23, 1963, which would indicate why Crafard left Dallas. Also please obtain from Miss Eaton any information she may have secured from Crafard concerning the emotions and activities of himself and Jack Ruby on November 22 and 23, 1963. In particular, Crafard has stated in his deposition that he remained alone at the Carousel Club Friday night November 22, and engaged in a three hour telephone conversation with an unknown person from approximately midnight until 3:00 A.M. Saturday morning. Jack Ruby's sister, Eva Grant, has stated, on the other hand, that Ruby and Larry "bummed around together" all Friday night. If Miss Eaton states that Ruby was allegedly emotionally disturbed, she should be asked to state what evidence of Ruby's emotions Crafard described to her and whether or not Crafard indicated that Ruby was more disturbed than he was.

The interview should also attempt to provide some evidence of the education, command of language, manner of speaking, demeanor, and cooperativeness of Miss Eaton.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

6/3/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Hines

62-109090

To: SACS, Dallas (44-1639)(Enclosures-2)
Detroit (44-563)(Enclosures-2)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for each office are two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum from the President's Commission dated 6/1/64 requesting that we undertake certain investigation to verify statements made by Curtis Laverne Crafard to the Commission.

Dallas conduct the desired investigation making certain that every reasonable and logical effort is expended to identify, locate and interview the person with whom Crafard hitchhiked a ride on 11/23/63.

Detroit will conduct the requested interview with Miss Gale Eaton making certain that each point set forth in the Commission's letter is fully covered in the interview.

Each office submit results of this inquiry by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission within five days of receipt of this communication. Make certain that the memorandum is carefully reviewed prior to submission for substance and accuracy of spelling, grammar and punctuation so that it may be disseminated upon receipt at the Bureau without delay. Detroit furnish appropriate FD-302 to Dallas (25 copies) in order that it may be included in a subsequent report.

JWH/cac
(6)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

MAILED 8
JUN 3 - 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-7181

NOTE:

Curtis Laverne Crafard, who was employed as a handyman by Ruby until he left Dallas on the morning of 11/23/63, in deposition to the Commission stated that he hitchhiked a ride out of Dallas with a person who had worked as a photographer at the Dallas Fair where Crafard first met Ruby and who was driving a 1954 or 1955 Chevrolet. Commission requests that we identify and interview this person. It is also requested that we interview a Miss Gale Eaton of Harrison, Michigan, whom Crafard apparently visited after he left Dallas.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
RECEIVED

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

JUN 1 1964

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave & 9th N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your re-interviewing Mr. Ira Colitz (Clements Report, December 6, 1963, p. 33-34) concerning his knowledge of Jack Ruby during the period 1930 to 1946 so that the Commission can more fully evaluate the associations and activities of Mr. Ruby during this period.

As you know, Mr. Colitz not only was purportedly a close personal friend of Ruby but also owned the Clover Bar which was allegedly the primary gathering spot for Ruby and his friends from about 1940 to approximately 1947. Mr. Colitz should be able to provide specific information concerning Ruby's ties to particular people so that the Commission may more adequately evaluate the statements already given by those persons. We suggest any interview of Mr. Colitz be along these lines:

1. Background information on Mr. Colitz as to his age, family, education, occupations since 1930, and arrest record.

2. Detailed inquiry as to who first introduced Colitz to Ruby, when, where, the frequency and nature of contacts with Ruby from 1930 to 1946. If there were periods when he saw Ruby more often than others, when did those occur? What specific social and business activities did he participate in with Ruby and what were the details?

3. Examination into the period when Ruby, his friends, and presumably Colitz made the Lawndale Pool Room in Chicago

Rec. Ltr to CG + DL
re 6-3-64
JJM/ccc

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
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their principal meeting place. It should be noted that Ruby was absent from Chicago from 1933 to 1937. Did Colitz frequent the Lawndale with Ruby? When? How often did he see Ruby? Who were Ruby's principal friends at that time? Could Ruby fairly be described as a "loner"? What were Ruby's occupations during that period?

4. Amplification of Colitz's previous statement that Ruby and his associates "gained a livelihood from somewhat 'shady'" promotions. Colitz should specify the basis for his knowledge, the various promotions, the manner in which they were shady, and who else participated with Ruby.

5. Does Colitz have any familiarity with Ruby's activities on behalf of the Junk and Waste Material Handlers Union? If so he should provide details including his knowledge of Leon Cook and other friends of Ruby active in the union.

6. Does Colitz have knowledge of a group including Ruby which interferred with meetings of the German-American Bund in the late 1930's? Did Colitz participate in it? How often did these anti-bund attacks occur and over what period of time? How many people participated and who were they? What other activities did the group engage in? Were any Communists involved in the promotion of the anti-bundist activities? What was Ruby's connection with the anti-bundist group? Describe specifically any anti-German activities including fights which Ruby engaged in independently of the group? Describe the extent to which the group was in fact organized. Was this anti-bundist group known as the Dave Miller gang or was the Dave Miller gang separate? Who was Dave Miller and where is he now? If the Dave Miller gang was separate from the anti-bundist group, what was the Miller gang and what was Ruby's connection with it?

7. Description of Colitz's acquaintance with Ruby while Colitz operated the Clover Bar. How often did he see Ruby? Who were Ruby's friends during that period?

8. What was nature of Ruby's friendship with each of the following persons, if he knows: Joe Kellman, Morrie Kellman, John McDonald, Sally Schulman, Frenchie Medlevine, Don Medlevine, Art Wayne, Buzzie Rifkin, Frank Howard, Jack Howard, Irwin Berke,

Mr. Tolson

They will then introduce the Director's letters of 2/6, 10 and 12/64, and affidavit, refuting the allegation that Oswald was an informant. They will then introduce the Director's letter of 3/31/64, dealing with our liaison with Secret Service and criteria for dissemination to Secret Service, prior to and subsequent to the assassination, and the fact that we have provided agents to assist Secret Service in protecting the President.

At this point I will, as I have previously done with Messrs. Rankin and Stern, discuss the continuing need to balance security measures against the rights of the individual; that the increase in security controls inevitably diminishes the area of individual liberty, and the FBI handles its responsibilities in the field of security as a trust--to effect and preserve the internal security of our country and its people to the maximum degree possible, but within the law and in such a manner as to strengthen, not weaken, our free society. It is noted that both Rankin and Stern have advised me that a discussion along these lines, of the FBI's approach to security work, will be a most telling point with the Commission.

For information.

V.

This is a very strong point

May 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 23, 1964, in which you requested additional investigation to resolve certain information previously furnished by Mr. Dial D. Ryder, employee Irving Sport Shop, concerning the repair tag bearing the name "Oswald."

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 18, 1964, Dallas, Texas, which contains this information.

For your additional information relating to this matter, your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, Dallas, Texas. Page 743 reveals an interview with Marina Oswald in which she stated she had never visited a furniture store with Lee Harvey Oswald at Irving, Texas.

Additional investigation is being conducted relating to this matter and upon receipt, the results will be promptly furnished to you.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 2 1964

105-82555
1 - 62-109060
1 - R. A. Lenihan
EMR:las (9)
Enclosures (2)

NOTE: By letter dated April 28, 1964, the President's Commission furnished a four-page request concerning the repair tag marked "Oswald" obtained from the Irving Sport Shop prepared by Dial D. Ryder. The Commission wanted certain facts clarified such as was our Agent actually present when the tag was fou

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Ryder became aware of the tags existence. The Commission desired to know how, when and where the story concerning the repair tag first came to the attention of the press as the Commission is attempting to make a determination concerning the veracity of Mr. Dial D. Ryder, employee, and Mr. Charles Woodrow Greener, owner of the Irving Sport Shop. Inquiry was also to include whether all individuals with a surname of Oswald have been contacted to determine if any of these persons had repair work done at the Irving Sport Shop. One individual has yet to be interviewed and Little Rock has been requested to expedite this investigation.

Mrs. Edith Whitworth claimed Oswald and his wife had visited her store allegedly looking for a gun part, subsequently she directed Oswald to the gun shop located east of her store. However, Marina Oswald does not recall ever visiting this store in early November.

May 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 24, 1964, and my letters dated April 8, 1964, and April 29, 1964, concerning the laundry mark "30 030" which appears in the gray jacket identified by certain witnesses as the jacket of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 22, 1964, New Orleans, Louisiana. This memorandum reveals the laundry and/or dry cleaning tag was not identified as originating from the Greater New Orleans area. The identities of specific individuals associated with laundries and cleaners who were contacted will be included in a subsequent report.

For your information over seven hundred cleaning and laundry establishments were contacted in the combined Dallas, Texas, and New Orleans, Louisiana, areas without identifying the mark "30 030." Unless specifically requested by you, no further investigation will be conducted endeavoring to identify this mark.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
1 - 62-109060
1 - R. E. Lenihan
KMR:las (9)
Enclosures (2)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 28 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

61 JUN 2 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3807

NOTE:

Letter from the Commission 3-24-64, requested investigation in Dallas to identify laundry mark "30 030" which appeared in the jacket identified by certain witnesses as that being owned by Lee Harvey Oswald. Investigation was extended into the New Orleans area. Dallas completed their investigation and results furnished to the Commission by letter April 29, 1964. New Orleans has now completed their phase and the identification was not established. Commission being advised that no further actions being taken in this matter.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/12/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On 5/11/64, Mr. Stern of the Commission staff and I went over the transcript of my testimony before the Commission on 5/6/64.

Mr. Stern accepted the changes which we had recommended, involving typographical errors, et cetera. Mr. Stern had several other suggested changes, for clarification purposes, which were insignificant and have been noted in red, on pages 6138, 6155, 6162, 6175, 6178, 6194 and 6196.

Mr. Stern advised that the Bureau should keep the attached copy of my testimony.

Enclosure

AHB:CSE (5)

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3802

DEC 31

15 MAY 22 1964

162-109090
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199 MAY 26 1964

64 JUN 1 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - DJ Brennan
1 - SJ Papich
1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-8-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

President's Commission

The "Washington Post" on May 7, 1964, reported that the Soviet Union had given the U.S. additional documents concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy.

Through liaison we determined that CIA has not had an opportunity to see the documents furnished by the Soviet Government. CIA has been advised by Commission representatives that a large quantity of documents have been received, but they are in the Russian language and they are being translated. It was CIA's impression that when the translations have been made both their Agency and the FBI will be given an opportunity to review these documents.

[redacted]

ACTION:

It is therefore recommended, in order to insure an opportunity to review the Soviet Government documents on Oswald, that our interest in this regard be mentioned to Mr. Rankin by Inspector Malley at an opportune time.

WAB:mhw
(9)

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 19 1964

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ENCLOSURE

3 MAY 18 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

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U.S. Given More Data On Oswald by Russians

United Press International

The Soviet Union has given the United States additional documents concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, officials said yesterday.

The presidential commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, which has been investigating the assassination, recently requested additional information from the Russians on Oswald's stay in the Soviet Union from 1959 to 1962. Shortly after Mr. Kennedy was killed, the Russians turned over their official file on Oswald to the United States.

The additional information was delivered to Secretary of State Dean Rusk Tuesday by Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin.

The nature of the new information was not disclosed. It will be turned over to the Warren commission.

Wash Post
5-7-64
pA3

62-109090
ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R...

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 7

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

President's Commission

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This Commission has been making a careful study of the various motion picture films taken at the scene of the assassination. In this project we have had the valuable assistance of members of your Bureau, particularly Inspector James R. Malley, Inspector Leo Gauthier and Special Agent Lyndal A. Shaneyfelt. As a result of the information obtained from these films the Commission would like the cooperation of your Bureau in the performance of certain additional investigation at the scene of the assassination.

I will personally be available to supervise this work and will have such other staff members present as may be deemed necessary. We would hope to be able to perform this work in Dallas on May 18 and May 19. The purpose of this letter is to set forth the steps which we feel are necessary to properly complete this project.

62-109090-

I. PROBABLE RANGE WITHIN WHICH THE FIRST TWO SHOTS OCCURRED

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 25 1964

Our examination of the Zapruder films indicates that Governor Connally was hit at some point prior to frame 240. (All references to frames in the Zapruder films are on the basis of a numbering system worked out with FBI personnel who have been working on this project.) Doctors familiar with the Governor's wounds concluded that after frame 236 his body was not in a position to have received the wound from a projectile fired from the sixth floor southeast corner window of the Texas School Book Depository Building. The Governor feels he was hit at approximately frame 230; some members of our staff feel that it could have been as late as 240. There is general consensus, however, that it could not have been later than 240. Governor and Mrs. Connally also testified that the Governor was hit by the second shot.

MAY 27 1964

MAY 22 1964

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The FBI laboratory examination of the Zapruder camera establishes that it operates at a speed of 18-1/3 frames per second. Weapons experts have testified that the minimum time required to operate the assassination weapon is 2-1/4 seconds. It would appear, therefore, that a minimum of 41 frames would have to elapse between the first and second shots (18-1/3 X 2-1/4).

The Commission is aware that it is impossible to determine the exact point at which the first two shots were fired. We request the following on-site investigatory steps, however, in order to determine whether it was possible for a person located in the sixth floor southeast corner window of the TSBD building to fire two shots at the Presidential car, the second of which occurred no later than frame 240:

(1) A point should be marked on the road corresponding to frame 199 on the Zapruder film, which is the last point at which the assassin could have fired from the window and still have been able to fire again by frame 240. A car should be photographed on this spot from the point where Zapruder was standing so that this photograph can be compared with frame 199 to make certain that the location is accurate. This should be done with the Zapruder camera, which has been retained for this purpose. A Polaroid should also be used for immediate comparison.

(2) After a car has been placed at this point on the road it should be photographed from the assassination window to determine whether the assassin had a clear shot at the occupants of the rear seat, with particular reference to the tree which at some point blocks the view from this window.

(3) If the car had not passed the tree at frame 199, when viewed from the window, the car should be moved forward to the point at which there is a first clear view from the window and photographed at this point from both the window and from the place where Zapruder was standing so that we may determine what frame in the Zapruder film corresponds with this location.

(4) If the car has in fact passed beyond the tree at frame 199, it should be moved back to the point where it first cleared the tree and photographed from the window and the Zapruder location to establish the corresponding frame reference.

(5) The car should also be placed at the point where there is the last clear shot before it goes behind the tree and photographed from the window and the Zapruder location to determine the frame reference at this point.

(6) All the above points should be mapped on a survey. Lineal distances should be measured on the ground between these various points. Trigonometric readings should be taken to determine the distances from these various points to the assassination window and the surveyor should also determine the angle with the horizonal which is made when a line is plotted from each of these points to the assassination window.

II. PROBABLE LOCATION OF THE THIRD SHOT

Unlike shots one and two, the third shot has been fixed at a particular frame in the Zapruder films (frame 313), as well as a particular frame in two other films (frame 24 of the Nix film and frame 42 of the Muchmore film). A car should be placed at the point which we believe to be the approximate location corresponding to these frames and then photographed from the point where the three cameramen were standing to establish the accuracy of this location. Distances should be measured from this point to the various points described in part I and angles and distances established between this point and the assassination window. The car should also be photographed at this point from the assassination window to establish the view which the assassin had when he fired the third shot.

III. PLOTTING TRAJECTORIES FROM THE RAILROAD OVERPASS

From each of the ground points established in parts I and II trigonometric readings should be taken from a point on either end of the overpass to chart the path which a bullet would travel if fired from those points on the overpass to the rear seat of the car. It should be determined whether a bullet could reach the rear seat without hitting the windshield, and the angle with the horizontal which would be made by a bullet fired from these points to a car located at each of the points on the ground as determined in parts I and II.

A copy of this letter has been sent to Chief Rowley of the Secret Service with a request that the Secret Service provide such assistance in this work as the Commission and your Bureau may require. The Secret Service has furnished the Commission with photographs, surveys and measurements which we have used in our examination of the films and which will no doubt be useful to your Bureau in completing this project.

We would like your Bureau to make all necessary arrangements for this project. Members of the Bureau assigned to this project should contact either Mr. Norman Redlich or Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the Commission staff if additional information is required.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
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TO : MR. CALLAHAN DATE: 5-20-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
VISUAL AIDS
Presidents Commission

Reference memo Gauthier to Callahan 5-1-64 wherein the Bureau was advised that the Commission instructed the Bureau to have the scale model exhibit of the Dallas Police Department garage returned to Washington, at which time the Commission would make a determination concerning the disposition of this exhibit. Our Dallas Office arranged for the return of this exhibit, and on 5-19-64 Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission was advised that the visual aid had been received and was stored in the FBI's supply room.

Mr. Willens requested that the exhibit be maintained in its shipping crate and kept by the Bureau until further notice. He understands that the exhibit is the property of the President's Commission and that this Bureau would be most happy to store the exhibit for them until further notice.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

LJG:bod
(6)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent Direct)

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199 MAY 26 1964

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TELEGRAM
SPECIAL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CENTRAL RECORDS UNIT
TELEGRAPH OFFICE

1964 MAY 22 PM 5:51

RECEIVED
MAY 23 1964
Director, Division of
Public Information

WUA048 AA101 KB095

DD151 D FWB191 PD FORT WORTH TEX 22 1240P CST

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHDC

I WISH TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION

FRANK C AKERS 4740 RICHARD FT WORTH TEXAS.

544P EDT MAY 22 64

62-109090

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 1 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a telegram received by the Attorney General and referred to this Commission. It would be appreciated if the Bureau would interview the sender of the telegram, Mr. Frank C. Akers, 4740 Richard, Ft. Worth, Texas, regarding any information he has pertaining to this Commission's assignment.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-109090-
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193 JUN 3 1964

10 JUN 3 1964

62-109090-3180

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JUN 2 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/4/64

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

This morning, the staff members of the President's Commission raised a question as to what information was contained in the Bureau's headquarters file on Oswald prior to the assassination, the purpose being to establish the extent of the Bureau's knowledge of Oswald prior to 11/22/63.

I checked the Bureau file over the weekend and it contains the investigative reports, together with newspaper clippings, communications to and from the field, et cetera, all of which pertinent information has already been furnished to the Commission. However, the file does reflect the identity of some of our confidential informants and makes mention of the Security Index program and the communist index and such matters that should not go on record outside of the Bureau.

In the discussion of this matter with Mr. Willens and Mr. Stern of the Commission staff, I pointed out that we, of course, have no reservations concerning furnishing the contents of the file to the Commission for the purpose stated, but I doubted that the Commission would want on record items of the confidential nature mentioned above. They stated that this same problem had been encountered with CIA and had been overcome by having the information paraphrased in such a form that it would not reveal these confidential items. It was suggested that we prepare a letter to the Commission, setting forth the individual items in the file up to the assassination, with a brief description as to each, and thereafter, in my presence, Mr. Stern and I go through the file, checking the items against the list, so that the Commission will be assured that the list we prepare will represent the contents of the file.

I have instructed that such a list be prepared, in the form of a letter to the Commission, and if the Director agrees we will go ahead and follow this procedure with the Commission, as it was suggested by them and appears perfectly satisfactory to them.

62-109090-

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199 MAY 12 1964

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MAY 13 1964

5/14/64

MAY 11 1964

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May 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On April 28, 1964, Lieutenant Herbert F. Hopkins, Special Intelligence Section, Fort Worth, Texas, Police Department, volunteered the following information to an Agent of our Dallas, Texas, Office.

Lieutenant Hopkins advised he had just returned from a conference at Sacramento, California, which was also attended by Lieutenant Jack Revill of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department. According to Lieutenant Hopkins he was with Lieutenant Revill at the time the news was released concerning a story in the "Dallas Morning News" attributing certain statements to Special Agent James Hosty of our Dallas Office to the effect that this Bureau had knowledge Lee Harvey Oswald was a potential assassin, however, we did not feel he would shoot the President.

According to Lieutenant Hopkins, Lieutenant Revill stated he did not release any of this information and the story as released was not correct and was not the same information he had written in his memorandum to Chief of Police Jesse Curry of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, and part was completely false.

Lieutenant Hopkins continued that Lieutenant Revill was of the opinion Chief of Police Curry had released this information and he was very upset. Lieutenant Revill reportedly told Lieutenant Hopkins he had heard this information had first been "leaked" about one week before it appeared in the "Dallas Morning News."

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1 - SAC, Dallas (info) (100-10461)
RDR:vhm
(14)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
104 MAY 11 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Brannigan

79 MAY 13 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Lieutenant Revill is reported to have been very upset over this incident because of his good relations with Special Agent Hosty and other Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

You were previously advised by Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on April 24, 1964, that the story appearing in the "Dallas Morning News" relating to Special Agent Hosty was false. The above is being furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., Internal Security - R - Cuba," dated 5/4/64, RDR:vhm. Also see memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 4/24/64 captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R -Cuba," concerning J. R. Malley advising Rankin above story in "Dallas Morning News" false.

(Rev. 6-17-63)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

1:59 AM CST URGENT 5-5-64 FLL
TO DIRECTOR
FROM DALLAS 042315

ATTENTION: INSPECTOR MALLEY.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

ON MAY 4, 1964, FORMER SAC WILLIAM A. MURPHY ADVISED ME THAT HE HAD LUNCH WITH CHIEF OF POLICE JESSE CURRY THIS DATE AND THAT HE BROACHED THE SUBJECT OF THE PUBLICITY THAT APPEARED IN THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS CONCERNING THE FACT THAT AGENT HOSTY OF THE FBI HAD SUPPOSEDLY TOLD DALLAS POLICE OFFICER JACK REVILL ON NOVEMBER 22 THAT "WE KNEW HE WAS CAPABLE OF ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT BUT WE DIDN'T DREAM HE WOULD DO IT."

CURRY TOLD MURPHY THAT HE DID NOT TESTIFY REGARDING THIS BEFORE THE COMMISSION. IN FACT THAT HE WAS GOING OVER TODAY TO SIGN HIS TESTIMONY HERE IN DALLAS AND THAT THERE WAS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING ABOUT THIS IN HIS TESTIMONY. CURRY WAS NOT DEFINITE AT ALL, BUT INDICATED THAT POSSIBLY JACK REVILL WAS TESTIFYING HERE IN DALLAS SOME WEEKS PRIOR TO CURRY GOING TO WASHINGTON, THAT SOMEONE LEAKED TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMISSION INFO RE THIS PROPOSED MEMORANDUM. MURPHY ASKED CURRY IF HE THOUGHT MAYBE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY WILLIAM ALEXANDER MAY HAVE BEEN THE SOURCE, AND CURRY STATED HE DID NOT KNOW WHO WAS THE SOURCE. CURRY ALSO STATED THAT APPARENTLY THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS HAD A PIPELINE INTO THE COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON. CURRY WAS VERY NERVOUS AND EVASIVE AND DID NOT APPEAR TO WANT TO DISCUSS THE MATTER ANY FURTHER.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

195 MAY 7 1964

MAY 7 1964

MAY 1 1964

If the information contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
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Gandy

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AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

MURPHY THEN POINTED OUT TO HIM THAT THE MEMO WHICH CURRY HAD EXHIBITED TO HIM IN JANUARY FROM LT. REVILL WAS A FACTUAL TYPE OF MEMO AND CERTAINLY HAD NO OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE FBI STATING THAT THEY KNEW THAT OSWALD WAS CAPABLE OF ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT. CURRY STATED THAT THAT WAS TRUE, THAT IT WAS NOT IN THIS MEMORANDUM. HE DID NOT STATE, HOWEVER, THAT THIS WAS ANOTHER MEMO OR WHETHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION HAD BEEN ADDED TO THE ORIGINAL MEMO.

MURPHY SAID THAT CURRY WAS EXTREMELY NERVOUS, JUMPY, AND HE DID NOT FEEL THAT HE COULD PURSUE THE MATTER ANY FURTHER. MURPHY AGAIN STATED THAT HE WOULD BE WILLING TO TESTIFY TO THE FACT THAT THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE ORIGINAL MEMO WHICH CURRY SHOWED HIM INDICATING THAT THE FBI KNEW THAT OSWALD WAS CAPABLE OF ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT, BUT SINCE CURRY HAS ADMITTED THIS, HE DOES NOT SEE WHERE HIS TESTIMONY WOULD BE OF ANY PARTICULAR VALUE. HE PREFERS NOT TO GET ANY FURTHER INVOLVED IN IT IF HE CAN AVOID IT, SINCE HE HAS TO CONTACT THE POLICE REGULARLY IN CONNECTION WITH HIS WORK.

RECEIVED: 4:18 AM ML

Jevons Sullivan, Mr. Rosen & Mr. Mohr

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. I. W. CONRAD

DATE: 5/5/64

FROM : MR. R. H. JEVONS

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/64; DALLAS, TEXAS

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Mosk, Commission Staff Attorney, evidence items numbered 201, 202, 303, 305 and 324 were delivered to the Commission on 5/4/64. These items consist of pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba," a booklet entitled "The Socialist Worker's Party," a Russian book and several pages from another foreign language book.

It is understood that these items were to be made available to the National Security Agency by the Commission for examination as to whether they contain any codes or ciphers for use by Oswald. These items have previously been examined in the Laboratory and no code of cipher material was found. As previously reported, certain pages do have small "cut-out" portions, and while it is theoretically possible for such pages to serve as the basis for a type of cipher, nothing was found to indicate that such was the intended purpose of the cut-out pages. On the contrary, it is considered more likely that the cut-out portions were merely for the purpose of securing printed letters or words.

The delivery of these items to the Commission has been confirmed by letter 5/5/64.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 7 1964

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

6 MAY 7 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 5, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA - R

John Wythe Fain (retired Special Agent of the FBI) appeared today before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy for the purpose of furnishing testimony relative to Fain's investigation while a Special Agent of the FBI concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

Present were Earl Warren, Chairman, and members of the Commission Senator John Sherman Cooper, Congressman Gerald R. Ford, John J. McCloy, and Allen W. Dulles. Present also was J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel. Mr. Samuel Stern, staff member, led in the questions directed to Fain. Also present were two or three other unidentified individuals who were presumably staff members of the Commission.

It is noted that Chairman Warren excused himself after about one hour of the testimony for the purpose of keeping an appointment. He returned during the latter part of the testimony. It is also noted that Mr. Dulles was present only during about the last 45 minutes of the testimony.

The Commission reviewed with Mr. Fain the following reports:

Report of SA John W. Fain, dated May 12, 1960, at Dallas, Texas, captioned Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia, Internal Security - R.

Report of SA John W. Fain, dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas, Texas, captioned Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R.

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105 MAY 8 1964

Report of SA John W. Fain, dated July 10, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, captioned Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R.

Report of SA John W. Fain, dated August 30, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, captioned Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
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Questions were directed both by Mr. Stern and members of the Commission in detail concerning the interviews of Lee Harvey Oswald on June 26, 1962, and August 16, 1962.

The Commission was particularly interested in whether or not Fain could recall anything in addition to what was contained in the above-described reports concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. Fain was unable to give any additional information other than was contained in the above-described reports.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 5, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA - RUSSIA

On May 5, 1964, SA John L. Quigley, New Orleans Office, appeared before the President's Commission to give testimony concerning Agent Quigley's interview of Oswald at New Orleans, Louisiana, on 8-10-63.

Present were the following Commission members: Chief Justice Earl Warren, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Congressman Gerald R. Ford, Mr. John J. McCloy, and Mr. Allen Dulles. Also present were Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, together with his staff members: Mr. Samuel Stern, Mr. Norman Redlich and Howard P. Willens. In addition to these, there was present a Mr. Leon Jaworski, representative of the Attorney General's Office of the State of Texas.

The questioning of Agent Quigley was directed primarily by Mr. Stern, however, the various members of the Commission, from time to time, interjected questions of Agent Quigley to clarify various phases of the interrogation. Mr. Stern during the questioning specifically queried Agent Quigley as to whether or not consideration was ever given by Agent Quigley's securing the services of Oswald as an informant or whether it was suggested to Oswald that he subsequently contact the FBI. Agent Quigley testified unequivocally that no attempt or consideration had been given to securing the services of Oswald as an informant nor had Oswald been told to contact the FBI for any reason.

Mr. Stern during questioning inquired if during interview of Oswald, Agent Quigley noted anything which would indicate that Oswald was dangerous or could be considered as potentially dangerous. Agent Quigley made it completely clear that nothing along this line was noted.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
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12 MAY 7 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

No problems or unusual questions arose during the testimony and it appeared apparent to Agent Quigley that all members of the Commission were completely satisfied with the presentation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN DATE: 5-1-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission requested that arrangements be made to have the three-dimensional scale model of the Dallas Police Department garage, which was shipped to the United States Attorney's office in Dallas on 3-20-64, returned to Washington. Mr. Willens stated that the scale model and copies of plan drawings were used to considerable advantage in taking depositions from many eyewitnesses concerning the events which transpired at the time Oswald was shot in the Dallas Police Department garage. The Bureau handled the shipment to Dallas where our personnel removed the scale model from the crate. Willens asked that we get in touch with him when this scale model has been returned to Washington, at which time a decision will be made as to whether the model should again be set up in the Commission building or whether it should be kept in its shipping crate.

We have space in our supply room at the GAO Building where this crate can be stored in the event the Commission desires this to be done. Mr. Willens understands that all visual aids are the property of the President's Commission.

ACTION:

SAC Gordon Shanklin, Dallas Division, was instructed to ship the above-mentioned exhibit to the Bureau. The Bureau will be advised concerning the Commission's disposition of the exhibit.

JG:bod
(6)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent Direct)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 6 1964

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: MAY 1, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission confirming a telephonic conversation between Malley and Rankin on 4-29-64 and to expedite field investigation in accordance with the Director's instructions.

BACKGROUND:

In my memorandum dated 4-30-64, I advised you Rankin called Malley on the evening of 4-29-64 from New York and stated Attorney General Waggoner Carr of Texas had called him from Baltimore, Maryland. Carr reportedly stated one Paul V. Carroll of El Paso, Texas, allegedly had a tape recording telling of a conspiracy of the John Birch Society to assassinate President Kennedy. According to Rankin, Carr learned a justice of the peace in Austin, Texas, was to hold a hearing on 4-30-64 at which Carroll had been subpoenaed to testify.

This matter was immediately brought to the attention of the field, and we learned Carroll, an apparent "mental case," had already contacted our El Paso Office. Carroll in a very incoherent and rambling manner sought FBI advice on the hearing at Austin, Texas. Carroll recontacted our El Paso Office in a highly nervous state, rambled incoherently requesting a statement from FBI to the effect he, Carroll, knew nothing about the assassination. This of course was refused.

Enclosure sent 5-2-64

62-109090

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 12 1964

MAY 12 1964

62-109090-3047

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

ACTION:

Malley advised Rankin that full details concerning our contacts with Carroll were being obtained as well as the results of interviews with doctors who Carroll admittedly had received psychiatric treatment from. Rankin was advised the results of our investigation would be made available as soon as possible. The Director instructed "expedite and confirm by letter to Rankin.H"

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That the attached letter to Rankin be sent confirming his conversation with Malley on 4-29-64. Copies are being sent to interested field offices reiterating prior Bureau instructions to expedite this matter and furnish the results for dissemination to Rankin.

2. That this matter continue to receive close attention at theBureau so that the President's Commission can be promptly furnished results of our investigation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - DeLoach

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-1-64

1 - Conrad
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Gheesling

FROM : W. A. Branigan

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

all unclassified report to date

The President's Commission has indicated the necessity for making public the FBI investigative reports which have been furnished to the Commission and which detailed our investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination. The Commission pointed out that these reports made a powerful case for the FBI in that they reveal nothing was uncovered during that investigation to indicate the capability of Oswald to assassinate the President.

These reports and letters are as follows:

(1) Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated 5-12-60 at Dallas captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" as it disclosed the FBI's investigative interest in persons in the U. S. who transmitted funds to residents of Russia. Declassification of this report at this time would not seriously jeopardize the Bureau's interest and this report contains no information which would result in embarrassment to the Bureau if it is made public.

(2) Bureau letter to Office of Security, State Department, dated 6-3-60. This letter referred to a State Department Foreign Service Dispatch concerning Oswald's renunciation of his American citizenship at the U. S. Embassy, Moscow, and requested the State Department to furnish any current information State possessed concerning Oswald. There are no objections to publicizing information contained in this letter.

(3) Bureau letter to Office of Security, State Department, dated 8-27-62, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This letter advised State that information had been received from the Office of Naval Intelligence that Oswald had been given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve and requested any additional information contained in the files of State Department be furnished to the Bureau. There are no objections to publicizing information contained in this letter.

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Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2-3

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(4) Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated 7-3-61 at Dallas captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" in order to protect our Legat operations as it contains information obtained from the Swiss Federal Police (concealed by T symbol) by Legat, Paris, and because it referred to information obtained from two Dallas confidential informants. This report was declassified at the time it was previously furnished to the Commission as disclosure of information in this report would not jeopardize Bureau operations or adversely affect Bureau's informant coverage. Page nine of this report contains information from Mrs. James E. Taylor, 4936 Collingwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas, a former neighbor of subject, to the effect that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, subject's mother, was in poor health and extremely nervous and that she often quarreled very loudly with both subject and his brother, Robert. Although Mrs. Taylor at the time she furnished this information on 6-28-61 did not request her identity be concealed, she might object to this information being made public. This report contains no other information to prevent its being made public.

(5) Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated 7-10-62 at Dallas captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" as it contains information from Navy which is so classified. That information concerned Oswald's having been given an undesirable discharge. Since this information is now public knowledge, this report was declassified at the time it was previously made available to the Commission. This report contains results of our several reviews of State Department records as well as information obtained from other U. S. Government agencies' records and results of our first interview with Oswald. There would not appear to be any objections to this report being made public.

(6) Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated 8-30-62 at Dallas captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" as it contained results of our contact with two confidential informants familiar with Communist Party activities at Fort Worth concerning subject. This report was declassified at the time it was previously furnished to the Commission as disclosure of its contents would not adversely affect Bureau's informant coverage. This report contains results of our reinterview with subject and background data concerning Marina Oswald as obtained from Immigration and Naturalization Service records. There would be no objections to this report being made public.

(7) Report of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., dated 9-10-63 at Dallas captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report revealed information that subject was a subscriber to "The Worker," an East Coast communist newspaper, and that on 4-21-63 subject was in contact with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in New York.

Although this latter information was obtained from an anonymous source, the information is paraphrased in such a manner that this source is protected. Attached to this report is a current Bureau approved documentation of the FPCC, the accuracy of which has been verified by the New York Office. There would be no objections to this report being made public.

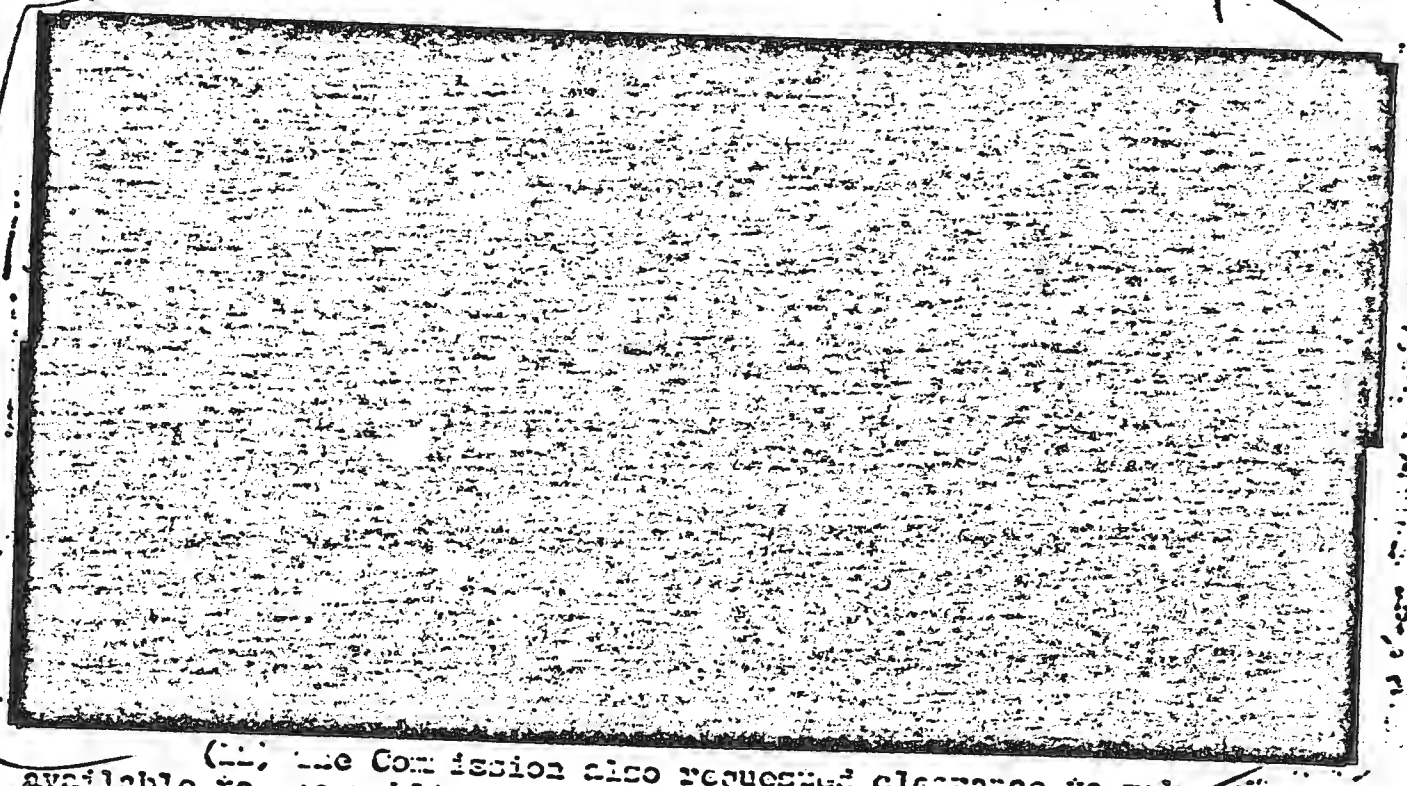
(8) Report of SA Warren C. De Brueys dated 10-25-63 at New Orleans captioned "Fair Play for Cuba Committee - New Orleans Division, IS - Cuba; RA - Cuba." This report contains a current documentation for the FPCC, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and for Corliss Lamont. New York has verified the accuracy of these documentations. No objections to making public.

(9) Report of SA Milton R. Wacks dated 10-31-63 at New Orleans captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" as it contained security information from current informants. This report was declassified at the time it was previously furnished to the Commission, as disclosure of its contents would not adversely affect the Bureau's informant coverage. Page three of this report contained information from an anonymous source, however, public disclosure of this information would not jeopardize that source since this information could have come from a live informant. This report also contained current documentations for the FPCC, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and for Corliss Lamont, all three of which New York has verified as to their accuracy.

(10) The Commission referred to the report of SA James P. Hosty, Jr., dated 12-11-63 at Dallas captioned "Ruth Hyde Paine" as containing additional investigation conducted by the Bureau concerning Oswald immediately prior to the assassination, consisting of interviews with Mrs. Paine. The Commission noted that this information is duplicated in the report of SA Warren C. De Brueys dated 12-2-63, Dallas. The Commission expressed the desire to make public Hosty's report of 12-11-63 rather than De Brueys' report of 12-2-63, in view of the tremendous volume of the latter report (737 pages) most of which consists of information developed subsequent to the assassination. Public disclosure of Hosty's report dated 12-11-63 could create some real problems for the Bureau. For example, page three contains information from Mrs. Paine's brother, Dr. Carl D. Hyde, to the effect that Ruth Paine was experiencing [illegible] difficulties. Page four contains information from Dr. Hyde that all members of his family, including himself, were "tolerant of others' point of view" and explained by this he meant that, should a person make it known

that he is a communist and not engaged in subversion, they would not feel duty-bound to advise authorities of this person's views. Included in this report and covered by a T symbol was information furnished by the Columbus Regional Office, 109th Counterintelligence Corps, in December, 1952, that Mrs. Carol Hyde, Mrs. Paine's mother, had admitted to neighbors that she was a communist. No further clarification of that statement is contained in this report, however, during an SGE investigation of Sylvia Hoke, sister of Ruth Paine, in 1956 - 1957, no information was developed to verify that Mrs. Carol Hyde was a communist. Some persons interviewed reported that Mrs. Carol Hyde was suffering from a mental ailment. Reports concerning Sylvia Hoke have been furnished to the Commission. SA Hosty's report of 12-11-63 also includes a statement from a Mrs. Joan Barker, a neighbor of Mrs. Carol Hyde, that in 1960 Carol Hyde had been committed to a sanitarium as a mental patient by her ex-husband. We have not verified that Mrs. Hyde was, in fact, committed. Page nine of this report reveals that in 1953 we conducted a Conscientious Objector investigation concerning Carl D. Hyde. This report shows that he based his objections to military service on religious convictions and beliefs. Although this report does not reveal results of that Conscientious Objector investigation, the Bureau's file in that matter disclosed that persons interviewed expressed the belief that Carl D. Hyde's objections to military service were legitimate. The reports prepared during that investigation have been furnished to the Commission. This report also contains a documentation of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. That documentation disclosed that on 3-3-40 information was received that this organization was suspected of being a communist front organization. The most recent information contained in that documentation is dated 5-16-57 from another informant to the effect that, while the Communist Party in Cincinnati had expressed an interest in this organization, that interest did not exist at that time and that the Communist Party was making no attempts to infiltrate or control that organization.

[redacted]



(2) The Commission also requested clearance to make available to the public the following reports and Bureau communications:

(a) Reports of SA John R. Wineberg dated 12-10-63 and 1-13-64 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These reports set forth results of our interviews with Joseph Goulden, reporter "Philadelphia Inquirer" newspaper concerning a story Goulden reported in his newspaper inferring that FBI had approached Oswald to be informant. Goulden refused to disclose his source for such scurrilous allegation and denied that he had furnished any information along such line to Lonnie Hudkins, reporter for the Houston "Post" who also reported in his newspaper a story indicating FBI had contacted Oswald to become informant. There is no objection making either of these reports public.

(b) This is a letter to the Commission from the Bureau dated 2-11-64 setting forth results of interview with Lonnie Hudkins concerning an article Hudkins reported in the Houston "Post" 1-1-64 entitled "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U. S." Hudkins indicated his story was based on information he received from Assistant District Attorney,

William Alexander in Dallas. He refused to name another source who allegedly indicated Oswald was on payroll of either FBI or Central Intelligence Agency. Hudkins stated that even if he were called to appear before the President's Commission, he would decline to furnish source of his information. Hudkins also claimed to have received information from Joe Golden, a reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer," to the effect that Golden indicated Oswald was a symbol number informant. There is no objection to having results of our interview with Hudkins put in the public record.

(c) This is a letter to the Commission from the Bureau dated 2-13-64 reporting that we had interviewed Joseph Goulden of the "Philadelphia Inquirer" and that Goulden denied furnishing any information to Hudkins to the effect that Oswald was an FBI informant. There is no objection to making this letter public.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

We are now approaching the very delicate and crucial stage in the Commission's analysis of the Oswald case. It goes without saying that we must weigh with extreme care every request now made of us by this Commission. This memorandum has been prepared because the Commission has indicated the necessity of making public the FBI investigative reports which have been furnished the Commission and which detailed our investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination.

It is definitely not in the Bureau's interest to have these investigative reports made public as they are raw material and not prepared for public examination. We will remember the flood of comment, speculation, etc., following the publication in the court records of some of our reports in the Judith Coplon case which likewise were not prepared for public consumption. These reports do tend to reveal some of our investigative techniques and will reveal information furnished to our Agents which, although not stated to be furnished in confidence, would probably not have been furnished if the person interviewed thought the information would be made public. Examples of this are statements regarding Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the marital difficulties of Ruth Paine, Mrs. Paine's mother admitting she was a communist, Mrs. Carol Hyde suffering from a mental ailment, etc. The publication of the WFO airtel of 11-19-63, in light of the current Congressional interest in mail covers, could well result in criticism of the Post Office Department and the loss of Post Office Department cooperation in highly delicate investigative techniques.

CONFIDENTIAL

Despite the above, it is recommended that Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley advise Mr. Rankin that as previously stated we have no desire to restrict the activities of the Commission in any way and the decision as to whether these documents are introduced in the record is the decision for the Commission to make. At the same time we will point out, as indicated above, the criticism that can arise some of which, of course, will be directed to the Commission and the Commission should be prepared to stand up to this. With reference to the WFO airtel of 11-19-63 we should frankly point out that this will cause real investigative problems and explore whether this cannot be handled in another way such as the introduction of the letter itself as furnished by the Soviet Embassy following the assassination.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Belmont 5/4/64

A. Rosen

1 - Belmont
1 - Malley
1 - Shroder
1 - Rosen
1 - Rogge

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission complying with the Director's instructions and furnishing the President's Commission further substantiation that the statement issued by Dallas Police Department (DPD) Chief Curry relating to alleged statements made by SA Hosty of our Dallas Office on 11/22/63 are false.

BACKGROUND:

Chief of Police Curry, DPD, issued a press release allegedly based on a memorandum prepared by Lt. Jack Revill of the DPD. This statement alleges that Dallas Agent James Hosty told Revill on 11/22/63 as Oswald was being led into Dallas Police Headquarters that we knew Oswald was a potential assassin but never felt he would shoot the President.

We have already categorically refuted this allegation inasmuch as we were not in possession of such information at the time and Agent Hosty has submitted an affidavit denying the allegations.

DETAILS:

Dallas by airtel 4/30/64 advised that Resident Agent Earle Haley of the Ft. Worth Resident Agency had been in contact with [redacted] of the Ft. Worth Police Department, at which time Hopkins volunteered the following information.

105-82555

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Brannigan

62-109090-1
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 11 1964

Enclosure

79 MAY 13 1964

RDR:vhm

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA

[redacted] stated he had just returned from Sacramento, California, where he attended a conference at which Lt. Jack Revill was present. Hopkins stated when the "Dallas Morning News" came out with the story attributing certain statements to SA Hosty he was with Revill. Revill told [redacted] he did not release any of this information and thatthe story as printed in the paper was not the same information he had furnished in his memorandum to Chief Curry. Revill informed Hopkins part of the story was completely false.

Revill was of the opinion Chief Curry had released the information and he, Revill, appeared very upset because he could not understand why the information had been released since it certainly could not help Chief Curry or anyone else.

According to [redacted] Revill indicated he had good relations with SA Hosty and other Agents and shortly thereafter disappeared from the conference.

The Director instructed this information be furnished to the President's Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be disseminated to the President's Commission complying with the Director's instructions.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/5/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Regarding the letter from the President's Commission, dated 5/1/64, requesting me to testify on 5/6/64, it is noted that Mr. Stern of the Commission staff was to make arrangements to give me further details as to what the Commission would cover.

On 5/4/64 Mr. Stern advised that, after establishing my connection with the Bureau, I would be asked to discuss the organization of the Bureau into divisions, field offices, et cetera; the opening of an investigative case; the supervision of the investigative agent in the field and at the seat of government; an explanation of the office of origin versus auxiliary offices; how information flows between field offices and between the seat of government and the field; a brief discussion of our filing system; and the volume of our work.

Thereafter they will come to the Oswald case and establish my qualifications. I will point out that I am responsible for investigations and, therefore, responsible for this case. They will then introduce the Director's letter of 4/6/64, which sets forth answers to the thirty questions posed by the Commission relative to our investigation of Oswald. Stern said we will discuss particularly questions 1, 2, 3 and 4, dealing with our interest in Oswald prior to his return to this country and our location and interview of Oswald after his return.

They will also go into questions 22, 23, and 24, as to our investigation to locate Oswald in October, 1963; our reaction to CIA's report of his visit to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico; and as to our degree of interest in Oswald's application for a passport in June, 1963.

They will then take up the letter we furnished Rankin today showing the contents of our file on Oswald prior to the assassination on 11/22/63. They will then ask as to our evaluation of Oswald during the time we were investigating him.

REC-42 62-109090-1142

At this point I am going to discuss the Bureau's approach to security work and the requirement for good judgment, both in investigative procedures and the handling of security information; that we only investigate in security cases when there is a reason, and the type of investigation is based on this reason. I will discuss why we investigated and how we went about it.

105-35-5-1-1-1

WARREN
COMMISSION
SECTION 13
COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 25, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

PURPOSE

To advise you it appears President Johnson's Executive Order which established the President's Commission, to investigate the assassination, is broad enough to allow that body to assume the right to make recommendations for changes in policies and procedures of Government agencies with which it had dealings during its investigation of the assassination.

BACKGROUND

Executive Order 11130

President Johnson, by Executive Order 11130, dated 11-29-63, appointed a commission to evaluate and report upon the facts relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. The purposes of the commission are to examine the evidence developed by the FBI and any additional evidence that may hereafter come to light or be uncovered by Federal or state authorities; to make such further investigation that the commission finds desirable; to evaluate all the facts and circumstances surrounding the assassination, and report to the President its findings and conclusions. This Executive Order empowers the commission to prescribe its own procedures and to employ such assistants as it deems necessary. Expenses of the commission may be paid from the President's "emergency fund" and all executive departments and agencies were directed to furnish the commission with such facilities, services and cooperation as the commission may request.

Public Law 88-202

Public Law 88-202 which is a House-Senate Joint Resolution 137 dated 12-13-63, is the legislative backing to the Executive Order issued by President Johnson which formally established the commission. It sets out in precise terms the powers of the commission to issue subpoenas, hear testimony of witnesses, and accept evidence. It requires witnesses to obey subpoenas and provides court action for those who don't comply.

2 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-

Enclosures (3)

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

MAY 28 1964

RDR:cfs
(11)

JUN 3 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Warren Statement and Joint Resolution

In apparent legislative response to the statement made by Chief Justice Warren to the effect that some of the information received by the commission would not be released during our lifetime, House-Senate Joint Resolution 926 dated 2-18-64, was passed as an amendment to the above Public Law 88-202. It provides that information developed by the commission relating to the President's assassination should be made public. Copy of Executive Order and Joint Resolutions attached.

Conclusion

That the commission could interpret the language of President Johnson's Executive Order to give it the right and responsibility to make recommendations concerning the policies and procedures of Government agencies with which it had dealings during its investigation of the assassination.

Executive Order 11130

APPOINTING A COMMISSION TO REPORT UPON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President of the United States, I hereby appoint a Commission to ascertain, evaluate and report upon the facts relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination. The Commission shall consist of—

The Chief Justice of the United States, Chairman;
Senator Richard B. Russell;
Senator John Sherman Cooper;
Congressman Hale Boggs;
Congressman Gerald R. Ford;
The Honorable Allen W. Dulles;
The Honorable John J. McCloy.

The purposes of the Commission are to examine the evidence developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any additional evidence that may hereafter come to light or be uncovered by federal or state authorities; to make such further investigation as the Commission finds desirable; to evaluate all the facts and circumstances surrounding such assassination, including the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination, and to report to me its findings and conclusions.

The Commission is empowered to prescribe its own procedures and to employ such assistants as it deems necessary.

Necessary expenses of the Commission may be paid from the "Emergency Fund for the President".

All Executive departments and agencies are directed to furnish the Commission with such facilities, services and cooperation as it may request from time to time.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 29, 1963.

[F.R. Doc. 63-12560; Filed, Dec. 2, 1963; 10:05 a.m.]

62 109007 - 156

ENCLOSURE

88TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 926

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 18, 1964

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide that information relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy shall be made public.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution authorizing the Commission established to report upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence", approved December 13, 1963 (77 Stat. 362; Public Law 88-202), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 2. A record shall be kept of the proceedings of

I

62-109090-156

ENCLOSURE

the Commission, including a literal transcript of the testimony of witnesses and all documentary evidence presented to the Commission that relates to any matter under investigation by the Commission, which record shall be open to public inspection upon completion of the work of the Commission, together with the findings and conclusions of the Commission with respect to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination."

against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

Place of service.

(f) All process of any court to which application may be made under this Act may be served in the judicial district wherein the person required to be served resides or may be found.

Approved December 13, 1963.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109 (1963):
Dec. 9: Passed Senate.
Dec. 10: Considered and passed House.

GPO 98-139

Public Law 88-202
88th Congress, S. J. Res. 137
December 13, 1963

Joint Resolution

Authorizing the Commission established to report upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) for the purposes of this joint resolution, the term "Commission" means the Commission appointed by the President by Executive Order 11130, dated November 29, 1963. Commission investigating assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

(b) The Commission, or any member of the Commission when so authorized by the Commission, shall have power to issue subpenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence that relates to any matter under investigation by the Commission. The Commission, or any member of the Commission or any agent or agency designated by the Commission for such purpose, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required from any place within the United States at any designated place of hearing. Subpena power. 28 F.R. 12789.

(c) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpena issued to any person under subsection (b), any court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on or within the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the Commission shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear before the Commission, its member, agent, or agency, there to produce evidence if so ordered, or there to give testimony touching the matter under investigation or in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof.

(d) Process and papers of the Commission, its members, agent, or agency, may be served either upon the witness in person or by registered mail or by telegraph or by leaving a copy thereof at the residence or principal office or place of business of the person required to be served. The verified return by the individual so serving the same, setting forth the manner of such service, shall be proof of the same, and the return post office receipt or telegraph receipt therefor when registered and mailed or telegraphed as aforesaid shall be proof of service of the same. Witnesses summoned before the Commission, its members, agent, or agency, shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States. Manner of service. 77 STAT. 362. 77 STAT. 363.

(e) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, records, correspondence, documents, or other evidence in obedience to a subpena, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture (except demotion or removal from office) for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege Privilege against self-incrimination.

May 25, 1964

President Lyndon B. Johnson
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

As an American citizen, deeply concerned with the welfare of our Country, I enclose an interesting news release which was broadcast by a local Dayton radio station and I believe it merits your immediate consideration.

In the past Justice Warren has rendered decisions very favorable to Communists or the Communist cause; therefore I am not surprised at the enclosed comments however I demand, as a citizen, that the matter in question be investigated.

I am an American first and secondly a Democrat, therefore I am sending copies of this letter and news release to the gentlemen, as listed, in case you may feel it is not politically expeditious to take action in this matter.

God help our degenerating nation!

Yours truly,

Louis J. Wrona
319 Central Ave., Apt. 2
Dayton, Ohio 45406

c.c.- J. Edgar Hoover, Esq., F.B.I.
Attorney General Robert Kennedy
Mr. Walter Cronkite, C.B.S. News
Senator Kenneth Keating
Senator Everett Dirksen
Chief Justice Earl Warren
Editor - New York Times
Editor - Washington Post
Huntley-Brinkley News

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC. 11

MAY 27 1964

MAY 1964

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

XEROX COPY

A WAVI Editorial

By: Gregg Wallace, News & Editorial Director
BROADCAST: Thursday, May 14, 1964

Mystery and uncertainty have surrounded the special committee selected by President Johnson to investigate fully the assassination of President Kennedy. At the outset there was criticism of having Chief Justice Earl Warren on the committee for fear that, at some later date, the Supreme Court might be faced with a case directly or indirectly connected with the tragic events of last November 22nd.

Then, after President Johnson emphasized the committee was to give the American people a complete and clear report on what occurred, Justice Warren suggested there may be some testimony that may never be revealed.

Later, Dictator Khrushchev sent the committee a supposed complete dossier on the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald, suspected slayer of the late president. This, to say the least, was rather fishy.

Now comes another incredible aspect of the Warren Commission: WAVI understands that the commission has hired at $100.00 a day, as an assistant to James Lee Rankin, chief counsel to the committee, a man who is reportedly a Communist sympathizer!

38 year old NORMAN REDLICH, former New York University law professor, has, among other things, called for the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee, signed a petition asking executive clemency for communists, Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson...and appeared in a letterhead as a member of the executive committee of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. The ECLC has been branded by two Congressional investigating committees as a Communist front organization. In fact, HUAC reports the ECLC was formed in 1951 and is actually operated as a front for the communist party!

This means that Norman Redlich, apparently a communist fronter, is helping investigate the assassination of an American president, who was gunned down by a Marxist advocate! And, he's being paid a handsome salary from your tax dollars.

We wonder if your congressman knows this? In fact, we're even curious as to whether the members of the Warren commission have been alerted to this shocking situation?

157

That's Today's Editorial, I'm Gregg Wallace....

"It is the policy of WAVI to express its editorial opinion on matters of importance to our Community. Where comments are controversial, we invite opposing points of view, making equal time available to qualified groups or individuals."

ENCLOSURE

May 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the telephone call from Mr. Howard P. Willens of your staff to Mr. George H. Scatterday of this Bureau on May 22, 1964. Mr. Willens requested that this Bureau interview Mr. Abraham Bolden of the United States Secret Service concerning statements attributed to Mr. Bolden alleging improprieties on the part of United States Secret Service Agents in the protection of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Chicago, Illinois, Office dated May 25, 1964, relating to this matter which confirms information telephonically furnished to Mr. Willens by Mr. Scatterday on May 25, 1964.

For your information copies of the enclosed communication have been made available to the United States Secret Service. No further action is contemplated in this matter; however, if any pertinent information is brought to our attention, you will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR/map
(12)
Enclosures (2)

1 JUN 1 1964
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. O.H. Bartlett
1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX JUN 2 1964

SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE

58 JUN 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DELIVERED FRI. 5/29/64 BY SEC'Y UNIT

REC'D-READING MAY 29 5 46 PM '64

REC 42 62-109090-158

NOTE:

For full details see the following memos Rosen to Belmont dated 5-22-64, captioned, "President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," GHS/pab; D. J. Brennan, Jr., to W. C. Sullivan, same caption, dated 5-22-64, GAD/mls; and Rosen to Belmont captioned, "President's Commission on Assassination of the President," dated 5-25-64, GHS/mpd.

Bolden is the Negro Secret Service Agent who was arrested by Secret Service on 5-19-64 for trying to sell information to a member of a counterfeit ring for $50,000. After arrest, Bolden alleged improprieties on the part of other Secret Service Agents in protecting President Kennedy and threatened to tell the President's Commission about it. Willens of the Commission requested we interview Bolden. Bolden appeared at our Chicago Office on 5-25-64 and on the advice of his attorney, refused to make a statement. However, Chicago ascertained he had no specific information concerning the actual assassination. The Commission was advised of the results of this contact on 5-25-64. Secret Service was notified on 5-22-64 we were going to interview Bolden at the Commission's request as well as the fact Bolden refused to make a statement on 5-25-64.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 25, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

In connection with the interview scheduled for 1:30 p.m. this date with Abraham Bolden, the Secret Service agent we were scheduled to interview at that time at the request of the President's Commission concerning his allegations of derelictions on the part of Secret Service agents, SAC Johnson of Chicago, at 3:30 p.m. (Washington time), advised as follows:

Bolden and his attorney, George Howard, appeared at the Chicago Office and the attorney stated that Bolden would make no statement at this time. Howard stated he had given the matter very careful thought; that Bolden had made certain statements prior to Howard's becoming his attorney with which Howard was not aware; that it was his duty to take care of his client's interests; that his client was still an agent of the Secret Service and would make no statement. Howard continued that Bolden was to be arraigned on May 28, 1964, in connection with his arrest by Secret Service and that any statement he might make at this time may affect this case. Howard stated that he may change his mind in the future and if so he will let the Bureau know.

With regard to any press inquiries which he may receive, SAC Johnson was referred to Mr. DeLoach's office, which office advised that in the event of a press inquiry, the SAC should state that Bolden and his counsel appeared at the Chicago Office and his counsel advised that Bolden had no statement to make at this time.

SAC Johnson is submitting a teletype summary which is being followed by a letterhead memorandum.

ACTION: The President's Commission and the Secret Service will be advised.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

GHS:mpd (10)

REC 45

62-109090-159

JUN 2 1964

58 JUN 4 1964

May 27, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. DE LOACH

President's Commission

On May 13, 1964, at the invitation of Chief Justice Earl Warren I had luncheon with the Chief Justice in his private dining room. We discussed generally the problems affecting law enforcement and also those which have arisen in connection with the work of the Presidential Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy headed by the Chief Justice and before which I was to appear the following day. The luncheon was entirely pleasant.

The following day I appeared before the Presidential Commission headed by the Chief Justice. Present at this meeting were the Chief Justice, Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, Mr. Allen Dulles, Representative Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, Representative Hale Boggs of Louisiana, and the General Counsel of the Commission, J. Lee Rankin.

I began my testimony at 9:00 AM and finished at 11:30 AM. It, of course, has been recorded and copies of it have been sent to the Bureau for review and such corrections as may be necessary. It was obvious that the stenotype operator was getting very little of what I was saying and of the questions which were being propounded to me.

I am attaching hereto a written note which was handed to me by Mr. Malley just before the hearings started. It refers to the statement which had been made in the press that the Dallas Police Department had been requested by the Department of Justice or by the FBI not to arrest Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby. This message had been phoned to the Bureau by Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach. I advised the Commission of the contents of the attached note.

Very truly yours,

REC-34 62-109090

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Attachment (with original only)

JEH:EDM (9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 5 1964

JUN 2 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12 + 5 PM
DATE 6-1-64
BY

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY ON YELLOW

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
ALLEN W. DULLES
JOHN J. McCLOY

May 1, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to confirm our informal request to Assistant to the Director Alan H. Belmont, that Mr. Belmont give testimony before the Commission, following the testimony of the Special Agents who are scheduled to testify on May 5, 1964.

The Commission would greatly appreciate it if Mr. Belmont could appear at 9:00 A.M. on Wednesday, May 6. In accordance with our discussion with Mr. Belmont, the general purposes of his testimony would be to serve as a basis for admission to the record of the Commission of numerous documents which you have sent to the Commission, to furnish the Commission an understanding of the operations of the FBI with particular regard to the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald before November 22, 1963, and to discuss liaison arrangements between the FBI and the Secret Service in the area of Presidential protection.

Mr. Samuel A. Stern of the Commission staff has made arrangements through Inspector Malley to give Mr. Belmont further details on the matters the Commission wishes to cover.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 6 1964

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

15 MAY 1964

79 MAY 13 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI

Date: 4/30/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - [redacted]

President's Commission

For the information of the Bureau, on 4/28/64, SA EARLE HALEY, who is assigned to the Ft. Worth Resident Agency, contacted [redacted], Special Intelligence Section, Ft. Worth Police Department on another matter. [redacted] volunteered following information:

He had just returned from Sacramento, California, where he attended a conference, and Lt. JACK REVILL of the Dallas Police Department was present at this conference. [redacted] and REVILL were very closely associated. [redacted] states he was with REVILL when the news came out about the story printed by The Dallas Morning News concerning information furnished to REVILL by SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. REVILL told [redacted] that he did not release any of this information and that the story that was released was not correct and was not the same information that he had written in his memorandum to Chief JESSE CURRY. He stated part of the story was completely false. REVILL was of the opinion that Chief CURRY had released the information, and REVILL was very upset because he could not understand why it had been done, since it certainly would not help Chief CURRY or anyone else. REVILL stated that he had heard that the information had first been leaked out about a week before it was printed in the newspaper. REVILL indicated that he had good relations with SA HOSTY and all the Agents and he was very upset over this incident, and shortly afterward he disappeared from the conference.

62-109090

This is just for the Bureau's information.

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 11 1964

SHANKLIN

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (67-425)
JGS:mfr
(5)

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/2/64

A [redacted] of Fort Worth PD tells a Dallas agent that while at police conference at Sacramento, Cal. with Lt. Revill of Dallas PD, Revill told him that the story in Dallas News re his conversation with SA Hosty was not the same info he had written in his memo to Chief Curry and that part of the published account was false. Revill was upset at release of story as he had good relations with SA Hosty. Shortly after release of the story Revill disappeared from the conference. This is at varience with Revill's account as he was quoted in press. No further action contemplated re this.

You most certainly should send letter to Rankin & not close this as proposed.

H

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

May 14, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to a letter from Mr. Friedrich Rudolf Buske in the German language which was forwarded by the Department to this Bureau for translation.

Enclosed for your information are two translated copies of this letter, the original of which is being retained for possible future use.

In view of the information contained in this letter, we have initiated appropriate investigation, the results of which will be furnished to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Enclosures (2)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1 - Legal Attache Bonn (100-414) (Enc. 5)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (info)

1 - Foreign Liaison Section
(Orally approved by Mario Gregorio on 5/13/64)
1 - Cryptanalysis and Translation Section
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 20 1964

NOTE TO LEGAL ATTACHE BONN AND SAC, DALLAS:
Enc. for Legal Attache Bonn and SAC Dallas are copies of the afore-mentioned self-explanatory letter from Buske.
No information identifiable with Buske could be located in Bureau files.
In view of the allegation in this letter, Legal Attache Bonn is instructed through sources to have Buske located and thoroughly interviewed concerning this matter.
Results of investigation should be incorporated in appropriate inserts, 25 copies for Dallas and submit to Bureau for transmittal to Dallas.
Since it is possible the President's Commission may wind up its investigation of the assassination at an early date, every effort should be made to expedite the handling of this matter.

RDR:vhm
(14)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

61 MAY 25 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3102

NOTE:

The Department as a usual practice forwarded to the Bureau a number of communications in foreign languages for translation. After translation these matters are normally returned to the Department for its information. The letter from Buske was not returned inasmuch as the letter contained information to the effect that Buske had information which "might have a direct bearing on the causes of the assassination." In view of Buske's allegation it is felt we have the responsibility of running this matter out and have the results reported by Dallas for dissemination to the Commission.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Date: May 28, 1964

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the telephone call from Mr. George H. Scatterday of this Bureau to Mr. Burrill A. Peterson of your office on May 22, 1964, indicating this Bureau would endeavor to interview Special Agent Abraham Bolden of your Chicago Office at the request of the President's Commission.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Chicago, Illinois, Office, dated May 25, 1964, relating to this matter which confirms information telephonically furnished to Mr. John E. Campion of your office by Mr. Graham A. Day of this Bureau.

For your information copies of the enclosed communication have been made available to the President's Commission. No further action is contemplated in this matter; however if any pertinent information is brought to our attention, you will be appropriately notified.

Enclosures (2)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. O.H. Bartlett
1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 1 1964

RDR/map
(13)

SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE

61 JUN 2 1964 DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

NOTE:

For full details see the following memos Rosen to Belmont dated 5-22-64, captioned, "President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," GHS/pab; D. J. Brennan, Jr., to W. C. Sullivan, same caption, dated 5-22-64, GAD/mls; and Rosen to Belmont captioned, "President's Commission on Assassination of the President," dated 5-25-64, GHS/mpd.

Bolden is the Negro Secret Service Agent who was arrested by Secret Service on 5-19-64 for trying to sell information to a member of a counterfeit ring for $50,000. After arrest, Bolden alleged improprieties on the part of other Secret Service Agents in protecting President Kennedy and threatened to tell the President's Commission about it. Willens of the Commission requested we interview Bolden. Bolden appeared at our Chicago Office on 5-25-64 and on the advice of his attorney, refused to make a statement. However, Chicago ascertained he had no specific information concerning the actual assassination. The Commission was advised of the results of this contact on 5-25-64. Secret Service was notified on 5-22-64 we were going to interview Bolden at the Commission's request as well as the fact Bolden refused to make a statement on 5-25-64.

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 7 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

1241 PM CST URGENT 5-7-64 MH

TO DIRECTOR

FROM DALLAS 100-10461 1P

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS-R-CUBA.

RETELCALL FROM SECTION CHIEF WM. A. BRANIGAN THIS DATE, REFERRING TO LETTER FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, AND ASKING THAT CHIEF OF POLICE JESSE E. CURRY, DALLAS, BE INTERVIEWED RE AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE MAY SEVENTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, ISSUE OF NATIONAL ENQUIRER. CURRY WAS INTERVIEWED TODAY BY ME AND SA VINCENT E. J. DRAIN. THE ARTICLE WAS EXHIBITED TO HIM. HE READ THE ENTIRE ARTICLE, AND STATED THAT (1) HE AND HIS DEPARTMENT HAD NEVER HEARD OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION; (2) THE DALLAS PD HAD INVESTIGATED THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF MAJOR GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, BUT THAT OSWALD HAD NEVER BEEN CONSIDERED AS A SUSPECT; (3) HE HAD NO INFORMATION LINKING RUBY AND OSWALD TO THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. WALKER; (4) CHIEF CURRY VERY EMPHATICALLY STATED HE HAD NEVER RECEIVED OR HEARD OF A LETTER TO HIS DEPT FROM THE JUSTICE DEPT; (5) HE HAD NEVER BEEN REQUESTED BY ANY OFFICIAL OF THE FBI NOT TO ARREST OSWALD OR RUBY. HE CONCLUDED BY STATING THAT THERE WAS ABSOLUTELY NO TRUTH WHATSOEVER TO THE ALLEGATIONS MADE IN THIS ARTICLE.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 19 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UACB NO LETTERHEAD MEMO WILL BE SUBMITTED, NOR WILL THIS BE INCLUDED IN SUBSEQUENT REPORT.

MAY 18 1964

END SAC Shanklin requested to include in next report

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

Ltr to Commission 5-8-64 wm

OS

FBI WASH DC 5/8/64 was

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-10461

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

May 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Shoesling

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 5, 1964, which enclosed an article from the May 17, 1964, issue of the "National Enquirer."

Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry was interviewed on May 7, 1964, at which time this article was exhibited to him. Chief Curry read the entire article after which he advised as follows:

Prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, neither he nor his Department had ever heard of Lee Harvey Oswald. The Dallas Police Department investigated the attempted shooting of General Walker but Oswald had never been considered as a suspect and Curry had no information linking Oswald and Ruby to the plot to shoot General Walker. Chief Curry emphatically stated he had never received or heard of a letter to his Department from the Justice Department and that he had never been requested by any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby. Chief Curry concluded by stating that there is absolutely no truth to the allegations made in this article.

The files of this Bureau contain no reference to an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the attempted shooting of General Walker. The files of this Bureau do not contain any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

MAG:pdb
(11)

29 MAY 22 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
18 MAY 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAY 8 4 50 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In accordance with your request, we have requested the Justice Department to advise whether the files of that Department contain any information concerning the allegations contained in the "National Enquirer" article. Upon receipt of the Department's response, you will be immediately advised.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: J. Edgar Hoover

See memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan, dated 5-8-64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba, prepared by WAB:hrt:pa.

0-20 (Rev. 10-15-62)

Tolson
Belmont
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UPI-101

(SECRET SERVICE)

WASHINGTON--THE COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION HAS ASKED THE FBI TO LOOK INTO ALLEGATIONS BY A SUSPENDED SECRET SERVICE AGENT OF HEAVY DRINKING AMONG THE WHITE HOUSE DETAIL, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

COMMISSION GENERAL COUNSEL J. LEE RANKIN SAID THE CONTENTS OF THE FBI REPORT WILL DETERMINE WHETHER THE SEVEN-MAN GROUP WILL HEAR TESTIMONY FROM ABRAHAM BOLDEN, 29.

BOLDEN, THE FIRST NEGRO TO SERVE ON THE WHITE HOUSE SECRET SERVICE DETAIL, HAS BEEN INDICTED ON CHARGES OF TRYING TO SELL A GOVERNMENT REPORT TO A MAN CHARGED IN CHICAGO WILL ALLEGEDLY TAKING PART IN A HALF-MILLION DOLLAR COUNTERFEITING RING. HE MADE THE DRINKING CHARGES AT A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

RANKIN SAID HE DOES NOT KNOW EXACTLY WHEN THE FBI WILL FINISH ITS INQUIRY BUT HE ASSUMES IT WILL BE "PROMPTLY" CARRIED OUT.

A GOVERNMENT PROSECUTOR HAS CALLED THE BOLDEN STORY "FANTASTIC."

IT IS ASSUMED THAT IF THE COMMISSION DECIDES TO EXAMINE THE BOLDEN CLAIMS, IT ALSO MAY CALL OTHER PERSONS WHO MIGHT KNOW ABOUT PRACTICES OF SECRET SERVICE PERSONNEL.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT NO DECISION HAS YET BEEN MADE ON WHETHER TO TAKE TESTIMONY FROM JACK RUBY, THE FORMER DALLAS NIGHTCLUB OPERATOR WHO HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR THE FATAL SHOOTING OF KENNEDY'S ALLEGED ASSASSIN, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

THE COMMISSION HAS THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING WHETHER ANY ACTION WOULD INTERFERE WITH RUBY'S RIGHTS WHILE HIS CASE IS STILL IN THE COURTS. ALSO IT MUST BE DETERMINED WHETHER HE IS EMOTIONALLY CAPABLE OF GIVING HELPFUL REPLIES TO COMMISSION QUESTIONS.

5/22--GE137P

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Expedite.

ENCLOSURE

62-109090-1616

REC 10

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE 64

XEROX

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 22, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Press items 5/21/64 indicate that Abraham Bolden, a Secret Service Agent charged in Chicago with trying to sell a Government report indicated he was being framed because he intended to reveal details of heavy drinking and general laxity among agents assigned to President Kennedy. Bolden stated he was going to tell the Warren Commission regarding the alleged derelictions on the part of such Secret Service Agents. The attached teletype from Chicago contains information concerning this matter.

This morning Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission called referring to the publicity given Bolden's statement regarding laxity on the part of Secret Service Agents and Bolden's statement that he intended to furnish this information to the Commission. Mr. Willens stated that inasmuch as Bolden's statements indicated malfeasance in connection with the protection of the President, he desired that Bolden be interviewed by Bureau Agents and a complete detailed statement be obtained from him giving all specifics in his possession. He particularly desired Bolden to be questioned concerning any derelictions on the part of Secret Service Agents in connection with the President's visit to Dallas, but in addition wanted all other details concerning alleged derelictions which Bolden may have.

Willens stated he had talked to United States Attorney Edward Hanrahan in Chicago who had no objection to the interview of Bolden but suggested that prior to conducting the interview the interviewing Agent clear it with Bolden's attorney, George Howard, 3255 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago; telephone number CR 7-6100.

Willens requested the interview be conducted today in order that the Commission can make a determination whether Bolden has information which would warrant the Commission's calling him for testimony.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

NGHS:pab
(9)

REC 10 62-109090

56 JUN 4 1964

31 JUN 2 1964

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

It would appear that Willens' request pertains to the obligation of the President's Commission to make any necessary recommendations regarding procedures for improving the protection of the President and that this is a legitimate request.

RECOMMENDATION

That Chicago be instructed to immediately interview Bolden after clearing with his attorney to obtain complete specifics in Bolden's possession regarding any derelictions on the part of Secret Service Agents, and that the results be furnished to the President's Commission. in writing when received.

If approved, James Rowley, head of Secret Service, will be advised prior to our conducting the interview with Bolden.

In view of Bolden's penchant for publicity he could very well publicize this interview. If interview approved, recommended that SAC Johnson be instructed to answer any press inquiries with the statement that Bolden was interviewed at the request of the President's Commission, and make no further comment.

OK, but we are in effect investigating Secret Service

5/22

*handled by Brennan to Sullivan memo 5/22/64

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RA

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 2 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would you please obtain for us a copy of the baptismal certificate of June Lee Oswald. The baptism, as far as we know, occured at the St. Seraphim Eastern Greek Orthodox Church in Dallas, around the 17th of Oct, 1962.

We are most appreciative of your continued cooperation with the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

8 JUN 2 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN CE

6/4/64

Airtel

1 - Belmont
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated June 2, 1964 the President's Commission requested that the FBI obtain for the Commission a copy of the baptismal certificate of June Lee Oswald. The Commission stated that as far as it knew the baptism occurred at the St. Seraphim Eastern Greek Orthodox Church in Dallas, approximately October 17, 1962.

Please handle at once and forward the desired copy of the baptismal certificate to the Bureau for transmittal to the President's Commission.

REL:mac
(6)

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FILED SO

6 JUN 17 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 5/19/64

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (89-6) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Remycab 5/19/64 and reBucab 5/7/64, which advised that a package was being forwarded by air pouch at the request of the President's Commission to be delivered personally to Dr. DALE CAMERON, who was staying at the Maria Isabella Hotel in Mexico City. This package, transmitted by Bureau routing slip of 5/7/64, was received here on 5/8/64.

Inquiry at the Maria Isabel Hotel on 5/8/64 disclosed that Dr. CAMERON was not registered there nor did he have a reservation. Inquiry was conducted on 5/9/64 at which time it was ascertained that Dr. CAMERON had arrived the previous evening for the purpose of attending a meeting of the American Psychiatrists' Association to be held during the following week. Dr. CAMERON was not at the hotel and messages were left for him to contact the Legal Attache. He finally made such contact on the evening of 5/10/64 and arrangements were made at his request for him to call at the office on 5/11/64. This was done and, following satisfactory identification, the package was delivered unopened to Dr. CAMERON in the Legat's office. Dr. CAMERON opened the package in the presence of the Legat, and it was noted that it contained a number of documents some of which appeared to be portions of Bureau reports. Some of the documents were bound with Acco fasteners and covers similar to the file backs utilized by the Bureau, but bearing the name of the President's Commission, and in some cases classifications of "Top Secret" had been obliterated with a blue pencil.

Dr. CAMERON was rather reticent at the time the documents were delivered to him, but did comment that he had been asked to do a study by the Commission. He was somewhat appalled at the quantity of documents which had been sent to him.

62-109090-162

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
2 - Mexico City
(1 - 105-3702 - OSWALD)
CDA:plb
(5)

REC-35 2 FEB 13 1964
EX-103

Declassified by C.D. DeLoach

SOUTH ACTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

29 JUN 5 - 1964

On Saturday, 5/16/64, Dr. CAMERON again called at the office and requested that the documents be returned to the Commission via the pouch. Inasmuch as the Bureau had approved this means of transmittal in forwarding the documents to Dr. CAMERON, his request was granted. Inasmuch as the documents were brought in by Dr. CAMERON unwrapped, they were wrapped and the package sealed with tape in his presence in order to avoid any allegation at a later date that any of the documents had been misplaced following his delivery of the same to this office. On this occasion Dr. CAMERON commented in some detail on the assignment given to him by the Commission. He said that as the Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington he had been requested to make a study of OSWALD's conduct in an effort to determine his motivation for the assassination of President KENNEDY. He commented that this is a very difficult thing to do without having the benefit of speaking personally with persons who were well-acquainted with OSWALD, such as his wife and others. He also mentioned that in making this study it would be of decided value to have available information concerning OSWALD's life during the time he resided in Russia and mentioned that no material concerning this phase of OSWALD's life had been sent to him in Mexico City.

As was mentioned in my cable of reference, the package containing the documents returned by Dr. CAMERON was forwarded by air pouch under registry No. 2114904 on 5/19/64.

This information has been furnished in some detail in order that it might be made a part of the official record at the Bureau and for whatever value it might have to the Bureau in connection with its relations with the President's Commission.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 2/12/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

The evidence received in the above-captioned case has been photographed and 8" by 10" enlargements have been prepared. There is enclosed a list of the majority of the physical items received with photographs of them. This list and the photographs are for the completion of the Bureau file in this case.

An identical set of photographs was furnished to the President's Commission and to the Dallas Office on 2/1/64. Lists of these items were previously furnished to the Commission and to Dallas.

A set of the photographs referred to is being prepared for the Domestic Intelligence Division and will be forwarded to that Division in the near future. (Done)

ACTION: None, for information.

Enclosures (2) (Contained in 10" x 10" x 16" cardboard box)

Exhibit & Photos Retained temporarily in Lab per Mr. Conrad's instruction / R

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont (With list of photographs)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley, Rm. 5710 (With list of photographs)
1 - Mr. Branigan, Rm. 603 RB
1 - Mr. Rogge, Rm. 5718
1 - Mr. Lenihan, Rm. 609 RB (List sent separately)

RAF:GL
(11)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 14 1964

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148

58 MAY 18 1964

ENCLOSURE FILED IN 105-82555-12

FEB 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would like a series of photographs of the Commission exhibits prepared in the same manner as the enclosed photograph, that is, with a title on the bottom showing the Bureau inventory number and the Commission Exhibit Number. We would like three photographs of each exhibit, including photographs of each exhibit which is itself a photograph. Photographs of clothing should be in color, photographs of other items should be in black and white. Except in the case of Commission Exhibit No. 111 (FBI Exhibit No. 324), where an exhibit contains more than one page, a photograph should be taken of each page.

Not all Commission exhibits have been returned to the Bureau. As additional exhibits are returned, photographs should be made in accordance with the above instructions.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 3/19/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 3/17/64, the FBI items set forth on the attached sheet (No. 1). In addition, Mr. Arnold Specter, a member of the Commission's staff, furnished the described materials on the attached sheets (Nos. 2 and 3). These materials are Commission Exhibits, some of which were not furnished the Commission by the Bureau, such as painted charts showing wounds, working papers associated with Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272, schematic drawing from Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, and so forth. Mr. Specter stated that they were being furnished to the Bureau for reproduction. The delivery of the FBI items to the Commission has previously been appropriately confirmed by letter to the Commission.

On 3/18/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a member of the Commission's staff, telephonically advised that the reproduction of the Commission Exhibits (referred to above) was in reality a continuing request for photographs of Commission Exhibits as set forth in the attached copy of a letter dated 2/24/64, from the Commission. Mr. Eisenberg also added that the Commission would like to have the Laboratory maintain these Commission Exhibits with the other FBI items which have been made Commission Exhibits.

As noted above, much of this material has never before been in the custody of the Bureau. We have, of course, on a continuing basis been delivering to the Commission literally hundreds of items of evidence recovered by the Bureau in connection with our investigation of the assassination, the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit and returning them to our custody when the Commission has finished with them. This involves not only the physical delivery of the evidence, but also a large amount of administrative detail necessary for the proper maintenance of material of this type which must be

Enclosures (4)

105-82555 RE ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosures (4)
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (4)
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (4)
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosures (4)

27 APR 29 1964

79 MAY 4 1964

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Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

105-82555

maintained in keeping with our policy concerning evidence. This, of course, has been an expected part of our job concerning this case. Now, however, the Commission has asked us to take custody of a number of items of evidence which have come into its possession from various other sources, with the attendant responsibility of maintaining them as evidence. It is to be noted also that just the photography request of the current material alone, which is being handled by the Laboratory and the Photographic Unit of the Administrative Division will amount to well over 100 photographs. Since the Commission has expected us to take custody and to photograph all of the material in this instance, it will undoubtedly extend its request to any additional evidence that may come into its possession in the future. While the present volume of non-FBI items is not great, acceptance of the present items will establish the precedent.

RECOMMENDATION:

While this is not our primary function, rather than be accused of failure to cooperate, it would be preferable for us to handle this evidence for the Commission. Recently, we have asked the Commission to reconsider several of its requests which have appeared to be unnecessary and Mr. Rankin has gone along with us. For the record, then, we should comply with this request unless it becomes too burdensome. If it does become too burdensome, we can, of course, reconsider at that time.

I don't think we should maintain materials not prepared by the Bureau 3/23

↑ I concur.

March 19, 1964

No. 1

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER	FBI ITEM
393	C29
394	C32
395	C31
399	C1
	C2
	C3
	C4
	C5
	C9
	C16

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

March 19, 1964

No. 2

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
344	Photograph of 1961 Lincoln Continental 4-door convertible bubbletop, taken from right side.
345	Photograph of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 with top up, taken from rear.
346	Photograph of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344, taken from right side above and depicting interior.
347	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas.
348	Photograph of Texas School Book Depository Building.
349	Photograph of windshield of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 depicting an indentation on the metal framework of the windshield.
350	Photograph of windshield of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 taken from outside the car front looking toward the car depicting a crack in the windshield on the driver's side.
352	Photograph of rear seat of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 taken from above depicting condition of rear seat after occupants were removed on November 22, 1963
353	Photograph of same scene as Exhibit 352 taken from different angle.
354	Aerial view of Main, Houston and Elm Streets in downtown Dallas, Texas
355	Copy of Daily Shift Report of Friday, November 22, 1963, of Secret Service Vice President Detail.
356	Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building. (Marked by Rowland)
357	Copy of statement of Arnold Louis Rowland taken by Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 22, 1963.

62-109090—

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

March 19, 1964

No. 3

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
358	Copy of statement made by Arnold Louis Rowland to SAs James W. Swinford and Paul E. Wulff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 24, 1963.
359	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas (Marked by James Richard Worrell, Jr.)
360	Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building but different picture. (Marked by James Richard Worrell, Jr.)
365	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas at scene of assassination. (Marked by Amos Lee Euins)
366	Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building, but different picture. (Marked by Amos Lee Euins)
367	Copy of statement of Amos Lee Euins taken by Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
385	Painted chart showing wounds
386	Painted chart showing wounds
388	Painted chart showing wounds
389	Color print of movie film frame
390	Color print of movie film frame
396	Color print of movie film frame
397	Working papers associated with Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272
398	Color print of movie film frame
400	Schematic drawing from AFIP

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: March 31, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Pursuant to the telephonic request of Mr. Eisenberg of the President's Commission on 3/27/64, the exhibits listed below were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on 3/30/64 by SA James C. Cadigan.

Three original color sketches prepared by Government pathologist depicting the course and direction of the bullets that struck the President (Commission exhibits 335, 336, and 338)

Three photographs each of Commission exhibits 344 through 360, 365 through 367, 385, 388, 388 through 390, and 393 through 399 (See descriptive listing attached)

Additional photographs are in the process of being made to fulfill the Commission's request for photographs of exhibit items collected by the Commission, each of which bear a Commission exhibit number. It is expected this portion of what amounts to a continuing project will be completed later this week and a confirmatory letter will then be sent to the Commission.

ACTION: A letter to the Commission separately confirming delivery of the three original color sketches is being sent.

NOT RECORDED
3 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (3)

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Rogge Room 5720)
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Stokes Room 6245 HB)

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62-109090
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
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346	Photograph of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344, taken from right side above and depicting interior.
347	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas.
348	Photograph of Texas School Book Depository Building.
349	Photograph of windshield of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 depicting an indentation on the metal frameword of the windshield.
350	Photograph of windshield of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 taken from outside the car front looking toward the car depicting a crack in the windshield on the driver's side.
351	Windshield which was removed from vehicle noted in Exhibit 344.
352	Photograph of rear seat of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 taken from above depicting condition of rear seat after occupants were removed on November 22, 1963.
353	Photograph of same scene as Exhibit 352 taken from different angle.
354	Aerial view of Main, Houston and Elm Streets in downtown Dallas, Texas.
355	Copy of Daily Shift Report of Friday, November 22, 1963, of Secret Service Vice President Detail.
356	Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building. (Marked by Rowland)
357	Copy of statement of Arnold Louis Rowland taken by Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 22, 1963.

ENCLOSURE 62-109090

Ex.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NU	DESCRIPTION
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359	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas (Marked by James Richard Worrell, Jr.)
360	Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building but different picture.
365	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas, at scene of assassination. (Marked by Amos Lee Euins)
366	Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building, but different picture. (Marked by Amos Lee Euins)
367	Copy of statement of Amos Lee Euins taken by Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
385	Painted chart showing wounds.
386	Painted chart showing wounds.
388	Painted chart showing wounds.
389	Color print of movie film frame.
390	Color print of movie film frame.
396	Color print of movie film frame.
397	Working papers associated with Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272.
398	Color print of movie film frame.

ENCLOSURE 62-109090—

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
393 C-29	(FBI Item c29) Suit coat worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.
394 C-32	(FBI Item c32) Shirt worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.
395 C-31	(FBI Item c31) Tie worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.

ENCLOSURE

62-109090

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/21/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Malley and I went over to see Mr. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, shortly after 11 a.m. today. I took with me a copy of the transcript of the Director's testimony before the Commission, with the corrections we had made as to typographical errors, et cetera. I told Mr. Rankin we would be glad to go over the transcript with him, as it was apparent that the reporter who took down the testimony had made some mistakes and had even left out some of the thought in the testimony; that this was understandable as the Director spoke at a rapid rate. We mentioned that Mr. Redlich of the staff had called Mr. Malley this morning to state that he thought there were some corrections that needed to be made in the testimony, inasmuch as he had been present when the Director testified and the transcript was not entirely accurate.

Mr. Rankin suggested that I leave the transcript with him so that he could go over it personally, and he said that he would be in touch with me by Monday, 5/25/64, in the event there was a need to discuss any changes. I told him that, of course, there had been no changes in the substance of the Director's testimony. Rankin said that the transcripts of testimony will be published and, consequently, he wanted to be sure that the testimony properly reflected the Director's thoughts. He asked if the Director had gone over it, and I told him that he had and that the testimony, as we had corrected it, properly represented the Director's testimony. He reiterated that he thought it was important, as the testimony would be made public, that it should properly represent the Director's thoughts.

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Mr. Rankin requested that we advise the Director that he, Rankin, felt that the Director had done an excellent job in testifying before the Commission. Rankin further said, "As you know, the Commissioners like the Director."

62-109090—163

REC 45

With reference to that portion of the testimony dealing with the Director's suggestions on the security of the President, and the memorandum of 12/2/63 which we sent a copy of to the Commission, Mr. Rankin remarked that the Commission had not previously advised us of the fact that a request had been made of Secret Service for a copy of the memorandum we had given to Secret Service, and the request had been denied, on the instructions of Mr. Jenkins of the White House. I told Mr. Rankin that,

58 JUN 9 1964

AHB:CSH (6)

in view of this, it would be necessary for us to advise Mr. Jenkins that we had subsequently furnished a copy of this memorandum to the Commission. He agreed, and suggested that we advise Mr. Jenkins that the Commission had requested the Director's views on the security of the President at the time the Director testified, and had requested that a copy of this memorandum be made available to the Commission; that in view of the fact that the FBI was, of course, under instructions to cooperate fully with the President's Commission, the Director furnished a copy to the Commission. Mr. Rankin said that if there are any repercussions from the White House, such repercussions will then be directed at the Commission, rather than at the FBI. D.C Texas Jack

Mr. Malley inquired of Mr. Rankin as to whether the Commission would furnish us a copy of the testimony of the two Dallas police officers relative to their alleged conversation with Special Agent Hosty on 11/22/63, while Hosty and Lieutenant Revill were on their way to the office of Captain Fritz. Mr. Rankin stated that the Commission has been rigid in its rule that the testimony of witnesses will be made available only to the witnesses themselves, and it is up to the witnesses whether they make the transcripts available to anyone else. He did remark that he, Rankin, felt that the statements of Revill and Detective Brian were a put-up job, particularly as Brian did not back up Revill's statement. He said, further, that Brian told the Commission that Revill had asked him to put some statements in Brian's memorandum which Brian felt he could not do. Rankin said there was a division of feeling on the part of the commissioners as to whether the police officers were telling a true story. Rankin said that Brian further admitted that he had dictated another memorandum which had been destroyed, presumably because it had been filled with handwritten corrections. Dallas Texas Jack RYAN Dallas, Texas Police Dept.

In the discussion on getting copies of the transcripts of testimony of witnesses, Mr. Rankin said that Secret Service had requested a copy of my (Belmont's) testimony, and the Commission had refused to furnish it, in line with its policy. I inquired why they wanted it and Rankin said Secret Service is floundering somewhat with the problem of what to do with the information we have sent over to them, and is seeking to establish criteria on what information they want. Therefore, they would like to see what criteria we are using in disseminating this information. Rankin said he told Secret Service that they should ask the Bureau if they want this information. I told Mr. Rankin we had not received any request from Secret Service.

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Rankin again mentioned his feeling that some persons in Secret Service are attempting to unload on the Bureau, on the basis that if the Bureau had given them information on Oswald they would have acted upon it. I asked Rankin whether this was Mr. Rowley's position, and he said it was not.

During the Director's testimony, Allen Dulles brought up the subject of a book, "The Red Roses of Dallas," by Gun. We asked Rankin whether he had this book, and Rankin furnished us a copy. The author is Nerin E. Gun. It is 215 pages long, was printed in France, and is in the French language. We have sent it to the Domestic Intelligence Division, with the suggestion that they check with Central Intelligence Agency and see if there is an English edition, so that we will not have to wrestle with the French language. France

With reference to the proposed trip to Dallas, which was scheduled for last weekend, and rescheduled for this weekend, Mr. Rankin advised this morning that he is considering holding a conference of FBI and Secret Service representatives, and his own staff, to decide whether such a trip is necessary, and to try and curtail the amount of work to be done in Dallas if such a trip is made.

I must say that, from talking with Mr. Rankin today, as well as on previous occasions, his approach on this whole matter is objective and fair, and he has been very friendly. During the discussion he advised that some of the Commission members had indicated that the present duties of Secret Service should be turned over to the FBI, at least in the field of protecting the President. He said that he had pointed out that the Director traditionally has taken the position that the FBI should be kept a small organization and its duties and responsibilities should be limited, as he (the Director) felt it is highly undesirable to center too much power in any one agency, or to develop what might be termed a national police force. I told Mr. Rankin he was correct in this, and over the years the Director had sought to avoid the concept of a national police force or the centralization of power. Mr. Rankin said this has not come to the point that it is an issue, but it might be that members of the Commission would again raise this point during the conclusion and recommendation phase of their report; in this case Mr. Rankin would see to it that the Director was consulted by the Commission. I suggested to Mr. Rankin that the simplest way to handle this, if it does become an issue, is for the Commission to send a letter to the Director, and I was sure he would express his views forthrightly and succinctly.

Mr. Tolson

ACTION:

I will advise you as soon as Mr. Rankin informs me of the results of his review of the testimony.

We will attempt to get an English version of the book, "The Red Roses of Dallas," and review it, and furnish our comments to the Commission.

If you agree, Mr. DeLoach will advise Mr. Jenkins that a copy of our memorandum of 12/2/63 was furnished to the President's Commission, and the circumstances surrounding this.

Yes.

FL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 6/5/64

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Today while discussing other matters with Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission, Mr. Rankin advised that the Chief Justice has indicated he would like to go to Dallas Sunday, June7, 1964, and make a personal inspection of the various sites in Dallas relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Rankin indicated he would accompany the Chief Justice and that Congressman Ford would possibly be in the Dallas area making a speech over the week end and might join the Chief Justice in Dallas. Mr. Rankin did not know at the time he talked to Malley whether Congressman Boggs would or would not make this trip. He stated that Secret Service was making the necessary arrangements for this trip and that it was planned that the group would leave on a military plane, probably at 6:00 a.m. Sunday morning and make the inspection as rapidly as possible and return to Washington the same day. Mr. Rankin asked Malley whether or not he would like to make this trip.

Mr. Rankin was advised that if the Commission desired Malley to accompany the group that he was ready and available to go at any time. Mr. Rankin stated that it was up to Malley whether he wanted to go. Malley repeated that he was most desirous of cooperating with the Commission fully and it was not a question of whether he desired to go but whether the Commission wanted him to go. At this time Mr. Rankin stated that he saw no real necessity for Malley making this trip inas much as it was to be merely an inspection so that the Chief Justice could familiarize himself with the surroundings in Dallas.

REC-34 62-109090-165

Mr. Rankin was again advised that Malley was completely agreeable to making the trip if the Commission desired it and he would be available on short notice if it was desired that he go to Dallas. Mr. Rankin was advised that if any situation of any kind came up where the assistance of the FBI in Dallas was desired, he should feel free to get in touch with the SAC, Mr. Shanklin. Mr. Rankin stated he appreciated this but could not foresee at this time any reason to call for assistance from our Dallas Office.

1 JUN 8 1964

ACTION: In view of Mr. Rankin's comment that he saw no reason for Malley to make this trip, Malley will not go to Dallas on Sunday unless a request is received.

Dallas has been advised of the proposed trip and the possibility that the Commission staff may contact them on Sunday.

JRM:mpd (6)

64 JUN 15 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am in receipt of a letter dated June 4, 1964, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, setting forth observations of Mr. James R. David, a retired Naval Reserve Officer, concerning an incident involving the handling of a classified report identified as: "U. S. Department of Justice, Copy No. 10 of 10, The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy."

Mr. David's letter has been acknowledged and he was advised that a copy of his letter was being made available to you. A copy of Mr. David's letter is being furnished to you for such action as you deem appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

JRM:mpd (7)

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC. 60 JUN COMM-FBI

JUN 9 2 58 PM 'FBI
C'D-HEADING ROOM

NOTE: See memo Belmont from Rosen 6/9/64 "James R. David, Info. Concerning Security Violation"

Enclosure (1)

REC- 31 62-109090-1166

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 JUN 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

JUN 10 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 2, 1964

FROM : MR. BELMONT

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On the afternoon of June 2, 1964, Mr. Malley and I discussed the Director's testimony before the President's Commission with Mr. Rankin. You will recall we went over the transcript and clarified some typographical errors, etc., and thereafter left a copy with Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin had only three points which he felt required further attention:

1. Page 6514. In connection with the Director's testimony on persons connected with front organizations, the Director stated that merely because a man belongs to a subversive organization does not mean he is black-listed and is a menace to his country for life. If he belongs to 20 of them, it shows he is either very gullible, or dumb or he is a menace. "That has been my attitude in regard to Government service where you find a Government employee who belonged to one or two, maybe in his early days. I think then there is a grave doubt as to whether he is a security risk."

Mr. Rankin felt this could be clarified to make the point the Director intended. He suggested possibly this be revised to read: "That has been my attitude in regard to Government service where you find a Government employee who belonged to one or two, maybe in his early days; I don't believe this makes him a security risk." Mr. Rankin made it clear, however, that he was not trying to put words in the Director's mouth; that this testimony would be made public and consequently it should state just what the Director means it to state.

To avoid questions from the public, I suggest the following wording would be preferable: "That has been my attitude in regard to Government service where you find a Government employee who belonged to one or two, maybe in his early days. I don't believe this necessarily makes him a security risk. Rather, this would be dependent on the degree of his activity in the front group and his purpose and intent in associating himself with it."

AHB:hmm
(6)
1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

62-109090-167

REC-12

79 JUN 15 1964

11 JUN 1 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MEMO TO: MR. TOLSON
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

2. Page 6544. Mr. Rankin noted that at the beginning of the testimony (Page 6498) the Chief Justice outlines the areas in which the Director will be asked to testify. One of them is the failure to include the name and information concerning Special Agent Hosty in the initial report of the Oswald address book. However, Mr. Rankin never got around to asking the Director about this during the testimony. Mr. Rankin thought we should include the Director's comment on page 6544, where the Director is discussing the fact that Hosty's name, office telephone number and license number were in Oswald's memorandum book.

We suggest that the following be inserted as a paragraph after the second line on page 6545: "Incidentally, those items in Oswald's notebook requiring investigative attention were first set out in an investigative report of our Dallas Office dated December 23, 1963. This report was not prepared for this Commission but rather for investigative purposes and, therefore, the information concerning Hosty's name, telephone number and license number was not included in the report. This information was reported in another investigative report of our Dallas Office dated February 11, 1964, in order that there would be a complete reporting of all items in Oswald's memorandum book. Both of these investigative reports were furnished to this Commission."

3. Page 6568 to 6571. Mr. Rankin agreed with the changes we had made in the testimony concerning wording in our appropriation bill relative to a provision for the protection of the President. However, Mr. Rankin noted that on page 6570 we had eliminated one brief question by Representative Ford and the Director's answer as not being pertinent. He agreed with this. He did say he would go over this with Representative Ford to make sure Mr. Ford also agreed, although he had no doubt that Mr. Ford would be in agreement.

Mr. Rankin again stressed that the testimony of witnesses before the Commission will be made public and both the Director's and Belmont's testimony will be regarded as policy statements of the Bureau. He said that he had no questions as to the policy enunciated in the testimony and as a matter of fact he felt that the testimony would do the Bureau a great deal of good in the eyes of the public because it presented the Bureau's sensitivity to the rights of the individual and to the necessity of operating strictly within the law, which was an area of Bureau policy that

had not previously been publicized. He reiterated that this testimony presented the Bureau in a light that would be new to many persons.

I told Mr. Rankin that the Bureau followed the policy that our actions spoke louder than our words.

Mr. Rankin said that he thought the Director was opposed to the FBI taking over the functions of Secret Service. I told him that this was correct, that the FBI had enough to do without taking over such responsibilities. Rankin said that some of the members of the Commission were of the opinion that Secret Service should be transferred over to the FBI and, as a matter of fact, he had noticed publicity to the effect that once the elections were over in November, the White House intends to transfer the functions of Secret Service to the FBI. I reiterated that I was sure that the Director would be opposed to such a move and I asked Rankin whether he had any solid basis beyond newspaper publicity that the White House intended such a move. He said he did not have but that he knew the respect with which the President regarded the Director and he thought it was probably the basis for the newspaper comments, although he had no facts on which to base his opinion.

ACTION:

If you agree, we will make the above changes in the testimony and furnish them to Mr. Rankin informally.

2. It is suggested that Mr. DeLoach be alert to insure that the views of the Bureau on any possible transfer of Secret Service functions to the FBI are known in proper quarters.

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/19/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Attached is a copy of the transcript of the Director's testimony before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. This transcript has been examined for accuracy, including misspellings and typographical errors on the part of the court reporter. It is noted that apparently the court reporter did not record the Director's testimony accurately in some instances. We have made as few changes as possible, in order to preserve the intent and accuracy of the Director's testimony.

This testimony was gone over by Messrs. Mohr, Malley, Branigan, M. A. Jones, Gheesling, Rogge, and me, on a word-by-word basis. In addition, Assistant Directors Sullivan, Rosen, DeLoach and Conrad have read the testimony and furnished their suggestions.

It is planned that I will personally go over these changes with Mr. Rankin of the Commission.

Microfilm copy of Director's testimony after corrections added to enclosure behind file as Part II. per AHB

Enclosure

AHB:CSH (5)

1 ENCLOSURE - mail Part 1 and Part 2 (yellow)

memo 5/11/64

62-109090-169

for original testimony

6/12/64

62-109090-168

REC 112

REC 5 ST-112

11 JUN 19 1964

79 JUN 15 1964

JUN 11 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

6/4/64

Mr. Monr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Page 6545-

"Incidentally, those items in Oswald's notebook requiring investigative attention were first set out in an investigative report of our Dallas Office dated December 23, 1963. This report was not prepared for this Commission but rather for investigative purposes of the FBI and, therefore, the information concerning Hosty's name, telephone number and license number was not included in the report as the circumstances under which Hosty's name, et cetera, appeared in Oswald's notebook were fully known to the FBI.

After our investigative report of December 23, 1963 was furnished to the Commission, we noted that Agent Hosty's name did not appear in the report. In order that there would be a complete reporting of all items in Oswald's notebook, this information was incorporated in another investigative report of our Dallas Office, dated February 11, 1964. Both of the above-mentioned reports were furnished to the Commission prior to any inquiry concerning this matter by the President's Commission.

This change has been marked in Primavera copy of Director's testimony — & enclosed shows this bill as 62-109090-168.

62-109090-168

7 bills 5/64

1 - A.
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr. Ro
1 - Mr. Mallie
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 22, 1964, requesting the original tape recording from which a portion of the commercial record entitled "Four Days That Shocked the World" was produced under the label "Colpix Records" a New York, New York, firm.

Enclosed are two copies each of three memoranda captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," dated June 1, 1964, Tampa, Florida; June 2, 1964, New York, New York, and June 3, 1964, Dallas, Texas, which reveal information concerning this matter. Also enclosed is the original tape recording obtained from Mr. Bruno Vineis, Olmsted Sound Studios, Inc., New York, New York.

Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated April 15, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba." Pages 31 through 33 reveal an interview with Mr. Samuel Mack Pate, the former newsman employed by radio station KBOX, Dallas, Texas, who allegedly was the first person to report over commercial radio that a shooting had occurred in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

KMR:las (9)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

14 JUN 12 1964

199 JUN 11 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-5

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The original recording is on a one-quarter inch magnetic recording tape contained on a seven inch Eastman Kodak Company plastic reel which is labeled in red wax pencil "KBOX - Six Cuts." A detailed examination of the KBOX tape covering the critical period of the assassination failed to indicate the presence of any sounds which could be interpreted as gun shots.

A comparison of the KBOX tape against the Colpix commercial record entitled "Four Days That Shocked the World" indicates that there is more of Mr. Pate's broadcast recorded on the tape than was incorporated in the record. However, that critical portion of the tape which is included in the record does not appear to have been altered.

Mr. Bruno Vineis, Olmsted Sound Studios, Inc., has requested the original tape be returned to him when the President's Commission has completed its investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (7)

NOTE:

By letter 5-22-64, Commission advised that Colpix records, a division of Columbia Pictures Corporation produced in association with UPI a record entitled "Four Days That Shocked the World." The Commission indicated that having listened to the commercial record, it was possible that the timing of the gun shots may be detectable. In this connection the Commission desired the original tape recording, the identity of the announcer who was at or near the scene of the assassination and to determine where he was standing at the time the broadcast was made. Previous investigation determined

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE

Sam Pate was the announcer in a mobile KBOX unit and he has advised that a majority of his portion of the tape is not authentic, but is a tape that he was asked to make several days after his dismissal from KBOX, Dallas.

The Laboratory has conducted appropriate examination of the original tape and there was no indication of sounds that could be interpreted as gun shots. This matter has been carefully coordinated with the Laboratory and information for the President's Commission regarding the examination is suitable for dissemination.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Conrad
1 - Rosen
1 - W.C.Sullivan
1 - Malley

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 15, 1964

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT"S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Attached hereto is a copy of the Director's testimony before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy on May 14, 1964, which was furnished to us by the Commission.

Copies of this have been made available to Messrs. J.P.Mohr, C.D. DeLoach, A. Rosen, J. R. Malley, I. Conrad, W. C. Sullivan and me for the purpose of reviewing it for accuracy, typographical errors, reporting errors, etc. Following this review by the above-mentioned persons, such corrections as appear necessary will be made and the Director will be advised.

This volume of testimony also contains the testimony of John McCone and Richard Helms of Central Intelligence Agency. We will not review their testimony for other than information purposes.

Enclosure
AHB:hmm
(3)

see 62-109060-163 for enclosure

Microfilm copy of Director's testimony before corrections added to enclosure behind file as Part II per 5/14/64

5/19/64

XEROX
JUN 11 1964

made Part I Memo and Part II (film)

62-109060-167

ENCLOSURE
ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

see 62-109060-167 for testimony made.

6/12/64 xerox

REC-112

11 JUN 12 1964

79 JUN 15 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SEE REC. UNIT

FBI

Date: 5/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)
Attention: FBI LABORATORY

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Dallas 5/15/64 advising that the President's Commission had requested photographs be made of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER and that such photographs have as nearly as possible the same angle of view and composition as the photographs obtained from the possession of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as they may be subject to Laboratory comparison with OSWALD photographs.

There are enclosed herewith four copies of an affidavit of SA IVAN D. LEE reflecting his procedures used in the taking of certain photographs of the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence on 2/1/64. The reporting of SA LEE's taking such photographs is reported on page 313 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 2/11/64 at Dallas, Texas. Also enclosed are three negatives and one print each of DL-36 described in the enclosed affidavit and two negatives and one print each of DL-35 described in the enclosed affidavit.

It is believed the enclosed photographs will meet the Commission's request and it is suggested the Bureau prepare appropriate copies to be furnished to the Commission.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 14)
2 - Dallas
RPG:vm
(5)

62-109060-2363
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1964

JUN 10 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JUN 15 1964

2363

The additional investigation in connection with Commission Exhibit No. 5, FBI inventory No. 369, requested in another Bureau airtel of 5/15/64 which enclosed two copies of President's Commission letter dated 5/13/64 is being submitted by separate communication and the letterhead memorandum requested in this latter Bureau airtel will include the data reflected in the affidavit of SA LEE enclosed herewith.

6/13/64

CODE

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - D. J. Brennan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

CABLEGRAM DESTROYED

105-82555-

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE BUREAU CAB JUNE ELEVEN LAST. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ADVISED JUNE ONE SIX LAST BUREAU'S INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE A PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO IN MEXICO CITY SUFFICIENT AND THAT COMMISSION DOES NOT DESIRE BUREAU EXTEND OUR INQUIRIES ANY FURTHER. NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION NECESSARY YOUR OFFICE IN THIS PARTICULAR MATTER.

REL:rah
(9)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE:

Commission indicated it received evidence Oswald had a picture taken in Mexico City on 9/27 or 28/63 for use on an application for a visa at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. Commission suggested photograph was probably taken at inexpensive photographic studio near the Cuban Embassy and requested Bureau attempt to locate where such photograph taken. We conducted extensive inquiry in eight-block radius of Cuban Embassy, in vicinity of hotel where Oswald stayed in Mexico City and in vicinity of a travel agency where Oswald purchased ticket to return to U. S. without locating studio of interest. We furnished results of our checks to the Commission by letter 6/11/64 and asked Commission, if it desired we extend our investigation to all Metropolitan Mexico City in effort to locate the studio concerned. Commission indicated such action not necessary and that our substantial efforts to locate such studio are sufficient.

VIA CABLEGRAM
JUN 16 1964
5:51 PM

JUN 25 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

ARREN,
Chairman
B. RUSSELL
MAN COOPER

RD
OY
W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 16 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter of June 11, 1964 wherein you advised that the Bureau has made a substantial effort to locate a photographic studio in Mexico City at which Lee Harvey Oswald had his picture taken for passport purposes and that results of these efforts have been negative.

The Commission feels that the investigation already carried on by the Bureau on this matter, as described in your letter of June 11, is under the circumstances sufficient. We are therefore not requesting that you extend your inquiries any further. However, we would appreciate receiving the usual Bureau report on this matter showing the inquiries made and stating the negative result.

Once again I would like to express our appreciation of your efforts.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-10090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

4 JUN 23 1964

FBI

Date: 6/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

On June 16, 1964, Mr. EDDIE BARKER, Director, KRLD-TV and Radio News Department, Dallas, Texas, advised a Dallas Agent Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) Television at the present time is preparing a one and one-half hour documentary which will go into minute details of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY at Dallas on November 22, 1963. Mr. BARKER said witnesses to the assassination and persons who have furnished information in connection with the assassination are being contacted by CBS representatives in the preparation of this documentary.

Mr. BARKER said this documentary is to be shown immediately following the release to the public of the report presently being prepared by the President's Commission. To be shown in the documentary, according to Mr. BARKER, will be several re-enactments by witnesses as to action taken by the witnesses on the day of the assassination.

In view of information furnished by Mr. BARKER, it is anticipated some of these witnesses may contact the Dallas Office to ascertain whether it is permissible for them to talk with CBS Television representatives. UACB, the Dallas Office will advise any witnesses contacting this office that it is up to them whether they desire to talk with CBS representatives. They will be advised this office has no restrictions as to whether they should talk with the representative or not.

162-10410

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

15 JUN 18 1964

CTB/ds
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET DESK

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Cunningham - Enclosure

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 16, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 6/16/64, Miss Mary Rowcotsky telephonically requested of Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory that a Bureau representative take custody of those exhibits listed on the attached enclosure. It was further requested that three copies be made of each exhibit and that these be furnished to the Commission.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Cortlandt Cunningham on 6/16/64.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission. In accordance with existing instructions, the exhibits, which did not originate from the Bureau, will be returned to the Commission along with the copies.

62-109060

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 23 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

CC: bmm
(11)

ENCLOSURE

6 JUN 22 1964

9 JUN 29 1964

6/16/64

COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
324A	Copy of letter from Oswald to Robert Oswald
324B	Copy of letter from Oswald to Robert Oswald

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Chapman

6/13/64

PLAIN TEXT

URGENT

TELETYPE

62-109060-

TO SAC, DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAS ADVISED CARL L. MAYNARD HAS CLAIMED HE SAW OSWALD DATING MEXICAN STRIP-TEASE DANCER WHO WORKED AT CAROUSEL AND FURTHER INFORMATION RE THIS COULD BE OBTAINED FROM DIANA LNU, AN EMPLOYEE OF RUBY (REPORT NOVEMBER TWENTY SEVEN NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, PAGE THREE THREE FIVE), PRESUMABLY THE DIANA REFERRED TO IS DIANA HUNTER. ADVISE INVESTIGATION MADE OF THIS ALLEGATION. IN ADDITION, INTERVIEW HUNTER RE EMPLOYMENT WITH RUBY AND ANY PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS OF INCIDENTS WHERE RUBY SHOWED INTEREST IN PRESIDENT KENNEDY. ALSO ASCERTAIN ANY CONTACTS SHE HAD WITH RUBY, RALPH PAUL, GEORGE SENATOR, BEECK WALL OR RUBY'S OTHER EMPLOYEES FROM NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO THROUGH NOVEMBER TWENTY FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, AND ANY EXPERIENCES SHE MAY HAVE HAD WITH RESPECT TO RUBY'S SENSITIVITY TO HIS POSITION IN DALLAS AS A PERSON OF JEWISH BACKGROUND. HANDLE PROMPTLY AND SUBMIT RESULTS BY LHM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Tolson
Belmont
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Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

CDC:SEW
(3)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TU 12 10 30 WR 24 JUN 13 1964

TELETYPE

DIRECTOR

163

66 JUN 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Neill - Enclosure

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 11, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits. On 6/8/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, telephonically requested to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory, that a Bureau representative take custody of the exhibits listed on the attached sheet. It was further requested that the Commission be furnished with three copies of each exhibit with the exception of exhibit 369, and that these photographs be furnished to the Commission by 6/10/64, if possible.

With respect to exhibit 369, it was requested that this exhibit be picked up and maintained in the Bureau's evidence file in this case.

It was subsequently determined that exhibit 369 was an item not originating with the Bureau; therefore, in accordance with a telephone request from Miss Rowcotsky this exhibit will be returned. This is in accordance with existing instructions with respect to the maintenance of non-Bureau items in the Bureau evidence file.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill on the date of the request.

ENCLOSURE

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be furnished to the Commission as requested. Exhibit 369 will be returned to the Commission.

62-109060 -
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure
1 - [illegible] - Conrad

62-109092
NOT RECORDED
139 JUN 24 1964

REN:bmm
(11)
79 JUN 29 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6/11/64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
370	One taxi "Trip Sheet" dated 11/22/63
800	One photographic negative of Oswald's birth certificate, two negatives apparently X-ray photos, nine strips of photo negatives bearing various names, four negatives of Oswald's U. S. Forces in Japan ID card, front of Selective Service card, Selective Service registration certificate, U. S. Forces in Japan ID card (back side), and one photographic negative showing hammer and sickle
803	One photographic negative of Selective Service notice of classification (Oswald's)
804	One photographic negative of Selective Service notice of classification (blank form)
805	One photographic negative of a portion of Selective Service classification notice, and one photographic print of a portion of Selective Service classification notice
811	One photographic negative of Selective Service card
812	One photographic negative of USMC ID card, one photographic negative of USMC ID card (back side)
820	One Fair Play for Cuba Committee membership card
828	One Fair Play for Cuba membership card
369	Two photographic prints (enlargements) showing a doorway of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building (taken at time motorcade passed)

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

1 - Orig.
1 - Yellow
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupauch
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Foarde

June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of an article captioned "New Light on the Assassination: A Secret Agent's Story," which appeared in the June 8, 1964, issue of the "U. S. News & World Report." The article was written by Mr. Glenn Clark Troelstrup.

Mr. Atsuyuki Sassa, who is quoted extensively in this article, is a Japanese Police Superintendent who visited our Washington Headquarters on March 5, 1964. He also visited the U. S. Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department while he was in the United States. Mr. Sassa is not and never has been associated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Our representative in Tokyo, Japan, has learned from Mr. Sassa that the article was prepared after Mr. Troelstrup participated in an informal group discussion attended by Sassa and other Japanese police officials. The discussion was conducted in the Japanese language in which Mr. Troelstrup has incomplete comprehension.

Mr. Troelstrup has now signed two statements acknowledging responsibility for errors in translation and for inaccuracies concerning the FBI in this article. The statements also acknowledge that remarks attributed to Sassa in the article are based entirely upon information received by Sassa from unofficial sources. Copies of these statements are also enclosed.

62-104040

NOT RECORDED

Sincerely yours,

JJF:mab (10)

NOTE: See cover memo Brennan to Sullivan, 6/9/64, captioned "U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT ARTICLE 6/8/64, REGARDING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY," JJF:mab.

Enclosures (4)

J. Edgar Hoover

79 JUN 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

COMM-FBI

JUN 11 4 29 PM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Neill - Enclosure

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 10, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 6/8/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky telephonically requested of Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory that a Bureau representative take custody of those exhibits listed on the attached enclosure. It was further requested that three copies be made of each exhibit and that these be furnished to the Commission.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Cortlandt Cunningham on 6/9/64.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission. In accordance with existing instructions, all exhibits (designated by *) not originating from the Bureau will be returned to the Commission along with the copies. The remaining exhibits will be maintained in Bureau custody.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

REN:bmm
(12)

6 JUN 24 1964

JUN 25 1964

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	165	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	166	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	167	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	168	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	169	*Copy of newspaper clipping entitled "Mrs. Oswald Offered Home"
	170	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	171	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	172	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	173	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	174	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	175	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's casket
	176	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	177	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	178	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	179	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	180	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	181	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	182	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	183	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	184	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	185	*Copy of letter and envelope from Marina Oswald to Oswald's mother
	186	*Copy of Christmas card from Lee and Marina Oswald to Oswald's mother
	187	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	188	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	189	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	190	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	191	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	192	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	193	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	194	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	195	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother

62-109090 - [illegible]

[illegible]

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	196	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	197	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	198	*Copy of letter from Oswald to his mother
	199 (Comm. Ex. No. 365)	*Copy of letter dated October 21, 1955, and signed by Mrs. M. Oswald
	200	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	201	*Copy of letter from Oswald to his mother
	203	*Photo of a photo of President's limousine in front of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	204	*Two copies of letter from Commander, Marine and Air Reserve Training dated April 26, 1960, to Oswald; copy of "Statement of Rights"; two copies of letter dated June 17, 1960, from USMC to Oswald's mother; copy of registered mail receipt; copy of letter to USMC from Oswald's mother; copies of 3 envelopes
	205	*Copy of letter to USMC from Oswald's mother
	206	*Copy of letter to Secretary of State from Oswald's mother
	207	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	208	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	209	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	210	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	211	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	212	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	213	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	214	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	215	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	216	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	217	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	218	*Copy of letter from State Department to Oswald's mother
	219	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	220	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	221	*Copy of communication to Oswald's mother from State Department
	222	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	223	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	224	*Copy of letter and envelope to State Department from Oswald's mother
	225	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	226	*Copy of communication from State Department to Oswald's mother
	227	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	228	*Copy of Albert Schweitzer College application form from Oswald
	229	*Copy of letter and envelope from Albert Schweitzer College to Osw[illegible]
	230	*Copy of letter to Oswald from Albert Schweitzer College
	231	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald's mother to Albert Schweitzer College
	232	*Copy of letter and envelope to Oswald's mother from Albert Schweitzer College
	233	*Copy of letter to Albert Schweitzer College from Oswald's mother
	234	*Copy of letter from Oswald to Albert Schweitzer College
	235	*Copy of letter to Oswald from Albert Schweitzer College
	236	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from Albert Schweitzer College dated 4/26/60; copy of letter to Oswald's mother from Albert Schweitzer College dated 9/3/60; copy of letter to Albert Schweitzer College from Oswald's mother
	237	*Photograph of a man
	239	*Copy of USMC scorebook
	240	*Copy of postcard from Oswald to his mother
	241	*Copy of letter to Oswald from American Embassy, Moscow

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	242	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from The White House
	243	*Copy of telegram to President from Oswald's mother
	244	*Letter from Oswald revoking citizenship
	245	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	246	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	247	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	248	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow; application from Oswald for loan; copy of information sheet from Oswald
	249	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	250	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	251	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	252	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	253	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	254	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	255	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	256	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	257	*Handwritten revocation of citizenship by Oswald
	258	*Copy of Press Conference on January 23, 1964, by Oswald's mother
	270	*Copy of tape recording of interview with Oswald's mother by U. S. Secret Service
	272	*Copy of letter from Robert Oswald to William A. McKenzie
	273	*Copy of letter from Marina Oswald to William A. McKenzie
	274	*Copy of letter from William A. McKenzie to James H. Martin
	275	*Copy of letter from William A. McKenzie to John M. Thorn

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	276	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement hiring James H. Martin as her manager
	277	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement hiring Robert Oswald as her manager
	278	*Copy of "Investment Agency Agreement" between John M. Thorn and James H. Martin, co-trustees and the First National Bank of Ft. Worth
	279	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement with the firm of Thorne and Leech, attorneys
	280	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement with John M. Thorn and James H. Martin
	281	*Page 68B of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	282	*Page 69 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	283	*Page 68A of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	284	*Page 70 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	285	*Page 71 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	286	*Page 72 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	287	*Page 74A of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	288	*Page 74B of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	289	*Page 75 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	290	*Page 76 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	291	*Page 78 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	292	*Page 80 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	293	*Copy of telegram from Janet F. Ruscoll to Robert Oswald
	294	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	295	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	296	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	297	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	298	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	299	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	300	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	301	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	302	*Copy of letter and envelope from Marina Oswald to Robert Oswald
	303	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	304	*Photograph
	304a	*Photograph
	304b	*Photograph
	305	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	306	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	307	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	308	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	309	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	310	*Copy of Christmas card and envelope from Marina and Lee Oswald to the Robert Oswalds
	311	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	312	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	313	*Copy of letter and enevlope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	314	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	314a	*Photograph
	314b	*Photograph
	315	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	316	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	317	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	318	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	319	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald

NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	320	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	321	*Copy of postcard from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	322	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	323	*Copy of notebook by Robert Oswald
	324	*Copy of postcard from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	401	Photographs of item D78
	402	Photographs of item 330
	403	*Diagram on sheet of lined paper
	404	*Copy of letter and envelope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	405	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	406	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	407	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	408	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	408a	*Copy of envelope with Russian language
	409	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	409a	*Copy of envelope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	409b	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	410	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	411	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	412	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	413	Photographs of item 364
	414	Translation of item 364
	415	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	416	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	417	Translation of item 364
	418	Photographs of item 364
	419	*Letter to Mrs. Paul Blanchard from Ruth Paine
	420	*Copy of enevlope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	421	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	422	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	423	Photographs of item 359
	424	Translation of item 359
	425	*Copy of letter from Ruth Paine to her mother

JALRJN

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO	DESCRIPTION
450	426 (Comm. Ex. No. 112)	Application for Texas Driver's License
D11	427	Employee Identification/Questionnaire
	429	Photograph of interior of Paine garage
	430	Plat and floor plan of Paine home
	431	Photograph of front view of Paine home
	432	Photograph of rear view of Paine home
	433	Photograph of eastside of Paine home
	434	Photograph of westside of Paine home
	435	Photograph of view from kitchen to garage in Paine home
	436	Photograph of door leading to backyard of Paine home
	437	Photograph of kitchen area in Paine home
	438	Photograph of view looking northeast, showing Paine home
	439 (Comm. Ex. No. 452)	Photograph of view looking west along West Fifth Street, to Paine home
	440	Street map - relative position of Paine and Randle homes, Irving, Texas
	441	Plat and floor plan of Randle home
	442	Photograph of corner view of Randle home
	443	Photograph of Mrs. Randle standing at sink
	444	Photograph of Mrs. Randle's field of view from kitchen window
	445	Photograph of Mrs. Randle looking into carport from kitchen door
	446	Photograph of inside of carport as seen by Mrs. Randle
	447	Photograph of westside of Randle home
	448	Photograph of view of Randle home looking east along West Fifth Street
	449	*Drawing of curtain rods on lined paper
	450	Photograph of intersection
	451	*Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	452 (Comm. Ex. No. 439)	Photograph of view looking west along West Fifth Street to Paine home

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	453	*Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	454	*Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	455	*Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	456	*Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	459	*Copy of letter from Ruth Paine to her mother
	460	*Copy of typewritten statement of Ruth Paine
	461	Copies of several letters from Ruth Paine to her mother in FBI, Cleveland report
	469	Translation of a letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 22, 1964, wherein you requested interviews with Mike Howard (Special Agent James M. Howard, United States Secret Service), Pat Howard (Pat Clyde Howard, Patrolman, Hurst Police Department, Hurst, Texas) and Thayer Waldo (Thayer Waldo, news reporter, "Fort Worth Star Telegram," Fort Worth, Texas) concerning conversations which allegedly took place on or about February 9, 1964.

Enclosed are two copies each of the following items containing the results of the interviews of the above-named individuals and other information pertinent to your request:

(1) FBI memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," dated May 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

(2) United States Secret Service memorandum dated May 27, 1964.

(3) FBI memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," dated June 5, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

62-109090-10
NOT RECORDED
189 JUN 11 1964

COMM-FBI

Concerning this matter, your attention is directed to my letter to you dated February 11, 1964, regarding a newspaper article written by Thayer Waldo

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

THG:pab (6)

61 JUN 15 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
McGuire
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

and published on February 10, 1964. This may be the story which Mark Lane claimed, as reported in the "National Guardian" on May 9, 1964, was planted by the United States Secret Service. (See my letter to you dated May 13, 1964.)

For your further information Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, United States Secret Service, has advised that the report of Special Agent James M. Howard, United States Secret Service, dated February 13, 1964, captioned "Assassination of President Kennedy (Protection of Marguerite Oswald)," Number 1161, which was furnished you by the Secret Service, contains none further data about the trip Thayer Waldo made with Special Agent Howard on February 9, 1964.

No further investigation is being made in this matter in the absence of a specific request from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

NOTE:

Thayer Waldo accompanied the two Howard brothers and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald from Mrs. Oswald's home to the airport in Dallas on 2/9/64. Waldo's presence was at the specific request of Mark Lane and Mrs. Oswald. The two Howard brothers gave him a ride back from the airport after Mrs. Oswald boarded the airplane. On the way back there was some conversation about a Negro who allegedly witnessed Oswald shooting at President Kennedy. According to the Howard brothers, whose interviews are reported in the enclosures, they never indicated that this Negro male had actually been a witness to anyone shooting at the President and the conversation was in a joking and jesting manner. They pointed out that Waldo, who was in the back seat, apparently misunderstood the entire conversation. The next day Waldo wrote a story in the newspaper about a witness being held by authorities who actually saw Oswald shooting. In May, 1964, the "National Guardian" published

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE)

NOTE CONTINUED:

an article wherein it was reported that Mark Lane claimed that the Secret Service had deliberately planted a false story in the press to pass further guilt on Oswald. This article named the Howard brothers and Waldo and the story spoken of was apparently written by Waldo. The interesting thing about this situation is that the story which Lane claimed was planted by the Secret Service was the same story written by Waldo, who was Lane's man. The unfortunate thing about the situation was that the two Howard brothers were not more guarded in their conversation in the presence of Waldo. By separate letter we are disseminating our memorandum of 6/5/64 to Secret Service for its information as to Waldo's version of the conversation with the Howard brothers.

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Rogge
1 - Hines
1 - Mail Room
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

62-109090

June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 24, 1964, in which you requested, in part, a copy of the dossier on Lee Harvey Oswald furnished by this Bureau to Ambassador Thomas Mann shortly after the assassination.

In this connection, there are enclosed two copies each of the following documents:

BY COURIER SVC.
8 JUN 1
COMM-FBI

Item Number One -- An undated memorandum captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963," consisting of 11 pages of text and two pages captioned "Exhibits"

Item Number Two -- An undated memorandum captioned "Jack L. Ruby, also known as Jack Leon Ruby, Jack Rubenstein; Murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, November 24, 1963," consisting of 17 pages

Item Number Three -- A memorandum to The Ambassador dated December 3, 1963, dealing with one Luis Fernandez Gonzalez

Item Number Four -- A memorandum captioned "[redacted] Oswald" dated December 11, 1963

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Soyars

105-82555
NOTE: PAGE 3
JCS:mhw (12)

8 JUN 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

declassified by 60240 7/14/93 ocr HJM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

There are also enclosed for your assistance two copies of a detailed memorandum in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter dated May 10, 1964, containing a summary of investigation conducted through mid-May, 1964, in Mexico. The latter has not, to date, been furnished to the American Ambassador in Mexico City.

In connection with Items Number One and Two, you are advised that these documents are work papers prepared in Dallas, Texas, in late November, 1963, for briefing purposes. They were not prepared for dissemination and are not to be considered as official reports of this Bureau. The exhibits described in the Item Number One work paper were never compiled in the order suggested in the work paper and, accordingly, such exhibits were not furnished to Ambassador Mann. With regard to the item on page 5 of Item Number Two relating to Joe Scaramuzzo being an acquaintance of Ruby, Scaramuzzo has been interviewed and he advised that he does not know Ruby, has never done any business with him, and had never heard of him prior to the shooting of Oswald. Details will be furnished to you by separate communication.

Items Number One through Four were furnished to Ambassador Thomas Mann by Legal Attache Clark D. Anderson during the early stages of our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy at the Ambassador's request that he be briefed concerning the investigation and the relationship thereto to inquiries underway in Mexico.

Concerning Item Number Three, you are referred to our letter dated May 26, 1964, which enclosed a detailed memorandum concerning Manuel Santamarina Mendez, also known as Luis Fernandez Gonzalez. Concerning Item Number Four, the information contained therein was incorporated into a memorandum dated December 23, 1963, at Washington, D. C., which was delivered to the Commission by Inspector James R. Malley of this Bureau on January 3, 1964. Our memorandum of December 23, 1963, also suggested that you contact the Central Intelligence Agency for further information bearing on the data set out in our memorandum of December 23, 1963.

As the numerous official reports and memoranda which have, to date, been submitted to you in the Lee Harvey Oswald and related investigations supersede the data in the Items Number One and Two work papers, you may find, after perusal of same, that you have no further need for them. If such be the case, we would appreciate their return to us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (10)

cac

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Outgoing classified "Secret" as Item 4 so classified by Legat to protect our operations in Mexico. Outgoing bears Group 1 for same reason, as it makes specific reference to our activities in Mexico. Item 4 has the property stamp thereon, which we do not normally set forth on material going to Commission. However, as it was on the copy furnished to the Ambassador, believed advisable that it remain on the enclosure.

Items 1 thru 4 are attached hereto. Two copies of the 5-13-64 summary letterhead are being forwarded to the Mail Room as they are bulky (180 pages apiece). Mail Room hold the 2 enclosures attached to tickler copy for matching with the 8 enclosures which are coming thru with letter. *Belmont & Malley approved 5-18 memo for dissem.*

See memo Branigan to Sullivan 6-5-64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - CUBA" JCS:mhw.

See memo Branigan to Sullivan 6-5-64 "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - Cuba, JCS:mhw.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Rogge

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 6-5-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Hines
1 - Mail Room
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
Internal Security - Russian

Memorandum recommends that 4 documents furnished by Legat, Mexico City, to former Ambassador Thomas Mann be furnished to the President's Commission per their request. Facts follow.

In April, 1964, the Commission sent 3 of its staff members to Mexico City. Prior to the trip, they conferred in Washington with former Ambassador Thomas Mann (presently Assistant Secretary of State). Following return of Commission representatives from Mexico City, the Commission on 4-24-64 requested to be furnished with the "dossier" the Bureau previously furnished to Ambassador Mann. We knew of no dossier furnished to the Ambassador and upon inquiry of Legat, Mexico City, we learned that in the early days of the assassination Ambassador Mann asked to be briefed on the investigation and Legat, feeling that under the circumstances of the moment the Ambassador's request could not logically be declined, furnished him 4 documents as follows: (1) an undated memorandum on the assassination of some 11 pages; (2) an undated memorandum on the Jack Ruby investigation of 17 pages; (3) a 12-3-63 memorandum prepared by Legat dealing with a complaint of a mental case; and (4) a 12-11-63 memorandum by Legat dealing with results of initial inquiries by Legat and CIA in Mexico City. The material in Items 3 and 4 have heretofore been furnished to the Commission.

Items 1 and 2, which have not been furnished to the Commission, were work papers prepared in Dallas on 11-25 and 26-63 for briefing purposes. They were also prepared for use in connection with the preparation of the first formal report which we made to the Commission. Items 1 and 2 were taken to Mexico City by Supervisor Laurence Keenan who was sent to Mexico in late November to brief the Legat and to clearly explain to the Ambassador our position in connection with inquiries being run in Mexico. Items 1 and 2 were left by SA Keenan with the Legat.

62-109060

105-82555
Encls. None 6-10-64
JCS:mhw (11)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

S JUN 23 1964

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

The work papers, items 1 and 2, were hurriedly prepared during the intense pressures of the initial stages of our investigation of the assassination. Prior to utilizing the material therein in our formal report and supplemental report to the Commission, several factors in these documents were clarified, corrected and extended; hence, the work papers are now outdated. We believe that the numerous reports and memoranda which have been furnished to the Commission supersede the information in items 1 and 2, with the possible exception of a reference on page 5 of the Ruby memorandum to information received from a Chicago source that Ruby was previously a close friend of a Joe Scaramuzzo, a Chicago gun shop proprietor, from whose store 3 of the 4 guns used by the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico members in the attempted shooting of President Truman in March, 1954, were purchased. This information appeared on Administrative pages of the 11-30-63 Dallas report in the Ruby case and our indices do not show that this information was furnished to the Commission in the Oswald or related cases. Scaramuzzo has since been interviewed and states that he does not know Ruby, has never done any business with him and had never heard of him prior to the shooting of Oswald by Ruby. The President's Commission is being advised of this.

Accordingly, in furnishing the 4 documents to the Commission, we are also sending copies of the items 1 and 2 to Dallas to insure that all information contained in these documents is run out and furnished to the Commission in report form.

On 6-4-64 Liaison Agent Bartlett ascertained from William T. Pryce, Staff Assistant to Assistant Secretary Thomas Mann, that Mann did not give or show items 1 and 2 to members of the Warren Commission. We do know, however, that the Commission is presently combing State's files to insure they have received everything in the possession of State. Accordingly, it is necessary that we furnish to the Commission all of the documents Legat gave to the former Ambassador.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) Attached for approval is letter to the Commission transmitting the documents in question. As items 1 and 2 were work papers and as they are outdated and have been clarified by the numerous reports and memoranda furnished to the Commission, letter points out that we would appreciate having items 1 and 2 returned to us if they are of no further use to the Commission.

EI

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

As a further help to the Commission, also enclosed with the letter is a detailed summary of all investigation in Mexico through mid-May.

(2) Also attached for approval is letter to Dallas requesting that items 1 and 2 be completely reviewed to insure that all material set forth therein has been completely run out and properly reported in form to disseminate to the Commission.

RR L

6-10-64

CODE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - J. W. Conrad
(R. A. Frazier)

CABLEGRAM URGENT

62-109090 -

TO LEGAT ROME (62-168)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA. (CRIMINAL SECTION)
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY LETTER JUNE EIGHT, LAST, REFERRED TO YOUR LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM DATED MARCH SEVENTEEN, LAST, CONCERNING THE C FOURTEEN RIFLE CONTAINING INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM PAREN SIPAR END PAREN CLASSIFIED SECRET. COMMISSION INDICATED INFORMATION IN THIS LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM PROVIDES IMPORTANT LINKS IN THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE LINKING OSWALD TO THE ASSASSINATION RIFLE. COMMISSION REQUESTED THAT CIA BEST EFFORTS BE USED TO DECLASSIFY INFORMATION IN THIS MEMORANDUM CONTAINED ON PAGE ONE, SPECIFICALLY PARAGRAPHS TWO, THREE AND FOUR, WHICH PERTAIN TO SERIAL NUMBER C TWO SEVEN SIX SIX AND RELATED INFORMATION. COMMISSION DESIRES A NONSECRET MEMORANDUM CONTAINING THIS INFORMATION, HOWEVER, IT WOULD BE PREFERABLE IF THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT COULD BE DECLASSIFIED. IF DECLASSIFICATION IS OBTAINED PREPARE A BRIEF LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM REFERRING TO THE SECRET DOCUMENT THAT IT IS NOW UNCLASSIFIED. HANDLE EXPEDITIOUSLY.

1 - Foreign Liaison (Enc.) (Cablegram approved telephonically)
HR:las (6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

61 JUN 15 1964

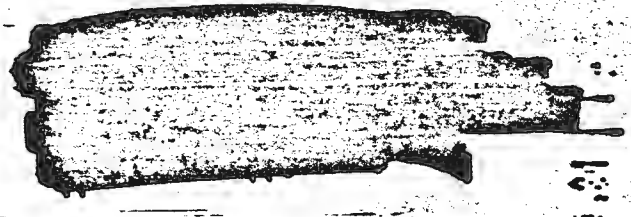
CABLEGRAM
JUN 10 1964
4:38 PM

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE:

By letter 6-8-64, Commission acknowledged and thanked the Bureau for our letter of 3-26-64, which transmitted a letterhead memorandum classified secret pertaining to the C14 rifle manufactured in Italy and its related serial number. The Commission has indicated this information provides important links in the chain of evidence linking Oswald to the assassination rifle and they desired, if possible, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, page 1 of the letterhead memorandum be put into a nonsecret memorandum. Legat Rome has been requested to determine if the entire letterhead memorandum can be declassified. The Italian Armed Forces Intelligence Service (SIFAR) classified the information they furnished as "secret." Information referred to in letterhead memorandum is filed in Bufile 105-82555, serial 2781. (U)



NR. 6244
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 8 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of March 26, 1964, transmitting a "Secret" memorandum. Since the information contained in paragraphs 2-4 of the memorandum provides important links in the chain of evidence linking Lee Harvey Oswald to the assassination weapon, we would appreciate it if you could use your best efforts to obtain a nonsecret memorandum from the same, or an equivalent source, setting forth only that information.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

2 JUN 12 1964

cable to Legat Rome 6-10-64

6-Kmk

162-10990-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of four reports and two memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (13)

REL:pak
(9)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964

NOTE:

These reports and memoranda, consisting of 779 pages, have been reviewed by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. All of the enclosures are unclassified.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC
6 JUN 10
COMM-FBI

61 JUN 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons, 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier, 7410
1 - Mr. Neill, 7132

June 10, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Mosk on June 5, 1964, the following evidence items were delivered to Mr. Mosk on June 8, 1964: 75 through 84 inclusive, 112, 197 through 197 inclusive, 195, 197, 324, 326, 353 through 360 inclusive, 364 and D57.

Sincerely

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

62-109060
REN:bmm
(10)

NOTE: This request made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory and was delivered by SA Robert E. Neill. The above items are described as follows:

D57	Cuban letter to Oswald
364	Letter in Russian language
362	Two envelopes, one to Marina Oswald and one to Ruth Paine
361	Letter to Ruth Paine
360	Two postcards, both to Lee Harvey Oswald
356 - 359	Four letters in Russian language
326	Russian book
324	Russian book
197	Letter in Russian language
195	Letter in Russian language

(Note continued on next page)

79 JUN 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

153 - 167 inclusive	Envelopes and their contents and five empty envelopes, all in Russian language
127 - 155 inclusive	Twenty-eight letters in Russian language
112	One book in Russian language
75 - 94 inclusive	Nineteen books in Russian language

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/10/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE COMMISSION

As you know, SA L. L. Shaneyfelt of the Document Section of the Laboratory, has attended numerous reviews of the assassination films at the Commission and has also participated, along with SA R. A. Frazier and Photographer R. E. Triplett, in the re-enactment of the assassination on May 24, 1964. There is attached a detailed account of the work done on the film reviews at the Commission, as well as an account of the survey and re-enactment that took place in Dallas, Texas.

RECOMMENDATION: None, for your information.

105-82555

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Callahan (Mr. Gauthier)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

LLS:emm
(10)

ENCLOSURE

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUN 16 1964

ENCLOSURE

34 JUN 17 1964

ZAPRUDER CAMERA AND FILM

Mr. Abraham Zapruder, Dallas, Texas, made photographs of the presidential motorcade in an area on Elm Street just west of the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets, using a Bell & Howell 8 millimeter Zoom lens camera loaded with color film. He started photographing the motorcade after it made the turn onto Elm Street. He started taking pictures prior to the first shot that was fired and continued making pictures until the motorcade disappeared to his right.

He took the film to Jamieson Film Company in Dallas for processing and stayed with it during the processing. From the original print he had three copies made. He subsequently turned over two copies to the Secret Service and sold the original and one copy to Life Magazine.

Mr. Zapruder's camera was examined in the Laboratory and found to operate at an average speed of 18.3 frames per second.

LIFE MAGAZINE SLIDES

On 2/25/64 Mr. Herbert G. Orth, Assistant Chief of Life Magazine's Photographic Laboratory, provided the original of the Zapruder film for review at The President's Commission by representatives of the Commission, Secret Service and FBI. As a result of this conference, Mr. Orth offered to make 35 mm slides of pertinent frames (171 through 343). Three sets of these slides were prepared and one copy provided to the Commission, one copy to Secret Service and one copy to FBI.

NIX CAMERA AND FILM

Mr. Orville O. Nix made a series of 8 mm color motion pictures at the corner of Elm and Houston Streets as the motorcade turned north on Houston. He was in a position near the curb on the southwest corner of the intersection and made pictures of the left side of the presidential car. After the car went by he proceeded to a point about 20 feet on the south side of Main Street and made a series of pictures using the Zoom lens completely open.

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Nix's camera was a Keystone Auto-Zoom 8 mm movie camera and was examined by the Laboratory and found to operate at an average speed of 18.5 frames per second.

MUCHMORE CAMERA AND FILM

Mrs. Marie Muchmore made 8 mm color motion pictures from a position on the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Houston Streets where she had a view of the motorcade as it turned west from Houston into Elm Street. She stated that after hearing the first shot fired she panicked and did not take any other pictures.

From a review of the UPI book "Four Days," representatives of the Bureau determined that reproductions of photographs from motion picture film in this book were other than those from the Nix and Zapruder films. On the basis of this information, a copy of a roll of film exposed by Mrs. Muchmore was obtained from United Press International in New York City. Mrs. Muchmore's camera was obtained and is a Keystone K7 8 mm motion picture camera. This camera was examined in the Laboratory and found to operate at an average speed of 18.5 frames per second.

FILM REVIEW

The amateur assassination films taken by Mr. Abraham Zapruder, Mr. Orville Nix and Mrs. Marie Muchmore, including 35 mm color slides made by Life Magazine from the original Zapruder film, were reviewed extensively at the Commission by representatives of the Commission, Secret Service and FBI. Doctors who attended the President and Governor Connally, wound ballistics experts and Governor and Mrs. Connally also reviewed the films on occasions. The film reviews were made to establish the location on the film where the shots occurred that struck the President and Governor. It is noted that only the shot that struck the President in the head can be definitely established on all three films. Extensive background material was developed, such as the speed of the 8 mm cameras used in making the films. To assist in the recording of the material developed, each individual frame of each motion picture film was assigned a number. The frames of the Zapruder film were numbered beginning with 1 at the point of the film where the presidential motorcade pictures actually begin. This same system was used in numbering the Nix and Muchmore films. The 35 mm slides were numbered to conform to the frame numbers of the Zapruder film. During the film review, all aspects of the films were studied for any evidence that would contribute to the location of the shots, other than the head shot. Such things as visual observations of the reaction of the President and Governor Connally, as well as other occupants in the car, were considered. Action of Secret Service Agents riding in the follow-up car and motorcycle policemen riding behind the presidential car were checked for possible evidence,

REVIEWS OF ASSASSINATION FILMS AT THE COMMISSION

On January 23, 1964, Commission members Joseph Ball, David Belan, Melvin Eisenberg and Norman Redlich and Secret Service Inspector Thomas Kelley met with Inspector Leo J. Gauthier of the FBI at the Commission for review of the visual aids that had been prepared by the FBI.

On January 27 and 28, 1964, the following individuals attended the initial review of a copy of the Zapruder film: Representatives of the Commission; Inspector Leo J. Gauthier and staff and SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt of the FBI; and Inspector Thomas Kelley and Special Agent John Joe Hawlett of Secret Service.

On January 29, 1964, representatives of the Commission met with Inspector J. R. Malley (FBI) and Inspector Leo J. Gauthier and aids (FBI) for a further review of the Zapruder film and the initial review of the Nix film.

On February 25, 1964, Commission representatives met with Secret Service Inspector Thomas Kelley and FBI representatives J. R. Malley, Leo J. Gauthier and Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt for a further review of the Zapruder and Nix films and an initial review of the Muchmore film. Mr. Herbert G. Orth from Life Magazine made available the original of the Zapruder film which was reviewed. On this occasion, Mr. Orth volunteered to make 35 mm slides of each of the pertinent frames of the Zapruder film.

On April 14, 1964, representatives of the Commission met with FBI representatives Malley, Gauthier and Shaneyfelt for a review of the slides made by Life Magazine from the Zapruder film, as well as the Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore films. The following individuals were also present: Commander James J. Humes, U. S. Navy Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland; Commander J. Thornton Boswell, U. S. Navy Medical School, Bethesda, Maryland; Colonel Pierre A. Finck, Chief of Wound Ballistics Pathology of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology; Dr. A. G. Olivier, Chief of Wound Ballistics Branch, Edgewood Arsenal; Dr. F. W. Light, Jr., Deputy Chief of Biochemistry and Chief of Wound Assessment Branch, Edgewood Arsenal. The purpose of this review was to relate the knowledge of the doctors to the events depicted in the films.

On April 21, 1964, representatives of the Commission met with FBI representatives Malley, Gauthier and Shaneyfelt for a further review of the Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore films, as well as the 35 mm slides of the Zapruder film. The following individuals were also present at this review: Dr. Gregory and Dr. Shaw, who examined Governor Connally at Parkland Hospital in Dallas; Dr. Light and Dr. Olivier from the Wound Assessment and Wound Ballistics Sections of Edgewood Arsenal; Dr. Joseph Dolce, Consultant to the Biochemistry Division of Edgewood Arsenal; and Governor and Mrs. Connally. The purpose of this review was to relate the knowledge of the doctors and the recollection of the Connallys to the events depicted in the films.

RE-ENACTMENT IN DALLAS, TEXAS, ON MAY 24, 1964

On May 23 and 24, 1964, a survey was made of the assassination site in Dallas, Texas, including a detailed re-enactment. SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, Laboratory Photographer R. E. Triplett and Mr. Roy Rose of the Exhibits Section made a preliminary survey on 5/23/64 at which time plans were formulated for the method to be followed in re-enacting the assassination at which time preliminary information was developed. Since the amateur films made by Mr. Zapruder, Mr. Nix and Mrs. Muchmore were to be the primary basis on which the re-enactment was to be made, it was essential that their exact camera positions be developed. The position of Mr. Zapruder was known, since he was on a specific projection of a nearby structure. Since the positions of Mr. Nix and Mrs. Muchmore during the filming of their pictures were not known, these positions were re-established through use of their cameras and photographs made from their films.

On Sunday, May 24, 1964, the re-enactment was started at approximately 6:00 AM. The Commission was represented by General Counsel J. Lee Rankin, Norman Redlich and Arlen Specter. SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, SA R. A. Frazier and Laboratory Photographer R. E. Triplett were present from the FBI Laboratory. Inspector Leo J. Gauthier and Mr. Roy Rose were present from the Administrative Division and Inspector James R. Malley was present from the Investigative Division. Inspector Thomas Kelley and Agent John Joe Hawlett of Secret Service were present. A sufficient number of Dallas Agents were also present to assist the above individuals and two-way radio communications were in effect from all essential points.

The Dallas Police Department completely blocked off the portion of Elm Street where the assassination occurred. Secret Service representatives had available a car closely approximating that in which the President was riding and the variations between the car used for the re-enactment and the President's car were known and taken into account. Agents of the Dallas Office, who were the approximate sizes of President Kennedy and Governor Connally were used in the car to re-establish as accurately as possible the films of the assassination, including positions of the car in the street

and the positions of the individuals in the car. SA J. Doyle Williams was used in Governor Connally's position and SA James W. Anderton occupied the position of President Kennedy in the car.

SA Frazier was stationed at the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building with the rifle recovered from the building immediately after the assassination. It is noted that the presidential car proceeded down Main Street to Houston Street, turned right on Houston Street toward the TSBD Building and at the corner of the TSBD Building turned left into Elm Street. The assassination occurred along Elm Street. The view from the sixth floor window of the TSBD Building is partially blocked by a tree for a portion of the area of Elm Street.

The re-enactment was based primarily on the Zapruder film and for the purpose of restaging specific frames of the Zapruder film a book of black and white photographs of the pertinent frames was available. The first position established was the location of the car in the street at the point where the person aiming the rifle would have the last opportunity for a clear shot before the car passed under the tree. This location was established through the Zapruder film and through advice from SA Frazier in the sixth floor window. It has been determined that this was frame 161 of the Zapruder film. The next location was at a point in the street where there was a clear shot through an opening in the tree. This position was found to be frame 185 of the Zapruder film. The next position located was at a point where there was the first clear shot after the car emerged from under the tree and this was frame 207. Other frames established were based on pertinent frames developed during the numerous film reviews that had been made at the Commission and they were frames 222, 225, 231, 235, 240, 249, 255 and 313. Frame 313 is the frame depicting the shot that hit President Kennedy in the head. All of the re-establishment of frame numbers after frame 207 were made on the basis of the Zapruder film, using known reference points in the background of the photographs, except frame 313. This frame in the Zapruder film does not have any fixed reference points for the establishment of the location. Frame 24 of the

Nix film and frame 42 of the Muchmore film both depict the shot that hit the President in the head and both have fixed reference points on which this frame could be re-established. As each of the positions was fixed along Elm Street, SA Frazier made studies of the possible bullet path at each frame. Measurements were also taken and a surveyor calculated the distances from the point of the wound in Kennedy's back to the window and to a fixed reference point in the street, as well as the angle to the window. In addition, photographs were made first with 4" by 5" Polaroid film to check the accuracy against the Zapruder photographs, then with 4" by 5" black and white film for permanent record after which the position was photographed on 35 mm black and white film, 35 mm color film, and with Zapruder's 8 mm motion picture camera on 8 mm color film. After frame 313 was established, the car was returned to the corner of Houston and Elm Streets where it was located in a position where there would be the first clear shot after the car turned the corner at Houston and Elm Streets. This point was recorded photographically with measurements and is referred to as point "A," since the Zapruder assassination films do not include this portion of the actual assassination route.

After the fixed positions were determined, the car was driven along the route at the previously estimated speed of 11 miles per hour of the presidential motorcade and while being followed through the rifle scope by SA Frazier was photographed from the camera positions of Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore, using their cameras. This run was re-enacted two times.

Following the above portion of the re-enactment, SA Shaneyfelt and Photographer Triplett went to the sixth floor window of the TSBD Building and mounted an Arriflex 16 mm motion picture camera behind the telescopic sight of the assassination rifle. This was mounted on a tripod and positioned approximately in the position believed to have been used by the assassin. The car was then returned to the corner of Houston and Elm Streets and relocated in the previously determined fixed position and motion pictures were made at each of the points through the telescopic sight of the rifle. Inspector Leo J. Gauthier handled the re-establishment of the car and individuals in the

car as related to the Zapruder film during this portion of the re-enactment. In addition, Mr. Redlich observed the car from the triple overpass under which the presidential car traveled immediately after the assassination. Mr. Redlich found that a shot could be fired from the triple overpass at President Kennedy without going through the windshield. After the motion pictures were made through the rifle scope of the fixed positions on Elm Street, black and white motion pictures were made of the car traveling at the estimated 11 miles per hour on the assassination route with the scope of the rifle and the camera following the car. This was then repeated and filmed on color film.

This concluded the on-sight survey of the assassination and the street was again opened to traffic at approximately 1:00 PM.

In the afternoon of 5/24/64, studies were made in a garage near the assassination site. These studies were made to determine the approximate angle of a bullet traveling through the President's neck and through Connally's chest to determine whether or not there was any basis for the theory that one shot could have gone through both individuals. This angle was re-established based on the Zapruder photographs and the known location of the wounds on both Kennedy and Connally and was found to be approximately 17°. It is noted that the angle from the rifle to the wound in the President's back in the area near frame 222 is also approximately 17°. Photographs were made at the garage of the alignment of the wounds using a rod to show the wound alignment and a string along the wall in the background that had been placed by the surveyor at 17°. This concluded the survey in Dallas.

SPEED OF CAR AND ELAPSED TIME BETWEEN SPECIFIC FRAMES

The speed of the presidential car was calculated for the area between frames 161 and 313, which is a distance of 136.1 feet. This represents 152 frames which are exposed at the rate of 18.3 frames per second totaling 8.3 seconds. Based on this, it has been calculated that the presidential car was traveling at an average speed of 11.2 miles per hour from position 161 to 313.

The following is the listing of the elapsed time between the various frame numbers established during the re-enactment:

From frame 161 to frame 313 is 152 frames totaling 8.306 seconds.

"	"	166	"	"	"	"	147	"	"	8.032	"
"	"	185	"	"	"	"	128	"	"	6.994	"
"	"	186	"	"	"	"	127	"	"	6.939	"
"	"	207	"	"	"	"	106	"	"	5.792	"
"	"	210	"	"	"	"	103	"	"	5.628	"
"	"	222	"	"	"	"	91	"	"	4.972	"
"	"	225	"	"	"	"	88	"	"	4.808	"
"	"	231	"	"	"	"	82	"	"	4.480	"
"	"	235	"	"	"	"	78	"	"	4.262	"
"	"	240	"	"	"	"	73	"	"	3.989	"
"	"	249	"	"	"	"	64	"	"	3.497	"
"	"	255	"	"	"	"	58	"	"	3.169	"

SURVEYOR'S REPORT

The following table is a listing of the measurements obtained on site by County Surveyor Robert West as a result of points located along the assassination route that were established through the re-enactment:

FRAME NO.	STATION NO.	ELEV.	RIFLE IN WINDOW		TOP BRIDGE HANDRAIL	
			ANGLE TO HORIZON R-K-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. K-R	ANGLE TO HORIZON B-K-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. K-B
A		431.97	40°10'	91.6	-0°27'	447.0
161	3+29.2	429.25	26°58'	137.4	-0°07'	392.4
166	3+30.1	429.20	26°52'	138.2	-0°07'	391.5
185	3+49.3	428.13	24°14'	154.9	+0°03'	372.5
186	3+50.8	428.05	24°03'	156.3	+0°03'	371.7
207	3+71.1	427.02	21°50'	174.9	+0°12'	350.9
210	3+73.4	426.80	21°34'	176.9	+0°22'	248.8
222	3+85.9	426.11	20°23'	188.6	+0°24'	336.4
225	3+88.3	425.98	20°11'	190.8	+0°26'	334.0
231	3+93.5	425.69	19°47'	196.0	+0°28'	329.0
235	3+96.8	425.52	19°26'	199.0	+0°30'	326.8
240	4+02.3	425.21	19°01'	204.3	+0°34'	320.4
249	4+10.0	424.79	18°32'	211.9	+0°40'	313.1
255	4+16.4	424.46	18°03'	218.0	+0°44'	307.1
313	4+65.3	421.75	15°21'	265.3	+1°28'	260.6

June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 1, 1964, requesting that this Bureau obtain floor plans of the first and third floors of the Dallas Police Department, I am enclosing herewith the following items:

(1) Two copies of a memorandum dated June 4, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth results of investigation conducted to obtain the desired information.

(2) A booklet entitled "Personnel Assignments," dated November, 1963, prepared by the Dallas Police Department as referred to in the enclosed memorandum.

(3) A copy of the blueprint for the third floor of the Municipal Building, Dallas, as referred to in the enclosed memorandum.

(4) A schedule reflecting room occupancy intended at the time the blueprint was prepared as mentioned in the enclosed memorandum.

As you have been previously advised, the Dallas Police Department does not occupy the first floor of the Municipal Building, Dallas, and floor plans for the first floor were not obtained.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JWH/cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

Enclosures (6)

62 JUN 10 COMM-FBI

53 JUN 16 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM JUN 10 2 29 PM 'FBI

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 6/1/64 requested we obtain floor plans of first and third floors, Dallas Police Department, which would indicate occupants of various rooms November 22-24, 1963. The Commission was advised 6/3/64 that Police Department did not occupy first floor and Mr. Willens of the Commission stated that we should confine the request to the third floor only. (See memo Malley to Rosen, 6/3/64)

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On May 23, 1964, Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff requested that this Bureau obtain a copy of a recording tape made by Radio and Television Station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 21, 1963, and a copy of a recording tape made by Mr. William K. Stuckey on August 17, 1963. Our letter of May 28, 1964, set out results of our contact with Mr. Stuckey in this matter.

Enclosed is a copy of the original tape of the radio program entitled "Conversation Carte Blanche," which was broadcast over WDSU Radio on August 21, 1963. Also enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 3, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, relating to our acquisition of this tape for the Commission.

BY COURIER SVC. JUN 10 COMM-FBI

You will note that the enclosed tape is wrapped in aluminum foil. Mr. Charles H. Flotte, Engineer, Radio and Television Station WDSU, suggested that the tape be wrapped in this manner to prevent possible erasure of its contents in the event the tape came in contact with any magnetized material.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

JUN 10 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964

Enclosures (3)

(9)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Oswald appeared on WDSU Radio 8/21/63 at which time he was interviewed along with two other individuals. The Commission has been furnished details concerning such matter and requested the Bureau obtain a copy of the tape of the program concerned for permanent retention in the Commission's files. The enclosures respond to this request of the Commission.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Neil
June 10, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Miss Mary A. Horoschy on June 9, 1964, evidence item 449 was delivered to Miss Horoschy on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
REN:bmm
(10)

Hoover

JUN 11 1964

COMM-FBI JUN 10

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory, and was delivered by SA Cortlandt Cunningham. Item 449 is Oswald's passport.

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

29 JUN 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 6-10-64

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, by letter 6-9-64, requested the Bureau to interview Dan Rather, an employee of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) news.

According to the Commission, they have a tape recording furnished by Dallas Radio Station KLRD wherein Rather is quoted as having told another newsman that he saw Lee Oswald in the Carousel Club prior to 11-22-63.

The Commission's request was telephonically furnished to SAC Shanklin 6-10-64 and he was requested to have Rather interviewed to determine if he did see Oswald in the Carousel Club and the circumstances under which such statement as alleged by KLRD was made by him. Dallas was requested to handle this lead immediately and to submit the results to the Bureau together with any other necessary investigation to pin down this allegation. Upon receipt of the results of the interview, they will be furnished to the President's Commission.

ACTION:

For information. This matter is being closely followed.

WAB:jrt
(8)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan
105-82555

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

79 JUN 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 8, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Memorandum of 6/4/64 from Brennan to Sullivan set forth information received from Admiral George Berkley, USN, the White House physician, to the effect that he had been riding in an automobile several cars behind President Kennedy November 22, 1963, and had gone to Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas where he furnished information concerning the President's blood type and medication at the time the Dallas doctors were considering giving President Kennedy a blood transfusion. Admiral Berkley mentioned to Liaison Agent Orrin H. Bartlett that he had prepared a memorandum concerning his actions and submitted a copy to Mrs. Kennedy and the U. S. Secret Service. He further advised that he had not been called by any member of the Warren Commission concerning his knowledge of events at Dallas and he was of the opinion his statement should be made a part of the record.

This matter was discussed with J. Lee Rankin on June 8, 1964, at which time Mr. Rankin advised he had no independent recollection of this memorandum which was submitted by Admiral Berkley. He requested that arrangements be made to obtain this memorandum in order that it could be received by the Commission and the Commission would then take appropriate action concerning the same.

ACTION:

In accordance with Mr. Rankin's request, Inspector Tom Kelley of Secret Service was called and requested to locate the memorandum referred to by Admiral Berkley and make the same available to the President's Commission. Inspector Kelley advised he was aware of this memorandum submitted by Admiral Berkley and was of the opinion that it had been made available to the President's Commission; however, he would check this matter out thoroughly and make certain that it was available or would see that a copy of the memorandum was sent over to the Commission per Mr. Rankin's request.

1 ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rogge

JRM:mpd (7)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 15 1964
JUN 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 4, 1964

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

On 6/3/64 Liaison Agent Bartlett talked to Admiral George Berkley, U. S. Navy, the White House physician, at Admiral Berkley's request.

Admiral Berkley said he was in the motorcade at Dallas on 11/22/63 a few cars behind President Kennedy when he was assassinated. His car took him immediately to the hospital in Dallas and he was in the emergency room with the body at the time the Dallas doctors were attempting to work with him. Admiral Berkley said that he gave advice concerning the President's blood type and medication at the time the Dallas doctors were considering giving the President a blood transfusion. Following this Admiral Berkley stayed close to Mrs. Kennedy and returned to Washington with Mrs. Kennedy, the President's body and the new President Johnson. Admiral Berkley said that he prepared a memorandum concerning his actions and submitted a copy to Mrs. Kennedy and a copy to the U. S. Secret Service. He indicated that he has never been called by any member of the Warren Commission concerning his knowledge of the events at Dallas and he is of the opinion that his statement should be made a part of the record. Admiral Berkley asked Mr. Bartlett if the Bureau would mention this to an appropriate member of the Warren Commission. He was told that the Bureau would check into this matter.

The Bureau is in possession of a copy of the Secret Service report to the Warren Commission and Admiral Berkley is not mentioned in this report. ENCLOSURE

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, Inspector Malley, in his liaison with Mr. Rankin of the Warren Commission, will mention Admiral Berkley's willingness to put his statement on record with the Commission.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OHB:mab (8)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison 1 - Mr. Bartlett

6 JUN 17 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 6/8/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Branigan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - Cuba

INTERNAL SECURITY-RUSSIAN

During my testimony before the President's Commission I was asked concerning the Bureau file on Lee Harvey Oswald up to the time of the assassination of President Kennedy. I had the file with me and told the Commission it was available to the Commission. Commissioner McCloy expressed the opinion that someone from the Commission should look through the file. Mr. Rankin was also anxious to let the record show that the FBI had not held back any information from the Commission.

Subsequent to my testimony, at the suggestion of Mr. Stern of the Commission staff we tabbed each of the 69 items contained in the Oswald file prior to the assassination. This went through serial 49, and included serial 78 which was in the second section of the Oswald file.

At Mr. Rankin's request, Inspector Malley delivered the file to Rankin's office in a sealed envelope on the morning of 6/3/64, in order that Mr. McCloy might go through the file. On 6/8/64 Mr. Rankin advised Mr. Malley that Mr. McCloy had gone through the file and there were no questions or problems. The file was returned to Mr. Malley from Mr. Rankin's office on 6/8/64, and has been returned to the custody of the Records Division.

AHB:CSH (8)

2 JUN 15 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

58 JUN 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 6-8-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
AND THE KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD
VISUAL AIDS

On 6-4-64 members of the President's Commission, Chairman Earl Warren, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Congressman Gerald R. Ford, John J. McCloy, Allen W. Dulles; Commission staff members, Arlen Specter, Norman Redlich, Texas Attorney General Carr and Mr. Murray, member of the American Bar Association, heard testimony concerning technical data relating to the physical makeup of the assassination site, the shooting sequence and descriptions of the Dallas Police Department garage where Oswald was killed.

The attached copies of the exhibits which were described, marked and admitted in evidence through the testimony of Leo J. Gauthier, FBI are listed as follows:

Commission Exhibit No. 876

Aerial view of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas.

Commission Exhibit No. 877

Description of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

Commission Exhibit No. 878

Color photograph of the FBI's scale model of the assassination site looking northeast toward the Texas School Book Depository.

4 JUN 12 1964

Commission Exhibit No. 879

Color photograph of the FBI's scale model of the assassination site looking southwest toward the Triple

Enclosures CLOSURE

LJG:bodimah
(6) 9 JUN 17 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)(Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt)(Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Underpass from the Texas School Book Depository.

Commission Exhibit No. 880

Color photograph of the FBI's scale model of the assassination site depicting the interior of the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository looking toward the window in the southeast corner.

Commission Exhibit No. 881

Color photograph of the FBI's scale model of the Dallas Police Department garage showing the jail office and the bottom of the ramps leading to the garage parking area.

Commission Exhibit No. 882

Original of the surveyor's plat (40" x 72") prepared by Robert H. West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas, on 5-24-64.

Commission Exhibit No. 883

Print of the surveyor's plat (40" x 72") depicting station "C," the positions of Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore and the elevation of the concrete pillar on which Zapruder was standing at the time he made the movie of the assassination.

The plat map was prepared to a scale of 1" equals 10' representing a portion of Dealey Plaza bounded on the north by the Texas School Book Depository and railroad property, on the east by Houston Street, on the south by the Main Street roadway and on the west by the Triple Underpass. Indicated on this plat are street lights, storm basin, trees, concrete pergola and reflecting pool, road signs, curb and traffic lane markings and the 6th floor window in the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository, fixed points on the roadway established through observations made from the 6th floor window and from the Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore camera positions, instrument fixes made by the surveyor from a point 39" directly above each of the marked points on the roadway (39" above sea level is the point of bullet entry), tabulations indicate angles and sight distances from each point on the roadway sighted in on the rifle in the 6th floor window and also from the top handrail of the Triple Underpass directly above the window on the Elm Street roadway.

Memo Gauthier to Callahan
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy
6-8-64

Commission Exhibit No. 884

Enlarged copy of tabulation which appears on the surveyor's plat showing elevations, angles, sighting distances and measurements from fixed points along the roadway to the rifle in the 6th floor window and the top of the handrail of the Triple Underpass.

The hearings which included a showing of the movies pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy continued without recess from 2:00 p. m. until approximately 7:00 p. m. The members of the Commission indicated that the testimony heard was indeed interesting and most helpful to them in better understanding the many "probables" that surround the shooting sequence.

Testimony of Special Agent Shaneyfelt and Special Agent Frazier is being handled in separate memoranda to Assistant Director Conrad.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

6/8

6/5/64

Airtel 62-109090

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, New York (105-38431)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated June 4, 1964 which is self-explanatory. Also enclosed is the attachment to the Commission's letter of June 4, 1964.

The New York Office should immediately check indices regarding Sam Altman and thereafter interview Altman for all data in his possession bearing upon Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Following the interview of Altman, the New York Office should institute appropriate investigation and set out appropriate leads to completely resolve the allegations of Altman.

Results of such investigation should be set out in report form by the New York Office suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. This matter must be given your immediate attention inasmuch as it appears the Commission is currently in process of writing its report on the assassination.

Enclosures - 2

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 2)

REL:mac
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

MAILED 22
JUN 5 1964
COMM-FBI

JUN 25 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2213

Airtel to SAC, New York
RE:- LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

Mr. John Drury, an attorney with the Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D. C., wrote a letter to the Commission reporting a conversation he had with Sam Altman, a cab driver in New York City. Altman told Drury that two or three months prior to the assassination of Mr. Kennedy he picked up a passenger who indicated he was a former Marine and who told Altman he intended to kill President Kennedy. Altman also told Mr. Drury that although he is not positive he believes his passenger was Lee Harvey Oswald. We are having New York interview Altman and thereafter thoroughly run out latter's allegations.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 4

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received by the Chief Justice from Mr. John B. Drury, a trial attorney employed by the Civil Aeronautics Board. As you will note Mr. Drury informs the Commission that a cab driver in New York City by the name of Sam Altman may have information of interest to this Commission. The records of the Commission indicate that Mr. Altman has not been previously interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and we would appreciate the Bureau conducting such an interview.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

~~FBI - PROC~~

JUN 4 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 8 1964

airtel to SAC, NY (2 enc)
1 - DL (2 enc)
6-5-64
Rel

11 JUN 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

627 Woodland Circle
Falls Church, Virginia
May 15, 1964

The Honorable Earl Warren
Chief Justice of the United States
Washington 25, D. C.

Sir:

By way of introduction, may I say that I have been in government service for over twenty-three years, and am now employed as a Trial Attorney by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

I realize that your time is extremely limited and valuable, by reason of your high office, however, I feel that I would be remiss in my duty as a citizen, if I failed to report the following matter to you.

Sam Altman is a cab driver in New York City, who lives at 364 Madison Street, New York 2, New York. His hacking license is #23494, and he drives cab #10826.

On May 11, 1964, while I was in New York on business, he told two associates and me, that he was in a serious difficulty because he had related an experience to several people, that his story had reached a newspaper reporter, and the reporter was trying to induce him to tell the story for publication. He recited the following account to us, and asked our advice:

About two or three months prior to the assassination of the late President Kennedy, he picked up a male passenger at Eastern Air Lines, and drove him to his destination, which was the Hotel Gotham. The passenger had a large footlocker, upon which his name was stencilled. During the drive, the passenger told Altman that he was a former Marine, and that he intended to kill President Kennedy. Altman noted the name on the footlocker, and wrote it on his trip-ticket for the day, which he turned in to the company from which he rents the cab. Although not positive, Altman believes that the name was Oswald, and as he recalls this passenger, he looked like the photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Shortly after leaving the Hotel Gotham, Altman says that he called a law enforcement agency and furnished the above story. The person receiving the call seemed skeptical, and asked Altman if his

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

passenger appeared to be a "nut." He then suggested that Altman report this matter to another law enforcement agency. Altman told him that he had done his duty by reporting it, that he was not going to call anyone else, and the other party could report it himself to the proper agency.

I advised Altman not to discuss this incident with the reporter, or with anyone else, but to report it to you, immediately. Altman said that he couldn't write such a letter to you, and he asked me if I would do it for him. I promised him that I would do so.

In no way do I vouch for Mr. Altman, or for the authenticity of his account. However, it would appear that his story can be quite easily verified, so I am compelled to report it to you.

Very truly yours,

John B. Drury

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delo[illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 5

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

President's Commission

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a result of deposing Mr. Seth Kantor, the Commission would appreciate your obtaining full details from telephone company records of all long distance calls placed between 12:45 p.m. and 2:00 p.m., November 22, 1963 to Washington, D.C. (DI 7-7750) (Scripps-Howard) from telephones including pay phones located at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas. Those calls would have been charged to DI 7-7750.

In addition, the Commission would appreciate your reviewing television tapes and films in the possession of WFAA-TV to determine if Seth Kantor or Jack Ruby appear in pictures taken near the main entrance of Parkland Hospital on November 22. Mr. Kantor stated that his own television picture was seen by friends, and that he was at Parkland Hospital from 12:45 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. In preparing your report please indicate, according to the WFAA-TV index, the films reviewed.

EXPEDITE

33 JUN 8 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

2 cys of let to DL & WFO by airtel 6-9-64
JWH/cac

1 cc of let - CR Unit

58 JUN 16 1964

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

10 JUN 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016

6/4/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel 62-109090

To: SACs, Chicago (44-645) (Enclosures 2)
Los Angeles (44-895) (Enclosures 2)
Dallas (44-1639) (Enclosures 2)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO:: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for each office receiving copies of this communication are two copies of a letter to the Bureau from the President's Commission dated June 1, 1964. With regard to the Commission's request in paragraph one, Chicago and Los Angeles will check their files for references identifiable with Alexander P. Gruber prior to November 22, 1963. Furnish copies of any material located which relates to Gruber to the Bureau so that it may be reviewed and appropriately furnished to the Commission by Bureau. If the Bureau has already been furnished copies, furnish date, caption, and nature of communication wherein the information was submitted to the Bureau.

Los Angeles will interview Gruber along the lines requested by the President's Commission making certain that each point set forth in Commission's letter is thoroughly covered in the interview. Also obtain a complete description of Gruber containing sufficient identifying data in order that his identification record may be located at the Bureau.

Chicago submit results of your file review by return airtel. Los Angeles submit results of file review by airtel within three days of receipt of this communication enclosing letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission containing results of your interview of Gruber.

JTH/ras
(8)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

6 4 JUN 15 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Gruber was previously interviewed in connection with this investigation on 11/25/63 as Ruby had placed a telephone call to Gruber in Los Angeles on 11/22/63 shortly after he heard of the assassination. Gruber confirmed receiving the call from Ruby and stated he had known Ruby for approximately forty years. No information could be located in Bureau files identifiable with Gruber to indicate that he has ever been the subject of any prior Bureau investigation.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUN 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave & 9th N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your providing the arrest record and copies of all previous FBI reports giving information concerning Alexander P. Gruber (Clements Report, November 30, 1963, p. 273)

In addition, please obtain from Mr. Gruber a personal history including any organizations, political or otherwise, to which he has belonged and secure also, a detailed statement of Gruber's contacts with Jack Ruby since 1953.

Finally, please ascertain from Gruber the extent to which he is acquainted with Lewis J. McWillie, Lawrence Meyers, Ralph Paul, George Senator, Breck Wall, and Joe Peterson and inquire also of Gruber as to any information he may have concerning Ruby's interest in or activities in connection with the sale of jeeps, guns, or other war materials for use in Cuba, the smuggling of refugees out of Cuba, and trips to Cuba.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

35 JUN 2 1964

CRIME RECORDS FILE

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 9 1964

4 JUN 2 1964

ONE

NAT. INT. SEC.

Airtel to CG, LA, DL
6-4-64
Typed 1 page
one page letter for
each of 4 WCC Units

6/3/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

The President's Commission by letter dated 6/1/64 has advised that when Jack Ruby was contacted on March 11, 1959, by SA Charles W. Flynn a personal description was obtained and the observation was added that Ruby was a "known Dallas criminal." The Commission requested that they be advised as to the purpose and other results of Agent Flynn's contact on that date and requested that Agent Flynn indicate whether his comment about Ruby's criminal reputation was based on conversations with local law enforcement officers or other information not then in our files.

It is noted that the description of Ruby which was furnished to the Commission as contained in the report of SA Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated 11/30/63, page 157, reflects under remarks "known Dallas area criminal." A review of the description of Ruby as set forth in Dallas file number 137-631, which was prepared by SA Flynn as a result of his contact with Ruby on 3/11/59, does not include this remark and therefore cannot be attributed to SA Flynn.

It would appear that the remark was added to the description by the Agent preparing the report on the basis of the fact that Ruby had a record with the Dallas Police Department under Dallas PD 22255.

Dallas will submit by return mail an affidavit from the Agent who inserted this remark in the description of [illegible]

JWH/ras
(4)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

JUN 16 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Ruby clearly setting forth his basis for the observation. This affidavit will be furnished to the President's Commission by cover letter from the Bureau advising them of the purpose and other results of Agent Flynn's contact with Ruby on that date.

NOTE:

Commission's letter alsc requested a name check on ten associates and persons who were known to have contacted Ruby. This is being handled by the Name Check Section. Commission has previously been advised of the purpose and other results of Agent Flynn's contact with Ruby on 3/11/59 which was to determine if he could furnish information of value in criminal matters and that no information was obtained in this contact or in subsequent contacts of Flynn with Ruby. In reply to their request they will be referred to this previous advice.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

WARREN,
Chairman
RUSSELL
SHERMAN COOPER
BOGGS
FORD
McCLOY
DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delmach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with the alleged criminal and subversive associations of Jack Ruby, please provide arrest records and summaries of FBI reports with respect to any alleged criminal or subversive activities of:

1. Joe Bonds (Clements Report, November 30, 1963, p.486).
2. Martin Gimple (a close friend and Dallas business partner of Ruby who died in 1961 or 1962).
3. Dewey Groom (Clements Report, December 19, 1963, p.190).
4. Isadore "Izzy" Miller FBI Number 261801A.
5. Ralph Paul (Clements Report, November 30, 1963,p.466).
6. George Senator (Clements Report, November 30, 1963, p.296)
7. Elmer Ray Solomon (Clements Report December 14, 1963, p.248).
8. Mickey Ryan aka Roy William Pike (Clements Report, November 30, 1963, p.530).
9. Joe Peterson (Clements Report, December 14, 1963, p.342).
10. Breck Wall (Clements Report December 14, 1963, p.342).

Where possible, it would be helpful if the summaries could show the names of other persons involved with the above individuals.

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JUN 3 1964

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airtel to DL
6-3-64
JWH/mad
cc Ltr CR Clerk

If you have already forwarded arrest records for Mr. Paul and Mr. Senator, it will be sufficient to indicate the date that those records were forwarded.

Finally, an enclosure in your letter of April 7, 1964 shows that Jack Ruby was contacted on March 11, 1959 by Special Agent Charles W. Flynn, who obtained a personal description and added the observation that Ruby was a "known Dallas criminal." Please advise us as to the purpose and other results of Agent Flynn's contact on that date and request Agent Flynn to indicate whether his comment about Ruby's criminal reputation was based on conversations with local law enforcement officers or any other information not then in your files.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Belmont

June 3, 1964

A. Rosen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

PURPOSE:

To recommend that no further action be taken on a Commission request which has been completed with regard to the photographing of certain rental records belonging to Mrs. Bertha Cheek of Dallas, Texas.

BACKGROUND:

The Commission, by letter 4/20/64, requested photographic copies of Cheek's records on a property she owned on Gaston Street in Dallas for 1958 through 1961 as well as copies of all records for all of her properties (7) for 1963.

Mrs. Cheek, a wealthy woman, knew Jack Ruby in view of their mutual interest in night clubs. Cheek's sister, Earlene Roberts, was landlady at Lee Harvey Oswald's Beckley Street residence at the time of the assassination. Roberts did not take an active part in the management and has denied knowing Oswald or Ruby. This matter has been thoroughly investigated and no connection established between Oswald and Ruby.

We interviewed an employee of Cheek who advised she owned a property at 5212 Gaston, Dallas, where two Cubans were reported to have been residing in 1958 and 1959 (when Oswald was in USMC). Efforts to identify these Cubans have been unsuccessful. The above facts have been furnished previously to the Commission.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan
1 - Mr. J. W. Krahling

62-109090 -
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(12)

79 JUN 18 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This project involved some 1600 frames of film which would have required 3200 photographic enlargements. Bailey discussed this matter with Burt Griffin of the Commission on 4/28/64, and it was agreed he or a member of the staff would review the film at the Bureau at the first opportunity and that any frames they desired enlarged would be appropriately handled and furnished to the Commission.

Inasmuch as no member of the Commission staff re-contacted the Bureau to review the film the Bureau, by letter 5/7/64 to the Commission advised of the availability of this film for review whenever desired.

On 5/15/64, a member of the Commission staff reviewed the film in the Bureau's photographic unit. Since that time no request has been received from the Commission to have photographic enlargements made.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no further action be taken in this matter since we are on record with the Commission that the film is available and we will make enlargements of any of the frames requested.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
June 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Sizco
1 - Mail Room

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of the Commission for this Bureau to review the book, "Who Killed Kennedy?," by Thomas G. Buchanan.

Attached are two copies of a memorandum dated June 3, 1964, at Washington, D. C., containing certain claims made by Buchanan on the assassination of President Kennedy that are not substantiated by the results of our inquiry. For your information, Buchanan presents no factual material which would contradict the results of our inquiry in the assassination matter or which would substantiate Buchanan's speculation that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Also, enclosed is a copy of the French version of Buchanan's book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy." Copies of the English and French versions indicate that they contain the same allegations although the wordage varies in length. It is noted that the French version contains several photographs attributed to the French newspaper "L'Express," which carried the Buchanan articles previously furnished to you.

Background information concerning Buchanan from the files of this Bureau was furnished you by my letter dated March 17, 1964.

ENCLOSURE

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, 5/28/64, captioned "'Who Killed Kennedy?' Book by Thomas G. Buchanan," prepared Enclosures (3) by JHS:hrt:tef.

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FBI - WASH. D.C.

JUN 5

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1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Sizoo

June 3, 1964

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
By Thomas G. Buchanan

CLAIMS AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

1. CLAIM: The railway overpass toward which the President's motorcade was heading when the assassination shots were fired was left unguarded on November 22, 1963, "contrary to the most elementary security provisions." Page 81.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry shows that the railway overpass was guarded by a patrolman of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, at the time the President's motorcade approached that point. In addition, there were several individuals who were on the overpass at the time the President was killed. None of the above individuals has furnished any evidence that an assassin fired at the President from the overpass.

2. CLAIM: The doctors who attended President Kennedy at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, reportedly told reporters that the first shot struck the President in the throat from the front and that the second shot struck the right side of his head, apparently coming from behind the President's car. According to Buchanan, several weeks after the assassination doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, following a visit by Secret Service Agents showing them a document described as the autopsy report at Bethesda Naval Hospital, retracted their original statement concerning the nature of the threat wound. These doctors also stated that a new wound discovered at the autopsy had not been noticed in Dallas inasmuch as President Kennedy was lying on his back during efforts made to sustain his life and a back wound consequently would have been hidden from them. Pages 82-86.

INVESTIGATION: Doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital did not retract previous statements made by them but did state that their efforts had been directed at keeping the President alive and not at performing an autopsy. The autopsy report prepared at

JMS:hrt (11) PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY LETTER 6-3-64.

62-109090

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

the Bethesda Naval Hospital concludes that the throat wound was an exit-type wound and that all the bullets striking President Kennedy were fired from a point behind him.

3. CLAIM: Oswald was one of the worst shots in the Marines or for that matter in any other military service. Page 31.

INVESTIGATION: Buchanan himself has stated that Oswald was in the "sharpshooter" class in his shooting in the Marine Corps. In addition, Buchanan has admitted that the "sharpshooter" class is an intermediate class between "expert" on the top and "marksman" on the bottom.

4. CLAIM: The FBI denied reports that Oswald had been seen repeatedly driving a car into a Dallas rifle range for target practice. Page 91.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI has made no such public denial. However, our investigation has shown that Oswald was lacking in ability to drive a car.

5. CLAIM: The FBI in an off-the-record briefing denied that palmprints were found on the rifle associated with the assassination of President Kennedy. Page 93.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI made no such denial. As a matter of fact, the FBI Identification Division identified a latent impression taken by the Dallas Police Department from the barrel of the rifle as the right palmprint of Oswald. It is noted that Mark Lane, in the "National Guardian" of December 19, 1963, alleged that the FBI in off-the-record briefings had announced that "no palm prints were found on the rifle."

6. CLAIM: The paraffin test made of Oswald's hands and right cheek following his arrest by the Dallas Police Department showed a residue of gunpowder on his hands but none on his cheek. Therefore, according to Buchanan, the test proves that Oswald could not have fired a rifle inasmuch as the rifle would have deposited residue of gunpowder on his right cheek. Pages 93-96.

INVESTIGATION: The paraffin test has been found by the FBI Laboratory to be extremely unreliable and inconclusive as to whether or not a person has fired a weapon.

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7. CLAIM: A photographer filmed the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building at 12:30 the day of the assassination. This photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom and a clock on top of the building indicating the time as 12:30. Pages 96-97.

INVESTIGATION: Such a photograph is not known to the FBI. However, the FBI has a copy of a photographic print made from a movie film reportedly taken at the assassination scene. In the print an object appears in the window from which the assassination shots were fired. This photograph has been examined by the FBI Laboratory and the U.S. Navy Photographic Interpretation Center, Suitland, Maryland, and the conclusion was reached that the image seen in the window does not depict the form of a person or persons and is probably a stack of boxes later determined to have been in the room. No clock on top of the building appears in this photograph.

8. CLAIM: No employee who had access to the lunchroom at the Texas School Book Depository would have eaten his lunch on the sixth floor - "especially not Oswald, since it risked additional incrimination." However, an "outsider," hiding for a period of time prior to the assassination in the room on the sixth floor, would have required food. Pages 96-98.

INVESTIGATION: An employee of the Texas School Book Depository has advised that he ate lunch near the third double window on the southeast corner of the building on the sixth floor, sometime between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon on November 22, 1963. The employee has stated that he left the remnants of his lunch, including bones of fried chicken, near the window after he had finished eating. He has also stated that he left the sixth floor a few minutes after noon to join two fellow employees who were eating their lunch on the fifth floor of the building. He has stated that he did not see Oswald or anyone else at the windows on the south side of the building during the time he was on the sixth floor for lunch.

9. CLAIM: Oswald would have had to have been "the fastest runner since the great Olympic title holder, Jesse Owens," to have fired the assassination shots, hidden the rifle on the sixth floor, descended to the second floor lunchroom, and obtained a soft drink from a dispensing machine before the building superintendent, Roy S. Truly, and a Dallas policeman confronted Oswald at the second floor lunchroom. Pages 98-100.

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"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

INVESTIGATION: A survey was conducted by FBI Agents to determine the time taken by various routes and speeds to follow Oswald's actions immediately after the assassination shots. It is noted that the survey was conducted at a fast walk except in areas where an individual would have walked at a normal pace so as not to arouse suspicion. The survey showed that, walking from the window on the sixth floor via stairways, it would have taken Oswald about one minute and forty-five seconds to reach the front door of the Texas School Book Depository. The longest period of time to make the same journey, allowing 30 seconds in the lunchroom and involving the use of a passenger elevator for part of the descent to the second floor, was found to be three minutes and forty-nine seconds. It is noted that Truly has advised that he and the police officer arrived at the lunchroom on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination took place.

10. CLAIM: The assassin who fired at President Kennedy from the railway overpass fled the scene and left the murder weapon on that bridge behind him. Page 107.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has failed to develop any indication that a second rifle used in the assassination was found near the railway overpass and that a second assassin was involved in the killing of President Kennedy.

11. CLAIM: The name of the rifle used in the assassination appeared on the rifle. Page 108.

INVESTIGATION: Examination of the rifle used in the assassination does not reveal the name of the manufacturer of the weapon. However, it is noted that there is an inscription thereon that the rifle was made in Italy.

12. CLAIM: The Post Office Box in Dallas to which Oswald had the rifle mailed was kept under both his name and that of "A. Hidell." Page 111.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has revealed that Oswald did not indicate on his application that others, including an "A. Hidell," would receive mail through the box in question, which was Post Office Box 2915 in Dallas. This box was obtained by Oswald on October 9, 1962, and relinquished by him on May 14, 1963.

13. CLAIM: A detailed and "remarkably correct description" of Oswald was sent out over the police radio in Dallas at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963. Pages 114-116.

INVESTIGATION: The radio logs of the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office show that no description of Oswald or any suspect in the assassination was broadcast at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963. Beginning at 12:43 p.m. and 12:49 p.m., respectively, and continuing until Oswald was taken into custody, the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office broadcast descriptions of an unnamed suspect described as a slender white male, 30 years old, five feet ten inches tall, 155 or 165 pounds, who was possibly carrying a rifle. This suspect was reportedly seen running from the Texas School Book Depository after the assassination. A description of Oswald taken from background information and the autopsy report on him indicates he was 24 years old, five feet nine inches tall, weighed an estimated 150 pounds and had brown hair and blue-gray eyes. Although the descriptions broadcast approximated Oswald's height and weight, those descriptions were not accurate as to his age and lacked specific details regarding the colors of his hair and eyes. No broadcasts were made before Oswald's arrest that named Oswald as a suspect or gave a description of him. It is also noted that inquiry has shown that Oswald did not become a suspect until he was reported missing from the book building at approximately 12:50 p.m.

14. CLAIM: Police knew Oswald's boardinghouse address, 1026 North Beckley Street. The sources of his address were the records of the Texas School Book Depository, the "Red Squad" of the Dallas Police Department, and the FBI, which had been given that address by Mrs. Ruth Paine, with whom Oswald's wife was living at the time. Page 119.

INVESTIGATION: The records of the Texas School Book Depository did not show his address as 1026 North Beckley Street, but did contain Mrs. Paine's residence in Irving, Texas, as his address. The Dallas Police Department has denied that it had any record of Oswald prior to the time of the assassination. Also, Mrs. Paine had not advised the FBI of Oswald's boardinghouse address prior to the assassination.

15. CLAIM: Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit was not in favor with his superiors in the Dallas Police Department and had gone ten years without a promotion. Page 120.

INVESTIGATION: A copy of the Dallas Police Department file on Police Officer J. D. Tippit furnished by that Department has been reviewed by this Bureau. While the file shows that

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disciplinary action was taken against Tippit on several occasions, it contains no information that he was "out of favor." The file, however, shows that Tippit had received several commendations for his performance of duty both from civilian sources and from the Dallas Police Department. Superiors and associates have advised that he was an average officer who was well liked and was not overly ambitious. Several associates have stated that Tippit had taken promotional examinations but they had no information as to the results. A review of the file fails to disclose any reference to promotional examinations offered or taken by Tippit. While he was not promoted to a grade higher than patrolman, Tippit did receive so-called "service" raises in salary on a periodic basis.

16. CLAIM: Police Officer Tippit, Jack Ruby and Oswald all lived within a few blocks of each other. Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: A survey by the Dallas Office of this Bureau has indicated that by the most direct routes available, Tippit's residence was seven miles from Ruby's residence and from Oswald's boardinghouse and that the distance between Ruby's residence and Oswald's boardinghouse was one and three-tenths miles.

17. CLAIM: Jack Ruby and Dallas Police Officer Tippit were described by Ruby's sister, Mrs. Eva Grant, to reporters as "like two brothers." Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: Mrs. Grant has stated that at no time before or after the assassination has she made such a statement to any reporter or group of reporters. She has also advised that she would not make such a statement under any circumstances, since it would be completely untrue and without foundation.

18. CLAIM: There are standing orders for police in Dallas as in other cities that radio cars of the type Tippit was driving must have two policemen in them. Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: It is true that Tippit was alone in his police car; however, it has been determined from officials of the Dallas Police Department that their policy requires about 80 percent of the patrolmen working the day shift, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., as Tippit was on the day of the assassination, to work alone and that Tippit was one of the patrolmen assigned to work alone on that day.

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19. CLAIM: Tippit was violating another order not to drive out of the sector of the city to which he had been assigned. Tippit was meant to be in downtown Dallas at the time he intercepted Oswald, shortly after Oswald had left his boardinghouse at 1026 North Beckley Street. Page 122.

INVESTIGATION: A review of Tippit's file in the Dallas Police Department and the radio log of that Department does not show that Tippit should have been in downtown Dallas at the time he confronted Oswald. The radio log shows that at 12:54 p.m. he advised the police radio dispatcher he was in the Oak Cliff area and that he was told to remain available for any emergency coming in. The Dallas Police file on Tippit shows that Tippit was moved from his regular area to cover an area closer to the assassination scene.

20. CLAIM: There are witnesses - "anonymous, it seems" - who saw Oswald run into a vacant lot, eject the spent shells from his revolver after shooting, and reload that revolver. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry has developed witnesses and these witnesses, not anonymous as claimed by Buchanan, have advised that they saw Oswald apparently trying to unload his revolver near the location where Tippit was shot.

21. CLAIM: Oswald was arrested in the Texas Theater at 1:36 p.m. on November 22, 1963. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: The radio log of the Dallas Police Department shows that Oswald was reported in the Texas Theater at 1:45 p.m., by a squad car. The same radio log shows that shortly after 1:51 p.m., the radio dispatcher received a report of the arrest of Oswald. The radio log of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office shows that at 1:53 p.m., the report was given that Oswald had been taken into custody.

22. CLAIM: The Dallas Police officers who arrested Oswald "beat him up" after they had disarmed him. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: A Special Agent of this Bureau on the scene at the time of the arrest of Oswald has advised that Oswald was not mistreated and that no force was used to subdue him other than that necessary to overcome his armed resistance.

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23. CLAIM: Oswald was first questioned "exclusively about the Tippit murder." Police, as long as they were able to maintain the prisoner in isolation, permitted him to think that he was just a suspect in that murder. Page 127.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agents of this Bureau were present during the early hours of questioning of Oswald at Dallas Police Headquarters, at which time Oswald vigorously denied having shot President Kennedy and Tippit.

24. CLAIM: Oswald insisted on his right to see a lawyer, making this demand before reporters, yet for two days of "persistent questioning" this right was "relentlessly denied him." Page 127.

INVESTIGATION: Oswald was advised following his arrest of his right to counsel by both a Dallas police officer and by FBI Agents present during the early interrogation of Oswald. Oswald, when arraigned at about 7 p.m., November 22, 1963, was advised by Justice of the Peace David Johnston of his right to an attorney's services. Late that night representatives of the Dallas Civil Liberties Union went to the Dallas Police Department and later departed satisfied that Oswald had been advised of this right. There is no indication Oswald made any attempt to contact an attorney on November 22, 1963. Again on November 23, 1963, Oswald was advised by a Dallas police official of his right to have an attorney. At that time Oswald indicated he wished to call attorney John J. Abt of New York City. He was taken from his cell on three separate occasions on that date to place collect calls via public telephones in the Dallas Police Headquarters, but on each occasion he was unable to make contact with Abt in New York City. Abt is an attorney who has represented the Communist Party, USA, in its litigation on several occasions with the Government of the U. S.

25. CLAIM: The Texas School Book Depository is owned and operated by the city government of Dallas and, therefore, Oswald was a municipal employee. Pages 131, 143, 151 and 155.

INVESTIGATION: The Texas School Book Depository is not a government agency of any municipality, county, state or Federal jurisdiction. It is a private concern which receives and distributes books to its various customers, including educational institutions. Therefore, Oswald, in his employment at the Texas School Book Depository, was not a municipal employee.

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26. CLAIM: Among the papers found on Oswald by the Dallas Police Department was the name of Joseph Hosty of the Dallas Office of the FBI. In addition, information on papers found on Oswald recorded Hosty's home telephone number, office telephone number and car license number. This information appeared in the "Houston Post" and the source was reported to be Assistant District Attorney William Alexander. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Hosty referred to by Buchanan is undoubtedly Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., of our Dallas Office. Oswald's address directory, which was found by the Dallas Police Department in Oswald's boardinghouse room, did not contain Special Agent Hosty's home telephone number. The directory did contain, however, his correct name, the telephone number and street address of the Dallas FBI Office, and the entry "MU 8605" or "MU 8605." Special Agent Hosty gave his name and the Dallas Office telephone number and street address to Mrs. Ruth Paine in contacting her on November 1, 1963, regarding Oswald's residence. Mrs. Paine has stated that she gave that data to Oswald. Marina Oswald has stated that she recorded Special Agent Hosty's license number on an occasion when he was at the Paine residence and gave it to Oswald. The 1962 license number of the automobile assigned to Special Agent Hosty on November 1, 1963, was MU 8605.

27. CLAIM: The "Philadelphia Inquirer" of December 8, 1963, contained an article stating that Hosty had seen Oswald shortly after he had left New Orleans in September, 1963. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agent Hosty has furnished an affidavit stating that at no time prior to the assassination of President Kennedy had he ever seen or talked to Oswald. In addition, Hosty stated that he had never made any attempt to develop him as an informant or source of information.

28. CLAIM: Oswald was a double agent. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Director of the FBI, John Edgar Hoover, has furnished the Commission with an affidavit categorically denying that Oswald was ever an informant of the FBI, was ever assigned a symbol number in that capacity, and was ever paid any amount of money by the FBI in any regard. It is noted that the Central Intelligence Agency has denied that Oswald was ever associated with it in any capacity.

29. CLAIM: The Walter-McCarran Act specifically calls for anyone who has attempted to renounce his U.S. citizenship to file an affidavit stating why he believes he should receive a U.S. passport. Page 151.

INVESTIGATION: The Internal Security Act of 1950 (Walter-McCarran Act) contains no reference to an affidavit required by a U.S. citizen who has attempted to expatriate himself.

30. CLAIM: It appears that the FBI knew Oswald possessed the alleged assassination rifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy because it would seem unlikely that within one day the FBI could trace the rifle as coming from a mail order house in Chicago. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI had no knowledge that Oswald possessed the assassination rifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. The tracing of the rifle purchased by Oswald under an assumed name from the mail order house in Chicago was completed by the FBI on November 23, 1963, regardless of Buchanan's claim.

31. CLAIM: Oswald's rifle was not taken away from him even though on April 10, 1963, there was good reason to suspect he had already used it to attempt to kill General Edwin A. Walker. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI did not investigate the attempted assassination of General Walker on April 10, 1963, and had no reason to regard Oswald as a suspect in that attempted murder until December 3, 1963, when Marina Oswald furnished information that Oswald had, on the night in question, attempted to kill General Walker. The Dallas Police Department has also indicated that it had no record of Oswald prior to the assassination and had never developed or considered Oswald as a suspect in the attempted shooting of General Walker.

32. CLAIM: It can be inferred from the fact that General Walker's name and telephone number were in Oswald's notebook that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. Page 154.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has developed no indication that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. General Walker has been publicly quoted as saying he did not know anything about Oswald until Oswald was arrested for the assassination of the President.

kao

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: May 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "WHO KILLED KENNEDY"

Memorandum dated May 9, 1964, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Tolson referred to the book "Who Killed Kennedy" by Thomas G. Buchanan. The Commission indicated a copy of the book would be made available to the Bureau for the Bureau's comments.

Today, while at the President's Commission, Mr. Samuel Stern advised Malley that the only copy the Commission had of this book had been taken by the Commission Chairman, Chief Justice Earl Warren, and no other copies were available.

Malley was advised by Director of CIA John McCone and Dick Helms of CIA that CIA was attempting to get a number of copies of this book and would try and have them in the mail from Europe tonight. Mr. Helms stated upon receipt a copy of the book would be immediately made available to the Bureau.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Papich

JRM:mpd (9)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1964

June 3, 1964

62 109090 —

Mr. Alan G. Grant, Jr.
Suite 806 Metcalf Building
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mr. Grant:

Your letter of May 27, 1964, has been received.

The matter discussed in your communication is wholly within the authority of the Presidential Commission which selected its own personnel. I would like to assure you that this Bureau will continue to make every effort to discharge its responsibilities with the highest degree of thoroughness and dispatch.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
JUN 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles indicate correspondent voluntarily offered information concerning a person he believed to be a subversive and also has been interviewed regarding an applicant. He is the person who originally suggested the Freedom Academy which is presently the subject of pending legislation in Congress. Its purpose is to train personnel going overseas regarding communism.

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Tolson
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 15 1964

ALAN G. GRANT, JR.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
SUITE 806 METCALF BUILDING
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

TELEPHONE GA 5-4767

May 27, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Norman Redlich and the Warren Commission

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On page 83 of the paperback edition of your excellent book, Masters of Deceit, you identify the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee as a Communist front. It has also been so identified by the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee and HUAC.

Consequently, it was somewhat startling to pick up the New York Times for April 13, 1964 and find a money raising ad published by ECLC in which Norman Redlich, a staff member of the Warren Commission investigating President Kennedy's death, is listed as a member of the Committee's National Council. A little checking reveals that Mr. Redlich has served on the National Council of this notorious front for some years now.

I understand the Warren Commission and its staff have been made privy to some of the most secret information available to the FBI and other intelligence and security organizations of the government. Some of this information is so secret that, in the words of the Chief Justice, it may not be made known during our lifetime.

I understand that Mr. Redlich made his membership in ECLC known at the time of his employment, but he was taken on anyway. In checking, I find that Senator Russell and some of the other responsible members of the Warren Commission were unaware that Mr. Redlich had been hired and had not been advised of his disqualifying background. In fact, Senator Russell advises he first learned about Redlich from a private citizen in California.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964
6 JUN 10 1964

EX-RUC.

I have been advised, by a source which I consider reasonably reliable, that Mr. Redlich and at least some of the other members of the Warren Commission staff were originally hired without so much as an agency check, much less a full FBI field investigation.

I had always assumed the FBI did everything it could (I am aware of your statutory limitations), to protect its sources and the information available to it. I cannot understand why someone in the FBI did not make a confidential report to Senator Russell, Senator Lausche, Gerald Ford, or Allen Dulles about Redlich and the unbelievably slipshod security procedures being followed by the Commission, which, to say the least, compromise secret information available to the Government.

The fact that Redlich was not a member of the Communist Party is beside the point. He has been an open, unabashed and admitted member for many years of one of the most notorious and best known Communist front organizations. Can you tell me one good reason why this should not disqualify him per se? At the very least it indicates a mental attitude which should make him a first class security risk.

On two occasions in the past, I have furnished the FBI with confidential information which came to my attention. It would have proven embarrassing as well as damaging if my reports had ever gotten back to the source or had become known to Soviet intelligence. I can understand that, despite the most stringent security checks, there will be an occasional Judith Coplon, but I am not able to understand the hiring of a Norman Redlich and the failure of the FBI, even off the record, to advise Senator Russell and others. In my humble opinion, Sir, the hiring of Norman Redlich is nothing less than a security outrage, and the more I learn about this case, the more disappointed I am in our security organizations as well as those who interpret their reports.

Even though the Warren Commission did not request an FBI investigation of Redlich until sometime after his employment, I believe the FBI has an affirmative duty to protect its secrets.

Am I to understand that any future report I make to the FBI may possibly be passed on, upon request, to another Government agency group or committee with the likes of Norman Redlich on its staff? If so, I will have to review my future position in terms of advising your agency of security information which comes to my attention.

Cordially,

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 6-1-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

President's Commission Re

Pursuant to a request of Mr. Arlen Specter, Commission Staff Attorney, a conference was held in his office on 5-28-64 at which time Mr. Norman Redlich and Specter discussed the order and method of presenting to the Commission technical testimony relating to the Assassination Site. Present from the FBI were Messrs. Malley, Shaneyfelt, Frazier, and Gauthier and from the Secret Service Inspector Thomas Kelly. Mr. Specter outlined the following order of testimony which he will develop for the record through hypothetical questions asked jointly of the following scheduled witnesses:

1. Inspector Thomas Kelly, Secret Service, will testify to:

   (a) Details of cars used in motorcade on 11-22-63;
   (b) Physical measurements of President and Governor;
   (c) Plans of 6th floor of Texas School Book Depository made by Dallas Police on 11-22-64 in presence of Secret Service;
   (d) Background of the Zapruder film, how obtained and disposition.

2. SA L. L. Shaneyfelt, FBI Laboratory, will testify to:

   (a) Background of the Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore films;
   (b) Camera examination (Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore);
   (c) Origin of the 35 mm color slides of each frame from the Zapruder film, describing the frame numbering system used;
   (d) Background of the Associated Press still photograph of Presidential car at time shots were fired;
   (e) Description of the procedures followed in Dallas on 5-24-64 while photographing certain points along the motorcade route in front of the Texas School Book Depository of interest to the President's Commission, such as:

LJG:mah (9)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention, Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention, Mr. Shaneyfelt and Mr. Frazier)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

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fixing points in vicinity of tree where clear shots could be fired; fixes near the Stemmons Road Sign where shots were fired; photographing these fixes (movies and stills) with Zapruder's camera from Zapruder's position, and pictures (movies and stills) of motorcade car moving along road as viewed from the 6th floor, etc.;

(f) Conferences held by Commission when films were visually examined and re-enactments made on scale model and names of those present.

3. SA Robert Frazier, FBI Laboratory will testify to:

(a) Simulation of the rifle position inside 6th floor window, alignment of cartons (based on Dallas Police photographs and diagram
(b) Line of sight from 6th floor window and angles of wounds through bodies as furnished by medical authorities, holes through coat, etc.

4. Inspector Leo J. Gauthier, Administrative Division, will testify to:

(a) Type of visual aids made available to the Commission, namely, scale models of Assassination Site and Police Department garage where Oswald was killed, charts of whereabouts of Oswald after assassination, aerial photos of Assassination Site and surrounding areas.
(b) Background concerning preparation of manikin, physical makeup, etc.
(c) Visual aids brochures prepared of the Texas School Book Depository, Bus and Taxi, Officer Tippit killing and the Frazier-Paine homes;
(d) Arrangements made with Mr. Robert West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas, to survey certain fixed points on the road and to record on a survey map various points, line of sight, distances between assassination window and these points indicating the angles of these sight lines to the horizon.

5. Commission Staff members will not be in a position to testify; however, they have theories concerning the shooting sequence. Mr. Spector indicated that hypothetical questions will be advanced by him to support all of the testimony given the Commission by Governor and Mrs. Connally, doctors, ballistic experts, Secret Service and FBI. This includes confidential information given to the Commission under oath all of which is not necessarily known to those who are scheduled to testify on 6-4-64.

Memo, Gauthier to Callahan
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy

At the time of the conference in Mr. Specter's office, the date of Friday, 6-5-64 was tentatively set for hearing testimony. On 5-29-64 Mr. Specter called me at home stating that Chief Justice Warren had advised Mr. Rankin that this testimony should be moved up to 10:00 A. M. Thursday, 6-4-64 in order for him to be present.

SAC Shanklin was able to have the Surveyor's work completed two days earlier and at 10:00 P. M. 5-31-64 I obtained a tracing of the survey plat map from Captain Houton, AAL, at Friendship Airport inbound from Dallas.

The work of putting together the FBI's part of this assignment is being closely developed by all responsible Divisions. Mr. Specter wishes to be in a position to review this material before 6-4-64 if possible. He will be given the opportunity to discuss this matter with us as soon as the FBI's work has been completed.

RECOMMENDATION:

None, for information only.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
BOOK BY THOMAS G. BUCHANAN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
DATE: May 28, 1964
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sizoo

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director's instructions. Buchanan, born 1919, Baltimore, Maryland, active in communist causes in this country 1948-56 and has admitted past Communist Party (CP) membership to Bureau Agents. He is carried on Reserve Index. Buchanan's articles in French newspaper "L'Express," earlier this year cast doubt on Lee Harvey Oswald's guilt; claimed Oswald was FBI informant and/or Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent; and set forth theory about conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. Commission has been furnished copies of articles and translations thereof. Preface of book claims the text was filed with Commission in March, 1964; states he discussed his views with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy. Buchanan's thesis is that Oswald was merely a minor member of conspiracy to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with communists and this displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen. Buchanan alleges a Texas millionaire "Mr. X," authored assassination plot. Buchanan thesis on method of assassination and conspirators involved admittedly based on speculation. According to Buchanan assassin 1 fired a shot from railway overpass in front of President's motorcade; assassin 2 fired three shots from Texas School Book Depository (TSBD); Oswald, as accomplice 3, aided assassin 2; accomplice 4 let Oswald leave building; accomplice 5 ordered Oswald's arrest prior to time he was discovered missing from TSBD; accomplice 6 followed Oswald and signaled accomplice 7 (Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit) who was to kill Oswald although it was Oswald who killed Tippit. Jack Ruby, according to Buchanan, was used by conspiracy to silence Oswald. Buchanan sets forth so-called "official" version and doubts single assassin Oswald fired all shots. Refutation of his doubts set forth. Buchanan alleges the assassination plot was not a communist plot since communists would not have benefited from President Kennedy's death. Buchanan claims that Oswald was associated with FBI and probably CIA. He also claims that municipal and Federal police investigators are conspiring to hide evidence in the assassination and

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to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimony because the "truth" would tend to discredit the Government of the U.S. Buchanan devotes 40 of 192 pages to historical discussion on the assassinations of President Lincoln - 1865; President Garfield - 1881; and President McKinley - 1901. Buchanan's book does not present any facts which would cause us to change our conclusion that Oswald acted alone as the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the President's Commission is a listing of some claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well as our refutations of those claims. The attached letter also encloses for the Commission a copy of the French version of book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy," which has been reviewed at the Bureau and found to make the same claims in a somewhat abridged form.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission.

DETAILS:

Re memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 5-14-64 captioned "Book Entitled 'Who Killed Kennedy?'" which indicated the President's Commission has asked the Bureau to review the book for our comments. The Director noted: "I want it thoroughly reviewed. H."

The book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director's instructions. As requested during the testimony of the Director and Assistant to the Director Belmont, the Commission is being advised by attached letter of allegations of Buchanan in the book which can be refuted by facts as well as our conclusion that Buchanan presents no facts on the assassination which contradict our findings in the assassination matter.

AUTHOR:

The author of the book is Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., who was born 3-14-19, Baltimore, Maryland. He attended Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, for one year 1936-37 and The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., for one year 1939-40. Buchanan was inducted into the U.S. Army in 1942 and released from active duty in 1946 with the rank of captain. Our investigation of Buchanan disclosed extensive Communist Party history. He joined the CP in 1948 while working for the "Washington Evening Star" as a reporter and was discharged in 1948 by that paper after admission of CP membership to an official of the paper. He was extremely active in communist causes

from 1948 to 1956 and on interview by Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953 admitted CP membership. During an interview in 1957 he claimed to have left the CP in 1956. He was on the Security Index from 1949 to 1961. He is now carried on the Reserve Index in view of his connection with the field of journalism. According to the jacket on his book, Buchanan now lives in Paris and is involved with a firm planning the maintenance of the City of Paris accounting records by means of electronic computers.

Buchanan was the author of several articles in the French newspaper "L'Express" in February, March, and April, 1964, which cast doubt on Oswald's guilt in the assassination, claimed Oswald was an FBI informant and/or CIA agent, and set forth his theory about a conspiracy of wealthy men in Texas to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with Premier Khrushchev and reducing "cold war" tensions. Copies of the articles and translations thereof have been furnished the President's Commission.

PREFACE OF BOOK:

According to the Preface, the "entire text of the report you are about to read" was filed in Washington in March, 1964, with the President's Commission at the request of a "staff member of that commission." Curiously enough, Buchanan states that he is dedicating the book to the "group of men who are conducting the investigation of the President's Commission," who have an "immensely difficult assignment" which cannot be carried out unless each citizen with knowledge comes forward to disclose it. He also states that extracts of the report first appeared in "L'Express" in Paris. Buchanan claims that he discussed his views on the assassination with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. We were aware of and have previously reported on Buchanan's contacts with Katzenbach and the Commission.

THESIS OF BOOK:

Buchanan's thesis is that Lee Harvey Oswald was merely a minor member of a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. The plot was organized because President Kennedy's progress in negotiating with the communists, such as the 1963 Moscow agreement to ban nuclear weapons testing, displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen. Buchanan claimed that such wealthy men did not want to see an end to the "cold war" because disarmament would injure their investments in the oil and defense-type industries.

Another reason they had for wanting to eliminate President Kennedy was for fear he would reduce the 27½ per cent oil depletion allowance which benefited them so greatly.

Buchanan states that the wealthy oilmen felt that while President Kennedy's successor, President Johnson, might hold nearly the same views on civil rights and foreign policy matters as President Kennedy, President Johnson had been chosen by them to succeed the late Speaker Sam Rayburn to defend their interests in Washington. Buchanan states that it would be fantastic if President Johnson was in any way involved in the plot to kill President Kennedy. He further states that no such implication is intended.

Buchanan alleges that a Texas millionaire identified only as "Mr. X" was the author of the plot to kill President Kennedy. "Mr. X" supposedly had three enemies: 1. The Italian oil magnate Enrico Mattei whose extensive business holdings and undercutting of American oil prices upset "Mr. X"; 2. President Kennedy; and 3. Soviet Premier Khrushchev. All of these men, according to Buchanan, stood between "Mr. X" and world domination. Buchanan implies that "Mr. X" could have been behind the airplane crash in October, 1962, in which Mattei was killed in Italy. He states that "Mr. X," by having President Kennedy assassinated, would not only get "rid of" him, but would also discredit Khrushchev by having everything point to the fact that Oswald was a communist who had been trained in Russia. To prevent Oswald from revealing anything about the authors and plans of the conspiracy, he was, according to Buchanan, to be killed before capture. Since this was not done, then it was necessary for the conspirators to arrange for him to be killed before being brought to trial.

BUCHANAN VERSION:

Buchanan sets forth his version of the way the assassination was carried out by seven individuals working for "Mr. X." In introducing his version, Buchanan admits that he is dealing with the realm of speculation and that all the elements of his hypothesis, some of which may be incorrect in detail, are based on probabilities. This approach by Buchanan shows the weakness already attributed to him by responsible reviewers of his writings about the assassination of President Kennedy. Buchanan, as well as others who oppose Oswald's guilt as the sole assassin, admittedly are basing their case on: 1. reports in the press which during the early days after the assassination were confused and contradictory; 2. false and vicious rumors and hoaxes which have been fostered by irresponsible public officials as well as by individuals; 3. motives which could be monetary; and 4. views which represent their economic, political, and social thinking. It would be surprising, indeed, if Buchanan with his communist background did not disclaim Oswald as a real communist and claim that he was instead a double agent working or to be working in the future against communist causes. In addition, commentators such as Buchanan are hurrying into print before the report of the President's Commission is

published to capitalize on interest in the matter. Facts already known to us on the assassination, if published, would refute many of the claims being made now concerning the assassination.

SEVEN CONSPIRATORS:

According to Buchanan, there were 2 assassins. Assassin 1 fired one shot from the railway overpass in front of the President's motorcade and fled, leaving his murder weapon on that bridge. Assassin 2, who had been hidden in the TSBD between closing time the night before and opening on the morning of the assassination, fired 3 shots with a weapon brought to him by Oswald or some other person working in the building. His 3 shots had three purposes: to accomplish the assassination of the President if Assassin 1 could not carry out his mission; to act as a diversion to permit the escape of Assassin 1; and to show some shots came from the building where Oswald had been working so that he could be caught as the scapegoat in the plot. Assassin 2 probably escaped the TSBD dressed as a policeman.

Oswald, according to Buchanan, was Accomplice 3. He purchased the rifle for the plot, guided Assassin 2 into the TSBD and the stockroom, brought him the rifle, and immediately after the assassination, was found on the second floor of the TSBD. Thereafter, Oswald was permitted to leave the building in violation of police orders.

Accomplice 4 gave the order to let Oswald leave the building. He is reportedly a police officer.

Accomplice 5 is a police official who gave the order to arrest Oswald prior to the time he was discovered missing from the TSBD. He had fore knowledge of Oswald's part in the plot.

Accomplice 6 was probably a detective not dressed in official uniform. He followed Oswald after leaving the TSBD and when Oswald left his boarding house Accomplice 6 gave the signal to Accomplice 7 who was waiting in a police car around the corner.

Accomplice 7 is identified by Buchanan as Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit who, best evidence shows, was killed by Oswald. According to Buchanan, Accomplice 7 was to kill Oswald so that the latter's knowledge of the conspiracy would be silenced. Accomplice 7 was given the assignment to "make amends for a career in which he had not ever managed to secure the favour of the officers above him." However, Accomplice 7 "bungled" his last assignment. Later, Oswald was captured alive in the Texas Theatre.

According to Buchanan, Jack Ruby, a gangster with whom the Dallas Police were on "intimate terms," must have been involved in "some

way with the man he slew" (Oswald). Buchanan claims that men like Ruby do not kill out of patriotic fervor or to avenge the widow of a "martyred leader," but to prevent someone from confessing and from implicating associates in a crime.

We have developed no facts or documents to substantiate Buchanan's speculative theory of conspiracy and seven conspirators.

BUCHANAN DOUBTS "OFFICIAL" VERSION:

Buchanan states that the "official" theses which he sets forth on the assassination will be those on which the police of Dallas and the FBI appear to be in general agreement. He also states that his analysis of them is not based on mere press speculations but on the official sources. What he fails to mention is that his analysis actually speculates on what has been reported to have been said by the police of Dallas and the FBI.

Buchanan states that the first "official" thesis is that the shots fired at the presidential car came from one direction, a lone assassin in the 6th floor window of the TSBD. He says he doubts this because the doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas first reported the wound in President Kennedy's throat as an entrance wound indicating the bullet came from in front of the motorcade, but were later talked into changing their report on the wound after the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital reported the wound in the throat was an exit-type wound. Doctors at Parkland Hospital have stated that their main purpose was to sustain life and not to closely examine the sources of wounds and the paths of projectiles inside the President's body.

Buchanan states some witnesses reacted as if the shots had come from in front of the motorcade. In our inquiries there were several who said this, but numerous others have said they believe the shots came from behind the President.

Buchanan also, in his effort to show the shots came from in front of the President, states that an assassin could have been on the railway overpass in front of the motorcade since the overpass was unguarded on that day. Buchanan either is lying deliberately or does not know the facts: there was a police guard on the railway overpass and he, along with several civilian witnesses also on that bridge, denied seeing anything to indicate an assassin fired a weapon from the bridge.

Buchanan states that no mention was made of a wound in President Kennedy's back by doctors at Parkland Hospital although the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital claims that there was such a wound.

He states it hard to believe that doctors at Parkland failed to discover the wound in spite of the statement by those doctors that the reason they did not notice it was because President Kennedy was lying on his back during their life-saving efforts. He implies that the wound was invented to prove all the shots came from behind.

Buchanan claims that the second "official" thesis is that the marksman who fired all the shots was Oswald. He claims that an investigator for the President's Commission informed him that if more than three shots are conclusively established, it may be assumed that there were two assassins. This is so because the investigator stated that no man could have fired four shots in the 5 to 6 seconds. He claims that a news story shortly after the assassination claimed a small round bullet hole in the windshield of the President's car. What Buchanan fails to state is that the newsman later said the glass splintering could have been caused by a ricochet from inside the car. Laboratory examination of the windshield showed that it was cracked by a projectile from behind.

Buchanan claims that Oswald's Marine Corps record for marksmanship shows that he was one of the worst shots in the Marines or in any other military service and could not have been the successful assassin based on his past record. This seems hard to accept since Oswald was rated in the "sharpshooter" class which even Buchanan admits is the intermediate class between the top class, "expert," and the bottom class, "marksman."

Buchanan states that the third "official" thesis is that police have proved by scientific evidence that Oswald fired the murder weapon. He states that the FBI has denied that palm prints were found on the rifle used in the assassination. No such statement has been made by a representative of this Bureau. The truth is that a latent print lifted from the rifle barrel was identified by the Identification Division as the right palm print of Oswald.

Buchanan claims that the paraffin test made on Oswald's hands and cheek by the Dallas PD after arrest revealed that he had powder residues on his hands but none on his cheek. This means, Buchanan claims, that Oswald may have fired the pistol said to have been used in the killing of Police Officer Tippit, but that the absence of powder on his cheek shows he did not fire the assassination rifle since there would have been gunpowder residues on his right cheek. Buchanan does not tell all about the paraffin test. It is regarded as unreliable and inconclusive. Evidence by Bureau experts has been given to the Commission already to that effect.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

Buchanan states that the fourth "official" thesis is that Oswald remained upstairs in the school book building while fellow-workers went to the street to see the President, and that after they had left, he went into the stockroom and remained alone there. He claims there are no witnesses to confirm this. In fact, he says, a photographer filmed the 6th floor window at 12:30. The photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom as well as a large clock on the roof of the building which shows the time as 12:30. The Bureau is not aware of such a photograph although we do have a photograph of the 6th floor reportedly taken about the assassination time. It does not show what can be identified as human forms in windows on the 6th floor of the building.

Buchanan claims that the fifth "official" thesis is that after the assassination Oswald hid the rifle, descended to the second floor lunchroom, took out a bottle from the automatic drink dispenser and began to drink it before the TSBD superintendent, Roy S. Truly, and a policeman reached the second floor in checking out the building. Buchanan alleges that Oswald must have been the "fastest runner since the great Olympic title holder, Jesse Owens," to have done all the above before Truly and the policeman arrived on the second floor. Truly has advised that he saw Oswald on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination. A survey was made by Bureau Agents to determine the times taken using various routes and rates of speed to arrive at the first floor from the assassination window on the 6th floor. The longest normal time period was just over three and a half minutes.

NOT A COMMUNIST PLOT ACCORDING TO BUCHANAN:

Buchanan alleges that the assassination of President Kennedy was not a communist plot in spite of Oswald's past defection to the Soviet Union and his pro-Castro activities in the months prior to the assassination. He claims that the Soviet communists could not have gained in their efforts to aid world peace by having President Kennedy killed. Such a move would have hurt peace efforts by the Soviets. He claims that Castro Cuba would not have gained either since a campaign was underway both by Kennedy and Castro to relieve the tensions between Cuba and the U.S. As for the Chinese Communists, Buchanan claims they too would have gained nothing from the assassination since President Kennedy had reportedly said that he did not think the islands of Quemoy and Matsu off the China coast in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek should be defended by American naval forces if attacked by the Chinese Communists. Buchanan also states that "domestic" communists in the U.S. could not have benefited from

President Kennedy's assassination since the drive against American communists under the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations had not been intensified under the Kennedy leadership.

Buchanan alleges falsely that the Director has stated that "there was no basis to believe that U.S. Communists had been involved in Oswald's plot in any way." Stories appearing in the press leaked from our report to the Commission in December, 1963, stated that evidence pointed to Oswald as a lone killer of Kennedy. Our report did not single out any group as not being involved.

OSWALD LINKED TO GOVERNMENT AGENCY:

Buchanan alleges that Oswald was associated with the FBI and probably the CIA. He bases his claims on the fact that the press reported that the name, telephone number, and license number of SA James P. Hosty were in Oswald's notebook and that Oswald received a passport within 24-hours in New Orleans in June, 1963, despite his prior defection to the Soviet Union and his participation in pro-Castro activities. He also looks on the statement of Chief Justice Warren about the necessity to withhold some matters in the inquiry from the public as evidence of an association of Oswald with a Government agency.

BUCHANAN OPINION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT:

According to Buchanan, "every citizen of the United States knows privately" that if you "know" someone at Police Headquarters you can "fix" a parking ticket and that if you know somebody high enough it is "quite literally possible to get away with murder." This negative attitude is undoubtedly responsible for a claim he makes on the final page of his book--page 192--to the effect that municipal and Federal police investigators are engaged in a conspiracy to hide key evidence in the assassination and to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimony because the "truth" in the assassination case (as alleged by Buchanan) would tend to discredit the Government of the United States.

In a discussion of the extent of organized crime in the United States, Buchanan states that business executives, labor leaders, and politicians have been guilty of employing "gangsters" to accomplish their objectives. He also refers to the Director as stating in 1939 that files on all major criminals sought by the FBI show that these criminals were on "intimate and cordial terms with professional politicians." The statement by the Director closest to the meaning of Buchanan's reference was found in the Director's speech to the International Association of Chiefs of Police in San Francisco on 10-10-39:

> "Since we are frankly considering the problems and difficulties of law enforcement, let us examine another evil wrecker of popular public respect. I refer to the matter of corruption. There have been instances wherein vicious criminals, even professional murders, have been allowed to go free by persons who blemished the name of law enforcement by calling themselves peace officers. It is true that law enforcement has been stifled by crooked politicians."

Curiously enough, after building up the idea of corruption among politicians in this country in the past, Buchanan later claims that today there is "less corruption of the politicians on the highest levels than there used to be" when the Director made the remarks above.

HISTORICAL MATERIAL IN BOOK:

Buchanan devotes 40 out of 192 pages of his book to a discussion of the assassinations of President Lincoln in 1865, President Garfield in 1881, and President McKinley in 1901 and the implication of the assassins in various conspiracies. He uses this approach to claim that the 3 assassinations were the result of conspiracies or beneficial to opponents of the 3 assassinated Presidents and thus history shows that the pattern of conspiracy in the past was, therefore, present in the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.

INCONSISTENCY OF BUCHANAN BOOK AND ARTICLES:

In Buchanan's article in "L'Express" of 4-9-64, Buchanan set forth his version of the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy and stated that leading the wealthy oilman behind the conspiracy was a "Mr. H." Buchanan, it is noted, openly mentioned in the article that Mr. H. L. Hunt was one of the wealthy men in Dallas, and while he did not specify that Mr. H. L. Hunt was the "Mr. H" behind the conspiracy, Buchanan certainly made that inference. In his book "Who Killed Kennedy?" Buchanan omits any mention of Mr. Hunt by name and has changed the author of the conspiracy from "Mr. H" to "Mr. X." What Buchanan had in mind in making the change is not known. However, it is possible to offer conjecture that he wanted to avoid possible libel suits in connection with the book.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

CONCLUSION:

As a result of a thorough review and analysis of Buchanan's book "Who Killed Kennedy?," it has been determined that Buchanan presents no facts which cause us to change our conclusion that Oswald, acting alone, was the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the President's Commission is a listing of some claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well as our refutations of those claims.

FRENCH VERSION OF BOOK:

The French version of "Who Killed Kennedy?" has been reviewed after receipt from the Legal Attache, Paris. It is entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy" and is a somewhat abridged version of the English text. It covers the same claims and items that Buchanan sets forth in the English version although the wording is reduced in certain portions. The French version also includes several photographs of the assassination area in Dallas which are attributed to the French newspaper "L'Express" in which Buchanan's articles appeared earlier. A copy of the French version is also being furnished to the President's Commission by attached letter.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: May 25, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On 5-25-64, Mr. Wesley James Liebeler of the President's Commission called and in the absence of Mr. Malley, who is in Dallas, Texas, the call was taken by Supervisor H. A. Schutz, Jr. Mr. Liebeler indicated that he was interested in two areas of investigation and made reference to the report of SA Belanger at Tampa dated 12-10-63, page four, wherein a tape recording of a T. V. interview with an individual by the name of Penaz had been reviewed and reported. According to information in the report a cartoon had appeared in the newspaper "Revolucion" depicting damage done in Cuba by hurricane Flora. A caricature of the United States was depicted laughing at the damage. Another cartoon showed a coffin containing President Kennedy with Castro standing above laughing. Mr. Liebeler requested that investigation be conducted to actually determine whether such a cartoon did appear in this paper and if so forward a copy to the commission.

Mr. Liebeler made reference to the report of SA Gemberling at Dallas dated 4-15-64, on pages 527 and 540. The information contained therein related to two transcripts of a debate participated in by Oswald in August, 1963. One was transcribed by radio station WDSU, New Orleans, and the second by an individual named Bill Stuckey. Mr. Liebeler indicated that the commission desir... that we obtain copies of these tapes for inclusion in the permanent files of the commission and for comparison with the transcripts. He requested that in obtaining these tapes the Bureau maintain appropriate chain of evidence as to their authenticity.

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199 JUN 29 1964

ACTION BEING TAKEN

The field is being instructed to expeditiously conduct the investigation requested by Mr. Liebeler.

18 JUN 26 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Lenihan
62-109060
HAS:cfs
(10)

68 JUN 30 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

5-25-64

AIRTEL 62-109090

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 5-20-64 requesting that this Bureau conduct additional investigation in connection with the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker.

The requested investigation should be conducted by your office immediately and the results of your inquiries should be furnished to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enc.

NOTE: Commission received considerable testimony bearing on attempted assassination of General Walker and has also received DLPD investigation concerning the incident as well as the results of investigation conducted by the FBI and Secret Service concerning such incident. Commission noted that testimony furnished by Marina Oswald to the FBI and Secret Service is at variance and requested we conduct additional investigation to resolve the discrepancies. Commission also desires that we pinpoint, if possible, locality where Oswald allegedly buried rifle after shooting at Walker and also requested we obtain an aerial photograph of the vicinity of General Walker's residence.

REL:hrt
(9)

MAILED 8
MAY 25 1964
COMM-FBI

74 JUN 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. L.
Gene

MAY 20

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The report of the investigation conducted by the Dallas Police Department of the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker, which report was provided to this Commission by the Attorney General of the State of Texas, does not indicate the caliber and other basic characteristics of the bullet which was recovered from General Walker's home. We do note, however, that the report of Officers McElroy and Van Cleve, both of the Dallas Police Department, indicates that the bullet was given to Detective G. B. Brown of the Dallas Police Department, Crime Laboratory Division.

In view of the conflicting stories concerning the nature of the bullet which was actually recovered from General Walker's home, we would appreciate advice as to whether or not that bullet was ever examined by the Dallas Police Department or by any other person or organization on its behalf. We would like to have any reports which may have been made of such an examination, if in fact any such examination was made. We would like to know who had possession of that bullet from the time it was recovered from General Walker's home until it came into the possession of this Commission.

CC enclosure

62-109090
-1-

8 MAY 28 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 1 1964

SOVIET-SECTION
SEVEN

We also note that Mr. Robert Surrey, then of 3506 Lindenwood Street, a business associate of and aide to General Walker, stated that at about 9:00 P.M. on April 6, 1963, he observed two men sitting in a 1963 Ford, either dark purple or brown in color, which was parked in the rear of General Walker's house. Mr. Surrey said the two men got out of the car and walked around General Walker's house, apparently observing it closely. Surrey said he became suspicious and followed the car in an attempt to obtain its license number, which he was not able to do since the car bore no license plates of any kind.

There appears to be some confusion, however, concerning Mr. Surrey's story. The Dallas police file seems to state that Mr. Surrey also saw the same car and the same two men at General Walker's premises on the evening of April 10, 1963 and that report is reflected in the report of your Bureau set forth at page 441 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 10, 1963 at Dallas, Texas. Please advise as to when Mr. Surrey did see such car and men.

In view of the fact that Marina Oswald has stated that Lee Harvey Oswald told her that he had gone to General Walker's home "three days or more" prior to April 10, 1963 (page 733 of Agent Gemberling's report dated December 23, 1963), we think Mr. Surrey should be interviewed to determine whether or not he can describe to any extent either of the two men whom he saw. Assuming that Oswald was involved in the attempt on Walker's life, consideration should be given to the possibility that he may have had accomplices.

The Dallas Police also indicated that Dr. Ruth Jackson, General Walker's next door neighbor, had a dog that supposedly barked at "everybody and everything." The dog apparently did not bark on the evening of April 10, 1963. The Dallas Police report indicated that Dr. Jackson's dog was "very sick" on April 11 and 12, 1963. No reason for the illness

was indicated. We would appreciate advice as to whether or not Dr. Jackson's dog appeared to have been drugged or otherwise incapacitated in connection with the attempt on General Walker's life.

We also note a certain confusion in the stories told by Marina Oswald concerning her husband's involvement in the Walker shooting. She told your agent on December 3, 1963 that Oswald said that on April 10, 1963 he had gone to Walker's residence on foot. Your report then states: "He said that after he fired the rifle, he ran away and that he could run very fast. . . . He came home on the bus." (Pages 71-2 of Agent Gemberling's report of December 10, 1963.)

On December 11, 1963 Marina advised Secret Service agents that Oswald told her that he took buses to go to the Walker residence and that he took a different bus to return home after the shooting. (Secret Service Control No. 632.)

Marina told the Secret Service that three days prior to April 10 he took his rifle out of the house and "buried it in a field near the Walker house." (Ibid.) She told your agents that "Oswald did not say and she did not ask him what he had done with the rifle after the first evening when he went to shoot at Walker but had changed his mind." (Page 734, Gemberling's report of December 23, 1963.)

Marina also said that Oswald told her he had buried the rifle in the ground "far from the actual spot of the shooting." Oswald then mentioned a field and said it was near a railroad track. (Id., at 733). In her testimony before this Commission Marina associated a picture showing a railroad track with the Walker incident. You have not been able to determine that that picture (Commission Exhibit 4; photograph No. 5 of your Item 6) depicts a scene near the Walker residence. (page 313 of Gemberling's report of February 11, 1964.)

We are unable, on the basis of the above reports, to determine exactly what Oswald told his wife concerning his possible involvement in the Walker shooting. Would you please:

1. Conduct such investigation as may be necessary to reconcile and clarify the above statements of Marina Oswald in an attempt to determine just how Oswald travelled to and from Walker's residence and what he did with the rifle in connection with that incident. In that connection consideration should be given to the possibility that Oswald could have had accomplices in his alleged attempt on General Walker's life.

2. Identify, if possible, the scenes depicted in Commission Exhibit 5, photograph No. 5 of your Item 6, as well as photograph No. 2 of your Item 7 (Commission Exhibit 2).

3. Forward to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff photograph No. 5 of your Item 1 and photograph No. 1 of your Item 70.

Sent by letter 5/28/64

4. Advise as to the location of railroad tracks located most closely to General Walker's residence and as to the location of any railroad tracks along which may lie fields or other locations in which Oswald may have buried or otherwise hidden his rifle as related by Marina Oswald.

5. Conduct such investigation, particularly observation of the vicinity of Walker's residence and other appropriate locations, as may be necessary to determine the probabilities that Oswald did in fact do any of the things Marina has stated that he did in connection with his travel to and from Walker's residence and his secretion of the rifle.

6. Provide us with an aerial view of the vicinity of General Walker's residence showing, if possible, the location of any railroad tracks and open fields within appropriate distances thereof, and indicating the routes of any bus lines which Oswald may have used to travel to and/or from Walker's residence and/or such fields.

Your continued cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
5-22-64

62-109090

1 - Malley
1 - Bartlett
1 - Lenihan

TO: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601)

FROM: Director, FBI (100-32555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 5-19-64 which is self-explanatory.

The New Orleans Office should immediately contact the Head of the Passport Office of the Department of State in New Orleans and inform such individual that the FBI has received a request from the President's Commission to take a random sampling of those persons who applied for passports from the New Orleans office between the dates of June 17, 1963, and July 1, 1963, and determine how long in each case it took for the authorization to issue the passport to reach the New Orleans Office. Inform the Passport Office official that the President's Commission is interested in the amount of time between the filing of the application for passport at New Orleans by an applicant and the receipt of the authority to issue the passport by the New Orleans Passport Office from the Washington, D. C., headquarters. You should not, of course, inform the New Orleans passport official that the President's Commission is interested in confirming or rebutting the information previously furnished by the State Department to the effect that a 24 hour period for receiving the authorization to issue a passport was usual.

Thereafter, you should make arrangements with the New Orleans Passport Office official for agents of your office to review the passport files, selected at random, of approximately 10 individuals each day for the period June 17, 1963, to July 1, 1963, who applied for and who were issued U. S. passports.

Enc.

1 - Dallas (100-10401) (Enc.)

NOTE: PAGE 2

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Murphy (13)
MAILED 20
MAY 22 1964
COMM-FBI

JUN 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans (100-10461)
re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

If the Passport Office uses a time stamp, you should determine the exact time the passport application was stamped in and the exact time the application was stamped approved for issuance of a passport.

You should set out the names of the individuals selected by day and date (for example, Monday, June 17, 1963), showing as accurately as possible the time the passport application was received and the time the authority was received from the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., for the issuance of a passport. In the event there are factors that delayed receipt of authority for issuance of a passport from State Department headquarters in Washington, D. C., such as security allegations, criminal allegations, U. S. Government agency "stops" and the like, explain in detail the reasons why issuance of a passport was delayed.

You will note that the Commission is interested in the amount of time between the filing of the application for passport at New Orleans by an applicant and the receipt of the authority to issue the passport by the New Orleans office from Washington, D. C. The President's Commission is not interested in obtaining the date the passport was actually picked up by the individual to whom it was issued.

This matter must be handled immediately and results of your survey should be furnished to the Bureau in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

For your added information, the Bureau is informing the Passport Office, Washington, D. C., of this request from the President's Commission.

NOTE: Oswald was issued a passport by the New Orleans Passport Office 6-25-63. He had made formal application for the passport at the same office one day earlier, 6-24-64. The State Department has told the Commission that approximately 24 hours was the time afforded in routine issuance of a passport after application for such passport received. The Commission has requested this Bureau to conduct the survey described herein to confirm or rebut the accuracy of the State Department information. Inasmuch as this

NOTE continued...

request may necessitate coordination between passport officials in New Orleans and passport headquarters in Washington, D. C., through liaison we are informing passport officials in Washington, D. C., of the current request of the Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 19 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Lee Harvey Oswald was issued Passport No. D002526 on June 25, 1963, by the United States Passport Office in New Orleans, Louisiana. He had made formal application for the passport at the same office on June 24. The Commission has been informed that at the time Oswald obtained this passport, the authority to issue passports, at least from the New Orleans office, was routinely granted by Washington approximately 24 hours after the application for passport was filed in all cases in which the files of the Passport Office in Washington did not contain an indication that the applicant was to receive special treatment.

The Commission would appreciate the Bureau undertaking an investigation to confirm or rebut the accuracy of the aforementioned information to the effect that a 24-hour period for receiving the authorization to issue a passport was usual. To this end, we would like the Bureau to take a random sampling of those persons who applied for passports from the New Orleans office between the dates of June 17, 1963, and July 1, 1963 and determine how long in each case it took for the authorization to issue the passport to reach the New Orleans office. We are interested in the amount of time between the filing of the application for passport at New Orleans by an applicant and the receipt of the authority to issue the passport by the New Orleans office from Washington, D. C.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Airtel to New Orleans (enc)
1 - Mallen (enc)
5-22-64
REL: mlw

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 25 1964

18 MAY 20 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-[illegible]

30 MAY 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: May 15, 1964

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Presidential Commission

Pages 10608-10611. Congressman Beermann, (R) Nebraska, spoke concerning the employment of Norman Redlich as a consultant by the Warren Commission. He pointed out that Redlich is a national council member of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee which had been cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as a Communist front organization. Mr. Beermann stated "let me submit another citation bearing out the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee's Communist front status. It is a remarkable citation, coming from J. Edgar Hoover in his book 'Masters of Deceit.' Mr. Hoover is scheduled to testify before the Warren Commission this very day. I would commend a reading of his book to the members and staff directors of the Commission, who thus far have chosen to remain silent in the face of public revelations concerning Professor Redlich's hiring." Mr. Beermann included excerpts from the book. Congressman Wyman, (R) New Hampshire, inquired as to whether "the gentleman knows whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation—whether it ever ran a test or a check on this fellow Redlich at anybody's request." Mr. Beermann replied "As of this time, no." Congressman Devine, (R) Ohio, stated "I know very little about the facts

Original filed in: 62-109090-

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 10 1964

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for May 14, 1964 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

64 JUN 18 1964

4-5/2 (Rev. 7-10-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: May 15, 1964

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

in connection with this man Redlich nor do I know anything about the truth of the charges that have been made. - - - In order to clarify the Record in regard to one of the matters brought up a few moments ago, I think the gentleman from New Hampshire wanted to know whether or not any clearance had been granted to this man by the Department of Justice, which implies the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am not in a position at this time to speak for or on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation other than to draw on my experience as a former agent many, many years ago. I would say this to the gentleman, however, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has never in the past nor do I believe at any time in the present been in the business of issuing clearances." Mr. Wyman went on to state "I did not suggest that the FBI was in the business of granting clearances. They are an outstanding investigating agency for the Federal Government - - -. My point is—and I addressed my remarks to the question of whether or not a check, an investigation, had been made by the Department of Justice concerning Redlich, and if so, whether or not it had been reported to the chairman of the Commission. Mr. Devine advised that he agreed that an inquiry "should be made to determine whether or not the Department of Justice or the FBI were requested to make an investigation and whether they in turn did report to the Commission." Several Congressmen commended Mr. Beermann for bringing this matter to the attention of the House. (Samuel L. Devine was employed with the Bureau as an Agent from December 2, 1940, to October 10, 1945.)

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. R.E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (Mr. R.E. Wick)
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 1, 1964, requesting this Bureau interview Mr. Frank C. Akers, 4740 Richard, Fort Worth, Texas.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated June 5, 1964, incorporating the results of our interview of Akers on June 3, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR/map
(11)
Enclosures (2)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: Commission by letter 6-1-64 furnished Bureau telegram dated 5-22-64 forwarded by the Department to the Commission from Akers, wherein he stated "I wish to testify before Warren Commission." Commission requested we interview him for any information concerning the assassination.

Enclosed LHM from Dallas indicates Akers is known to our Dallas Office inasmuch as he made previous unfounded assertions. It appears Akers has difficulty in holding a job because of inefficiency and bad temper. Akers on interview 6-3-64 indicated he was now sorry he sent telegram as he had no information of value to furnish, and stated his primary reason was that he wanted to discuss "security aspects of the United States in general." Akers by his own admission is an alcoholic and member of the Alcoholics Anonymous for the past 19 years.

JUN 12 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

DATE: May 14, 1964

SUBJECT:

Drew Pearson called me at 4:30 p.m. 5/13/64. Opening the conversation he stated that he had received a tip that one Joe Ball of the Warren Commission had come to the Dallas Office of the FBI and asked for the use of a car so that he could interview people in connection with the assassination of the President case. Pearson stated that the FBI in Dallas delayed for approximately 24 hours and then flatly told Ball he could not have the car. Pearson stated he did not plan to use this, however, he just wanted to tip me off that the Dallas Office was being a little high-handed with the Warren Commission. I told Pearson this was not a matter of being high-handed, that we had the understanding that Secret Service representatives were doing the driving for representatives of the Warren Commission and it was, therefore, needless to require two agencies in this matter.

REC- 13

62-109090-164

~~NOT~~ RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

53 JUN 16 1964

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 1, 1964, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 5, 1964, at New York City, setting forth this Bureau's interview with Mr. Barney Ross on June 4, 1964. Mr. Lou Koppel, who was mentioned by Mr. Ross in the interview, will be interviewed. You will be advised of the results promptly upon completion.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
60 JUN 19
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1964

Enclosures (2)

JWH/cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

19 JUN 10 1964

79 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 6/1/64 requested that we interview Barney Ross on the basis of a statement made by Ross in his autobiography that he had once worked for Al Capone. Ross was previously interviewed as an acquaintance of Ruby but he did not discuss his association with Al Capone and gave no indication that Ruby was associated with Capone. Upon interview, Ross stated that Capone used to hang around the gym where he trained and he and possibly Ruby had run errands for Capone but that he never actually worked for him. He mentioned Lou Koppel as a person who had known Ruby since he was 5 years old. Chicago has been instructed to locate and interview Koppel.

Ira Colitz was interviewed at Commission's request 6/5/64 and results sent to Commission by letter dated 6/9/64.

[redacted]

[redacted]

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 20, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct additional investigation regarding Marina Oswald's statement that shortly after April 10, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald expressed an interest in attacking Mr. Richard Nixon.

Our letter of June 4, 1964, and the enclosures thereto, reported that Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, then Vice President of the United States, visited Dallas, Texas, on April 23, 1963, for the purpose of delivering the major address at the second Annual National Aeronautics and Space Administration Manned Space Flight Conference. We indicated that we were recontacting Marina Oswald to ascertain if she was possibly confused when she indicated on February 24, 1964, that approximately two weeks after the General Walker incident of April 10, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald contemplated attacking Mr. Nixon. We also indicated we would question Marina Oswald in detail to determine if there is any possibility Oswald meant to attack Mr. Johnson rather than Mr. Nixon.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 9, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets out results of our contact with Marina Oswald in this matter.

This concludes our investigation in this particular inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

REL:pah

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
JUN 10 1964
62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1964
XEROX
JUN 10 1964
79 JUN 21 1964
TELETYPE UNIT
60 JUN 23 1964 COMM-FBI
FBI - DALLAS
JUN 10 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Marina Oswald informed us Lee Harvey Oswald admitted to her an attempted assassination of General Walker on the evening of April 10, 1963. Marina also told us on 2/24/64 that approximately two weeks after the Walker incident Oswald indicated he was going to attack Nixon, but she locked him in the bathroom to prevent him following through with such an attempt. Our investigation disclosed Nixon was not in Dallas during the period mentioned by Marina, but Mr. Johnson was in Dallas during the pertinent period. We recontacted Marina to determine if she was confused between Nixon and Johnson and she stated she is positive Oswald said "Nixon." Marina also told us she was very familiar with the name "Nixon" because of Nixon's visit to Russia when he was Vice President of the U. S. She added she had not gained any familiarity with the name of Mr. Johnson until after the assassination of President Kennedy.

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of May 29, 1964, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 4, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth this Bureau's interview of Mr. John E. Bradshaw and other investigation to determine how a partial copy of a Wall Street Journal dated November 18, 1963, addressed to Mr. Bradshaw, came into the possession of Jack L. Ruby.

BY COURIER SVC.
59 JUN 9
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JWH/cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

79 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 5/29/64 pointed out that a partial copy of a Wall Street Journal, which had been mailed to J. E. Bradshaw, Dallas, was found in Ruby's car. It was requested that we identify and interview Bradshaw to determine the extent of his contacts with Ruby and the manner in which the paper came into Ruby's possession. Bradshaw, who is Vice President of the Southwestern Drug Company in Dallas, stated that he did not know Ruby. The manner in which he usually disposes of his Wall Street Journal was checked but it could not be specifically determined how Ruby came into possession of that particular copy.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

June 9, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on May 27, 1964, by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided to the Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits numbered 334 through 336, 338 through 343, 822, 822-A, 823 through 827, 829 through 839, 863 through 866, 868 through 870 and 674 through 678, which exhibits were obtained from the Commission by a representative of this Bureau. Commission Exhibits numbered 334 through 336, 338 through 343, 827, 837 through 839, 864 and 868 through 870 are also enclosed. The other Commission Exhibits received will be retained.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
59 JUN 9
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (134)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (118)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, along with a listing thereof, are enclosed herewith.

NOTE: The telephonic request was received by SA Marion E. Williams of the Laboratory on 5/27/64, and the exhibits were received by SA Robert E. Neill on that same date. Exhibits not finally in Bureau custody are being returned to the Commission.

79 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

HRK:em (10)

7614

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6/9/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*334	Front cover photo of "Life" magazine issue dated 2/21/64
	*335	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	*336	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	*338	Newspaper clipping from "New York Journal American" dated 2/18/64
	*339	Photograph of man holding rifle, not otherwise identified
	*340	Clipping from "New Orleans Times - Picayune" dated 11/24/63"
	*341	Reproduction of clipping from "New York Times" dated 12/8/63
	*342	Clipping from "New York Journal American" dated 2/23/64 (Article by Bob Considine)
	*343	Reproduction of clipping from"Dallas Morning News" dated 11/23/63
	822	Copy of report of SA John W. Fain dated 5/12/60, Dallas
	822-A	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain dated 7/3/61, at Dallas titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	823	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain dated 7/10/62, at Dallas titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	824	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain dated 8/30/62, at Dallas titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	825	Copy of letter to J. Lee Rankin fr m Director, FBI dated 2/12/64, and enclosures(ten)
	826	Copy of report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated 10/31/63, at New Orleans titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R - CUBA"
	827	Reproduction of piece of paper bearing writing in Russian script
	829	Copy of report of SA James P. Hosty, Jr., dated 9/10/63, titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	830	Page 10 and 11 of FBI report (DL 105-1716, JPH:mam)which sets forth connections between Ruth Paine and the Oswalds.

XEROX JUN 10 1964

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

8/9/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	831	Copy of letter dated 4/27/64, from Director, FBI to J. Lee Rankin, concerning alleged statement of SA James P. Hosty, Jr.
	832	FD-302 dated 11/22/63, concerning interview of Oswald by Will Fritz, Dallas Police Department
	833	Copy of letter dated 4/6/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI, concerning FBI's prior knowledge of Oswald
	834	Copy of letter dated 5/4/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI, concerning discussion between staff member and Mr. A. H. Belmont on 5/4/64
	835	Copy of letter dated 2/6/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI which denies Oswald as FBI informant
	836	Copy of letter dated 3/31/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI concerning FBI liaison with Secret Service
	837	Clipping from "National Enquirer" 5/17/64, issue, regarding association of Ruby and Oswald
	838	Copy of letter dated 11/22/63, to Captain W. P. Cannaway, Dallas Police Department from Lieutenant Jack Revill, Dallas Police Department
	839	Diagram of building housing jail office, Dallas, Texas
	863	Copy of letter dated 5/8/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI regarding article from "National Enquirer" dated 5/17/64
	864	Carbon copy of letter from J. Lee Rankin to Director, FBI requesting assurance that Bureau has disseminated all information available
	865	Copy of letter dated 4/30/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI regarding dissemination of all available information to Commission

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	865	Memorandum dated 12/2/63, from FBI regarding protection of the President
	*868	Copy of letter dated 4/22/64, to Mr. Richard Helms (CIA) from J. Lee Rankin requesting assurance that all available information has been furnished Commission
	*869	Memorandum to J. Lee Rankin from CIA assuring complete dissemination to Commission of all information, 5/4/6
	*870	Affidavit of John A. McCone (Director, CIA) regarding CIA's relationship with Oswald
	674	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
	675	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
	676	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
D1	677	Paper sample from first floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	678	Comparison photomicrograph of two pieces of paper

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff on May 28, 1964, that he be furnished a copy of the exact photograph which was displayed to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963, by Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum.

Enclosed are two copies of the exact photograph, same size and same cutaway, of the unidentified individual which was displayed to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by Special Agent Odum on November 23, 1963. The original of this photograph, maintained in the files of this Bureau, contains on the back-side the initials of Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum and is the only photograph that was exhibited to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by Special Agent Odum.

Also enclosed for the Commission are two copies of an enlargement of the aforementioned photograph.

BY COURIER SVC.
60 JUN 9
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

REL:pah
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1964

79 JUN 11 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

On the evening of 11/23/63 SA Odum exhibited a photograph of an unidentified individual which was obtained by CIA in Mexico City. The purpose of such display was to determine if unknown subject possibly known to Mrs. Oswald. Mrs. Oswald could not identify the individual depicted in the photograph, but subsequently claimed this was a photo of Jack Ruby. Commission desires an exact copy of the photograph involved. Reproduction was made by FBI Laboratory from the original photograph of exact size with exact cutaway as photograph displayed by SA Odum.

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 1, 1964, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 5, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, which sets forth the results of an interview with Ira Colitz.

BY COURIER SVC.
10 JUN 64
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964

4 JUN 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 9 4 42 PM FBI
FBI - READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

The President's Commission by letter dated 6/1/64 requested that we interview Ira Colitz for his knowledge of Ruby and his associates during the period 1930 to 1946. Colitz, when previously interviewed on 11/25/63 for his immediate knowledge of Ruby and his activities in connection with Ruby's shooting of Oswald, had stated that he was a boyhood acquaintance of Ruby.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Woodcock

June 9, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with a telephonic request from Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, on June 2, 1964, there are enclosed 18 photographs of Commission Exhibit 663.

BY COURIER SVC.
59 JUN 9
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

62-109090

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964

Enclosures (18)

62-109060

6 JUN 10 1964

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (6)

NOTE TO DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas are 6 photographs of Commission Exhibit 663. The Commission requested additional photographs of this exhibit.

NOTE: The telephone call referred to was made to Mr. Griffith of the Laboratory. Mr. Eisenberg asked that certain additional photographs of Exhibit 663 be prepared. Exhibit 663 is a piece of Kraft paper representing a blanket in which Oswald had wrapped the rifle concerning which S/A Paul M. Stombaugh of the Laboratory offered testimony before the Commission.

FCW:em (8)

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

24 JUN 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

JUN 9 9 52 AM '64
FBI - DALLAS

June 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of May 28, 1964, I am enclosing herewith a letterhead memorandum dated June 4, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the results of the requested interview with Mr. Kenneth L. Dowe.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
58 JUN 9
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

JWH/cac
(7)

62-109040
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

79 JUN 11 1964

FBI
JUN 8 2 35 PM '64
RECORDED-READING ROOM

FBI
JUN 8 1 39 PM '64
RECORDED-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN CENTRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 6/8/64

FROM : J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Howard Willens, staff member of the President's Commission, telephonically advised the Commission had received a telephone call from Phillip Partridge who stated he was then at the Western Union Office in Akron, Ohio, 191 South Main Street. Partridge told Mr. Willens he had information concerning the President's assassination which he desired to make available and that he was desirous of protection. Mr. Willens advised that based on the call it was impossible to determine the type of individual who was calling but he indicated he was remaining at the Western Union office and would stay there until he was interviewed.

Special Agent Arthur W. Pejeau of the Cleveland Office was telephonically advised of the foregoing and was requested to interview Partridge immediately. Agent Pejeau was told that the Bureau, of course, would not afford this individual any protection and should any such request be received he should be referred to the local authorities. Agent Pejeau was instructed to furnish a teletype summary of the information made available and to prepare appropriate dissemination memoranda for the Bureau and the Dallas Office.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 9 1964

JRM:mpd (4)

8 JUN 8 1964

58 JUN 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6-8-64

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. O. H. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtels to Dallas 5-22-64, 5-25-64, and 6-5-64, concerning President's Commission letter 5-20-64, which requested tracing of evidence by exhibiting the original evidence or photographs thereof.

For information the actual exhibits C2 and C3, two rifle bullet fragments, were displayed instead of photographs as indicated in reBuairtel 6-5-64. Make appropriate changes.

(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(9)

NOTE:

Commission letter 5-20-64, listed some 37 items of evidence which they wanted shown to the individual who first found the particular item and who can identify it by inspection.

Some of the evidence was obtained here in Washington through liaison and other sources. The information contained in the above airtel will be incorporated by Dallas in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination. It was ascertained from Mr. O. H. Bartlett on 6-8-64, that he initially displayed photographs of the two bullet fragments to the individuals concerned; however, it was necessary for him to obtain the actual fragments before positive identification could be made. This matter will be followed closely and when the results are obtained, the Commission will be notified.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 8 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

6 JUN 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wachington
1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 3, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated June 4, 1964, concerning a communication received by our Dallas Office bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

This is being furnished in view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR/map (16)

Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReDallas airtel 6-4-64. Copy of Bureau's letter to the President's Commission being furnished for your information.

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

52 JUN 8 1964

NOTE:

This is the 15th letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64 alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Martin has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation.

Re airtel from Dallas enclosed a letterhead memorandum in which Martin suggests authorities come up with another motive in regard to Oswald's "psychiatric history." Martin alleges authorities will use "Oswald's so-called long-standing 'psychiatric history' as the only possible motive for his crime." Once again Martin is off base.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - MR. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Baneyfelt

June 8, 1964

1 Courier Service

62-109060

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 12, 1964, regarding photographs purported to depict the home of General Edwin Walker, which have been admitted in evidence as Commission Exhibits 2 (p-2), 3 (p-1), 4 (p-5) and 5, and requesting that photographs be made of General Walker's residence from the same positions as the photographs in evidence.

There are attached seven copies of a photograph made of the back of General Walker's house from the same view as shown in Commission Exhibit 5, as well as seven copies of a photograph of the alley in back of General Walker's house, taken from the same location as Commission Exhibit 2 (p-2). There are also enclosed four copies of an affidavit of Special Agent Ivan D. Lee setting out his procedures used in the taking of the photographs.

This completes the request made in the above-referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (18)
62-109060
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

LLS:pm (13)

NOTE: Only two photographs made by the Dallas Office, since there are only two views of Walker's house represented in the photograph furnished by the Commission. Some are duplicate prints of the same picture.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

WARREN, Chairman
RD B. RUSSELL
SHERMAN COOPER
BOGGS
LD R. FORD
J. McCLOY
N W. DULLES

J. L
Gener

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In her testimony before this Commission Marina Oswald identified certain photographs as the property of her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated that Oswald had told her that such photographs depicted the home of General Edwin Walker. Those photographs have been admitted in evidence as Commission Exhibits 2 (p-2), 3 (p-1), 4 (p-5) and 5 and identified by your Bureau by the numbers, respectively, 7 (p-2), 14 (p-1), 6 (p-5) and 369.

The Commission proposes to include some or all of the above photographs in its final report. We would also like to include other photographs of the Walker residence taken from exactly the same positions from which the photographs described above were

Delivered to Commission 5/13 in accord w/ telephone call to Mr. Conrad

EX-102

MAY 13 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

6-12
MAY 13 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Ltr to Rankin w/ 8 of w/ exhibits

Ltr to Dallas 5-15-64 LLS/mrh

taken so that the photographs found in the Oswalds' possession can be directly compared with photographs which can be independently identified as those of the Walker residence. Would you please have such photographs taken and delivered to us. The pictures should be identified and the procedures which were followed in their taking should be described in an affidavit of the person who actually takes the pictures.

We understand that Special Agent Shaneyfelt will be traveling to Dallas in connection with the proposed reenaction of the assassination which is to be carried on jointly by agents of your Bureau and members of our staff. Perhaps Mr. Shaneyfelt could arrange to take the necessary photographs of the Walker residence at that time.

We are most appreciative of your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

6/5/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(P. F. Enlow, R. E. Lenihan)

1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
(J. C. Cadigan)

To: SAC, Phoenix (89-42)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rogge

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Phoenix 5/26/64, and Phoenix airtel to Bureau 6/1/64, relating to an anonymous letter wherein an implied threat to Chief Justice Warren is set out. This letter also contained information concerning an Arizona license, EZY 953.

Phoenix is instructed to promptly interview Arthur G. Imhoff concerning the allegations contained in the anonymous letter and in particular the allegation relating to the assassination of President Kennedy and the implied threat against Chief Justice Warren. The results of interview should be incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum in sufficient quantity for dissemination without a property statement and copies should be furnished to receiving offices.

For your information, Bureau files contain four references to one Arthur Gilbert Imhoff, however, the Bureau is not in possession of sufficient information to identify this individual with the registered owner of the Packard automobile bearing Arizona License EZY 953. The most recent date of the above references is March, 1945, and relates to a Selective Service case wherein the former Bureau Syracuse Office was origin. Another reference indicates in 1940 that Arthur Imhoff, aka. was a member of Jehovah's Witnesses and we conducted an espionage investigation which failed to disclose this individual was involved in espionage activities. San Diego was origin in this case, San Diego File 65-104, Bureau File 65-3742.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 8 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - San Diego
1 - Albuquerque
1 - WFO

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

60 JUN 9 1964

(12)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

ORIGINAL FILED IN

To: SAC, Phoenix
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

Receiving offices are reminded of Bureau instructions to appropriately alert local authorities to the implied threat against the Chief Justice and to be sure to caution these authorities we do not know the significance of the Arizona license number nor the authenticity of the implied threat.

Phoenix is instructed to insure the results of the Laboratory examination of the anonymous letter are appropriately incorporated in the letterhead memorandum prepared.

You must continue to afford this matter expeditious and thorough attention.

NOTE: For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo 5/25/64 in above caption, RDR:las. Briefly, an anonymous letter was received on 5/18/64, indicating the writer had overheard the driver of a Packard automobile bearing the above Arizona license imply that some third parties were responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy and that Chief Justice Warren was the next logical individual to be "elimineated." This information was immediately furnished to the office of Chief Justice Warren and to the President's Commission. A Communication was sent to appropriate offices to check this matter out, to alert local authorities, and to furnish the results of investigation for dissemination to the Commission.

Phoenix, by referenced airtel, indicated the Arizona License EZY 958 is registered to one Arthur G. Inhoff of Tucson, Arizona. No information was furnished by Phoenix which would preclude interviewing him concerning the allegations appearing in the anonymous letter. It is therefore recommended authority be granted to interview Inhoff and when the results are obtained the President's Commission will be advised.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 26, 1964, wherein at the bottom of page two you were advised that further inquiry was being conducted regarding a message received by Herminio Portell-Vila.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 27, 1964, at Washington, D. C., containing further information about this message which Portell-Vila gave to Mrs. Mariada Arensberg. She, in turn, gave it to a representative of a government agency.

For your information, a representative of the Central Intelligence Agency has advised that the note or message was received by a Central Intelligence Agency officer from Mrs. Arensberg. The reference to "Osvaldo" which appeared in the message was interpreted by the Central Intelligence Agency as pertaining to Osvaldo Dorticos, President of Cuba, rather than to Lee Harvey Oswald. It was concluded by the Central Intelligence Agency that the message contained no information of significance and it was destroyed.

No further inquiries are being made concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: PAGE 2
TNG:mhw (11)

Enclosures (2)

62-109090 —
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

5 JUN 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 5 11 05 AM '64
FBI
READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Portell-Vila said that he received the message from an unknown source of his within Cuba. In substance, it was, as understood by Portell-Vila, that file of relationship of Oswald with Cuban Ambassadors, Moscow, had been furnished to the Castro brothers. Portell-Vila read the message as referring to Lee Harvey Oswald, whereas, as indicated in the letter above, CIA understood it referred to Osvaldo Dorticos. The info from CIA was furnished to Liaison Agent Sam Papich by [redacted] CIA. Portell-Vila, Mrs. Arensberg and CIA have all furnished info about this matter and no further investigation is being conducted in the absence of a special inquiry from the Commission.

The enclosed memorandum in the first sentence of paragraph 2 refers to the "original of this part" of the message. The previous memorandum dated 5-15-64 and already sent to the Commission, indicated that only a part of the message referred to "Osvaldo" and it was this part which Portell-Vila gave to Arensberg and she gave it to CIA.

1 - Belmont
1 - Deloach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Curran
1 - Lenihan

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum entitled "Charles William Deaton" dated May 21, 1964, at New York, New York, which is self-explanatory.

For your information, this Bureau is conducting no investigation regarding the commercial ventures or contract negotiations of Marina Oswald in connection with our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

162-109090-118 JUN 8 1964
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

NOTE:

Charles William Deaton is a notorious confidence man who operates an advanced fee racket wherein he offers to make loans for a certain fee of the loan principal. He was arrested by NYO 5/13/64 on the basis of one of his fraudulent schemes, was indicted 5/15/64 and is currently being held in $20,000 bond. In search incidental to arrest, copies of correspondence were found which indicated a number of individuals including James H. Martin, former

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

62 JUN 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Deloach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE continued...

business manager of Marina Oswald, were involved in negotiations for motion picture and TV exploitation of Marina Oswald. Martin is presently suing Marina Oswald for breach of contract and the case is pending in a local court in Dallas.

The enclosure sets forth details of our arrest of Deaton and also sets forth data taken from Deaton during our search incidental to arrest. The latter data indicates Deaton is involved with a number of individuals, including Martin, in exploiting the Marina Oswald story throughout the world. We are not investigating Marina Oswald's commercial ventures or contract negotiations and are so informing the Commission in instant letter.

June 6, 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. O. H. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDuairtels to Dallas 5/22/64, and WFO 5/25/64, concerning President's Commission letter 5/20/64, which requested tracing of evidence by exhibiting the original evidence or photographs thereof.

As you are aware, Items 31, 32, 33, 35 and 36 listed in the Commission's letter of 5/20/64, are being handled by WFO.

As indicated in referenced Bureau airtel 5/22/64, the following information on Items 3 and 34 is furnished for incorporation in your over-all memoranda.

Item (3) - Two rifle bullet fragments, C2 and C3

C2 - On 6/2/64, SA Orrin H. Bartlett displayed a photograph of Exhibit C2, a rifle bullet fragment, to Thomas G. Mills, Chief Hospital Corpsman, U. S. Navy, assigned to the doctor's office, White House, Washington, D. C. Mills identified the fragment as the one he recovered from the space between the right front seat and the door panel of the right front door on the President's car. This recovery was made on the night of 11/22/63 after the President's car was returned to Washington, D. C., from Dallas, Texas. This bullet fragment was turned over to SA Bartlett of the FBI on 11/22/63.

C3 - On 6/2/64, SA Orrin H. Bartlett displayed a photograph of Exhibit C3, a rifle bullet fragment, to Mr. Paul Paterni, Deputy Chief, U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C. Paterni identified this fragment as the one he recovered from

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:job
(9)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 8 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

ORIGINAL FILED IN

the middle of the front seat of the President's car. This recovery was made on the night of 11/22/63 after the car was returned to Washington, D. C., from Dallas, Texas. This bullet fragment was turned over to SA Bartlett of the FBI on 11/23/63.

Item (34) - Letter to ACLU, D46

D46 - On 5/27/64, Assistant Director Courtney A. Evans displayed a photograph of Exhibit D46, a letter to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) bearing the signature of Lee H. Oswald and a membership application bearing the name Lee H. Oswald to Mrs. Susan Newman, Assistant Secretary to the Attorney General of the United States. Mrs. Newman stated she recalled receiving this exhibit in a letter received from an official of the ACLU on 11/27/63. Mrs. Newman stated the original letter from the ACLU was returned and the Exhibit D46 was turned over to Assistant Director Evans.

Dallas should insure every effort is made to expedite this matter.

NOTE: Commission letter 5/20/64, listed some 37 items of evidence which they wanted shown to the individual who first found the particular item and who can identify it by inspection.

Some of the evidence was obtained here in Washington through liaison and other sources. The information contained in the above airtel will be incorporated by Dallas in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination. This matter will be followed closely and when the results are obtained, the Commission will be notified.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Jevons
1-Tickler, 7133
1-Mr. Frazier
1-Mr. Neill

June 5, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Secretary to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the Commission's staff, on June 4, 1964, Commission Exhibits numbered 716, 715, 482, 431 and 439 were delivered to the Commission on that same date and were accepted by Miss Mary Norton.

62-109090 1B

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory and the exhibits were delivered by SA Robert E. Neill.

These exhibits consisted of photographs showing interior and exterior scenes of the Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas.

REN:fch
(11)

17 JUN 10 1964

79 JUN 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6/5/64

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan
(1 - T. D. Rushing)
(1 - R. E. Lenihan)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for New York, Dallas and Boston are one copy each of an anonymous letter dated 4/12/64, and the envelope in which it was mailed to Attorney General Robert Kennedy. The envelope was postmarked 4/16/64, at Brockton, Massachusetts. The letter and envelope were furnished to the Bureau by Departmental memorandum dated 5/28/64. The contents are self-explanatory. Also enclosed for Dallas are 4 photographic copies each of the letter and envelope, exhibit D-317, for inclusion in forthcoming Dallas report.

The FBI Laboratory has examined the enclosures and could not identify the typewriting with any specimens in the Anonymous Letter File. The typewriting most closely resembles the Italian-made Olympia style of type. The paper comprising the envelope and letter did not contain characteristics which would indicate the source of the paper.

The "National Christian Crusade" mentioned in the anonymous letter as headed by Billy James Hargis, is apparently identical with the militantly anti-communist organization headed by Billy James Hargis, a non-denominational minister who has been described as a "hillbilly evangelist". Hargis has operated the "Christian Echoes National Ministry, Inc.," Tulsa, Oklahoma, whose official publication has been identified as the "Christian Crusade".

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

Encs. (2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) Encs. 10 (info)
1 - Boston Encs. 2 (info)

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JDH/cb
(11)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

See note page 2.

79 JUN 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Airtel to SAC, New York
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Bureau files contain no information which would preclude an interview with Johnny Carson of the NBC TV program known as the "Tonight Show". New York will promptly interview Johnny Carson concerning the allegation that he received a wire 11/21/63, stating that (President Kennedy) "was going to be shot the following day while on route to make a speech". Furnish the results of the interview in appropriate inserts to Dallas with copies to the Bureau. If the information appears to warrant immediate dissemination, also submit appropriate copies of a letterhead memorandum. New York will also furnish any pertinent information concerning Carson which is contained in files of the New York Office.

Note:

The anonymous letter referred to in instant airtel was furnished by Departmental memorandum dated 5/28/64. It states that Johnny Carson, "Host of the Tonight Show is a Communist!". It also alleges Carson sponsors front organizations which are affiliated with the Communist Party in America.

The author of this letter states he knows that on 11/21/63, Carson was sent a wire telling him that (President Kennedy) was going to be shot the following day. The author claims it was his "boss" who sent the wire and that is the reason the author's name could not be furnished.

The letter further states that the author is "a member of the National Christian Crusade, headed by Billy James Hargis". It was requested that the FBI investigate Carson at once.

6/5/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies each of one letter from the President's Commission dated June 3, 1964, and seven letters from the President's Commission dated June 4, 1964, requesting additional investigation with regard to Jack L. Ruby and his activities and associates. Each letter is self-explanatory and sets forth the specific investigation desired.

Conduct the investigation as requested by the President's Commission advising persons contacted that the investigation is being conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Any leads in auxiliary offices that arise from your investigation must be set out by teletype and promptly handled.

With respect to the lead to interview Ralph Paul's ex-wife, Beatrice Shull, you should conduct sufficient inquiry to determine where she can be located and set out appropriate lead making certain that the office investigating lead is instructed to advise her that the interview is being conducted at the request of the President's Commission.

In regard to the Commission's request of June 3, 1964, the Bureau is in possession of the video tape previously submitted from Station KLRD-TV which will be examined as requested in paragraph 3. If Agents Lee and Barrett do not believe that their time observation was accurate within one

Enclosures (16)

JTH/ras
(4)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

56 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

minute, it will not be necessary at this time to obtain additional TV films. The time computations requested in paragraph 4 will be handled at the Bureau.

With regard to the Commission's request that we provide a report on the long-distance telephone calls for 11/23 and 24/63 of numbers WH 1-5601, LA 6-6258 and LA 8-4775, it will be noted that these two dates were not covered in the examination of the telephone records by Eckenrode (Clements' report, March 28, 1964). It would appear from the reports that the examination of the telephone records on 11/29/63 was conducted by the telephone company and the data furnished to SA Lish whereas the telephone data reported by SA Eckenrode on 3/12/64 was obtained from an actual examination of the records themselves. This possibly would account for any inaccuracy of data obtained on 11/29/63. If this is the case, it should be carefully pointed out in your letterhead memorandum covering this particular request of the Commission.

A separate letterhead memorandum must be submitted covering investigation requested in each of enclosed Commission's letters promptly as it is completed referring to each specific request by date.

NOTE: The eight requests of the President's Commission for investigation appear to be based primarily on the review of our reports which have been furnished to them and are directed primarily to interviews of persons who might have seen or talked to Ruby in the period between the assassination of President Kennedy and his shooting of Oswald. They also request that we determine approximate driving times of routes that our reports show that Ruby traveled during this period. The objective would appear to be to establish rebuttal for the many rumors concerning Ruby's activities and contacts during this period. Our reports have already clearly established Ruby's actual whereabouts, activities, and mental condition during this time.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

JUN 3

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 4 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, 25, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Special Agents Ivan D. Lee and Robert H. Barrett have reported that they observed, over closed circuit television, Jack Ruby shoot Lee Oswald at approximately 11:25 a.m., November 24, 1963 (Clements Report, November 30, 1963 p.5). Records of the Dallas Police Department indicate that the time of the shooting was no later than 11:21 a.m.

The Commission would appreciate Agents Lee and Barrett providing further details on the accuracy of their observation and the basis for their conclusion with respect to the time of the shooting. They should state particularly whether or not they relied on any Western Union clocks at the time of or shortly after the shooting.

If Agents Lee and Barrett believe their time observation was accurate within one minute, it would be helpful if you could determine whether or not the exact time of the shooting can be fixed from TV films in the possession of any television station or network. As you know, most broadcasting stations rely on Western Union clocks which are synchronized each hour on the hour. It may be that a continuous video tape which includes the shooting exists from 11:00 a.m. November 24, 1963 or can be assembled. If so, it would perhaps then be possible to establish whether no more than four minutes elapsed between Ruby's leaving the Western Union office on Main and Pearl Expressway, as indicated by police records, or as many as eight minutes, as suggested by the report of Agents Lee and Barrett.

Finally, we wish to request that one of your agents contact Mr. Burt W. Griffin of our staff so that arrangements can be made to make time computations and obtain blow-ups of a few frames from movie films in the possession of the Commission. These frames show the shooting of Oswald and a clock in the Dallas Police Department jail office shortly after the shooting.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

2 JUN 1964

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Ltr to DL
6-5-64
TWH/mad
enc 2 cc ltr to DL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SIX

6/5/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Hines

62-109090-

To: SACS, Chicago (44-645)(Enclosures-2)
Dallas (44-1639)(Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for Chicago are two copies and for Dallas one copy for information of a letter from the President's Commission dated 6/4/64 requesting certain background information regarding Jack L. Ruby in Chicago.

Chicago conduct the requested investigation making certain that each point set forth in the Commission's letter is thoroughly covered.

Submit the results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission promptly upon completion of your investigation. Furnish appropriate FD-302's to Dallas for inclusion in a subsequent report.

JWH/cac
(6)

NOTE: Commission by letter 6/4/64 requests that we examine school records of Ruby and conduct additional investigation regarding his connection with the Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union and other alleged employment in Chicago before he went to Dallas in 1947.

MAILED 8
JUN 5 - 1964
COMM-FBI

56 JUN 11 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUN 4

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with Jack Ruby, aka Jack Rubenstein, aka Jacob Rubenstein, the Commission would appreciate your providing the following:

1. A report, based on an examination of school records, of all schools attended by Jack Ruby, the dates of attendance, marks obtained, character or other evaluations of conduct, and disciplinary action. The Commission's records now indicate that Ruby may have attended Smith Grammar School, Schley Grammar School, Sabin Junior High School, and Marshall High School in Chicago.

2. A further report with respect to the activities of Jack Ruby in connection with the Scrap Iron and Junk Handler Union, Local 20467, 3159 West Roosevelt Road, and 188 West Randolph, Chicago, Illinois, for the years prior to 1942. Various federal records may exist for this union since it is reported to have had a federal charter. Particular attention should be directed to the date the union was organized, names of the organizers, number of union members, names of officers and business agents of the union, affiliation with any international, national or Chicago Labor Federation, the general nature of the activities of the union while Ruby was associated with it, and the manner in which Ruby came to leave the union.

162-109090 —

3. The employment record of Jack Ruby with the Stanley Oliver Company, Chicago, Illinois, and Spartan Novelty Company, Chicago, Illinois. These companies employed Ruby sometime between 1936 and 1943, most probably in 1937 or 1938. The Spartan Novelty Company has also been called the Spartan Company in existing FBI reports to the Commission. That company name may simply be a trade-style used by Jack Ruby.

4. Copies of Dun and Bradstreet reports pertaining to the Stanley Oliver Company and Spartan Novelty Company for the years of Ruby's employment.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4/1 — 2 — 1420

REC. 31

JUN 4 1964

cc/ltr to G
cc/DL
w/ltr
cc/ltr-CE unit

6/5/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel 62-109090

To: SACs, Las Vegas (44-43) (Enclosures 4)
Dallas (44-1639) (Enclosures 4)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith for Las Vegas are two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated 6/4/64 along with a copy of its enclosures, a letter and subpoena which were mailed to the Central Telephone Company, Las Vegas, Nevada, by the Commission. Copies of Commission's request and its enclosures are enclosed for Dallas for information.

Las Vegas handle the investigation requested by the President's Commission advising persons contacted that the investigation is being conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission. The Commission's letter should be carefully reviewed to make certain that each item mentioned is fully covered in your inquiry.

Submit results promptly upon completion by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. Memorandum must be carefully proofread for substance and accuracy as to spelling, grammar, and punctuation prior to submission in order that it may be disseminated to the Commission upon receipt at the Bureau without delay. Furnish appropriate FD-302's to Dallas for inclusion in a later report.

JWH/ras
(6)

NOTE: Commission has previously requested that we check toll calls of telephones available to Lewis J. McWillie who is connected with gambling in Las Vegas and is an associate of Ruby. The telephone company refused access to the records in absence of a subpoena. The Commission by letter forwarded a subpoena to telephone company advising that satisfactory compliance would be obtained if an Agent of the Bureau were allowed to examine the records. Commission also requests reinterview of McWillie for specific details regarding Ruby's visit to McWillie in Havana, Cuba, in 1959.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-13 Sec 1

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 12 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

AJ All Read

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Vern L. Rogosch
General Superintendent
Central Telephone Company
Southern Nevada Division
Las Vegas, Nevada

Dear Mr. Rogosch:

Enclosed is a subpeona duces tecum directing you to make available to the Commission all original records of calls made from certain telephones.

Satisfactory compliance will be obtained if you permit an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to examine and copy from said records information which the agent feels pertinent.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encl.

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

To Mr. Vern L. Rogosch

, GREETINGS:

PURSUANT to lawful authority, YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to be and appear before the President's Commission On The Assassination Of President Kennedy on June 1, , 19 64 at 9 o'clock, a.m., at their Commission Room, , then and there to testify touching matters of inquiry committed to said Commission, and not to depart without leave of said Commission.

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to bring with you and produce before said Commission the following:

All original records of the Central Telephone Company, Southern Nevada Division, Las Vegas, Nevada, pertaining to calls made from telephone numbers: 735-4303, 735-4111, 735-9910, 735-9826, and 735-9821 for the period September 26, 1963 to December 1, 1963.

HEREOF FAIL NOT, as you will answer your default under the pains and penalties in such cases made and provided.

To United States Post Office, to serve and return pursuant to the rules of the Commission.

GIVEN under my hand this day of , in the year of our Lord, 19

62-109090

Member of the Commission

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE

If you desire a conference with a representative of the Commission prior to the date of the hearing, please call or write to: President's Commission On The Assassination Of President Kennedy, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. 20002, Telephone:

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

J. LEE RANKIN

RED
Chairman
B. RUSSELL
IAN COOPER
JR.
FORD
CLAIR
DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 4

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed are copies of a letter and subpoena which have been mailed to Mr. Vern Rogosh, Central Telephone Company, Las Vegas, Nevada.

I would appreciate your examining the subpoenaed papers and providing, for the period September 26, 1963 to December 1, 1963, with respect to Las Vegas phone 735-4303 (personal phone of L. J. McWillie) a report of long distance calls showing the date, time, and length of each call, together with the name of the caller, person called, and place of origin of each call where available. In addition, please provide similar information as to all calls to Dallas, Arlington, and Fort Worth, Texas, from 735-4111 (house phone of The Thunderbird Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada), and all calls to Dallas, Texas numbers WH 1-5601, LA 6-6258, RI 7-2362, LA 8-4775, RI 1-0289, and Arlington, Texas numbers CR 5-5352 and CR 5-4891 from Las Vegas numbers 735-9910, 735-9626 and 735-9821 (pay telephones at The Thunderbird Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada).

Finally, please re-interview Lewis J. McWillie (Clements Report December 6, 1963, p.212) to determine when he first began to work in Cuba, where and for what periods he was employed in Cuba, what contacts he maintained with Jack Ruby during his stay in Cuba, the relationship of Castro's supporters with McWillie and the Havana gambling community both before and after Castro came to power, whether or not McWillie or any of his friends were imprisoned or arrested by Castro, how McWillie came to leave Cuba, and McWillie's acquaintance with Robert Ray McKeown. McWillie should also be asked specifically whether or not he and Ruby were ever in contact concerning the sale of jeeps or guns to any Cubans, the smuggling of refugees out of Cuba, or obtaining the release of persons imprisoned by Castro. McWillie should be further asked to state whether or not he paid the cost of Ruby's transportation to Cuba or any other expenses while Ruby visited him in the Fall of 1959.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ENCLOSURE

Encl. XEROX

JUN 4 1964

JUN 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 Sec. 1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Jevons
1-Mr. Neill
1-Mr. Frazier
1-Office, 7133
1-Mr. Griffith

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/5/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 6/4/64, Miss Mary Norton, Commission employee, orally requested that the Bureau take custody of Commission exhibits numbered 681, 682, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695 and 696. It is noted that in the receipt covering the delivery of these exhibits to the Bureau, the request was made that the original exhibits be retained by the Bureau in addition to the usual request of furnishing the Commission with three photographs of each exhibit. It is further noted that Miss Norton advised SA Neill at the time of her request that these exhibits were obtained directly from a hospital by the Commission and did not originate with the Bureau.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill.

All exhibits are X-ray negatives of Governor Connally's injuries.

This work will be handled by an Agent examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION:

The exhibits will be photographed and three copies will be supplied to the Commission. In accordance with existing instructions, the originals of these exhibits will be returned to the Commission along with the photographs.

62-109060

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
153 JUN 9 1964

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Callahan, Attention: C. Q. Smith

9 JUN 9 1964

REN:fch (11)

JUN 12 1964

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6/5/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel 62-109090

To: SACS, Dallas (44-1639)(Enclosures-2)
Birmingham (44-1110)(Enclosures-4)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for Dallas and Birmingham are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 6/4/64 requesting certain investigation to clarify Ruby's reason for moving from Chicago to Dallas. Also enclosed for Birmingham for their assistance are copies of interview report forms covering the interviews of Sheriff Steve Guthrie and Lt. George Butler as referred to in the Commission's letter.

Birmingham conduct the interview of Paul R. Jones making certain that each point mentioned in the Commission's letter is thoroughly covered. Advise Jones that the interview is being conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Dallas handle the inquiry concerning the existence of recordings and papers allegedly made in connection with the Dallas crime investigation referred to by Guthrie.

Birmingham and Dallas will submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission promptly upon completion of the inquiry. Birmingham furnish appropriate FD-302 to Dallas for inclusion in a subsequent report.

JWH/cac
(6)

MAILED 19
JUN 5 - 1964
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

56 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Former Dallas County Sheriff Steve Guthrie when previously interviewed regarding Ruby alleged that Ruby appeared prominently in an investigation of crime conditions in Dallas from 1946 to 1948. Lt. Butler when interviewed stated that he worked on this same investigation and that Ruby's one connection was that upon completion of investigation and Jones' conviction, Jones and his associates began to hang out at Ruby's nightclub. Jones when interviewed previously did not indicate that Ruby was connected with his criminal activities in Dallas for which he was convicted. His conviction stemmed from attempts to bribe Dallas officials.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 4

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave., N. W. & 9th St. N W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, the Commission possesses conflicting evidence as to why Jack Ruby moved to Dallas from Chicago. Former Dallas County Sheriff Steve Guthrie has stated (Clements Report, December 14, 1963, p. 20-21), and Ruby himself has at times boasted that he came to Dallas because of connections with a Chicago crime syndicate. More recently, however, Ruby and his family have disavowed that reason, and Dallas Police Lt. George Butler has contradicted Guthrie (Clements Report, December 14, 1963, p.417).

Since Paul R. Jones, 1120 Graylynn Drive, Vestavia Hills, Alabama (Clements Report, December 31, 1963, p.49) was the source of Guthrie's allegations and the basis for Butler's contradiction, and since Jones appears to be willing to discuss his associations with Ruby, the Commission would appreciate your re-interviewing Jones in connection with the statements of Butler and Guthrie. In addition, please ask Jones to state in detail how and when he met Eva Grant; what his dealings have been with her; what role, if any, Ruby, Mrs. Grant, Ralph Paul, and Lewis J. McWillie were to play or attempted to play in Dallas gambling and other underworld activities after 1945; what have been Ruby's connections with the Chicago underworld since 1946 and the basis for that understanding; any experiences he has had with Ruby that support or contradict his observation that Ruby "was capable of doing anything to accomplish what he set out to do"; and his (Jones') activities in Dallas since 1946.

Finally, please ascertain whether or not there are in existence the phonographic recordings and papers which Guthrie claims were made in connection with the Dallas crime investigation from 1946 to 1948; and, if they do exist, please ascertain where they are now maintained, how extensive they are; and whether or not they are indexed to show any mention of Jack Ruby.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP. PROC.
31
JUN 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 5, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

On May 26, 1964, President's Commission requested that we photograph all of the notebooks, papers, and other property seized from Jack Ruby and now in the possession of District Attorney Henry Wade and the Dallas Police Department. The property was photographed and three sets of prints as requested by the Commission are being prepared and will be forwarded to the Commission.

Dallas Office has advised that District Attorney Wade requested one set of prints of the property photographed. Inasmuch as the material in Wade's possession was made available by Wade and the property in possession of the police department was photographed with Wade's permission, there is no reasonable objection to furnishing Wade with one set of the photographs.

ACTION:

Upon approval one set of the photographs of the property seized from Ruby at the time of his arrest will be furnished to District Attorney Wade.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

JWH/ras
(8)

15 JUN 1964

58 JUN 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6/4/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated June 1, 1964, requesting certain information from our files regarding Ralph Eugene Young and requesting that we interview Young concerning his possible acquaintance with Jack Ruby. Also enclosed is a copy of an up-to-date FBI identification record of Ralph Eugene Young, FBI number 2 236 774.

For your information the Atomic Energy Act case regarding Young mentioned by the Commission refers to your file entitled "Ralph Eugene Young, Joyce Skillman, Atomic Energy Act" Dallas file 117-30.

Upon receipt prepare letterhead memorandum setting forth summary of the Atomic Energy Act investigation as it relates to Young. The summary should cover items one and two of Commission's request. With respect to item three, there is no information in Bureau files other than the Atomic Energy Act case above mentioned identifiable as relating to Young. Unless there is some information in your files to indicate otherwise, you may set forth this statement in your letterhead memorandum in answer to item number three. With respect to item number four, set forth the arrest record of Young as covered in the enclosed identification record. Set forth only the arrests of Young and his description.

Enclosures (3)

JWH/ras
(4)

MAILED 15
JUN 4 1964
COMM-FBI

53 JUN 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Airtel to Dallas
RE: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;

Interview Young pursuant to Commission's request and include in the letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission within five days of receipt of this communication. Results of this inquiry should also be included in a subsequent report.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Hoover

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With respect to the report enclosed in your letter of April 7, 1964 that a call had been billed to Jack Ruby's Silver Spur night club from a hotel room of Ralph Eugene Young at a time in 1950 when Young was suspected of violating the Atomic Energy Act, please provide the following further information:

1. The nature of the violation of which Young was suspected;

2. Information as to whether or not Young or any associates were ever prosecuted in connection with that alleged violation;

3. Information as to other subversive activities of Young; and

4. The arrest record of Young.

In addition, please interview Mr. Young concerning his acquaintance with Jack Ruby.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN CE 11 JUN 2 1964

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

10 JUN 9 1964

airtel to DL
6-4-64
JWH/pas
enc. 2 cy ltr
4 cys FBI rec'd

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

June 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 20, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct additional investigation regarding Marina Oswald's statement that shortly after April 10, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald expressed an interest in attacking Mr. Richard Nixon.

Enclosed for the Commission are two copies of a memorandum dated May 26, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which sets forth results of our review of newspapers in New Orleans, pertinent to your request. Also enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 1, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth results of our review of Dallas newspapers for the period March 16, through May 16, 1963. You will note that such memorandum reports that Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, then Vice President of the United States, visited Dallas on April 23, 1963, for purpose of delivering the major address at the second Annual NASA Manned Space Flight Conference.

Inasmuch as our inquiries have established that Mr. Johnson visited Dallas on April 23, 1963, 13 days after the attempted assassination of General Edwin Walker, we are reContacting Marina Oswald to ascertain if she was possibly confused when she indicated on February 24, 1964, that approximately two weeks after the General Walker incident of April 10, 1963, Oswald contemplated attacking Richard Nixon. We will question Marina Oswald in detail to determine if there is any possibility Oswald meant to attack Mr. Johnson rather than Mr. Nixon. Results of our interview with Marina Oswald in this matter will be immediately forwarded to the Commission upon receipt.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

31 JUN 5 1964

Enclosures - 4

MAREL:mac (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

COMM-FBI

TELETYPE UNIT

66 JUN 9 1964

62-109090-1

JUN 2 03 PM '64

FBI - NEW ORLEANS

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Marina Oswald has indicated Lee Harvey Oswald admitted to her attempted assassination of General Walker on evening on April 10, 1963. Marina told us on 3/24/64 that approximately two weeks after Walker incident Oswald indicated he was going to attack Nixon but she locked him in a bathroom to prevent him following through with such attempt. Our investigation indicated Nixon was not in Dallas during period mentioned by Marina. Review of Dallas newspapers revealed President Johnson was in Dallas April 23, 1963, making a speech. Johnson, at that time Vice President of the United States. Inasmuch as Mr. Nixon is a former Vice President we are recontacting Marina to determine if there is any possibility Mr. Johnson rather than Mr. Nixon was the intended victim of Oswald.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Malone
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 4 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The records of the Commission do not reveal that interviews have been conducted with Ivan T. Mundy, a Mr. Seymour, and a man identified as the father-in-law of Buddy Muenster. These persons may have seen Jack Ruby on November 22, 23 or 24.

Mr. Seymour, first name unknown, and Ivan T. Mundy were reportedly present at Sol's Turf Bar on Saturday, November 23, 1963 between 1:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. when Ruby discussed the Bernard Weisman advertisement. (Clements Report, December 14, 1963 pp. 243 & 525). Mundy and Seymour should be asked, if they have not already been asked, to describe Ruby's reaction to the advertisement. Inquiry should also be directed toward revealing whether or not Ruby stated or indicated to Seymour and Mundy that he did not believe anyone with a Jewish name such as Bernard Weisman really was involved with the advertisement.

Please also provide an interview with respect to Jack Ruby's neighbor, identified only as the father-in-law of Buddy Muenster. Ruby maintained in his interview with Special Agent C. Ray Hall on December 21, 1963 that he talked with this neighbor as he was leaving for downtown Dallas about 10:30 a.m. Sunday morning, November 24, 1963 (See Clements Report, January 8, 1964, p.10).

In addition, Ed Benedict, a Dallas news photographer, does not appear to have been interviewed in connection with the possibility that he saw Ruby on November 22, 23 and 24. Ferd Kaufman reports that Ruby approached him at the Dallas Police Department on Friday afternoon, November 22 under the mistaken belief Kaufman was Benedict. (See Clements Report, December 21, 1963 p.4). The Commission would appreciate appropriate clarification with respect to Benedict.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 22 1964

EX-PROC
JUN 4 1964

6 4 JUN 11 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Jepsen
1 - Mr. Frazier

June 4, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 1, 1964, enclosing the original Commission Exhibits numbered 844 through 862.

In keeping with an understanding between you and Inspector J. R. Malley of this Bureau, Commission Exhibits numbered 844 through 862 are being returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (19)

62-109090

NOTE: Commission Exhibits numbered 844 through 862 are being returned pursuant to a discussion with Inspector Malley and in accordance with a conversation between Mr. Belmont and Mr. Conrad.

It was previously agreed that the Bureau would retain only those Commission Exhibits originally obtained by the Bureau.

RJ:em
(10)

RECEIVED - COPY

64 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Delivered 2:14 6/4/64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

J. LEE RA

RETH
Chairman
B. RUSSELL
SSIAN COOPER
RD
FORD
CLOY
DULLES

Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mrs. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUN 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter of May 26, 1964, enclosing three photographs of Commission Exhibits 840 through 862. Also enclosed in that letter were the original exhibits numbered 844 through 862. These originals should have been retained by the Bureau and are therefore returned to you herewith.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

1 ENCLOSURE

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

J. Lee Rankin
6-4-64

JUN 8 1964

P. PROC.
JUN 2 1964

SEVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

844 Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball fired at 90-yard range.

845 Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by 7.62 mm ball, M80, fired from M14 rifle fired at 100 m range.

846 Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by cal. .257 Roberts soft point hunting bullet fired at 100 m range.

847 Photograph of setup for measuring exit velocities from animal tissues.

848 Photograph of setup for measuring exit velocities from clothing-covered gelatin tissue model.

849 Photograph of typical permanent cavity produced in 20% gelatin by bullet at 60-yard range.

850 Photograph of holes in goatskin produced by bullets before passing through 13.5 to 14.5 cm of animal tissue (left) and upon leaving the tissue (right).

851 X-ray of comminuted fracture of 8th left rib of goat.

852 Photograph of comminuted fracture of goat rib at 70-yard range.

853 Bullet which was fired through goat.

854 X-ray of comminuted fracture of human radius.

855 Photograph of comminuted fracture of human radius at 70-yard range.

856 Bullet that caused damage shown in Commission Exhibits Nos. 854 and 855.

857 Two bullet fragments recovered from cotton waste outside gelatin coated skull used to catch the fragments.

858 Photograph of fragments of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball which struck gelatin filled skull depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 860 at 90-yard range.

859 Photograph of fragments of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball recovered from gelatin filled skull depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 860 at 90-yard range.

860 Photograph of gelatin coated and filled human skull viewed from rear - unclipped goatskin used to simulate scalp.

861 Photograph of skull - gelatin removed from outside - entire right side of cranium blown away.

862 Photograph of front view of skull - bullet exited near supraorbital ridge at 90-yard range.

TL

62-109090

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 4

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

An index of audio tapes from WFAA-TV, Dallas, indicates that WFAA employee Vic Robertson has described on audio tape Jack Ruby attempting to enter the office of Homicide Captain Will Fritz while Lee Oswald was being interviewed. The pertinent audio portion is indexed as follows by WFAA-TV: PKA-5, Vic Robertson, 41:45. Robertson's FBI interview appears in the Clements Report, January 31, 1964, p.10.

The Commission would appreciate your listening to and transcribing the pertinent portion of that tape and conducting further appropriate investigation to ascertain the date and time of the episode, to identify police officers and other newsmen who may also have witnessed the episode, and to obtain their accounts of that episode together with any other information they may have which is relevant to the activities of Jack Ruby on November 22, 23 and 24, 1963.

As an aid in that matter, it may be possible for you to determine the identities of the police officers involved by examining video tapes which have been indexed by WFAA-TV and are now in their possession.

62-109090

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP-PROC.

JUN 4 1964

11 JUN 8 1964

air to DL
6-5-64
JCN/mas
enc. 2 cc air to DL
1 cc CR Unit

6 4 JUN 11 1964 33

ENC

6-4-64

CODE

CABLEGRAM 62-109090

URGENT

TO LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

1 - J. C. Stokes

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

COMMISSION HAS ADVISED IT NOW HAS EVIDENCE THAT ON FRIDAY, OR SATURDAY SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SEVEN OR TWENTY-EIGHT, ONE NINE SIX THREE, SUBJECT HAD HIS PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FOR USE ON VISA APPLICATION AT CUBAN EMBASSY, MEXICO CITY. COMMISSION SUGGESTS OSWALD PROBABLY WENT TO INEXPENSIVE PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO IN VICINITY CUBAN EMBASSY. ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE SUCH STUDIO AND TO DEVELOP FACTS CONCERNING SUBJECT'S OBTAINING OF PHOTOGRAPH. IF POSSIBLE, OBTAIN NEGATIVES OF PHOTOGRAPHS OR COPIES THEREOF. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

2- DALLAS (100-10461)

President's Commission

JCS:HC
(5)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

NOTE:
This request is per letter from Rankin dated 6-2-64.

VIA CABLEGRAM
JUN 4 1964
6:44 PM

NR 139
KTS

JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
ALEXANDER SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Del...
Mr. Sa...
Mr. C...
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 2 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission now has evidence that on Friday or Saturday of September 27 or 28, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald had his photograph taken for use on an application for a visa at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. We believe that he must have gone to a photographic studio, under the circumstances an inexpensive one, some place in the vicinity of the Cuban Embassy. We would appreciate the Bureau's trying to locate this studio and, if possible, obtaining the negatives of the photographs taken of him or copies thereof.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-102
30 MAY 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Cablegram to Legat, Mexico City, cc Dallas, 6-4-64, JCS:hc

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1964

To Mexico City

SOVIET SECTION

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RAN

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN - 4 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N.W. & 9th St. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your providing a report on the long distance telephone calls from Dallas, Texas numbers WH 1-5601 (Ruby's home phone), LA 6-6258 (Eva Grant's phone), and LA 8-4775 (Vegas Club phone) for the period November 23 and 24, 1963.

Please also provide an explanation of the records examined by Special Agents Robert C. Lish (Clements Report, November 30,1963 p.694) and Raymond C. Eckenrode (Clements Report, March 28, 1963,p.14).

Finally, inasmuch as the interview of John Leif Frickstad (Clements Report, December 6, 1963 p.221) indicates that Ruby may have placed a call from Phil's Delicatessen to Ralph Paul on November 22, please provide information concerning long distance telephone calls from the pay telephone at Phil's Delicatessen, 3531 Oaklawn, Dallas, for November 22, 23 and 24, 1963.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

EXP. PROC.

JUN 4 1964

11 JUN 8 1964

56 JUN 11 1964

Ltr to DL
6-5-64
TWH/nas
enc. ltr to DL
Re CR List

SDEA

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN - 4

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a result of deposing Ralph Paul and examining telephone call records provided by your agency with respect to Mr. Paul, the Commission would appreciate your undertaking the following investigation:

1. Interview Mr. Gerald Weaver, 131 Mt. Hood Street, Dallas, Texas, or other appropriate persons concerning a telephone call placed from the Bull Pen Drive-In, presumably by Ralph Paul, to Mr. Weaver's telephone (FE 9-9945) at 5:07 p.m., Friday, November 22, 1963. Inquiry should be made as to the age and occupation of the person receiving the call; the nature and length of the call; the nature of any acquaintance with Mr. Paul, Jack Ruby, George Senator, Eva Grant, Breck Wall, or Joe Peterson; and any other contacts of that person with Paul, Ruby, Senator, Wall, Peterson, or Mrs. Grant on November 22, 23 and 24.

2. A similar inquiry should be made concerning a call on November 22, 1963 from the Bull Pen Drive-In to Dallas telephone number CA 4-2829, listed to Minnie Sweat, 8033 Beckley, Dallas, Texas. The time of the call is not provided in existing telephone records and that should be ascertained.

3. Please attempt to locate and interview Paul's ex-wife, the former Beatrice Shull, who is now remarried reportedly living in Manhattan. (Clements Report, November 30, 1963, p. 467). She should be asked if she has any information that Paul is a homosexual or has engaged in any political activities.

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUN 4 1964

56 JUN 11 1964

11 JUN 8 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN - 4

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please undertake the following investigation in connection with the activities of Jack Ruby, Ralph Paul, George Senator, Joe Peterson, and Breck Wall on November 22, 23, and 24, 1963:

1. Please obtain a record of all telephone calls charged to or made by or to the above persons at the Adolphus Hotel on those dates. Wherever possible, the telephone call record should indicate the time of the call, length, caller, recipient, origin of call and number called. Please note that in a previous letter dated May 25, 1964, a request was made only for long distance calls from the Adolphus Hotel.

2. Please ascertain from authorities at the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas the period for which entertainers Breck Wall and Joe Peterson were employed at the Adolphus Hotel during the fall of 1963, the extent to which their performances were discontinued at the Adolphus because of the death of President Kennedy, the manner in which a decision was reached with Peterson and Wall to discontinue any performances from November 22 to 24, and the details of any contacts those authorities had from November 22 to 24 with Jack Ruby, Ralph Paul, George Senator, or Eva Grant.

3. Please interview appropriate employees of the Burgundy Room of the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas and re-interview William T. Downey, Red Lion Apartments, Dallas and Mike Barclay, 404 Davis Building, Dallas, to determine details of their contacts, if any, with Jack Ruby, Ralph Paul, Breck Wall, Joe Peterson and George Senator on November 22, 23 and 24.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED

Also, please inquire of such persons as to Senator's sobriety and any anxiety he evidenced about Ruby. Senator has stated in his deposition that Burgundy Room employees, Downey, Barclay and Jim Martin are the only persons he can remember seeing on those dates. The Commission wishes to know whether Senator mentioned to any of the persons he saw on Saturday

11 JUN 5 1964

EXP. PROC.

56 JUN 11 1964 JUN - 4 1964

airtel to DL
6-5-64
Enc. 2 cc's ltr to DL

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

afternoon and evening that he had visited the "Impeach Earl Warren" sign with Ruby? If so, what were Senator's comments about the episode, and did he indicate at that time the extent of Ruby's interest in the sign?

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dolsach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rolon
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN - 4

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please conduct such investigation as may be appropriate to locate and interview the cab driver whom UPI reporter Paul Sisco mentions at page 3, McKinney Report, Chicago, December 1, 1963.

That cab driver should have been in a position to give evidence upon the possible entry of Ruby into the Police Department basement via the Main Street ramp, the conduct of Officer Vaughn, the departure of the car driven by Lt. Pierce, and whether or not Ruby entered the ramp at the same time that Pierce's car emerged onto Main Street.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

JUN 4 1964
58 JUN 11 1964

sent to DL
6-5-64
TJH/mm
enc. sent to DL
ICC Christ

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 4

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please conduct appropriate investigations to determine approximate driving times over the following routes in Dallas starting at about the times indicated:

1. Temple Shearith Israel, Walnut Hills and Douglas, via the Club Bali Hai and Gay Life Club to Phil's Delicatessen, 3531 Oaklawn, to the Dallas Police Department starting at about 10:10 p.m. Please indicate addresses for the Club Bali Hai and Gay Life Club. If they are not on a reasonably normal route to Phil's Delicatessen on Oaklawn, please indicate and provide a time computation for the most reasonably direct route from the above temple to that delicatessen; and if the Gay Life and Bali Hai are on a reasonably direct route from said temple to Phil's Delicatessen at 11111 Central Expressway, please compute the time for driving from that temple to Phil's on Central Expressway to the Dallas Police station.

2. 223 South Erving Street via the Thornton Expressway, to Industrial, to Main to the Pearl Expressway at approximately 10:30 a.m. on a Sunday morning.

3. Pago Club, 4611 Cole, Dallas to the Carousel Club, 1312½ Commerce Street, 223 South Erving to Carousel Club, and 223 South Erving to Pago Club in light traffic late at night.

4. Dallas Morning News to Parkland Hospital at 1:00 p.m., November 22, 1963.

5. Parkland Hospital to Carousel Club at 1:30 p.m. November 22, 1963.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
139 JUN 15 1964

The Commission wishes to obtain this information so that Ruby's known movements between the point indicated may be timed under traffic and other conditions as similar as possible to the times stated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-PROC.
JUN 4 1964
58 JUN 11 1964

aird to DL
6-5-64
TWH/law
enc. 5 sets to DL
1 cc CD unit

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

June 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated May 22, 1964, dealing with Exhibit C 254, a piece of luggage believed to have been the property of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

JCS:mac
(9)

BY COURIER SVC
64 JUN 4
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

The enclosed letterhead has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. It establishes that the date "9/26" appearing on the side of C 254 was placed thereon by Mexican Custom Inspectors at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on that date.

162-10990
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

66 JUN 8

11 JUN 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 2, 1964

By Courier Service

1 - Mr. Conrad

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with your letter dated May 12, 1964, and pursuant to the informal request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff on May 15, 1964, examinations were conducted on the C6, C7 and C33 cartridge cases and the C8 cartridge to determine if they had been loaded into and extracted from the C14 rifle more than once.

As a result of these examinations, numerous marks were found on these items of the type produced by the magazine follower, chamber, extractor or ejector of a weapon.

Marks were found on the C6 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least three times. One set of marks was identified as having been made by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. It is pointed out that the extractor and ejector marks on C6 as well as on C7, C8 and C33 did not possess sufficient characteristics for identifying the weapon which produced them. There are also three sets of marks on the base of this cartridge case which were not found on C7, C8, C33 or any of the numerous tests obtained from the C14 rifle. It was not possible to determine what produced these marks.

Marks were found on the C7 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by contact with the bolt of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

62-109060
CC: KO (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Covering memo to Jerome D. Conrad 6/2/64 - CC/KO

E. Edgar Hoover

JUN 3 49 PM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5 JUN 64 COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Two sets of marks were found on the C3 cartridge (found in the C14 rifle) which were identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. Another set of follower marks was found on C8. The fragmentary nature of this set of marks could possibly account for the fact that these marks were not identified with the C14 rifle.

Marks were found on the C38 cartridge case indicating that it had been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

The results of the above examinations do not preclude the possibility that these items could have been loaded into and extracted from a weapon one or more times when insufficient force was used to produce marks. It is pointed out that if two or more cartridges are loaded into the clip of C14, only the bottom cartridge will be marked by the magazine follower.

Sincerely yours,

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

MAY 12 196

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you please conduct an examination of those marks on the three cartridge cases, C6, C7, and C38, which are or may be associated with the loading, chambering, extraction, or ejection of the cartridge cases.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

6-4
1 MAY 12 1964

SEVEN

30 MAY 12 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/2/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

On 5/12/64, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, requested by letter that the cartridge cases C6, C7 and C38 recovered from the Texas School Book Depository be examined for loading, chambering, extraction and/or ejection marks. On 5/15/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, staff member, orally requested that the aforementioned cartridge cases as well as the C8 cartridge found in the assassination weapon (C14) be examined to determine if they had been loaded into and extracted from the C14 rifle more than once. Mr. Eisenberg advised that this type of examination was actually meant in Rankin's letter of 5/12/64. As a result of the examinations conducted on these items in the Laboratory the following results were obtained and are set forth below:

Marks were found on the C6 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least three times. One set of marks was identified as having been made by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. It is pointed out that the extractor and ejector marks on C6 as well as on C7, C8 and C38 did not possess sufficient characteristics for identifying the weapon which produced them. There are also three sets of marks on the base of this cartridge case which were not found on C7, C8, C38 or any of the numerous tests obtained from the C14 rifle. It was not possible to determine what produced these marks.

Marks were found on the C7 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by contact with the bolt of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

Enclosure to 6-2-64
62-109060
1 - Mr. Belmont - Encl.
1 - Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Encl.
1 - Mr. Malley - Encl.
1 - Mr. Rogge - Encl.
CC: WFO (10)

62-109060-90

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

Two sets of marks were found on the C8 cartridge (found in the C14 rifle) which were identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. Another set of follower marks was found on C8. The fragmentary nature of this set of marks could possibly account for the fact that these marks were not identified with the C14 rifle.

Marks were found on the C38 cartridge case indicating that it had been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

The results of the above examinations do not preclude the possibility that these items could have been loaded into and extracted from a weapon one or more times when insufficient force was used to produce marks. It is pointed out that if two or more cartridges are loaded into the clip of C14, only the bottom cartridge will be marked by the magazine follower.

Dallas is being furnished the results of these examinations.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin be furnished to the Commission.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

May 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of May 14, 1964, relating to appropriation language dealing with the protection of the President and H. R. 4153 introduced on February 25, 1963, by Congressman Emanuel Celler which will codify the laws relating to the organization of the U. S. Government and its employees.

The portion of this bill dealing with the Federal Bureau of Investigation includes a provision concerning the protection of the President and the Treasury Department, in their analysis of this bill, objected to this item being included in that portion dealing with this Bureau and recommended that it be stricken from the bill.

As you were orally advised by Mr. Malley on May 26, 1964, this language in the appropriation was a safety valve to enable the Federal Bureau of Investigation to render assistance to the Secret Service as we have done since the assassination. If the language is removed it will preclude assistance to the Secret Service on the part of the FBI in the protection of the President and we would not be able to give manpower or assistance to protect the President.

By letter dated May 21, 1964, Deputy Attorney General Nicholas de B. Katzenbach advised that the Department of Justice will advise the Budget Bureau that the Department of Justice would prefer to have the language carried in the appropriation as it is now or amended to read, "to assist in protecting the person of the President."

In view of your interest in this matter and your conversation with Mr. Malley on May 26, 1964, I thought you should be advised of the foregoing.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:mpd (10)

NOTE; On 5/26/64 Malley talked with J. Lee Rankin concerning language in appropriations bill and mentioned to Mr. Rankin if language now included in appropriations

62-109060
JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

bill was deleted it would preclude the Bureau from furnishing manpower for assistance to protect the President. Mr. Rankin stated he was concerned about this, understood the Bureau's position fully, and would appreciate being advised by letter of the Bureau's observations.

1 - Belmont
1 - [illegible]each
1 - [illegible]bsen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

62-109090

May 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The "Dallas Times-Herald" for May 21, 1964, contained an article entitled "Defend Dallas, Lawyer Urges." According to the article, a copy of which is enclosed, Dallas attorney David Witts charged that in all communications media a massive effort has been made to cover up the fact that the assassin of President John F. Kennedy was a communist.

For your information, we interviewed Mr. Witts May 22, 1964, concerning the statements attributed to him in the enclosed article. Mr. Witts informed us that the remarks attributed to him in the "Dallas Times-Herald" newspaper were made in a speech he gave before the Dallas Salesmanship Club, Dallas, Texas. He advised that he has no private sources of confidential information regarding the Lee Harvey Oswald case and that his knowledge of Oswald stems from public source information. He added that his remarks at the Dallas Salesmanship Club meeting were based upon an article in the December 16, 1963, issue of the "U.S. News & World Report" entitled "Strange World of Lee Oswald: More Light on the Assassination" and an article entitled "Background For Assassination" which appeared in the March 16, 1964, issue of the "Washington Report," which is published by the American Security Council.

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2
REL:mhw (9)

42-MAY 27 1964 FBI

56 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The American Security Council maintains executive offices in Chicago, Illinois, and has a Washington, D. C., office located at 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. A copy of the "Washington Report" for March 16, 1964, is enclosed for the information of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

b7(C)

[redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan
DATE: 5-22-64
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
DeLoach
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SAC Gordon Shanklin called from Dallas 5-22-64 to advise of a story which appeared in the home edition of the "Dallas Times" on 5-21-64.

According to Shanklin, David A. Witts spoke before the Salesmanship Club in Dallas yesterday. According to the newspaper account, Witts told the Club that when Oswald defected to the Soviet Union he took a military code and electronic secrets with him and as a result the Marines had to change their code and electronic equipment on the Pacific Coast. Witts, in his speech, also stated that Oswald had attended an assassin's school outside Minsk in the Soviet Union.

[redacted]

Ltr to Leads 6-27-64 REL:mlw

199 JUN 3 1964

10 JUN 2 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

PERS. REC. UNIT (Witts)

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In view of Witts' allegations concerning Oswald, SAC Shanklin is of the opinion that Witts should be immediately interviewed to pin down these allegations. Being done & he will let us know the results by teletype

ACTION:

This is for your information.

Let's see W.C.S.

OK.
R.

Tolson

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 26 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In his deposition of April 30, 1964, Mr. James C. Cadigan testified that the signature "A. Hidell" appearing on a Fair Play for Cuba Committee card found in Oswald's wallet did not appear to be in the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald.

There is some possibility that the signature is in the handwriting of Marina Oswald. Known samples of Marina's Latin handwriting include Commission Exhibits 110, 404A, 408A, 409A, and 420.

Could you please determine who wrote the signature.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Letter to SAC Dallas 6/2/64 requesting they interview Marina.

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

MAY 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-

56 JUN 11 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 26

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C., 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In the possession of the Bureau is an exhibit described as "one spent rifle hull," Commission Exhibit 543, FBI Laboratory Exhibit Q-48. Will you please forward this exhibit to Dallas for inspection by Captain Fritz and Detective Dhority of the Dallas Police Department. There is a mark on this rifle hull which has not been identified. It is either "C.D." or "V.D." If the mark is "C.D.," it was probably made by C. N. Dhority, Dallas Police Department. If the mark is "V.D.," it was probably made by Vince Drain of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A conference between Drain, Fritz, and Dhority will probably result in an identification of these initials.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 10

MAY 27 1964

SENT

79 JUN 11 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan, Room 645 JEB
1 - Mr. Rogge, Room 5730
1 - Mr. Latona, Room 6137 JEB

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: May 25, 1964

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 62-109090
Lab. No. D-450280 AX

Examination requested by: Bureau

Reference: None

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Remarks:

Q500 was not identified in the National Security File. A photograph will be added to this file.

Q500 has been designated as Exhibit D-215. Four photographs of D-215 are transmitted to your office herewith to be handled in accordance with existing instructions concerning "D" number exhibits.

Enclosures (3) (Four photographs of D-215, Lab report - 2 copies)
1 - Phoenix Enclosure (Lab report)
1 - San Diego Enclosure (Lab report)

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

ENCLOSURE

JCC:kw (12)

66 JUN 11 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Room 5730

ORIGINAL FILED IN

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: May 25, 1964
FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-460280 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Specimens received 4/20/64

Q530 Envelope (postmark illegible), bearing typewritten address "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.," and accompanying two-page typewritten letter headed "Federal Bureau pf Investigation Washington, D. C." beginning "Gentlemen: A while back I overheard..." and ending "...people in public office. Sincerely, A Citizen"

Result of examination:

The typewriting on Q530 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this exhibit will be added to this file.

The typewriting on Q530 matches most closely the Laboratory standard for a Corona pica style of type, spaced ten letters per inch.

The envelope and paper comprising Q530 does not contain any watermarks, indented writings, or other significant features which would indicate the source of the paper.

The postmark on the envelope in Q530 appears to be "ALBUQUERQUE TR 8 MAY 15 1964 N P O," although the "ALBUQUERQUE" portion of the postmark is quite faint.

You will be separately advised on the latent fingerprint examination of Q530.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

JCC:kw (12)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

A while back I overheard the most unusual conversation in a restaurant near the Mexican Border. It has bothered me ever since, so am going to give it to you as best as can be remembered.

These two men were sitting in a booth next to myself, and they were talking Spanish. As so many bi-lingual people seem to take for granted that as you are a blue-eyed gringo you can't understand the language, and they talk as if you did not exist. Now I do not believe that the one man who was doing the talking of which I speak, was a Mexican--he may have been part Mexican tho, as he did speak with an accent to the cashier in English. Would say he is about 5' 6" tall, rather small, tho with a little paunch, and would weigh about 145 to 150 lb. Brown eyes, grey curley hair, or wavey, a dark complexion, small hands for a man. He was the driver of a 1954 or 1955 packard, 4 door sedan, Arizona license number EZY 958. Oh yes, a rather long, grey mustache. About 50 to 55 yrs. old.

From the conversation would gather that he resides in either Tucson, or some place not very far from the Mexican border below Tijuana or Mexicali, and also must have many friends in San Diego.

Now for the conversation. They were talking politics and the Kennedy assination came up. This man stated that he and a companion were on the outskirts of Dallas when they heard the news on the car radeo. The companion wanted to go on into Dallas and see what was going on, but this man said he told him no that he didn't dare, as he knew that "they had finally done it" and he didn't want to take a chance of seeing anyone who might connect him with the affair. He said that he knew months before that Kennedy "had to die" that there was no other way for "it" to be handled, and he knew that "they" (whoever the heck they may be) was on the verge of taking action in Dallas, as it would be an ideal place.

If he knows who "they" may be, then I think you should know also. He was so damnebly smug about the whole thing when he was talking. He also stated that during WWII he had top security clearance, so now he goes most places and when he shows his identification, then he isn't questioned. He stated that he keeps Mexican citizenship so that he can go back and forth without question. (This sounds slightly crazy to me, as I don't know anything about such, but didn't know that you could maintain Mexican citizenship and American at the same time.) Perhaps he was born American, and took out Mexican citizenship.

To top this off, he asks the other man who he thinks will be the next on the list. He stated that there were many of course, whom "they" would like to eliminate, but Earl Warren was given

D-215

62-109090

top priority. Ye Gads! what a character! Even if he is just a "nut" of some sort, such talk isn't exactly calming dinner conversation.

I haven't the faintest idea if Earl Warren has plans of visiting San Diego, or if he had residence there at one time, but would gather that he may have from the conversation. Whoever "they" are, must have ideas that somewhere in California would be a likely place to set up something for Mr. Warren which would be as unhealthy as what Mr. Kennedy experienced.

Now you must have hundreds of clues to run down on the Kennedy assination, and I wouldn't want to be a pest, or a nut, but that conversation has bothered me, and you can take it as you see fit. If the man is just a blabber-mouth, then he may know nothing. If he is just egotistical enough to "have to talk to someone about how much he knows" in order to impress someone, then xhx he just may know something. You are the judge of that.

Anyhow it's off my mind now, and I would like to forget it, although as you know better than anyone, these things must keep cropping up. The intricate network of politics, different groups, communistic and otherwise, must keep you people tareing your hair to protect people in public office.

Sincerely,

A Citizen

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau pf Investigation
Washington, D. C.

D-215
LABORATORY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 9, 1964

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT:

Attached is a copy of the transcript of my testimony before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. I have marked in red pencil the changes, primarily typos and misspellings, which we will call to the attention of Mr. Stern in accordance with his request.

On Page 6163 and 6164 the Commission suggested we change our Manual of Instructions to replace the word "and" to "or" in two places. The change is being made and will be sent out to the field early next week.

On Page 6193 Mr. Dulles mentioned the book "Who Killed Kennedy" by Thomas G. Buchanan. He said the Commission would make a copy available to us and he would like our comments. The Commission has not yet given the book to us and we will follow up on this on Monday, May 11.

Starting on Page 6202 Chairman Warren referred to an article in the "National Enquirer" by John Henshaw. This article was sent to us by the Commission for comment. We interviewed Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department and he branded portions of the story as false and we have sent a letter to the Commission to that effect. We are analyzing the remainder of the article and will furnish our comments to the Commission.

Starting on Page 6143 there is a discussion of the Bureau file on Oswald up to the date of the assassination. The Commission decided that the Commission staff members would determine how many of the documents in this file the Commission already has and then would decide which, if any, of the remaining serials are necessary for the Commission. Mr. Stern of the Commission staff has advised he is working on this and will consult with us Monday, May 11.

For information.

AHB:job
(6)

1 - Mr. Sullivan

NOT RECORDED
11 JUN 10 1964

79 JUN 11 1964

CC-MR. TOLSON

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5/5/64

Airtel 62-109069

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)—

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed are two copies of a letter which was received from the President's Commission dated 4/30/64.

Dallas is instructed to interview Mr. Robert Adrian Taylor concerning the rifle he may have purchased from Lee Harvey Oswald sometime in March or April, 1963. Specifically, determine from Taylor if the barrel of his rifle has been shortened. In addition, question Mr. Taylor concerning paragraphs two and three of page two of the Commission's letter.

Obtain the rifle from Mr. Taylor and submit to the Laboratory expeditiously as the Laboratory will take specific measurements and necessary photographs. Advise Mr. Taylor the rifle will be promptly returned when this examination has been completed. If Mr. Taylor does not wish to release the rifle, advise the Bureau, attention Laboratory, for supplemental instructions regarding measurements and photographs. The Laboratory will furnish the Commission measurements and photographs of a similar rifle.

Furnish the Bureau appropriate letterhead memorandum revealing the results of your interview with Mr. Taylor and endeavor to handle this matter at an early date.

MAY - 5 1964

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Conrad (7621) (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Jevons (7133) (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Frazier (7416) (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Lenihan (Enc.)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JMR:jgs:vhm
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Commission by letter dated 4/30/64 requested that Mr. Robert Adrian Taylor be interviewed concerning a rifle he may have purchased from Lee Harvey Oswald sometime in March or April of 1963. Results of an interview with Taylor have been previously reported in Dallas report dated 12/23/63. The Commission desired certain specific information regarding Taylor's rifle such as the over-all length in its original condition and they wanted the photographs of the rifle both assembled and disassembled. They also wanted same information on a similar rifle. Commission desired to know when Mr. Taylor obtained the rifle and if Mr. Taylor has ever seen the individual from whom he obtained the rifle at any other time either before or after 11/22/63. They desire to know where the rifle was located on 11/22/63. This matter is being coordinated with the Laboratory who will make necessary measurements and photographs if Mr. Taylor will temporarily release this rifle and also will obtain measurements and photographs of a similar rifle.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delo[illegible]ach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 3

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On December 13, 1963 agents of your Bureau interviewed Mr. Robert Adrian Taylor concerning the possibility that he may have purchased a rifle from Lee Harvey Oswald sometime in March or April of 1963. The result of that interview is recorded on pages 71 through 73 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963 at Dallas, Texas. Our staff members were unable to obtain Mr. Taylor's deposition while they were in Dallas because Mr. Taylor was ill at that time.

We note that Mr. Taylor described the weapon which he allegedly purchased from Oswald as a Springfield bolt action 30.06 caliber rifle on which appeared the markings of the United States Rock Island Arsenal, model 1906, and the serial number 66091. We understand that Mr. Taylor has reconditioned or "sporterized" that weapon since he allegedly obtained it from Oswald.

Would you please advise as to the overall length, in its original condition, of a rifle of the type described by Mr. Taylor. We would also like to know the length of the longest component of such a rifle in its disassembled condition. We would also appreciate having a picture of such a rifle if it is readily available.

MAY 4 1964

162-10410-40
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 4 1964

-1-

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Bel Lt
5-21-64
CBC/fcl

1 cc Lt on Taylor
6-Ful

6-Ful

12 June 1964

SOVIET

mailed
KMR: jsr 5-5-64

We note that the rifle which Taylor alledgedly obtained from Oswald was not available for inspection by your agents when they interviewed Taylor. Would you please re-interview Mr. Taylor to determine the total length of the weapon in its present condition as well as the length of the longest component when the rifle is in a disassembled condition. We would also appreciate it if you could supply pictures of Mr. Taylor's rifle; assembled and disassembled.

Please question Mr. Taylor again concerning the date on which he obtained the rifle. We note that Taylor said that he thought he had seen Oswald on one occasion after he had purchased the rifle. Mr. Taylor should be asked whether or not he has ever seen the individual from whom he obtained the rifle at any other time, either before or after November 22, 1963. We would appreciate advice as to where the rifle was located on November 22, 1963.

Your continued cooperation with this Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

FORM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 5/12/64

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 10163-10165. Senator Mundt, (R) South Dakota, spoke concerning a statement by Congressman Gurney, (R) Florida, in connection with the appointment of Norman Redlich to the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Mundt stated "I find, not only from what Mr. Gurney said, but also from a little independent research that I have done to verify it, that Norman Redlich, who is on the payroll of the Warren Commission at $100 a day, is an admitted member or associate of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which is one of the notorious Communist fronts of this country. I was distressed when I read that, so I went back to see whether there was any documentation, and I find that there is, in governmental reports about that organization." Mr. Mundt included with his remarks a series of broadcasts made by Fulton Lewis, Jr., over the Mutual Network in connection with this subject. Mr. Lewis quotes from the following citation which appeared in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications: "The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. - - -" Mr. Mundt went on to state "I submit that the American public is entitled to know why this type of individual, connected with un-American associations, has crept into the Warren Commission. - - - It would seem to this Senator that complete security clearances should be obtained on all personnel on the Commission staff before further evidence is taken and before even a start is made on writing the report on this awesome and tragic assassination of an American President."

Original filed in: 62-109090

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED

167 JUN 8 1964

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 5-11-64 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

6/5/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Hines

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 6/4/64 requesting that we conduct certain investigation to reconcile the time of Ruby's visit to the Nichols Garage on the night of 11/23/63.

As you are aware, Agents are not authorized to take sworn affidavits in cases other than Fraud Against the Government and irregularities in office of a Government employee. This matter has been taken up with the President's Commission and they requested that you make arrangements through the U. S. Attorney to have the affidavit taken.

Submit the affidavit when obtained as enclosures to a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)

JWH/cac.
(4)

NOTE: One of the items in Ruby's possession at the time of his arrest appeared to be a receipt for money given to Little Lynn at Ruby's direction by Tom Brown, a garage attendant at Nichols Garage. It is time-stamped 10:33 p.m. In our interview of Brown, he stated that the transaction occurred about 7:30 p.m. The Commission desires that Brown be confronted with the time-stamped receipt and that we obtain a sworn affidavit of his explanation of the differences in time. Commission was advised that Agents could not take sworn affidavit and they requested that we make arrangements for the USA to take the affidavit.

62 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

JUN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. & 9th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your undertaking such further investigation as may seem appropriate to clarify the time that $5.00 was given by Nichols Garage employee, Tom Brown, to stripper Little Lynn on Jack Ruby's behalf.

A paper in Ruby's possession which appears to be a receipt indicates that the money was given to Little Lynn at about 10:33 p.m. Saturday, November 23. (Clements Report November 30, 1963 p.730). Hucy Reeves stated, however, that this transaction occurred at approximately 7:30 p.m. Saturday night and that Ruby arrived a few minutes later. (Clements Report, December 21, 1963 p.143). Please ask Reeves to examine a copy of the above receipt and to provide an affidavit identifying such receipt and amending his earlier explanation in an appropriate fashion.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 9 1964

JUN 1964

EX-PROC

JUN 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

June 4, 1964

1 - Mr. Bolmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to a letter from Mr. Alfred Hiller in the German language which was forwarded by the Department to this Bureau for translation.

Enclosed for your information are two translated copies of this letter, the original of which is being retained for possible future use.

In view of the information contained in this letter, we have initiated appropriate investigation, the results of which will be furnished to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Enclosures (2)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
2 - Legal Attache Bonn (100-414) (Enc. 5)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (info)
1 - Foreign Liaison Section (Orally approved by Mario Gregorio on 6-2-64)
1 - Cryptanalysis and Translation Section
1 - R. E. Lenihan

NOTE TO LEGAL ATTACHE BONN AND SAC, DALLAS:
Enc. for Legal Attache Bonn and SAC Dallas are copies of the afore-mentioned self-explanatory letter from Hiller.
No information identifiable with Hiller could be located in Bureau files.
In view of the allegation in this letter, Legal Attache Bonn is instructed through sources to have Hiller located and thoroughly interviewed concerning this matter.
Results of investigation should be incorporated in appropriate inserts, 25 copies for Dallas and submit to Bureau for transmittal to Dallas.
Since it is possible the President's Commission may wind up its investigation of the assassination at an early date, every effort should be made to expedite the handling of this matter.

RDR:las
(14)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO 199 JUN 8 1964

JUN 11 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

The Department as a usual practice forwarded to the Bureau a number of communications in foreign languages for translation. After translation those matters are normally returned to the Department for its information. The letter from Hiller was not returned inasmuch as it contained information to the effect that Hiller had foreseen the assassination and knows quite accurately the "precise circumstances" of the assassination. It would appear that Hiller may be mentally unstable; however, in view of the allegation it is felt we have the responsibility of checking this matter out. When the results are reported by Dallas it will be disseminated to the Commission.

FBI

Date: 5/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-1639) (P)

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM (Deceased);
CR
OO: DL

On 5/28/64, SA C. RAY HALL appeared before Warren Commission representative, Mr. LEON D. HUBERT, JR., at Dallas, Texas, and gave deposition. SA HALL was asked questions relating to interviews of RUBY on 11/24/63 and 12/21/63, including where interviews took place, times of interviews, and who was present during the interviews. He was asked whether any promises were made to RUBY, in connection with the interviews, and he advised that no promises were made. He was asked whether the statements of RUBY that were in quotation marks, as set forth in the 12/21/63 interview, were the exact words of RUBY, and SA HALL stated they were. SA HALL was asked if he knew why he was not subpoenaed as a witness during the trial of RUBY, at Dallas, Texas, and he advised that he did not know. SA HALL was not asked for any other opinions or conclusions, regarding these interviews.

Two copies of the interview log maintained by SA HALL, for the RUBY interview of 11/24/63, are enclosed. Photostat copies of this interview log were made available to Mr. HUBERT at his request.

(3) - BUREAU (ENCS.-2)
2 - DALLAS
CRH:eah
(5)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

JUN 2 1964

2 ENCLOSURE

Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PERS. REC. UNIT

1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 12, 1964, and my letter dated June 2, 1964, relating to a limited background investigation of Officer J. D. Tippit. Reference is also made to your request of Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on June 4, 1964, for additional copies of the results of our investigation and copies of Officer Tippit's Dallas Police Department personnel file.

Enclosed for your assistance are seven additional copies each of two self-explanatory communications, one from our St. Louis Office dated May 15, 1964, and one from our Dallas Office dated May 20, 1964, incorporating the results of our limited background investigation of Officer Tippit. Also enclosed are seven additional copies of Officer Tippit's personnel file assembled by this Bureau from material furnished by the Dallas Police Department.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)
Enclosures (21)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 8 1964

8 JUN 8 1964

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 5-12-64, in addition to the above indicated investigation stated this was requested to "refute unfounded allegations" (presumably linking Tippit with Oswald and Ruby) which have developed since the assassination. Our inquiries have failed to develop any information linking Tippit with either of these individuals.

Malley was orally requested on 6-4-64 to furnish seven additional copies of material previously furnished the Commission with our letter dated 6-2-64, so that each member of the Commission could personally have a copy of this material for review and evaluation.

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 26, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," which contains information relating to Mr. Ben Allen Birdwell of Mount Enterprise, Texas. Mr. Birdwell alleged he had a "vision from the Lord" warning him President John Fitzgerald Kennedy would be assassinated in Dallas, Texas.

In view of Mr. Birdwell's background, which was revealed during the investigation, no further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
KMR:las
(7)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Birdwell, a white male born 3-8-08, unemployed, preaches on the streets in Mount Enterprise, Texas. He alleged he had a "vision from the Lord" warning him of the assassination. Birdwell is considered a mental case; however, his story was printed in the "Henderson Daily News" 5-19-64, Henderson, Texas. He also had another vision indicating "three old seamen" would kill President Johnson if they had the chance. Information regarding the threat to President Johnson furnished to Secret Service

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

JUN 5 7 17 AM '64 FBI - DALLAS
62-109060
NO JUN 8 1964
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189 JUN 8 1964
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AX COURIER SVC. 56 JUN 5 COMM-FBI
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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Dallas 5-21-64, the same day it was received. [Investigation has determined Birdwell has written Mrs. Kennedy and President Johnson. Birdwell's family has a long history of mental illness, his mother has spent 40 years in a mental institution.] Information will be furnished to Secret Service, Protective Research, White House.]

b(7)(C)

1 - Belmont
1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo
1 - Mail Room

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI
JUN 5 12 15 PM '64
READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In connection with your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane the following items are enclosed:

(1) Two copies of a communication dated May 15, 1964, at our Boston Office, concerning Lane's appearance at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, on April 28, 1964.

(2) Two copies of a communication dated May 13, 1964, at our Boston Office, concerning Lane's appearance at Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1964.

(3) Two copies of a communication dated May 15, 1964, at our Boston Office, concerning Lane's appearance at Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts, on May 1, 1964.

(4) Three reels of tape recording of Lane's appearance at Westfield State College, Westfield, Massachusetts, on May 1, 1964.

(5) Two copies of a communication dated May 20, 1964, at our New York Office, concerning Lane's appearance at the Premise Theatre, New York, New York, on May 18, 1964.

62-109090-

For your information this Bureau has determined that [redacted] was scheduled to leave the United States on May 22, 1964, for [redacted]

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

BY COURIER SVC.
56 JUN 5
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM

MMS:mac
(12)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

speaking trip in Europe. He reportedly plans to stay abroad for six weeks and to visit Denmark, France, Belgium, England and Italy. On Lane's return to this country we will resume our coverage of his public appearances.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (11)

NOTE:

We have covered Lane's public appearances at request of President's Commission. In his appearances being reported by instant letter, he presented claims previously made by him in numerous past appearances around the country. These claims have been speculative and/or unfounded. They include: the absence of residue on Oswald's cheek in a paraffin test shows Oswald could not have fired a rifle on 11/22/63; witnesses described someone not of Oswald's description as the killer of Dallas patrolman Tippit; Oswald is not represented by counsel at the Commission's hearings; the Commission is "political" in nature and its findings will be biased; and President Kennedy was shot from in front.

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed herewith two copies each of memoranda dated May 25 and May 28, 1964, dealing with the Mexican aspects of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 8 1964

19 JUN 1964

JCS:hc
(10)

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFIED BY 2640
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 2640 ON 7/5/77 NJ/bw

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

BY COURIER SVC.
56 JUN 5
COMM-FBI

8 JUN 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

BUREAU NOTE:

Enclosures have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. They deal with explanation of how passenger lists of Red Arrow Mexican bus line are prepared and with efforts to locate fellow passengers of Oswald on buses of the Del Norte bus line from Mexico City to Laredo on 10-2-3, 1963.

Classified "Confidential" as Legat has so classified the letterheads to protect our operations abroad.

62-109060-3105

June 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mrs. Emily P. Francis of Washington, D. C., advised by letter dated March 15, 1964, that a friend, Mrs. E. W. Glover of Los Angeles, California, observed various scenes on television following the assassination. One of these scenes revealed two men running from the Texas School Book Depository Building, and this incident apparently was not observed by anyone else.

Our investigation determined film displayed on Los Angeles television stations originated from New York. Special Agents of this Bureau contacted officials of both the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) and the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), New York, New York. The only film similar to the one described by Mrs. Glover and her associates was obtained from CBS. However, upon review, Mrs. E. W. Glover and Mrs. N. D. Crane stated this was not the film they observed.

Enclosed are two copies each of four memoranda dated March 31, 1964, Los Angeles, California, May 27, 1964, Los Angeles, California, May 18, 1964, New York, New York, and May 27, 1964, New York, New York, captioned "Observations Noted by Mrs. E. W. Glover, Mrs. Neil D. Crane and Miss Doris Lee Crane on Television Newscast, Los Angeles, California," revealing results of investigation in this matter. The film obtained from CBS is in possession of the FBI Laboratory and is available for review if desired.

No further action is being taken in this matter unless specifically requested by you.

62-109060

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

62-109060

cc JUN 10 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060 - 27

JUN 4 3 09 PM '64

NOTE:

This matter pertains to information furnished by Mrs. E.W. Giaver and Mrs. N.D. Crane of Los Angeles, who observed on television the day following the assassination a film revealing two men allegedly running near to and possibly away from the Texas School Book Depository Building. In an endeavor to locate this film it was established the film originated in New York. One film was located by the New York Office depicting two men running in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository Building who appeared to be police officers as this film showed activities of various police officials around this building following the assassination. When this particular film was observed by Mrs. Giaver and Mrs. Crane, they stated it was not the film observed. In view of the voluminous films taken during and subsequent to the assassination by various news and TV media, it appears this particular matter has been logically pursued and no useful benefit could be derived from further investigation in view of the Commission's anticipated early completion in regard to the assassination.

6/4/64

Airtel 62-109090-

1 - Mr. Hines

To: SACs, Miami (44-1412) (Enclosures 2)
Dallas (44-1639) (Enclosures 2)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for each office receiving copies of this communication are two copies of a letter to the Bureau from the President's Commission dated June 3, 1964, requesting certain additional investigation relating to George Senator, roommate of Jack Ruby. Miami conduct the requested interview of Senator's former wife, Shirley Boren Wechsler, along the lines requested by the President's Commission.

Dallas will reinterview Mr. Wilfred James Martin making certain that each point set forth in Commission's memorandum is thoroughly covered in the interview. Also conduct the requested investigation relating to Senator's alleged presence at the Eatwell Restaurant on Sunday 11/24/63.

Mrs. Wechsler, Martin and persons interviewed should be advised that the interviews are being conducted at the request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Both offices submit letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the Commission setting forth results of the requested inquiry promptly upon completion. The letterhead must not contain the Bureau property stamp. Miami furnish Dallas with appropriate FD-302's in order that they may be included in a subsequent report.

Enclosures

MAILED 8
JUN 4 - 1964
COMM-FBI

JVH/ras
(6)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

61 JUN 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ENCLOSURE

NOTE:

No information was developed in the Ruby investigation indicating that Senator's former wife had any knowledge of Ruby or his shooting of Oswald and she was not previously interviewed. Martin is an attorney who was a friend of Senator and acquaintance of Ruby. After the shooting he was summoned by Senator to represent Ruby. He was interviewed on 12/9/63 and he stated that he had interviewed Senator extensively since the shooting and was convinced that Ruby did not confide anything to Senator prior to the shooting.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

JUN 3

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. N.W. & 9th St. N.W
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission has taken the deposition of Mr. George Senator, roommate of Jack Ruby, and would appreciate your conducting certain further investigation.

1. In connection with the allegation that Ruby and Senator had a homosexual relationship and that Senator has a Communist background, please interview Mrs. Shirley Doren Wechsler, former wife of Mr. Senator, now residing in Coral Gables, Florida, to determine to what extent she has information that Mr. Senator is a homosexual or has participated in any political activities.

2. Please re-interview Mr. Wilfred James "Jim" Martin, (Clements Report, December 14, 1963, p.209) Davis Building, Dallas, Texas, to ascertain the details of his contacts with George Senator and Jack Ruby on November 22, 23 and 24. Senator indicated in his Commission deposition that he talked with Martin on November 22, 1963 after President Kennedy was killed and on November 24 immediately after Oswald was shot. Senator also stated that he did not recall his own activities from approximately noon until midnight on Saturday, November 23.

If Mr. Martin believes he can supply information as to Senator's activities during that period without violating the attorney-client privilege it would be most helpful. In that regard, Senator says he did not consult Martin for his own protection. Mr. Martin could also be of particular assistance by stating the details of his conversation Sunday with Senator prior to seeing Ruby, including whether or not Senator mentioned visiting the "Impeach Earl Warren" sign with Ruby on Saturday morning. Since Senator omitted mentioning the Earl Warren Sign trip in his interviews with investigators on November 24, effort should be made to establish the accuracy of any recollection by Martin that Senator did mention that event before Martin saw Ruby on November 24.

airtel to MM+DL
6-4-64
JWH/mm
see 2nd page of ltr.
re: 2nd ltr. to Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

15 JUN 5 1964

SIX

11-24-64 JFK Assassination System

33

3. Please conduct an appropriate investigation to identify and obtain statements from persons who may have seen Mr. Senator between 11:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon at the Eatwell Restaurant on Sunday November 24. The investigation should be directed at ascertaining Senator's conduct before Oswald was shot, his reaction to the shooting and his reaction to the news Ruby did it.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Goble

June 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of nine reports and six memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of the classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
53 JUN 4
FBI-SBI

Enclosures (31)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

NOTE: This letter is classified "Secret" because one of the enclosures is so classified. These reports and memoranda, consisting of 31 pages, have been reviewed by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

TNG:mhw (12)

55 JUN 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

11 JUN 4 1964

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FBI - WASHINGTON FIELD

ORIGINAL FILED IN

June 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 28, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated June 1, 1964, concerning a communication received by our Dallas Office bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

This is being furnished in view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR/map
(16)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J.E. Herington
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. I.W. Conrad
1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT (SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel 6-1-64. Copy of Bureau's letter to the President's Commission being furnished for your information.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

64 JUN 5 1964

CRIMINAL FILE NO.

NOTE:

This is the 14th letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64 alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Martin has been described as a "Bright nut," and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation.

Re Dallas airtel furnished letter from Martin dated 5-24-64 which was received in Dallas on 5-28-64. The letter concerns the reenactment of the assassination recently completed in Dallas and she alleges Commission members took a "false premise" and proceeded to prove it. She also indicates that history will "bring down" the Director, SAC Shanklin of Dallas, and will discredit Chief Curry, President, and Senator Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : J. R. Malley

DATE: 6/3/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - Victim
CIVIL RIGHTS

Letter from J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission dated 6/1/64 requested floor plans of the first and third floors of the Dallas Police Department which would indicate the occupants of the various rooms on November 22, 1963, and the two following days.

The Dallas Office telephonically advised on June 3, 1964, that the Dallas Police Department utilizes space in the building in the garage (Basement), the second, third, fourth and fifth floors, it being noted the fourth floor houses the Identification Division as well as part of the jail and the fifth floor is completely occupied by jail space.

In view of the foregoing, in Mr. Rankin's absence, this request was discussed with Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission, who advised the Commission was particularly interested in the third floor and in view of the fact the first floor was not occupied by the Police Department, we should confine the request to the third floor unless a subsequent request was received.

During this discussion, Mr. Willens was advised that the homicide bureau under Captain Fritz had 20 or more men assigned to it and the Burglary and Theft Bureau had more than 50 individuals assigned to it. Mr. Willens was asked whether or not he desired the identities of all of these individuals or whether the Commission was interested only in the identities of the individuals occupying the offices as such. It was pointed out to him that there was an assembly room in the police department which was utilized by the various detectives assigned to the various bureaus. Mr. Willens stated that their request should be confined to the identities of the individuals occupying the offices rather than setting forth the entire personnel working out of the various offices.

This information has been furnished to the Dallas Office and they are expeditiously complying with the Commission's request.

ACTION: None-for information.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

JRMcmpd (8)

58 JUN 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

June 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 23, 1964, and my letter of May 23, 1964, concerning Mr. Dial D. Ryder, employee Irving Sport Shop, and the repair tag bearing the name "Oswald."

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated May 25, 1964, Little Rock, Arkansas. This memorandum reveals the results of interviews with Lt. James Randolph Oswald and Michael David Oswald both of whom are assigned to the Blytheville, Arkansas, Air Force Base.

With the submission of this memorandum your request of April 23, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
1 - 62-109060
1 - R. E. Lenihan
KMR:las (9)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: By letter dated April 28, 1964, the President's Commission furnished a four-page request concerning the repair tag marked "Oswald" obtained from the Irving Sport Shop prepared by Dial D. Ryder. The Commission wanted certain facts clarified such as was our Agent actually present when the tag was found, circumstances under which Ryder became

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

FBI
JUN 2 11 19 AM '64
SEC'D-READING ROOM

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC.
49 JUN 2
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

64 JUN 5 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

aware of the tags existence. The Commission desired to know how, when and where the story concerning the repair tag first came to the attention of the press as the Commission is attempting to make a determination concerning the veracity of Mr. Dial D. Ryder, employee, and Mr. Charles Woodrow Greener, owner of the Irving Sport Shop. Inquiry was also to include whether all individuals with a surname of Oswald have been contacted to determine if any of these persons had repair work done at the Irving Sport Shop. Little Rock completed their interviews with two additional individuals by the name of Oswald, one of whom was determined to be a second cousin of Lee Harvey Oswald. This information is also incorporated in a report which is being handled by Division 5 and will be furnished to the President's Commission.

Mrs. Edith Whitworth claimed Oswald and his wife had visited her store allegedly looking for a gun part, subsequently she directed Oswald to the gun shop located east of her store. However, Marina Oswald does not recall ever visiting this store in early November. It is noted Michael David Oswald was not in Dallas during time alleged gun repair was made.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : Mr. Jevons

DATE: 6/2/64

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

As a matter of record, Mr. John Ely of the President's Commission delivered to SA Cortlandt Cunningham on 6/1/64, evidence items numbered D24, D6, D27 and a portion of B1.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:bsm (10)

NOTE: The above items are described as follows:
D24 Sheet of paper bearing handwriting in Russian and English
D6 Three letters by Oswald
D27 Mail order coupon in name of A. J. Hidell used to order a .38 caliber gun from Los Angeles
B1 Wallet, social security card, USMC ID card, hotel card, ID card (United States Forces in Japan), Dallas Public Library card, three photographs, slip of paper bearing three addresses

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 4 1964

61 JUN 8 1964

12 JUN 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

June 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 12, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct a limited background investigation of Officer J. D. Tippit of the Dallas Police Department. This letter also requested that we obtain a copy of Officer Tippit's Dallas Police Department personnel file.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies each of two self-explanatory communications, one from our St. Louis Office dated May 15, 1964, and one from our Dallas Office dated May 20, 1964, incorporating the results of our limited background investigation of Officer Tippit. Also enclosed are two copies of Officer Tippit's personnel file assembled by this Bureau from material furnished by the Dallas Police Department.

This completes our inquiries into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J.W. Hines

Enclosures (6)

1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43), (Enclosure)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 4 1964

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS)

RDR/map
79 JUN 10 (15)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurairtel 5-20-64 wherein you requested to be furnished one copy of Tippit's Dallas Police Department personnel file.

Enclosed per your request is one copy of this file. The copy transmitted with re airtel is being made part of the Bureau's file.

NOTE:

The Commission, by referenced letter, in addition to the above-indicated investigation, stated this was requested to "refute unfounded allegations" (presumably linking Tippit with Oswald and Ruby) which have developed since the assassination. Our inquiries have failed to develop any information linking Tippit with either of these individuals.

June 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 24, 1964, and my letter dated March 9, 1964, relating to information furnished by Mr. Jones Harris of New York, involving Mr. Billy Nolan Lovelady's identification in a photograph taken by an Associated Press photographer.

Enclosed are two copies of an article which appeared in the Magazine Section of the May 24, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune." This article written by Mr. Dom Bonafedo relates to the photograph involving Mr. Lovelady.

It would appear from the above article that Mr. J. W. Altgens, Associated Press photographer, is the individual who took the picture in question and efforts are being made to locate and interview him. When the results of this interview are available, you will be appropriately advised.

The enclosed article is furnished in view of your prior interest in Mr. Harris.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
89 JUN 5 1964

Sincerely yours,

1 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosure

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
Enclosures (2)
RDR:las (13)

1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - C. D. DeLoach

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO, FOR SAC DALLAS

58 JUN 9 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

IN THE TANCHO

NOTE: SAC, Dallas

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReButel 5-27-64, concerning J. W. Altgens various communications on Billy Nolan Lovelady and William F. Beckman.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the above referenced article in the "New York Herald Tribune."

For your information the President's Commission by letter 2-24-64, advised that Harris appeared at the Commission and furnished several blown up copies of the Associated Press photograph wherein it appeared that an individual in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository Building resembled Oswald. Your office conducted investigation in this matter which established the individual to be Lovelady. The Commission was furnished the results of your inquiry by Bureau letter 3-9-64.

NOTE:

Dallas, by airtel 4-7-64, and other communications, advised Lovelady had complained of being pestered by one W. L. Beckman who insisted on taking a photograph of him. Lovelady was informed this was civil matter and if he continued to be annoyed to call police. We did limited, discreet background on Beckman but failed to establish any connection between him and the assassination investigation. "Tribune" article is based on information supplied by Harris and states that Altgens took photograph in question and that Harris hired Beckman to photograph Lovelady. The article reports although Harris had been requested to not publicize this incident he, Harris, felt the Commission had slighted him in not furnishing him the details in its possession about this situation so he assisted in the preparation of the "Tribune" article.

We have endeavored to interview every individual known to have any information concerning the assassination, however, Altgens' identity has never been revealed and it is pointed out he never voluntarily came forward to furnish any information. Dallas is currently under instruction to interview Altgens based on an article in a Chicago paper that although Altgens was on the scene and has minute information concerning the assassination he was never interviewed and when results are obtained it will be furnished to the Commission.

The enclosed article is being furnished inasmuch as the Commission has indicated prior interest in Mr. Harris.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Raupach, Room 5730

May 28, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is in response to your letter of April 30, 1964, requesting a reinterview of Mr. Robert Adrian Taylor concerning the rifle he purchased either in March or April, 1963. Enclosed are two copies of a letterhead memorandum dated May 19, 1964, Dallas, Texas, which sets out this information.

It has been determined in the Laboratory examination of Taylor's rifle that it is a U. S. Rifle, caliber .30-06, Model 1903, serial number 6000[illegible], manufactured at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois. The upper and lower bands have been removed; the front portion of the stock has been cut off; the wooden hand guard originally covering the top of the barrel has been removed; the rear sight has been removed and replaced with telescopic sight mount blocks and the bolt handle has been ground down and bent so that it would not strike the telescopic sight tube when the bolt is operated. All other parts appear to be original, unaltered parts. The rifle has the standard length of 43 1/2". The barrel has not been shortened. The length of the longest portion (barrel and receiver) is 31 7/8". The stock portion is 28 3/4" long which is less than the standard length of 40 1/2" for a "non-sporterized" stock.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

62-109060
CBC:fch (11)

1 - General Investigative Division (route through for review)

53 JUN 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

- Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Enclosed are two photographs of Taylor's rifle assembled and two photographs of his rifle disassembled, along with similar photographs of a U. S. Rifle, caliber .30-06, Model 1903 (Rock Island), from this Bureau's Reference Firearms Collection.

With the submission of the attached enclosures, your request of April 30, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (10)

NOTE: Letter received from the Commission 4/30/64, requesting reinterview of Taylor who purchased a .30-06 rifle from an individual who he thought was Oswald. The Commission wanted Taylor reinterviewed to determine where the rifle was located on 11/22/63, as well as determining the date on which Taylor obtained the rifle and whether he had seen Oswald on any other occasion. The Commission desired specific information regarding the Taylor rifle's measurements and photographs in an assembled and disassembled condition. They also wanted the same technical information of a similar rifle as well as similar photographs of this rifle. The Laboratory handled the technical data and coordinated this matter with the Assassination Desk in Division VI.

This letter based on memorandum 5/27/64, Mr. Belmont to Mr. Rosen re: "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY; 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISC.-INFO CONCERNING."

Rogge

62-109090-

May 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 18, 1964, relating to plans of the National Broadcasting Company to produce a "White Paper" on the assassination.

On May 22, 1964, Mr. Robert Wogan, Vice President, Programs, Radio Network Division, of the National Broadcasting Company, New York City, advised the National Broadcasting Company does not have any new film relating to the assassination nor has it discovered any.

Mr. Wogan stated he had personally spoken with Mr. Irving Gitlin concerning the article which appeared in the May 7, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" wherein Mr. Gitlin had been quoted as saying he "was reluctant to discuss whether any heretofore unseen film of the Dallas tragedy had been uncovered..." and he had been assured by Mr. Gitlin that the writer who prepared this statement took considerable "literary license" in order to dramatize the forthcoming production.

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - R. E. Wick
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - M. A. Jones
RDR:las
(12) ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

61 JUN 8 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

COURIER SVC.
12 MAY 26
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Wogan stated Mr. Gitlin was talking about some film of interviews conducted by the National Broadcasting Company with persons in Dallas a considerable time after the assassination. Mr. Wogan assured us that neither the National Broadcasting Company nor any other media with which he is familar has discovered any film not known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The above is furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

For details see DeLoach to Mr. Mohr memo captioned "Assassination of the President, NBC Film" dated 5-22-64, REW:dgs. Commission by letter 5-18-64 attached an article by Richard K. Doan appearing in the above newspaper implying that some film to be used in the NBC "White Paper" on the assassination, possibly had not been seen before. The Commission requested we determine from NBC whether it had discovered any new film. The above letter satisfies the Commission's request and no further action need be taken.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 22, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
NBC FILM

The attached letter from Mr. Rankin to the Director dated May 18, 1964, requests that the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) be contacted to determine whether these officials have any "new film relating to the assassination."

ACTION TAKEN:

We contacted Mr. Robert Wogan, Vice President, Programs, Radio Network Division of the National Broadcasting Company, Inc., in New York City. Mr. Wogan advised Wick this morning that NBC does not have any new film relating to the assassination nor has it discovered any. Wick reminded Mr. Wogan that the May 7, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" in an article written by Richard K. Doan stated that NBC planned a "white paper" on the assassination. Further that Irving Gitlin, the executive producer, was quoted as saying he "was reluctant to discuss whether any heretofore unseen film of the Dallas tragedy had been uncovered.

Mr. Wogan said he had personally talked to Mr. Gitlin who assured him that neither he nor NBC has any such film. Mr. Gitlin told Mr. Wogan that the TV-writer who prepared the statement for Gitlin took considerable "literary license" and "he elaborated" considerably to dramatize the forthcoming production. Mr. Wogan said actually what Gitlin is talking about is some film of interviews conducted by NBC in Dallas with persons a considerable time after the assassination.

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Wogan said he himself and NBC people are quite aware of the photographs which magazines, newspapers, wire services and television people obtained relating to the assassination. He said he can assure us that neither NBC nor any other media with which he is familiar has discovered any film not known to the FBI.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
15 JUN 2 1964

RECOMMENDATION:

This memorandum be referred to the General Investigative Division so that Mr. Rankin can be advised.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:dgs (7)

let Mr. Rankin
ROR:los
5-26-64

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 1

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

An article by Richard K. Doan in the May 7, 1964 edition of the New York Herald Tribune reported that NBC plans to do a "White Paper" on the assassination late this year or early next year. The article went on to say that the Executive Producer of the "White Paper," Irving Gitlin, "was reluctant to discuss whether any heretofore unseen film of the Dallas tragedy had been uncovered. 'A major film search has been made,' he said, 'but I'd rather not discuss that at this point.'"

Could you please determine whether NBC has discovered any new film relating to the assassination.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

ENCLOSURE

MAY 19 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 22, 1964

FROM: A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BOLDEN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The "Washington Post" and "Times Herald", May 21, 1964, contained an article entitled, "Ex-Kennedy Guard Charges Frameup." The article indicated Bolden had been suspended as an Agent of the Secret Service and asserted he was "Framed" by the Government in a payoff case because he was going to tell of heavy drinking among the Agents guarding President Kennedy. Mr. Tolson inquiried what our files showed on Bolden.

Bureau files contain no references identifiable with Bolden, other than that received in the case captioned, "Charles Tillman Batchelor, Aka., Et Al., Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property, Master Check Case - Conspiracy." Subjects of the Batchelorcase and a Secret Service case are close associates.

The case investigated by the Bureau involves passing of $100,000 worth of counterfeit Bank of America Travelers Checks in 17 field divisions and Canada. The Secret Service case concerns passing of counterfeit Series E, U. S. Savings Bonds. Indictments were returned May 8, 1964. Seven subjects were arrested by the Bureau and five other subjects were arrested by Secret Service. There were no joint arrests, but arrangements were made to execute the arrests at the same time on May 9, 1964.

Bolden is a Secret Service Agent assigned at Chicago, Illinois, who has been accused of attempting to obtain $50,000 from Joseph Spagnoli, one of the subjects of the Secret Service case, in return for access to Secret Service reports. Spagnoli, who was on bond after his arrest by Secret Service on May 9, 1964, contacted the Chicago Office of the Bureau and claimed he had been approached to pay $50,000 for access to Secret Service records. U. S. Attorney, Chicago was advised and requested that Bureau conduct no investigation. The U. S. Attorney referred the matter to Secret Service and subsequently a conference was held in the U. S. Attorney's Office with the SAC, Chicago, FBI, and the supervising Agent of Secret Service in Chicago, Maurice Martineau. At this

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
VGM/map
(7)

62-109098

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

53 JUN 8 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

conference it was disclosed Spagnoli also contacted Secret Service and furnished them a paragraph excerpt from a Secret Service memorandum. This paragraph involved the Secret Service case and Spagnoli and had been given Spagnoli as evidence of the ability to produce Secret Service reports.

Secret Service requested authority to conduct investigation of this matter, and the U. S. Attorney agreed. Frank Jones, subject of another Secret Service counterfeiting case, was identified as the one who contacted Spagnoli. Jones and his common-law wife, Jean Carpenter, were arrested by Secret Service on May 18, 1964, and implicated Bolden. Spagnoli and Jones testified before a Federal Grand Jury concerning this matter on May 19, 1964.

Bolden was also arrested on May 18, 1964, by Secret Service for his participation in this bribery attempt. His bond was set at $3500, and he was released on his own recognizance.

Bolden held a television and press conference at his home on May 20, 1964. He denied the charges against him. He alleged he was being "framed" because he planned to testify before the "Warren Commission," concerning laxity of Presidential guards in 1961 which involved drinking, absence from posts, and misuse of Government automobiles. Bolden also claimed the agent in charge of the investigation against him (not named) was "once investigated by the FBI for Communist links." (Bureau files contain no such reference to Martineau.)

U. S. Attorney Hanrahan on a live telecast stated he had complete confidence in Secret Service Agents and denounced the allegations of Bolden. Hanrahan questioned why Bolden remained silent from 1961 until now to make these charges, pointing out it would have been his duty to immediately report these allegations.

ACTION:

This is for information.

WARREN

COMMISSION

SECTION 14

COPY 2

JRA

REC-B 62 107090-170

EX-114

June 9, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

[redacted]
Wilmette, Illinois

Dear [redacted]

I am in receipt of your letter of June 4, 1964, wherein you set forth your observations concerning an incident involving the handling of a classified report identified as Top Secret.

I have taken the liberty of furnishing a copy of your letter to the Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission.

Your thoughtfulness in making this information available to me is appreciated.

MAILED 4
JUN 5 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JRM:mpd (7)

FBI
JUN 2 2 58 PM '64
FBI - READING ROOM

NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont 6/9/64 re James R. David, Info. Concerning Security Violation

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted] Wilmette, Illinois

June 4, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am a retired Naval Reserve officer with active service and reserve time of over ten years. At various times during this period, I performed duties as security officer for the handling and safekeeping of classified documents. With this previous training, I recently witnessed an incident involving the handling of a classified report identified as "Top Secret", which raises several questions: (1) Was the individual involved entitled to have this report in his possession?, or, (2) If so entitled, does not the incident related below represent a substantial breach in the security of classified material?

The incident took place in the following manner. On Sunday, May 31 at 5:00 P.M., I boarded at Keene, New Hampshire, Northeast Air Lines' Flight #773 for New York. As the DC 6 aircraft was quite full, I took one of the two remaining lounge seats at the rear of the plane. The last lounge seat, which was adjacent to mine, was shortly occupied by another boarding passenger. This passenger was a man of an approximate height and weight of 5'11", 190 pounds. He had red hair, a round face, and a rather full red beard. He carried a slim black attache case with the initials "W.J.L." in gold on the case.

As soon as he was seated, this individual removed from his unlocked attache case a report with a cover identifying it as -

"U. S. Department of Justice
Copy No. 10 of 10
The President's Commission
on the
Assassination of President Kennedy"

This report contained mimeographed sheets beginning with page numbers in the high 300s and, judging by its thickness, contained about 100 pages. Each page was identified at the top and bottom in large block red letters "TOP SECRET", and the pages were mimeographed on one side only. This individual rather indiscreetly read this report on the

EX-114 REC-28 170

33 JUN 8 1964

EX-PROC

1 JUN 8 1964

one hour flight down to New York, underlining certain sections, making interlineal notes in the body of the report as well as additional notes on a pad of 8½ x 14 yellow ruled paper. Without too much difficulty I could have read most of this report. However, because of the security classification of this document, I had no interest in doing so - with the exception that for further identification I attempted to memorize one sentence which occurred at the top of page 412 and read, to the best of my memory, as follows:

"Mr. Rankin: 'Did he take money from the wallet from time to time?'

Mrs. Oswald: 'No.' "

In making this report to you I sincerely hope I have not infringed on the security of this matter, and perhaps this letter should have been directed to the attention of the Attorney General. At the same time, I have a very high personal regard for the work of the Department under your direction and feel that any action you take on this information will be appropriate. If you decide that some further investigation of this material is necessary, I would appreciate the protection of my identity except to such people as it is reasonable and necessary to have this information.

Yours very truly,

What Oswald's Marine Buddy Told Probers

By Dom Bonafede
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

A verbatim interview between a Marine buddy of Lee Harvey Oswald and the Warren Commission relates that the suspected assassin had ties with the Castro regime while still in the military service—more than four years before the Nov. 22 slaying of President Kennedy.

A copy of the interview further discloses that the witness, Nelson Delgado, a Specialist Fourth Class now serving in the Army at a New Jersey missile site, told a commission staff counsel the FBI "badgered" him for what he believed was an attempt to distort the nature of his testimony. (The FBI refused to comment.)

The official transcript, obtained by The New York Herald Tribune, also brings to light other unsuspected and little known facets of Oswald's background, as told to the commission.

¶Oswald took lessons in Spanish from Delgado—who was born in Brooklyn of Puerto Rican parents—with the intention of going to Cuba to join the Castro revolution and was soon able to conduct a normal conversation in the language.

¶While a private in the Marine Corps, Oswald kept a copy of "Das Kapital," the Communist party gospel in his barracks quarters and regularly received a newspaper printed in Russian.

¶Despite previous reports to the contrary, during his Marine hitch Oswald was a poor rifle shot, was uninterested in gunnery and was frequently reprimanded for not keeping his weapon in good order.

Asked during the interview "... In your opinion Oswald was not a good rifle shot; is that correct?" Delgado replied it was.

The document adds new dimension to the complex character of Oswald. In it Delgado relates how Oswald, an avowed atheist, ridiculed Marines who attended church on Sunday, and how he irritated his officers by flaunting his knowledge of international affairs.

This testimony was given by Delgado, a former Marine corporal, while being interrogated on four separate occasions by the FBI and reiterated in an appearance before Wesley J. Liebeler, a staff counsel for the Warren Commission. The panel of inquiry, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, was appointed Nov. 25 by President Johnson to make a comprehensive investigation of the assassination.

Complying with orders sent him the previous day, Delgado met Mr. Liebeler on April 16 in Room 4414 of the United States Courthouse in Foley Square, New York City. In essence, his testimony recapitulated, with elaboration, what he had earlier told the FBI—plus the contention the agents sought to deflate his story, particularly his statements that he taught Oswald to speak adequate Spanish and that Oswald was not an expert marksman.

INTEREST IN CASTRO

During the lengthy question and answer session Delgado said he met Oswald at the Marine air control base at Santa Ana, Calif., in late 1958 and that the two struck up a close acquaintanceship over their common interest in the guerrilla campaign then being waged by Fidel Castro.

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Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post and
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune 1-1
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
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Delgado recalled. "He was commenting on the fight that Castro was having at Sierra Madres (sic) at the beginning, just about the turn of '59. When I went on leave, it just so happened that my leave coincided with the Jan. 1, when Castro took over. So when I got back he was the first one to see me, and he said, 'Well, you took a leave and went there and helped them, and they all took over.' It was a big joke. So we got along pretty well. He had trouble in one of the huts and got transferred to mine."

Delgado told of "dreams" he and Oswald shared of going to Cuba and becoming officers in Castro's army.

"... So we were all thinking, well, honorable discharge, and I speak Spanish and he's got his ideas of how a government should be run, you know, the same line as Castro did at that time."

Q. "Oswald."

A. "Right. So we could go over there and become officers and lead an expedition to some of these other islands and free them, too, you know, from—this was really weird, you know, but—."

Q. "That is what you and Oswald talked about?"

A. "Right ... and we would talk about how we would do away with Trujillo, and things like that, but never got no farther than the speaking stage.

"But then when he started, you know, going along with this, he started actually making plans, he wanted to know, you know, how to get to Cuba and things like that. I was shying away from him. He kept on asking me questions like how can a person in his category, an English person, get with a Cuban, you know, people, be part of that revolution movement.

"I told him, to begin with, you have got to be trusted—right?—in any country you go to you have got to be trusted so the best way to be trusted is to know their language, know their customs, you know; so he started applying himself to Spanish, he started studying. He bought himself a dictionary, a Spanish-American dictionary. He would come to me and we would speak Spanish. You know, not great sentences but enough. After a while he got to talk to me, you know, in Spanish."

HOW COULD HE HELP?

Delgado said that Oswald "kept on asking me about how about—how he could go about helping the Castro government. I didn't know what to tell him, so I told him the best thing that I know was to get in touch with the Cuban Embassy, you know ... I told him to go see them. After a while he told me he was in contact with them."

Q. "With the Cuban Embassy?"

A. "Right. And I took it to be just a—one of his, you know, lies, you know, saying he was in contact with them, until one time I had the opportunity to go into his room. I was looking for—I was going out for the weekend, I needed a tie, he lent me the tie, and I seen this envelope in his foot-locker, wall-locker, and it was addressed to him, and they had an official seal on it, and as far as I could recollect that was mail from Los Angeles, and he was telling me there was a Cuban Consul. And just after he started receiving these letters..."

Delgado testified that soon after Oswald had returned from a trip to Los Angeles he confided he had been to the Cuban Consulate there.

Delgado recalled this on another occasion he had to relieve Oswald from night guard duty to see a visitor who called at the base.

Q. "Did you connect this visit that Oswald had at that time with the Cuban Consulate?"

A. "Personally, I did, because I thought it funny for him to be receiving a caller at such a late date—time. Also, up to this time he hardly ever received mail; in fact he very seldom received mail from home, because I made it a policy, I used to pick up the mail for our hut and distribute it to the guys in there and very seldom did I see one for him. But every so often, after he started to get in contact with these Cuban people, he started getting little pamphlets and newspapers, and he always got a Russian paper, and I asked him if it was, you know, a Commie paper—they let you get away with this in the Marine Corps in a site like this—and he said, 'No, it's not Communist; it's White Russian'."

Mr. Liebeler then asked if Delgado knew "for sure" whether the mail Oswald received was from the Cuban Consulate.

A. "No. But he had told me prior, just before I found that envelope in his wall-locker, that he was receiving mail from them, and one time he offered to show it to me, but I wasn't much interested because at the time we had work to do, and I never did ask to see that paper again, you know."

Q. "This conversation that you and Oswald had about going over in Cuba and helping Castro was just barracks talk."

A. "Right."

Q. "You didn't seriously consider—"

A. "No, but that's when I started getting scared. He started actually making plans, and how he would go about going to Cuba, you know, and where we would apply to go to Cuba and the people to contact if we wanted to go, you know, but—"

Q. "So you got the impression that he started to get serious about going to Cuba?"

A. "Yes, and about this time Castro started changing colors, so I wasn't too keen on that idea, myself."

Q. "Did you talk to Oswald about this change in Castro's attitude and his approach?"

A. "Right. He said that was all due to mal—bad newspaper reporting, that we were distorting the true facts ... because we were mad, because now we wasn't getting the money from Cuba that we were before."

Q. "So Oswald basically took the position that you were getting a distorted view of Cuba?"

CUBA NEWS DISTORTED

A. "Right, and we weren't getting the true facts of what was happening in Cuba. We were getting the distorted facts."

Delgado recalled once voicing criticism of the Castro regime because of the execution of an unimportant corporal in Batista's army and that Oswald had told him, "Well, in all new governments some errors have to occur..."

Throughout the interrogation the commission counsel would follow a line of inquiry, drop it and then return to it, a standard technique among investigators. He was particularly painstaking in his efforts to determine just how well Oswald spoke Spanish.

At one point, Delgado reported, "He (Oswald) could meet the average people from the streets and hold a conversation (in Spanish) with them. He could make himself understood and be understood."

Delgado also remembered that on one rare occasion Oswald joined some of his Marine buddies on a weekend leave to Tiajuana and that his grasp of the language was good enough to allow him to exchange light banter with the Mexican sporting girls who worked in the bar.

The witness readily conceded, none the less, that Oswald probably would have been unable to hold an involved political debate in Spanish.

Another section of the testimony concerned Oswald's ability to use a rifle.

Delgado told the commission counsel, [illegible] said to e men that interviewed me before, we went to the range one time, and he didn't show no particular aspects of ing a sharpshooter at all."

Q. "He didn't seem to be particularly proficient with e rifle, is that correct?"

A. "That's right."

Mr. Liebeler asked if Oswald kept his rifle "in good ape, clean?"

A. "He kept it mediocre. He always got gigged for his fle."

Q. "He did?"

A. "Yes. Very seldom did he pass an inspection without getting gigged for one thing or another . . . He didn't end as much time as the rest of us did in the armory eaning it up. He would when he was told to. Otherwise, wouldn't come out by himself to clean it. He was basically a man that complained quite frequently."

Delgado next reconstructed an incident that occurred the rifle range.

"We went out to the field, to the rifle range, and before set out we had set up a pot. High score would get this oney, second highest and so forth down to about the th man that was high."

Q. "How many men were there?"

A. ". . . About 40 of us were in the pot . . ."

Q. "And you say that Oswald finished fifth from the hest?"

A. "No. He didn't even place there. He didn't get any oney at all. He just barely got his score, which I think as about 170, I think it was, just barely sharpshooter . . no, pardon me, take that back, it's marksman is the west . . . Oswald had a marksman's badge, which was st a plain, little thing here which stated 'marksman' it."

Delgado continued, "We were on line together, the me time, but not firing at the same position, but at e same time, and I remember seeing his. It was a pretty joke, because he got a lot of 'Maggies' drawers, (a flag naling a miss) you know, a lot of misses, but he didn't ve a darn."

Q. "Missed the target completely?"

A. "He just qualified, that's it. He wasn't as enthusastic as the rest of us. We all loved—liked, you know ing to the range."

It was, later in the transcript, that Mr. Liebeler sumed the line of inquiry: "You told the FBI that in ur opinion Oswald was not a good rifle shot, is that rrect?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "And that he did not show any unusual interest his rifle, and, in fact, appeared less interested in weapons an the average Marine?"

A. "Yes, he was mostly a thinker, a reader. He read ite a bit."

Turning to the apparent discrepancies in the FBI report and Delgado's story, Mr. Liebeler asked, "Did you get e impression that the agent was trying to get you to ange your story?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "He was trying to get you to back away from the position that Oswald understood Spanish?"

A. "Well, am I allowed to say what I want to say?"

Q. "Yes, I want you to say exactly what you want to ."

A. "I had the impression now, wholeheartedly, I want believe that Oswald did what he was supposed to have ne, but I had the impression they weren't satisfied with testimony of him not being an expert shot . . ."

Q. "First of all, you say you got the impression the FBI ents that talked to you didn't like the statement that you ade about Oswald's inability to use the rifle well, is that ht?"

A. "Right."

DESCRIBED ORWELL BOOK

Delgado also recalled how Oswald once described "The Animal Farm" by George Orwell.

"He told me that the farmer represented the imperialistic world and the animals were the workers, symbolizing that they are the Socialist people, you know, and that eventually it will come about that the Socialists will have the imperialists working for them . . ."

Mr. Liebeler then commented, "There is only one thing Oswald did not mention apparently and that is that the pigs took over the farm, and then they got to be just like the capitalists were before, they got fighting among themselves, and there was one big pig who did just the same thing that the capitalist had done before. Didn't Oswald tell you about that?"

"No," Delgado answered, "just that the pigs and animals had revolted and made the farmer work for them . . ."

The witness said Oswald "didn't like the immediate people over him in this particular outfit. All of them weren't as intelligent as he was in his estimation."

Q. "What about your estimation, did you think that they were as smart as Oswald was?"

A. "Oswald, I remember, for instance, that Oswald used to get in heated discussions with a couple of the officers there."

Q. "The officers?"

A. "Right. And they'd be talking about, let's say, politics, which came up quite frequently during a break, let's say, and I would say out of the conversation Oswald had them stumped about four out of five times. They just ran out of words, they couldn't come back, you know. And every time this happened, it made him feel twice as good, you know. He thought himself quite proficient with current events, and politics."

Q. "He used to enjoy doing this to the officers, I could imagine."

A. "He used to cut up anybody that was high ranking, he used to cut up and make himself come out top dog. That's why whenever he got in a conversation that wasn't going his way he would get mad, he'd just walk off, you know, and leave."

Asked if he and Oswald ever talked about religion, Delgado replied, "That's the only thing he and I didn't discuss because he knew I was religious . . . In one instance he told me that God was a myth or a legend, that basically our whole life is built around this one falsehood, and things like that. I didn't like that kind of talk . . . He used to laugh at Sunday school, you know, mimic the guys that fell out to go to church on Sundays. He himself never went."

Herald Tribune photo by IRA ROSENBERG

A fellow Marine in testimony given the Warren Commission said accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald during his Marine Corps days was not an expert rifleman, did read Karl Marx's, Das Kapital, and studied Spanish with the witness, Nelson Delgado, now in the Army and born in Brooklyn of Puerto Rican parents.

COMMISSION TO REPORT UPON THE ASSASSINATION

of

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

P R O C E E D I N G S

Room 511A, United States Courthouse
Southern District of New York,
Foley Square, New York, N. Y.,
April 16, 1964.

Testimony of NELSON DELGADO

Present:

Wesley J. Liebeler, Esq.,
Staff Counsel;

John E. Knuppel and
Murray Padgug,
Federal Court Reporters.

The cover of the transcript of the testimony ex-Marine Delgado gave investigators probing the assassination of President Kennedy.

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

1 CSUHL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
June 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Conlan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The "New York Herald Tribune" for June 14, 1964, contained an article by Don Donfede entitled "What Oswald's Marine Buddy Told Probers." The article reports that Nelson Delgado, a Specialist Fourth Class now serving in the Army at a New Jersey missile site, told a Staff Counsel of the President's Commission that the FBI "badgered" him for what he believed was an attempt to distort the nature of his testimony. The article further reported that in essence, Delgado's testimony recapitulated, with clarification, what he had earlier told the FBI - plus the contention the Agents sought to deflate his story, particularly his statements that he taught Oswald to speak adequate Spanish and that Oswald was not an expert marksman.

A copy of the article which appeared in the June 14, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" is enclosed.

For the information of the Commission, this Bureau interviewed Nelson Delgado on four occasions: December 10, 1963; December 13, 1963; January 15, 1964; and February 6, 1964. Results of each of these interviews have been furnished to the Commission.

During our first interview with Nelson Delgado on December 10, 1963, Delgado made a number of statements which did not conform with data we received from other sources concerning Oswald. He alleged that Oswald was a poor shot with a rifle and he indicated he suspected Oswald cheated in obtaining a qualifying score with the rifle. He also alleged that Oswald was in correspondence with the Cuban Consulate in Los Angeles in 1959 and he indicated that he and Oswald used to talk of going to Russia via Mexico and Cuba, similar to the manner in which the "two mathematicians who defected" went to Russia when they defected. Bernon F. Mitchell and Fillian H. Martin [illegible]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

[illegible]:pah

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

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Ltr. to Rankin dated 6/18/64 re Nelson Delgado

employees of the National Security Agency, who defected to Russia in the Summer of 1960 and whose defections were publicized by the Soviets in September, 1960). Delgado also alleged that during his acquaintanceship with Oswald he taught Oswald the Spanish language and that in a short time Oswald was able to speak and understand Spanish excellently.

As our investigation continued, it became quite evident Delgado was exaggerating his acquaintanceship with Oswald, was lying to us on various points and was fabricating certain incidents relating to Oswald's contacts with the Cubans. We reinterviewed Delgado on December 13, 1963; January 15, 1964; and February 6, 1964, in an effort to pin him down on his statements and resolve the various allegations originated by him. We learned that Delgado was not proficient in the Spanish language and, consequently, was not in a position to have taught Oswald such language. Delgado admitted that his remarks indicating that Oswald was a poor shot with a rifle had no basis in fact, and that Oswald obviously attained a qualifying score with a rifle and could not have cheated in attaining such score. Delgado also admitted that he never observed Oswald visit the Cuban Consulate in Los Angeles in 1959 and he indicated he never saw any written material which Oswald received from the Cuban Consulate.

Delgado was confronted by the interviewing Agents regarding his statements that he and Oswald discussed going to Russia via Cuba and Mexico in a manner similar to the two Americans, Mitchell and Martin, who allegedly followed this route. It was pointed out to Delgado that Mitchell and Martin had not defected to Russia until the Summer of 1960, approximately one year after he had terminated his association with Lee Harvey Oswald. Delgado then admitted that he was in error on that point. He added that his recollection of his conversation with Oswald in this particular matter was extremely vague.

This letter is being forwarded to the Commission for record purposes. The FBI, in no way, attempted to influence Delgado to change his story regarding his knowledge of or association with Lee Harvey Oswald. Instead, our contacts with him were for the purpose of attempting to obtain the true facts in the matter. It was evident to the interviewing Agents that Delgado was exaggerating the extent of his knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald and was making numerous statements that had no basis in fact.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, 6/16/64, re "Lee Harvey Oswald," prepared by REL:pah.

Enclosure

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enc.
1 - Office, Rm. [illegible]3, Enc.
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enc.
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enc.
1 - Mr. Cunningham - Enc.
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enc.
DATE: 6/18/64
1 - Mr. Kittel - Enc.

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Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau had undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 6/18/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky requested that SA Cortlandt Cunningham take custody of the exhibits listed on the attached list. She further requested that the Commission be furnished three copies of each exhibit not previously reproduced. It is pointed out that SA Cunningham was at the Commission at that time on another matter.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs. (Designated by *)

Enclosure

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

RAF:bmm (13)

1 Enclosure

15 JUN

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6/18/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	932	*Copy of State Department Foreign Service Dispatch from American Embassy Moscow to Washington regarding Oswald's request for return of his passport
Exhibit 57 in Volume III --	986	Copy of Soviet Embassy file re Oswald, furnished to the State Department, 11/30/63, with translation

[illegible]

SECRET

[illegible]

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

June 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 2, 1964, requesting that this Bureau obtain for the Commission copies of all of the records concerning Lee Harvey Oswald that are maintained by the Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas.

On June 5, 1964, Mr. William H. Hofner, Supervisor, Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas, made available to this Bureau a work order concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. According to Mr. Hofner, this work order reflects that Oswald was sent to the Leav-A-Pak, Division of Acme Welding Company, Fort Worth, Texas, to make an application for a job with that company. Two photographic copies of the work order made available by Mr. Hofner are enclosed for the Commission.

Mr. Hofner further advised that the aforementioned work order is the only record available at the Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas, regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. He stated that in November, 1963, he and Mrs. Virginia Hale, a fellow employee, checked through all records of the Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas, in an effort to find the original application filed by Oswald when he first came to the Texas Employment Commission office. He added that they were not able to find such original application, but pointed out that a number of old applications had been destroyed and it is possible the application of Lee Harvey Oswald was destroyed.

RLL:pah
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62-109090

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199 JUN 24 1964

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Rofner rechecked his records during our interview with him on June 5, 1964, but was unable to locate any other information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

JUN 16 1964

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your interviewing and obtaining full details of evidence which Mr. Lew Wallace, Box 46, Staten Island, 1, New York wishes to present to the Commission in connection with the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
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199 JUN 24 1964

2 JUN 24 1964

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6/18/64

1 - Mr. Swanson

Airtel

62-109090

To: SACs, New York (44-974)
Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

By letter dated 6/16/64 the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested the Bureau interview and obtain "full details of evidence which Mr. Lew Wallace, Box 48, Staten Island 1, New York, wishes to present to the Commission in connection with the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald."

For your information records at the Bureau reflect no identifiable information re Wallace and it is not known what type of information Wallace can furnish. Immediately locate Wallace for full details concerning any information he might furnish concerning this investigation. Thereafter submit results of this inquiry by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

HCS/ras
(6)

NOTE: By letter dated 6/16/64 Commission requested interview of Wallace to obtain full details of "evidence which Mr. Lew Wallace wishes to present to the Commission in connection with the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald." The name Lew Wallace has not come up in this investigation and it is not known what information he possesses. No record identifiable with Wallace Bureau indices.

MAILED 19
JUN 13 1964
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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 17 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of June 12, 1964 indicating that New York telephone number TE 8-7475, found in one of Jack Ruby's notebooks in connection with the name of Ralph Paul, is presently listed to A. Snyman, a member of the Permanent Delegation of the Union of South Africa to the United Nations.

The notebook from which that number was obtained appears to contain some notations which antedate 1963. It may well be that the number TE 8-7475 was listed to some other individual besides Mrs. Snyman at the time Ruby obtained it. In addition, examination of the notebook indicates the proper number may be TE 3-7475 rather than TE 8-7475.

Please interview Ralph Paul in connection with those two numbers and undertake such investigation as may be appropriate, consistent with the limitations imposed by international implications, to verify any explanation provided by Mr. Paul.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

15 JUN 18 1964

EXP PROC

32 JUN 18 1964

Ltr to DC
6-19-64
HC/pma
see 105-82555
for CR list

6/19/64

Airtel 1 - Mr. Swanson

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received from the President's Commission dated 6/17/64 requesting interview of Ralph Paul in connection with telephone number TE 8-7475 which number was found in one of Ruby's notebooks in connection with the name of Ralph Paul.

The Commission also notes that this number could possibly be TE 3-7475 rather than TE 8-7475. It is noted that in report of SA Manning C. Clements dated 6/9/64 at Dallas information is set forth indicating that telephone number TE 8-7475 was possibly identified with a Fort Worth, Texas, resident, Mr. Carl M. Applewhite, a cousin of well-known singer and night club operator Charles Applewhite.

Inasmuch as this matter has not been definitely resolved you should immediately conduct the requested investigation and thereafter submit letterhead memorandum setting forth the results of this investigation for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosure

HCS/ras
(4)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

MAILED 8
JUN 18 1964
COMM-FBI

JUN 25 1964
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NOTE:

By letter dated 6/17/64 the Commission requested Ralph Paul be interviewed concerning a telephone number TE 8-7475 which was found in one of Ruby's notebooks following a notation Ralph Paul, a close associate of Ruby. Previous investigation eliminated this number as being a Dallas, Texas, number there being no TE prefix in Dallas and other prefixes with same digits have been eliminated. Dallas determined New York had such a prefix and requested New York to determine if subscriber to Templeton 8-7475 could be associated with Ruby. One A. Snyman, member of Permanent Delegation of the Union of South Africa to the United Nations, was subscriber to above New York number. This individual when contacted refused to be interviewed as she stated she had diplomatic immunity and if interview was desired it would have to be arranged through the ambassador. The State Department and the President's Commission was advised of this information by letter dated June 12, 1964. We have also determined the TE-8-7475, Fort Worth, Texas, is subscribed to by a cousin of Charles Applewhite, a well-known singer and night club operator in Dallas. This could possibly, but not definitely, be the connection. Commission has been advised of this in our reportedated 6/9/64.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JUN 10 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am in receipt of a written request from Mrs. Michael Paine (Ruth Paine) that there be returned to them various items of personal property of theirs which were removed from their home at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, by local police officers on the afternoon of November 22, 1963. We have examined the FBI index of personal property taken from the Paine home by the local police and delivered in due course to your office in Dallas, Texas. We find various items of personal property of the Paines included on the list which are no longer of any interest to the Commission. Therefore, insofar as the Commission is concerned, you may redeliver the items to Mr. and Mrs. Paine.

They consist of:

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
109 JUN 24 1964

1. Item 353: Operating manual for Sears Tower Automatic Projector No. 9885.

2. Item 371: Several boxes of Kodaslides being nine stereo and one 35mm single slide.

3. Item 372: Box of Kodachrome transparencies; two viewmaster reels.

4. Item 374: Ten foreign coins contained in cloth bag marked M. Paine.

5. Item 375: Minox light meter, pedometer, compass, self-timer, sun shade with filter, 15 power telescope, stereo viewer, and pocket knife.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4190

6. Item 376: Three rolls color film, three rolls 35mm B & W film, one roll #620 B & W film, two binoculars, one case with filters.

7. Item 377: Two Minox cassettes with film, two Minox film containers, one negative of an infant, one roll 35mm film.

8. Item 378: Stereo Realist camera, three film containers.

9. Item 379: ANSCO flash assembly.

10. B-2: Minox light meter case.

11. B-17: Name tag Michael Paine.

12. B-18: Name tag Ruth Paine.

In her letter, Mrs. Paine lists the items of their personal property which she currently recalls as being:

"1) Color slides (35mm) of Europe taken by me.

"2) Color slides of Korea and Nassau taken by Michael. Some or all of these taken by a stereo camera.

"3) The stereo camera.

"4) Flash attachment, ANSCO universal.

"5) Telescope (flashlight shape) belonging to Michael.

"6) Minox light meter and its case"

The items as listed and described by her appear to be included among Items 353, 371-379, B-2, B-17 and B-18, which I have described above.

Thank you for your continued cooperation and assistance in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Mr.
1 - Offic
1 - Mr. Fa

Enclosure
- Enclosure
Enclosure

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

June 19, 1964

62-109090 -

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated 6/10/64, the President's Commission advised that Mrs. Michael Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, had requested the return of certain items of personal property. The Commission listed these items as set out below and advised the items are no longer of any interest to the Commission. These items are being forwarded to you under separate cover by registered mail.

The Dallas Office should return these items to the Dallas Police Department from whom the FBI originally obtained them, receiving a receipt, and request the Dallas Police Department to return them to Mr. and Mrs. Paine.

The items to be returned are listed on the attached sheet.

The Dallas Office should inform Mr. or Mrs. Paine that these items have been given to the Dallas Police Department for return to them.

NOTE: The return of these items has been cleared with the Domestic Intelligence and General Investigative Divisions.

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rogge - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Lenihan - Enclosure
1 - 62-109060

RAF:bmm
(13)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-4190

19 JUN 25 1964

6/19/64

The items to be returned are listed as follows:

1. Item 353: Operating manual for Sears Tower Automatic Projector No. 9885.

2. Item 371: Several boxes of Kodaslides being eight stereo and two 35 mm single slide.

3. Item 372: Box of Kodachrome transparencies; two viewmaster reels.

4. Item 374: Ten foreign coins contained in cloth bag marked M. Paine.

5. Item 375: Minox light meter, pedometer, compass, self-timer, sun shade with filter, 15 power telescope, stereo viewer and pocketknife.

6. Item 376: Three rolls color film, three rolls 35 mm B & W film, one roll #620 B & W film, two binoculars, one case with filters.

7. Item 377: Two Minox cassettes with film, two Minox film containers, one negative of an infant, one roll 35 mm film.

8. Item 378: Stereo Realist camera. (Part of Item 378)

9. Item 379: Ansco flash assembly. (Part of Item 379)

10. B-2: Minox camera case.

11. B-17: Name tag Michael Paine.
12. B-13: Name tag Ruth Paine.

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
June 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

FBI
JUN 22 4 17 PM '64
SEC'D-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In connection with this Bureau's coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane, there are enclosed two copies of a communication dated June 11, 1964, at our Boston Office regarding an appearance by Lane at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, on May 4, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

JMS:pah
(11)

NOTE:

We cover Mark Lane's appearances at request of the President's Commission. Lane's comments in his appearance at Brown University are similar to those he has previously made in appearances throughout this country and in several European countries in the past few months. Lane continues to claim that Oswald would not have received a fair trial because of the massive pretrial publicity in his case. Lane was critical of

(NOTE CONTINUED - PAGE TWO)

79 JUN 25 1964

COMM-FBI
JUN 22 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

the Warren Commission and the Bureau in investigation of the assassination matter and also criticized the handling of the medical testimony saying that doctors who examined President Kennedy in Dallas had changed their stories after being questioned by Secret Service agents following an autopsy report performed at Bethesda Naval Hospital. Lane's comments and theories concerning Oswald's innocence are based on speculation, distortion and his lack of knowledge of the facts and do not refute our findings in the investigation of the assassination.

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
(R. A. Frazier)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
(O. H. Bartlett)
1 - R. H. Jevons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 20, 1964, and a conversation between Mr. Melvin A. Eisenberg of your staff and Mr. Roy H. Jevons of this Bureau on May 22, 1964, relating to the identification of various items of physical evidence by inspection or by photographs thereof.

For your information some delays have been encountered in locating the appropriate individual to identify the specified evidence which are beyond our control. You can be assured this matter will continue to be closely followed and when the results are received, you will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 25 1964

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ReBurad 6-17-64, and urairtel of the same date.

You must insure that every effort is made to comply with the Commission's request at the earliest practicable time. If any further delays are encountered, advise the Bureau accordingly.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

58 JUN 30 1964

DALLAS TIMES HERALD

NOTE:

Commission by letter 5-20-64, listed some 37 items of evidence which they wanted shown to the individual who first found the evidence and who could identify it by inspection. On 5-22-64, Jevons of the Laboratory in a conversation with the Commission determined that wherever possible photographs of evidence could be used in place of the actual evidence. Some of the items to be identified were obtained by WFO, Bureau officials and by other field offices. This was quite an extensive undertaking and the Bureau by rad 6-17-64, requested the status of this request. Dallas by airtel 6-17-64, indicated some difficulty was being encountered which might require submitting evidence to WFO for display to various outside officials which is beyond our control. This will continue to be closely followed at the Bureau.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
2 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Neill - Enclosure

DATE: June 22, 1964

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

President's Commission

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 6/22/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, a Commission employee, telephoned Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of those exhibits listed on the attached enclosure. It is further requested that three copies of each exhibit be made and that these be furnished to the Commission.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill on 6/22/64.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced as requested and three copies of each will be furnished to the Commission. In accordance with existing instructions, all exhibits (designated by *) not originating from the Bureau will be returned to the Commission along with the copies. The remainder of the exhibits will be maintained in the Bureau's custody.

Enclosure

62-109060 / ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 29 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

REN:bmm
(12)

ENCLOSURE
25 JUN 30 1964

62-109090-
ENCLOSURE FILED IN

6/22/64

COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
995*	Subpoena to Robert A. Surrey of Dallas, Texas, attachment to the subpoena and envelope addressed to the Commission
996*	"Wanted for Treason" circular
997	Photograph showing area in which Chevrolet automobile was observed by Walter Coleman
998	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
999	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1000	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1002	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1003	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1004	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1005	Diagram showing streets in vicinity of General Walker's residence
1006	Photograph of a window
1007	Photograph of a window
1008	Photograph of a wall showing a hole
1009	Photograph of a wall and nearby literature re: General Walker
1010	Photograph of tire impression
1011	Photograph of a wooden fence
1012	Photograph of a clothes line post, water meter and a fence
1013	Map of Dallas, Texas
1014	Floor plan diagram
1015*	Book of newspaper clipping reproductions re: J. F. K. Assassination
1016	Photograph of a driveway entrance in vicinity of General Walker's residence
1017	Photograph of area in vicinity of General Walker's residence

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

June 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Refer to your letter of May 28, 1964, requesting that we photograph all of the notebooks, papers, and other property seized from Jack L. Ruby.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated June 18, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, relating to the items photographed and three sets of Xerox prints of the items photographed.

For your information, one set of similar prints has been furnished to District Attorney Henry Wade, Dallas, Texas, at his request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

JEH/pdl
(7)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 26 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
80 JUN 23
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

29 JUN 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
JUN 23 3 13 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

62-109090-91 - 44 ENCLOSURE IN CRIMINAL FILE

6/11/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Hines

To: SACS, Dallas (44-1639)(Enclosures-2)
New Orleans (44-2884)(Enclosures-2)
Boston (44-387)(Enclosures-2)
San Francisco (44-434)(Enclosures-6)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
CO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for above offices are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 6/3/64 requesting certain specific investigation regarding Nancy Perrin for the purpose of evaluating her deposition furnished to the President's Commission on 6/2/64. Also enclosed for San Francisco is a copy of the document and its envelope as referred to in paragraph two of the Commission's letter and a copy of the back and front of the card mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Commission's letter.

New Orleans will conduct the investigation concerning the autopsy report of Robert L. Perrin. San Francisco will conduct the requested investigation at Sacramento and Oakland, California, as mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Commission's letter. Boston will conduct the inquiry at Mansfield and Hanover, Massachusetts, as requested in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Commission's letter.

All offices must conduct the requested investigation on a expedite basis and submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission promptly upon completion. The letterhead memoranda must be carefully reviewed for substance and accuracy as to spelling, punctuation and grammar in order that they may be furnished directly to the Commission upon receipt without delay. Forward appropriate FD-302's to Dallas for inclusion in a subsequent report.

JUN 11 1964 COMM-FBI

JWR/cac
(10)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 16 1964

64 JUN 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-172

NOTE:

Perrin was initially interviewed on 11/30/63 when she advised that she had worked for Jack Ruby as a bartender, waitress at the Carousel Club in July and August, 1961. She alleged that she had attended four meetings of a group including Ruby in Dallas where they discussed sending arms to Cuba. Subsequent investigation and interviews of Perrin and other persons named by her to check out her story indicated that she was an "inveterate" [redacted] and completely unreliable. She was afforded a polygraph examination by the San Francisco Office on 12/5/63. The results were inconclusive due to her emotional stability and use of drugs but the examiner was of the opinion she suffered from delusions and that her story concerning arms to Cuba was untrue. The Commission indicates that they took a deposition from Perrin on 6/2/64 wherein she apparently claimed that she had worked in an investigative capacity for the District Attorney, Sacramento, California, and as an undercover agent for the Oakland PD. She also claimed that she had been followed from her home in Hanover, Massachusetts, to Mansfield, Mass., which she reported to the police, and that she received an anonymous threatening call which she reported to the Hanover, Mass., police. Commission requested that we check out these claims of Perrin in order to evaluate her deposition.

June 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 11, 1964, requesting certain investigation concerning Wilburn Waldon Litchfield, II, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 19, 1964, at Houston, Texas, and two copies of a memorandum dated June 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, together with two copies of each of its three attachments which set forth the results of the desired investigation.

This completes the investigation requested in your letter above of June 11, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (13)

JWH:jcb
(7)

NOTE: Litchfield, on 12/2/63, gave sworn statement to Dallas PD identifying Oswald as person he saw at Ruby's Carousel Club prior to assassination. PD polygraph examination indicated Litchfield was lying. We interviewed Litchfield same date and he was not positive of his identification of Oswald. Commission requested that we interview Litchfield and exhibit photographs of Crafard, an employee of Ruby's, to see if he was person identified by Litchfield as Oswald. They also requested that we interview 3 associates of Litchfield. Litchfield interviewed 6/[illegible]/64 and could not identify Crafard as person he saw. Associates interviewed and do not recall Litchfield making statement he saw Oswald at Carousel Club.

62-109090-1[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 27 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JUN 24 1 34 PM '64

DOCUMENT FILED IN CENTRAL FILES

BY COURIER SERVICE
8:2 JUN 24
COMM-FBI

79 JUN 30 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 9 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In a tape recording made available to the Commission by Dallas Radio Station KRLD, an employee of CBS News, Dan Rather, is quoted as having told another newsman that he saw Lee Oswald in the Carousel Club prior to November 22, 1963.

The Commission would appreciate your interviewing Mr. Rather to determine if he did see Oswald in the Carousel Club and the circumstances under which such statement alleged by KLRD was made by him.

As provided to the Commission, Rather's alleged statement is quoted on KRLD audio tape reel 43b, November 24, 1963.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXPEDITE
JUN-10-1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

162-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

JUN 26 1964

79 JUN 18 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/9/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
REQUEST BY THE COMMISSION

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

By letter 6/3/64 the Commission requested that an Agent contact Mr. Burt W. Griffin of the Commission staff so that arrangements could be made to make time computations and obtain blow-ups of a few frames from movie films in the possession of the Commission. These frames show the shooting of Oswald and a clock in the Dallas Police Department Jail Office shortly after the shooting. The Commission is interested in this time study to pinpoint as accurately as possible the time of the shooting of Oswald by Ruby.

On the afternoon of 6/5/64 SA Shaneyfelt contacted Mr. Griffin at the Commission office and obtained from him the following films and tapes:

Exhibit 84A	Silent film of Oswald shooting from KRLD-TV
Exhibit 24-A	Sound film of Oswald shooting from Mr. Burt Shipp, WFAA-TV
Exhibit HH	Sound film of Oswald shooting taken by John Tankersley, WBAP-TV
Exhibit 43A	Sound film of Oswald shooting from Operations Desk, KRLD-TV
Exhibit GG	16 mm film of Oswald shooting from John Tankersley, WBAP-TV
Exhibit AA	Sound tape of press statement by Chief J. E. Curry from KRLD-TV
Exhibit 99-A	Sound tape of Oswald shooting from WFAA Radio
Exhibit 39A	Tape of interview of Eva Grant from Radio Station KLIF
Exhibit 43-B	Still photographs from silent film of Oswald shooting from KRLD-TV (Mr. Robert Hankal)
Exhibit 84-B	Still photographs of silent film of Oswald shooting from KRLD-TV (Mr. George Phenix).

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that SA Shaneyfelt examine the films as requested by the Commission and, thereafter, furnish the results to the Commission by letter.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
(Mr. Rogge)

62-109098

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

JLS:en
(8)

53 JUN 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 1, 1964, requesting investigation into the activities of Jack Ruby while he was in military service from 1941 to 1946, I am enclosing herewith a memorandum dated June 5, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, setting forth an interview with Mr. Hershey Colvin on that date.

With regard to your request that the non-commissioned officers who directly supervised Ruby be interviewed, this Bureau is currently conducting a check of service records at the U. S. Army Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, in an effort to identify those non-commissioned officers. If they can be identified, it will be necessary to conduct extensive investigation possibly reaching to all parts of the country in an effort to locate and interview them. You will be furnished with results of interviews with those persons promptly as they are located.

Investigation concerning the Selective Service record of Ruby is also currently in progress and you will be furnished results upon completion.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
JUN 9
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

JWH/ras
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964

58 JUN 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016 - 1570

NOTE:

Commission by letter 6/1/64 requested that we reinterview Hershey Colvin specifically regarding his knowledge of Ruby's activities when Ruby was in service. We previously interviewed Colvin who is an old Chicago acquaintance of Ruby regarding Ruby's activities in Chicago during period he knew him there. Colvin was also with Ruby in service at Keesler Field, Mississippi, in 1943. It was also requested that we locate and interview the non-commissioned officers who supervised Ruby while he was in service and we check his Selective Service record.

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 4, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets out results of a contact we had with Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald on June 1, 1964, at her request. You will note that Mrs. Oswald makes reference to the President's Commission in the enclosures.

We contemplate no further inquiries concerning the data in the enclosures in the absence of a specific request from the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC
60 JUN 9
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

MLR:pah
(9)

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

MLR:

Mrs. Oswald contacted Dallas Office 6/1/64 and stated she had information to furnish re the assassination. Mrs. Oswald exhibited newspaper advertisements which she thought had something to do with the assassination. She also stated that Mr. Lee Rankin, Agent in Charge of the Secret Service in Dallas, had contacted her in an attempt to obtain copy of Exhibit 202 which

(MLR CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 JUN 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4147

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

DOTY CONTINUED:

she alleged Oswald stated was lost. Mrs. Oswald also indicated she received a long-distance "crank call" from a person who indicated he was with "Time" magazine in New York and that such person insulted her. She also indicated she would like to sue "Time" and "Life" magazines for their treatment of her. She added she knows the President's Commission is vitally interested in these two magazines for what they have printed concerning this case in the past.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

ARREN,
Chairman
D B. RUSSELL
ERMAN COOPER
OGGS
R. FORD
McCLOY
V. DULLES

J. LEE RA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 8 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a result of deposing William D. Crowe aka Bill DeMar the Commission would appreciate your providing the following information:

1. A record of all telephone calls showing time, length, and destination placed by Mr. DeMar from the Shady Oaks Motel Dallas and the Palomino Hotel, Dallas on November 24, 1964;

2. The check-in time of Mr. DeMar at the Shady Oaks Motel;

3. The check-out time of Mr. DeMar at the Palimino Hotel, Dallas, on November 24, 1963.

4. An interview with Mr. David Hoy, Radio Station WIKY, to determine whether DeMar mentioned seeing Oswald in Hoy's first telephone conversation with DeMar on November 24, when Hoy received such information if not during the first call, and what Hoy did thereafter.

5. A checkout of long distance telephone records relating to calls made by Mr. Hoy on November 24, most particularly a call Hoy placed to Martin Anderson, Associated Press, Indianapolis, Indiana sometime before 2:30 p.m. on November 24. The latter call was probably made either from Hoy's home phone or from WIKY.

6. The periods, if any that the Theater Lounge and Colony Club in Dallas were closed on November 22, 23, & 24.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc of ltr to DL
airtel 6-9-64
DWH/cac
cc of ltr-Cr'ibnut

SIX 4

JUN 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-199

SOVIET SECTION

6/9/64

Airtel 62-109090-

2 - Mr. Hines

To: SACS, Dallas (44-1639) (Enclosures-4)
Washington Field (44-52) (Enclosures-2)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for Dallas and WFO are two copies of a memorandum from the President's Commission dated 6/5/64 requesting certain investigation relating to Mr. Seth Kantor.

WFO conduct the requested investigation relating to long distance telephone calls placed by Kantor to Washington, D. C., between 12:45 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963. Your inquiry should cover both Eastern Standard and Central Standard Time within the period specified. Submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. Furnish appropriate FD-302's to Dallas for inclusion in a later report.

Dallas will conduct the requested review of television tapes in possession of WFAA-TV.

There are also enclosed for Dallas two copies of a letter from the Commission dated 6/8/64 requesting certain investigation in connection with depositions furnished by William D. Crowe, aka Bill DeMar, to the President's Commission. Dallas handle the requested investigation.

Dallas submit a separate letterhead memorandum covering investigation requested in each of enclosed letters suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission promptly upon completion of your inquiry.

JWH/cac
(7) cac

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

58 JUN 16 1964

MAILED 8
JUN 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

NOTE:

Seth Kantor, a reporter for Scripps-Howard, Washington, D. C., has, when previously interviewed by the Bureau and in furnishing a deposition to the President's Commission, insisted that he saw Ruby at Parkland Memorial Hospital between 12:45 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. on 11/22/63. We have conducted extensive investigation to check this out and our investigation establishes that Ruby could not reasonably have been at the Parkland Memorial Hospital during this period. Commission also requests additional investigation re Bill DeMar and his activities during the period 11/22/63 through 11/24/63. DeMar is the performer for Jack Ruby who claimed to the press that he saw Oswald in the Carousel Club prior to the assassination. He has, when interviewed, retracted this allegation.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/4/64

Transmit the following in Plain Text
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel Air Mail
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, Little Rock (44-791) (P)

RE: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
Bufile 44-24016

ReBuairtel to Dallas 6/3/64 regarding request from the President's Commission by letter dated 6/1/64, and telephone call from SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN, Dallas Office, to Little Rock 6/4/64.

Enclosed is affidavit if SA LOUIS M. KELLEY.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)
1 - Little Rock

JDP:crc
(5)

1cc of enc to Pres. Comm. by letter 6-9-64 JDH/cac

1cc of enc + airtel - CR Unit

ENCLOSURE

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1964

11 JUN 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1526

4 cc Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Little Rock, Arkansas
June 4, 1964

I, Louis M. Kelley, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, after being duly sworn, depose as follows:

I arrived at Dallas, Texas, November 23, 1963, to assist in the investigation of the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and related matters. On or about November 24, 1963, I was assigned to review all previously existing files and current information as to Jack L. Ruby and to prepare an insert based on such file review for inclusion in an investigative report. This insert was to include such physical description and biographical data as were available from the file review and from information developed on November 24, 1963. I had before me at the time I dictated the insert information which had been obtained on November 24, 1963, by other Special Agents of the FBI and from the Identification Division files of the Dallas Police Department. The Dallas Police Department records, under Dallas Police Department No. 22255, included information concerning arrests of Ruby dating from February 4, 1949, to March 14, 1963.

In dictating the physical description and biographical data concerning Ruby, I possibly included under the heading "Remarks," "Known Dallas area criminal," based on the fact I had before me Ruby's identification record from the Dallas Police Department, which listed several arrests in the Dallas area. This would have been the only thing on which such an observation could have been based.

Louis M. Kelley
LOUIS M. KELLEY

Sworn and subscribed to before me
this 4 day of June 1964.

Notary Public

My Commission Expires Jan. 22, 1965

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

62-109090

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letter of June 1, 1964, requesting summaries of FBI reports with regard to ten named persons and certain information regarding the contact by Special Agent Charles W. Flynn with Jack L. Ruby on March 11, 1959, is herewith acknowledged.

As you were advised by my letter of February 27, 1964, Jack Ruby was contacted by Special Agent Charles W. Flynn of the Dallas Office on March 11, 1959, in view of his position as a night club operator who might have knowledge of the criminal element in Dallas. The purpose of this contact was to determine whether or not Ruby did have such knowledge, and if so, if he would be willing to furnish information to this Bureau. Ruby was advised of the FBI's jurisdiction in criminal matters, and he expressed a willingness to furnish information. A personal description of Ruby was obtained by Special Agent Flynn on the occasion of this contact on March 11, 1959, but no information or other results were obtained. Between March 11, 1959, and October 2, 1959, Ruby was contacted on eight other occasions, but he furnished no information whatever and further contacts with him were discontinued.

JWH/cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
109 JUN 10 1964

61 JUN 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1526

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FBI - DALLAS

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The personal description of Ruby as obtained by Special Agent Flynn on March 11, 1959, did not in itself contain the remark "known Dallas criminal." This remark was added to the description by Special Agent Louis M. Kelley at the time when he was assisting in the preparation of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated November 30, 1963. Enclosed herewith is the affidavit of Special Agent Louis M. Kelley at Little Rock, Arkansas, dated June 4, 1964, setting forth his basis for adding the remark "known Dallas area criminal" to the description of Ruby as it appears in the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated November 30, 1963, and in the enclosure to my letter to you of April 7, 1964.

The summaries concerning the ten named individuals in your letter of June 1, 1964, are currently being prepared and will be forwarded to you promptly upon completion.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NOTE: The President's Commission by letter dated 6/1/64 requested that we prepare summaries of information from FBI files on ten persons who were known to have associated with or been in contact with Ruby prior to the shooting of Oswald by Ruby. They also referred to our letter of 4/7/64 which forwarded to the Commission summaries from our files of references to Ruby prior to 11/24/63. One of the summaries set forth a description of Ruby obtained from contact with him by SA Charles W. Flynn on 3/11/59. The Commission requested that we advise them of the purpose and other results of Flynn's contact and request Flynn to indicate the basis of the remark "known Dallas criminal" which appeared in the description. We previously advised the Commission by letter 2/27/64 of the purpose and results of Flynn's efforts to develop confidential information from Ruby in 1959. It was determined that the remark in the description was added after a review of the files by SA Kelley. His affidavit setting forth the basis of this observation is enclosed to the Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 4

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is in response to your letter of April 2, 1964, in which you advert to various letters and notes exchanged between Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine, the originals of which Mrs. Paine declined to surrender to your agents when they contacted her on March 6, 1964, although Mrs. Paine acknowledged to them that the documents were in her possession.

You request in your letter, assuming the documents in question came into the possession of the President's Commission, that copies thereof be supplied to you. Mrs. Paine appeared before the Commission and testified. She produced all of the correspondence to which she adverted when interviewed by your agents on March 6, 1964.

You list the documents in four categories. I respond in like manner:

"1. Four letters written to her by Marina Oswald when the latter resided in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the Spring and Summer of 1963"

We believe the letters to which you advert (copies of which are enclosed) are: (a) Commission Exhibit No. 408 (and envelope being Commission Exhibit No. 408A) dated May 25, 1963; (b) Commission Exhibit No. 409, being letter of June 1, 1963, from Ruth Paine to Marina which Marina returned to Mrs. Paine with various notations in Marina's hand calling attention to grammatical and other errors in Ruth Paine's letter; (c) Commission Exhibit No. 409B being letter of June 5, 1963, from Marina to Ruth Paine, and Commission Exhibit No. 409A in

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964
15 JUN 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4159

which Exhibits 409 and 409B were enclosed; (d) letter from Marina to Ruth Paine written in July of 1963, and marked Commission Exhibit No. 415; and (e) letter (Commission Exhibit No. 421) and envelope (Commission Exhibit No. 420) from Marina to Ruth Paine dated and postmarked August 11, 1963.

"2. Two short notes written to her by Marina Oswald while Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald resided at 214 West Neely Street, Dallas, Texas, in the Spring of 1963"

These two exhibits were produced by Mrs. Paine and were received in evidence. They are: (a) March 4, 1963, note from Marina to Ruth Paine (Commission Exhibit No. 404) transmitted in envelope (Commission Exhibit No. 404A) postmarked at Dallas, Texas, March 8, 1963, with the return address of 214 Neely, Dallas, Texas; and (b) note from Marina to Ruth Paine (Commission Exhibit No. 407) transmitted to Mrs. Paine shortly before April 2, 1963, in which Marina accepts Mrs. Paine's dinner invitation that had been extended to Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald. Mrs. Paine did not have the envelope in which the note was dispatched. Copies of these exhibits are enclosed.

"3. A short note written to Marina Oswald by Mrs. Paine but never delivered"

Mrs. Paine produced before the Commission a five-page long-hand letter dated April 7, 1963, addressed to Marina and signed by Mrs. Paine, which Mrs. Paine testified had never been sent. The document was received in evidence as Comission Exhibit No. 422, a copy of which is enclosed. Mrs. Paine states that this is the only note or letter to Marina that she can recall that was not eventually sent by Mrs. Paine to Marina.

Mrs. Paine's translations of the foregoing exhibits appear in the transcript of her testimony before the Commission as follows:

Exhibit No. and Description	Page in Transcript
No. 404 - Note of March 4, 1963	3541

Exhibit No. and Description	Page in Transcript
No. 407 - Long-hand note in March of 1963	3545
No. 408 - Letter of May 25, 1963	3546-48
No. 409 - Letter of June 1, 1963	3549-51
No. 409B - Letter of June 5, 1963	3552-53
No. 415 - Letter of July of 1963	3560-62
No. 421 - Letter of August of 1963	3566-68
No. 422 - Mrs. Paine's undelivered letter of April 7, 1963	3569-70

Unmentioned in your letter but produced by Mrs. Paine on the taking of her deposition in Irving, Texas, on March 23, 1964, is a Christmas card from Marina containing a long-hand note of hers to Mrs. Paine. The Christmas card was received in an envelope postmarked December 21, 1963. The Christmas card was received in evidence as Commission Exhibit No. 278 and the envelope as Commission Exhibit No. 278A. Copies of each of these documents are enclosed herewith. A translation of the notation on the Christmas card appears at page 122 of that deposition.

In the last paragraph of your letter you state, "For your information, this Bureau has received an allegation that Mrs. Paine had given Levine five letters which had been written by Lee Harvey Oswald and which have never been made available to United States Government authorities . . . ". The member of my staff who examined Ruth Paine before the Commission and who deposed her in Irving, Texas, on March 23, 1963, has made direct inquiry of Mrs. Paine on this subject. She asserts that she never delivered any such letters to Mr. Levine for the reason that she never had any such letters.

I trust that the foregoing, together with the enclosures, fully responds to your letter of April 2, 1964. Thank you for your continued interest in the work of this Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

1 - Downing
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 4, 1964, enclosing copies of correspondence which Mrs. Ruth Paine produced when she testified before the Commission.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
60 JUN 9
COMM.-FBI

RLL:pah
(9)

NOTE:

We have previously received considerable correspondence exchanged between Mrs. Paine and Marina Oswald. Mrs. Paine, however, declined to furnish us copies of certain letters between herself and Marina, stating they involved very personal matters. Mrs. Paine did produce these letters for the Commission. By letter 4/2/64 we requested the Commission to be furnished copies of such letters for our perusall and analysis and for possible investigative leads. Letters are primarily in Russian language. When they are translated they will be furnished to Dallas and appropriate analysis and investigation conducted.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

8 JUN 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-

1 - Mr. Bell
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Davies

June 9, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 26, 1964, regarding the preparation of photocopies of certain Commission exhibits.

Pursuant to this request, you will find enclosed herewith three sets of photocopies of Commission Exhibits numbered 477, 478, 480 through 517, 519, 520, 702 through 704, 709, 711 and 715 through 745.

In response to your inquiry concerning Commission Exhibits numbered 701, 705 and 710, the original of Commission Exhibit 701 was received previously by this Bureau and it was returned to you by my letter of May 6, 1964, which also included three photocopies of this exhibit. This Bureau has not yet received the originals of Commission Exhibits numbered 705 and 710.

ENCLOSURE Also enclosed herewith are Commission Exhibits numbered 477, 478, 484 through 486, 488 through 495, 498 through 506, 508 through 517, 519, 520, 702 through 704, 709, 711 and 715 through 745.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (71)

Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2) (See note next page)

62-109060

DED:emh (10)

BY SPECIAL Mmessenger

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COMM-FBI

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199 JUN 11 1964

ENCLOSURE

JUN 12 1964

Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE FOR DALLAS:

Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with listing of same.

NOTE: Those Commission exhibits originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be retained in Bureau custody. Commission exhibits not originating from the Bureau, designated by the asterisk on the attached listing, are being returned to the Commission along with the photographs. Commission exhibits numbered 480 through 482, 715 and 716, designated by asterisks on the attached listing, were returned to the Commission with a letter dated 6/5/64.

It is noted that some of the exhibits of which photocopies were made consist of more than one page and in order to avoid confusion the three sets of photocopies are being counted as three enclosures.

Commission Exhibits numbered 712 through 714 received with referenced letter, were returned to the Commission with Bureau letter dated 5/26/64 in which it was stated that photocopies of these exhibits were furnished previously to the Commission.

GENERAL DIVISION
JUN 9 9 57 AM '64
U.S. JUSTICE

Request of Commission Exhibits mentioned above not to be removed from files until 6/11/64. WFO

- 2 -

6/9/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*477	Photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*478	Photograph of street scene, Dallas, Texas
	*480	Photograph of fifth and sixth floors, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*481	Photograph of fifth and sixth floors, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*482	Photograph of fifth and sixth floors, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	483	Diagram of sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*484	Photograph of sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*485	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*486	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	487	Diagram of fifth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*488	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*489	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*490	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*491	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*492	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*493	Affidavit by Harold Norman (photocopy)
	*494	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*495	Photograph of main entrance of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
D18	496	Employment application, signed by Oswald
	497	Diagram second floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*498	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

62-109090

6/9/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*499	Photograph of room containing Coca Cola vending machine, refrigerator, tables and chairs, not otherwise identifiedfrom Dallas Police Department
	*500	Photograph captioned "24. Employees' Lunch Room"
	*501	Photograph captioned "25. North Wall of Lunch Room
	*502	Photograph captioned "26. Northwest Corner of Lunch Room
	*503	Interior photograph, Texas Schoblbook Depository Building
	*504	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*505	Photograph captioned "21. Stairs Between Second and Third Floors"
	*506	Photograph captioned "36. Position of Clip Board When Discovered (Circled)"
	507	Diagram of Seventh floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*508	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*509	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*510	Photograph showing position of three empty cartridges, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*511	Photograph captioned "31. Window Area Southeast Corner, Showing Two Cartridge Cases"
	*512	Photograph captioned "32. Window Area Southeast Corner, Showing Three Cartridge cases"
	*513	Interior photograph, Texas Schcolbook Depository Building
	*514	Photograph showing position of rifle when found in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*515	Photograph showing position of rifle when found in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

M NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*516	Photograph showing stairway from sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*517	Photograph captioned "35. Position of Rifle When Discovered"
	*518	Dallas, Texas, Police Department photograph of interior of Texas Theater
	*520	Dallas Police Department photograph of Oswald and two other officers
	*702	Street diagram showing vicinity of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*703	Street diagram showing Industrial Boulevard
	*704	Aerial photograph of assassination scene
	*709	Letter signed by Lieutenant Jack Revill in which Revill quotes Special Agent James Hosty as stating that the FBI was aware of Oswald's capability of committing the assassination (photocopy)
	*711	Affidavit signed by V. J. Brian, Detective, Dallas Police Department, re above (photocopy)
	*715	Dallas Police Department photograph of window through which shots were fired
	*716	Photograph showing location of empty cartridge cases in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*717	Manila envelope labeled "Two of Three Spent Hulls Under Window on Sixth Floor Where Gun Apparently Fired"
	*718	Interior photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*719	Interior photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*720	Photograph of latent print found on Oswald's rifle
	*721	Photograph of latent print found on Oswald's rifle
	*722	Photograph taken from window where shots fired
	*723	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*724	Photograph from window from where shots fired
	*725	Photograph showing window from where shots fired
	*726	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*727	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*728	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*729	Photograph showing palm print on cardboard box
	*730	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department, not otherwise identified
	*731	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department captioned "Wrapping Bench, 411 Elm"
	*732	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department captioned "Wrapping Bench, 411 Elm"
	*733	Photograph showing position of boxes in front of window from where gun fired
	*734	Photograph showing position of boxes near window from where gun fired
	*735	Reproduction of Oswald's right palm print
	*736	Reproduction of Oswald's left palm print
	*737	Photograph of Oswald's rifle
	*738	Photograph of paper bag, snub-nose revolver, blanket, empty cartridge cases, etc.
	*739	Photograph showing building front, 411 Elm Street

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*740	Photograph of 411 Elm Street
	*741	Photograph captioned "Lunch Room, 411 Elm Street, Second Floor"
	*742	Photograph captioned "Taken at Stairway Showing Door to Hall and Lunch Room, 411 Elm Street"
	*743	Photograph showing stairway from third floor and exit to first floor, 411 Elm Street
	*744	Photograph of Officer M. N. McDonald
	*745	Photograph of Don Ray Ables, Jail Clark

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 9, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: JAMES R. DAVID
INFORMATION CONCERNING
SECURITY VIOLATION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By letter dated June 4, 1964, James R. David, 2029 Greenwood, Wilmette, Illinois, furnished information involving the handling of a classified report identified as Top Secret, wherein he raised several questions concerning the handling of classified material.

Mr. David advised the incident took place on May 31, 1964, when he was en route from Keene, New Hampshire on Northeast Airlines to New York. Inasmuch as the plane was quite full, he took one of two remaining lounge seats in the rear of the plane. Mr. David advised the seat adjacent to him was subsequently occupied by an individual carrying a briefcase bearing the initials W. J. L. and he furnished the following description of this individual: Approximate height and weight of 5' 11", 190 pounds; red hair; round face; and rather full red beard. (There is an individual on the President's Commission staff by the name of Wesley James Liebeler, and in view of the information furnished by Mr. David there appears to be little doubt that this individual is Mr. Liebeler.)

Bureau files are negative concerning James R. David.

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to Mr. Rankin enclosing a copy of Mr. David's letter and also a letter to Mr. David thanking him for making the information available and advising him that a copy of his letter was made available to Mr. Rankin.

62-109090-171

Enclosures (2)

JRM:mpd (6)

EX-103

REC-31

2 JUN 10 1964

SEC

18 JUN 18 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: A. Rosen

DATE: 6/10/64

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

To: Belmont, Mohr, Casper, Callahan, Conrad, DeLoach, Evans, Gale, Rosen, Sullivan, Tavel, Trotter, Tele. Room, Holmes, Gandy

Memo of 6/8/64 from Rosen to Belmont recommended that Mr. James Rowley, Chief, U. S. Secret Service, be permitted to come to the Bureau headquarters in order that he might review that portion of the testimony given by the Director and Mr. Belmont relating to items affecting Secret Service.

Inspector Tom Kelley of Secret Service was telephonically advised at 1:40 p.m. June 9, 1964, that it would be permissible for Mr. Rowley to come to Bureau headquarters in order that he might review the aforementioned testimony.

Inspector Kelley stated that he would pass this word on to Mr. Rowley and Mr. Rowley would contact Malley and work out the necessary arrangements to review the testimony.

On June 10, 1964, Inspector Kelley advised Malley that Mr. Rowley planned to review this testimony on Monday, June 15, 1964, and that he would call later on and work out a definite time for Mr. Rowley to come to the Bureau.

ACTION: None - for information.

JRM:mpd (6)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

EX 105

REC 14 62-109090-172

25 JUN 17 1964

1 XEROX
JUN 17 1964

74 JUN 19 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY 62-109090

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Kittel
1 - Mr. Frazier

June 11, 1964

By Courier Service

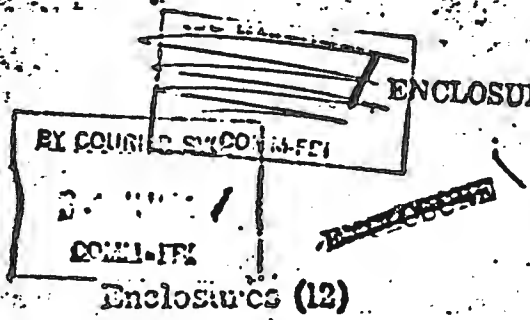
FBI - READING ROOM
JUN 15 05 PM '64
BI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to an informal request on June 8, 1964, regarding the preparation of photographs of certain Commission Exhibits. These Exhibits were furnished to a representative of this Bureau on the same date as the request.

In accordance with this request, there are enclosed three sets of photographs of Commission Exhibits numbered 370, 800, 803 through 805, 811, 812, 820, and 828, along with these Exhibits.



Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 16 1964

11 JUN 16 1964

Enclosures (12)
62-109060
1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (2)

Note to Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photographs of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with listing of same.

(See note page 2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

DED:mb (10)

JUN 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Note: The informal request of June 8, 1964, mentioned above was made by telephone from Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory.

Custody was taken of the Exhibits ;mentioned above by SA Robert E. Neill on 6/8/64. Exhibits are being returned per request of The Commission.

Photographs of some of the Exhibits mentioned above are made up of several prints. To avoid confusion in accounting for the total number of enclosures being sent to The Commission, the three sets of photographs are being considered as three enclosures.

DED:mb

Set of photos of above-mentioned Commission Exhibits sent to file to be added as enclo to rpt dated, 6/16/64. DED

6/11/64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
370	One taxi "Trip Sheet" dated 11/22/63
800	One photographic negative of Oswald's birth certificate, two negatives apparently X-ray photos, nine strips of photo negatives bearing various names, four negatives of Oswald's U.S. Forces in Japan ID card, front of Selective Service card, Selective Service registration certificate, U. S. Forces in Japan ID card (back side), and one photographic negative showing hammer and sickle.
803	One photographic negative of Selective Service notice of classification (Oswald's)
804	One photographic negative of Selective Service notice of classification (blank form)
805	One photographic negative of a portion of Selective Service classification notice, and one photographic print of a portion of Selective Service classification notice
811	One photographic negative of Selective Service card
812	One photographic negative of USMC ID card, one photographic negative of USMC ID card (back side)
820	One Fair Play for Cuba Committee membership card
828	One Fair Play for Cuba membership card

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Co[illegible]

DATE: June 11, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On 6/11/64 we received an informal request from Mr. Eisenberg of the President's Commission, through his secretary Miss Mary Ann Mowcotsky, to conduct examinations of the various questioned Midell signatures with each other and to conduct a rubber stamp examination of Oswald's International Certificate of Vaccination, FBI Exhibit D-47. Also submitted was a transcript of the testimony of SA Cadigan on 4/30/64. Eisenberg requested the transcript be reviewed for accuracy and further requested the return of the transcript be expedited.

ACTION: (1) The requested handwriting and rubber stamp examinations will be made and the results furnished by letter to the Commission.

(2) The transcript will be reviewed and will be returned to Mr. Eisenberg along with any necessary corrections.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
2 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan, Room 645 RB)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

8 JUN 15 1964

jeo:fa
(8)

64 JUN 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
June 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter to you dated May 19, 1964, concerning Marilyn Dorothea Murret.

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 22, 1964, at Boston, Massachusetts, captioned "Marilyn Dorothea Murret." This memorandum contains background information concerning Harold R. Isaacs and is being furnished you for your information.

No further inquiry regarding this matter is being made in the absence of a specific request from you.

Sincerely yours,
E. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
64 JUN 11
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

Enclosures (2)

TMG:pah
(9)

Note:

Referenced letter enclosed a memorandum containing information that one Paul Scott had written a newspaper column in which he named Murret as one of the "most wanted" defectors to Russia or satellite countries. In interview Scott advised he had some information to make "tie-up" between Murret and the Oswald case. He apparently did not know

58 JUN 16 1964

(SEE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI - WASH. D.C.
JUN 11 9 49 AM
MAIL ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1057

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Miss Murret was Oswald's cousin. In his newspaper column Scott mentioned a Professor Harold Isaacs of Massachusetts Institute of Technology as being associated with Murret. In referenced letter we told the Commission we would furnish the background information on Isaacs. There is no evidence to support any of Scott's allegations about Murret and Isaacs. She was interviewed and, although she was related to Oswald, apparently had very little association with him. The enclosure has been read and approved by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont.

June 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Refer to my letter of June 9, 1964, enclosing a memorandum containing the results of an interview with Mr. Barney Ross on June 4, 1964.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated June 8, 1964, at New York setting forth results of an additional contact of Mr. Ross with our New York Office on June 8, 1964. Mr. Paul Aaronson will be interviewed and you will be advised of the results.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
63 JUN 11
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
159 JUN 15 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 JUN 16 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN CRIME RECORDS

NOTE:

Commission by letter dated 6/ '64 requested that we interview Barney ss who was an ac intance of Ruby in his early years at cago. Results c toss' interview were furnished to Commis n by letter 6/9 . Ross recontacted New York Office on /64 and advised at one Paul Aaronson was also acquainte ith Ruby in his e ly days in Chicago. Chicago has been i tructed to locate a interview Aaronson.

June 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 1, 1964, I am enclosing herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 8, 1964, at Detroit, Michigan, setting forth the results of this Bureau's interview of Mrs. Gale Ann Cascaddan, nee Enton.

Investigation is currently in progress to identify and locate the person with whom Curtis Laverne Crafard hitchhiked a ride on November 23, 1963. You will be advised of results promptly upon completion.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
63 JUN 11
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JWH/cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

58 JUN 16 1964

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
15 JUN 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-24016-13-2

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
JUN 11 1 26 PM '64
COMM-FBI READING ROOM

NOTE:

Curtis Laverne Crafard, who was employed as a handyman by Ruby until he left Dallas on the morning of 11/23/63, in a deposition to the Commission stated that he hitchhiked a ride out of Dallas with a person he could not identify and subsequently visited his cousin, Miss Gale Eaton of Harrison, Michigan. The Commission requested that we identify and interview the person with whom he hitchhiked a ride and Gale Eaton. The interview reflects Eaton has since been married and is now Mrs. Gale Ann Cascaddan.

Crafard has previously been interviewed

DEC 11 3 11 PM '64
FBI - DETROIT, MICHIGAN

June 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Refer to your letter of June 8, 1964, requesting certain investigation relating to Nancy Perrin, now the wife of Francis L. Rich whom she married on April 11, 1964. Enclosed herewith are the following items which set forth the results of the requested investigation:

1. Two copies of a memorandum dated June 17, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, along with two certified copies of each of its four enclosures

2. Two copies of a memorandum dated June 16, 1964, at San Francisco, California

3. Two copies of a memorandum dated June 19, 1964, at Boston, Massachusetts.

62-109090
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188 JUN 30 1964

This concludes the investigation of Nancy Perrin as requested in your above letter of June 8, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JWH:job
(7)

NOTE: The President's Commission, by letter 6/8/64, stated they had taken a deposition from Nancy Perrin in which she claimed that she worked in an investigative capacity for the DA, Sacramento, California, and as an undercover agent for the Oakland [illegible]. She also stated that she had recently received anonymous threatening phone calls and had been followed from her home in Massachusetts. The Commission requested that we obtain coroner's reports of her former husband's death. The reports indicated it was a suicide. It was also requested that we check her claims in California and Massachusetts. Perrin was initially interviewed 11/30/63, when she advised she had worked for Jack Ruby as a

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REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2

COURIER SVC. 8 JUN 24 COMM-FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

bartender in August, 1961. She claimed to have attended meetings with Ruby present where the sale of arms to Cuba was discussed. Subsequent investigation of her story, including a polygraph examination, indicated that she was an "inveterate" [redacted] and completely unreliable.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 6/11/64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

REQUEST FOR LATENT PRINT INFORMATION

By letter of June 9, 1964, which we received today, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, requested information about unidentified latent prints appearing in certain Commission exhibits by Commission number. Inasmuch as these Commission exhibit numbers are not known by us, it could not be determined which exhibits they were referring to. Accordingly, I called Mr. Rankin's office and was advised that Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, who is handling this matter, would not be available until Friday, 6/12/64, in the afternoon. Mr. Rankin's office was advised this matter will be handled promptly upon receipt of clarification and a letter of confirmation will be forwarded at that time.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

SFL:bcc
(5)

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

JUN 15 1964

53 JUN 18 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4684

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Liaison
1 - Goble

(S) 105-82555

Date: June 12, 1964

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD -
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," dated June 5, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, and two copies of a memorandum also captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," dated May 28, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

These memoranda pertain, as you can see, to conversations which allegedly took place on February 9, 1964, involving Thayer Waldo, Pat Clyde Howard, and Special Agent James H. Howard. The June 5, 1964, memorandum includes Waldo's statement as to his version of the conversations.

Copies of these memoranda have been disseminated to the President's Commission. They are being furnished you for your information. For your additional information, the memorandum of Special Agent James H. Howard, White House Detail, dated May 27, 1964, has also been furnished to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (4)

TMG:pah
(12)

NOTE:

Thayer Waldo, newspaperman, accompanied the two Howard brothers and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald from Mrs. Oswald's home to the airport in Dallas on 2/9/64. Waldo's presence was at the specific request of Mark Lane and Mrs. Oswald. The two Howard brothers gave him a ride back from the airport after Mrs. Oswald boarded the airplane. On the way back, there was some conversation about a Negro who allegedly witnessed Oswald shooting at President Kennedy. According to the Howard brothers

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1964 JUN 17 PM 2 29

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Chief, U. S. Secret Service

NOTE CONTINUED:

they never indicated that this Negro male had actually been a witness to anyone shooting at the President and the conversation was in a joking and jesting manner. They pointed out that Waldo, who was in the back seat, apparently must have misunderstood the entire conversation. The next day Waldo wrote a story in his newspaper about a witness being held by authorities who actually saw Oswald shooting. In May, 1964, the "National Guardian" published an article wherein it was reported that Mark Lane claimed that the Secret Service had deliberately planted false story in the press to pass further guilt on Oswald. This article named the Howard brothers and Waldo and the story spoken of was apparently the one written by Waldo. The enclosed memorandum of 6/5/64 includes Waldo's version of this incident and also the results of the interview with Pat Clyde Howard who is now a police officer in Hurst, Texas. The other enclosed memorandum includes results of the interview with Special Agent Howard, U. S. Secret Service.

1 - Mr. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad (R. A. Frazier)
1 - Mr. Delmoth (J. E. Herington)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 8, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated June 8, 1964, concerning a communication received by our Dallas Office bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin, the enclosed is being furnished.

62-109060
(1)- 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (13)

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

Enclosures (2)
1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReDallas airtel 6-8-64. Copy of Bureau's letter to the President's Commission being furnished for your information.

79 JUN 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 - 371

NOTE:

This is the 16th letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64 alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Martin has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation.

Re airtel from Dallas enclosed a letterhead memorandum in which Martin comments on the succession of shots fired at President Kennedy. She apparently has relied on press accounts and other such pronouncements relating to speculation and theories since the assassination on this particular subject. Since the Bureau has not been furnished the transcripts of testimony taken before the Commission in this matter, it is not possible to intelligently comment on her assertions.

1 - C. D. DeLoach (Enclosure)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
(Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

June 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 1, 1964, enclosing copies of an article which appeared in the Magazine Section of the May 24, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune." This article was written by Mr. Dom Bonafede and relates to the photograph of Mr. Billy Nolan Lovelady.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," dated June 5, 1964, Dallas, Texas. This memorandum contains the results of an interview with Mr. James W. Altgens, Associated Press photographer. Mr. Altgens furnished information regarding his observations of the assassination and the story written by Mr. Bonafede.

Sincerely yours,

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 - 3264

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Enclosures (2)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
KMR:las
(11)

62-109090 - NOT RECORDED 15 JUN 15 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

55 JUN 13 1964

NOTE:

This matter pertains to the article in the "New York Herald Tribune" which was based on information furnished by Mr. Jones Harris to the President's Commission relating to the photograph of Billy Nolan Lovelady. Altgens took the photograph and the article revealed Harris had been requested not to publicize this information. However, Harris had felt the Commission had slighted him in not furnishing him the details in the Commission's possession about the situation. Therefore, he assisted in the preparation of the "Tribune" article.

We have endeavored to interview every individual possessing information concerning the assassination. However, Altgens' identity was never revealed and he never voluntarily came forward to furnish any information. The information regarding the fact Altgens had never been interviewed either by the Bureau or the President's Commission, not only appeared in the "Tribune" article, but appeared in the "Chicago American" in a column captioned "Daly Diary" written by Maggie Daly. The Commission had prior interest in Jones Harris and with the submission of the results of the interview with Altgens completes this matter.

June 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 4, 1964, I am enclosing herewith a memorandum dated June 9, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, setting forth the results of this Bureau's examination of school records of schools attended by Jack Ruby. You will note that there is some variance and conflict in dates as underlined in enclosed memorandum. Mr. Robert O'Connell, Senior Clerk, Board of Education, Chicago, Illinois, advised that his records show the dates as they are set forth in the memorandum.

The requested investigation with respect to the activities of Ruby in connection with the Scrap Iron and Junk Handler Union and his employment at the Stanley Oliver Company and the Spartan Novelty Company, Chicago, Illinois, is currently in progress. You will be furnished with the results upon completion.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

Enclosure

JWH/ras
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

58 JUN 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Commission by letter dated 6/4/64 requested that we examine the school records of Ruby, check out his connection with the Scrap Iron and Junk Handler Union in 1942, and check his employment at the Stanley Oliver Company and Spartan Novelty Company, Chicago, Illinois, during period 1936 to 1943. Ruby's correct birth date is March 25, 1911. None of the birth dates reflected in his school records are accurate.

June 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Refer to my letter of June 11, 1964, furnishing to you the results of this Bureau's interview of Mrs. Gale Ann Cascaddan, nee Eaton. Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated June 8, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the results of our investigation to identify the person with whom Curtis Laverne Crafard hitchhiked a ride on November 23, 1963, and the results of our interview with this person, Clarence Aubry Summers.

This completes the investigation requested in your letter of June 1, 1964, to verify the statements of Crafard to the Commission in his deposition.

BY COURIER SVC.
JUN 12
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JWH/cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

58 JUN 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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RECD-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

NOTE:

Curtis Laverne Crafard, who was employed as a handyman by Ruby until he left Dallas on the morning of 11/23/63, in deposition to the Commission stated that he hitchhiked a ride out of Dallas with a person who had worked as a photographer at the Dallas Fair where Crafard first met Ruby and who was driving a 1954 or 1955 Chevrolet. Commission requested that we identify and interview this person. It was also requested that we interview a Miss Gale Eaton of Harrison, Michigan, whom Crafard apparently visited after he left Dallas. Results of our interview with Eaton were furnished to the Commission by letter of 6/11/64. Investigation of the Dallas Office identified the person with whom he hitchhiked a ride as being Clarence Aubry Summers, and he was interviewed on 6/6/64. Crafard was interviewed by the Bureau in the initial stages of this investigation, and we conducted extensive investigation at the request of the Commission to locate him so that he could be subpoenaed by the Commission.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

June 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Sizoo

REC'D READING ROOM
JUN 17 10 32 AM '64
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request for coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane by this Bureau.

Enclosed for your information are two records, sides one through four, entitled "The Oswald Case, Mark Lane's Testimony to The Warren Commission" and a pamphlet containing the text of Lane's comments on the records.

Also enclosed are two copies of a communication dated June 4, 1964, at Washington, D. C., regarding the establishment in England of a committee to support Lane's activities.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

JMS:pah
(12)

NOTE: 1

BY COURIER SVC.
C 5 JUN 12
COMM-FBI

12 JUN 12 1964

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NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

Coverage of Mark Lane requested by President's Commission. Text of record has been reviewed and the records have been monitored and both found to be identical with only a few exceptions where different words have been used without

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
JUN 17 1964
MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1001

NOTE CONTINUED:

changing the meaning of Lane's comments. Lane claims that the comments on the records were made in his testimony before the President's Commission on March 4, 1964. The comments made in the records and in the text are a repetition of his previous claims about the innocence of Oswald and are based on speculation, omission of or lack of complete facts and early and confused press reports of the assassination. His comments also include his request to the Commission to be permitted to act as counsel for Oswald and to thus have the right to examine material in the Commission's possession and to cross-examine witnesses and present evidence. Commission also being furnished letterhead memorandum from Legat, London, re "Who Killed Kennedy Commission" established in England for Lane's support which is apparently spearheaded by the controversial British philosopher Bertrand Russell. Records being furnished the Commission have been produced under the recording label "Broadside Records" on which Bufiles negative. Records state they were produced with the cooperation of Folkways Records, New York City. Bufiles indicate [redacted] It is noted that Folkways Records were reportedly manufacturing long-playing records for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in 1962 consisting of Cuban revolutionary songs, although investigation indicated Folkways did not have any business connection concerning these records with the Cuban Government.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Sullivan

June 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

With reference to your letter of May 26, 1964, requesting that this Bureau identify the subscriber to telephone number TE 8-7475 outside of the Dallas area, if possible, you are advised that through a check with the telephone company it was determined that the telephone number TEmpleton 8-7475, New York City, has this designation. That number is listed to one A. Snyman, 250 East 65th Street, New York City.

Several attempts were made by Agents to contact someone at this number and address and on June 10, 1964, a woman answered the telephone and stated that she could not speak to the Agents in her apartment but would meet them in the lobby of the apartment building. The woman was met in the lobby by two Agents of the New York Office. They exhibited their FBI credentials and advised her that they wished to interview her in connection with the investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and related matters.

The woman identified herself as A. Snyman and stated that she was a member of the Permanent Delegation of the Union of South Africa to the United Nations. She said that she had diplomatic immunity and that if an interview was desired, it would have to be arranged through Ambassador M. T. Botha. The Agents thereupon terminated the interview.

JWH/pab
(8)

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, 6/10/64, captioned Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights, FHF:nkr.

BY COURIER

79 JUN 16 1964 12

COMM-FBI
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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REC'D JUN 12 1964

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JUN 17 2 32 PM '64
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

No further investigation will be conducted by this Bureau concerning the telephone number TEmpleton 8-7475. The Department of State has been advised of the Agents' contact with A. Snyman.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Selmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Jepsen

June 12, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the oral request by Miss Mary Norton, of your staff, on June 4, 1964, that photographs be made of certain Commission Exhibits and returned to Mr. Arlen Specter, Commission staff.

In accordance with this request, enclosed herewith are three photographs each of Commission Exhibits numbered 681, 682 and 690 through 696, together with the exhibits themselves.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

Enclosures (36)
62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR DALLAS:
Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photographs of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, together with a listing of same.

NOTE: The Commission Exhibits were obtained by SA Robert E. Neill from Miss Mary Norton, 6/4/64.

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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ELU - READING ROOM

62-109060-3269

ORIGINAL FILED IN

June 2, 1964

All listed exhibits are X-ray photographs of Governor John B. Connally.

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
681	Chest X-ray of Governor John B. Connally, dated November 22, 1963, bearing Hospital #218-922.
682	Chest X-ray of Governor John B. Connally, dated November 29, 1963, bearing Hospital #218-922.
690	Lateral view of Governor Connally's wrist, dated November 22, 1963, bearing Hospital #218-922, Picture "B," preoperative.
691	Anteroposterior view of Governor Connally's wrist, dated November 22, 1963, bearing Hospital #218-922, Picture "A," preoperative.
692	Picture "C," same as "A," postoperative.
693	Picture "D," same as "B," postoperative.
694	Anteroposterior view of Governor Connally's thigh, dated November 22, 1963, bearing Hospital #218-922, Picture "E," preoperative.
695	Anteroposterior view of Governor Connally's thigh, dated November 22, 1963, bearing Hospital #218-922, Picture "F," preoperative.
696	Lateral view of Governor Connally's thigh, dated November 22, 1963, bearing Hospital #218-922, Picture "C," preoperative.

62-109090 -

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED

June 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 4, 1964, requesting that we locate and interview the cab driver whom United Press International reporter Paul Sisco mentioned in our interview with him on November 30, 1963, I am enclosing herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 8, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. This memorandum refers to our previous interviews with Harry T. Tasker, a cab driver for the City Transportation Company, Dallas, Texas, on December 6, 1963, and December 9, 1963, and includes the results of our interview with Mr. Tasker on June 8, 1964.

For your information, the interview with Mr. Tasker on December 6, 1963, appears in the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated December 11, 1963, on page 287. The interview with Mr. Tasker on December 9, 1963, appears in the report of Special Agent Clements dated December 10, 1963, on page 9. Copies of these reports have been furnished to you under the caption of "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
JUN 12
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JWH/cae
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
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JUN 12 4 32 PM '64
FBI

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NOT RECORDED
159 JUN 15 1964

62-109090-1551

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 6/4/64 requested that we identify and interview the cab driver whom UPI reporter Paul Sisco hired to wait for him outside of the Main Street ramp on the morning of 11/24/63. This is the ramp by which Ruby allegedly entered the police building. We previously interviewed Tasker who said that he was waiting on a news reporter outside of the Main Street ramp of the police building when Ruby shot Oswald. He did not observe Ruby enter the ramp and he did not know the name of the news reporter who hired him. Comparison of the interviews of Sisco and Tasker indicate that Tasker is identical to the cab driver referred to by Sisco.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Neill

June 12, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission's staff on June 10, 1964, Commission Exhibits numbered 136, 137 and 750 were delivered to Miss Mary Norton, Commission employee, on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
66 JUN 12
COMM.-FBI

62-109060

NOTE: This request was made to SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and the exhibits were delivered by SA Robert E. Neill. All three exhibits are cameras.

REN:bsm (10)

RECEIVED - COPY
58 JUN 16 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
JUN 12 2 49 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3288

19 JUN 15 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. Le
Genera

JUN 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have received a report from the United States Secret Service covered by that organization's Control No. 1535 dated May 25-26, 1964 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which indicates that William A. Duff had advised that Jack Ruby had called at the residence of General Edwin Walker on a monthly basis from December 1962 through March 1963. The Secret Service has furnished the information contained in that report to Agent David H. Berry of the Oklahoma City office of your Bureau. We would appreciate receiving a report of the investigation of this matter which you will no doubt conduct.

In that connection we note from the matters set forth on page 10 of the letterhead memorandum of your Bureau dated May 22, 1964 at Dallas, Texas in response to our letter of May 13, 1964 requesting certain additional information concerning photographs of General Walker's

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
152 JUN 16 1964

1 JUN 15 64

tj to OC + DL
6-12-64
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EX-101

62-109090-1532

NO DETAIL FILED IN

house, that the Dallas Police Department has apparently conducted continuing investigation concerning visitors to the Walker residence. We would appreciate it very much if you would obtain copies of the reports of that investigation and forward them to us.

We also note from page 48 of Agent Clements' report dated December 21, 1963 at Dallas, Texas, that one Andre Angeles (phonetic), who is apparently acquainted with Mr. Duff, is reported to have stated that he was flying to Dallas on Friday, November 22, 1963 "with a lot of money." We would appreciate your advice as to whether or not Mr. Angeles appears to be connected in any way with the assassination.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 12 1964

TELETYPE

62-109070

FBI WASH DC

944 AM URGENT 6-12-64 LLD

TO OKLAHOMA CITY /44-430/ AND DALLAS /44-1639/

FROM DIRECTOR /44-24016/ 2 P

JACK L. RUBY, AKA; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA DASH VICTIM, CR.

THE PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION IS IN RECEIPT OF REPORT FROM THE U S SECRET SERVICE DATED MAY TWENTY FIVE AND TWENTY SIX LAST AT OKLAHOMA CITY WHICH THEY STATE INDICATES WILLIAM M. DUFF HAD ADVISED THAT JACK RUBY HAD CALLED AT THE RESIDENCE OF GENERAL EDWIN WALKER ON A MONTHLY BASIS FROM DECEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY TWO THROUGH MARCH NINETEEN SIXTY THREE. THEY STATE THAT SECRET SERVICE FURNISHED THE INFORMATION TO SA DAVID H. BERRY, OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE, AND THEY REQUEST A REPORT OF OUR INVESTIGATION RE THIS MATTER. OKLAHOMA CITY SUTEL WHETHER OR NOT ANY SUCH REPORT RECEIVED FROM SECRET SERVICE AND ADVISE NATURE AND EXTENT OF INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED ON THE BASIS OF THAT REPORT. IF REPORT NOT RECEIVED, CONTACT SECRET SERVICE AND OBTAIN SAME AND CONDUCT ANY NECESSARY INVESTIGATION INDICATED TO COMPLETELY RESOLVE THE ALLEGATION. SUBMIT LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION PROMPTLY UPON COMPLETION. COMMISSION ALSO STATES

END PAGE ONE

Treat as Dissemination
y. Hoover.

64 JUN 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THAT IN CONNECTION WITH MATTER SET FORTH ON PAGE TEN OF THE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM AT DALLAS DATED MAY TWENTY TWO LAST IN RESPONSE TO THEIR LETTER OF MARCH THIRTEEN LAST REQUESTING INFORMATION CONCERNING PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENERAL WALKER-S HOUSE THAT THE DALLAS PD HAS APPARENTLY CONDUCTED CONTINUING INVES-TIGATION CONCERNING VISITORS TO WALKER-S RESIDENCE. THEY REQUEST THAT WE OBTAIN COPIES OF THE REPORTS OF THAT PD INVESTIGATION. THE COMMISSION ALSO REFERS TO PAGE FORTY EIGHT OF REPORT OF SA CLEMENTS DATED DECEMBER TWENTY ONE SIXTY THREE AT DALLAS STATED THAT ONE ANDRE ANGELES PAREN PHONETIC ENPAREN WHO IS ALLEGEDLY ACQUAINTED WITH DUFF IS REPORTED TO HAVE STATED THAT HE WAS FLYING TO DALLAS ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO SIXTY THREE WITH A LOT OF MONEY. THEY DESIRE ADVICE AS TO WHETHER OR NOT MR. ANGELES APPEARS TO BE CONNECTED IN ANY WAY WITH THE ASSASSINATION. UPON RECEIPT DALLAS OBTAIN THE POLICE REPORT REQUESTED. ALSO REVIEW FILES RE ANGELES AND CONDUCT ANY INVESTIGATION NECESSARY TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT HE IS POSSIBLY CONNECTED IN ANY WAY WITH THE ASSASSINATION. SUBMIT RESULTS PROPMTLY UPON COMPLETION BY LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO THE COMMISSION. DALLAS SUTEL ANY INFORMATION IN THEIR FILES RE SECRET SERVICE REPORT OF MAY TWENTY FIVE AND TWENTY SIX LAST AND SUMMARY OF ANY ACTION TAKEN RE ALLEGATION CONTAINED IN THAT REPORT.

END

DL AK

FBI DALLAS

OC WC

FBI OKLACITY

CLR

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 16 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Confirming my prior conversations with Mr. Malley of the Bureau, I request on behalf of the Commission that a full field investigation be initiated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating to the following members of the Commission staff: Joseph A. Ball and Norman Redlich.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
156 MAR 17 1964

35 MAR 17 1964

JUN 2 1964

11 MAR 17 1964

cc - Hon. Nicholas Katzenbach

58 JUN 22 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 4/1/64

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: NORMAN REDLICH
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by letter dated 3/30/64 requested Bureau to furnish basic facts and supporting data for the House Committee on Un-American Activities' (HCUA) determination that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) is a communist front organization. The ECLC is cited in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, December 1, 1961, edition, prepared by HCUA, as a communist front with the avowed purpose of abolishing the HCUA and discrediting the FBI.

Bureau is currently conducting investigation concerning Redlich under Federal Employees Security Program at the request of the Commission based on Redlich's affiliation with certain alleged communist front organizations, one of which is the ECLC. Bureau in addition has a pending investigation on the ECLC as a communist front organization and copies of investigative reports are being furnished the Department on a continuing basis. Corliss Lamont is Chairman of ECLC and Clark Foreman is Director and both have been identified as Communist Party members by Budenz and both of their names are included in the Security Index.

Since the characterization of the ECLC as a communist front organization was determination of HCUA, it is not within the Bureau's prerogatives to question or comment upon the basis for HCUA's conclusion. In view of Redlich's position on this Commission and his admitted affiliations with the ECLC, which is dedicated to abolish HCUA, it is quite possible this may be a move on the part of Redlich to obtain information concerning the ECLC through his position on the Commission. Based on this request, there is an indication that the Commission is planning to question HCUA's citation of the ECLC and in view of this fact, the Bureau should not become involved in a possible "dogfight" between the Commission and HCUA.

Enclosures (4)

1 - 140-29239
1 - 100-334660
1 - 62-109090
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

KVJ:bc:bjn (12)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
159 JUN 18 1964

58 JUN 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum Cleveland to Evans
RE: NORMAN REDLICH

ACTION:

There is attached for approval a letter to Mr. Rankin of the Commission suggesting he contact HCUA directly for the desired information.

KVK

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

March 30, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed are copies of correspondence addressed to Congressman Gerald R. Ford from Francis J. McNamara, Director of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities, of March 17, 1964, with enclosures. The Commission wished to have this information before you in connection with your full field investigation of Mr. Norman Redlich.

The Commission would also appreciate your furnishing to it the basic facts and supporting data for the Committee's determination that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is a Communist front organization.

The Commission deeply appreciates your continued and very helpful cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
19 JUN 19 1964

4 Encls.

4 XEROX
APR 20 1964

EXP. PROC.
MAR 31 1964

17 JUN 17 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ORIGINAL FILED IN 147 - 2

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Retherington

April 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 30, 1964, which enclosed copies of correspondence addressed to Congressman Gerald R. Ford by Mr. Francis J. McNamara of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It is noted that you desired this Bureau to have this information in connection with a full field investigation being conducted concerning Mr. Norman Redlich.

With regard to your request that you be furnished the basic facts and supporting data for the House Committee on Un-American Activities' determination that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is a communist front organization, this action was taken by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and this Bureau did not participate in its findings.

However, I can state that, since its inception in October, 1951, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has consistently rendered aid and support to the communist movement in the United States. Such aid and support has been in the form of mass rallies, literature, speeches by the organization's officials and legal aid regarding issues in which the Communist Party has been interested. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has filed amicus curiae briefs on behalf of the Party and its leaders who were convicted under

1 - 100-384660
1 - 62-109090
1 - 140-29239

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 6 1964
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SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Enclosure

XEROX APR 10 1964

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68 APR 6 COMM-FBI

58 JUN 22 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

the Smith Act of 1940. In turn, the Communist Party has given aid and support to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and its various functions and programs. The Party urges its members to attend and support meetings and affairs of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. The Party has rendered financial support to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee by purchasing large amounts of tickets to Emergency Civil Liberties Committee functions. The communist press over the years has publicized the activities of the organization and its affairs. Also, Party members and officials have spoken at various meetings of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. Various officials of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, past and present, have been identified in the past as Communist Party members.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

See cover memo Cleveland to Evans, same caption, dated 4/3/64, KVH:tjm.

This communication is classified "Confidential" as it contains information developed through our investigation of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and the Communist Party, USA. The unauthorized disclosure of that information could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the country.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Spillers

140-29239

April 16, 1964

BY LIAISON

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with your request a full field investigation has been completed on Mr. Norman Redlich under the Federal Employee Security Program. Attached for your information are single copies of sixteen reports and six memoranda prepared as a result of this investigation. This investigation supplements the investigation conducted by the Civil Service Commission in this matter.

For your further information no dissemination of the enclosed material will be made to the Civil Service Commission in the absence of instructions from you.

This is not intended as an approval or a disapproval of Mr. Redlich for Federal employment.

Upon removal of classified enclosures, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (44)

See NOTE page 2. Also see cover memo Cleveland to Evans, dated 4/15/64, KVH:hc

1 - Mr. DeLoach KVH:hc
1 - Mr. Sullivan (10)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

CONFIDENTIAL

NOT RECORDED
102 JUN 15 1964

58 JUN 22 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Classified Confidential as enc. so classified.
ENCLOSURES: NY rept 4/2/64 (Exhibits A through N); NY rept 4/6/64 (Exhibit (O); WFO rept 4/2/64 (Exhibit A); WFO rept 4/14/64 (Exhibits B and C); SF rept 4/1/64; SF rept 4/3/64 (Exhibits A and B); LA rept 4/2/64 (Exhibit A); LA rept 4/10/64 (Exhibit B); NH rept 4/2/64; AL rept 4/1/64; BA rept 3/25/64; BS rept 3/31/64; CG rept 3/20/64; CI rept 3/31/64; NK rept 4/2/64; SL rept 3/31/64; NY memo 4/2/64; WFO memo 4/2/64; SF memo 4/3/64; NH memo 4/2/64; AL memo 4/1/64 and NK memo 4/2/64.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 2 0

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a result of my letter of March 26, 1964 with respect to background materials on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and certain other subversive groups, it was agreed that your Agency would await further instructions from this Commission.

The Commission would now appreciate your providing the following information on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, "JURE", "DRE", Alpha 66, and 30th of November Movement:

1. Copies of all reports supplied from your Dallas and Fort Worth offices during the year 1963 with respect to persons believed active in those groups.

2. Summaries of activities throughout Texas of such groups with particular reference to names and places during the period January 1, 1961 to January 1, 1964.

3. A general summary of activities of such groups outside of Texas during the year 1963 with particular reference to activities in Chicago, Michigan, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Puerto Rico and San Francisco.

The Commission would also appreciate your providing copies of all reports from your Dallas and Fort Worth offices for the year 1963 which pertain to persons believed active in the Communist Party or Socialist Workers Party.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

9 MAY 25 1964

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5-22-64
RBL:jd

Lenihan

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-30339

MAY 22 1964

Finally, the Commission would like you to provide copies of all reports of investigations in Texas during 1963 arising out of activities of the John Birch Society or Minute Men or relating to members of those organizations engaged in subversive activities.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

5-22-64

AIRTEL 62-109090

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Lenihan

To: SACs, Dallas (100-10461)(Enc.)
El Paso (105-1264) (Enc.)
Houston (105-1291) (Enc.)
San Antonio (105-2909)(Enc.)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA
BUDED: 6-1-64

Enclosed for each office is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission which is self-explanatory. The full names of the 3 organizations abbreviated in the second paragraph of the Commission's letter are as follows:

"JURE" - Junta Revolucionaria Cubana;
"DRE" - Directorio Revolucionaria Estudiantil;
Alpha 66 - Second National Front of Escambray (Operation Alpha 66).

In connection with the instant Commission's request, the Dallas Office should respond to items 1 and 2 and to the request in the last paragraph of page 1 and the paragraph on page 2 as outlined in the enclosure. The El Paso, Houston and San Antonio Offices should respond to item 2 and to the request in the paragraph on page 2 of the enclosure as such requests pertain to the territory covered by each office.

Item number 3 in the enclosure is being handled at SOG.

In responding to item 2 in the enclosure, each office should prepare a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission setting forth data in each office's files responsive to this request.

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

REL:jdd
(19)

53 JUN 22 1964

MAILED 19
MAY 22 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3839

Airtel to Dallas, El Paso, Houston, San Antonio
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

In responding to the Commission's requests for copies of reports pertaining to the organizations or individuals concerned, each office should check its indices and files and furnish the Bureau a complete listing of all communications that have been forwarded to the Bureau for the period involved in order that such communications can be located in Bureau files. In addition, each office should forward to the Bureau copies of all communications in its files that are responsive to the instant request of the Commission but which are not currently in the Bureau's possession. These will include inter-office communications, memoranda to the SAC of each office, and correspondence from other agencies and the public.

This matter must be given the immediate attention of each office and data responsive to the Commission's request should reach the Bureau no later than 6-1-64 and earlier if possible.

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 5-20-64 has requested it be furnished reports and summaries of data in possession of the 4 Texas offices. These requests largely pertain to Fair Play for Cuba Committee as well as anti-Castro organizations. Commission is also interested in obtaining data re members active in the Communist Party & Socialist Workers Party in Dallas and Fort Worth along with information regarding individuals active in the John Birch Society or Minutemen in the State of Texas. Inasmuch as some of the data requested may not have been furnished to the Bureau, desirable each of the offices concerned furnish Bureau a complete accounting of all data in files of each responsive to these requests.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-57)

FBI

Date: 5/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/15/64, enclosing two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated May 13, 1964, requesting certain investigation regarding the photograph of the house of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit 5 and as FBI Inventory Number 369; and, Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/20/64, enclosing an affidavit of SA IVAN D. LEE reflecting procedures used by him in the taking of certain photographs of the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence, together with photographs taken by him on February 1, 1964.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing the requested investigation.

The investigation set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted by SA IVAN D. LEE, with the exception of the physical observation of the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence on May 18, 1964, which was made by SA's LEE and ROBERT M. BARRETT, and the interview with Mr. BEN B. PASSMORE, which was conducted by SA EMORY E. HORTON.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

62-109090-10

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-10

58 JUN 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-60)

FBI

Date: 5/23/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/22/64, enclosing letterhead memorandum reflecting results of certain investigation requested by President's Commission letter dated 5/13/64, regarding the photograph of the house of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER.

In connection with such investigation, WALKER was out of the city during the week of 5/18/64, and was not interviewed in connection with the investigation.

Furthermore, WALKER is a very controversial figure, and any contact with him would undoubtedly cause him to immediately alert the press media concerning the nature of the inquiries.

Furthermore, it is pointed out that WALKER maintains armed guards in the vicinity of his residence from time to time.

It is believed that the Commission's request has been adequately covered and, UACB, Major General EDWIN A. WALKER will not be contacted.

(3) - BUREAU
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 JUN 22 1964

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Rogge
1 - Lenihan
1 - Conrad
1 - Jevons
1 - Frazier
1 - Office, 7133

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: June 10, 1964

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. PC-81024 BX

Examination requested by: The President's Commission

Reference: Letter 5/12/64

Examination requested: Firearms

Remarks:

It will not be necessary for the Dallas Office to prepare the usual two copies of the Investigative Report for the President's Commission since the information in the enclosed report was furnished to the Commission by letter dated June 2, 1964.

Should correspondence with the Commission concerning the items described in the enclosed report be necessary, the "C" numbers should be used rather than the "Q" numbers.

Items C3, C7, C8 and C38 are being retained in the Laboratory.

JUN 19 1964

JUN 10 1964

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 22 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 JUN 23 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3323

7-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: June 10, 1964
FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. PC-S1024 EX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Specimens received 11/23/63

Q6 C6 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository
Q7 C7 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository
Q8 C8 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from Texas School Book Depository

Evidence received 11/27/63

Q48 C38 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository

Results of examination:

An examination was made of the cartridge cases, C6, C7 and C38 and the cartridge, C8, for loading, chambering, extraction and/or ejection marks for the purpose of determining if those specimens had been loaded into and extracted from Oswald's rifle, C14, more than once.

Marks were found on the C6 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least three times. One set of marks was identified as having been made by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. It is pointed out that the extractor and ejector marks on C6 as well as on C7, C8 and C38 did not possess sufficient characteristics for identifying the weapon which produced them. There are also three sets of marks on the base of this cartridge case which were not found on C7, C8, C38 or any of the numerous tests obtained from the C14 rifle. It was not possible to determine what produced these marks.

Tolson
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Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

(continued on next page)

RAF:ic (14)

Marks were found on the C7 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into andextracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by contact with the bolt of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

Two sets of marks were found on the C8 cartridge (found in the C14 rifle) which were identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. Another set of follower marks was found on C8. The fragmentary nature of this set of marks could possibly account for the fact that these marks were not identified with the C14 rifle.

Marks were found on the C38 cartridge case indicating that it had been loaded into andextracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

The results of the above examinations do not preclude the possibility that these items could have been loaded into and extracted from a weapon one or more times when insufficient force was used to produce marks. It is pointed out that if two or more cartridges are loaded into the clip of C14, only the bottom cartridge will be marked by the magazine follower.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 9 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of March 30, 1964, concerning the identification of the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints which were the subject of my letter of March 26, 1964.

In my letter of March 26, I asked you to determine, as far as possible, without the taking of new fingerprints, whether any of the latent prints referred to were made by persons employed in the TSBD building on November 22, 1963. In order that our investigation be complete as possible, could you please proceed to make such a determination by all appropriate methods, including, if necessary, the taking of new fingerprints.

Your cooperation in the work of this Commission is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Cartel to DL
6-11-64 with cc
of letter to A.G.
6/3/64 Rykhlaw

162-10090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964 6 JUN 10 1964

EX-103

33 JUN 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

6-11-64

1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Reurairtel 3-28-64, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," (RPG/ds) concerning a question from the President's Commission as to whether elimination prints had been taken of employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBD).

Enclosed for your assistance is a copy of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 6-9-64, and a copy of Bureau letter dated 3-30-64, which is referred to in the current Commission letter.

As you will note, Identification Division records were checked to locate fingerprints, based on descriptive data available at the Bureau, of those employees known to have been at the TSBD on 11-22-63. It was necessary for the Bureau to qualify its reply to the Commission on the 16 identification records located with the statement "who may be identical with employees" of the TSBD.

The only apparent logical method to comply with the Commission's most recent request and to preclude later questions in this matter from the Commission, would be to take major case prints of all employees of the TSBD.

Dallas should immediately endeavor to obtain major case prints of all TSBD employees known to have been in the

Enclosures (2)
RDR:las (8)

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

58 JUN 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4140

building on 11-22-63, and furnish same to the Bureau, Attention: Identification Division.

Extreme care should be exercised to take clear, classifiable prints which will be compared with the 19 identifiable latent fingerprints and 6 identifiable latent palm prints found on cartons near the sixth floor window of the TSBD. It may be necessary to furnish these major case prints or copies thereof to the Commission for its use. Therefore, all necessary identifying and descriptive data should be appropriately executed.

You should also submit an appropriate letterhead memorandum for dissemination to the Commission indicating the identities of the persons printed, as well as indicating the date when each was printed by your office.

This matter should be expedited and every effort made to complete this project and have the major case prints at the Bureau on or before 6-18-64. The results of the Identification Divisions comparison of these prints with the latent palm and fingerprints will be furnished to the Commission and your office.

NOTE FOR IDENTIFICATION DIVISION:
ATTENTION S. F. LATONA

When the major case prints are received from Dallas it is requested that they be appropriately compared with the latent palm and fingerprints in this matter and the results furnished to the General Investigation Division, Attention: R. D. Rogge.

NOTE: The Commission by letter 3-26-64, initially requested we endeavor to identify the individuals who left latent prints on the afore-mentioned cartons. The Commission requested we undertake this project "without" taking any fingerprints. The most recent request will require the taking of approximately 70 major case prints of employees of the TSBD. This appears to be the most logical method of complying with the Commissions request. This matter will be closely followed and when the results are obtained, the Commission will be appropriately notified.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

June 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Nasca
1 - Mr. Anderson
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 20, 1964, wherein you requested this Bureau to provide the Commission with certain specific data concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC); Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE); Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE); Alpha 66; and the 30th of November Movement.

With regard to your request for information concerning Alpha 66, the enclosed Miami memorandum, dated June 3, 1964, indicates that Alpha 66 was affiliated with the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) in 1963. In view of this, the memoranda containing information concerning Alpha 66 also contain information concerning the SNFE, where applicable, and the names of both organizations have been utilized in the captions of these memoranda.

There is enclosed a list identifying 43 memoranda and 15 reports in response to your requests. Two copies of each of these communications are also enclosed.

The 15 reports concern the following individuals believed to have been associated or in contact with the organizations indicated:

Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE)

Osvaldo Aurelio Pino Pino
Raul Castro Bello
Juan Francisco Quintana Maya
Antonio Arturo Hilario Navarro Aulet
Manuel Rodriguez Orcutt

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 16 1964

58 JUN 22 1964

LLA:mac
(15)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

ORIGINAL FILED IN

COMM-FBI
64 JUN 11

SECRET

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC)

Ernest Gustav Larson
Edward Herman Baumgartner

In connection with your request for information concerning the above-mentioned anti-Castro organizations, it is suggested that, if not already done, you may desire to contact the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of the Army since they may have pertinent information concerning these organizations and the individuals connected therewith. You will be separately advised concerning the other requests set forth in your referenced letter.

Upon removal of the classified enclosures this communication becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 123

NOTE: The Commission has requested certain specific information concerning the above-mentioned organizations as well as information concerning the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the John Birch Society and the Minutemen. The latter portion of this request is being handled separately. Specifically, Commission requested over-all summary concerning the activities of above-mentioned organizations during 1963 as well as summary of activities in specific areas. Summary of activities concerning these groups throughout the State of Texas was requested for the period January, 1961 to January, 1964. In addition, Commission requested reports supplied from our "Dallas and Fort Worth Offices" during the year 1963 with respect to persons believed active in the above groups.

[redacted]

SECRET

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE (continued)

The above-mentioned communications have been reviewed by the Supervisor, Mr. Malley, and Mr. Belmont. These communications consist of 224 pages. Some of the enclosed communications have attached informant reliability memoranda; however, in order to avoid confusion with the Commission these are not being considered as separate enclosures but rather as integral parts of the respective communications. Captioned "Secret" as it encloses communications containing information so classified by other Government agencies. Other communications enclosed are classified "Confidential" as they include information from reliable informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could jeopardize those informants and be detrimental to our national defense. Letter is being classified in accordance with its highest classified enclosure.

MEMORANDA PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

Date	Office
May 27, 1964	Las Vegas
May 28, 1964	Los Angeles
June 1, 1964	San Francisco
June 3, 1964	New Orleans
June 3, 1964	Miami
June 4, 1964	San Juan
June 4, 1964	Chicago

JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA (JURE)

Date	Office
May 26, 1964	San Francisco
May 27, 1964	Las Vegas
May 28, 1964	Chicago
May 28, 1964	San Juan
May 28, 1964	San Juan
May 28, 1964	Los Angeles
May 29, 1964	Miami

SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)

Date	Office
May 26, 1964	San Francisco
May 27, 1964	Las Vegas
May 28, 1964	Los Angeles
May 28, 1964	Chicago
May 28, 1964	Detroit
May 28, 1964	San Juan
June 3, 1964	New Orleans
June 3, 1964	Miami

DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL (DRE)

Date	Office
May 26, 1964	San Francisco
May 27, 1964	Las Vegas
May 28, 1964	Chicago
May 28, 1964	Miami
May 28, 1964	Los Angeles
May 28, 1964	San Juan
June 3, 1964	New Orleans

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

30TH OF NOVEMBER MOVEMENT

Date	Office
May 27, 1964	Las Vegas
May 28, 1964	Chicago
May 29, 1964	Miami
June 1, 1964	San Francisco
June 1, 1964	Los Angeles
June 4, 1964	San Juan

Memoranda prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the above-mentioned groups utilizing multiple captions and/or Lee Harvey Oswald caption.

Date	Office
May 27, 1964	New York
May 28, 1964	New York
May 28, 1964	New York
May 28, 1964	New York
May 28, 1964	El Paso
May 28, 1964	Houston
May 28, 1964	Dallas
May 28, 1964	San Antonio
June 1, 1964	Detroit
June 1, 1964	New Orleans
June 2, 1964	New York

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ERNEST GUSTAV LARSON

Report of	Date	Office
W. Harlan Brown	January 17, 1964	Dallas

EDWARD HERMAN BAUMGARTNER

Report of	Date	Office
James P. Hosty, Jr.	January 9, 1964	Dallas
Earl H. Raney	February 11, 1964	St. Louis
Patrick J. Fletcher	February 28, 1964	Indianapolis
James P. Hosty, Jr.	April 15, 1964	Dallas

OSVALDO AURELIO PINO PINO

Report of	Date	Office
Wallace R. Heitman	June 14, 1963	Dallas
Thomas H. Greene	July 1, 1963	Miami
Wallace R. Heitman	March 13, 1963	Dallas
Wallace R. Heitman	May 1, 1964	Dallas

ANTONIO ARTURO HILARIO NAVARRO AULET

Report of	Date	Office
Wallace R. Heitman	March 7, 1963	Dallas
John J. Mattimore	May 31, 1963	Miami
Wallace R. Heitman	June 21, 1963	Dallas

RAUL CASTRO BAILE

Report of	Date	Office
Wallace R. Heitman	April 29, 1964	Dallas

JUAN FRANCISCO QUINTANA MAYA

Report of	Date	Office
Wallace R. Heitman	April 29, 1964	Dallas

MANUEL RODRIGUEZ ORCARBERRO

Report of	Date	Office
Wallace R. Heitman	May 26, 1964	Dallas

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Neill - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jepson - Enclosure

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: Mr. Conrad

FROM: Mr. Jevons

DATE: 6/12/64

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

President's Commission

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 6/10/64, Miss Mary Norton, Commission employee, telephoned Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory and made the request that a Bureau representative take custody of those exhibits listed on the attached enclosure. It was further requested that three copies be made of each exhibit and that these be furnished to the Commission.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill on 6/10/64. At this time, Miss Norton also requested that SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt prepare three copies of Commission Exhibit No. 885 and it was further requested that Commission Exhibits 882 and 883 (which are presently in the Exhibits Section) be photographed and that three copies of these exhibits be furnished to the Commission.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced as requested and three copies of each will be supplied to the Commission. SA Shaneyfelt will be responsible for the photography of Exhibit 885. Exhibits 882 and 883 will be obtained from the FBI Exhibits Section for photography. In accordance with existing instructions, all exhibits (designated by *) not originating from the Bureau will be returned to the Commission along with the copies. The remaining exhibits will be maintained in Bureau custody.

ENCLOSURE

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

5 Enclosure
53 JUN 22 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. O. Smith) - Enclosure

4 JUN 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Commission Exhibit No.	Description. — 6/[illegible]/64
871*	[illegible]ing of Presidential follow-[illegible]r (top down), [illegible]ring measurements, dated March [illegible] 1964.
872*	Drawing of Presidential limousine (top down), showing measurements, dated November 22, 1963.
873*	Photograph of interior of rear section of Presidential limousine showing seating arrangement in car with jump seats in open position.
874*	Photograph of interior of Presidential limousine taken from rear showing relative position of jump seats in an open position as they relate to back seat of car.
875*	Album of photographs taken of the scene of the assassination from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building on December 5, 1963.
876 —	Aerial view of the site known as Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas, indicating large buildings surrounding area and Triple Underpass by numbers 1 through 11, and also indicating Main, Commerce, Elm and Houston Streets by names.
877*	Document stating historical background and physical description of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas
878	Photograph of scale model of scene of assassination looking towards northeast with Texas School Book Depository Building in background and showing roadway, which is an extension of Elm Street, upon which appear miniature scale models of vehicles in motorcade.
879	Photograph of the scale model of scene of the assassination looking towards southwest, towards Triple Underpass, from the southeast corner window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.
880	Photograph of a scale dimension view of the sixth floor looking towards southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building.
881	Photograph of 3-dimension scale model of Dallas Police Department Garage showing jail office and ramps leading down from Main and Commerce Streets and small models of armored van and two police squad cars positioned on ramps, together with miniature mock-ups of individuals in the area at the time Lee Harvey Oswald was led out from the elevator through the jail office into the basement ramp to be taken from the City jail to the County jail.

62-109090—

ENCLOSURE

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
882	Tracing of survey made of scene of assassination on May 24, 1964, by Robert H. West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas.
883	Cardboard Reproduction of Commission Exhibit 882.
884	Copy of tabulation which appears on plat map containing positions marked according to frame numbers of movies indicating elevations, sight angles, degree of sight and distances.
885	Album of black and white photographs made of Zapruder film from frame 171 through frame 334.
886	Photographic Exhibit depicting Position A, which did not show on Zapruder film, but which was established as first point at which a person in the 6th floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building could have gotten a shot at the President as his car rounded corner from Houston Street to Elm Street.
887	Photograph of FBI Special Agent, taken on May 24, 1964, at 6th floor window of Texas School Book Depository Building with purported assassination rifle mounted on tripod which was fixed at approximate height of boxes used by assassin to position rifle at time of assassination, with Acroflex motion picture camera mounted on rifle.
888	Photographic Exhibit depicting three photographs as follows: (1) photograph of frame 161 from Zapruder film; (2) photograph of car taken during re-enactment on May 24, 1964, with photographer positioned same as Zapruder when he took frame 161; and (3) photograph taken through rifle scope from 6th floor window of Texas School Book Depository Building, during re-enactment on May 24, 1964, of that car.
889	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 166 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
890	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 185 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
891	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 186 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
892	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 207 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
893	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 210 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
894	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 222 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
895	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 225 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
896	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 231 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
897	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 235 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
898	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 240 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
899	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 249 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
900	Photographic Exhibit of photograph taken by AP photographer at time of assassination and photograph taken from same position of AP photographer at time of re-enactment.
901	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 255 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
902	[illegible] frame 313 from Zapruder [illegible] Commission Exhibit 888, one frame [illegible] film with re-enactment photograph, and one frame [illegible] with re-enactment photograph.
903	Photograph taken at [illegible], following re-enactment of assassination, on May 24, 1964, showing white string placed against wall by surveyor at 17 degrees, 43 minutes and 30 seconds which was same as probable angle of declination of shot passing through bodies of the President and Governor; with stand-ins for President Kennedy and Governor Connally positioned in same relative positions as shown in Zapruder film, a rod is being held by Commission Assistant Counsel Specter positioned at angle parallel to string and at points approximating entrance wound and exit wound on the President's stand-in and the entrance hole in the back of Governor Connally's coat being worn by stand-in for Governor Connally.

June 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 9, 1964, requesting this Bureau to interview Dan Rather, an employee of the Columbia Broadcasting System News.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C., which sets forth results of our interview with Mr. Rather in this matter. The Mr. Bill Dellar, mentioned in the enclosures, apparently is identical to Mr. Bill De Mar who was interviewed by this Bureau November 24, 1963, in connection with this investigation. Results of our interview with Mr. Bill De Mar are set out on page 407 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 16 1964

REL:pak
(9)

The Commission in its letter 6/9/64 indicated it had received information that Dan Rather is quoted as having told another [illegible] that he saw Lee Oswald in the Carousel Club in Dallas prior to 11/22/63. Carousel Club

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

BY COURIER SVC.
68 JUN 15
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Gandy

64 JUN 17 1964 TELETYPE UNIT RECEIVED-Section

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4078

JUN 15 11 11 AM '64 FBI - INVESTIGATIVE ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

owned by Jack Ruby. We interviewed Rather 6/11/64 re this allegation and he denied making such statement. He indicated the report may have emanated from a contact he had with Bill De Mar, an employee of the Carousel Club who has made the statement that he thought he saw Oswald in the Carousel Club prior to the assassination. We interviewed De Mar 11/24/64 and, when pinned down, he stated he believes Oswald was among a group of people who was in the Carousel Club during the week prior to the assassination. Our investigation, of course, has failed to establish that Oswald ever visited the Carousel Club.

June 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On June 1, 1964, Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler, a member of your staff, requested that Mrs. Clyde I. Livingston, a former teacher of Lee Harvey Oswald, and Mr. Richard Warren Garrett, a former classmate of Lee Harvey Oswald, be interviewed for information each may possess regarding Oswald. Mr. Liebeler noted that Mrs. Livingston and Mr. Garrett had been interviewed by a reporter for "Life" magazine and their comments concerning Oswald had been included in an article in "Life" magazine for February 21, 1964, entitled "The Evolution of an Assassin."

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 8, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets out results of our interviews with Mrs. Livingston and Mr. Garrett.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
159 JUN 16

Enclosures (2)

REL:pah
(7)

NOTE:

Mrs. Livingston, former teacher of Oswald in the fourth grade, indicated he was "shaky but friendly child and that she noted nothing which would indicate he was abnormal in any respect. Mr. Garrett indicated he was a classmate of Oswald's during the elementary years and always found Oswald to be a friendly boy of normal behavior.

JUN 15 11 10 AM '64 FBI - DALLAS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4085

BY COURIER SVC.
68 JUN 17
COMM-FBI

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Holmes
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64 JUN 17 1964

1 - Mr. Belm
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

June 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Prestley Johnson Walton" dated June 8, 1964, Miami, Florida.

As a result of background information developed concerning Mr. Walton, further investigation will not be conducted in this matter unless specifically requested by you. However, due to various comments attributed to Mr. Walton, this information is being furnished to the Attorney General and Secret Service, Protective Research, The White House.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1)- 62-109090 (President's Commission)
EMR:las
(8)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: On 5-14-64, Mr. Edward Shade, Deputy Clerk, U. S. Supreme Court, furnished WFO to handwritten letters, each enclosing a magnetic recording tape. One letter was addressed to President Johnson and the other was addressed to the Chief Justice. Mr. Shade requested the material be reviewed and returned to him. However, he did not want a transcript of the tapes but wanted the Bureau to be aware of them. Walton was interviewed and has further been described as [redacted] Due to information revealed in the letterhead memorandum, this information is being made available to the Attorney General and Secret Service Headquarters. Miami has advised Secret Service in Miami has previously been furnished information regarding Walton. Letterhead memorandum being furnished to Secret Service (Protective Research) separately by Liaison.

64

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 16 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3280

74 JUN 18 1964

The Attorney General

June 15, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is a self-explanatory memorandum captioned "Prestley Johnson Walton" dated June 8, 1964, which is furnished for your information and the completion of your files.

Further investigation is not being conducted in this matter. However, the President's Commission and Secret Service, Protective Research, The White House, are being advised.

Enclosure
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las (8)

NOTE:

On 5-14-64, Mr. Edward Shade, Deputy Clerk, U. S. Supreme Court, furnished WFO two handwritten letters, each enclosing a magnetic recording tape. One letter was addressed to President Johnson and the other was addressed to the Chief Justice. Mr. Shade requested the material be reviewed and returned to him. However, he did not want a transcript of the tapes but wanted the Bureau to be aware of them. Walton was interviewed and has further been described as [redacted] Due to information revealed in letterhead memorandum it is being furnished to the President's Commission and Secret Service. Miami has previously furnished Secret Service in Miami information regarding Walton. Letterhead memorandum being furnished to Secret Service (Protective Research) separately by Liaison.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
159 JUN 16 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3276

June 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 4, 1964, requesting additional investigation to clarify the time of Ruby's visit to the Nichols Garage in Dallas on the night of November 23, 1963, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 10, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, the original of the affidavit executed by Huey Reeves on June 9, 1964, and a copy of the receipt mentioned in the affidavit as furnished by Little Lynn.

This concludes the investigation as requested in your letter of June 4, 1964.

BY COURIER SVC.
68 JUN 15
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

JWH/pab
(7)

NOTE: One of the items in Ruby's possession at the time of his arrest was a receipt for money given to Little Lynn, one of Ruby's strippers, at Ruby's direction by the [illegible] garage attendant at Nichols Garage. The receipt is time stamped 10:33 P.M., however, in our previous interview of Reeves, he stated that the incident occurred about 7:30 P.M. The Commission

NOTE CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 16 1964

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62-109090-15
ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE (continued)

requested that we clarify this time difference and obtain an affidavit from Reeves. Reoves furnished the affidavit in whi he stated that his original statement was an approximation and that he time stamped the receipt at the actual time he gave the money to Little Lynn.

5/15/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

The Commission has requested that photographs be made of the residence of General Edwin Walker for comparison with photographs of Walker's home obtained in connection with the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald. It is essential that these photographs have as nearly as possible the same angle of view and composition as the photographs obtained from Oswald's possessions since they may be subject to Laboratory comparison with the Oswald photographs.

It is noted that SA Ivan Lee has previously made photographs of the Walker residence and this was reported in the report of SA Conberling dated 2/11/64 and is found on page 313. You should determine whether or not these photographs would meet the Commission's request and if so copies should be submitted to the Bureau to be furnished to the Commission. If they do not conform to the camera view and composition of the Oswald photographs, you should immediately arrange to take such photographs.

The Commission has instructed that the pictures be identified and the procedures which are followed in their taking be described in an affidavit by the person who actually takes the pictures. If you take new photographs it is recommended that duplicate photographs be made in each instance, one of which will contain a large enough sign bearing the date and identification initials or name of the Agent taking the photographs. The other picture of the same scene should be made without the identification showing in the photograph. Copies of the photographs obtained from Oswald's possessions are attached for your assistance in this matter.

This matter should receive immediate attention and the resulting photographs with the affidavit should be furnished to the Bureau attention FBI Laboratory without delay.

Enclosures (4)

(1) - 62-109090

LLS:emh (10)

58 JUN 16 1964

62-109060-3265

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109090

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199 JUN 15 1964

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JUN 16 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

June 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 2, 1964, requesting that this Bureau obtain for the Commission a copy of the baptismal certificate of June Lee Oswald.

Enclosed for the Commission is a copy of a certification by Reverend Dmitri B. Royster, Rector, St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church, Dallas, Texas, of the baptism of June Oswald on October 16, 1962. There is also enclosed a certification by Reverend Royster of the baptism of Rachel Oswald on April 9, 1964.

For the information of the Commission, Reverend Royster advised that the Baptismal Record Book of St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church is divided into three parts, separated by two vertical perforations. One part consists of a stub containing the record of baptism and is forwarded to the Metropolitan Council, 105 East Houston Street, New York, New York. The second part is the baptismal certificate which is forwarded to the parents of the baptized child. The third part is a stub which remains in the permanent Baptismal Record Book maintained by the St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church. Reverend Royster advised that the enclosed baptism certifications of June Oswald and Rachel Oswald were made by him from the Baptismal Record Book and he further advised that duplicates of the baptismal certificates for the Oswald children are not available in Church records.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

REL:pah (7)

NOT RECORDED
159 JUN 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4048

BY COURIER SVC.
63 JUN 15
COMM-FBI

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6-4 JUN 17 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. Hoover to Rankin Unrecorded memo 10/15/64

PAGE NO. All

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

14

Department of Army

REFERRAL

June 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

With reference to your letter of June 1, 1964, requesting arrest records and summaries of FBI reports concerning ten named individuals, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C., setting forth a summary of FBI reports with respect to activities of Joseph Locurto, also known as Joe Bonds, and two copies of a letterhead memorandum dated June 10, 1964, setting forth a summary of FBI reports with respect to activities of Isadore Max Miller. The files of this Bureau do not contain any information concerning the remaining eight individuals other than that which has already been furnished to the Commission in connection with the investigation regarding Jack L. Ruby.

There is also attached one copy each of the FBI Identification Record number 287 527 pertaining to Joseph Locurto, FBI Identification Record number 261 [illegible] relating to Isadore Miller and FBI Identification Record, no number assigned, relating to Elmer Ray Solomon.

NO DESCRIPTORY DATA FILED

Since neither fingerprints nor an identifying number which is indexed in our files accompanied your request, with the exception of Miller, this Bureau cannot guarantee in any manner that the Identification Records furnished concern the other two individuals in whom you are interested. There is no record in the Identification Division of this Bureau relative to the seven other individuals based on a name search only.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Tele. Room

2 ENCLOSURES

KEEP WITH ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

62 JUN 15 FBI

NOTE:

The Commission by letter dated June 1, 1964, requested summaries of FBI reports with regard to ten named persons whose names have come up in the Ruby investigation as being associates or acquaintances of Ruby. Arrest records were also requested. Summaries of FBI reports on Miller and Locurto were prepared and are being forwarded. File search does not show that we have conducted investigation on any of the other eight persons. Identification Records located on three of these persons are also being forwarded.

June 10, 1964

1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Stefanak

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

ISADORE MAX MILLER, Also
Known As Isadore "Izzy" Miller
FBI NUMBER 261 801 A
INFORMATION CONCERNING

An investigation of Isadore Max Miller was instituted to ascertain if his gambling activities were in violation of Federal antigambling statutes.

It was determined that for the past several years Miller has operated as a bookmaker in the Dallas, Texas, area. In his gambling activities he is closely associated with known Dallas, Texas, bookmakers John Eli Stone, Henry Clinton Winfrey and James Woodrow Stone, brother of Eli Stone. These individuals use various apartments in Dallas as bookmaking headquarters and frequently change their base of operations. In most instances the apartments are rented and telephone service acquired under assumed names.

No violation of Federal statutes was developed and no prosecution resulted in connection with this investigation of Miller.

Jack Ruby's name does not appear in this file and he was not connected in any way in this investigation.

1 - Bufile 162-607 (Isadore Max Miller, IGA)

Orig. &1 President's Commission
On The Assassination Of President Kennedy
PJS/rap/ras
(6)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE
62-109090-
1d-2401 6-

ENCLOSURE

June 11, 1964

1 - Mr. Hines

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

JOSEPH LOCURTO, Also
Known As Joe Ponds
FBI NUMBER 287527
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Joseph Locurto was the subject of a White Slave Traffic Act investigation by the FBI on the basis of information furnished by the Dallas Police Department on December 7, 1954. Other subjects in the investigation were Stacy Lee Duvalle and Shirley Jean Liles. The victims were Betty Lou Curley and Barbara Ann Shockley.

The Dallas Police Department advised on December 7, 1954, that the Dallas Police Department Vice Squad at that time had three pending sodomy cases against Locurto involving Curley, Shockley and a girl named Tippy Torrence, who were material witnesses against Locurto. Investigation by the Dallas Police Department Vice Squad indicated that Locurto paid Duvalle and Liles to transport the victims out of state so that they could not testify against Locurto. Shockley was allegedly transported to Oklahoma and Arkansas in November, 1954, by Locurto and Liles where she engaged in unnatural sex acts with Liles. Curley was allegedly transported to Oklahoma and Arkansas on another occasion by Locurto and Duvalle where she engaged in unnatural sex acts with Duvalle.

JUN 16 1964

The facts of this investigation were presented to the Assistant United States Attorney, William O. Hauecklin, Dallas, who declined prosecution of subjects under the White Slave Traffic Act.

Edward John Skoona, Attorney, Washington, D. C., advised on January 8, 1959, that he was to represent Locurto in an extradition hearing January 27, 1959, at Washington, D. C. He alleged that the civil rights of Locurto had been violated.

Orig. and 1 to President's Commission On
The Assassination of President Kennedy

JWH/jh/cac
(4)

ENCLOSURE 62-109090

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

by three officers of the Dallas Police Department who forced Dolores Ann Hockley, Tippy Torrecco and Betty Lou Gurley, three teen-age girls, to file complaints against Lecurto alleging that he committed unnatural sexuality with them. He said the girls had since executed affidavits denying any such [illegible] with Lecurto. Sheens' complaint was forwarded to the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice for its consideration. No further investigation of the matter was requested by the Department of Justice.

Jack Ruby's name does not appear in the file of either of the above matters, and he was not connected in any way with the investigation.

June 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 1, 1964, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 8, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the information requested in items 1 through 4 of your letter concerning Ralph Eugene Young.

Investigation is currently in progress to locate Mr. Young for interview. You will be advised of the results.

BY COURIER SVC.
68 JUN 15
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

Tolson
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199 JUN 16 1964

4 JUN 17 1964

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FBI

JUN 15 11 10 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24015-4

NOTE:

Commission by letter dated 6/1/64 referred to our letter of April 7, 1964, concerning a telephone call billed to Jack Ruby, Silver Spur night club, from a hotel room of Ralph Eugene Young at a time in 1950 when he was suspected of violating the Atomic Energy Act. The Commission requested advice as to (1) the nature of the violation, (2) information as to whether or not Young was ever prosecuted for the violation, (3) information as to any subversive activities of Young, and (4) arrest record of Young. This information is furnished in enclosed memorandum. It was also requested that we interview Young. Extensive investigation is currently under way to locate him; however, contacts with relatives, former employments, etc., have been unproductive to date.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a result of the deposition of Hyman Rubenstein, the Commission would appreciate your interviewing Mr. Michael Simon, owner of the Zebra Lounge, 1346 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Rubenstein has informed the Commission that Mr. Simon observed Jack Ruby attempt to hit a person with a chair when that person made a derogatory remark about President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Please obtain from Mr. Simon particulars as to time and place and attempt to confirm Mr. Simon's report by interviewing other eye witnesses.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-10401040-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

JUN 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN CE 1 91062-34

6/15/64

1 - Mr. Swanson

Airtel

62-109090

To: SACs, Chicago (44-645) (Enclosures 2)
Dallas (44-1039) (Enclosures 2)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for each office are two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum from the President's Commission dated 6/11/64 requesting that we interview Mr. Michael Simon, owner of the Zebra Lounge, 1346 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Illinois, concerning information received by the Commission from Hyman Rubenstein that Mr. Simon observed Ruby attempting to hit a person with a chair when the person made a derogatory remark about President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Commission also requested that an attempt be made to confirm Simon's report of the incident by interviewing other eye witnesses.

Chicago will conduct the requested interview with Mr. Simon as well as conduct other logical investigation to verify his statements.

Submit results of this inquiry by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission within five days of receipt of this communication. Make certain that the memorandum is carefully reviewed prior to submission for substance and accuracy of spelling, grammar and punctuation so that it may be disseminated upon receipt at the Bureau without delay. Chicago also furnish appropriate FD-302's to Dallas (25 copies) in order that it may be included in a subsequent report.

HCS/ras
(6)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

JUN 18 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1

JUL 17 1964 COMM-FBI

NOTE:

Hyman Rubenstein, brother of Jack Ruby, in a deposition to the Commission stated that Mr. Michael Simon observed Ruby attempt to hit a person with a chair when that person made a derogatory remark about President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Commission requests that we interview Simon for particulars as to time and place as well as attempt to confirm any statements made by him by interviewing other witnesses to this incident.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please exhibit to Wilburn Waldon Litchfield II aka Bob Litchfield a photograph of Curtis Laverne Crafard aka Larry Crafard to determine if Litchfield believes Crafard resembles the man whom he saw at the Carousel Club and believes might have been Lee Harvey Oswald.

Please also interview Litchfield's friends J. W. Grubbs, Max Lewis and Ernie Stoy in connection with Litchfield's claim that he told them on Saturday night, November 23, 1963 that he believed he had seen Oswald before. Litchfield stated in his deposition that he was playing poker with Stoy, Lewis and Grubbs from Saturday night November 23 through Sunday and that Grubbs allegedly lives in the Dallas area "past the A. Harris Shopping Center." In addition, please obtain any information these persons may be able to give concerning the reputation of Litchfield for truthfulness.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

6 JUN 1964

Cited to DL
6-15-64
DLS/mas

ORIGINAL FILED IN 64-24016-1595

6/15/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Swanson

62-109090-

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum from the President's Commission dated 6/11/64 wherein the Commission requests that a photograph of Curtis LaVerne Crafard be exhibited to Wilburn Waldon Litchfield II to determine if Crafard resembles the person whom Litchfield allegedly saw at the Carousel Club and thought might have been Lee Harvey Oswald. Commission also advised that Litchfield in a deposition stated he was playing poker with J. W. Grubbs, Max Lewis and Ernie Stoy from Saturday night, November 23, 1963, through Sunday and requested that these individuals be interviewed in connection with Litchfield's claim that he told them on Saturday night 11/23/63 he believed he had seen Oswald before. Commission also requested information be obtained from these individuals concerning his reputation for truthfulness. Dallas will conduct the investigation requested by the Commission.

Submit results of this inquiry by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission within five days of receipt of this communication. Make certain that this memorandum is carefully reviewed prior to submission for substance and accuracy of spelling, grammar and punctuation so that it may be disseminated upon receipt at the Bureau without delay. Also include results of investigation is your next report.

Enclosures (2)

MAILED 4
JUN 18 1964
COMM-FBI

HCS/ras
(4)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

79 JUN 18 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-4

NOTE:

Litchfield on 12/2/63 gave sworn affidavit to Dallas PD identifying Oswald as person he saw at Ruby's Carousel Club during first two weeks of November, 1963. Dallas PD gave Litchfield a polygraph examination and in opinion of examiner he was lying. We interviewed Litchfield same date at which time he stated could not positively identify this person as Oswald. He had reputation of being confidence man and is an X-con. Curtis LaVerne Crafard was employed as handyman by Ruby until he left Dallas on morning of 11/23/63. Litchfield in deposition to Commission stated that he was playing poker with Stoy, Lewis and Grubber on Saturday 11/23/63 through Sunday and that he told these individuals on 11/23/63 that he believed he had seen Oswald before.

June 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 1, 1964, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 10, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, setting forth the results of this Bureau's interview with Eileen Curry and two copies of a memorandum dated June 9, 1964, at Cleveland, Ohio, which contain certain background information regarding Eileen Curry which might be of interest to you.

Investigation to locate and interview James Breen is currently in progress. You will be advised of the results.

BY COURIER SVC.
68 JUN 15
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

JWH/cad
(7)

SEE NOTE CHANGE TWO.

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62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 16 1964

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7-9 JUN 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI 1964 JUN 15 11 56 AM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Information previously furnished to the Commission set forth that Eileen Curry [redacted] had in 1956 advised that her husband, James Breen, was required to get clearance from Jack Ruby before he could undertake narcotics activities in Texas. Commission requested interview of Curry and Breen for further details concerning that episode. Curry located and interviewed at Chicago where she furnished further details. In course of investigation to locate her, Cleveland PD furnished background information re Curry which is also being submitted to the Commission. Efforts to locate Breen through Curry and other sources who might know his whereabouts have been negative to date. When located, he will be interviewed and the Commission advised.

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 16 2 00 PM '64
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Dear Mr. Rankin:

Refer to my letter of June 15, 1964, furnishing you information concerning Mr. Ralph Eugene Young. Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated June 13, 1964, setting forth the results of an interview with Mr. Young conducted on June 12, 1964.

This completes the investigation requested in your letter of June 1, 1964, pertaining to Mr. Ralph Eugene Young.

FBI COURIER SVC
'64 JUN 16
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

PCS/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

79 JUN 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

NOTE:

Commission by letter dated 6/1/64 requested certain background information concerning Ralph Eugene Young. They also requested Young be interviewed concerning his acquaintance with Jack Ruby. We had previously advised the Commission that a telephone call had been billed to Jack Ruby's Silver Spur night club from a hotel room of Young in 1950. The requested background information concerning Young was furnished to the Commission by letter dated 6/15/64 as Young could not be readily located. This completes Commission's request in their letter of 6/1/64 pertaining to Young.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 9 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

At the request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Mr. Sebastian Latona prepared a series of photographs showing the finger and palm prints appearing on the rifle, Commission Exhibit No. 130; the paper bag, Commission Exhibit No. 142; and the cartons, Commission Exhibit Nos. 641, 648, 653, and 654. These photographs were numbered, but otherwise unlabeled. In several photographs there appear both the prints of Lee Harvey Oswald and the prints of one or more unidentified persons.

Could you please inform us which of the prints appearing in these particular photographs are those of Lee Harvey Oswald, and which are unidentified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

2 JUN 10 1964

162-10910 95

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

EX-115

6 JUN 10 1964

Called Rankin's Off 6/11/64
not in yet 6/12/64 Left return call

(62-109090)-

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is in reply to your letter of June 8, 1964, and confirms the telephone conversation between Mr. Sebastian F. Latona of the FBI Identification Division and Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff on June 12, 1964.

Only one of the six photographs prepared by Mr. Latona showing latent prints identified as those of Lee Harvey Oswald contains more than one latent print. This photograph is the Commission's Exhibit Number 644. A copy of this photograph shows the number "25" and is one of those furnished for the use of the New York City expert. Three latent fingerprints appear in this photograph. Two of these impressions are not those of Lee Harvey Oswald. The third latent fingerprint, which appears in the center of the three, is identical with the right index fingerprint of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely yours,
E. Edgar Hoover

Note - Discrepancies of Exhibit #'s clarified by phone call Latona to Eisenberg 6-12-64. Commission's inquiry was to determine which photographs contain latent prints other than those of Oswald. Also, where more than one appears which specifically were identified as Oswald's. 644 in outgoing is correct Exhibit #. Some of the Exhibit #'s in incoming letter are incorrect.

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination file)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
SFL:sem
(10)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 - 5511

1 - W. C. Sulli[illegible] (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoa[illegible]
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephone conversation between Mr. Howard P. Willens of your staff and Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on June 8, 1964, concerning Mr. Philip H. Partridge of Akron, Ohio.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies each of two communications, one from our Cincinnati Office dated June 9, 1964, and one from our Cleveland Office dated June 10, 1964, incorporating the results of our investigation of this matter.

For your additional information, by letter dated June 11, 1964, Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U. S. Department of Justice, furnished this Bureau a telegram bearing the name of Philip H. Partridge dated June 8, 1964, which was received at the White House. This telegram was referred to the U. S. Department of Justice by Mr. Ralph A. Dungan, Special Assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson.

62-109060 - NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 16 1964

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

64 JUN 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-32

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The telegram reads as follows:

"AKRON OHIO 8 1048 AEDT
"THE PRESIDENT
"THE WHITE HOUSE
"I HAVE EVIDENCE IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY LONG DISTANCE PHONE CALL INTERFERED WITH NEED PROTECTION AT ONCE I AM AT WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH OFFICE 191 SOUTH MAIN STREET AKRON OHIO"

This concludes our inquiries into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: See Malley to Rosen memo 6-8-64, captioned "Assassination of the President," JRM:mpd. Willens of the Commission advised that Partridge stated he was at the Western Union Office, 191 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio, and indicated he desired to be protected as he had information concerning the assassination. Willens requested we check this matter out. The Cleveland Office was immediately instructed to locate and interview Partridge and furnish results to the Bureau. The enclosed LHM from Cincinnati and Cleveland indicates that Partridge is somewhat of an eccentric and quite possibly is a fringe mental case. When interviewed, he refused to furnish any information to the FBI and said he would only furnish this information to the President's Commission and continually referred to "them" and "they" as being involved in "espionage" and placing his life in danger, etc. Since Partridge indicated his life was in danger, appropriate local authorities were alerted.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 16 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

105-82555
President's Commission

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We are returning herewith the documents transmitted to Mr. Mosk on June 5, 1964. They are listed as follows:

F.B.I. Exhibits

Item F - B6
D-57
75 thru 84
112
127 thru 167
195
197
324
326
356 thru 362
364

cd 1 item
cd 1 item returned 6/16/64
Additional item sent in Lab. 6/17/64
1 item attached

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Memo Jevons to Conrad 6/17/64

JUN 18 1964

58 JUN 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4133

Mr. Belmont

A. Rosen

June 16, 1964

1 - C. A. Evans
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
(J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached letter transmitting a 1266 page Dallas report, relating to allegations against persons other than Oswald, be sent to the President's Commission and to recommend copies of this report be also disseminated to Secret Service and the Department.

BACKGROUND

Immediately after the assassination we started to receive complaints relating to individuals other than Lee Harvey Oswald. These complaints generally relate to remarks and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. These complaints are received from persons not involved in subversive activities such as cranks, mental incompetents and sincere individuals believing it is their patriotic duty to report suspicious activities, statements, etc. Some of these people pose a possible threat to the President and consequently, we have sent copies of prior reports to Secret Service which results in still additional names being placed in the files of that service. These complaints continue to be received by the Bureau and other agencies both local and Federal, who in turn refer them to us for action.

Where threats have been received against the Attorney General or other high officials, the Department has been advised or other appropriate dissemination made.

DETAILS

The current report consists of 1266 pages and is divided into five volumes. It contains investigative results from all over the country and was assembled by our Dallas Office who is coordinating this project. The assembling of a report of this size is a tremendous undertaking and requires a great deal of Agent and steno time. This report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Mr. Malley and Bureau supervisory personnel and took an estimated forty hours to complete the review.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(10)
Enclosure

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

58 JUN 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3314

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

If approved, this will be the third such report of a miscellaneous nature sent to the Commission.

OBSERVATION

As future reports are received in this matter, they will be similarly reviewed and appropriate dissemination made.

ACTION

1. That the attached letter transmitting two copies of the 1266 page report be approved and sent to the Commission.

2. That a copy of this report be furnished to the U. S. Secret Service for its information inasmuch as it contains information of possible value to that service.

3. That a copy of this report be sent to the Department since it contains information of interest to the Attorney General.

1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. [illegible]tona)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. [illegible]enihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letters dated March 26, 1964, and June 9, 1964, as well as to my letter dated March 30, 1964, relative to the identification of latent palm and fingerprints found on cartons on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Based on your letter of June 9, 1964, our Dallas Office endeavored to arrange for appropriate printing of employees who were present in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963. On June 12, 1964, Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, who has been very cooperative with this Bureau in the past, strongly objected to the printing of all employees as he felt it would seriously handicap the work of his firm. Mr. Truly stated there are about twenty employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons in question and he desired the printing of employees be limited to this group.

In view of Mr. Truly's strenuous objections to the printing of all employees, our Dallas Office will only print those employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons. No further efforts will be made by this Bureau to print all employees unless a specific request to the contrary is received from you.

When the results of palm and fingerprint comparisons are known, you will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
RDR:las (13)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SAC DALLAS)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

58 JUN 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel 6-11-64, and your airtel 6-12-64.

Unless advised to the contrary you should limit the taking of major case prints to those employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons in question.

When replying to a communication containing the notation "Attention: Criminal Section" you are requested to reply in like form as it expedites the handling of the particular communication.

Every effort should be made to expedite the handling of this matter.

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 3-26-64, requested we endeavor to identify the individuals who left latent prints on the afore-mentioned cartons. This comparison was limited in accordance with the Commission's instructions to those TSBD employees on whom we could locate prints. Some 16 individuals were initially checked and the results furnished to the Commission by letter 3-30-64. The most recent request 6-9-64, reiterates this request but specifies that "all appropriate methods, including if necessary, the taking of new fingerprints" be used.

The most logical method of complying with the Commission's request, was to take major case prints of all employees, inasmuch as both latent palm and fingerprints are involved. However, in view of the objections of Mr. Truly, it is felt our efforts should be limited as set out above unless a specific request to the contrary is received. This matter will be closely followed.

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Refer to my letter dated June 9, 1964, wherein you were advised that with regard to your request that the noncommissioned officers who directly supervised Jack L. Ruby be interviewed, this Bureau was conducting a review of service records at the U. S. Army Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, in an effort to identify the noncommissioned officers. This review has been completed and a list of 379 names has been compiled.

It has been determined that 16 of these individuals transferred with Ruby from one unit to another, including one sergeant who was in Ruby's unit in June, 1944, and still in his unit as of January, 1946. Records of these 16 individuals are being reviewed for last known addresses and they will be interviewed as they are the most logical persons who might have known Ruby.

Please advise immediately if you desire the remaining 363 soldiers contacted as it will be necessary to conduct extensive investigation possibly reaching to all parts of the country in an effort to locate them for interview.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

HCS/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

79 JUN 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Commission by letter 6/1/64 requested we locate and interview the noncommissioned officers who supervised Ruby while he was in service. St. Louis advised review of records for identity of noncommissioned officers in Ruby's military unit from June, 1944, through February, 1946, completed. List contained 379 names. Sixteen of these individuals were transferees with Ruby from one unit to another and they identified one sergeant who was in Ruby's unit from June, 1944, to January, 1946. Files being reviewed for last known addresses of these 16 and they will be interviewed as they are individuals who most logically might have known Ruby. Commission being requested to advise if they desire remaining 363 individuals interviewed. If so, St. Louis will be advised to review their files for last known addresses and set out leads to have them interviewed which will require extensive investigation probably reaching to all parts of the country.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This Bureau has received a copy of a book entitled "The Sinners" written by Walter Nemyliwsky, who also spells his name Volodymyr Nemyliwskyj. The book is in the Ukrainian language. It was received in the mail and the envelope bore the return address Volodymyr Nemyliwskyj, 71 Elm Grove Avenue, Toronto 3, Ontario, Canada.

Enclosed are two copies of a summary of the translation of the book and you will note that on pages two and three of this summary is a translation in detail of those portions of Chapter 7 where reference is made to Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed also are two copies of a memorandum dated June 8, 1964, classified "Confidential." This memorandum contains information concerning Nemyliwskyj's background and sets out the belief of the confidential source abroad that an interview with Nemyliwskyj would prove fruitless and would only serve to provoke his mental disturbance.

62-109084
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

TMG:pah
(12)

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)
1 - Ottawa (163-264)

(SEE NOTE FOR SAC, DL PAGE 2)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

79 JUN 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109084-509

JUN 16 2 00 PM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM

FBI

89 COURIER SVC

16 JUN

COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

No further investigation is being made in this matter in the absence of a specific request from you.

Upon removal of the classified enclosures, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

Enclosed for your information is one copy of referenced memorandum.

NOTE:

[redacted]

Classified by 2040
Exempt from G.D.S. category E
Date of Declassification Indefinite
BCA 7/14/77

CONFIDENTIAL

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Frazier, 7410
1-Mr. Jevons, 7133
1-Office, 7133

June 17, 1964

By Courier Service

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 17 11 47 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3297

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mr. Arlen Specter of the Commission's staff provided this Bureau with four photographs and the clothing worn by Governor John Connally on November 22, 1963, for use in connection with the re-enactment of certain aspects of the assassination of President Kennedy at Dallas, Texas.

The photographs and the clothing, consisting of Governor Connally's coat, trousers, shirt and tie (FBI Items C311 through C314) were returned to Miss Mary Norton at the Commission on June 10, 1964.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
JUN 17
COMM-FBI

62-109060
RAF:fch
(10)

RECEIVED
JUN 18 2 00 PM '64
RECEIVED - COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

19 JUN 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Wenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 19, 1964, concerning a statement made by Mrs. Earlene Roberts that at about 1:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, Dallas police car 207 drove by 1026 North Beckley and honked the horn several times.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated June 15, 1964, incorporating the results of our inquiries.

This concludes our investigation of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (11)
Enclosures (2)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

NOTE: Commission by letter 5-19-64, requested we check out Roberts' allegation. Roberts was the landlady at 1026 North Beckley where Oswald resided at the time of the assassination. The Commission desired we determine if car 207 or any other Dallas police vehicle passed in front of this residence between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. on 11-22-63. The enclosed LHM from Dallas based on information from the Dallas PD fails to substantiate Roberts' allegation.

79 JUN 23 1964

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 28, 1964, concerning Earlene Roberts, formerly employed at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated June 13, 1964, Dallas, Texas. This memorandum contains the results of investigation conducted and completes your request.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 19 1964

105-82555
1 - 62-109090
KMR:las
(9)
Enclosures (2)

NOTE: By letter dated 5-28-64, the Commission requested Earlene Roberts, former housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, where Oswald resided, be reinterviewed to determine her location on 11-21-63. The Commission had information Roberts may have been in San Antonio, Texas, at the time President Kennedy was there. Investigation determined Roberts was at the Beckley address all day on 11-21-63. She is a diabetic and due to this condition does not leave Dallas as she is fearful of a diabetic coma. Roberts is the sister of Mrs. Bertha Cardella (Vogle) Cheek, a wealthy woman who knew Jack Ruby in view of their mutual interest in night clubs. This phase of the investigation has been thorougly investigated.

ORIGINAL YELLOW

79 JUN 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4115

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Frazier, Rm. 7410
1-Mr. Jevons, Rm. 7133

TO: Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/17/64

FROM: R. H. Jevons

1-Office, Rm. 7133

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory by courier on 6/16/64, the evidence items listed below under cover of letter dated 6/16/64. The previous delivery of these items to the Commission has been confirmed by letter to the Commission.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D57	Cuban letter to Oswald
364	Letter in Russian language
362	Two envelopes, one to Marina Oswald and one to Ruth Paine
361	Letter to Ruth Paine
360	Two postcards, both to Lee Harvey Oswald
356 - 359	Four letters in Russian language
326	Russian book
324	Russian book
197	Letter in Russian language
195	Letter in Russian language
155 - 167	Envelopes and their contents and five empty envelopes, all in Russian language
127 - 155	Twenty-eight letters in Russian language
112	One book in Russian language
75 - 84	Nineteen books in Russian language

ACTION:

For information.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Raney

53 JUN 22 1964

RAF:fch (9)

SEVEN

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-5713

TOP SECRET

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Lenihan

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

[redacted]

NOTE: See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan, 6-12-64, re "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba, TPR:jdd. (Note continued)

JAS:mtb
(8)

TOP SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

RECEIVED
11 JUN 18 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
REC'D-READING

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-124486

COMM-FBI
JUN 17

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

[redacted]

This additional material is set forth for the Commission's information and no further action is contemplated by this Bureau concerning it.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: (continued)

This letter is classified "Top Secret" in view of the nature of our source, the disclosure of which would seriously damage national defense interests.

June 17, 1964

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Rerep of SA Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated 5-15-64, and Bureau airtels 6-9 and 6-16-64.

Provided all corrections referred to in reBuairtels have been made, authority granted to disseminate one copy of rerep to U. S. Secret Service locally.

For your information two copies of rerep were furnished to the President's Commission and one copy each was furnished to the Department of Justice and U. S. Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

You are requested to advise date when next report in this matter can be expected at the Bureau and approximate number of pages to be included.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(5)
NOTE:

For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo 6-16-64, RDR:las. In this memo the Director approved the dissemination of copies of this report to the Commission, the Department and Secret Service Headquarters. Dallas in the cover pages accompanying rerep requested Bureau authority to disseminate a copy of this report locally. In view of this request above communication being sent.

This is the third miscellaneous type report reflecting the results of our investigation of complaints and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. Most of the investigation is predicated on complaints received from cranks, mental incompetents and sincere individuals reporting on suspicious activities, statements, etc.

58 JUN 22 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 4, 1964, requesting this Bureau conduct investigation to determine the approximate driving times over five specified routes in Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 12, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, together with two copies of its attachment setting forth the requested information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

HCS/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

66 JUN 22 1964

RECEIVED - SECTION

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 17 4 22 PM '64
F.B.I.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

By letter dated 6/4/64 the Commission requested that we determine approximate driving times of routes that our reports show Ruby traveled during the period between the assassination of President Kennedy and Ruby's shooting of Oswald. The object appears to be to establish rebuttal for the many rumors concerning Ruby's activities and contacts during this period. Commission desired this information so that Ruby's known movements could be timed under traffic and other conditions as similar as possible to the time stated.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mail Room

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JUN 17 10 21 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Refer to my letter dated June 10, 1964, wherein you were advised of information relating to one Joe Scaramuzzo being an acquaintance of Jack L. Ruby. You were also advised that Scaramuzzo had been interviewed and advised he did not know Ruby, had never done any business with him, and had never heard of him prior to the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 10, 1964, setting forth the details of the interview with Mr. Joseph Scaramuzzo together with the results of a reinterview with a confidential source of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

BY COURIER SVC.
7-[illegible]-7
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

HCS/pab
(13)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

66 JUN 22 1964

NOTE:

By letter dated 6/10/64 we advised the Commission of information concerning a confidential source of the Chicago Office who had furnished information alleging that Ruby was previously a close friend of one Joe Scaramuzzo, a Chicago gun collector. The Commission was also advised that Scaramuzzo had been interviewed and advised he did not know Ruby, had never done business with him, and never heard of him prior to the Oswald shooting. The Commission was advised that details would be furnished by separate communication.

1 - Belmont
1 - Conrad
1 - Sullivan
1 - Bailey

June 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - C. Cunningham
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On June 17, 1964, Mr. Richard Mosk of the Commission requested that he be furnished the original slip of paper found in Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet at the time of his interview by Lieutenant Francis L. Martello of the New Orleans Police Department on August 10, 1963. This slip of paper was furnished to Special Agent Corin H. Bartlett of the FBI by Inspector Elliot Thacker of the United States Secret Service on December 17, 1963.

This will confirm delivery of the aforementioned slip of paper to the Commission on June 18, 1964. Also delivered to the Commission on the same date were two photographic enlargements of this slip of paper and a copy of the translation of the Russian language which appears on this slip of paper.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

11 JUN 1 1964

REL:pch
(9)

NOTE:

Lt. Martello interviewed Oswald 8/10/63 when Oswald was in jail in New Orleans for passing out Cuban literature and creating a scene. The original of this slip of paper was obtained from the Dallas Police Department by the Secret Service and was made available to the Bureau 12/17/63. Mr. Mosk of the Commission requested the original of this item be furnished him on the morning of 6/18/64. Data in the item has been reported to the Commission in the Dallas Office report dated 12/2/63 in the Oswald case. The items described herein were delivered to Mr. Mosk by SA Cortlandt Cunningham 6/18/64.

COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 SUB 1

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 5, 1964, wherein you requested a review of television tapes and film in possession of WFAA-TV, Dallas, Texas, to determine if Both Kantor or Jack L. Ruby appears in pictures taken near the main entrance of Parkland Hospital on November 22, 1963. You also requested investigation concerning long-distance telephone calls charged to telephone number DI 7-7750, Washington, D. C., on November 22, 1963, to determine if any telephone calls originated at the Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 16, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, together with two copies of its three attachments concerning the review of the above-mentioned television tapes and film. Also enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 15, 1964, at Washington, D. C., regarding the long-distance telephone calls.

Investigation is currently in progress to determine if any of the telephone calls charged to telephone number DI 7-7750, Washington, D. C., originated at the Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas. You will be advised of the results.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

66 JUN 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM JUN 18 11 31 AM '64

CONTENTS FILED IN

NOTE:

By letter dated 6/5/64 Commission requested check of long-distance telephone calls to telephone number DI 7-7750, Washington, D. C., (Scripps-Howard) to determine if any calls originated at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas. Commission also requested that we review television tapes and films in possession of WFAA-TV, Dallas, Texas, to determine if Seth Kantor and Jack Ruby appear in pictures taken near the main entrance of the Parkland Hospital on 11/22/63. Seth Kantor, a reporter for Scripps-Howard, Washington, D. C., has been previously interviewed by the Bureau and in a deposition to the President's Commission insisted he saw Ruby at Parkland Memorial Hospital between 12:45 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. on 11/22/63. We have conducted extensive investigation to check this out and our investigation established that Ruby Ruby could not reasonably have been at Parkland Memorial Hospital during this period.

June 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
3 - Mr. Swanson

RECD-READING ROOM JUN 19 9 30 AM '64 FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith for your assistance are two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated June 9, 1964, relating to the case entitled "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights." Two copies of an anonymous letter dated December 17, 1963, addressed "To The Investigating Committee," are also enclosed.

You will note that the investigation requested in your letter of May 27, 1964, concerning Rabbi Hillel Silverman is set forth in the enclosed report on pages 32 through 37.

The investigation requested in your letter dated May 26, 1964, concerning Ruby's "Jot it down" pad and telephone calls made by or received by Breck Wall, Joe Peterson and Thomas J. McKenna is set forth in the enclosed report on pages 7 through 25. Please note that in this request the name of Joe Peterson was set forth as Joe Patterson and Thomas J. McKenna was set forth as Thomas J. McKeown. Previous reports (refer to reports of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated December 14, 1963, page 342, and report dated January 8, 1964, page 82) as well as enclosed report set forth their names as Peterson and McKenna.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1572

COMM-FBI 15 JUN 19

HCS/cac
(9)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 22 1964

JUN 18 10 02 AM '64

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2.

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

JUN 19 1964

79 JUN 22 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The investigation concerning telephone calls made from the telephone of Lee Berry, Bronx, New York, to Dallas, Texas, is currently in progress. You will be advised of the results by separate communication.

For your information, a copy of the enclosed report has also been furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: Commission by letter dated 5/27/64 requested Rabbi Silverman to be reinterviewed as when first interviewed on 11/27/63 stated Ruby attended services at Temple Shearith Israel on night of 11/22/63 and again in a.m. of 11/23/63. Ruby stated only attended night service arriving when practically over at about 10:00 p.m. and on a.m. of 11/23/63 states he slept from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Commission by letter dated 5/26/64 requested telephone checks of Wall, Peterson, McKenna and Berry. They arose as a result of similar analyses we did on all phones available to Ruby, his relatives and about 20 persons known to have been contacted by him for the period from 9/26/63 through 1/1/64. Wall and Peterson performed in show at Dallas and are friends of Ruby. McKenna, of Galveston, Texas, is friend of Wall. Berry, of New York, was called by Ralph Paul, a close friend of Ruby. Commission in their request apparently made typographical error when setting forth names of Joe Peterson and Thomas J. McKenna as Patterson and MeKeown respectively. In their request they refer to page 342 of SA Clements report dated 12/14/63 and page 82 of the report dated 1/8/63(64). These reports show names as Peterson and McKenna respectively. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Mr. Malley and appropriate supervisor in the Civil Rights Section. A copy is being furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

June 18, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on June 16, 1964, by Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided to the Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits numbered 324A and 324B. Commission Exhibits numbered 324A and 324B are also enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

JUN 18 1964

ED: COURIER SVC.
JUN 18
COMM-FBI

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (8)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (3)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, along with a listing thereof, are enclosed herewith.

NOTE: The telephonic request was received by SA Roy H. Jevons of the Laboratory on 6/16/64 and the exhibits were received by SA Cortlandt Cunningham on 6/16/64. Exhibits not originally in the custody of the Bureau are being returned to the Commission.

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

JUN 18 12 28 PM '64

FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3322

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 JUN 23 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

6/18/64

COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
324A	Copy of letter from Oswald to Robert Oswald
324B	Copy of letter from Oswald to Robert Oswald

62-109090 -

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

June 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a communication bearing the name "Edward Zeysegg" furnished to this Bureau on June 9, 1964, by Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U. S. Department of Justice.

This communication refers to a newspaper "clipping" depicting a photograph of President Kennedy and, according to description, appears to be a copy of a photograph circulated in leaflet form at Dallas, Texas, prior to the assassination. On November 21, 1963, Agents of this Bureau obtained copies of this leaflet and immediately disseminated them to Secret Service. A photograph of President Kennedy with the caption "Wanted For Treason," was printed on these leaflets. This particular photograph and related information appears in the "Confidential Report of U. S. Secret Service on the Assassination of President Kennedy, Exhibits," prepared for the President's Commission. Mr. Zeysegg's communication is furnished for your information and no further action is being taken by this Bureau unless requested.

62-109090

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(8)

NOT RECORDED
99 JUN 19 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060 Sec. 1

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 JUN 23 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our files reveal one Edward W. Zeysegg, an Austrian alien, born in 1899, was the subject of a security type investigation during World War II. The investigation did not indicate he was connected with any un-American or subversive activities. Mr. Zeysegg has also written other Government agencies and members of Congress expressing his views on the world situation and his remedies for world peace.

(100-105019)

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

Assistant AG Miller by letter dated 6-8-64, received 6-10-64, furnished Zeysegg's letter for information. There is no indication the Department has acknowledged Zeysegg's letter, therefore, there is no reason for the Bureau to acknowledge it. Zeysegg indicated he is a foreign stamp collector and an exchange partner in Czechoslovakia sent a "stamp-letter" enclosing a "clipping" from a Czchoslovakian newspaper revealing President Kennedy's photograph with the caption "This Man is Wanted for Treason." Zeysegg sent this photo to Senator Kenneth B. Keating who furnished it to the President's Commission. He asked the AG to do everything possible to have the parties responsible for the infamous publication to be apprehended and exposed. According to Zeysegg's description of the "clipping" it appears it is a copy of a leaflet discovered by our Agents in Dallas on 11-21-63, in the 300 block of South Poydras Street. Since 1946 Zeysegg has written the Bureau and other Government agencies. No further action necessary as Zeysegg's "clipping" is in possession of the President's Commission.

Zeysegg is the subject of Bufile 100-105019. Several "see" references similar to his written communications in his main file appear in other files. Information regarding the leaflets obtained from 94-37374 serial 172 retained in the Director's office.

1 - C. A. Evans
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Bogge

Mr. Norbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

June 18, 1964

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is one copy of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated May 15, 1964, captioned as above. This report contains the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald, and is being furnished as it contains information of possible interest to you.

For your information, copies of this report have been furnished to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and one copy has been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service.

Enclosure
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)

NOTE:

For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo 6-16-64, RDR:las. In this memo the Director approved the dissemination of copies of this report to the Department and Secret Service. Secret Service's copy has been sent by 0-141. Our investigation resulted from complaints, remarks, and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. This report contains several references to the Attorney General of the United States and therefore, a copy is being furnished. Where threats have been received against the Attorney General or other high officials the Department has been advised or other appropriate dissemination made. Most of the investigation is predicated on complaints received from cranks, mental incompetents and individuals believing they are doing a service to the United States by reporting suspicious activities, etc.

62-109090 -

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

58 JUN 22 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

1 - C. A. Evans
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
(J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 8, 1964, which enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated March 30, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." This report contained the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald since the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of another report prepared by Special Agent Gemberling dated May 15, 1964, and captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," which sets forth similar investigation conducted by this Bureau.

Dissemination of this report has also been made to the U. S. Department of Justice and the U. S. Secret Service since it contains information of possible interest to them.

As you were previously advised, reports will continue to be submitted by this Bureau relating to similar matters.

62-109090-

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (10)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 JUN 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3992

NOTE:

For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," 6-16-64, RDR:las. Briefly this is the third such report submitted to the Commission. This report consists of 1266 pages divided into five volumes.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The following is submitted in reply to a request received from Mr. Norman Redlich of the President's Commission on June 16, 1964. Mr. Redlich requested this Bureau to attempt to identify the source of an incident in which General Edwin A. Walker allegedly flew flags upside down at his residence.

On June 16, 1964, Agents of our Dallas Office interviewed Mr. Eddy Barker, News Manager, Station KRLD TV-Radio, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Barker recalled that Adlai Stevenson gave a speech in Dallas on the night of October 24, 1963. The following day, one of General Walker's aides, identity presently unrecalled, called Mr. Barker and advised him that General Walker was flying three American flags upside down in front of his house. This aide indicated that this was being done because "Dallas was a city in distress."

Mr. Barker said that this aide called him each day for three days thereafter and was perturbed because he had not provided any publicity for this stunt. On the following Monday, October 28, 1963, United Press International ran a picture on the news wires showing these flags being flown at General Walker's residence. On the same day, a representative of the Columbia Broadcasting System called Mr. Barker and requested him to interview General Walker in front of his residence and take movies showing the flying of the American flags in their incorrect position.

62-109060
62-109090 (President's Commission)
RIS:AOB
(8)

62-109060-2287

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

NOTE: Mr. Redlich's request was telephonically received by Inspector J. R. Malley on 6/16/64.

79 JUN 19 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Barker contacted General Walker at his residence, and after explaining the purpose of his visit, the General went into a "raving rage," got into his car and drove off. Mr. Barker did not interview General Walker nor did he take any photographs. Mr. Barker recalls that General Walker flew these flags for approximately five days and it is Mr. Barker's opinion that due to the absence of publicity regarding this matter, General Walker removed the flags from his residence.

Mr. Barker stated that he could not locate a photograph of the flags flying at General Walker's residence, and he is certain that the photograph transmitted on the United Press International news wire was not published in the Dallas area.

The above information was furnished telephonically to Mr. Redlich on June 16, 1964, and unless advised to the contrary, no additional inquiries will be conducted concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

June 17, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on June 8, 1964, by Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided to the Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits numbered 165 through 201, 203 through 237, 239 through 258, 270, 272 through 304, 304a, 304b, 305 through 314, 314a, 314b, 315 through 324, 401 through 408, 408a, 409, 409a, 409b, 410 through 427, 429 through 456, 459 through 461 and 469. Commission Exhibits numbered 165 through 201, 203 through 237, 239 through 258, 270, 272 through 304, 304a, 304b, 305 through 314, 314a, 314b, 315 through 324, 403 through 408, 408a, 409, 409a, 409b, 410 through 412, 415, 416, 419 through 422, 425, 449, 451, 453 through 456, 459 and 460 are also enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (814)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (213)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, along with a listing thereof, are enclosed herewith.

HRK:em (10)

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

79 JUN 19 1964

JUN 17 9 56 AM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-8303

NOTE: The telephonic request was received by SA Roy H. Jevons of the Laboratory on June 8, 1964, and the exhibits were received by SA Cortlandt Cunningham on June 9, 1964. Exhibits not originally in Bureau custody are being returned to the Commission.

6 Y64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	165	[illegible] photo of Oswald's funeral
	166	[illegible] photo of Oswald's funeral
	167	[illegible] photo of Oswald's funeral
	168	[illegible] photo of Oswald's funeral
	169	Copy of newspaper clipping entitled "[illegible]. Oswald Offered Home"
	170	[illegible] photo of Oswald's funeral
	171	[illegible] photo of Oswald's funeral
	172	[illegible] photo of Oswald's funeral
	173	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	174	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	175	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's casket
	176	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	177	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	178	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	179	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	180	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	181	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	182	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	183	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	184	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	185	*Copy of letter and envelope from Marina Oswald to Oswald's mother
	186	*Copy of Christmas card from Lee and Marina Oswald to Oswald's mother
	187	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	188	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	189	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	190	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	191	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	192	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	193	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	194	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	195	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

6/17/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	196	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	197	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	198	*Copy of letter from Oswald to his mother
	199 (Comm. Ex. No. 365)	*Copy of letter dated October 21, 1955, and signed by Mrs. M. Oswald
	200	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	201	*Copy of letter from Oswald to his mother
	203	*Photo of a photo of President's limousine in front of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	204	*Two copies of letter from Commander, Marine and Air Reserve Training dated April 26, 1960, to Oswald; copy of "Statement of Rights"; two copies of letter dated June 17, 1960, from USMC to Oswald's mother; copy of registered mail receipt; copy of letter to USMC from Oswald's mother; copies of 3 envelopes
	205	*Copy of letter to USMC from Oswald's mother
	206	*Copy of letter to Secretary of State from Oswald's mother
	207	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	208	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	209	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	210	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	211	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	212	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	213	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	214	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	215	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	216	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother

6/17/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	217	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	218	*Copy of letter from State Department to Oswald's mother
	219	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	220	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	221	*Copy of communication to Oswald's mother from State Department
	222	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	223	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	224	*Copy of letter and envelope to State Department from Oswald's mother
	225	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	226	*Copy of communication from State Department to Oswald's mother
	227	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	228	*Copy of Albert Schweitzer College application form from Oswald
	229	*Copy of letter and envelope from Albert Schweitzer College to Oswald
	230	*Copy of letter to Oswald from Albert Schweitzer College
	231	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald's mother to Albert Schweitzer College
	232	*Copy of letter and envelope to Oswald's mother from Albert Schweitzer College
	233	*Copy of letter to Albert Schweitzer College from Oswald's mother
	234	*Copy of letter from Oswald to Albert Schweitzer College
	235	*Copy of letter to Oswald from Albert Schweitzer College
	236	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from Albert Schweitzer College dated 4/23/60; copy of letter to Oswald's mother from Albert Schweitzer College dated 9/3/60; copy of letter to Albert Schweitzer College from Oswald's mother;
	237	*Photograph of a man
	239	*Copy of USMC scorebook
	240	*Copy of postcard from Oswald to his mother
	241	*Copy of letter to Oswald from Aleksandr Sergeyevich Yegorov

6/17/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	242	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from The White House
	243	*Copy of telegram to President from Oswald's mother
	244	*Letter from Oswald revoking citizenship
	245	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	246	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	247	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	248	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow; application from Oswald for loan; copy of information sheet from Oswald
	249	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	250	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	251	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	252	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	253	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	254	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	255	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	256	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	257	*Handwritten revocation of citizenship by Oswald
	258	*Copy of Press Conference on January 23, 1964, by Oswald's mother
	270	*Copy of tape recording of interview with Oswald's mother by U. S. Secret Service
	272	*Copy of letter from Robert Oswald to William A. McKenzie
	273	*Copy of letter from Marina Oswald to William A. McKenzie
	274	*Copy of letter from William A. McKenzie to James H. Martin
	275	*Copy of letter from William A. McKenzie to John M. Thorn

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	276	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement hiring James E. Martin as her manager
	277	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement hiring Robert Oswald as her manager
	278	*Copy of Investment Agency Agreement between John M. Thorn and James E. Martin, co-trustees and the First National Bank of Ft. Worth
	279	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement with the firm of Thorne and Leech, attorneys
	280	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement with John M. Thorn and James E. Martin
	281	*Page 60B of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	282	*Page 60 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	283	*Page 60A of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	284	*Page 70 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	285	*Page 71 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	286	*Page 72 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	287	*Page 74A of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	288	*Page 74B of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	289	*Page 75 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	290	*Page 76 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	291	*Page 78 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	292	*Page 80 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	293	*Copy of telegram from Janet F. Russell to Robert Oswald
	294	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	295	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	296	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	297	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	298	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald

6/17/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	299	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	300	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	301	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	302	*Copy of letter and envelope from Marina Oswald to Robert Oswald
	303	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	304	*Photograph
	304a	*Photograph
	304b	*Photograph
	305	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	306	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	307	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	308	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	309	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	310	*Copy of Christmas card and envelope from Marina and Lee Oswald to the Robert Oswalds
	311	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	312	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	313	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	314	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	314a	*Photograph
	314b	*Photograph
	315	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	316	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	317	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	318	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	319	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald

6/17/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	320	Letter and envelope from Oswald to Oswald
	321	Postcard from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	322	Letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	323	Notebook by Robert Oswald
	324	Postcard from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	401	Photographs of item D78
	402	Photographs of item 330
	403	Lined sheet of lined paper
	404	*Copy of letter and envelope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	405	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	406	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	407	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	408	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	408a	*Copy of envelope with Russian language
	409	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	409a	*Copy of envelope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	409b	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	410	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	411	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	412	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	413	Photographs of item 364
	414	Translation of item 364
	415	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	416	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	417	Translation of item 364
	418	Photographs of item 364
	419	*Letter to Mrs. Paul Blanchard from Ruth Paine
	420	*Copy of envelope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	421	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	422	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	423	Photographs of item 359
	424	Translation of item 359
	425	*Copy of letter from Ruth Paine to her mother

6/17/64

...450	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
...dil	426 (Comm. Ex. No. 112)	Application for Texas Driver's License
	427	Employee Identification/Questionnaire
	429	Photograph of interior of Paine garage
	430	Plat and floor plan of Paine home
	431	Photograph of front view of Paine home
	432	Photograph of rearview of Paine home
	433	Photograph of eastside of Paine home
	434	Photograph of westside of Paine home
	435	Photograph of view from kitchen to garage in Paine home
	436	Photograph of door leading to backyard of Paine home
	437	Photograph of kitchen area in Paine home
	438	Photograph of view looking northeast, showing Paine home
	439 (Comm. Ex. No. 452)	Photograph of view looking west along West Fifth Street, to Paine home
	440	Street map - relative position of Paine and Randle homes, Irving, Texas
	441	Plat and floor plan of Randle home
	442	Photograph of corner view of Randle home
	443	Photograph of Mrs. Randle standing at sink
	444	Photograph of Mrs. Randle's field of view from kitchen window
	445	Photograph of Mrs. Randle looking into carport from kitchen door
	446	Photograph of inside of carport as shown by Mrs. Randle
	447	Photograph of westside of Randle home
	448	Photograph of view of Randle home looking east along West Fifth Street
	449	*Drawing of curtain rods on lined paper
	450	Photograph of intersection
	451	*Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	452 (Comm. Ex. No. 439)	Photograph of view looking west along West Fifth Street to Paine home

6/17/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	453	Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	454	Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
—	455	Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	456	Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	459	Copy of letter from Ruth Paine to her mother
	460	Copy of typewritten statement of Ruth Paine
—	461	Copies of several letters from Ruth Paine to her mother in FBI, Cleveland report
	469	Translation of a letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter

MAY 22 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of May 13, 1964, enclosing a copy of the May 9, 1964 issue of the National Guardian.

The Commission would like the Bureau to interview Mike Howard, Pat Howard, and Theyer Waldo regarding the conversations which are alleged to have taken place on or about February 9, 1964 in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 2 1964

MAY 25 1964

Airtel to SAC Dallas (Enc)
1-WFO (Enc)
5/26/64
JMS:mac

MAY 26 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo
5/26/64

Airtel 62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Attached is a copy of an article from the "National Guardian" of May 9, 1964 which is captioned "Oswald case: A new angle."

According to the article, Mark Lane claims that the United States Secret Service deliberately planted a false story in the press to cast further guilt on Oswald. By letter dated May 22, 1964 the President's Commission requested the Bureau to interview three individuals named in the article. They are (1) Secret Service Agent Mike (Michael) Howard who was previously assigned to the Fort Worth, Texas, area and is now on the White House Detail of the Secret Service in Washington, D. C.; (2) Pat Howard, Deputy Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas, and a brother of Secret Service Agent Mike Howard; and (3) Thayer Waldo, a reporter for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. The President's Commission desires to have these three individuals interviewed regarding conversations which are alleged by the article to have taken place on or about February 9, 1964, in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, concerning the existence of a Negro witness who saw Oswald shoot at President Kennedy.

Dallas should interview Pat Howard and Thayer Waldo and WFO should interview Secret Service Agent Michael Howard of the White House Detail. Those individuals should be advised that we are contacting them regarding Lane's allegations at the specific request of the President's Commission.

Submit airtel enclosing a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAILED 20
MAY 26 1964
FBI

Enclosure

1 - WFO (105-37111) (Enclosure)

JMS:mac
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO:

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2945

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

By letter 5/13/64 we advised the Commission of the allegations in the "National Guardian" 5/9/64 article which referred to the existence of a Negro witness who saw Oswald shoot at President Kennedy, and indicated that Fort Worth Star-Telegram reporter Thayer Waldo had received this information from Secret Service Agent Mike Howard and his brother, Pat Howard, Deputy Sheriff, Tarrant County, Texas. We have previously checked out for the President's Commission allegations regarding the existence of the Negro witness and found no evidence for this allegation. President's Commission requested by letter 5/22/64 that the two Howards and Waldo be interviewed regarding conversations Lane alleges took place in Februrary, 1964, which would indicate that the Howards are the source for Waldo's article on 2/10/64 in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram that the Negro witness to Oswald's shooting President Kennedy did exist.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAY 13 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We note that one of the photographs purporting to depict the house of Major General Edwin A. Walker, which photograph has been marked as Commission Exhibit 5 and as FBI inventory number 369, has been mutilated in such a way as to obliterate the license number of an automobile which appears in the photograph. Would you please advise concerning the circumstances under which and from whom your Bureau obtained the above photograph and as to whether or not the picture was so mutilated at the time it came into your possession or into the possession of any other person or organization from whom you may have obtained it.

We would also appreciate having the automobile in question identified. Since the photograph purports to depict General Walker's house, the General could probably identify the automobile, as well as the house itself.

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

ENCLOSURE

SEVEN

DECLASSIFIED BY 62-109060-3327

We also note that the photograph appears to have traces of ink or some similar substance on its face. Would you please advise whether or not such substance was on the photograph when you received it and, if not, how it came to be on the photograph.

The photograph in question depicts several trees and shrubs, which do not appear to have any leaves on them. We note that pictures taken in the vicinity of General Walker's house by the Dallas Police Department on April 10, 1963 show some of the same shrubs which appear to be well covered with leaves. Could you advise as to the approximate date on which Commission Exhibit 5 was taken by examination of the condition of the trees and shrubs shown in that picture.

For your possible assistance we enclose the two photographs mentioned as having been taken by the Dallas Police Department, which have been marked, respectively, "A" and "F". Would you please return them after they have served your purposes.

Could you advise, on the basis of the shadows appearing in Commission Exhibit 5 as to the approximate time of day at which it was taken.

On the basis of the interview set forth at page 439 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated March 10, 1964 at Dallas, Texas, we assume that, to the knowledge of your Bureau, there is no

negative of Commission Exhibit 5 in existence.

We return Commission Exhibit 5 for your use in connection with the investigation we are requesting.

Your continued cooperation is most appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad

5/15/64

Airtel 62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

There are attached two copies of a letter from The Commission dated May 13, 1964, requesting additional investigation regarding the photograph of the house of Major General Edwin A. Walker, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit 5 and as FBI inventory number 359. It is requested that you furnish the information requested in the attached letter. The FBI Laboratory will handle the first paragraph on page two regarding the ink or similar substance on the face of the photograph since this is a result of the fingerprint examination and the photograph you made of the exhibit in Dallas before it was submitted does not contain the stains. The FBI Laboratory will also handle paragraph four on page two regarding the time of day the photograph was taken. Regarding the last paragraph on page two the Laboratory has found no original negative for this photograph among the items submitted by your office.

A copy of the photograph, Item 359, is attached along with copies of the photographs taken by the Dallas Police Department which are described in paragraph three on page two of the Commission letter.

Every effort should be made to expedite this investigation since it is possible The President's Commission may wind up their investigation at an early date. You must insure the Commission's specific requests are appropriately complied with in each instance and the results of the investigation should be incorporated in a suitable letterhead memorandum for immediate dissemination to the Commission without need for revision and/or correction.

Enclosures (5)

MAILED 19 1964 FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

June 3, 1964

62-109090

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 13, 1964, requesting additional information regarding a photograph purporting to depict the house of General Edwin Walker, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit 5. There are attached four copies of a memorandum dated May 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, covering the investigation requested in your letter.

Regarding the traces of ink, or some similar substance, on the face of Exhibit 5, it has been determined that this was not on the photograph when received by this Bureau and that the stains are the result of the fingerprint examination conducted on this exhibit. It is not possible to determine the approximate time of day when this photograph was taken, based on shadows appearing in the photograph, because there are no definite shadows and it has been established that the photograph was made under cloudy or cloudy-bright conditions under which no specific shadows result.

The photographs which you submitted that were taken by the Dallas Police Department, marked "A" and "F," and Commission Exhibit 5 are returned herewith. This Bureau has not received, during this investigation, a negative of the photograph represented by Commission Exhibit 5.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (7)
62-109060
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
LLS:em (13)

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 Section 20

51 JUN 4 COMM-FBI

79 JUN 8 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE: By letter dated May 13, 1964, the Commission requested additional information regarding a photograph of Walker's house (Commission Exhibit 5). This photograph bears blue stains on the face and the license plate is torn from the car. They requested whether or not the picture was in this condition when received. Investigation shows that the license was torn from the photograph when received, but the blue stains were from fingerprint examination. They also requested that the approximate date and time of day the photograph was made be determined, if possible. Dallas has furnished letterhead memoranda regarding their investigation and these are being furnished to the Commission. Based on construction in the background of one photograph, the date of the picture has been established as approximately March 9 and 10, 1963. The Commission requested whether or not the negative was available. No negative is known to exist.

NOTE: It is noted that the Commission letter suggests the possibility of identifying the automobile in one of the photographs through interview with General Walker. Dallas airtel 5/25/64 states that Walker is a very controversial figure and any contact with him would undoubtedly cause him to alert the press media concerning the nature of the inquiries. Dallas recommends that Walker not be interviewed since their investigation has resulted in information that the automobile most likely is the car of one Charles F. Kilhr who is a frequent visitor to the Walker residence.

LLS:emh

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RA

JUN 2 1964

EX-105 REC. 71
JUN 3 1964 57

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Shortly after Lee Oswald returned to Fort Worth, Texas on June, 1962, he sought employment at the Texas Employment Commission Office in Fort Worth. He subsequently went to the Employment Commission Office in Dallas. We have received copies of the records from the Dallas Office.

Would you please obtain for us copies of all of the records concerning Lee Harvey Oswald that the Fort Worth Office of the Texas Employment Commission has.

We are most appreciative of your continued cooperation with the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-247

6/4/64

Airtel

1 - Belmont
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated June 2, 1964, the President's Commission advised that shortly after Lee Harvey Oswald returned to Fort Worth, Texas, in June, 1962, he sought employment at the Texas Employment Commission Office in Fort Worth. He subsequently went to the Texas Employment Commission Office in Dallas. According to the Commission, it has received copies of the records of the Dallas Texas Commission Employment Office. The Commission requested in its letter of June 2, 1964, that the FBI obtain for the Commission copies of all of the records concerning Lee Harvey Oswald that the Fort Worth Office of the Texas Employment Commission has.

Handle immediately and forward the desired data to the Bureau for transmittal to the President's Commission.

REL:mac
(6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

5 6 JUN 23 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-39710

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 5, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy
Request of the Commission

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of The President's Commission telephonically advised SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt today, 6/5/64, that he would like for Shaneyfelt to obtain the following items for Laboratory comparison:

News Week Magazine for March 2, 1964

Detroit Free Press Newspaper for February 17, 1964

New York Times for February 17, 1964, or February 18, 1964

Commission Exhibits 335, 336 and 338

The above magazine and newspapers and Commission Exhibits all relate to the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding the rifle that has been widely publicized. Mr. Eisenberg requested that SA Shaneyfelt make a comparison of the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle with the reproductions in the publications and be prepared to furnish a deposition at the Commission on Friday, June 14, 1964.

RECOMMENDATION: (1) That SA Shaneyfelt obtain the desired material and make the examination.

(2) That the Commission by advised by letter of the results of the examination.

6 JUN 18 1964

(3) That SA Shaneyfelt furnish a deposition at the Commission on 6/12/64, as requested.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad

66 JUN 24 1964

LLS:kw (7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : W. D. Griffith

1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Griffith
DATE: 6/8/64

1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Office, Rm. 7133

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On June 4, 1964, Inspector Leo Gauthier, SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and SA Robert A. Frazier testified before the President's Commission concerning an on-site survey of the scene of the assassination, which survey was requested by the Commission. Inspector Thomas Kelley, U. S. Secret Service, also testified regarding the on-site survey.

Inspector Kelley first testified regarding the physical specifications of the President's car as compared with the car used to reconstruct the assassination scene. Inspector Gauthier testified regarding the measurements, maps and visual aids and is preparing a separate memorandum concerning his testimony.

SA Shaneyfelt testified regarding the amateur motion picture films that were taken of the actual assassination including Laboratory examination of the films and cameras used and reviews of these motion picture films held at the Commission. SA Shaneyfelt also testified in detail regarding the persons present at the re-enactment and the manner in which the re-enactment was carried out and photographed.

SA Frazier testified regarding his participation in the on-site re-enactment and gave the result of his findings. At the conclusion of SA Frazier's testimony, the original amateur assassination films and the films taken at the re-enactment were shown to the Commission and made a part of the Commission's exhibits.

There is attached a detailed memorandum setting out the testimony given by SAs Shaneyfelt and Frazier. There is also attached a set of photographs of the exhibits used in presenting this testimony.

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

JUN 17 1964

62-109090
Leads (15)
Enclosures (4)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Malley

53 JUN 24 1964

62-109090-69

MAILED 7
JUN 8 1964
FBI

CRIME REC UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Griffith

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/8/64

1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Office, Rm. 7133

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On June 4, 1964, Inspector Leo Gauthier, SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and SA Robert A. Frazier testified before the President's Commission concerning an on-site survey of the scene of the assassination, which survey was requested by the Commission. Commission members present during all or part of the testimony were Chief Justice Earl Warren, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Congressman Charles R. Ford (Republican), Michigan, Mr. John J. McCloy, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency. Inspector Thomas Kelley, U. S. Secret Service, testified concerning the physical specifications of the President's car as compared with the car used to reconstruct the assassination scene. Inspector Gauthier is preparing a separate memorandum concerning his testimony.

SA Shaneyfelt testified regarding the amateur motion picture films made by Abraham Zapruder, Orville Nix and Marie Muchmore, which have been extensively examined in the Laboratory. He testified regarding the examinations he had made of the cameras used to make these films, the determination of the film speeds of these cameras and the comparison of the film speeds of the cameras to the elapsed times between various frames of the films depicting the assassination. He also explained the manner in which frame numbers were assigned to each frame of each of the assassination films for convenience in the study of the films. In addition he testified regarding the numerous reviews of the motion picture films that have taken place at the Commission, individuals present at these reviews and, in general, the purpose of the film reviews, which was to try to establish the specific points in the films where shots occurred.

SA Shaneyfelt then testified in detail regarding the on-site survey and re-enactment that took place in Dallas on May 24, 1964. He

62-109060
ENCLOSURE
LJDemh (15)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Gauthier

53 JUN 24 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

2 JUN 17 1964

SEND

PERS. REC. UNIT

stated the members of the Commission, FBI and Secret Service that were present at the re-enactment and the manner in which the car and its occupants were established at locations on the assassination route based on specific frames of the Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore films and observations of SA Frazier from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building. The specific frames of the Zapruder film used for the re-enactment were, A, 161, 166, 185, 186, 207, 210, 222, 225, 251, 255, 240, 249, 255 and 313. He testified regarding photographs that were made of the re-enactment at each of the specified points along the assassination route as well as motion pictures made of the re-enactment car moving along the assassination route. Exhibits had been prepared for each of the frame numbers re-enacted and each exhibit contained a copy of a Zapruder photograph, a corresponding copy of a re-enactment photograph, a photograph taken through the scope of the rifle and a listing of the measurements related to that location including distance and angle to the window of the TSBD building and distance and angle to a nearby triple overpass. He further testified regarding the motion picture film that was taken through the telescopic sight of the rifle, of the car both in the fixed location previously determined and during the time the car drove the assassination route at approximately eleven miles per hour. SA Shaneyfelt also testified regarding his examination of the Zapruder film including reaction or lack of reaction in either President Kennedy or Governor Connally at various points in the film. He also testified that he had established as a result of the survey and a further study of the Zapruder film that the assassination car was traveling at an average speed of 11.2 miles per hour during the pertinent portion of this film. All of the exhibits presented by SA Shaneyfelt regarding the re-enactment were admitted in evidence.

SA Frazier testified that he participated in the on-site re-enactment, making observations from the sixth floor window of the TSBD BUILDING. In this connection, the Commission desired to place the car used in the re-enactment at the point where the assassin would have his last clear shot before the car passed under a tree which overhangs Elm Street in front of the TSBD. The Commission wished to determine

also if the assassin would have a clear shot at the President through any break in the foliage of this tree and to position the car where the first clear shot could be made after the car emerged from under the tree. SA Frazier, using the telescopic sight on the assassination rifle, fixed these positions as frame number 166 (last clear shot), frame number 186 (shot through opening in tree) and frame number 210 (first clear shot beyond tree) of the Zapruder film and so testified.

SA Frazier also testified that under certain hypothetical conditions set out by the Commission (in particular that there was no deflection of the bullet while passing through the President's body), and under the conditions shown in the photographs taken during the on-site re-enactment, a bullet which struck President Kennedy in the back of the neck (first wound) would necessarily have struck the car or its occupants after exiting from the front of the President's neck. This condition exists due to the downward angle of the path of the bullet and to the position of the Presidential limousine which was moving virtually directly away from the assassin's position.

Under the hypothetical conditions set out by the Commission (in particular that there was no deflection of the bullet while passing through the President and that Governor Connally was sitting in front of the President approximately as the scene was reconstructed on 5/24/64), SA Frazier testified that it was possible the bullet which wounded the President also could have struck Governor Connally in the back and passed through his body.

However, in connection with all of SA Frazier's testimony concerning hypothetical questions and assumed conditions, SA Frazier was careful to inform the Commission that there was insufficient technical evidence known personally to him to support or otherwise resolve the hypotheses and assumed conditions advanced by the Commission representatives.

Following the testimony of Messrs. Kelley, Gauthier, Frazier and Shaneyfelt, movie films made by SA Shaneyfelt at the re-enactment scene were shown to the Commission and made a part of the Commission's exhibits.

ACTION: None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: June 8, 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Inspector Tom Kelley, U. S. Secret Service, telephoned Mr. James Malley on June 8 and stated that Mr. James Rowley, Chief, U. S. Secret Service, Treasury Department, is expecting to be called before the President's Commission on either June 18 or June 19.

Inspector Kelley advised that Mr. Rowley, in connection with his testimony before the President's Commission, had requested Kelley to contact the Bureau to determine whether the Bureau would permit Mr. Rowley to see the testimony of the Director and the testimony of Mr. Belmont before the President's Commission. Inspector Kelley advised that if the Bureau did not desire that they be permitted to see the testimonies of both the Director and Mr. Belmont, Mr. Rowley would sincerely appreciate having an opportunity to see the Director's testimony.

Mr. Kelley advised that Mr. Rowley was most desirous of giving accurate testimony, particularly with regard to any matters wherein there might be an overlapping between the Bureau and the Secret Service.

RECOMMENDATION

If approved, it is suggested Mr. Rowley be permitted to come to Bureau Headquarters and have an opportunity to review that portion of the testimony given by the Director and Mr. Belmont relating to items affecting Secret Service.

JUN 17 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
JRM:cjr (5)

62 JUN 24 1964

OK

REC-18

EX-103

62-104090-173

25 JUN 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

SIX

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-104090-173

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad 1-Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Griffith 1 - Mr. Neill
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 10, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Presidents Commission

On 6/5/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg telephoned SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and requested that Commission exhibits numbered 335, 336 and 338, be examined.

As a matter of record, on 6/10/64, custody was taken of these exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill.

ACTION: Exhibits will be examined as requested and will be returned to the Commission upon completion of these examinations. These exhibits are described as follows:

335 Photographic print of Oswald holding rifle
336 Photographic print of Oswald holding rifle
338 Newspaper clipping showing photograph of Oswald holding rifle

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:bmm
(11)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUN 15 1964

SIX

68 JUN 22 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 9 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would like to take the deposition of Mr. Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt on Friday, June 12, 1964 at 3:30 p.m. at the offices of the Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

Letter to Rankin
6-11-64
Lillian

JUN 10 1964

EX-109

REC-30

33 JUN 10 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Leniham)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

62-109090

June 11, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, on June 5, 1964, for additional examination of a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle. This is the photograph that was recovered from his possession and is a part of Commission Exhibit 133. Comparison was requested with the following items:

Commission Exhibit 335 — Associated Press photograph from file of New York Times

Commission Exhibit 336 — Glossy photograph of picture of Oswald that appeared in Newsweek

Reproduction of photograph of Oswald, holding rifle, appearing on page 80 of Newsweek magazine for March 2, 1964

Reproduction of photograph of Oswald, holding rifle, appearing on front page of the Detroit Free Press for February 17, 1964

Reproduction of photograph of Oswald, holding rifle, appearing on page 30 of the New York Times for February 19, 1964

Commission Exhibit 338 — Reproduction of photograph of Oswald, holding rifle, appearing on the front page of the New York Journal American for February 18, 1964.

NOTE: This examination requested by Mr. Eisenberg by telephone call to SA Shaneyfelt as described in memo from Mr. Griffith to Mr. Conrad dated 6/5/64.

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM. FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

JUN 11 1 25 PM '64
FBI - MAIL ROOM

SEC. C. MAIL ROOM

JUN 24 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The above items were examined, as requested, in order to determine whether or not the photographs in the various publications originated from the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle, Commission Exhibit 133. It was not possible to positively associate these photographs since the photographs in the publications are reproductions by a halftone process, normal to such reproductions, and do not contain as much detail as the photographs from which the engraved halftone plates were made. In addition, this loss of detail tends to conceal retouching that is normally placed on photographs for the purpose of intensifying details that would otherwise be lost in the engraving process. However, a comparison of the photograph which is a part of Commission Exhibit 133 with the photographs and reproductions described above, shows that all of the photographs and reproductions are consistent in all general characteristics, except for some variations that appear to be retouching. Such retouching would have been placed on the photographs for retention of detail in the engraving process. It is noted that no characteristics were found that would suggest that the photographs and reproductions of photographs, described above, originated from other than the photograph that is a part of Commission Exhibit 133 or a duplicate print of that photograph.

As requested in your letter dated June 9, 1964, Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt will appear at the Commission on June 12, 1964, at 3:30 P.M. to furnish a deposition relative to the above examination.

Commission Exhibits 335, 336 and 338 are attached.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
June 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FBI
JUN 11 11 22 AM '64
RECEIVED - MAIL ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4065

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 2, 1964, wherein you advised that the Commission now has evidence that on Friday or Saturday of September 27 or 28, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald had his photograph taken for use on an application for a visa at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. You indicated you believed that Oswald must have gone to a photographic studio, under the circumstances an inexpensive one, some place in the vicinity of the Cuban Embassy. You requested that this Bureau attempt to locate this studio and, if possible, obtain the negatives of the photograph taken of Oswald or copies thereof.

For your information, we have contacted all photographic studios within an eight-block radius of the Cuban and Soviet Embassies, the Hotel del Comercio where Oswald stayed while in Mexico City, as well as three photographic studios near Chihuahuenses Transportation Travel Agency, Incorporated, where Oswald purchased his bus ticket to return to the United States, and we were unable to locate the photographic studio where Oswald reportedly had his photograph taken while in Mexico City.

Please advise if you desire us to extend our inquiries to locate such photographic studio to include all of Metropolitan Mexico City. We are holding further investigation in this matter in abeyance pending receipt of advice from the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REL:pah
(5)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

64 JUN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
63 JUN 11
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Legat has made a comprehensive survey to locate photographic studio where Oswald allegedly had his photograph taken in Mexico City. We do not possess the evidence the Commission refers to indicating Oswald had his picture taken while in Mexico City. To extend our inquiries to cover all of Metropolitan Mexico City would be an extremely time-consuming process. Desirable we contact Commission to determine if it desires such survey be conducted before we get involved in such a major undertaking which would run into considerable expense.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 6/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 5/25/64, enclosing President's Commission letter, dated 5/20/64, requesting additional investigation in connection with the attempted assassination of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) reflecting the requested investigation.

Also enclosed are the following described photographs, which are mentioned in the contents of the LHM and which, it is believed, will assist in understanding the places described in the LHM:

One copy each of seven photographs taken 4/10/63, in or near the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, by Dallas Police Officer E. G. BROWN, which were made available by Lt. J. C. DAY, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, to SA ROBERT M. BARRETT, on 6/3/64. These photographs are identified as DL 51(1) through (7). Only one copy each of such photographs was available and, in the event the Bureau considers it feasible to transmit copies of same to the President's Commission with the enclosed LHM, appropriate copies should be made at the Bureau, and one copy of each returned to Dallas for its files.

2 - BUREAU (ENCS.-45)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

4 ENCLOSURES

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 18 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

CC'D AND FILED IN 105-82555-5010

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

DL 100-10461

— Three copies each of three photographs and the three negatives of photographs of the parking lot area of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, taken by SA IVAN D. LEE, on 6/4/64. These photographs are identified as DL 53(1) (2) and (3).

One copy each of six aerial photographs of the area in and around the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, taken by SA IVAN D. LEE, from a Bell Aircraft Company helicopter on 6/3/64, together with the negatives of each of such photographs. The photographs are identified as DL 52(1) through (6). In the event the Bureau considers it feasible to enclose copies of these aerial photographs with the LHM, it is requested they make sufficient copies, in order that Dallas may be furnished one copy each for its files.

There are also enclosed herewith three copies of a Dallas Transit Company Map showing bus routes in Dallas, Texas, on each of which the location of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER has been marked.

In connection with the above-described photographs, numerous marks of identification are reflected on such photographs.

By teletype, dated 6/1/64, the Bureau advised that Item C-148 (WALKER bullet) had been received in the FBI Laboratory on 12/4/63, and delivered to the President's Commission, 3/21/64.

By airtel dated 6/2/64, the Bureau furnished Dallas the original of Photograph No. 1 of Item No. 70, with the request it be returned after it had served its purpose and it is enclosed herewith. This same Bureau airtel stated that Photograph

Returned to FBI Lab
& an retained with advice -2-

Approved: sending 6/10/64 SAL Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DL 100-10461

No. 5, of Item No. 1, had been furnished to Mr. WESLEY J. LIEBELER, of the President's Commission.

It is pointed out the two automobiles and the two individuals described in the interviews with WALTER KIRK COLEMAN have not been identified. It appears only logical these two individuals are (1) either accomplices of the individual shooting at General WALKER; (2) are witnesses to the shooting who are reluctant to divulge their identity, or (3) they are associates of General WALKER. If further investigation is desired to identify these individuals and these automobiles, it would appear necessary to interview General WALKER who, it is pointed out, is a most controversial figure, who will, undoubtedly, immediately alert the press or call a press conference and publicize the inquiry.

Investigation was conducted by SA'S ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

62-109090

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 20, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct certain investigation regarding the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker.

This will confirm delivery to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff on June 16, 1964, of the following data which are the results of our inquiries in this matter:

(1) Two copies of a memorandum dated June 10, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

(2) Two copies of each of the following items which are described in the aforementioned memorandum on the pages indicated:

(a) Seven photographs identified as DL 51 (one through seven) taken April 10, 1963, in or near the residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas (pages six and seven)

(b) Six aerial photographs identified as DL 52 (one through six) taken June 3, 1964, from a helicopter by Special Agent Ivan D. Lee of the area in and around the residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas (pages 25 through 27).

BY COURIER SVC. COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM JUN 16 4 17 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-104154-1525

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

REL:pah
(3)

NOT RECORDED
(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

(c) Three photographs identified as DL 53 (one through three) taken June 4, 1964, near the parking lot area of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Dallas, Texas, by Special Agent Ivan D. Lee. Each photograph contains identifying data on its backside (pages 17 and 18).

(d) Transit map of the Dallas Transit Company, Dallas, Texas. The residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker is depicted with a large "X" on this map (pages 27 through 31).

Information on pages 31 and 32 of the aforementioned memorandum of June 10, 1964, whichcontains results of our interview with Marina Oswald on June 4, 1964, regarding the General Walker incident was orally furnished to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff on June 11, 1964.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

The President's Commission is taking testimony from an aide of General Walker at 10 a.m., June 16, 1964, and requested results of our investigation be furnished to Commission for its use. The data has been assembled and was dispatched to the President's Commission at 9 a.m., 6/16/64. Extensive inquiries in the residence of General Walker were conducted by us and we obtained the Dallas Police Department photographs of the Walker incident; however, our investigation did not establish whether Oswald did or did not make the attempt on General Walker's life. Our interview with Marina Oswald on 6/4/64 regarding any additional data she might possess on the incident was furnished Mr. Liebeler of the Commission by SA Robert E. Lenihan orally on the morning of 6/11/64 in order that Mr. Liebeler would have such data for his use in connection with Marina Oswald's appearance before the Commission that date.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan;
1 - Mr. Griffith; 1 - Laboratory File

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin,
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 26, 1964, concerning the signature "A. J. Hidell" appearing on a Fair Play for Cuba Committee card found in Oswald's wallet and which suggested the possibility that the signature was written by Marina Oswald. Known samples of Marina Oswald's handwriting were referred to as Commission Exhibits 110, 404A, 408A, 409A and 420.

Commission Exhibit 110 was previously designated as FBI Exhibit D24. Commission Exhibits 404A, 408A, 409A and 420 were furnished to the FBI Laboratory on June 2, 1964, by Miss Mary Ann Rowcotsky and have been designated as FBI Exhibit D220.

Since the handwriting of Marina Oswald appearing on FBI Exhibits D24 and D220 was not adequate for a satisfactory handwriting comparison with the signature "A. J. Hidell" appearing on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee card, a photograph of the card was sent to our Dallas Office. This photograph was exhibited to Marina Oswald on June 3, 1964, and she identified the Hidell signature as her handwriting. She also furnished handwriting specimens of the signature "A. J. Hidell." These known handwriting specimens of Marina Oswald have been designated as FBI Exhibit D225. As a result of a handwriting comparison of Exhibit D225 with the questioned Hidell signature, it was concluded that Marina Oswald wrote the signature "A. J. Hidell" appearing on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee card found in Oswald's wallet.

2 - Dallas (100-10461) (SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

JCC:REL:kw:brt
(11)

NOTE PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 23 1964

XEROX JUN 24 1964

7 JUN 24 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUN 17 11 PM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM

FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

During our contact with Marina Oswald on June 3, 1964, she stated she asked Lee Harvey Oswald what the card containing the name "A. J. Hidell" was for and he told her that it was none of her business. Marina Oswald also told us that her handwriting of the Latin alphabet is very poor now and had been extremely poor at the time she had written the signature "A. J. Hidell." Marina Oswald also stated that she signed this membership card during the time she and Lee Harvey Oswald were residing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Two photographic copies of FBI Exhibit D225 are attached for your information.

Commission Exhibits 404A, 403A, 409A and 420 are returned to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS

The handwriting specimens of Marina Oswald designated above as D225 were submitted with Dallas letter of 6-5-64. These known handwriting specimens are further identified in the Laboratory as specimen K/7.

NOTE: On page 1, paragraph 3, line 6, the date June 4, 1964, has been changed to correctly read 6-3-64.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 17, 1964

FROM: D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: MR. JAMES J. ROWLEY
CHIEF, U.S. SECRET SERVICE
REQUEST TO SEE DIRECTOR
JUNE 17, 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

At 8:15 a.m. today, Liaison Agent O. H. Bartlett received a telephone call from Mr. James J. Rowley, Chief, U. S. Secret Service. Mr. Rowley said he would like to see the Director for a few minutes sometime this afternoon to thank him for the many fine things that the Director has done for his Service. Mr. Rowley indicated that he is scheduled to testify this morning in a preliminary hearing before the Warren Commission and will make his formal testimony before the Commission tomorrow, June 18, 1964.

ACTION:

The Liaison Section will await the decision of the Director's Office and will then appropriately advise Mr. Rowley concerning the Director's availability.

OHB:mls (6)
1-Miss Holmes
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Bartlett
1-Liaison (Attn. Schwab)

62-109010
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

11 JUN 19 1964

66 JUN24 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109010-2691

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/17/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
REQUEST BY THE COMMISSION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On 6/12/64 SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt furnished testimony at the Commission to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg. The testimony given concerned the reproductions of the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle that has been widely publicized. SA Shaneyfelt testified regarding his comparison of the copy of this photograph, obtained from Oswald's possessions, with the reproductions of a similar photograph in the New York Times, the Detroit Free Press, the New York Journal American and Newsweek magazine.

Because the reproductions in the publications are engravings, they do not contain sufficient detail to warrant positive identification with the photograph of Oswald, obtained from his possessions. SA Shaneyfelt testified and stated that all of the photographs were entirely consistent and contain no differences to suggest they were from a source other than the photograph obtained from Oswald's possessions or a duplicate print of that photograph.

The Commission was previously advised of the results of the examination by letter dated 6/11/64.

RECOMMENDATION: None, for information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

LLS:em
(7)

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

12 JUN 19 1964

56 JUN 23 1964

105-82555-4139
ORIGINAL FILED IN DETAIL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enc.
1 - Office, Room 7133 - Enc.
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enc.
DATE: 6/17/64

1 - Mr. Frazier - Enc.
1 - Mr. Neill - Enc.
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enc.
1 - Mr. Kittel - Enc.

Tolson, Belmont, Mohr, Casper, Callahan, Conrad, Leach, Evans, Gale, Rosen, Sullivan, Tavel, Trotter, Tele. Room, Holmes, Gandy

President's Commission

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On June 15, 1964, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky called SA Marion E. Williams of the Laboratory's Physics and Chemistry Section and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the exhibits listed on the attached list. She further requested that the Commission be furnished with three copies of each exhibit not previously reproduced.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert A. Frazier on the date of the request.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs. (Designated by *)

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

RAF:bsm (13)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

35 JUN 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3314

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
384	*Certification of Oswald's knowledge of Russian
521	*Photograph taken at cornor of 10th and Patton Streets, Dallas, Texas
522	*Photograph of scene of Tippit murder showing left side of police automobile driven by Tippit
523	*Diagram of immediate area - Tippit killing site
524	*Copy of photograph depicting Markham standing at corner from which she saw Tippit killing
525	*Copy of photograph showing view of squad car from Markham's location
526	*Copy of photograph showing Markham standing at corner from which she saw Tippit killing
527	*Photograph taken at scene of Tippit murder showing front of automobile driven by Officer Tippit and bloodstains indicating the approximate position of Tippit's body
528	*Photograph taken at corner of 10th and Patton Streets, Dallas, Texas. Scene of murder of Officer Tippit. Tippit's automobile visible in far right center of photograph
529	*Photograph taken at scene of murder of Officer Tippit. Shows front of car driven by Officer Tippit and bloodstains indicating the place where Tippit fell after being shot by Oswald
530	*Copy of photograph showing view of shrub arrangement at 400 East 10th Street, showing Scoggins' cab
531	*Copy of photograph showing view of Scoggins' cab from Markham's position
532	*Copy of photograph showing Scoggins' view of Tippit's squad car
534	*Copy of photograph showing view from Tippit's squad car to Scoggins' cab.
537	*Diagram of area surrounding Tippit killing site
538	*Copy of photograph showing Callaway's location at time he heard shots
539	*Copy of photograph showing Ted Callaway in spot from which he observed Oswald
908	*Copy of Foreign Service Despatch, Amembassy Moscow to the Department of State, Washington, dated November 2, 1959, concerning Oswald's application for [illegible]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
909	*Copies of two Department of State incoming telegrams from Tokyo to Secretary of State dated November 27, 1963, concerning two interviews with Oswald
910	*Copy of Department of State incoming telegram from Moscow to Secretary of State dated October 31, 1959, concerning appearance at embassy of Oswald to renounce his American citizenship
911	*Copy of memo dated Nov. 17, 1959, concerning Miss Pricilla Johnson.
912	*Copy of letter dated Nov. 3, 1959, from Oswald to U. S. Embassy concerning Oswald's request to revoke his U. S. citizenship
913	*Copy of letter on stationery with Russian letterhead written by Oswald concerning his request to revoke his U. S. citizenship
914	*Copy of letter from American Embassy, Moscow, dated October 28, 1959, to Mr. Boster, written by Richard E. Snyder, American Consul
915	*Copy of letter from Department of State, Washington, dated December 10, 1959, concerning Oswald's request to revoke his U. S. citizenship
916	*Copy of communication from Department of State to Amembassy Moscow dated November 2, 1959, concerning Oswald's right to renounce his U. S. Citizenship
917	*Copy of communication from Navy Department dated November 3, 1959, concerning Oswald's intention to furnish Soviets with information on U. S. radar
918	*Copy of communication from Navy Department dated November 4, 1959, concerning Oswald's job description while serving in the Marine Corps
919	*Copy of letter dated November 6, 1959, to Oswald from Richard E. Snyder, American Consul American Embassy, Moscow
920	*Copy of airgram from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to Secretary of State dated November 7, 1959, advising Oswald desired to renounce U. S. citizenship
921	*Copy of airgram from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to Department of State concerning Oswald's movements in Russia

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
922	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State which enclosed copies of correspondence between the Department and Representative Jim Wright concerning Oswald
923	*Copy of letter from Assistant Secretary of State to Mr. Wright dated 3/21/60, concerning Oswald
924	*Copy of letter from George H. Haselton (State Department) to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Ft. Worth, Texas, dated 3/23/60
925	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State, dated 6/22/60, concerning Oswald's whereabouts
926	*Copy of Memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State dated 7/6/60, concerning welfare and whereabouts of Oswald
927	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow concerning welfare and whereabouts of Oswald dated 3/28/60
928	*Copy of memorandum to U. S. Embassy, Moscow concerning Oswald's citizenship and passport, dated 5/10/60
929	*Copy of memorandum to U. S. Embassy, Moscow concerning citizenship and passport of Oswald, dated 3/28/60
930	*Department of State instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow advising of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald's anxiety concerning Oswald since she had not heard from him since December, 1959 (copy)
931	*Copy of letter from Oswald to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, received 2/13/61, in which Oswald again asks for return of his passport
933	*Copy of letter to Oswald from U. S. Embasy, Moscow, requesting he appear for interview (dated 2/28/61)
934	*Copy of Department of State Instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 4/13/61, concerning Oswald's passport
935	*Copy of letter from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to Department of State advising Oswald appeared in connection with his desire to return to the U. S. with his wife (dated 7/11/61)
936	*Copy of letter from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State dated 5/26/61, advising of receipt of undated letter from

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	be persecuted should he return to U.S. and enclosing copy of Oswald's letter to the Embassy advising he had married
937	*Copy of letter from the Department of State to the U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 7/11/61 concerning status of Oswald's citizenship
938	*Copy of Application of Renewal of Passport by Oswald
939	*Copy of letter from the Department of State to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 8/18/61, instructing Oswald's passport be delivered on personal basis
940	*Copy of letter from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to Department of State dated 3/24/61, which states Oswald was advised a personal interview would be required concerning his passport
941	*Copy of State Department memorandum to Mr. Thomas Ehrlich from Foreign Service Officer John A. McVickar regarding Oswald's visit to embassy in October, 1959, at which time he indicated he wanted to divest himself of his U. S. citizenship
942	*Copy of note dated 11/9/59, and signed "McV" advising he was unable to contact Oswald at Metropole Hotel
943	*Copy of memorandum by U. S. Embassy, Moscow dated 11/9/59, giving contents of telegram to Oswald from Sgt. John E. Pic, Tachikawa Airbase, Japan
944	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State, dated 8/28/61, concerning background of Marina Oswald
945	*Copy of handwritten note concerning Marina Oswald's background
946	Passport of Lee H. Oswald, number 1733242
947	*Copy of airgram from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State, transmitting two copies of Oswald's application for renewal of passport
948	*Original of letter from Abram Chayes, Legal Adviser, Department of State to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, furnishing answers to questions asked by the Commission concerning Oswald's State Department file

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
949	*Original letter from Abram Chayes, Department of State to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, transmitting list of all cases in which action was taken to deny passports between January, 1962, and March, 1964, and the reasons for such actions
950	*Copy of report of the Department of State regarding Lee Harvey Oswald
951	*Copy of State Department Passport Office Standard Operating Notice 2300
952	*Copy of teletype to Department of State from New Orleans State Department Office dated 6/25/63
953	*Original letter from Abram Chayes, Department of State to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, concerning Oswald's activities in Russia
954	*Original letter from Abram Chayes to J. Lee Rankin covering transmittal to Commission of State Department information concerning Oswald
956	*Copy of letter from Abram Chayes to J. Lee Rankin covering transmittal of copies of State Department records concerning Oswald to the Commission
957	*Copy of State Department Reference Slip dated 11/25/59, routing a copy of U. S. Embassy, Moscow letter dated 11/2/59 (Commission Exhibit No. 961)
958	*Original memorandum from J. A. McVickar, American Consulate, Cochabamba, Bolivia, to Department of State dated 4/7/64, furnishing McVickar's personal recollections concerning his contacts with Oswald in Russia
959	*Copy of Petition to Classify Status of Alien for Issuance of Immigrant Visa dated 7/11/61, and signed by Oswald
960	*Copy of letter from Abram Chayes, Department of State, to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, covering transmittal to the Commission of answers to Commission's questions concerning State Department policies involved in handling of Oswald's case

COMMISSION EXHIBITS NO.	DESCRIPTION
961	*Copy of note to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 11/2/59, instructing that embassy cannot withhold right of U. S. citizen to renounce citizenship (attached to Commission Exhibit No.957)
962	*Copy of State Department "Refusal" dated 3/25/60, concerning Oswald's passport matters
963	*Copy of memorandum to U. S. Embassy, Moscow from Department of State dated 3/28/60, advising of placement of notice in "look-out card section" of Passport Office
964	*Copy of note advising copy of Operations Memorandum of 3/28/60, from Embassy at Moscow and copy of Operations Memorandum of 5/10/60, to the Embassy were being furnished as attachments to Mr. George Haselton. - Reference Slip attached but Operations Memoranda not attached
965	*Copy of handwritten notes dated 2/15/61, recording action taken concerning letters and memoranda
966	*Copy of letter to Jim Wright, House of Representatives, from Frances G. Knight Passport Office, dated 7/26/60, concerning correspondence between State Department and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
967	*Copy of "Foreign Service Despatch" from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 3/24/61, to Department of State, advising Oswald was informed personal interview necessary concerning his passport
968	*Copy of handwritten note dated 3/27/61, signed "B.W"
969	*Copy of State Department Instruction drafted 3/27/61, concerning Oswald's return to U. S. This instruction marked "not sent"
970	*Copy of memorandum from John T. White to Edward J. Hickey dated 3/31/61, recommending State Department should facilitate Oswald's entry into the U. S.
971	*Copy of Department of State Instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 4/13/61, advising Oswald's passport could be delivered on personal basis only with reference slip attached

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
972	*Copy of "Reference Slip" attached to Commission Exhibit No. 971 dated 10/5/61, and used for routing purposes
973	*Copy of "Foreign Service Despatch" from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, advising of Oswald's desire that he not be persecuted for any act pertaining to his case with copy of Oswald's letter dated May, 1961
974	*Copy of "Reference Slip" (routing) dated 6/29/61
975	*Copy of instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, concerning method of handling Oswald's "protection" as citizen of U. S.
976	*Copy of "File Request Form" dated 11/17/61, concerning Oswald with extra copy attached
977	*Copy of "Foreign Service Despatch" from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 7/11/61, recommending Oswald's passport be renewed
978	*Copy of "Reference Slip" concerning administrative matters in Oswald's case
979	*Copy of "Operations Memorandum" to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 8/18/61, advising Oswald's passport renewal authorized
980	*Copy of memorandum and routing slip concerned with the attached report of John W. Pain, FBI, Dallas, dated 7/3/61, dealing with Oswald's background
981	*Copy of note from Frances G. Knight to Mr. Robert F. Hale, State Department, dated 12/28/61, advising Department had determined Oswald had not expatriated himself under the pertinent laws of the U. S.
982	*Copy of "Operations Memorandum" to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 12/28/61, approving manner of handling of Oswald's passport matter
983	*Copy of "File Request Form" for Oswald's file dated 4/11/60
984	*Copy of letter from Chief Justice Earl Warren to Dean Rusk dated 3/11/64, requesting complete background data on Oswald
985	*Original letter from Abram Chayes to J. Lee Rankin enclosing a copy, with translations, of the 5/5/64, diplomatic note from Ambassador Dobrynin (USSR) to the Secretary of State with documents

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	concerning sojourn and employment of Oswald in the Soviet Union, documents pertaining to departure of Oswald and wife from the USSR and medical documents concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald
989	*Copy of memorandum from Frances G. Knight to William O. Boswell dated 12/28/61, advising Oswald remains a citizen of the U.S. and did not expatriate himself, with extra, unmarked copy of this memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/17/64

1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Neill

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 6/15/64, evidence items numbered 378 and D145.

The previous delivery of these items to the Commission has been confirmed by appropriate letter to the Commission.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

RAF:bsm (9)

NOTE: Item 378 consists of a stereo Realist camera and a Cuera-2 camera obtained from the residence of Michael Paine by the Dallas Police Department and D145 is an Imperial reflex camera, size 620, allegedly used by Lee and Marina Oswald.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 17 1964

25 JUN 17 1964

53 JUN 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. V.R. Letter 124

PAGE NO. 1 and 2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

STATE Dept

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133

TO: Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/19/64

1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Cunningham

FROM: R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

As a matter of record, Mr. Douglas Prather, an employee of the President's Commission, delivered to SA Cortlandt Cunningham in the laboratory on 6/18/64, three items of evidence which had been previously delivered to the Commission. FBI items A2, A6 and D64 (Commission Exhibit 116) were the items returned.

The delivery of the above-numbered items to the Commission was appropriately confirmed by letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REC-17 162-109090-174
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 23 1964

CC:bsm (9)

EX-104

NOTE: Description of the above-numbered items is as follows:
A2 Portable radio
A6 Electronic power supply (for use with radio)
D64 Two dictionaries and six Mexican postcards

JUN 22 1964

SIX

06 JUN 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-5337

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 6/15/64

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. J.P.Mohr
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Rosen
Mr. D.J.Brennan

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

In accordance with prior arrangements, Chief Jim Rowley of Secret Service, accompanied by Inspector Tom Kelley, came to the Bureau today and reviewed the testimony of the Director and Belmont before the President's Commission. The review was made from approximately 11 am, until 1:30 pm, in the office of Inspector Malley.

Inspector Malley was present throughout to answer any questions that might come up and I dropped in to talk to Mr. Rowley and Inspector Kelley about 1:20 p.m. Inspector Malley advises that no questions were raised. Mr. Rowley expressed appreciation for the testimony as it applied to Secret Service, with particular reference to the need of Secret Service for additional personnel. I told Mr. Rowley that if there were any questions at all he should be sure to raise them with Inspector Malley or myself.

Mr. Rowley wanted to know if the Director was in as he would like to express his personal appreciation for being afforded the opportunity of going over the testimony. I told him that I did not know whether the Director was in, but I would be glad to pass along his remarks to the Director.

Mr. Rowley furnished the attached envelope for the Director, which he said contained written criteria showing the type of information Secret Service would like to have disseminated to it with reference to the security of the President. He indicated it was along the same lines as the criteria that the Bureau is presently employing. He said that letters are being addressed to the various government agencies, furnishing them with copies of the criteria.

The copies of the Director's testimony and Belmont's testimony read by Mr. Rowley and Inspector Kelley are being retained in my office.

For information.

AHB:CSH (6) 3 XEROX
Enclosure

REC-3 62-109090-175

68 JUN 30 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090-175

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Dalbach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

DATE: June 16, 1964

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Bland
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. D.J. Brennan
1-Mr. Smith
1-Mr. Wannall
1-Mr. Rushing

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE PRESIDENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

In conversation with Mr. Belmont on 6/15/64, Chief James J. Rowley of Secret Service furnished Mr. Belmont proposed guidelines for the use of law enforcement and intelligence agencies in referring information to Secret Service for its assistance in fulfilling its Presidential protective responsibilities. Mr. Rowley advised Mr. Belmont that these guidelines are along the same lines as the guidelines that the Bureau is presently employing in its dissemination to Secret Service.

The basic guideline is:

Any information concerning a threat to physically harm the President, members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President, et cetera, or to cause him or them embarrassment whether it is by an individual, or a group, or organization, should be furnished Secret Service.

Beyond the basic type of information, Secret Service lists three factors to be considered in determining what other type of information is desired. They are:

1) Interest of the individual or organization.

2) Capabilities of the individual or organization.

3) Activities of the individual or organization.

In commenting upon the above three factors, Mr. Rowley indicated that the interest of the individual or organization is the prime factor to be considered but must be coupled with their capability and activity in making a determination for referral to Secret Service. It is indicated that the interest must be toward the President or others for whom Secret Service furnishes protection, or other high Government officials in the nature of a complaint

62-109119

TDR/mea (12)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

11 JUN 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

68 JUN 30 1964

AIRTEL CONTROL

together with an expressed or implied determination to use other than legal means to satisfy any grievance, real or imagined.

It was indicated that after the interest phase is met, then the activity, which would encompass previous mental instability, history of violence, and the capability for furthering the interest, would dictate whether the case should be referred to Secret Service.

We presently disseminate to Secret Service in three basic circumstances: 1) Actual or implied threats against the President, 2) information concerning subversives, ultra-rightists, racists, et cetera, (a) possessing emotional instability or irrational behavior, (b) who have made threats of bodily harm against officials or employees of Federal, state or local government or officials of a foreign government, (c) who express or have expressed strong or violent anti-U.S. sentiments or who have been involved in bombings or bomb making or whose past conduct indicates tendencies toward violence, or (d) whose prior acts or statements depict propensity toward violence and hatred of organized government, and 3) information concerning Security Index subjects. Dissemination to Secret Service in Security Index cases in compliance with instructions issued the field 4/13/64 has been completed and as new names are added to the Security Index dissemination is being made. Security Index subjects are affiliated with organizations dedicated to the overthrow of our form of Government and represent potential threats to the internal security of the Nation.

OBSERVATIONS:

The guidelines developed by Secret Service, if adopted by us, would somewhat narrow our present dissemination policies to Secret Service particularly with respect to individuals falling within categories 2 and 3 mentioned above in which we are presently disseminating to Secret Service who have no interest toward the President with respect to possible action expressed or implied. However, it is recommended that we continue our present policies with respect to dissemination of information to Secret Service until such time as we see the results of the President's Commission hearings. At such time as the Commission hearings are available for review and in light of the results thereof, an analysis will be made of our dissemination policies to Secret Service in connection with its protective responsibilities.

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
RE: TRAVEL OF THE PRESIDENT
IN THE UNITED STATES AND
COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
62-109119

ACTION:

For information. If you agree, liaison will advise Rowley that, for the present, we will continue present dissemination procedures.

YSR DFP WCS

If you agree, liaison will advise Rowley that, for the present, we will continue present dissemination procedures.

AHB

6/22/64 Jas. J. Rowley, Chief USSS advised per above. Inspector E. Thacker, USSS also advised. AHB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons, Room 7133
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Cunningham

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 19, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

As a matter of record, Mr. Douglas Prather, an employee of the President's Commission, delivered to SA Cortlandt Cunningham in the Laboratory on 6/19/64, item D229 (original slip of paper found in Oswald's wallet by the New Orleans Police Department on 8/10/63).

The delivery of this item to the Commission was appropriately confirmed by letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission.

ACTION: None. For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan

CC;bmm (9)

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 23 1964

JUN 22 1964

66 JUN 24 1964

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3374

June 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 18, 1964, wherein you were advised that investigation was being conducted to determine if any of the telephone calls charged to telephone number DI 7-7750, Washington, D. C., originated at the Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 17, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, together with two copies of its two attachments setting forth the results of this investigation.

This completes the investigation requested in your letter dated June 5, 1964, pertaining to Mr. Seth Kantor.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
76 JUN 20
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (6)

HCS/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RECEIVED
79 JUN 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

162-90990-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 23 1964

FBI
JUN 19 2 51 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

NOTE:

By letter dated 6/5/64 Commission requested check of long-distance telephone calls made by Seth Kantor, a reporter for Scripps-Howard, Washington, D. C., to telephone number DI 7-7750 to determine if any calls originated from Parkland Hospital, Dallas. Also to review TV tapes and film in possession of WFAA-TV, Dallas, to determine if Ruby or Kantor were depicted therein. Kantor, when previously interviewed by us and in a deposition to the Commission, insisted he saw Ruby at Parkland Hospital between 12:45 p.m. and 2:00 p.m., 11/22/63. We have conducted extensive investigation and our investigation establishes Ruby could not reasonably have been there during this period. By letter dated 6/18/64 the Commission was advised of the results of the TV tapes and film review which was negative. We also furnished information regarding calls charged to DI 7-7750.

1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 9, 1964, and my letter dated June 16, 1964, relative to the identification of latent palm and fingerprints found on cartons on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated June 16, 1964, incorporating the identities of Texas School Book Depository Building employees who were printed by this Bureau. You were previously advised this project was to be limited to those employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons in question at the specific request of Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent.

The fingerprints and palm prints of those employees listed in the enclosed Dallas communication were compared with the nineteen latent fingerprints and the six latent palm prints previously developed on the cardboard cartons marked "A," "B," "C" and "D" and no identifications were effected. The prints of those employees printed by this Bureau are being retained in the files of this Bureau's Identification Division.

In accordance with my letter dated June 16, 1964, no further action is being taken in this matter. 62-109090

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)

Sincerely yours

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 22 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Enclosures (2)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SAC DALLAS)

79 JUN 25 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1152

Hon. D. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR SAC DALLAS

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel 6-11-64, and your airtel 6-16-64. This is being furnished for your information to furnish you the results of the Identification Division's comparison of the major case prints with the leads developed in this matter.

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 6-9-64, reiterated a previous request to determine the identity of persons leaving latent prints on cartons near where Oswald fired the assassination shots. The most recent request indicated that all appropriate methods should be used to do this job which would have necessitated the taking of major case prints of all Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBD) employees. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, of the TSBD when advised of this procedure strongly objected and requested the taking of prints be limited to those employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons. Bureau letter, 6-16-64, to the Commission pointed out Truly's objections and indicated we would not go beyond this point unless advised to the contrary by the Commission.

Dallas by airtel 6-16-64, submitted a letterhead memorandum indicating that 12 employees might have handled the cartons and the major case prints were submitted and compared. No identification was effected. This concludes our inquiry.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 18 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Information provided to the Commission by another agency discloses that one (FNU) Magid served as a First Lieutenant in the 17th Battalion, 15th Brigade of the International Brigades during the Spanish Civil War.

Please re-interview Hyman Magid (Clements Report, January 31, 1964, p.14), former husband of Jack Ruby's sister, Eva Grant, to determine whether or not the above individual is identical to Hyman Magid or any member of his family. If so, inquire further of Mr. Magid concerning the political activities of Jack Ruby and Eva Grant. Please also inquire, whether or not, Eva Grant was ever employed or associated with Al Capone or any other underworld elements.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

1 JUN 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1577

6/22/64

1 - Mr. Swanson

Airtel

62-109090

To: SACs, Chicago (44-645) (Enclosure)
Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for Chicago is a letter from the President's Commission dated 6/18/64 setting forth information that information received by another Government agency discloses that one First Name Unknown (FNU) Nagid served as a First Lieutenant in the 17th Battalion, 15th Brigade of the International Brigades during the Spanish Civil War. Commission requests that Hyman Nagid, former husband of Jack L. Ruby's sister, Eva Grant, be reinterviewed to determine whether he is identical with FNU Nagid or any member of his family and, if so, he should be interviewed concerning political activities of Ruby and Eva Grant as well as determine whether or not Grant was ever employed or associated with Al Capone or any other underworld elements.

Persons contacted should be advised that investigation is being conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Requested investigation should be immediately conducted and thereafter letterhead memorandum setting forth the results of investigation should be promptly submitted suitable for dissemination to the Commission. Letterhead memorandum should be carefully reviewed to insure that there are no grammatical errors. Furnish Dallas copies of results of investigation.

MAILED 5
JUN 22 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-15-97

HCS/ras
(6)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

Tolson
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

228
JUN 25 1964

NOTE:

Commission by letter 6/18/64 advised received information from another Government agency that one FNU Hagid charged with the 15th Brigade of the International Battalion during the Spanish Civil War. The Government Agency referred to is CIA and we received a copy of their report to the Commission dated 6/10/64 by memorandum 6/12/64 which contained this information. We previously interviewed Hyman Hagid who is co-owner of a butcher shop in Chicago, Illinois, and was formerly married to Ruby's sister, Eva Grant. Hagid advised us that he has had no contact with Eva Grant or members of her family since the 1930's when he separated from her. He had no more than a faint recollection of Ruby. Stated he knew of no organizations to which Ruby or his family belonged to.

June 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 4, 1964, wherein you requested examination of toll charges to Dallas, Texas, telephone numbers WH 1-5301, LA 6-9253, and LA 6-4775 for the period November 23 and 24, 1963, clarification regarding examination of certain telephone records and examination of toll charges to the pay telephone at Phil's Delicatessen, Dallas, Texas, for November 22, 23, and 24, 1963.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 12, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, together with two copies of its three attachments setting forth the requested information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

RCS/rab
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

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JUN 25 1964

FBI - DALLAS, TEXAS
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RECEIVED READING ROOM

NOTE:

By letter dated 6/4/64 Commission requested information concerning calls made from phones of Ruby, Eva Grant, his sister, and the Vegas Club on 11/23 and 24/63, clarification regarding examination of certain telephone records and check of calls made from Phil's Delicatessen to determine if Ruby may have placed a call to Ralph Paul, a close associate, from that phone. Clarification of above-mentioned calls was requested as information was set out in report of SA Clements dated 11/30/63 that no toll charges were made to telephone number RI 7-2362 (Carousel Club). Also that a call was made at 11:50 a.m., on 11/22/63 from telephone number WH 1-5601 (Ruby's residence). This was reported based on information received from the telephone company personnel on 11/29/63. Report of SA Clements dated 3/28/64 set out information pertaining to calls charged to RI 7-2362 (Carousel Club) and that a call from WH 1-5601 was made at 9:02 p.m. This information was reported based on Agent's personal examination of toll slips which had become available. Longhand notes of telephone company representative bear out the facts that Agents reported the information correctly as furnished to them by telephone company representative on 11/29/63. Telephone company representative stated that variances in calls were results of lack of experience and confusions of telephone company personnel. This is clearly pointed out to the Commission in enclosed attachments.

June 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 9, 1964, wherein you were furnished the results of this Bureau's interview with Mr. Barney Ross and you were advised that Mr. Louis Kopple would be interviewed.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 12, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, setting forth the results of the interview with Mr. Louis Kopple.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC
77 JUN 22
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

HCS/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

62-109090-11

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199 JUN 24 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

By letter 6/1/64 Commission requested the interview of Barney Ross on basis of statement made by Ross in his autobiography that he had once worked for Al Capone. Ross was previously interviewed as an acquaintance of Ruby but did not discuss his association with Capone and gave no indication Ruby associated with Capone. In an interview Ross stated Capone used to hang around a gym where he trained and possibly Ruby had run errands for Capone but had never actually worked for him. Ross mentioned Lou Kopple as person who had known Ruby since he was five years old.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Rogge)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Neill
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

June 22, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 3, 1964, requesting that an Agent contact Mr. Burt W. Griffin of your staff so that arrangements could be made to make time computations and obtain enlargements of a few frames from motion picture films in the possession of the Commission. These studies were for the purpose of establishing as accurately as possible the time of the shooting of Lee Oswald. Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt contacted Mr. Griffin on June 8, 1964, and obtained Commission exhibits numbered 84A, 24A, III, 43A, GG, AA, 99A, 39A, 43B and 84B, which were the motion picture films to be used for the study.

The only film found to be of value from a time study standpoint was Exhibit 24A. This film shows Oswald being brought from the elevator through a police department office out into the driveway area where the shooting occurred after which it shows him being returned to the police department office that he had passed through en route to the driveway area. There is a clock on the wall in the police department office that is visible in the photographs made after Oswald was brought back to that office following the shooting. The detail of the photographs is insufficient to accurately show the time on the clock but it is noted that the minute hand passes approximately through the "4" area which would place

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
62-109060
(15)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
159 JUN 24 1964

7-9 JUN 25 1964

MR. FRAZIER, Rm. 7416

COMM-FBI

FBI
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ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

the time following the shooting at 11:20 to 11:21 if the clock is accurate. It is noted that the film was exposed at sound speed which is approximately 24 frames per second and using this as a basis for calculation, it was found that there is a lapse of 25 5/12 seconds between the portion of the film recording the shooting of Oswald and the portion showing the clock. It is pointed out that there is a splice in the film representing a break in this time so that the actual time represented between the shot and the photograph of the clock would necessarily be in excess of 25 5/12 seconds. This same clock appears in later portions of the film and shows the time as approximately 11:23. Shortly after the appearance of the clock at 11:23, there is a frame of motion picture film showing that the camera was stopped and in the sound portion of the film that follows shortly thereafter, a voice is heard to say, "It is now 11:24 here in Dallas," which tends to establish the accuracy of the depicted police department clock. Three enlarged photographs of the best frame of the motion picture film showing the clock at its first appearance after the shooting are enclosed. The exhibits described above will be returned to the Commission separately.

Also enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 16, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, together with two copies of its three attachments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (11)

NOTE: The exhibits listed in this letter are described as follows:

Exhibit 84A Silent film of Oswald shooting from KRLD-TV

(continued on page 3)

Exhibit 24A	Sound film of Oswald shooting from Mr. Burt Shipp, WFAA-TV
Exhibit HH	Sound film of Oswald shooting taken by John Tankersley, WBAP-TV
Exhibit 43A	Sound film of Oswald shooting from Operations Desk, KRLD-TV
Exhibit GG	16 mm film of Oswald shooting from John Tankersley, WBAP-TV
Exhibit AA	Sound tape of press statement by Chief J. E. Curry from KRLD-TV
Exhibit 99A	Sound tape of Oswald shooting from WFAA Radio
Exhibit 39A	Tape of interview of Eva Grant from Radio Station KLIF
Exhibit 43B	Still photographs from silent film of Oswald shooting from KRLD-TV (Mr. Robert Hankal)
Exhibit 84B	Still photographs of silent film of Oswald shooting from KRLD-TV (Mr. George Phenix)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 16, 1964

JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY
OSWALD - VICTIM

The investigation reported herein was conducted on the basis of a request in a letter dated June 3, 1964, from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, to Director J. EDGAR HOOVER, that further details be supplied by Special Agents IVAN D. LEE and ROBERT M. BARRETT, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dallas, Texas, regarding their observation via closed circuit television of the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 24, 1963.

Attached is a document setting forth in further detail the observations of Special Agents LEE and BARRETT, explaining the manner by which their previous calculation of the time of the shooting was made, and the action taken by them in notifying their superior.

Attached also are the results of a check of telephone company records with respect to a telephone call made by Special Agent in Charge J. GORDON SHANKLIN to Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C., at 11:22 A.M., November 24, 1963, after Mr. SHANKLIN received advice as to the shooting from Special Agents LEE and BARRETT.

The report of interview with EDDIE BARKER, KRLD-TV, is likewise attached.

Attachments

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/10/64

On November 24, 1963, SAs IVAN D. LEE and ROBERT M. BARRETT were contacting EDDIE BARKER, Director of KRLD-TV and Radio News, at his office. In Mr. BARKER's office was a television monitor and BARKER explained it was set on a closed-circuit channel and that in a few moments the Agents could observe the removal of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail via this closed-circuit television.

After observing a man later identified as JACK L. RUBY shoot OSWALD in the basement of the City Hall, and within 30 seconds of the shooting, SA BARRETT telephonically reported what he and SA LEE had observed via television to Special Agent in Charge J. GORDON SHANKLIN at the Dallas FBI Office. SAC SHANKLIN has advised SAs BARRETT and LEE that immediately upon receiving their report he placed a telephone call via direct dialing to FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., telephone No. EXecutive 3-7100, to report the incident.

After telephonically reporting the incident to SAC SHANKLIN, SAs BARRETT and LEE made notes of what they had observed to be used later in the dictation of a report of the matter. Preparation of the notes took place about 8 to 10 minutes after the shooting and the Agents had to approximate the time of the shooting as 11:25 a.m. This approximation was based on estimation of time lapse and the Agents' own personal wristwatches, the accuracy of which is unknown.

---

on 6/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 6/9/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/10/64

Records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, show that a telephone call was placed from a number assigned to the FBI Office, Dallas, via direct dialing, to EXecutive 3-7100, Washington, D. C., at 11:22 a.m., November 24, 1963.

The above information can be made public only through the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. R. A. BURROW, Chief Special Agent, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas.

on 6/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 6/9/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/12/64

1

EDDIE BARKER, Director, KRLD-TV and Radio News Department, advised he had had the station engineers check a video tape in possession of the station, which tape depicts the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK RUBY on November 24, 1963, in the basement of the Dallas City Hall, in an effort to determine the exact time of the shooting, without success.

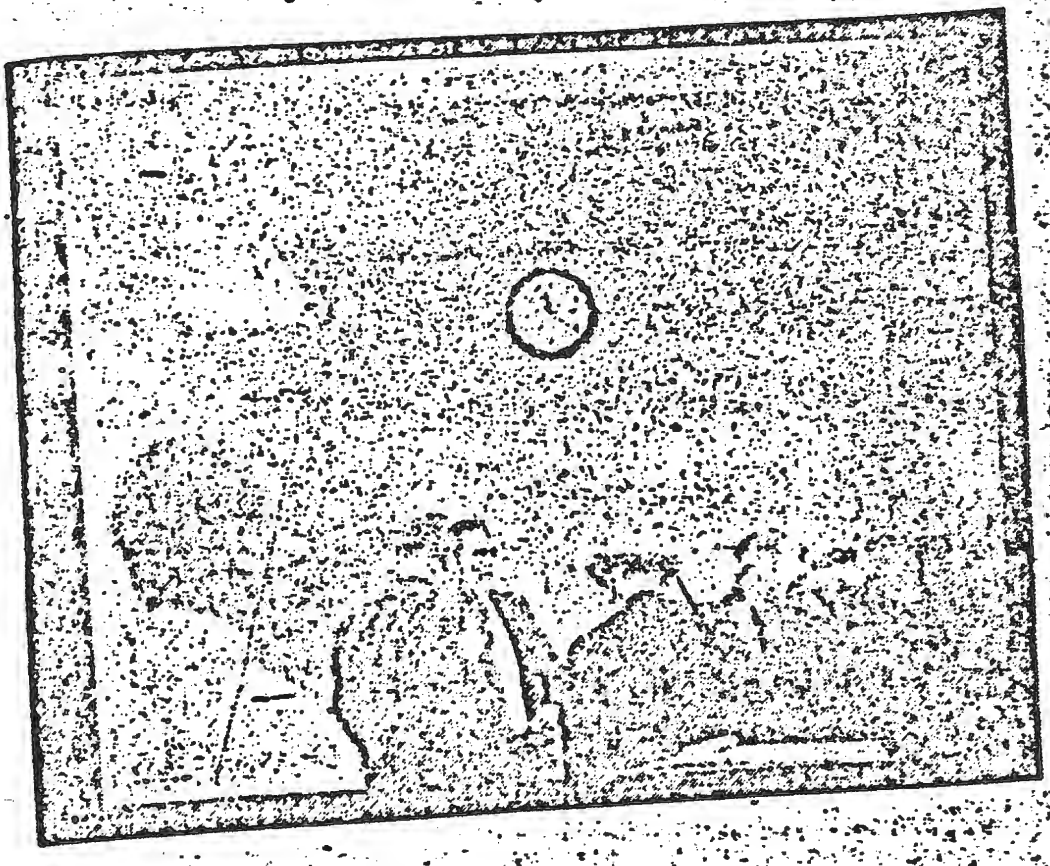
BARKER explained that the engineers had told him that they had checked the tape every way known to them and had checked the station records in an effort to establish the time, but had been unable to do so with any degree of accuracy.

on 6/12/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent s ROBERT M. BARRETT & IVAN D. LEE Date dictated 6/12/64

s eah

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



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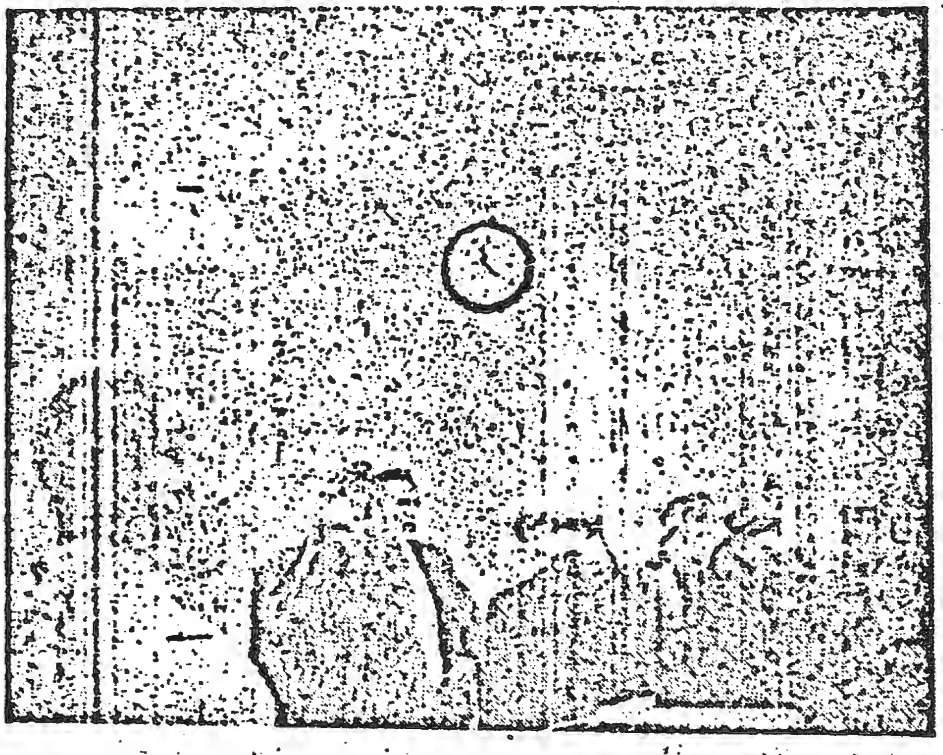

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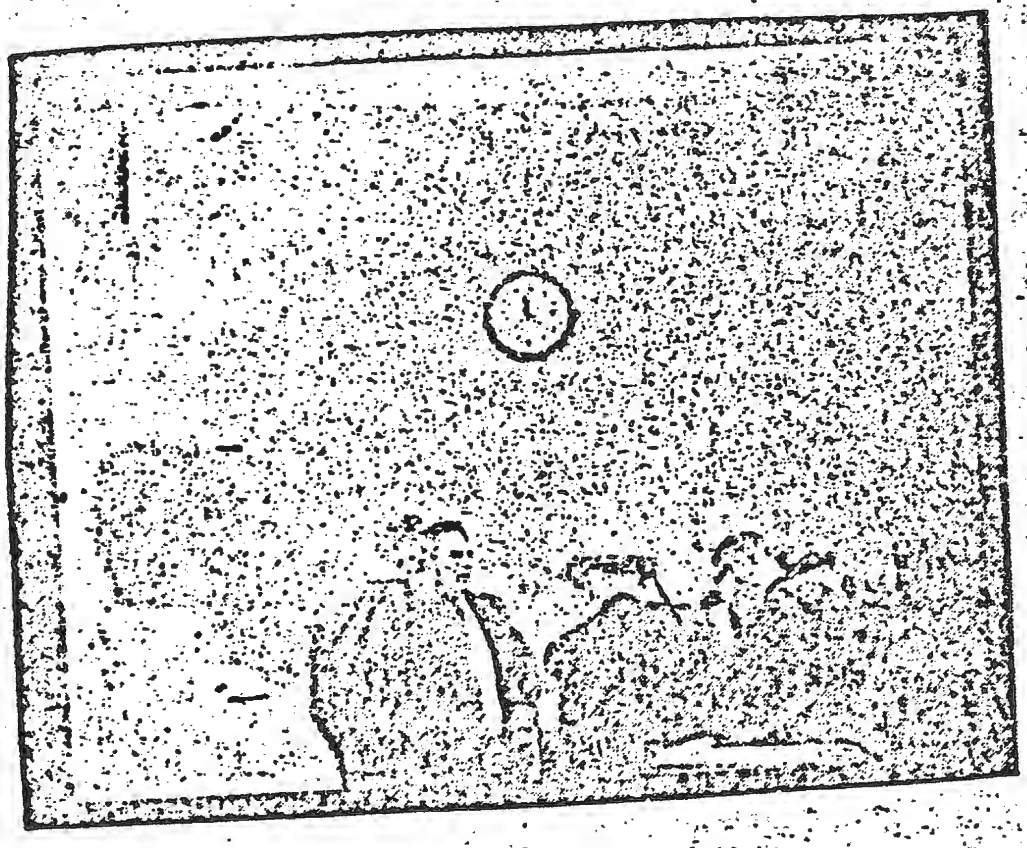

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUN 18 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Dallas Police Captain W. P. Frazier stated in his deposition to the Commission that, when he telephoned Chief Jesse Curry early Sunday morning, November 24, to advise Curry of the threat to Oswald's life, he got a busy signal and then was informed by the telephone company that Curry's telephone was out of order.

Please advise the Commission of any information the telephone company has concerning the cause of the breakdown in service and direct particular attention to whether or not there may have been any deliberate attempt by anyone to interfere with Chief Curry's telephone.

In addition, please interview Chief Curry to determine what use he or persons in his home made of his telephone between 5:30 a.m. and 7:00 a.m. Sunday morning, shortly before police officers arrived at Curry's house to advise him of the threat to Oswald's life. Please also ascertain from Curry if he had learned of that threat prior to the arrival of those officers.

Finally, please ask Captain Will Fritz and Chief Curry how long a period transpired on Sunday, November 24 between the arrival of the armored truck at the Dallas Police Department and their conversation in which they decided not to use the truck, and how soon after the conversation Oswald departed from Fritz's office. Please also determine if the decision to use an unmarked police car in transferring Oswald was made in the conversation immediately before Oswald left Fritz's office.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

JUN 25 1964

62-109090-
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139 JUN 24 1964

Airtel to DL
6-22-64
Resp was
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ICE CR Unit

JUN 19 1964

EXHIBIT 26

SOVIET SECTION

CHRONOLOGY

6/22/64

1 - Mr. Swanson

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received from the President's Commission dated 6/18/64 which letter is self-explanatory and sets forth the specific investigation desired. Conduct the investigation as requested by the President's Commission advising persons contacted that the investigation is being conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

The investigation should be immediately conducted and you should submit appropriate letterhead memorandum setting forth the results of investigation to be submitted promptly.

Enclosure

HCS/ras
(4)

NOTE: The Commission by letter dated 6/18/64 advised that Captain W. B. Frazier in a deposition to the Commission stated that when he telephoned Chief Jesse Curry, Dallas Police Department, on a.m. of 11/24/63 to advise Curry of threat to Oswald's life he got a busy signal and was informed by telephone company that Curry's telephone was out of order. Commission requested investigation at telephone company to determine cause of breakdown and whether or not any deliberate attempt had been made to interfere with Chief Curry's telephone. Commission also requested Chief Curry be interviewed to determine what use he or persons of his family made of telephone between 5:30 a.m. and 7:00 a.m. on that morning. The Commission also requested Chief Curry and Captain Frazier be interviewed to determine length of time which passed between arrival of armored truck at the PD and their conversation in which they decided not to use armored truck available when it was decided to use an unmarked police car to transfer Oswald.

JUN 22 1964 COMM-FBI

79 JUN 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016 - 16.05

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. C[illegible]d (R. A. Frazier)
1 - Mr. Belmo[illegible]
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

June 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 8, 1964, regarding declassification of certain information contained in the "Secret" memorandum dated March 17, 1964, which I furnished to you by letter dated March 26, 1964. A confidential source abroad has advised that all information in this "Secret" memorandum has now been declassified.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated June 16, 1964, which furnishes the authority for the declassification.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Foreign Liaison
105-82555 Sec Supp 2181
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las (12)
Enclosures (2)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOTE: This matter pertains to the C14 rifle which was traced to the manufacturer in Italy and the information pertaining to this rifle was furnished to us by the [redacted] who classified the information as "Secret." By letter dated 6-8-64, the President's Commission indicated that paragraphs two through four of the secret memorandum dated March 17, 1964, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" providing important links in the chain of evidence linking Lee Harvey Oswald to the assassination weapon. The Commission desired that specific information

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

concerning the rifle be declassified if possible. Legat Rome contacted [redacted] who furnished authority for the declassification of the entire memorandum. Appropriate notations are being made in the main files referring to Legat's letter of June 16, 1964, with appropriate enclosures that the memorandum is no longer classified.

June 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 1, 1964, I am enclosing herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 11, 1964, at Los Angeles, California, setting forth the results of an interview with Alexander Philip Gruber on June 11, 1964.

Also enclosed is an FBI Identification Record, number 100 202 which on the basis of birth date and description only might possibly be identical with Gruber. Since neither fingerprints nor an identifying number which is indexed in our files accompanied your request, the FBI cannot guarantee in any manner that this identification record concerns Gruber.

A review of the files of this Bureau concerning Alexander Philip Gruber reveals no information identifiable with him in addition to that which has been previously furnished to the President's Commission in connection with the Ruby investigation.

This completes the investigation requested concerning Alexander Philip Gruber in your letter of June 1, 1964.

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

Enclosures (3)
JWH/pab
(7)
SEE NOTE ON NEXT PAGE

JUN 25 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

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NOTE:

Gruber was previously interviewed in connection with this investigation on 11/25/63 as Ruby had placed a telephone call to Gruber in Los Angeles on 11/22/63 shortly after he heard of the assassination. Gruber confirmed receiving the call from Ruby and stated he had known Ruby for approximately forty years. The Commission requested that we reinterview Gruber for a personal history including organizations to which he belonged and his association with other acquaintances of Ruby. Also they requested an arrest record and information from our files of any previous investigations of Gruber.

SECRET

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
June 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Goble

JUN 23 4 26 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of nine reports and five memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

For your information, the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald was in Tangier, Morocco, as set forth in the report of Special Agent Henry A. Wolke, dated June 4, 1964, at Norfolk, Virginia, has been referred to the Central Intelligence Agency. It has been requested to conduct the necessary investigation to resolve the allegation.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of the classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

19 JUN 24 1964

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-

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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 25 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SECRET

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

This letter is classified "Secret" because one of the enclosures is classified so. These reports and memoranda, consisting of 114 pages, have been reviewed by the supervisors and by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

SECRET

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 22

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In order to check out various possible modes of entry by Jack Ruby into the Dallas Police Department basement, the Commission would appreciate your making the following tests:

1. Please calculate the time it would take for a man walking at a normal pace, to leave the Western Union counter at which Ruby transacted business on November 24, exit on the Main Street side, walk to the alleyway behind the Police Courts Building, walk up the alley to the loading platform behind that building, enter through the loading platform door, pass through the service elevator to the stairway leading to the garage, walk down the stairway, enter the garage, go through the auto ramp railing about ten feet from where the Main Street ramp levels off, and walk to the point where Oswald was shot. Of course, we assume that all relevant doors were unlocked.

2. Please calculate the time it would take a man to leave the same Western Union Counter, exit onto Pearl Expressway, walk to Commerce Street, walk down the Commerce Street ramp, go into the police garage, cross-over onto the Main Street ramp about ten feet from where it levels off by going through the ramp railing, and walk to the spot where Oswald was shot.

3. Please evaluate the visibility to the base of the Main Street ramp at approximately 11:15 a.m. (CST) from the top of the ramp from the curb in front of the ramp, and from the center of Main Street in front of the ramp.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 25 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

JUN 23 1964

62-109090-32

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6/23/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109090-

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated June 22, 1964, requesting that we make a time check of various modes of possible entry by Jack Ruby into the Dallas Police Department basement.

Handle the requested investigation immediately upon receipt. Upon completion submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(4)

NOTE: The President's Commission requests that we make a time check for a man walking from the Western Union Office to the point where Oswald was shot in the police department basement through various entries to the basement other than the Main Street entrance which Ruby claimed to have entered.

MAILED 6
JUN 23 1964
COMM-FBI

79 JUN 29 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-159

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 22

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Warren Richey, John Allison Smith, and Ira Walker, employees of WBAP-TV, have stated upon deposition that when they saw Jack Ruby on Sunday November 24, he was wearing a "greyish topcoat".

We can find no such topcoat listed among the property seized in connection with Jack Ruby's arrest. Please determine whether or not Jack Ruby or George Senator owned such a topcoat at the time Ruby shot Lee Oswald.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 25 1964

24
3 JUN 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6/23/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated June 22, 1964, requesting certain investigation regarding statements made on deposition by Warren Richey, John Allison Smith and Ira Walker.

Immediately upon receipt conduct the requested investigation. Submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission promptly upon completion.

MAILED 6
JUN 23 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JMH/ras
(4)

NOTE: President's Commission advised that Smith, Richey and Walker stated on deposition that they saw Jack Ruby on Sunday morning, 11/24/63, at which time he was wearing a greyish topcoat and they requested that we determine if Ruby or George Senator owned such a topcoat. Smith was interviewed on 12/4/63 in connection with this investigation at which time he stated that he was the remote video operator for the mobile unit of WBAP-TV on 11/24/63 and that the crew set up between 7:30 and 8:00 a.m. on that morning outside of the Dallas PD. Richey and Walker were also in the crew. Smith alleged that he saw a person whom he then identified as Ruby outside of the Dallas PD building on several occasions that morning between 8:00 and 10:00 a.m. and that Ruby had on a grey hat and grey topcoat. Our investigation establishes that Ruby received a phone call from Little Lynn at his apartment during this period and other witnesses observed Ruby at his apartment that morning. Ruby was not wearing topcoat at the time of the shooting and none was located in his car or immediate possession.

62-109090-
ORIGINAL FILED IN

29 JUN 29 1964

June 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 4, 1964, requesting investigation in connection with the activities of Jack Ruby, Ralph Paul, George Senator, Joe Peterson, and Brock Wall on November 22, 23, and 24, 1963, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 16, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, together with two copies of each of its six attachments, which set forth results of the desired investigation.

This completes the investigation requested in your letter above of June 4, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (14)

JWH/pab
(7)

NOTE: Ralph Paul, George Senator, Joe Peterson, and Brock Wall are acquaintances of Ruby who have previously been interviewed and were in contact with Ruby at certain times between November 22 and November 24, 1963. The Commission by letter June 4, 1964, requested additional investigation as to phone calls received by any of these persons at the Adolphus Hotel where Wall and Peterson resided and to interview other persons at the Hotel that might have been these persons there. They also desired information as to Senator's sobriety and anxiety during this period. Senator was Ruby's roommate.

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 30 1964

9 JUN 30 1964

SENT FROM DIRECTOR

FBI
JUN 24 3 32 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

COMM-FBI

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. Brennan (J. E. Herington)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 12, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated June 23, 1964, concerning a communication received by our Dallas Office bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin, the enclosed is being furnished.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(12)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

62 109090 -
NOT RECORDED
159 JUN 30 1964

Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReDLairtel 6-23-64. Copy of Bureau's letter to the President's Commission appears above.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

79 JUN 30 1964

For your information Martin is apparently referring to an article appearing in the July, 1964, issue of "Redbook" magazine authored by Jessamyn West, entitled "Prelude to Tragedy." This article concerns various interviews by West with Mrs. Ruth Paine. The article is generally complimentary to the FBI and sets out a factual account of Paine's association with Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald.

NOTE:

This is the seventeenth letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64, alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI.

On 2-28-64, Mrs. Paine was specifically interviewed at the request of the Commission concerning her contact t with Martin. At this time Mrs. Paine who had befriended the Oswalds indicated that during the latter part of January, 1964, or early February, 1964, she had consented to an interview with Martin. Mrs. Paine stated that for approximately two hours Martin questioned her regarding all aspects of the assassination known to Paine. At this time Mrs. Paine characterized Martin as a "bright nut" who reached certain conclusions in spite of the evidence. This information was furnished to the Commission by Bureau letter dated 3-4-64.

In Martin's most recent communication to our Dallas Office she encloses what appears to be a letter to Mrs. West wherein she characterizes the statements attributed to Mrs. Paine in the 'Redbook" article as lies. Martin basis her conclusions on her previous interview with Mrs. Paine as indicated above and goes so far as to state that Mrs. Paine "lied."

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a telegram received by the Commission from Robert S. Reynolds, 1118 Third Street, Apartment 3, Santa Monica, California.

The Commission would appreciate the Bureau interviewing Mr. Reynolds and submitting to the Commission a report of any information Mr. Reynolds has which is relevant to the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosure.

1-ENCLOSURE

ec pc ltr returned as trickler 6-Jun

JUN 26 1964

31 JUN 25 1964

FBI - DC

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

LLH018 OA007 LC750.
L SMA367 NL COLLECT SANTA MONICA CALIF 20

THE HONORABLE EARL L WARREN PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION WASHDC
BECAUSE OF COMMISSIONS NEAR CLOSING OF DIRECT INVESTIGATIONS
I WISH TO PLACE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS BEFORE THEM
1. THE ASSASSINATION OF PRES JOHN F KENNEDY WAS ESTABLISHED
IN EARLY MONTHS OF 1957
2. THE NAME OF ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS ALSO DISCERNED
IN MARCH 1957

3. THE KNOWLEDGE OF JACK RUBY WAS DISCERNED IN AUGUST 1957
IN AN INTERVIEW WITH BROTHER EARL RUBENSTEIN IN AUSTIN TEXAS
IN LIGHT OF THE ABOVE I REQUEST AN OPPORTUNITY TO APPEARING
OR SUBMITTING DETAILED REPORT AT COMMISSIONS REQUEST
ROBERT S REYNOLDS 1118 THIRD ST APT 3 SANTA MONICA CALIF

ENCLOSURE

6-25-64

PLAIN TEXT

1 - Mr. Raupach

TELETYPE

URGENT

62-109090

TO SAC LOS ANGELES (89-75)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060).

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING

BY LETTER DATED JUNE TWENTYFOUR LAST, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ADVISED THEY RECEIVED A [illegible] TELEGRAM WHICH IS AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE

"THE HONORABLE EARL L WARREN PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION WASH DC BECAUSE OF COMMISSIONS NEAR CLOSING OF DIRECT INVESTIGATIONS I WISH TO PLACE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS BEFORE THEM ONE. THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESJOHN F. KENNEDY WAS ESTABLISHED IN EARLY MONTHS OF ONE NINE FIVE SEVEN. TWO. THE NAME OF ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS ALSO DISCERNED IN MARCH ONE NINE FIVE SEVEN. THREE. THE KNOWLEDGE OF JACK RUBY WAS DISCERNED IN AUGUST ONE NINE FIVE SEVEN IN AN INTERVIEW WITH BROTHER EARL RUBENSTEIN IN AUSTIN TEXAS IN LIGHT OF THE ABOVE I REQUEST AN OPPORTUNITY TO APPEARING OR SUBMITTING DETAILED REPORT AT COMMISSIONS REQUEST. ROBERT S. REYNOLDS ONE ONE ONE EIGHT THIRD STREET APT THREE SANTA MONICA, CALIF. END QUOTE COMMISSION DESIRED REYNOLDS BE INTERVIEWED AND RESULTS OF INTERVIEW SHOULD BE SUBMITTED IN APPROPRIATE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION JUN 25 1964

TELETYPE

KLR/map (3)

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

JUN 30 1964

CRIMINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3364

TELETYPE TO SAC LOS ANGELES
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

FOR DISSEMINATION. INCLUDE ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN YOUR FILES OR FROM OTHER LOGICAL SOURCES IF IT REVEALS ANY INDICATION OF INSTABILITY RE REYNOLDS. IN VIEW OF THE ANTICIPATED EARLY CONCLUSION OF THE COMMISSION'S INQUIRY INTO THE ASSASSINATION, THIS MATTER SHOULD BE HANDLED EXPEDITIOUSLY AND INSURE YOUR LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM IS ACCURATE TO PRECLUDE CORRECTIONS OR REVISIONS BY THE BUREAU. BUREAU FILES NEGATIVE RE REYNOLDS.

NOTE:

The Commission by letter dated 6-24-64 advised the Bureau they received a telegram from Robert S. Reynolds, 1118 Third Street, Apartment 3, Santa Monica, California, in which he requested an opportunity to appear before the Commission, as he alleged the assassination of President Kennedy was established in the early month of August, 1957, and other data. Bureau files negative re Reynolds.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 25 1964
TELETYPE

6:58 PM

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Del Loach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mrs. Eileen Kaminsky, sister of Jack Ruby, has written to the Commission with certain information which we would appreciate your investigating.

According to Mrs. Kaminsky, Jack Ruby spoke with a Mrs. Wilma Tice, 8406 Lakemont Drive, Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963 at Parkland Hospital, at which time, according to Mrs. Kaminsky, Jack said to Mrs. Tice that he would be willing to donate his kidney to Governor Connally. Please interview Mrs. Tice to determine all the details of her meeting with Jack Ruby at Parkland Hospital, including precise information as to the time and place. Please also ascertain from Mrs. Tice the names of any other persons whom she knows to have seen Ruby at Parkland Hospital on November 22.

In addition, please interview Mr. Tom Alyea of Station WFAA, Dallas to determine what conversation he had with Sgt. P.T. Dean after Dean testified at the Jack Ruby trial. Mrs. Kaminsky informs us that Mr. Alyea interviewed Officer Dean on April 29 and that Dean told him a different story from the one to which he testified at the Ruby trial.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-10907-1

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 29 1964

JUN 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 89 Supp. 1 Vol. 1

62-109060-1618

32

June 25, 1964

Airtel 62-109090 — 1 - Mr. Mines

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 6/24/64, requesting certain investigation on the basis of information furnished to the Commission by Mrs. Eileen Kaminsky, sister of Jack Ruby.

Handle the requested investigation, advising persons contacted that the inquiry is being made at the specific request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Submit results promptly upon completion by LHM suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)

JWM:joh
(4)

NOTE: Eileen Kaminsky apparently wrote the Commission stating that a Mrs. Tice of Dallas talked to Jack Ruby at the Parkland Hospital on 11/22/63, at which time he said he would be willing to donate his kidney to Governor Connally. She also said that Tom Alyea of Station WFAA, Dallas, interviewed officer P. T. Dean after Dean testified at the Ruby trial and Dean told him a different story from the one he testified to. We have conducted extensive investigation on the basis of an allegation by reporter Seth Kantor that he saw Ruby at Parkland Hospital on 11/22/63, and our investigation indicates that Ruby could not have reasonably been there. Ruby denied having been there. Officer Dean is one of the officers who testified to statements made by Ruby immediately after the shooting of Oswald which tended to show premeditation on Ruby's part.

MAILED 22
JUN 25 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016

112

JUN 30 1964

June 22, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. DE LOACH

Judge Edward A. Tamm called and advised that Ernest Cuneo had just left his office. Judge Tamm stated that Mr. Cuneo said he is going to try to see Assistant Director DeLoach today; that he has signed a contract with the Curtis Publishing Company to do 35,000 words, apparently in the book-of-the-week type of thing, on what Judge Tamm thought when Mr. Cuneo first started talking was the Warren Report about the assassination of the President. Judge Tamm stated that Mr. Cuneo is rather hard to understand and asked if I knew whether there is a Senate Committee making a similar investigation. I told the Judge there was not. Judge Tamm continued that Mr. Cuneo mentioned Senators Long and Russell and a couple of others were taking a very vigorous stand and it looked as though there was going to be a repudiation of Warren. Judge Tamm stated that Mr. Cuneo apparently has talked to Allen Dulles, who says the report is going to be a complete exoneration of the FBI for any responsibility because of the Secret Service's claim that the FBI should have notified them about Lee Harvey Oswald being there and of his background, et cetera. Judge Tamm stated he could not ask questions because he was not too sure of what Mr. Cuneo was talking about, but he thought he would tell me that Mr. Cuneo was going to ask to see Mr. DeLoach and he, Judge Tamm, was sure that Mr. DeLoach with his background could explore it with Cuneo. Judge Tamm stated Mr. Cuneo has interviewed a number of people, including as he had mentioned, Dulles, and he has substantial knowledge of what is going to be in the report which is to be released immediately after the Republican Convention.

I told Judge Tamm the Commission was aiming to get the report out on June 30th, that the Chief Justice had told me recently they were planning to have it released on June 30th, but I did not believe they would get it out because in talking with J. Lee Rankin I gathered there was still a great deal of spade work to be done plus the fact that all of the members of the Commission have not been in attendance at all times. Judge Tamm asked if Senator Russell was a member of the Commission, and I told him he was but he has been in attendance very seldom and has also been at loggerheads with Justice Warren and even threatened to resign several times, but at the insistance of the President, remained on so there would not be a public break in the midst of the report. Judge Tamm stated maybe that explains Cuneo's statement about a repudiation of Justice Warren.

JEH:edm (8)

JUL 6 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109060-116

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-116

ST-112 C 12

11 JUN 24 1964

June 22, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, DeLoach

Senator Richard B. Ga. D.C. D.C.

I stated in the first instance Russell did not want to go on the Commission and the original fight was over Warren/Olney, as Justice Warren had wanted him made General Counsel of the Commission, but Senator Russell opposed vigorously, Dulles opposed it, and Congressman Ford opposed it and they all threatened to resign if Olney were appointed. I stated consequently they all started out with chips on their shoulders because Olney is a protege of Warren's. I stated that I thought indirectly they blame me for the attack on Olney although I did not raise a finger to it and it was done without my knowledge, but knowing Olney's hostility I have no doubt that Justice Warren was told of the opposition and both probably think I had my finger in it.

Chief Justice Earl D.C. Lady

I told Judge Tamm I appeared before the Commission about three weeks ago and out of the clear sky the day before I appeared, Justice Warren invited me to have luncheon with him in his private dining room, and I was a little puzzled, but he could not have been nicer in his solicitude and interest. I stated he talked about the fact I was going to testify the next day and wanted me to offer any suggestions and try to think of anything that ought to be done to tighten up the security of the President. I stated the next day I did appear and that I was there about three hours; that Justice Warren was there but Senator Russell was not nor was John McCoy. I stated in addition to the Chief Justice, there were present Senator Cooper, Congressman Ford, Allen Dulles, J. Lee Rankin, of course, and one or two others, who were probably staff members. I stated the questioning was very cordial and friendly and the atmosphere was really too warm in a pleasant way, but I answered all the questions satisfactorily, I thought, and in any event Mr. Rankin told me the next day that the testimony had great effect on the Commission and he thought it did me a great deal of good. I told Judge Tamm that I went into the field of the extent one can go in the security of the President without violating the civil rights of the people, and I took the position that absolute security could not be furnished the President without violating the constitutional and civil rights of the citizens of the country, that there are a lot of crackpots and members of subversive organizations. I stated I cited a case that had happened a week or so before my appearance in that we had furnished the Secret Service with the names of suspects in Chicago where the President was going to appear and the Secret Service got the Chicago Police to hold these people in house arrest for the time the President was in Chicago, and there had been quite a commotion about it. Judge Tamm commented that this was illegal. I stated I had nothing to do with what the Secret Service does with the information after we furnish it to them, but we have to keep in mind that there has to be a balance between the security of the President, who is very difficult to secure, and the civil rights and constitutional rights of the citizens. I stated that I would say in New York City there possibly

June 22, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, DeLoach

are not less than 5,000 persons who would be on the suspect list and might be put under house arrest when the President visits that city and that would be a police state and I did not think it was the right procedure, but we are furnishing Secret Service with everything we have. I testified that in regard to Oswald, when they questioned whether he was on any suspect list, I stated he was not as he never gave any indication of being a person who might commit violence and we did not know and no one else knew that he had already tried to kill General Walker and this was not told us until after the President was killed and it was Oswald's wife who told us. I stated that Oswald had been playing around with communism, had defected to Russia, but there was no evidence of violence in his makeup, but we are now sending all names of this type of person to Secret Service. I said that will result in many persons being arrested or put under house arrest and I have great concern of the violation of the constitutional and civil rights of American citizens. Judge Tamm asked if my testimony was recorded and I stated it was.

Judge Tamm stated he did want to talk to me and let me know about Ernest Cuneo and that he was going to ask to see Mr. DeLoach. I told him I was glad he called and I would pass the word on to Mr. DeLoach. I called Mr. DeLoach and advised him.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 2:40 PM
DATE 6-22-64
BY GRR

WARREN
COMMISSION

SECTION 15

COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 6-25-64

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

At approximately 5 p.m. today, 6-25-64, Mrs. Eide, of the President's Commission telephonically contacted my office and spoke with SA Hanning. Mrs. Eide advised that the historian of the President's Commission would like to have a copy of "The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation" for historical background of the Bureau from its inception. After checking with Mr. Malley, a copy of this pamphlet was made available to Mrs. Eide.

RECOMMENDATION:

None, for information.

REC 7

177

15 JUL 2 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
ATTENTION: Mr. Malley

DGH:bsp
(4)

58 JUL 8 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. ROSEN

DATE: 7/1/64

FROM : J. R. MALLEY

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63

An envelope was received in my office on June 30, 1964, addressed to the Bureau, care of Leo Gauthier. The envelope was from Mr. Robert H. West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas, whose firm handled extensive measurements and mathematical calculations on May 24 1964, in line with detailed measurements being made at the request of the President's Commission and under the supervision of J. Lee Rankin, Norman Redlich, and Arlen Specter of the President's Commission. Enclosed in the envelope was a bill in the amount of $830.00.

Inasmuch as this work was arranged for at the specific request of the President's Commission and for their use, I called Mrs. Eide, Mr. Rankin's secretary and advised her of the receipt of this bill and told her that it was being delivered to the President's Commission for handling by the Commission.

No further action is necessary.

JRM:WW
(5)

1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

62-109090-1 1ST OR AFTER 177
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 7 1964
3 JUL 6 1964

66 JUL 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

JUN 3

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On June 10, 1964 this Commission received a telegram from Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma in which she stated that Mr. William Keester, an Oklahoma City detective told one Jim Standard, an Oklahoma City reporter, that there were many things that he, Keester, had to say about the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker. Mr. Keester was reported to have said that, however, he was afraid to tell Mr. Standard what those things were.

We would appreciate it very much if you would interview Mr. Standard and Mr. Keester to determine whether or not there is any truth in the allegations made by Mrs. Martin.

In this connection we note the report of Special Agent Grimes dated January 23, 1964 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma which reflects an interview with Mr. Cliff Roberts, who allegedly acted in partnership with Mr. Keester in an investigation which they conducted in the attempted assassination of General Walker.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-3402 ENCLOSURE

62-109090-
2ND DR
10 JUL 1 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 2 1964

7-1-64

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Raupach

62-109090-3890

TO: SAC, Oklahoma City (89-43)

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109090)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for Oklahoma City is one copy of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated June 30, 1964, requesting interviews with Mr. Jim Standard and Mr. William Koester.

This matter should be handled immediately and appropriate letterhead memorandum furnished to the Bureau suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. Inform necessary to preclude revisions or corrections by the Bureau. It will not be necessary to furnish Dallas inserts for report due to Bureau dissemination.

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosure)

EHR/map
(5)

NOTE:

The Commission requested by letter dated June 30, 1964, that Mr. William Koester, an Oklahoma City detective, and Mr. Jim Standard, an Oklahoma City reporter, be interviewed. Commission received a telegram from Mrs. Shirley Martin from Bonny, Oklahoma. Martin has sent numerous communications to the Bureau all of which have been furnished to the Commission previously. In her telegram to the Commission, she indicated that Mr. Koester told Mr. Jim Standard, that there were many things Koester had to say about the attempted assassination of General Walker. Koester was reported to have said, however, he was afraid to tell Mr. Standard what those things were.

JUL 6 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SECRET

2 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

July 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

JUL 1 2 20 PM '64
FBI
MAIL ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite
ENCLOSURE 11/21/78

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

[redacted] (S)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

[redacted] (S)

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

July 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of two memoranda dated June 23, 1964, concerning Mexican aspects of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

Upon detachment from the enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

JCS:pah
(9)

NOTE:

The enclosures, which have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley, deal with negative interviews of fellow passengers of Oswald on bus to Laredo on 10/2-3/63 and with interview of official of the bus company, the chronic misstatements previously made by bus driver.

BY COURIER SVC
92 JUL - 1
COMM-FBI

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DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

July 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 16, 1964, there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated June 25, 1964, at New York, New York, setting forth the investigation requested concerning Lee Wallace.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 6 1964

JWH:job
(7)

NOTE: By letter dated 6/16/64, Commission requested interview of Wallace to obtain details of "evidence" which he wished to present to the Commission in connection with the murder of Oswald. Wallace interviewed and stated he had possession of a photograph which shows Jack Ruby shooting Oswald which, in his opinion, proves that Ruby did not receive a fair trial. He would not explain how this was established by photography saying that he desired to present it personally to the President's Commission. The interview of the brother-in-law of Wallace and other investigation indicates he is a chronic letter-writer and is considered almost a mental incompetent.

BY COURIER SVC.
9 JUL - 1
COMM. FBI

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CONTENTS NOT FILED IN

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 JUL 6 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: June 30, 1964

1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

Tolson
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Evans
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Memorandum dated 6/28/64 from Sullivan to Belmont refers to an article appearing in the Dallas Morning News on June 27, 1964, captioned "Secret Diary - Oswald's Thoughts Bared." The referenced memorandum recommended that Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission be advised that reporter Aynesworth of the Dallas Morning News was not friendly and that, while the Bureau would handle the Commission's request if desired, it appeared a better approach would be for the Commission to directly contact the newspaper and request information from the newspaper as to the source of this article.

This matter was discussed with Mr. Rankin on June 29, 1964, at which time Mr. Rankin stated that there was to be a meeting of the President's Commission during the afternoon and that the matter would be discussed in detail and a decision reached as to whether or not the Commission would attempt to handle this themselves with the newspaper or whether they would ask the Bureau to conduct the necessary interviews.

ACTION:

In the event any further request is received from Mr. Rankin concerning this matter, you will be advised.

JRM:ige
(9)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 7 1964

10 JUL 8 1964

52 JUL 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JUN 30 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a result of the deposition of Mr. A.D. Hodge, the Commission would appreciate your conducting certain further investigation.

Under oath, Mr. Hodge has provided information substantially different from that reported by Special Agent James W. Anderton and Edmund C. Hardin (Clements Report, November 30, 1963 page 333). Whereas, Agents Anderton and Hardin reported that Ruby joked with Hodge by saying "Have they arrested you, too, Hodge", Mr. Hodge now reports that he, not Ruby, did the jesting by saying he was under arrest, and two police officers who were accompanying Hodge supported the story in Ruby's presence. Hodge also stated that he recently reported the incident to Captain Will Fritz and that Fritz was endeavoring to locate the police officers who accompanied Hodge.

The Commission would appreciate your ascertaining the identity of those two police officers and interviewing them not only as to that one episode involving Ruby but also any other contacts they had with Ruby prior to November 22, 1963.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 2 1964

52 JUL 9 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Date: June 30, 1964

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed is a copy of a letter bearing the name Alice Whiteley which was furnished to this Bureau by letter dated June 23, 1964, from Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U. S. Department of Justice.

Mrs. Whiteley has corresponded with this Bureau since 1957. However, her letters have not been acknowledged due to the rambling, incoherent information contained in her communications.

On March 30, 1960, Mrs. Whiteley was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI at this Bureau's headquarters. She appeared to be a woman of more than sixty years of age. At that time Mrs. Whiteley left a paper she prepared so that the FBI could investigate the crimes set forth in the document. It contained a rambling dissertation regarding psychiatric therapists, Al Capone, the Mafia, Kremlin agents, perversions and hypnotism, all of which did not make sense.

A copy of Mrs. Whiteley's current letter has been furnished to the President's Commission and this Bureau is taking no further action.

Enclosure

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 62-95002
KMR:las (9)

62-109060-22 ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109060-1 - letter dtd 6/30/64 to Chief, U. S. Secret Service

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 1 1964

79 JUL 7 - 1964

9

Note:

Bureau files reveal Mrs. Whiteley has corresponded with us since 1957 and it appears she is a deeply mentally disturbed individual. She has presented lengthy written letters regarding psychiatric therapists, Al Capone, the Mafia, perversions, hypnotism, Kremlin Agents, none of which make sense. She appeared at the Bureau on March 30, 1960, to present one of these lengthy letters and it was the observation of the interviewing Agent that she was a woman of more than 60 years of age. We have not acknowledged any of her previous communications and in view of the fact the Department has not acknowledged this one, we therefore, are not acknowledging it. A copy of Mrs. Whiteley's letter is being furnished to the President's Commission investigating the assassination.

June 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 13, 1964, requesting interview of Hyman Magid, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 24, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, setting forth the results of the requested investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JWH:job
(7)

NOTE: Hyman Magid is the former husband of Eva Grant, Jack Ruby's sister. The Commission received information from the CIA that one (FNU) Magid had participated in the Spanish Civil War and requested that we interview Hyman Magid. Magid denied having ever participated in the Spanish Civil War or having any relatives who had done so.

JUN 30 3 03 PM '64
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ORIGINAL FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

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10

June 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of June 12, 1964, furnishing to you the results of this Bureau's examination of school records of schools attended by Jack L. Ruby.

With regard to the activities of Ruby in connection with the Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union and his employment at the Stanley Oliver Company and the Spartan Novelty Company, Chicago, Illinois, the following items are enclosed:

1. Two copies of a memorandum dated June 11, 1964, Chicago, Illinois.

2. Two copies of a Dun and Bradstreet report concerning the Stanley Oliver Manufacturing Company.

3. Two copies of a memorandum dated June 11, 1964, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

4. Two copies of a memorandum at Chicago, Illinois, dated June 9, 1964.

5. Two copies of a memorandum dated June 15, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of June 4, 1964, concerning Ruby's activities in

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

BY COURIER SVC.
90 JUN-30
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79 JUL 7-1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

connection with the Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union and his employment at the Stanley Oliver Manufacturing Company and the Spartan Novelty Company.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (10)

NOTE: The Commission, by letter dated 6/4/64, requested that we examine the school records of Ruby and conduct investigation regarding his connection with the Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union and his employment in Chicago prior to his going to Dallas in 1947. Results of the school records check were furnished to the Commission by letter June 12.

June 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 4, 1964, requesting interviews with Ivan T. Lundy, a Mr. Seymour and Ed Donedict, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 16, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the results of the desired investigation.

This concludes the investigation as requested in your letter above of June 4, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

BY COURIER SVC.
90 JUN-30
COMM-FBI

JWH:job
(7)

NOTE: Commission, by letter 6/4/64, requested that we interview Lundy and a Mr. Seymour concerning an incident at Sol's Turf Bar on Saturday, 11/23/63, where Ruby discussed the Bernard Weisman advertisement in the Dallas papers concerning Kennedy's visit to Dallas. Other persons previously interviewed who were present had stated that Lundy and Seymour were also present. It was also requested that we interview Ed Donedict, a Dallas news photographer, who was reportedly acquainted with Ruby and a person identified only as the father-in-law of a Buddy Muenster who reportedly spoke to Ruby on the morning of 11/24/63. Mr. Seymour was identified as Seymour Kurtz and the father-in-law of Muenster as Jefferson L. Stokes.

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79 JUL 7 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 1 1964

11 JUL 1 1964

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

June 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

JUN 30 3 44 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Unknown Subject; Threat Against the President November 15, 1963," dated June 23, 1964, Kansas City, Missouri. This memorandum contains information concerning a dollar bill discovered at Hugoton, Kansas, on which the words appeared "I'm going to kill the president, Nov. 15, 1963."

On June 26, 1964, information was received from our Kansas City Office that the dollar bill in question was secured by Secret Service and that agency is conducting investigation in this matter.

62-109060

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 1 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
90 JUL-30
COMM-FBI

62-109060
KMR:las
(8)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Kansas City airtel 6-23-64 enclosed a LHM revealing Mr. John Havens of the IGA Store Hugoton, Kansas, discovered in cash receipts the dollar bill upon which was written "I'm going to kill the president Nov. 15, 1963." There was no indication as to what disposition was made of this bill and Kansas City was instructed to determine if the bill was picked up and if not submit it to the Laboratory. Kansas City advised 6-26-64, the bill was obtained by Secret Service and they are conducting investigation. No further action necessary; however, the President's Commission is being advised. A copy of the LHM and letter to the President's Commission will be forwarded to Secret Service Headquarters by 0-141.

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room

JUL 1 1964

11 JUL 1 1964
SECTION

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith

June 30, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

A United Press International (UPI) release on June 5, 1964, relates to a Dallas auto salesman who had stated that one of the three bullets fired during the assassination went wild, crashed into a curb and fragments apparently hit him. This individual is probably identical with Mr. Jim Tague, who was interviewed by our Dallas Office on December 14, 1963, and the result of that interview appears on page 31 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 23, 1963. A copy of this report has previously been furnished to your office.

Our Dallas Office has furnished two photographs obtained from James Underwood, newsman with WFAA-TV, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Underwood has advised that immediately after the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, he remained in the area of the Texas School Book Depository Building taking motion picture film. He stated that a deputy sheriff, whose name he does not recall, pointed out a spot on the south curb of Main Street near the triple underpass which could have possibly been made by a bullet striking the curb. He stated that he returned to this area on November 23, 1963, and took 16 millimeter motion pictures of the mark and then took pictures in the direction of the sixth floor window located in the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building while

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
LS:emh (10)

62-109090
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199 JUL 10 1964

9 JUL 6 1964

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CONFIDENTIAL FILED IN 62-109090-175

14

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

standing on the spot where the mark appeared on the curb. The photographs taken were for possible use as a reference in locating the mark on the curb should it become necessary at a later time.

Copies of the two photographs furnished by Mr. Underwood are attached for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

1 - C. D. D[illegible]
1 - Mr. Bel[illegible]
1 - Mr. Ros[illegible]
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Date: June 30, 1964

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed are two photographic copies of three defaced $1 Silver Certificates, Serial Numbers D 98197195 J, Series 1935 H; V 00450589 A, Series 1957 B; and J 01421416 A, Series 1957 A, which were turned over to this Bureau on June 13, 1964, by the Reverend Elton L. Stephenson of Houston, Texas.

Also enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Houston Office dated June 24, 1964, relating to our investigation of this matter.

The above information is being made available to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. The three Silver Certificates are being retained by our Laboratory until no longer required and are designated as FBI Exhibit D230.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Enclosures (4)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(11)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 30 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 JUL 1 - 1964
175

15

NOTE:

On 6-13-64, Stephenson stated on 6-2-64, he obtained 50 $1 bills from the University State Bank and that on 6-13-64, he noticed three bills were defaced and one had the handprinted legend "Help! Kennedy will be shot Nov 22, 1963 warn him please." Stephenson as well as an official of the University State Bank were unable to furnish any information regarding the source of these bills. Laboratory examination of the bills was essentially negative.

While it would appear this is a prank, it is felt this information should be furnished to the President's Commission as well as the U. S. Secret Service who have an interest in defaced currency. President's Commission being advised separately.

1 - C. D. [illegible]ch
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Ro[illegible]n
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two photographic copies of three defaced $1 Silver Certificates, Serial Numbers D 98197195 J, Series 1935 H; V 00450589 A, Series 1957 B; and J 01421416 A, Series 1957 A, which were turned over to this Bureau on June 13, 1964, by the Reverend Elton L. Stephenson of Houston, Texas.

Also enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Houston Office dated June 24, 1964, relating to our investigation of this matter.

The above information is being made available to the U. S. Secret Service in Washington, D. C. The three Silver Certificates are being retained by our Laboratory until no longer required and are designated as FBI Exhibit D230.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(11)
Enclosures (4)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 30 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 JUL 1 - 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

16

NOTE:

On 6-13-64, Stephenson stated on 6-2-64, he obtained 50 $1 bills from the University State Bank and that on 6-13-64, he noticed three bills were defaced and one had the handprinted legend "Help! Kennedy will be shot Nov 22, 1963 warn him please." Stephenson as well as an official of the University State Bank were unable to furnish any information regarding the source of these bills. Laboratory examination of the bills was essentially negative.

While it would appear this is a prank, it is felt this information should be furnished to the President's Commission as well as the U. S. Secret Service who have an interest in defaced currency. U. S. Secret Service being advised separately.

6-29-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Rerep of SA Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated 6-19-64, and Bureau airtel 6-23-64.

Provided all corrections referred to in reBuairtel have been made, authority granted to disseminate one copy of rerep to U. S. Secret Service locally.

For your information two copies of rerep were furnished to the President's Commission and one copy each was furnished to the Department of Justice and U. S. Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(5)
NOTE:

Dallas in the cover pages accompanying rerep requested Bureau authority to disseminate a copy of this report locally. In view of this request above communication being sent.

This is the fourth miscellaneous type report reflecting the results of our investigation of complaints and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. Most of the investigation is predicated on complaints received from cranks, mental incompetents and sincere individuals reporting on suspicious activities, statements, etc.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
193 JUL

79 JUL 1-1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 17 1964

45245

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We refer you to Commission Exhibit No. 134 (FBI No. D20), which is an enlargement of one of the photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald taken at 214 Neeley Street. Mr. Norman Redlich of our staff has discussed with Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt the possibility of determining the specific issues of the newspapers (The Militant and The Worker) which Oswald is holding in his right hand.

We call to your attention the fact that according to Marina Oswald's testimony, this photograph was taken after the receipt of the rifle and before the Walker incident. The rifle was shipped from Chicago on March 20, 1963 and the General Walker shooting was on April 10, 1963. We also call to your attention that the Oswalds lived on Neeley Street from March 2, 1963 to April 24, 1963. We request that you examine this photograph and make the necessary comparison with the issues of The Worker and The Militant in order to assist us in determining exactly when this picture could have been taken.

In this connection, we suggest that you contact the publication to determine the approximate mailing dates of the issues involved and the class of mailing customarily employed. We further suggest that you obtain from the U. S. Post Office an estimate of the number of days required for the transmittal of these papers to Dallas.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 7 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shanc[illegible]

June 29, 1964

62-109090-

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JUN 29 3 32 PM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 17, 1964, requesting an examination to determine the specific issues of the newspapers Lee Harvey Oswald is holding in his hand in the photograph, Commission Exhibit 134. This is the photograph of Oswald holding a rifle and two newspapers.

It has been determined that the papers being held by Oswald are as follows:

March 24, 1963, issue of "The Worker"
Vol. XXVIII - No. 124

March 11, 1963, issue of "The Militant"
Vol. 27 - No. 10

It has been determined that the March 24, 1963, issue of "The Worker" was mailed on March 21, 1963, by second class mail. It was also determined that the March 11, 1963, issue of "The Militant" was mailed on March 7, 1963, by second class mail. Representatives of the U. S. Post Office in New York City have advised that the above newspapers transmitted by second class mail would take from six to seven days to arrive in Dallas, Texas, under ordinary delivery conditions.

BY COURIER SVC.
88 JUN 29
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN [illegible]

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1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (3)

62-109060

NOTE FOR DALLAS: A copy of the letter of request is attached along with one copy each of the two newspapers.

52 JUL 9 1964

(10)

ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

One copy each of the above newspapers is attached. This completes your requests made by letter dated June 17, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

Recorded
6-22-64 emj

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE COMMISSION

File # 62-109060
Lab. # D-452451 HO

Examination requested by: President's Commission (letter 6-17-64)

Examination requested: Photographic

Date received: 6-19-64

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Shaneyfelt

It was determined that the papers shown in the photos of Lee Harvey Oswald holding the rifle in one hand and two papers int the other hand, which have been Desig. Com. Ex 133A + 133B + an enlargement of one is com. Ex 134, are the March 24, 1963 issue of

Specimens submitted for examination

Request for a comparison of the newspapers shown in the photograph, Commission Exhibit No. 134, with copies of "The Worker" and "The Militant" newspapers to ~~xkm~~ identify the specific issues shown

"The Worker" vol. XXVIII - No. 124 and the March 11, 1963 issue of "The Militant" vol. 27 No. 10. One copy of each of these papers is attached.

6-23-64

Let.
6-29-64
LLSlemb

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

June 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

RECO-READING FBI JUN 29 2 43 PM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a Department of State, Office of Security, report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case dated June 9, 1964, at Caracas, Venezuela, dealing in part with reinterview of Mr. and Mrs. Juan M. De Cuba. The De Cubas were fellow passengers of Oswald on the buses of the Transportes del Norte line from Mexico City, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, on October 2 and 3, 1963. The De Cubas were reinterviewed at our request.

The enclosed report also makes reference to the Muracciole sisters, formerly of Caracas, Venezuela, who are said to presently reside in Mexico City, Mexico.

In light of recent developments which have established that Oswald departed from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 3, 1963, by Transportes del Norte bus and as the Muracciole sisters departed from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 3, 1963, by air en route to Caracas, Venezuela, we do not intend to conduct further inquiry to locate and interview them.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109098
NOT RECORDED
109 JUN 30 1964
(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Enclosures (2)

JCS:pah
(9)

BY COURIER SVC.
8:8 JUN 29
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Nelson
Gandy

29 JUN 2 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

20

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 12-109090

SERIAL NO. NR 6-22-24

PAGE NO. 2

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

15

STATE

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Conrad
June 29, 1964

By Courier Service

FBI
JUN 29 2 54 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This Bureau has obtained a set of 35 millimeter color slides that are being marketed by Phil Willis Enterprises, Post Office Box 17266, Dallas, Texas. These slides were made from 35 millimeter photographs taken by Mr. Phillip L. Willis on November 22, 1963.

Willis has advised that he was on the northwest corner of Houston and Main Streets and took several pictures from this position. He then moved north on Houston Street to a position opposite the Dallas County Jail and took a picture of the President's car as it passed. He then ran north on Houston Street and west on Elm Street stopping at a location across from the Texas School Book Depository where he took several pictures.

One of the slides is described by Willis as follows:

"According to eyewitnesses and verified by investigators, this slide was taken at the exact instant the first bullet struck the President from behind."

BY COURIER SVC.
88 JUN 29
COMM-FBI

Examination in the FBI Laboratory shows that this photograph contains no specific evidence of a shot.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
62-109060
NOTE FOR DALLAS: The Dallas Office should obtain three additional sets of these slides and furnish them to the Bureau attention FBI Laboratory. These are the slides submitted with your airtel 6/1
LIS:emm (10)

79 JUL 6 1964

RECORDED
TELETYPE UNIT

2

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

These slides are available for your review if you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Mittel

June 29, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to requests made on June 15, 1964, and June 18, 1964, by Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, of your staff, asking that certain Commission exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided the Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photocopies each of Commission exhibits numbered 384, 521 through 532, 534, 537 through 539, 908 through 931, 933 through 954, 956 through 985, 989, 992 and 986.

The above-described Commission exhibits, with the exception of Commission exhibits numbered 946 and 986, are also enclosed.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 2 1964

ENCLOSURE

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER S/C.
88 JUN 29
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (292)
ENCLOSURE

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (97)

62-109060

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission exhibits, along with the listing thereof, are enclosed herewith.

NOTE: A telephonic request was received by

(continued page 2)

29 JUL 6 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
JUL 29 3 59 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3367

22

NOTE: (continued)

SA Marion E. Williams of the Laboratory on June 15, 1964, and the exhibits were received by SA Robert A. Frazier on June 15, 1964.

The request of June 18, 1964, was received by SA Cortlandt Cunningham at the time SA Cunningham received the custody of the exhibits.

Exhibits not originally in the custody of the Bureau are being returned to the Commission.

HRK:emh

6/29/64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
384	*Certification of Oswald's knowledge of Russian
521	*Photograph taken at corner of 10th and Patton Streets, Dallas, Texas
522	*Photograph of scene of Tippit murder showing left side of police automobile driven by Tippit
523	*Diagram of immediate area - Tippit killing site
524	*Copy of photograph depicting Markham standing at corner from which she saw Tippit killing
525	*Copy of photograph showing view of squad car from Markham's location
526	*Copy of photograph showing Markham standing at corner from which she saw Tippit killing
527	*Photograph taken at scene of Tippit murder showing front of automobile driven by Officer Tippit and bloodstains indicating the approximate position of Tippit's body
528	*Photograph taken at corner of 10th and Patton Streets, Dallas, Texas. Scene of murder of Officer Tippit. Tippit's automobile visible in far right center of photograph
529	*Photograph taken at scene of murder of Officer Tippit. Shows front of car driven by Officer Tippit and bloodstains indicating the place where Tippit fell after being shot by Oswald
530	*Copy of photograph showing view of shrub arrangement at 400 East 10th Street, showing Scoggins' cab
531	*Copy of photograph showing view of Scoggins' cab from Markham's position
532	*Copy of photograph showing Scoggins' view of Tippit's squad car
534	*Copy of photograph showing view from Tippit's squad car to Scoggins' cab.
537	*Diagram of area surrounding Tippit killing site
538	*Copy of photograph showing Callaway's location at time he heard shots
539	*Copy of photograph showing Ted Callaway in spot from which he observed Oswald
908	*Copy of Foreign Service Despatch, Embassy Moscow to the Department of State, Washington, dated November 2, 1959, concerning Oswald's application for Russian citizenship

62-109090 -

ENCLOSURE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
909	*Copies of two Department of State incoming telegrams from Tokyo to Secretary of State dated November 27, 1963, concerning two interviews with Oswald
910	*Copy of Department of State incoming telegram from Moscow to Secretary of State [illegible] October 31, 1959, concerning [illegible]urance at embassy of Oswald to renounce his American citizenship
911	*Copy of memo dated Nov. 17, 1959, concerning Miss Priscilla Johnson
912	*Copy of letter dated Nov. 3, 1959, from Oswald to U. S. Embassy concerning Oswald's request to revoke his U. S. citizenship
913	*Copy of letter on stationery with Russian letterhead written by Oswald concerning his request to revoke his U. S. citizenship
914	*Copy of letter from American Embassy, Moscow, dated October 20, 1959, to Mr. Boster, written by Richard E. Snyder, American Consul
915	*Copy of letter from Department of State, Washington, dated December 10, 1959, concerning Oswald's request to revoke his U. S. citizenship
916	*Copy of communication from Department of State to Embassy Moscow dated November 2, 1959, concerning Oswald's right to renounce his U. S. Citizenship
917	*Copy of communication from Navy Department dated November 3, 1959, concerning Oswald's intention to furnish Soviets with information on U. S. radar
918	*Copy of communication from Navy Department dated November 4, 1959, concerning Oswald's job description while serving in the Marine Corps
919	*Copy of letter dated November 6, 1959, to Oswald from Richard E. Snyder, American Consul, American Embassy, Moscow
920	*Copy of airgram from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to Secretary of State dated November 7, 1959, advising Oswald desired to renounce U. S. citizenship
921	*Copy of airgram from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to Department of State concerning Oswald's movements in Russia

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
922	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State which enclosed copies of correspondence between the Department and Representative Jim Wright concerning Oswald
923	*Copy of letter from Assistant Secretary of State to Mr. Wright dated 3/21/60, concerning Oswald
924	*Copy of letter from George E. Excelton (State Department) to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Ft. Worth, Texas, dated 3/22/60
925	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State, dated 3/22/60, concerning Oswald's whereabouts
926	*Copy of Memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State dated 7/6/60, concerning welfare and whereabouts of Oswald
927	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow concerning welfare and whereabouts of Oswald dated 3/22/60
928	*Copy of memorandum to U. S. Embassy, Moscow concerning Oswald's citizenship and passport, dated 5/10/60 .
929	*Copy of memorandum to U. S. Embassy, Moscow concerning citizenship and passport of Oswald, dated 3/28/60
930	*Department of State instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow advising of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald's anxiety concerning Oswald since she had not heard from him since December, 1959 (copy)
931	*Copy of letter from Oswald to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, received 2/13/61, in which Oswald again asks for return of his passport
932	*Copy of letter to Oswald from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, requesting he appear for interview (dated 2/20/61)
934	*Copy of Department of State instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 4/13/61, concerning Oswald's passport
935	*Copy of letter from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to Department of State advising Oswald appeared in connection with his desire to return to the U. S. with his wife (dated 7/11/61)
936	*Copy of letter from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State dated 5/23/61, advising of receipt of undated letter from Oswald in which he asks guarantees be not

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
		be persecuted should he return to U.S. and enclosing copy of Oswald's letter to the Embassy advising he had married
	937	*Copy of letter from the Department of State to the U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 7/11/61 concerning status of Oswald's citizenship
	938	*Copy of Application of Renewal of Passport by Oswald
	939	*Copy of letter from the Department of State to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 8/10/61, instructing Oswald's passport be delivered on personal basis
	940	*Copy of letter from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to Department of State dated 8/24/61, which states Oswald was advised a personal interview would be required concerning his passport
	941	*Copy of State Department memorandum to Mr. Thomas Ehrlich from Foreign Service Officer John A. McVickar regarding Oswald's visit to embassy in October, 1959, at which time he indicated he wanted to divest himself of his U. S. citizenship
	942	*Copy of note dated 11/5/59, and signed "McV" advising he was unable to contact Oswald at Metropole Hotel
	943	*Copy of memorandum by U. S. Embassy, Moscow dated 11/9/59, giving contents of telegram to Oswald from Sgt. John E. Pic, Tachikawa Airbase, Japan
	944	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State, dated 8/28/61, concerning background of Marina Oswald
	945	*Copy of handwritten note concerning Marina Oswald's background
Item 419	946	Passport of Lee H. Oswald, number 1733242
	947	*Copy of airgram from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State, transmitting two copies of Oswald's application for renewal of passport
	948	*Original of letter from Abram Chayes, Legal Advisor, Department of State to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, furnishing answers to questions asked by the Commission concerning Oswald's State Department file

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
949	*Original letter from Abram Chayes, Department of State to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, transmitting list of all cases in which letter was taken to deny passports between January, 1962, and March, 1964, and the reasons for such actions
950	*Copy of report of the Department of State regarding Lee Harvey Oswald
951	*Copy of State Department Passport Office Standard Operating Notice 2300
952	*Copy of teletype to Department of State from New Orleans State Department Office dated 8/23/63
953	*Original letter from Abram Chayes, Department of State to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, concerning Oswald's activities in Russia
954	*Original letter from Abram Chayes to J. Lee Rankin covering transmittal to Commission of State Department information concerning Oswald
955	*Copy of letter from Abram Chayes to J. Lee Rankin covering transmittal of copies of State Department records concerning Oswald to the Commission
957	*Copy of State Department Reference Slip dated 11/25/63, routing a copy of U. S. Embassy, Moscow letter dated 11/2/59 (Commission Exhibit No. 961)
958	*Original memorandum from J. A. McVickar, American Consulate, Cochabamba, Bolivia, to Department of State dated 4/7/64, transmitting McVickar's personal recollections concerning his contacts with Oswald in Russia
959	*Copy of Petition to Classify Status of Alien for Issuance of Immigrant Visa dated 7/12/62, and signed by Oswald
960	*Copy of letter from Abram Chayes, Department of State, to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, covering transmittal to the Commission of answers to Commission's questions concerning State Department policies involved in handling of Oswald's case

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
961	*Copy of note to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 11/2/59, transmitting that embassy cannot withhold rights of U. S. citizen to renounce citizenship (attached to Commission Exhibit No.957)
962	*Copy of State Department "Refusal" dated 3/20/60, concerning Oswald's passport return
963	*Copy of memorandum to U. S. Embassy, Moscow from Department of State dated 3/20/60, advising of placement of notice in "look-out card section" of Passport Office
964	*Copy of note advising copy of Operations Memorandum of 3/20/60, from Embassy at Moscow and copy of Operations Memorandum of 5/20/60, to the Embassy were being furnished as attachments to Mr. George Bacelon. Referenced ltr.& attached but Operations Memoranda not attached
965	*Copy of Authorization notes dated 3/15/61, regarding action taken concerning letters and memoranda
966	*Copy of letter to Jim Wright, House of Representatives, from Frances G. Wright Passport Office, dated 7/20/60, concerning correspondence between State Department and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
967	*Copy of "Foreign Service Despatch" from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 3/24/61, to Department of State, advising Oswald was informed personal interview necessary concerning his passport
968	*Copy of Authorized note dated 3/27/61, signed, "L."
969	*Copy of State Department Information Control 3/27/61, concerning Oswald's return to U. S. This instruction marked "not sent"
970	*Copy of memorandum from John A. White to James J. Wiley dated 3/31/61, recommending State Department should facilitate Oswald's entry into the U. S.
971	*Copy of Department of State Instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 4/12/61. advising Oswald's passport could be delivered on personal basis only w/o enclosures slip attached

6/23/64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	
972	*Copy of "Memorandum Slip" attached to Commission Exhibit No. 971 dated 10/8/63, not used for routing purposes
973	*Copy of "Foreign Service Despatch" from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, advising of Oswald's desire that he not be prosecuted for any act pertaining to his case with copy of Oswald's letter dated May, 1961
974	*Copy of "Reference Slip" (routing) dated 6/28/61
975	*Copy of instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, concerning method of handling Oswald's "protection" as citizen of U. S.
976	*Copy of "File Request Form" dated 11/17/61, concerning Oswald with extra copy attached
977	*Copy of "Foreign Service Despatch" from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 7/11/61, recommending Oswald's passport be renewed
978	*Copy of "Reference Slip" concerning administrative matters in Oswald's case
979	*Copy of "Operations Memorandum" to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 8/18/61, advising Oswald's passport renewal authorized
980	*Copy of memorandum and routing slip concerned with the attached report of John W. Fain, SA, Dallas, dated 7/3/61, dealing with Oswald's background
981	*Copy of note from Frances G. Wright to Mr. Robert F. Hale, State Department, dated 12/28/61, advising Department had determined Oswald had not expatriated himself under the pertinent laws of the U. S.
982	*Copy of "Operations Memorandum" to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 12/28/61, approving manner of handling of Oswald's passport matter
983	*Copy of "File Request Form" for Oswald's file dated 4/11/62
984	*Copy of letter from Chief Justice Earl Warren to Dean Rusk dated 2/11/64, requesting complete background data on Oswald
985	*Original letter from Louis Hayes to J. Lee Rankin enclosing a copy, with translation, of the 5/5/64, diplomatic note from Ambassador Dobrynin (USSR) to the Secretary of State with documents

6/20/54

CORRESPONDENCE NUMBER NO.	DESCRIPTION
	concerning sojourn and employment of Ostrik in the Soviet Union, documents pertaining to departure of Ostrik and wife from the USSR and medical documents concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald
659	Copy of memorandum from Frances G. Knight to William O. Boswell dated 12/20/61, advising Oswald remains a citizen of the U.S. and did not expatriate himself with exception, unmarked copy of this memorandum

6/22/64

COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
932	Copy of State Department Foreign Service Dispatch from American Embassy Moscow to Washington regarding Oswald's request for return of his passport
Exhibit 57 in Volume III	933 Copy of Soviet Embassy file re Oswald, furnished to the State Department, 11/30/63, with translation

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

June 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 29 2 54 PM '64
F B I

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated June 23, 1964 advising that we were checking the Dallas newspapers from October 1, 1963, to November 22, 1963, to ascertain if there was an article in a Dallas newspaper which indicated that Mr. Richard M. Nixon planned a trip to Dallas during such period.

8 JUN 30 COMM-FBI

We have determined that the "Dallas Times-Herald" for November 21, 1963, and the "Dallas Morning News" for November 22, 1963, both carried articles indicating Mr. Nixon was in Dallas on November 21, 1963, for business reasons. Two copies of each of these articles are enclosed for the information of the Commission.

We have now reviewed all the Dallas newspapers for the period January 1, 1963, to November 22, 1963, except for the period May 15, 1963, to October 1, 1963, when Oswald was not a resident of the Dallas area. We have located no articles indicating Mr. Nixon planned a trip to Dallas during the afore-mentioned period except for the two articles mentioned above.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

62 JUN 30 1964

REL:mhw
(9)

NOTE: PAGE 2

Enclosures (4)

79 JUL 2-1964

REC'D MAIL ROOM
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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

33

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Marina Oswald has indicated Oswald planned to attack Mr. Nixon approximately 2 weeks after General Walker incident which occurred 4-10-63. We previously reviewed all Dallas newspapers from 4-63 to 5-15-63 and found no record of a planned trip to Dallas by Mr. Nixon. The Commission on 6-19-64 indicated Rosemary Woods, Secretary to Mr. Nixon, reportedly possessed a clipping which indicated Mr. Nixon planned a trip to Dallas in 10-63. We contacted Mr. Nixon's office and ascertained that Miss Woods did not have the article in question but she believed such article did appear in a Dallas newspaper. We checked Dallas newspapers for the period October and November 1-22, 1963 as described herein. The only trip to Dallas planned by Mr. Nixon appears to be the November 21-22 trip which we have previously noted and so advised the Commission.

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - McGowan

June 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - J. C. Trainor
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JUN 29 2 44 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated January 21, 1964, dealing with Lloyd John Wilson. Our letter of reference advised that we were following the disposition of the case involving Wilson in Chicago, and that you would be advised in this regard.

In this connection there are enclosed two copies each of two reports in the Lloyd John Wilson case dated May 14 and May 20, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois. The enclosed material concludes our investigation of Lloyd John Wilson, and we do not intend to conduct further inquiry concerning his claimed association with Lee Harvey Oswald.

BY COURIER SVC.
88 JUN 29
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

JCS:rah
(12)

1 - 157-1024 (Lloyd John Wilson)

NOTE:

Wilson is 18-year-old youth who in December, 1963, at Chicago alleged he paid $1000 to Oswald in [redacted] in August - September, 1963, to assassinate the President.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 2 1964

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

(SEE NOTE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS/UNITY SECTION PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Rm.

79 JUL 6 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

24

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

This has been completely disproven and the Commission so advised by letter of reference. Wilson in Chicago also made verbal threats against President Johnson and Secret Service arrested him. A Federal Court, Chicago, held him for psychiatric examination locally and later ordered him to the Medical Center for Federal Prisons, Springfield, Mo. for further study. He was found competent to stand trial; however, the Secret Service charges against him in Chicago were dismissed on May 3, 1964, and he has been paroled to relatives in Venice, California. He is to undertake psychiatric treatment as out patient in San Jose, California. There is no further interest in Wilson from the Oswald aspect.

NOTE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION:

Wilson has history of mental disturbances and has repeatedly indicated desire to associate himself with George Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazi Party. In view of threats against President Johnson, his claimed association with Oswald and his penchant to sympathize with American Nazi Party, it is suggested Civil Rights Section review the Lloyd John Wilson file (157-1024) to see if further investigation from Racial Matter aspect (American Nazi Party activity) is warranted. Secret Service is aware of developments to date.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

June 29, 1964

By Courier Service

FBI
JUN 29 10 14 AM '64
SEC'D-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In connection with the reviews of amateur motion picture films of the assassination, the FBI obtained a copy of a film in the possession of United Press International (UPI) that was taken by Mrs. Marie Muchmore of Dallas, Texas. A copy of the Muchmore film has been designated as Commission Exhibit 906.

Since UPI has requested the return of this film after it has served its purpose, would you please advise whether or not the film can now be returned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

87 JUN 29
COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

62-109060

Lbb:emh (11)

NZ JUN 30 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

79 JUL 2-1964

25

6/26/64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel 6/22/64.

On 6/25/64 EDWARD ELLIS SMITH, 1849 Webster Street, Palo Alto, California, was interviewed in accordance with instructions in referenced Bureau airtel and furnished the information set forth below.

His theory that OSWALD was a Soviet Agent is based solely on deductions he has made from a detailed study of public source material regarding OSWALD's life and an examination of this material based on what he described as his extensive knowledge, background, and experience with Soviet Intelligence practices. At the core of his suppositions regarding OSWALD's status as a Soviet Agent is apparently the fact that the Soviets would never permit OSWALD or his wife to leave the Soviet Union without a purpose, but SMITH has no facts with which to substantiate these theories. During the course of the interview he was asked about the book he is purportedly writing as mentioned in the article in the May, 1964, issue of "The Grapevine."

SMITH advised that "The Grapevine" article is incorrect and that he is not preparing any book re LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the events surrounding the assassination of President KENNEDY, but he is preparing a book which will deal solely with the Russian secret police in Czarist times.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (AM - RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (100-10461) (AM - RM)
1 - San Francisco
JPM:lg
(5)

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 7 1964

52 JUL 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4316

26

As the Bureau is probably aware, SMITH has become intensely interested in circumstances and events surrounding the assassination of the late President and feels, because of his background in intelligence work in the Soviet Union, he is uniquely fitted to comment and evaluate on the possibility that OSWALD and his wife had some sort of intelligence assignments in the United States. SMITH apparently has the time and financial resources to devote considerable effort in this regard.

In connection with the above, SMITH, according to his statements, has apparently entered into extensive correspondence with various Members of Congress. While not at all critical of the FBI, SMITH, who was most friendly and cooperative during the interview, is extremely critical of the Warren Commission, particularly any implication that all the findings of the Commission will not be made public.

During the course of the aforementioned interview, SMITH furnished a set of questions he had drawn up for the Warren Commission to ask MARINA OSWALD. According to what he advised at the time of the interview, he has apparently been assured that these questions were asked Mrs. OSWALD during her last appearance before the Commission.

Two copies of the aforementioned questions are forwarded to the Bureau and one copy to Dallas for information purposes only.

In view of the fact that SMITH has no evidence of a factual nature concerning the OSWALD case, no report or other document suitable for dissemination is being submitted by San Francisco.

A. It is assumed that the vital data concerning Mrs. Oswald has already been obtained. If it has indeed been overlooked, the following should be the first order of her questioning.

Vital Data.

(a) Birthdate, birth place.

(b) Father's full name, age, place of birth.

(c) Mother's full name, age, place of birth.

(d) Brothers or sisters, step-brothers, step-sisters, full names, age of each, place of birth.

(e) Grandparents (same data as above).

(f) Aunts and uncles (same data).

(g) If any of foregoing persons alive, their present place of residence, age.

(h) If any of foregoing deceased, when, where, under what conditions, that is, (i) were they purged by Stalin, or,

(ii)did they expire in concentration camps?

(i) Husbands (emphasize possibility that there may be more than one).

(I) Their full names, places and dates of birth.

(II) If deceased, where, when and under what circumstances.

(III)If living, their residences and positions.

(j) Children, their full names, places of birth (including name of hospitals and clinics and attendant physicians at birth) and dates of birth.

5. Of course, if Mrs. Oswald has been briefed by soviet intelligence, concerning the response which she was to make if interrogated, she may have pat answers to the foregoing. On the other hand, it is altogether possible that if she did have a liaison with the KGB*, that she will attempt to "break down" or become tearful when these questions are put to her.

If that is the case - or if she is uncooperative in any way - it would be not untoward that she be reminded:

(1) Soviet citizens are required to answer questions of greater detail than have been put to her.

(2) More detailed questionnaires must be completed by any prospective immigrant to the United States.

Mrs. Oswald must be made to understand that her position in this country (and indeed in world history) is unique.

This position, although she may regard it as unfortunate, requires a very special insight into her past, about her husband and the Soviet Union and the United States, and any other miscellaneous information which may have a bearing on a tragedy that occurred November 22, 1963.

(3) At the same time, the interrogator should realize that soviet intelligence services are quite adept at providing what they call "legends," known in Western intelligence parlance as "cover stories." Without attempting to ensnare Mrs. Oswald, the questions directed to her should be in a sequence and phraseology which would upset her cover story - if indeed she was provided one.

---

* KOMITET GOSUDARSTVENNOY BEZOPASNOSTI (The Committee of State Security): The Soviet intelligence and counterintelligence organization.

(4) It is quite apparent that Mrs. Oswald is not an illiterate peasant: that she studied Latin and French, that she is a pharmacist of sorts, that she was reared in Leningrad - the most desirable living place in the Soviet Union after Moscow, and that she was a soviet specialist we know from her own admissions. Quite obviously intelligent, with a certain amount of charm, and with apparent good looks, Mrs. Oswald cannot deny her rather special position in the Byelorussian Republic. She is in possession of a great deal of information about highly significant matters.

(5) It may well be that her reluctance to talk has to do with her quite human desire to ensure the future of her children and herself. While this is understandable, it does not obtain during an investigation of the most awesome political crime in common memory. Therefore, the questions to which Mrs. Oswald must address herself, are framed within broad and general context of President Kennedy's murder, a crime the ghastliness of which requires the Presidential Commission to probe into areas which otherwise would remain appropriately ignored.

C. The foregoing is actually a preface to the main corpus of questions:

1. Questions regarding Mrs. Oswald's life within the Soviet Union.

(a) Is she really only twenty-two years of age?

(b) What is her father's real name (who allegedly died of hunger)? If she maintains her story about her father's death: when exactly did he die?

(c) When did her mother marry for the second time? His name? Who is Prusakov: her father, her step-father, or (as later alleged) her uncle?

(d) Where are her mother and step-father now?

(e) Her schooling:

I. She studied French and German. This must have been in a special school. After World War II most Soviet schools had English as the foreign language part of the curriculum. It is especially strange that she should have studied two languages - unless she attended one of the schools for children of higher ranking military officers, the secret police, or high governmental persons. What was the exact name of her school (high school) and where was it located (street, etc.)

II. What was the name of the school where she studied pharmacology? What was the exact degree she earned? How many years of study required? Any special part of pharmacology?

2. Questions regarding Mrs. Oswald's life in Minsk:

(a) Precisely when did she go to Minsk? (Date)

(b) Who are her aunts and uncles: from which side of the family— mother's or father's?

(c) Had she known these relatives before?

(d) Profession of uncles and aunts.

(e) What made her decide to go to Minsk?

(f) Did she stay at the uncle's house; if so, for how long?

(g) What was the name of the hospital in Minsk where she worked?

(h) Was it a special hospital connected with a certain branch of the Soviet government? If so, which?

(i) What was her salary? In which department did she work?

(j) Names of friends in Minsk. Their professions?

3. Question regarding her meeting Lee Harvey Oswald:

(a) When exactly (date) did she meet Oswald?

(b) Where exactly did she meet him?

(c) On what occasion did she meet him?

(d) Who introduced her to him?

(e) Was she apprehensive of associating with a foreigner?

(f) Had she any other suitors at the time she met Lee?

(g) Did she try to find out (through the Komsomol or another organization) who Lee was - before she engaged in a friendship with him? If so, what was she told?

(h) Had she known that he had applied for and had been refused Soviet citizenship? If so, was this before or after her marriage?

(i) What impelled her to marry a foreigner whom she had known only a few weeks and who seemed dissatisfied with her country?

(j) Did she consult anyone about her marriage prior to giving her consent? If so, whom?

(k) It is understood that she has admitted belonging to the Komsomol:*

(l) Did she officially ask Soviet authorities about the possible consequences of marrying a foreigner? If so, who. What was their response?

(m) Did she marry Lee upon recommendation of anyone? Is so, who?

(n) Did she marry Lee despite contrary advice of anyone? If so, whose? Her exact marriage date.

(o) How was it possible that they were so well dressed for their wedding in exceptional style for Soviet standards? Her husband had just started to work, had he not?

(p) Did they have a real wedding party? Who were the guests and how many? Provide some names, and professions.

---

* Komsomol is the Young Communist League, a junior version of the Soviet Communist

4. Questions regarding the birth of her child in Minsk:

   (a) Is February 15, 1962, the precise birthdate of her first daughter, June?

   (b) Where exactly did she give birth to June: name of hospital, name of attending doctor(s)?

   (c) Why this English name: Was it because the daughter was conceived in the month of June?

   (d) How long did she stay in the hospital after birth?

   (e) Did Lee visit her at the hospital?

5. Questions concerning her marriage, marital life, and possible return to the U.S.A.

   (a) Did she continue to work after her marriage? If so, for how long?

   (b) Did she notify her superior that she was married to a foreigner who had attempted to return to the United States?

   (c) When did she learn that Lee wanted to return to the U.S.? Before or after she married him?

   (d) Did she hope that she would be permitted to go with him?

   (e) If so, on what precedent was this hope based?

   (f) Had she known anyone married to a foreigner who was granted permission to leave the USSR?

   (g) If she had heard of - or knew of - anyone having done so, what was the status of the foreigner within his own country? (Was he a diplomat, foreign correspondent, etc?)

      I. If such cases are known to her, did she know the time required for a couple to receive permission to leave the USSR?

      II. On January 5, 1962, Oswald wrote to the American Embassy, Moscow, that her visa was granted: who asked for permission? Did she approach the authorities? Did he? Did they both go? Where had she (they) asked for her exit visa? In Minsk,

Moscow? What department of the Soviet Government exactly did she address to get the exit visa?

III. When had she applied for an exit visa?

(h) Usually a Soviet citizen travelling abroad has a USSR passport; did Mrs. Oswald ever apply for a passport? If so, where, when, and what was the result?

(i) If not, did she think she could travel without regular travel papers? Who explained to her what kind of documentation she would - and would not - need?

(j) Had she ever personally visited the U.S. Embassy, Moscow?

(k) Did the American Embassy, Moscow, request that she be fingerprinted upon receipt of her immigration visa to the U.S.? Was her photograph added to the passport of her husband? What were her travelling papers?

(l) Was she aware of any difficulties her husband experienced to get permission for departing the Soviet Union?

(m) Did she know that her husband was writing to high U.S. officials complaining about "unjust treatment" within the Soviet Union? (Letter to Senator Tower)

(n) If so, was she afraid about her husband's actions, i.e., did she think it was unusual? Did she then foresee their getting into trouble?

6. Miscellaneous questions for Mrs. Oswald:

(a) Did she visit her mother before finally leaving? [This question should be posed regardless of the fact she has previously indicated her mother is deceased.]

(b) Did she think she was leaving for good?

(c) Did she have a farewell party before departure?

(d) Did her aunts and uncle approve of her leaving?

(e) How was their trip to the U.S.A. financed?

(f) How much money did Oswald earn per month, per year?

I. Is it true that he made 85 rubles per month? Was he on a weekly or monthly salary?

II. What was the name of the factory in which he worked? What was the department? How many hours did he work?

(g) Does Mrs. Oswald know the reasons why her husband want to reside in Minsk (of all places)?

(h) Does she know who helped him to get established there?

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JUN 26 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a result of your letter of June 22, 1963 forwarding a report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated June 12, 1964, the Commission would appreciate your conducting an investigation to ascertain the nature of the telephone call which Eva Grant placed from the Vegas Club at 12:49 a.m. on Saturday November 23, 1963, to the home of Mr. Charles J. Hirsch, 12200 Wixon, North Hollywood, California.

If feasible, it would be appreciated if Eva Grant were interviewed simultaneously with any investigation at the Hirsch residence. With respect to Eva Grant, the Commission is particularly interested in learning how she happened to be at the Vegas Club at 12:49 a.m., why she made the call, to whom she talked, details on what was said, how long she remained at the Vegas Club, who else was present, and what she did at other times on November 22-24 when Jack Ruby was not present.

With respect to the recipient of the phone call please obtain, besides details of the call, general information as to that person's past dealings with Jack Ruby, Eva Grant, other members of the family, Ralph Paul, George Senator, Breck Wall aka Billy Joe Wilson, and Ray Peterson. In addition, please ascertain from the recipient a brief statement of his activities before and after the phone call from Eva Grant.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

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6/29/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

To: SACs Dallas
Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI

JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 6/20/64, requesting that we interview Eva Grant and conduct certain investigation at the home of Charles J. Hirsch, North Hollywood, California, to determine the nature of a telephone call made by Eva Grant to Hirsch's residence on 11/23/63.

Dallas will arrange the requested interview with Eva Grant and coordinate with Los Angeles in order that the investigation may be conducted simultaneously if possible in accordance with Commission's request. Los Angeles and Dallas submit results promptly upon completion by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)

JUN 23 1964
COMM-FBI

JWH:job
(6)

NOTE: At Commission's request we made a check of toll calls from telephones available to Eva Grant and one check revealed a call made by Eva Grant from the Vegas Club in Dallas at 12:49 a.m. on 11/23/63. The Commission desires that we interview Eva Grant concerning this call and simultaneously conduct investigation at the Hirsch residence to determine why the call was made and if the recipient had any past dealings with Jack Ruby, other members of his family or close associates.

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June 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The Warren Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 8, 1964, requesting certain investigation concerning William D. Crowe, also known as Bill Dexter, the following items setting forth the desired investigation are enclosed:

1. Two copies of a memorandum dated June 23, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, relating to Crowe's activities with regard to the Hardy Suite and Palomino Motels, Dallas, Texas.

2. Two copies of a memorandum dated June 17, 1964, at Boston, Massachusetts, setting forth results of an interview with Hazel Lewis.

3. Two copies of a memorandum dated June 18, 1964, at Indianapolis, Indiana, setting forth interviews with Mr. Marvin Johnson and Mr. Dale Simpson; and a check of toll telephone calls made by David Lewis Dey, November 24, 1963.

4. Two copies of a memorandum dated June 17, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth results of an interview with Mrs. Ida Kolmstein

This concludes the investigation concerning William D. Crowe requested in your letter of June 8, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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Enclosures (3)

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NOTE:

The President's Commission, by letter 6/8/64, stated that as a result of deposing Crowe, aka Bill Dellar, they desired the enclosed investigation to verify his deposition. Crowe is the nightclub performer for Jack Ruby who stated publicly after the shooting of Oswald by Ruby that he had seen Oswald in Ruby's Carousel Club a short time before the assassination. In our interview of Dellar he was not certain of the identity of the person he allegedly saw and could not state positively that it was Oswald.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan DATE: 6-23-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF TESTIMONY OF
LEO J. GAUTHIER BEFORE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

A review of the testimony appearing on pages 6679 through 6688 of the Commission's Report of Proceedings for Thursday, June 4, 1964, was reviewed by me resulting in several minor non-substantive corrections being made to the original, a copy of which is attached hereto.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this matter be referred to Mr. Belmont before clearing this matter with Mr. Specter of the Commission.

Enclosure

LJG:mah
(6)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention, Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

correction on
attached added
to original 7/2/64
+ original delivered
to Com. 7/6/64

12 JUL 16 1964

53 JUL 23 1964

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PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 25

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In answer to your letter of June 11, 1964, concerning the request of the Commission that the Federal Bureau of Investigation afford Jack Ruby the opportunity for a polygraphic examination, we should like to make several things clear. First, it is not the policy of the Commission to use the polygraph even as an investigating technique and it is only being requested in this instance because Mr. Ruby asked for it when he gave his testimony before the Commission at Dallas, Texas, on Sunday, June 7, 1964. The Commission recognizes that the polygraph technique is not sufficiently precise to permit absolute judgment of guilt or nonguilt without qualifications, as you state in your letter.

In the effort to satisfy Mr. Ruby's request the Commission desires to be scrupulous in avoiding any interference with the State Court or any other proceedings in his criminal trial. Its wish is to limit all inquiries to the limited range of the Commission's interest concerning Jack Ruby's activities. In accordance with these guidelines, the Commission asks that counsel for Mr. Ruby, either Mr. Joe H. Tonahill or such other person as he may desire, Mr. Henry Wade or Mr. James Bowie on his behalf if that is his wish to represent the interest of the State, and Mr. Arlen Specter from the Commission staff be present at the time of the polygraph examination.

We suggest the following questions which we have tried to limit carefully to the area of the Commission's interest:

(1) Did you know Lee Harvey Oswald prior to November 22, 1963?

(2) Did you participate in any way with Lee Harvey Oswald in planning or carrying out the assassination of President Kennedy?

Did you go to the Dallas Police Station at any time on Friday, November 22nd, before you went to the Synagogue?

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(4) Did you go to the Synagogue Friday night?

(5) Were you present when Lee Harvey Oswald was brought down into the basement assembly room of the Dallas jail on Friday night, at approximately midnight, before newspaper men and TV cameras?

(6) Did you talk with any Dallas police officers on Sunday, November 24th, prior to shooting Lee Harvey Oswald?

(7) How did you gain access to the basement of the Dallas Police Department jail?

(8) Were you in the Dallas Police Department jail basement at the time Lt. Pierce's car drove out of the basement?

(9) Did you see Lt. Pierce leave the basement in his car? If so, (a) Where were you when you saw him leave? (b) Who was in the car with him?

(10) Did you see the armored truck before you entered the basement? If so, (a) Where were you? (b) Where was the truck when you first saw it? (c) How long before Oswald was shot did you first see the truck?

(11) What efforts did you make to find out the time Lee Harvey Oswald was going to be moved out of the Dallas jail?

(12) Were you at Parkland Hospital at any time on Friday, November 22, 1963?

(13) How did a Wall Street Journal addressed to Mr. J. E. Bradshaw, dated November 16th, happen to be in your car?

(14) Did you say anything at the time you shot Lee Harvey Oswald?

(15) Did you have a gun with you when you went to the Friday midnight press conference?

(16) Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party?

(17) Are you now, or have you ever been, a knowing member of any organization or group that advocates the violent overthrow of the United States Government?

(18) Have you ever attended any meetings of the Communist Party or any group or organization that you know advocates the violent overthrow of the United States Government?

(19) Do you have any knowledge that any of your close friends or members of your immediate family are knowing members of the Communist Party or any group or organization that advocates the violent overthrow of United States Government?

(20) Do you have any knowledge that any of your close friends or members of your immediate family attended meetings of the Communist Party or any group or organization that you knew advocates the overthrow of the United States Government?

(21) Did you kill Lee Harvey Oswald in order to silence him?

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 8, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel for the President's Commission, telephoned today and advised that Chief Justice Warren and he, Rankin, had talked with Jack Ruby while the Chief Justice was in Dallas on June 7, 1964. He advised that Jack Ruby had requested that he be afforded a polygraph examination.

Mr. Rankin advised that no definite decision had been made at this time on the part of the Commission as to whether they would proceed with the polygraph examination; however, he did desire to know whether or not the Bureau would be willing to give the polygraph examination to Jack Ruby.

It is noted that Jack Ruby is under a death sentence at the present time and is confined to the Dallas County Jail and he has appealed the death sentence. It is further noted that a sanity hearing is scheduled for the near future and that Ruby has repeatedly expressed dissatisfaction with his legal counsel.

There appears to be a very serious issue involved in this matter as to whether the Commission should interject itself in this pending matter and a very serious question is raised as to whether the Bureau should become involved even if the Commission does desire to proceed with the polygraph examination.

NOT RECORDED

RECOMMENDATION

If approved, Mr. Rankin will be advised that in view of the scheduled sanity hearing, the appeal of the death sentence and the difficulties involved in obtaining a satisfactory polygraph examination where a man is under great emotional strain, the Bureau does not desire to afford Ruby a polygraph examination.

I most certainly concur

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

JRM:mlt
(7)

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memo Rosen to Belmont 6-10-64 JRM:lw
cc & L. Lankin 6-11-64 AR:lw

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Mr. Belmont

A. Rosen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

June 8, 1964
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

PURPOSE

To advise the United Press International (UPI) release on 6-5-64, relating to a Dallas auto salesman who reported being hit on the cheek by a ricocheted bullet or piece of curbing is probably identical with Jim Tague, who was interviewed by our Dallas Office on 12-14-63, the results of which have been furnished to the President's Commission.

DETAILS

UPI release dated 6-5-64, relates the "Dallas Times Herald" on 6-5-64, reported an unnamed auto salesman had advised one of the three bullets fired during the assassination apparently hit a curb and he was either hit on the cheek by a ricochet or piece of concrete curb.

The UPI release indicates the salesman asked that his identity be concealed and reports the salesman was by a concrete abutment near the triple overpass adjacent to the Presidential Motorcade at the time of the assassination. The auto salesman indicated he heard three reports which he believed to be shots and on the second shot he felt a sting on his cheek. He maintained in the following confusion he forgot about it until a policeman told him his face was "bloody." The salesman states he went back to where he had been standing and saw a fresh crease mark on the curb. This incident according to the salesman was reported to a Dallas detective and later to the FBI, who were more concerned "about whether I knew Jack Ruby." The release concludes that the salesman has not been contacted by the Commission.

BACKGROUND

This individual is probably identical with Mr. Jim Tague salesman for the Chuck Hutton Company, Dallas, who was interviewed by our Dallas Office on 12-14-63. The results of this interview

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appear on page 31 in the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12-23-63, captioned as above. This report has been furnished to the Commission.

Tague during interview furnished substantially the same information as reported in the UPI release except it appears he has become more dramatic and has exaggerated the incident in an effort to obtain personal publicity or for other unknown reasons. For example, his interview indicates Tague reported about "two drops of blood" resulted from this incident; however, the UPI release now indicates his face was "bloody." Tague denied knowing Oswald but stated he had been in Ruby's club on a few occasions and knew Ruby by sight; however, denied knowing anything about Ruby's associations.

Based on information developed recently, it is possible that one of the shots fired by Oswald did go wild; however, efforts to locate the portion of curb where a possible shot might have hit has been negative.

ACTION

Since this interview has been reported to the Commission and the UPI release contains substantially the same information developed by our investigation, no further action is recommended.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: June 11, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

With reference to the request of the President's Commission to afford Jack Ruby a polygraph examination, the letter of 6-11-64, expressing the Bureau's observations was delivered to Mr. J. Lee Rankin at 2:55 p.m., 6-11-64.

It was made clear to Mr. Rankin that the Bureau was not refusing to conduct this polygraph examination of Ruby; however, the Bureau did desire that the observations be called to the attention of the Chief Justice and, following the Chief Justice's being made aware of these observations, if he still desired the Bureau to conduct a polygraph examination, the Bureau would handle the same.

At 5:00 p.m., 6-11-64, Mr. Rankin advised that both he and the Chief Justice were most appreciative of the observations that had been made in the Bureau's letter and that the Chief Justice had requested the Director be so advised. Mr. Rankin advised that he and the Chief Justice realized the delicate nature of the polygraph interview with Ruby; however, the observations made in writing by the Bureau had caused a re-examination of this request and the Chief Justice had stated that he wanted to make positive that the area of questioning was confined to certain areas which would not affect the state murder case against Ruby.

Mr. Rankin stated that the Commission early next week would send a letter to the Bureau outlining the area of the questioning that was to be conducted and that they would also make available to the Bureau the deposition that had been taken by Chief Justice Warren from Ruby while the Chief Justice was in Dallas. Mr. Rankin commented that the deposition covered a much larger area than the area they desired to cover on the polygraph interview. Mr. Rankin stated that following the transmission

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of the Commission's letter to the Bureau, a Commission representative would get together with a Bureau representative in order that the necessary preparation for the questioning of Ruby could be handled. In this connection, Rankin stated that, during the questioning of Ruby in Dallas, on several occasions Ruby attempted to discontinue the interview, becoming quite irritated, and on these occasions the Chief Justice was able to settle him down and proceed with the questioning. Malley mentioned to Mr. Rankin that should such a situation arise during the polygraph interview, it could have a very detrimental affect on the polygraph examination. Mr. Rankin stated he fully realized this and that he did not know what conditions would be encountered during the interview with Ruby, but because of the commitment made by the Chief Justice to Ruby that he would be afforded a polygraph interview, there was no choice except to proceed with the promised polygraph interview. Mr. Rankin stated that he did not know at this time who would represent the Commission during this interview, but in view of the situation involved, he was giving some consideration to handling this interview himself with the technical man from the Bureau. Mr. Rankin stated it concerned him a great deal because the results of this polygraph interview would be made a part of the official Commission record, and consequently, had to be handled in a most circumspect manner.

Mr. Rankin also mentioned that because of Ruby's peculiar attitudes he thought it would not be desirable for any Agent of the Bureau who had previously talked with Ruby to have anything to do with the requested polygraph interview. SA C. Ray Hall, assigned to the Dallas Office, is a qualified polygraph examiner; however, he has interviewed Ruby in the past in connection with Ruby's killing Lee Harvey Oswald. In view of this it would not be desirable, per Mr. Rankin's request, for polygraph examiner Hall to handle this interview.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Upon receipt of the letter from the Commission outlining the areas that are to be covered in the polygraph interview of Ruby, it is recommended that a polygraph examiner from the Bureau confer with the proper representative from the Commission to prepare for the polygraph interview with Ruby.

2. Upon receipt of the above-mentioned letter, Dallas Office will be contacted to ascertain necessary information as to the status of Ruby's health, medication, et cetera, in order that the examination can be afforded Ruby under proper circumstances.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

DATE: 6-30-64

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

On 6-30-64 Mr. Norman Redlich of the President's Commission called Inspector Malley with regard to certain addresses appearing in Oswald's address book.

He specifically made reference to page 677 of report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12-23-63 in the Oswald case. Mr. Redlich noted that on this page we show under the heading Washington, D. C., Soviet Embassy Office 1125 16th Street, N. W.. Secretary to Ambassador, National 8-8549.

I telephonically contacted Mr. Redlich and called his attention to the Washington, D. C., Telephone Directory which shows on page 490 a listing of the Soviet Embassy and directly underneath shows the office located at 1125 16th Street, N. W., and a listing for the secretary to the Ambassador as NA 8-8549.

Mr. Redlich made reference to a further notation in Oswald's notebook under Soviet Embassy showing an office at 1706 18th Street, N. W., Telephone number Adams 2-3092. In the Washington, D. C., Telephone Directory there is a listing for a residence at 1706 18th Street, N. W., and a telephone number AD 2-3092. At this same location there are separate trunk line listings for the Commercial Division, the Information Office, the "USSR" Magazine, and two other Soviet offices.

Mr. Redlich made reference to page 694 of SA Gemberling's report. Under the heading Washington, D. C., there was an address of 1125 16th Street, N. W. - National 8-7550 and 1706 18th Street, N. W. - Adams 2-3092. I noted to Mr. Redlich that the Telephone Directory shows NA 8-7550 as a trunk line for the Soviet Embassy.

WAB:hrt
(5)
105-82555

62-104090-

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199 JUL 8 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN SOVIET SECTION

35

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

Mr. Redlich indicated that this satisfied his inquiries but asked that we check the address book of Oswald to identify any other Washington, D. C., addresses or telephone listings and that we furnish the Commission with the identities of the persons at the addresses and telephone numbers listed.

ACTION:

We are checking this out now with Dallas.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

JUN 2

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In his testimony before the Commission, Mr. Bernard Weissman stated that some time prior to March 4, 1964 he spoke by telephone to Mr. Mark Lane while Lane was speaking on a radio interview program broadcast by Radio Station WINS. Weissman claims that Lane admitted his accusation that Weissman met with Officer Tippitt and Jack Ruby might not be well founded.

The Commission would appreciate your conducting such investigation at WINS as may be appropriate to confirm or refute Mr. Weissman's claim. If possible, the Commission would like to obtain any tape recording that might have been made of Weissman's conversation with Lane.

In addition, the Commission would appreciate your interviewing Mr. Dick Houston, advertising salesman for the Dallas Morning News, and Mr. L. S. Brotherton, owner of the Du Charme Club in Dallas in connection with the possibility that Weissman could have contacted Ruby. Houston handled the advertisement bearing Weissman's name on November 22, 1963. Conceivably Weissman may have been with Ruby at the Morning News, mentioned Ruby's name, or learned of Ruby through Houston. Ruby may have expressed to Houston his criticism of the Weissman ad.

Weissman has told the Commission he and some friends attempted to purchase the Du Charme Club from Mr. Brotherton. Please ascertain from Mr. Brotherton the extent to which he knew Ruby and whether or not Weissman and his friends might have contacted Ruby in their efforts to purchase a Dallas night club. Also obtain from Brotherton details of his negotiations with Weissman and Weissman's associates.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 9 1964

JUN 29 1964

36

The Commission has noted that, in 1955, Henry Lem Brotherton, while an Assistant District Attorney for Dallas County, dismissed a prosecution against Jack Ruby for a liquor violation. (Clements Report December 19, 1963 p.271) Please ascertain from L. S. Brotherton whether or not he is related to Henry Lem Brotherton and, if so, whether or not, Weissman contacted Lem Brotherton.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

6/30/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel 62-109090

To: SACs, New York (44-974) (Enc. 2)
Dallas (44-1639)(Enc. 2)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith for New York and Dallas are two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum from the President's Commission dated 6/26/64, requesting certain investigation regarding Bernard Weissman and his possible association with Jack Ruby.

New York conduct the requested investigation at Radio Station WINS, New York. If the requested tape can be obtained, furnish to the Bureau by appropriate cover letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination directly to the President's Commission. Furnish appropriate inserts or FD-302's to Dallas in order that they may be included in a subsequent report.

Dallas will conduct the investigation requested with regard to Dick Houston and L. S. Brotherton. Submit results promptly upon completion by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. Dallas should, in addition to including this investigation concerning Weissman in a subsequent Ruby report, also include the results in a subsequent report relating to the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

JUN 30 1964 COMM-FBI

JWH:job (6)

NOTE: Mark Lane, alleged attorney for Oswald's mother, has publicly made the allegation that Bernard Weissman, who placed the "Welcome Kennedy" ad in the Dallas papers, on 11/22/64, met with Oswald and Officer Tippitt at Ruby's night-club prior to the assassination. This allegation has been fully checked out in the Oswald case. Weissman denies that there was ever such a meeting and in his testimony before the Commission said he confronted Lane with this on a radio program in New York and Lane admitted the accusation was not well-founded. He also stated that

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

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37

he placed his ad with Dick Houston, advertising salesman with the "Dallas Morning News" and attempted to buy a nightclub in Dallas from L. S. Brotherton. Commission requests that we obtain any recording available of Weissman's confrontation of Lane and that we conduct certain investigation to determine possibility of Ruby meeting Weissman through Houston or Brotherton.

June 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of June 11, 1964, wherein you were furnished the results of this Bureau's contact with Mr. Barney Ross and you were advised that Mr. Paul Aaronson would be interviewed. Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated June 19, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, setting forth the results of the interview with Mr. Aaronson. Also enclosed is a memorandum dated June 19, 1964, at Chicago, setting forth the results of an interview with a Mr. Vic Dalin who Mr. Aaronson indicated was a known associate of Jack Ruby.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

JMH:job
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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NOTE: By letter dated 6/1/64, the Commission requested that we interview Barney Ross on the basis of a statement by Ross that he once worked for Al Capone. Ross is an acquaintance of Ruby and when interviewed he mentioned Aaronson as a person who might furnish information concerning Ruby's background. Aaronson mentioned Balin as another person who know Ruby in his early days in Chicago.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Leach
Evans
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: June 30, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The testimony of Special Agent John Lester Quigley of the New Orleans Office and the testimony of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., of the Dallas Office was discussed with Samuel A. Stern of the President's Commission. The suggested changes in Hosty's testimony as reflected in the airtel from Dallas dated 6/16/64, and the changes in Quigley's testimony as reflected in New Orleans airtel of 6/19/64 were discussed in detail with Mr. Stern.

Mr. Stern advised that this testimony had been printed for final record; however, after reviewing the suggested changes, he agreed to making those corrections which were absolutely necessary but did not agree to changing any minor items.

The testimony of Assistant to the Director Belmont which was made available to the Bureau, as well as the testimony of Agents Quigley and Hosty and retired Agent Fain, was returned to the President's Commission and receipts were obtained from the Commission. It is noted this testimony was given to the Bureau in connection with the request for testimony of all Bureau personnel who have testified before the President's Commission.

Submitted for information.

JRMidge
(7)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUL 2 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

39

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 26

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In confirmation of a telephone conversation this morning between Mr. Burt W. Griffin of our staff and Special Agent William Hines of your department, you can comply with our request for information concerning Jack Ruby's activities in military service by interviewing the sixteen non-commissioned officers whom you have identified as having had direct supervision over Mr. Ruby.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 8 1964

JUN 29 1964

79 JUL 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

40

June 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 11, 1964, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 17, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, setting forth the results of an interview with Mitchell Simon.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of June 11, 1964.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

JWH:job
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

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199 JUN 30 1964

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JUN 26 5 05 PM '64

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BY COURIER SVC.
86 JUN 26
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Tele. Room
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FBI
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

JUL 2 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Commission, by letter 6/11/64, advised that Hyman Rubenstein, Ruby's brother, had advised the Commission that a Mr. Simon observed Jack Ruby attempt to hit a person with a chair when that person made a derogatory remark about President Franklin Roosevelt. Simon interviewed and states that he merely heard of the incident and did not witness it and could not identify any person who did witness any such event which allegedly occurred about 1943.

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
June 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of two memoranda dated June 11, 1964, concerning the Mexican aspect of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

Upon detachment of the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

JCS:pah
(9)

NOTE:

Enclosures are letterheads from Legat, Mexico City, dealing with negative checks concerning people who resided at the same hotel as did Oswald when in Mexico and with efforts to locate fellow passengers on the bus on which Oswald left Mexico. The memoranda have been approved for dissemination by Rosen, DeLoach and Malley. Classified "Confidential" as Legat has so classified enclosures in order to protect our operations there.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

BY COURIER SVC.

29 JUL 1 - 1964

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COMM-FBI

Declassified 2010 per HSRA

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FBI

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199 JUN 30 1964

FBI

Date: 6/25/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-1639) (P)

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM
(Deceased)
CR
OO: DL

On 6/25/64, [redacted] Dallas County, voluntarily furnished SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS a copy of a 21-page, double-spaced memorandum he prepared from notes made by him on the interview of RUBY, 6/7/64, by Chief Justice EARL WARREN and others. A copy is attached.

[redacted] requested the fact he furnished this memorandum not be made known outside the Bureau, as he had no authorization from Mr. WARREN, defense attorneys, or his own superior, for making same available. He said he made notes under adverse conditions and would not like to be held accountable for the strict accuracy of all of the statements attributed to RUBY, et al. He pointed out Mr. WARREN had a stenographer make a transcript of the interview and the official version will undoubtedly be made a part of the Commission's record.

[redacted] mentioned Mr. WARREN had repeatedly assured RUBY a polygraph examination would be afforded, for which RUBY was insistent.

(3) - BUREAU (ENC. 1)
2 - DALLAS
MCC:eah
(5)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 1 1964

JUN 27 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

79 JUL 6 1964

44-24016-1638

(43)

[redacted] said RUBY talked lucidly in recalling many details but wondered on several occasions, that he [redacted] feels RUBY has definitely deteriorated mentally to a considerable degree.

Review of the memorandum reflects RUBY's statements are somewhat disjointed, although not varying substantially from details previously supplied by him, with following exceptions:

1) RUBY says he lied when he previously said he had his gun with him at City Hall on the night of 11/22/63; that this statement was made a part of a defense against proof of premeditation, in that he would have had the opportunity to shoot OSWALD prior to 11/24/63.

2) RUBY made no claim of a black-out at the time he shot OSWALD.

3) He admits premeditation, referring to a letter to CAROLINE KENNEDY and an article concerning Mrs. KENNEDY's having to return to Dallas to testify regarding OSWALD which he had seen in a newspaper.

4) RUBY had not previously advised concerning a request from LEWIS J. McWILLIE, while in Cuba, that RUBY obtained "four little Cobra guns" from RAY BRANTLEY Hardware Store, Dallas. RUBY had advised of sending a revolver to McWILLIE in Las Vegas at McWILLIE's request and which McWILLIE admitted, but stated had not been accepted by him.

It will be noted on page 16, RUBY made reference to interview with RAY HALL. This is SA C. RAY HALL, of the Dallas Office.

DL 44-1639

Note RUBY denies having gone to Parkland Hospital, Dallas, on 11/22/63 (as claimed by SETH KANTOR, Scripps-Howard reporter) RUBY denied he inquired of a "TV man" when OSWALD would be brought down. This is apparent reference to the claim of IRA N. WALKER, WFAA-TV, to Bureau Agents and as a prosecution witness that he saw RUBY in the basement of Dallas City Hall on two occasions on 11/24/63, considerably prior to the time of the shooting.

A number of misspellings of names are noted in the document.

Bureau is requested to respect [redacted] request he not be identified with having furnished details of the WARREN interview with RUBY.

FBI

Date: 6/24/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies, for Dallas three copies, and for Oklahoma City one copy of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to captioned matter.

The source mentioned in the enclosed memorandum is [redacted]

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 6 1964

EX-103

REC-15

JUN 27 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 3) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - New Orleans

SLC:jas
(8)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUL 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

UNRECORDED COPY OF ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

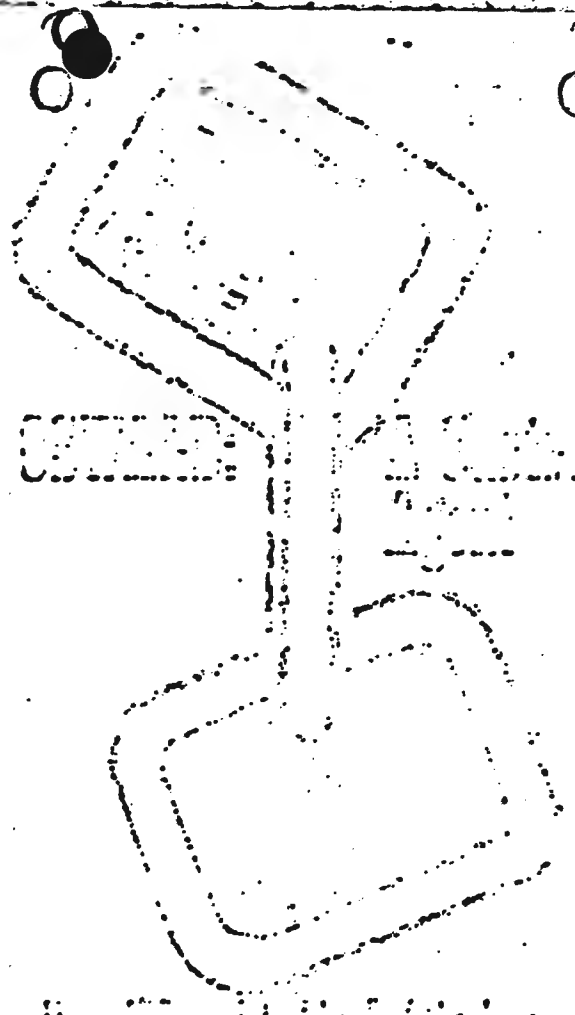
New Orleans, Louisiana
June 24, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a newsletter by Dr. Carlos Bringuier, Delegate in the New Orleans area of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE), which translated means the Student Revolutionary Directorate, dated June, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and written in Spanish. One paragraph of this newsletter in Spanish is translated below:

> "..... BELIEVE IT OR NOT: The Warren Commission was appointed to investigate the death of President Kennedy at the hands of the confessed Castro-Marxist Lee Harvey Oswald. Well, the Warren Commission employed as a consultant at a salary of $100.00 per day Mr. Norman Redlich. It so happens that this Mr. Redlich (according to information appearing in the 'Daily Oklahoman' of May 15, page 30) has been associated with various 'front' organizations of the U. S. Communist Party and has been an enthusiastic adherent to various Communist Party campaigns, among which, is the trip of the American 'students' to Red Cuba in violations of the regulations of the American Department of State. Let us await the report ....."

This same source also made available a pamphlet entitled "OSWALD: A Castro Agent in the United States." by Carlos Bringuier, DRE Delegation, P. O. Box 2606, N. O., La., a copy of which is attached.



by

CARLOS BRINGUIER

A CHRISTIAN CRUSADE PUBLICATION

First of all, I want to express my gratitude to Dr. Billy James Hargis for his kind invitation to address you today. In the name of all the countries that suffer the great tragedy of being ruled by imperialistic communism, I want to express my gratitude to all those responsible for this event.

I would like to speak on a subject that has been in the headlines of the world's press since that black Friday, November 22, 1963. That day, sometime after noon, I was shocked to hear the news about President John F. Kennedy's assassination. Minutes later the radio reported that a young man had been arrested. I was having a late lunch at my home when I heard over the radio that this young man had been identified as Lee Harvey Oswald. That was a luncheon I never finished.

When I heard the name "Lee Harvey Oswald" I jumped out of my seat and ran to the telephone. I got in touch with the F.B.I., the United Press, the Associated Press and the local newspapers in New Orleans, telling them who Oswald was. I also got in touch with several other people who, like myself, had met Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans.

Before leaving my home that afternoon of November 22, I made a mental recollection of the situation.

I decided to give all the information I had to all of those who wanted it without accepting any recompense for it. Undoubtedly, the Cuban organizations in exile, in general, and in particular the Cuban Student Directorate, which I represent, need money to fight against Castro. But the money we could have received at that time was due to one of the greatest tragedies that the noble people who had so generously given us asylum ever experienced . . . the murder of their young President at the hands of an agent of Fidel Castro.

There may still be many Americans who in good faith doubt that Oswald was an agent of Castro and think that he was a lone individual who acted on his own. I would like my word to reach those who still doubt in good faith. Those who in bad faith go around spreading doubts, I am not interested in reaching. But, I wish that all of those who still doubt in good faith were here at this moment because there is one thing before which good faith must yield and admit the truth, and that is the solid facts already registered by history.

On August 2, 1963, I received, in the store that I manage in New Orleans, the visit of two friends of mine who informed me that there was a training camp a few miles outside of New Orleans sponsored by another Cuban organization. They also informed me of the fear they had that a Castro agent could be infiltrated in that training camp. According to them the agent was a former Cuban newspaperman called Fernando Fernandez Barcenas. I communicated this fear to the Cuban Student Directorate headquarters in Miami.

Three days later, that is, August 5, I was in my store talking with an American student about Cuba and Castro when a young man approached us and, after looking around several articles, became very interested in our conversation.

He told us his name was Lee H. Oswald and expressed his disgust with Castro and communism. I gave him some copies of the Cuban Report. During our conversation, he showed interest in knowing about our plans to fight Castro and especially on my duties as delegate of the Cuban Student Directorate in New Orleans. He told me that he had been in the Marine Corps and was willing to train Cubans to fight Castro. He also said that he was willing to go himself to fight Castro. Something at that moment made me extremely cautious. I remembered the training camp a few miles from New Orleans.

I turned Oswald's offer down saying that in my duties I was concerned only with the information field and not in armed activities. Oswald insisted and even tried to offer me money which I refused. When we continued our conversation he offered to bring me a book which would help to train Cubans. I want you to notice this special interest of Oswald in helping me to train Cubans at a time when there was a secret training camp just a few miles from New Orleans, and fear existed that there was a communist agent infiltrated in it.

The day after this interview that ended without any interest from my part since I did not trust Oswald, he brought the book he had offered. It was "A Guidebook for Marines" with the name L. H. Oswald printed in the top of the first page.

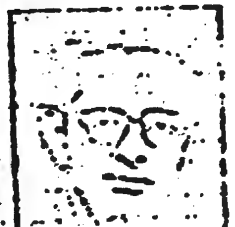
On August 9, around 2:00 p.m., a friend of mine, Celso Hernandez, told me that there was a man in Canal Street with a sign that read "Long Live Fidel" distributing some literature about Cuba. He did not know what the literature said because he did not speak or read English.

Along with another Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, we went to the place where this man had been seen. Unfortunately, we did not find him. So we decided to take the Canal street-car along that avenue and search for him. We failed to find him and I decided to return to my store. But, five minutes later my Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, ran into the store to tell me that the man with the sign was in front of the seven hundred block of Canal Street.

When we got there I was shocked to discover that the young man with the sign that read "Long Live Fidel" was none other than Lee H. Oswald, the same man who had offered his services to train Cubans in the fight against Castro. As soon as he recognized me he was also shocked for a few seconds. Then he smiled and offered me his hand. I refused his handshake and called him a traitor and an agent of Castro. When he saw my attitude he ignored me and continued distributing his pro-Castro propaganda. They were leaflets of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter, and a booklet by Corliss Lamont entitled "The Crime against Cuba."

It was around 3:00 on a Friday and a big crowd gathered

The Testimony of Carlos Bringuier



Carlos Bringuier is the only man known to have debated the President's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. This now famous "radio debate" between the communist, Oswald, and the anti-communist, Bringuier, was broadcast on a New Orleans radio station last August 21 . . . three months before President Kennedy's assassination. Bringuier was the man who exposed Oswald after he made an unsuccessful attempt to infiltrate an underground anti-Castro movement which Bringuier headed in New Orleans. Here, Carlos Bringuier relates FACTS concerning Oswald and his activities, not generally known.

around us to watch what was going on. When I saw that there were more than one hundred persons around us, I stopped accusing Oswald and told the public there that Oswald had tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate, that he was a Castro agent and that he was trying to do to them exactly what they did to us in Cuba—kill them and send their asses to the execution wall. These words impressed the public and immediately they started to shout at Oswald: "Communist," "Go to Cuba," "Kill Him," "Traitor" and some other phrases I couldn't repeat here.

The scene was becoming more and more violent. One policeman came to me and asked me to keep walking and to let Oswald distribute his literature. He was an agent of the law asking us to put an end to the scene and in a few seconds I remembered my relatives murdered in the fight against communism in Cuba; I remembered the faces of my old friends who now are in the prisons of Fidel Castro, and I remembered the thousands of young Americans who had been dying in the fight against communism in Korea, Laos, Viet Nam and Cuba. I thought that was neither just, human, nor patriotic, that at the same time that they are fighting far from their homes, we would have to admit here in the rear-guard that communist agents will try to crack the foundations of freedom and justice that had made this country the leader of the Free World. I didn't obey that order from the agent of the authority because I wanted to have my conscience clear and I liked to return later to my home and look directly at my son's eyes.

When my friend Celso saw my decision, he took the literature that Oswald was distributing and broke it, and threw it in the air. At that moment one of the Americans who was watching the scene pushed Oswald by one arm. I tried to come near to Oswald to hit him, but when he saw what were my intentions, he put his arms down as an X and told me, "O.K. Carlos, if you want to hit me, hit me," and put his face in the right way to receive a hit. When I saw the cold blood that Oswald was showing I decided not to hit him because I understood he would like to appear as a victim. At that moment two patrol cars arrived and the policemen brought us to the First District of Police in New Orleans.

And, it is there in the First District where Oswald showed another time his extraordinary cold blood. He showed his credentials as New Orleans Chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and at that moment I discovered something really interesting. The yellow literature that Oswald was distributing in Canal Street was signed by A. J. Hidell. Later, in November the police found that the rifle that killed President Kennedy was bought under the name of A. Hidell.

Before we left the First District we received a citation to appear at 12:00 on August 12 at the Second Municipal Court. During the trial, I showed the Judge the "Guidebook for Mariner" that Oswald gave me, and explained that the one who created the incident was Oswald when he tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate. The Judge dismissed the charges against us and fined Oswald $10.00. That day, August 12, 1963, was the first time the television showed Oswald's face to the New Orleans citizens.

The next day I was contacted by newsman Bill Stuckey who was trying to find Oswald's address. I gave Stuckey the address but I asked him why he was looking for that. Bill told me he wanted to make an interview with Oswald. Another time I found myself confused. I asked Bill why he would give the chance to a communist to go on a radio program to tell all his lies when in the countries ruled by communism they don't permit the ones who love freedom and democracy to do the same. Bill calmed me the same as make another program interviewing me. Another time I turned down the offer but when I was sure that Stuckey would do something anyway, I asked him to arrange a public debate. A few days later Stuckey advised me that the debate would be held at WDSU Radio on August 21.

On August 16 Oswald made an illegal public demonstration—this time in front of the International Trade Mart, now in company of two other persons. Another friend picked up one of the leaflets, this time signed by L. H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine Street.

I asked my friend to go to Oswald's house posing as a pro-Castro and try to get as much information as possible from him. That night my friend visited Oswald in his house and was talking to him for about one hour. I cannot reveal my friend's name because he has his family in Cuba. At the beginning Oswald was cautious but later he became more friendly. He gave my friend an application to become a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. During the conversation Oswald's daughter came to the porch and Oswald spoke to her in Russian. When my friend asked about the language, Oswald told him that he was studying Russian at Tulane University. In that conversation Oswald tried to justify Fidel Castro's position and he said that if at any moment a fight would start between the United States and Castro, he would help Castro because Castro was right.

On August 21 we went to WDSU Radio to debate against Oswald and his Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Before the debate started I tried to be as friendly to Oswald as I could. I told him that if at any moment, even if it was at midnight, he started to do something good for his country, for his family and for himself, he could come to me and I would help him. Oswald, extremely calm, assured me that he was convinced he was doing the best and that his side was the correct side.

During the debate, one of the members of the panel, Ed Butler, Executive Vice President of the Information Council of the Americas, destroyed Oswald completely when Butler showed Oswald's past and his attempt to renounce his American citizenship to obtain Soviet citizenship. At the debate Oswald again showed his extraordinary cold blood.

In one of my two questions to him I asked Oswald if he agreed with Prime Minister Fidel Castro when in his last speech on July 26, 1963, Castro qualified President John F. Kennedy as a ruffian and a thief. Oswald answered that he didn't agree with that particular wording, which means that he agreed with the qualification but not with the phraseology. After the debate I gave a press release explaining our conclusions about it and in it I asked the citizens of New Orleans to do some things that I believed fundamentals at that moment:

First: Help us destroy communism in Cuba.

Second: Write your Congressmen asking for a full investigation on Mr. Lee H. Oswald, a confessed "Marxist."

Third: Be alert about the communist infiltration in this country because Khrushchev said, "I will bury you."

Unfortunately, and to the best of my knowledge, nobody published my press release or my suggestions. I wrote to the headquarters of the Cuban Student Directorate telling all that happened and advising them that Oswald would have to leave the city because he was completely destroyed in New Orleans.

In accordance with the communist tactics, "Oswald had been burned in New Orleans" but as he was a valuable agent inside the apparatus they would send him to another city to use his services.

Is it possible to believe that a person could be qualified as

a lonely nut who, after spending [illegible] world return disillusioned and became [illegible] of Fidel Castro; who would even try to get all the information possible about the Cubans in exile in New Orleans and would try to infiltrate one anti-Castro organization? Could he be qualified as a lonely nut? He could be a nut, but not a lonely one because he was a member of the international movement of nuts who are trying to destroy the western civilization.

There are some people who said that Oswald was not a communist because he had been disillusioned by Russia and that he did not defend Russia, but Castro. Very well. But, what is Castro? Castro is the beachhead of communism in the Western Hemisphere and while he is not the only one because there are now other beachheads, at least he is the most vigorous and the only one in way of consolidation. Oswald did not have to defend Russia. He only had to defend Castro until he became so strong that the United States would not have any other alternative than to co-exist with him.

There are some people who are asking . . . what were Oswald and Castro looking for with Kennedy's assassination? About this, there is one answer divided in two parts: (1) With relation to Cuba; (2) With relation to the internal front of the United States.

With Relation to Cuba. Kennedy could no longer admit Castro's presence in Cuba. There was coming the electoral campaign and everybody knew that Kennedy's opponents, not only outside but inside his Party, would start a tremendous campaign using Cuba as the center of it. Kennedy was conscious of what was coming and many people were expecting something to happen before the elections that would rehabilitate Kennedy's prestige and make him win the election. Among the Cubans in exile was running the rumor of a so-called "Operation Judas" which meant that Castro would be overthrown from inside with Moscow's compliance to put in power a neutralist government headed by less notorious members from the Cuban Communist Party. There are a lot of articles and speeches that were written and told before Kennedy's assassination telling about this "Operation Judas."

Informed by his spies inside the United States, Castro thought that it would be good to let Kennedy know that he was informed about the plans and that he would not accept his overthrow. Castro, just as are many of the communists, is a communist by convenience and he would not accept the solution of the "Operation Judas." In that situation, taken by irritation and desperation, he went to a reception at the Brazilian Embassy in Havana on September 7, 1963, and expressed it this way:

"We are prepared to fight them and answer in kind. U.S. leaders should think that if they are aiding terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders they themselves will not be safe."

With that threat of death against the leaders of this country, Castro was stating that he would not admit his downfall. In the meantime, among the Cubans in exile and even more in some zones of Latin America, were commentaries about "Operation Judas."

The bitterest Castro attack yet on President Kennedy was made early Sunday morning in a rambling, informal post-midnight dissertation following a reception at the Brazilian Embassy.

"Kennedy is the Batista of his times . . . and the most opportunistic American President of all times," Castro said. Fulgencio Batista was the Cuban dictator ousted by Castro's revolution. The United States, Castro said, "is fighting a battle against us they cannot win . . . Kennedy is a cretin," Castro asserted, "and a ma[illegible] as a gangster family that can[illegible] treb several important [illegible] in the government. For instance, one brother is a Senator [illegible] Attorney General . . . and there are no more Kennedy officials because there are no more brothers."

Castro also disclosed that Cuba had not yet made up its mind about signing the limited nuclear test ban treaty drawn up last month in Moscow. A recent dispatch from Moscow indicated the Russians themselves have been puzzled by Cuba's silence in connection with the treaty. There was some speculation that Castro was holding out for more Soviet economic aid and threatening to cast his lot with the Red Chinese. The Prime Minister did not explain which points in the treaty were being given most consideration. But, he said: "We are taking into account the current world situation, which of course, involves the Caribbean situation, which has been deteriorated in the last few days due to piratical attacks by the United States against the Cuban people."

Following are some declarations made by President Kennedy before the Assembly of the Inter-American Press Association on Monday, November 18, 1963.

"It is important to restate what now divides Cuba from my country and from all the American countries: it is the fact that a small band of conspirators has stripped the Cuban people of their freedom and handed over the independence and sovereignty of the Cuban nation to forces beyond the hemisphere. They have made Cuba a victim of foreign imperialism, an instrument of the policy of others, a weapon in an effort dictated by external powers to subvert the other American Republics. *This, and this alone divides us. As long as this is true nothing is possible. Without it, everything is possible.*

"Once this barrier is removed, we will be ready and anxious to work with the Cuban people in pursuit of those progressive goals which, a few short years ago, stirred their hopes and the sympathy of many people throughout the entire hemisphere.

"No Cuban need feel trapped between dependence on the broken promises of foreign communism and the hostility of the rest of the hemisphere. For once Cuban sovereignty has been restored, *we will extend the hand of friendship and assistance to a Cuba whose political and economic institutions have been shaped by the will of the Cuban people.*"

One month before, we could see the possibility of Castro's overthrow with the help of this country. Now, in view of the battle of the electoral campaign, Castro's position is stronger and in the horizon it's not possible to see the possibility of an immediate American action to provoke Castro's downfall. Undoubtedly, Lee Harvey Oswald gained a wonderful victory for Castro on that black afternoon in Dallas on Nov. 22. And, what were Oswald and communism gaining in the internal front of the United States with the assassination in Dallas of John F. Kennedy?

Dallas had been characterized by her active anti-communism. There had been different incidents such as the one with Adlai Stevenson, which had attracted the national and international attention to that city. While the communists were spreading hate all over the world against our civilization, they were trying here inside this country to destroy those who hate the ones who originated the hate.

It is ridiculous to think about Oswald's lunacy because he took all the precautions that he needed to abandon the place of the assassination. But, thanks be to God, he failed—the escape failed and everything fell down. I would like to know what would happen in this same city, if the

assassin had not been discovered as soon as he was. Still, even as quickly as he was discovered, there was enough time for those of the left to attack with hysteria "the hate created by the rightists and the racists." Luckily for our anti-communist Americans and for the Cuban refugees, that attempt to move the people of this country to a situation of collective hysteria against the rightists, and that could originate a repetition of the tragic night of Saint Bartholomew, had to be stopped when it was found that the suspected assassin being questioned didn't show any connection with the rightists but with the communists and particularly with the Castroites.

Immediately a campaign started against the rightists and the Cuban refugees. It was impossible to permit them to arouse the American people. It made no difference that previously the rightists were blamed publicly — now the situation was different. The accused was a Castroite and now it was necessary to show to the world that this was a civilized nation — all of us had to be blamed for Kennedy's assassination — that it was necessary to stop the hate and we must love one another.

The day after Kennedy's assassination I received a threat of death because I "blamed an innocent and that one day I would have to pay for it." That night, November 23, 1963, Castro put his blame on me, qualifying me as a Liar and he tried to deny facts as public as the debate held at WDSU Radio with Lee Harvey Oswald and that Oswald belonged to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Today I am telling you exactly what I told the press on November 23, 1963. If in Cuba there have been murdered 10,000 Cubans, if in my country there are more than 60,000 anti-communists suffering in prison, I cannot close my mouth cowardly fearing my personal security. And, for my fellow Cubans who were murdered, for the young American soldiers killed in the fight against communism and for the one billion human beings in slavery in Eastern Europe and Asia I have to tell the truth and nothing else but the truth until God our Lord calls us to His divine judgment.

As most Americans know by now, Lee Harvey Oswald was assassinated by Jack Rubenstein who use the alias Jack Ruby. The organization which I represent, Cuban Student Directorate, has turned over proof to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Ruby visited Castro's Cuba in 1959 and again in late 1962 and early 1963. Ruby, who has been sentenced to death for the murder of Oswald admitted traveling to Cuba in 1959. While in Cuba, Ruby's contact in Havana was a Castro propagandist, Salomon Pratkin. Pratkin operates a tourist store in Havana. However, as all know, no U.S. visitors have been allowed in Cuba since 1962. Therefore, the tourist stores in Cuba have become outlets for Castro propaganda. The American people need to know what Rubenstein was doing in Cuba at the end of 1962 and the beginning of 1963.

Ladies and gentlemen, the facts show that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Castro agent and that as a Castro agent he assassinated the President of the United States of America. In your hands you have the opportunity to avoid the Castro-communist assassination of your way of life and your families, too. The enemy has proved to be not ninety miles away but right here inside the United States. The anti-communists and true American parties must wake up and give their help actively to those who are working in this fight or your sons will be condemned to live in slavery under the tyranny more terrible than has been suffered ever by humanity: THE COMMUNIST SOCIALISM.

ADDITIONAL COPIES AVAILABLE

25 for $1; 200 for $5; 500 for $10

CHRISTIAN CRUSADE ● TULSA 2, OKLAHOMA

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

June 8, 1964

Mr. James C. Cadigan
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cadigan:

I enclose the transcript of your deposition of April 20, 1964 which I have edited. Could you please review the transcript to insure that it is accurate, and if you find it so please sign the transcript on the last page.

During the deposition you agreed to carry out certain investigations as discussed on pages 39 and 47. Could you please make these investigations as soon as possible.

I would appreciate it if you could return the transcript by the end of the week.

Sincerely,

Melvin A. Eisenberg

162-10070-10301
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 7 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

Letter
6-23-64
jcc:amg

2 JUL 6 1964

SEVEN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

62-109090

June 23, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI JUN 22 10 20 AM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On June 11, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, forwarded to the FBI Laboratory the transcript of the deposition of Special Agent James C. Cadigan made on April 30, 1964, and requested certain examinations discussed on pages 39 and 47 of the transcript.

Page 39 of the transcript refers to the signature "Alek J. Hidell" on the counterfeit Selective Service System Notice of Classification, Commission Exhibit 795. It was concluded that the "Alek J. Hidell" signature on Commission Exhibit 795 was written by Lee Harvey Oswald, based on a comparison of the Hidell signature with the handwriting on Commission Exhibits 55, 56, 66, 778, 780, 781, 788 and FBI Exhibit D4.

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI JUN 22 4 46 PM '64

Page 47 of the transcript refers to the rubber stamp kit, Commission Exhibit 115, and the rubber stamp impression on Oswald's vaccination certificate, Commission Exhibit 813. As a result of a comparison of Commission Exhibits 115 and 813, it was concluded that the "NEW ORLEANS, LA." (third line) portion of the rubber stamp impression on Commission Exhibit 813 was made with the rubber stamp contained in the rubber stamp kit, Commission Exhibit 115.

No conclusion could be reached with respect to the first two lines of the rubber stamp impression on Commission Exhibit 813, since the first two lines of rubber type on the rubber stamp in Commission Exhibit 115 were found to have been changed prior to receipt and are now not comparable with the first two lines of the rubber stamp impression in Commission Exhibit 813.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

- Dallas (100-10461)

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The transcript has been reviewed and minor corrections have been made. It has been signed by Special Agent Cadigan and is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE: A Xerox copy of the transcript of the deposition of SA Cadigan has been made and is retained in the Laboratory file in this case.

Commission Exhibits 55, 56, 66, 778, 780, 781, 788, and FBI Exhibit D4 consist of various writings in English and Russian which have been attributed to Lee Harvey Oswald.

Letter and enclosure personally delivered to Mr. Willens of the Commission on 7/1/64 by SA James C. Cadigan

JCC

7/1/64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MOHR DATE: 6/23/64

FROM : C. D. DE LOACH

SUBJECT: ERNEST CUNEO
NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE

Ernest Cuneo came by my office on 6/19/64 and stated that he wished to advise me in confidence that he had been commissioned to prepare a lengthy article on the Kennedy assassination with emphasis on the Warren report. He stated that Allen Dulles was to be a principal source of information for him prior to the time the report was issued. He asked, however, that I show him, in strict confidence, a copy of the report that was sent to the Warren Commission.

I told Cuneo that we respected his friendship highly and appreciated his need for information; however, he should know that the Warren Commission has specifically requested that we refrain from making any statements whatsoever until the release of their report. I told him that obviously it would be out of the question for me to show him our report. He then wanted to know if I could give him guidance. I told him we would cross that bridge when we came to it.

Cuneo specified again that he thought he could get sufficient information from Allen Dulles to write his article; however, it would be helpful if he could call us from time to time. He reminded me that he had gone to bat for us with Drew Pearson when Pearson was criticizing the FBI. I told him this was true and that his friendship was evident. I told him also that Pearson twice criticized the FBI following his contact with him. I mentioned that Pearson did not cut out the criticism until I had a lengthy session with him and laid numerous facts on the line.

Cuneo indicated he would get back in touch with us and he fully understands that we cannot show him the report in question. He stated he was leaving my office to go over and see Allen Dulles at that particular time.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
CDD:hlf
(5) 64 JUL 7 1964

62-109060-1

62 JUN 30 1964

47

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan WCS 6/15 DATE: June 12, 1964

FROM : W. A. Branigan WAB

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach ✓
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Special Agents (SA) John Lester Quigley, James Patrick Hosty, Jr., and former SA John W. Fain testified before the President's Commission on 5/5/64 in connection with their knowledge and handling of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

On 5/8/64 the President's Commission furnished the Bureau with a transcript of testimony covering Agents Quigley and Hosty and Mr. Fain. The testimony was reviewed at Seat of Government and certain minor errors were detected in the testimony, such as misspelled words, erronous punctuation and the like. These errors were brought to the attention of the President's Commission by Inspector J. R. Malley on 5/14/64. SAs Quigley and Hosty and former SA Fain have personally not examined the transcripts of their testimony before the President's Commission. Each had left Washington, D. C., and returned to their home residence prior to the date the transcripts were furnished to the Bureau. In view of the Commission's desire to have individuals who testified before the Commission review their transcript to insure their accuracy, it appears it is desirable that copies of the transcripts of SAs Quigley and Hosty and Mr. Fain be forwarded to them in order that they can review them. This will insure that the Commission will have an accurate record of exactly what each of these men had testified to and will give each of these men an opportunity to review the testimony that will be made a permanent part of the Commission's records relating to each.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is an airtel to the Dallas, New Orleans and Houston Offices forwarding a copy of the transcript of SA Hosty, SA Quigley and Mr. Fain, respectively, for their perusal and comments. We are instructing that any changes deemed necessary be furnished the Bureau immediately in order that consideration can be given to discussing such changes with the President's Commission.

Enclosure

REL:pah
(7)

wcs/wed

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 18 1964

JUN 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION

48

6/15/64

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)
2 - New Orleans (100-10001) (Enclosure)
2 - Houston (105-1291) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the Dallas Office is a copy of the transcript of testimony of Special Agent (SA) James P. Hosty, Jr., before the President's Commission on 5/5/64. Enclosed for the New Orleans Office is a copy of the transcript of the testimony of SA John Lester Quigley before the President's Commission on 5/5/64. Enclosed for the Houston Office is a copy of the transcript of former SA John W. Fain before the President's Commission on 5/5/64.

The Dallas, New Orleans and Houston Offices should immediately arrange for SAs James P. Hosty, John Lester Quigley and former SA John W. Fain, respectively, to review the copy of the transcript pertaining to him and determine if it is completely accurate and correctly presents the testimony that was made before the President's Commission. You will note that the enclosure contains corrections which have been noted by the Bureau and have been already brought to the attention of the President's Commission. These corrections are largely misspellings, incorrect grammar structure and the like.

Following perusal of the enclosure by SAs Hosty and Quigley and Mr. Fain, each office should immediately forward a communication to the Bureau listing any other changes that should be brought to the attention of the President's Commission in this matter.

Handle immediately.

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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:pah (13)

MAILED 2
JUN 12 1964
COMM-FBI

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan, dated 6/12/64, captioned same, prepared by REL:pah.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECD

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-82555-1804

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

May 20, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission has just received certain of the materials which it requested of the Russian Government on March 24, 1964. We are here enclosing the following, which were among the documents received:

Document No.	Title
1A	Visa and Registration Office Interior Department Executive Committee of the Moscow City Council
2A	Receipt
3A(1)	Visa and Registration Office Militia Department Minsk
3A(2)	Visa and Registration Office Militia Department Minsk
4A	Receipt
5A(1&2)	Application for Employment, Autobiography
5A(3)	Radio Paint MM and TP of the USSR

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAY 22 1964 32

JUN 29 1964

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Document No.	Title
1B	Visa and Registration Office Militia Department Minsk City Executive Committee
2B	Statement to Visa and Registration Office, Militia Department of the Byelorussian SSR
3B	Application to Chief of Minsk Militia Department
4B	Invitation, Chief of the Militia, Minsk Office

Each of these documents purports to have on it either the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald or the handwriting of his wife, Marina. We would like the Bureau's expert opinion on whether the person whose handwriting it purports to be is in fact the handwriting of that person. We have also enclosed one copy of a translation of each of the Russian-language documents enclosed, in case it may be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures (11)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

May 28, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 20, 1964, concerning the materials which the Commission had requested of the Russian Government on March 24, 1964, and with which you transmitted documents numbered 1A, 2A, 3A(1), 3A(2), 4A, 5A(1&2), 5A(3), 1B, 2B, 3B and 4B. All of these exhibits are designated as FBI Exhibit D216. Translations of the foregoing documents were also received.

Your letter of May 20, 1964, requested a handwriting comparison of the documents submitted with the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, Marina.

It was concluded that Marina Oswald, whose known handwriting specimens are designated as FBI Exhibits D12 and D13, wrote Commission Items 1B and 3B.

It was concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, whose known handwriting specimens are designated as FBI Exhibits D5 and D9 and Commission Exhibits 55, 56 and 66, prepared the following handwriting on the Commission Items as indicated below:

1A - The English text on page two and the two Oswald signatures on page two

2A - The two Oswald signatures

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (with copy of incoming)

62-109060

JCC:emh (10)

79 JUL 2 1964

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RECD MAIL ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

3A(1), 3A(2) and 1B - The Russian handwriting excluding the Russian handwriting on page two below Oswald's signature and excluding the overwriting slanting across the upper left portion of page one on Item 3A(1) and 3A(2)

4A - Only the signature of Oswald

4B - The Russian handwriting

5A(1&2) - The English handwriting and Oswald signatures

No conclusion could be reached whether Lee Harvey Oswald prepared the signature on Item 5A(3) due to the distortion in the signature. However, some handwriting characteristics were observed common to the signature on 5A(3) and the available known writings of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The submitted evidence has been photographed and is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (12)

FBI NEW YORK

1259AM URGENT JUNE 20,1964 JED

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555 AND DALLAS

FROM NEW YORK /105-38431 -/-

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM MR. BRANNIGAN OF BUREAU TO NYO FOUR FORTY-PM JUNE NINETEEN. RE CALL ADVISED MR. RANKIN OF PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT FORMER VICE PRESIDENT NIXON-S SECRETARY ROSEMARY WOODS HAD A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE INDICATING THAT MR. NIXON WAS EITHER GOING TO DALLAS OR PLANNING TO GO THERE IN OCTOBER ONE NINE SIX THREE. ABOVE DESIRED IN CONNECTION WITH MARINA OSWALD-S CLAIM THAT SHE LOCKED HER HUSBAND IN ROOM TO PREVENT HIM FROM DOING HARM TO MR. NIXON WHEN HE WAS SUPPOSEDLY COMING TO DALLAS IN APRIL ONE NINE SIX THREE. INVESTIGATION RELATIVE TO THIS FAILED TO REVEAL THAT NIXON WENT TO DALLAS OR THAT HE WAS SCHEDULED TO GO TO DALLAS AT THAT TIME. THE DIRECTOR HAS APPROVED THAT NYO OBTAIN THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE FROM NIXON-S SECRETARY AND UPON RECEIPT DELIVER TO PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION. CONTACT WITH MR. NIXON-S OFFICE, NYC, REVEALS ROSEMARY WOODS DOES NOT HAVE ARTICLE IN QUESTION BUT BELIEVES SUCH AN ARTICLE DID APPEAR IN DALLAS PAPER.

DALLAS THROUGH REVIEW OF DALLAS PAPERS OBTAIN PRESS STATEMENTS RE NIXON-S TRIP TO DALLAS ONE NINE SIX THREE AND FORWARD TO COMMISSION.

END

WA 3 HFL

FBI WASH DC

JUL 20 1964

NOT RECORDED

10 JUL 1 1964

52

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

62-109090-

June 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JUN 23 1 04 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of Mr. Howard P. Willens of your staff on June 19, 1964, that this Bureau contact Miss Rosemary Woods, secretary to Mr. Richard M. Nixon, for the purpose of obtaining a newspaper article that Miss Woods reportedly possessed indicating that Mr. Nixon was either going or was planning to go to Dallas, Texas, in October, 1963.

For your information, contact with Mr. Nixon's office on June 19, 1964, revealed that Miss Rosemary Woods does not have the article in question, but she believes such an article did appear in a Dallas newspaper.

In view of Miss Woods' statements, we are checking the Dallas newspapers from October 1, 1963, to November 22, 1963, to ascertain if there was an article in a Dallas newspaper indicating Mr. Nixon planned a trip to Dallas during such period. Results of our checks will be promptly furnished to the Commission upon receipt.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REL:PAH:hmt
(2)

NOTE: Marina Oswald has indicated Oswald planned to attack Mr. Nixon approximately two weeks after the General Walker incident which occurred 4-10-63. We have previously reviewed all Dallas newspapers from 1-1-63 to 5-15-63 and found no

(note continued page 2)

JUL 7 1964

COMM-FBI

NOTE CONTINUED:

indication Nixon planned trip to Dallas during this period. Oswald moved to New Orleans approximately 5/1/63 and returned to Dallas 10/3/63 following his week's visit to Mexico. We are checking the Dallas newspapers to see if there is any indication Nixon planned a trip to Dallas in October or November, 1963, in view of Miss Woods' statements.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Davies

June 24, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephone call on June 10, 1964, from Miss Mary Norton, Commission employee, to a representative of this Bureau concerning the reproduction of certain Commission exhibits. These exhibits were furnished to a Special Agent of this Bureau on the same date as the request.

Pursuant to this request, you will find enclosed herewith three sets of photocopies of Commission exhibits numbered 871 through 903. Also enclosed are Commission exhibits numbered 871 through 875 and 877.

62-109060

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC. | ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (9)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with listing of same.

DED:emh (10)

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 29 1964

JUL 2 1964

54

FBI

JUN 24 4 13 PM '64

SEC'D-READING ROOM

TE: The telephonic request of 6/10/64, mentioned above, was made to SA Roy L. Devons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory. During the telephone call, it was specifically requested that SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, Document Section of the Laboratory, prepare three copies of Commission Exhibit number 885 from negatives which are in possession of the Bureau.

The exhibits mentioned above, with the exception of Commission Exhibits 385, 882 and 883, were obtained from the Commission on 6/10/64 by SA Robert E. Neill. Those exhibits originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be retained in Bureau custody. Commission exhibits not originating from the Bureau are being returned to the Commission along with the photographs.

It is noted that some of the exhibits of which photocopies were made consist of more than one page and in order to avoid confusion in accounting for the total number of enclosures being sent to the Commission, the three sets of photocopies are being considered as three enclosures.

6/24/64

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
* 871	Drawing of Presidential follow-up car (top down), showing measurements, dated March 2, 1964.
* 872	Drawing of Presidential limousine (top down), showing measurements, dated November 22, 1963.
* 873	Photograph of interior of rear section of Presidential limousine showing seating arrange--- in car with jump seats in open position.
* 874	Photograph of interior of Presidential limousine taken from rear showing relative position of jump seats in an open position as they relate to back seat of car.
* 875	Album of photographs taken of the scene of the assassination from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building on December 1963.
876	Aerial view of the site known as Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas, indicating large buildings surroun area and Triple Underpass by numbers 1 through 11 and also indicating Main, Commerce, Elm and Houst Streets by names.
* 877	Document stating historical background and ph[illegible]c description of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas
878	Photograph of scale model of scene of assassinati looking towards northeast with Texas School Book Depository Building in background and showing roa which is an extension of Elm Street, upon which a miniature scale models of vehicles in motorcade.
879	Photograph of the scale model of scene of the assassination looking towards southwest, towards Triple Underpass, from the southeast corner windo on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depos Building.
880	Photograph of a scale dimension view of the sixth floor looking towards southeast corner of the Tex School Book Depository Building.
881	Photograph of 3-dimension scale model of Dallas Police Department Garage showing jail office and ramps leading down from Main and Commerce Street and small models of armored van and two police s cars positioned on ramps, together with miniatur mock-ups of individuals in the area at the time Lee Harvey Oswald was led out from the elevator through the jail office into the basement ramp t be taken from the City jail to the County jail.

62-1090.90

ENCLOSURE

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
882	Tracing of survey made of scene of assassination on May 24, 1964, by Robert H. West, County Surveyo: Dallas, Texas.
883	Cardboard Reproduction of Commission Exhibit 882.
884	Copy of tabulation which appears on plat map conta: ing positions marked according to frame numbers of movies indicating elevations, sight angles, degree sight and distances.
885	Album of black and white photographs made of Zapru film from frame 171 through frame 334.
886	Photographic exhibit depicting Position A, which d not show on Zapruder film, but which was establish as first point at which a person in the 6th floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Buildin could have gotten a shot at the President as his c rounded corner from Houston Street to Elm Street.
887	Photograph of FBI Special Agent, taken on May 24, 1964, at 6th floor window of Texas School Book Depository Building with purported assassination rifle mounted on tripod which was fixed at approxi mate height of boxes used by assassin to position rifle at time of assassination, with Aeroflex moti picture camera mounted on rifle.
888	Photographic Exhibit depicting three photographs a follows: (1) photograph of frame 161 from Zaprude film; (2) photograph of car taken during re-enactm on May 24, 1964, with photographer positioned same Zapruder when he took frame 161; and (3) photograp taken through rifle scope from 6th floor window of Texas School Book Depository Building, during re-enactment on May 24, 1964, of that car.
889	Photographic exhibit depicting frame 166 from Zapr film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
890	Photographic exhibit depicting frame 185 from Zapr film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
891	Photographic exhibit depicting frame 186 from Zapr film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
892	Photographic exhibit depicting frame 207 from Zapr film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
893	Photographic exhibit depicting frame 210 from Zapr film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
894	Photographic exhibit depicting frame 222 from Zapr film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
895	Photographic exhibit depicting frame 225 from Zapr film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
896	Photographic exhibit depicting frame 231 from Zapr film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
897	Photographic exhibit depicting frame 235 from Zapr film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
898	Photographic exhibit depicting frame 240 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
899	Photographic exhibit depicting frame 249 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
900	Photographic exhibit of photograph taken by AP photographer at time of assassination and photograph taken from same position of AP photographer at time of re-enactment.
901	Photographic exhibit depicting frame 255 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
902	Photographic exhibit depicting frame 313 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888, one frame from Nix film with re-enactment photograph, and one frame from Muchmore film with re-enactment photograph.
903	Photograph taken at garage, following re-enactmen of assassination, on May 24, 1964, showing white string placed against wall by surveyor at 17 degrees, 45 minutes and 30 seconds which was same as probable angle of declination of shot passing through bodies of the President and Governor; wit stand-ins for President Kennedy and Governor Conn positioned in same relative positions as shown in Zapruder film, a rod is being held by Commission Assistant Counsel Specter positioned at angle par to string and at points approximating entrance wound and exit wound on the President's stand-in and the entrance hole in the back of Governor Connally's coat being worn by stand-in for Gover Connally.

* Commission exhibits not originating from the Bureau

** (Commission Exhibit 885 not furnished by Commission, but photographs made from negatives in custody of Bureau)

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

June 26, 1964

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is one copy of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated June 19, 1964, captioned as above. This report contains the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald, and is being furnished as it contains information of possible interest to you.

For your information, copies of this report have been furnished to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and one copy has been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service.

Enclosure
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)
NOTE:

Since the assassination we have received numerous complaints relating to individuals other than Lee Harvey Oswald. These complaints generally relate to remarks and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. The complaints are initiated by cranks, mental cases and patriotic citizens. Some of these people pose a possible threat to the President and other high officials and we insure appropriate dissemination is made. This will be the fourth such report disseminated to the President's Commission. A copy will be disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service separately. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Malley and appropriate Bureau supervisory personnel.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 30 1964

29 JUN 1 - 1964

June 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 4, 1964, I am enclosing herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 23, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the results of the investigation requested concerning the allegation of Vic Robertson that Jack Ruby attempted to enter the office of Captain Will Fritz while Lee Oswald was being interviewed.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of June 4, 1964, concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JWH:job
(7)

Enclosures (2)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

FBI - READING ROOM
Jun 25 5 18 PM '64
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 30 1964
RECEIVED DIRECTOR
BY COURIER SVC.
86 JUN 26
COMM-FBI
79 JUL 8-1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

56

NOTE:

The Commission, by letter June 4, 1964, stated that an index of audio tapes from WFAA-TV, Dallas, indicated that Vic Robertson had described on tape an attempt by Jack Ruby to enter the office of Capt. Fritz while Oswald was being interviewed on the late afternoon of 11/22/63. The Commission requested interview of Robertson, review of the tape, and interview of police officers on duty guarding the door. Robertson, in interview, states he saw Ruby attempt to enter. The police officers on duty who were acquainted with Ruby state that he made no such effort to enter.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 24

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Evidence was adduced at the trial of Jack Ruby that a tape recording was made by "Ike" Pappas, WNEW, New York, New York of the sounds in the basement of Dallas City Jail at the time Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission would appreciate your obtaining a copy of that tape and conducting such tests as may be appropriate to determine whether or not Jack Ruby made any utterances while shooting Oswald. Attention should be given to whether the microphone used by Pappas could have picked up any statement made by Ruby as he approached Oswald. Pappas has testified that he was standing about five feet from Ruby at the time Oswald was shot, and TV films in the possession of the Commission may be useful in establishing the precise location of Pappas.

In addition, the Commission would appreciate your obtaining for it a copy of the photograph introduced into evidence as Defendant's Exhibit No. 8 in the Ruby trial.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

JUL 2 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 2 1964

JUN 25 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

30

57

6/23/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

6: [illegible]

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)(Enclosures-2)
New York (44-[illegible])(Enclosures-2)

From: Director, FBI (44-24015)

[illegible]
[illegible]
CIVIL RIGHTS
CD: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for Dallas and New York are two copies of a letter to the Bureau from the President's Commission dated 6/22/64 requesting that we obtain a tape recording made by Ike Pappas and a copy of a photograph introduced as Defendant's Exhibit No. 3 in the Ruby trial and that certain tests be conducted in connection with the tape recording.

Upon receipt Dallas will identify the tape referred to as played by the defense at the trial of Ruby and set forth lead by teletype to New York to obtain a copy of this tape recording. Dallas will also obtain a copy of Exhibit No. 3 and submit by appropriate cover memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

New York will upon receipt of the identifying information from Dallas, make arrangements to obtain a copy of the desired tape recording from radio station [illegible] and forward the tape recording to the Laboratory where the tests requested by the Commission will be conducted.

1 - Route through Mr. Conrad (Enclosure-copy of letter from President's Commission)

[illegible]/cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON [illegible] PAGE TWO.

MAILED 8
JUN 23 1964
COMM-FBI

56 JUL 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

58

FILE—[illegible]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Commission advised that evidence at the trial of Jack Ruby indicated a tape recording was made by Ike Pappas, radio station WNEW, New York, of the sounds in the basement of the Dallas City Jail at the time Ruby shot Oswald. It was requested that we obtain the tape and conduct such tests as necessary to determine whether or not Ruby made any utterances while shooting Oswald. It was also requested that we obtain a copy of a photograph introduced in evidence at Ruby's trial.

June 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

[George Carter] a police reporter for the "Dallas Times Herald," Dallas, Texas, furnished information to Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department to the effect that Jack L. Ruby had at one time sent a gun to Louis J. Lemmie and that Lemmie had returned the gun to Ruby. [Carter] [illegible] that he had received this information from one [redacted] who told [Carter] that if [Carter] would help him out on a thirty-day conviction he had received for police making in Texas he, [redacted] would give [Carter] "a real story" as to Ruby's connection with Lemmie.

As you are aware, Louis J. Lemmie has been previously interviewed in connection with the Ruby investigation and has admitted that Ruby sent him a gun which he did not accept delivery of. [illegible] investigation has established that a gun was sent at Ruby's instruction to Lemmie from Earlmare Store, Dallas, Texas, [illegible], 1963. Lemmie did not accept delivery of the gun and it was returned to Ruby's Earlmare Store.

[redacted] is a well known gambling figure in Las Vegas, [illegible], who reportedly went to Las Vegas from Dallas in about 1947. Records relative to [redacted] in connection with the Ruby investigation would indicate that he is not acquainted with Ruby. (Report of Special Agent Hanning C. Clements, Dallas, Texas, dated December 14, 1963, Pages 467, 470, and 484.)

62-109090

Enclosures NOT RECORDED 199 JUN 30 1964

Enclosed herewith two [illegible] dated June 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, [illegible]

JWH:job
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 JUL 6 1964

59

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

of an interview with George Carter concerning statements made by him to Chief Curry. In view of Carter's expressed apprehension should it become known to [redacted] that Carter had revealed [redacted] efforts to have Carter intercede for him with the District Attorney, and that there was no indication to Carter that [redacted] actually has any information concerning McWillie's association with Ruby that has not previously been revealed, no effort will be made to interview [redacted] concerning this matter unless specifically requested by the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Information furnished by Carter to Chief Curry was furnished to the Dallas Office on 5/7/64, and Dallas requested that Las Vegas interview [redacted]. Las Vegas advised that [redacted] has, for a number of years, been a big gambling figure in Las Vegas and that he is the subject of a Bureau antiracketeering case. [redacted] has been convicted on a Federal income tax evasion charge and is presently out on bond. Las Vegas requested that Carter be interviewed prior to interview of [redacted]. Dallas interviewed Carter on 6/18/64, and Carter stated that he had contacted [redacted] whom he knew to be an associate of McWillie on the theory that [redacted] might be able to elicit a story from McWillie concerning Ruby. [redacted] said he might be able to help if Carter would intercede for him with the District Attorney to cancel a penitentiary sentence he had outstanding against him in Texas. Carter refused to intercede and obtained no information whatever from [redacted]. Carter said that in view of [redacted] reputation for violence he was afraid for himself should it become known to [redacted] that he had related [redacted] attempt to have him intercede for him. Dallas recommended that [redacted] not be interviewed.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Moher
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 18 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. J.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with the role of the Armored Motor Car Service in the expected transfer of Lee Oswald on November 24, please interview a Mr. Fleming, the driver of the armored truck, and other appropriate employees of the Armored Motor Car Service, Dallas, Texas, to determine pertinent details of plans and activities in connection with that transfer.

Such inquiry should include details of all discussions with members of the Dallas Police Department before and after the car reached the police department, the times of such discussions and the arrival of the truck, when information was given concerning the route to be followed and the expected time of transfer, the route the truck took in going to the police department, any acquaintance or contact those persons had with Jack Ruby prior to arrival of the truck, and the names of all persons who were informed of any facts concerning the transfer prior to arrival of the truck.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

JUN 19 1964

SOVIET SECTION

6/22/64

1 - Mr. Swanson

Airtel

62-109090 -

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 6/18/64 which is self-explanatory. Immediately conduct requested investigation and thereafter submit letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the Commission of results of your investigation.

Persons contacted should be advised that investigation is being conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosure

MCS/ras
(4)

NOTE: By letter dated 6/18/64 Commission requested interview with appropriate employees of Armored Motor Car Service Dallas, Texas, concerning details of plans and activities in connection with the transfer of Oswald to the county jail from the Dallas Police Department.

MAILED
JUN 22 1964
COMM-FBI

JUL 1 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

61

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

June 30, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission yesterday adopted the following resolution.

It was moved by Congressman Ford and seconded by Senator Russell: Resolved, that the Commission ask the Federal Bureau of Investigation to immediately make a thorough investigation of the publication of the Lee Harvey Oswald diary by the Dallas Morning News and that it ascertain both the means used and the circumstances surrounding the acquisition of the diary and its subsequent publication, and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation also be asked to make a like investigation of any similar publications that may occur in the immediate future. Motion was carried unanimously.

Will you kindly keep us advised of developments in this matter? Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 9 1964

64 JUL 13 1964

SOVIET SECTION

62

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

May 29, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For your information and consideration I am enclosing the translation of attachments to the May 5, 1964 diplomatic note from Ambassador Dobrynin to the Secretary of State concerning the hospitalization of Lee Harvey Oswald while he was in Russia.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin

Encl. 1 set

162-10401-
NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 25 1964

ENCLOSURE

17 JUN 24 1964

Memo Branigan to Sullivan 6/4/64 with encl. to Dallas 6/5/64 forwarding cc of communication 5/29/64 under captioned matter.

79 JUL 1 1964 REL: WAS

63

Mr. Belmont June 19, 1964

A. Rosen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Mr. Howard Willens, President's Commission, called Malley and advised that he was calling at the request of Mr. Rankin, who is not available today and stated that Mr. Rankin had received information that former Vice President Nixon's secretary, Rosemary Woods, had a newspaper article indicating that Mr. Nixon was either going to Dallas in October, 1963, or was planning to go to Dallas in October, 1963. Mr. Willens stated that Mr. Rankin desired the Bureau to obtain this newspaper article from Mr. Nixon's secretary.

In connection with the foregoing it is noted that Marina Oswald has in the past furnished information indicating she on one occasion locked her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, in the bathroom to keep him from doing physical harm to Nixon when he was supposedly coming to Dallas in April, 1963. Investigation relative to this has failed to reflect that Mr. Nixon went to Dallas or that he was scheduled to go to Dallas at that time.

ACTION:

New York is being requested to obtain this newspaper article from Mr. Nixon's secretary, and upon receipt of same, necessary action will be taken concerning this article and the President's Commission advised.

ORIGINAL FILED IN CRIME RECORDS

NOT RECORDED
100 JUN 24 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

105-82555
62-109090
JRM:AOD (8)
70 JUL 7 - 1964

64

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUN 22 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of June 16, 1964 in connection with Ralph Eugene Young.

If you have not already done so, the Commission would appreciate your forwarding to the federal authorities interested in Mr. Young's security clearance the information that has been given to the Commission concerning Mr. Young.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 30 1964

JUN 23 1964

79 JUL 2-1964

65

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

June 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

105-82555-4112

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - H. A. Stutz
Rm. 5722 Justice
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the telephone call of May 25, 1964, from Mr. Wesley James Liebeler to Mr. Harold Stutz, Jr., of this Bureau, wherein Mr. Liebeler requested further investigation regarding a cartoon which allegedly appeared in a Cuban newspaper depicting a coffin containing President Kennedy.

There are enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated June 18, 1964, at Miami, Florida. This report contains the results of the investigation conducted as a result of Mr. Liebeler's request.

There is also enclosed one copy of the January 7, 1963, issue of the Cuban magazine, "Bohemia." This contains a picture on page 69 which depicts a large crowd holding a mock coffin on which are the words, "Mr. Kennedy Like Here, Cuban Revolution Killed Him."

This completes the investigation conducted at the request of Mr. Liebeler.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

TMS:pah
(12)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

29 JUL 1 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

The enclosed Miami report indicates that no cartoon such as was reported ever existed. The individual who advised of existence of such a cartoon received his information from another person who was referring not to the cartoon, but to the picture in the "Bohemia" magazine. The Miami report of 6/10/64 has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley ;and they have approved it for dissemination to the Commission.

1 - C. D. De[illegible]
1 - Mr. Belm[illegible]
1 - Mr. Rose[illegible]
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of three issues of "Fate" magazine for the months of October, 1963, March, 1964, and May, 1964. In each of these issues there is an article relating to individuals who reportedly predicted the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. One copy of each issue is being retained in the files of this Bureau for future reference.

Also enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Chicago Office dated June 19, 1964, relating to pertinent articles in the above-mentioned issues of "Fate" magazine.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (8)

1 - Dallas (89-43)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 25 1964

ReCGairtel 6-19-64. Copy of Bulet to Commission furnished for your information.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

JUN 30 1964

62-109060-335-6

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Since the assassination we have received numerous reports of individuals who allegedly predicted the assassination of President Kennedy. Most of these individuals are alleged to have unusual powers of extrasensory perception. One specific instance investigated by this Bureau was an allegation that Jeane Dixon of Washington, D. C., who is associated with the James L. Dixon Real Estate Company, had been discussed in a magazine article as having predicted not only the assassination of President Kennedy, but having predicted the deaths of other notables. Through investigation we determined that the article referred to was in the 10-63 issue of "Fate" magazine.

This magazine caters to stories of extrasensory perception and strange happenings not readily explainable. In the article by Dixon she predicted the deaths of Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, President Franklin Roosevelt and President Kennedy.

It is felt that copies of this magazine should be furnished to the Commission for its general information.

June 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Hines

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JUN 25 1 37 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith for your consideration is a copy of a letter to Honorable Hobart Taylor, Jr., Associate Counsel to the President, The White House, Washington, D. C., dated June 16, 1964, and a copy of its enclosure, a brief entitled "Why Ruby Shot Oswald." The enclosed letter and its enclosure were both referred to this Bureau by Mr. Taylor.

A copy of Mr. Dann's letter and a copy of its enclosure have also been furnished to Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice. No further action is contemplated by the FBI concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
8 4 JUN 25
COMM.-FBI

Enclosures (2)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 26 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUN 26 1964

JWH/cac
(3)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont, 6/25/64, "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald, - Victim, Civil Rights," JWH/ras.

JUN 30 1964

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

June 25, 1964

By Courier Service

1 - Mr. Neill, 7132
1 - Mr. Frazier, 7410
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Conrad

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard M. Mosk on June 24, 1964, evidence item number D96 was delivered to Mr. Mosk on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Belmont (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Malley (sent direct)

REN:KO (10)

62-109060

NOTE: This request was made to SA Cortlandt Cunningham. The delivery was made by SA Robert E. Neill. D96 is an envelope addressed to the New York Labor News Company bearing the return address of L. H. Oswald.

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

69

The Virginia Society of the Sons of the American Revo

THOMAS NELSON JUNIOR CHAPTER

PRESIDENT
EDWIN K. PHILLIPS
P. O. BOX 18
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

VICE-PRESIDENT
HON. CONWAY H. SHIELD, JR.
232 JAMES RIVER DRIVE
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

SECRETARY AND
CAPT. ROBERT
CARDINAL

TREASURER
DOUGLAS M. BRAXTON
3201 CHESAPEAKE AVE.
HAMPTON, VA.

CHAPLIN
THE REV. MR. SAMUEL M. BAYRE
MATHEWS, VA.

Mr. M...
Mr. Ca...
Mr. Calla...
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delo...
Mr. Evans...
Mr. Gale
Mr. Room...
Mr. Sulliva...
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holm...
Miss Gandy

THOMAS NELSON JR.
COMMEMORATIVE
COMMITTEE

W. M. HARRISON, CHAIRMAN
THE DAILY PRESS, INC.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

LEWIS H. HALL
219 - 27TH STREET
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

ARTHUR D. STRONG
P. O. BOX 1867
WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

THE WARREN COMMISSION,

Chief Justice Earl Warren
Senator Richard B. Russell
Senator John Sherman Cooper
Representative Gerald Ford
Representative Hale Boggs
Mr. John J. McCloy
Mr. Allen Dulles
Chief Counsel J. Lee Rankin

GREETINGS:

Whereas, it has come to the attention of the Thomas Nelson Jr., Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, that the Warren Commission appointed to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy has employed as an assistant one, Norman Redlich, a former professor of New York University.

Whereas, Mr. Redlich has definite associations with known communist fronts, and particularily, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, so designated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Recently Mr. Redlich's name appeared as a co-signer in a large advertisement in the NEW YORK TIMES as a birthday celebration for the ECLC.

Whereas, this Chapter has taken notice of the above information,

Therefore, be it Resolved that this Chapter, by Resolution, requests the removal of Mr. Redlich from the Warren Commission work so that its findings, when made public will have no taint of communist direction, because the alleged assassin of our former President had definite communist connections.

It was requested that the Chapter Secretary forward the above Resolution to each member of the Warren Commission, the Virginia Senators and Representatives in Washington.

By direction of Chapter President,

Edwin K. Phillips, NINE FIVE

9 June 1964
Chapter Meeting

58 JUL 26 1964

Secretary

copies to:

President Lyndon B. Johnson

June 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 4, 1964, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 11, 1964, at Las Vegas, Nevada, setting forth the results of this Bureau's examination of telephone records relating to Lewis J. McWillie and two copies of a memorandum dated June 11, 1964, at Las Vegas, Nevada, setting forth the results of an interview with Lewis J. McWillie on June 8, 1964.

This completes the investigation requested in your letter above of June 4, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

JWH:job
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 25 4 42 PM '64

BY COURIER SVC.
JUN 25 1964
COMM-FBI

68 JUN 30 1964

NOTE: The telephone company, Las Vegas, Nevada, initially refused access to the records of telephone calls on telephones used by Lewis J. McWillie, who is an associate of Ruby, whom Ruby visited in Havana, Cuba, in 1959. The Commission, by letter 6/4/64, enclosed a copy of a subpoena they had issued to the telephone company and requested that we examine the subpoenaed records and also reinterview McWillie for specific details regarding Ruby's visit to him in Havana in 1959.

RECD HSCA JAN 1979

June 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Refer to your letter of June 11, 1964, concerning the claim of Carl L. Maynard that he saw Lee Oswald dating a Mexican striptease dancer who worked at the Carousel.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated June 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, advising you of the previous investigation conducted by this Bureau concerning the allegation of Maynard and setting forth the results of an interview with Marilyn Wysong, also known as Marilyn Owens, and Diana Hunter.

Interview of George Love on December 16, 1963, as referred to in the enclosed memorandum was furnished to you in the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated December 21, 1963, Page 111. The interview of Diana Hunter was previously furnished to you in the report of Special Agent Clements dated December 21, 1963, Page 226. The interview with Dior Angel at New Haven, Connecticut, on November 25, 1963, was furnished to you in the report of Special Agent Clements dated December 30, 1963, Page 457; and the reinterview with her at San Antonio, Texas, on December 21, 1963, was furnished to you in the report of Special Agent Clements dated January 8, 1964, Page 186.

This completes the investigation as requested in your letter of June 11, 1964, concerning the allegation made by Carl L. Maynard.

Sincerely yours,

25 JUN 26 1964

M. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

JWH:dob

NOT RECORDED
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
199 JUN 29 1964

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 25 10 34 AM '64

BY COURIER SVC.
85 JUN 26
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

The Commission, by letter 6/11/64, referred to an allegation made by Carl Maynard that Oswald dated a dancer who worked at the Carousel which allegation was furnished to them in a report in the Oswald case. They asked that we advise what investigation had been made and that we interview Diana Hunter who could furnish more information about it. The initial allegation of Maynard was also furnished the Commission in the Ruby case and it was completely run out in that case and determined to be without merit. Our previous investigation is being pointed out to the Commission.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

June 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a letter bearing the name Mrs. Alice Whiteley furnished to this Bureau by letter dated June 23, 1964, from Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U. S. Department of Justice.

Mrs. Whiteley has corresponded with this Bureau since 1957. However, her letters have not been acknowledged due to the rambling, incoherent information contained in her communications.

A copy of Mrs. Whiteley's communication is being furnished to Secret Service Headquarters and no further action is being taken by this Bureau.

62-109090-

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 2 1964

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 62-95002
KMR:las (8)
Enclosures (2)

YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

66 JUL 8 1964

FBI

62-109090-

NOTE:

Bureau files reveal Mrs. Whiteley has corresponded with us since 1957 and it appears she is a deeply mentally disturbed individual. She has presented lengthy written letters regarding psychiatric therapists, Al Capone, the Mafia, perversions, hypnotism, Kremlin agents, none of which make sense. She appeared at the Bureau on March 30, 1960, to present one of these lengthy letters and it was the observation of the interviewing Agent that she was a woman of more than 60 years of age. We have not acknowledged any of her previous communications and in view of the fact the Department has not acknowledged this one, we therefore, are not acknowledging it. A copy of Mrs. Whiteley's letter is being furnished to Secret Service Headquarters.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133
1 - Mr. Cunningham

DATE: 6/26/64

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On 3/11/64, SA Cortlandt Cunningham testified before the President's Commission regarding the ease in which the assassination rifle can be assembled and disassembled. He also demonstrated before the Commission that this rifle can be assembled using a dime.

A transcript of his testimony was recently received from the Commission. The transcript has been reviewed and minor transcribing errors have been corrected.

On 6/26/64, SA Cunningham had a conference with Mr. Joseph Ball, staff member of the President's Commission, at which time the revisions were discussed with him. Mr. Ball stated that he had no objection to any of the proposed changes and advised that they will be incorporated into the Commission's official record.

For your information, a xerox copy of the corrected transcript is attached.

ACTION:

For information.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 2 1964

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

XEROX
JUL 1 1964

1 ENCLOSURE
CC:bsm (5)

66 JUL 8 1964

1 - W. C. Sullivan (W. J. Anlow)
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 26, 1964, concerning the receipt of an anonymous letter on May 18, 1964, implying a threat against the Chief Justice of the United States.

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of the following five self-explanatory communications from the offices indicated:

Dallas, Texas, dated May 28, 1964;
Phoenix, Arizona, dated June 1, 1964, and June 10, 1964;
Las Vegas, Nevada, dated June 19, 1964;
San Diego, California, dated June 22, 1964.

The enclosed communications reveal the results of our investigation. For your information appropriate local police authorities have been apprised of the implied threat. No further action is being taken in this matter.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 29 1964

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 65-8742 (Arthur Imhoff)
RDR:las
(13)
Enclosures (10)

Duplicate Yellow

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 JUN 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3222

NOTE:

Details concerning this matter appear in Rosen to Belmont memo, 5-25-64, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," RDR:las. Briefly, an anonymous letter was received at the Bureau on 5-18-64, alleging that the writer overheard a conversation in the Spanish language indicating knowledge of the assassination and implying a threat against the Chief Justice. The writer stated the person making these statements drove a car bearing Arizona license EZY 958, which was determined to belong to one Arthur G. Imhoff. Imhoff was interviewed on 6-17-64 and denied having any knowledge of the assassination or acquaintance with any of the central figures. He indicated an interest in extrasensory perception "seers" and "mystics." He acknowledged that he might have talked about predictions of the President's death made by others, but denies making any statements which could be construed as a threat. The Chief Justice and the President's Commission were immediately advised of the receipt of the anonymous letter and were advised we were investigating. In view of outcome of interview, no further action appears warranted and this should conclude our responsibilities in this particular matter.

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
June 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter of June 17, 1964, and the enclosures thereto, which contained the results of our survey of passport applications filed in New Orleans, Louisiana, between the dates of June 17, 1963, and July 1, 1963.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 22, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which sets out additional procedures of the New Orleans Passport Agency in processing passport applications.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
6 5 JUN 2 6
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

REL:pah
(7)

NOTE:

At the request of the Commission, we conducted survey of passport applications filed in New Orleans to determine how long it took State Department to authorize issuance of a passport

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 26 10 34 AM '64

62-109048
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 29 1964

29 JUN 30 1964

26 JUN 26 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

following receipt of passport application. Survey revealed approximately 79 per cent of the individuals who applied for passport in New Orleans were issued passport same day or following day. The enclosures set forth additional administrative handling of passport applications in the New Orleans Passport Agency.

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
(J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Bogge

June 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 17, 1964, which enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated May 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." This report contained the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald since the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of another report prepared by Special Agent Gemberling dated June 19, 1964, and captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," which sets forth similar investigation conducted by this Bureau.

Dissemination of this report has also been made to the U. S. Department of Justice and the U. S. Secret Service since it contains information of possible interest to them.

As you were previously advised, reports will continue to be submitted by this Bureau relating to similar matters.

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (10)

Sincerely yours,

62-109090-

DUPLICATE YELLOW SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 29 1964

JUN 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3370

77

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

June 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. M. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of communication dated May 22, 1964, at Washington, D. C.; a copy of the "Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldatenzeitung," a Munich, Germany, newspaper of November 29, 1963; and two copies of translations of two pertinent articles appearing on pages one and four of the above enclosed newspaper.

Your attention is called to the fact that one of the articles, entitled "The Strange Case of Oswald," reportedly written by an editor of the newspaper, alleges that Lee Harvey Oswald had made an attempt on the life of General Edwin A. Walker. As you will note, the date of the appearance of this article was prior to December 3, 1963, the date on which Marina Oswald first advised Agents of this Bureau that Oswald had tried to kill General Walker. Page two of the enclosed communication dated May 22, 1964, at Washington, D. C., sets forth information indicating that the source of the allegation in the above article was General Walker in a transatlantic telephone interview with a West German journalist, Helmut Herbert Buench, following the assassination of President Kennedy.

In addition, the article also alleges that Oswald had been seized for the attempt on General Walker's life and that Attorney General Robert Kennedy had stopped the investigation. According to Buench, these latter allegations were inserted by the editor on his own initiative.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
109 JUN 29 1964

JMS:pah
(11)

5 JUN 26 1964
COMM-FBI

29 JUN 30 1964

DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS; NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In connection with these matters, you are referred to your letter of May 5, 1964, which requested investigation regarding an allegation in the May 17, 1964, issue of the "National Enquirer" that a high official of the Department of Justice had requested the Dallas, Texas, Police Department not to arrest Oswald for the attempted shooting of General Walker. It would appear that my letters of May 8 and 14, 1964, that indicated the "National Enquirer" allegation could not be substantiated, would be pertinent to the allegation in the above article in the November 29, 1963, issue of "Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldatenzeitung."

The second article being called to your attention in the above newspaper reportedly records two transatlantic telephone interviews between General Walker and Munich.

This completes our inquiry in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edger Hoover

Enclosures (7)

NOTE:

Existence of the article regarding Oswald shooting Walker in the "Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldatenzeitung" (DNZSZ) issue of 11/29/63 was called to our attention by a Frank Capell, publisher of a weekly newspaper "The Herald of Freedom," Staten Island, New York, and Bonn was asked through available sources to verify the existence of the article and then to determine the sources and circumstances of its preparation and to obtain copies of the article for the President's Commission. The Bundesamt fuer Verfassungsschutz (BfV - West German Federal Agency for the Protection of the Constitution) was able to identify the writer of a second and longer article in the DNZSZ, 11/29/63, which was an account of transatlantic telephone interviews with General Walker following the assassination of President Kennedy. This

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

German writer, Helmut Herbert Lucash, then located and interviewed by the BfV advised that General Walker had told him in one of the trans-Atlantic telephone calls that he, Walker, believed Oswald was the man who had made an attempt on his life. Lucash told BfV that he had furnished this information from Walker to Dr. Frey, editor of the DNZ, who had then written the shorter article on Oswald's shooting of Walker and had embellished that story by reference to the Attorney General intervening to stop the investigation at that time. This allegation is similar to one in the 5/17/64 issue of "National Enquirer" which we ran out at the request of the President's Commission and for which we could find no substantiation.

Letter classified "Confidential" to protect our Legat operations abroad and since incoming letter and memorandum from him was so classified. Dallas being furnished copy of LHM along with copy of DNZ, 11/22/63, and copies of translations of two pertinent articles.

Done by RB 6/26/64
To Dallas SAC/ltf

- 3 -

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
714 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Julius A. Frandsen

July 1, 1964

The Honorable
J. Lee Rankin
Counsel to the Presidential Commission
VFW Building
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lee:

As you know, United Press International was happy to assist the Commission by providing it with copies of newsfilm taken in Dallas. The film was obtained from us by the FBI at the Commission's request and turned over to the Commission.

Some of this film, showing the actual assassination, has never been used so far because its use to date has not seemed appropriate.

However, we regard the film as an extremely valuable piece of property for the future. We believe there are only two pieces of film in existence showing the actual assassination, and this is one of them. United Press International

I do not presume that the Commission intends to make any use of the film in connection with its forthcoming report. But just in case -- This letter is to record UPI's position that the Commission should not release any part of the film, either as movie or television film, or any frames from it in the form of still pictures. [illegible]

And of course we will appreciate return of the film to us when the Commission has completed its work.

Sincerely,

62 109090-178

Julius Frandsen

CC: Robert Wick/FBI

4 JUL 8 1964

JUL 8 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

JUL 3 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Telephone records of Cobo Cleaners, in which Earl Ruby is a partner, show that a long distance telephone call was placed on May 1, 1963 to the James Welch Company from a phone belonging to Cobo Cleaners. Earl Ruby was able to provide no information at his deposition other than the possibility that his brother Hyman might have placed the call. In a later letter, Earl indicated that he may have placed the call to learn if the Welch Company planned to use a camera manufactured by Mr. Ruby in connection with a forthcoming sales promotion. Hyman Rubenstein stated in his deposition that he sometimes purchased candy from the Necco Confectionary Company, 254 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 39, Massachusetts, which he believed had purchased the James Welch Company but had no specific recollection of such a telephone call.

It is suggested that you request Mr. Earl Ruby to provide the names of persons with whom he dealt at the Welch Company and that those persons be interviewed to determine the nature of Mr. Ruby's dealings with that Company and whether or not any persons at that Company were known to have been in contact with Jack Ruby or Hyman Rubenstein. The Commission would appreciate your ascertaining the reason for the telephone call on May 1, 1963.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 9 1964

12 JUL 8 1964

JUL 6 1964

62-109090-1016

July 7, 1964

Airtel 62-109090-

1 - Mr. Hines

To: SACs, Dallas (44-1039) (Enclosure)
Detroit (44-563) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI

JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith for each office is one copy of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated July 3, 1964, requesting certain investigation to determine the reason for a telephone call made from the Cobo Cleaners, operated by Earl Ruby, to the James Welch Company on May 1, 1963.

Upon receipt Detroit will contact Earl Ruby to obtain the names of persons with whom he dealt at the Welch Company and set out appropriate leads by teletype to conduct the desired investigation at the James Welch Company. Detroit and Boston will submit results by LHM suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. Furnish appropriate copies to the office of origin Dallas.

1 - Boston (Info) (Enclosure)

JWH:job
(7)

NOTE: At the request of the President's Commission we made a check of toll calls from telephones available to Jack Ruby's brother, Earl, and other members of his family. In testifying before the Commission Earl apparently could not recall the specific reason for the telephone call. The Commission desires investigation at the James Welch Company to determine the reason for the call if possible.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 30
JUL 7 1964
COMM-FBI

79 JUL 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 2, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63 (President's Commission)

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On June 29, 1964, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky called SA William D. Griffith, Document Section, and requested that the Bureau take custody of the exhibits set forth on the attached list. She further requested that the Commission be furnished with three copies of each exhibit not previously provided the Commission.

As a matter of record, instant exhibits were delivered by a Commission courier on 6/29/64.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. These items were originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau and will be kept in Bureau custody.

Enclosure
62-109060

1 ENCLOSURE

62 109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 7 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Office, Room 7133 - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Neill - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Kittel - Enclosure

18 JUL 7 1964

53 JUL 10 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

SEVEN

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

July 2, 1964

	LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
Item 349	17	Original State of Louisiana Claim Record Booklet Interstate Claimants concerning Lee H. Oswald
Item 346	18	Louisiana Department of Labor Information and Identification Card for Interstate Claimants concerning Lee H. Oswald
Item 428	19	Original State of Louisiana form, Interstate Request for Reconsideration of Monetary Determination made in behalf Lee H. Oswald

62-109090 —

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

July 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

At the request of the President's Commission this Bureau has reviewed the book, "The Red Roses of Dallas," by Morin E. Gun, correspondent for "Epoca," an Italian weekly magazine. A French version of the book was reviewed in the absence of the English version which reportedly is to be published in the near future.

There are attached two copies of a memorandum dated July 2, 1964, at Washington, D. C., containing certain claims made by Gun on the assassination of President Kennedy that are not substantiated by the results of our investigation. For your information, Gun presents no factual material that would contradict the results of our inquiry or that would substantiate Gun's speculation concerning involvement of a conspiracy in the assassination matter.

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
105 JUL 8 1964

Records of this Bureau indicate [illegible] Murullah Gun, a journalist by profession, was reportedly born in Rome, Italy, in 1920 and is of Turkish nationality. He first entered the United States in 1943 and has represented several foreign publications in this country since that time.

1 - ENCLOSURE

This Bureau investigated Gun in 1949 and 1960 based on an allegation that Turkish officials regarded him with suspicion due to "extraordinary facilities" granted Gun as a news correspondent in Berlin and elsewhere by the Russians following World War II. The jacket of Gun's book states that he had been interned in Germany and [illegible] by Americans during World War II.

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

JLS:mhw (11)

COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4333

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our inquiry disclosed that Gun had expressed himself in an anticommunist manner in various articles. He was described by one source as having no interest in the Soviet Union or communism; however, that source did advise he considered Gun to be an opportunist and an individual who would help anyone who paid him.

Our investigation also showed that Gun's accreditation as a news correspondent at the United Nations in New York City had not been renewed after expiration in 1949. One source indicated Gun's accreditation was not renewed because he had been arrested in January, 1949, on charges of reusing metered mail that had been filed by the United States Post Office Department with the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York. Our inquiry indicated that Gun had been acquitted of the above charges in March, 1949.

For your information, the jacket of Gun's book indicates that he wrote the book for European readers since he knew his report on the assassination would never be published in the United States.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: See cover memorandum Branigan to Sullivan 7-1-64 captioned "The Red Roses of Dallas," book by Nerin E. Gun, prepared by JMS:hrt.

July 2, 1964

"THE RED ROOMS OF DALLAS"
By Norin E. Gun

CLAIMS AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

1. CLAIM: When Lee Harvey Oswald arrived in New York City from the Soviet Union on June 13, 1962, he told a representative of the "Aid Organization" a fantastic story to the effect that he had been a guard at the United States Embassy in Moscow and had been kidnaped by communist agents. Pages 52 and 53.

INVESTIGATION: Oswald told a representative of the Travelers Aid Society, New York City, that he had been with the United States Marine Guard at the United States Embassy in Moscow. No substantiation, however, has been developed of Gun's allegation that Oswald claimed to have been kidnaped by communist agents in the Soviet Union.

2. CLAIM: After his return from the Soviet Union, Oswald changed employment 17 times prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. Page 55.

INVESTIGATION: Oswald is known to have worked for only four employers during the above period of time: Leslie Welding Company, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas; Taggart-Chilton-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Texas; William B. Reilly and Company, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana; and the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas.

3. CLAIM: At about 11:30 a.m. on November 22, 1963, Oswald was eating lunch on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. The lunch consisted of a chicken sandwich that he had brought from home wrapped in heavy brown paper which also covered his long package. Page 105.

INVESTIGATION: Inquiry by this Bureau fails to indicate that Oswald had lunch in the building. Oswald gave conflicting information about bringing his lunch to work on November 22, 1963. Buell Wesley Frazier, fellow employee who drove Oswald to work, has stated that Oswald carried only a long package to work on the day in question.

62-109090 - 90

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4. CLAIM: Oswald was treated at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas, at the age of seven after an automobile accident. Pages 124 and 190.

INVESTIGATION: Records of the hospital do not substantiate Lane's claim. These records do show, however, that Oswald, at age five, was treated as an emergency case on April 18, 1945, for an injury sustained when hit in the left eye by a rock. He was treated with ice packs and discharged on April 19, 1945.

5. CLAIM: A doctor examining President Kennedy at Parkland Memorial Hospital found on his stretcher a bullet that, without doubt, had fallen from one of the President's wounds in the course of surgical measures. Page 133.

INVESTIGATION: The Secret Service has advised this Bureau that the almost bullet found in the hospital in connection with the assassination was reportedly found as it fell from a stretcher used in the handling and treatment of Texas Governor John B. Connally. This bullet was examined by the FBI Laboratory and was found to have been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald.

6. CLAIM: A "Buddy Walthers" of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office maintains that the shots, or at least one of the shots, fired in the assassination had come from the overpass in front of the Presidential motorcade. In addition, Walthers ran in that direction and with a Secret Service Agent found a bullet, "the fourth bullet," in the grass near the overpass. Pages 152 and 211.

INVESTIGATION: Walthers is undoubtedly Eddie Raymond Walthers of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office who has denied making the above statement regarding the origin of the bullet, has denied looking for a bullet with any Secret Service Agent, and has denied finding "the fourth bullet." In addition, the Secret Service has advised that it has no knowledge of any of its Agents finding a "fourth bullet."

7. CLAIM: The number of employees in the Texas School Book Depository Building is referred to as 91 and more than 260. Pages 108 and 200.

INVESTIGATION: In connection with this Bureau's August signed statements were taken from 72 individuals reportedly employed in this building on the day of the assassination and it was determined that two individuals in the building on the day in question on sick leave on the day when the signed statements were t[illegible]

"THE RED ROOMS OF DALLAS"

8. CLAIM: Captain Will Fritz, Chief of Detectives of the municipal police of Dallas, had the description of Oswald broadcast over the police radio system after he had been advised by Roy S. Truly, Superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository, that Oswald was missing from the building. Pages 153 and 154.

INVESTIGATION: Captain J. W. Fritz, Dallas Police Department, has advised that he did not have a description of Oswald broadcast for fear that Oswald might learn he was wanted. Captain Fritz has also stated that he did not advise anyone else at the Dallas Police Department of Oswald's description. The description broadcast by the Dallas Police Department at 12:43 p.m. on November 22, 1963, was obtained from an unidentified individual who furnished the information to a police official at the scene of the Texas School Book Depository Building. It is noted that at the time of the above broadcast Captain Fritz had not yet been advised by Mr. Truly that Oswald was missing from the building.

9. CLAIM: According to police, Marina Oswald is said to have recognized the weapon of the crime as belonging to her husband. Page 157.

INVESTIGATION: Marina Oswald advised an Agent of this Bureau on November 22, 1963, that she had been shown a rifle at the Dallas Police Department on that date that had been reportedly found in the Texas School Book Depository Building. She advised that she was unable to identify it positively as the same rifle kept in the garage at Mrs. Ruth Paine's residence by Oswald.

10. CLAIM: Following Oswald's arrest, a paper found in his wallet had [illegible] Beckley Street address. Page 157.

INVESTIGATION: After Oswald's arrest, he admitted to Dallas Police Department interrogators and FBI Agents that he had been living at 1026 North Beckley Street, in Dallas, Texas. However, no such paper was found among photographs of the articles in Oswald's wallet shown an FBI Agent on November 24, 1963.

11. CLAIM: In a certain photograph taken by an amateur at the parading of the President's procession, Oswald can clearly be seen brandishing the rifle of the crime and the pistol which served to kill Dallas Police Officer Tippit. Page 165.

INVESTIGATION: Investigation by this Bureau has failed to develop any information regarding the existence of such a photograph.

"THE RED ROOTS OF DALLAS"

12. CLAIM: The Dallas Police Department found on Oswald after his arrest the Post Office Box number to which the alleged assassination rifle had been shipped. Page 163.

INVESTIGATION: No such item was observed by Agents of this Bureau among photographs of things taken from Oswald when he was arrested.

13. CLAIM: Oswald affirmed to Pauline Bates, public stenographer of Fort Worth, Texas, in June, 1962, that he had become a "secret agent" of the United States Government and that he was soon going to return to Russia "for Washington." Page 172.

INVESTIGATION: Miss Bates has denied a newspaper report that Oswald told her he was working for the United States Department of State. She has advised that when Oswald first told her that the State Department had advised him he would be on his own while in Russia she assumed that he was working with the Department of State. However, she realized later that her assumption was false.

14. CLAIM: One Lucio Lopez, employed by the Mexican bus line, Transportes Frontera, recognized Oswald on television as a passenger who had asked him to indicate a cheap hotel and then to obtain a reduction in the Federal tax on the ticket. Gun claims that Lopez showed him Oswald's name on a list of travelers crossing the border into Mexico. In addition, Lopez stated that Oswald confided in him an intention to go to Cuba and asked him if a secret route existed. Pages 173 and 174.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry has shown that a Lucio Lopez Medina, baggage and freight handler for Transportes Frontera in Mexico City, believed he wrote "Oswald" on an October 2, 1963, manifest of the bus line. However, Medina has stated he had no personal recollection of Oswald, could not recognize Oswald in a photograph as anyone who had been at the bus terminal, and did not believe Oswald embarked on the bus noted in the manifest.

15. CLAIM: At the time of Oswald's trip to Mexico he was under surveillance by the FBI. Page 176.

INVESTIGATION: Oswald was not under day-by-day surveillance by this Bureau and was not "wanted" in the sense of a fugitive. This Bureau was, of course, alert to any information which would indicate that a Soviet intelligence service had an interest in Oswald and was in contact with him.

16. CLAIM: Oswald went to the bus station in Mexico City at 2:30 p.m. on Thursday, October 3, 1963. The bus departure that day was delayed. He bought a ticket for Laredo, Texas, via Rio Grande, with 75 pesos or $5.71. He arrived at the border about 8 a.m. the next day. Page 199.

INVESTIGATION: Investigation by this Bureau has indicated that Oswald left Mexico City by a Transportes del Norte bus scheduled to depart at 8:30 a.m. on Wednesday, October 2, 1963. The price of his ticket to Laredo was reported as 93.75 pesos or $7.50. Oswald was checked out of Mexico by a Mexican immigration official sometime between midnight and 8 a.m., October 3, 1963, and apparently arrived in Dallas at approximately 2:30 p.m. on the same date, October 3, 1963, via Greyhound Bus Lines.

17. CLAIM: After being shot by Jack Ruby on November 24, 1963, Oswald was taken to Parkland Memorial Hospital where Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit had died. Page 199.

INVESTIGATION: Tippit was actually taken to the Methodist Hospital of Dallas and was pronounced dead there at 1:25 p.m. on November 22, 1963. His body was later taken to Parkland Memorial Hospital where he was listed as "Dead on Arrival" and an autopsy was performed by the Dallas County Medical Examiner.

18. CLAIM: Marina Oswald has been practically a prisoner of the Government police. Page 202.

INVESTIGATION: This Bureau has developed no information that Marina Oswald has complained that she is or has been a prisoner of any law enforcement agency in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

19. CLAIM: The arrest of Oswald was illegal since the [illegible] of Dallas Police Officer Tippit was not known at that time. Page 203.

INVESTIGATION: The Dallas Police Department received news that a police officer had been shot shortly after 1:15 p.m. on November 22, 1963. The individual sought for the shooting was arrested about 1:45 p.m. at the Texas Theater and was found, of course, to be Oswald. It appears that the condition of Tippit was immaterial inasmuch as it had been reported and verified that a police officer had been shot. The Dallas Police Department was handling the assailant of Tippit and Oswald's arrest resulted from police investigation of the shooting of Tippit, obviously a crime.

"THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

20. CLAIM: Based on the words of witnesses, how was it possible for Oswald after leaving the Texas School Book Depository Building to arrive at his rooming house in ten minutes when the journey normally takes twenty minutes? Page 207.

INVESTIGATION: Oswald was last seen in the building within two or three minutes after the assassination of President Kennedy. He was seen at his rooming house at 1 p.m. Agents of this Bureau have determined that the trip between the building and the rooming house as accomplished by Oswald can be made in heavy traffic conditions as existed on the assassination date in a period of 29 to 30½ minutes.

21. CLAIM: Nobody saw Oswald shoot at Dallas Police Officer Tippit or even talk to Tippit. Three months after the crime, police had not produced the revolver that killed Tippit, had not proved that the revolver had belonged to Oswald, and had not shown that Oswald even possessed a revolver. Page 207.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has developed information that Oswald was observed in conversation with Tippit, after which several shots were heard, Tippit was seen to fall, and Oswald was observed fleeing the scene with a revolver in his hands. The revolver taken from Oswald at the time of his arrest was found to have fired the four cartridges located near the scene of shooting. While examination of the bullets taken from Tippit's body did not positively identify them as coming from the revolver taken from Oswald at his arrest, the rifling impressions were similar to those made by the revolver on bullets fired during the examination of the revolver in the FBI Laboratory. The revolver found on Oswald had been shipped to him under an alias he had used at a post office box in Dallas that he had previously rented, and the writing on the mail order coupon for the revolver was determined by examination in this Bureau to have been prepared by Oswald. In addition, Oswald admitted to Dallas police and an FBI Agent that he had purchased the revolver taken from him by police at the time of his arrest.

22. CLAIM: Helen Markham was a witness to the murder of Tippit, but from a distance and she never identified Oswald. Page 207.

INVESTIGATION: The shooting occurred over 100 feet from Mrs. Markham; however, after firing at Tippit, Oswald came toward the intersection at which Mrs. Markham was standing, thus giving her a much closer look at him. Later, Mrs. Markham identified Oswald in a police line-up and in a photograph as the individual who shot at Tippit.

23. CLAIM: Any good lawyer could demonstrate that palmprints are not legal proof. Page 203.

INVESTIGATION: Palmprints, just as fingerprints, are positive forms of identification. Both types of prints, of course, do not necessarily explain the circumstances under which they were placed on an object.

24. CLAIM: How was it possible for Marina Oswald, who is not a firearms expert, to identify a weapon which for three days had lead astray the Dallas Police Department, the FBI and the Secret Service? Page 203.

INVESTIGATION: Inquiry by this Bureau shows that Marina Oswald did not identify the rifle found in the Texas School Book Depository Building as the same one belonging to her husband which she had observed in the garage at Mrs. Ruth Paine's residence. Marina Oswald has indicated that she does not consider herself, a woman, to be a firearms expert. The FBI on November 23, 1963, one day after the assassination, had completed tracing the rifle found in the building to Oswald.

25. CLAIM: Nobody had seen Oswald handle the rifle that he had ordered through the mail. Page 209.

INVESTIGATION: Marina Oswald has stated that she had seen Oswald on several occasions, both before and after his attempt on General Walker's life, handling his rifle. She has also said that she took a photograph of him holding the rifle along with several newspapers.

26. CLAIM: Documents taken by authorities from Oswald's residence were illegally seized since no search warrant had been issued. Pages 209 and 210.

INVESTIGATION: Agents of this Bureau were advised by the Dallas Police Department that numerous belongings of Oswald at the residence of Mrs. Paine in Irving, Texas, and at his rooming house in Dallas, including documents, were taken by search warrant.

27. CLAIM: The arrest and detention of Oswald were illegal. He was not informed of his constitutional rights, not permitted to telephone a lawyer or his family, and not furnished with a lawyer. Page 210.

"THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

INVESTIGATION: Oswald was arrested as a suspect in the shooting of Dallas Police Officer Tippit, resisting arrest by firearms and force. A complaint was filed against Oswald in the Tippit shooting about 6 p.m. on November 22, 1963, and about 7 p.m. he was arraigned. He was identified in a police line-up on the night of November 22, 1963, as the man who had shot Tippit. FBI Agents advised Oswald on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, that anything he said might be used against him and that he had a right to be represented by an attorney. He was visited by representatives of the Dallas Civil Liberties Union late that night and these representatives departed satisfied that Oswald had been advised of his right to have counsel. Oswald made no attempt to contact an attorney until November 23, 1963, when he tried unsuccessfully to reach John J. Abt of New York City by telephone on three occasions. In addition, Gun himself claims on pages 163 and 164 that the presence of the press prevented police from using certain methods to "wring a confession" from Oswald. Oswald was visited in jail by his mother and wife.

23. CLAIM: Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., in 1961 had proposed to Oswald that he (Oswald) join pro-Castro organizations in order to furnish information to Hosty and, thus, to the FBI. Page 219.

INVESTIGATION: In 1961 Oswald was still in the Soviet Union, according to the investigation by this Bureau. Furthermore, Special Agent Hosty has denied by affidavit ever talking to Oswald or approaching him to become an informant of this Bureau.

29. CLAIM: Why is the possibility of a plot or conspiracy discounted in Dallas and Washington? Page 212.

INVESTIGATION: There has been no factual information developed by this Bureau to support a theory that the assassination of President Kennedy was planned and executed by a conspiracy.

30. CLAIM: Marguerite Oswald has said that her son, Lee, was a member of the "Aviation Cadet Corps" and was a student pilot. Page 213.

INVESTIGATION: Marguerite Oswald in the weekly French newspaper, "[illegible] Candide," issue of April 2-9, 196[illegible], stated that her son had been in the "Aviation Cadet Corps," which she identified as the student pilot corps of the United States Air Force. (...) investigation has shown that Oswald was enrolled in the Civil Air Patrol in New Orleans in July, 1955, and not in the "Aviation Cadet Corps," as alleged. Apparently Oswald remained in the Civil Air Patrol for only a few months.

"THE RED ROOTS OF DALLAS"

81. CLAIM: Marguerite Oswald has stated that she had learned that Dallas Police Officer Tippit had been seen in Jack Ruby's nightclub several days before the assassination. Page 214.

INVESTIGATION: Marguerite Oswald in the weekly French newspaper, "Le Nouveau Candide," issue of April 8-15, 1964, stated that she had learned Tippit and Ruby had been seen together at the Carousel before the crime. The inquiry of this Bureau has failed to reveal any association of Tippit and Ruby or to disclose any indication of Tippit's presence in Ruby's club.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/2/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE COMMISSION

SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt while at the President's Commission today was furnished by Mr. Norman Redlich a copy of a letter to the Chief Justice from Mel Stuart, Executive Vice President of the Wolper Productions, Inc., and a 16 mm motion picture film that had been furnished to the Commission with the letter. Mr. Redlich advised that he had dictated a letter requesting Laboratory examination of the film.

The film is to be examined for anything of value since it purports to depict a portion of the actual assassination made by some amateur photographer. The film will be examined and at such time as the letter of request is received from the Commission and the examination completed, they will be furnished the results.

RECOMMENDATION: For your information.

105-82555
LLS:emh (8)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

162-10910-[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 9 1964

NOTE: A copy of the letter from Mel Stuart to The Chief Justice is attached.

Enclosure

1 ENCLOSURE

1 JUL 8 1964

66 JUL 13 1964

SEVEN

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5

WOLPER PRODUCTIONS INC.

The Chief Justice
The Supreme Court
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

At present I am in the process of producing a documentary film similar in scope to our production, THE MAKING OF THE PRESIDENT-1960. It deals with the tragic assassination of President Kennedy, and the events that followed. It is being done in conjunction with United Press International, and is called FOUR DAYS IN NOVEMBER.

During the course of my research, I have probably looked at more film than any individual on the events of those days. Recently, I came across a badly exposed shot, taken by an amateur, of the Kennedy motorcade as it passed the Book Depository. In case you have not already examined this piece of film, I am enclosing it.

I am anxiously awaiting the Commission's Report in the hope that it will clear up certain questions I have in regard to our final script.

In this regard, as an American citizen, I am disturbed by what I consider the unjustified and untrue statements that are being bandied around in the European press as regards the basic facts of the case. If I may offer a suggestion, I think it would be highly profitable in regard to a true understanding of this tragic event, if as many still pictures concerning the assassination could be released, which would validate the accuracy of the report.

For example, there have been rumors in the foreign press that someone could have shot the President from the railroad bridge that is on top of the underpass leading to Stemmons Freeway.

62 109061 -

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

8228 sunset boulevard • hollywood 46 california • 01 2-2025

I am enclosing a still blow-up from a 16mm film which shows a crowd of people who were watching the motorcade approach. Obviously, an assassin could not lift up a rifle and fire from the middle of such a crowd. A photographic still like this, I feel, could serve as visual proof of the Commission's Report.

Thank you for your patience.

Very truly yours,

WOLPER PRODUCTIONS INC.

Mel Stuart
Executive Vice President

Enc.

mc

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ✓
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 2, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

We have secured from the Commission for review transcripts of testimony offered by Laboratory Special Agents before the Commission. These transcripts are being reviewed, and as completed, returned to the Commission along with indicated corrections.

On 7-1-64, SA James C. Cadigan delivered to Mr. Howard P. Willens of the President's Commission a transcript of his testimony concerning the various handwriting, hand printing and altered document findings in this case.

SA Cadigan offered to go over the minor corrections made by us in the transcript. Mr. Willens said that would not be necessary as he was going to send the transcript to Mr. Eisenberg in New York and if there were any questions the Commission would contact us. A copy of the corrected testimony for record purposes, has been placed in Bureau files.

ACTION: None. For your information.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4331

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 7 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Cadigan

JUL 6 1964

JCC:HOB (8)

74 JUL 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: July 1, 1964

FROM : J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

A letter was received from J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission dated June 30, 1964, requesting a thorough investigation concerning the publication of the Lee Harvey Oswald diary by the Dallas Morning News. The letter contained the actual resolution passed by the President's Commission.

The resolution adopted by the President's Commission was furnished telephonically to ASAC Kyle Clark of the Dallas Office and he was instructed to conduct immediate investigation in order that the results could be furnished to the President's Commission at the earliest possible time.

JRMidge
(6)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

(6) NOT RECORDED

JUL 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

74 JUL 14 1964

SOURCE: [illegible]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Frazier
1-Mr. Jevons
1-Mr. Gallagher
1-Office, 7133

Tolson ✓
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/2/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

On 7/2/64, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, requested SA's Lyndal Shaneyfelt and Robert A. Frazier be present at a Commission hearing beginning at 2:00 p.m., 7/2/64. He stated that Mr. Mark Lane, who at one time conducted investigations concerning the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald at the request of his mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, was appearing to testify. Mr. Rankin desired that SA's Shaneyfelt and Frazier be available to answer any questions which might arise concerning the assassination rifle and photographs of it which had appeared in news media.

During the hearing at which Chief Justice Earl Warren and Representative Gerald R. Ford (Rep. - Mich.) were present, the assassination rifle was shown to Mr. Lane; however, no questions concerning the rifle or photographs of it arose and it was not necessary for either Mr. Frazier or Mr. Shaneyfelt to testify.

Mr. Lane's testimony consisted of his refusal to answer any questions concerning the investigation which he had conducted. In his refusal he claimed either a client-attorney relationship or claimed it would violate his word of honor promise to a confidential source of information.

ACTION:

For information.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 9 1964

62-109060

1-Bufile 105-82555

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

10 JUL 8 1964

RAF:nlb:fch (11)

JUL 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

July 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUL 6 1 35 PM '64
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

With reference to your letter of May 26, 1964, requesting telephone toll charge information on calls made and received by Breck Wall and Joe Peterson, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas, records of the Adolphus Hotel disclose that on November 29, 1963, a long distance telephone call was made by a person named Wall to Telephone Number 263-3700, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The name of the person called was shown as Henry Atchison.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated June 25, 1964, setting forth investigation relating to Telephone Number 263-3700, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of May 26, 1964.

62-109090-10

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 8 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
96 JUL-6
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM JUL 7 1964

Enclosures (2)

JWH:job
(7)

NOTE: Commission requested by letter 5/26/64, that we check long distance calls made by Breck Wall and Joe Peterson who were both living at the Adolphus Hotel and calls made by Thomas J. McKeown and calls made from the phone of one Lee Berry, associate of Ralph Paul. The results of our investigation was previously submitted to the Commission by the reports of SA Clements at Dallas dated June 9 and June 26, 1964, with the exception of the lead in Canada.

4 JUL 13 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Hines
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ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RAN

JUL 3 1964

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a letter received by the Attorney General from Mrs. Rita McCarty, 2308 Foothill Blvd., Oakland, California. In this letter Mrs. McCarty suggests that she may have information regarding a person who has in her possession photographs of some remnants of skull bone found at the scene of the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963.

The Commission would like the Bureau to interview Mrs. McCarty and to conduct an appropriate investigation to determine if there is any truth to this report.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

2 ENCLOSURE

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

2 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 9 1964

JUL 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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6-20-62

Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

Irish, may I extend (with all of my heart) - my condolences re: John & now Ted — your brothers.

Now, don't you, with your background & knowledge — think it is just about time for you to step in & run for PRESIDENT?

I have 3 grown sons, & Grand children & I would certainly like to have the assurance of their safety. They have (all 3 of them) been over there — so they are not slackers. Listed in Dun &

ENCLOSURE

2-109-761-1

ENCLOSURE

Brad:

Bud — & I know this is every Mother's wish in this world, let's have someone in the White House capable & leading us.

I couldn't possibly vote for Johnson. A murderer? I don't know. I only know that I recently returned from Dallas, Texas & stayed with someone you wouldn't know. A photographer (Hospital, where John was taken) — she would lose her job if this were known — but the head & brain pieces & shell found on the street after your brother's (assassination) by — & you know

that does not agree w the
"so-called" finding of the
Dallas police.

Please pardon this scribbling.
I feel so strongly about this
I have the nerve to write you.
Believe me, we of my family
have only been decent citizens,
but after all of this & a great
deal of this King — to me —
there is only one conclusion —
Please be a dark horse &

Get in there & run for
President!
I know that you are young!
Call the latter. Your Brother

was too ——— & he
Gave this Country more
than any President since
Lincoln. You must have
some of him in you.

Shall close now, but,
do give my regards to your
family — hope your Father
is much better.

Please - consider what I
have asked you. Certainly,
you take a chance, but, who
of us in this world don't in
this day & age

Very respectfully yours.
Rita McCarty

AFTER 5 DAYS, RETURN TO

MRS. RITA M^c CA

X308 FOOTHILL 13

OAKLAND, Calif.

OAKLAND, CAL. PM JUN 1964

U.S. POSTAGE

VIA AIR MAIL

Attorney Gen.

Robert Kennedy,

Washington, D.C.

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 6 1964

TELETYPE

62-109090

1F FBI WASH DC

735PM URGENT 7-6-64 LLD

TO DALLAS /89-43/ AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM DIRECTOR /62-109060/ 2 P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING.

PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION LETTER DATED JULY THREE, LAST, ADVISED OF THE RECEIPT OF A LAETTER FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WHICH WAS WRITTEN BY MRS. RITA MC CARTY, TWO THREE ZERO EIGHT FOOTHILL BHOULEVARD, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. MC CARTY-S LETTER WAS OF SUCH A NATURE THAT SHE WAS INTERESTED IN SEEING THE ATTORNEY GENERAL RUN FOR PRESIDENT AND FURNISHED LAUDATORY REMARKS FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND FORMEDR PRESIDENT KENNEDY. SHE STATED SHE RECENTLY RETURNED FROM DALLAS, TEXAS, WHERE SHE HAD BEEN RESIDING WITH AN INDIVIDUAL WHOSE IDENTITY WAS NOT FURNISHED, BUT WAS ALLEGED TO BE A PHOTOGRAPHER AT THE HOSPITAL WHERE PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS TAKEN FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION AND MC CARTY INDICATED THIS INDIVIDUAL HAS TWO SNAPSHOTS OF TWO PIECES OF SKULL FOUND ON THE STREET FOLLOWING THE PRESIDENT-S

END PAGE ONE

JUL 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3418

ASSASSINATION. SAN FRANCISCO IS INSTRUCTED TO THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW MC CARTY ASCERTAINING ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THIS MATTER AND ESTABLISHING THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO ALLEGEDLY HAS THESE PHOTOGRAPHS IN POSSESSION. THIS MATTER IS URGENT AND ALL LEADS SHOULD BE HANDLED BY TELETYPE. RESULTS OF YOUR INQUIRY ARE TO BE FURNISHED EXPEDITIOUSLY TO THE BUREAU IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA. INSURE ACCURACY TO PRECLUDE REVISIONS OR CORRECTIONS AND NO INSERTS NECESSARY FOR DALLAS AS DISSEMINATION WILL BE HANDLED AT THE BUREAU. DALLAS UPON RECEIPT OF INFORMATION FROM SAN FRANCISCO WILL CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INTERVIEWS AND OBTAIN COPIES OF ALLEGED PHOTO-GRAPHS WHICH ARE TO BE FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU FOR DISSEMINATION TO THE PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION. BASED ON INFORMATION C FURNISHED BUREAU FILES ARE NAEGATIVE REGARDING MC CARTY.

END

DL

OPR

FBI WASH DC

710-822-9444 ON FBI CONF TO FBI DALLAS 910-861-444 AND FBI SAN FRAN 910-372-6111 WAS DISCONNECTED AT END OF MESSAGE AND DID NOT GET ACK FORM TWO OFFICES GA PLS

OK WILL ADJUST CHG AND TRY CON CALL ● OK TU

RDY FOR ROLL CALL ON FBI CONF ALL STAS RESPOND ON ROLL CALL FBI DALLAS

FBI DALLAS

FBI SAN FRAN

FBI SAN FRAN

GA PLS WITH CONF

PLS ACK FOR MESSAGE SENT AT 735 PM BY LLD

MESSAGE ENDED WITH ----NEGATIVE REGARDING MC CARTHY.----

DL HOLD--- IS NAME MC CARTY ?RITE GA PL

DL SP

FBI DALLAS

SF MS

FBI SAN FRAN

TU CLR

July 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. McGowan
Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 18, 1964, requesting investigation regarding a telephone call allegedly made by Captain W. B. Frazier of the Dallas Police Department to Chief Jesse Curry on the early morning of November 24, 1963, there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated June 23, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth results of the desired investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JWH:job
(7)

NOTE: The Commission, by letter 6/18/64, advised that Captain Frazier in a deposition to the Commission stated that when he telephoned Chief Curry on A. M. of 11/24 to advise Curry of the anonymous telephone threat to Oswald's life he got a busy signal and was informed by the telephone company that the telephone was out of order. Curry was interviewed and stated that his telephone was not in use and he had no knowledge that it was out of order during the pertinent time. Dallas telephone company had no record of the telephone being out of order.

FBI

JUL 1 1 33 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

BY COURIER SVC.
62 JUL - 1
COMM-FBI

62 JUL 8 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
July 1, 1964

COURIER SERVICE

1 - Nasca
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

JUL 1 1 33 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 23, 1964, wherein you requested that certain investigation be conducted based upon testimony furnished to your Commission by Mr. Carlos Bringuier.

Our letter of May 26, 1964, and the enclosures thereto, furnished information responsive to your request. We also indicated that we contemplated interviews with Orestes Pena and Carlos Bringuier as soon as they were available.

92 JUL - 1
COMM-FBI

Enclosed are two copies of the report of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender dated June 22, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which contains results of our interviews with Mr. Pena and Mr. Bringuier and additional inquiries we have made in this matter. In view of the conflicting information furnished by Mr. Orestes Pena as described in the enclosures and his refusal to be interviewed by Agents of this Bureau regarding such conflicts in his statements, it is suggested the Commission may desire to subpoena Mr. Pena to testify before the Commission under oath.

Your attention is also called to our letter of June 17, 1964, which transmitted to the Commission the results of our survey of the records of the Passport Agency in New Orleans. We pointed out that Orestes Pena, like

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

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Conrad
DeLoach
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:pbb (10)

FBI

JUL 8 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109090

12 JUL 2 1964

13

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Lee Harvey Oswald, applied for a United States passport in New Orleans on June 24, 1963, and was issued a passport on June 25, 1963. Enclosed for the Commission are two copies of the passport application filed by Mr. Pena in New Orleans on June 24, 1963.

We have initiated a separate investigation of Orestes Pena to fully develop his background and to determine if he may be engaged in activities inimical to the interests of the United States. Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 1, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, entitled "Orestes Pena, IS - Cuba" and two copies of a report of Special Agent James F. Morrissey dated June 19, 1964, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Orestes Pena, Internal Security - Cuba" which contain data we have developed concerning Orestes Pena.

Results of our continuing investigation of Orestes Pena will be promptly furnished to the Commission upon receipt.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

NOTE:

Commission furnished transcript of testimony of Carlos Bringuier, anti-Castro Cuban in New Orleans, who was involved in picketing of Oswald in New Orleans 8/9/63, resulting in arrest of all concerned. Commission requested additional investigation specifically to resolve certain points of testimony and to obtain specific publications. We have run out all the leads requested by the Commission. However, Orestes Pena, who owns a tavern in New Orleans, has furnished conflicting testimony to Bureau Agents. On 12/5/63 Pena told two Agents in New Orleans that Oswald and a Mexican had visited his bar together before the assassination. On 6/9/64 Pena told two different Bureau Agents in New Orleans that he never told anyone that Oswald and a Mexican had visited his bar and he also stated he had never seen Oswald prior to the assassination. Pena has been generally uncooperative, has refused to be interviewed by Bureau Agents to clarify his remarks and stated he

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE)

NOTE CONTINUED:

would only honor a subpoena from the Commission. We have initiated a separate investigation of Pena and learned that he made a trip to Europe following the assassination and may have gone to Russia as part of a businessman's tour. We are intensifing our investigation of Pena and are keeping the Commission informed in the event they desire to subpoena Pena to testify before the Commission. The reports and letterhead memorandum enclosures have been reviewed by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NR 7-1-64

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

15

INS.

REFERRAL

14

July 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated June 26, 1964, relating to the case entitled "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

You will note that the investigation requested in your letter of June 4, 1964, concerning Ralph Paul is set forth in the enclosed report at Pages 100 through 102 with the exception of the requested interview with Mr. Paul's ex-wife, Beatrice Hecht. There are also enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated June 25, 1964, at New York, New York, setting forth the results of an interview with Mrs. Hecht.

With regard to your letter of June 3, 1964, requesting investigation relating to the activities of George Senator, the results of the investigation are set forth in the enclosed report at Pages 103 through 123 with the exception of the interview of Mr. Senator's ex-wife. She has been identified as Mrs. Shirley Wexler, Coral Gables, Florida. You will be furnished the results of an interview of Mrs. Wexler promptly upon completion.

With reference to your letter of June 4, 1964, requesting interviews of persons who [illegible] Jack L. Ruby while [illegible] in military service, an interview with Woodley Colvin which was previously furnished to you by letter and interviews with ten other such persons are set forth in the enclosed report at Pages [illegible] through 62. Interviews with the remainder of the thirteen individuals who transferred from one unit to another with Ruby as mentioned in my letter of June 10, 1964, will be furnished to you upon completion.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JMM:jcb
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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62-109040

15

...o J. Lee Rankin

The investigation requested in your letter of May 23, 1964, concerning telephone calls made from the telephone of Lee Henry, Bronx, New York, and investigation requested in your letter of June 17, 1964, regarding telephone number TE 8-7475 are set out in the enclosed report at Pages 2 and 247 respectively.

With regard to your letter of June 1, 1964, requesting interviews of Eileen Curry and James Breen, enclosed report at Pages 18 through 64 sets forth our interview with Eileen Curry on June 8, 1964, which was previously furnished to you by letter of June 15, 1964. In addition, further background information relating to Eileen Curry and results to date of our continuing efforts to locate James Breen are included. Inasmuch as background developed concerning Curry indicates she is completely unreliable and similar background developed regarding Breen, other than the statement of Curry, does not indicate he ever had any direct association with Ruby, you are requested to advise whether or not you desire further effort be expended in locating Breen for interview.

For your information, a copy of the enclosed report has also been furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: Since 5/26/64, we have received approximately 40 separate requests for investigation and results have been furnished to the Commission on a current basis promptly as each request is completed. Enclosed report also includes this investigation for dissemination to the Department and in addition, includes some investigation which has been conducted on pending requests. The Commission's attention is being called to this so that it will not be necessary to furnish information again by letter. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Mr. Malley and appropriate supervisor in Civil Rights Section.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is in reference to your memorandum dated May 18, 1964, and your accompanying letter of May 28, 1964 concerning an allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald had a scope mounted at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, in early November 1963. Also contained in this memorandum are certain facts concerning Mrs. Edith Whitworth who claims to have directed the Oswald family to the Irving Gun Shop in early November.

As a result of conversations between Inspector James Malley of your Bureau and Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff it appears that the Bureau first learned of Mrs. Whitworth's possible knowledge of this event through Miss Jean Campbell who is apparently an American correspondent for the London Evening Standard. We have been advised that Miss Campbell's information concerning Mrs. Whitworth led to the interview of December 14, 1963 with Mrs. Whitworth reported on page 65 of Agent Gemberling's report of December 23, 1963.

We request your Bureau to interview Miss Campbell to ascertain from her the details of her contacts with Mrs. Whitworth including full particulars about the alleged visit of the Oswald family to Mrs. Whitworth's store. Miss Campbell should also be asked whether Mrs. Whitworth mentioned the fact that there were other people in the store when the Oswalds were there. In this respect, we call your attention to your memorandum of May 18, 1964 on pages 10-12 which reports the details of an interview with Mrs. Gertrude Hunter who also claims to have seen the Oswald family in Mrs. Whitworth's store.

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199 JUL 7 1964

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SOVIET SECTION

35 JUL 1 1964

CHANGED FILE TO

With further reference to the Irving Gun Shop incident, we would like your Bureau to check the public records of births for the area which encompasses both Dallas and Irving, Texas, and ascertain the names and addresses of female babies born on October 20, 1963. We request that the parents of these babies be interviewed to determine whether any of these families have an older female child approximately 2½ years old and whether, and under what circumstances, any of these families were in Mrs. Whitworth's furniture store in early November 1963.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

7/2/64

1 - Mr. Raupach

AIRTEL

62-109090-

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA (Criminal Section)

Enclosed for Dallas and New York is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated June 30, 1964, which is self-explanatory. For the additional assistance of New York, also enclosed is one copy of the memorandum referred to in the Commission's letter dated May 18, 1964, Dallas, Texas, and captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald."

To assist New York, Miss Jean Campbell, a correspondent for the "London Evening Standard" who during December of 1963 maintained offices in the Carnegie Hall, New York City, appeared at the Bureau.

Miss Campbell related that she is English and covered the activities regarding the assassination in Dallas for eight days previous to December 6, 1963. Miss Campbell stated she interviewed Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who at that time, had a used furniture store on East Irving Boulevard in Irving, Texas. According to Miss Campbell, Mrs. Whitworth informed her that Oswald and his wife Marina were in the furniture store allegedly to have a gun repaired. According to Miss Campbell, the reason why Oswald allegedly appeared at this furniture store was a sign was over the door which said gun shop. Miss Campbell also stated Whitworth told her Oswalds looked at some furniture as he was intending to move soon and he was particularly interested in a bedroom suit. Miss Campbell stated Whitworth informed her that allegedly Oswald and his wife got into a 1958 2-tone Ford, blue and white and then turned in the middle of the street, at

JUL 2 - 1964 COMM-FBI

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Enclosure

2 - New York (Enclosures (2))

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(6)

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52 JUL 9 1964

17

which time another lady, Mrs. Hunter, who was also in the store and a friend of Mrs. Whitworth, ran outside and allegedly told Oswald it was a one-way street.

Miss Campbell related this particular situation became confused because later she interviewed Mrs. Paine who "vowed up and down that Marina Oswald never went any place either in a car or walking." She also made inquiry of Mrs. Paine concerning the car and wanted to know if Oswald had a car and Mrs. Paine said "of course he doesn't. He doesn't know how to drive."

New York is instructed to locate Miss Campbell and interview her for complete and thorough details regarding her interview with Mrs. Whitworth as set out in the Commission's letter. If it is established Miss Campbell is now located in another area within the United States, leads should be set out by teletype with sufficient background to resolve this matter completely. If it is determined Miss Campbell has returned to England, prepare an immediate letter with sufficient background to be furnished to the appropriate legat where she may be located. If Miss Campbell is located and interviewed in New York, the results of her interview are to be included in a letterhead memorandum with the caption as listed in Dallas memorandum of May 18, 1964. Carefully prepare this communication to insure accuracy to preclude revisions and corrections at the Bureau. Inserts will not be needed at Dallas for report as the dissemination will be handled at the Bureau. However, direct a copy of the results of your investigation to Dallas for their information. This phase of the investigation must be handled on an expedite basis due to the indication of an early conclusion of the investigation concerning the assassination by the President's Commission.

Dallas is familiar with the details concerning this particular phase of the investigation and should handle this matter expeditiously.

NOTE: This matter relates to the repair tag located at the Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, bearing the name "Oswald" and Dial D. Ryder, an employee, who has been interviewed on several occasions by the Bureau and the President's Commission. Investigation has indicated that it now appears Ryder fabricated the repair tag; however, the only fact which lends credence to his story is the comments made by Mrs. Edith Whitworth that the

Oswalds allegedly appeared in her used furniture store and were directed to the gun repair store. In this respect, Marina Oswald has been previously interviewed and she has denied she was ever in this store. In order to attempt to resolve this situation, it appears the Commission is attempting to locate other individuals who were in the used furniture store and were possibly mistaken to be the Oswalds by Mrs. Whitworth and Mrs. Hunter. Regarding Miss Campbell, see memorandum C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr dated December 6, 1963.

CONFIDENTIAL

July 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Mr. Lenihan

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of ten reports and one memorandum containing further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of the classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC. 93 JUL - 2 COMM-FBI

Enclosures (23) ENCLOSURE

105-82555

REL:klw (9)

10 JUL 6 1964

NOTE: These reports and memorandum, consisting of 49 pages, have been reviewed by the Supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. Transmittal letter classified "Confidential" inasmuch as one of the enclosures is classified "Confidential" since it contains data so classified by the Department of the Army.

Tolson
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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
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Gandy

ENCLOSURE

JUL 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

July 2, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report of	Date	Office	Classification
John P. McHugh	6/17/64	San Francisco	None
Andrew K. Uggen	6/18/64	Minneapolis	None
John P. McHugh	6/18/64	San Francisco	Confidential
W. C. Hendricks, Jr.	6/18/64	New Haven	None
William V. Curran	6/19/64	Albuquerque	None
John James O'Flaherty	6/19/64	New York	None
John P. McHugh	6/19/64	San Francisco	None
John James O'Flaherty	6/23/64	New York	None
John James O'Flaherty	6/23/64	New York	None
Raymond F. Hoyle	6/24/64	Newark	None

MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date	Office	Classification
6/24/64	New Orleans	None

62-109060-1210

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

July 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On June 22, 1964 Mr. Harold L. Newport, 319 Kellogg Avenue, Janesville, Wisconsin, turned over to Special Agents of our Milwaukee Office a document he prepared dated June 22, 1964 entitled "Why President Kennedy Was Assassinated." Two copies of this document are enclosed for your information.

A copy of the document prepared by Mr. Newport has been furnished to the United States Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

In view of the nebulous nature of the information contained in the document no further action is being taken by this Bureau unless advised to the contrary by you.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
(1-62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:cad
(12)

Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)
1 - SAC, Milwaukee (Information)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReMilet dated 6/25/64 captioned "Harold L. Newport, Threat Against the President" copy of which is enclosed for Dallas.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 8 1964

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Gandy

52 JUL 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3414

19

Dallas is also being furnished a copy of Milwaukee's LHM dated 6/25/64 and a copy of the letter prepared by Newport.

No information identifiable with Newport could be located in Bureau files. No further action need be taken in this matter.

NOTE:

It would appear Newport is a mental case. In the document prepared by him he relates a rambling, incoherent story about being a "hero" in World War II, being captured and hypnotized by the Germans so he could be used in an experiment relating to Einstein's theory of relativity. Newport then alleges an unidentified German officer was responsible for the assassination. A copy of the document was furnished by liaison to Secret Service on 6/27/64, inasmuch as Newport refers to President Johnson and states he would like people to forget the "things" he said about President Johnson.

This is being furnished to the Commission separately as it relates to the assassination and appears to be the most expeditious and logical manner to handle this matter. No further action appears warranted.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

JUL 3 1964

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mrs. Eva Grant has informed the Commission that a delivery boy for Gibson's Record Store in Dallas saw Jack Ruby crying on Friday afternoon, November 22, 1963. The manager of Gibson Records is apparently Mr. O. I. Longfellow.

Please interview the delivery boy concerning the above episode, any other contacts he had with Jack Ruby, his knowledge of the activities of Andrew Armstrong, Larry Crafard, George Senator, and Eva Grant on November 22-24, and the names of any other persons whom he knows saw Ruby, Crafard or Senator from November 22 to November 24. In connection with the episode of November 22, 1963, please obtain any sales receipts or other confirming documents of the visit, attempt to determine precisely the time and length of the encounter with Ruby, and ascertain whether or not Ruby mentioned the effect of the assassination on his business, the Bernard Weissman advertisement, Oswald, Officer Tippit, or a fear that the Jewish people might be blamed for the assassination.

The Commission would also appreciate your undertaking further investigation concerning how Ruby came into possession of a Wall Street Journal addressed to J. E. Bradshaw, Vice President of the Southwestern Drug Company. An examination of xerox copies of Jack Ruby's papers recently provided by your Bureau reveals that Ruby's car contained Southwestern Drug Corporation Invoice No. 8768 to the Banker Drug.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 8 1964

1 JUL 6 1964

EX-103

33 JUL 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

20

It may be that either Ruby or a friend connected with Banker Drug visited Southwestern and carried away the Bradshaw paper. The Commission would also appreciate your determining Ruby's dealings with Banker and Southwestern Drug.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

July 7, 1964

Airtel

1 - Mr. Hines

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated July 3, 1964, requesting certain investigation concerning the delivery boy for Gibson's Record Store of Dallas who allegedly saw Jack Ruby crying on the afternoon of 11/22/63, and investigation with respect to the Banker Drug Company and Southwestern Drug Company's association being possibly related to the fact that Ruby had possession of a "Wall Street Journal" addressed to the Vice President of the Southwestern Drug Company.

Handle the requested investigation and submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

Enclosures (2)

JWH:job
(4)

NOTE: Eva Grant informed the Commission that a delivery boy for Gibson's Record Company in Dallas saw Ruby crying on the afternoon of 11/22/63, and requested we obtain full details re the incident. We previously conducted investigation as to how a "Wall Street Journal" addressed to J. E. Bradshaw, Vice President of Southwestern Drug Company came into Ruby's possession. Bradshaw was interviewed along with persons whom he would likely pass his Journal on to. None of these persons knew Ruby or could speculate how he obtained possession. The Commission has noted that among Ruby's papers is an invoice from Southwestern Drug Company to Banker Drug and requested that we conduct investigation to determine if this association possibly had something to do with Ruby's having possession of Bradshaw's "Wall Street Journal".

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Conrad
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 20
JUL 7 1964
COMM-FBI

52 JUL 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016 - 1670

21

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

July 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated June 20, 1964, concerning guests at the Hotel del Comercio, Mexico City, Mexico.

Upon [illegible] Belmont from the enclosed memoranda, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 8 1964

RECD-READING ROOM
Jul 7 9 39 AM '64

BY COURIER SVC.
97 JUL-7
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JCS:pc
(9)

NOTE:

[illegible] enclosed memorandum, which has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley, reports negative [illegible] interview of guests at the Hotel del Comercio when [illegible] there in late September and early October, 1963. "Confidential" is [illegible] enclosures are so classified to protect [illegible] operations in Mexico.

CONFIDENTIAL

declassified
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7/9/77 Mm

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Callahan
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

52 JUL 8 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

22

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4337

July 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For your information the July 1, 1964, issue of the "Dallas Morning News" carries a front-page article captioned "Mrs. Cabell Saw Rifle of Assassin." Mrs. Cabell is the wife of former Dallas Mayor Earle Cabell who is the Democratic nominee for U. S. Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Texas.

According to the article Mrs. Cabell was riding in the fourth car behind the Presidential limousine and after the first shot was fired she noticed a rifle in a window of the Texas School Book Depository Building but did not see the gunman.

The article states Mrs. Cabell has not been questioned by the President's Commission or by any of its attorneys. According to the article the President's Commission was made aware of this information when Mrs. Cabell accompanied her husband to a reception at the Chaparral Club in Dallas where Mr. Allen Dulles, Senator John Sherman Cooper and Mr. John J. McCloy were the guests of honor.

The article indicates Mrs. Cabell's story is also reported in the July 6, 1964, issue of "U. S. News and World Report."

No further action will be taken in this matter unless advised to the contrary by you.

62-109090-4340

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 9 1964

79 JUL 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

23

NOTE:

Dallas by tel 7/1/64, 10:31 AM on the Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS-R-Cuba caption furnished above information. Inasmuch as Mrs. Cabell's information has been apparently furnished to members of the Commission, it is not fit we should interview her unless specifically requested to do so by the Commission. Mrs. Cabell has never voluntarily contacted our Dallas Office to furnish the information attributed to her. Her husband has been interviewed in connection with the Jack L. Ruby - Civil Rights investigation.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 7

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Among those interviewed by the Dallas police in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy was Joe R. Molina, at that time an employee of the Texas School Book Depository. Molina's house was searched early on the morning of November 23 by Dallas policemen and he was told to report at police headquarters in midmorning. He spent some five or six hours at the police station and before leaving signed a statement concerning his affiliation with an organization called the American GI Forum. While Molina was in the police station, Dallas police officials told the press that he was being interrogated in connection with the assassination, that he had a subversive background, and that the Dallas police had material on him in their subversive file. Other allegations were also made against him. Molina was not formally arrested or charged. According to a radio broadcast over Station KRLD on November 23, 1963, Molina may have been identified by the Justice Department as a possible subversive. The same radio news report also stated that "Molina has a long record of being connected with suspicious organizations."

Will you please investigate this incident and inform the Commission of the following:

1. Did the Justice Department or any of its agencies have a file on Molina and give the Dallas police department any information concerning any subversive activities by him?

2. Did the Dallas police department have a file on Molina and any alleged subversive activities by him?

EXP PROC
28 JUL 8 1964

Memo Branigan to Sullivan 7-9-64

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 15 1964

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24

3. What are the facts of the police search of his home and his "voluntary" detention at the police station during much of Saturday?

4. What is the nature of the American GI Forum? Is it considered a subversive organization?

5. Was there any connection between Molina's loss of his job at the Texas School Book Depository and the publicity concerning him that appeared on television and radio and in the newspapers?

6. Did Molina have difficulty in finding another job because of this adverse publicity?

7. Did the Dallas police ever make any effort to correct the allegations made against Molina and the suspicions of Molina voiced in the press?

Molina has been the subject of two previous FBI interviews--DL 89-43, Dallas, Texas, November 23, 1963, and DL 89-43, Dallas, Texas, November 30, 1963.

Your continuing cooperation with the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JUL 2 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, Mr. George William Fehrenbach has persisted in his claim that Jack Ruby attended Communist Party meetings in Muncie, Indiana, between 1942 and 1947, and some very tangential confirmation exists. Mr. Morton Pazol, an admitted former Communist, states that certain Communist meetings took place in Muncie during the period alleged by Fehrenbach, but denies that they took place at the location given by Fehrenbach or that Ruby attended. Irwin Berke, a relative of persons associated with the group described by Fehrenbach, admits knowing Ruby but denies that either he or Ruby were connected with Communist Party meetings. Fehrenbach states that Berke was not known to him.

We also note that Sam Jaffe is listed in the index of the House Un-American Activities Committee although we do not know if he is identical to the individual mentioned by Fehrenbach. Jack Ruby's notebook makes reference to a Milt Joffe. (Clements Reports, November 31, 1963, p. 738; January 8, 1964, p. 257).

Accordingly, the Commission would appreciate your undertaking the following:

1. Please determine whether or not the Sam Jaffe mentioned in the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee is identical to the Sam Jaffe mentioned by Fehrenbach. If so please provide all particulars available to the House Committee including the names of informants against Jaffe.

2. Please interview the Jack Howard mentioned by Mr. Irwin Berke as being friendly with Jack Ruby (Clements Report, December 6, 1963, p. 52), and obtain full details of Howard's knowledge of Ruby

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090-1429

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 9 1964

including the allegations of Fehrenbach, Ruby's arrest for unlawfully selling copy-righted songs, Ruby's activities as union organizer, Ruby's participation in attacks on Bundist meetings, Ruby's sensitivity to anti-semitism, and the basis for the information Howard may provide.

3. Please re-interview Mr. Fehrenbach to obtain the names of other employees of Sam Jaffe or other persons outside the alleged cell-group who may be able to confirm or refute the existence of Communist meetings in Muncie involving the persons described by Fehrenbach.

4. Please determine from the files of local and state authorities in Indiana including any committees investigating "Un-American activities" whether or not any list containing the names of Jack Rubenstein or other persons mentioned by Mr. Fehrenbach was turned over by him to local authorities. We realize that a partial investigation in that regard has been conducted.

5. Please conduct such further investigation as may be appropriate to confirm or refute the allegations of Fehrenbach.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

7/7/64

Airtel 62-109090

1 - Mr. Hines

To: SACs Dallas (44-1639) (Enclosure)
Chicago (44-645) (Enclosure)
Portland (44-224) (Enclosure)
Indianapolis (44-358) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith for each office receiving copies of this communication is a copy of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated July 2, 1964, requesting certain additional investigation concerning the allegation of George William Fehrenbach to the effect that Jack Ruby attended Communist Party meetings in Muncie, Indiana, between 1942 and 1947.

Indianapolis upon receipt furnish WFO with appropriate identifying information concerning Sam Jaffe, whereupon WFO will conduct the requested investigation desired under Item Number 1 of the Commission's letter.

Chicago locate and interview Jack Howard who was mentioned by Irwin Berke, North Hollywood, California, in interview of 11/23/63, as being acquainted with Jack Ruby. He said that Howard, in about 1936, was a song plugger who had an office at the West Randolph Street Building, Chicago, and that in about 1945 Howard had a music store in the Loop End Building next to the Chicago Theater Building on State Street.

Portland will reinterview Fehrenbach as requested in Item Number 3 of the Commission's letter. Indianapolis

1 - WFO (Info) (Enclosure) (44-520)

JWH:job
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 JUL 13 1964

26

ORIGINAL FILED IN

To: SACs Dallas, Chicago, Portland, Indianapolis
Re: JACK L. RUBY

will conduct the investigation requested in Item Number 4. All offices will conduct any further logical investigation indicated by your inquiry to fully resolve the allegations of Fehrenbach. Set out leads by teletype. Each office furnish results of completed investigation by LHM suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission with appropriate copies to the office of origin Dallas. Carefully review the letterhead memoranda prior to submission for accuracy as to spelling, grammar and punctuation in order that it can be disseminated without delay.

NOTE: Fehrenbach alleged that between 1942 and 1947 a Jack Rubenstein attended 3 Communist Party meetings in Muncie, Indiana, on the third floor of a building owned by Sam Jaffe, his employer. Sam Jaffe died in 1959. We have conducted extensive investigation concerning this allegation and interviewed all persons named by Fehrenbach as having possible knowledge of the meetings. All denied that any such meetings ever took place in the third floor meeting hall. Several admitted attending Communist Party meetings at various homes in Muncie and being acquainted with all persons present. They deny that Ruby or anyone resembling him ever attended. All of Jaffe's immediately relatives interviewed who might have knowledge and they all denied ever seeing Ruby in Muncie, Indiana.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RA

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. [illegible]	
Mr. [illegible]	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUL 3 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please re-interview Miss Connie Trammel (Clements Report, December 31, 1963) to obtain details concerning Ruby's accompanying her to the office of Lamar Hunt.

Please ascertain from Miss Trammel details of her relationship with Ruby, why she believed Ruby might know Hunt, whether or not Ruby did know Hunt, what employment she was seeking with Hunt, when and how her appointment with Hunt was made, to whom she talked in Hunt's office, how long Ruby waited in Hunt's office and whether or not he met with anyone there, whether or not Ruby obtained any political literature in the Hunt office, and what views, if any, Ruby expressed about Mr. Hunt's political ideas.

Please also advise the Commission of the relationship of Lamar Hunt to H. L. Hunt, and, if they are different persons, whether or not they share a common suite of offices.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

2 Copies sent 4/1/64 by airtel gwm/jcb

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
JUL 6 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 9

2 JUL 6 1964

27

7/7/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

(62-109090)

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated July 3, 1964, requesting interview of Miss Connie Trammel to obtain details concerning Jack Ruby's accompanying her to the office of Lamar Hunt.

Handle requested investigation promptly upon receipt and submit results by LHM suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)

JWH:job
(4)

NOTE: Connie Trammel was previously interviewed as her name and address were found in the possession of Ruby at the time of his arrest. She stated that Ruby accompanied her to the office of Lamar Hunt to assist her in obtaining a job on 11/21/63 between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. The Commission desires further detail re this visit to Hunt's office and that we determine if there is any relation between Lamar Hunt and H. L. Hunt.

MAILED 30
JUL 7 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 JUL 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

28

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JUL 3 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission desires to learn the seriousness of activities by Hyman Rubenstein and Eva Rubenstein, now Eva Grant, which caused court action to be taken against them when they were juveniles. Reference is made to pages 74-78 of the December 14, 1963 Clements Report, involving an interview with Edward J. Nerad, Chief Administrative Officer, Family Court of Cook County, and Michael F. Heneghan, Chief Probation Officer, Family Court of Cook County. Page 76 of the Report indicated the following notation on Eva's Master File Card: "September 30, 1922; Blumenthal." This reference is omitted in the discussion of microfilm records on Page 78. The Commission desires clarification as to whether this notation refers to an incorrigibility proceeding, which seems likely since Page 76 indicated that Eva was released from probation on April 23, 1926.

The Commission would also appreciate your conducting appropriate investigation to determine the general nature of incorrigibility proceedings in the Cook County Juvenile Court, the Family Court's predecessor, in 1916, when Hyman Rubenstein was declared incorrigible, and in 1922, when Eva Rubenstein may have been declared incorrigible. The Commission recognizes the difficulty of learning the precise events that have led to these particular proceedings.

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 9 1964

3 JUL 8 1964

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However, it may be possible to ascertain more generally the type of activity that might have resulted in these proceedings, especially the seriousness of the conduct involved--e.g., commission of a felony, active membership or participation in street gangs, mere trespass, etc.--and whether these proceedings were the normal concomitant of a dependency hearing involving broken or unstable homes.

The Commission would also appreciate information about the effect of a declaration of incorrigibility and placement on probation. Were subjects merely required to report to an official, and if so, approximately how often? Did officials or guardians regularly visit the subject's home? What would happen to an "incorrigible" who repeated his misbehavior?

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

July 7, 1964

Airtel 62 109090-

1 - Mr. Hines

To: SACs Dallas (44-1639) (Enclosures 2)
Chicago (44-343) (Enclosures 2)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated July 3, 1964, requesting certain investigation to determine the seriousness of activities by Hyman and Eva Rubenstein which caused Juvenile Court action to be taken against them in 1916 and 1922.

Chi. go conduct the requested investigation promptly upon receipt of this communication and submit results by LHM suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. Furnish appropriate copies to the office of origin Dallas.

JWH:job
(6)

NOTE: At the request of the Commission we previously checked public records relating to all members of Ruby's family and their e[illegible] years in Chicago. These records reflect that Hyman and Eva Rubenstein were charged by Juvenile authorities in 1916 and 1922 as being incorrigibles. Commission desires that we ascertain the seriousness of such charges.

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[illegible]
Tele. Room
[illegible]

54 JUL 13 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

30

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NR 7-1-64

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

15

INS

REFERRAL

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
July 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated May 22, 1964, with which were enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated May 6, 1964, concerning records of the Mexican Immigration Department.

There are enclosed two sets of 23 photographs of Mexican FM-11 Forms which were referred to in our letter of reference.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
97 JUL - 7
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
193 JUL 9 1964

12 JUL 7 1964

Enclosures (46)

JCS:pal
(10)

NOTE:

The enclosed Mexican immigration forms relate to individuals traveling on other than Mexican FM-5 or FM-8 tourist cards who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo 9/26/63 and departed

(NOTE: CONTINUED PAGE 2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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DeLoach
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele.
Holmes

4 JUL 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

32

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

therefrom 10/3/63. With the FM-11 Forms concerning those individuals who entered and departed on indicated dates at Nuevo Laredo and who were traveling on FM-5 and FM-3 tourist cards, this completes our review of all available Mexican immigration records of possible pertinence to this investigation. In referenced letter we advised the Commission that while we were attempting to obtain copies of the enclosed FM-11 records, we did not intend to extend our inquiry to include efforts to locate and interview all individuals who entered Mexico and departed therefrom at Nuevo Laredo on the indicated dates. The reason for this is that we have now established how Oswald traveled in entering and leaving Mexico.

Classified "Confidential" as this shows our investigative efforts in Mexico which must be protected.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: June 10, 1964

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Memorandum of 6-8-64, Rosen to Belmont, recommended that Mr. J. Lee Rankin be advised that in view of the scheduled sanity hearing for Jack Ruby, the appeal of the death sentence, and the difficulties involved in obtaining a satisfactory polygraph examination where a man is under great emotional strain, the Bureau did not desire to afford Ruby a polygraph examination.

This matter was discussed with Mr. Rankin on June 10, 1964, at which time Mr. Rankin indicated he would like for the Bureau to reconsider this matter. He advised that during the interview with Ruby in Dallas by the Chief Justice on June 7, 1964, Ruby specifically requested that he be afforded a polygraph examination and the Chief Justice told Ruby that this would be done. At the time this promise to afford Ruby a polygraph examination was made, Mr. James Bowie of the Dallas District Attorney's Office was present, as was Attorney Thornhill who represents Jack Ruby. Neither Bowie or Thornhill made any comment of any kind indicating objection to affording Ruby such an interview.

Mr. Rankin stated he had discussed in detail with the Chief Justice the manner in which the polygraph examination was to be given and the Chief Justice did not desire a commercial firm to be used inasmuch as he felt such a firm would utilize such a situation to their advantage and publicize the fact that the firm had been selected by the President's Commission for this work. He stated military polygraph examiners had been considered as had local polygraph operators, and the Chief Justice did not feel they would be satisfactory in view of recent developments concerning polygraph examinations.

Enclosure

JRM:kw
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2 JUL 8 1964

62-109090

33

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;

Mr. Rankin stated that the Chief Justice had commented concerning his recent discussion with the Director relative to polygraph examinations and was very much impressed with the Director's views and the fact that the Bureau did not rely on polygraphs except for investigative leads. For this reason, the Chief Justice and Mr. Rankin would appreciate the Bureau handling this polygraph examination.

Mr. Rankin stated the polygraph interview would be confined to the information set forth in the deposition which had been taken from Ruby on 6-7-64, and if the Bureau would handle this polygraph interview, full information would be made available so that the necessary preparation for the polygraph interview could be made.

Mr. Rankin stated that it was the view of the Chief Justice that a representative from the District Attorney's Office in Dallas, as well as the defense attorney, should be present during the polygraph interview of Ruby.

RECOMMENDATION:

It appears that the sole reason for this request for a polygraph examination stems from the fact that Chief Justice Warren committed himself on 6-7-64, to Ruby that he would be afforded such an interview. This does not change the picture insofar as the Bureau is concerned, i.e., that it is still an undesirable interview for the Bureau to handle.

It is recommended that the attached letter be sent to Mr. Rankin setting forth the reasons why it is undesirable for the Bureau to handle this interview.

Hamilton 6/9/64

OK but tell Warren we don't want it & will not do it -

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

(62-109060)-

June 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

With reference to your conversation with Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on June 10, 1964, concerning the desire to afford Jack Ruby, who is now confined in Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas, a polygraph examination, I wish to bring certain observations to your attention.

You will recall, insofar as the polygraph is concerned, the FBI has established certain guidelines. The polygraph, often referred to as a "lie detector," is not in fact such a device. The instrument is designed to record under proper stimuli emotional responses which may indicate and accompany deception. It must be clearly understood that emotional disturbances observed during a polygraph test can and may also be prompted by anger, fear, violent dislike, et cetera. The polygraph operator must be extremely skilled, conservative and objective. This Bureau feels that the polygraph technique is not sufficiently precise to permit absolute judgments of guilt or nonguilt without qualifications.

The polygraph is used as an investigative aid or technique by the FBI in carefully selected cases. The results must be considered within the context of a complete investigation. The polygraph can be helpful to provide investigative direction but it must not be relied on solely or used as a substitute for logical investigation.

When and if the polygraph is used primarily as an investigative technique by the FBI, we would not consider the use of the polygraph as coming within our guidelines, particularly under circumstances wherein

NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont, 6-10-64, captioned, "Jack L. Ruby, aka; Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights," JRM:hw.

Tolson
Belmont
Conrad
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

53 JUL 15 1964

34

the case involved has been adjudicated by a court of law. Specific reference, of course, is made to the Jack Ruby case. The trial of Jack Ruby was publicly aired, it was under the close scrutiny of the eyes of the world, it is reasonable to expect that numerous appellate procedures will be instituted for some time to come, and it is also reasonable to expect that this matter at some time will be judicially reviewed or at least submitted for such review to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Bearing in mind the above factors and the guidelines under which the FBI uses the polygraph, it would seem highly improper for the FBI to give favorable consideration to its use.

I wanted to bring the above facts to your attention in view of your request that the FBI make available its polygraph examiners in connection with the polygraph examination which you desire be afforded Jack Ruby.

Sincerely yours,

July 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two memoranda dated June 11, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," and June 29, 1964, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning." The memoranda reveal information concerning a group of individuals who were attempting to purchase the Texas School Book Depository Building for the purpose of creating a memorial.

In view of the information relating to this matter, appropriate copies of the memoranda are also being furnished to the Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice. No further action is being taken in this matter by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

Duplicate

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 14 1964

Enclosures (4)

62-109060

(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

KMR:jgs
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

30 JUL 14 1964

GENERAL FILE 62-109060-32 pd

35

NOTE:

Dallas received information from [Assistant Chief of Police Charles Batchelor] Dallas Police Department, concerning Albert James Turinsky and Pat Malloy, attorney from Tulsa, Okla.,who along with Clifford Dixon Noe and John Michael Shea, Jr., Director of the American Memorial Corporation, were attempting to acquire the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBD) for the purpose of creating a memorial. Public source material and information furnished by the Texas Police Department indicate the TSBD is tied up in a long-term lease and is not available for the purpose of a memorial.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of July 7, 1964 reporting information contained in the July 1 issue of the Dallas Morning News to the effect that Mrs. Earle Cabell saw a rifle in a window of the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time the President was assassinated. For your information, the Commission is in the process of making arrangements to take Mrs. Cabell's deposition next week in Dallas, Texas.

Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX. PROC.
30 JUL 13 1964

1 JUL 13 1964

58 JUL 15 1964

36

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 9 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is in response to your letter dated June 29, 1964 regarding return to United Press International of the copy of a film taken by Mrs. Marie Muchmore of Dallas, Texas. I have brought this matter to the attention of the Commission, which is taking this matter under consideration. I will inform you as soon as the Commission has made a decision on this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

JUL 10 1964

58 JUL 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

37

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

June 9, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Jul 9 1 30 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a verbal request by Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff to Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt on July 7, 1964, for a comparison of a photograph of the alley in back of General Walker's house, Commission Exhibit 2, with one of Oswald's cameras, Commission Exhibit 750. Mr. Redlich requested that the FBI Laboratory make this comparison to determine whether or not the photograph was taken with Oswald's camera.

The above examination was made and it was determined that the photograph of the alley in back of Walker's home, Commission Exhibit 2, was taken with the Imperial Reflex camera, Commission Exhibit 750.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
1 - Dallas
LLS:kw
(10)

JUL 13 1964

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BY COURIER SVC.
JUL 15 1964-FBI

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38

ORIGINAL FILED IN 43-30

JUL 7 1964

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS
322 PM CST URGENT 7-7-64 NSP
TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)
FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.; IS - R - CUBA.

RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN, JUNE THIRTY LAST, AND TELEPHONE CALL TO SECTION CHIEF BRANIGAN, JULY SEVEN INSTANT, PERTAINING TO ADDRESS BOOK OF OSWALD.

REVIEW OF ADDRESS BOOK REVEALS THE ONLY NAMES, ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR WASHINGTON, D. C., APPEAR ON PAGES SIX SEVENTY-SEVEN AND SIX NINETY-FOUR OF REPORT SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, DECEMBER TWENTY-THREE, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, AT DALLAS.

NO INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. AS ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS THOSE OF USSR EMBASSY.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

Letter Pres Conn 7/9/64 SS:pab

4 JUL 8

62-104090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 10 1964

5CV

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4381

39

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

July 9, 1964

42-109090

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

REC'D-READING ROOM JUL 9 11 46 AM FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the telephone conversation on June 30, 1964, between Messrs. Norman Redlich of your staff and William A. Branigan of this Bureau concerning addresses and telephone numbers in the address book of Lee Harvey Oswald which could be identified as being related to the Washington, D. C., area.

We have reviewed the addresses and telephone numbers in Oswald's address book and find that the only entries identifiable with the Washington, D. C., area are the entries on pages 677 and 694 of the December 23, 1963, report in the Oswald case of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling which were discussed during the aforementioned telephone conversation.

The addresses and telephone numbers in question are listed under the heading "Soviet Embassy" on page 490 of the District of Columbia Section of the 1963 - 1964 Washington Metropolitan Area Telephone Directory.

BY COURIER SVC.
9 JUL - 9
COMM-FBI

JCS:pah
(9)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
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58 JUL 15 1964

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NOT RECORDED
139 JUL 10 1964

[illegible] by 7/7/64 teletype advises that review of all addresses and telephone numbers in Oswald's address book reveals the only entries relating to Washington, D. C., area are as indicated herein. These were three numbers and two addresses of Soviet official establishments in Washington which are listed

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

40

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4381

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

in the current WDC telephone book which fact was pointed out to Mr. Redlich by Mr. Branigan on 6/30/64. Redlich asked that Oswald's address book be checked to insure there were no other addresses or phone numbers therein relating to the WDC area. This answers his request.

July 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUL 9 11 24 AM '64
B I

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 26, 1964, requesting investigation concerning a telephone call placed by Eva Grant from the Vegas Club, Dallas, Texas, on November 23, 1963, to the home of Mr. Charles J. Hirsch, North Hollywood, California.

This is to confirm a telephonic conversation between Mr. J. William Hines of this Bureau and Mr. Burt W. Griffin of the President's Commission on July 8, 1964, wherein Mr. Griffin was advised that Charles J. Hirsch had recently suffered a heart attack and was presently confined in the Kaiser Hospital, Panorama City, California, on the critical list. Mr. Griffin requested that this Bureau proceed with the interview of Eva Grant and that we interview Hirsch at a subsequent time when his health permits. 62-109040

NOT RECORDED

The interviews of Eva Grant and Hirsch will be handled in accordance with Mr. Griffin's request.

0 8 JUL - 9
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours

JUL 9 1964

JWH:job/pab
(7)

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: At the request of the President's Commission we made a check of toll calls of phones available to Eva Grant which reflected a call from the Vegas Club by Eva Grant to Hirsch. Commission requested that Hirsch and Grant be interviewed simultaneously concerning the call. LA advised that Hirsch recently suffered a heart attack and is currently in the hospital on the critical list. Mr. Burk W. Griffin of the Commission was advised and he requested that Grant be interviewed now and that Hirsch be interviewed when his health permits. This will be confirmed in writing. Appropriate instructions being forwarded to LA and DL by teletype.

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JUL 13 1964

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41

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge

- Mr. Griffith
- Mr. Frazier
- Mr. Kittel

July 9, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on June 29, 1964, by Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided to The Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits designated as Louisiana Department of Labor Exhibit Numbers 17, 18, and 19. These Commission Exhibits are retained.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
01 JUL - 9
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (9)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (4)

NOTE for Dallas: Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, along with a listing thereof, are enclosed herewith.

NOTE: The telephonic request was received by SA William D. Griffith, Document Section, on June 29, 1964, and exhibits were received by SA Griffith on June 29, 1964, from a Commission courier. The above-described Commission Exhibits were originally in the custody of the Bureau and are therefore retained.

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HRK:GFM (10)
62-109060
ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUL 8 2 10 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

2 JUL 10 1964

7/9/64

	LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
Item 349	17	Original State of Louisiana Claim Record Booklet Interstate Claimants concerning Lee H. Oswald
Item 346	18	Louisiana Department of Labor Information and Identification Card for Interstate Claimants concerning Lee H. Oswald
Item 428	19	Original State of Louisiana form, Interstate Request for Reconsideration of Monetary Determination made in behalf of Lee H. Oswald

62-109093
FBI - CLOTHIER

July 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

With reference to my letter of July 2, 1964, indicating efforts were continuing to locate George Senator for interview, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated July 2, 1964, at New York, New York, setting forth results of an interview with George Senator.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of June 22, 1964, concerning whether or not Jack L. Ruby or George Senator owned a "greyish topcoat."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JWH:job
(7)

NOTE: With regard to an allegation made to the President's Commission that Ruby was seen outside of the Dallas PD Building on the morning of 11/24/64, between 8 and 10 a.m. wearing a "greyish topcoat", the Commission requested that we conduct investigation to determine whether or not Jack Ruby or George Senator owned such a topcoat. Results of Dallas investigation indicates that Ruby did not own a topcoat of any kind and Senator owned one which was brown tweed or brown checked. Senator interviewed in N. Y. and stated he did not own a "greyish topcoat" and that as far as he knew Ruby did not own a topcoat of any description.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Hines 2264

43

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

JUL 2

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed for your information is a letter received by the Attorney General from Charles Evans, 1735 Oakland Park Ave., Columbus 24, Ohio.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-PROOF

JUL 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4371

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
19

15 JUL 3 1964

SOVIET

44

PERSONAL

1735 Oakland Park ave.
Columbus 24, Ohio
5-13-64

Hon. Robert Kennedy
attorney General of the United States
Washington D.C.

RECEIVED
MAY 19 1964
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 18 1964
RECORDS BRANCH
INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.
Criminal Section

146-1-73-181

Dear Sir:

WYTHEVILLE VIRGINIA

Oswald was reportedly in this town a short time before the assassination of the President.

It is possible that there is no relation between this town and the Dallas Tragedy.

Nevertheless, I believe every clue, whether strong or weak, should be checked out completely, and I do mean completely. 62-109060-70

Yours Sincerely,

ENCLOSURE

Charles Evans

7/7/64

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

Airtel

62-109090-

To: SAC, Cincinnati (105-2505)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Attached are two copies of a letter dated 5/13/64 to the Attorney General by a Charles Evans, 1735 Oakland Park Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. This letter was received from the President's Commission by letter dated 7/2/64. Bufiles negative re Evans.

You should attempt to locate and interview Charles Evans in order to determine if there is any substance to his allegation that Oswald was in Wythoville, Virginia, a short time prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. In the interview you should also attempt to obtain from Evans the source of his allegation. If necessary to further resolve this matter, you should conduct appropriate inquiry and set forth pertinent leads.

Expedite and submit results in form suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Dallas being furnished copy of Evans' letter for information.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas (100-10401) (Enclosure)

JMS:pah
(7)

MAILED 20
JUL 7 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

By letter 7/2/64 the President's Commission has enclosed a letter received by the Attorney General from Charles Evans dated 5/13/64 in which Evans alleges that Oswald was in Wythoville, Virginia, a short time prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. We have previously checked out a false report that an individual resembling Oswald was in Wythoville less than two weeks before the assassination.

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

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JUL 14 1964

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45

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE CONTINUED:

A Red Cross representative in that city said the individual claimed he was married to a Russian girl and had a family near Dallas, Texas. The Red Cross secured food and transportation for this individual. The individual in question was identified by a bus terminal employee in Wytheville as not being Oswald. This incident occurred on 11/13/63 on which date we have established that Oswald was in Texas. Cincinnati being requested to run out allegation from Evans and to submit results in report form for the President's Commission.

1 - Mr. Gallagher, 7417
1 - Mr. Jevons, 7133
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Conrad

July 8, 1964

By Courier Service

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

As previously reported to the Commission, certain small lead metal fragments uncovered in connection with this matter were analyzed spectrographically to determine whether they could be associated with one or more of the lead bullet fragments and no significant differences were found within the sensitivity of the spectrographic method.

Because of the higher sensitivity of the neutron activation analysis, certain of the small lead fragments were then subjected to neutron activation analyses and comparisons with the larger bullet fragments. The items analyzed included the following: C1 - bullet from stretcher; C2 - fragment from front seat cushion; C4 and C5 - metal fragments from President Kennedy's head; C9 - metal fragment from the arm of Governor Connally; C13 - metal fragments from rear floor board carpet of the car.

While minor variations in composition were found by this method, these were not considered sufficient to provide positively differentiating among the larger bullet fragments and thus positively determining from which of the larger bullet fragments any given small lead fragment may have come.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

JFG:KO (10)

NOTE: Based on memorandum Mr. Jevons to Mr. Conrad dated 7/6/64 captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS."

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BY COURIER SVC. JUL - 8 M-FBI

FBI JUL 8 1964 REC'D-READING ROOM

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46

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan (Room 6457)
1 - Mr. Rogge (Room 5730)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Davies

July 7, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephone call on June 22, 1964, from Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, to a representative of this Bureau concerning the reproduction of certain Commission exhibits. These exhibits were furnished to a Special Agent of this Bureau on the same date as the request.

In accordance with this request, there are enclosed herewith three sets of photocopies of Commission Exhibits numbered 995 through 1000 and 1002 through 1017. Also enclosed are Commission Exhibits numbered 995, 996 and 1015.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (23)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (23)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, together with listing of same.

DED:fa (10)

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NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 10 1964
BY COURIER SVC.
JUL 14 1964
47

NOTE: The telephone call of 6/22/64, mentioned above, was made to Special Agent Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, Laboratory Division. The exhibits mentioned above were obtained from the Commission on 6/22/64 by Special Agent Robert A. Neill.

Those exhibits originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be retained in Bureau custody. Commission exhibits not originating from the Bureau are being returned to the Commission along with the photographs and are designated by an asterisk on the attached listing.

July 7, 1964

COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
995*	Subpoena to Robert A. Surrey of Dallas, Texas, attachment to the subpoena and envelope addressed to the Commission
996*	"Wanted for Treason" circular
997	Photograph showing area in which Chevrolet automobile was observed by Walter Coleman
998	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
999	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1000	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1002	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1003	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1004	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1005	Diagram showing streets in vicinity of General Walker's residence
1006	Photograph of a window
1007	Photograph of a window
1008	Photograph of a wall showing a hole
1009	Photograph of a wall and nearby literature re: General Walker
1010	Photograph of tire impression
1011	Photograph of a wooden fence
1012	Photograph of a clothes line post, water motor and a fence
1013	Map of Dallas, Texas
1014	Floor plan diagram
1015*	Book of newspaper clipping reproductions re: J. F. K. Assassination
1016	Photograph of a driveway entrance in vicinity of General Walker's residence
1017	Photograph of area in vicinity of General Walker's residence

62-109090 -

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 6

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission has information that on Sunday morning November 24, 1963, Jack Ruby listened to a eulogy delivered over television by a New York rabbi, Dr. (FNU) Zeligson.

Please conduct such investigation as may be appropriate to determine when such eulogy was broadcast in Dallas and the television station broadcasting it. Please obtain a copy of the text of the eulogy if it is available.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

airtel sent DL 7/9/64 gw

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 10 1964

3 JUL 8 1964

48

EXPEDITE

38-JUL-8-1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016 — 1693

7/8/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated July 6, 1964, requesting that we conduct certain investigation concerning a television broadcast that Ruby allegedly listened to on the morning of 11/24/63.

Handle the requested investigation promptly upon receipt and submit results by LHM suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)

JWH:job
(4)

NOTE: Commission states that they have information that Ruby listened to a eulogy delivered over television by a New York Rabbi on the morning of 11/24/63. They requested that we determine when this broadcast occurred and that we obtain a text of the broadcast.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1693

MAILED 5
JUL - 8 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 JUL 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

49

7/9/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Herndon
1 - Office, Rm. 7133

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI

JACK L. RUBY, aka.;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, VICTIM;
CIVIL RIGHTS

Chief Justice Warren of the President's Commission interviewed Ruby in Dallas on 6/7/64. Ruby specifically requested at that time that he be afforded a polygraph examination and the Chief Justice told Ruby this would be done. Mr. James Bowie of the Dallas District Attorney's office and Ruby's Attorney Tonahill were present and neither indicated any objection to a polygraph examination of Ruby.

The Commission has subsequently requested the FBI handle this polygraph interview and specifically excluded SA C. Ray Hall, polygraph examiner of your office who has already interviewed Ruby in the past in connection with Ruby's killing of Oswald. Accordingly, polygraph examiners of the FBI Laboratory will conduct the examination. Mr. Arlen Specter, staff member of the President's Commission, who will represent the Commission during this interview advised 7/8/64, that he has set up a tentative date of 7/16/64, 1:30 p.m., for the interview with Ruby in Dallas at the County Jail.

Dallas requested to immediately advise Ruby's Attorney Tonahill and a representative of the District Attorney's office, preferably James Bowie, of the above tentative date and invite their presence at the polygraph interview in accordance with instructions of the Commission if they so desire.

BPH:fch
(11)

MAILED 10
JUL 9 1964
COMM-FBI

JUL 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

162-10990-
NOT RECORDED
JUL 10 1964

12 JUL 9 1964

(see note page 2)

50

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-1687

Airtel to Dallas
JACK L. RUBY, aka.;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, VICTIM;
CIVIL RIGHTS

Dallas should make appropriate arrangements at the County Jail for a suitable room equipped with polygraph chair. Laboratory examiners will provide their own instrument. Dallas should attempt to obtain any data with regard to status of Ruby's current health, physical condition and if he is under any medication, as well as any other information which would help insure the examination is afforded under proper circumstances. Dallas should provide own polygraph chair if none available County Jail.

Laboratory examiners desire to consult with SA C. Ray Hall of your office on Wednesday, 7/15/64, if Hall is available. In addition, an Agent of your office, other than Hall, should be available to be present at the actual polygraph examination tentatively scheduled for 7/16/64.

Since Hall is familiar with polygraph technique and procedures, he should participate in making the above arrangements; however, he is not to take part in any personal contact with Ruby.

Advise.

NOTE: Memorandum from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 6/11/64, same re as this airtel and approved by the Director, recommended that the Dallas Office be contacted to make necessary arrangements for polygraph examination of Ruby upon receipt of letter from the Commission outlining the areas of questioning. The Commission's letter dated 6/25/64, has been received and the Laboratory is currently in the process of making arrangements to revise the questions with Mr. Arlen Specter who is agreeable to such revisions. Polygraph questions must be answerable by only "yes" or "no," and several questions received are unsuitable such as: "How did you gain access to basement of the Dallas Police Department jail?" Above memorandum also provided that Dallas ascertain necessary information as to the status of Ruby's health, medication, etc., in order that the examination can be afforded Ruby under proper circumstances.

July10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter dated June 24, 1964, requesting investigation on the basis of information furnished to you by Mrs. Eileen Kaminsky, sister of Jack Ruby, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 27, 1964, at St. Louis, Missouri, and two copies of a memorandum dated June 29, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the desired information.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of June 24, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUL 10 12 34 PM '64
FBI

BY COURIER SVC.
04 JUL 10
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

JWH:job
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 14 1964

NOTE: Eileen Kaminsky apparently wrote the Commission stating that a Mrs. Tice of Dallas talked to Jack Ruby at the Parkland Hospital on 11/22/63, at which time he said he would be willing to donate his kidney to Governor Connally. She also said that Tom Alyea of Station WFAA, Dallas, interviewed officer P.T. Dean after Dean testified at the Ruby trial and Dean told him a different story from the one he testified to. Mrs. Tice interviewed and stated she was not acquainted with Ruby but after seeing his pictures in the papers she thought she had seen him at Parkland Hospital on 11/22/63. We have conducted extensive investigation which established that Ruby could not have been at Parkland Hospital on 11/22/63 and Ruby denies having been there. Alyea interviewed and states that he did not hear Dean's testimony at the trial but questioned him concerning a statement he saw in the paper attributed to Dean at which time Dean indicated the newspaper story was not an accurate quote.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

51

July 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of July 2, 1964, enclosing the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements, dated June 26, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, relating to the case entitled "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated June 26, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois; two copies of a memorandum dated June 22, 1964, at Boston, Massachusetts; two copies of a memorandum dated June 20, 1964, at Buffalo, New York; and two copies of a memorandum dated June 25, 1964, at New York, New York, setting forth the results of interviews with persons who were in service at the time Ruby was in service and are known to have transferred with Ruby from one unit to another.

Also enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 17, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, setting forth investigation concerning the Selective Service record of Ruby.

This includes the investigation requested in your letter of June 1, 1964, concerning the activities of Jack Ruby while he was in military service.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
05 JUL 1 0
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
59 JUL 14 1964

Enclosures (10)

JWH:job
(7)

58 JUL 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

52

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: Commission by letter 6/1/64, requested that we locate and interview the noncommissioned officers who supervised Ruby while he was in service. Through military records we identified 379 such persons who served in the same units with Ruby but did not necessarily supervise him. Sixteen of these persons were determined to have transferred with Ruby and would have been most likely to know him. The Commission was advised that we would interview these 16 and they agreed by letter 6/26/64 that it would be sufficient. Several of the 16 did know Ruby and furnished information concerning him. The request also included a check of his Selective Service records in Chicago which was done.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

JUL 6

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Previous reports of your office reveal that, at the time Jack Ruby was arrested, the back seat of his car contained copies of the Dallas Morning News and Fort Worth Star - Telegram for November 20, 1963, an advertisement for HLH Products, several undated "Life line" radio transcripts, and a Wall Street Journal of November 18, 1963 addressed to Mr. J. E. Bradshaw. (Clements Report November 30, 1963 p. 754).

Xerox copies of papers photographed by your Bureau and already forwarded to this Commission do not appear to show such newspapers. I would appreciate your making an appropriate investigation and forwarding, if possible, accurate copies of those papers as they were when found in Ruby's car. Please also advise the Commission if all of the property found in Ruby's car has been located by your Bureau for photographing. (See Clements Report, November 30, 1963, pp. 752-760).

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090 FBI
NOT RECORDED
13 JUL 8 1964

53

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 9 1964

FBI DALLAS

FBI WASH DC 62-109090 -TELETYPE Trust is duplicate yellow

5-04 PM URGENT 7-9-64 RAP

TO DALLAS (44-1639)

FROM DIRECTOR (44-24016) 2 P

JACK L. RUBY, AKA; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. DASH VICTIM. CR

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS ADVISED THAT THE REPORT OF SA CLEMENTS DATED NOVEMBER THIRTY SIXTYTHREE, PAGE SEVEN FIVE FOUR, REVEALS THAT AT THE TIME OF RUBY'S ARREST THE BACK SEAT OF HIS CAR CONTAINED COPIES OF THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS AND FORT WORTH STAR DASH TELEGRAM FOR NOVEMBER TWENTY, SIXTYTHREE, AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR HLH PRODUCTS, SEVERAL QUOTE LIFE LINE END QUOTE RADIO TRANSCRIPTS AND A WALL STREET JOURNAL DATED NOVEMBER EIGHTEEN, SIXTYTHREE. PHOTOGRAPHS MADE BY YOUR OFFICE ON JUNE ONE AND TWO, SIXTYFOUR, OF ITEMS IN RUBY'S POSSESSION AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST DO NOT APPEAR TO SHOW THESE ITEMS. THE COMMISSION REQUESTS THAT WE MAKE APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION AND FORWARD, IF POSSIBLE, ACCURATE COPIES OF THOSE PAPERS AS THEY WERE WHEN FOUND IN RUBY'S CAR AND THAT WE ADVISE THE COMMISSION IF ALL PROPERTY FOUND IN RUBY'S CAR HAS BEEN LOCATED AND PHOTOGRAPHED.

END PAGE ONE

58 JUL 15 1964

62-24016-1209

54

UPON RECEIPT, CONTACT DISTRICT ATTORNEY WADE AND THE DALLAS PD IN AN EFFORT TO LOCATE THE ITEMS MENTIONED AND PHOTOGRAPH OR OBTAIN APPROPRIATE COPIES OF THESE ARTICLES AS THEY WERE WHEN FOUND IN RUBY'S CAR IF POSSIBLE. IF THE ORIGINAL ITEMS CANNOT BE LOCATED, OBTAIN COPIES FROM OTHER SOURCES AND SUBMIT BY APPROPRIATE LHM SETTING FORTH SPECIFICALLY EFFORTS MADE TO LOCATE THE ITEMS AND THE NATURE AND SOURCE OF THE ITEMS ACTUALLY SUBMITTED. ALSO CHECK THE INVENTORY IN THE REPORT OF SA CLEMENTS DATED NOVEMBER THIRTY AGAINST THE ITEMS PHOTOGRAPHED ON JUNE ONE AND TWO TO DETERMINE IF ALL ITEMS INITIALLY INVENTORIED HAVE BEEN PHOTOGRAPHED. IF NOT, SIMILAR EFFORT AS ABOVE SHOULD BE MADE TO OBTAIN THESE ITEMS FOR PHOTOGRAPHING. IF THEY CANNOT BE LOCATED, INCLUDE YOUR EFFORTS TO LOCATE THEM IN YOUR LHM. HANDLE. EXPEDITE.

END AND HOLD FOR ONE MORE

FBI DALLAS

Howard William Dr
1124 Lynn Court,
Alexandria, Va

C-O-V-Y

4 July 1964

Commission, Assassination, Pres. Kennedy
Care of Chief Justice Earl Warren, Chr.,
Washington, D. C.

President's Commission

Gentlemen:

About a year before the assassination of President Kennedy I suddenly saw where President Johnson would be called upon -via so-called ESP- to lead the nation. I wrote him to that effect, and had a taxi cab driver deliver the message to his home, early one morning. It amused me to do this altho I was completely in the dark as to how it would all come about.

ESP is a phenomenon which has been "dogging" me for years and, now, the latest:-

(possible)solution to the enigma of the assassination of our late President begins with person who routed the President thru, from some point in Texas into Dallas.....

Might I observe that it becomes increasingly strange to my way of thinking that the killer should know so well in advance -days in advance- the route to be travelled; he was in the right place at the right time waiting for the "kill?"

Now if anythin any of this makes sense, you might be surprised at what you will come up with to say nothing of the course it will take. I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

Howard William Dr

REC-1 - 179

cc: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

JUL 8 1964

EX-104

CORRESPONDENCE

JUL 10 1964

WARREN
COMMISSION

SECTION 16

COPY 2

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Delach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUL 14

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In his deposition, Detective W. J. Harrison stated that prior to about 11:00 a.m. Sunday, November 24, he walked from the third floor office of the Juvenile Detective Bureau in the Dallas Police Department to the police officers locker room in the sub-basement where he purchased some cigars. The Commission would appreciate your conducting such investigation as may be appropriate to determine whether or not Mr. Harrison could have made a phone call from a public telephone somewhere along the route to the basement or near the police officers locker room.

The Commission would also appreciate your interviewing Officer Goolsby of the Juvenile Bureau of the Dallas Police Department to determine whether or not he recalls making a telephone call to Detective Harrison some time on Sunday morning. Detective Harrison stated that he and Detective Miller received such a telephone call at the Deluxe Diner near the Police Department at about 9:00 a.m. Please determine from Officer Goolsby the time of the telephone call, the conversation which took place and how he learned the location of the Detective Harrison.

Please conduct such investigation as may be appropriate at the Deluxe Diner to determine what the employees of the diner remember of the activities of Harrison and Miller at that diner, including whether Harrison and Miller mentioned when or how Oswald was to be moved to other persons at the diner, and whether or not Jack Ruby or George Senator visited that diner during the week-end of November 24 or contacted officers Harrison and Miller during that period.

Also, please ask Officer Goolsby if he remembers that Captain O. A. Jones or some other police officers informed members of the Juvenile Bureau on Sunday morning about 11:00 a.m. that the armored car was on its way to the Dallas Police Department.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 23 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

JUL 23 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

JUL 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JUL 14 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would be grateful if the Federal Bureau of Investigation could assist us in preparing an exhibit for use in the Commission's report.

The Commission has received as our Document No. 1052d, blue prints of the third floor of the Dallas Police and Courts Building. From these prints we would like to have a diagram prepared which would be drawn to scale but would eliminate much of the details included in the prints. We anticipate using the diagram in the body of the report and thus wish it to be easily comprehensible. It would probably be advisable for the person assigned to this task to contact either Dr. Goldberg, Mr. Griffin or Mr. Pollak here at the Commission and discuss with them the features of the floor plan which should be emphasized.

I am transmitting a copy of Commission Document No. 1052d with this letter.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure:
Comm'n Doc No. 1052d

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
145 JUL 27 1964

66 JUL 31 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

3529

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUL 6

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With reference to my letter to you of July 7, concerning Joe R. Molina, the Commission has learned that two officials of the Dallas Police Department, Captain W. P. Gannaway and Captain Glen D. King, made statements to the news media concerning Molina on November 23. Will you please take statements from Captains King and Gannaway covering all aspects of their connection with the Molina incident?

Your continuing cooperation with the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090

JUL

REC-1

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Article entitled "UNITED STATES; El Increible 'Informe Warren'" (UNITED STATES; The Incredible 'Warren Report'), appearing on page 35 of "Politica," June 15, 1964 issue, published in Mexico City.

The Incredible "Warren Report"

Days after November 22, 1963 when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas (Texas), the new President ordered the Supreme Court to conduct an exhaustive investigation concerning the crime. The order was motivated by the many contradictions and discrepancies in the various official statements concerning the death of Kennedy and of the murder of his alleged killer, Lee Harvey Oswald.

As will be remembered, Oswald was arrested the same November 22 and kept incommunicado in the jails of the Texas police. Two days later, at the time when he, handcuffed and surrounded by police officers, was being brought before a judge, Oswald was killed by a single shot by Jack Rubinstein, a Jew who had changed his name to Ruby.

The murder of Oswald served as a pretext for putting an end to his trial for the death of President Kennedy - with the one guilty for this death dead, there was no need for justice to be done. This trial principle caused so much amazement and uneasiness in American public opinion, that President Johnson ordered, as stated, a thorough, but extra-judicial, investigation of the affair. The person directing the inquiries and investigation for six months has been Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

In the meantime Jack Ruby was tried and condemned to death in the electric chair for having murdered Oswald. During the trial of Ruby it was quite obvious that the judge, the prosecutor and even the defense lawyers had definite orders, from whom it is not known - many indicated President Lyndon B. Johnson as the person who gave these orders - not to mention in any way the death of Kennedy throughout the whole Ruby affair, in spite of the fact that the close connection between the two murders was evident.

10 JUL 24 1964

TRANSLATED BY:
F. J. DOBBRATZ:dek, bad
July 2, 1964

62-109090-180
NOT RECORDED
8 JUL 10 1964

REC-1

64 JUL 13 1964

File 64-47255

During the preparation of his report, Justice Earl Warren stated several times that there were parts of it that "could not be made public for at least a generation." Notwithstanding this, Warren made known this report, an extract of which was published in the American review U. S. News and World Report.

The report starts out stating that all investigative methods have been exhausted and that it is completely clear that the person who killed President Kennedy was Lee Harvey Oswald without any accomplices or assistants.

The report establishes as irrefutable facts the following:

Harvey acted for himself alone and not as a part of a conspiracy; Harvey was an individual with "an unstable mind."

There is no evidence of criminal collusion either from the left or from the right. The hypothesis that the assassination of Kennedy was due to "a conspiracy", an idea that was spread throughout the entire world, lacks even the slightest foundation; Jack Ruby, Oswald's murderer, operated on his own. There were no links of friendship or acquaintanceship between Oswald and Ruby. Therefore there was no conspiracy nor did there exist any accomplices of the former.

Oswald did not receive aid nor was he encouraged by the USSR, Cuba or the Chinese Peoples Republic; nor either by integrationists or segregationists, nor by groups "to the left" or "to the right".

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) which J. Edgar Hoover has been directing for 40 years, and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) which for some months has been headed by John McCone, participated in the investigation. The two powerful secret organizations of the Yankee government worked "separately" and both arrived at the same conclusions, that Oswald, mentally unbalanced, killed President Kennedy of his own will, without anyone influencing him to commit the crime and much less that this might have been a part of a national of international conspiracy.

FDR ELL
ATION
AAPC

Moreover the report denies categorically "these falsities": that Oswald was working on behalf of a foreign communist country; that he killed Kennedy, paid by the Texas oil men or by the rightists or leftists organizations of the U. S.; that he had connection with Ruby and with the policeman J. D. Tippit (killed by gunshots by Oswald at the time the latter was hidden in a movie, seconds before his capture); that there were two persons who fired on Kennedy, since the reconstruction of the crime and the autopsy showed that Oswald fired three times - the first time he wounded Kennedy and the Governor of Texas John Connally, the second shot was not on target and the third caused the death of Kennedy; that Ruby killed Oswald to prevent him from stating and revealing details of the crime and the conspiracy; that the Texas police were compelled by high authorities not to elucidate on the facts.

After denying all those "falsities and untenable hypotheses", the report states that the rumors circulated abroad concerning a conspiracy lack any basis at all. Oswald - says the report - killed Kennedy for the same reason that he attempted to kill General Walker; because he was mentally unbalanced.

Incredulity. The report made known, in extract, the North American press did not hide its scepticism concerning the official "veracity". The New York Telegram and Sun commissioned its editor Kenneth L. Dixon to conduct a public investigation. Dixon traveled a distance of over three thousand miles, visited several cities and interviewed hundreds of persons. On his return to New York he published in the aforementioned newspaper - May 28 issue - the result of his investigation. "The national reaction to the assassination of President Kennedy," writes Dixon, "is one of scepticism." The great majority of persons interviewed "indicated a total lack of faith in the official reports concerning the case".

"When I set about to consolidate my notes", he adds, "I was not able to find a single person who could not feel uneasy over whether the actual truth concerning the case had been published. There were only some persons who believed that there could have been some reasons of national security to conceal part of the story, but they were concerned over this."

MAILED
NOTIFICATION

Concerning the motive of the assassination, some believe that it was because of international questions and others because of national political reasons. "With concern for the next presidential elections," adds the newspaper man, "there are several reports and these are done with such conviction that those who are reporting are obviously convinced that what they are stating is the truth. They are sure that the entire question is one of a political nature and they differ only one from the other as regards groups or parties."

Dixon concludes thus: "Actually everything that they have told me has one single thing in common - they all definitely distrust the official reports and I do not recall any time, either in peace or in war, where there has been such a general action noted".

Abroad, and especially in Western Europe, the Warren Report has been received with general incredulity. The majority of the newspapers cull the essential parts of the book of Thomas G. Buchanan, Who Killed Kennedy, published a short time ago in London (no United States Publishing House desired to publish it for "fear of reprisals", just like they didn't want to publish the articles which Buchanan wrote concerning the same theme and which are found in the European newspapers).

Buchanan ("Politica" No. 94) showed that there were two who shot at Kennedy - one from the text-book warehouse in Dallas and the other from the bridge in front of the warehouse. He also showed that there were special connections between Oswald, Ruby and Tippit, and that the crime was conscientiously planned in the form of a conspiracy.

In general, the European press believes that Oswald was the assassin of Kennedy; but what it does not accept is that he was operating on his own, without being an instrument of a powerful group associated with politics in the U. S.

The only newspapers that accept the "veracity" of the Warren report are those of West Germany, which, with suspicious unanimity, attribute the death of Kennedy and later that of Oswald to "the atmosphere of hate and violence" that is existing in the U. S. as a result of the racial struggles of the whites, on one side and the negroes and half-breeds on the other.

NY - DC

What the "Enquirer" says. In an article published by the Enquirer of New York, by-line of its Washington correspondent, John Henshaw, it is revealed that the Department of Justice, at the head of which is Robert Kennedy, brother of the assassinated President, avoided capturing Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby before the assassination of Kennedy.

In a conclusive manner, Henshaw says that he has proof that the aforementioned Department avoided the detention of Oswald and Ruby; that the Dallas Police suspect that Oswald was the one who fired the shot, paid by Ruby, at General Edwin A. Walker, seven months before the death of Kennedy (Walker was at home, at night, when someone shot at him through the window, but missed); and that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employed Ruby to recruit "Commandos" for attacks on Cuba.

In order to avoid such explosive information being made public, the CIA requested the Department of Justice to prevent the detention of Oswald and of Ruby, an arrest which was being brought about for the frustrated assassins attempt against General Walker, well known rightist, member of the John Birch (Fascist) Association and affiliated with the Nazi Party of the U. S. headed by George Lincoln Rockwell.

A secret document, or rather a letter signed by a high official of the Department of Justice, April 1963, arrived in the hands of the Chief of Police in Dallas, Jesse E. Cury, ordering him not to arrest Ruby or Oswald "for the attempt against General Walker."

Jesse E. Cury had proof that Oswald was the one who shot at Walker, paid by Ruby, and had arranged for the apprehension of both of them. This came to the knowledge of the CIA which immediately appealed to the Department of Justice. The Dallas police officers who had conducted the investigation on the attempt on Walker evidenced their disillusionment when Cury prevented them from arresting Oswald and Ruby.

A copy of that secret document was handed over to the Warren Committee but nothing is said about it in the report published by this committee. Why have they concealed such a compromising document ?, asks John Henshaw. The editor of the Enquirer has his question answered thusly: " Politically that document is so explosive that Earl Warren, who heads the Presidential committee and is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has concealed it even from one of the members of the committee - Senator Richard Russell, Democrat from Georgia."

"It is feared," adds Henshaw, "that this Senator who is leading the fight in the South against the Civil Rights Law, can use that document as a weapon against the Department of Justice and against its Chief, Robert Kennedy, Attorney General and leader of the fight in favor of Civil Rights."

"Said document," emphasizes this newspaperman, "in which it is arranged that neither Ruby nor Oswald be arrested, contradicts the report of the FBI concerning the assassination (of Kennedy) and the subsequent one of Oswald."

The Enquirer continues relating how it knew that Bill DeMar, Master of Ceremonies of the night club, "Carrousel," of Dallas, the property of Ruby, had seen Oswald there on November 21. DeMar, whose stage name is Bill Crowe stated: "I gave the FBI the information of having seen Oswald in the club. I signed this statement, but I have not learned anything more since that night."

In a cablegram of the Associated Press on March 17, the day on which Ruby was condemned to death for the murder of Oswald, it is stated:- "The District Attorney, Henry Wade said that his office had succeeded in obtaining a great decision from the jury in the trial of Ruby for the murder. The decision - that they would not request the appearance of witnesses who swore to having seen Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald together before the assassination of President Kennedy.

"Wade told the FBI Agents and other investigators to furnish him a list of the witnesses who had insisted that they saw Ruby and Oswald together on several occasions."

From this point, the Enquirer sets forth the facts in outline, according to Buchanan and other North American newspapermen - and also foreign ones - which showed that the assassination of President Kennedy was not the exclusive work of Oswald but the result of a conspiracy in which persons of power and of a great deal of influence participated.

The strange thing about the case - and this has been noted by all the American Press - is the inactivity of Robert Kennedy, Attorney General of the United States and a person who could have definitely have thrown light on the assassination of his brother, John. What is the reason for this inactivity? The most probable - this is the general opinion - is that Robert Kennedy has taken into account the interest of the Democratic Party more than those of justice and that he has set aside his personal love in order to subject himself to the Democratic Party to which he belongs and whose leader is now Lyndon Baines Johnson, the present President.

There are those in the U. S. who believe that the distance which separates Johnson and Robert Kennedy has definitely been due to the fact that the former categorically refused to have light shed on the assassination of November 22 in Dallas, because such an act would prejudice his candidacy for the Presidency.

FEDERAL
BUREAU OF

7/13/64

1 - P. T. Basher
1 - J. C. Stokes

Airtel

62-109090

1st

To: SAC, Dallas (100-3047)

From: Director, FBI (105-120101)

JOSEPH ROBICHEAUX MOLINA
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReDunairtel 7/10/64 enclosing a copy of letter from the President's Commission concerning captioned individual dated 7/7/64.

Enclosed is a copy of letter from President's Commission dated 7/8/64 requesting additional inquiry concerning the Molina incident. Handle this in connection with Commission's 7/7/64 request.

The following observations and instructions are submitted in effort to assist Bureau in complying with request number four in Commission's 7/7/64 letter and to furnish you the guidance in the reporting of the facts concerning the Molina incident.

Review of Dallas concerning American G. I. Forum (AGIF) groups (see your file 100-9734) reveals that in all probability the Dallas Chapter with which Molina was formerly associated is a chapter of the AGIF of Texas, Inc., which has its headquarters at Austin, Texas. It appears that the AGIF of Texas, Inc., is a state chapter of the AGIF of the U. S. which is headquartered at Corpus Christi, Texas, and whose national chairman is Dr. Hector P. Garcia. There is no derogatory information in Dallas concerning Dr. Garcia or the National AGIF organization which appears to be an anticommunist legitimate organization. However, Dallas contain no derogatory info concerning the AGIF of Texas, Inc., organization beyond Communist Party attempts to infiltrate the Dallas Chapter in 1954 - 1955.

Report of SA James P. Hosty, Jr., dated 1/7/64 at Dallas in the Molina matter does not clearly identify the Dallas AGIF group with which Molina was associated nor does it establish the relationship of that group with the AGIF of Texas, Inc., and the AGIF of U. S. locations.

5 JUL 20 1964

105-82555 (Oswald)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

105-120101-9

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]

Endeavor to establish this. If not possible to do so locally, set forth leads by teletype to Houston and San Antonio.

In complying with Commission's 7/7 and 8/24 requests regarding Molina incident following reporting procedures are to be utilized. Prepare a new report under the caption of this communication utilizing indicated Bureau and Dallas file numbers. Set forth therein all pertinent material in your possession concerning Molina and all data pertinent to Commission's requests. Note that SA Hosty's 1/7/64 report regarding Molina has not been disseminated and will not be disseminated. As Bureau will handle Commission's request number four in its 7/7/64 letter, do not include in new report the second sentence in synopsis and appendix page 10 in SA Hosty's 1/7/64 reports. In this regard refer to Bureau letter dated 8/7/63 captioned "Subversive Organization Characterizations, ID - C." Last sentence of synopsis of SA Hosty's 1/7/64 report indicates Molina was "arrested" by Dallas Police Department (PD) 11/23/63. Accurately report in detail the circumstances surrounding search of subject's residence and his interrogation by Dallas PD on 11/23/63, and do not indicate he was arrested unless such was the case.

In describing the Dallas ACLU group with which Molina was associated specifically identify it and describe its relationship, if any, with the Texas and U. S. parent organization. Bring background data up to date. Set forth all material in last paragraph, page 2 and on pages 3 through 5 of SA Hosty's 1/7/64 report. Also include all data on page 6 of SA Hosty's report except information in third paragraph attributable to Dallas ACLU as of 6/2/63. If you are able to set forth the significance of the expulsion of Dr. Andrew, include information in third paragraph of page 6, otherwise delete.

Under interview of Molina set forth results of all interviews of him including current interview. Note that Molina was previously interviewed 11/22/63, 11/30/63 and 3/24/64, when on latter occasion he executed signed statement. Set forth all information from first full paragraph, page 8 and one page 9 of SA Hosty's report.

In view of above reporting instructions, place reairtel 7/10/64 in your file of this case with copy in your file 100-10461.

NOTE:

Molina, who has been described by informants as an anti-[illegible]ist, was formerly associated with a Dallas Chapter of the [illegible] organizations. We have no derogatory data concerning him.

 (NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE)

[illegible]RELL
[illegible]TTORNEY

NOTE CONTINUED:

His house was searched and he was questioned by the Dallas PD immediately following the assassination, as he was considered a possible suspect. The Dallas PD allegedly made statements to the press concerning their questioning of Molina, describing him as a subversive known to Dallas PD. A radio program and possibly a television show repeated these statements and Molina is now suing a city-owned Dallas radio station for $100,000. Commission has requested us to conduct investigation to ascertain the facts surrounding Molina's interrogation by the Dallas PD and its overall handling of the incident. This was sent to the field 7/10/64. An area in which the Commission is interested is the nature of the AGIF and whether it is considered a subversive organization (Item No. 4 in its 7/7/64 request which we will handle at Bureau). It is necessary to clarify the relationship between the Dallas Chapter with which Molina was associated and the state and national organization in order to present proper picture to Commission. Hence, specific instructions in outgoing.

The information in SA Hosty's 1/7/64 report is being changed in the following respects and for the following reasons: The second sentence of the synopsis and appendix page 10 is a weak characterization of the AGIF of Texas which the Bureau disapproved by 6/7/61 letter. As stated above, we plan to rewrite the characterization here when we receive specific information as to the relationship between the various organizations involved, namely the Dallas Chapter, the Texas Body and the AGIF of the U. S. which we believe to be the parent organization. The last sentence in the synopsis indicates that Molina was arrested by Dallas police on 11/23/63. This is not supported in details and on basis of information recently received it appears that Molina was invited to the PD rather than arrested. The report does not describe in detail the exact organization with which Molina was associated from 1954 through 1963. It merely states it to be a Dallas Chapter of the AGIF. Hence, it is necessary to have further specifics and to spell out exactly what the organization was and the nature of its affiliations, if any, with other governing groups. Our files show that the national body is a legitimate organization. The paragraph on page 6 which we suggest be deleted indicates that two Communist Party members in May, 1963, discussed the expulsion of Dr. William Andrew from the AGIF as an informant. It indicates that Molina was on the committee that investigated Dr. Andrew and had him expelled. This data is of no significance unless it can be established specifically why Andrew was expelled; i.e., was he suspected of being an informer for CP or for a government investigative agency. If this is known to Dallas and significance of the expulsion established, the information should be reported. If not, it is of no value.

July 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI Jul 13 2 40 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 25, 1964, requesting that a polygraph examination be afforded Jack L. Ruby. After conferring telephonically with Mr. Arlen Specter of your staff, a tentative date for the polygraph examination was set for July 16, 1964, at 1:30 p.m.

In accordance with your desire that Ruby's attorney, Mr. Joe H. Tonahill, and a representative from the Dallas District Attorney's office be present at the interview, Mr. Tonahill and Mrs. Eva Grant, Ruby's sister, were interviewed on July 10, 1964. Mrs. Grant has a power of attorney to act for Ruby. Mr. Tonahill and Mrs. Grant advised they had conferences and consulted with Dr. L. J. West, Psychiatric Department, University of Oklahoma, and Dr. Norman B. Weaver, psychiatrist, Dallas, Texas, who have been examining Ruby. They stated these psychiatrists have informed them it would be foolhardy at this time to give Ruby a polygraph examination due to his mental state.

Mr. Tonahill stated that both psychiatrists are familiar with the operation of the polygraph and that due to Ruby's delusions, persecution complex and present mental condition they positively recommend against his taking the test. Mrs. Grant stated she was taking full responsibility and was respectfully declining to make Ruby available for a polygraph examination.

Mr. Tonahill and Mrs. Grant both stated they desired to express their gratitude and appreciation to Chief Justice [illegible] for his desire to comply with Ruby's request that a polygraph examination be afforded him.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

HCS:job
(8)

162-10990 K-1
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 15 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI Jul 23 11 AM '64

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53 JUL 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade was interviewed on July 10, 196 , and stated thatwhile he would not have any objections to Ruby's being given a polygraph examination, if the examination is given he desires to insure that Ruby be questioned in great detail with particular reference as to his activities and when he first decided to kill Oswald. Mr. Wade was advised that in the event the polygraph examination is given, it will be given at the specific request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and that any questions he desired tohave asked would have to be taken up with their representatives.

Inasmuch as Mr. Tonahill and Mrs. Grant have declined to make Ruby available for a polygraph examination, no further action will be taken concerning the request set forth in your letter dated June 25, 1964.

This will confirm the conversation of Mr. James R. Malley of this Bureau with you on July 10, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: By letter dated 6/25/64, the President's Commission requested polygraph examination be afforded Ruby. The tentative date for the polygraph examination was set for July 16, at 1:30 p.m. The Commission desired that Ruby's attorney and a representative from the Dallas District Attorney's Office be present at the interview. On 7/10/64, Joe H. Tonahill, Ruby's attorney, and Mrs. Eva Grant, Ruby's sister, who has power of attorney for Ruby were interviewed and declined to make Ruby available for polygraph examination. The above was brought to the attention of Mr. Rankin by Mr. Malley on 7/10/64, and Mr. Rankin was advised that Mr. Herndon of the Laboratory was to see Mr. Arlen Specter, Commission staff member in Philaddphia, Pennsylvania, on 7/13/64, concerning questions to be asked Ruby, and it suggested to Mr. Rankin thathe notify Mr. Specter that in view of the declination that Mr. Herndon would not see Mr. Spector on that date.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: July 13, 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

RE: Leak of information carried in "The Dallas Morning News," June 27 and 28, 1964

On the afternoon of 7/11/64, Supervisor Ludwig Oberndorf, Washington Field Office (WFO), was advised that the interview with Representative Gerald R. Ford, a member of the President's Commission, had been approved.

SA Oberndorf was requested to have Representative Ford's office contacted this morning, 7/13/64, to set up an appointment. In the event Representative Ford is in San Francisco for the Republican Convention, it was not desired that he be interviewed at San Francisco, but that arrangements be made for the interview to be conducted upon his return to Washington, D. C. SA Oberndorf was advised that if Representative Ford's office inquiried as to the reason for the appointment, they could be advised that it was in connection with the leak of Lee Oswald's diary to the news media.

Assistant District Attorney William Alexander, Dallas County, has intimated that Representative Ford was the source of the leak of Oswald's diary to the news media. Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission has been advised. Representative Ford has requested that he be interviewed in order that he could go on record concerning this matter. WFO has the necessary background to handle this interview.

The above is being submitted for record purposes.

62-109096

JUL 15

RJG:AOB
(8)

6 JUL 15 1964

64 JUL 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

July 13, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 3, 1964, regarding the set of 35 millimeter color slides which are being marketed by Phil Willis Enterprises, Dallas, Texas.

Your letter advised you would appreciate the opportunity to review the slides, and as a result, the slides were reviewed by Mr. Norman Redlich on July 7, 1964. After reviewing the slides, Mr. Redlich requested that a color print be made of slide No. 5 which purports to show the Presidential motorcade at the exact instant the first bullet struck the President.

The color print of slide No. 5 is attached along with a complete set of the slides being marketed by Mr. Willis.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
105-82555
1 - Dallas
JLK:kw
(10)

REC'D-READING ROOM
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JUL 13 9 57 AM '64

BY COURIER SVC.
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62-109076
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199 JUL 15 1964

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Holmes
Gandy

64 JUL 17 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

July 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 24, 1964, concerning a telegram sent to the President's Commission by Robert S. Reynolds.

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of seven memoranda relating to this matter dated and captioned as follows:

June 30, 1964, Los Angeles, California
"Interview of Robert Stephen Reynolds"

June 30, 1964, San Antonio, Texas
"Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas"

June 30, 1964, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
"Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas
Miscellaneous - Information Concerning"

June 30, 1964, Chicago, Illinois
"Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas"

July 2, 1964, Phoenix, Arizona
"Robert Stephen Reynolds, aka
Stephen Remote"

KMR/map
(7)

62-109060

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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JUL 13 3 07 PM '64
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BY COURIER SVC.
07 JUL 13
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
198 JUL 14 1964

62-109090

53 JUL 16 1964

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

July 6, 1964, New York, New York
"Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas"

July 7, 1964, New York, New York
"Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas"

Also enclosed are two copies of an FBI Identification Record number 2 467 484 which pertains to Robert Stephen Reynolds.

It was noted in Mr. Reynolds' interview he mentioned making a contact with a Special Agent of our Oklahoma City Office. Your attention is specifically directed to the memorandum dated June 30, 1964, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in which records of that office failed to disclose any prior reference to Reynolds or to disclose the assignment of a Special Agent named Joe Bowman.

The central files of the FBI also fail to disclose any prior or current employee named Joe Bowman.

Additional investigation is being conducted in this matter. When the results are received, you will be appropriately advised.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (10)

NOTE:

By letter dated June 24, 1964, President's Commission forwarded a copy of a telegram the Commission received from Robert S. Reynolds, 1110 Third Street, Apartment 3, Santa Monica, California. Reynolds' telegram stated because of the Commission near close of direct investigation, he wished to place the following statements before them. (1) The assassination of President John F. Kennedy was established in the early months of 1957. (2) The name of assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was also discerned in March, 1957. (3) Knowledge of Jack Ruby was discerned in August, 1957 in an interview with brother Earl Rubenstein in Austin, Texas. In

NOTE CONTINUED:

light of the above, he requested an opportunity to appear or submit detailed report at Commission's request. Bureau file 25-86874 reveals Reynolds was indicted at San Francisco on 8-9-42 for violation of the Selective Service Act, and was found guilty 8-28-42 and sentenced to six months in the county jail. Additional leads outstanding, results of which will be furnished to the Commission when received.

RY FERRELL
TION

July 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUL 13 2 40 PM '64
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your attention is directed to a letter dated July 1, 1964, addressed to you from Mr. John W. Phillips, Director, Investigations and Security, U. S. Department of Commerce, a copy of which I received, enclosing a copy of a letter written by Edward D. Bray, Coos Bay, Oregon. This Bureau has received several communications from other agencies enclosing copies of this letter.

Information regarding Bray has previously been furnished to U. S. Secret Service. Your attention is directed to page 37 in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated March 30, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," regarding Bray. This report has previously been furnished to you. Therefore, no further action is being taken in this matter.

BY COURIER SVC.
07 13
62-109060-

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
1 - 62-64355
KMR:las
(3)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ENCLOSURE

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Edward Frank Bray, formerly employed by the Bendix Company at the Navy Torpedo Station, Keyport, Washington, received a head injury a result of which caused his mental instability. He has been previously interviewed by the Bureau, Postal Service and ONI and is considered definitely a psychopath. He is well-known to Los Angeles, Portland and Chicago Offices as a psychopathic letter writer and during August of 1961 the Medical Director in Portland confidentially advised our Agents that he had treated Bray for Neuropsychosis. U. S. Secret Service is aware of Bray. Bray is the subject of Bureau File 62-64355.

Bray's letter addressed to Honorable George Wallace, Governor of Alabama, which was furnished by the Department of Commerce alleged there was a plot involving Naval officials concerning the assassination. This is completely erroneous.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. Hoover to Rankin Unrecorded 7/14/64

PAGE NO. All

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

16

CIA

REFERRAL

July 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 3, 1964, enclosing a letter which was received by the President's Commission addressed to the Attorney General, written by Mrs. Rita McCarty, 2308 Foothill Boulevard, Oakland, California.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 10, 1964, San Francisco, California, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," which reveals the results of an interview with Mrs. McCarty.

Additional investigation is being conducted in this matter and when the results are received, you will be promptly advised.

62-109098 -

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(9)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: By letter dated July 3, 1964, President's Commission advised they received a letter from the Attorney General written by Mrs. Rita McCarty, in which she suggested she may have information regarding a person who has in her possession photographs of some remants of skull bone found at the scene of the assassination on 11-22-63. Commission desired Mrs. McCarty interviewed

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

53 JUL 17 1964
84

ORIGINAL FILED IN

and conduct additional appropriate investigation to determine if there was any proof to this report. McCarty has been interviewed and has been described as a "wino." Leads are outstanding for Dallas to contact one Paulette Caruthers (phonetic) a photographer at the Parkland Hospital regarding photographs observed of the President following the assassination. In view of information contained in LHM, it is being furnished to Secret Service Headquarters by 0-14i.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
July 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 30, 1964, requesting that we interview Mr. Warren Reynolds to determine whether General Edwin A. Walker has been in touch with him and, if so, the nature of any conversations or communications between Reynolds and General Walker.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 6, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets out results of our contacts with Mr. Reynolds in this matter.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 15 1964

Reynolds is part owner of a used car lot in Dallas. He witnessed Oswald's flight after latter shot Dallas Police Officer J.D. Tippit. Reynolds was later shot on the night

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

JUL 14 1964 FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
ORIGINAL FILED IN
BY COURIER SVC.
64 JUL 17 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

[illegible] CONTINUED:

of 11/23/63 and identity of his attacker has not been determined. The Commission requested we contact Reynolds to determine if he has been in communication with General Walker. Our interviews of Reynolds indicate he has been in contact with General Walker and that Walker sent a telegram to the President's Commission requesting that the Commission request Mr. Reynolds to appear before the Commission to tell about his experiences wherein he was shot by an unknown person. Reynolds told Dallas Office he feels he was shot by an unknown individual because he furnished information to the Dallas police that he witnessed Oswald running with a gun from the scene of the shooting of Officer Tippit. Reynolds has fears for personal safety of himself and his family and was told by Dallas Office to make such information available to the Dallas PD.

[illegible]

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to pages 207-208 of the June 26, 1964 Report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements. These pages reveal that William D. Crowe aka Bill De Mar telephoned Ralph Paul's Bull Pen Drive-in at 6:42 p.m. on Sunday, November 24, 1963, the conversation lasting 56 seconds.

The Commission would appreciate your re-interviewing Mr. Crowe and questioning him about the substance of the phone call, why he called, and with whom he spoke. The Commission would also appreciate your questioning Mr. Crowe about any information he has concerning the activities of Ralph Paul during the weekend of November 22-24, 1963.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 JUL 15 1964

15
25 JUL 13 1964

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

7/14/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies each of three letters from the President's Commission each dated 7/10/64, requesting additional investigation with regard to Jack L. Ruby and his activities and associates. With respect to the request concerning the telephone call made by William D. Crowe, also known as Bill Dobar and interview of Crowe, if he is not presently located in Dallas set out appropriate lead by teletype for his interview.

Submit results of investigation requested in each of the President's Commission's letters by separate LHM suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (6)

MAILED 4
JUL 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

JFK:job
(6)

NOTE: Commission in three separate letters of 7/10/64, requested (1) that we obtain photographs of Ruby's living quarters as reportedly taken by the Dallas PD and the press on 11/24/63; (2) that we examine telephone records re calls made by the Dallas PD to Mr. Harold Fleming and subsequent calls made by Fleming from his residence. Fleming is the armored car service official who received the telephonic request from the PD for use of armored vehicles to transport Ruby. He subsequently called his employees to provide the vehicles. (3) that we determine substance of a telephone call made by Crowe to Ralph Paul on 11/24/63. Crowe was Ruby's master of ceremonies who initially said that he saw Oswald in the Carousel Club prior to the assassination. He later recanted. Paul was a close friend of Ruby.

53 JUL 17 1964
84

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

July 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 30, 1964, requesting interviews with Mr. James Standard and Mr. William R. Keester.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 7, 1964, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," which reveals these interviews.

In addition, the enclosed memorandum contains information concerning William McEwan Duff. Our Dallas and Oklahoma City Offices previously conducted investigation concerning Mr. Duff. Your attention is directed to my letter dated February 5, 1964, which enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent J. A. Grimes dated January 28, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which contained the results of an interview with Duff.

This concludes our inquiry into this particular matter.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(8)

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 15 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

53 JUL 17 1964
84

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 6-30-64, requested Mr. William R. Keester, an Oklahoma City private detective, and Mr. James Standard, an Oklahoma City reporter, be interviewed based on a telegram sent to the Commission by Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma. Martin alleged Keester told Standard there were many things Keester had to say about the attempted assassination of General Edwin A. Walker. Keester was reported to have said he was afraid to tell Standard what these things were. Martin's allegations were completely negated as a result of interviews conducted. Martin has sent numerous communications to the Bureau, all of which have been sent to the President's Commission. In connection with Duff, prior to the time it was established Oswald was the individual who shot at General Edwin A. Walker, Duff was considered a prime suspect as developed by the Dallas Police Department and he was subsequently absolved by that department. In Duff's interview he stated he did not know Ruby or Oswald and had no connection with them. (105-82555, Serial 1570)

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

July 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
Jul 14 4 07 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The "National Guardian" newspaper of July 11, 1964, carried an article entitled "Mark Lane Challenges Warren to Hear Tape on Disputed Evidence." Lane is quoted in the article as saying that he will play the tape recording of his alleged interview with Mrs. Helen Markham of Dallas, Texas, at a public meeting to which members of the President's Commission and members of the press will be invited.

This Bureau has learned from a source that Lane will present tape recordings he made in connection with the assassination case during a period of one week starting on Monday, July 20, 1964. The tape recording to be played will reportedly be Lane's interview with Mrs. Markham. According to our source, the presentations will be held at Theatre Four, 424 West 55th Street, New York, New York.

This Bureau has covered the public appearances of Lane in the past at your request. However, in order to avoid any duplication of coverage of the presentations by Lane at Theatre Four, this Bureau would like to be advised if the President's Commission plans to have a representative cover the presentations.

Sincerely yours,

1 - JUL 15 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

WMS:pah
(11)

BY COURIER SVC.
JUL 17 1964
FBI

23 JUL 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL ADDRESSEES

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-358086

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

We cover Lane's public appearances at request of Commission and New York t Retype 7/13/64 captioned "Mark Lane, EI - C" advised Lane would play tape recordings he made in the assassination case at Theatre Four in week of 7/20/64. "National Guardian" 7/11/64 said Lane would invite press and Commission members to attend. New York planning coverage through established sources and five informants in the event President's Commission wants us ;to cover these events. Bufiles negative re Theatre Four and its producer, one Richard Allen York.

MARYFERRELL
FOUNDATION

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

July 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Jul 14 11 53 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated May 7, 1964, dealing with Albert Alexander Osborne, who is also known as John Howard Bowen.

We have been advised that a letter from John Howard Bowen was received at the St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, on July 10, 1964, in which hotel authorities were requested to maintain custody of two boxes Bowen left at the hotel. The letter advised the hotel authorities that Bowen intended to have the boxes picked up in a few days.

The letter was postmarked July 7, 1964, at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and bore the return address "Niza 22, Mexico, D. F." The return address is the address of the Mexico, D. F., Mexico, office of the American Express Company.

As you were previously advised, we are not conducting active investigation in an effort to locate Osborne in the absence of a specific request from you. We will, however, conduct inquiry at the American Express Company, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, to determine if Osborne is known to be in Mexico.

BY COURIER SVC.
JUL 14
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JCS:pah
(9)

62-109090

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUL 21 1964

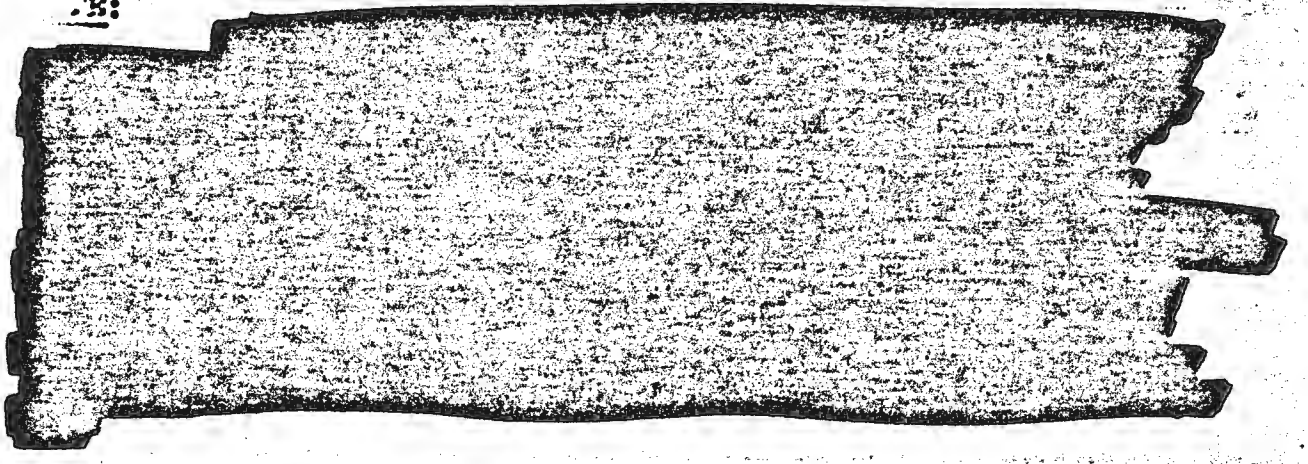
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin CONFIDENTIAL

Re:



Classified by 4913
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of declassification Indefinite
APH 11/14/78

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
July 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of five reports containing further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (11)

BY COURIER SVC.
01 JUL - 8
COMM-FBI

REL:pah
(9)

NOTE:

The enclosed reports, all unclassified, consist of 33 pages. They have been reviewed by the supervisors and Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

1 ENCLOSURE

58 JUL 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

July 8, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report of	Date	Office
Thomas B. Estep	6/22/64	Cincinnati
John P. McHugh	6/24/64	San Francisco
James R. McCance	6/25/64	Detroit
Robert E. Schoenecker	6/26/64	Milwaukee
John James O'Flaherty	6/26/64	New York

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
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Evans
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/8/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On July 7, 1964, SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt delivered a transcript of a deposition he gave at the President's Commission on June 12, 1964, to Mr. Howard P. Willens at the President's Commission. He advised Mr. Willens that editorial corrections had been made on the testimony and volunteered to go over the corrections with him. Mr. Willens stated that that would not be necessary because he plans to send the transcript to Mr. Eisenberg and if Mr. Eisenberg has any corrections he will contact SA Shaneyfelt.

A copy of the corrected transcript is attached.

RECOMMENDATION: For your information.

105-82555

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

LLS:fa (7)

62-109098
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 ENCLOSURE

8 JUL 10 1964

ADVISE

58 JUL 15 1964

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Cadigan
1 - Mr. Stombaugh
1 - Mr. Cunningham

DATE: July 7, 1964

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

The Commission has referred to us for review transcripts of testimony offered by Laboratory Special Agents before the Commission. These transcripts are being reviewed, corrected and as completed, returned to the Commission.

On 7/6/64, SA Cortlandt Cunningham delivered to Mr. Howard P. Willens of the President's Commission, two corrected transcripts of SA Robert A. Frazier's testimony, one corrected transcript of SA Paul M. Stombaugh's testimony, one corrected transcript of SA James C. Cadigan's testimony and one corrected transcript of SA Cortlandt Cunningham's testimony.

Mr. Willen stated that it would not be necessary to go over these transcripts as he was going to send them to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg in New York, and if there were any questions, the Commission or Mr. Eisenberg would contact us.

For your information, Xerox copies of the aforementioned corrected transcripts are attached.

ACTION: None. For information only.

62-109060

Enclosures (4)

1 - Mr. Belmor
1 - Mr. Rogen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

CC: BMM
(10)

162-109090 --
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 8

JUL 7 1964

53 JUL 14 1964

SEVEN SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

July 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

With reference to your letter dated June 3, 1964, requesting certain investigation in connection with the deposition taken by the President's Commission from Mr. George Senator and my letter to you July 2, 1964, enclosing the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, dated June 26, 1964, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 29, 1964, at Miami, Florida, setting forth the results of an interview with Mrs. Shirley Wexler, George Senator's ex-wife.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of June 3, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JTH:job
(7)

NOTE: The Commission took a deposition from George Senator, Ruby's roommate and requested certain investigation to verify his activities between 11/22/63 and 11/[illegible]/63 and also that we interview his ex-wife to determine any information she might have indicating that Senator was a homosexual or had participated in Communist activities. All investigation except interview of his ex-wife, Wexler, was furnished to the Commission in the report of SA Clements dated 6/26/64.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 8 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM

FBI

BY COURIER SVC.
8 JUL - 7
COMM-FBI

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JUL 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109090-9101, 2 Jul 1964 Mr. Gesell

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/7/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On 7/6/64 SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt delivered to Mr. Howard P. Willens at the President's Commission the corrected copy of the transcript of testimony for Thursday, June 4, 1964. This contained the testimony of Inspector Leo J. Gauthier and SAs Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and Robert A. Frazier. Mr. Willens advised that he did not feel that it would be necessary for him to review the corrections with SA Shaneyfelt because he planned to furnish the transcript to Mr. Arlen Specter for review. He stated that if Mr. Specter had any questions regarding the corrections in the transcript, he could contact SA Shaneyfelt directly.

A Xerox copy of the corrected transcript is attached.

RECOMMENDATION: For your information.

105-82555

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

LLSffa (7)

ENCLOSURE

162-10990-90
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 13 1964

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60 JUL 9 1964

58 JUL 15 1964

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RA

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 3 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 29, 1964 informing the Commission that you have obtained a set of 35 millimeter color slides which are being marketed by Phil Willis Enterprises, Dallas, Texas. We would appreciate the opportunity to review these slides.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-33
JUL 6 1964

62-109090
JUL 13 1964

SOVIET SECTION

58 JUL 15 1964

Mr. Trotter 7/2/64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

On April 2, 1964, I gave testimony before the President's Commission regarding latent fingerprint and latent palm print identifications effected in the captioned case.

The President's Commission furnished the Bureau a transcript of this testimony. The testimony has been reviewed and transcription errors have been corrected.

On July 2, 1964, I personally contacted Mr. Howard Willens, who is on the General Counsel's staff, and page by page pointed out the corrections. Mr. Willens advised that the corrections would be made and brought to the attention of Staff Member Melvin Eisenberg, who conducted the interrogation at the hearing.

For information purposes there is attached a Xerox copy of the transcript of the testimony showing the corrections.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109090

Enc.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 7 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Bufile (62-109090)
1 - Bufile (105-82555)
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53 JUL 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: July 2, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Herndon

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, VICTIM;
CIVIL RIGHTS

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Reference memorandum dated 7/1/64 from Sevons to Conrad recommended that the appropriate representative of the President's Commission be contacted to review and revise questions submitted by the President's Commission in connection with the polygraph interview of Ruby.

It was determined on July 1 that Mr. Arlen Specter, staff member of the President's Commission who is to handle this interview for the Commission, was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His secretary called Malley July 2 and advised that Mr. Specter would not return to Washington before Monday at the earliest. She stated that Mr. Specter would call Malley from Philadelphia some time Monday and set up a definite time for a meeting with him concerning the polygraph interview of Ruby.

JRM/pah
(6)

62-109090 -

8 JUL 13 1964

58 JUL 15 1964

July 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

RECD-READING ROOM
JUL 2 4 30 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your letter of June 22, 1964, requesting investigation to determine whether or not Jack L. Ruby or George Senator owned a "greyish topcoat" at the time Ruby shot Oswald, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 30, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the results of our inquiry.

Efforts are continuing to locate George Senator for interview through his relatives in the New York City area. You will be advised of the results.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
9 4 JUL - 2
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

62-109090-90

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 9 1964

JWH:job
(7)

NOTE: With regard to an allegation made to the President's Commission that Ruby was seen outside of the Dallas PD building on the morning of 11/24/64, between 8 and 10 a.m. wearing a "greyish topcoat", the Commission requested that we conduct investigation to determine whether or not Jack Ruby or George Senator owned such a topcoat. Results of Dallas investigation indicates that Ruby did not own a topcoat of any kind and Senator owned one which was brown tweed or brown checked. Senator has left the Dallas area and we are attempting to locate him through his relatives in New York.

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Ingram
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JUL 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 2 1964
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

707 PM CST URGENT 7-2-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 2P

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA

LEAK OF INFORMATION AS CARRIED IN "THE DALLAS MORING NEWS," JUNE TWENTYSEVEN AND TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYFOUR.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK JULY TWO INSTANT.

E. M. "TED" DEALEY AND JOSEPH M. DEALEY, PUBLISHER AND PRESIDENT RESPECTIVELY, "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS," INTERVIEWED TODAY AND BOTH STATE DO NOT KNOW SOURCE OF MATERIAL PUBLISHED AND DO NOT WANT TO KNOW. REPORTER HUGH AYNESWORTH INTERVIEWED TODAY AND REFUSES TO DIVULGE SOURCE. REPORTER CARL FREUND, "THE DALLAS NORNING NEWS," ALSO REFUSES TO DIVULGE IDENTITY OF SOURCE FROM WHOM HE OBTAINED MATERIAL PUBLISHED IN THIS NEWSPAPER RELATIVE TO INTERVIEW WITH JACK L. RUBY BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN. WHEN ASKED IF HIS SOURCE WAS ANY PERSON EMPLOYED BY THE FBI, MR. FREUND STATED HIS ANSWER WAS "NO" BUT THAT HE WOULD DECLINE TO ANSWER FURTHER QUESTIONS AS TO SOURCE.

END PAGE ONE

ENCLOSURE
62-1090
RECORDED 58
INDEXED
58 JUL 15 1964
NOT RECORDED
159 JUL 10 1964
JUL 9 1964

WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE, ATTORNEY FOR MARINA OSWALD, TODAY ADVISED HE RECEIVED TYPEWRITTEN VERSION OF DIARY OF OSWALD FROM "LIFE" MAGAZINE ON JULY ONE LAST AND THAT "LIFE" ALSO HAS MACHINE COPY OF HANDWRITTEN DIARY. MC KENZIE ADVISES HE MADE A DEAL WITH "LIFE" MAGAZINE JULY ONE LAST ON BEHALF OF MARINA OSWALD IN CONNECTION WITH PUBLICATION OF DIARY AND "LIFE" MAGAZINE WILL PUBLISH DIARY.

MARINA OSWALD INTERVIEWED TODAY AND STATES SHE HAS NO INFORMATION AS TO THE SOURCE OF THE PUBLISHED INFORMATION. SHE STATED REPORTER AYNESWORTH INTERVIEWED HER SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AT WHICH TIME HE STATED HE HAD SEEN THE DIARY AND DESIRED TO DISCUSS IT WITH HER BUT SHE REFUSED.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUING AND BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

WBS

FBI WASH DC

P

M[illegible]

END

7-3-64

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Based on a Commission request dated 6-30-64 we have been investigating the leak of portions of Oswald's diary which was published in the "Dallas Morning News." Information developed indicates that Assistant Dallas District Attorney William Alexander is responsible for the leak. Since the Commission has asked to be kept advised of developments, the information in the attached teletypes will be furnished to Rankin. The Commission will be furnished the results of our investigation when it is completed. This matter is being followed closely.

Advise them as what we are in Dallas with [illegible] and [illegible] may be

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

6-46 PM CST URGENT 7-1-64 LJH

TO BUREAU 105-82,555

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 /P/ 2-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

RE DALLAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU, JULY ONE INSTANT, CONCERNING PUBLICITY RE OSWALD-S DIARY IN "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS," JUNE TWENTYSEVEN AND TWENTYEIGHT LAST, AND TELEPHONE CALL OF ASAC KYLE G. CLARK TO INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY, JUL ONE INSTANT.

AT FOUR FIFTY P.M., JULY ONE INSTANT, ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL RECEIVED BY SA ROBERT M. BARRETT AT DALLAS OFFICE. CALLER STATED THAT IF FBI WAS SEEKING INFORMATION ABOUT THE DIARY THEY SHOULD CHECK ON "SNOOKY" DAVIS. CALLER SAID HE HAD DEFINITE INFORMATION THAT DAVIS, WHO IS EMPLOYED AS AN INVESTIGATOR FOR THE DALLAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY-S OFFICE AND WHO IS A CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY BILL ALEXANDER, WAS THE ONE WHO ORIGINALLY PICKED UP THE DIARY AND THEREAFTER REPRODUCED SIX COPIES OF IT.

END PAGE ONE

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 20

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58 JUL 15 1964

CALLER STATED ONE COPY WAS GIVEN TO NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE AND ANOTHER COPY WAS GIVEN TO CARL FREUND, A REPORTER FOR "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS." CALLER STATED FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS EXCHANGED HANDS AND THAT ALEXANDER STILL HAS THE REMAINING FOUR COPIES.

CALLER ALSO STATED THAT ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM BOWIE WAS PRESENT DURING MEETING IN DALLAS CO. JAIL BETWEEN JACK RUBY AND CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, AFTER WHICH MEETING BOWIE SUBMITTED REPORT TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENRY WADE. CALLER STATED ALEXANDER GOT COPY OF BOWIE-S REPORT AND FURNISHED SAME TO A REPORTER FOR "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS."

CALLER REFUSED TO DIVULGE HIS IDENTITY OR THE SOURCE OF HIS INFORMATION, OTHER THAN TO DESCRIBE IT AS HIGHLY RELIABLE AND THEN HUNG UP.

END

NNN

FBI WASH DC

LL

NDA
AARC

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

7/2/64

Commission by letter 6/30/64 requested we make thorough investigation of publication of Lee Harvey Oswald's diary by the "Dallas Morning News," Dallas telephonically advised that re airtel (not received at Bureau yet) furnishes information obtained from source with station KRLD that William Alexander, District Attorney's Office, is responsible for the leak of Oswald's diary to papers. Although Commission asked to be kept advised of developments, it is recommended we not furnish information piecemeal but wait until our investigation is completed and furnish full results. This matter will continue to receive close attention.

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

MURKIN FREELI

FOI[illegible]ION

~~ENCLOSURE~~

U-17 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Re: Presidential Commission

Tolson
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Too Much Talk on Oswald

When President Johnson appointed his special board of inquiry to determine and publish all the facts in the assassination of John F. Kennedy, the world welcomed his action as a definitive method of answering the questions about the slaying that were being raised in this country and even more insistently in Europe. Chief Justice Warren's designation to head the panel and the eminence of its other members afforded promise that no taint of partisanship or prejudgment would color the findings.

These hopes of general confidence in the commission's detachment are now being clouded by a spate of advance disclosures on what its report is likely to say. The latest of these is Attorney General Kennedy's declaration in Poland that "there is no doubt" that his brother was killed by Lee H. Oswald. The Attorney General, who is known to be familiar with the panel's findings, calls Oswald "a misfit" who took out his resentment against society by shooting the President.

A much more extensive preview of the commission's conclusions, published in this newspaper a month ago, revealed that it had found no credible evidence to support theories, widely circulated abroad, that the assassination grew out of a right-wing conspiracy. We have no reason to doubt any of these reports. But public respect for the panel's verdict will be greatest if it releases its report and all the supporting data with maximum speed. The longer it waits to tell the world what it has discovered, the more intractable the preconceptions it will have to combat.

62-109090

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 7-1-64

162-109090-A
NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 2 1964

56 JUL 14 1964
64 JUL 7 1964

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/1/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1 - Mr. Herndon, 7330
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, VICTIM;
CIVIL RIGHTS

Memorandum of 6/11/64, Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, advised that the President's Commission would send a letter to the Bureau outlining the area of questioning to be covered in the polygraph interview of Ruby. It was recommended and approved by the Director that Bureau polygraph examiners confer with the proper representative of the Commission to prepare for the polygraph examination.

The letter from the Commission containing 21 suggested questions dated 6/25/64 (attached) has been received and studied in the Laboratory. There are a considerable number of questions and items which are not in suitable form for the polygraph technique and which should be resolved. In line with the above memorandum, it is desirable for the Laboratory polygraph examiners to confer with the appropriate representative of the Commission and revise the questions into a suitable form. Additional necessary arrangements can also be worked out at this time.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, the Laboratory will contact an appropriate representative of the President's Commission to review and revise the questions submitted and to make the necessary arrangements for polygraph examination of Ruby.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley, Rm. 5710
1 - Mr. McGowan, Rm. 2712
1 - Mr. Hines, Rm. 2264

62-109090 -

8 JUL 13 1964

BPH:KO (9)

72 JUL 15

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 6/28/64

1 - Mr. A.H. Belmont
1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - R.E. Lenihan
1 - W.A. Branigan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The Dallas Morning News on Saturday, 6/27/64, carried a front-page article by Hugh Aynesworth captioned "Secret Diary - Oswald's Thoughts Bared" and a full page related copyrighted article captioned "The Lee Harvey Oswald Diary - October 16, 1959: I Want Russian Citizenship." The Washington, D. C., newspapers, 6/28/64, carried a synopsized story of that appearing in Dallas.

The article by Hugh Aynesworth (attached) is an accurate reporting of the Oswald diary which was found by the Dallas Police Department on 11/23/63 during the search of the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas.

The original diary was delivered by the Dallas Police to the Bureau and a photographic reproduction of it appeared as Exhibit 36 in the Bureau's initial report on the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The diary is Oswald's account of his stay in the Soviet Union from his arrival on 10/16/59 through 3/27/62 when the entries in it were discontinued.

In the diary Oswald tells of his application for Soviet citizenship, his suicide attempt, the subsequent permission to remain in the USSR, his social life and his courtship with various Russian girls culminating in his marriage to Marina, and their efforts to return to the United States. Aynesworth's article carefully follows the diary and quotes voluminously from it. It is obvious he has a copy of the diary and that this is the basis for his article.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 10 1964

The Dallas Office noted that photographs of all the evidence obtained by the Dallas Police Department during the search of the Paine residence were delivered to the Dallas Police at their request on 12/31/63. ASAC Kyle Clark of the Dallas Office advised on 6/28/64 that they did not know the source of information for Aynesworth. Aynesworth is a police reporter

Enclosure

WAB:mec (9)

6/30/64 JRM:ge

8 JUL 10 1964

DD JUL 15 1964

for theDallas Morning News and has been anti-Bureau throughout the whole investigation. On 6/4/64 Assistant District Attorney William F. Alexander contacted the Dallas office and wanted photographic copies of all the property obtained by the police department and turned over to the FBI. He said these were desired for Henry Wade, District Attorney, to testify before the Commission. At that time Alexander was referred to the Dallas Police Department and advised that they had been given photographs of all the property.

ASAC Clark and SAC Shanklin are of the opinion that Alexander is probably the source of the leak.

According to ASAC Clark the 6/28/64 issue of The Dallas Morning News contains a photographic copy of Oswald's vaccination certificate which he used to obtain a passport in 1963. Also published is a copy of letter from the communist party, USA, to Oswald dated 7/31/63 and a copy of the undesirable discharge given to Oswald by the Marine Corps 9/13/60.

The above items were recovered by the Dallas Police Department during the search of the premises at 1026 North Beckley, on 11/23/63. Photographic copies were furnished the Dallas Police Department on 12/31/63.

The Commission, the Dallas Police Department and the FBI were the only agencies having copies of the diary. We know we did not furnish the material to Aynesworth and we suspect that Alexander or some one in the Dallas Police Department may be the source.

ACTION:

Without making any direct inquiry our Dallas office will be alert and will try and learn source of the leak and advise the Bureau.

ADDENDUM (AHB:hmm) 6/29/64: At 8:57 a.m. today, Mr. Rankin of the Commission called with reference to this article. He asked whether our Agents could approach reporter Aynesworth to find who gave him Oswald's diary. It is recommended that we advise Mr. Rankin that Aynesworth is not friendly and while we will pass along the Commission's request if desired, a better approach would be for the Commission to directly contact the newspaper and request the information.

Yes

MAIL ROOM

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/2/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On July 2, 1964, SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt delivered the transcript of his testimony that was given on 4/23/64 to Mr. Howard P. Willens at the President's Commission. He advised Mr. Willens that editorial corrections had been made on the testimony and volunteered to go over the corrections with him. Mr. Willens stated that that would not be necessary because he plans to send the transcript to Mr. Eisenberg and if Mr. Eisenberg has any corrections he will contact SA Shaneyfelt.

A copy of the corrected transcript is attached.

RECOMMENDATION: For your information.

105-82555

LLS:emh (7)

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

1- ENCLC

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/6/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1 - Mr. Gallagher, 7417
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Jevons, 7133

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Conrad - Encl.

As previously reported to the Commission, certain small lead metal fragments uncovered in connection with this matter were analyzed spectrographically to determine whether they could be associated with one or more of the larger bullet fragments and no significant differences were found within the sensitivity of the spectrographic method. Because of the higher sensitivity of neutron activation analysis certain of the small lead fragments were subjected to neutron activation analyses and comparisons with the larger bullet fragments. While minor variations in composition were found by this method, these were not considered sufficient to permit positively differentiating among the larger bullet fragments and thus positively determining from which of the larger bullet fragments any given small lead fragment may have come.

Generally speaking, the small lead metal particles fell into two categories. In one category fell the small lead fragment from the arm of Governor Connally and the lead from the almost intact bullet recovered from the stretcher. In the other category fell the lead particles from the head of President Kennedy, the lead fragments from the rear floor of the car and the lead from the mutilated bullet fragment from the front seat cushion. While there is a probability that the fragment from the Governor's arm came from the whole bullet rather then from the mutilated bullet and that the fragments from the President's head and from the floor of the car could have come from the mutilated bullet fragment from the front seat cushion, it remains a probability and does not permit a positive finding or statement that any given small fragment did in fact come from one of the bullets to the exclusion of the others.

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Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. Belmont - Encl.
1 - Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Encl.
1 - Mr. Malley - Encl.
62-109060
JEG:KO (9)

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12 JUL 14 1964

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64 JUL 17 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

Accordingly, the proposed letter to the Commission reports that the findings do not permit a positive determination as to the particular origin of any of the small lead metal fragments. A tabulation of the results of the analyses is attached hereto. A letter is attached for forwarding to the President's Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be forwarded to the President's Commission.

OK

MUSKIE
FOUNDATION

July 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 18, 1964, requesting investigation in connection with the Armored Motor Service, Inc. there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated June 29, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the desired investigation.

BY COURIER SVC.
98 JUL - 7
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

Enclosures (2)

JWH:job
(7)

NOTE: The President's Commission, by letter dated 6/18/64, requested interview with appropriate employees of Armored Motor Service, Inc., Dallas, Texas, to obtain details of plans and activities in connection with the transfer of Oswald to the County Jail from the Dallas Police Department.

56 JUL 17 1964
58 JUL 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

JUN 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Evidence was adduced at the trial of Jack Ruby that a tape recording was made by "Ike" Pappas, WNEW, New York, New York of the sounds in the basement of Dallas City Jail at the time Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission would appreciate your obtaining a copy of that tape and conducting such tests as may be appropriate to determine whether or not Jack Ruby made any utterances while shooting Oswald. Attention should be given to whether the microphone used by Pappas could have picked up any statement made by Ruby as he approached Oswald. Pappas has testified that he was standing about five feet from Ruby at the time Oswald was shot, and TV films in the possession of the Commission may be useful in establishing the precise location of Pappas.

In addition, the Commission would appreciate your obtaining for it a copy of the photograph introduced into evidence as Defendant's Exhibit No. 8 in the Ruby trial.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 7, 1964

FROM : R. L. Miller

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Millen
1 - Mr. Baker
1 - Mr. Slager
1 - Mr. Stevens

SUBJECT: INQUIRY BY THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, by letter, June 24, 1964, requested that a copy be obtained of a tape recording made by Ike Pappas of Radio Station WNEW, New York, New York, of sounds in the basement of the Dallas Municipal Building at the time Jack Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission requested that such tests as may be appropriate be conducted to determine whether or not Jack Ruby made any utterances while shooting Oswald. In this respect, the Commission pointed out that attention should be given to whether the microphone used by Pappas could have picked up any statements made by Ruby as he approached Oswald.

An examination by the Laboratory of the tape recording furnished by Ike Pappas revealed that no identifying utterances were made by Ruby at the time he shot Oswald. Tape was received July 4, 1964.

An examination of the photograph also submitted showed the close proximity of the reporter, Pappas, to the principals involved. Two groans were heard on the tape immediately following the shot; however, it could not be said whether any utterances by Ruby would have been picked up by the microphone at that time. Results of the examination of the tape and the photograph were furnished on July 6, 1964, to Supervisor J. W. Hines of the General Investigative Division for inclusion in his report.

ACTION: 1 ENCLOSURE

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199 JUL 10 1964

For information and record purposes only. Attached is a copy of the letter from the Commission.

WGS:bwd (9)

1 ENCLOSURE

10 JUL 9 1964

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66 JUL 16 1964

SEVEN

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 7 1964
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

7GSTPURGENT 7-7-64 SP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10561) 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.; IS - R - CUBA.

ALSO KNOWN AS MILITARY SECURITY RUSSIAN

RE LEAK OF INFORMATION AS CARRIED IN "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS", JUNE TWENTYSEVEN AND TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO BUREAU JULY SIX LAST.

CONTACT WITH [redacted] AND [redacted] RECORDAK CORP., DALLAS, TEXAS, TODAY DETERMINED THAT RUSSELL W. POLLARD, PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR, WAS CONTACTED BY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER AND H. H. DAVIS (IDENT TO "SNOOKY" DAVIS), SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, ON JUNE TWO LAST, AT WHICH TIME ALEXANDER PRODUCED A ROLL OF MICROFILM AND REQUESTED THAT A POSITIVE NEGATIVE BE MADE, ALONG WITH THREE HARD COPY PRINTS OF EACH OF THE SIX HUNDRED IMAGES ON THIS ROLL OF MICROFILM.

18 JUL 13 1964

BILL FOR WORK PERFORMED BY RECORDAK CORP. IN THE AMOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED SEVENTYFOUR DOLLARS AND SIXTY TWO CENTS WAS SENT TO DALLAS DIST. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE MARKED "ATTENTION OF MR. W. F. ALEXANDER."

END PAGE ONE

53 JUL 16 1964

MR. RUSSELL W. POLLARD, PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR, RECORDAK CORP., ADVISED TODAY THAT HE GAVE MR. ALEXANDER AND MR. DAVIS THE POSITIVE

E

COPY OF THE MICROFILM ON JUNE TWO, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, AND ON JUNE NINE, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, HE DELIVERED TO C. D. "GENERAL" LEE, THE DALLAS COURT ~~COUT~~ AUDITOR'S OFFICE MESSENGER, THE NEGATIVE COPY OF THE MICROFILM AND THE EIGHTEEN HUNDRED HARD COPY PRINTS.

POLLARD ADVISED HE HAD PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED SAME MICROFILM FOR DALLAS POLICE DEPT. AND, FROM HIS RECORDS, ADVISED THAT ON DECEMBER TWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, OFFICER H. L. CRAIGHEAD, DALLAS PD, BROUGHT A BOX OF MICROFILM TO HIM MARKED "EVIDENCE OF OSWALD CASE." POLLARD STATED HE WAS REQUESTED TO MAKE THREE POSITIVE COPIES. POSSARD STATED HE MADE A TEST COPY WHICH TURNED OUT TO BE TOO LIGHT AND BY CHANGING THE SETTINS AND CHEMICALS HE REPRODUCED THREE GOOD COPIES AND THE TEST COPY, A TOTAL OF FOUR COPIES, BUT BILLED DALLAS POLICE DEPT. FOR ONLY THREE COPIES. POLLARD STATED CRAIGHEAD SIGNED RECEIPT FOR THE FOUR COPIES.

POLLARD ALSO ADVISED THAT ON JUNUARY SEVEN LAST, SERGEANT M. A. SOUTHERLAND, DALLAS PD, BROUGHT SAME ROLL OF MICROFILM TO HIM AND REQUESTED TWO POSITIVE COPIES OF SUCH FILM. POLLARD STATES HE MADE TWO POSITIVE COPIES FOR SOUTHERLAND AS REQUESTED. POLLARD STATED THAT ON BOTH OCCASIONS WHEN COPIES MADE FOR DALLAS PD OFFICERS, OFFICERS REMAIND WITH HIM DURING ENTIRE TIME HE REPRODUCED FILM.

END PAGE TWO

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ON
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POLLARD STATED HE IMMEDIATELY RECOGNIZED FILM BROUGHT TO HIM ON JUNE TWO, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, BY ALEXANDER AND DAVIS AS "OSWALD FILM."

DETECTIVE H. M. HART, CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION, SPECIAL SERVICE BUREAU, DALLAS PD, TODAY ADVISED HE HAD OBTAINED INFO FROM RELIABLE SOURCE WHOSE IDENTITY HE COULD NOT DIVULGE THAT REPRESENTATIVE FORD, A MEMBER OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, GAVE COPY OF OSWALD DIARY TO "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS" AND ALSO FURNISHED COPIES OF SAME TO EXECUTIVES OF "LIFE" AND "NEWSWEEK" MAGAZINES.

HART STATED HIS SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT "NEWSWEEK" AND "LIFE" MAGAZINES HAD PAID SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO MARINA OSWALD FOR WORLD COPYRIGHT FOR PUBLICATION OF THIS DIARY. HART ADVISED THAT ACCORDING TO HIS SOURCE, DALLAS DIST. ATTORNEY HENRY WADE HAS PROOF THAT REP. FORD FURNISHED THE COPIES TO "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS", "LIFE" AND "NEWSWEEK" MAGAZINES AND PROOF OF PAYMENT OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO MARINA OSWALD.

DALLAS DIST. ATTORNEY WADE, WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER, H. H. DAVIS AND A. D. JIM BOWIE OF WADE'S OFFICE WILL BE INTERVIEWED, UACB, IT BEING NOTED BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUIRED FOR CONTACT WITH ALEXANDER.

END ~~CORRECTION CORRECT TIME SHOULDXX BE 749 PM CST~~

NHH

FBI WASH DC

P

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
(H. W. Little)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
July 8, 1964 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - Mr. Raupach

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/9/77

JUL 8 3 39 PM
REC'D-READING
FBI

Dear Mr. Rankin:

b7D

[redacted]

For your information we are aware Featherston is a U. S. citizen and claims to be a newspaperman. In recent years he has been in British Honduras at various times and was engaged in clandestine activities in that country and is well known to British authorities. In 1959, it was reported he was allegedly involved in a plot to assassinate the President of Guatemala and during the same year had made speeches in support of the Castro regime. At one time he was employed by the

62-109090

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(10)
62-109060
1 - 105-74802

01 JUL - 3
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

CONFIDENTIAL

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53 JUL 16 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

CONFIDENTIAL

Los Angeles Police Department and information has been received indicating that he may be mentally deranged. U

[redacted]

Since the information attributed to Featherston is nebulous and inasmuch as extensive investigation has failed to develop any information which would lend credence to the allegations of a conspiracy with respect to the assassination, no further action is being taken in connection with the above unless specifically requested by you. U

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Investigation conducted regarding the assassination has failed to establish that any conspiracy was involved in the assassination particularly on the part of Officer Tippit or any member of the Dallas Police Department. U

[redacted]

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

CONFIDENTIAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 8, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on July 7, 1964, the evidence items listed below:

One of the photographs in Item 6, a copy of which is Commission Exhibit 4 (P5)

One of the photographs in Item 14, a photograph of which is Commission Exhibit 3 (P1)

Commission Exhibit 2

Commission Exhibit 5

Commission Exhibit 788

Burcham Exhibit 2 (FBI 170)

Burcham Exhibit 3 (FBI D88)

ACTION: For information.

NOTE: The photograph from Item 6 is of a railroad track in the vicinity of Walker's home; the photograph from Item 14 is a photograph of Walker's house as is Commission Exhibit 5. Commission Exhibit 2 is a photograph of the alley in back of Walker's house and Commission Exhibit 788 is a money order from R. Hidell to Kleins Sporting Goods. Burcham Exhibits 2 and 3 are Texas Employment Commission forms B12 and B57 in the name L. H. Oswald.

62-109060

2 JUL 16 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cunningham
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Neill
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

162-10090-10
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 14 1964

LLS:kw (11)

53 JUL 16 1964

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 8 196
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FBI WASH DC

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FBI DALLAS

647 PM CST URGENT 7-8-64 ASP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 4P

Internal Security - Cuba

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. ~~IS-R-CUBA~~.

RE LEAK OF INFORAMTION AS CARRIED IN "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS," JUNE TWENTYSEVEN AND TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYFOUR.

RE DALLAS TEL JULY SEVEN LAST.

FORREST V. SORRELS, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, U. S. SECRET SERVICE, DALLAS, ADVISED TODAY HE HAD NO INFO WHATSOEVER THAT ANYONE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE UNAUTHORIZED "LEAK" AND THIS INCLUDED ANY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FBI, THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, U. S. SECRET SERVICE, DALLAS PD, AND DALLAS DIST. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. SORRELS STATED SHOULD HE OBTAIN ANY SUCH INFO HE WOULD IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE DALLAS OFFICE.

Police Department

DALLAS PD PATROLMAN H. L. CRAIGHEAD, ASSIGNED TO THE RECORDS BUREAU ADVISED THAT IN EARLY DECEMBER, SIXTYTHREE, ON ORDERS OF HIS IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR, CAPTAIN O. T. SLAUGHTER, HE TOOK THE TWO ROLLS OF THIRTYFIVE MM RECORDAK FILM TO RECORDAK CO., DALLAS, WITH ORAL INSTRUCTIONS TO HAVE COPIES OF SAME REPRODUCED. ALSO HAD ORDERS TO STAY WITH FILM AT ALL TIMES DURING COPYING PROCESS, WHICH HE DID. CRAIGHEAD CANNOT RECALL THE NUMBER OF COPIES MADE, BUT RETURNED COPIES AND TWO ROLLS OF FILM

END PAGE ONE

ENCLOSURE

Rankin advised 7/9/64 that he suggested FBI will want to interview

tel SAC NY KMR:lad

7-9-64 62-109090

12 JUL 14 1964

7 JUL 20 1964

1

TO CAPTAIN SLAUGHTER UPON COMPLETION OF COPYING PROCESS.

IT WAS ASCERTAINED TODAY THAT PHOTOCOPYING LAB MAN FOR DALLAS MORNING NEWS IS JAMES K. BIRMINGHAM, TWO TWO THREE SOUTH EWING, APARTMENT HOUSE WHERE RUBY RESIDED , BIRMINGHAM'S APARTMENT TWO ZERO THREE, DALLAS.

LARRY GROVE, REPORTER FOR THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, NOW RESIDES IN APARTMENT TWO ZERO FOUR, FOUR SEVEN TWO ONE EASTSIDE, DALLAS.

EFFORTS TO LOCATE THESE TWO INDIVIDUALS AT THEIR RESIDENCES CONDUCTED TODAY WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. THEY WILL BE INTERVIEWED AT THEIR RESIDENCES.

AT FOUR TEN PM THIS DATE, SA ROBERT M. BARRETT RECEIVED A CALL FROM A PERSON WHO STATED HE WISHED HIS IDENTITY TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS AND INDICATED HE WAS THE SAME PERSON WHO CALLED SA BARRETT, ANONYMOUSLY, ON JULY ONE LAST. THE VOICE SOUNDED IDENT WITH THE VOICE OF THE CALLER WHO CONTACTED SA BARRETT ON JULY ONE LAST. THIS ANONYMOUS SOURCE FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING:

ON JULY SEVEN LAST DALLAS DIST. ATTORNEY HENRY WADE BECAME SO ANGRY HE WANTED TO FIRE HIS ASSISTANT, WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER, AT THAT TIME. HE WAS PERSUADED NOT TO BY ASSISTANT DIST. ATTY. JIM BOWIE. WADE HAD ASCERTAINED THROUGH HAVING ALEXANDER'S OFFICE SEARCHED IN ALEXANDER'S ABSENCE THAT ALEXANDER HAD NUMEROUS COPIES OF ITEMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE RUBY TRIAL AND THE OSWALD INVESTIGATION TAKEN FROM WADE'S FILES

UND PAGE TWO

RELL

THEAA

WITHOUT PERMISSION. WADE ALSO DETERMINED THAT HIS OFFICE CANNOT ACCOUNT FOR ALL THE COPIES MADE BY TTHE RECORDAK CO. JUNE ONE LAST OF THE TWO ROLLS OF THIRTYFIVE MM FILM BORROWED FROM THE DALLAS PD. SOURCE STATED WADE AND HIS ASSOCIATES ARE EXPECTING THE FBI AT ANY MOMENT.

SOURCE ALSO ASCERTAINED THAT FOLLOWING THE INTERVIEW OF REPORTER CARL FREUND RECENTLY BY THE FBI THAT MANAGING EDITOR OF THE "DALLAS MORNING NEWS," JACK B. KRUEGER "CHEWED OUT" FREUND. NO OTHER DETAILS KNOWN. SOURCE STATES KRUEGER IS NOT AWARE OF ANY EXCHANGE OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS BEING INVOLVED.

SOURCE STATES FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ORIGINALLY PUT UP BY "NEWSWEEK" MAGAZINE. SOURCE ADVISED THAT ALEXANDER, FREUND, AND HUGH AYNESWORTH (REPORTER FOR "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS"), ORIGINALLY GOT TOGETHER ON THE SCHEME TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS AND MAKE PUBLICATION OF THEM. AYNESWORTH WAS TO BECOME THE DALLAS CORRESPONDENT FOR "NEWSWEEK" MAGAZINE. (AYNESWORTH HAS JUST RECENTLY BEEN DESIGNATED THE CORRESPOND[illegible] FOR "NEWSWEEK" MAGAZINE IN DALLAS.) ALL THREE PLANNED TO LATER WRITE A BOOK BASED ON THE DOCUMENTS OBTAINED AND THE INFO KNOWN TO THEM CONCERNING BOTH RUBY AND OSWALD.

BECAUSE OF WADE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD HIM, ALEXANDER NEEDED A "PATSY"

M[illegible]ERREI[illegible]
FOUN[illegible]TION

AND THEREFORE TOLD WADE THAT THE DIARY AND OTHER DOCUMENTS HAD BEEN RELEASED TO "NEWSWEEK" AND "LIFE" MAGAZINES BY CONGRESSMAN FORD. ALEXANDER DID,THIS BECAUSE FORD HAD PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED SOME SMALL INSIGNIFICANT PIECE OF INFO EITHER TO ALEXANDER OR TO A NEWS MEDIA. SOURCE STATES HE HAS LEARNED THERE IS NO TRUTH WHATSOEVER TO THE ALLEGATION THAT FORD "LEAKED" THE DIARY OR ANY OTHER DOCUMENTS TO ANY NEWS MEDIA.

WADE, BOWIE, ALEXANDER, AND H. H. "SNOOKY" DAVIS WILL BE INTERVIEWD JULY NINE NEXT.

SUGGEST BUREAU CONSIDER HAVING "NEWSWEEK" MAGAZINE CONTACTED FOR VERIFICATION OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLAR PAYMENT FOR DIARY AND DETAILS REGARDING SAME.

END WBS

FBI WASH DC

P

Yes
H.

ELL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/9/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On 7/6/64 SA R. H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, received a phone call from Mr. Richard Mosk, staff member, The President's Commission, inquiring whether the FBI Laboratory had examined evidence in this case for possible cryptographic significance and, if so, whether the results of such examinations could be furnished in writing to the Commission. SA Jevons told him the matter would be looked into and we would get in touch with him.

It has been ascertained that three Laboratory reports have been submitted describing documentary evidence examined for possible cryptographic significance. (None of the evidence had any cryptographic significance as disclosed by the examinations.) These Laboratory reports are dated 12/20/63, 12/31/63 and 1/30/64. Supervisors in Domestic Intelligence Division and General Investigative Division have ascertained that the 12/20/63 Laboratory report was quoted in Dallas's investigative report dated 1/7/64, page 48. Laboratory report dated 12/31/63 is included in Dallas's report 2/11/64, page 59, and the 1/30/64 Laboratory report is on page 65 of this same Dallas investigative report. The two investigative reports including the results of the Laboratory examinations have been previously disseminated to the Commission.

On 7/8/64 I telephonically contacted Mr. Mosk at the Commission and furnished him the above identifying information which is currently in the possession of the Commission. He was very appreciative and stated he would pass this information along to Mr. David Slawson of the Commission staff who had directed him to make the inquiry.

ACTION: None. For information.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 14 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Downing

WDG:mb/emh
(8)

16 JUL 16 1964

SEVEN

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: July 9, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

The President's Commission by letter dated July 6, 1964, stated that previous reports of the Bureau revealed that at the time Jack Ruby was arrested the back seat of his car contained copies of the "Dallas Morning News" and "Fort Worth Star-Telegram" for November 20, 1963, an advertisement for HLH products, several "Life Line" radio transcripts and a "Wall Street Journal" of November 18, 1963. They advised that photographs of property in Ruby's possession which were furnished to them by the Bureau did not contain these items. It was requested that we make an investigation and obtain, if possible, accurate copies of those papers and that we advise if all property found in Ruby's car has been located for photographing.

On 11/28/63, the Dallas Police Department made available Ruby's automobile for inspection by Bureau Agents. The car was thoroughly inspected and the Agents inventoried all items in the car. This inventory was set forth in the report of SA Manning C. Clements at Dallas, dated 11/28/63.

The Commission, by letter dated 5/28/64, advised that arrangements had been made through District Attorney Wade and the Dallas Police Department for the Bureau to photograph all property in their possession seized from Ruby at the time of his arrest. Pursuant to the Commission's request we photographed the items furnished to us by Wade and the Police Department on June 1 and 2. The newspapers and other items pointed out above by the Commission were not among those photographed.

ENCLOSURE 7-9-64

JWH:jcb
(6)

62-109090-

(OVER)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 14 1964

12 JUL 14 1964

53 JUL 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

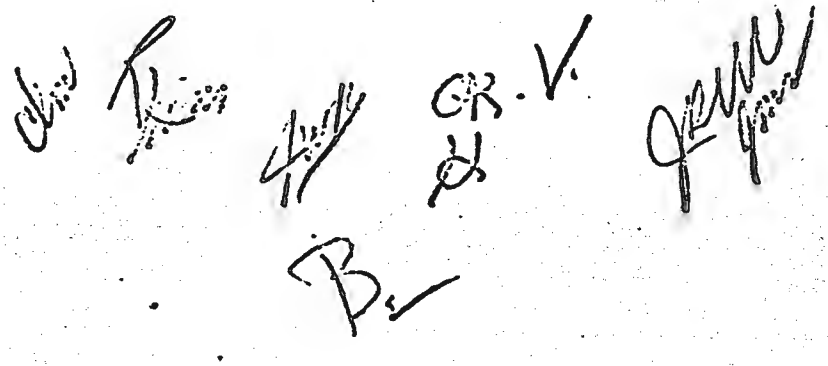
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: JACK L. RUBY

It is pointed out that the Bureau did not at any time seize any of Ruby's property nor has the Bureau ever had custody, control or responsibility for the maintenance of any of the property seized by the local authorities from Ruby. We inventoried all items which were made available to us for examination immediately after Ruby's arrest in November, 1963, and photographed all items made available to us by Wade and the Police Department in June, 1964. The Bureau can in no way be held responsible for any of these items which may have been lost or misplaced during the interim.

ACTION

Attached for approval is a teletype to the field instructing them to conduct the investigation requested by the Commission to locate, if possible, the missing items and photograph them.

The fact that the Bureau has never had custody, control or responsibility for the maintenance of property seized from Ruby will be specifically pointed out to the President's Commission when they are furnished with the results of the investigation requested by them above.



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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: July 10, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

PURPOSE:

That Dallas be instructed to furnish WFO background information regarding the leak of the Oswald diary so that Representative Ford of the President's Commission may be interviewed. An allegation was made by W. F. Alexander, Assistant District Attorney Dallas, that Ford "leaked" the information to newspapers and magazines. Information received from the President's Commission indicates Representative Ford is incensed over the allegation and desires to be interviewed by the FBI for the record.

BACKGROUND:

On June 27 and 28, 1964, the Oswald diary and other documents were published in "The Dallas Morning News." As a result of this publication, the President's Commission by letter dated June 30, 1964, requested the FBI to make a thorough investigation of the publication of Oswald's diary and that it be ascertained both the means used and circumstances surrounding the acquisition of the diary and its subsequent publication.

An immediate investigation was instituted and is being carried out expeditiously. The pertinent results of our inquiries are being furnished to the President's Commission as received, prior to the receipt of written reports. Investigation conducted by Dallas has indicated it appears personnel of the Dallas District Attorney's Office and personnel of "The Dallas Morning News" are involved. W. F. Alexander, Assistant District Attorney Dallas, has alleged Representative Ford of the President's Commission "leaked" the information to the newspapers, "Newsweek" and "Life" magazines. An anonymous caller, who has contacted our Dallas Office on two occasions, advised the allegation regarding Representative Ford is erroneous as Alexander needed a "patsy" when questioned by District Attorney Henry Wade regarding this matter.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 14 1964

3 ~~JUL 13 1964~~

Enclosure

KMR/cb
(9)

SOVIET SECTION

68 JUL 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-43279

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

The President's Commission was furnished this information and J. Lee Rankin said Representative Ford was incensed over the allegation and has indicated his desire to be interviewed by the FBI for the record.

Dallas has conducted interviews with District Attorney Henry Wade, Assistant District Attorney Jim Bowie and H. H. Davis, Investigator for Dallas District Attorney's Office regarding this matter. Assistant District Attorney W. F. Alexander is scheduled to be interviewed today.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, the attached teletype be sent to Dallas with a copy for WFO for their information, instructing Dallas to furnish results of interviews and appropriate background so that Representative Ford can be interviewed by WFO.

Sent By

DA Interview only in D.C.
7/10

RY FERR

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R...

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delo...
Mr. Evans
Mr. Cole
Mr. ...
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 10 196...

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with its investigation of Jack Ruby's activities on November 24, 1963, his background and personality, the Commission would appreciate your providing copies of police photographs of Ruby's living quarters taken on November 24, 1963.

If police photographs are not available, it may be possible to obtain comparable pictures from local newspapers. For example, one such picture was published by the Dallas Times Herald on page 10 of its November 25, 1963 issue. The Dallas Morning News is known to have a file of such photographs, and presumably official police pictures exist.

If possible, the Commission would like to know at what time the particular photos were taken, the names of the photographers and to what extent, if at all, the items in the apartment were disturbed between the time George Senator left the apartment on November 24 and photographers arrived. If similar pictures of the Carousel Club are also available, those would be appreciated as well.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 15 1964

53 JUL 17 1964

31 JUL 15 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 10 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a result of the interview with Mr. Harold Fleming forwarded under your letter of July 7, 1964, the Commission would appreciate your examining appropriate telephone call records to determine the time and length of all calls on Sunday November 24, 1963 from the Dallas Police Department to Mr. Fleming and from Mr. Fleming's home to all persons.

Please also ascertain the time necessary to drive from the Armored Motor Car Service Dallas terminal to the Dallas Police Department via the route described by Mr. Fleming.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-101 62-109090-30 JUL 18 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 15 1964

1 JUL 18 1964

53 JUL 17 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RA

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 9 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please re-interview Mr. Frank Boerder (Clements Report, December 21, 1963 p. 5) to determine whether or not he met with Jack Ruby and Mrs. Bertha Cheek on or about November 18, 1963 at the Carousel Club.

Mrs. Cheek has testified that, at that time, she discussed with Ruby the possibility of forming a partnership to open a new night club in Dallas. She states another man was present when she described as an interior decorator and whom Ruby called Frank.

The Commission is interested in ascertaining what conversation Mr. Boerder may have had with Bertha Cheek, whether matters other than the night club business were discussed and whether or not Jack Ruby or Bertha Cheek said anything which might bear upon the assassination of President Kennedy or the murder of Lee Oswald.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 14 1964

14
JUL 16 1964

EX-102

37 JUL 10 1964

40

ORIGINAL FILED IN

7/13/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109090-

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated July 9, 1964, requesting that we interview Mr. Frank Boerder to determine whether or not he met with Jack Ruby and Mrs. Bertha Cheek on or about November 18, 1963, at the Carousel Club.

Handle the requested investigation and submit results promptly upon completion by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(4)

NOTE: The Commission advised that Mrs. Bertha Cheek testified that she had discussed the possibility of forming a partnership with Jack Ruby in opening a night club shortly before the assassination of President Kennedy. We previously interviewed a Frank Boerder, an architect in Dallas who is a business acquaintance of Rubys and has decorated his clubs in the past. He stated that two weeks prior to the assassination he discussed with Ruby opening a new club and a woman named "Bertha" who was to put up the money was present. Commission desires to know if Boerder had any conversation with Cheek and if they had discussed any matter bearing on the assassination.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 1734

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 JUL 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

July 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach (J. E. Herington)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 25, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two memoranda dated July 3, 1964, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and July 6, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," concerning information received bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin, the enclosed are being furnished.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Comm.)
KMR:las
(10)

Sincerely yours,

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 14 1964

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: This is the eighteenth letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-23-64, alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI.

62 JUL 16 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

June 29, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In the course of its work the Commission has need for documents that show the origins and the establishment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It would be most helpful to us if you could send us copies of such documents at the earliest opportunity.

Your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP. PROC. JUN 30 1964

REC 30 62-109090-181

18 JUN 30 1964

EX-104

SOVIET SECTION

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EX-104

REC 30 62-109090-181

July 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I received your letter of June 29th requesting copies of documents dealing with the origin and establishment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Enclosed is a copy of an Order dated July 26, 1908, signed by Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte creating an investigative agency within his Department. Also enclosed is a copy of an Order dated March 16, 1909, signed by Attorney General George W. Wickersham relating to the establishment of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. The name of the Bureau of Investigation was changed by Executive Order to Division of Investigation on June 10, 1933, which was approved by Congress. The title, Division of Investigation, was changed to Federal Bureau of Investigation in the FBI's appropriation bill for fiscal year 1936 which was passed on March 22, 1935, by Congress and this title became effective July 1, 1935.

For the purpose of providing additional background, I am enclosing pertinent pages from the Annual Report of the Attorney General for the year 1909 dealing with the establishment of the Bureau of Investigation.

I trust the above will be of help to you and if there are any additional questions on this subject, you may be assured of our desire to be of all possible assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
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Evans
Gale
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Enclosures (3)

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan

94 JUL 20 1964

JMM:par (7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

COURIER SVC.
96 JUL - 6
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

July 26, 1908.

ORDER

All matters relating to investigations under the Department, except those to be made by bank examiners, and in connection with the naturalization service, will be referred to the Chief Examiner for a memorandum as to whether any member of the force of special agents under his direction is available for the work to be performed. No authorization of expenditure for special examinations shall be made by any officer of the Department, without first ascertaining whether one of the regular force is available for the service desired, and, in case the service cannot be performed by the regular force of special agents of the Department, the matter will be specially called to the attention of the Attorney General, or Acting Attorney General, together with a statement from the Chief Examiner as to the reasons why a regular employee cannot be assigned to the work, before authorization shall be made for the expenditure of any money for this purpose.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
Attorney General.

60 10[illegible] 181

ENCLOSURE

Office of the Attorney General.
Washington, D.C.

March 16, 1909.

ORDER ESTABLISHING BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

For the purpose of facilitating the investigation work under this Department, the office of the Chief Examiner shall hereafter be called the Bureau of Investigation, and the Chief Examiner is hereby authorized and designated to act as the Chief of the said Bureau, and as such shall have supervision over the work of all persons whose compensation or expenses are paid from the appropriation "Miscellaneous Expenses, United States Courts", or the appropriation "Detection and Prosecution of Crimes", and who are employed for the purpose of collecting evidence or of making investigations or examinations of any kind for this Department or the officers thereof.

Attorney General.

62-107211-181

ENCLOSURE

U.S. Dept. of Justice

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE YEAR

1909

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1909

FOU N

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EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY CASES.

During the current year the department has adopted the policy of intervening in a number of cases arising in both state and federal courts throughout the country in which the constitutionality of the employers' liability act of 1908 (35 Stat., 65) has been questioned. The United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Arkansas, in the case of *Watson* v. *St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company*, upheld the constitutionality of the act. On the other hand, the Supreme Court of Connecticut, in the case of *Mondou* v. *New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company*, decided it to be unconstitutional. The matter will be presented to the Supreme Court at an early date.

HOURS OF SERVICE ACT.

There is pending in the Supreme Court, in the case of *Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company* v. *Interstate Commerce Commission*, the question of the validity of an order of the commission directing the making of monthly reports to the commission by railroad companies of violations of this law.

THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

A few days before July 1, 1908, under the direction of my predecessor, the first active steps were taken toward the organization in this department of a comprehensive investigation service, for the purpose of collecting evidence for the use of the Government in cases pending or about to be commenced in the Federal courts, and also for the purpose of making such other examinations and investigations as the business of the department might require.

Prior to that time the department was employing and paying a large number of persons for investigation work of various kinds, which force consisted substantially of the following:

(*a*) From 10 to 20 persons, who were borrowed from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency from time to time, as occasion required, for the purpose of collecting evidence in cases involving violations of the national banking laws, and who were paid from $15 to $25 per day and actual expenses of travel and subsistence.

(*b*) From 2 to 20 or more persons, who were borrowed from time to time from the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department for the purpose of collecting evidence for use in various cases pending or about to be commenced in the Federal courts, who were paid from $3 to $6 per day and a per diem of $4 in lieu of subsistence, together with actual expenses of travel, etc.

(*c*) About 50 persons, who were employed by this department for the purpose of making investigations of various kinds in naturaliza-

tion cases, and who were paid from $900 to $2,500 per annum and expenses.

(*d*) Six men, who were permanently employed by the department for the purpose of collecting evidence in matters involving violations of the peonage laws, and who received $4 per day and $3 in lieu of subsistence, together with actual expenses of travel, etc.

(*e*) Seven men, who were permanently employed by the department in investigations in connection with land-fraud cases in the West, and who received from $3 to $5 per day and $3 per day in lieu of subsistence, and also actual expenses of travel, etc.

(*f*) Twelve examiners holding statutory positions at salaries of from $1,800 to $2,500 per annum, and receiving actual expenses of travel and subsistence, and who were charged with the duty of investigating the official acts, records, accounts, etc., of United States attorneys, United States marshals, clerks of United States courts, and United States commissioners.

While all of the persons above mentioned were employed and paid by this department, there was, prior to July 1, 1908, no general organization or systematic cooperation between the different forces. Moreover, there was, with a single exception (the examiners' force, to which reference will be made hereafter), an absence of any permanent, convenient record at the department showing the nature, extent, or cost of the work performed by these persons. Furthermore, the force of departmental examiners which was in charge of the chief examiner was at that time the only investigation force of the department having a definite organization, an officer in charge at Washington, and complete records showing the nature and extent of the work performed by it.

I am advised that about two years prior to July 1, 1908, the question of organizing an investigation service along the lines of the present bureau of investigation was seriously considered by this department, but it appears that no active measures were taken to this end until after the passage of the sundry civil act of May 27, 1908, which prohibited the continuation of the above-mentioned practice of borrowing secret-service operatives from the Treasury Department.

On or about July 1, 1908, under the direction of my predecessor, and by reason of the provision of law above mentioned, and also, as it appears, for the purpose of systematizing the investigation work of the department, 9 men, who had prior to that time been connected with the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department were appointed as special agents of this department; and these men, together with the thirteen above mentioned (who had for some time previously been employed by this department for the purpose of collecting evidence in matters involving violations of the peonage and land-fraud statutes) and the 12 statutory examiners of this

department, were organized into a general investigation service under the designation of "Bureau of Investigation," and the chief examiner was placed in immediate charge of their work.

Of the 85 men above mentioned, all are still connected with the department (with the exception of 5 of the 9 men who were originally secured from the Secret Service). By reason of certain very important cases which required the work of a number of special agents, and on account of the large number of cases throughout the entire country in which it was found that special agents could be used to great advantage in collecting evidence for the Government, and also by reason of the fact that it was found necessary to make some systematic effort to locate and apprehend fugitives from justice who previously had been able to escape arrest in a large number of cases by simply leaving the district in which they were being prosecuted and proceeding to some other part of the United States, a number of additional agents have been secured from time to time, as occasion required.

Upon consideration of the advantages accruing from the organization of the investigation service, as above set forth, and in view of the statements contained in my predecessor's report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, to the effect that, unless such action were prohibited by Congress the department would seriously consider the proposition of organizing its own force of bank accountants for the purpose of collecting and preparing evidence in cases involving criminal violations of the national banking laws, which work was previously done by bank examiners borrowed from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, as above set forth, a small force of bank accountants has been organized as a part of the bureau of investigation, with compensations of from $1,800 to $2,200, and in one instance of $2,700 per annum, besides actual expenses, or a small, fixed per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence.

As a result of the changes above set forth, all of the investigation work of the department, which was formerly performed by the various forces of men above mentioned (with the exception of the naturalization work, which is now under the Department of Commerce and Labor, and of a few cases in which it is still necessary to employ bank examiners for brief periods, owing to the fact that the force of bank accountants is not as yet entirely complete) is now performed by persons connected with the bureau of investigation, and the department has secured the services of a thoroughly organized and generally efficient force of investigators at a minimum cost, and has available for reference at all times convenient, complete, and permanent records, showing the nature, extent, and result or status, and the cost of all such investigations.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA., CHAIRMAN
OLIN D. JOHNSTON, S.C.
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, FLA.
JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS.
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

July 2, 1964

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose for your information a letter I received over the typed name of Walter Reed MacArthur.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Sherman Cooper

bgm
Enc.

EXP. PROC. 30 JUL 6 1964

REC 30 62-109090-182

ST-109 8 JUL 13 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

3 ENCLOSURE 84
66 JUL 21 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE WARREN COMMISSION -- RE: J. F.

If you truly want the genuine facts, delve into the associations of Goldwater, Nixon and their sponsor, William O'Dwyer.

Goldwater and Nixon are "stooges" for William O'Dwyer, the foremost Red gangster in America. From the Delmonico, Park Avenue, O'Dwyer dictates to A. M. A., police, hospitals, local unions — murder designs, race riots, strikes and sabotage.

Nixon, Haggerty, Drs. Snyder, Heaton, and others, had attempted the murder of former Pres. Eisenhower. This foul homicidal team, also acting for O'Dwyer, could tell you about the demise of so many, Marshall, Smith, Dulles, Chennault, recently General MacArthur. Sherman was too honest.

Also guilty in this drama of deceit and murder, are J. Edgar Hoover and Gen. Terry, more of O'Dwyer's lieutenants. He is immune from prosecution.

Goldwater was aligned with the anti-Kennedy cabal, acting a part with Doctors Travell and Brooks. Barry intimidated Edward Murrow to keep him in check, as Pres. Kennedy underwent mock treatments. It was then Barry created the Newburgh commotion, as a camouflage, although that certainly was out of his precinct.

O'Dwyer is the gangster responsible for the death of President Kennedy, many of Hollywood's actors, and eventually a thousand more. The next "hits" of first choice for the O'Dwyer-A.M.A. agenda are Ike, Rocky, Truman, the Kennedys, and one day the whole American people.

Confidentially, do not look for even one startling revelation from Warren, or Clark.

WALTER REED MacARTHUR

ION

MOTEL Dixie
In the Heart of Times Square · The Drive-In Motel
43rd STREET WEST OF BROADWAY · NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
PM
24 JUN
1964
22

Senator John Sherman Cooper
2900 'N' Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Senator John Sherman Cooper
2900 [illegible] Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Dalbach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 8, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

By letter dated June 29, 1964, we advised the Commission of the receipt of some 35 mm color slides sent in by Dallas airtel 6/19/64, that are being marketed by Phil Willis Enterprises of Dallas, Texas. One of these slides purports to contain a photograph of the President at the exact instant the first bullet struck. By letter dated July 3, 1964, the Commission advised that they would like the opportunity to review the slides.

On the afternoon of 7/7/64, SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt reviewed the slides with Mr. Norman Redlich at the Commission at which time Mr. Redlich requested that a color print be made of the color slide purporting to depict the first shot. Mr. Redlich also felt that this slide was good evidence to show that the first shot is the shot that hit the President in the neck, since Willis states that the first shot occurred at the instant his picture was taken and two more shots followed that first shot. In view of this, he stated that he thought Willis should be interviewed and since Mr. Arlen Specter of the Commission was going to be in Dallas, he would probably have him talk to Willis and possibly obtain a deposition in an effort to obtain evidence that the first shot was the one that struck the President in the neck. (Dallas has interviewed Willis - Pages 46 - 51, Dallas report 7/2/64)

After reviewing the slides with Mr. Redlich, he advised SA Shaneyfelt that he would like to have a comparison made of the photograph of the alley behind General Walker's house (which photograph was obtained from Oswald's possessions), with the reflex camera that was also obtained from Oswald so that it could be determined whether or not this photograph was taken with Oswald's camera. SA Shaneyfelt advised Mr. Readlich that this examination would be made and he would be advised of the results.

SA Shaneyfelt has completed the examination of this photograph with photographs taken in the reflex camera obtained from Oswald and has determined that the photograph of the alley behind General Walker's house was taken with the Oswald camera. This information will be furnished to the Commission separately.

62-109090
JUL 22 1964
NOT RECORDED

RECOMMENDATION: For your information.

62-109090
70 JUL 27 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)

LLS:kw (8)

170 JUL 23 1964

1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: July 8, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Herndon
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The President's Commission by letter dated 6/25/64 requested polygraph examination be afforded Jack Ruby and set forth a list of the questions to be asked of Ruby.

Effort was made on July 2, 1964, to contact Mr. Arlen Specter, Staff Member of the President's Commission who was to handle this interview with Ruby for the Commission, and it was determined that he was in Philadelphia and would not return for an indefinite period. Mr. Specter's office was contacted on July 7, 1964, and it was determined Mr. Specter was still in Philadelphia with no definite date set for his return.

Mr. Specter called Malley today and advised that he would like to set up a tentative date of July 16 for the interview with Ruby in Dallas at the County Jail. He stated that in accordance with the agreement reached it would be necessary to have Defense Attorney Joe Tonahill and a representative from the Dallas District Attorney's Office present at the interview. Specter said he had no preference as to the individual to be present and it was suggested that if the Dallas Office could make the necessary arrangements we would have Jim Bowie whom the Dallas Office considered to be more capable and a better representative of the District Attorney's Office than any other individual in that office.

It was mentioned to Mr. Specter that there were a number of questions in the letter from the President's Commission which were not in suitable form for the polygraph examination and that it would be desirable to arrange an interview with him in order to rephrase these questions to obtain the best results from the examination, but that if he did not desire to rephrase any of the questions the examination would be given utilizing the exact questions he had set forth.

Mr. Specter advised that he would certainly appreciate the Bureau redrafting the questions along the lines that they felt would produce the best results and that as soon as this was done he would appreciate a copy being sent to him so that he might look over the questions. His office address in Philadelphia is

ENCLOSURE

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NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 16 1964

3 JUL 15 1964

1510 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania. His telephone number is Walnut 3-1050.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Laboratory immediately re-draft the questions to be asked of Ruby in order that a copy of the questions can be made available to Mr. Specter in accordance with his request. At such time as the Laboratory is ready to proceed with the polygraph examination, the Dallas Office should be advised to make arrangements for the interview bearing in mind the necessity that Attorney Tonahill and a representative from the District Attorney's Office must be present at this interview.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Herndon

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 9, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Memorandum Rosen to Belmont dated 7/8/64 (attached) advised that Mr. Arlen Specter, Staff Member of the President's Commission handling the polygraph interview of Ruby, has set up a tentative date of 7/16/64, for the examination of Ruby at Dallas County Jail and would appreciate the Bureau redrafting questions previously furnished by the Commission in the form suitable for polygraph technique. It was recommended that the Laboratory redraft the questions making a copy available to Mr. Specter and at such time as the Laboratory is ready to proceed with the polygraph examination, the Dallas Office should be advised to make the necessary arrangements. The Director noted "Yes H."

The Laboratory is ready to proceed at any time; however, Mr. Specter has telephonically indicated that Monday, 7/13/64, at his Philadelphia office is the earliest he can confer with polygraph personnel (as approved by the Director, Rosen to Belmont memorandum 6/11/64) regarding the necessary redrafting of questions. This will be handled on that date.

Dallas is being advised by separate airtel this date to make the necessary arrangements so that the polygraph examination of Ruby can be conducted at the Dallas County Jail on July 16, 1964.

ACTION: None. For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 16 1964

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1 ENCLOSURE

55 JUL 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: July 10, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Pursuant to instructions, I talked to Congressman Gerald Ford (R-Michigan), at 1:05 p.m. today at San Francisco. He is staying at the Jack Tar Hotel.

I told Congressman Ford that the Director, of course, knew of the allegations by Holmes Alexander in Dallas, Texas, to the effect that Congressman Ford was involved in releasing Oswald's diary to the Dallas Morning News. I mentioned to Congressman Ford that the Director knew, of course, that this was a false allegation and that we desired to be of service to him in connection with the matter. I told him that the Director thought perhaps he might desire to be interviewed by the Special Agent in Charge of our San Francisco Office in order to completely deny the allegations. I mentioned to Congressman Ford that the Director had in mind that if these allegations received publicity, the Congressman, after being interviewed, would be in a good position to state that he had been interviewed by the FBI, who is investigating this matter, and had completely denied the allegations. I also told Congressman Ford that, of course, the Director wanted him to know that the interview could wait until his return on July 23, 1964, if he so desired.

Congressman Ford was most appreciative for the telephone call. He asked that his highest regards be expressed to the Director for thinking of him concerning this matter. He stated that things were so hectic at the convention that he would appreciate it if he could wait until his return on July 23, 1964, and that I should come up to his office for the interview. I told him we would abide by his wishes in this regard.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 22 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:dgs
(6)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 13 1964

TELETYPE

X

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

444 PM URGENT 7-13-64 EDB

TO DIRECTOR /100-409763/ /4/ ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-117844/

MARK LANE

ESC Security Matter - Communist

OO-NY

RENYAIRTEL SEVEN ONE LAST WHICH REFLECTED SUBJECTS ARRIVAL IN US FROM EUROPE ON SIX THIRTY LAST.

THE "NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE" ISSUE OF SEVEN FOUR LAST PAGE TEN REFLECTED THAT ON SEVEN TWO LAST SUBJECT APPEARED BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND REFUSED TO TELL THE COMMISSION ABOUT THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH HE SAID HE HAD OBTAINED A TAPE RECORDING OF AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. HELEN MARKHAM, AN EYEWITNESS TO THE SLAYING OF DALLAS POLICE OFFICER J.D. TIPPIT. THIS ARTICLE ALSO REFLECTED THAT MRS. MARKHAM HAD TOLD THE COMMISSION THAT SHE HAD NEVER TALKED TO LANE.

62-109090

THE "NATIONAL GUARDIAN" ISSUE OF SEVEN ELEVEN LAST PAGE FOUR COLUMN ONE DASH FOUR CONTAINED AN ARTICLE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 20 1964

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

55 JUL 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-409763-102

PAGE TWO

ENTITLED QUOTE 'MARK LANE CHALLENGES WARREN TO HEAR TAPE ON DISPUTED EVIDENCE,' END-QUOTE. IN THIS ARTICLE LANE IS QUOTED "I SHALL PLAY THE TAPE RECORDING DURING THIS MONTH AT A PUBLIC MEETING WHICH MEMBERS OF THE PRESS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION WILL BE INVITED".

ON SEVEN THIRTEEN INSTANT [redacted] Workers World Party

ADVISED AT A WWP MEETING HELD SEVEN TEN LAST IT WAS ANNOUNCED LANE WILL PRESENT TAPES HE RECORDED IN CONNECTION WITH THE OSWALD CASE FOR A PERIOD OF ONE WEEK STARTING ON MONDAY, SEVEN TWENTY NEXT. INCLUDED IN THESE PRESENTATIONS WILL BE THE TAPE OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH HELEN MARKHAM, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THESE PRESENTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN AT THEATRE FOUR, NYC, AND THAT ADMISSION COULD BE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS. THE INFORMANT COULD NOT FURNISH FURTHER DETAILS AT THIS TIME AND DID NOT KNOW SPECIFIC ADDRESS OF THEATRE FOUR. IT IS BELIEVED THE THEATRE REFERRED TO BY INFORMANT IS THEATRE FOUR, FOUR TWO FOUR WEST FIVE FIVE STREET, NYC.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

RECORDS OF [redacted] AS CHECKED ON SEVEN THIRTEEN INSTANT REFLECT ONLY THAT THE PRODUCER OF THEATRE FOUR IS ONE RICHARD YORK.

ENDEAVOR NYO NEGATIVE RE YORK AND THEATRE FOUR.

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT BUREAU DETERMINE FROM THE WARREN COMMISSION WHETHER OR NOT LANE HAS INVITED A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMISSION TO ATTEND THE SERIES OF AFFAIRS STARTING SEVEN TWENTY NEXT.

NY WILL ENDEAVOR TO COVER THESE AFFAIRS THROUGH ESTABLISHED SOURCES AND LIVE INFORMANTS, UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU UACB. ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS WILL BE PROMPTLY FURNISHED THE BUREAU.

END

CMD FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. LEE

JUN 30

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Page 421 of the report of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys dated December 8, 1963 at Dallas, Texas indicates that Mr. John Corporon of the WDSU-TV newsroom made available to the Bureau copies of:

1. A silent movie film taken on August 16, 1963 in New Orleans of Lee Harvey Oswald in the process of distributing literature on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

2. A silent movie film taken on August 12, 1963, the date of Oswald's court appearance which film was made outside of the Municipal Court at New Orleans.

3. A sound film interview made on August 21, 1963 at the WDSU studios shortly after a radio show in which Oswald participated.

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 20 1964

16 JUL 1964

NOTATION

We would appreciate it very much if you would forward those films to this Commission so they can be made a part of our records.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REL

FOU

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
July 14, 1964
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
By Courier Service

62-109090—

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 30, 1964, requesting copies of the motion picture films furnished by Mr. John Corporon of the WDSU-TV newsroom. These films are described on page 421 of the report of Special Agent Warren C. de Brueys dated December 8, 1963.

Copies of these films, on one sixteen millimeter reel, are attached for your records.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
08 JUL 14
COMM-FBI

JUL 14 9 18 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

62-109060

LLS:emh (10)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Candy

53 JUL 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-2021

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 14, 1964

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD -
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The July 12, 1964, issue of "The Worker," East Coast communist newspaper, contained an article entitled "Oswalds Are Spawned in the Sewage Streams of 'Invisible Government'" with by-line of George Morris. Morris is identical with Morris Yusem who is on the Security Index of the New York Office [redacted]

The article claims to set forth information indicating that Oswald was an agent of the United States Government, possibly the FBI or the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The article offers no information of a factual nature that would substantiate its allegation. In fact, the article is a rehash of material taken from various unreliable sources, such as Mark Lane and Thomas G. Buchanan whose claims of a conspiracy and the innocence of Oswald have been found without proof.

Among the "evidence" advanced by "The Worker" article is a statement by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Lee Harvey Oswald's mother, to the effect that Special Agent (SA) James P. Hosty, Jr., of the Dallas Office, had a long conversation with Oswald in Hosty's car during the time in October and November, 1963, when Oswald and his wife were residing at the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas. This claim, of course, is false and SA Hosty has provided an affidavit for the President's Commission indicating that he had never contacted or spoken with Oswald. In addition, the article states that Marina Oswald was and apparently still is the FBI's "most valuable witness." The article alleges that in confirming every detail of the FBI's "solution" of the assassination matter Marina was "overeager to do so and to lay the crime exclusively on her husband." With FBI encouragement, according to the article, funds began to pour on Marina from many still undisclosed sources.

The article also refers to stories in the "Philadelphia Inquirer" of 12/8/63 and the "Houston Post" of 1/1/64 which indicated

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6 JUL 17 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 20 1964

53 JUL 22 1964

that Oswald was an informant for either the FBI or CIA. The source for these false allegations appears to have been Assistant District Attorney William Alexander of Dallas County, Texas.

As to Oswald's alleged relationship with CIA, the article claims that Marguerite Oswald, Oswald's mother, has been touring the country in defense of her son and stating everywhere that he had been "working for the CIA."

Another inaccuracy contained in the article involves the document Oswald obtained to visit Mexico in the Fall of 1963. The article claims that the United States Department of State gave Oswald a "15-day pass" to visit Mexico on 9/17/63. It is noted that, in actuality, Oswald obtained a United States passport in 6/63 and that it was the Mexican Consulate General in New Orleans, Louisiana, who issued Oswald his Mexican tourist card which he used on his September through October, 1963, visit to Mexico.

"The Worker" article refers to the Warren Commission as a group "that includes Allen Dulles, a congressman who speaks for the FBI, two Southern racists, two Republican 'moderates,' and Warren."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 14

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your undertaking further investigation to corroborate the statement of Wanda Helmick that Jack Ruby called Ralph Paul during the evening of Saturday, November 23, 1963 and told Paul he had a gun, and that Paul asked Ruby if he had "gone crazy". (Clements Report, June 26, 1964, page 191)

As a part of such investigation, it is suggested that Mrs. Helmick be re-interviewed to ascertain the approximate time Ruby called Paul, how she happened to hear the phone conversation, the names of other persons who might have heard the alleged conversation or heard Ralph Paul's statements during the alleged conversation, the names of persons she has told about the alleged conversation, and any other information she has concerning Paul's contacts with Ruby on November 22-24, including Paul's efforts to hide from FBI agents after Ruby shot Oswald.

To the extent feasible, it would be appreciated if other persons who might have overheard the alleged conversation between Paul and Ruby could be contacted in that regard. Particular attention should be directed to persons who may no longer be employed by Paul or who could otherwise be contacted without alerting Paul to the investigation being conducted.

We realize that Mrs. Helmick does not wish her cooperation to be disclosed; however, we wish to advise your Bureau that the Commission may decide to take Mrs. Helmick's testimony. We hope that it will be possible to retain her cooperation, but do not lead her to believe that we shall not examine her later.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090
RECORDED
JUL 23 1964

6 JUL 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 14 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a result of watching certain TV films made available to the Commission, we would appreciate your undertaking the following investigation:

1. Please interview a French newspaper reporter named Pierre who was in Dallas on November 24 and stated on TV within two or three minutes of the time Oswald was shot that he saw Ruby mingling with the newsmen just prior to the time Oswald came out of the jail office. That interview appears on Reel 13 of the film provided to the Commission by TV Station KRLD. "Pierre" may be identical to Francois Pelou who was interviewed by your agents on December 1, 1963 (Clements Report, December 11, 1963 p. 478). In particular, please ask "Pierre" how long he estimates it was that he first saw Ruby in the basement before he shot Oswald, whether or not he saw Ruby in the basement before Lieutenant Pierce's car drove up the Main Street ramp and where exactly on the ramp he saw Ruby.

2. Please provide for us the exact number of minutes and seconds prior to the shooting of Oswald that the armored truck arrived at the Dallas Police Department on Sunday, November 24. Reel 13 of KRLD-TV film and WBAP-TV film FW-1 appear to be continuous shootings of the events at the Dallas Police Department from the time the armored truck arrived until Oswald was shot.

3. Please also compute from KRLD-TV Reel 13 and from WBAP-TV film FW-1 the length of time that Sergeant P. T. Dean is seen to remain in the jail basement after Oswald was shot.

4. On WBAP-TV reel FW-2 please determine the number of seconds before the shooting that Officer W. J. Harrison is seen to turn and look up the Commerce Street ramp. This event appears

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170 JUL 23 1964

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54 JUL 27 1964

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to occur about 20 seconds before the shooting. We would appreciate your furnishing still shots of Officer Harrison as he is looking up the ramp.

5. Please obtain still shots of the following episodes on KRLD-TV Reel 23:

(a) A man who appears to be Jack Ruby in the third floor hallway during the first 19 seconds of this film. Ruby is seen in the foreground from the rear and from a three-quarter view and moves out of the camera's sight to the left after about 19 seconds.

(b) A man who may be Jack Ruby following District Attorney Henry Wade out of the assembly room. This man has a balding head and is seen only from the rear just before Henry Wade leaves the room. This man is dressed in what appears to be a dark suit. Another individual is between Henry Wade and the man just described. This picture appears somewhere between 45:16 and 45:23 minutes on the film.

6. In WBAP-TV reel FW-1:

(a) Please furnish still shots of Jack Ruby standing directly behind Harrison a few seconds before the shooting.

(b) Please compute the time before the shooting at which persons are observed to shout "Here he comes." This event may also be observable on KRLD-TV reel 13.

7. Please provide time computations of the following:

(a) The time it would have taken for Lieutenant Pierce's car to reach the top of the Main Street ramp from the point at which it clears the cameras in WBAP-TV reel FW-2, taking into account the time involved in stopping to pick up police officer Maxey part way up the ramp.

(b) The time it would have taken to leave a car parked where Ruby parked his at Main and Pearl on November 24, unlock the trunk of his car, place his keys and billfold in the trunk, place the trunk key in the glove compartment of the car, walk to the Western Union Office, write out the money order request Ruby filled out, have the clerk process the transaction to

MAT[illegible]
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the point of giving him a receipt, and walk to the Western Union exit nearest the Main Street ramp.

(c) The time it would have taken the customer immediately preceding Ruby at Western Union to have her transaction processed.

(d) If possible, please interview that preceding customer for any observations she may have had of Ruby.

Arrangements may be made to view all television materials by contacting Dr. Alfred Goldberg of our staff.

Your continuing cooperation with the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: July 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

With reference to the prior arrangements that had been lined up to afford Ruby a polygraph examination, Mr. Rankin called today and advised that he had been in touch with Ruby's attorney, Joe Tonahill. Rankin told Tonahill that in view of the promise of the Chief Justice to afford Ruby a polygraph examination he desired Mr. Tonahill to advise Ruby the reasons why the polygraph examination was not being given in order that the record of the President's Commission would be clear on this matter. Tonahill told Rankin that he would not advise Ruby and at this point Mr. Rankin told Tonahill he would arrange for a Commission member to come to Dallas, have a court reporter present, and a member of the President's Commission would advise Ruby the reasons why he was not being afforded a polygraph examination.

Tonahill objected to this and stated that Ruby would disrupt the entire jail when told he was not being given a polygraph and that he wanted no part of agreeing, disagreeing, or having anything to do with advising Ruby that the polygraph interview would not be afforded to him. Mr. Rankin then suggested that the President's Commission send a letter to Ruby advising him. Tonahill objected to this, stating that this would definitely cause trouble for the Sheriff's Office, it being noted that Ruby is confined to the Dallas County Jail.

Mr. Rankin advised that as a result of the conversation Tonahill finally stated that rather than concede to any of the desires of the President's Commission he would prefer that they go ahead and afford Ruby a polygraph examination and that he would like for them to proceed with this examination on Saturday, July 18, 1964. Mr. Rankin was unable to furnish a time.

It was pointed out to Mr. Rankin that the Bureau had previously made arrangements with Arlen Specter, staff member of the Commission, to go over the questions in order to properly line them up for the polygraph examination and that if Mr. Rankin could arrange for Mr. Specter to get together with our Polygraph Examiner between now and Saturday in time to go ahead with the arrangements, the Bureau would proceed with the polygraph as originally

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arranged. Rankin advised he would have Mr. Specter call Malley this afternoon in order to work out the details and that he hoped this matter could be cleared up on July 18, 1964.

ACTION:

As soon as word is received from Mr. Specter and the necessary details worked out with him, the Dallas Office will be advised to make arrangements at the Dallas County Jail, along with requesting Attorney Tonahill and a representative of the District Attorney's Office be present for the interview.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
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JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On page 80 of the recent book by Joachim Joesten entitled "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" it is stated in reliance on an article in Life Magazine that Clayton E. White, Jr., Director of the National Rifle Association, conducted certain tests with a rifle comparable to the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano used by Lee Harvey Oswald to commit the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Commission would like you to conduct an appropriate investigation to determine whether or not Mr. White or any other representative of the National Rifle Association did, in fact, conduct such tests. If tests were conducted, the Commission would like to know the following: (1) the type of rifle and ammunition used; (2) the qualifications of the person conducting the tests, including the amount of practice with the gun before the test firing; (3) the targets and distances used in the tests; (4) the results of the tests as to the elapsed time and accuracy; and (5) the number of tests attempted.

Thank you for your assistance.

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Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

JUL 1964

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7/15/64

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

Capitol 62-109090

To: SAC, New York (105-33491) (Enclosures - 4)
2 - WFO (105-37111) (Enclosures - 4)

From: Director, USI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

By letter of 7/10/64 (two Xerox copies each for New York and WFO enclosed) the President's Commission has requested this Bureau to investigate statements made in the book "Oswald: Assassin or Dull Cuyt" by Joachim Joesten (Gerrard and Hubsoll publishers) on page 80 to the effect that a Clayton E. White, Jr., National Rifle Association Director, conducted tests with a rifle comparable to the rifle alleged to have been used by Lee Harvey Oswald to kill President Kennedy. For your information the statement appearing on page 80 of the Joesten book is as follows: "'Life' reports that Clayton E. White, Jr., Director of the National Rifle Association, 'fired an identical-echo rifle with an identical sight against a moving target over similar ranges for "Life" last week.'"

Also enclosed for both New York and WFO are two Xerox copies of pertinent paragraphs from an article entitled "End to Ringing Rumors: The Six Critical Seconds" in the 12/6/63 issue of "Life" magazine, page 32F, apparently used by Joesten as the source. Your attention is called to the fact that "Life" reports the name of the National Rifle Association official conducting the rifle tests as Clayton E. Wheat, Jr., and not Clayton E. White, Jr. The current telephone directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York, contains a listing for a Clayton E. Wheat, Jr., residing at 3 East 64th Street.

JUL 15 1964

For information of the New York Office, Wheat may be identical to the subject of New York file 52-2003 (Rifle Corporation of Covenant Harperty, in which prosecution declined. In this case the subject of above case owned a typewriter stolen from United States Military Academy at West Point in 3/63. He claimed he purchased the typewriter from an unknown individual and denied stealing it from the military academy.

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(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4454

Airtel to New York
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

New York and WFO should immediately conduct necessary investigation including interview of Ihnat in New York City and appropriate National Rifle Association officials at headquarters of the association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., to answer specifically and fully the Commission's requests in this matter. Individuals and organizations contacted in this matter should be advised that our investigation is being conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission.

Inquiry in this matter should be expedited and results forwarded to the Bureau in letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

NOTE:

Instant inquiry from Commission concerns statements appearing in book "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" on page 80. This book has been reviewed for the Bureau but not for the President's Commission, inasmuch as there was no specific request for such a review from the Commission. The book contains speculation, distorted and unreliable reports concerning the assassination and a claim that Kennedy was killed by a conspiracy. The book summary contradicts our findings in this matter.

CONTAINS NO FACTS TO

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. McGowan

DATE: July 15, 1964

FROM : J. R. Malley

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

A teletype was received from the Dallas Office today furnishing results of contact with Attorney Joe Tonahill and Clayton Fowler, both of whom represent Ruby. Teletype described objections of Tonahill and Fowler to going ahead with the polygraph interview that was tentatively being set up for Saturday, July 18, 1964. Teletype also stated that District Attorney Wade had voiced objections to the polygraph interview unless certain questions would be asked that he was interested in and stated that Wade had been referred to the President's Commission.

Subsequent to receipt of this teletype, SAC Shanklin advised that Clayton Fowler had again been in touch with the Dallas Office and indicated that Tonahill had no right to speak for Ruby as his attorney and that as the situation existed right now he did not see how any polygraph examination could be afforded Ruby on July 18. He stated that the members of the family had to be consulted and had to reach an agreement and that this had not been completed, and at this time a Mr. Sol Dann (phonetic), an attorney from Detroit, Michigan, got on the phone stating that he represented Ruby's brother Earl and that he was insisting that a psychiatrist in Detroit be consulted relative to this polygraph examination and that he would be guided by the opinions of this psychiatrist before an examination could be afforded Ruby.

During the various discussions which were taking place with the attorney the Dallas Office made it very emphatic that this is not a Bureau matter but is one which is of interest to the President's Commission and that the Bureau was merely attempting to line up an interview date in order that Ruby could be afforded the polygraph examination which had been promised to him by the Chief Justice of the United States.

162-109090

At one point during the discussions Fowler made the statement that no polygraph interview could be had if any representative of District Attorney Wade's office or the Sheriff's Office was present during the interview. Wade, on the other hand, stated to the Dallas Office that he would not permit the interview if

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53 JUL 22 1964

Letter to Rankin 7/16/64 handling entire matter
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10 JUL 17 1964

the questions that he desired to have asked were not handled during this interview. Mr. Wade, as well as the defense attorneys, was advised repeatedly that these were all questions that would have to be decided by the President's Commission and it was suggested that they either call the President's Commission or write to the President's Commission setting forth their views.

The state of confusion that now exists concerning the possibility of a polygraph interview on July 18 was telephonically furnished to Mr. Rankin at his office in New York and he stated that he fully agreed with the action that had been taken by the FBI and it was obvious that no interview could be had this coming Saturday. He was told that in all discussions concerning this matter the individuals being contacted were told that this was a matter the President's Commission was interested in and that we were only trying to line up the interview. Mr. Rankin stated that he appreciated the Bureau's views on this and that it was the proper manner in which the Bureau should handle it and he most certainly did not want the Bureau to be placed in the middle on this situation as it was a problem that the Commission and no one else had to handle.

Mr. Rankin did request that the developments that had occurred in this matter be furnished to Staff Attorney Arlen Specter at his office in Philadelphia in order that he would be completely aware of the developments.

Mr. Specter has been advised of the developments in Dallas concerning the proposed polygraph interview with Ruby and understands that there is no possibility of the interview taking place on Saturday as was tentatively being scheduled. Mr. Specter has been advised that in view of the current situation Mr. Herndon of the Laboratory will not keep the appointment with him at 2:00 p.m. on Thursday afternoon which had previously been arranged.

ACTION:

The Dallas Office will furnish any additional developments that may occur concerning this matter, which in turn will be made available to Mr. Rankin.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 15 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

10-26 AM CST URGENT 7-15-64BW

TO DIRECTOR, (44-24016)

FROM DALLAS (44-1639) (3P)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. -VIC (DECESED), CR. RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL, JULY FORTEEN LAST, REQUESTING THAT ARRANGEMENTS BE MADE TO GIVE JACK L. RUBY POLYGRAPH EXMINATION AT ELEVEN FORTYFIVE A.M., JULY EIGHTEEN NEXT.

I CONTACTED ATTORNEY JOE TONAHILL, WHO ADVISED ME THAT HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY MR. RANKIN OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AND THAT MR. RANKIN APARENTLY INSISTED UPON THE POLYGRAPH BEING GIVEN OR THAT TONAHILL AND THE OTHER ATTORNEYS ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR NOT GIVING IT AND SO ADVISE RUBY. TONAHILL ADVISED HE IS STILL OF THE OPINION THAT THE POLYGRPH CAN SERVE NO USEFUL PURPOSE BUT KNOWING RUBY'S CONDITION AND HIS INTENSE DESIRE TO TAKE A POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION, HE WOULD NOT ASSUME THIS RESPONSIBILITY. HE ADVISED THAT HE WAS NOW RECOMMENDING TO CLAYTON FOWLER, THE CHIEF ATTORNEY, AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY THAT THE POLYGRAPH BE GIVEN.

END PAGE ONE

Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Letter to Pres Comm 7/16/64

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
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DL-44-1639

MR. CLAYTON FOWLER, RUBY'S CHIEF ATTORNEY, LOCATED IN DALLAS WAS CONTACTED, AND HE ADVISED THAT HE WOULD HAVE TO HAVE A CONFERENCE WITH THE VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY AND WOULD ALSO DESIRE TO TAKE THE MATTER UP WITH DR. L. J. WEST, PSYCHIATRIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, AND WOULD GIVE ME A DEFINITE ANSWER OF JULY FIFTEEN.

MR. FOWLER TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED ME THIS A.M., THAT HE HAS NOT COMPLETED HIS CONFERENCES WITH MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY, BUT THAT HE WILL DO SO AND THAT HE IS PERSONALLY RECOMMENDING THE POLYGRAPH BE GIVEN RATHER THAN ASSUMING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF TELLING RUBY THAT IT IS NOT BEING GIVEN, EVEN THOUGH CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN HAS AGREED TO GIVE SAME.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENRY WADE WAS CONTACTED, AND HE AGAIN REITERATED THAT PRIOR TO HIS AGREEING THAT THE POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION BE GIVEN TO RUBY THAT HE WOULD WANT TO INSIST THAT CERTAIN QUESTIONS WERE ASKED WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE AS TO WHEN RUBY FIRST DECIDED TO KILL OSWALD. MR. WADE WAS ADVISED THAT THIS PROPOSED POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION WAS BEING GIVEN TO RUBY AT THE REQUEST OF THE COMMISSION AND THAT IF HE DESIRED CERTAIN QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED, HE SHOULD TAKE THIS UP WITH MR. RANKIN OF THE

END PAGE TWO

RVFER

COMMISSION TO INSURE THAT WE WERE REQUESTED TO DO SO.

WADE INDICATED HE WOULD PROBABLY CALL RANKIN THIS DATE AND ADVISE ME LATER OF HIS CONTACTS.

AS SOON AS INFORMATION IS RECEIVED FROM FOWLER AND WADE, THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF RESULTS.

END

WA MTC

FBI WASH DC

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[illegible]ON

[illegible] THE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060) DATE: July 7, 1964

FROM : Legat, Rome (62-168) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The enclosed letterhead memorandum sets out an article which appeared in the June 30, 1964, issue of "L'Unita", Italian language organ of the Communist Party of Italy.

This office is remaining alert and any further pertinent information coming to the attention of this office will be promptly reported to the Bureau.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 20 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

2 JUL 17 1964

2cc LNM Pres. Comm. Encl.

Let to AG. encl. sent 7/17/64 6-Rome
cc Lartikler 6-Rome

Let to Pres. Comm. encl. 7-15-64

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
(Enc. 5)
1 - Rome 62-168

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(4)

5 ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

July 7, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas

The following article appeared in the June 30, 1964, issue of "L'Unita", a Rome Italian-language organ of the Communist Party of Italy.

Death of Kennedy Evoked by Brother

According to Bob, the mysterious crime was committed by Oswald, an "anti-social", a "human wreck"

At the conclusion of a speech delivered to the students of the ancient Polish University at Jaghelloni, Attorney General Robert Kennedy commented on the death of his brother and on the personality of Oswald. His statements appear to be very disturbing and, errors excepted, sharply contrast many facts, as well as the attitudes, statements, and acts of Robert Kennedy himself after the tragic events in Dallas.

In response to a question of the President of the Student Association of Krakow, Hieronim Kubiak, Kennedy expressed the conviction that his brother had been killed by Oswald and that Oswald "acted on his own initiative and alone." The Attorney General denied any political intrigue and excluded any suspicion of a plot. He also excluded, with unusual coolness, the suspicious matter of Jack Ruby and did not explain the reason for the killing of Oswald. He went as far as to say that "Oswald was an admitted communist", acknowledging

immediately afterwards that "the communists, because of his attitude, had nothing to do with him." Robert Kennedy said that, in his opinion, Oswald's act was not motivated by ideology; it was the single act of an individual protesting against society."

The thesis of Kennedy (now) is that Oswald was a "human wreck of society," an "anti-social", dissatisfied both with the United States and with Russia, who "felt that the only means to express his strong resentment against society and his dissatisfaction with the way in which he was treated was to kill the President of the United States." In this way Bob Kennedy has brought to a final close the file on his brother.

62-109090

July 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a memorandum dated July 7, 1964, Washington, D. C., captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas." The memorandum pertains to an article which appeared in the June 30, 1964, issue of "L'Unita," a Rome Italian-language organ of the Communist Party of Italy.

In view of the information contained in this article concerning the Attorney General, this memorandum is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

62-109060
KMR:las
(8)

BY COURIER SVC.
11 JUL 15
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

Legat, Rome by letter 7-7-64, furnished a LHM setting out the article which refers to various statements made by the Attorney General on his recent European trip. LHM being furnished to the Attorney General.

Tolson
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Conrad
DeLoach
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 JUL 22 1964

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please re-interview Mr. Jess Willard Lynch to determine what relevance, if any, he believes the information he provided in Page, Arizona, on December 3, 1963 has to the assassination of President Kennedy or Lee Harvey Oswald. In that regard, please inform the Commission how Mr. Lynch originally came to be interviewed.

If, upon re-interview, Mr. Lynch provides an explanation of a possible relationship between Mrs. Bertha Cheek, Earlene Roberts or Jack Ruby and the assassination of President Kennedy, please provide Mr. Lynch's criminal record and any other information which might bear upon his general credibility or bias toward Mrs. Cheek, Earlene Roberts or Jack Ruby.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

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199 JUL 21 1964

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18 JUL 21 1964

Ident. record of Jess Willard Lynch, FBI # 176 985 - info obtained furnished to Sylvia Rambach, Gen. Inv. Div. transmitted to Commission Corr 7/16/64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 15 1964

TELETYPE

62-109090 -

FBI WASH DC

121 PM URGENT 7-15-64 MTC

TO PHOENIX '89-42 DALLAS 89-43

FROM DIRECTOR 62-109060 2 P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION LETTER JULY TEN, LAST, REQUESTED JESS WILLARD LYNCH BE RE-INTERVIEWED TO DETERMINE WHAT RELEVANCE, IF ANY, HE BELIEVES THE INFORMATION PROVIDED AT PAGE, ARIZONA, ON DECEMBER THREE, SIXTY THREE, HAS TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY OR LEE HARVEY OSWALD. COMMISSION REQUESTED TO BE INFORMED HOW LYNCH ORIGINALLY CAME TO BE INTERVIEWED. COMMISSION INDICATED IF LYNCH PROVIDES AN EXPLANATION OF A POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MRS. BERTHA CHEEK, EARLENE ROBERTS OR JACK RUBY AND THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, PROVIDE LYNCH'S CRIMINAL ECORD OR ANY OTHER INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT BEAR UPON HIS GENERAL CREDIBILITY OR BIAS TOWARD CHEEK, ROBERTS OR RUBY. YOUR PREVIOUS INTERVIEW OF LYNCH ON DECEMBER THREE, SIXTY THREE, AT PAGE, ARIZONA, INDICATED HE CLAIMED NO PRIOR ARREST AND SERVED IN THE U S ARMY WITH ARMY

END PAGE ONE

16 JUL 23 1964

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SERIAL NUMBER RA THREE FIVE TWO ONE TWO THREE ONE SIX. FBI IDENTIFICATION NUMBER ONE SEVEN SIX TWO EIGHT FIVE TWO CONCERNING JESS WILLARD LYNCH, DATE OF BIRTH MARCH ELEVEN, NINETEEN EIGHTEEN, VINCENT, KENTUCKY, REVEALS TWO PREVIOUS ARRESTS. ONE, STATE REFORMATORY, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR, HOUSE BREAKING. DISPOSITION, TWO YEARS, PAROLED DECEMBER NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE. TWO, STATE POLICE, WAYNE, VIRGINIA, MAY NINE, NINETEEN THIRTY NINE, CHARGED BREAKING AND ENTERING STORE BUILDING. DISPOSITION, TURNED OVER TO SHERIFF OWSLEY COUNTY, KENTUCKY. TWO MILITARY SERVICE PRINTS INDICATE LYNCH'S DATE OF BIRTH AS MARCH ELEVEN, NINETEEN FIFTEEN, VINCENT, KENTUCKY, IN RE-INTERVIEW WITH LYNCH CLARIFY THIS MATTER. FURNISH BUREAU LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM AND INFORMATION COPY TO DALLAS, NO INSERTS. HOWEVER, COORDINATE WITH DALLAS IF NECESSARY, ANY LEADS BY TELETYPE. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY.

END

DLMXH

FBI DALLAS

PX WJG

FBI PHOENIX

DISC

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

July 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated July 9, 1964, dealing with procedures involved in the issuance of tickets at Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, of the Transportes del Norte bus line.

Upon detachment of the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JCS:pah
(9)

NOTE:

Classified "Confidential" as enclosure is so classified to protect our operations in Mexico. The enclosure has been approved for dissemination by Mr. Malley. It deals principally with an explanation for the reissuance of a round trip ticket to one of the passengers on bus on which Oswald traveled from Mexico City to Laredo on 10/2-3/63. Heretofore, the ticketing of the passenger in question was improperly described by an employee of the Mexican bus line.

FBI
JUL 17 1964
RECEIVED-READING ROOM

JUL 16 1964
FBI
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

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FBI
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

JUL 16

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes

July 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum in the Lee Harvey Oswald case dated July 10, 1964, pertaining to the revelations of Ernesto Lima Juarez. Our letter dated July 1, 1964, set forth the results of initial contact of Lima Juarez by a confidential source abroad.

On July 10, 1964, Lima Juarez was interviewed by an Agent of this Bureau. He advised that he and Francisco Morales checked into the Hotel del Comercio, Mexico City, Mexico, about September 18, 1963. He said that Morales checked out about October 12, 1963, and that he left the hotel about November 18, 1963.

Lima Juarez said that three Cubans who became acquainted with Morales and later with him were registered at the hotel when he and Morales arrived. He said the Cubans occupied rooms on the second floor of the hotel and that they were apparently unemployed. He said two of the Cubans were male Negroes whom he described as young, tall and slender. He said one of the Cuban Negroes was living with a Cuban Negress who was supporting him. He described the third Cuban as a white male, aged 44 - 46, five feet ten inches in height with a heavy build, dark hair, eyes and complexion. He related that the fourth Cuban was a white male, aged 54 - 58, five feet eight inches in height with brown graying hair, a gray mustache and medium complexion

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 20 1964

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(6) NOTE PAGE 3

58 JUL 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

He said that the fourth Cuban was met by the other three Cubans at the Mexico City Airport on his arrival from Cuba about September 23, 1963. He said this person claimed to have owned a large ranch near Havana which was confiscated by Castro. The fourth Cuban claimed to be en route to Miami, Florida, to join his wife. The fourth Cuban, according to Lima Juarez, departed by airplane for Miami about October 8, 1963.

Lima Juarez said the four Cubans expressed anti-Castro feelings and denounced Castro for his actions and policies. He recalled that a street photographer photographed the older Cubans with Morales, Gabriel Contreras and himself. The five individuals depicted in the photograph signed their names on the back of it. This photograph, according to Lima Juarez, is in the possession of Gabriel Contreras.

He said that on two occasions during his residence at the Hotel del Comercio, exact dates unrecalled, he saw an individual he believes was Oswald talking briefly to the two Cuban Negroes in English at the hotel entrance. Lima Juarez stated he was not positive that the individual talking to the two Cubans was Oswald.

He said he did not know anyone at the hotel except Morales when they first registered there. He claimed he met Gabriel Contreras and the Cubans through Morales who frequented the hotel lobby. He claimed he was attempting to obtain employment for Morales at the Mexican Federal Electric Power Commission.

A confidential source abroad succeeded in locating Francisco Morales in Victoria, Mexico, on June 28, 1964. Morales told our source that he could not recall having seen Oswald at the Hotel del Comercio. Morales said he had drinks on several occasions with two Cubans, one of whom went to Florida. He expressed the belief that an employee at the hotel with the first name of Sebastian would have information as to the guests at the hotel at the time. Morales admitted knowing Lima Juarez and recalled meeting one Contreras, a retired railroad employee from Chihuahua, Mexico. Our source expressed the opinion that Morales did not furnish complete information.

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

On July 9, 1964, we interviewed Julian Huerta Oliva, 221 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida, who is believed to be identical with the Huerta-Oliva referred to in the enclosed memorandum. Huerta Oliva stated he resided at the Hotel del Comercio, Mexico City, from August 19 to September 23, 1963. He said he departed for Miami on the latter date and that he saw no other Cubans at the hotel during his stay. He denied seeing Oswald at the hotel.

Inquiry is continuing concerning the statements of Lima Juarez and the results thereof will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

CONFIDENTIAL because reveals operations in foreign country which must be protected.

Enclosed LHM deals with investigation at the Hotel del Comercio which tends to negate the statements of Lima Juarez. There is big discrepancy between hotel records and Lima Juarez's statements re dates he was at hotel. Moreover, hotel manager and the desk clerk state 3 or 4 Cubans who were at the hotel in 9-63 left prior to date of Oswald's arrival (9-27). Huerta Oliva is believed to be the fourth Cuban referred to by Lima. Instructions have been sent for MM to reinterview him and SA is to reinterview Lima and attempt to establish direct contact with Morales. We are seeking to contact Contreras.

DOCUMENTATION
courtesy of THE MARY

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

July 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI JUL 16 11 11 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated July 14, 1964, concerning Albert Alexander Osborne who is also known as John Howard Bowen.

A source at the American Express Company, Niza 22, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, advised on July 14, 1964, that John Howard Bowen has not been in contact with the company for months. According to the source, the bulk of mail awaiting him at the American Express Company is second-class matter. The only first-class mail being held for Bowen at the American Express Company office is a letter bearing the return address, Mrs. David C. Gurkin, Jr., 119 Curtiswood Avenue, Sumter, South Carolina, which has been in the possession of the company since April 2, 1964.

12 JUL 16 COMM-FBI

Should further information come to our attention concerning the present whereabouts of Albert Alexander Osborne, you will be advised.

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

D. Edgar Hoover

JCS:pah
(9)

RECORDED 199 JUL 20 1964

58 JUL 21 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Classified "Confidential" as this reveals our investigative operations in Mexico which must be protected. Commission has stated they may desire to subpoena Osborne as a witness. However, Commission is indefinite in this regard. Osborne was fellow passenger with Oswald on bus trip to Mexico City 9/26-27/63. He is a self-professed, professor, probably a con-man, has lied to us and has denied sitting next to Oswald on bus trip. It is doubtful that the Commission will subpoena him.

[redacted] ELL

[redacted]

-27-

July 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE (R. A. Frazier
1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
(O. H. Bartlett)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 20, 1964, and my letter dated June 22, 1964, relating to the identification of various items of physical evidence by inspection or by photographs thereof.

Enclosed for your assistance are seven copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated July 7, 1964, incorporating the information requested by you.

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(10)

Sincerely yours,

RDR/KMR

Enclosures (7)

NOTE: Commission by letter 5-20-64, listed some 37 items of evidence which they wanted shown to the individual who first found the evidence and who could identify it by inspection. On 5-22-64, Jevons of the Laboratory in a conversation with the Commission determined that wherever possible photographs of evidence could be used in place of the actual evidence. Some of the items to be identified were obtained by WFO, Bureau officials and by other field offices. This concludes our inquiries into this particular matter.

62-109090

DUPLICATE YELLOW

58 JUL 21 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 20 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

JUL 1

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delo...
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

A notebook of Jack Ruby entitled "This is a Robinson Reminder" shows that Ruby was acquainted with Mr. Carlos Camorgo, Telephone No. 149-628, Mexico City. The Commission would appreciate your conducting an appropriate investigation to determine Mr. Camorgo's acquaintance with Ruby, including any visits which Ruby or his friends made to Mexico and the names of any other persons in Mexico who knew Ruby or may have visited with him.

In each case, please also determine whether or not those persons know of any connection between Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 20 1964

16 JUL 20 1964

cc to Legat Mexico City
via ra
7-17-64
TCW/aas
1 cc Cairo Liaison
1 cc CR Unit

66 JUL 22 1964

EX-105

7 JUL 1964

July 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

REC'D-READING ROOM
Jul 16 1 26 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mr. Clayton Fowler, Jack L. Ruby's chief attorney, and Mr. Sol Dann, an associate, contacted the Dallas, Texas, FBI Office on July 15, 1964, and requested that the following information as related by Mr. Dann be conveyed to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

The Ruby family has consulted with Dr. Emanuel Tanay, 861 Fisher Building, Detroit, Michigan, and Mr. Dann, Mr. Fowler and the Ruby family will be guided by the judgment of Dr. Tanay.

Dr. Tanay, who has in the past made an examination of Ruby, advises that a polygraph examination of Ruby at this time would seriously affect his health. In view of Ruby's present mental condition, Dr. Tanay stated that the results would not be true records or conclusions, and in his opinion, it was highly questionable as to whether such a test would be of any value.

In view of Dr. Tanay's advice, Mr. Dann stated they would not be in a position to allow Ruby to have a polygraph examination at this time. In the event the questions raised by Dr. Tanay are ever resolved, Mr. Dann requested that the following conditions under which such an examination might be given be conveyed to the Commission.

BY COURIER SVC. 12 JUL 16 COMM-FBI

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SEE NOTE ON PAGE 3.

62-109090
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199 JUL 20 1964

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Belmont
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

(1) The test would be given in the presence of Dr. Tanay, and either Mr. Fowler or Mr. Dann. No outsiders would be present, and in particular, no one from the District Attorney's or the Sheriff's Offices.

(2) They would have to be assured that the results of the examination would be held confidential by the Commission and under no circumstances made available to the District Attorney or the press.

(3) They would insist on written authority for this examination from Earl Ruby, the brother of Jack Ruby.

Both Mr. Dann and Mr. Fowler advised that Attorney Joe Tonahill had no authority to give permission for Ruby to have a polygraph examination; and although they were very desirous of cooperating fully with the President's Commission, they did not feel that they could do so in view of the possible effect the examination might have on the health of Ruby.

Mr. Dann stated that he was returning to Detroit on July 15, 1964, and that he could be reached at 1820 David Stoot Building, Detroit, Michigan, telephone WO 1-1003; and he will write a letter to the President's Commission concerning this matter upon his return to Detroit.

It was suggested by Mr. Dann that the FBI or the President's Commission might desire to contact Dr. Tanay. He was advised that this Bureau was only acting to set up the polygraph examination of Ruby at the specific request of the President's Commission and that we could only relay his statements to them for their consideration.

This will confirm the telephonic discussions of Mr. James R. Malley with you when you were in New York and your Staff Attorney, Mr. Arlen Specter, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on July 15, 1964. No further action will be taken by this Bureau in connection with the proposed polygraph examination of Ruby unless specifically requested by the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAYFIELD
FOUNDATION

NOTE:

At the request of the President's Commission, we were attempting to arrange a polygraph examination for Jack L. Ruby on 7/18/64. SA Herndon of the FBI Laboratory, who was to handle the polygraph examination, has been advised of its cancellation.

July 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 14, 1964.

Special Agent Manning C. Clements advises that when he arrived at the office of Chief Curry at approximately 1:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, Chief Curry was not in his office and the Agent's best present estimate as to the time Chief Curry arrived is approximately 3:30 or 4:00 p.m. He recalled specifically that Curry's arrival was after Oswald was on the premises of the Dallas Police Department. When he observed Chief Curry in his office, he conveyed the message to Chief Curry personally in substantially the language set forth in his report dated November 30, 1963. Agent Clements had been instructed to deliver this message by Mr. J. Gordon Shanklin, Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Office of the FBI. No other person is recalled by Agent Clements as having been present when he spoke to Chief Curry.

COMM-FBI

With respect to Mr. Clements' testimony before the President's Commission, Mr. Clements has advised that it is his recollection that he did not make a direct statement that he was not a "conduit for any information that the FBI had concerning Oswald to the Dallas Police Department," but rather when the question, "Did you serve as a conduit for

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(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE THREE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 23 1964

JUL 22 1964

56 JUL 27 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-35

any information from FBI files to the Police Department relative to Oswald?" was put to him by Mr. Samuel A. Stern of the President's Commission, he replied "No" without further comment.

Mr. Clements states that his answer is factual in that he was at no time instructed to furnish and he did not furnish to the Police Department or anyone else information from prior investigation concerning Oswald.

With regard to my testimony before the President's Commission wherein I referred to a message I sent to Chief Curry requesting that the Dallas Police refrain from announcing to the press details regarding the progress of the investigation into the assassination, Mr. Shanklin states that at 3:15 p.m. on November 24, 1963, he personally telephoned Chief Curry and talked to him concerning the amount of publicity that was being afforded the case. He pointed out to Chief Curry that the President of the United States was concerned over the amount of publicity that was being given out by Chief of Police Curry and Captain Fritz. Chief Curry stated that he was in full agreement that too much publicity was being given out and that he personally would cease answering further questions concerning the matter and would assure that Captain Fritz who had been giving additional statements would do likewise.

Mr. James R. Malley, who was in Dallas at the time, states that on November 25, 1963, Chief Curry was in telephonic contact with him and referred to the fact that the City Manager of Dallas had been in touch with Chief Curry and was insisting that he make a release to the press concerning the case that the Police Department had against Oswald. The release was to be to the effect that at a proper time when the investigation had reached a status where it would be proper to do so evidence against Oswald would be documented and made available to the public. Curry stated he was getting considerable pressure from the City Manager and desired to clear the matter with Mr. Malley. At that time Mr. Malley pointed out to Chief Curry that he had been in touch with Captain Fritz on the evening of November 24, 1963, in Chief Curry's absence and had passed on the President's grave concern over the amount of publicity that was emanating from Dallas.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Malley again contacted Chief Curry at 12:50 p.m. on November 27, 1963, and brought to his attention the President's concern over the publicity that was still being released. Chief Curry advised that he was not making any press releases of any kind, that he had specifically requested individuals in his Department to refrain from making comments to the press, but was having difficulty in controlling this phase of the Police Department's activities. Chief Curry assured Mr. Malley that he would make every effort to see that no comments were made and said that he personally had not made any comments since this matter had been discussed with him on Sunday, November 24, 1963.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

The Commission by letter July 14, 1964, requested that we check further into the matter of messages which were reportedly sent by the FBI to Chief Curry stating that Chief Curry did not recall receiving these messages. The above information setting forth the contacts with Chief Curry was taken from memoranda in the Dallas files which were recorded at the time setting forth these contacts by SAC Shanklin and Mr. Malley and they clearly and unequivocally verify the testimony of the Director before the Commission.

TLL
DAT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In a memorandum captioned "Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964," your Bureau furnished to the Commission transcripts of all radio transmissions from Channel 1 and Channel 2 of the Dallas Police Department Radio Station, covering the period from 10:00 a.m., November 22, 1963, to 6:00 p.m., November 24, 1963, as they relate to the matters under investigation by this Commission. We note that the descriptive paragraph preceding this transcript indicates that the period covered starts at 12:20 p.m., November 22, 1963. Actually 10 a.m. appears to be the starting point.

These transcripts were apparently made available to the Bureau by the Dallas Police Department. In view of the importance of these transcripts in our investigation we request that your Bureau obtain the original tapes of the radio broadcasts and prepare a new transcript from these tapes, as they relate to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, investigation of said assassination and murder, and the security and movement of Lee Harvey Oswald to the Dallas County Jail. Your transcript need only include the time periods of 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Friday, November 22, 1963, and from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Sunday, November 24, 1963. In addition, we request that the name of the reporting police officer be listed alongside each message. We understand that this is possible in view of the fact that there is an identifying number next to each message.

62-109090

We call your attention to the fact that in the Channel 1 transcript there appears to be an error on page 19 in that immediately above the words "What's that address on Jefferson?" there appears a time entry of 1:10 p.m. This would be inconsistent with the known time of the Tippit shooting and judging from the time entries on the preceding page this would appear to be a typographical error.

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 24 1964

JUL 17

56 JUL 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

With regard to the time of the Tippit shooting, the Channel 1 entry on page 18 would appear to indicate a time of approximately 1:16. On the Channel 2 transcript, however, on page 78, the time appears to be 1:18. During the course of your preparation of a new transcript we ask that you attempt to clarify this apparent discrepancy.

In view of the fact that these tapes are in the possession of the Dallas Police Department, we are forwarding a copy of this letter to Chief Jesse E. Curry and to Attorney General Waggoner Carr.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 16, 1964

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Nasca
1 - Lenihan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Also Known As
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Orestes Pena, owner of the Habana Bar in New Orleans, advised the New Orleans Office 12/5/63 that Oswald and another individual, whom he thought to be either Mexican or Cuban, came into his bar during the Summer of 1963. Pena indicated he recalled the incident inasmuch as Oswald engaged the bartender in an argument over the price of a drink.

We have conducted considerable investigation in an effort to determine if Oswald ever associated with an individual of Mexican or Cuban origin. We reinterviewed Orestes Pena on 6/9/64 and he recanted his previous statements about knowing Oswald and claims he did not state Oswald was ever in his bar. When confronted with the conflicting nature of his statements to Bureau Agents, Pena became extremely uncooperative and stated he would not assent to further interviews by the FBI and would only honor a subpoena from the President's Commission. Our inquiries indicate that Orestes Pena made application for a United States passport in New Orleans on 6/24/63, the same day that Oswald made application for passport in New Orleans. Our investigation also indicates that Pena has traveled abroad and recently made a trip to Europe. We have also been informed that Pena may have visited Russia during such trip. We are conducting intensive investigation to determine if Pena engaged in activities inimical to the United States. By letter dated 7/1/64 we furnished the President's Commission results of our investigation of Pena, up to date at that time, and suggested the Commission may desire to subpoena Pena to clarify statements he made to Bureau Agents regarding his knowledge of Oswald.

On 7/16/64 Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of the President's Commission contacted the Bureau and stated he was going to New Orleans Tuesday, 7/21/64, and would have a subpoena served on Pena and interview him regarding conflicting statements he made to the FBI. Liebeler also indicated he planned to examine Pena's passport and would furnish copies of it to FBI for our assistance in our investigation of Pena.

105-82555
Enclosure dated 7-1-64

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 23 1964

(OVER)

~~13 JUL 22 1964~~

38 JUL 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Also Known As
105-82555

Mr. Liebeler stated he would very much appreciate discussing with the New Orleans Office the status of its investigation regarding Pena, up to date when he arrives in New Orleans 7/21/64. He felt such discussion would materially assist him in his interview with Pena. Mr. Liebeler indicated, if this is satisfactory with the Bureau, he will contact the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office at 8:30 a.m. on 7/21/64 to discuss the up-to-date status of the Pena investigation.

OBSERVATIONS:

Pena, as mentioned above, has been uncooperative with the FBI and it appears he will talk only to the President's Commission when subpoenaed. We have furnished Commission results of our investigation regarding Pena up to date as of 7/1/64. New Orleans has conducted additional checks which have not yet been incorporated in a report forwarded to the Bureau for dissemination. There is no objection if the New Orleans Office orally discusses developments in its Pena investigation with Mr. Liebeler to assist him in his taking of a deposition from Orestes Pena.

ACTION:

Attached is a teletype to the New Orleans Office advising that Mr. Liebeler will contact the New Orleans Office at 8:30 a.m. on 7/21/64 to discuss up-to-date developments in the Pena investigation. We are instructing the New Orleans Office to cooperate with Mr. Liebeler in this discussion and are also informing New Orleans Office, that in the event Mr. Liebeler makes a request for specific investigation by the New Orleans Office, such request be forwarded to the Bureau for approval prior to the initiating of the desired inquiries.

Ack
Wed
V.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

JUL 6 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter received by the Commission from Wolper Productions Inc. You will note that this letter makes reference to some motion picture film taken by an amateur photographer.

Under separate cover this reel of film has been delivered to Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt of your Bureau and we request that this film be examined to determine whether it contains any information which might assist the Commission in its inquiry.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

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62-109090
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193 JUL 21 1964

62-20,940-
3 JUL 6 1964

SEVEN

ENCLOSURE

WOLPER PRODUCTIONS INC.

The Chief Justice
The Supreme Court
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

At present, I am in the process of producing a documentary film similar in scope to our production, THE MAKING OF THE PRESIDENT-1960. It deals with the tragic assassination of President Kennedy, and the events that followed. It is being done in conjunction with United Press International, and is called FOUR DAYS IN NOVEMBER.

During the course of my research, I have probably looked at more film than any individual on the events of those days. Recently, I came across a badly exposed shot, taken by an amateur, of the Kennedy motorcade as it passed the Book Depository. In case you have not already examined this piece of film, I am enclosing it.

I am anxiously awaiting the Commission's Report in the hope that it will clear up certain questions I have in regard to our final script.

In this regard, as an American citizen, I am disturbed by what I consider the unjustified and untrue statements that are being bandied around in the European press as regards the basic facts of the case. If I may offer a suggestion, I think it would be highly profitable in regard to a true understanding of this tragic event, if as many still pictures concerning the assassination could be released, which would validate the accuracy of the report.

For example, there have been rumors in the foreign press that someone could have shot the President from the railroad bridge that is on top of the underpass leading to Stemmons Freeway.

62-109090-1

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

8220 sunset boulevard . hollywood 46 california . os 2-7075

I am enclosing a still blow-up from a 16mm film which shows a crowd of people who were watching the motorcade approach. Obviously, an assassin could not lift up a rifle and fire from the middle of such a crowd. A photographic still like this, I feel, could serve as visual proof of the Commission's Report.

Thank you for your patience.

Very truly yours,

WOLPER PRODUCTIONS INC.

Mel Stuart
Executive Vice President

Enc.

mc

FRKELL

AARC

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
July 16, 1964
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
By Courier Service

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 3, 1964, requesting an examination of a roll of motion picture film taken by an amateur photographer that was furnished to the Commission by the Wolper Productions, Incorporated.

This film has been examined and it was found that it shows very little of the President's motorcade during the firing of the assassination shots. Should members of your staff desire to view this film, please advise us and appropriate arrangements will be made. The roll of film you furnished is returned herewith. A copy has been retained for our records.

BY COURIER SVC
16 JUL
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
62-109060
LLS:emh (10)

NOTE: This is a badly exposed amateur movie of the Presidential motorcade sent to the Commission by Wolper Productions, Inc., Hollywood, California. It adds nothing to what is previously known.
WDG:emh

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 JUL 23 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JUL 16 11 18 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

7/17/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109090-

To: SACs, Los Angeles (44-888) (Enclosures 2)
Dallas (44-1639) (Enclosures 2)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
CO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for Los Angeles and Dallas are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated July 13, 1964, requesting that we interview Robert Craven and Dorestus H. Miles for specific details regarding their association with Jack L. Ruby. Craven and Miles were previously interviewed by the Los Angeles Office on 11/27/63 and 11/29/63 respectively.

Los Angeles handle the requested interviews and submit results promptly by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. Furnish appropriate copies to Dallas.

JWH/ras
(6)

NOTE: Craven and Miles operated a concession at the fair in Dallas during the early part of October, 1963. Lawrence Crafard worked for their concession at the fair. Ruby who had previously known Craven frequently attended their concession and loaned Craven some of his props and entertainers for use in the concession. Crafard went to work for Ruby after the fair closed and worked for him until the morning of 11/23/63.

MAILED 5
JUL 17 1964
COMM-FBI

JUL 24 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1723

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In order to obtain details of Jack Ruby's activities after September 26, 1963, please re-interview Mr. Robert Craven and Mr. Derostus H. Miles (Clements Report, December 6, 1963, pages 70 and 73).

Please ask Mr. Miles how he places his first meeting with Jack Ruby as September 24, 1963, whether or not he met Ruby on any occasion before "How Hollywood Makes Movies" opened on Sunday, September 29, 1963; and, if so, when those meetings took place, for how long, where, who else was present and what was said. Please ask Mr. Craven if he contacted Mr. Ruby by telephone or otherwise on September 26, 27, 28 or 29, 1963 and whether or not Mr. Ruby invested any money in "How Hollywood Makes Movies".

Please ask both Mr. Craven and Mr. Miles if they saw Ruby at any times at the Fair Grounds or elsewhere in Dallas before their show opened on October 5, and, if so, please obtain pertinent details. Also please attempt to ascertain on approximately how many days Ruby visited the show, what times of the day, when they visited Ruby away from the Fair Grounds, and the details of when, where, how they obtained from Ruby the various props which he loaned them. Please also inquire if they remember Ruby obtaining any political radio scripts called "Life Line" or in any way commenting on certain right-wing literature being distributed at the Dallas Fair by H. L. Hunt or other conservative groups. Please also obtain any details they may be able to provide on how they happened to hire "Larry" Crafard and his activities while in their employ.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 22 1964
16 JUL 17 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

30 JUL 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 89

Airtel 7-17-64

7/16/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

To: SACs, Chicago (44-645) (Enclosures 2)
Denver (44-337) (Enclosures 2)
Dallas (44-1639) (Enclosures 2)

62-109090

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith for each office receiving this communication are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated July 14, 1964, requesting the interview of certain collateral relatives of Jack Ruby for information concerning the background of his parents, Joseph and Fannie Rubenstein.

Handle the requested investigation on an expedite basis. Set out any necessary leads by teletype. Each office submit results by letterhead memorandum promptly upon completion. Make certain that the memorandum is carefully reviewed for accuracy as to spelling, grammar and punctuation in order that it may be submitted directly to the President's Commission without unnecessary delay.

JWH/ras
(8)

NOTE: The Commission by letter dated 7/14/64 requested that we interview three collateral relatives of Ruby for background information concerning his parents, Joseph and Fannie Rubenstein, with particular reference to whether or not they ever had any communistic connections and to determine the number of their siblings and what has become of them. We have conducted extensive investigation and developed considerable background concerning Joseph and Fannie Rubenstein, their origin in Russia and Poland and their immigration to this country and established through records their entrance into this country with two older children, Hyman and Marion, and the birth of his other brothers, Earl and Samuel, and other sisters, Ann, Irene and Eva, in this country. We have never developed any positive information indicating any connection whatever of any member of the family [illegible] activities. We will interview the three collateral relatives.

JUL 17 1964 COMM-FBI

66 JUL 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1275

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Cal...
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. R...n
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 14

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission is interested in determining what ties were maintained over the years between Joseph and Fannie Rubenstein, parents of Jack L. Ruby, and their relatives in Europe and the United States. The Commission is also interested in any information which can be developed concerning the number of siblings of Joseph and Fannie, what has become of those siblings, and the family backgrounds of Joseph and Fannie.

In these regards, please interview the following collateral relatives of Jack Ruby:

Dr. Hyman I. Rubenstein, 2335 West Devon, Chicago, Illinois; Morris Rutland, Esq., 300 Elm Street, Denver, Colorado; and Mrs. Bertha Miller, whose address may be obtained from Mrs. Eva Grant, 3929 R...wlins, Dallas, Texas.

Please also ask those persons whether any of their relatives, in Europe or the United States, who are related to Jack Ruby were known to have engaged in any Communist activities and whether they personally had ever been members of the Communist Party or any subversive organization.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

cc: Dl, 64-Dil
1-16-64
FBI/Jane
Enc. Lawnchair at
Ice Cr Mint

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 22 1964

JUL 1964

ET ELL
ATION

July 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(O. H. Bartlett)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a letter addressed to "Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy" dated June 30, 1964, bearing the name John J. O'Keefe.

This communication was furnished to the FBI by Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C. It is being furnished for your information and a copy is also being furnished to the Criminal Division of the U. S. Department of Justice. We have been informed by the U. S. Secret Service that their agency is taking this matter up with the Boston Police Department where Mr. O'Keefe is employed.

In conclusion, it was noted parts of the letter were underscored. The communication was received in this condition.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060

KMR:jad
(8)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: The letter furnished by U. S. Secret Service was written by Sergeant John J. O'Keefe of the Boston PD who stated he attempted to write on several different occasions and has attempted to write the Attorney General. He refers to various dreams he has had, some of which he attributes the similarities to the assassination and he also makes comments concerning religious beliefs and feelings. He expressed his sympathy and admiration for Mrs. Kennedy and the late President. He also indicated he wanted Mrs. Kennedy to tell the Attorney General to be extremely cautious during the next two months, apparently based on his premonitions. Copy of letter to Dept by 0-6. Boston being handled by seperate communication.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3493
JUL 17 1964 FBI
RECD-READING ROOM
12 JUL 16 COMM-FBI
BY COURIER SVC.
ENCLOSURE
62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 21 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1-Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
2-Mr. Griffith - Enclosure

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/17/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1-Mr. Neill - Enclosure
1-Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1-Office, 7133 - Enclosure

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the President's Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 7/16/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, telephoned Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of those exhibits listed on the attached enclosure. It was further requested that three copies of each exhibit be made and that these be furnished to the Commission.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill on 7/16/64.

This work will be handled by an Agent examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION:

Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced as requested and three copies of each will be furnished to the Commission. In accordance with existing instructions, all exhibits (designated by *) not originating from the Bureau will be returned to the Commission along with the copies.

62-109060

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
179 JUL 21 1964

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1-Mr. Callahan (Attention: C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

JUL 21 1964

ENCLOSURE
(13)
74 JUL 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

7/17/64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
Lillian Murret 1*	Photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Ekdahl on their wedding day, 5/5/45
Seth Kantor 2*	Floor plan of basement parking area in Dallas PD headquarters building
McMillon 5016*	Floor plan of basement parking area in Dallas PD headquarters building
McMillon 5020*	Report of Detective T. D. McMillon to Chief of Police, Dallas PD re Oswald homicide
Crafard 5200A*	Photograph of Ruby and two unidentified women standing in front of nightclub
Crafard 5200B*	Photograph of Ruby and two unidentified women standing in front of nightclub
Crafard 5200C*	Photograph of Ruby and two unidentified women standing in front of nightclub
Crafard 5200D*	Photograph of Ruby and two unidentified women standing in front of nightclub
Crafard 5200E*	Photograph of Ruby and two unidentified women standing in front of nightclub
Crafard 5201*	Photograph of unidentified people sitting in a cocktail lounge
Crafard 5207*	Photograph of Ruby and two stripteasers, "Little Lynn" and "Joy Sale"
Crafard 5208*	Photograph of Ruby in a nightclub
Crafard 5209*	Photograph of female nightclub entertainer, not otherwise identified
Crafard 5210*	8"by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5211*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5213*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5214*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5214A*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5215*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5216*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5217*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5218*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
Crafard 5219*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5220*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5222*	Photograph of Eddie Rocco
Crafard 5226A*	Photograph of discharge document (Army) of Curtis Laverne Crafard
Crafard 5223B*	Photograph showing several pieces of paper bearing notations of names, dates, etc.
Crafard 5229A*	Photograph of the cover of a subpoena re Jack Ruby trial
Crafard 5229B*	Photograph of a subpoena to Curtis L. Crafard re Jack Ruby trial
Crafard 5230*	Consists of eleven 8" by 10" photographs of a diary book and various pages therein belonging to C. L. Crafard
Dean 5138*	Small reel of recording tape bearing an interview, not otherwise identified
Dean 5007*	Diagram of parking area in basement of Dallas PD headquarters building
Tormey 1*	2 Placards re Defense Committee (Gus Hall - Benjamin J. Davis) - "End McCarranism," photographic negative of placard and note from Oswald soliciting photo work
A. Johnson 5A*	Photograph bearing caption "Read the Worker" - "If You want to know about Peace, Democracy, etc."
Semingsen 3001*	Reproductions of nine Western Union telegrams received by and sent to Ruby
Holmes 1*	Reproduction of P.O.box application by Ruby
Holmes 2*	Reproduction of advertisement of Klein's Sporting Goods
Holmes 3*	Reproduction of Ruby's application for a P.O. box
Holmes 6*	Reproduction of an application signed by Jack Ruby for a P.O. box
Crowe 2*	Signed statement by William D. Crowe, Jr.
Crowe 3*	8" by 10" photograph showing striptease sequence of "Little Lynn" (Karen Bennett)
Crowe 4*	Photograph of nightclub interior, not otherwise identified
Crowe 5*	Photograph of nightclub interior, not otherwise identified
Crowe 6*	Photograph of nightclub scene and female entertainer, not otherwise identified

FBI
ION

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
Stuckey 1*	Pamphlet entitled "The Cuban Episode and the American Press - April 9 - 23, 1961"
Stuckey 4*	Reel of audio tape of interview with Oswald
Armstrong 5300A*	Photograph of Ruby and two women
Armstrong 5300B*	Photograph of Ruby and two women
Armstrong 5300C*	Photograph of Ruby and two women
Armstrong 5300D*	Photograph of Ruby and two women
Armstrong 5300E*	Photograph of Ruby and two women
Armstrong 5300F*	Photograph of Ruby and two women
Armstrong 5301A*	Photograph of Ruby seated at desk and two women,
Armstrong 5301B*	Photograph of Ruby seated at desk and two women
Armstrong 5301C*	Photograph of Ruby seated at desk and two women
Armstrong 5301D*	Photograph of Ruby seated at desk and two women
Armstrong 5301E*	Photograph of Ruby seated at desk and two women
Armstrong 5302*	Photograph of Eddie Rocco
Armstrong 5303A*	Photograph showing smaller photographs of various nightclub scenes
Armstrong 5303B*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of smaller photographs of striptease sequence
Armstrong 5303C*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of smaller photographs of striptease sequence
Armstrong 5303D*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of smaller photographs of striptease sequence
Armstrong 5303E*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of smaller photographs of striptease sequence
Armstrong 5303F*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of smaller photographs of striptease sequence
Armstrong 5303G*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of smaller photographs of striptease sequence
Armstrong 5303H*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of smaller photographs of striptease sequence
Armstrong 5303I*	Photograph of nightclub scene and female entertainer
Armstrong 5303J*	Photograph of nightclub scene showing various patrons, not identified
Armstrong 5303K*	Photograph of nightclub scene showing various patrons, not identified
Armstrong 5303L*	Photograph of Ruby on a nightclub stage
Armstrong 5303M*	Photograph of Ruby on a nightclub stage
Armstrong 5304A*	Photograph of nightclub interior showing various patrons, not identified

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
Armstrong 5304B*	Photograph of nightclub entertainer, not identified
Armstrong 5305A - 5305S*	Photograph of Spiral notebook and various pages
Armstrong 5306A - B*	Photograph of "While Your Were Out" telephone messages
Armstrong 5307A*	Photograph of piece of paper showing address of T. E. Smith
Armstrong 5308*	Eighteen 8" by 10" photographs of various pages of a Spiral notebook
Gerald L. Hill A*	Photograph showing view of Oswald homicide scene
Gerald L. Hill B*	Photograph showing Oswald and police officers as Oswald was being taken from the Texas theater
Gerald L. Hill C*	Photograph of scene in front of Texas theater

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RA

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 16

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please re-interview Mr. Jack Rubenstein, 99 University Place, New York, N. Y. (Clements Report January 31, 1964, p. 10~~6~~) concerning the possibility that he was mistaken for Jack L. Ruby by Mrs. Thelma Marks (Clements Report February 18, 1964, p. ~~65~~ 64).

If Mr. Rubenstein is not the person identified by Mrs. Marks, please check such subversive activities files as may be available and make further appropriate investigation to determine the identity of the person identified by Mrs. Marks. In examining such subversive files, the Commission would appreciate your directing particular attention to whether or not Camp Unity was attended by persons identified by Roy William Fehrenbach as having been active in Communist Party activities in Muncie, Indiana.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-10990-
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 22 1964

JUL 17 1964

Airtel to NY & DL
7-17-64
FWH/mae
enc. 1 cc of letter to Rankin
1 cc Colwell

EXAMINED
JUL 30 1964

44-24016-1771

SIX

NOTATION

7/17/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

To: SACs, New York (44-974) (Enclosures 2)
Dallas (44-1639) (Enclosures 2)

62-109090

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
CO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for New York and Dallas are two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated July 16, 1964, requesting that we interview Mr. Jack Rubenstein of New York concerning the possibility that he was mistaken for Jack L. Ruby by Mrs. Thelma Marks, and, if not, to conduct certain additional investigation to identify the person referred to by Mrs. Marks.

For the information of New York Mrs. Marks was interviewed on 12/20/63 at Gary, Indiana, at which time she stated that she and her husband, Sidney Marks, in the summer of 1947 attended a communist camp called Camp Unity near Kingston, New York, where they encountered a person she remembers by name as Jack Rubenstein whom she thought was identical with Jack L. Ruby. Her husband, Sidney Marks, who is manager of the Cowan Shoe Store, 16 East 34th Street, Manhattan, New York, was interviewed by your office concerning this allegation.

MAILED 8
JUL 17 1964
COMM-FBI

New York handle the investigation requested. For your information the persons named by Roy William Fehrenbach as having been active in Communist Party activities in Muncie, Indiana, are Sam Jaffe and his three daughters Charlotte Chazin (husband Seymour), Marian Pritzker (husband Max) and Roslyn Perke (husband Irwin), Phillip and Lawson Jaffe, Harry Pazol and his sons Herbert and Morton and Morton Standt, all of the

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JWH/ras
(6)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

JUL 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109090-1771

Muncie, Indiana, area during the period 1942 to 1947 when Ruby was alleged to have attended Communist Party meetings there. With regard to determining if any of these persons attended Camp Unity, confine your inquiry to a search of your files.

Submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission promptly upon completion. Furnish appropriate copies to Dallas.

NOTE:

We previously interviewed Jack Rubenstein of New York on the basis of an allegation that Jack L. Ruby had sponsored a dinner in New York City where Mark Lane had given a speech. Rubenstein, who is vice-president of the Textile Workers of America Union, stated that he had sponsored the dinner. Roy William Fehrenbach has alleged that Ruby attended three Communist Party meetings in Muncie, Indiana, between 1942 and 1947. We have conducted extensive investigation concerning this allegation which would indicate that it is without merit. The Commission is apparently attempting to determine if there is any relationship between these two obviously unrelated allegations. Mrs. Thelma Marks' husband, when interviewed, in New York recalled the person whom his wife spoke about though not by name. He was exhibited photographs of Ruby and said he was definitely not the person.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. CONRAD

FROM : R. H. Jevons

DATE: 7-17-64

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Malley has advised that Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission has called today advising he has made arrangements to proceed with the polygraph examination of Ruby at the Dallas County jail. Mr. Rankin said that the test is scheduled for Saturday, July 18, 1964. Mr. Arlen Specter of the President's Commission staff, who is representing the Commission, telephonically contacted SA Bell P. Herndon, polygraph examiner, FBI Laboratory, at 2:30 PM today.

Mr. Specter advised that in view of the shortage of time he did not have time today to discuss the questions to be asked during the polygraph examination but that he would go over the questions with SA Herndon while both are en route to Dallas tomorrow morning.

Mr. Specter stated that the Commission was assuming full responsibility in view of the fact that Ruby's attorneys and doctor have recently advised that a polygraph examination would seriously affect Ruby's health.

SA Herndon is making the necessary arrangements to conduct the polygraph examination as requested by the Commission on 7/18/64. Dallas is being advised of the above.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 21 1964

65 JUL 21 1964

EPH:mn (3)

14 JUL 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016

FBI NEW ORLS

FBI WASH DC

7-27 PM DEFERRED 7/17/64 NHH

TO NEW ORLEANS

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 17 19[illegible]

TELETYPE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS - R - CUBA.

WESLEY JAMES LIEBELER, STAFF MEMBER, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, WILL BE IN NEW ORLEANS ON TUESDAY, JULY TWENTY FIRST, AND DESIRES TO CONDUCT ONE OR MORE INTERVIEWS WHERE DEPOSITIONS WILL BE TAKEN. IT IS DESIRED THAT EITHER SPECIAL AGENT WARREN C. DE BRUEYS OR RICHARD E. LOGAN BE AVAILABLE TO ASSIST AS INTERPERETER FOR DEPOSITIONS.

END

NO 66 JUL 22 1964

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 20 1964

July 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 4, 1964, requesting certain investigation regarding previous statements made by Paul R. Jones and former Dallas County Sheriff Steve Guthrie. Enclosed herewith are two copies each of two memoranda dated June 29, 1964, at Charlotte, North Carolina, and two copies of a memorandum dated June 16, 1964, at Mobile, Alabama, setting forth results of the requested investigation relating to Paul R. Jones.

You will note that there is also included an allegation furnished to this Bureau by Mr. Charles Woods of Dothan, Alabama, to the effect that a John Paul Jones was in Chicago, Illinois, with Jack Ruby two weeks prior to the assassination and the results of our interview with Paul R. Jones concerning the allegation.

With regard to your request that this Bureau ascertain whether or not there are in existence phonographic recordings and tapes which were made in connection with the Dallas crime investigation from 1946 to 1948, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated July 9, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the results of a review of the records of our Dallas Office concerning that investigation.

It has also been determined that the Court of Criminal Appeals, Austin, Texas, has a "Statement of Facts" in the case entitled "Jones versus State, Court of Criminal Appeals Number 23837." The 1948 edition of the "Southwestern

JWH:job
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
13 JUL 22 1964

66 JUL 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. 14 JUL 17 COMM.-FBI

JUL 17 10 36 AM '64 MAIL ROOM

94-2 - 1220

Reporter," Second Series, Page 209, revealed that the "Statement of Facts" is composed of a regular transcript of testimony received from the witnesses, along with a motion picture film and forty-two phonograph recordings, the latter of which are also transcribed and prepared in writing. Neither the film nor records were introduced in evidence, but were played before the jury during the trial.

The film and records were explained by Texas Ranger Naylor, who testified he had made them. The court reporter, in making up the record for the appeals court, also played these records and transcribed the words therefrom. The transcription was made into an approximately two hundred page volume attached to and made a part of the "Statement of Facts." Original records were forwarded to the Court of Criminal Appeals.

We are presently conducting a review of the records of the Court of Criminal Appeals to determine whether or not the name of Jack L. Ruby is mentioned anywhere in these records. You will be advised of the results of this review.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Former Dallas County Sheriff Steve Guthrie when previously interviewed regarding Ruby alleged that Ruby appeared prominently in an investigation of crime conditions in Dallas from 1946 to 1948. Dallas Police Lt. Butler, when inter-
Enclosures (8) viewed, stated that he worked on this same investi-
gation and that Ruby's one connection was that upon completion of investigation and Jones' conviction, Jones and his associates began to hang out at Ruby's nightclub. Jones when interviewed previously did not indicate Ruby was connected with his criminal activities in Dallas for which he was convicted. His conviction stemmed from attempts to bribe Dallas officials. Jones now says specifically that Ruby was not connected with his criminal activities.

Charles Woods, President of Station WTVY, Dothan, Alabama visited the Bureau on 6/5/64, and made the allegation referred to above concerning a John Paul Jones and Ruby being in Chicago. Paul R. Jones, until recently has resided in Alabama where he received considerable publicity as a stock swindler and con man and from statements made by Woods is obviously the John Paul Jones he refers to. Jones was interviewed re this allegation and emphatically denies seeing Ruby in Chicago prior to the assassination as alleged.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 17 1964

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

FBI WASH DC

1221PM URGENT 7-17-64 LLD

TO NEW ORLEANS

FROM DIRECTOR /105-82555/ 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

MR. WESLEY J. LIEBELER, A MEMBER OF THE STAFF OF THE PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION, CONTACTED THE BUREAU JULY ONE SIX LAST AND INDICATED HE PLANS TO BE IN NEW ORLEANS JULY TWO ONE NEXT TO TAKE A DEPOSITION FROM ORESTES PENA, OWNER OF THE HABANA BAR IN NEW ORLEANS.

MR. LIEBELER INDICATED HE DESIRED TO CONTACT THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE OF THE FBI TO DISCUSS UP-TO-DATE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BUREAU-S CURRENT INVESTIGATION OF PENA TO ASSIST HIM IN HIS TAKING OF A DEPOSITION FROM PENA. FOR YOUR INFORMATION, BUREAU HAS FURNISHED THE PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION A COPY OF YOUR LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM OF MAY ONE LAST CONCERNING PENA AND A COPY OF THE REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT JAMES F. MORRISSEY DATE JN ONE NINE LAST AT WASHINGTON, D.C., CONCERNING PENA. UPON CONTACT OF YOUR OFFICE BY MR. LIEBELER JULY TWO ONE NEXT, YOU SHOULD COOPERATE WITH HIM AND FURNISH HIM UP-TO-DATE DEVELOPMENTS IN YOUR INVESTIGATION OF PENA. IN THE EVENT LINE ELEVEN WORD FIVE SHD BE --JUNE--

END PAGE ONE

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 20 1964

58 JUL 21 1964

PAGE TWO

MR. LIEBELER MAKES ANY SPECIFIC REQUESTS FOR INVESTIGATION BY YOUR OFFICE. YOU SHOULD IMMEDIATELY ADVISE THE BUREAU AND OBTAIN BUREAU APPROVAL TO CONDUCT THE REQUESTED INVESTIGATION. DALLAS BEING ADVISED BY MAIL.

END

NO JLT

FBI NEW ORLS

M[illegible] FERRELL

July 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 24, 1964, requesting certain investigation regarding a tape recording made by Ike Pappas and that we obtain a copy of Defendant's Exhibit Number 8 introduced into evidence in the Ruby trial.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 2, 1964, at New York, New York, setting forth an interview with Ike Pappas. One copy each of the two photographs referred to by Pappas are also enclosed. The copy of the tape recording furnished by Pappas is being retained by the FBI Laboratory.

An examination by the FBI Laboratory of the tape recording furnished by Ike Pappas, news reporter for Station WNEW, New York, revealed that no identifiable utterances were made by Ruby at the time he shot Oswald.

Examination of the photograph shows the close proximity of the reporter Pappas to the principals involved. Two groans are heard on the tape immediately following the shot, however, it cannot be said whether any utterances by Ruby would have been picked up by the microphone at this time.

Enclosed also are two copies of a memorandum dated July 7, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. Pursuant to the telephonic discussion of Mr. J. William Hines of this Bureau with Mr. Burt W. Griffin on July 1, 1964, the two photographs referred to in the memorandum of July 7, 1964, are enclosed.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of June 24, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JWH:job
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (8)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Jul 17 9 25 AM '64
FBI - READING ROOM

162-10990
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 20 1964

58 JUL 21 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
14 JUL 17
COMM-FBI

olson
elmont
ohr
esper
alloban
onrod
eLoach
vane
ale
osen
ullivan
avel
otter
ele. Room
olmes
andy

NOTE: The Commission requested defendant's Exhibit No. 8, which purportedly was a photograph depicting Ruby shooting Oswald. A check by Dallas revealed that Defendant's Exhibit No. 8 was not a photograph but State's Exhibits No. 8 and 9 were photographs of Ruby shooting Oswald. Mr. Griffin was advised 7/1/64, and he stated that the State's Exhibits 8 and 9 were desired.

MAILED
FOUN A

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RA

JUL 17

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover: President's Commission

In connection with Jack Ruby's activities on Saturday night November 23, 1963, please conduct an investigation to determine whether or not Ruby visited the Empire Room, 1710 Hall Street, Dallas. John Henry Branch, Manager of the Empire Room, has testified to seeing Ruby at the Empire Room on Saturday night at about 9:00 p.m., talking to Eva Grant earlier that day, and later hiring a piano player for Ruby.

Mr. Harry Lee Jackson has stated that Ruby visited the Empire Room on Sunday November 17. (Clements Report December 19, 1963 p.112) It now appears from Mr. Branch's testimony that he may have been confusing Ruby's visit on November 17 with the night of the 23rd.

In particular please ask Mr. Jackson if he remembers what time he saw Ruby on November 17 and what he recalls Ruby wearing. Please ask Mr. Branch for the name of the piano player he claims he hired for Ruby on Saturday November 23 and interview that piano player concerning his dealings with Mr. Branch and Mr. Ruby. Please also re-interview Mrs. Grant to determine whether or not she recalls talking with Branch about a new piano player the day before Oswald was shot.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 24 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

58 JUL 29 1964

JUL 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 87-24016.1163

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUL 17

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a result of deposing Mr. Robert Norton, 3414 Manana, Dallas, Texas the Commission would appreciate your interviewing Mrs. Louis (Anice) Byrum.

Mrs. Byrum lives on Singing Hills Street in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas and saw Jack Ruby as he entered the Pago Club on Saturday night November 23, 1963. Please ask Mrs. Byrum for details of Ruby's activities, including how long he arrived before Mr. Norton saw him and whether or not Ruby gave any indication that he might be considering attacking Lee Oswald.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 24 1964

8 JUL 24 1964

58 JUL 29 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

July 16, 1964

President's Commission

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission has received the enclosed tape which purports to be a recording of a conversation between Mark Lane and Mrs. Helen Markham on March 2, 1964. We request that your Bureau transcribe this tape and also advise us, if possible, whether it is a continuous tape or has been spliced in any way.

We request further that you prepare two additional tapes from the enclosed tape. Inasmuch as the Commission plans to take the deposition of Mrs. Markham as soon as possible, we request that you expedite the transcription and duplication.

Your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 21 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

Lillie Rankin
7-17-64
Mark Lane

Ask for 4th
7th Floor
Markham matter
& Lane matter

25 JUL 21 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105

July 17, 1964

62-109090-

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan) Enc.
1 - I. W. Conrad Enc.
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 16, 1964, concerning a purported tape-recorded conversation between Mr. Mark Lane and Mrs. Helen Markham on March 2, 1964.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 16, 1964, Washington, D. C., captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," which contains a transcript of the tape recording furnished by you with the referenced letter. Also enclosed are the original tape recording and two dubbed copies which were prepared by the FBI Laboratory.

The magnetic tape was examined and was found to be continuous with no splices. However, the art of tape recording is such that after skillful editing of a tape (adding or deleting words or making other changes) a copy can be made in which the changes cannot be detected. Therefore, the fact that this tape was continuous with no splice does not necessarily establish that the recording represents a verbatim account of the original conversation.

With the submission of the enclosures, your request of July 16, 1964, has been handled.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
KMR:las (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (5)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

24 JUL 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. 15 JUL 17 FBI WDC

FBI Jul 17 4 58 PM '64 REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4455

NOTE:

By letter dated 7-16-64, the President's Commission furnished a tape recording of purported conversation between Unknown and Mrs. Helen Markham. Mrs. Markham was the individual who observed Police Officer J. D. Tippit being shot by Oswald. The Commission requested an expeditious transcript of this tape recording. This matter was fully coordinated with the Laboratory who prepared the additional tape recordings and who also conducted the appropriate examination of the original tape which was furnished by the Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Jevons
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel

J. LEE RA

JUL 14 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We call your attention to the English translation of Commission Exhibit 1, a copy of which is herein enclosed. In two instances your translation has items in parentheses which would appear to be more appropriately placed in brackets. We have reference to paragraph 9 and paragraph 10. As the translation now appears, it is confusing in that some of the material in the parentheses, such as in paragraph 2 and paragraph 6, actually appeared in the note as written, whereas the items in paragraph 9 and 10 represent the interpolations of the translator.

We would appreciate receiving a corrected translation embodying these changes in order that we can properly prepare this exhibit for publication.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 23 1964
16 JUL 22 1964

SEVEN

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4166

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rolander

July 17, 1964

62-109090

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 14, 1964, in which you called my attention to the English translation of Commission Exhibit 1, stating that in two instances the translation has items in parentheses which would appear to be more appropriately placed in brackets.

Referring to paragraph nine, a comparison of the translation with the original evidence indicates that the translator's use of parentheses is proper in that the original also reflects such usage of parentheses.

Concerning paragraph ten, although it was originally felt from the context that the parenthetical expression was self-explanatory, in accordance with your request the parenthetical expression has been identified as a translator's note in the amended translation, which is being furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: see memo CFDowning to Mr. Conrad, 7-16-64, re "Lee Harvey Oswald"

Enclosure

BWR:emm (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

COMMISSION EXHIBIT #1

1. This is the key to the mail box which is located in the main post office in the city on Ervay Street. This is the same street where the drug store, in which you always waited is located. You will find the mail box in the post office which is located 4 blocks from the drug store on that street. I paid for the box last month so don't worry about it.

2. Send the information as to what has happened to me to the Embassy and include newspaper clippings (should there be anything about me in the newspapers). I believe that the Embassy will come quickly to your assistance on learning everything.

3. I paid the house rent on the 2nd so don't worry about it.

4. Recently I also paid for water and gas.

5. The money from work will possibly be coming. The money will be sent to our post office box. Go to the bank and cash the check.

6. You can either throw out or give my clothing etc. away. Do not keep these. However, I prefer that you hold on to my personal papers (military, civil etc.).

7. Certain of my documents are in the small blue valise.

8. The address book can be found on my table in the study should you need same.

9. We have friends here. The Red Cross also will help you. (Red Cross (in English). [sic]

10. I left you as much money as I could, $60.00 on the second of the month. You and the baby [apparently] can live for another 2 months using $10.00 per week. [Translator's note - illegible - possibly baby's name]

11. If I am alive and taken prisoner, the city jail is located at the end of the bridge through which we always passed on going to the city (right in the beginning of the city after crossing the bridge).

62-109090—

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUL 17

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In confirmation of the telephone conversation on July 15 between our office and FBI Agent William Hines, I wish to advise you it will not be necessary to conduct further investigation concerning a television sermon which Jack Ruby claims he heard delivered by Rabbi Zeligson of New York on Saturday, November 23, 1963.

Your cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-PROC
36 JUL 17 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 24 1964

23
23-JUL-20-1964

84 TOM
84 JUL 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 7/17/64

FROM : A. Rosan

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Regarding arrangements that are being made for polygraph examination for Ruby in Dallas, Texas, July 18, 1964, Mr. Arlen Specter, Staff Attorney, President's Commission, called from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and advised that he would be arriving in Dallas at 10:55 a.m. and would appreciate the Dallas Office making arrangements for Ruby to be available for interview at 11:45 a.m.

SAC Shanklin of the Dallas Office was advised of Mr. Specter's requests and stated that he would immediately make arrangements for Ruby to be available for interview at the time indicated.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 23 1964

JUL 21 1964

RM/cac
(7)

70 JUL 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

July 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of July 3, 1964, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated July 13, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the results of an interview with Mrs. Connie Trammel Penny.

Sincerely yours,

162-10090-B
NOT RECORDED
170 NOV 21 1964

ECID-READING ROOM

Jul 20 2 09 PM '64

BY COURIER SVC.
17 JUL 20
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JMH/ras
(7)

NOTE: In a previous interview, Mrs. Penny stated that Ruby had on 11/21/63 accompanied her to the office of Lamar Hunt in Dallas where she was seeking employment. The Commission requested that we reinterview Penny to determine whether or not Ruby knew Lamar Hunt, had any political discussions with Hunt and whether or not Lamar Hunt is related to H. L. Hunt, a prominent Dallas financier. It was determined that Lamar is the son of H. L. Hunt, that Ruby did not know him and did not enter the Hunt offices with Mrs. Penny.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

JUL 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-7677

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen

July 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Gauthier
- In 231 - CRD
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated May 20, 1964, with which were enclosed twelve photographs of various areas of Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and Monterrey, Mexico, bearing some relationship to the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico, and twelve photographs of material briefly describing the scenes depicted.

Our letter of reference advised that we have acquired a wall map of Mexico, D. F., Mexico, in connection with the preparation of a formal exhibit. We inquired as to your desires concerning utilization of the enclosed photographs in connection with the preparation of the exhibit.

This is to advise that we are holding in abeyance the preparation of the exhibit pending receipt of advice as to the photographs to be utilized in connection therewith. You may desire to have members of your staff contact Inspector Leo J. Gauthier of this Bureau in connection with the format and other factors relating to the production of the exhibit.

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
J. Edgar Hoover JUL 22 1964

JUL 21 1964

(Acting Director)

JCS:pch
(10)

66 JUL 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
17 JUL 20

COMM-FBI

JUL 20 3 33 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4454

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOTE:

Commission representatives who visited Mexico in 4/64 requested a large wall map of Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and pictures of areas in Mexico frequented by Oswald. Legat dispatched this material to Bureau and on 5/13/64 Inspector Malley discussed the photographs which were of composite type with Mr. Willens of Commission staff who requested one copy each of the composite photographs be sent to Commission for their perusal after which Commission would advise as to exact pictures they desired. We are holding up preparation of wall map exhibit requested by Commission by 4/24/64 letter awaiting word as to which of the photographs Commission desires to utilize in connection therewith. Believed advisable to call this to attention of Commission to avoid possible last-minute rush request for preparation of the exhibit.

ELL

FBI

Date: 7/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-1639) (P)

RE: JACK L. RUBY, aka.;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM
CR

The attached copy of a letter dated April 21, 1964, from MELVIN BELLI, former RUBY defense counsel, to WALTER E. CRAIG, President, the American Bar Association, came into possession of this office on July 2, 1964, from a PCI, unsolicited.

The letter was apparently occasioned by items which appeared in the press sometime after conclusion of the RUBY trial to the effect Mr. CRAIG had announced a hearing of the American Bar Association would be held to consider the unethical and intemperate behavior of BELLI at the conclusion of the trial and upon hearing the verdict.

FBI is mentioned on pages 17, paragraph one, and 22, paragraph 2.

In the event the Bureau desires to furnish a copy to the President's Commission, it is requested same be reproduced at Bureau as no copy is being retained by Dallas.

2 ENCLOSURE
Enc. (1)
MCC/ds
(5)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 23 1964

22
23 JUL 24 1964

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1222

July 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

62-109090-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter dated April 21, 1964, from Melvin Belli, former Ruby defense counsel, to Walter E. Craig, President of the American Bar Association. The letter came into possession of this Bureau through a confidential source and it is requested that you consider this fact prior to any disclosure of the information set forth therein.

It is being forwarded for your information inasmuch as it contains data relating to Jack L. Ruby and his trial in Dallas, Texas.

With reference to the statement made by Mr. Belli on page 17 of the letter to the effect that Sergeant Dean of the Dallas Police Department recently complained to his chief of police that the FBI had accused him of lying, I wish to advise you that this statement is completely false. No Agent or representative of this Bureau has accused Sergeant Dean of lying nor have they at any time discussed with Sergeant Dean his testimony given at the trial of Jack L. Ruby.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JWH/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

Enclosure

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Jul 20 1 15 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

16 JUL 20 COMM-FBI

44-24016

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Dallas obtained [from a confidential source] a copy of a letter directed by Belli to Walter E. Craig, President of the ABA in which he states that he will not resign from the ABA and tells Craig that he will have to be kicked out publicly. He goes into a lengthy and typically Belli discussion of the public charges made by Craig against him concerning his handling of Ruby's defense and attempts to justify and defend his position against these charges. He states on page 17 that Sgt. Dean was allowed to testify to conversation by Jack Ruby a half hour after Ruby's arrest (these statements indicated premeditation on Ruby's part). He said that Dean complained to the Chief of Police that the FBI had accused him of lying. This refers to the incident wherein Dean was interviewed by Mr. Burt Griffin of the President's Commission after the trial or Ruby, after which Dean complained to Chief Curry that Griffin had accused him of lying in his testimony at the trial. Chief Curry complained to Mr. Rankin who recalled Griffin from Dallas. His only other reference to the FBI is on page 22 where he speaks of the many rumors concerning the assassination and Ruby which he felt hurt his case as they made it appear that the law enforcement agencies, local, national and the FBI, could not or would not report the "plot" in all its intendments.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 20

President's Commission

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please re-interview Mr. Roy William Pike aka Mickey Ryan concerning his association with Jack Ruby prior to November 22, 1963, his own activities on November 22, 23 and 24, and his decision to leave Dallas shortly after Ruby shot Oswald (Clements Report, November 30, 1963, p. 530; Clements Report, March 28, 1964, p. 3).

In particular, please also ask Ryan to give details of his alleged meeting with Ruby at the Carousel Club on November 21, 1963 and to state whether or not he saw or talked with George Senator, Ralph Paul, Harry Olsen, "Kathy Kay" Coleman, Karen Bennett Carlin aka "Little Lynn", Bruce Carlin, Tammie True, Breck Wall, or Joe Peterson on November 22, 23, or 24. Please also ask if he made any long distance calls from the Carousel Club or if Ruby made such calls from his phone.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 24 1964

3 JUL 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUL 21 1964

96
DC JUL 20 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 16

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Hines

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please re-interview Mr. Alfred Davidson (Clements Report November 30, 1963 p.381) to ascertain where Ruby telephoned him from on November 20 or 21, 1963, why, and the details of that conversation. The Commission does not find that call listed in any of its telephone records and wishes to determine if Ruby was outside of Dallas at that time or regularly used telephones of which it is not aware.

Please also ask Mr. Davidson for the name of the Credit Manager of Nieman-Marcus who was Ruby's friend and interview that individual concerning his contacts with Ruby, particularly after September 26, 1963, if you have not already done so. Inquire also of Mr. Davidson concerning any "Life-Line" radio scripts or other political literature which he may have seen Ruby obtain or heard him comment upon.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

22
16 JUL 1964

Credit & LA + DL
7-20-64
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ltr to Dir.

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 23 1964

MAR
FOUNDATION

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7/20/64
1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

FC 62-109090-

To: SACs, Los Angeles (44-895) (Enclosures 2)
Dallas (44-1639) (Enclosures 2)

From: Director, FBI

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for Dallas and Los Angeles are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated July 16, 1964, requesting that we interview Alfred Davidson concerning his association with Ruby after September 26, 1963.

Los Angeles previously interviewed Davidson on 11/25/63 at the Hollywood Parkway Motel, 11034 Ventura Boulevard, North Hollywood, California. He stated at that time that he anticipated that he would soon move into his own business called Alfred Davidson and Associates, Suite 107, in a building located next to the KLAC Building, 5800 block, Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

Los Angeles handle the requested interview and submit results promptly by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. Furnish appropriate copies to Dallas.

JWH/ras
(6)

NOTE: Davidson previously advised that he was in Dallas in September and October of 1963 representing Oleg Cassini, Women's Fashions, New York City, and promoting a radio show. He met Ruby at this time and said he frequently saw him while in Dallas. At the time of interview he said that Ruby had called him in California only a few days before the assassination, however, the check of toll calls of Ruby's telephone does not reveal such a call. Commission desires Davidson be questioned concerning this call and for further details concerning his relationship with Ruby be obtained.

JUL 23 1964 COMM-FBI

70 JUL 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Neill
1-Mr. Frazier
1-Mr. Jevons
1-Office, 7123
1-Mr. Conrad

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 20, 1964

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, employee of the President's Commission delivered to SA Robert E. Neill on 7/16/64, Commission exhibits numbered 156, 157, 162, 163 and Cadigan exhibit number one for the purpose of returning them to Bureau custody.

ACTION:

For information

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

NOTE: The above items are described as follows:

Exhibit 156 consists of one pair of gray cotton slacks
Commission exhibit 157 consists of one pair of gray cotton slacks (PALM brand clothes
Exhibit 162 consists of one gray jacket
Exhibit 163 consists of one blue jacket
Cadigan exhibit number one consists of a microfilm reel showing transactions of Klein's Sporting Goods Company

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 22 1964

JUL 21 1964

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64 JUL

68 JUL 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Davies

July 21, 1964

By Courier Service

Jul 21 1 40 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephone call on July 8, 1964, from Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, to a representative of this Bureau concerning a request for the reproduction of certain Commission exhibits. These exhibits were furnished to a Special Agent of this Bureau on the same date as the request.

In accordance with this request, there are enclosed herewith three photocopies each of Commission exhibits numbered 470, 535, 536 and 1081, Ruth Paine exhibits numbered 270, 271 and 274 through 276, Earl Ruby exhibits numbered 1 and 2, Woodrow Wiggins exhibit numbered 5076, John Pic exhibits numbered 1, 48 through 58 and 60, Michael Paine exhibit numbered 1, Harry D. Holmes exhibit numbered 5, Chamberlain-Hunt Academy exhibits numbered 2 and 4, Frank Pizzo exhibits numbered 458A, 458B and 458C, Carroll Seeley exhibits numbered 1 through 7, Virginia James exhibits numbered 1 through 3, 3A and 4 through 11 and David Johnston exhibits numbered 1 through 5. Also enclosed are the exhibits mentioned above, with the exception of Frank Pizzo exhibits numbered 458A, 458B and 458C, which were previously returned.

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 24 1964

AT COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

1 ENCLOSURE

1 - ENCLOSURE
Enclosures (221)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (57) (See Note Page 2)

DED:emh (10)

62-109060

14 JUL 29 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR DALLAS:

Enclosed for Dallas are photocopies of each of the exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with listing of same.

NOTE: The telephonic request of 7/8/64 mentioned above was made to SA Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory. The exhibits mentioned above were obtained from the Commission on 7/8/64 by SA Cortlandt Cunningham.

The above-mentioned exhibits, designated by asterisks, did not originate from the Bureau and are therefore being returned to the Commission along with the photocopies, with the exception of Frank Pizzo exhibits numbered 453A, 453B and 453C, which were returned to the Commission on 7/20/64 by SA Robert E. Neill.

DED:emh

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FERRELL

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7/21/64

Commission Exhibits	Description
479	*Color transparency of frame of Zapruder film
535	*Picture of Mark Lane
536	*Picture of Mark Lane
1031	*Page from The Dallas Morning News of 11/22/63
Ruth Paine Exhibit No. 270	*Piece of cord
" " " " 271	*Piece of string
" " " " 274	* Piece of string
" " " " 275	*Curtain rod
" " " " 276	*Curtain rod
Earl Ruby Exhibit No. 1	*Xerox copy of Earl Ruby deposition dated 6/3/64
" " " " 2	*Written deposition of Earl Ruby dated 6/3/64
Woodrow Wiggins Exhibit No. 5076	*Schematic drawing of portion of Dallas Police Department and parking areas
John Pic Exhibit No. 1	*Marriage license of Edward John Pic, Jr., and Marguerite Francis Claverie
" " " " 48	*Photograph of Oswald at 2 1/2 years
" " " " 49	*Photograph of Oswald and dog
" " " " 50	*Photograph of Oswald
" " " " 51	* " " "
" " " " 52	* " " "
" " " " 53	* " " "
" " " " 54	*Photograph of Oswald and dog
" " " " 55	*Photograph of dog
" " " " 56	*Photograph of Oswald
" " " " 57	* " " "
" " " " 58	* " " "
" " " " 60	*Memo book
Michael Paine Exhibit No. 1	*Piece of string
Harry D. Holmes Exhibit No. 5	*Copy of "Wanted For Treason" circular
Chamberlain-Hunt Academy Exhibit No. 2	*Copy of John Edward Pic's scholastic record at academy
Chamberlain-Hunt Academy Exhibit No. 4	*Copy of Robert Lee Oswald's scholastic record at academy
Frank Pizzo Exhibit No. 453A	*Photograph of Oswald passing out handbills
" " " " 453B	*Photograph of Oswald passing out handbills
" " " " 453C	*Photograph of Oswald

62-109090-

*ENCLOSURE

Carroll Seeley Exhibit No. 1	*Copy of State Department "Reference Slip" dated 3/28/61
" " " 2	*Copy of memorandum from Robert D. Johnson to John T. White dated 3/31/61
" " " 3	*Copy of State Department "Operations Memorandum" dated 8/18/61
" " " 4	*Copy of State Department "Reference Slip" dated 12/29/61, and copy of letter to Passport Office from INS dated 12/21/61
" " " 5	*Copy of State Department document regarding interview of Oswald at American Embassy, Moscow, on 7/11/61
" " " 6	*Copy of State Department document from Robert D. Johnson to William C. Boswell dated 5/4/62
" " " 7	*Copy of clipping from The Washington Post of 6/9/62, and copy of State Department "Reference Slip" dated 11/20/62
Virginia James Exhibit No. 1	*Copy of State Department "Reference Slip" dated 11/29/59, and copy of State Department "Wirom No. 1116" dated 11/2/59
" " " 2	*Copy of State Department document from Robert I. Owen to John E. Crump dated 3/16/62
" " " 3	*Copy of State Department telegram dated 3/15/62
" " " 3A	*Copy of State Department document from Robert F. Hale to Michel Cieplinski dated 3/20/62
" " " 4	*Copy of INS letter dated 5/17/62 to State Department
" " " 5	*Copy of State Department telegram dated 5/4/62
" " " 6	*Copy of letter of State Department dated 3/27/62 to INS
" " " 7	*Copy of State Department "Wirom 2531" dated 5/8/62
" " " 8	*Copy of State Department "Wirom 2207" dated 3/27/62
" " " 9	*Copy of State Department "Reference Slip" dated 3/16/62, and copy of St. Department document from Robert I. Owen to John E. Crump dated 3/16/62
" " "	
" " 2	

Virginia James Exhibit No. 10	*Copy of State Department telegram dated 3/31/62
" " " " 11	*Copy of State Department letter dated 6/7/62, to Oswald's mother
David Johnston Exhibit No. 1	*Copy of David Johnston's deposition dated 6/23/64
" " " " 2	*Copy of Witness List for State of Texas vs Lee Harvey Oswald
" " " " 3	*Copy of affidavit charging Oswald with murder of J. D. Tippit
" " " " 4	*Copy of affidavit charging Oswald with murder of President Kennedy
" " " " 5	*Copy of affidavit charging Oswald with assault to murder Governor Connally

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 1 4 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your checking further for us into the matter of messages which reportedly were sent by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to Chief Curry during November 22-24, 1963.

In a report of your Bureau prepared by Special Agent Manning C. Clements, dated November 30, 1963, File No. DL 44-1693, Mr. Clements reports that during the afternoon of November 22, 1963 he personally advised Chief Curry of his presence to relay any requests for FBI assistance and "upon instructions of SAC SHANKLIN, Chief CURRY was informed Director Hoover had expressed his concern that OSWALD should be afforded the utmost security." Chief Curry does not recall receiving any such message. Would you please investigate and advise whether the message regarding security precautions for Oswald was conveyed by Agent Clements personally, if not by whom, the agent's best recollection of the precise time and location at which the message was delivered, in whose presence the message was delivered, and the contents of the message.

While testifying before the Commission, Mr. Clements stated that he was not a "conduit for any information that the FBI had concerning Oswald to the Dallas Police Department." In light of the Agent's report referred to above, we would appreciate it if his testimony could be clarified in this respect.

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While testifying before the Commission, Director Hoover referred to a message which he sent to Chief Curry requesting that the Dallas Police refrain from announcing to the press details regarding the progress of the investigation into the assassination. Chief Curry does recall receiving this message. However, we would also appreciate your investigating and advising us of the details regarding the time and means of conveying this message to the Chief.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MARY FERRELL
FOIA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Shroder

DATE: 7/21/64

FROM : J. R. Malley

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Rankin

Reference is made to letter from Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission dated July 16, 1964, requesting that the original tapes and certain radio broadcasts be obtained from the Dallas Police Department. It is noted a copy of this letter was sent to Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry in Dallas and to Attorney General Waggoner Carr of the State of Texas.

SAC Shanklin advised in late afternoon of 7/20/64 that while making arrangements with Chief of Police Curry to obtain the desired tapes in order to comply with the Commission's request, Chief Curry stated he had been requested by Attorney General Waggoner Carr to obtain a copy from the FBI of whatever information the Bureau was compiling to be given to the President's Commission.

SAC Shanklin stated that inasmuch as the President's Commission letter of 7/16/64 had been sent to Waggoner Carr, he thought there would probably be no objection to this but before doing so desired to clear the matter with the Bureau in order that it could be discussed with the President's Commission. Mr. Shanklin submitted a teletype dated 7/20/64 setting out full details concerning this matter.

Mr. Rankin was telephonically contacted on the morning of 7/21/64 concerning this matter. He questioned Malley as to whether the Bureau saw any objections to Carr receiving this material. Malley advised Rankin that this was strictly a decision for the President's Commission and that we would comply with the wishes of the Commission. Mr. Rankin was advised the only possibility of any difficulty arising might be that in the event, while reviewing the tape of radio transmissions, we discovered variances from that which had been previously recorded by the Dallas Police Department. Mr. Rankin stated that if there were no variances in the transcript when it was prepared by the Bureau there would be no objection to a copy being made available to State Attorney General Carr. He stated that if a serious variance should be noted, then he would appreciate being advised of full information concerning the variance and he would decide what action should be taken.

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NOT RECORDED JUL 23 1964

The results of the conversation with Mr. Rankin have been made known to SAC Shanklin and he will handle this situation in accordance with Rankin's desires.

For information.

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-

July 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 2, 1964, concerning Mr. George William Fehrenbach. Enclosed herewith are two copies each of the following items:

1. Memorandum dated July 16, 1964, at Washington, D. C., setting forth information from the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities together with two copies of its attachment.

2. Memorandum dated July 17, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, setting forth an interview with Mr. Israel Horwitz, also known as Mr. Jack Howard.

3. Memorandum dated July 13, 1964, at Portland, Oregon, setting forth the results of an interview with Mr. George William Fehrenbach, July 11, 1964.

4. Memorandum dated July 17, 1964, at Indianapolis, Indiana, setting forth results of contacts with local and state authorities in Indiana to determine whether or not any lists containing the names of Jack Rubenstein or any of the persons mentioned by Mr. George William Fehrenbach were turned over by him to local authorities, as well as interviews with individuals concerning Mr. George William Fehrenbach and Mr. Sam Jaffe.

5. Memorandum dated July 17, 1964, at Los Angeles, California, setting forth the results of an interview with Mrs. Harold R. Sugerman.

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BY COURIER SVC.
JUL 21
COMM-FBI

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JUL 22 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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70 JUL 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

6. Memorandum dated July 17, 1964, at Los Angeles, California, containing the results of an interview with Mr. Harold R. Sugerman.

7. Memorandum dated July 13, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, setting forth the results of contact with Judge Benjamin J. Kanter, Municipal Court, City of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Also enclosed are two photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Harold R. Sugerman and two photographs of Judge and Mrs. Benjamin J. Kanter.

This completes the investigation requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (20)

NOTE: Fehrenbach alleged that between 1942 and 1947 a Jack Rubenstein attended 3 CP meetings in Muncie, Indiana, on the third floor of a building owned by Sam Jaffe, his employer. Jaffe died in 1959. We have conducted extensive investigation concerning this allegation and interviewed all persons named by Fehrenbach as having possible knowledge of the meetings. All denied any such meetings over took place in the third floor meeting hall. All of Jaffe's immediate relatives who might have knowledge denied ever seeing Ruby in Muncie, Indiana.

Fehrenbach has been subpoenaed to appear before the President's Commission July 22, 1964, and Commission requested enclosed information prior to this date.

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FOUNDATION

July 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 3, 1964, concerning a communication written by Mrs. Rita McCarty and my letter dated July 14, 1964.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 14, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald." The memorandum contains results of investigation conducted by our Dallas Office to locate photographs of a bone specimen.

The photographs in question were obtained from Jack C. Harper, M.D. They are two thirty-five millimeter Kodachrome transparencies bearing numbers thirteen and twenty, which are enclosed. Also enclosed is one small metal canister which contains a black and white thirty-five millimeter film strip negative revealing various exposures of the same bone specimen. This film strip was furnished by Mr. H. Wayne Bolletor, Chief Medical Photographer, Methodist Hospital of Dallas.

13 JUL 64 COMM-FBI

The FBI Laboratory has reproduced for your assistance, two enlarged copies each of the thirty-five millimeter color transparencies. They have also reproduced two enlarged copies each of the black and white negatives. In this respect the black and white negatives which were reproduced are outlined in red on the film strip.

JUL 22 1964

105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
(9) Dallas

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NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 23 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

70 JUL 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Dr. Harper and Mr. Bolleter have requested the thirty-five millimeter color transparencies and the thirty-five millimeter black and white film strip be returned to them.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (13)
NOTE:

By letter dated July 3, 1964, the President's Commission advised a letter was received from the Attorney General written by Mrs. Rita McCarty in which she suggested she may have information regarding a person who has in her possession photographs of some remnants of skull bone found at the scene of the assassination on 11-22-63.

Our investigation in Dallas located two 35 mm. color transparencies and a 35 mm. black and white film strip negative. These transparencies were obtained from Dr. Jack C. Harper, M.D. whose nephew Billy P. Harper found the skull remanent near the scene of the assassination. This skull remanent when originally furnished to our Dallas Office was sent to the Laboratory and then transmitted to the President's physician on 11-27-63. Mr. Bolleter photographed the skull remanent, furnished color transparencies to Dr. Harper and in addition made a strip of 35 mm. black and white negatives which he has not previously printed. These gentlemen requested this material be returned and this concludes our inquiries in this phase of the investigation.

MARYFERRELL
FOUNDATION
THE AARC

July 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter dated June 30, 1964, concerning Mr. A. D. Hodge and your letter dated July 9, 1964, concerning Mr. Frank Beerder there are enclosed herewith two copies each of two separate memoranda dated July 16, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which set forth the results of the investigation requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
JUL 21
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

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(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

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58 JUL 24 1964

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NOTE:

The Commission by letter June 30, 1964, requested that we interview one A. D. Hodge, a local Dallas gun collector, who alleged that he joked with Ruby in the Dallas Police Department elevator on November 22, 1963, to determine if there were any witnesses and, if so, to interview them. Hodge identified one officer who was in the elevator who was interviewed and recalled the incident. By letter dated July 9, 1964, the Commission requested that we interview Frank Boerder, a Dallas architect who had done work for Ruby in connection with his clubs, for details of a discussion between Mrs. Bertha Cheek, who was to put up money for a new club, and Ruby. Boerder was allegedly present during the conversation. Upon interview he stated that the conversation was confined strictly to the proposed new club and no political matters at all were discussed with Mrs. Cheek.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

July 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 10, 1964, in which you requested a re-interview with Mr. Jess Willard Lynch.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 16, 1964, Phoenix, Arizona, captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963," which reveals the results of the re-interview with Mr. Lynch. Also enclosed are two copies of an FBI Identification Record, Number 1 762 352, which appears to relate to Mr. Lynch.

Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald." Page 453 reveals an interview with Mr. Lynch which was conducted on December 3, 1963, at Page, Arizona. At that time Mr. Lynch denied that he has ever been arrested and stated he served honorably in the United States Army under Army Serial Number RA 35212310. In Mr. Lynch's current interview he again denied that he had any previous arrests. However, your attention is also directed to the last entry on the FBI Identification Record which reveals the Contributor of Fingerprints as

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

JUL 22 1964

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BY COURIER SVC.
13 JUL 21
COMM-FBI

Jul 21 12 56 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3512

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

"Army," Name "John Willard Lynch," Number "33 212 313" and Arrested or Received "February 5, 1946, Cleveland, Ohio."

With the submission of the enclosures our inquiry into this matter is concluded.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)
NOTE:

Lynch previously interviewed by Phoenix 12-3-63, results of which were incorporated in the report of SA Cemberling dated 12-23-63. Lynch was formerly a cook at the boarding house in Dallas for Bertha Cheek. Previous investigation established Bertha Cheek had some previous contact with Jack Ruby and this matter was thoroughly investigated. The Commission desired Lynch to be re-interviewed to determine what relevance if any, Lynch believed the information he provided in Page, Arizona, on December 3, 1963, had to the assassination of President Kennedy or Oswald. The Commission also desired to be informed how Mr. Lynch originally came to be interviewed. Although Lynch denies any previous arrests, our Identification Records reveal previous arrests and it appears to be identical as his military service number, which he originally furnished on 12-3-63, tallies with that submitted by the Army 2-5-46, at Cleveland, Ohio. The arrest record was furnished to the Commission for their information and our inquiries are concluded.

MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT

July 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 30, 1964, in which you requested Miss Jean Campbell, who is the U. S. Political Correspondent for the "London Evening Standard," be interviewed.

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two memoranda dated July 7, 1964, New York, New York, and July 9, 1964, New York, New York, both captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald."

Investigation is still pending in connection with your additional request contained in your letter of June 30, 1964, concerning a check of public records in the Dallas area pertaining to female babies born on October 30, 1963. When the results of this investigation are received, you will be promptly advised.

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
MMR:las
(9)

Enclosures (4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

56 JUL 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
JUL 21 4 25 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

This matter relates to the repair tag located at the Irving Sport Shop in Irving, Texas, bearing the name "Oswald." Dial D. Ryder, an employee of the sport shop, has been interviewed on several occasions by the Bureau and the President's Commission. He has previously admitted preparing this repair tag. However, investigation to date indicates Ryder may have fabricated the repair tag. The only fact which lends credence to his story are the comments made by Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated a used furniture store near the gun shop, alleging Lee Oswald appeared in her store and was directed to the gun repair store. Marina Oswald has previously denied she was ever in this furniture store. However, in an attempt to resolve this situation, it appears the Commission is attempting to locate other individuals who were in the furniture store and who were possibly mistaken to be the Oswalds. The check for female babies pertains to comments made by Mrs. Whitworth which refers to the age of her grandsons and the age of Marina Oswald's child who was born on October 20, 1963.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-7-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WALTER REED MAC ARTHUR
INFORMATION CONCERNING

By letter dated 7-2-64, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Republican (Kentucky), forwarded a typewritten letter he had received from captioned individual. It was postmarked at New York City on 6-24-64. The inside communication was addressed "To The Warren Commission--Re: JFK," and purported to give that body leads to the genuine facts surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy and others.

This is the second communication from this individual to U. S. Senators, the first being sent to Senator Barry Goldwater. In each instance, the contents are fantastic and indicate the sender is apparently afflicted with a mental disorder.

Bufiles contain no information concerning Walter Reed MacArthur, and it was surmised this is a bogus name which the correspondent derived from the fact that the General died in Walter Reed Hospital. Weight is added to this theory by the fact the second letter mentions General MacArthur as having been the victim of a murder plot which was executed by a ring headed by Senator Goldwater and former New York City Mayor William O'Dwyer.

RECOMMENDATION:

That someone from your office (Mr. DeLoach's) drop by Senator Cooper's office and orally acknowledge receipt of his communication.

AND THAT IT IS PROBABLY BOGUS.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

HHA:cmk
(6)

DT-109

REC 30 62-109090-1823

Handled

AA Prentice

8 JUL 15 1964

7-9 ltr

66 JUL21 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Neill
1-Mr. Frazier
1-Mr. Jevons

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 22, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

1-Office, 7133
2-Mr. Griffith
1-Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64 from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the President's Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 7/21/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, requested that the Bureau pick up the following listed exhibits:

Exhibit Number	Description
Commission Exhibit 128	Road map and visitor's guide of Dallas-Fort Worth area
Twiford Exhibit 1	Envelope addressed to New York Labor News Company from Oswald and back portion of "spiral" notebook bearing Oswald's address
Yarborough Exhibit A	Magazine article consisting of two pages re assassination and killing of Oswald

Miss Rowcotsky further requested that the Twiford and Yarborough Exhibits be photographed (three copies each) and that the copies and the original exhibits be returned to the Commission.

Miss Rowcotsky advised that Commission Exhibit 128 was being returned to the Bureau for the purpose of placing it in Bureau custody.

62-109090

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Callahan (Attention: C. D. Smith)

JUL 24 1964

62-109090

MMN:ic (12)

NOT RECORDED
145 JUL 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill on 7/21/64.

This work will be handled by an agent examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Twiford Exhibit No. 1 and Yarborough Exhibit "A" will be photographed as requested. The originals of these exhibits plus three photographic copies of each will be returned to the Commission. Commission Exhibit No. 128 will be retained in Bureau custody.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Neill

July 22, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Miss Mary A. Howcotchy on July 20, 1964, Frank Pizzo exhibits numbered 458A, 458B and 458C were delivered to Miss Howcotchy on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
JUL 22
COMM-FBI

FBI
JUL 23 1964
REC'D-READING ROOM

62-109090

NOTE: This request was made to SA Cortlandt Cunningham. The delivery was made by SA Robert E. Neill. All exhibits consist of photographs of Oswald.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 24 1964

RRN:bsm (11)

JUL 29 1964

Tolson
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 Sec 354

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

July 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

Jul 27 5 26 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of each of the following reports which set forth further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald:

(1) Report of Special Agent J. Stanley Bass, dated July 7, 1964, at Baltimore, Maryland.

(2) Report of Special Agent Edwin Kelly Hall, dated July 14, 1964, at Houston, Texas.

(3) Report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor, dated July 16, 1964, at Miami, Florida.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 23 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

RHL:pah
(9)

NOTE:

These three reports, consisting of 17 pages, have been approved by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. Each of the reports is unclassified.

64 JUL 27 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ENCLOSURE

July 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan) Enc.
1 - Mr. Belmont Enc.
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated July 13, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two true copies of a letter received from Mrs. Martin captioned "World Press" and dated July 14, 1964.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin, the enclosed are being furnished and no further action is being taken.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(9)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: This is the nineteenth letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64, alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 24 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ELT

56 JUL 27 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 16

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter forwarded to the Commission from Martha Joe Stroud, Assistant United States Attorney in Dallas, Texas. We are also enclosing the film referred to in this letter.

We request that your Bureau examine this film and advise us as to whether it contains any additional information of probative value in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 24 1964

14 JUL 24 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

2 ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
P. O. BOX 198

United States Department of Justice

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

RJS:ljs

REGISTERED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

75221
July 10, 1964

AIRMAIL

Mr. Howard Willens
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Howard:

Mr. Rudy Brenk brought the enclosed film into this office today.

He states that there are no other persons that took film at the scene of the assassination so far as he knows.

I am attaching a list of photographers who furnished film for "President Kennedy's Final Hour".

Mr. Brenk wants the film back unless the Commission wants to buy it. It costs $24.95.

Sincerely yours,

Barefoot Sanders
United States Attorney

Martha Joe Stroud, Assistant
United States Attorney

Enclosures - 2

62 - 109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

July 23, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Jul 23 1 17 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 16, 1964, enclosing a letter from Martha Joe Stroud, Assistant United States Attorney, in Dallas, Texas, and a film referred to in that letter.

This film has been reviewed in the FBI Laboratory and found to contain very little of the President's motorcade during the firing of the assassination shots. It is noted that the portion of the film depicting the motorcade on Elm Street at the assassination site is a copy of the same film that was furnished to the Commission by the Wolper Productions, Incorporated. The Wolper film was furnished to us with your letter dated June 8, 1964, was examined and returned to you with a letter dated July 16, 1964.

The film that you submitted with your letter dated July 16, 1964, is returned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

1- Dallas (100-10461)

LLS:emh (10)

62-109090
58 JUL 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 23 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

FBI WASH DC

7-24 PM URGENT 7/23/64 NHH

TO DALLAS (44-163)

FROM DIRECTOR (44-24015) 1 P

6

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REQUESTED THAT WE DETERMINE WHETHER ROOM THREE ONE EIGHT IN THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT WAS CUSTOMARILY USED AS A PRESS TELEPHONE ROOM BEFORE AND AFTER NOVEMBER TWENTY ONE, ONE NINE SIX THREE AND THE NUMBER OF TELEPHONE INSTRUMENTS AVAILABLE IN THIS ROOM DURING THE SAME PERIOD OF TIME. ALSO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF TELEPHONES IN ROOM THREE ONE TWO DESIGNATED AS A PRESS ROOM. ADVISE THE BUREAU ATTENTION EXHIBITS SECTION BY RETURN TELETYPE.

END

DL FLL

FBI DALLAS

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 24 1964

58 JUL 29 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016 1 1 1

July 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 16, 1964, Houston, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas."

In view of the information contained in this communication, no further action is being taken by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
KMR:las
(7)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Houston by airtel 7-16-64, furnished a letterhead memorandum concerning an interview with Ruby Victoria who sent a telegram to the Houston Office relating to a mail sack murder in LaGrange, Texas. When interviewed, Ruby Victoria made various allegations regarding murders and other information relating to her which leads one to conclude she is mentally deranged. There is no indications she had any information relating to the assassination.

BY COURIER SVC. 22 JUL 23 COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI Jul 23 1 51 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3571

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 JUL 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 24 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. [illegible]n
1 - Mr. [illegible]ley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Kleinkauf

July 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Jul 23 1 17 PM '64
FBI
TELETYPE-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 20, 1964, and several discussions held between Mr. Howard Willens of your staff and Inspector James P. Malley of this Bureau.

This will confirm the discussions held between Mr. Willens and Inspector Malley in which it was agreed there is no necessity for making available to the Commission for permanent record the reports from our Dallas Office for the year 1963 which pertain to persons believed active in the Communist Party or the Socialist Workers Party. Regarding your request concerning the John Birch Society and "Minutemen," this is to advise this Bureau did not conduct any investigation of those organizations or its members in the State of Texas during 1963.

2 JUL 23
COMM-FBI

This completes the data requested by your referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109096
NOT RECORDED
120 JUL 24 1964

105-82555

J. Edgar Hoover

DEC JUL 23 1964

1 - 62-104401 (John Birch Society)
1 - 62-107261 ("Minutemen")

NOTE: The Commission by letter 5/20/64 requested it be furnished reports and summaries of data in possession of the four Texas offices pertaining to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), as well as anti-Castro organizations; data

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

5C
SEK:mar
(14)

JUL 27 1964

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Tolson
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE (CONTINUED):

regarding members active in the Communist Party (CP) and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Dallas and Fort Worth, along with information regarding the results of any investigation the Bureau conducted in Texas during 1963 concerning the John Birch Society (JBS) or "Minutemen" or their members. Data concerning the FPCC and anti-Castro organizations have been previously furnished the Commission by separate communication.

In discussions between Inspector Malley and Mr. Willens of the Commission, reports were made available to the Commission for review, and discussed with Willens by Inspector Malley, relative to CP or SWP members. We have now received these reports back from the Commission with the advice the Commission saw no necessity for them being made a part of the permanent records of the Commission. These reports are as follows:

1. SA W. Harlan Brown, Dallas, 1/22/63, re Salvatore S. Barbaria, Bufile 100-357226.

2. SA W. Harlan Brown, Dallas, 1/28/64, re Barbaria, Bufile 100-357226.

3. SA James P. Hosty, Jr., Dallas, 4/18/63, re George Carroll Johnson, III, Bufile 100-363271.

4. SA W. Harlan Brown, Dallas, 6/19/63, re Augustin Estrada, Bufile 100-346332.

5. SA Edwin D. Kuykendall, Dallas, 8/29/63, re Harold Jerome Mann, Jr., Bufile 100-370287.

6. SA Edwin D. Kuykendall, Dallas, 8/30/63, re Betty Jean Mann, Bufile 100-375149.

7. SA James P. Hosty, Jr., Dallas, 8/31/63, re Dolford McKinney Fretwell, Bufile 100-362864.

8. SA James P. Hosty, Jr., Dallas, 8/31/63, re Everett Earl Huffman, Bufile 100-414706.

NOTE (CONTINUED):

9. SA W. Harlan Brown, Dallas, 10/22/63, re Elwood Ross, Bufile 100-232743.

10. SA W. Harlan Brown, Dallas, 1/15/64, re Augustin Estrada, Bufile 100-346332.

11. SA W. Harlan Brown, Dallas, 4/14/64, re Elwood Ross, Bufile 100-232743.

12. SA Richard L. Wiehl, Dallas, 4/20/64, re David Friedlander, Bufile 100-4281.

13. SA James P. Hosty, Jr., Dallas, 4/28/64, re George Carroll Johnson, III, Bufile 100-363271.

EL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/24/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1 - Mr. Herndon, 7330
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Jevons, 7133
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, VICTIM;
CIVIL RIGHTS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By memorandum of 7/22/64, advised that Mr. Arlen Specter of the President's Commission staff would contact SA Bell P. Herndon, FBI Laboratory, regarding submission of a report pertaining to the polygraph examination afforded Jack Ruby on 7/13/64, at Dallas, Tex.

Mr. Specter telephonically contacted SA Herndon 7/24/64, and requested SA Herndon to be present for a conference at 12 noon Tuesday, 7/28/64, and to give a deposition at 2:00 p.m. regarding the polygraph examination of Ruby. With regard to the submission a report, he desired a brief report in letter form of the polygraph examiner's conclusion. This letter is being prepared and will be furnished to the Commission prior to the deposition.

Attached hereto for record purposes are copies of the questions used and polygraph charts produced by Jack Ruby at Dallas, Texas, 7/13/64. Also enclosed for record purposes is the executed Bureau form "Consent to Interview with Polygraph," FD-328, signed by Jack Ruby prior to the examination and witnessed by Special Agents Bell P. Herndon and W. James Wood.

ACTION:

For information.

1 62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 28 1964

28 JUL 28 1964

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley, Rm. 5710
1 - Mr. Holloman, Rm. 2712
1 - Mr. Hines, Rm. 4264

74 JUL 31 1964

FOUND
Courtesy Files

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1421

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 23 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your conducting further investigation into the following matters:

1. Captain King of the Dallas Police Department has testified to the Commission that when the first television cameramen arrived at the Police and Courts Building on November 22, he was asked by them whether they could enter the third floor corridor; King said that he checked with a superior, either Deputy Chief Lunday or Deputy Chief Lumpkin, who approved his permitting the cameramen on the third floor. Please reinterview both Lunday and Lumpkin to determine with whom King checked as to admitting the newsmen, and any other information either has as to who in authority at the police department considered and approved the decision to allow newsmen on the third floor.

Also ask Deputy Chiefs Lunday and Lumpkin whether they are aware of any loose press cards or badges having been found lying in the basement after Ruby's apprehension on November 24.

2. At approximately 11:15 a.m. on Sunday morning, before Captain Fritz and four detectives left Fritz's office with Oswald for the basement, somebody who was in Fritz's office telephoned down to the basement jail office to make sure that all security measures were in effect. Please interview Lieutenant T. L. Baker to determine whether he was the person who made this call to the basement, if so, the time at which the call was made, to whom he spoke, precisely what was said over the phone, precisely what he reported about this conversation to Captain Fritz, and the time at

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 29 1964

4 ENCLOSURES

ORIGINAL FILED IN

which he made any such report to Fritz. In addition, determine whether Baker is aware of any similar telephone calls that were made to the basement immediately before the transfer party left Fritz's office Sunday morning.

3. Mr. Joseph A. Glowacki has stated in the Clements Report of December 14, 1964 (p. 157), that he and a Mr. Krystian Barcz observed Jack Ruby at Ritz's Delicatessen in Dallas on the afternoon of November 22. Please reinterview Glowacki and, if he can be readily located, interview Mr. Barcz, to determine as precisely as possible the time at which they saw Ruby in the Delicatessen that afternoon. Obtain from Mr. Barcz any additional information he has regarding Ruby's conduct at the time.

4. Reinterview Gladys Craddock, 710 North Ewing Street, Apartment 112, Dallas, Texas, to determine where she saw Jack Ruby at the Dallas Morning News Building on November 22, 1963, the time at which she saw him and the conversation and conduct of Ruby. Ruby has testified that he talked to her and an unidentified friend about some pills he been providing them.

5. Jack Ruby has stated that in the early hours of Saturday, November 23, he, George Senator, and Larry Crafard went to the Main Post Office in Dallas and spoke to a night clerk in an attempt to obtain from the clerk the name of the person holding the Post Office box listed on the "Impeach Earl Warren" sign which they had just photographed (Box No. 1792.) The night clerk purportedly told them that he was not the appropriate person to disclose such information. Please attempt to locate and identify this postal night clerk and interview him as to all that occurred during this visit on November 23.

6. Shortly after Jack Ruby had been apprehended on November 24, his personal property was taken from him and a property receipt was made out. Included as pages 260, 261, 261a, and 291 of the report of the Dallas Police Department on the Investigation of the Assassination of the President are property clerk invoice forms numbered 11105G, 11107G, 11109G and 11474G, which purport to list property obtained upon the arrest of Jack Ruby. These invoices are over the names of W. M. Dickey and B. J. Smith, shown as property clerks of the Dallas Police Department. Please interview one or both of these men to determine from whom and the manner in which they received the property listed in the invoices. I am enclosing copies of these invoices. Please have one or both of the property clerks identify and initial these

MARYLAND
FOUNDATION

copies and return them to the Commission. Determine whether any property not listed in these invoices was, to the knowledge of the property clerks, taken from Ruby at the time of his arrest; would all such property normally be listed in a property invoice? Were any other property invoices completed upon Ruby's arrest? Also ask the property clerks whether they are aware of any loose press cards or badges having been found lying in the basement after Ruby's apprehension on November 24.

The Commission appreciates your continued coopération.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures (4)
Copies of pages 260, 261
261a, and 291 of Dallas
Police Dept Report on
Assassination

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
DATE: June 8, 1964
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Rogge 1 - Mr. Anderson
1 - Mr. Lenihan 1 - Mr. Higgins

Tolson
Belmont
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By letter dated May 20, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested the FBI to provide the Commission with certain specific data concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), the 30th of November Movement, the Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE), Directorio Revolucionaria Estudiantil (DRE), Second National Front of Escambray (Alpha 66), the John Birch Society and the Minutemen. The Commission also requested all reports from our Dallas Office for the year 1963 which pertain to persons believed active in the Communist Party (CP) or Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

Data requested by the Commission relating to the FPCC, the 30th of November Movement, JURE, DRE and Alpha 66 is being made available separately to the Commission and the Commission is being advised that we did not investigate the John Birch Society and the Minutemen in Texas in 1963. (We did initiate an investigation concerning the Minutemen in 1964. Prior to 1963 we had conducted a limited inquiry concerning the John Birch Society.)

A review of the reports requested by the Commission regarding communist activity in the Dallas area during 1963 reveals that the Dallas Office submitted 13 reports concerning 9 individuals relating to the request of the Commission, some of whom were not identified as members of the CP during 1963 but had prior membership. The reports also contain the names of some individuals not the subjects of current investigation as well as the names of some of our confidential sources in the Dallas area. There was no SWP activity in the Dallas area during 1963.

OBSERVATIONS:

In regard to the request of the Commission regarding communist and SWP activities in the Dallas area in 1963, it appears that the request of the Commission in this respect is not pertinent to what the Commission is looking into. We have

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previously indicated our reluctance to scatter our reports of this nature and it is not believed we should blindly comply with the Commission's request since there is no indication that Oswald was connected with anyone in the Dallas area associated with the CP or the SWP. The reports also contain the names of some individuals not the subjects of current investigations as well as the names of some of our confidential sources in the Dallas area which could result in the exposure of our confidential sources. As pointed out above, there was no SWP activity in Dallas in 1963.

It is felt that this matter should be discussed with Mr. Rankin and if after such discussion he still desires copies of the reports, we will furnish them to the Commission.

ACTION:

This matter be discussed with Mr. Rankin along the lines of the above observations.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Carper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbeck
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 2

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your interviewing Mr. Richard D. Walker concerning various telephone conversations and meetings he had with Jack Ruby in late October 1963. (Clements Report March 28, 1964, p. 10, 11, 15.)

Information concerning Mr. Walker is found in Clements Report, December 19, 1963 p.115. Mr. Walker's name also appeared on a slip of paper which Ruby accidently left at the Graphic Studio in Dallas on November 1, 1963. (Clements Report, December 14, 1963, p. 344.) Please provide the Commission with a copy of that paper.

Please also ask Mr. Walker about his dealings with Ralph Paul Aaren Bennett Carlin, and persons named in the aforementioned list, and ascertain if Walker has any information concerning a relationship between Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

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PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

16

CIA

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7-7-64

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PAGE NO. 1-2

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SECTION NO.

16

CIA

REFERRAL

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 10 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover: President's Commission

Pursuant to our conversation with Special Agent Lenihan of your Bureau on Tuesday, July 7, 1964 I enclose a copy of that portion of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald's testimony before the Commission relating to our attempt to have Mrs. Oswald identify Commission Exhibit 237 as the photograph that was shown to her by Special Agent Odum of your Bureau on November 23, 1963.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

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SOVIET SECTION

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
31 JUL 13 1964

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back in San Francisco. Anything you want you have your cash that Mr. Tommy Thompson gave you. And he will be in touch with you."

Well, I didn't think too much of it. He escorted us with a porter up to our room.

We had two beautiful suites—two, not one—completed rooms and baths, adjoining, at the Executive Inn. And that was the last time I had seen either representative. I was stranded with a Russian girl and two babies. I didn't realize in the beginning. But then it was time for food, and I had to order food. I told Marina to stay aside and that I would let the man in. She stayed in her room. I let this man in with the food, and then I became uneasy, that he might know who we were is what I was uneasy about, because I didn't realize the danger actually Marina and I were in.

I sensed we were alone. And there I was with a Russian girl. And I didn't want anybody to know who we were, because I knew my son had been picked up.

So this is where the picture comes in.

We're there, Marina—there is an ashtray on the dressing table. And Marina con[illegible] bits of paper, and puts them in the ashtray and strikes a match to it. And this is the picture of the gun that Marina tore up into bits of paper, and struck a match to it.

Now, that didn't burn completely, because it was heavy—not cardboard—what is the name for it—a photographic picture. So the match didn't take it completely.

Mr. RANKIN. Had you said anything to her about burning it before that?

Mrs. OSWALD. No, sir. The last time I had seen the picture was in Marina's shoe when she was trying to tell me that the picture was in her shoe. I state here now that Marina meant for me to have that picture, from the very beginning, in Mrs. Paine's home. She said—I testified before—"Mamma, you keep picture."

And then she showed it to me in the courthouse. And when I refused it, then she decided to get rid of the picture.

She tore up the picture and struck a match to it. Then I took it and flushed it down the toilet.

Mr. RANKIN. And what time was this?

Mrs. OSWALD. This—now, just a minute, gentlemen, because this I know is very important to me and to you, too.

We had been in the jail. This was an evening. Well, this, then, would be approximately 5:30 or 6 in the evening.

Mr. RANKIN. What day?

Mrs. OSWALD. On Saturday, November 23. Now, I flushed the torn bits and the half-burned thing down the commode. And nothing was said. There was nothing said.

Mr. RANKIN. That was at the Executive Inn?

Mrs. OSWALD. At the Executive Inn.

Now, Mr. Hart Odum, the same FBI agent, that insisted upon my daughter-in-law going with him from the Adolphus Hotel, knocked on the door at the Executive Inn. I had had my robe and slippers on, and I pushed the curtain aside when he knocked. He said, "This is Mr. Odum."

So, I opened the door. This is very important. I would like to not talk about it. I would like to show you what I did. This is so important.

I opened the door just a little, because I had the robe off and I didn't want anybody to come in. The door is just ajar. I am going to take my shoes off gentlemen, because I have this worked out. This is my height. He said, "Mrs. Oswald, we would like to see Marina."

I said, "Mr. Odum, I stated yesterday you are not going to see Marina. We are awful tired."

"Well, we just want to ask her one question."

"Mr. Odum, I am not calling my daughter. As a matter of fact, she is taking a bath."

She wasn't.

He said, "Mrs. Oswald, I would like to ask you a question."

I said, "Yes, sir." The door is ajar. This is my height. I wear bifocals, which enlarges things. And in his hand—his hand is bigger than mine—in the

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ENCLOSURE

cup of his hand, like this, is a picture. And the two corners are torn off the picture. This is a very glossy black and white picture of a man's face and shoulder.

Now, Mr. Odum wasn't too tall. I need somebody else. Mr. Odum's hand with the picture—what I am trying to say—he is facing this way—showing me. So my eyes are looking straight at the picture. And I have nothing else to see but this hand and the picture, because the door is ajar. And there is nothing on the picture but a face and shoulders. There is no background or anything. So I can identify this picture amongst millions of pictures, I am so sure of it. It was a glossy black and white picture. So I said, "No, sir, believe me. I have never seen this picture in my life."

With that, he went off.

There was another man with him.

About an hour later the telephone rang, and it was Mrs. Paine. She said, "Mrs. Oswald, Lee called and he was very upset because Marina was not with me, and he asked me to get a lawyer for him, a Mr. Abt. I would like to talk to Marina."

So I put Marina on the telephone, and Marina said about 2 or 3 words.

So when she got off the telephone, I said.—Now, Marina talks in Russian, gentlemen. I said, "Marina, Mrs. Paine told me that Lee called and you were not home at Mrs. Paine, and Lee tells Mrs. Paine to get a lawyer."

Marina didn't answer.

And I then sensed—well, now, why isn't she answering me? This is very peculiar.

And there was no more said about that conversation.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you ask her about this lawyer?

Mrs. OSWALD. Ask Marina?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mrs. OSWALD. No, sir. There was no more said about this conversation.

Mr. RANKIN. You didn't say anything about Mr. Abt to her then?

Mrs. OSWALD. No, sir. But here is the point to this whole thing.

The FBI agent would have to know where we were, and Mrs. Paine would have to know where we were, because of these two Life representatives, who, I am assuming, probably went back to Mrs. Paine's home in order to get more information. And she—they would have told her where we were, because no one knew where we were. This girl and I had no protection or anything. We were sent out there with this Mr. Alien Grant, the representative. And no one knew who we were. And Mr. Hart Odum would have to know where we were through Mrs. Paine, which is a normal procedure, let's say. He might have gone to Mrs. Paine's home looking for Marina there, and Mrs. Paine might have told him we were at the Executive Inn. I will grant that.

But the point I am going to make is that the picture was tried to be shown to Marina before the telephone conversation.

Now, if there are any questions why I say that, I would be happy to answer.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes—why do you say that?

Mrs. OSWALD. Because they wanted Marina——

Mr. DULLES. Could we get what picture this is? Is that the picture held in the hand?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes, sir—the picture that is held in the hand, that the FBI agent, Mr. Hart Odum showed me.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand you didn't recognize who the picture was at all.

Mrs. OSWALD. No. I told Mr. Hart Odum I had never seen the man before, "Believe me, sir," and he left.

So the picture was shown—was tried—had tried to be shown to my daughter-in-law, but they were not successful.

So then they received—Marina receives a telephone call.

Now, I am under the impression, since I know it was Mr. Jack Ruby's picture I saw—at the time I didn't.

Mr. RANKIN. How do you know that?

Mrs. OSWALD. Because I have seen his picture in the paper. Now I know it is Mr. Jack Ruby.

I am under the impression that Marina was threatened——

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

Mr. RANKIN. What was the date now?

Mrs. OSWALD. This is Saturday, November 23d. This is approximately 6:30 in the evening, that the FBI agent came. And the telephone call was later.

Now, I have no way of knowing whether Lee had permission to use the telephone. Remember, Lee is in jail.

Mr. RANKIN. About what time do you think the telephone call was?

Mrs. OSWALD. I would say it was about 7:30, 8 o'clock on the night.

Mr. RANKIN. That was still on Saturday night?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes, sir, still on Saturday night at the Executive Inn. And that was after the picture was shown to me—she received this telephone call, and became very silent.

And the next day my son was shot.

Now, it is now that I have done investigation of this case that I believe that the picture was meant for Marina to see, meant for Marina to see.

Mr. RANKIN. Why do you think that?

Mrs. OSWALD. Because now it has been proven that Jack Ruby killed my son. And I think there is a connection there. Because Marina did not tell me about her conversation. And you men hold the answer whether Lee used the telephone from the jailhouse. I don't know that.

Mr. RANKIN. You base that on just your own conclusion that you arrive at now, do you?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes—because of the FBI agent, Mr. Hart Odium, insistence on taking my daughter-in-law—and he being the same agent that came and showed the picture. And Mr. Ruby being the man that shot Lee—yes, these are definite conclusions.

Mr. RANKIN. That is what you base it on?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes, sir, that is what I base it on.

Mr. DULLES. Do I understand correctly that Marina did not see the picture at any time?

Mrs. OSWALD. That is correct, sir. But they tried awfully hard for Marina to see the picture.

Mr. RANKIN. And when they could not show it to her——

Mrs. OSWALD. They showed it to me—yes, sir.

Mr. RANKIN. Have you ever seen that picture since?

Mrs. OSWALD. On a Wednesday—Lee was shot on a Sunday—neither Marina nor I knew how he was shot. They kept it from us. You have to visualize this.

We were at the Six Flags with approximately 18 to 20 FBI agents, Secret Service men running in and out, a women with a Russian girl and two sick babies, and the girl and I do not know what is going on.

Mr. RANKIN. When you had gotten over to the Six Flags, you must have skipped something there—you were in the Executive Inn before.

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes. I was going to make a point about letting you know why I didn't know.

Mr. RANKIN. All right.

Mrs. OSWALD. All right—let's go back to the Executive Inn.

So that night I was very upset and very worried. I realized that we were there alone. And we were not going to go in town, into Dallas. I wasn't going to take this Russian girl and the two babies. And the babies were all chapped. We had no diapers. We were not prepared for this. And it was hectic, gentlemen.

So all night long I am wondering how can I get in touch with Robert, what can I do.

And I was a little suspicious of Mrs. Paine. I was suspicious of Mrs. Paine from the time I entered her home.

Mr. RANKIN. Had you found out how much money the Life man gave you?

Mrs. OSWALD. No, not even yet.

Mr. RANKIN. All right.

Mrs. OSWALD. So I signed for the food. I called the operator and I asked the operator what name the room was registered under. She said, "Well, this is an unusual request. Don't you know what room—what name?"

I went with the uniform.

"Hurry up, we have got to get you out of here."

I am not one to be told what to do, and you gentlemen know that by this time. I said, "What's your hurry? We have the diapers and all. I want to tell you what happened."

"Mother, Mother stop talking. We have to get you out of here."

Mr. Gregory said, "Mrs. Oswald, will you listen and get things together. We have to get you out of here."

I said, "That is all we have been doing since yesterday, running from one place to the other. Give us just a minute. We are coming, but we have to pack things."

"Hurry up."

I said, I want you to know how we got here. I was shown a picture of a man last night. And Mrs. Paine called and said that Lee called."

I told him exactly.

So Mr. Gregory and Robert knew about the things I told you. I told him that while I am gathering up the things.

"Mrs. Oswald, we will talk later. We have to get you out of here."

I have found out since that my son was shot. But they did not tell us.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you have a television in this room?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes, sir.

Now, here is another Godsend. We watched the television, Marina and I. She watched more than I did. We were very busy, Mr. Rankin. The babies had diarrhea and everything. I was very busy with the babies and the Russian girl. And just like at the end of the Six Flags, we were just getting snatches of it. But Marina wanted to know, "Mama, I want see Lee." She was hoping Lee would come on the picture, like he did. So this morning, Sunday morning, I said, "Oh, honey, let's turn the television off. The same thing over and over."

And I turned the television off. So Marina and I did not see what happened to my son.

We had the television off.

So we did not know.

But frantically Robert and Mr. Gregory kept insisting that we pack and run.

So when we get downstairs, here was Secret Service men all over.

Mr. RANKIN. Now, before you leave that, what did Robert say about the story about the picture, when you told him that? Did he say anything?

Mrs. OSWALD. No. He and Mr. Gregory both didn't want to listen to me. I told them, but they didn't want to hear my story. They wanted to get us out of here.

Mr. RANKIN. They didn't say anything about it?

Mrs. OSWALD. No, sir, not that I can recall. And I don't believe they did. They didn't want to hear what I had to say. They kept fussing at me and saying "Mother, stop talking. Hurry up, we have got to get you out of here."

I kept saying, "All we have been doing is run from one place to the other. The diapers are wet."

I was kind of having my way about this.

So when we get downstairs, there is Secret Service all around.

I am ahead of my story.

Robert went downstairs to pay the bill, and that is when I gave Robert the money, and it was a $50 bill that the *Life* representative had given to me. They gave me some money. I took it out——

Mr. RANKIN. That is the first time you looked at it?

Mrs. OSWALD. The first time I looked at it, sir. I charged the food, and I had no need for money. Wait a minute—I am wrong. Yes.

Representative FORD. Mr. Rankin—didn't you say you had washed your uniform?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes.

Representative FORD. When you washed your uniform, didn't you——

Mrs. OSWALD. Just a minute, if you let me explain. I just said I was wrong. The first time—it was Puerto Rican that brought the dinner in. We needed baby lotion for the baby. And then I took the bill out and I saw it was a $50 bill, because he went to the drug store—I gave him the $50 bill, this Puerto

down without trial. And we are going to continue to investigate and fight this in our own way, when I leave the Commission, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have an agent for this tour, lecture tour you are making?

Mrs. OSWALD. No, sir; I do not. Mr. Lane has—well, I don't say booked me, because that would not be the word. But I am supposed to appear Monday at Town Hall in New York—no, Tuesday, the 18th. It is going to be a forum. There are three very prominent men going to be on the panel. And we are going to ask questions and talk. We will have our public support by bringing these matters before the public, because we are convinced—and there are millions of other people convinced, also— that this is not as plain as it seems to be, that there is more to it. And they are not satisfied.

We are going to continue to investigate, with the help of the public.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you to be compensated for these lectures?

Mrs. OSWALD. No. My trip is being paid to New York. And I am to live in a home with a family.

As far as that, I know nothing else about this.

The CHAIRMAN. Who does know the details of it?

Mrs. OSWALD. Well, now, Mr. Lane would know the details. And maybe you think I am being a very foolish woman. But here. When I read—because I have been very cautious—so let's say now I am not being cautious. But here is why. When I read Mr. Lane's brief—and I don't know, gentlemen, if you have read it—but I believe it would be pertinent to this Commission to get a copy. It is written in the Guardian—two or three briefs. And I was convinced this man had some pertinent ideas about it. And when I engaged Mr. Lane, he said, "Mrs. Oswald, I will tell you about myself."

I said, "I do not want to hear. As far as I am concerned, you could be a Communist. But to me a Communist is a human being. That is just his way of life."

We are Americans. We have Japanese people. That is their way of life. A Communist, as long as he is not hurting our Government, that is his right to be a Communist. That is his way of life.

I did not want to know anything about Mr. Lane, because I knew Mr. Lane wrote sensible things, that Mr. Lane was interested. And what he wrote made sense. And that is all I am interested in, sir.

If Mr. Lane is getting money, and I am appearing, that is just fine. I am not interested. If I can get before the public and through Mr. Lane doing it, I want to get before that public and state my American way of life and try to prove my son is innocent.

The main part of this is to try to prove Lee Harvey Oswald innocent.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Mr. RANKIN. You said during your testimony that an agent showed you a picture at the Six Flags Inn. Do you remember that?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes, and I am glad you brought that up, because I have notes on this, too. I have something important to say about that.

Mr. RANKIN. I will ask the reporter to mark this.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit No. 237 for identification.)

Mrs. OSWALD. Before I see a picture, see—if it was in a square, cupped in a hand, I believe it would be better for me for identification. That is the way I saw it. It was cupped in his hand.

Mr. RANKIN. Mrs. Oswald, all I have is Exhibit 237, in the shape it is in. And I will hand it to you and ask you if you recall that as being the picture that was shown to you.

Mrs. OSWALD. No, sir. This is not the picture shown me. The picture that was shown me was a full face and just shoulders. This is not the picture.

This picture was about this size, very glossy black and white, with a big face and shoulders. I have background here, a lot of white. But this took the whole picture—the face and shoulders. And this door was just ajar. And this man had this picture—and the two corners were cut.

Mr. RANKIN. About what size is the picture you are looking at?

Mrs. OSWALD. That is about three by four—approximately three by four, cupped in this man's hand, and the two corners were cut. The two top corners. And a

MARTIN DELL
FOOTAGE ON

very glossy picture, black and white, with a big face and shoulders. This is the picture shown me, sir.

Now, at Six Flags Inn, about 3 days later, when I entered the room, on the table were a lot of newspapers. I walked into the room in the presence of my son, and all of the agents. As I stated before, Marina and I knew nothing of what went on. We did not know how Lee was shot or anything, because we did not sit down and watch television.

Mr. RANKIN. What son are you talking about?

Mrs. OSWALD. Robert. So this is approximately the Wednesday, the 25th—no—Sunday was the 24th. About the 26th—it was a few days after Lee was shot, a couple of days. So I walked into the room, and I picked this paper up and turned it over, and I exclaimed, "This is the picture of the man that the FBI agent showed me."

And one of the agents said, "Mrs. Oswald, that is the man that shot your son."

Believe me, gentlemen, I didn't even ask his name. And nothing more was said.

Now, that is very unusual.

Mr. RANKIN. Now, the picture that you are talking about that you picked up, was a picture in the newspaper?

Mrs. OSWALD. In the newspaper. The bottom part of the newspaper. I can see that like I can see the picture. I had never seen the picture before.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you later learn whose picture that was?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes, when I returned to my home in Fort Worth, Tex., about a week later, Mr. Blair Justice, of the Star Telegram, brought me all the papers, that was the next time I saw the pictures and knew it was Mr. Ruby. And it was a bottom page, and it was this picture shown me.

Now, this is what I want to know.

Mr. RANKIN. Tell us who was there when you said that, about the picture in the paper?

Mrs. OSWALD. Mr. Mike Howard, Mr. Garry Seals—well, all of the agents there. The room was full. And Robert Oswald was there. The room was full.

Mr. RANKIN. Was Marina there?

Mrs. OSWALD. Marina was in the bedroom. Marina and I stayed in the bedroom with the children. We could get snatches of the television and so on. The children had diarrhea and so on. We were busy.

As I picked the paper up and turned it over, it was on the back. This picture I saw, the same picture.

Mr. RANKIN. Do you know whether your son Lee Oswald knew Jack Ruby?

Mrs. OSWALD. No, sir, I have now way of knowing that. I just hope that he did, if I am right. If Lee is an agent, I hope he knew Jack Ruby.

Representative FORD. When you made that statement, after looking at the newspaper, did you say it loudly enough for people in the room to hear it?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes, sir, because they answered me. They said, "That is the picture of the man that shot your son."

But nothing has been said since that. That is the part that I question all about this.

And then I am not asked to be subpenaed at Jack Ruby's trial or anything.

The FBI says yes, they showed me a picture, but that wasn't a picture of Jack Ruby, not even giving me a chance.

I don't understand. Something is not according to Hoyle. I keep telling you gentlemen.

Now, I can identify this picture, I believe, out of a hundred pictures.

It was a black and white glossy picture of a big face and shoulders. And why I express it—he had it cupped in his hand, and he poked his arm and his hand with my bifocals, and all I could see was the picture and the hand. I didn't even see Mr. Oilham so much. That was that hand poked in front of me. I am positive of this. Yet I am not asked any more about the picture. They state, yes, they showed me a picture, but not this picture. I am positive, gentlemen.

Mr. RANKIN. I will ask you about a list of names and see if you know any of them, or if your son, Lee Oswald, knew any of them, to your knowledge.

Mrs. OSWALD. I will be happy to answer.

Mr. RANKIN. Karen Bennett, do you know that?

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

very thoughtfully written. But I will say it is not Lee's. I don't think it is. I cannot be positive. But I do not think it is Lee's handwriting.

Mr. RANKIN. That is Exhibit 252 that you have been refering to?

Mrs. OSWALD. Exhibit 252.

Here is another of the same caliber. It is too perfect. The writing is too perfect.

Mr. RANKIN. What about the signature?

Mrs. OSWALD. The signature looks like Lee's signature.

Mr. DOYLE. That is 253.

Mrs. OSWALD. 253. Yes, sir. This is a little different signature, I would say, than his normal signature.

Mr. RANKIN. 254?

Mrs. OSWALD. 254, yes, sir.

Mr. RANKIN. You think that Exhibit 254 is your son's handwriting or not?

Mrs. OSWALD. I would have to say with reservations again. It would have to be rewritten very thoroughly. It is not scribbled enough.

Mr. RANKIN. You think that those letters, 251 through 254, are too carefully done for your son Lee?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes, sir. And if he did do them, he would have to have four or five copies to do it so perfect.

This is a little more scribbled. This signature looks more like Lee's, than the other did.

Mr. RANKIN. That is 255?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes, sir. 255.

This looks like Lee's handwriting—a lot of misspelling, and his signature. 256.

Now his Russian handwriting I know only from return addresses. However, I do have two brown papers with Russian writing on, from gifts that were sent to me. But I don't know if Lee addressed them or not.

And this is Lee's handwriting with a very fine pen. Isn't this handwriting backwards for a left hand? It seems when I looked at "my," it should be going this way—because I write like Lee, left handed.

Mr. RANKIN. When you refer to this—or asked whether it was backwards, you were referring to Exhibit 257, were you?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes. This "m" should be going this way—which it is really. But it is kind of hard to testify to. I would say this is Lee's handwriting with a very fine pen, with reservations.

Mr. RANKIN. Exhibit 257.

We offer in evidence Exhibits 251 through 257, both inclusive.

The CHAIRMAN. They may be admitted.

(The documents referred to were received in evidence as Commission Exhibit Nos. 251 through 257, inclusive.)

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Oswald, are you now ready—we are not going to ask you to do it right now, but we are going to recess at 2 o'clock. But are we now at the point where we can hear whatever you want to tell us about your life?

Mrs. OSWALD. I am sorry, but I would like to have lunch.

The CHAIRMAN. I said that we were going to have lunch. But when we return—you have things up to that point of your story?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

You have another question you want to ask before we recess for lunch?

Mr. RANKIN. I should like to offer for the limited purpose, Mr. Chairman, of the fact that we presented this picture to Mrs. Oswald and she said it was not the picture that was presented to her—for that limited purpose I should like to offer Exhibit 237.

The CHAIRMAN. It may be so admitted.

(The picture referred to was received in evidence as Commission Exhibit No. 237.)

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chief Justice, during the noon hour may I have the custody of this transcript of a tape recording of an interview with Mrs. Oswald,

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

the 28 pages which was tendered to us by Mr. Rankin this morning—and I will return it.

Mr. RANKIN. That is for them to have.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to become your own.

Mr. DOYLE. To become the property of Mrs. Oswald.

The CHAIRMAN. The property of Mrs. Oswald, yes. That is what we gave it to you for. She requested that.

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, we will recess now until 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:55 p.m., the President's Commission recessed.)

Afternoon Session

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD RESUMED

The President's Commission reconvened at 2:05 p.m.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Rankin, will you proceed with the hearing?

Mr. RANKIN. Mrs. Oswald, you said that you would like to turn now to telling us about your life. We would appreciate that if you would do that.

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Oswald, if you would prefer not to tell the story of your life, that is perfectly all right.

Mrs. OSWALD. I want to tell the story but there is something else that upset me.

The CHAIRMAN. It is perfectly all right if you don't wish to. You may take your time now and go right ahead.

Mrs. OSWALD. I am sorry, you will have to excuse me about the story of my life, and Mr. Doyle knows why, but there is one part of the story of my life that will have a great connection with this, I believe.

I married Mr. Edwin Ekdahl who was an electrical engineer and a $10,000 a year man with an expense account. Mr. Ekdahl had a woman before he married me. Of course, I didn't know about it, sir. I made him wait a year before I married him, but the way I found this out, I received a telephone call, a telegram rather, he traveled—lots of times Lee and I traveled with him—stating he wouldn't return home when he was supposed to and for me not to meet him.

So, I called his office, I was familiar with, knew his secretary, and I was going to tell her that Mr. Ekdahl would be delayed 3 or 4 days. But immediately she said, "Mrs. Ekdahl, Mr. Ekdahl is not in, he has gone out to lunch."

So, I said, the general conversation went "When will he be back" and so on, and so that evening I took the car and I went to the Texas Electric Co., works for the Texaco, the main office in New York, but he was working in Fort Worth at the time, went to the building and saw him leave the building and I followed him and to an apartment house, saw him go into this apartment house.

Then I went back home, and my oldest son, John Edward Pic, who is in the service, had a friend at the house who was about 2 years older. I told them about what happened. So it was night by this time. The kids went with me.

I called Mr. John McClain, who is an attorney, and we live next door to Mr. McClain, and told him that I had seen Mr. Ekdahl go into a home when he was supposed to be out of town and what should I do.

He said, "Mrs. Oswald, just ring the phone. Do you know the woman?"

And I said, "Yes."

"Just ring the phone and let him know that you know he is there, that you saw him."

After I thought about it I thought that is not a good idea because he could leave and say he was just there on business and I wanted to catch him there.

So the kids and I planned that we would say she had a telegram, so we went up the stairs, I believe it was the second or the third floor, and the young man knocked on the door and said, "Telegram for Mrs. Clary"—was her name.

She said, "Please push it under the door" and I told him no; he said, "No, you have to sign for it."

NATION ARC

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Callahan
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1- Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

July 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUL 16 9 03 PM '64
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 30, 1964, which concerned a copy of a photograph which was displayed to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963, by Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum of this Bureau.

Pursuant to your discussion with Special Agent Robert E. Lenihan of this Bureau on July 7, 1964, there are enclosed affidavits executed by Inspector James R. Malley and Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum of this Bureau wherein each describes his cropping of a copy of a photograph of an unidentified individual which was furnished to this Bureau by the Central Intelligence Agency. In addition, Inspector Malley and Special Agent Odum each describes the action he took in connection with his handling of the copy of the photograph concerned.

No further action is contemplated by this Bureau in this particular matter in the absence of a specific request from the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

REL:pah/mhw (10)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

62-109090

56 JUL 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Commission has raised a question concerning the trimming of a copy of a photograph which was exhibited to Marguerite Oswald by the Dallas Office on 11/23/63. Mrs. Oswald later claimed the photograph depicted Jack Ruby. This matter was discussed in a conference with the Commission on 7/7/64 and the Commission requested it be furnished affidavits from Inspector Malley and Special Agent Odum wherein each would describe his trimming of the photo concerned and his handling of the photograph.

Enclosures consist of an affidavit executed by SA Odum wherein he encloses 2 copies of a photo he exhibited to Marguerite Oswald and an affidavit executed by Inspector Malley including a copy of Commission Exhibit 237 which was apparently made from a photograph Mr. Malley furnished to the Commission 2-11-64.

FOR [illegible]

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Callahan
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

AFFIDAVIT

CITY OF WASHINGTON)
) ss:
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

I, James R. Malley, Inspector, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, being first duly sworn, depose as follows:

In accordance with a request by Mr. Howard P. Willens, a member of the staff of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, I transmitted to the Commission on February 11, 1964, a copy of a photograph of an unidentified man which was made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Prior to transmitting the aforementioned copy of this photograph to the President's Commission, I used a scissors and trimmed from the photograph all background which surrounded the head, shoulders and arms of the unidentified individual. I did this, inasmuch as the Central Intelligence Agency had previously advised that it had no objection to this Bureau furnishing a copy of this photograph to the President's Commission with all background eliminated.

I have examined a copy of Commission Exhibit 237, which is attached, and it appears such exhibit was made from the copy of the photograph of the unidentified individual which I cropped and transmitted to Mr. Willens on February 11, 1964.

To my knowledge, the identity of the unknown individual depicted in the copy of the photograph which I transmitted to Mr. Willens on February 11, 1964, has not been established.

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Gandy

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ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

I have reviewed records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this particular matter and such records disclose that a duplicate copy of this same photograph was cropped in a different shape to remove background by Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was then exhibited to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by Special Agent Odum on November 23, 1963.

Signed this 14th day of July, 1964, at Washington, District of Columbia.

James R. Malley

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1964. Louise D. Walter, Notary Public, District of Columbia. My commission expires August 14, 1968.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: July 17, 1964

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Mr. Wesley James Liebeler, Staff Member, President's Commission, called and advised that depositions were being taken in New Orleans and Dallas next week and he would appreciate it if the Bureau could make available at 1:00 p.m., Tuesday, July 21, 1964, a Spanish translator in order that a deposition can be taken in New Orleans from individuals who have been previously interviewed by the Bureau. He also requested to be advised if a Russian interpreter could be available in Dallas on Friday, July 24, 1964, for deposition with Marina Oswald.

After checking, it was determined that there are two Agents capable of handling interviews in Spanish presently assigned to the New Orleans Office, Special Agent Warren C. de Brueys, who is an excellent Spanish speaking Agent, and Richard E. Logan, who is rated as very good. With regard to the Russian translator, it was determined that the only two that would be recommended for this assignment were Mr. Michael G. Leonard, who is assigned at Washington, and Mr. Anatole A. Boguslav, who is presently assigned at New York.

A check was made with both Secret Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service by the liaison representative and it was determined that they have no Russian translators close to the city of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Liebeler was advised that neither FBI, Secret Service, or Immigration had any translators in the vicinity of Dallas. It was pointed out to him that Agents in our Dallas Office have been interviewing Marina Oswald for some time and that in recent months they had been conducting these interviews in English without too much difficulty.

Mr. Liebeler stated that he did not know whether or not the Commission would want this interview conducted in English or whether they will insist on having a Russian interpreter available. He stated he could be in contact with Malley on July 20, 1964, in connection with this matter.

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170 JUL 29 1964

See Addendum on page 2.

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74 JUL 30 1964

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA

ADDENDUM: 7/20/64 JRM:jgc

Several telephone contacts were had with Mr. Liebeler's office today on other matters and no further mention was made of the Russian translator. It is known that Mr. Liebeler is leaving for New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 20th at approximately 4:30 p. m. and it is, therefore, assumed that the matter of the Russian translator has been settled.

ACTION TAKEN:

A teletype was sent to the New Orleans Office on Friday, July 17, 1964, instructing the New Orleans Office to have either Special Agent de Brueys or Logan available to assist in the interview that is to be conducted by Liebeler on July 21, 1964, at 1:00 p. m.

ELL
ROUND

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 20 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission is interested in exploring the possibility that Harry Olsen, ex-Dallas police officer, and "Kathy Kay" Coleman, a strip-tease dancer for Jack Ruby, assisted Ruby in the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Please provide the Commission long distance telephone call records for the telephones of Harry Olsen and "Kathy Kay" Coleman for the period from 10:00 p.m. Saturday, November 23 through Sunday, November 24, 1963. Please also examine similar records for the same period for all telephones, public or official, at the Dallas Police and Courts Building insofar as they may show calls to Fort Worth and Arlington, Texas. The Commission is particularly interested in telephone calls to phones available to Ralph Paul or Bruce Carlin.

If possible, the Commission would appreciate being advised of the results of this investigation by July 23, 1964.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 23 1964

14 JUL 24 1964

Rec'd. called advised we would furnish as soon as recds. rec'd by 7/23.

58 JUL 29 1964

EX-101

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RA

JUL 20 19

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter suggesting that Lee Oswald might have attempted to rent an apartment on South Ewing Street near Jack Ruby's residence. Apparently, ex-Police Officer Harry Olsen lived with his wife, "Kathy Kay" Coleman, one of Ruby's dancers, in the building where Oswald sought to rent.

The Commission would appreciate your investigating this rumor and providing a report prior to July 22, if possible.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP. PROC.

40 JUL 21 1964

Pres. Com. (Mrs. Eisle) invited no enclosure to attached can be here by 7/22 pm. 7/21 Excl. P.C.

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58 JUL 29 1964

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Da[redacted], Texas
Ju[redacted]10, 1964

Warren Commission Attorney Leon Hubert
C/O The Dallas Branch of the F. B. I.
The Federal Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Hubert:

The owner of Lorene's Beauty Shop in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas - 205 North Beckley - (WHitehall-6-0356) - has told of her friend, a Mrs. Hall, who manages an apartment building on Ewing Avenue, close to where JACK RUBY lived. Mrs. Hall said OSWALD, giving his own name, came to the apartment building, applying for residence. There was no vacancy.

At that time, there was a Dallas Policeman and his wife, who is a stripper in a downtown Dallas nightclub, living at the apartment managed by Mrs. Hall. According to Mrs. Hall, when it was made known that the Policeman was married to a stripper (although it is a known fact that a lot of the strippers date the detectives on the Vice Squad), the man was fired from the Dallas Police Force.

Was the wife of the Policeman employed by JACK RUBY? JACK RUBY is known to many Policemen. Were these two people friends of Mr. Ruby? Someone testified to seeing OSWALD in the downtown nightclub owned by RUBY. Was OSWALD acquainted with the stripper and her Policeman husband?

The Attorney-General stated a few days ago that he believes OSWALD was 'alone' in the assasination of his brother, JOHN F. KENNEDY. There are so many people that believe the opposite of what the Attorney-General has said.

Mr. Hubert, tell us how much (?) of the OSWALD-RUBY situation was just a coincidence.

What about a lie detector test or truth serium test for JACK RUBY before he is taken to Huntsville to die in the electric chair? Don't we deserve to learn as much as we can about why our President was killed? What (?) will we be able to learn from RUBY after he is dead? In the future, we don't want to pick up our History books and read 'what might have been the way it happened' - will our children say - in later years - 'didn't anyone think about getting to the whole truth of the matter before Ruby's death' - will they say: 'you were around when it happened, Daddy, why can't you tell us more about it'.....

It is one thing to recall the face of our dead President, Mr. Kennedy, and think the words: 'I'll never forget you' -- and it is

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quite another thing to want so much for the truth to be revealed - and so unable to do anything to make the truth known.

President Johnson has instructed the Warren Commission to make certain the report is complete before submitting it for his review; then why (?) in this instance, doesn't he say: 'give RUBY the test, do what is necessary to inform the people everywhere'. How does one go about petitioning the President of the United States to give RUBY the tests? Could we say: 'Mr. President, permit the tests so we can be sure in our minds that everything was done to complete the report' - -

With all due respect to President Johnson, JOHN F. KENNEDY is still in the thoughts and prayers of the world and with still anguished hearts, we seek the truth, the whole truth of the triple tragedy.We are anxious for the Warren Commission to complete its report; but more than that, we are anxious for all the facts to be gathered and everything to be made public.

The statements Mrs. Hall has made to her friends concerning OSWALD's seeking residence at the apartment building she manages has not been made public - she has not talked with the Police Department - she has not talked with the F. B. I. How much more (?) information is being kept hidden just because no one wants to become involved in history -- no one wants their name in the paper or on TV -- no one wants publicity and there surely would be if your name was linked to the Warren Commission report -- so how many more people are keeping what they know to themselves to keep from being 'involved'?

If the tests aren't given to JACK RUBY -- if the complete facts are not wanted - then why obtain <u>any</u> facts at all....but it will be hard for the people of the world to accept the Warren Commission report as being complete if the tests are not given. If the tests are given and it is revealed that RUBY and OSWALD <u>were not</u> in this thing together, then what have we lost - on the other hand - if the tests <u>are not</u> given, there will always be speculation as to what 'might have been the truth'.

Supposing you are the last representative from the Warren Commission to interview the Dallas people - we have no way of knowing if you will be the last one or not; suppose no others are called on from Dallas to go before the Warren Commission - we have no way of knowing if there will be others or not; and the paper has stated the report will be completed in August - there's not much time left, is there?

Mr. Hubert, maybe the Police and the F. B. I. have overlooked Mrs. Hall's statements or not known of them at all before this time;can you afford to overlook it too?

Mark Goddard

ATION

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

July 21, 1964

President, Commission

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C., 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With reference to your letter of June 26, 1964, concerning the story in the "Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldatenzeitung," it would be helpful to know when the paper was actually published. It is possible that if it was published sometime after December 3, in spite of the November 29 date, the information about Oswald's attempt on the life of General Walker would have been available from other published sources. It would be most helpful to have the answer to this question at the earliest possible date.

Thank you for your continuing cooperation with the Commission and its work.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin

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170 JUL 30 1964

5 JUL 31 1964

SOVIET SECTION

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ly 21, 1964

COURIER SERVICE

- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Malley
Mr. Shroder
Mr. Mohr

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 24, 1964, concerning a telegram sent to the President's Commission by Robert S. Reynolds and my letter dated July 14, 1964.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a memorandum dated July 10, 1964, Phoenix, Arizona, captioned "Robert Stephen Reynolds, aka Stephen Remete."

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 23 1964
3 JUL 23 1964

In the memorandum dated June 30, 1964, Los Angeles, California, captioned "Interview of Robert Stephen Reynolds" on page four Reynolds commented he had discussed his perceptions with a number of people including university students [redacted] and Stanley Adams. The interview with Mr. Adams and the memorandum dated June 30, 1964, were previously furnished to you with my letter of July [redacted], 1964. However, by communication dated July [redacted], 1964, our Omaha, Nebraska, Office advised that [redacted] Roberts Reynolds [redacted] located at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa, where he is a current patient undergoing mental treatment.

On July 15, 1964, Mr. Leland Stevens, Jr., Registrar, Veterans Administration Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa, advised the records of that

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

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64 JUL 29 1964

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BY COURIER SVC.
18 JUL 21
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

institution revealed [Mr. Pepper] has been confined since March, 1963. His condition was diagnosed as schizophrenic and he is currently in a security ward. Dr. Josephine Chapin, who is [Mr. Pepper's] physician, advised that an interview with [Mr. Pepper] now or in the foreseeable future would likely upset him and retard his treatment and she was opposed to such an interview. Dr. Chapin also stated due to [Mr. Pepper's] condition, any information furnished by him would be very unreliable.

In view of this information, [Mr. Pepper] was not interviewed and our inquiry into this matter is now concluded.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
NOTE: By letter dated 6-24-64, the President's Commission forwarded a copy of a telegram the Commission had received from Robert S. Reynolds of Santa Monica, California. He made several allegations among which the assassination of President Kennedy was established in the early months of 1957 and that the name of the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was established in March of 1957, based on alleged perceptions by Reynolds. He requested an opportunity to appear or submit a detailed report to the Commission.

This matter has been completely resolved and there is no basis to Reynolds' so called perceptions. Extensive investigation was conducted to verify his alleged story and our investigation is now complete.

MANCHESTER
EDITION

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 17

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The National Broadcasting Company in New York has informed the Commission that it has a continuous video tape of all programming on November 24, 1963 and, in particular, between 11:00 a.m. CST (12:00 p.m. EST) and the time Lee Oswald was shot. The Commission would appreciate your examining those tapes for the purpose of determining to the highest degree of accuracy, the exact time that Oswald was shot.

As you are aware, most broadcast stations operate on Western Union clocks which are synchronized each hour on the hour. Usually that synchronization introduces a characteristic "beep" into the broadcast circuit. It may be possible accurately to determine the exact moment of 11:00 a.m. CST on such video tapes and to make time computations from that point on the tapes to the moment Oswald was shot. The Commission is extremely hopeful that accuracy to within fifteen or twenty seconds can be obtained.

Thank you for your cooperation.

(Reel #65 11:45 - 12:20PM
Reel #66 12:20 - 12:50PM)

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 30 1964

10 JUL 29 1964

Let 7-23-64
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EX-REROC.
JUL 17 1964

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

July 23, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 17, 1964, by which you furnished two reels of sixteen millimeter film taken from the video tape of programming on the National Broadcasting Company between 11:45 a.m. and 12:50 p.m. on November 24, 1963. Your letter requested that an examination be made for the purpose of determining the exact time that Oswald was shot. It is pointed out that your letter referred to the material as video tape and this was found to be sixteen millimeter motion picture film.

A review of these films in the FBI Laboratory reveals nothing on which the Laboratory could establish an accurate time that could then be related to the exact time that Oswald was shot. It is noted that one reel of film is marked "Reel #65 11:45-12:20 p.m." and the other reel is marked "Reel #66 12:20-12:50 p.m." It is found that there is no direct continuity between Reel #65 and Reel #66. Reel #65 ends with a commentator talking and in the final scene he is in the middle of a sentence and has not completed his comments. Reel #66 begins with an announcer at some location near Hyannis Port and, therefore, the films do not show the completion of the commentator's comments and the continuity of the program into the scenes at the beginning of Reel #66.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
62-109060

2 Reels of film returned to Comm. Liaison by SA Cunningham on 7-24-64

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
Jul 27 1 31 PM '64

62-109090-10

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

It was found that Oswald was shot after an elapse of two minutes and nine seconds from the beginning of Reel #66. Relating this time to the time notation on the reel that is marked "12:20-12:50 p. m," would establish the shooting time at 12:22 and nine seconds. There is nothing in the film that would lend any accuracy to this time designation.

The two reels of film are being returned to your office separately.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Jevons
1-Mr. Herndon
[redacted]

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Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/27/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS

In my memorandum of 7/20/64, I advised that in accordance with arrangements made with the President's Commission, Jack L. Ruby was afforded a polygraph examination by SA Bell P. Herndon, Polygraph Examiner, FBI Laboratory, at the Dallas County Jail on Saturday, 7/18/64. Ruby provided additional details and facts during the interview, however, gave no new significant information. He continued to deny previously knowing Oswald or being in any conspiracy to kill the President or Oswald. In later sworn testimony by Ruby's psychiatrist, Dr. William R. Beavers, he indicated that Ruby was aware of the questions and was rational in his response but generally described Ruby as "psychotic depressive." Referenced memorandum also advised that a review of the charts obtained as a result of the polygraph examination indicates that Ruby was not deceptive in his denial of knowing Oswald or his being involved in any conspiracy and shows no conflict with prior investigation. However, if Ruby is in fact a "psychotic" personality, the test results should be considered as inconclusive because of his mental condition.

Mr. Arlen Specter of the President's Commission, requested that SA Herndon confer with him prior to the submission of any written formal report.

My memorandum of 7/22/64, advised that during the conference with Mr. Specter, SA Herndon informed him in general that in view of the psychiatrist's diagnosis of Ruby's mental condition as "psychotic depressive," no significance can be placed on the polygraph examination. Mr. Specter advised that he desired a complete review of the psychiatrist's testimony be made prior to the submission of a formal polygraph report and that the report was not expected before the latter part of the week.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 30 1964

Enclosure

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont - Enc.
1-Mr. Rosen - Enc.
1-Mr. Malley - Enc.
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enc.
1-Mr. McGowan, Rm. 2712
1-Mr. Hines, Rm. 2264

29 JUL 1964

RHJ:fch
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(OVER)

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY
OSWALD, VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS
62-109060

On 7/24/64, Mr. Specter requested a brief report in the form of a letter be furnished to the Commission even though the psychiatrist's complete testimony has not been reviewed. He also requested SA Herndon to appear for conference at 12:00 noon on Tuesday, 7/28/64, and to give a deposition at 2:00 p. m. regarding the polygraph examination. It is anticipated that during the deposition, hypothetical situations will be presented based on the data in the polygraph charts; if so, any reply will be carefully qualified solely to the situation presented. The question of Ruby's mental condition precludes any interpretation of his polygrams. Specifically, it is anticipated that Mr. Specter may ask for an interpretation of the charts based on the assumption that Ruby is sane and mentally competent. In such an event, it is contemplated that the answer will be given that on the basis of the hypothesis advanced by the Commission's attorney, the charts would normally be interpreted as showing no indication of deception; however, that the examiner has no information which would resolve the hypothesis and therefore must consider the results in this instance inconclusive.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, it is recommended that the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission setting forth the Bureau's policy concerning the limitations of the polygraph technique and advising that in view of the psychiatrist's testimony that Jack Ruby is generally described as a "psychotic depressive," no significance should be placed on the polygraph examination and it should be considered nonconclusive as the charts cannot be relied upon.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. I rndon

July 28, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
JUL 27 5 45 PM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with arrangements made by Mr. Arlen Specter of your staff, Jack L. Ruby was afforded a polygraph examination at the Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas, Saturday, July 18, 1964. The polygraph examination was conducted by Special Agent Bell P. Herndon, FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

It should be pointed out that the polygraph, often referred to as "lie detector" is not in fact such a device. The instrument is designed to record under proper stimuli emotional responses in the form of physiological variations which may indicate and accompany deception. The FBI feels that the polygraph technique is not sufficiently precise to permit absolute judgements of deception or truth without qualifications. The polygraph technique has a number of limitations, one of which relates to the mental fitness and condition of the examinee to be tested.

During the proceedings at Dallas, Texas, on July 18, 1964, Dr. William Beavers, a psychiatrist, testified that he would generally describe Jack Ruby as a "psychotic depressive." In view of the serious question raised as to Ruby's mental condition, no significance should be placed on the polygraph examination and it should be considered nonconclusive as the charts cannot be relied upon.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Gandy

62-109060

Note on attached page.
BPH:lo (10)

70 AUG 5 1964

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Note: Memoranda Jevons to Mr. Conrad dated 7-20-64, 7-22-64, and 7-24-64, set forth the results of the polygraph examination of Jack Ruby at Dallas and advised that Mr. Specter on 7-21-64, requested that a report of the examination be delayed until a complete review of the psychiatrist's testimony be made. On 7-24-64, he requested a brief report in the form of a letter be furnished to the Commission even though the psychiatrist's complete tesitmony has not been reviewed. He also requested SA Herndon to appear for conference at 12:00 noon on Tuesday, 7-28-64, and to give a deposition at 2:00 p. m. regarding the polygraph examination. It is anticipated that during the deposition, hypothetical situations will be presented based on the data in the polygraph charts; if so any reply will be carefully qualified solely to the situation presented. The question of Ruby's mental condition precludes any interpretation of his polygrams. Specifically, it is anticipated that Mr. Specter may ask for an interpretation of the charts based on the assumption that Ruby is sane and mentally competent. In such an event it is contemplated that the answer will be given that on the basis of the hypothesis advanced by the Commission's attorney the charts would normally be interpreted as showing no indication of deception; however, that the examiner has no information which would resolve the hypothesis and therefore must consider the results in this instance inconclusive.

Based on Memoranda from R. H. Jevons to Mr. Conrad dated 7/27/64, re: Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald, Victim; Civil Rights.

MAR[illegible]RELL
FOUN[illegible]ATION

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL

The President's Commission

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please provide a report of all existing long distance telephone calls made from telephones listed to Mr. Harry Olsen and Mrs. Harry Olsen (Kathie Kay Coleman), formerly of 325 North Ewing Street, Dallas, Texas, who now reside at 315 Obispo Avenue, Apt. 12, Long Beach, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Olsen now conduct a Doctor's Business Bureau, Room 1916 Hartwell Building, 19 Pine Avenue, Long Beach, California.

We would appreciate your conducting this investigation without alerting Mr. and Mrs. Olsen.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Rankin

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 30 1964

6 JUL 24 1964

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58 JUL 31 1964

Airtel 7/27/64 JWH:dcw

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: MR. TOLSON

DATE: July 14, 1964

FROM: J. H. GALE

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION
REQUEST FROM WALTER E. CRAIG,
PRESIDENT, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)

This morning Inspector Edwards received a phone call from ABA President Walter E. Craig who has been representing the ABA with the Warren Commission. Craig, as you know, has always had the highest regard for the Director and the Bureau and in prior conversations with him concerning the Warren Commission he has expressed little sympathy with some of the Commission's inquiries and has always been very sympathetic with the Bureau's position. Craig stated he had a favor he wanted to ask.

Craig indicated that the Warren Commission had asked him and Attorney Charles Murray, who is a member of Craig's staff assisting him at the Commission, to go to Dallas and look over the Presidential route, the building from which the shots were fired, and also go over Oswald's route. The Commission had asked Craig and Murray to do this in the company of the Dallas Chief of Police but Craig said he feels this is inappropriate and feels that he and Murray should do this independently of the Chief so that they wouldn't be considered as under the influence of the Chief or rubber-stamping him.

Consequently, Craig said that he and Murray plan to travel to Dallas Wednesday, 7/15/64, and spend Thursday and Friday in clearing up their business in Dallas. Craig said he would greatly appreciate it if our Special Agent in Charge in Dallas could be alerted to their coming and facilitate their handling of whatever matters they had to handle there expeditiously and thus they would not become involved with the Chief of Police. Craig said that he would not involve our personnel in their inquiries and it was merely something he was asking so that they would be able to get everything done as expeditiously as possible. Craig assured me that there would be no possible embarrassment to the Bureau in this and no possible involvement. In any event he told me that he felt sure that when his inquiries were completed in connection with the Warren Commission, he was confident "the FBI would be hand in glove" with Craig's conclusions in any event.

REC-33 62-109090-184

I am confident Craig's request is sincere and is motivated completely by his desire to act independently of the Commission. In view of Craig's extremely cooperative feelings in the past and his high regard for the Bureau, I feel we should assist him as requested.

ST-110

53 JUL 23 1964

JUL 17 1964

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. DeLoach
HL:wmj (5)

JUL 20 1964

COPIED FILED

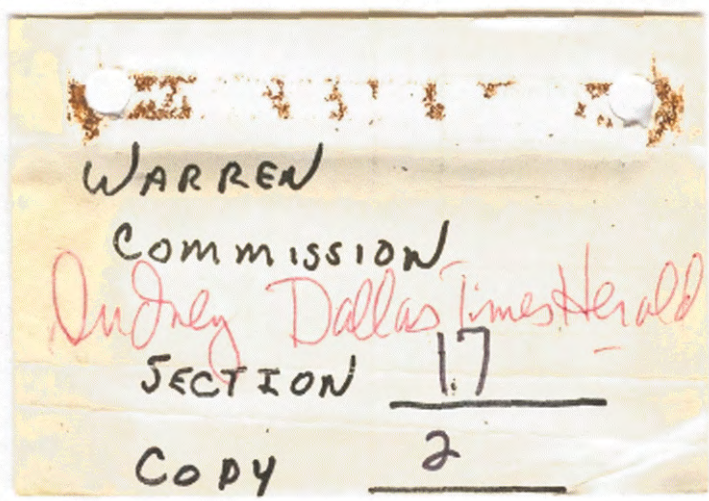
Memo for Mr. Tolson
Re: President's Assassination

RECOMMENDATION:

That authority be given to telephonically alert the SAC at Dallas to Craig's arrival and instruct him to extend all possible courtesies in connection with his business. If approved, return this memorandum to Inspector Edwards for handling.

Craig and SAC Shanklin telephonically advised Tues. am., 7/24/64 WFK.

OK d


WARREN
COMMISSION
Dudley Dallas Times Herald
SECTION 17
COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: July 3, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORT
REVIEW OF "THIRD DRAFT"

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

On July 3, 1964, representatives of the Domestic Intelligence Division, General Investigative Division, and the Laboratory reviewed the third draft of the President's Commission report. This draft, the separate chapters of which were dated during the early part of June, 1964, comprised approximately 475 pages. The report contains no criticism of the FBI or of any other agency Federal or local. The Commission states the report does contain conclusions and recommendations. The material we received does not set forth the conclusions and recommendations. Likewise, the report concerning Lee Harvey Oswald ends at the time he returned to the United States from the Soviet Union in June of 1962; and therefore, the portion dealing with the Bureau's background investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination is missing. There will be a fourth and final draft made available through a source by July 23, 1964, which will contain the final conclusions and recommendations of the Commission.

We have been advised the Commission is hopelessly split on the question of Oswald's motivation. On the question of recommendations for the future protection of the President, Commission members Dulles and Ford believe there should be a new unit within the Department of Justice having the sole responsibility of protecting the President. The Secret Serivce would be divested of this responsibility. Chief Justice Warren is opposed to this, believing there would be too much concentration of power within the Department.

REC-42 62-109090-185

EX-108

The material received and reviewed is broken down into separate chapters, and the results of this review are set forth herein after.

THE FORWORD:

AUG 6 1964

This discusses the origin of the Commission, its organization and the manner by which it arrived at the conclusions in the report. Its significant that on page 8 the report states, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation executed the detailed requests made by the Commission with dispatch and thoroughness. At the same

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COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

64 AUG 10 1964

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time the Federal Bureau of Investigation continued its own investigation into the assassination." Elsewhere in the forward, it is stated "As this report reflects, the actions of several federal agencies, particularly the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Secret Service, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Department of State, have been reviewed in detail by the Commission." It points out "the responsible officials of these agencies were called to testify under oath before the Commission and the Director was specifically named. It is noted the draft did not include the results of investigation concerning Jack L. Ruby. It is stated this was not set out as, "widespread publication of facts regarding the assassination or subsequent killing of Lee Harvey Oswald might interfere with Ruby's rights to fair and impartial treatment on the charges filed against him by the State of Texas."

THE TRIP TO DALLAS:

This section primarily deals with data furnished to the Commission by the United States Secret Service, a copy of which was furnished to the Bureau. It concerns the usual protective procedures for the visit of the President, and what was done for this trip to Dallas. At one point, the Commission stated "no arrangements were made for an inspection of buildings along the motorcade route, either by police or by custodians of the buildings, since it was not the usual practice of the Secret Service to make such a check." At this point, the report in a footnote states this policy is discussed elsewhere in the report. These pages were not available for our review. The Commission also stated "Before leaving the hotel on that fateful day, the President, Mrs. Kennedy and aide Kenneth P. O'Donnell talked about the risks in the President's public appearance. In an almost clairvoyant manner, President Kennedy commented that nothing could prevent an assassin from killing a President from a tall building with a rifle equiped with a telescopic lense, but he concluded that was an unavoidable risk in view of the exposure required of the Head of State and leader of a political party."

The Commission stresses the difficulties inherent in protecting a President due to political considerations wherein a President desires to be as close as possible to the people.

THE SHOTS FROM THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY:

In this chapter "the Commission has concluded that the shots fired at President Kennedy and Governor Connally were fired from

a sixth floor window at the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building in a space of approximately five to eight seconds." The Commission also concludes "that two bullets caused all of the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally ...one of the shots most likely the first or the third entirely missed the Presidential car and its occupants." The report states, "not one shread of credible evidence suggests that these shots were fired from the triple overpass, the railroad yards or any other site at the scene of the assassination." The autopsy results on the President are set out and negates prevalent theories that the President had been shot in the throat and it confirms the shots had to be fired from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository Building where Oswald was employed.

THE ACTIVITIES OF OSWALD AFTER THE ASSASSINATION:

This chapter is quite specific in proving that Oswald must have been the assassin and tends to substantiate our findings concerning his movements after the assassination. The Commission established this through various independent time studies and the taking of numerous statements from credible witnesses. This section should put to rest many of the fallacious theories put out by our adversaries in an effort to confuse and complicate our task.

THE MURDER OF TIPPIT:

The Commission is very explicit that every effort was made to uncover credible evidence of a possible link between Oswald and Ruby; however, "no such evidence was discovered." They specifically state that Oswald did murder Tippit and theorized that at the time of the killing he might have been trying to escape to Mexico. The complete feasibility of Oswald being in the area of Tippit's murder and the possible circumstances of why Tippit stopped Oswald is discussed.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD; THE PRE-RUSSIAN PERIOD:

This is divided into sections covering Oswald's boyhood and his service in the U. S. Marine Corps. The Commission goes into detail about the psychiatric examinations made of Oswald in New York; and makes a damaging indictment of Oswald's mother, Mrs. Margarete Oswald, as an unstable and unsavory individual who had a negative effect on her son's development and personality. Oswald's Marine Corps history and experiences are recounted and nothing is set forth which would contradict our inquiries into this period of Oswald's life.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S LIFE IN RUSSIA:

In this section the Commission speculates that Oswald probably first decided to defect to Russia when he was stationed in Japan with the U. S. Marine Corps in 1957. Details concerning Oswald's travel to Russia, his attempts to renounce his United States citizenship, and the difficulties he had with Soviet authorities in receiving permission to reside indefinitely in the Soviet Union, and his assignment to a job in Minsk, Russia are discussed. Oswald's courtship and marriage to Marina Oswald is described. The Commission points out that Oswald became disillusioned with the Soviet system in early 1961, and thereafter it summarizes the steps Oswald took to return to the United States. This phase of the Commission's report was largely based upon State Department records, interviews with Marina Oswald and information contained in Oswald's diary and other personal documents found in Oswald's effects following the assassination. There was nothing new brought out in this phase of Oswald's life that had not already been developed through our inquiries and our perusal of State Department documents regarding Oswald.

TECHNICAL EVIDENCE:

It was noted that in setting forth the results of the various technical findings and conclusions the report occasionally departs from the actual expert witness testimony furnished. In some instances this appears in what purports to be verbatim quotes from the testimony, and in other instances it appears in the form of paraphrasing.

CONCLUSION:

It is evident from this draft that the FBI's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy was essentially correct, and that the Commission has not uncovered any startling information that was not developed in our investigation. The Commission's report is a substantiation of our initial report which was furnished to the Commission as early as December 5, 1964.

ACTION:

When an additional report is received with recommendations, conclusions and other material, it will be reviewed and you will be advised of the results.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 8/18/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Rogge

During the conversation on August 18, 1964, with Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission, Mr. Rankin mentioned the requests that have been made of the Bureau to furnish the number of reports, the number of pages, as well as the number of interviews and man hours which have been consumed in the over-all investigation. Mr. Rankin stated that the number of pages as well as the number of reports, as furnished by the Bureau's letter of August 12, 1964, would be most helpful and that he certainly did not expect the Bureau to perform the tedious task of counting the actual number of interviews or to compile the number of man hours utilized. He advised that when the request was made he thought there was a possibility this data might be readily available.

Mr. Rankin stated that in order to give the Bureau due credit for the tremendous amount of investigation which had been performed by the Bureau, was intended that a statement would be included in the "foreword" of the Commission's report, mentioning the extent of the Bureau's activity.

Polygraph Examination of Ruby:

Mr. Rankin stated that Chief Justice Warren had recently returned to the United States, following which he, Mr. Rankin, had briefed the Chief Justice thoroughly concerning the Bureau's assistance in affording Jack Ruby a polygraph interview on July 18, 1964. Mr. Rankin stated that the Chief Justice was most appreciative that the Bureau had gone ahead with this polygraph examination in view of the personal promise that he had made to Jack Ruby that he would be afforded a polygraph examination. He stated that the Chief Justice was fully cognizant and appreciative of the various sound observations which had been made by the Bureau relative to affording Ruby a polygraph examination, but regardless of the Bureau's feelings in this matter, we had gone ahead and complied with the request of the President's Commission.

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Ruby)

62-109090-186

AUG 25 1964

AUG 28 1964

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Mr. Rankin advised that with regard to the polygraph examination, there would be a discussion in the report of the Commission showing the conditions under which this polygraph examination was given to Jack Ruby and the report would quote the Bureau's letter therein, where we set forth our observations relative to the desirability of giving Ruby such an examination.

Bureau's Interest in Rights of Individuals:

During the discussion, Mr. Rankin mentioned that staff members of the Commission were very much interested in seeing that the comments of the Director and Mr. Belmont were brought to light in the Commission's report in such a way that they would receive appropriate attention rather than appearing solely in the testimony itself. He advised that this matter had not been taken up with the seven members of the Commission as of this time but this would be done very shortly and that it was his desire to see that the Bureau's interests in the rights of individuals was properly related in an appropriate part of the report. Mr. Rankin did not volunteer where in the report this information would be set forth.

Comments Concerning the Bureau's Participation in the Investigation:

Mr. Rankin commented that throughout the tremendous amount of work which has been done concerning the assassination of the President, the FBI had certainly carried a tremendous workload, and that while Secret Service had performed a small amount of investigation at the request of the Commission and a few other agencies had done some minor work, the bulk of the investigative activity had been carried on by the FBI. He stated that throughout the entire existence of the President's Commission the Bureau had cooperated fully and never on any occasion refused to carry out a request of the Commission, regardless of how ridiculous the request might have seemed on the surface. He stated he was well aware of the fact that many of the requests did not have any basis in fact for being run out but because of the nature of the investigation, the Commission felt that it had to be done. He stated he felt that the Bureau's efforts along these lines would certainly reflect favorably on the Bureau's investigation and the amount of interest that was given to detail, both by the Bureau and the President's Commissio He stated that all in all, he felt that the Commission's report would certainly reflect creditably on the FBI.

Date of Final Report by the Commission:

Mr. Rankin advised that the present target date for the submission of the report of the Commission was September 8, 1964. He stated he sincerely hoped that the Commission would be able to meet this target date but that as of

the present time he was not certain whether this could be done. In this connection Mr. Rankin mentioned the fact that he was aware the Bureau had received a number of requests in recent weeks and that all of the requests of the President's Commission were being complied with as rapidly as possible. He also stated that anything that could be done to expedite these late requests would be appreciated.

Mr. Rankin was assured that the Bureau was well aware of the Commission's desire to wind up their activity and that specific instructions had been given to all offices conducting investigation to complete all phases of our investigation in the shortest possible time.

This is being watched most carefully at the Seat of Government and we are seeing that all offices are handling matters on an expeditious basis.

Submitted for information.

MR. TROTTER 8-27-64

A. K. Bowles

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

REQUEST FOR LETTER FROM FBI CONCERNING FINGERPRINT EXAMINATIONS OF OSWALD'S PERSONAL EFFECTS

Today, Stuart Pollak of the President's Commission telephoned D.C. to request a letter from the FBI showing the extent of the fingerprint analysis of all of the personal effects of Lee Harvey Oswald, so he will have the complete picture in one place. He was advised such a letter will be sent to the Commission in the near future.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention: Mr. Robert A. Frazier)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

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ST-104

REC-60

62-109090-187
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 28 1964

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68 SEP 1 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: August 11, 1964

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - M. P. Callahan
(W. C. Jackson)
1 - I. W. Conrad
(W. D. Griffith)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (W. A. Branigan)
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - L. J. Gauthier 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission advising them of the extent of our investigative efforts since the assassination pursuant to its request.

DETAILS

By letter dated 8-7-64, the Commission advised it intends to incorporate in its final report the extent of the "excellent" investigative effort undertaken by the Bureau since the assassination. In this letter it requested the following statistical data:

1. Approximate number of interviews conducted.

2. Pieces of correspondence and reports submitted to the Commission.

3. Total number of pages of such materials.

4. If available, the approximate number of Agent-days spent on this investigation.

The Commission specifically pointed out they did not desire us to distinguish between the various investigations conducted, such as the Jack L. Ruby case and Lee Harvey Oswald. They did state that they desired any thoughts on our part which would enable them to present these statistics in the most effective way.

Enclosure - plus 1 LHM

62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
RDR:las (14)

CONTINUED - OVER

SENT DIRECTOR FOR APPROVAL
8-12-64

REC-11 62-109090-188
ENCLOSURE
18 AUG 28 1964

XEROX AUG 28 1964

68 SEP 1 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

BACKGROUND

As of 7-31-64, more than 1756 investigative reports comprising more than 17,200 pages constituting the FBI's investigation have been furnished to the Commission. Further, over 3682 items of physical evidence were received in the FBI Laboratory for technical examination. In addition, our Exhibit Section constructed and delivered to the Commission detailed scale models of the assassination area, including appropriate buildings, landmarks, etc., with accompanying volume of visual aids.

We do not have a record of the number of interviews conducted since the assassination and the only way this could be accomplished would be a time consuming physical count. Likewise, we do not know the number of Agent-days spent on this investigation and tabulating same would be an enormous undertaking. It is pointed out that virtually every field office and legal attache have at one time or another conducted some investigation in this matter.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letter be sent furnishing the Commission with that statistical data available and summarizing the major accomplishments of this Bureau since the assassination.

7-28-64

CODE

If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent teletype at once.

RADIOGRAM URGENT

1 - I. W. Conrad (W. D. Griffith
1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA. ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

COMMISSION BY LETTER JULY TWENTY FOUR, LAST, IN ADDITION TO OTHER MATTERS, REQUESTED PHOTOGRAPH BE TAKEN FROM INSIDE SIXTH FLOOR OF TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY SOUTHEAST CORNER WINDOW FROM WHERE SHOTS FIRED SHOWING QUOTE BY VISUAL DEMONSTRATION END QUOTE DISTANCE BETWEEN FLOOR AND WINDOW SILL AS WELL AS HEIGHT OF OPENING IN WINDOW WHEN WINDOW IS HALF OPEN AS ON ASSASSINATION DAY.

COMMISSION ALSO DESIRES PHOTOGRAPH OF PERSON ABOUT FIVE FEET NINE INCHES TO SHOW RELATIVE POSITION OF LEDGE AND WINDOW TO A PERSON ABOUT OSWALD'S HEIGHT.

DALLAS CONSIDER USING SURVEYOR'S TAPE, ROD OR OTHER SUITABLE MEASURING DEVICE WHICH CAN BE EASILY READ FROM PHOTOGRAPHERS POSITION. ANY EXPLANATORY DATA NECESSARY SHOULD BE INCORPORATED IN APPROPRIATE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM. HANDLE AT ONCE

62-109090

170 AUG 4 1964

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (7)

NOTE: Commission requested 2 other items be visually demonstrated the rifle and four cartons found near the window on the 6th floor. This is being handled by the Laboratory and Identification Division respectively, and the entire matter is being coordinated at the Bureau and when the desired information and material is obtained, the Commission will be furnished same.

79 AUG 5 - 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW OF WIRE TRANSMITTED

July 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62 107093

10
15

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan (Rm. 2712)
1 - Mr. Hines (Rm. 2264)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Millen
1 - Mr. Baker
1 - Mr. Stevens

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 20, 1964, requesting a copy of the recording made by Eve Pappas at the time Lee Oswald was shot.

Enclosed is a copy of this tape recording which retains essentially all fidelity and clarity of the recording from which this copy was made.

The examination previously conducted by the FBI Laboratory consisted of a process designed to identify any unknown sounds on a recording of this type. These techniques consisted of playing the recording at speeds varying from the original recording speed and also observing a visual display of the frequency spectrum of that pertinent portion of the recording in which utterances by Ruby would have been made at the time Oswald was shot.

It should be noted that the examination as outlined above was conducted on a copy of the original recording made by Eve Pappas of station WNEW, New York, in accordance with your request in a letter dated June 24, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

VLGS:bwd (11)

NOTE: General Counsel Rankin requested by letter dated 6/24/64 that a copy of the original Pappas recording be obtained and a technical examination conducted of same recording by the Laboratory. This was done and was reported in a letter to the Commission dated 7/17/64. Lab is also retaining copy of recording

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. 31 JUL 64

7 AUG 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUL 29 1 43 PM '64

FBI - READING ROOM

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUL 23

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of July 17, 1964 in which you state that examination of a tape recording made by Mr. Ike Pappas shows that no identifiable utterances were made by Jack Ruby at the time he shot Lee Oswald.

Please provide for the Commission files a copy of the Pappas recording having as good fidelity as is obtainable together with a statement from your laboratory indicating what examination was made of the original Pappas recording and the extent to which sound has been lost in the copy which is provided the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964

16 JUL 24 1964

31 JUL 24 1964

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Ray

August 12, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of Miss Mary A. Horcotsky, Commission employee, on August 4, 1964, to a representative of this Bureau concerning reproductions of certain Commission exhibits. These exhibits were in the possession of this Bureau at the time this request was made.

In accordance with this request, there are enclosed herewith three photocopies each of Commission exhibits, consisting of Ruth Paine Exhibits numbered 272 and 273. These exhibits are retained in this Bureau.

ENCLOSURE COURIER SVC.
30 AUG 12
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090-10
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 14 1964

19 AUG 13 1964

Enclosures (6)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (3)

NOTE for Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas are photocopies of each of the exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with a listing of same.

LR:GFM (10)

62-109060

(See NOTE next page)

66 AUG 17 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI - READING ROOM
AUG 7 11 05 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

3618

NOTE:

The request on 3/4/64, was made by Miss Rowcotsky to SA Robert E. Neill. These exhibits were in the possession of the Bureau at the time this request was made, and they are retained.

August 12, 1964

COMMISSION EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION
Ruth Paine Exhibit 272	Piece of brown wrapping paper
Ruth Paine Exhibit 273	Piece of gummed paper tape

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

August 12, 1964

COMMISSION EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION
Ruth Paine Exhibit 272	Piece of brown wrapping paper
Ruth Paine Exhibit 273	Piece of gummed paper tape

62-109090-1

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Frazier
July 29, 1964

By Courier Service

1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Woodcock

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to a telephonic request by Miss Mary A. Rowoetsky, of your staff, on July 16, 1964, the Commission exhibits listed below were obtained and photographed:

Lillian Murret Exhibit number 1
Seth Kantor Exhibit number 2
McMillon Exhibits numbered 5016 and 5020
Crafard Exhibits numbered 5200A through 5200E,
[illegible] 5207 through 5211, 5213, 5214, 5214A, 5215
through 5220, 5222, 5223A, 5223B, 5229A, 5229B,
5230
[illegible] Exhibits numbered 5007 and 5138
Tuohey Exhibit number 1
A. Johnson Exhibit number 5A
Semmingson Exhibit number 3031
Holmes Exhibits numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4
Crowe Exhibits numbered 2 through 6
Shockey Exhibits numbered 1 and 4

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2)

62-109060
NOTE FOR DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photographs of the above-mentioned Commission exhibits, together with a listing of same.

CW:emh (10)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

79 AUG 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964

10 AUG 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RECORDED-READING ROOM
Jul 29 11 13 AM '64

BY COURIER SVC.
30 JUL 29
FBI-WDC

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Armstrong Exhibits numbered 5300A through 5300F, 5301A through 5301E, 5302, 5303A through 5303E, 5304A, 5304B, 5305A through 5305S, 5306A, 5306B, 5307A, 5308
Gerald L. Hill Exhibits designated A, B, C

Enclosed herewith are three sets of photographs of the above-mentioned exhibits, together with the exhibits themselves, with the exception of Holmes Exhibits numbered 1, 2, 3 and 6 which were returned to you previously.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (69)

NOTE: The telephonic request from the Commission was received by SA Roy H. Jevons and the exhibits were obtained by SA Robert E. Neill on the same date. The Commission made no request that the Bureau retain exhibits which were not originally in its custody.

It is noted that a number of exhibits photographed are multiple pages or multiple portion exhibits and in order to avoid confusion the three sets of photographs are being counted as three enclosures. The Holmes exhibits were returned to the Commission on 7/24/64 at the request of Miss Rowcotsky and this was confirmed by letter 7/27/64.

FCW:emh

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
Lillian Murret 1*	Photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Ekdahl on their wedding day, 5/5/45
Seth Kantor 2*	Floor plan of basement parking area in Dallas PD headquarters building
McMillon 5013*	Floor plan of basement parking area in Dallas PD headquarters building
McMillon 5020*	Report of Detective T. D. McMillon to Chief of Police, Dallas PD re Oswald homicide
Crafard 5200A*	Photograph of Ruby and two unidentified women standing in front of nightclub
Crafard 5200B*	Photograph of Ruby and two unidentified women standing in front of nightclub
Crafard 5200C*	Photograph of Ruby and two unidentified women standing in front of nightclub
Crafard 5200D*	Photograph of Ruby and two unidentified women standing in front of nightclub
Crafard 5200E*	Photograph of Ruby and two unidentified women standing in front of nightclub
Crafard 5201*	Photograph of unidentified people sitting in a cocktail lounge
Crafard 5202*	Photograph of Ruby and two striptease[illegible], "Little [illegible] and "Joy Sate"
Crafard 5203*	Photograph of Ruby in a nightclub
Crafard 5209*	Photograph of female nightclub entertainer, not otherwise identified
Crafard 5210*	8"by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5211*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5213*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5214*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5214A*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5215*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5216*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5217*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Crafard 5218*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence

62 109016
ENCLOSURE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
Orsland 5219*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Orsland 5220*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of small photographs of a striptease sequence
Orsland 5222*	Photograph of Eddie Rocco
Orsland 5223A*	Photograph of discharge document (Army) of Curtis Laverne Orsland
Orsland 5223B*	Photograph showing several pieces of paper bearing notations of names, dates, etc.
Orsland 5229A*	Photograph of the cover of a subpoena re Jack Ruby trial
Orsland 5229B*	Photograph of a subpoena to Curtis L. Orsland re Ruby trial
Orsland 5230*	Consists of eleven 8" by 10" photographs of a diary book and various pages therein belonging to C. L. Orsland
Dean 5196*	Small reel of recording tape bearing an interview, ... otherwise identified
Dean 5007*	Diagram of parking area in basement of Dallas PD headquarters building
Dorsey 1*	2 Placards re Defense Committee (Gus Hall - Benjamin J. Davis) - "End McCarthyism," photographic negative of placard and note from Oswald soliciting photo work
A. Johnson 5A*	Photograph bearing caption "Read the Worker" - "If You want to know about Peace, Democracy, etc."
Semmingsen 3001*	Reproductions of nine Western Union telegrams recd. by and sent to Ruby
Holmes 1*	Reproduction of P. O. box application by Ruby
Holmes 2*	Reproduction of advertisement of Kleinis Sporting Goods
Holmes 3*	Reproduction of Ruby's application for a P. O. box
Holmes 3*	Reproduction of an application signed by Jack Ruby for a P. O. box
Crowe 1*	Signed statement by William D. Crowe, Jr.
Crowe 3*	8" by 10" photograph showing striptease sequence of "Little Lynn" (Karen Bennett)
Crowe 4*	Photograph of nightclub interior, not otherwise identified
Crowe 5*	Photograph of nightclub interior, not otherwise identified
Crowe 6*	Photograph of nightclub scene and female entertainer, not otherwise identified

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
Shackley 1*	Pamphlet entitled "The Cuban Episode and the American Press - April 9 - 20, 1961"
Shackley 2*	Reel of audio tape of interview with Oswald
Armstrong 5800A*	Photograph of Ruby and two women
Armstrong 5800B*	Photograph of Ruby and two women
Armstrong 5800C*	Photograph of Ruby and two women
Armstrong 5800D*	Photograph of Ruby and two women
Armstrong 5800E*	Photograph of Ruby and two women
Armstrong 5800F*	Photograph of Ruby and two women
Armstrong 5801A*	Photograph of Ruby seated at desk and two women,
Armstrong 5801B*	Photograph of Ruby seated at desk and two women
Armstrong 5801C*	Photograph of Ruby seated at desk and two women
Armstrong 5801D*	Photograph of Ruby seated at desk and two women
Armstrong 5801E*	Photograph of Ruby seated at desk and two women
Armstrong 5802*	Photograph of Eddie Rocco
Armstrong 5803A*	Photograph showing smaller photographs of variou nightclub scenes
Armstrong 5803B*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of smaller p of striptease sequence
Armstrong 5803C*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of smaller photographs of striptease sequence
Armstrong 5803D*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of smaller photographs of striptease sequence
Armstrong 5803E*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of smaller photographs of striptease sequence
Armstrong 5803F*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of smaller photographs of striptease sequence
Armstrong 5803G*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of smaller photographs of striptease sequence
Armstrong 5803H*	8" by 10" photograph showing series of smaller photographs of striptease sequence
Armstrong 5803I*	Photograph of nightclub scene and lo... to entertai...
Armstrong 5803J*	Photograph of nightclub scene showi... various pat... not identified
Armstrong 5803K*	Photograph of nightclub scene showi... various patro... not identified
Armstrong 5803L*	Photograph of Ruby on a nightclub stage
Armstrong 5803M*	Photograph of Ruby on a nightclub stage
Armstrong 5804A*	Photograph of nightclub interior showing various patrons not identified

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
Armstrong 5304B*	Photograph of nightclub entertainer, not identified
Armstrong 5305A - 5305S*	Photograph of Spiral notebook and various pages
Armstrong 5306A - B*	Photograph of "While Your Were Out" telephone messages
Armstrong 5307A*	Photograph of piece of paper showing address of T. E. Smith
Armstrong 5308*	Eighteen 8" by 10" photographs of various pages of a Spiral notebook
Gerald L. Hill A*	Photograph showing view of Oswald homicide scene
Gerald L. Hill B*	Photograph showing Oswald and police officers as Oswald was being taken from the Texas theater
Gerald L. Hill C*	Photograph of scene in front of Texas theater

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Raupach
2 - Mr. Latona

Mr. Griffith
Mr. Shroyfelt

July 27, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letters dated June 30, 1964, and July 10, 1964, requesting that an investigation be conducted to determine the circumstances surrounding the obtaining and publishing of excerpts from Lee Harvey Oswald's "Historic Diary" in "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

The Dallas Office of this Bureau furnished the FBI Laboratory the following items obtained from Henry Wade, District Attorney, Dallas, Texas, which he advised are material his office had concerning the diary and other evidence in this case:

1 roll of 35 millimeter positive film
1 roll of 35 millimeter negative film
15 Xerox prints of some of the pages of Oswald's diary.

The New York Office of this Bureau has obtained and furnished to the Laboratory copies of Oswald's diary that were purchased and published by "Life" magazine.

Examination of these items in the FBI Laboratory has established that the 35 millimeter positive film obtained from the Dallas District Attorney's Office contains imperfections in their original state that are reproduced in the 35 millimeter negative film obtained from the District Attorney's Office. In addition, these imperfections from the positive film, plus some original imperfections in the negative film, are all

62-109060

- Dallas (100-10461) (See NOTE page 3)
- New York (105-38431) - Enclosures (12) (See NOTE page 3)

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964

SHROYFELT 7336

(16)

79 AUG 5 1964

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RECD-READING ROOM FBI
Jul 27 4 30 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

reproduced in the Xerox prints of this film obtained from the District Attorney's Office and are also reproduced in the Xerox prints from "Life" magazine. This shows that the "Life" magazine copies originated from the 35 millimeter films from the Dallas District Attorney's Office.

Investigation regarding the film in the possession of the District Attorney's Office has established that shortly after the assassination the material, including the diary, which the Dallas Police Department obtained from the various residences of Oswald was furnished to the FBI in Dallas where it was photographed on 35 millimeter film for record purposes. A copy of this film was furnished to the Dallas Police Department. A representative of the Dallas District Attorney's Office subsequently requested copies of the material from the Police Department and, as a result of this request, the Police Department furnished the roll of film to the District Attorney's Office representative. The Police Department film was taken to the Recordak Company in Dallas where a 35 millimeter positive, a 35 millimeter negative and three sets of Xerox copies were made for the District Attorney's Office. The "Life" magazine prints are a part of these Xerox copies or are Xerox copies made at some other time from the District Attorney's 35 millimeter negative.

The Xerox copies of the diary obtained from the District Attorney's Office and the Xerox copies obtained from "Life" magazine were all examined for latent fingerprints. Seventeen latent fingerprints and three latent palm prints were developed on the copies from "Life" magazine. Five latent fingerprints and four latent palm prints were developed on the copies from the District Attorney's Office. One of the latent fingerprints on the copies from the District Attorney's Office is identical with the left thumb print of a William Franklin Alexander, who may be identical with William F. Alexander, Assistant District Attorney, Dallas, Texas. The other fingerprints and palm prints have not been identified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE FOR DALLAS:

The Dallas Office should obtain, if possible, the fingerprints and palm prints of William F. Alexander and H. H. Davis, Jr., of the District Attorney's Office. They should also obtain, if possible, fingerprints and palm prints of Hugh Aynesworth and Paula Aynesworth for comparison with the unidentified latent fingerprints and palm prints. A fingerprint card has been located for one Houston Harrison Davis, Jr., Navy Serial Number 528469, who may be identical with Assistant District Attorney H. H. Davis, Jr.

The films and Xerox prints submitted with Dallas letter 7/11/64 are being returned to Dallas under separate cover. No latent examination was made of the 35 mm films because such examination would tend to remove characteristics used in relating these films to the "Life" magazine copies.

NOTE FOR NEW YORK:

The Xerox copies obtained from "Life" magazine that were furnished with New York airtel 7/16/64 are attached to the New York copy of this letter. Photographs have been retained of these Xerox copies.

July 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I have received your letter of July 23, 1964. As you know, the Dallas Police Department lifted a latent impression on the underside of the gun barrel near the end of the foregrip of the rifle recovered on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. The Identification Division of the FBI determined this was a palm print which was identical with the right palm of Lee Harvey Oswald.

With respect to your specific question, no representative of this Bureau has made statements of any type to the press concerning the existence or nonexistence of this print.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(Attention: R. E. Lenihan)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 AUG 5 - 1964

HHA:cmk (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUL 23 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It has been alleged that the palmprint lifted from Oswald's rifle by the Dallas police is false. This allegation is supported by the statement that the FBI told the press in an off-the-record briefing session on November 23 or 24 that there was no palmprint on the rifle. Will you please notify us whether at any time the FBI told or let it be known to the press that there was no palmprint on the rifle.

Your continued cooperation with the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1565

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 24

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In the course of its Report the Commission intends to answer a great number of allegations which have been made in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. Among the allegations are the following:

1. It has been FBI policy for 20 years to report to employers those of their employees who are communists or suspected communists.

2. Patrolman Tippit violated a procedure covering radio cars when he failed to notify headquarters that he was stopping to question a suspect.

3. Prior to the assassination Dallas police searched other buildings in the area of the Texas School Book Depository but not the Depository building itself.

4. Precautions taken by the Dallas police on November 22 before the assassination included surveillance of many people, among them some who did no more than speak in favor of school integration.

62-109090

It would be most helpful to our work if you could investigate these allegations and provide us with answers at the earliest possible moment.

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964

Your continued cooperation in this matter to the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

5 CAUG 4 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN DATE: 7-24-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY REQUEST FOR VISUAL AIDS

Reference telephone call from Norman Redlich, President's Commission, to Inspector Malley, 7-22-64, regarding the preparation of visual aids depicting whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald after the assassination.

Mr. Redlich was contacted on 7-23-64 at which time he discussed information which the Commission desired to be put into a graphic chart depicting the known and assumed movements of Oswald between the time he left the Texas School Book Depository and his arrest in the Texas Theatre. The Commission desires that this chart differentiate between the known whereabouts of Oswald and the assumed routes used by him to get to these locations where certain witnesses saw him. This information is supported by evidence adduced from witnesses testifying before the Commission.

Mr. Redlich asked that this matter be prepared in such a manner that it will be legible after being reduced to 8" x 10" size suitable for insertion in the Commission's report. He realizes that technically this is a difficult request to make but hopes that the Bureau can come up with something suitable. He was advised that we would do everything possible to assist the Commission in this matter. This work is being given continuous attention in the Exhibits Section.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 29 1964

16 JUL 28 1964

Enclosure
LJG:bcb
(7)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (Sent Direct)

79 AUG 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-

THREE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 24, 1964

1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Neill - Enclosure

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 7/24/64, SA Cortlandt Cunningham, while at the Commission on another matter, was requested by Miss Mary L. Howcotnly to take custody of the two exhibits listed on the attached list. She further requested that the Commission be furnished with three copies of each exhibit not previously reproduced.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed and three copies will be furnished to the Commission as requested. Inasmuch as both exhibits were originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau, they will be kept in Bureau custody.

CC-100-358

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bailey - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. D. Smith) - Enclosure

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964

16 JUL 30 1964

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE

67 AUG 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

7/24/

FBI FILE NO.	FRAZER EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D200	1	Color print from Mrs. Hyde (7 inch)
D211	2	Color print from Mrs. Kramer

62-107070

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 7-24-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

REQUEST TO REVIEW TESTIMONY

On July 23, 1964, the office of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, attorney on the staff of the President's Commission, telephonically advised that the corrected copy of the transcript of my testimony had been mislaid by them and could not be located. The caller, who identified herself as Mr. Eisenberg's secretary, requested that we make the corrections to another copy for them. A copy has been received, the corrections made, and the corrected copy returned to the Commission July 24, 1964.

ACTION:

For information

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)

SFLinma
(8)

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 29 1964

16 JUL 28 1964

LEGAL SIX SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

66AUG3 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover: The President's Commission:

The current issue of Life Magazine contains excerpts from Lee Harvey Oswald's historic diary. The Commission would like the Bureau to conduct an appropriate investigation to determine the circumstances surrounding the obtaining and publishing of this material by Life.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXEMPT
30-JUL-13-1964

1 62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964
2/3

SOVIET SECTION

memo Rosen to Belmont 7/14/64 Kmk

cc Tickler
6-Kmk

ORIGINAL FILED IN

181
79 AUG 5 - 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

JUN 30 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of February 12, 1964 indicates that on the preceding day you delivered to this Commission a copy of a photograph which was displayed to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963, by Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum of your Bureau. You also referred to that photograph in your letter of February 7, 1964 in which you quoted portions of an article appearing in NATION magazine of January 7, 1964 and advised us that the photograph exhibited to Mrs. Oswald by Agent Odum was not a photograph of Mr. Jack L. Ruby.

The photograph which you delivered to us on February 11, 1964 was marked Commission Exhibit 237 and shown to Mrs. Oswald for purposes of identification during the course of her testimony before this Commission. Mrs. Oswald denied that Exhibit 237 was the same photograph as the one displayed to her on November 23, 1963 by Special Agent Odum. She specifically stated that the photograph which had been shown to her on that date had been cropped in a different manner from Exhibit 237 in that the former had not been

Let to Rankin
7/16/64 with enclosure
Ref: garbled
295

62-109090-4471

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 23 1964

64 JUL 29 1964

4 JUL 30 1964

SOVIET SECTION

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

cropped to follow the outline of the head and shoulders of the individual portrayed in the photograph, as was the case with Exhibit 237.

Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff advises me that on May 28, 1964 he requested Mr. Malley of your Bureau to provide for the purposes of our record a complete explanation of all of the circumstances surrounding the receipt of the photograph in question by your Bureau and its display to Mrs. Oswald. In response to that conversation, on June 9, 1964 your Bureau forwarded to this Commission other copies of the photograph which had been displayed to Mrs. Oswald. While it appears that the individual portrayed in the photograph forwarded with your letter of June 9, 1964 is the same individual that was portrayed in the photograph which you forwarded to us on February 11, 1964 and which was marked Commission Exhibit 237, we note that the two photographs have in fact been cropped in a different manner. The upper portion of the former is cropped roughly in the shape of a triangle whereas the latter (Exhibit 237) was cropped to follow the outline of the head and shoulders of the man portrayed in that photograph. Your letter of June 9, 1963 indicates that the original of the photograph that was actually shown to Mrs. Oswald is maintained in the files of your Bureau and sets forth on its backside the initials of Special Agent Odum.

In view of the confusion which now exists in the record of our proceedings as a result of the fact that the photograph which you forwarded to us on February 11, 1964 was not in fact identical to the photograph actually displayed to Mrs. Oswald on November 23, 1963, we would appreciate receiving a copy of both sides of the photograph which was in fact shown to Mrs. Oswald so that our record may show the initials of Special Agent Odum thereon. We would also like to have a statement from Special Agent Odum identifying the photograph which he in fact displayed to Mrs. Oswald and indicating the circumstances under which he did so.

We understand that the photograph in question was originally delivered to you by the Central Intelligence Agency. We would appreciate receiving statements from the officials of your Bureau who handled this matter at the time indicating when and by whom and the complete details of the circumstances under which that photograph was delivered to you. We are interested in, among other things, the number of copies delivered to you, the circumstances under which the photograph actually displayed to Mrs. Oswald was cropped, why and by whom and the reasons why that photograph was in fact displayed to Mrs. Oswald.

We would also appreciate advice as to the identity of the individual portrayed in that photograph.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Just how do we copies
Just coming and/or con—
Dress?

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 30, 1964

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Anderson
1 - Mr. Higgins
1 - Mr. Rogge

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Memorandum dated June 8, 1964, from Bland to Sullivan set forth information concerning a request from the President's Commission that the Bureau provide Commission with certain specific data relating to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the 30th of November Movement, and other organizations. The Commission also requested all reports from our Dallas Office for the year 1963 which pertained to persons believed active in the Communist Party or the Socialist Workers Party. The memorandum pointed out that the information requested concerning the organizations was being furnished to the Commission and recommended that the individual reports concerning individuals having communist and Socialist Workers Party affiliations in Dallas during 1963 be taken up with Mr. Rankin to see whether or not the Commission actually desired these individual reports.

This matter was discussed with Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission on June 10, 1964. Mr. Rankin advised he did not see any reason for these individual reports to be turned over to the President's Commission unless they contained specific information showing a relationship between the individuals and Oswald or Ruby. He advised he would discuss this matter with the Commission staff and would advise the Bureau at a subsequent date as to whether these reports should or should not be made available.

In the absence of any instructions from the President's Commission relating to this matter, Malley discussed this situation with Mr. Rankin on June 29, 1964. Mr. Rankin stated that he would appreciate it if this matter would be taken up with his assistant, Mr. Howard Willens.

Willens advised that he was undecided whether the Commission desired the actual reports. It was explained to Mr. Willens that there was no reluctance whatsoever on the part of the Bureau to make the reports available; the only question involved was whether the Commission wanted to have reports on individual members of the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party made a part of the permanent record of the Commission. It was suggested to Mr. Willens that he review the reports in question which Malley made available to him and decide whether he wanted the reports in question. Willens stated the reports would be reviewed as soon as possible and would either be returned to the Bureau or he would advise the Commission desired to keep these reports.

JUL 1 1964

105-82555
JRM:dge (14)

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ACTION:

In the event the Commission decides they desire these reports be made a part of the permanent record, a letter should be directed to the Commission listing the reports in question so that the Bureau files will be complete, showing the dissemination of these reports to the President's Commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: July 22, 1964

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION
INQUIRIES AND VISITS AT DALLAS, TEXAS,
BY WALTER E. CRAIG, PRESIDENT
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Last week the Director approved alerting the SAC at Dallas to a visit by American Bar Association (ABA) President Walter E. Craig, and an associate, Charles Murray, who desired to look over the assassination scene and conduct certain other inquiries in connection with Craig's responsibility for collaborating with the Warren Commission in its inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy. Craig had requested permission to be in contact with our Dallas Office to facilitate the completion of his business in Dallas.

SAC Shanklin reported that Craig and Murray were met on their arrival at Dallas the evening of 7-15-64. They were extended courtesies and on the following two days assistance was provided them in locating and visiting the various points and individuals in connection with their inquiry. SAC Shanklin stated that no problem whatever arose; there was no involvement of the Bureau in Craig's inquiries. To the contrary, Craig was extremely profuse in his gratitude to the Director for the assistance extended during the Dallas visit, and he was quite complimentary concerning the FBI. Craig stated that he expected to be in Mexico City in connection with the International Bar Conference scheduled there 7/25 - 31/64, and, incidental to that, he hopes to check an item or two in connection with the Mexico angle of the Oswald case. Mexico City Legat Clark Anderson has been alerted.

Craig called me from his home in Phoenix this week and personally reiterated his gratitude for the help given him in Dallas and asked that I extend his appreciation to the Director. He said that the assistance of the Dallas Office enabled him to cover everything with efficiency and dispatch and he is not at all concerned with any apprehension as to what the Warren Report might say because he is convinced the Bureau has done its usual outstanding job. He did indicate that if the Warren Report makes any recommendations it will possibly be to make more suggestions as to improving the protection of the President and might want the FBI to assume more responsibilities in this regard. He said he has no specific knowledge that such will be their recommendation and he is only basing this on speculation as a result of some general comments he has heard at the Commission. He indicated that in his best judgment, the Report of the Commission might be anticipated around 8-7-64, but this date is only tentative.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
HLE:mbk (4)

1 Ltr - 100-10461
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964
16 JUL 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: President's Assassination Inquiries and Visits at Dallas, Texas, by Walter E. Craig, President, American Bar Association.

Craig stated that he would be in New York for the Annual Meeting of the ABA, 8-7-64, and will remain in New York until that meeting concludes on 8-13-64. I will be in touch with him during that meeting and will, of course, report any additional information he may have.

ACTION:

Information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 7-22-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST FOR VISUAL AIDS

Re Director's letter to Mr. Rankin dated 7-20-64, wherein the Commission was advised that the FBI was holding in abeyance the preparation of a map of Mexico depicting the whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico, pending receipt of advice as to the photographs to be utilized in connection therewith.

On 7-22-64 Mr. Norman Redlich called stating that the Commission decided against using photographs on the maps but did, however, want Oswald's whereabouts graphically indicated on a map of Mexico, Federal District. He requested that I get in touch with him to discuss this matter further at a time when I would be at the Commission building with reference to exhibits which are presently being prepared for Dr. Goldberg relating to the third floor plan of the Dallas Police Department.

This matter will be discussed with Mr. Redlich on 7-24-64.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

LJG:bdb
(7)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Mohr (Mr. Malley - Mr. Stokes) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mrs. Shaneyfelt) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (Sent Direct)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
145 JUL 27 1964

5 JUL 24 1964

56 AUG 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

July 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. D. DeLoach (J. E. Herington)
1- W. C. Sullivan (J. J. Foarde)
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated July 28, 1964, relating to Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma. Reference is also made to my letter dated June 10, 1964, relating to an article in the June 8, 1964, issue of the "U. S. News and World Report" written by Mr. Glenn Clark Troelstrup concerning Mr. Atsuyuki Sassa.

Enclosed for your information are two true copies of a self-explanatory letter dated July 17, 1964, bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin, which was received at this Bureau's Headquarters on July 20, 1964. This is being furnished in view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090
1 - Foreign Liaison
RDR:las
(14)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)
1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41) Enc.
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) Enc.
1 - Legat, Tokyo (80-6) Enc.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 30 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SACs OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS AND LEGAL, ATTACHE, TOKYO

58 JUL 31 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-1

NOTE FOR SACs OKLAHOMA CITY
DALLAS
AND LEGAL ATTACHE, TOKYO

Enclosed for Oklahoma City, Dallas and Legal Attache Tokyo is a copy of the afore-mentioned communication bearing Martin's name dated 7-17-64.

Atsuyuki Sassa is a Japanese Police Superintendent who visited FBI Headquarters on 3-5-64, and was afforded a special tour of the Bureau. The article written by Troelstrup in the "U. S. News and World Report" contained numerous inaccuracies and incorrectly implied that Sassa participated in our investigation of the assassination. The article, while quite favorable to the Bureau, was prepared after Troelstrup participated in an informal group discussion in Japanese attended by Sassa and other Japanese police officers. The Bureau has received signed statements in which Troelstrup admits there were errors in his article and that he was wrong in saying that Sassa was assigned to our investigation. The President's Commission has been furnished details of this matter.

NOTE: This is the 21st letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64, alerted the field to her continuing campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI.

In Martin's most recent letter, which was directed to Mr. Sassa and a copy furnished to the Bureau, Martin comments on the article appearing in the magazine and starts out with "I am sorry you don't understand the questions raised concerning the investigation of the assassination..." Martin endeavors to show where her "superior" understanding negates Sassa's opinions on the time it took to fire the assassination weapon and other matters. She concludes by stating that Sassa should not put too much faith in the FBI.

July 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

81
1C

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 14, 1964, requesting the interview of certain collateral relatives of Jack Ruby.

There are enclosed herewith two copies each of a memorandum dated July 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas; a memorandum dated July 21, 1964, at Denver, Colorado; a memorandum dated July 22, 1964, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and a memorandum dated July 24, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, which set forth results of the desired investigation.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of July 14, 1964.

Sincerely yours

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

JWH:vew

NOTE: The Commission by letter dated July 14, 1964, requested that we interview an uncle of Ruby and two other collateral relatives for information concerning Ruby's family background and to determine whether any of them have ever known any of Ruby's relatives to have engaged in communist activities. They all denied any knowledge of any member of the family ever having engaged in communist activities.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
Jul 29 1 42 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94 - 240,16

BY COURIER SVC.
31 JUL 29
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 30 1964

62-109090

5 JUL (7) 1964

July 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Schutz

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies each of memoranda dealing with investigation relative to Dean Washington McAdams, 424 College Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas. These memoranda are dated and captioned as follows:

Boston, Massachusetts, July 9, 1964,
"Dean Washington McAdams"

Dallas, Texas, July 9, 1964,
"Lee Harvey Oswald"

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, July 10, 1964,
"Lee Harvey Oswald"

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1964,
"Lee Harvey Oswald"

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964

This completes our investigation concerning Dean Washington McAdams.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
HAS:cjr
(10)
Enclosures (8)

NOTE: McAdams in letter to Director dated 7-2-64, indicated he had information concerning the assassination. He made nebulous and nonspecific allegations against FBI personnel. Thorough investigation conducted by Dallas, Oklahoma City and Boston indicates McAdams' allegations have no basis and fact and Bureau files reveal that he was the subject of an

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO...

AUG 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

NOTE, CONTINUED

extortion case in 1964 and furnished false information with respect to a kidnaping in 1957. Numerous individuals contacted have described McAdams as mentally deranged, it being noted that he is totally blind and has been described by police authorities in Dallas as a "blind beggar."

We interviewed McAdams on July 2, 1964, at which time he was abusive, uncooperative and furnished no information concerning the assassination. It was obvious this interview triggered his communication to the Bureau.

Warren Group Split on Secret Service

By LESLIE H. WHITTEN

Hearst Headline Service Special to The N. Y. Journal-American

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Warren Commission report has been delayed because some Commission members feel the 60-year role of the Secret Service in protecting Presidents should be turned over to another agency. The FBI has been mentioned as a possibility.

The 100-year-old Secret Service was criticized in the wake of President Kennedy's assassination Nov. 22, and some of the criticism, it was learned, is reflected in the draft report. The Secret Service has protected Presidents since 1907, when President McKinley was assassinated in Buffalo.

The Warren Commission report is broken down into six general sections, one of which contains recommendations. Part of this section seeks to prescribe means for heading of ffuture attempts on a President's life.

This was a major point of disagreement among the seven-man commission.

Some of the delay in releasing the report it was learned, has been caused by the need to check out new reports as they come in—such as one that Lee Harvey Oswald and his killer, Jack Ruby, had postal-boxes near each other.

J. Lee Rankin, counsel for the Warren Commission declined to comment on the delay.

REPORT DELAY

It was thought the report would be out by the end of June. Now it will be put out sometime after Aug. .. .. ..

The 400-man Secret Service had about 60 men on the White House detail when President Kennedy was killed.

Among questions that have arisen in the Commission on protecting the president are these:

- Was there adequate cooperation between the Secret Service, the FBI and the Texas and Dallas authorities in view of Lee Harvey Oswald's record of Communist activities and abnormal behavior?
- Was the route of the Presidential car through Dallas adequately checked and should it have been announced so far in advance? Had the book warehouse from which the shot was fired been properly checked?
- Was there relevance in reports that Secret Service agents were drinking until 3 A.M. in a Fort Worth night club the day before the assassination?
- And finally, should the Secret Service, with its limited personnel and intelligence network, continue to do the job or should it be turned over to the FBI or to a new agency with the sole job of protecting the President? If the Secret Service keeps the job, how can cooperation between the service, the FBI and other federal and local authorities be improved?

President Johnson, during a press conference Saturday, declined to estimate when the report would be out.

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date July 21, 1964

NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 3 1964

66 AUG 4 1964

FBI

Date: 7/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-1639) (P)

RE: JACK L. RUBY, aka.;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM
CR

Reference is made to the polygraph examination afforded RUBY in the Dallas County Jail on July 18, 1964.

Enclosed are clippings from "The Dallas Times Herald" newspaper, July 19, 1964, and from "The Dallas Morning News", July 19 and 20, 1964.

Enc. (5)
MCC/gs
(5)

1 - 44-1639

JUL 21 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 JUL 31

7/17/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109040 -

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated July 14, 1964, requesting additional interviews in connection with Oswalds having frequented a washateria in the neighborhood and Ruby's and Oswald's alleged use of the Dobbs House Restaurant.

Conduct the requested interviews with Sleigh and Reno and any other persons identified as having been connected in any way with the washateria in question. Also interview all the employees of the Dobbs House Restaurant who have not previously been interviewed for any information any of these persons have concerning the assassination, Oswald, Ruby or any connection between Ruby and Oswald.

Handle on an expedite basis and submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(4)

NOTE: We previously interviewed the owner of a laundry in Dallas who stated Oswald had done business in his establishment on one occasion and that he had seen him in the washateria next door several times. He had never seen Ruby in the neighborhood and knew of no connection of Ruby with Oswald. Commission now desires interview of present and former owners of the washateria. We also previously interviewed the manager and several employees of the Dobbs House Restaurant where one waitress said she had seen Oswald there on several occasions in the early morning and had also seen Ruby on a few occasions in the evening hours but she had never seen them together. Commission desires all of the employees of the restaurant interviewed.

JUL 1 / 1964 COMM-FBI

59 JUL 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 14 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please provide the Commission the results of any interviews with a Mr. Elmo Sleigh and a Mr. A. J. Reno who apparently owned a washateria in Lee Oswald's neighborhood and may have information concerning any acquaintance between Oswald and Jack Ruby (Clements report ~~December 21, 1963 p.269~~ 12/14/63 p-594, 12/19/63 p-289).

Please also advise the Commission if employees of the Dobbs House, 1221 North Beckley, Dallas, other than Douglas Leake and Sam Rogers have been interviewed in connection with the patronage by Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald at that restaurant. (~~Commission~~ Gamberling Report, December 10, 1963, p. 490 & 491).

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Corrected per call to Commission 7/16/64. GHS

ORIGINAL FILED IN

32

Advised by DL 7-17-64. Jah/ms enc. 2cc of ltr rec'd

16 JUL 20 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 20 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 16, 1964

FROM : Mr. C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald
IS - R - CUBA

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

By letter dated July 14, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, The President's Commission, called the Bureau's attention to the English translation of Commission Exhibit number 1 (D-30) stating that in two instances the Bureau's translation had items in parentheses, which would appear to be more appropriately placed in brackets.

The translation in question was prepared by SA Anatole A. Boguslav on 12/5/63 and furnished to the Commission as a part of the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12/23/63 in Dallas.

Referring to paragraph nine, a comparison of the translation with the original evidence indicates that the translator's use of parentheses is proper in that the original also reflects such usage of parentheses. This, consequently, does not represent the interpolation of the translator, as suggested in Rankin's letter, and the Commission is in error in this instance.

Concerning paragraph ten, it is noted that the original does not contain any parentheses. The Bureau's translation does contain the word "apparently" in parentheses as an interpolation of the translator following the phrase "You and the baby." This is due to the fact that the handwriting in the original is extremely poor and in many instances misspelled and nearly illegible.

105-82555

Enclosures 7-17-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

BWR:fa
(7)

62-109093
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 22 1964

JUL 22 1964

SOVIET SECTION

5 C AUG 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The questioned word in this instance may be "June" which is in fact the name of the baby. Although the use of parentheses is common practice to indicate the translator's evaluation of a questionable passage, in this instance since parentheses appeared elsewhere in the original material, a more specific identification of the translator's comment as a "translator's note" would have been appropriate, although not essential in view of the context.

Accordingly, a proposed letter to the Commission is attached pointing out that although it was originally felt that the translator's note was apparent from the context, in accordance with their request, the parenthetical expression has been specifically identified as a translator's note in the amended translation which is being furnished to the Commission.

It is noted that the translation from the Russian language in this instance was prepared by SA Anatole A. Boguslav, a native born Russian, normally assigned to New York, but on special assignment in Dallas following the assassination specifically to assist in this investigation. Accordingly, in order to answer the Director's inquiry, "Why can't we do it right in the first place?" there is attached hereto a letter to New York requesting an explanation from SA Boguslav, together with appropriate recommendations from the New York Office in this matter.

ACTION:

That the attached letters to the Commission and the New York Office be approved.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES
J. LEE R

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 23

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

LENIHAN

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In January of this year after public announcement of Albert E. Jenner, Jr.'s appointment as assistant counsel to the Commission staff and before Mr. Jenner came to Washington to begin his work, he received a letter at his Chicago office from one John J. Kaylock, 116-5th Street South, St. Petersburg, Florida, a copy of which is attached, in which Mr. Kaylock generalized in vague terms that he had "information" allegedly pertaining to the assassination supposedly "secured from Lee Oswald on public contact at Punta Gorda, Florida, on October 2, 1963."

Mr. Jenner transmitted to Mr. Kaylock a polite acknowledgment of his letter. A copy of Mr. Jenner's letter is enclosed.

When it appeared in the course of the work of the staff that Oswald was in fact enroute from Mexico City to Dallas, Texas, on October 3, 1963, and having in mind the vagueness of Mr. Kaylock's letter, he concluded no good purpose would be served in embracing Mr. Kaylock's offer and contacting him, particularly in the light of Mr. Kaylock's representation that he had secured "information" from Oswald himself "on public contact" at a place a good deal over a thousand miles away from where Oswald actually was known to have been on the day Mr. Kaylock claimed to have had personal contact with Oswald.

On June 25, 1964, Mr. Kaylock wrote Governor John Connally complaining that no one from the Commission had contacted him

EX-PROC

3 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 28 1964

JUL 24 1964

FIVE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

despite his letter to Mr. Jenner, and concluded:

> "If the State of Texas is conducting its own investigation, therefore, I voluntarily will offer 'information' and co-operation, to bring the investigation to a successful conclusion."

A copy of Mr. Kaylock's letter to Governor Connally is enclosed.

Although on the face of the correspondence and in the light of the facts now known to the Commission staff, it appears unlikely that Mr. Kaylock possesses "information" of value to the investigation, I hesitate to forego investigating even this unlikely source, especially in view of Mr. Kaylock's complaint to Governor Connally.

Therefore, I will be indebted if you will have your St. Petersburg, Florida, office interview Mr. Kaylock and furnish us the results of the interview at its and your earliest convenience.

Your continued cooperation and assistance in the work of the Commission is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

January 24, 1964

Mr. John J. Kaylock
116 - 5th St. S.
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dear Mr. Kaylock:

I have your good letter of January 21, 1964 relative to the subject matter of my appointment to assist the Warren Commission in its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

I have made careful note of the contents of and considerations advanced in your letter.

Rest assured I shall fully honor the confidentiality of your communication and will, in due course, and at an appropriate time, take advantage of your proffer of help.

Cordially yours,

AEJ:hw

Albert E. Jenner, Jr.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 62 - 107070

116--5th St. S.,
St. Petersburg, Fla.,
January 21, 1964

Mr. Albert E. Jenner Jr.,
Attorney-at- law,
135-S. LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Jenner:

The Chicago papers had a written account on your appointment as chief investigator in the "Oswald case," hence, this letter.

Since there is a "leak" in both the U. S.S.Service and the State Dept.,therefore, kindly see me personally and thoroly "check" the information which I have to offer you? Bring this letter with you?

Kindly rest assurred that this letter is not written by a ---- crank, crack-pot, or a cheap publicity seeker. Whose interest is motivated strictly by justice and fair play, with malice toward none.

V oluntarily, I write that the U.S. Post Office of Washington, D.C., has sufficient data on your writer, for I have been finger-printed and "mugged" as a former U.S.Civil Service postal employee.

Since at the age of 63, life is very sweet and dear tome; therefore, it is suggested to you, to use every pre-caution in your contact with me.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Kaylock

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 62-109090

11[illegible]5th St. South,
St. Petersburg, Fla.,
June 25, 1964

Mr. John Connolly,
Governor,
State Capitol,
Austin, Texas

Dear Governor Connolly:

Thank God that He has spared you from that terrible ordeal of the assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy!

Since the Warren Commission has ended its investigation---so it claims, therefore, I am no longer legally and morally bound to Albert E. Jenner, 135 LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois, who was appointed as one of the Chief Investigators by the Warren Comm., in its investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

On January 21, 1964, a letter was written to Albert E. Jenner, voluntarily offering him "information" pertaining to the case, secured from Lee Oswald on public contact at Punta Gorda, Florida, on October2, 1963.

On January 24, 1964 Attorney Albert E. Jenner graciously acknowledged my letter in which he offered "confidentiality" upon my request.He also stated that he would take advantage of my proffer to help when due time presented itself. To this very date no public contact for "confidentiality" for exchange of information, nor any mail from him.

If the State of Texas is conducting its own investigation, therefore, I voluntarily will offer "information" and co-operation, to bring the investigation to a successful conclusion.

ENCLOSURE 62-109090

Very respectfully yours,

ENCLOSURE

Robert L. Kaelber 161

John [redacted]. Kaylock,
[redacted]5th St. So.,
[redacted]s Petersburg, Fla.

SAINT PETERSBURG, FLA.
PM
25 JUN
1964

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
6¢

Mr. John Connally,
Governor,
State Capitol,
Austin, Texas

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 7-16-64

FROM : L. J. GUTHIER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY REQUEST FOR VISUAL AIDS

Re Commission's letter to Director dated 7-14-64 requesting that Commission document 1062d (blueprint of third floor Dallas Police and Courts Building) be made into a diagram which would eliminate certain details and of a size suitable for the body of the Commission report, thus making it easily comprehensible.

In accordance with the Commission's request, I personally contacted Dr. Goldberg and Mr. Pollak of the Commission on 7-15-64 and discussed with them the features of the plans to be emphasized. Both men appeared to be undecided as to what was needed. They were not satisfied with the plans obtained from the police department and desired to know whether the FBI had made plans of this area. I mentioned to Dr. Goldberg that on 12-5-63 the FBI in anticipating the need for floor plans of this area (Captain Fritz, Homocide Offices) prepared plan of the third floor which was furnished to the Commission on 1-20-64 together with other visual aids which were contained in a brochure titled "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11-2-63 and The Killing of Lee H. Oswald, 11-24-64."

Dr. Goldberg quickly located the above brochure in his own office files and stated that he was a bit "red faced" and inasmuch as the plans that the FBI had furnished months ago were excellent, they would best serve the Commission's need. He asked that a few details be added to our plan which are being handled at this time. He indicated that the plan would be entered in the Commission's record and that the FBI would be asked to give testimony concerning the preparation of this plan.

NOT RECORDED
145 JUL 27 1964

Enclosure
LJG:bab
(7)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (Sent Direct)

JUL 24 1964

67 JUL 31 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

While in Dallas on 12-5-63, I personally supervised the gathering of the technical data required to prepare this plan and qualify to give whatever testimony may be necessary.

ACTION:

This matter is being given constant attention in order that the plan can be approved by the Commission and completed at the earliest possible moment.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Cunningham - Enclosure
DATE: 7/9/64

1 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Davies - Enclosure
1 - Office, Room 7133 - Enclosure

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau had undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On July 8, 1964, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky telephonically advised SA Roy H. Jevons that she had a number of Commission exhibits which she wanted copied.

SA Cortlandt Cunningham took custody of the exhibits listed on the attached list. Three copies of each exhibit not previously reproduced will be furnished the Commission.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 28 1964

ACTION:

Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs. (Designated by *)

Enclosure

62-109060

Handed, letter dated 7/21/64 returned Exhibits to Commission. RHJ

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

62-109060

CC:bsm (13)

JUL 27 1964

ENCLOSURE

67 JUL 31 1964

1 - ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-35

Commission Exhibits	Description
479	*Color transparency of frame of Zapruder film
535	*Picture of Mark Lane
536	*Picture of Mark Lane
1031	*Page from The Dallas Morning News of 11/22/63
Ruth Paine Exhibit No. 270	*Piece of cord
" " " " 271	*Piece of string
" " " " 274	* Piece of string
" " " " 275	*Curtain rod
" " " " 276	*Curtain rod
Earl Ruby Exhibit No. 1	*Xerox copy of Earl Ruby deposition dated 6/3/64
" " " " 2	*Written deposition of Earl Ruby dated 6/3/64
Woodrow Wiggins Exhibit No. 5076	*Schematic drawing of portion of Dallas Police Department and parking areas
John Pic Exhibit No. 1	*Marriage license of Edward John Pic, Jr., and Marguerite Francis Claverie
" " " " 48	*Photograph of Oswald at 2 1/2 years
" " " " 49	*Photograph of Oswald and dog
" " " " 50	*Photograph of Oswald
" " " " 51	* " " "
" " " " 52	* " " "
" " " " 53	* " " "
" " " " 54	*Photograph of Oswald and dog
" " " " 55	*Photograph of dog
" " " " 56	*Photograph of Oswald
" " " " 57	* " " "
" " " " 58	* " " "
" " " " 60	*Memo book
Michael Paine Exhibit No. 1	*Piece of string
Harry D. Holmes Exhibit No. 5	*Copy of "Wanted For Treason" circular
Chamberlain-Hunt Academy Exhibit No. 2	*Copy of John Edward Pic's scholastic record at academy
Chamberlain-Hunt Academy Exhibit No. 4	*Copy of Robert Lee Oswald's scholastic record at academy
Frank Pizzo Exhibit No. 453A	*Photograph of Oswald passing out handbills
" " " " 453B	*Photograph of Oswald passing out handbills
" " " " 453C	*Photograph of Oswald

ENCLOSURE 62-109060

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

Carroll Seeley Exhibit No. 1	*Copy of State Department "Reference Slip" dated 3/28/61
" " " " 2	*Copy of memorandum from Robert D. Johnson to John T. White dated 3/31/61
" " " " 3	*Copy of State Department "Operations Memorandum" dated 8/18/61
" " " " 4	*Copy of State Department "Reference Slip" dated 12/29/61, and copy of letter to Passport Office from INS dated 12/21/61
" " " " 5	*Copy of State Department document regarding interview of Oswald at American Embassy, Moscow, on 7/11/61
" " " " 6	*Copy of State Department document from Robert D. Johnson to William O. Boswell dated 5/4/62
" " " " 7	*Copy of clipping from The Washington Post of 6/9/62, and copy of State Department "Reference Slip" dated 11/20/62
Virginia James Exhibit No. 1	*Copy of State Department "Reference Slip" dated 11/29/59, and copy of State Department "Wirom No. 1116" dated 11/2/59
" " " " 2	*Copy of State Department document from Robert I. Owen to John E. Crump dated 3/16/62
" " " " 3	*Copy of State Department telegram dated 3/15/62
" " " " 3A	*Copy of State Department document from Robert F. Hale to Michel Cieplinski dated 3/20/62
" " " " 4	*Copy of INS letter dated 5/17/62 to State Department
" " " " 5	*Copy of State Department telegram dated 5/4/62
" " " " 6	*Copy of letter of State Department dated 3/27/62 to INS
" " " " 7	*Copy of State Department "Wirom 2531" dated 5/8/62
" " " " 8	*Copy of State Department "Wirom 2207" dated 3/27/62
" " " " 9	*Copy of State Department "Reference Slip" dated 3/16/62, and copy of State Department document from Robert I. Owen to John E. Crump dated 3/16/62

Virginia James Exhibit No. 10	*Copy of State Department telegram dated 3/31/62
" " " " 11	*Copy of State Department letter dated 6/7/62, to Oswald's mother
David Johnston Exhibit No. 1	*Copy of David Johnston's deposition dated 6/26/64
" " " " 2	*Copy of Witness List for State of Texas vs Lee Harvey Oswald
" " " " 3	*Copy of affidavit charging Oswald with murder of J. D. Tippit
" " " " 4	*Copy of affidavit charging Oswald with murder of President Kennedy
" " " " 5	*Copy of affidavit charging Oswald with assault to murder Governor Connally

July 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Jul 29 2 42 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The enclosed billing in the amount of $830.00 in account with Robt. H. West was received on July 28, 1964.

In accordance with instructions received from your secretary, Mrs. Eide, this matter is being referred to the Commission for handling.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
31 JUL 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

62-107070
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 30 1964

19 JUL 30 1964

1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. Malley)

LJG:mah;jlk
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Woodcock

July 23, 1964

By Courier Service

JUL 28 9 16 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Leo Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky on July 24, 1964, Harry D. Holmes exhibits numbered 1, 2, 3 and 6 were delivered to Miss Rowcotsky on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc JUL 28 1964

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 29 1964

62-109090

NOTE: This request was made to SA C. B. Cunningham and the delivery was also made by him.

Holmes 1 - Reproduction of PO Box application by Ruby
Holmes 2 - Reproduction of advertisement of Klein's Sporting Goods
Holmes 3 - Reproduction of Ruby's application for a PO Box
Holmes 6 - Reproduction of an application signed by Jack Ruby for PO Box

66 JUL 31 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3542

(R.B. Lenihan) 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Shroder
(J.E. Herington) 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Malley

July 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated July 22, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated July 23, 1964, concerning a communication received by our Dallas Office bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin, the enclosed is being furnished.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 29 1964

Enclosures (2)

RDR/map
(10)

NOTE:

This is the 20th letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64, alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI.

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

2.85
70 JUL 31 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

NOTE CONTINUED:

In the most recent communication from Martin she makes a mockery of the recent polygraph examination afforded Jack L. Ruby by the FBI. She states in effect that Ruby is a known psychopath and that the Dallas District Attorney's Office and the Warren Commission are going to use this test to prove that Ruby did not know Oswald.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Downing

July 24, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109060

C.O. READING ROOM
FBI
JUL 24 10 38 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 17, 1964, requesting information as to the extent to which documentary material collected in connection with the assassination was examined for possible cryptographic significance, including processing for microdots.

BY COURIER SVC.
JUL 24 1964
COMM-FBI

As a matter of established procedure documentary and other evidence in this case collected through the investigative efforts of the FBI and submitted to the FBI Laboratory has been carefully scrutinized with a view toward affording such evidence every type of Laboratory examination deemed necessary and logical to develop all significant facts. Such consideration included indicated need for cryptographic and microdot examinations. As a result of this procedure and based on such factors as the circumstances of recovery, the general nature of the evidence and any suspicious individual factors certain thorough and exhaustive cryptographic examinations were conducted. The results of these examinations were set forth in the reports of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated January 7, 1964, page 48, and February 11, 1964, pages 59 and 65.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 JUL 29 1964

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (with copy of incoming)

WDG:mb (9)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

A member of the Commission staff, Mr. Richard M. Mosk, spoke with Mr. Griffith of the Bureau about the possibility of the Bureau furnishing the Commission with a letter to the effect that documents have been examined for possible cryptographic use, such as microdots. The report of SA Gemberling dated January 7, 1964, page 48, and his report of February 11, pages 59 and 65, list the specific items that have undergone extensive examination in the laboratory. However, Mr. Griffith pointed out that every item is generally examined for cryptographic material in order to determine if further analysis is necessary. The Commission would appreciate a letter from the Bureau stating the extent to which it has examined documents in connection with the assassination for evidence of cryptographic implications.

Your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-PERS
JUL 17-1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 28 1964

27
JUL 20 1964

SEVEN

6 Ga. 10/16/64.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

July 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. D. DeLoach Enc.
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (L. L. Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letters dated June 30, 1964, and July 10, 1964, concerning excerpts from the diary of Lee Harvey Oswald, which appeared in "The Dallas Morning News" June 27 and 28, 1964, and "Life" magazine July 10, 1964.

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of the following memoranda and report:

Memorandum dated July 13, 1964,
New York, New York,
captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"

Memorandum dated July 13, 1964,
Houston, Texas,
captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R - Cuba"

Memorandum dated July 16, 1964,
New York, New York,
captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"

Report of Special Agent Robert P.
Gemberling dated July 17, 1964,
Dallas, Texas,
captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald,
Internal Security - Russia - Cuba."

BY COURIER SVC.
25 JUL 24
COMM-FBI

Jul 24 3 22 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
KMR:las
(11)

RECEIVED JUL 27 1964

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 28 1964

JUL 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Your attention is directed to the memorandum dated July 16, 1964, New York, New York, which reveals an interview with Mr. John F. Dowd, General Counsel, "Life" magazine. Mr. Dowd advised that during the latter part of June, 1964, Mr. James Thompson, Editor, accompanied by another "Life" representative, visited Washington, D. C. During their visit contact was made with Representative Gerald R. Ford and they had dinner with him. Mr. Dowd explained that several weeks previous Mr. Ford made a social visit to "Life" in New York City and on that occasion, Mr. Thompson was unavailable and later Mr. Thompson returned the visit. Mr. Dowd related that while Mr. Thompson was in contact with Representative Ford, he, Representative Ford, commented to Mr. Thompson that he was preparing a book regarding Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination, which he is not going to release until after the public release of the report by the President's Commission.

Mr. Dowd said Representative Ford made a very general statement to Mr. Thompson regarding the possible length and size of the Commission's report, but at no time did Representative Ford or any other member of the President's Commission furnish any information regarding the Oswald diary or any information of a confidential nature pertaining to the investigation being conducted.

Documents obtained from the office of Mr. Henry Wade, Dallas County District Attorney, and those obtained from "Life" magazine are in our Laboratory. Appropriate examinations are being made of these documents and you will be furnished with the results of the examinations. Additional inquiries are also being made regarding this matter, and you will be advised when results are received.

Sincerely yours,

E. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (8)
NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo 7-22-64, KMR:las.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
July 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 10, 1964, requesting investigation by this Bureau concerning the rifle testing conducted for "Life" magazine by an official of the National Rifle Association.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication dated July 20, 1964, at Washington, D. C., and two copies of a communication dated July 21, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut which set forth pertinent information obtained from several officials of the National Rifle Association in answer to your request.

For your information, the testing of a rifle comparable to the rifle allegedly used by Lee Harvey Oswald to kill President Kennedy was reported in an article entitled "End to Nagging Rumors: The Six Critical Seconds" in the December 6, 1963, issue of "Life," page 52F. The "Life" article carried the name of the National Rifle Association official conducting the test as Clayton E. Wheat, Jr., and not Clayton E. Whyte, Jr., as set forth on page 89 of the Joachim Joesten book "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" Aside from the discrepancy in the last name of the individual testing the rifle, the Joesten book accurately reproduced the reference from "Life" magazine.

This concludes our inquiry as requested by you in the above matter.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 28 1964

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

JMS:pah
(11)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

REC'D-READING ROOM
Jul 27 2 44 PM '64

BY COURIER SVC.
27
COMM-FBI

66 JUL 31 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

By letter 7/10/64 the President's Commission requested Bureau investigation to determine the circumstances and results of tests reportedly made by an official of National Rifle Association with a rifle comparable to one used by Oswald to kill President Kennedy. The above tests had been reported on page 80 in Joesten's book "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" which quoted, in turn, from an article in the 12/6/63 issue of "Life" magazine about such tests. The Joesten book has been reviewed and found full of distortions and unfounded allegations regarding assassination matter. Our inquiry re test of rifle comparable to Oswald's revealed Wheat conducted test. Wheat is apparently identical to subject of a Theft of Government Property case in which the subject pawned a typewriter in New York City several months after it had been reported as stolen from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, in 1/46. The subject of the above case claimed he had purchased the typewriter from an unknown individual and denied stealing it from West Point. Prosecution was declined by the U. S. attorney. Letterhead memoranda furnished by WFO by airtel 7/20/64 and New Haven letter 7/21/64 both captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba."

July 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Being returned herewith are the microfilm records furnished with your letter of July 17, 1964.

In accordance with your request there are also enclosed three sets of prints of those records which pertain to Mr. Jack L. Ruby.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (100)

HCS/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

RX COURIER SVC. 23 JUL 23 COMM-FBI

58 JUL 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1822

NOTE:

By letter dated 7/17/64 the Commission furnished microfilm records of Ruby which were received from Dr. Raymond E. Robertson with the request that copies of these records be made and forwarded to the Commission as well as return the microfilm so that it can be sent back to Dr. Robertson.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUL 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed are microfilm records of Mr. Jack Ruby received from Dr. Raymond E. Robertson. Many other case records are included in this microfilm.

The Commission would appreciate prints of those records which pertain to Mr. Ruby and the return of the microfilm so that it can be sent back to Dr. Robertson.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Attach.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 28 1964

35 ENCLOSURE

16 JUL 28 1964

EXP. PROC.
JUL 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44 Vols - 1 Sub

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 23

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover: President's Commission

Please re-interview Mr. Billy Don Williams, 2064 Kirby, Dallas, Texas to determine whether he spoke with Ruby by telephone on November 22, 1963 instead of November 23, 1963, as reported, and ascertain the time of day of that telephone call. (Clements Report November 30, 1963 p. 681.)

Please provide the name of Mr. Williams' wife who was employed as an exotic dancer for Jack Ruby.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 30 1964

30
6 JUL 24 1964

58 JUL 31 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 23

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover: President's Commission

Please re-interview Lt. James R. Gilmore, Dallas Police Department to obtain additional details and clarification concerning his encounters with Jack Ruby on Friday November 22, 1963. (Clements Report November 30, 1963, pp. 322-3.)

It is not clear from the original report of the interview with Lt. Gilmore whether or not he talked with Ruby inside the Assembly Room before the press conference held by District Attorney Henry Wade at midnight, or outside the Assembly Room at some other time. Please attempt to clarify the location of that conversation with Ruby and obtain from Gilmore details of the conversation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 30 1964

JUL 22 1964

58 JUL 31 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

July 22, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 16, 1964 requesting an examination of the photograph Life Magazine used in the preparation of the cover of their February 21, 1964, issue. This letter also requested examination of the Zapruder film to determine the elapsed time between frame 313 and the time Special Agent Hill of the Secret Service first reached the Presidential limousine.

Examination of the photograph used by Life Magazine shows that there is retouching on the stock and telescopic sight of the rifle, as well as other areas of the photograph, and this retouching conforms to the retouching described by Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt in his testimony before the Commission on April 23, 1964, regarding his examination of the cover of the Life Magazine for February 21, 1964.

Examination of the Zapruder film shows that Special Agent Hill of the Secret Service first places his hand on the presidential car at frame 343, which is approximately 1.6 seconds after frame 313. Special Agent Hill places one foot on the bumper of the car at frame 368, which is approximately 3 seconds after frame 313. Special Agent Hill has both feet on the car at frame 381, which is approximately 3.7 seconds after frame 313. It is noted that some of the films of the assassination show that Special Agent Hill's foot

62-109060

- Dallas (100-10461) (with copy of incoming)

4 JUL 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECD-READING ROOM FBI JUL 22 1 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

slipped off the bumper the first time he attempted to get on the presidential limousine. The above reference to the foot on the bumper relates to the final attempt, at which time Special Agent Hill succeeded in getting on the back of the presidential limousine. Since the portion of the action where Special Agent Hill's foot slips in his first attempt does not show in the Zapruder film, the frame number could not be designated for the point where Special Agent Hill's foot first touches the bumper.

This completes the examinations requested in your letter. The photograph furnished to the Commission by Life Magazine is being returned to you separately.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

returned to Commission by S.A. Cunningham on 7-24-64

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. LEE RA

JUL 16

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt has testified concerning the retouching which was done by LIFE magazine on the photograph which appeared on the cover of the issue of February 21, 1964. The Commission has received from LIFE magazine the actual print showing the retouching which was done in preparing the cover. We would like Agent Shaneyfelt to examine this photograph in order to assist in determining whether there is need for additional testimony concerning the photograph. The print may be picked up at the offices of the Commission.

In connection with the continuing examination of the Zapruder film we request that Agent Shaneyfelt advise us as to the time which elapsed between frame 313 and the moment when Special Agent Hill of the Secret Service first reached the back of the Presidential limousine.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 20 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

14 JUL 17 1964

Letter to Rankin
7-22-64
LLS:lmm

ORIGINAL FILED IN

July 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. McGowan
2- Mr. Hinos

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith for your assistance are two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated July 17, 1964, relating to the case entitled "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

You will note that the investigation requested in your letter of June 26, 1964, concerning the testimony of Mr. Bernard Weissman before the Commission is set forth in the enclosed report at pages 93 through 101. The tape recording consisting of two reels as furnished by Mrs. Linda Priestly is also enclosed.

For your information a copy of the enclosed report has also been furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

JWH:vew
(8)

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 29 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

19 JUL 29 1964

4 JUL 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
29 JUL 23
COMM-FBI

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
JUL 23 2 07 PM '64

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
JUL 24 3 55 PM '64

NOTE:

Since May 26, 1964, we have received approximately 75 separate requests for investigation in this matter, and the results have been furnished to the Commission on a current basis. Enclosed report also includes this investigation since June 26, 1964, the date of the prior report, for dissemination to the Department and in addition includes some investigation on pending requests. The Commission's attention is being called to this so that it will not be necessary to furnish the information by separate letter. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Malley and an appropriate supervisor of the Civil Rights Section.

July 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
(O. H. Bartlett)
1 - C. D. DeLoach (J. E. Herington)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated July 29, 1964, relating to Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated July 27, 1964, concerning a communication received by our Dallas Office bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin, the enclosed are being furnished.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(10)

62 109090 -
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: This is the 22nd letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64, alerted the field to her continuing campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Martin in this letter is now taking the U. S. Department of State to task for concealing the facts and she accuses former Ambassador to Russia Llewllyn Thompson and Abba Schwartz, Administrator, Bureau of Security and Counsular Affairs, of the State Department for not furnishing full facts before the Commission. She claims that the

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

79 AUG 4 - 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Government including the Warren Commission has not been "honestly" investigating this matter. It is pointed out from our experience in this investigation that the U. S. Department of State as well as all other Federal agencies involved have cooperated to the fullest extent with the Commission and Martin is merely up to her old ramblings again.

FOUNDATION
THE AAPS

July 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Jul 30 1 42 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of July 10, 1964, requesting that we interview William D. Crowe concerning a telephone call made by him to Ralph Paul's Bull Pen Drive-in on November 24, 1963, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated July 23, 1964, at New York, New York, setting forth the desired interview.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

19 JUL 31 1964

Enclosures (2)

JWH/rac
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

53 AUG 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SERVICE
3 JUL 31
COURIER SERVICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

94-8211859

NOTE:

In a previous check of telephone calls made by Crowe it was determined that he made a call to Ralph Paul's drive-in at 6:42 p.m. on 11/24/63. The Commission requested that we interview Crowe to determine the purpose of the call. Crowe, who was performing at Ruby's Carousel Club and was initially the source of the allegation that he saw Oswald in the Carousel Club in the week preceding the assassination, stated that he was under the impression that Paul was the real owner of the Carousel Club and he was calling to find out if and when the Club would reopen. He was unable to reach Paul and did not talk to him. Ralph Paul is a close associate and friend of Ruby's.

NOTE:

In a previous check of telephone calls made by Crowe it was determined that he made a call to Ralph Paul's drive-in at 6:42 p.m. on 11/24/63. The Commission requested that we interview Crowe to determine the purpose of the call. Crowe, who was performing at Ruby's Carousel Club and was initially the source of the allegation that he saw Oswald in the Carousel Club in the week preceding the assassination, stated that he was under the impression that Paul was the real owner of the Carousel Club and he was calling to find out if and when the Club would reopen. He was unable to reach Paul and did not talk to him. Ralph Paul is a close associate and friend of Ruby's.

July 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Mohr

[illegible] J. Lee Rankin
[illegible] Counsel
[illegible]'s Commission
[illegible] Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
[illegible], D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 24, 1964, requesting interview of Mrs. Wilma Tice and my letter to you of July 8, 1964, forwarding to you the results of that interview.

In view of the Commission's interest in Mrs. Tice, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated July 28, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth investigation concerning an alleged prowler at the residence of Mrs. Tice and an anonymous telephone call received by her.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

[illegible] COURIER SVCS
3 2 JUL 30

Enclosures (2)

JMM:vas
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964

[illegible] JUL 30

53 AUG 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI - DALLAS
JUL 30 9 35 AM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Mrs. Tice who has become friendly with Ruby's sisters, Eva Grant and Eileen Kaminsky, since the shooting of Oswald by Ruby has stated to Ruby's sisters that she saw Ruby at the Parkland Hospital on the afternoon of 11/22/63 after the assassination. At the Commission's request, we interviewed Mrs. Tice who was not certain of her identification of Ruby. On 7/22/64 Mrs. Tice contacted the Dallas PD concerning a prowler at her residence and an anonymous call received by her which she connected with a subpoena she had received to testify before the Commission. On 7/24/64, we interviewed Mr. and Mrs. Tice for details.

7/30/64

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(J.M. Suzoo, R.E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad
(B.P. Fisher
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Rogge

AIRTEL

62-109090-

To: SACs, Dallas (100-10461) (Enc 2)
New York (Enc 2)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for Dallas and New York is one copy of a self-explanatory undated letter from the President's Commission which was received at the Bureau on 7/29/64. This letter concerns the appearance of Attorney Mark Lane on the Barry Gray Radio Program over Station WMCA in New York City. Also enclosed is a verbatim transcription of that part of the radio program pertinent to the Commission's request.

A copy of the taperecordings furnished by the Commission have been made for retention in Bureau files and a verbatim transcription of the entire program will be prepared at the Bureau and furnished for the information of New York and review and analysis by Dallas in the immediate future.

The alleged witness to the Tippit shooting specified in the Commission's letter could not be identified at the Bureau based on the information supplied by Lane in the taperecording. Dallas is instructed to immediately comply with the Commission's request and review all investigation relating to the Tippitt slaying and endeavor to identify the witness referred to. The results of this review should be incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum for dissemination to the Commission insuring that the specific questions raised by the Commission are suitably answered. Any other information which would have a bearing on this matter or tend to clarify, refute or substantiate Lane's allegation should of course be included in the letterhead memorandum. Since your letterhead memorandum will be furnished to the Commission, no subsequent reporting of this matter is desired.

1 - 62-109060(Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090(President's Commission)

RDR:imt
(13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

AUG 7 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4[illegible]

Airtel to SACs Dallas and New York
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

You will note that the enclosed excerpts from the tape-recording tend to indicate that Lane will play a recording of this "new" witness on the radio program, however the tape actually played is of a conversation of Lane with Helen Markham which the Commission is aware of.

Any developments indicating possible embarrassment to the Bureau as a result of this request should be furnished to the Bureau expeditiously.

New York through its sources should endeavor to determine if Lane is scheduled to appear on any of Gray's future programs. If Lane is to appear, appropriate arrangements should be made to tape the program and prepare a verbatim transcription for the information of Dallas and the Bureau. The source of the taperecordings or the date of the Gray program is unknown to the Bureau. The taperecording runs for approximately 52 minutes and 20 seconds and relates entirely to the assassination.

NOTE: The let and tapes obtained from Attorney N. Redlich, 4:30 pm, 7/29/64 and hand delivered by SA Cortlandt Cunningham. Lane is the oft-married, former NY Assemblyman, who reportedly engaged in perverted sexual acts of a sadistic and masochistic nature. He is reported closely associated with CP dominated organizations and has traveled about the country making speeches on the assassination.

Tapes dubbed by SA B. P. Fisher and monitored by SA R. D. Rogge on 7/29/64. Tapes contain the same biased, maliciously calculated half-truths and theories proferted by Lane since the assassination to prove Oswald was "framed" and that the Government, particularly the FBI, concealed, tampered with and altered evidence. The Commission request is based on Lane's allegation he furnished us the identity of "another" witness who saw two men participate in Tippitt's murder. He allegedly interviewed this witness several times but she has not been called before the Commission. Based on info available to the Bureau, no such story has been received and the identity of the witness is unknown. The original Commission tapes will be returned per its request at the time it is furnished the results of our investigation.

The dubbed tapes prepared by the Bureau, currently being transcribed, will be made a part of this serial when completed.

dlw 7/31

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission has received a tape recording of a recent appearance by Mr. Mark Lane on the Barry Gray program which is broadcast nightly over Station WMCA in New York City. This recording is on two tapes which are enclosed with this letter.

Approximately one-fourth to one-third through Tape No. 1 there appears an allegation by Mr. Lane to the effect that several months ago he advised your Bureau of a witness to the Tippit shooting. According to Lane, your Bureau interviewed this witness, who is a woman, and learned that she saw two people involved in the Tippit slaying. Lane alleges that despite your Bureau's knowledge of this witness she has never been called by the Warren Commission.

We request that your Bureau advise the Commission as to whether Mr. Lane or anyone associated with him has ever told you about a witness meeting this description. We further request that you review your investigative records with respect to the Tippit slaying and advise us as to whether you have ever interviewed a woman meeting this description. Finally we request that you advise this Commission as to whether you have forwarded the name of such a witness to this Commission if such a witness exists.

You may if you wish make a copy of the enclosed tapes and return the originals to the Commission.

Sincerely,

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 3 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Excerpts from Barry Gray's radio program over Radio Station WMCA in New York City on which Attorney Mark Lane appeared.

Mark Lane (L): ...I can tell you this we now have a statement ah-- from another witness to the --ah Tippit killing. This is a witness who has been questioned at our request by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Months and months ago she was questioned. She is an eyewitness to the killing of Officer Tippit. To this day she has not been called before the Warren Commission to testify-- and her statement is that she saw the killing of Tippit and two men were involved in the murder of Tippit, two men. One on each side of the street conversing with each other. Tippit got out of the car and walked toward one, this man pulled out a revolver, shot that man and then both of these men, who had been conversing before the shooting, ran in opposite directions. Thus far the Commission, which I assume must know of this testimony because we gave it to the FBI months ago and now we have given it to the Commission as well, the Commission has declined to call this eyewitness to the, this other eyewitness to the murder of Patrolman Tippit. I have made no reference to this other eyewitness until this time. We wanted to make sure that our statements were secured from her in writing and by tape, etc., so there could be no question about that. We now have ah the statements secured in that fashion so I can't...

Barry Gray (G): Do you

L: make reference to her.

G: Do you have a statement here with you?

L: I am not in --ah, I do not have her permission at this time to release her statement but I hope that within the next two weeks I will be able to release her statement entirely.

G: To whom was her first voluntary ah statement made?

RDR:las
(2)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ENCLOSURE
62-109090-

L: To someone associated with our inquiry.

G: No, I, I don't mean that Mark, I'm, I'm talking about the FBI. Did she come forward shortly after November 22, and say I saw the killing of Officer Tippit?

L: She stated this to Agents who came in that neighborhood and questioned her, yes.

G: And has, have they gone back to interview her, to interrogate her?

L: Yes, they have questioned her on more than one occasion.

G: And she has not been called by the Warren Commission?

L: She has not been called by the Commission.

G: And ah why does she suggest this be so or what is your suggestion.

L: She has no theories at all and ah she is, she is an excellent witness in, in the area of speculation or conjecture. She says I'm sorry I don't know about that, and if you ask her a question, just try to lead her slightly, she said I'm sorry I just gave you all the information I have. She is very firm about what she knows and she won't go into this area as to why they're not calling her, she merely says I'm telling the truth and I'll tell it to anyone who wants to hear it but I can't tell anything which I don't know.

G: Is there something you want to add here before you get to the tape?

L: No, I think perhaps this might be a good point.

G: Well, I, I actually want to play the tape immediately after the news which is just a moment or two Mark Lane, but I want-- want to ask this--are you at liberty now to tell me and the audience how you obtained the conversation with Mrs. Markham your taped witness?

NOTE: Excerpts transcribed by L. A. Shaltoches and checked by SA R. D. Rogge on 7-30-64.

July 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of July 14, 1964, requesting investigation concerning statements made by Wanda Helwick, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated July 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the results of the desired investigation.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964

19 JUL 3

Enclosures (2)

JJM:mlc
(7)
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

53 AUG 3 1964

JUL 31 1964 FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Wanda Helmick, an employee of Ralph Paul, when previously interviewed alleged that she overheard Paul in a telephone conversation with Ruby on the night of 11/23/63 make a statement regarding Ruby having a gun and made a remark about Ruby having "gone crazy." The Commission requested that we interview Helmick further for more specific details as to when and where the conversation took place and who else might have overheard this. Helmick states that she did not hear Ruby's end of the conversation and Paul's remark concerning the gun was made on the following day and not at the time of the reported telephone conversation. The Commission's request specifically stated that they did not want any interviews conducted which would alert Paul to the fact that we were investigating this particular phone call.

FO

July 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 10, 1964, requesting that we obtain any photographs available of Jack Ruby's living quarters taken by the Dallas Police Department and the local press on November 24, 1963.

There are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated July 27, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth results of this Bureau's investigation to obtain the desired photographs. Also enclosed are two copies each of three photographs reportedly taken on November 24, 1963, by photographers of "The Dallas Times Herald."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

JJM/mas
(7)

NOTE: See memo Belmont to Rosen dated July 30, 1964, JJM/mas.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

The President's Commission advised that a photograph of Ruby's living quarters appeared in "The Dallas Times Herald" on November 25, 1963, and that they assumed that similar photographs were taken by "The Dallas Morning News" and also by the Dallas Police Department. They requested that we obtain any such photographs available. "The Dallas Times Herald" furnished three such photographs taken by two of their photographers. The Police Department and "The Dallas Morning News" advised that they did not take any such photographs.

July 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Mr. Joseph J. Mac Donlon
Legal Counsel
President's Commission
2nd Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mac Donlon:

Your attention is called to the report of Special Agent Thomas C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated April 20, 1964, page 210 wherein it sets forth the statement that six individuals acquainted with Communist Party activities were unable to identify Lee.

Enclosed herewith for your assistance are two copies of a [illegible] dated July 23, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. This memorandum furnishes the results of more detailed investigation with the six individuals showing the extent and scope of their acquaintance with Communist Party activities.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
3 2 JUL 3 0
PM

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: (7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

19 JUL 30 1964

53 AUG 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
JUL 30 9 27 AM '64
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-24016

HOUSE:

George William Fehrenbach has alleged that between 1942 and 1947 a person he has identified as Ruby traveled to Hammond, Indiana, from Chicago on three occasions to attend CP meetings. CG contacted 6 informants who are acquainted with CP activities and exhibited a photograph of Ruby, and they could not identify him as having been active in the CP. When CG reported contact it was not specifically stated that these persons would be in a position to know CP members in CG and Hammond. CG was instructed to submit individual FD-302's on each of the six persons which would clearly show the scope of their acquaintances.

RY FI

DO

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	/
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUL 3 0

President's Commission

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Avenue & 9th St. N. W.
Washington 25, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In confirmation of a previous telephone conversation between Mr. Griffin and Mr. Hines of your Bureau, it will not be necessary for your Bureau to make further efforts to locate Mr. James Breen.

Thank you for your cooperation in the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964

8-3
AUG 21 1964

177
79 AUG 5-1964

39-JUL-31-1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

July 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of July 20, 1964, requesting interview of Roy William Pike, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated July 24, 1964, at Los Angeles, California, setting forth results of the desired interview.

Also enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 24, 1964, at Los Angeles setting forth an interview with Alfred Davidson, Jr., and two copies of a memorandum dated July 24, 1964, at Los Angeles setting forth an interview with Robert Craven.

You will note that the interview with Mr. Davidson was requested in your letter of July 16, 1964, which, in addition, requested that we identify and interview the Credit Manager of Neiman-Marcus Department Store in Dallas, Texas, who Davidson alleged was Ruby's friend. Mr. Davidson could not identify this person; however, further efforts are being made to identify and interview him.

You will also note that the interview with Mr. Craven was requested in your letter of July 16, 1964, wherein you also requested that we locate and interview Mr. Demosthus M. Miles. Efforts are continuing to locate Mr. Miles for interview.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964

Enclosures (6)

JVE:vew (5)

56 AUG 4 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

REC'D-READING ROOM
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JUL 30 1 42 PM '64

3 JUL 30 COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFIED

NOTE:

All the above persons were previously interviewed and were known to have been in contact with Ruby prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. Pike kept Ruby's books for a short time in 1962. Davidson met Ruby in September and October of 1963 while in Dallas in connection with his promotion of a women's fashion show. Craven and Miles operated a concession at the DL fair in October, 1963, where Ruby met Lawrence Crafard whom he later employed. The Commission requested their re-interview, particularly to determine if there was any connection between them and the incidence of their being in DL during the period prior to the assassination.

FOU

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 7-30-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REVIEW OF CORRECTED TESTIMONY

Yesterday afternoon, 7-29-64, at the office of the General Counsel of the President's Commission, I reviewed the printer's proofs of my testimony and all of the corrections which had been noted in the transcript previously checked have been incorporated in the final proofs. There were no omissions of any corrections.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)

SFL:nma
(8)

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964

6 JUL 31 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-45 38

187
66 AUG 4 1964

July 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 23, 1964, requesting deletions to be made to two photographs contained in a booklet previously furnished by the FBI entitled "The Assassination of President Kennedy--Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas."

Enclosed, per your request, are four glossy prints each of the following exhibits:

1. Southeast corner of sixth floor showing arrangement of cartons shortly after shots were fired (exhibit #30).
2. Approximate location of wrapping-paper bag and location of palm print on carton near window in southeast corner (exhibit #33).

BY COURIER SVC.
33 JUL 30
COMM-FBI

FBI
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The enclosed material complies with the request in your letter dated July 23, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. De Loach
(Enclosures)

1 JJG:jlk (8)
Enclosures (8)

5 AUG 4 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 3556

JUL 23 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your Bureau has furnished the Commission with a booklet entitled "The Assassination of President Kennedy - Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas." This booklet contains many photographs which have been most useful in the Commission's investigation.

The Commission would like four glossy prints of photograph No. 30 of this booklet. We would like you to delete from this photograph the words "(See Ex. 33)" appearing near the top of this photograph as well as the number "30" appearing in the lower left hand corner. The Commission would also like four glossy prints of photograph No. 33, with the deletion of number "33" appearing in the lower left hand corner.

Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff has communicated this request verbally to Inspector Leo Gauthier of your Bureau.

Sincerely,

62 107090-
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060

July 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 10, 1964, concerning an allegation made by William McEwan Duff that Jack Ruby had called at the residence of General Edwin Walker on a monthly basis from December, 1962, through March, 1963.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated June 23, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, setting forth investigation conducted by our Oklahoma City Office concerning this matter. There are also enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated June 18, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth investigation to obtain reports of the Dallas Police Department of their investigation concerning visitors to the Walker residence and pointing out where previous investigation concerning Duff is set forth in reports furnished to you in connection with the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald. Two copies each of the four Dallas Police Department reports are also enclosed.

There are also enclosed for your information two copies of a memorandum dated July 20, 1964, at St. Louis, Missouri, setting forth a check of the military service record of Duff.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

JWH:vew
FBI (7)

56 AUG 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
3 JUL 30
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DELIVERED JUL 30 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

You will note that Mr. Duff, upon interview on June 16, 1964, stated that he was not acquainted with one Andre Angeles. There is no information in the files of this Bureau identifiable with Andre Angeles as referred to by Juanita Buchannon when interviewed on December 17, 1963, and investigation has not established that any person by the name of Angeles or similar name is connected in any way with the assassination of President Kennedy.

This concludes the investigation as requested in your letter of June 10, 1964, concerning William McEwan Duff.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (14)

NOTE:

Duff reported to the Secret Service in May, 1964, at OC that Ruby visited the residence of General Edwin Walker. Duff had formerly been employed by Walker as a chauffeur and was initially considered a suspect by the DL PD in the shooting into the residence of Walker. In December, 1963, we conducted considerable investigation to resolve an allegation that Duff was acquainted with Oswald which was proven to be without merit. When interviewed in December, Duff stated he did not know Oswald or Ruby or any connection between the two. Investigation indicates his recent allegation was made for the purpose of impressing his wife who was divorcing him. Upon the interview, he does not retract the allegation but carefully avoids affirmatively stating that the person he saw visiting Walker was Ruby. Persons acquainted with him termed him as an inveterate liar, and he was discharged from the Army for fraudulent entry on the basis of falsely claiming prior service. The reference to Andre Angeles comes from an interview with Buchannon wherein she stated that Angeles (phonetic) an acquaintance of Duff flew to DL on 11/22/63 with a lot of money. Duff does not know Angeles and Angeles could not otherwise be identified on basis of information furnished by Buchannon.

July 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI JUL 30 9 27 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 18, 1964, requesting that Chief Jesse Curry of the Dallas Police Department be interviewed concerning the telephone call allegedly made to his residence by Captain W. E. Frazier on the early morning of November 24, 1963. You were advised of the results of our interview with Chief Curry concerning this matter by letter dated July 1, 1964.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated July 17, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the results of a subsequent interview with Chief Curry wherein he corrects his previous statement.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
32 JUL 30
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JWH:vew
(7)

FBI JUL 30 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964

RECEIVED-DISPATCHED JUL 30 1964 FBI DALLAS

NOTE: When Chief Curry was previously interviewed concerning the telephone call above, he stated that he did not receive the call and had no knowledge that his telephone was out of order. Frazier had previously testified for the Commission that he made such a call, got a busy signal, and the operator said the line was out of order. Chief Curry states, now, that after discussing the matter with his wife he learned that she had taken the telephone off the hook during the period in question.

70 AUG 5 1964

Tele. Room

July 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 26, 1964, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated July 9, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth an interview with Eva Grant and two copies of a memorandum dated July 16, 1964, at Los Angeles, California, setting forth an interview with Mrs. Charles J. Hirsch.

You were advised previously by my letter of July 9, 1964, that Mr. Charles J. Hirsch had recently suffered a heart attack and was not available for interview. Inasmuch as Mrs. Hirsch was the recipient of the telephone call in question, no further effort will be made to interview Mr. Hirsch.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of June 26, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

BY COURIER SVC.
31 JUL 64
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUL 29 2 59 PM '64
FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

29 AUG 4 1964

NOTE:

When check of telephone calls from the Vegas Club, operated by Eva Grant for Ruby, was made it was determined that Eva, who is Ruby's sister, placed a call at 12:49 a.m. on 11/23/63, to the Hirsch's residence. The Commission requested investigation to determine purpose of the call. Eva stated that her son, Ronald Magid, is married to the Hirsch's daughter and she placed the call to talk to her son. Mrs. Hirsch received the call from Eva and verified Eva's statement, stating that her son was not present at the time, and she was the only person who talked to Eva.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Jevons
1-Mr. Gallagher
1-Mr. Frazier
1-Office, Rm. 7133

Tolson
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/2/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Norman Redlich of the President's Commission telephoned today and advised that he had before him a draft of an article to be published by the "Readers Digest" in the near future which included the use of neutron activation analyses on the paraffin casts taken of Oswald's cheek and hand for gunpowder residues.

He advised that he knew that the FBI Laboratory had sent a letter to the Commission covering the results of work that the Laboratory had done in this matter but he could not find it at that time. I provided him with the date of the letter and read it to him upon his request.

This letter, dated 3/10/64, advised that the paraffin casts from Oswald were examined by neutron activation analyses at the Oak Ridge National Laboratories, Research Reactor Site, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and that the analyses were made to determine if the casts bore any primer deposits from the rifle cartridge cases found in the Dallas School Book Depository Building following the President's assassination. The letter advised in essence that the deposits found on the paraffin casts of the hand and cheek of Oswald could not be specifically associated with the rifle cartridges since the same elements were found in residues both from the rifle cartridge cases and the revolver cartridge cases which were fired from Oswald's revolver reportedly between the time of the assassination and the time of his apprehension. In view of the fact that the paraffin casts were not made until after the reported firing and handling of the revolver, no significance could be attached to the residues found on the casts other than the conclusion that barium and antimony (the elements found in the residues) are present in amounts greater than would be expected to be found on the hands of an individual who has not recently handled a fired weapon.

After reading the letter to him, Mr. Redlich advised that the Commission may want a deposition concerning these findings but he would consider it further and advise the Bureau.

ACTION: For information.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 10 1964

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
RHJ:feb (11)

SIX

7/1/64

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Airtel 62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is a letter from the President's Commission dated 6/30/64 which is self-explanatory. You should immediately contact Mr. Warren Reynolds in accordance with the Commission's request. Results of your contact with Mr. Reynolds should be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Handle immediately.

Enclosure

REL:pah
((9)

NOTE: Reynolds is part owner of a used car lot in Dallas. He witnessed Oswald's flight after latter shot Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit. Reynolds was later shot on the night of 1/23/64, but his attacker was not involved in the Oswald matter. Reynolds recovered and was contacted by General Edwin A. Walker 3/2/64 at which time General Walker indicated he would like to talk with Reynolds. Reynolds advised that in the event he meets with Walker he would advise FBI. We have received no information from Reynolds and Commission now desires we contact him to determine if he has had any contact with General Walker.

MAILED 11
JUL 1 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

58 JUL 21 1964

FBI - DALLAS
SEC'D DEPT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-4431

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

JUN 3

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I call your attention to page 269 of the report of Agent Gemberling dated March 10, 1964, which sets forth the details of an interview with Warren Reynolds who has been the subject of a newspaper article written by Bob Considine.

In Agent Gemberling's report, Reynolds states that General Edwin Walker attempted to contact him and that in the event such contact is made Reynolds will report the results of such contact to your Bureau.

We request that your Bureau interview Reynolds to determine whether General Walker has been in touch with him and, if so, the nature of any conversations or communications between Reynolds and Walker.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 20 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Let to Rankin with
2 cys of Dallas memo 7-9-64
1 cy 7/14/64 to Bob York

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delonach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 2

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During the course of the Commission's hearings, expert testimony has been elicited concerning various items of physical evidence. We would like you to determine, and set forth in one document, where and by whom these items were found following the assassination. In each case, the item should be shown to the person who found it, so that he can identify it by inspection. If he cannot so identify the item, a chain of possession should be traced between him and the first person who can identify it by inspection. However, it is unnecessary to trace the chain of possession forward past the first person who can identify the item by inspection.

As an example, Lieutenant Day of the Dallas Police Department initialled two of the three rifle cartridge cases at 10:00 p.m. on November 22. These cartridge cases should be traced back from 10:00 p.m. to the person by whom they were found, at the time that he found them. The chain of possession need not be traced forward past Lieutenant Day.

The items to be identified are as follows:

(1) the three rifle cartridge cases, C6, C7, C38

(2) the rifle bullet, C1

(3) the two rifle-bullet fragments, C2 and C3

(4) the rifle cartridge, C8

(5) the bullet from the Walker residence, C148

(6) the revolver cartridge cases, C47-C50

66 AUG 7 1964

(7) the four revolver bullets recovered from the body of Officer Tippit, C13 et al

(8) the six revolver cartridges found in the revolver at the time of Oswald's arrest, C51-C54 and C137-C138

(9) the five revolver cartridges found in Oswald's pocket at the time of his arrest, C55-C59

(10) the green-and-brown blanket, C12

(11) the brownish shirt, C11

(12) Oswald's hair samples, C20-C25

(13) the wrapping-paper bag, C10

(14) the four cartons found in the TSBD, C40

(15) Oswald's application for Dallas P. O. Box 2915, D17

(16) Oswald's change-of-address card for Dallas P. O. Box 2915, D18

(17) Oswald's Form POD 1093 for New Orleans P. O. Box 30016, D22

(18) Oswald's Selective Service System Notice of Classification

(19) Oswald's USMC Certificate of Service

(20) the Selective Service System Notice of Classification in the name of Hidell

(21) the USMC Certificate of Service in the name Hidell

(22) the Fair Play for Cuba Committee card dated June 15, 1963

(23) the vaccination certificate signed Dr. Hideel, 444

(24) the negatives, B3

(25) the two photographs showing Oswald with a rifle, D33

Also, the following items, which were used as standards in testimony concerning questioned documents:

(26) Application for Employment with Cosmos Shipping Company, Inc., D28

(27) Affidavit of Support and three letters, D6

(28) Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall checks, D11

(29) New Orleans Library card, D16

(30) Notes, the Communist Party of the U.S. has Betrayed Itself, 117

(31) U. S. Marine Corps File, D5

(32) Passport Application June 24, 1963, D3

(33) State Department File, D67

(34) Letter to ACLU, D46

(35) Letter to Secretary of Navy, D4

(36) Letter from Oswald to Brigadier General Tompkins

(37) Commission Exhibits 55, 56, and 66 (Letters in Russian)

Some of this information may have been set forth in your various reports; however, we would like a complete answer to this request set forth in a separate, self-contained report.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EFI

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

AUG 28 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover: Warren Commission

I refer to page 640 et seq. of the report of Special Agent Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas; page 18 et seq. of the report of Special Agent O'Connor, dated December 31, 1963 at Miami, Florida; and to page 558 of the report of Special Agent Clements, dated December 14, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, which concern the allegations of Mrs. Silvia Odio of Dallas, Texas that she observed Lee Harvey Oswald in the company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October 1963. I also refer to your letterhead memorandum, dated July 30, 1964 at Miami and August 5, 1964 at Dallas concerning the same subject. I enclose transcript of the testimony Mrs. Odio gave to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff in Dallas on July 22, 1964 as well as a letter to me from James J. Rowley of the United States Secret Service, dated May 5, 1964 and the memoranda covered by Secret Service Control Numbers 3670, 1426 and 1476, all of which relate to the above subject.

It is a matter of some importance to the Commission that Mrs. Odio's allegations either be proved or disproved. It appears from the report of Special Agent O'Connor mentioned above that at approximately the time Mrs. Odio said she saw Oswald in Dallas there was considerable activity in that area on the part of "DRE", another organization composed of anti-Castro Cubans. It is possible that Mrs. Odio has confused "JURE" and "DRE" and that the representatives she saw allegedly in the company of Oswald were from "DRE", or from some other anti-Castro organization. It is also possible that they were in fact pro-Castro individuals attempting to infiltrate the anti-Castro groups in Dallas.

EXP. PROC.

105-82555

AUG 31 1964

DEC 1964

Would you please conduct the investigation necessary to determine who it was that Mrs. Odio saw in or about late September or early October 1963. Reference is made in particular to "Guillermo Othon," a "DRE" delegate present in Dallas at or about that time, referred to on page 26 of the report of Special Agent O'Connor. We also note that Mrs. Odio's description of one of the men allegedly with Oswald corresponds to some extent with the description given by Evaristo Gilberto Rodriguez of a man who was allegedly with Oswald in the Habana Bar in New Orleans in August of 1963, in that both of them had a bald spot on the forepart of their hairline. In that connection we note your letterhead memorandum dated July 31, 1964 at New Orleans and we enclose a transcript of the testimony of Mr. Rodriguez.

We also note that the report of Special Agent Heitman dated March 13, 1964 refers to an Osvaldo Aurelio Pino Pino. He should be interviewed on the possibility that Mrs. Odio may have confused his name with that of Lee Harvey Oswald.

We are also concerned about the possibility that Oswald may have left New Orleans on September 24, 1963 instead of September 25, 1963 as has been previously thought. In that connection Marina Oswald has recently advised us that her husband told her he intended to leave New Orleans the very next day following her departure on September 23, 1963. She also indicated that he told her an unemployment check would be forwarded to Mrs. Ruth Paine's address in Irving from his post office box in New Orleans. We also have testimony that Oswald left his apartment on the evening of September 24, 1963 carrying two suitcases. It also seems improbable to us that Oswald would have gone all the way back to the Wynn-Dixie store at 4303 Magazine Street to cash the unemployment check which he supposedly picked up at the Lafayette branch of the post office when he could have cashed it at Martin's Restaurant, where he had previously cashed many of his Reily checks and one unemployment check. That is particularly true if he received the check on September 25, 1963, as previously thought, and had left his apartment with his suitcases the evening before.

On the possibility that Oswald may have stayed in New Orleans on the night of September 24, 1963 at some place other than at his apartment, would you please check the guest lists of inexpensive hotels in the vicinity of the Greyhound and Continental Trailways bus depots, the Lafayette branch of the post office and such other

Cleared by NARA

areas in the City of New Orleans that you deem appropriate to determine whether or not Oswald stayed in any of them on the night of September 24-25, 1963.

The above investigation seems indicated to check Mrs. Odio's story that Oswald was in her apartment in late September of 1963. Since he was with his wife in New Orleans until she left on September 23, 1963 and was in Mexico after September 26, 1962, the only time he could have been in Odio's apartment appears to be the nights of September 24 or 25, 1963, most likely the latter.

In that connection we note that the Continental Trailways bus that left Dallas at 11:00 p.m. on September 25, 1963 for Laredo, Texas, made a connection in Alice, Texas with the Trailways bus that left Houston, Texas at 2:35 a.m. on September 26, 1963, also bound for Laredo. Thus, Oswald could have been in Dallas on the night of September 25, 1963 and still have been on the bus on which he was seen by Dr. and Mrs. John B. McFarland, according to your letterhead memorandum on Oswald dated December 23, 1963 at Washington, D. C.

Would you please determine whether or not any tickets were sold in Dallas on September 24-25, 1963 covering transportation on Continental Trailways buslines from Dallas to Laredo or beyond.

Please conduct whatever additional investigation you deem appropriate to determine the possibile validity of Mrs. Odio's testimony. We think it might be in order to determine Mrs. Odio's veracity in other areas by checking on some of the testimony she gave concerning her background. We note that she claims to be acquainted with Manolo Rey, (Tr. 364), an anti-Castro leader in Puerto Rico, and that her father is a political prisoner of Fidel Castro.

In connection with the above, in addition to the reports mentioned above, we note, among others, the reports of Special Agent Callendar dated December 24, 1963 at New Orleans, Special Agent Fults dated December 11, 1963 at Houston, Special Agent Dalrymple dated December 4, 1963 at Houston, Special Agent Dalrymple dated February 20, 1964 at Houston, Special Agent Callendar dated December 16, 1963, at New Orleans, Special Agent Kemmy dated December 23, 1963 at San Antonio, and Special Agent Callendar dated April 16, 1964 at New Orleans, and your letterhead memorandum dated April 15, 1964 at New Orleans.

Would you please keep Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff generally advised of your investigation as it proceeds. In view of our time schedule we would appreciate receiving a report as soon as possible.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures (4)
Transcript of Testimony (Mrs. Odio)
USSS ltr, dated May 5, 1964
Memoranda (SSC Nos. 3670, 1426, 1476)
Transcript of Testimony (Mr. Rodriguez)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORT
REVIEW OF "THIRD DRAFT"

DATE: July 3, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

Tolson
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Gandy

On July 3, 1964, representatives of the Domestic Intelligence Division, General Investigative Division, and the Laboratory reviewed the third draft of the President's Commission report. This draft, the separate chapters of which were dated during the early part of June, 1964, comprised approximately 475 pages. The report contains no criticism of the FBI or of any other agency Federal or local. The Commission states the report does contain conclusions and recommendations. The material we received does not set forth the conclusions and recommendations. Likewise, the report concerning Lee Harvey Oswald ends at the time he returned to the United States from the Soviet Union in June of 1962; and therefore, the portion dealing with the Bureau's background investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination is missing. There will be a fourth and final draft made available through a source by July 23, 1964, which will contain the final conclusions and recommendations of the Commission.

We have been advised the Commission is hopelessly split on the question of Oswald's motivation. On the question of recommendations for the future protection of the President, Commission members Dulles and Ford believe there should be a new unit within the Department of Justice having the sole responsibility of protecting the President. The Secret Serivce would be divested of this responsibility. Chief Justice Warren is opposed to this, believing there would be too much concentration of power within the Department.

REC-42 62-109060-185

The material received and reviewed is broken down into separate chapters, and the results of this review are set forth herein after.

EX-108

4 AUG 6 1964

THE FORWORD:

This discusses the origin of the Commission, its organization and the manner by which it arrived at the conclusions in the report. Its significant that on page 8 the report states, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation executed the detailed requests made by the Commission with dispatch and thoroughness. At the same

AUG 6 1964

WAB:RDR/sew
(8)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

54 AUG 10 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

time the Federal Bureau of Investigation continued its own investigation into the assassination." Elsewhere in the forword, it is stated "As this report reflects, the actions of several federal agencies, particularly the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Secret Service, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Department of State, have been reviewed in detail by the Commission." It points out "the responsible officials of these agencies were called to testify under oath before the Commission" and the Director was specifically named. It is noted the draft did not include the results of investigation concerning Jack L. Ruby. It is stated this was not set out as, "widespread publication of facts regarding the assassination or subsequent killing of Lee Harvey Oswald might interfere with Ruby's rights to fair and impartial treatment on the charges filed against him by the State of Texas."

THE TRIP TO DALLAS:

This section primarily deals with data furnished to the Commission by the United States Secret Service, a copy of which was furnished to the Bureau. It concerns the usual protective procedures for the visit of the President, and what was done for this trip to Dallas. At one point, the Commission stated "no arrangements were made for an inspection of buildings along the motorcade route, either by police or by custodians of the buildings, since it was not the usual practice of the Secret Service to make such a check." At this point, the report in a footnote states this policy is discussed elsewhere in the report. These pages were not available for our review. The Commission also stated "Before leaving the hotel on that fateful day, the President, Mrs. Kennedy and aide Kenneth P. O'Donnell talked about the risks in the President's public appearance. In an almost clairvoyant manner, President Kennedy commented that nothing could prevent an assassin from killing a President from a tall building with a rifle equiped with a telescopic lense, but he concluded that was an unavoidable risk in view of the exposure required of the Head of State and leader of a political party."

The Commission stresses the difficulties inherent in protecting a President due to political considerations wherein a President desires to be as close as possible to the people.

THE SHOTS FROM THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY:

In this chapter "the Commission has concluded that the shots fired at President Kennedy and Governor Connally were fired from

a sixth floor window at the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building in a space of approximately five to eight seconds." The Commission also concludes "that two bullets caused all of the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally ...one of the shots most likely the first or the third entirely missed the Presidential car and its occupants." The report states, "not one shread of credible evidence suggests that these shots were fired from the triple overpass, the railroad yards or any other site at the scene of the assassination." The autopsy results on the President are set out and negates prevalent theories that the President had been shot in the throat and it confirms the shots had to be fired from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository Building where Oswald was employed.

THE ACTIVITIES OF OSWALD AFTER THE ASSASSINATION:

This chapter is quite specific in proving that Oswald must have been the assassin and tends to substantiate our findings concerning his movements after the assassination. The Commission established this through various independent time studies and the taking of numerous statements from credible witnesses. This section should put to rest many of the fallacious theories put out by our adversaries in an effort to confuse and complicate our task.

THE MURDER OF TIPPIT:

The Commission is very explicit that every effort was made to uncover credible evidence of a possible link between Oswald and Ruby; however, "no such evidence was discovered." They specifically state that Oswald did murder Tippit and theorized that at the time of the killing he might have been trying to escape to Mexico. The complete feasibility of Oswald being in the area of Tippit's murder and the possible circumstances of why Tippit stopped Oswald is discussed.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD; THE PRE-RUSSIAN PERIOD:

This is divided into sections covering Oswald's boyhood and his service in the U. S. Marine Corps. The Commission goes into detail about the psychiatric examinations made of Oswald in New York; and makes a damaging indictment of Oswald's mother, Mrs. Margarete Oswald, as an unstable and unsavory individual who had a negative effect on her son's development and personality. Oswald's Marine Corps history and experiences are recounted and nothing is set forth which would contradict our inquiries into this period of Oswald's life.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S LIFE IN RUSSIA:

In this section the Commission speculates that Oswald probably first decided to defect to Russia when he was stationed in Japan with the U. S. Marine Corps in 1957. Details concerning Oswald's travel to Russia, his attempts to renounce his United States citizenship, and the difficulties he had with Soviet authorities in receiving permission to reside indefinitely in the Soviet Union, and his assignment to a job in Minsk, Russia are discussed. Oswald's courtship and marriage to Marina Oswald is described. The Commission points out that Oswald became disillusioned with the Soviet system in early 1961, and thereafter it summarizes the steps Oswald took to return to the United States. This phase of the Commission's report was largely based upon State Department records, interviews with Marina Oswald and information contained in Oswald's diary and other personal documents found in Oswald's effects following the assassination. There was nothing new brought out in this phase of Oswald's life that had not already been developed through our inquiries and our perusal of State Department documents regarding Oswald.

TECHNICAL EVIDENCE:

It was noted that in setting forth the results of the various technical findings and conclusions the report occasionally departs from the actual expert witness testimony furnished. In some instances this appears in what purports to be verbatim quotes from the testimony, and in other instances it appears in the form of paraphrasing.

CONCLUSION:

It is evident from this draft that the FBI's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy was essentially correct, and that the Commission has not uncovered any startling information that was not developed in our investigation. The Commission's report is a substantiation of our initial report which was furnished to the Commission as early as December 5, 1964.

ACTION:

When an additional report is received with recommendations, conclusions and other material, it will be reviewed and you will be advised of the results.

WaB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Evans
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Rosen
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 8/18/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Rogge

During the conversation on August 18, 1964, with Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission, Mr. Rankin mentioned the requests that have been made of the Bureau to furnish the number of reports, the number of pages, as well as the number of interviews and man hours which have been consumed in the over-all investigation. Mr. Rankin stated that the number of pages as well as the number of reports, as furnished by the Bureau's letter of August 12, 1964, would be most helpful and that he certainly did not expect the Bureau to perform the tedious task of counting the actual number of interviews or to compile the number of man hours utilized. He advised that when the request was made he thought there was a possibility this data might be readily available.

Mr. Rankin stated that in order to give the Bureau due credit for the tremendous amount of investigation which had been performed by the Bureau, it was intended that a statement would be included in the "foreword" of the Commission's report, mentioning the extent of the Bureau's activity.

Polygraph Examination of Ruby:

Mr. Rankin stated that Chief Justice Warren had recently returned to the United States, following which he, Mr. Rankin, had briefed the Chief Justice thoroughly concerning the Bureau's assistance in affording Jack Ruby a polygraph interview on July 18, 1964. Mr. Rankin stated that the Chief Justice was most appreciative that the Bureau had gone ahead with this polygraph examination in view of the personal promise that he had made to Jack Ruby that he would be afforded a polygraph examination. He stated that the Chief Justice was fully cognizant and appreciative of the various sound observations which had been made by the Bureau relative to affording Ruby a polygraph examination, but regardless of the Bureau's feelings in this matter, we had gone ahead and complied with the request of the President's Commission.

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Ruby)

62-109090-156

AUG 25 1964

AUG 22 1964

JRM:mpd (13)

PERS. REC. UNIT

Mr. Rankin advised that with regard to the polygraph examination, there would be a discussion in the report of the Commission showing the conditions under which this polygraph examination was given to Jack Ruby and the report would quote the Bureau's letter therein, where we set forth our observations relative to the desirability of giving Ruby such an examination.

Bureau's Interest in Rights of Individuals:

During the discussion, Mr. Rankin mentioned that staff members of the Commission were very much interested in seeing that the comments of the Director and Mr. Belmont were brought to light in the Commission's report in such a way that they would receive appropriate attention rather than appearing solely in the testimony itself. He advised that this matter had not been taken up with the seven members of the Commission as of this time but this would be done very shortly and that it was his desire to see that the Bureau's interests in the rights of individuals was properly related in an appropriate part of the report. Mr. Rankin did not volunteer where in the report this information would be set forth.

Comments Concerning the Bureau's Participation in the Investigation:

Mr. Rankin commented that throughout the tremendous amount of work which has been done concerning the assassination of the President, the FBI had certainly carried a tremendous workload, and that while Secret Service had performed a small amount of investigation at the request of the Commission and a few other agencies had done some minor work, the bulk of the investigative activity had been carried on by the FBI. He stated that throughout the entire existence of the President's Commission the Bureau had cooperated fully and never on any occasion refused to carry out a request of the Commission, regardless of how ridiculous the request might have seemed on the surface. He stated he was well aware of the fact that many of the requests did not have any basis in fact for being run out but because of the nature of the investigation, the Commission felt that it had to be done. He stated he felt that the Bureau's efforts along these lines would certainly reflect favorably on the Bureau's investigation and the amount of interest that was given to detail, both by the Bureau and the President's Commission. He stated that all in all, he felt that the Commission's report would certainly reflect creditably on the FBI.

Date of Final Report by the Commission:

Mr. Rankin advised that the present target date for the submission of the report of the Commission was September 8, 1964. He stated he sincerely hoped that the Commission would be able to meet this target date but that as of

the present time he was not certain whether this could be done. In this connection Mr. Rankin mentioned the fact that he was aware the Bureau had received a number of requests in recent weeks and that all of the requests of the President's Commission were being complied with as rapidly as possible. He also stated that anything that could be done to expedite these late requests would be appreciated.

Mr. Rankin was assured that the Bureau was well aware of the Commission's desire to wind up their activity and that specific instructions had been given to all offices conducting investigation to complete all phases of our investigation in the shortest possible time.

This is being watched most carefully at the Seat of Government and we are seeing that all offices are handling matters on an expeditious basis.

Submitted for information.

MR. TROTTER 8-27-64

A. K. Bowles

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

REQUEST FOR LETTER FROM FBI CONCERNING FINGERPRINT EXAMINATIONS OF OSWALD'S PERSONAL EFFECTS

Today, Stuart Pollak of the President's Commission telephoned to request a letter from the FBI showing the extent of the fingerprint analysis of all of the personal effects of Lee Harvey Oswald, so he will have the complete picture in one place. He was advised such a letter will be sent to the Commission in the near future.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention: Mr. Robert A. Frazier)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

AKB:hs
(9)

ST-104 REC-60 62-109090-187
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199 AUG 28 1964

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68 SEP 1 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

DATE: August 11, 1964

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - N. P. Callahan
(W. C. Jackson)
1 - I. W. Conrad
(W. D. Griffith)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (W. A. Branigan)
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - L. J. Gauthier 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Rogge

Tolson
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Gandy

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission advising them of the extent of our investigative efforts since the assassination pursuant to its request.

DETAILS

By letter dated 8-7-64, the Commission advised it intends to incorporate in its final report the extent of the "excellent" investigative effort undertaken by the Bureau since the assassination. In this letter it requested the following statistical data:

1. Approximate number of interviews conducted.

2. Pieces of correspondence and reports submitted to the Commission.

3. Total number of pages of such materials.

4. If available, the approximate number of Agent-days spent on this investigation.

The Commission specifically pointed out they did not desire us to distinguish between the various investigations conducted, such as the Jack L. Ruby case and Lee Harvey Oswald. They did state that they desired any thoughts on our part which would enable them to present these statistics in the most effective way.

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REC-11 62-109090-18

Enclosure - 1

18 AUG 28 1964

62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
RDR:las (14)

CONTINUED - OVER

SENT DIRECTOR FOR APPROVAL
8-12-64

XEROX
AUG 28 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

BACKGROUND

As of 7-31-64, more than 1756 investigative reports comprising more than 17,200 pages constituting the FBI's investigation have been furnished to the Commission. Further, over 3682 items of physical evidence were received in the FBI Laboratory for technical examination. In addition, our Exhibit Section constructed and delivered to the Commission detailed scale models of the assassination area, including appropriate buildings, landmarks, etc., with accompanying volume of visual aids.

We do not have a record of the number of interviews conducted since the assassination and the only way this could be accomplished would be a time consuming physical count. Likewise, we do not know the number of Agent-days spent on this investigation and tabulating same would be an enormous undertaking. It is pointed out that virtually every field office and legal attache have at one time or another conducted some investigation in this matter.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letter be sent furnishing the Commission with that statistical data available and summarizing the major accomplishments of this Bureau since the assassination.

MAIL ROOM
FOR TRANSMISSION

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of two memoranda dated July 31, 1964, dealing with the Mexican aspects of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Upon detachment from the enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 13 1964

19 AUG 12 1964

Enclosures (4)

JCS:pah
(8)

BY COURIER SVC.
AUG 12
FBI - FBI

NOTE: Enclosed memoranda, which have been approved for dissemination by Mr. Malley, deal with interview of fellow passenger who was on same bus with Oswald on 10/2/63 and with a fellow guest of Oswald's at the Hotel del Comercio.

Classified "Confidential" as Legat, Mexico City, classified letterheads in order to protect our operations abroad.

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7-9 AUG 14 1964

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. Rosen

FROM : Mr. McGowan

DATE: August 10, 1964

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Tolson
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Tele. Room
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SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
VICTIMS - CR

By letter dated 8/4/64, The President's Commission enclosed a copy of a telegram from Mr. Mark Lane, which stated that the current issue of Fact Magazine quotes Melvin Belli as stating, "that a Dallas Police Officer and another sort on November 23, 1963, to have Ruby approved the idea of killing Oswald." The telegram also requested Commission call Belli at Public session regarding possible police participation in murder of Oswald. It is noted that Mark Lane is the alleged attorney for Oswald's mother. The Commission requested an appropriate investigation concerning this matter, including interview of Attorney Belli concerning the statement he is alleged to have made.

Bureau Library was contacted to determine if possession of a copy of Fact Magazine was found, and it was determined that the latest issue of Fact Magazine, which is published by Ginsburg Publications, New York City, was the May-June issue. There was no mention of above in this issue. Fact Magazine is a bi-monthly publication, and inquiry at various newsstands in the District determined it was not out to date. As it appears desirable to review article referred to prior to conducting investigation, the New York Office has been requested to immediately obtain copies of this article and furnish it to the Bureau for review. Upon completion of this review, a decision will be made as to what further investigation should be conducted to fulfill The Commission's request.

ACTION:

The above is for information.

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199 AUG [illegible]

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(5)

3 AUG 11 1964

SEE NOTE

181
64 AUG 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Lenihan 1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Rogge 1 - Mr. Jepsen
1 - Mr. Conrad

August 11, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

AUG 11 12 38 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, on July 29, 1964, to a representative of this Bureau concerning reproductions of certain Commission exhibits. These exhibits were furnished to a Special Agent of this Bureau on the same date as the request.

In accordance with this request, there are enclosed herewith three photocopies each of Commission exhibits consisting of Herndon exhibits numbered 1 through 12, Fehrenbach exhibits numbered 1 through 7, Commission exhibit number 1054, Decker exhibit number 5323 and Garner exhibit number 1. The above exhibits, with the exception of the Herndon exhibits numbered 1 through 12, are returned herewith.

BY COURIER SVC.
49 AUG 1
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

19 AUG 12 1964

Enclosures (76)

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 13 1964

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (23)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas are photocopies of each of the exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with a listing of same.

(See Note Page 2)

Tolson
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NOTE: The request on 7/29/64 was made by Miss Rowcotsky of SA Cortlandt Cunningham. SA Cunningham obtained the exhibits from the Commission on the date of the request. The Herndon exhibits numbered 1 through 12, not designated by an asterisk on the attached listing, originated from the Bureau and are therefore being retained.

RJ:emh

8/11/64

	DESCRIPTION
Herndon Exhibits No. 1 through 12	Twelve polygraph charts
*Fehrenbach Exhibit No. 1	Diagram on sheet of paper
*Fehrenbach Exhibit No. 2	Photograph of Judge and Mrs. Benjamin J. Kanter
*Fehrenbach Exhibit No. 3	Photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Harold R. Sugerman
*Fehrenbach Exhibit No. 4	Photograph of Eddie Rocco
*Fehrenbach Exhibit No. 5	Photograph of Jack Ruby
*Fehrenbach Exhibit No. 6	Photograph of Jack Ruby
*Fehrenbach Exhibit No. 7	Photograph of Jack Ruby
*Commission Exhibit No. 1054	Five photographs
*Decker Exhibit No. 5323	File of Dallas County, Texas, Sheriff's Department regarding assassination of President and assault to murder Governor Connally
*Garner Exhibit No. 1	Photograph of Oswald

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
~~1 - Conrad~~
1 - Lenihan

August 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 23, 1964, requesting that this Bureau exhibit a copy of the photograph of the unidentified individual depicted in the President's Commission Exhibit Number 237 to Mr. Evaristo Gilberto Rodriguez for purposes of possible identification.

For your information, we contacted Mr. Rodriguez in this matter on July 30, 1964, and exhibited to him the photograph of the unidentified individual depicted in the President's Commission Exhibit Number 237 along with photographs of five other individuals who have no connection with the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which sets forth results of our contact with Mr. Rodriguez in this matter.

This concludes our investigation in this particular inquiry.

BY COURIER SVC.
51 AUG 12
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

REL:mhw (8)

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 13 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
19 AUG 13 1964

7 AUG 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: Rodriguez is a bartender in the Habana Bar in New Orleans. He claims Oswald, in the company of a Mexican or Latin-appearing individual, visited the Habana Bar in August, 1963. We have received no corroboration to such allegation. Mr. Liebeler, staff member of the President's Commission, requested we exhibit to Rodriguez the photo of an unidentified individual, which photo was taken by CIA in Mexico City. This is the photo which was shown Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by SA Odum of the Dallas Office on 11-23-63 and Mrs. Oswald later claimed the individual was Jack Ruby. Mr. Liebeler felt the unidentified individual bore some resemblance to the individual who allegedly accompanied Oswald to the Habana Bar in New Orleans. Enclosed memo reports that Rodriguez stated he had never seen the unidentified individual depicted in Commission Exhibit #237.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

August 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 23, 1964, wherein you requested we ascertain the dates of the issues of "The Militant" which were addressed to Lee Harvey Oswald, but which were [illegible] in Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, at some point after November 22, 1963. You also requested to be advised if there is any indication Lee Harvey Oswald ever received the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant."

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and two copies of a memorandum dated August 3, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which are responsive to your inquiries. The two issues of "The Militant" for October 14, 1963, and October 21, 1963, which are described in the enclosed memorandum of July 31, 1964, are also enclosed. These two issues of "The Militant" were made available to this Bureau by Postal Inspector Clarence V. Campbell, United States Post Office Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 30, 1964.

This concludes our investigation in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

M. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

RHL:mhw (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 13 1964

79 AUG 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
51 AUG 12
COMM-FBI

12 AUG 10 10 PM '64
FBI - READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: "The Militant" for 10-14-63 carried an article by Fidel Castro which is highly anti-U.S. and anti-President Kennedy. Commission interested in determining if Oswald received the 10-14-63 issue of "The Militant." Our inquiries determined that the 10-14 and 10-21-63 issues of "The Militant" were found in a New Orleans P.O. Box formerly subscribed to by Oswald and actually were never forwarded to him. The two copies concerned were obtained and are being furnished to the Commission herewith. Our interviews of Marina Oswald and Michael and Ruth Paine failed to disclose any information that Oswald had ever read the 10-14-63 issue of "The Militant" which included the Castro speech.

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

August 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 24, 1964, requesting this Bureau to make additional inquiries in connection with information that has previously been furnished to the Commission by Mrs. Silvia Odio.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 30, 1964, at Miami, Florida, and two copies of a memorandum dated August 5, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which are self-explanatory.

No further action is contemplated in this particular matter by this Bureau in the absence of a specific request from the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
51 AUG 12
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 AUG 13 1964

REL:mhw (3)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

AUG 13 1964

79 AUG 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AUG 2 11 PM '64
FBI
READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Mrs. Silvia Odio claims that on 9-26 or 27-63 Oswald and two Cubans appeared at her apartment in Dallas, Texas, and requested support for an anti-Castro organization. Mrs. Odio's sister, Annie Laurie Odio, of Miami, Florida, was with Silvia Odio, at the time this incident occurred. Commission requested we contact Annie Laurie Odio to obtain info she possessed re the alleged incident. We contacted Annie Laurie Odio and she furnished substantially the same info as Silvia Odio. She stated, however, that she did not recognize the individual who visited Silvia Odio's apartment as Lee Harvey Oswald until Silvia Odio made such statement to her. Our investigation has established that Oswald was en route Mexico City on 9-26-63 and did not return to the U.S. until 10-3-63. There obviously is no substance to the allegations of the Odio sisters.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: July 31, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

"The Dallas Times Herald," Dallas, Texas, on 7/22/64 printed an article captioned "The Full Text of Ruby's Test Given." In this article there was set forth what was purported to be the complete questions and answers from the polygraph examination afforded Jack Ruby on 7/18/64. The President's Commission by letter dated July 30, 1964, has requested that we conduct an investigation to determine how "The Dallas Times Herald" learned of the questions and answers which were published.

At the specific request of the President's Commission Ruby was afforded a polygraph examination at the Dallas County Jail on 7/18/64 by Agents Bell P. Herndon and W. James Wood. The questions used in the examination were prepared by the Commission and all arrangements as to who would be present during the conduct of the examination were made by the President's Commission. In addition to the two Agents who conducted the examination, there was present at the time Assistant Counsel Arlen Specter, representing the President's Commission, Mr. E. L. Holman of the Dallas Sheriff's Office, Clayton Fowler and Joe H. Tonahill, Ruby's attorneys, Assistant District Attorney William Alexander, Dr. William Robert Beavers and Court Reporter Odell Oliver.

The Agents present particularly noted during the examination that with the exception of the court reporter and the Agents, Mr. Alexander was the only other person observed taking copious notes.

When the press release concerning this matter was initially brought to the Director's attention on 7/22/64, he commented "I assume none of this is coming from the FBI." SAC Gordon Shanklin was telephonically contacted and he advised that there had been no inquiry whatever made of the Dallas Division concerning this matter and that no information had been divulged by the Dallas Office to the press.

ACTION:

62-109060-Sub 01

4 AUG 12 1964

Dallas is being instructed by airtel attached to conduct the investigation requested by the President's Commission. Affidavits will be obtained from the two Agents present who conducted the examination.

SENT DIRECT

64 AUG 14 1964

JLR/ras
(7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

August 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Detroit Office dated August 7, 1964, relating to information furnished by Mrs. Julie Larson Holmbeck.

The United States Secret Service in Washington, D. C., has been furnished a copy of this communication in the event Mrs. Holmbeck should come to its attention in the future.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (10)

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS (89-43)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReDEairtel and enclosed LHM dated 8-7-64.

This is being furnished for your information. Since this matter has been furnished to the President's Commission, no subsequent reporting of this matter is necessary or desirable.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 12 1964

181
79 AUG 13 1964

62-109090-1

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

A telegram was received at the Bureau on 8-6-64, from Holmbeck indicating she wished to furnish information on the assassination. Holmbeck was interviewed on 8-7-64, by Detroit Agents and gave a rambling, incoherent story about hearing loud voices which have made it necessary for her to move about the United States. These voices allegedly tell her to "get out of here." Mrs. Holcomb could furnish no information concerning the assassination.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Name Check

August 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

64-100090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

AUG 5 12 04 PM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 23, 1964, wherein you request information from the files of this Bureau pertaining to any subversive activities of Lawrence V. Meyers of Chicago, Illinois, and Edward Meyers of Brooklyn, New York. In your letter you reference information previously furnished you by this Bureau concerning the aforementioned individuals.

You are advised that there is no information available in the FBI files concerning Lawrence V. Meyers or Edward Meyers in addition to that previously furnished your Commission.

BY COURIER SVC.
40 AUG 5
COMM.-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: President's Commission in possession of FD-302's re interviews of above persons. Check of New York Office and Chicago Office developed no additional info concerning them.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

(7)

187

9 AUG 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016-1

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delo[illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 23 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please provide copies of reports from your files pertaining to any subversive activities of Laurence V. Meyers, 3950 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois and Edward Meyers, 1779 East 34th Street, Brooklyn, New York, (Clements Report, December 14, 1963 pp. 533 & 537.).

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

LAWRENCE IS CORRECT SPELLING.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 11 1964

EX-[illegible]
JUL 24 1964

8-10
JUL 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Noill
1 - Mr. Herndon
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Office, Room 7133

DATE: 8-7-64

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11-22-63

The Commission has referred to us for review a Report of the Proceedings Held at Dallas, Texas, Saturday, July 18, 1964, (polygraph examination of Ruby) and a transcript of SA B. P. Herndon's deposition. Both transcripts were reviewed and minor typographical errors were corrected.

On 8-5-64, SA Robert E. Noill delivered to Mr. Howard P. Willens of the President's Commission the corrected transcripts.

Corrected copies of the Report of the Proceedings and SA Herndon's deposition are attached.

ACTION: None. For information only.

Enclosures (2)

62-109060

REN:nlb (11)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 11 1964

3 ENCLOSURES

10 AUG 10 1964

SEVEN

CONFIDENTIAL

79 AUG 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060

August 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of July 20, 1964, wherein you were furnished information concerning William McKman Duff.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which supplements the information previously furnished. Also enclosed are two rifle cartridges (30-06 caliber) received from Mr. Clyde J. Watts, 210 Couch Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, who advised that Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff requested that he turn these cartridges over to the FBI in Oklahoma City for forwarding to The President's Commission in Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

HCS/bcs
(3)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

BY COURIER SVC.
43 AUG - 6
COMM-FBI

FBI
AUG 4 4 00 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

FBI
AUG 5 6 00 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

NOT RECORDED.
170 AUG 11 1964

79 AUG 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Duff had been formerly employed by General Edwin A. Walker as a chauffeur and was initially considered a suspect by Dallas PD in the shooting into the residence of Walker. Watts had completely forgotten about the cartridges until a recent visit to Dallas when he appeared before The Warren Commission, at which time he had recalled them and was requested by Mr. Liebler of The President's Commission to give the cartridges to the FBI so that they might be forwarded to The Commission.

8-7-64

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
(R. A. Frazier)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel 62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 8-6-64.

The requested investigation should be conducted as expeditiously as possible and the results furnished to the Bureau in an appropriate letterhead memorandum for dissemination without need for correction or revision.

Enclosures (2)
RDR:las (10)

1 - 105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NOTE:

The Commission request relates to an incident where an employee of an Irving, Texas, gun shop allegedly found a repair ticket with Oswald's name on it indicating he had a telescopic sight placed on a rifle. Previous investigation conducted in this matter indicates the employee, Dial D. Ryder, may be lying. However, he has become so involved he apparently is sticking with his story. The Commission request relates to its efforts to discredit or substantiate the allegations made by Ryder.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

181

79 AUG 13 1964

105-82555-46

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. MCCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

AUG 6

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During the week of July 20 Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff took the testimony of certain witnesses concerning the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald had a telescopic sight mounted on a rifle and sighted at the Irving Sport Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. That testimony has raised questions concerning which we would like you to conduct the following investigation:

1. Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, 141 South Hastings, Irving, Texas, testified that she remembered the automobile in which she claimed the Oswalds drove to the Furniture Mart at 149 East Irving Boulevard early in November 1963 because it was similar to an automobile owned by some friends of hers in Houston, a Mr. and Mrs. Dominick. Mrs. Hunter claims the automobile is a two-tone blue and white 1957 Ford. While we do not have the full name and address of the Dominicks, we would appreciate it very much if you would interview them to determine whether or not they owned such an automobile on or reasonably prior to November 15, 1963, and whether or not they had indicated to Mrs. Hunter any intention of visiting her in early November 1963.

2. Both Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Edith Whitworth, 315 South Jefferson, Irving, Texas, the owner of the Furniture Mart, claimed that the Oswalds came to the Furniture Mart on a Wednesday or Thursday preceding the weekend on which the Irving High School foot

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162 107090
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG

team played the football team of Richland Hills High School of Fort Worth. Those ladies think that the Oswalds were in the Furniture Mart either on November 6 or 7, or on November 13 or 14, 1963. The dates on w. h the Oswalds were allegedly in that store could be narrowed to two possible days if you would determine the date on which the above football game was actually played.

After you determine the precise Wednesday or Thursday on which Mrs. Whitworth and Mrs. Hunter claim the Oswalds were in the Furniture Mart, would you please interview Mr. Roy Truly of the Texas School Book Depository and determine if he can ascertain from any records in his possession whether or not Oswald was away from the premises of that Depository during the afternoon hours of either of the days in question. It has occurred to us that the orders which Oswald filled may be noted to indicate the time at which they were filled, or that Mr. Truly could possibly tell whether or not Oswald was away from his work at any time during those days by examining the number or volume of orders which Oswald filled.

3. Would you please determine the whereabouts of Mr. Charles Woodrow Greener, 2015 Rosebud, Irving, Texas, owner of the Irving Sport Shop, during the period from Friday evening November 22, 1963 to November 25, 1963, and whether or not he had any conversations with his employee, Mr. Dial D. Ryder, during that period. In that connection we note that Messrs. Greener and Ryder discussed, apparently prior to the afternoon of November 23, 1963, when Ryder "discovered" the work ticket bearing Oswald's name, the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald may have been in the Irving Sport Shop at one time or another. In spite of that, however, Ryder claims that he did not tell Greener about the ticket that he allegedly discovered on Saturday afternoon until some time after November 25, 1963, when he told an agent of your Bureau that the work covered by the ticket must have been done during the period November 1-14, 1963. Ryder later based that determination on the fact that Greener did not remember that the work covered by the ticket had ever been in the shop. It is apparent that Ryder could not have made that determination on November 25, 1963 unless he had previously discussed the matter with Mr. Greener, which, of course, he claims that he did not. While it actually appears from Mr. Greener's testimony before this Commission that he was not aware of the existence of the ticket until the entire

subject was discussed in the Dallas Times-Herald on November 26, 1963, we would appreciate advice concerning his whereabouts during the above-mentioned period, as to whether or not he ever discussed the ticket with Ryder prior to November 26, 1963, and as to when and how he first learned about the existence of the "Oswald" repair tag.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

August 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated July 16, 1964, wherein you were advised that a review of the records of the Court of Criminal Appeals, Austin, Texas, in the case of Paul Rosland Jones versus The State of Texas was being conducted to determine whether or not the name of Jack L. Ruby is mentioned anywhere in these records.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated July 29, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas, setting forth the results of the review of these records.

Investigation is continuing to locate for review the documents which had been released on December 2, 1950, to George Butler, representing Carl F. Hansson, former Chief of Police, Dallas, Texas.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

HCS:bec
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

62-109098
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 11 1964

41 AUG 5 COMM-FBI

79 AUG 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109098-1373

REC'D-READING ROOM AUG 5 2 49 PM '64

NOTE: Former Dallas County Sheriff Steve Guthrie advised Ruby appeared prominently in investigation of criminal conditions, Dallas, Texas, in 1946 to 1948. Lieutenant Butler, Dallas PD, worked on same investigation and Ruby's one connection was that upon completion of investigation and Jones' conviction, Jones and his associates began to hang out at Ruby's night club. Jones when interviewed said Ruby not connected with his criminal activities. Commission has requested we determine if phonograph recordings in connection with the 1946-1948 crime investigation are in existence and if so it be reviewed to determine whether or not name of Jack L. Ruby was mentioned anywhere therein.

Mr. Belmont

A. Rosen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

PURPOSE

August 4, 1964

1 - W. C. Sullivan (T. D. Rushing)
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - J. A. Sizoo
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

To recommend the attached letter and enclosures be sent to the President's Commission concerning our investigation of allegations pursuant to a Commission request.

DETAILS

The Commission by letter 7-24-64, advised in the course of its report it intends to answer a great number of allegations which have been made since the assassination. Among the allegations made, the Commission requested we investigate the following four:

1. It has been FBI policy for 20 years to report to employers those of their employees who are communists or suspected communists.

2. Patrolman Tippit violated a procedure covering radio cars when he failed to notify headquarters that he was stopping to question a suspect.

3. Prior to the assassination Dallas police searched other buildings in the area of the Texas School Book Depository but not the Depository building itself.

4. Precautions taken by the Dallas police on November 22, before the assassination included surveillance of many people, among them some who did no more than speak in favor of school integration.

ACTION

The first allegation dealing with Bureau policy concerning internal security matters was coordinated with Division 5. Elaboration on this particular point is set out under a separate caption below.

Enclosure
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (10)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 13 1964

70 AUG 13 1964

Dallas was immediately instructed to commence investigation of the latter three allegations. By airtel 7-29-64, Dallas advised that its investigation has established that the latter three allegations have no basis. Specifically, Patrolman Tippit did not violate regulations when he failed to advise the dispatcher he was stopping to question Oswald. Further, the Dallas Police Department advises that they did not search any buildings or conduct any surveillances prior to the assassination.

ALLEGED POLICY OF THE FBI

With regard to the first allegation, it is pointed out we have been guided in the dissemination of internal security information by Presidential Directive, the first one issued on 9-6-39, which was subsequently reiterated on 1-8-43, 7-24-50 and 12-15-53. These directives charge us with coordinating the investigation of espionage, sabotage, subversive activities & related matters. Any pertinent information developed of interest to other agencies within the Executive Branch of the Federal Government and the armed forces is appropriately disseminated. This has been done on a continuing basis including the dissemination of subversive information developed on civilian employees under a contractor or subcontractor for the armed forces wherein we furnish the data to the interested service.

With regard to the specific allegation, Departmental Order number 3464 issued by the Attorney General on 1-13-53, declares that the official records and information of the FBI was classified as "confidential." We have never engaged in a practice of informing employers in private industry that an individual employee of his is a member of the Communist Party or any other subversive group. When such requests are received, the requestor is informed of the confidential nature of our files.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letter and enclosures be furnished to the President's Commission setting out the results of our investigation of the allegations specified in the Commission letter.

8-4-64

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - J. M. Sizoo
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Enclosed for Dallas are three copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 8-3-64.

The investigation requested should be expeditiously conducted and the results furnished in an appropriate letterhead memorandum for dissemination. Your attention is specifically directed to the last sentence of paragraph 2 on page 1, wherein the Commission requests it be furnished as soon as possible copies of the photographs used in connection with this request. This matter should be handled immediately.

Enclosures (3)
1 - Dallas (44-1639)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission) DUPLICATE YELLOW
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald) 1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (14)

NOTE: Commission by letter makes reference to the testimony of Mark Lane before the President's Commission, in which he alleged there was a meeting at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club on 11-14-63, in Dallas between Bernard Weissman, Officer J. D. Tippit and Jack Ruby. Lane is the New York attorney who has engaged in perverted sexual acts and is closely associated with communist dominated organizations. He has been endeavoring to prove that Oswald is innocent. Weissman is the individual who placed the controversial full page ad in a Dallas newspaper prior to President Kennedy's visit. Tippit, of course, was shot and killed by Oswald. We have investigated this allegation in the past and proven that no such meeting took place. However, based on the specific request in the above Commission letter, it

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

181

64 AUG 12 1964

appears the Commission is endeavoring to check out every possible facet of this matter to preclude possible criticism in the future.

The Commission request requires the obtaining of photographs of Weissman and Tippit and displaying same to various individuals associated with the Carousel Club to insure that neither were seen in the club at any time. When the results of this inquiry are completed, the Commission will be advised.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Helms
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 3

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mark Lane has testified before the Commission about an allegation that on November 14, 1963, there was a two-hour meeting at the Carousel Club between Bernard Weissman, Officer J.D. Tippit, and Jack Ruby. In connection with this allegation the Commission would be grateful if you would perform the following additional investigation:

1. Obtain photographs of Bernard Weissman and J.D. Tippit and show them to George Senator, Andrew Armstrong, Larry Craford, Karen Bennet Carlin, Nancy Powell and William D. Crowe in order to determine whether any of these persons observed Weissman or Tippit at the Carousel Club at any time, and whether any of these persons observed a meeting such as that described by Lane. The photographs may be obtained in any way you find most feasible; however, please have Weissman identify and sign the photograph which you obtain of him and have Mrs. Tippit identify and sign the photograph you obtain of her late husband. We would also appreciate receiving copies of these photographs as soon as you obtain them, whether or not you have yet shown them to the group of witnesses listed above.

2. Reinterview Bernard Weissman to determine as precisely as possible his whereabouts on November 14, 1963, particularly in the evening hours. Determine who, if anyone is able to provide corroboration.

3. Reinterview Mrs. J.D. Tippit to determine whether or not she is aware of any contact between her late husband and Bernard Weissman.

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 7 1964

3 AUG 4 1964

airtel to SAC, DL
ROE:lao
8-4-64

ORIGINAL filed in

4. Ruby claims that he did not know the Officer J.D. Tippit, who was killed on November 22, but that he does know another member of the Dallas Police Department by the name Tippit. Interview Officer G.M. Tippit, member of the Special Services Bureau of the Dallas Police Department, to determine the extent of his relationship, if any, with Jack Ruby.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

August 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 20, 1964, wherein you requested investigation to be conducted to determine if Lee Harvey Oswald may have attempted to rent an apartment on South Ewing Street, Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the desired investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
40 AUG-5
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

HCS/bcc
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

4 AUG 13 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

FBI - DALLAS
AUG 5 12 18 PM
READING ROOM

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 7 1964

AUG 5 12 PM
RECEIVED
FBI - DALLAS
READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Commission received a letter from one Marl: Goddard, alleging Oswald may have tried to rent an apartment on Ewing Street, Dallas, Texas, near Ruby's residence.

August 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1-W.C.Sullivan (T.D.Rushing)
(R.E.Lenihan)
1-J.A.Sizoo
1-C.D.DeLoach
1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.Rosen
1-Mr.Malley
1-Mr.Shroder
1-Mr.Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr, Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 24, 1964, requesting the investigation of four allegations made since the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated July 29, 1964, containing the results of our investigation of the latter three allegations contained in your letter.

With regard to the first allegation set out in your letter, I would like to point out that this Bureau has been charged by Presidential Directive with the responsibility of coordinating the investigation of espionage, sabotage, subversive activities and related matters. Information developed along these lines is furnished to other Federal agencies within the Executive Branch of the U. S. Government and the armed forces. Any subversive information developed concerning a civilian employee of a contractor or subcontractor for the armed forces would be furnished to the interested military service. I would like to specifically point out that this Bureau does not disseminate internal security information to anyone outside the Executive Branch of the U. S. Government.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 12 1964

1 - SAC, Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
Enclosures (2)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SAC, DALLAS

RDR:las:jdd (12)

79 AUG 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-22

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Reurairtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum dated 7-29-64. The above is being furnished for your information.

NOTE:

See Rosen to Belmont memo captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka. IS - R - Cuba," dated 8-4-64, RDR:las.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
2 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosure
DATE: 8/5/64

1 - Mr. Neill - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Office, Room 7133 - Enc.

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Tele. Room
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SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the President's Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 8/3/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, telephoned Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory, and requested that a Bureau representative pick up those exhibits listed on the attached enclosure. It was further requested that three copies of each exhibit be made and that all copies and the original exhibits be returned to the Commission.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill on 8/3/64.

This work will be handled by an Agent examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION:

Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced as requested. The originals of these exhibits plus the copies of each will be returned to the Commission.

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 7 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention: C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

REN:bsm (13) ENCLOSURE

8 AUG 7 1964

ENCLOSURE

7 0 AUG 13 1964

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

8/5/64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
Pappas #1	Two 8" by 10" photographs of scenes showing the killing of Oswald by Ruby
Baker #1	One 8" by 10" photograph of a Dallas street scene
Hudson #1	One 8" by 10" color photograph of Presidential Motorcade in Dallas
Lewis #1	One 8" by 10" mug shot of Oswald
Holmes #1A	Blank application form for Post Office Box (POD Form 1093)
Holmes #2A	Copy of Post Office box application for Ruby
Holmes #3A	Notice to Change Forwarding Order for Oswald
General Walker #1, #2, #3, and #4	Four 8" by 10" photographs showing various scenes of General Walker's residence
Tague #1	One 8" by 10" photograph purporting to depict a point on South curve on Main Street from which bullet or fragment thereof ricocheted
Willis #1	Eight color slides of Presidential Motorcade and one page of explanatory text
Pena #1	Four reproductions showing various pages of the passport application of Orest Pena
Lawrence #1	Five small sheets of notes re placement of police officers by Dallas Police Department

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

August 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 13, 1964, requesting reinterview of Mr. Jack Rubenstein, 99 University Place, New York, New York, to determine the possibility that he was mistaken for Jack L. Ruby by Mrs. Thelma Parks.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, at New York, setting forth results of the requested investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
AUG 5
COMM-FBI

HCS/bcc
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 7 1964

AUG 6 1964

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AUG 12 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

We previously interviewed Jack Rubenstein of New York on basis of allegation that Jack L. Ruby had sponsored dinner in New York City where Mark Lane had given a speech. Roy William Fehrenbach alleged Ruby attended three Communist Party meetings in Muncie, Indiana, between 1942 and 1947. We have conducted extensive investigation concerning this allegation, which indicates that it is without merit. Mrs. Thelma Marks' husband, when interviewed in New York, recalled the person whom his wife spoke about, though not by name. He was exhibited photographs of Ruby and said he was definitely not the person.

August 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 14, 1964, wherein you requested the results of interviews with the owners of a washateria located in Lee Harvey Oswald's neighborhood and the results of investigation conducted at the Dobbs House Restaurant, 1221 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, setting forth the desired information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090-1964
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 7 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
43 AUG-6
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

HCS/bcc
(7)

NOTE: We previously interviewed owner of a laundry who stated Oswald had done business with him on one occasion; he had never seen Ruby in the neighborhood and knew of no connection between them. Commission requested interview of present and former owners of the washateria. We had also previously interviewed several employees of Dobbs House Restaurant, where one waitress said she had seen Oswald in the restaurant.

64 AUG 12 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

August 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated August 1, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, setting forth information received from a confidential source and which is being furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
42 AUG - 6
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

HCS/bec
(7)

NOTE:

The source referred to above is Charles Ned Hockman, Director of Motion Picture Productions at the University of Oklahoma, who requested his identity be concealed. Source furnished information concerning Belli's alleged exploitation of Ruby for future personal profits. Belli is Ruby's former legal counsel.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 7 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

64 AUG 12 1964

AUG 7 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan;
1 - Mr. Stokes

August 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated August 3, 1964, in response to a request in your letter dated July 28, 1964, concerning the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald may have been a subscriber to the Russian-language newspaper "Nashe Vienya."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
42 AUG- 6
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

62-107099

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 7 1964

JCS:hrt
(6)

NOTE: Commission in relet asked us to determine if Oswald may have been a subscriber to Russian paper named herein between 1956 and 1959. Letterhead by SF shows not possible to establish this as publisher of paper died in 6-64 and following his death, all records, including subscription lists have been destroyed.

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64 AUG 12 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI - RECORDS BRANCH
AUG 6 11 25 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons

DATE: 8/6/64

1 - Mr. Neill
1 - Mr. Frazier
2 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Office, Room 7133

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Gandy

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the President's Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 8/4/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, telephoned SA Robert E. Neill, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory, and requested that Ruth Paine exhibits numbered 272 and 273 be photographed and that three copies of each be furnished to the Commission.

These exhibits are already in the possession of the Bureau; therefore, no pick up was necessary.

This work will be handled by an Agent examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION:

Exhibits will be photographed as requested and three copies of each will be furnished to the Commission.

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 7 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention: C. W. Smith)

AUG 7 1964

REN:bsm (13)

Note: Ruth Paine exhibit number 272 is a piece of wrapping paper and Ruth Paine exhibit number 273 is a piece of paper tape. Both exhibits were obtained from Ruth Paine residence.

181

64 AUG 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

August 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of July 17, 1964, requesting investigation concerning the presence of Jack L. Ruby at the Pago Club, Dallas, Texas, on November 23, 1963, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, setting forth the desired investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
42 AUG- 6
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 7 1964

RECD-READING ROOM
AUG 6 11 25 AM '64
FBI

HCS/bcc
(7)

NOTE:

In letter dated 7/17/64, Commission requested interview of Mrs. Byrum concerning Ruby's activities at the Pago Club, Dallas, Texas, on Saturday night, 11/23/63.

REC'D 11 45 AM
FBI

187

56 AUG 12 1964

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 7 1 05 PM '64
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a report of Special Agent Chester C. Cyton dated July 30, 1964, at Los Angeles, California, which contains further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

Also enclosed are two copies of a report of Special Agent Richard L. Vichl dated July 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Lydia Dymitruk, Internal Security - Russia." Lydia Dymitruk is an acquaintance of Marina Oswald and the enclosed report of Special Agent Vichl sets forth additional data we have developed concerning Lydia Dymitruk.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
44 AUG-7
COMM-FBI

19 AUG 7 1964
62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 10 1964

Enclosures (4)

REL:pah
(9)

NOTE: These reports, consisting of 17 pages, have been approved by the Supervisors and Mr. Malley. We have previously furnished the Commission with a report concerning Lydia Dymitruk and the enclosed report completes our inquiries concerning her. Lydia Dymitruk is a Russian emigre who had brief social contact with Oswald. She currently is employed as a waitress in Dallas. Sources who know her state she is of questionable morals, but consider her subversive in any manner.

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Casper

56 AUG 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4590

August 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith for your assistance are two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated August 3, 1964, relating to the case entitled, "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

For your information a copy of the enclosed report has also been furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
44 AUG - 7
COMM-FBI

AUG 12 11 PM '64
RECORDED ROOM

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 12 1964

Enclosures (2)

RCS/amb
(7)

NOTE: Since May 26, 1964, we have received approximately 60 separate requests for investigation in this matter, and the results have been furnished to the Commission on a current basis. Enclosed report also includes this investigation since July 17, 1964, the date of the prior report for dissemination to the Department. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Malley and an appropriate supervisor of the Civil Rights Section.

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56 AUG 12 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Be[illegible] 1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. Su[illegible] (with enclosures)
1 - Mr. Malle[illegible] 1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Branigan 1 - Mr. Rolander

August 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter dated July 30, 1964, requesting translation of the enclosed letter in the Spanish language, there is being forwarded herewith the translation of referenced letter.

The foreign language material is also being returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

BY COURIER SVC.
64 AUG -7
COMM-FBI

BWR:blh

79 AUG 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

JUL 30

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a letter to Silvia Odio from her father written in Spanish which has been marked Odio Exhibit 1. Could your Bureau furnish us with an English translation as soon as possible.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

enclosure

ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 11 1964

AUG 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: It is noted that the original letter is written in a conversational and personal vein without regard for proper punctuation.

Nueva Gerona, Dec. 25, '63

My Children:

From the visit of my brothers, I learned about you. It is a consolation to hear that our children are taking very good advantage of the time. It is one more compensation of Divine Providence for our sufferings. It is difficult to write these days in which memories are so vivid and it is almost impossible to coordinate ideas because emotion chokes us. It is at Christmas time when sentiments, through the sorrow of absence, draw us closer to our loved ones. The more presents we have the more we are aware of the separation. But the sorrow is not important, my children, and if having you always in my heart and thinking intensely of you, it increases, then blessed be the sorrow! Fortunately, we are strong; a great faith sustains us with the firmest hopes of our soon being reunited with the family. Any of the steps that are being taken must prosper. Our desires for peace, to live in the company of our children, stir us to hope a little for comprehension and assistance. At this time of the year, 30 years ago, Mama and I were an engaged couple in love, full of illusions and faith in the future. We were enjoying the preparations for the marriage which happily would eternally unite our destinies. We were making at that time many plans, converted since into a full and beautiful reality. We were ecstatically dreaming about the great adventure of love, and you, my children, were the summation of our dreams. We were in ecstasy over the prospect of many children, the combination of our flesh, of our blood, of our souls in the purest ideals of parents in bloom. Our desires were culminated with the arrival of such a beautiful group of children exceeding our expectations - our aspirations - children extremely gifted with the most brilliant qualities and virtues; - honest - intelligent - children who have the love and respect of one another - who adore and devotedly admire their parents - children who work hard, study earnestly - who make sacrifices whenever necessary. In sum, good children, a benefit

TRANSLATED BY:
F. J. DOBBRATZ:blh
August 5, 1964

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 62-109090—

to the family and to society - loving children who gladly cooperate with one another without complaint - who go through life joined fraternally in perfect communion with God and family. Such are our children for whom today and every day in our prayers we humbly thank God. The All Powerful gives you, my children, a glory of a repeated verse of a most beautiful descendency! What else in the world can surpass it? Nothing that I may know and it is for this reason that I want to sum in that idea my great desire of happiness for each one of my children at this Christmas time. On the anniversary, shower Mama with pretty cards, letters, photos and as much as can make her happy. It occurs to me, Cesar, that you with Mauricio, could give her a good gift. I am not referring now to the marvelous gift of free giving; it is a little grand gift. Since he has so many resources and friends, he could arrange that on the basis of her 30 years, her photo be published in a newspaper section. It would be something to fill us with pride, to do justice to this great wife and mother so that her friends may not forget her. That would do us all good and the reason is plausible. Not always are so many years of marriage completed encompassed with so many children and grandchildren, nor under the circumstances which surround it. If you do not have a good photo, ask Pelo immediately for it. (I imagine some persons pale with envy, among them some neurotic!) I am not able to give any gift, but I pray for (her/your) health and ask for (her/it) so intensely that God is listening to me. Freddie is getting along very well in his studies. It has taken him time and work, but in the end he will graduate from this course. I always believed that he would, but I fear for him for the very hard examinations that await him. Sally also - I do not know what career - and I am grateful to Jim because he wishes, as we, that she continue studying until receiving her doctorate. He would only desire to offer his assistance and inspiration. I received a telegram from Pelo explaining the call that he made to Cesar after the visit. I am happy that he calmed you, and I am presently all right, and give you my messages. I know that every one has moved tirelessly and that on our negotiations being renewed, we will be in first place. To all, I am thankful for Mama who needs to rest with peace and security. My daughters, in spite of the problems that you have, you have found time to move Heaven and earth and our great son with his business relations has succeeded in locating us in a preferable place. I received a letter from Sari on Oct. 27, from Silvia, with her photo in the office - the 3rd that I received; of the rest I do not know what they look like now - on Nov. 8, from Cesar, Julie and Lolie on Nov. 11. Thus we are able to endure solitude. Thus they help us to wait. Mama telegraphed me, content because she already received many.

Remember that you must take a moment and write to one another. It is sad to read that there are times when you do not know about one another "because the telephone is expensive now." Annie needs to adopt a firm resolution for the New Year of involving herself in the responsibilities of the family. We are proud of your conduct in college, in a strange home. We are completely satisfied in having such a good and studious daughter who has perfectly fulfilled her obligations. But you have not kept contact with your sisters - too often unmindful of their problems when you should share them. Therefore, my pretty brunette, you yourself think of the best way to cooperate with them. It would be nice for you to share the time with your brothers and sisters. Would it be possible, love, for you to spend week-ends and vacations at Silvia's house? In this way you could be of great benefit, just as Lolie has been for some time with Julie. You are a complete woman. You understand that you have obligations, in addition to your studies which you are to pursue with eagerness above everything. If what I suggest upsets in any way your school tasks, then you should continue as you are and in no way should you neglect them. Understood? I leave it to your own judgment, but anyway maintain frequent contact with all the family, and watch out for parties and drinking! Silvia, it is difficult to become oriented with you - who arein contact with the atmosphere and who havetaken up to now so many intelligent and proper steps. You will continue with that vast experience, determining what ought to be done on each occasion. It is one more reason for pride for us. Before I forget, let me congratulate you on your fine position. You are worthy of these distinctions. Tell me who this is who says he is my friend - be careful, I do not have any friend who might be here, through Dallas, so reject his friendship until you give me his name. You are alone, without men to protect you and you can be deceived. Grant me, blondie, the additional sacrifice of not going out Wednesdays with your girl friends. Stay for a good time at home. You still are not free - you should avoid everything that might affect your good name. Never accept going out with anyone or to the house of anyone if you are not accompanied by your brothers. That of Guille is still not definite - he can return - I am sure that he loves you and adores his children in his way. He was criminally influenced against you by his neurotic mother. When you have to be understanding, make yourself interested, but be careful not to exceed. Do not abandon literature. Persevere, write a good book even though it takes you years. Sarita, love, your letters are always interesting to me in that you tell me everything is marvelous. It is the best sedative for calming my anxieties for information concerning the family. Your letters, as those of all your brothers and sisters, fill my life with joy and hopes. They come to be the only light which enters the darkness in which I am living. I regret not having received yet a photo of your Jim. Mama was enchanted by him. I hope that Cesar furnishes you with spending money in sufficient amount. Do not scrape - please - go to your brother. It would please me for the elders

to arrange for an allowance. I leave it to your judgment. Tell me as much as you can of your activities. Lolie, beautiful blonde, you do not tell about yourself even though, in spite of being an adolescent, you are already a woman because of the harsh experience through which you have lived. Your labors and sufferings have made you grow intellectually and spiritually. I am happy that you have in C. and J. the tenderness of brothers and parents. Soon you will again be my little spoiled girl, my heart's desire. Take care of rebellions. Study and work gladly. Cesar, Julie, beloved children, there is hardly space left. I am happy with your progress in the program. To Ama, Javier, Jorge, Freddie, Marianne, I express how anxious I am to hold you against my heart! To Gretel and Raul my thanks. Fond regards to Carola, Carmen Rosa, Rene. Loving greetings and my thanks to all but especially to Mauricio and Joe - kisses - Papa

Amador Odio
No. 31260 - Cir. 1

8-10-64

1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Rerep of SA Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated 7-16-64, and Bureau airtel 8-3-64.

Provided all corrections referred to in reBuairtel have been made, authority granted to disseminate one copy of rerep to U. S. Secret Service locally.

For your information two copies of rerep were furnished to the President's Commission and one copy each was furnished to the Department of Justice and U. S. Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(5)

NOTE:

Dallas in the cover pages accompanying rerep requested Bureau authority to disseminate a copy of this report locally. In view of this request above communication being sent.

This is the fifth miscellaneous type report reflecting the results of our investigation of complaints and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. Most of the investigation is predicated on complaints received from cranks, mental incompetents and sincere individuals reporting on suspicious activities, statements, etc.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 11 1964

181
79 AUG 12 1964

OBTAINED, FILED IN 62-109090-3575

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated August 4 and August 7, 1964, dealing with the Mexican aspects of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation. There are also enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated August 4, 1964, setting forth results of interview of Mr. A. Z. Goldberg, correspondent of the Associated Press who attempted to interview Oswald in Moscow, Russia.

Upon detachment of the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
58 AUG 17
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)

JCS:pak
(6)

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 18 1964

AUG 17 1964

Note: Classified "Confidential" as Legat, Mexico City has so classified the enclosed 8/4 and 8/7/64 letterheads to protect our operations abroad. The enclosures have been approved for dissemination by Mr. Malley. Letterheads from Legat deal negatively with investigation, Mexico City, into allegation that Oswald associated at Del Comercio Hotel with Cubans. The 8/14/64 letterhead from New York is negative interview of Goldberg who attempted to interview Oswald in Russia.

79 AUG 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

AUG 17 12 10 PM '64
FBI-DOJ
MAIL HANDLING ROOM

August 14, 1964

AIRTEL

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith is one copy of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 8-13-64.

Dallas immediately conduct requested investigation & submit letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. Expedite.

HCS:hwj
)4(

MAILED
AUG
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 AUG 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

August 13, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C., 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to pages 382-385 of the December 14, 1963, Clements Report. These materials reflect the activities of checking accounts at the Merchants State Bank, 5217 Ross Street, Dallas, Texas, of the Carousel Club, the Vegas Club, and Jack Ruby.

The Carousel Club record extends to November 22, 1963; the Vegas Club record, to November 25, 1963; and Ruby's record, to October 17, 1963. The Commission would appreciate your communicating with the Merchants State Bank to ascertain whether there has been any recent activitity in any c these accounts. For the sake of completeness, the Commission would appreciate notification concerning any changes made in these accounts since the dates provided in the Clements Report.

Because the Commission plans to publish its Report in the very near future, it is extremely important that this information be conveyed to the Commission at the earliest possible time.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 18 1964

AUG 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

August 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 31, 1964, requesting that affidavits be obtained from Mr. Harold Russell, Mr. Robert Brock and Mrs. Mary Brock.

Affidavits have been obtained from the above individuals and two copies of each are enclosed herewith.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (11)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 17 1964

Enclosures (6)

NOTE: Commission stated that the interviews of the above individuals to be used in its published report relating to the murder of Officer Tippit and they desired affidavits from each specifying that our report of the interview was a correct representation of what each witnessed on 11-22-63. Russell was an employee of a used car lot, heard the shots which killed Tippit and saw Oswald running with a pistol in his hand. Robert Brock, a service station mechanic witnessed the Dallas Police find Oswald's jacket under a car along the escape route from Tippit killing. Mrs. Brock, Robert's wife, identified Oswald as individual passing near the service station. None of these people were actual witnesses to the murder. Each of the above reviewed our report of their interview and certified it was a correct representation. No further action necessary.

79 AUG 18 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MR. TROTTER 8-3-64

S. F. Latona

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The attached envelope addressed to Walter Winchell, as well as the attached undated anonymous letters to Mr. Winchell and to the Attorney General, which allegedly furnish information re assassination of President Kennedy have been examined by the Latent Fingerprint Section for latent impressions, but none of value were developed.

Letters and envelope should be forwarded to General Investigative Division, attention SA Richard D. Rogge, Room 5730 JB, per request this Division.

ACTION:

For information

Enc. (6)
62-109060

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
193 AUG 17 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - SA Richard D. Rogge, Room 5730 JB
1 - 105-82555 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sem/nma
(12)

79 AUG 18 1964 49

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enc.
1 - Office, 7133 - Enc.
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enc.

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: July 30, 1964

1 - Mr. Frazier - Enc.
1 - Mr. Neill - Enc.
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enc.
1 - Mr. Jopsen - Enc.
1 - Mr. Cunningham - Enc.

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau had undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On July 29, 1964, Miss Mary A. Gowcotsky called Mr. Marion E. Williams of the Laboratory's Physics and Chemistry Section and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the exhibits listed on the attached list. She further requested that the Commission be furnished with three copies of each exhibit not previously reproduced.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Cortlandt Cunningham on the date of the request.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs. (Designated by *)

Enclosure

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 5 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. D. Smith) - Enclosure

CC: [illegible]
(14)

3 AUG 4 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

68 AUG 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

11/30/64

Herndon Exhibits No. 1 through 12	Twelve polygraph charts
Fehrenbach Exhibit No. 1	*Diagram on sheet of paper
Fehrenbach Exhibit No. 2	*Photograph of Judge and Mrs. Benjamin J. Mantor
Fehrenbach Exhibit No. 3	*Photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Ungerman
Fehrenbach Exhibit No. 4	*Photograph of Eddie Rocco
Fehrenbach Exhibit No. 5	*Photograph of Jack Ruby
Fehrenbach Exhibit No. 6	*Photograph of Jack Ruby
Fehrenbach Exhibit No. 7	*Photograph of Jack Ruby
Commission Exhibit No. 1054	*Five photographs
Decker Exhibit No. 5023	*File of Dallas County Texas Sheriff's Department regarding assassination of President and assault to murder of Governor Connally
Garner Exhibit No. 1	*Photograph of Oswald

62-109090—

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Woodcock

62-109090-

August 6, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The Presidential Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 24, 1964, in which you requested four photographs each of certain Commission exhibits and certain scenes in the Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas.

In response to your request there are attached four photographs each of Commission exhibits numbered 139, 142, 641, 648, 653 and 654. These exhibits have been photographed to visually demonstrate their dimensions.

There are also attached four photographs each of scenes in the Texas School Book Depository Building as follows:

A. Window located in southeast corner of sixth floor from a spot north of window looking south
B. Window described above from a spot west of window looking east
C. Mr. V. Ray Baggett, Federal Bureau of Investigation employee, seated on a box near the above window from a spot north of window looking south
D. Mr. Baggett standing next to above window from a spot north of window looking south

BY COURIER SVC. 13 AUG - 64 COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosure
62-109060

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of the photographs.

FCW:emh (11)

79 AUG 18 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

See Note Page 2

REC'D EADING AUG 6 3 57 PM 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-Sec 31

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our Dallas Office has advised that the surveyor's measuring rod utilized in the scenes from the Texas School Book Depository Building is marked in feet and tenths of a foot. The Dallas Office has also advised that Mr. Daggett is five feet, eight and one-half inches in height and that a plywood floor five eighths of an inch thick has been added to the regular flooring of the sixth floor since the assassination on November 22, 1963.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (40)

NOTE: Commission exhibit number 139 is the assassination rifle, number 142 is the paper bag in which the rifle was allegedly wrapped and numbers 641, 648, 653 and 654 are cartons found at the window from which the shots were fired. The Commission requested that these items be photographed with some sort of scale to demonstrate their dimensions. The Commission also requested photographs of this window to visually show distance between floor and window sill and height of opening in window. The Commission further requested a photograph showing a person approximately five feet, nine inches, in height to show the relative position of ledge and window to someone approximately the same height as Lee Harvey Oswald. The Commission exhibits are in our custody and were photographed in the Laboratory. The Dallas Office took the requested photographs in the Texas School Book Depository Building.

FCW:emh

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JUL 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your Bureau has in its possession certain items of physical evidence which the Commission would like to have photographed for use in its final report in the manner herein described.

Four cartons of books were found at the window from which the shots were fired. These are Commission Exhibit Nos. 641, 642, 653, and 654. We would like photographs made of these boxes in a manner which would visually demonstrate their dimensions--height, length, and width. They could be photographed alongside a yardstick or any other means of demonstrating dimensions which your Bureau may deem appropriate.

Similarly, we would like a visual demonstration of the dimensions of the rifle (Commission Exhibit No. 139), and the paper bag (Commission Exhibit No. 142). We would like the rifle to be shown both assembled and disassembled, with visual demonstration of the length of the stock and the telescopic sight.

Finally, we request a photograph be taken from inside the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building at the southeast corner window from which the shots were fired which would show, by visual demonstration, the distance between the floor and the window sill as well as the height of the opening in the window when the window is half open as it was on the day of the assassination. We would suggest the use of a yardstick or any other means which you may deem appropriate. In this respect, we request that you photograph

NOT RECORDED
193 AUG 13 1964

16 JUL 27 1964

THREE

a person approximately 5'9" in height, in order to show the relative position of the ledge and the window to a person of the approximate height of Lee Harvey Oswald.

We would like four copies of each of the above photographs. If the personnel of your Bureau assigned to carrying out this request have any questions concerning its implementation please contact Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

August 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - J. M. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 3, 1964, concerning the display of photographs of Officer J. D. Tippit and Mr. Bernard Weissman to six individuals having a connection with the Carousel Club.

Enclosed pursuant to your request are two photographs of Officer J. D. Tippit and two photographs of Mr. Weissman appropriately authenticated. Mrs. Marie Tippit, who furnished the photographs of her deceased husband, indicated that the photograph in uniform is the better likeness.

For your information, the other investigation requested by you in referenced letter is being pressed vigorously. Some delay may be encountered in locating three of the six individuals as they no longer reside in Texas. At the present time, four of our continental offices are endeavoring to locate these individuals.

When the results of our investigation are received, you will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - New York (89-75)
1 - Detroit (62-3550)
1 - Portland (89-21)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR DALLAS, NEW YORK, DETROIT AND PORTLAND

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
Enclosures (4)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (16)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 14 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

8 AUG 18 1964

9193-090101-29

NOTE FOR SACs, DALLAS, NEW YORK, DETROIT AND PORTLAND

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReDLairtels 8-6-64 and 8-8-64, and New York airtel 8-11-64.

This matter must continue to receive close attention so that the Commission's request can be complied with at the earliest practicable time.

NOTE: Commission by letter 8-3-64, makes reference to the testimony of Mark Lane before the President's Commission, in which he alleged there was a meeting at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club on 11-14-63, in Dallas between Bernard Weissman, Officer J. D. Tippit and Jack Ruby. Lane is the New York attorney [redacted] he has been endeavoring to prove that Oswald is innocent. Weissman is the individual who placed the controversial full page ad in a Dallas newspaper prior to President Kennedy's visit. Tippit, of course, was shot and killed by Oswald. We have investigated this allegation in the past and proven that no such meeting took place. However, based on the specific request in the above Commission letter, it appears the Commission is endeavoring to check out every possible facet of this matter to preclude possible criticism in the future. The Commission request requires the obtaining of photographs of Weissman and Tippit and displaying same to various individuals associated with the Carousel Club to insure that neither were seen in the club at any time.

The Commission also requested authenticated photographs of Officer Tippit and Weissman to be furnished them as soon as possible and prior to completion of our inquiries. This matter will be closely followed and when the results are received, the Commission will be notified.

8/13/64

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R.E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J.W.Hines
(Enc)
1 - Mr. Rogge

AIRTEL 62-109090

To: SAC, WFO (Enc 2)

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for receiving offices are copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 8/11/64 and a telegram from Shirley Martin of Nowata, Oklahoma, dated 7/23/64.

For the information of WFO, the Congressional Directoryon page 754 discloses that Mr. Allan E. Cromley is the Washington representative for the "Oklahoma City Times" and the "Tally Oklahoman." His home address is listed as 700 Berle Place, Alexandria, Virginia. On page 788 it is indicated Mr. Cromley has an office in Room 605 of the National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

The attention of WFO and Richmond is directed to SAC Letter 64-23 (B) dated 4/20/64 concerning Mrs. Mark E. Martin, aka Shirley Martin, Box 500, Nowata, Oklahoma. Both offices are cautioned to be extremely discreet in any discussions with Mr. Cromley concerning Mrs. Martin.

MAILED 4
AUG 17 1964
COMM-FBI

WFO is instructed to promptly contact Mr. Cromley in line with the Commission's request and elicit from him any information he has relating to this matter. For your assistance information has been previously received that Jack L. Ruby was at the Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas, while the late President Kennedy was receiving emergency treatment on 11/22/63. No information has been developed to date to substantiate this allegation.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

2 - Richmond (Enc 2)
2 - Oklahoma City (62-41) (Enc 2)
1 - Dallas (62-0) (Enc 2)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:lmt
(15)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

68 AUG 18 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, WFO
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

For the information of WFO, Dallas and Oklahoma City are fully aware of the activities of Shirley Martin and the President's Commission has received numerous communications from the Bureau concerning her.

This matter should be expedited and the results of your interview with Mr. Cromley incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum without the property stamp and submitted to the Bureau and Dallas for dissemination without need for correction or revision. WFO should insure that a true copy of Mrs. Martin's telegram to the Commission is included in the letterhead memorandum as well as an appropriate paragraph relating to the Commission's referring this matter to the Bureau for investigation.

Subsequent reporting of this matter by the Dallas Office is not desired.

NOTE:

We have already sent 22 letters to the Commission on Martin. The above SAC Letter alerted the field to her continuing campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. In her telegram to the Commission she alleges that Mr. Cromley can substantiate that Jack Ruby was at Parkland Memorial Hospital. Considerable investigation on this particular allegation has been conducted by this Bureau and no evidence has been developed to substantiate this allegation. In fact our investigation discloses that Ruby was at another location during the period the President was receiving emergency treatment. In view of the Commission's request, it is felt we have no alternative but to comply. When the results are obtained the Commission will be so notified. Bureau files contain several "see" references to Mr. Cromley, however none of a derogatory nature.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Deloach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

AUG 11

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a telegram received from Shirley Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma.

We would appreciate your conducting appropriate investigation to determine whether or not Mr. Allan Cromley has any information of value to the Commission.

Your cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encl.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Antil info
2-RH
2-CC
1-DL
5-13-64
RORinst

21 AUG 12 1964

33 AUG 12 1964

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

UDA015 SP060015 WA010

(GD) CH NFA193) NL PD HOMINY OKLA 28

WA JJ 29 AM 6 53

JAMES LEE RANKIN, CARE WARRN COMMISSION

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS BLDG 200 MD AVE NORTHEAST WASHDC

ALLAN CROMLEY WASHINGTON BUREAU DAILY OKLAHOMA CAN TESTIFY

TO RUBYS PRESENCE PARKLAND HOSPITAL

SHIRLEY MARTIN HOMINY OKLA.

62-109076

ENCLOSURE

8/13/64

AIRTEL

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R.E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J.W.Hines
(Enc)
1 - Mr. Rogge

To: SAC, WFO (Enc 2)

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for receiving offices are copies of a self-explantory letter from the President's Commission dated 8/11/64 and a telegram from Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, dated 7/23/64.

For the information of WFO, the Congressional Directory on page 754 discloses that Mr. Allan V. Cromley is the Washington representative for the "Oklahoma City Times" and the "Daily Oklahoman." His home address is listed as 700 Berlo Place, Alexandria, Virginia. On page 798 it is indicated Mr. Cromley has an office in Room 905 of the National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

The attention of WFO and Richmond is directed to SAC Letter 64-23 (B) dated 4/23/64 concerning Mrs. Mark E. Martin, aka Shirley Martin, Box 856, Hominy, Oklahoma. Both offices are cautioned to be extremely discreet in any discussions with Mr. Cromley concerning Mrs. Martin.

WFO is instructed to promptly contact Mr. Cromley in line with the Commission's request and elicit from him any information he has relating to this matter. For your assistance information has been previously received that Jack L. Ruby was at the Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas, while the late President Kennedy was receiving emergency treatment on 11/22/63. No information has been developed to date to substantiate this allegation.

62-109090 -

2 - Richmond (Enc 2)
2 - Oklahoma City (89-41)(Enc 2)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc 2)

1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 17 1964

RDR:imt

79 AUG 18 1964 49

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Airtel to SAC, WFO
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

For the information of WFO, Dallas and Oklahoma City are fully aware of the activities of Shirley Martin and the President's Commission has received numerous communications from the Bureau concerning her.

This matter should be expedited and the results of your interview with Mr. Cromley incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum without the property stamp and submitted to the Bureau and Dallas for dissemination without need for correction or revision. WFO should insure that a true copy of Mrs. Martin's telegram to the Commission is included in the letterhead memorandum as well as an appropriate paragraph relating to the Commission's referring this matter to the Bureau for investigation.

Subsequent reporting of this matter by the Dallas Office is not desired.

NOTE:

We have already sent 22 letters to the Commission on Martin. The above SAC Letter alerted the field to her continuing campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. In her telegram to the Commission she alleges that Mr. Cromley can substantiate that Jack Ruby was at Parkland Memorial Hospital. Considerable investigation on this particular allegation has been conducted by this Bureau and no evidence has been developed to substantiate this allegation. In fact our investigation discloses that Ruby was at another location during the period the President was receiving emergency treatment. In view of the Commission's request, it is felt we have no alternative but to comply. When the results are obtained the Commission will be so notified. Bureau files contain several "see" references to Mr. Cromley, however none of a derogatory nature.

8-13-64

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan (R.E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J.W. Hines;Enc.)
1 - Mr. Rogge

AIRTEL 62-109090

TO: SAC, Philadelphia

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Philadelphia and Dallas are copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 8-11-64 and a letter from John Paracelsus of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated 7-27-64 to Senator Richard B. Russell, a member of the President's Commission.

No information identifiable with John Paracelsus could be located in Bureau files. His address not furnished.

Philadelphia is instructed to immediately comply with the Commission's request insuring that no action is taken to contact the prominent personalities referred to by Mr. Paracelsus.

The results of all investigation should be incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum without property stamp and submitted to the Bureau and Dallas without need for revision or correction. Sebsequent reporting of Philadelphia results by Dallas not desired.

Philadelphia should insure a true copy of Mr. Paracelsus's letter to Senator Russell is incorporated in your letterhead memorandum as well as an appropriately worded paragraph concerning the Commission's referral of this matter to the Bureau for investigation. Philadelphia should be alert to the development of any information indicating Mr. Paracelsus may be suffering from a mental illness and include same in your letterhead memorandum. This matter must receive expeditious attention as Commission is endeavoring to wind up its inquiries at an early date.

Enclosures (2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)

79 AUG 18 1964

(12) 1

ADD/aap

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

62-109090-363

DELIBERATE YELLOW

NOTE:

Paracelsus in his letter to Senator Russell (D-Ga.) alleges that TV actor Wilbur Post, lecturer and writer Clifton Fadiman, orchestra leader Mitch Miller, actor Arthur Stang possess information concerning the "truth" about the Ruby case. Paracelsus also states "true Americans" have lost confidence in the Commission because of the membership of Norman Redlich (staff member of the Commission), who is "too radical and ultra left." The Commission requested we interview Paracelsus to determine the "nature and extent" of his information regarding Oswald and Ruby, particularly what information he believes the above four prominent figures possess. The Commission has not requested we contact the prominent individuals. When the results of this investigation are received, the Commission will be appropriately notified.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a letter from a Mr. Paracelsus referred to me by Senator Russell. The Commission would appreciate your conducting an interview of Mr. Paracelsus to determine the nature and extent of his information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby. In particular, we are interested in knowing what information he believes the four prominent figures listed in his letter have regarding the matters under investigation by this Commission.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ENCLOSURE

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 17 1964

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

21 AUG 12 1964

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 27, 1964

RECEIVED
AUG 4 1964
SENATOR RUSSELL

Senator Richard B. Russell

United States Senate

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Through several contacts with reliable sources in New York the following information is made possible to send to you. These persons should if they would be able to enlighten the Warren Commission concerning the truth about the Jack Ruby case. They can tell you who David Glassman is and his part in the case. The persons are:

Wilbur Post--------T.V.actor on Mr. Ed. program

Clifton Fadiman--------Lecturer and writer

Mitch Miller---------- Orchestra Leader N.B.C.

Arthur Stang--------- Actor

Many true Americans have lost confidence in your commission because of the membership of Norman Redlich who is thought to be far too radical and ultra left.

You have the reputation for being honest and wanting to do your duty in finding out the truth in this case. It is with this hope that this is being sent to you.

John Paracelsus

ENCLOSURE

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

August 13, 1964

Airtel

1 - Mr. Swanson

To: SACs, Dallas (44-1639)(Enc.)
Baltimore (Enc.)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith for Baltimore and Dallas is one copy each of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy dated 8/11/64 requesting certain specific investigation.

Dallas handle the interview of Robert L. Norton, Dallas, Texas, and submit appropriate LHM. Baltimore locate and interview Rosemary Helmick and furnish results of completed investigation by LHM suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission with appropriate copies to the office of origin, Dallas. LHM must be letter perfect but not contain property stamp. Investigation must be expedited.

HCS:jgs
(6)

NOTE:
By letter dated 8/11/64 Commission requested re-interview of Robert L. Norton who is owner of Pago Club, Dallas, Texas. Previous investigation established Ruby visited Pago Club a short time on night of 11/23/63. Norton when previously interviewed stated Ruby was in club and after short conversation Ruby left. Nothing unusual happened. Wanda Helmick was a waitress at the drive-in operated by Ralph Paul, a close associate of Ruby.

AUG 14 1964 COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 AUG 18 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

AUG 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your investigating the following two matters for us.

(1) Re-interview Robert L. Norton, 3414 Manana St., Dallas, Texas, to determine whether Mr. Norton gave Jack Ruby $25 on Saturday evening, November 23. Both Ruby and Norton testified that Ruby was present at Norton's Pago Club, 2822 McKinney St, Dallas, Texas on that date. Ruby has testified that he received $25 in cash from Norton upon leaving the club shortly after midnight. If Mr. Norton did give Ruby this money, please ascertain the reason why he did so.

(2) Interview Rosemary Helmick, residing in Baltimore, formerly at 4116 Dartford Street. Wanda Helmick, a waitress who formerly worked for Ralph Paul, states that she wrote a letter to Rosemary Helmick, apparently not too long after the killing of Oswald, in which she told Rosemary Helmick that she had overheard a telephone conversation between Paul and Ruby the evening of November 23, in which Paul made an exclamation about a gun and Ruby's being "crazy". Mrs. Helmick has testified that she also overheard Paul discussing this conversation after the shooting took place. Please determine whether Rosemary Helmick received such a letter and, if so, the date and contents of the letter. If this letter is still in existance, please attempt to obtain the original or a copy of the letter.

Sincerely,

1 62-109090-10
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 18 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. Belmont

A. Rosen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

August 3, 1964

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (L. L. Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

This is being prepared in connection with the leak of the Oswald diary to "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached airtel be sent turning down the suggestion of our Dallas Office that the Commission be requested to officially advise Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade of information previously furnished the Commission concerning our Laboratory's establishing that "Life" magazine's copies of the diary originated with Wade's Office.

DETAILS

Dallas by tel 7-29-64, suggested the Bureau request the Commission to advise Wade of our Laboratory's findings establishing that "Life" magazine's copies of the diary originated with Wade's Office and that we be permitted to orally advise Wade that the Commission would so advise him. Dallas pointed out that the reason for this suggestion was that should the results of this examination become known to Wade officially or unofficially, the Bureau would be put in an embarrassing position and further that Wade had fully cooperated in this particular inquiry.

BACKGROUND

Bureau letter 7-27-64, advised the Commission our Laboratory had established "Life" magazine's Xerox copies of the diary originated from 35 mm. film maintained by the Dallas District Attorney's Office. In addition five latent prints were developed on Xerox copies of the diary from the

Enclosure
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(10)

62-109090-199
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 14 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

CONTINUED - OVER

AUG 17 1964

District Attorney's Office and one latent was identified as the left thumb print of William Franklin Alexander, who may be identical with Assistant Dallas District Attorney Alexander. Our investigation strongly suggests that Alexander may be responsible for this leak, although he denies same.

Since the initiation of this investigation District Attorney Wade has been a thorn in the side of the Bureau by his impulsive manner of making inaccurate press releases resulting in confusion. Wade's Office has been negligent in the handling of evidence and he has shown a lackadaisical attitude in this regard. Further, in his testimony before the President's Commission Wade raised several points which apparently were construed by the Commission to substantiate uninformed charges that Oswald could have been an informant of this Bureau. This necessitated an unusual amount of work on our part to refute.

OBSERVATIONS

We are under no obligation to Henry Wade or the Dallas District Attorney's Office to advise them of the results of our investigation. This particular inquiry was made at the specific request of the President's Commission and Wade as well as members of his staff know that the results were furnished to the Commission. It is also pointed out Wade would no doubt immediately advise William Alexander of his staff concerning our findings. Whether Wade learns of our findings officially or unofficially is of no concern to us and how the Bureau can be embarrassed by such a disclosure as suggested by Dallas is not apparent. Although Wade has cooperated in this particular inquiry, it is still not felt the suggestion of Dallas has any merit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the attached airtel turning down the suggestion made by Dallas be sent pointing out to Dallas the impropriety of this suggestion.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/31/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: Anonymous Letters to the Attorney General and Walter Winchell

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Mesnil

On 7/28/64 the evidence described below was received in the Laboratory from Supervisor Rogge of the General Investigative Division. Qc4 through Qc6 had originally been submitted by the Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division of the Department.

Q1 Envelope addressed in part "Mr. Walter Winchell c/o Journal American 220 South Street..."

Q2 Two sheets of handwriting, first sheet of handwriting beginning "The following men have information about..."

Q3 Second sheet of handwriting beginning "All these men are..."

Qc4 Photocopy of three-page letter to "Robert F. Kennedy," first page beginning "To Robert F. Kennedy. Just a few lines to let you know that..."

Qc5 Photocopy of second page containing list of names and addresses, first name and address in part "George Grogan 1414 Chalmers..."

Qc6 Photocopy of third page beginning "They are former..."

It was concluded that the handwriting on Qc4 through Qc6 was written by the writer of Q1 through Q3, with the exception of the handwriting on the back of the envelope, Q1.

No indented writing of value was found on Q1 through Q3. Q3 bears the watermark "Fifth Avenue." Q2 contains a fragment of a watermark which may be a portion of the "Fifth Avenue" watermark. Paper bearing the "Fifth Avenue" watermark is handled exclusively by the F. W. Woolworth stores. Q1 does not contain any watermark or other identifying characteristic which would assist in determining the source of the envelope.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Rogge)

GFM:em (6)

79 AUG 18 1964

Q1 through Qc6 were searched through the appropriate sections of the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification.

A separate memorandum will be submitted regarding the results of the latent fingerprint examination of Q1 through Q3. Q1 through Qc6 will be attached to the fingerprint report. Appropriate photographs have been made.

ACTION: This memorandum should be forwarded to attention of Supervisor Fogge in the General Investigative Division for appropriate handling.

FOIPA

LATENT

recorded
7/29/64
kml

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet NO LAB FILE

Re: ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL and martin luther king

File #
Lab. # D-455163 DJ

LATENT LATENT

Examination requested by: AAG V Cursa. L. 7/15/64

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Date received: 7/28/64

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Hesnig

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1 Envelope addressed in part "Mr. Walter Winchell c/o Journal American 220 South x Street..."
Two sheets of handwriting, first
Q2 sheet of handwriting beginning "The following men have information about..."

Q3 Second sheet of handwriting boginning "All these men are..."
c Photocopy of
Q4 three-page letter to "Robert F. Kennedy," First page beginning "To Robert F. Kennedy. Just a few lines to let you know that..."
Photocopy of
Qc5 second page containing list of addressed, first address in part "George Grogan 1414 Chalmers..."
Photocopy of
Qc6 third page beginning "They are former ...."

Q1-Qc6 SEARCHED ALF(H) HW - 3A-3B-3C-3D-3E
NY-VT-MASS-CONN-NJ-PENN
NO IDENT 7-30-64

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

A member of the Commission staff, Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler, took the deposition of Mrs. Silvia Odio in Dallas, Texas, on the morning of July 22, 1964. Mrs. Odio's reliability has been vouched for by several reputable persons who know her.

She claims that on either September 26 or September 27, 1963, three men came to her apartment in Dallas, one of whom called himself "Leopoldo," and two of whom introduced themselves as leaders in the Anti-Castro Cuban Forces. They asked her help in writing letters to businessmen in the Dallas area in an effort to raise money for their cause. The man who called himself Leopoldo said that he knew about her father being in prison in Cuba and some of the circumstances surrounding his imprisonment. The third man with the two Cuban leaders, according to Mrs. Odio, was introduced to her as "Leon Oswald" and looked like the pictures she has seen of Lee Harvey Oswald since the assassination. Mrs. Odio says further that she wrote a letter to her father about this incident and he wrote her back disclaiming any knowledge of the two alleged anti-Castro Cuban leaders.

With Mrs. Odio at the time was her sister, Miss Annie Laurie Odio. According to Silvia Odio, Annie Laurie Odio is now residing at 1600 Southwest 82nd Place, Miami, Florida. Mrs. Odio says that soon after the assassination her sister contacted her and asked if she, Mrs. Odio, had recognized Oswald as the man they had both met on this occasion. Thus, both women apparently have independently identified Oswald as the person introduced to them in Dallas sometime in late September or early October 1963.

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964
18 JUL 27 1964
SOVIET SECTION
ORIGINAL FILED IN
67 AUG 17 1964

As you know, the Commission already possesses firm evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was on a bus traveling from Houston, Texas, to Mexico City, Mexico on virtually the entire day of September 26 and until 10:00 in the morning of September 27. We also have evidence that he registered at the Hotel del Commercio in Mexico City later in the morning of September 27 and that he then made several visits to the Cuban and Russian Consulates during the balance of that day and probably also throughout Saturday, September 28. We have therefore concluded that either Silvia Odio's testimony is a case of mistaken identity or she is wrong on the dates upon which she says she saw the man called "Leon Oswald."

The Commission would appreciate the Bureau's interviewing Annie Laurie Odio at its earliest convenience in an effort to establish whatever other facts may relate to the situation, with particular reference to the time when Lee Harvey Oswald was allegedly seen by the two Odio sisters in Dallas and the identity of the two alleged Cuban leaders who were supposed to have been seen with him.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAR

7-31-64

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 7-28-64.

One latent fingerprint developed on your Item #1, a yellow-colored leaflet entitled "Hands Off Cuba." One latent fingerprint developed on your Item #2, a white-colored leaflet entitled "The Truth About Cuba is in Cuba."

The two latent fingerprints are not identical with the fingerprints of Lee Harvey Oswald, deceased, FBI #327925D.

The two items are being retained.

2 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley) (sent direct)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan) (sent direct)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

62 109090 -
NOT RECORDED
139 AUG 17 1964

SFL:nma
(14)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 AUG 13 1964

August 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (P. F. Enlow)
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letters dated May 26, 1964, and June 26, 1964, concerning the receipt of an anonymous letter on May 18, 1964, implying a threat against the Chief Justice of the United States.

Enclosed are two photographic copies of the anonymous letter and the envelope in which it was received designated as FBI Exhibit D215. Also enclosed are two copies of a communication from our Springfield Office dated July 16, 1964, concerning the interview of Mr. Major George Canfield.

The original anonymous letter and envelope are being retained for possible future use and the enclosed are being furnished for the completion of your files.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 65-8742 (Arthur Imhoff)
RDR:las
(12)

Enclosures (4)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 10 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-117060 35 ?

58 AUG 13 1964

NOTE:

Details concerning this matter appear in Rosen to Belmont memo, 5-25-64, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," RDR:las. Briefly, an anonymous letter alleges the writer overhead a conversation in the Spanish language indicating knowledge of the assassination and implying a threat against the Chief Justice. The person making these statements drove a car bearing Arizona license EZY 958, which was determined to belong to one Arthur G. Imhoff. Imhoff was interviewed on 6-17-64, and denied having any knowledge of the assassination or acquaintance with any of the central figures. He indicated an interest in extrasensory perception "seers" and "mystics." He acknowledged that he might have talked about predictions of the President's death made by others, but denies making any statements which could be construed as a threat. The Chief Justice and the President's Commission were immediately advised of the receipt of the anonymous letter and were advised we were investigating. By letter 6-26-64, the Commission was furnished full details concerning the above. The information now being furnished was subsequently developed and may be of interest to the Commission and will also complete its files. No further action need be taken.

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

August 7, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - C. A. Evans
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is one copy of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated July 16, 1964, captioned as above. The report contains the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald, and is being furnished as it contains information of possible interest to you.

For your information, copies of this report have been furnished to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and one copy has been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service.

Enclosure

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)

NOTE: We have received numerous complaints relating to individuals other than Lee Harvey Oswald. The complaints generally relate to remarks and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. The complaints are initiated by cranks, mental cases and patriotic citizens. This will be the fifth such report disseminated to the President's Commission. A copy will be disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service separately. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Malley and appropriate Bureau supervisor.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 10 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

58 AUG 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

August 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. A. Evans
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 26, 1964, which enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated June 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." This report contained the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald since the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of another report prepared by Special Agent Gemberling dated July 16, 1964, and captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," which sets forth similar investigation conducted by this Bureau.

Dissemination of this report has also been made to the U. S. Department of Justice and the U. S. Secret Service since it contains information of possible interest to them.

As you were previously advised, reports will continue to be submitted by this Bureau relating to similar matters.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 10 1964

Enclosures (2)

58 AUG 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

NOTE: We have received numerous complaints relating to individuals other than Lee Harvey Oswald. The complaints generally relate to remarks and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. The complaints are initiated by cranks, mental cases and patriotic citizens. This will be the fifth such report disseminated to the President's Commission. A copy will be disseminated to the Department and U. S. Secret Service separately. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Malley and appropriate Bureau supervisor.

August 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. A. Evans
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
(O. H. Bartlett)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies each of the following four communications concerning Lewis Edward Berry, Jr., of Houston, Texas:

Houston, Texas, June 22, 1964, captioned "Lewis Edward Berry, Jr. Miscellaneous Information Concerning"

Dallas, Texas, July 17, 1964, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas"

Houston, Texas, July 21, 1964, captioned "Lewis Edward Berry, Jr. Miscellaneous Information Concerning"

Houston, Texas, July 30, 1964, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas."

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 6 1964

For your information, copies of the above communications have been furnished to the U. S. Department of Justice and U. S. Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D. C., as they contain information of possible interest to them. No further action is being taken in this matter.

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Sincerely yours,

DUPLICATE YELLOW

RDR:las (11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (8)

69 AUG 10 1964

NOTE:

On 6-20-64, Mrs. Berry, who admitted treatment at a mental hospital for a short period of time, furnished some rather wild allegations concerning her husband organizing a group for possible overthrow of the Government, association with ultraconservatives and rightists and other radical allegations. Mrs. Berry also indicated her husband knew of one individual who possibly had information concerning the assassination. She also indicated her husband was very anti-Robert Kennedy. Our investigation has established that Mr. Berry is ultraconservative and is going around with an odd bunch at the University of Houston. He denies any knowledge of any movements to overthrow constituted authority. His friend who allegedly had knowledge of the assassination, William M. Rudersdorf, has no such knowledge and is by his own admissions an agitator making statements calculated to stimulate controversy. In view of the allegations, U. S. Secret Service and the Department have been furnished copies of the above-referred-to communications. No further action appears necessary and this concludes our inquiries.

MA
FOI

August 4, 196[illegible]

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 3, 1964, and my letter dated July 31, 1964, concerning certain investigation at Gibson's Record Store, Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated July 30, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, together with two copies each of its six attachments setting forth the desired investigation.

This completes the investigation requested in your letter of July 3, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
39 AUG-5
COMM-FBI

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 6 1964

Enclosures (14)

HCS/bec
(7)

NOTE: SEE PAGE TWO.

RECEIVED-DISPATCHED

70 AUG 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Mrs. Eva Grant informed the Commission that an unknown delivery boy for Gibson's Record Store, Dallas, Texas, saw Ruby crying on afternoon of 11/22/63. Commission requested this individual be identified and interviewed. Clor Williams Merle, former employee of Gibson's Record Store, did not recall making delivery to Ruby on 11/22/63, but did deliver records to Carousel Club 11/20/63.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of the report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R."

Enclosures are being furnished to the Commission in accordance with the request of Mr. Jay Vogelson of your staff on August 3, 1964.

Upon removal of the classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
40 AUG- 5
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

MMB:pah
(8)

NOTE: Mr. Vogelson contacted Inspector Malley on 8/3/64 and requested he be furnished additional copies of the report of SA Fain of 7/61. The only report submitted by Fain in the Oswald case for 7/61 was the 7/3/61 report. The Commission has previously been furnished a carbon copy of this report. Transmittal letter classified "Confidential" inasmuch as the enclosed copies of the report bear a "Confidential" classification. The report was classified "Confidential" because it contains information from several confidential sources and the identification of such sources could compromise their future effectiveness.

Unclassified 2040 7/9/97 HJpc

5 6 AUG 10 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

July 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

REC'D-READING ROOM
Jul 29 2 40 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 3, 1964, requesting certain investigation concerning a long-distance telephone call placed on May 1, 1963, from the Cobo Cleaners, owned by Earl Ruby, to the James Welch Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 10, 1964, at Detroit, Michigan, and two copies of a memorandum dated July 24, 1964, at Boston, Massachusetts, setting forth results of the desired investigation. Also enclosed is a wrapper explaining the sales promotion which used the Scenex Candid Camera produced by Earl Ruby.

BY COURIER SVC.
31 JUL 24
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

JWH:vew
(7)

62-109076
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 5 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

REC'D-READING ROOM

79 AUG 6 - 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: At the request of the President's Commission, we made a check of toll calls from telephones available to Earl Ruby. In testifying before the Commission Earl could not readily recall making a call to the James Welch Company. Upon subsequent interview he recalled that the James Welch Company, in an advertising campaign used a camera which was produced by him, and stated the call was probably in relation to this matter. The person whom he indicated he dealt with could not recall the telephone call.

DEPT OF JUSTICE
DEC 30 8 52 AM '64
FBI - DALLAS

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Malley

August 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

With reference to your note of July 24, 1964, attaching copies of Commission Exhibits 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 194, 204 and 234, I am advised that after thorough study of these copies our Laboratory is unable to suggest any manner of treatment which would make this material more nearly legible. The material not consumed during the testing is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (7)

JRM:mpd/d.ag

(7)

NOTE: Mr. Rankin called and subsequently made available a number of Xerox copies of material which he desired the Bureau try and reproduce so that it would be more legible. These Xerox copies had been prepared by members of the Commission Staff and were not satisfactory. The material was made available to the Laboratory and the Laboratory was unable to reproduce this material in a more legible manner. Mr. Rankin advised that all of the material sent over was duplicate material and could be destroyed, if necessary.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 5 1964

62-109090-3503

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
AUG 4 2 07 PM '64
FBI

BY COURIER SVC.
39 AUG-4
COMM-FBI

19 AUG 5 1964

70 AUG 7 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
ROUTING SLIP

TO	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10

	NAME AND/OR SYMBOL	BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.
1.	Mr. James R. Malley	Room 5706
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

- ☐ ALLOTMENT SYMBOL
- ☐ APPROVAL
- ☐ AS REQUESTED
- ☐ CONCURRENCE
- ☐ CORRECTION
- ☐ FILING
- ☐ FULL REPORT
- ☐ HANDLE DIRECT
- ☐ IMMEDIATE ACTION
- ☐ INITIALS
- ☐ NECESSARY ACTION
- ☐ NOTE AND RETURN
- ☐ PER OUR CONVERSATION
- ☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION
- ☐ READ AND DESTROY
- ☐ RECOMMENDATION
- ☐ SEE ME
- ☐ SIGNATURE
- ☐ YOUR COMMENT
- ☐ YOUR INFORMATION
- ☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____
- ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____

REMARKS

Per our conversation this afternoon. Attached copies of are/Commission Exhibits 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 194, 204 and 234 which were furnished by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald. We would appreciate your opinion as to whether or not these documents can be treated in any manner as to make them legible.

FROM	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10

NAME AND/OR SYMBOL	BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.
J. Lee Rankin General Counsel	The President's Comm. on the Assassination.
ENCLOSURE	TELEPHONE / DATE 7/24/64

GPO 1962 O—655346

GSA FORM 14
FEB 62

ENCLOSURE

62-109090

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Leniban

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of six reports and one memorandum containing further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 5 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC.
3 8 AUG - 4
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (10)

ENCLOSURE

EHR:pah
(9)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

70 AUG 7 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

These reports and letterhead memorandum, consisting of 103 pages, have been approved by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

Transmittal letter is classified "Secret" inasmuch as one of the reports being furnished to the Commission herewith has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from the CIA which was classified "Secret" by CIA.

August 4, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report of	Date	Office	Classification
Warren C. deBrueys	7/17/64	New Orleans	None
Chester C. Orton	7/17/64	Los Angeles	None
Warren C. deBrueys	7/21/64	New Orleans	None
John M. Kenny	7/24/64	San Antonio	None
Theodore Kalinowski	7/27/64	Baltimore	Secret
Robert E. Shortelle	7/28/64	New Haven	None

(Attached thereto are two copies of a memorandum dated August 3, 1964, and two copies of two photographs described in above report.)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-109090

1 - Mr. Belmont Enc. 1 - Mr. Jevons Enc.
1 - Mr. Rosen Enc. 1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Malley Enc. 1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Conrad Enc.

August 4, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. Howard Willens of your staff, there is attached a list of minor editorial changes to be incorporated in the draft testimony transcript of Special Agent Paul M. Stombaugh, dated April 3, 1964, as shown to a Bureau representative on July 29, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Incorporation of these changes in the transcript was discussed with Mr. Willens on 7-31-64, at which time he advised he would take the matter up with Mr. Rankin. Subsequently, he advised Mr. Rankin approved and requested a letter from the Bureau. The purpose of these changes is to correct certain inaccuracies in reporting as well as to clarify certain statements occasioned by the witness referring to exhibits before the Commission and to supply details for those reading the transcript and not having the benefit of the atmosphere and conditions of the actual testimony.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 5 1964

70 AUG 7 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

August 4, 1964

Page 4838

Change next to last line to read: "...sufficient individual characteristics to be of value for comparison and identification purposes."

Add the following sentence: "It is for this reason that we use gloves of this material."

Page 4839

Third statement of Mr. Stombaugh's. This paragraph should be broken into two sentences, first sentence ending with "...small number of fibers." Second sentence beginning "Upon examining these fibers...."

Page 4896

Second statement of Mr. Stombaugh's should read: "I would pay no significance at all as far as the sole identifying characteristic..."

The last sentence of this statement should read: "The twist we use is for identification purposes only, supplementing other identifying characteristics."

Page 4898

Fourth statement of Mr. Stombaugh's. Following the first sentence, insert as sentence number two: "Under the circumstances, I considered the exact number of no particular significance."

Page 4900

Second statement of Mr. Stombaugh's should read as follows: "When you get into mathematical probabilities it is something I stay away from, since in general there are too many unknown factors."

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 62-109090

Page 4902

Last statement of Mr. Stombaugh's. First part of sentence should read as follows: "I was; however, it is not uncommon for fingerprint processing to be given priority consideration...."

Fifth word in next to last line should be "stored."

Page 4904

Fourth statement of Mr. Stombaugh's. The word "followed" should be "folded."

Page 4909

Fifth line from top, last sentence should read: "They could conceivably have been put on 10 years ago and then the gun put aside..."

Third paragraph should read: "Mr. Stombaugh. No, I am not trying to do that. I am trying to avoid a specific time element, since there are other factors which may enter. I couldn't...."

Page 4912

First line should read as follows: "I happened to think of the shirt and I made a known sample of the shirt fibers."

Page 4914

Fifth statement of Mr. Stombaugh's should read as follows: "These are the gray-black cotton fibers and the color didn't come out well on these in this instance because of time and color process limitations."

Page 4915

First statement of Mr. Stombaugh's. The following phrase should be

added to the second sentence: "...come up with under the time and color process limitations."

Page 4917

First full statement of Mr. Stombaugh's. Add as last sentence: "However, I do know that there are time and technical limitations on the accuracy of color reproductions."

Page 4922

First line should read: "...everyone who has said that and has been brought to our attention we have been able to prove them wrong, insofar as application to our fiber problems is concerned."

First full statement of Mr. Stombaugh's. First sentence should read: "Yes, their mathematics is wrong because of unknown factors which exist in our problems."

1 - Belmont
1 - Posen
1 - Sullivan

August 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 9, 1964, requesting that this Bureau investigate the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald, either alone or with others, may have distributed Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature in the vicinity of a United States aircraft carrier which was docked in New Orleans, Louisiana, approximately June, 1963.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 16, 1964, at Washington, D. C., and two copies of a memorandum dated July 22, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which set forth results of our inquiries in this matter. You will note in the enclosed memorandum of July 22, 1964, it is reported that Patrolman Girod Ray, Harbor Police, New Orleans, Louisiana, stated he believes Lee Harvey Oswald distributed literature in the vicinity of the Dumaine Street Wharf in New Orleans. You will also note that copies of the literature obtained by Patrolman Ray from the individual he believes to be Oswald are included in our memorandum of July 22, 1964.

In connection with the handbill made available by Patrolman Ray, entitled "HANDS OFF CUBA!" which he obtained from the individual he believes to be Lee Harvey Oswald, your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Warren C. Delmueys dated December 8, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Oswald case which sets out data on pages 388 through 401.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 5 1964 PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:pah
(8)

70 AUG 7 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

regarding the handbill containing the same caption "HANDS OFF CUBA!" which was ordered by Lee Harvey Oswald from the Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. A copy of this handbill entitled "HANDS OFF CUBA!" and copies of other literature ordered by Oswald in connection with his Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities in New Orleans, have been furnished to the Commission in our Evidence Exhibit Number D-31.

This concludes our investigation in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE:

San Francisco Office received information from an individual to the effect that Oswald was observed distributing FPCC literature in the vicinity of the U. S. fleet in New Orleans during 6/63. Commission requested we obtain further details regarding such allegation. Our inquiries disclose that an individual believed to be Oswald was distributing FPCC literature in the vicinity of the U. S. aircraft carrier "Wasp" which was then docked at the Dumaine Street Wharf, New Orleans. Through contacts with the New Orleans Harbor Police we obtained Patrolman Kay's reports of the incident and copies of the handbills he obtained from the individual believed to be Oswald. One of the handbills appears to be identical with a handbill which we knew Oswald had printed in New Orleans.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would very much appreciate it if your office would conduct an investigation to determine how the Dallas Times Herald learned of questions and answers which were published in numerous newspapers across the country on the polygraph examination of Jack Ruby.

The persons present during the polygraph examination of Jack Ruby were Assistant Counsel Arlen Specter, representing the Commission; Special Agents Bell Herndon and W. James Wood of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Mr. E. L. Holman of the Dallas Sheriff's office; Messrs. Clinton Fowler and Joe H. Tonahill, representing Mr. Jack Ruby; Assistant District Attorney William Alexander; Dr. William Robert Beavers; Court Reporter Odell Oliver; and Mr. Jack Ruby.

The Commission had not received a transcript of the notes of testimony from Miss Oliver by the time the public disclosures were made. Mr. Specter has advised that he has complete confidence in Miss Oliver's integrity. We suggest that you start the investigation with the appropriate officials of the Dallas Times Herald. If they refuse to disclose the source of the information, please advise us of that fact as promptly as possible.

In addition to the questioning of the Dallas Times Herald officials, we request that you take whatever other investigative steps you deem appropriate.

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 5 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

70 AUG 7 1964

62-109090-
44-24016-
ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
August 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

FBI
AUG 4 11 05 AM '64
RECORDS-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated July 21 and July 23, 1964, relating to the Mexican aspects of the investigation of the Lee Harvey Oswald matter.

Upon detachment from the enclosures this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 5 1964

19 AUG 4 1964

Enclosures (4)

JCS:pah
(9)

NOTE: Enclosures deal with interview of passenger on same bus on which Oswald traveled in Mexico on 10/2/63 and with inquiry at the hotel in Mexico City where Oswald stayed.

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

BY COURIER SVC.
AUG 4
COMM.-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

AUG 6 - 1964

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Investigation was largely negative. The memoranda have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Bishop. Classified "Confidential" as Legat has so classified the letterheads to protect our operations in Mexico.

[redacted]

8-3-64

CODE

If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent plain text teletype at once.

RADIOGRAM URGENT

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA. ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

COMMISSION BY LETTER JULY THIRTY ONE LAST REFERS TO SA GEMBERLING'S REPORT OF FEBRUARY ELEVEN LAST, PAGES EIGHTY SEVEN, NINETY TWO AND NINETY THREE CONTAINING INTERVIEWS OF HAROLD RUSSELL, ROBERT BROCK AND MRS. MARY BROCK. COMMISSION PLANS TO USE INTERVIEWS AS PART OF PUBLISHED REPORT AND DESIRES AFFIDAVITS FROM EACH INDIVIDUAL SPECIFYING HIS INTERVIEW REPRESENTS A CORRECT REPORT OF WHAT EACH WITNESS SAW ON NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, LAST. DALLAS CONTACT EACH, DISPLAY APPROPRIATE FD THREE ZERO TWO FOR REVIEW AND SECURE AFFIDAVIT. HANDLE EXPEDITIOUSLY AS COMMISSION WINDING UP INQUIRIES.

RDR:las (8)

(1) - 62-109090-(President's Commission)

NOTE: Russell was an employee of a used car lot, heard the shots which killed Tippit and saw Oswald running with a pistol in his hand. Robert Brock, a service station mechanic, witnessed the Dallas police locating Oswald's jacket under a car along the escape route from the Tippit killing. Mrs. Mary Brock, Robert's wife, identified Oswald as the individual passing near the service station. None of these people were actual witnesses to the shooting. When the affidavits are received, they will be promptly furnished to the Commission.

DUPLICATE YELLOW OF WIRE TRANSMITTED

79 AUG 6 - 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 31

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On pages 87, 92 and 93 of the report of Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated February 11, 1964, there appear interviews with Harold Russell, Robert Brock and Mrs. Mary Brock, who were witnesses to the flight of Lee Harvey Oswald from the scene of the Tippit shooting.

The Commission plans to use these interviews as part of its published record and would like to obtain affidavits from the individuals that these interviews represent a correct report of what the witnesses saw on November 22. We request that your Bureau contact these individuals, make these interview reports available for review by said individuals and secure affidavits from these individuals as set forth above.

Your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 5 1964

8-3-64 RDP/law

3 AUG 3 1964

SOVIET

ORIGINAL FILED IN

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
ROUTING SLIP

TO	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10

NAME AND/OR SYMBOL	BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.
1. Mr. Malley	Room 5706 - FBI
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

- ☐ ALLOTMENT SYMBOL
- ☐ APPROVAL
- ☐ AS REQUESTED
- ☐ CONCURRENCE
- ☐ CORRECTION
- ☐ FILING
- ☐ FULL REPORT
- ☐ HANDLE DIRECT
- ☐ IMMEDIATE ACTION
- ☐ INITIALS
- ☐ NECESSARY ACTION
- ☐ NOTE AND RETURN
- ☐ PER OUR CONVERSATION
- ☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION
- ☐ READ AND DESTROY
- ☐ RECOMMENDATION
- ☐ SEE ME
- ☐ SIGNATURE
- ☐ YOUR COMMENT
- ☑ YOUR INFORMATION
- ☐
- ☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____
- ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____

REMARKS

44-24016

NOT RECORDED
16 AUG 4 1964

FROM	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10

NAME AND/OR SYMBOL	BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.	
Howard P. Willens	TELEPHONE	DATE 7/9/64

GPO 1962 O-[illegible]

GSA FORM 14
FEB 62.

1 - 62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 5 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

79 AUG 6 - 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016 (1)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

JUL 2

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover: President's Commission

According to some of his fellow Marines, Lee Harvey Oswald was a reader of a Russian-language newspaper. Since most of his Marine stations in the United States were on the West Coast, it is possible that Oswald either subscribed to or purchased copies of the Russian language newspaper, Nashe Vienna, published by Nicholas Nishkin, 331 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco 2, California. Will you please inquire of this newspaper whether Oswald was a subscriber at any time during 1956-59?

Your continuing cooperation with the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964

39 JUL 29 1964

EX-109

31

ORIGINAL FILED IN

64 AUG 7 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Bogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Jenson

August 3, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the requests of Miss Mary Rowcotsky, Commission employee, on July 21, 1964, and July 24, 1964, to representatives of this Bureau concerning reproductions of certain Commission exhibits. These exhibits were furnished to Special Agents of this Bureau on the same dates as the requests.

In accordance with these requests, there are enclosed herewith three photocopies each of Commission exhibits, consisting of Twiford Exhibit 1, Yarborough Exhibit A and Kramer Exhibits numbered 1 and 2. The Yarborough Exhibit A is returned herewith. Kramer Exhibits numbered 1 and 2 and Twiford Exhibit 1 are retained in this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 5 1964
12 AUG 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
37 AUG-3
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (13)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (5)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas are photocopies of each of the exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with a listing of same.

(See NOTE page 2)

7 AUG 6 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Dekach
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AUG 1 2 17 PM '64
RECD-DEAN

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

The request on 7/21/64 was made by Miss Po[illegible]sky of SA Robert E. Neill and the request on 7/24/64 was made of SA Cortlandt Cunningham. SA Neill and SA Cunningham obtained the exhibits from the Commission on the dates the requests were made.

The Yarborough Exhibit A, designated by an asterisk on the attached listing, did not originate from the Bureau and is therefore being returned to the Commission.

August 3, 1964

COMMISSION EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION
Twiford Exhibit 1	Envelope addressed to New York Labor News Company from Oswald and back portion of "Spiral" notebook bearing Oswald's address
* Yarborough Exhibit A	Magazine article consisting of two pages re assassination and subsequent killing of Oswald
Kramer Exhibit 1	Photograph obtained from Mrs. Hyde (Minsk)
Kramer Exhibit 2	Photograph obtained from Mrs. Kramer (Minsk)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-109070

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enc. (3)
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enc. (3)
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enc. (3)
1 - Mr. Malley - Enc. (3)
1 - Mr. Lenihan - Enc. (3)
1 - Mr. Rogge - Enc. (3)
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enc. (3)
1 - Mr. Conrad - Enc. (3)
1 - Office, 7133 - Enc. (3)
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enc. (3)

August 3, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On July 29, 1964, Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff orally requested affidavits from Special Agents Cortlandt Cunningham, Robert A. Frazier and Charles L. Killion regarding testimonies given before the Commission by Special Agents Frazier and Cunningham. These affidavits are attached.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

CC:BHM (12)

BY COURIER SVC.
3 7 AUG- 3
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 3 2 17 PM '64
FBI

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964
3 AUG 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

AFFIDAVIT

I, Robert A. Frazier, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, do hereby state that I have reviewed the testimonies of Courtland Cunningham on March 11 and April 1, 1964, before the President's Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and I agree with the conclusions stated therein.

I do hereby state that I conducted independent examinations of the items which were the subject of Mr. Cunningham's testimonies and that on the basis of these independent examinations, I reached the same conclusions reached by Mr. Cunningham.

Washington
District of Columbia

Before me this _____ day of _____, 1964
_____ has appeared and signed this affidavit that having sworn that the statements made therein are true.

My commission expires: _____

_____
Notary Public in and for the
District of Columbia

ENCLOSURE
62-109090

AFFIDAVIT

I, Courtland Cunningham, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, do hereby state that I have examined the testimony of Robert A. Frazier on March 31 and May 15, 1964, before the President's Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and I agree with the conclusions stated therein.

I do hereby state that I conducted independent examinations of the items which were the subject of Mr. Frazier's testimony and that on the basis of these independent examinations, I reached the same conclusions reached by Mr. Frazier.

Washington
District of Columbia

Before me this _____ day of _____, 1964
_____ has signed and signed this affidavit
_____ having stated that the statements made therein are true.

My commission expires _____

_____
Notary Public in and for the
District of Columbia

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

AFFIDAVIT

I, Charles L. Miller, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, do hereby state that I have reviewed the testimonies of Robert A. Frazier on March 31 and May 20, 1964, and testimonies of Courtland Cunningham on March 31 and April 1, 1964, before the President's Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and I agree with the conclusions stated therein.

I do hereby state that I conducted independent examinations of the items which were the subject of Mr. Cunningham's and Mr. Frazier's testimonies and that on the basis of these independent examinations, I reached the same conclusions reached by Mr. Frazier and Mr. Cunningham.

Washington
District of Columbia

Before me this _____ day of _____, 1964
_____ who appeared and signed this affidavit
first having sworn that the statements made therein are true.

My commission expires _____

_____
Notary Public in and for the
District of Columbia

ENCLOSURE 62-109090-

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

August 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
AUG 1 10 15 AM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 23, 1964 requesting that this Bureau interview Mr. John J. Kaylock and furnish to you the results of our interview with Mr. Kaylock.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 23, 1964, at Tampa, Florida, which sets forth results of our contact with Mr. Kaylock in this matter. This concludes our investigation in this particular inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964
19 AUG 3 1964

Enclosures (2)

REL:pah
(3)

BY COURIER SVC.
36 AUG-3
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

Kaylock directed letter to a staff member of the Commission indicating he possessed valuable information regarding the assassination. We interviewed Kaylock and he appears to be a mental case. He indicated he saw Oswald in St. Petersburg, Florida, on 10/2/63. We know Oswald was en route to the U. S. Mexican Mexico City on this date. Kaylock also alleged that in 9/64 someone in an automobile attempted to run over him in St. Petersburg and that he saw a silhouette in the automobile which he says was Marina Oswald.

79 AUG 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

August 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62 109090-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 23, 1964, requesting that the distance from eye witness Howard Brennan's location appearing on Commission Exhibit No. 477 to the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository from which shots were fired be determined.

The line of sight distance from Brennan's location to the sixth floor was determined to be approximately 120.2 feet. This measurement was determined from a geometric outline prepared from technical data contained on structural plans of the wall upon which Brennan was sitting, on surveyor plats and from measurements made at the assassination site which were utilized in the construction of a one-quarter inch scale model of a portion of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas. Enclosed are four glossy prints of the above-mentioned "geometric outline" and the copy of the Commission's Exhibit No. 477 furnished in referenced letter.

With the submission of the enclosed material, this now completes your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosures (2))
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

Enclosures (5)

LJG:mah (8)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUL 23 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of Commission Exhibit No. 477 which shows the location of eyewitness Howard Brennan at the time of the assassination. We understand that in the preparation of the model of the assassination scene your Bureau made detailed measurements of Dealey Plaza and the Texas School Book Depository Building. We request that you determine from those measurements and the model the distance from Mr. Brennan's location to the sixth floor window from which the shots were fired.

It would be satisfactory for you to keep a copy of this exhibit if you do not already have one in your files. Please return the enclosed copy to us.

Sincerely,

62-107070
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-111555

8-3-64

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (L. L. Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Reurtel 7-29-64, in connection with the leak of the Oswald diary to "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

No further action need be taken with regard to the obtaining of fingerprints of individuals referred to in retel. For your assistance enclosed is one Xerox copy of the actual fingerprints of William Franklin Alexander, Houston Larrison Davis, Jr., and Henry Monasco Wade. You will be advised separately concerning your suggestions in retel.

You should continue to expeditiously handle all aspects of this investigation insuring that the results of investigation are appropriately incorporated in a report similar to the one recently submitted by your office.

62-109090 NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964

Enclosures (3)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)

NOTE: Bulet 7-27-64, advised the Commission our Laboratory established "Life" magazine's copies of the diary came from 35 mm. film kept by DL DA's . Also, 5 latent prints were developed on copies of the diary from the DA's Office. One latent was identified as left thumb print of William Franklin Alexander, who may be identical with Asst. DL DA Alexander. Our investigation strongly suggests Alexander may be responsible for leak although he denies same. In effort to identify all latents developed, Bureau suggested DL obtain major case prints of various principals in this matter including Alexander, Hugh Aynesworth (reporter who wrote article in newspaper about diary) and his wife Paula, from whom "Life" obtained its copy. DL in retel advised against printing these people as newspaper officials were touchy about this matter and instructed their employees to clear any interviews concerning the diary with managing editor. We have proven "Life" magazine's copies of diary came from DL DA's Office and any effort to obtain prints from principals involved could result in unwanted publicity or possible embarrassment. It is recommended no prints be sought from these people unless Commission specifically requests. This will continue to be closely followed.

58 AUG 6 1964

CRIMINAL SECTION

August 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 14, 1964 requesting investigation in seven numbered parts on the basis of your review of certain television films.

With regard to part 1 requesting interview of one "Pierre," a French reporter, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated July 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth an interview of Robert S. Huffaker, Jr., who participated in the television interview with "Pierre." Also enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 23, 1964, at Los Angeles, California, setting forth an interview with Francois Pelou wherein he identifies himself as the "Pierre" in question.

With regard to part 7 of your letter requesting certain time computations with respect to movement of the car of Lieutenant Pierce, there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated July 23, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the desired investigation.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964

JWH/ras
(9)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE THREE.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 AUG 5 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

37 AUG - 4 COMM-FBI

REC-FEEDING 1

AUG 1 2 17 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24015

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

For your information due to the technical nature of parts 2 through 6 of your letter, they are being handled separately by the FBI Laboratory. Mr. Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt of our Laboratory has been in contact with Dr. Alfred Goldberg of the President's Commission and pursuant to his discussion with Dr. Goldberg, no further action will be taken by the FBI Laboratory concerning items 2 through 6 of your letter of July 14, 1964, pending receipt of the necessary material and further instructions from Dr. Goldberg.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

NOTE:

The President's Commission requested that we identify and interview a French reporter who appeared on television immediately after the shooting of Oswald and was referred to as "Pierre." We identified him as Francois Pelou whom we had previously interviewed but who was reinterviewed for more specific details of the time sequence of events. Item 7 refers to their request to make time computations of the length of time it would take a car to proceed in the same manner as the movement of Lt. Pierce's car as shown on TV. Items 2 through 6 were a request for time computations to be made from the film itself which Dr. Goldberg of the President's Commission was to furnish. He was contacted by Mr. Shaneyfelt of the Laboratory but has not as yet produced the film necessary for the computations.

FOUO

July 31, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed is an affidavit executed by Mr. Ronald G. Wittmus concerning testimony given before The President's Commission. This affidavit was requested by Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont (copy of affidavit attached)
1 - Mr. Conrad (copy of affidavit attached)
1 - Mr. Rogge (copy of affidavit attached)
1 - Mr. Rosen (copy of affidavit attached)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964

1 ENCLOSURE
RGW:sem
(8)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
81(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

79 AUG 5 - 1964

FILED IN 105-82555

Washington
District of Columbia
July 31, 1964

I, Ronald G. Wittmus, have reviewed the testimony of Sebastian Francis Latona before The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and I agree with the conclusions stated therein.

I have conducted independent examinations of the items which were the subject of Mr. Latona's testimony and on the basis of these independent examinations I reached the same conclusions reached by Sebastian Francis Latona.

_____
Ronald G. Wittmus

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, in and for the District of Columbia, on this _____ day of _____, 1964, by _____ personally known to me.

_____

My commission expires _____

Enclosure 62-109090

July 31, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Jul 31 3 38 PM '64
FBI - READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is in reference to your request of June 30, 1964, relative to the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, Marina, were seen in a furniture store in Irving, Texas, during November, 1963, and thereafter directed to the Irving Sport Shop where it was alleged that he had a scope mounted on a rifle.

Enclosed are two copies each of two memoranda dated July 10, 1964, New Orleans, Louisiana, and July 20, 1964, Dallas, Texas, both captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald."

No further investigation is being conducted by this Bureau relative to this allegation.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
EAS:cjr
(9)

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: This matter relates to the repair tag located at the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas, bearing the name "Oswald." Dial D. Ryder, employee of the sport shop, admitted preparing this tag and has been interviewed on several occasions by the Bureau and also the President's Commission. However, our investigation indicates Ryder

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO...

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC.
35 AUG 3 1
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964

9 AUG 5 - 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

may have fabricated the repair tag. The only fact that lends credence to his story are the comments made by Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated a used furniture store near the gun shop, who alleged Lee Harvey Oswald appeared in her shop during November, 1963, and was directed to the sport shop. Marina Oswald has previously denied being in the furniture store and the Commission is attempting to resolve this situation. Check for female babies born on October 20, 1963, which is the day Marina Oswald's child was born, relates to comments by Mrs. Whitworth, whose grandson was of a similar age. Our investigation did not establish any of the parents whose children were born on October 20, 1963, were in Whitworth's store and were possibly mistaken by Mrs. Whitworth for the Oswalds.

July 31, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of July 17, 1964, requesting investigation concerning an alleged visit of Jack Ruby to the Empire Room in Dallas, Texas, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated July 30, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the desired investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
31 AUG - 31
COMM.-FBI

Enclosures (2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JWH/ras
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

EDI

79 AUG 5 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUL 31 1 53 PM '64
SEC.-READING ROOM

50 AUG 6 1964

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060

NOTE:

John Henry Branch, manager of the Empire Room, previously alleged that Ruby visited the Empire Room on Saturday night, 11/23/63. Other investigation would indicate that he did not visit the Empire Room on that night but rather on Sunday night, 11/17/63. Branch was reinterviewed and continues to stick by his original statement, however, he could furnish no witnesses to verify this and other persons interviewed indicated that Ruby's visit was prior to 11/23/63.

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

July 31, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 3, 1964, requesting that a delivery boy for Gibson's Record Store in Dallas, Texas, be identified and interviewed and that further investigation be conducted concerning Ruby's possession of a "Wall Street Journal."

Your attention is called to the report of Special Agent [redacted] C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated July 17, 1964, which was furnished to you by my letter of July 23, 1964. The desired investigation concerning the November 18, 1963, issue of the "Wall Street Journal" is set forth in this report at pages 106 through 110. There are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated July 21, 1964, at Dallas setting forth additional investigation concerning this matter. There are also enclosed one copy each of the shipping order and invoice, both numbered 8763 as furnished by Mr. Frank Dillard, Chief Accountant of the Southwestern Drug Corporation, Dallas, Texas.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of July 3, 1964, concerning Ruby's possession of the November 18, 1963, issue of the "Wall Street Journal."

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 3 1964

JWH:vew
(7)

BI COURIER SVC.
3 4 JUL 31

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 AUG 4 1964

Jul 31 10 07 AM '64 FBI READING ROOM

FBI - DALLAS

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

For your information the delivery boy mentioned in your letter of July 3, 1964, has been identified as one Gerald Collins. Efforts are continuing to locate and interview Collins. You will be advised of results upon completion.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE:

At the time of his arrest for the shooting of Oswald, Ruby had in his car an issue of the "Wall Street Journal" addressed J. E. Bradshaw, Vice President, Southwestern Drug Co., Dallas, Texas. Ruby also had an invoice in his possession showing a purchase of a small quantity of drugs by Banker Drug, Dallas, from Southwestern Drug. Investigation indicates that Ruby actually made the purchase of drugs from Southwestern in the name of Banker Drug for the purpose of getting a wholesale price and that he went to Southwestern Drug on 11/19/63 to pick up the drugs. It is also indicated he could have picked up the "Wall Street Journal" at that time which would explain its presence in his car.

July 31, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable C. Ian Forbes
General Counsel
Civil Aeronautics Commission
[redacted]
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Forbes:

Reference is made to your letter of July 24, 1964, requesting investigation concerning a telephone call made to Subscriber V. J. Harrison on the morning of Monday, July 13, 1964, from the Dallas Police Department.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated July 28, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth results of the requested investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JMM/bcc
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 3 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
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Evans
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Sullivan
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RECEIVED
JUL 31 1964
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-24

NOTE:

The Commission advised that Detective W. J. Harrison in his testimony before the Commission stated that he received a telephone call from the Police Department about 9:00 a.m. while he was at the Deluxe Diner near the Police Department. The Commission requested that we conduct investigation to verify this call and to determine the possibilities of Harrison having made a subsequent call from the Police Department. This is apparently an effort to establish whether or not Harrison could have called Ruby, George Senator, or one of his associates at the Diner after his return to the Police Department and learning of Oswald's actual departure time. Our investigation does not indicate that Ruby or Senator were ever in the Deluxe Diner on the morning of 11/24/63.

July 31, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 10, 1964, enclosing a copy of telephone records pertaining to calls made by and to Mr. Harold Rankin on November 24, 1963, and also to two certain calls concerning the latter's home between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon, November 25, 1963, to the Dallas police department.

Upon the conclusion of the review of these records, they will be returned to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 3 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
34 JUL 31
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JMH/bcc
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RECEIVED
JUL 31 10 33 AM '64
FBI

RECEIVED
JUL 31 2 33 PM '64
FBI

RECEIVED
JUL 31 3 42 PM '64
FBI

AUG 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-4543

NOTE:

The Commission previously requested that we interview officials and employees of the Armored Motor Car Service, Dallas, concerning the Police Department's proposed use of their vehicle to transport Oswald. The Commission, after reviewing this investigation, then requested that we conduct telephone record checks and further investigation to verify times of phone calls made by the persons involved to specifically verify the times that the contacts were made.

MR. TROTTER 7-31-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

REQUEST FOR AFFIDAVIT

I testified at The President's Commission hearing concerning fingerprint examinations made by me. Fingerprint Examiner Ronald G. Wittmus also examined the evidence in this case. On July 29, 1964, Norman Redlich, of the General Counsel's Staff of The President's Commission, requested an affidavit from Wittmus that he reviewed my testimony, that he examined the items submitted for latent print examination, and that he independently reached the same conclusions as given in my sworn testimony before The President's Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter and affidavit be sent to General Counsel of The President's Commission.

105-82555
Enc.
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sem
(7)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 4 1964

MA 181
79 AUG 5 - 1964

July 31, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hinds

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of July 3, 1964, requesting investigation regarding juvenile court action concerning Hyman Aubertein and Eva Aubertein, now Eva Grant, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated July 17, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, setting forth results of the desired investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JHH/bec
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

BY COURIER SVC.
3 4 JUL 3 1
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 5 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
JUL 31 1964

79 AUG 6 - 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

NOTE:

At the request of the Commission, we previously checked public records relating to all members of Ruby's family and their early years in Chicago. These records reflect that Eyman and possibly Eva Rubenstein were charged by juvenile authorities in 1916 and 1922 as incorrigible. The Commission requested investigation to determine the nature and seriousness of such charges.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 30

President's Commission

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Avenue & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. Roy A. Pryor, a composing room employee of the Dallas Times Herald, who saw Jack Ruby at about 4 a.m. Saturday, November 23, has testified that a fellow employee by the last name of Griffin was present during part of his conversation with Ruby.

Please ascertain the identity of Mr. Griffin and interview him concerning the meeting with Jack Ruby and any other information he may have relevant to our investigation. In particular, please determine how long Mr. Griffin was present during the conversation and what he heard Ruby say.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-107070-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 5 1964

JUL 31 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

airtel to DL
7-31-64

79 AUG 6 - 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

July 30, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed herewith are two photographs designated as Gerald L. Hill Exhibit A and Gerald L. Hill Exhibit B. These photographs were taken at the Texas Theatre and show Oswald being removed from the theatre by police officers. On the back of each picture there appears the name and address of the photographer, Jim MacCarmon (or Mac Cormon), 3121 South Street, Dallas, Texas.

We request that your Bureau contact Mr. MacCarmon and obtain either the color slides from which these pictures were made or the original negative, so that we may be advised whether the shirt worn by Lee Harvey Oswald in these photographs is the same shirt which has been designated as Commission Exhibit No. 150 and which is in the possession of your Bureau.

This written request confirms a conversation of this date between Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt of your Bureau and Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff.

Sincerely,

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
3 AUG 6 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

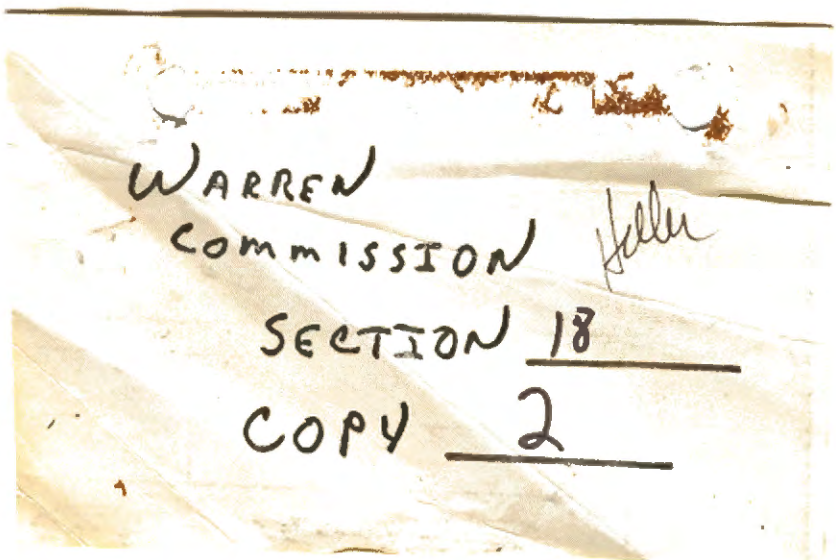
Enclosures (2)

3 AUG 4 1964

SOVIET SECTION

64 AUG 7 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN


WARREN
COMMISSION
SECTION 18
COPY 2

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

AUG 7 1964

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, the Commission is nearing the completion of its investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. In its final Report, the Commission desires to suggest in some appropriate way the extent of the excellent investigative effort undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It would be helpful if the Bureau could supply some statistics which would reflect the scope of the FBI's investigation. In particular, we would appreciate figures on the approximate number of interviews conducted by the Bureau, the pieces of correspondence and reports sent by the Bureau to the Commission, and the total number of pages of such materials. If the information can be obtained without undue difficulty, the Commission would also like to be advised concerning the approximate number of Agent-days spent by the Bureau on this investigation since November 22, 1963.

For the Commission's purposes, it is not necessary to distinguish between the investigation conducted regarding Jack L. Ruby and the investigation conducted regarding Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination. I recognize that your work is continuing, but I suggest that a cut-off date of August 1, 1964 would be appropriate for the purpose of compiling these figures. Any thoughts you have about presenting these statistics in the most effective way would be appreciated by the Commission.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

DIRECTOR COPY FURNISHED

33 AUG 10 1964

EX-FBI

REC 4 62-109090-189

AUG 10 1964

XEROX
AUG 28 1964
AUG 31 1964

SOVIET SECTION
THREE

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - N. P. Callahan (W. C. Jackson)
1 - I. W. Conrad (W. D. Griffith)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (W. A. Branigan)
(R. E. Lenihan)

August 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - L. J. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 7, 1964, requesting certain statistical data as to the scope of this Bureau's investigative efforts since the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

As of July 31, 1964, this Bureau submitted to you over 1756 investigative reports comprising over 17,200 pages. In addition, over 3682 items of physical evidence were received in the FBI Laboratory for technical examination and our Exhibit experts constructed and delivered to you detailed scale models of the assassination site and garage of the Dallas City Jail with accompanying visual aids.

We did not keep track of the number of interviews conducted or the number of Agent-days expended on this investigation by virtually every one of our fifty-six continental field offices and representatives abroad. To obtain this information would be an extremely laborious and time consuming statistical research project in view of the scope of our activities and the number of personnel involved for over an eight-month period.

62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
RDR:las (15)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

BY COURIER SVC. ST AUG 17 COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM Aug 12 2 10 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX AUG 28 1964

SENT DIRECTOR FOR APPROVAL 8-12-64

SEP 3 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

As an example of the number of personnel involved, I would like to point out that immediately after the assassination I transferred on a temporary basis over eighty additional FBI personnel to our Dallas Office alone to assist in affording this matter expeditious and thorough handling.

In addition to the large number of field personnel involved, a considerable number of supervisory officials at our Washington Headquarters have been exclusively assigned to this investigation since its inception and will continue to be so assigned until no longer needed.

As this investigation progressed, we received an increasing number of special requests from members of your staff. Some requests imposed a very tight deadline on us and some necessitated travel to and from Dallas and other locations by our Agent, technical and supervisory personnel. It was necessary on several occasions to make special arrangements to enable your staff to handle necessary inquiries and to obtain specialized equipment and services to facilitate your investigation such as the arrangements for the partial re-enactment in Dallas on May 24, 1964, and the obtaining of a helicopter for aerial photography.

The above summarizes to some degree the areas in which this Bureau has endeavored to cooperate with the President's Commission in handling its responsibility. I hope this information will be of assistance to you. You can be assured that I will continue to insist that every logical effort be made by FBI personnel to assist you in this historic and tragic undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo captioned "The President's Commission, Assassination of the President," dated 8-11-64, RDR:las.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

August 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
[illegible] OFFICE
[illegible] STATIONS
DI [illegible]

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, and two copies of a memorandum dated August 4, 1964, at New York, New York, which set forth additional information we have developed through our coverage and investigation of Mark Lane.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation and coverage of Mark Lane.

Upon removal of classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
51 AUG 12
COMM.-FBI

Enclosures (4)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 13 1964

19 AUG 13 1964

REL:mhw (9)

FBI
AUG 12 2 11 PM '64
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
CHECKED-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-[illegible]-113

NOTE: The NY letterhead memo being sent to the Commission herewith has been classified "Confidential" because it contains info from a number of active security informants of the FBI. Unauthorized dis-

NOTE CONTINUED PG 2

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

DECLASSIFIED BY 6-22-77

RECEIVED

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE continued...

closure of the info could compromise the informants involved and thus be injurious to the national defense. The enclosures concerning Lane set forth results of our coverage of a number of lectures Lane made in NYC. Lane generally rehashes a number of allegations alleging that Oswald was not the sole slayer of President Kennedy, and such allegations have all been disproved in our investigation. Lane also alleges that one James Markham furnished valuable info to him and later was arrested by the Dallas PD and suffered a severe injury which necessitated his hospitalization. Actually, Lane never contacted James Markham, but instead spoke with latter's brother, William Edward Markham, who was not in Dallas at the time of the assassination. William Edward Markham possessed no firsthand knowledge of the assassination or Lee Harvey Oswald. James Markham was arrested by the Dallas PD on a burglary charge completely unrelated to the Oswald investigation. James Markham jumped from an upper story bathroom window in an attempt to escape from police authorities and sustained a head injury which necessitated his hospitalization. Lane is completely confused in this whole matter.

Hoover

August 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (O. H. Bartlett
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. A. Conley)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Bogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Chicago Office dated July 31, 1964.

For your information, the office of Senator Barry M. Goldwater and U. S. Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D. C., have been advised of this matter.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(10)

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 12 1964

DUPLICATE

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Bureau received a letter from Frank J. Geyer of Chicago, Illinois, alleging he knew information about the assassination and claimed that Senator Goldwater would be assassinated on the same day President Kennedy was. Geyer during interview on 7-30-64, admitted writing this letter, states he is retired and spends most of his time thinking about politics and the world situation. He said he is able to "dream" about a problem and come up with the solution. He had no information of value concerning the assassination and claimed the information in his letter was strictly his opinion. In view of Geyer's reference to President Johnson, the late President Kennedy and Senator Goldwater, appropriate dissemination has been made to the U. S. Secret Service and Senator Goldwater's Office.

7 0 AUG 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

July 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 14, 1964, which concerned a request for assistance in preparing an exhibit for use in the Commission's report.

Enclosed are four glossy prints each of the following items:

1. Plan view of the third floor of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.

2. Reproductions (8" x 10" glossy prints) of Commission's document #1032c.

3. Reproductions (8" x 10" glossy prints) of Commission's document #1032d.

The Commission's original documents #1032c and #1032d are being returned herewith.

The enclosed material complies with the request in your letter dated July 14, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JJG:jlk (8)

Enclosures (14)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr (Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
(Enclosures)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
31 JUL 2?
FBI - WASH. D.C.

JUL 29 3 53 PM '64
FBI - WASH. D.C.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. Conrad

DATE: 8/7/64

FROM W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63 - DALLAS, TEXAS

Today a Mr. Slossen on the staff of The President's Commission telephonically requested certain additional document examinations in this case and advised me he would confirm his telephonic request by an official letter from Mr. Rankin. Mr. Slossen stated that page 377 of a December 10 Dallas report refers to certain documents in the American Embassy file which purport to be letters written by Oswald while he was in Minsk. Mr. Slossen requested that these documents, which will be more specifically designated hereinafter, be compared with other known writings of Oswald and a positive determination made that Oswald was in fact the author of this material in the American Embassy file. He suggested that items such as passport applications prepared in the presence of Embassy officials, letters from Oswald to Marina and letters from Oswald to V. T. Lee, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, be used as known standards for purposes of this comparison.

Mr. Slossen identified the documents in question by Commission Exhibit numbers as follows:

244	913
931	251
252	253
254	255
246	256
247	1093
249	1083

AUG 11 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

(CONTINUED - OVER)

WDG:mbb
(8)

AUG 17 1964

He stated that Commission Exhibit 1083 above is a letter from Oswald received by the American Embassy 4/30/62, and Exhibit 1093 is a similar letter received 3/3/62. He furnished this identifying information on the possibility that these Commission Exhibit numbers had not been previously furnished to us as designations for the documents in question.

ACTION: We will undertake the examinations requested and after the Commission's formal letter of request is received will furnish written results to the Commission.

August 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (O. H. Bartlett)
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a communication from our San Diego Office dated August 7, 1964, relating to an alleged scheme to sell reproductions of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy's death certificate.

A copy of this communication has been made available to the United States Secret Service in Washington, D. C., in view of that agency's possible interest in this matter.

Any additional information received in this matter will be furnished to you.

2 - San Diego (62-1529)
1 - Dallas (89-43)
62-109060
1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (13)

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)
NOTE FOR SACs SAN DIEGO AND DALLAS:
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 13 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ReSDairtel and enclosed LHM dated 8-7-64.

This is being furnished for the information of Dallas. No subsequent reporting of this matter is necessary or desirable.

San Diego is instructed to make every effort to resolve this matter at the earliest possible time. When additional pertinent information is developed, it should be incorporated in a supplemental letterhead memorandum for dissemination to the President's Commission and U. S. Secret Service.

NOTE:

San Diego PCI furnished information that one Frank LNU had learned that one A. Schneider (phonetic) had secured a stolen death certificate of President Kennedy's and was going to duplicate this certificate in an effort to sell them at a profit. San Diego's PCI has been instructed to endeavor to identify the parties involved. From information available to the Bureau, the President's death certificate was prepared at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas. How a copy or the original could come into the possession of anyone is not known. The United States Secret Service reportedly obtained all pertinent personal material relating to the President which included the death certificate. When additional pertinent data is developed, the Commission and Secret Service will be accordingly advised.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: August 11, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
WARREN COMMISSION
FILM

On 8/11/64, Mr. John F. Novatney, Jr., law firm of Baker, Hostetler and Patterson, Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, and Mr. Burt Reinhardt, Managing Editor, United Press International (UPI), Newsfilm, 448 West 56th Street, New York 19, New York, called at my office and talked to Kemper.

Mr. Novatney stated that his firm represents UPI and they had been referred to Inspector Malley of the FBI by the Warren Commission in connection with certain films which were owned by UPI. He stated that they desired to put on all copies of these films a film strip which would show that UPI had the copyright to these films. He also wanted the FBI's assurance that we would not distribute them to anyone outside of the FBI.

These two pieces of film are of the assassination and are known as the Muchmore film and the Nix film. (It will be recalled that UPI was extremely cooperative right after the assassination in making copies available to us.)

Kemper said that we would be only too glad to put the copyright films on the copies in our possession and Mr. Reinhardt is going to send them down to us so that this will be done.

Kemper assured Messrs. Novatney and Reinhardt that the Bureau would never give the film out to anyone, even in the Federal Government.

Mr. Novatney said he understood that U. S. Information Service is making a film on the assassination and they are going to contact them to be sure they don't have any of the film. He is also going to contact the Secret Service in order to make a similar request of them.

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

1 - Mr. Rosen, Attention: Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad, Attention: Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Jones

ECK:amr
(5)

AUG 14 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

68 AUG 20 1964

August 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. A. Evans
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 7, 1964, which enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated July 16, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." This report contained the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of another similar report prepared by Special Agent Gemberling dated August 7, 1964. Dissemination of this report has been made to the U. S. Department of Justice and the U. S. Secret Service since it contains information of possible interest to them.

As you were previously advised, reports will continue to be submitted by this Bureau relating to similar matters.

62-109090
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (11)

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 13 1964

61 AUG 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

We have received numerous complaints relating to individuals other than Lee Harvey Oswald. The complaints generally relate to remarks and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. The complaints are initiated by cranks, mental cases and patriotic citizens. This will be the sixth such report disseminated to the President's Commission. A copy will be disseminated to the Department and U. S. Secret Service separately. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Malley and appropriate Bureau supervisor.

FLL

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

AUG 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received by the Commission from Eugenia J. Williams, 807 Washington Avenue, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The Commission would like you to conduct an appropriate investigation regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 18 1964

807 Washington Avenue
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Committee Investigating the Assassination of
President John F. Kennedy
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mrs. James T. Braye has admitted to me and to her husband Mr. James T. Braye that she planned the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Her brother-in-law, Dr. Edward T. Braye, has also found out that Mrs. James T. Braye planned the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Mrs. James T. Braye's address is 1710 Patterson St., Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Dr. Edward T. Braye's address is 300 Franklin Road, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Please feel free to ask me any questions you might like to ask me.

Yours truly,

Eugenia J. Williams

Eugenia J. Williams

ET T

- 62-109090 -

August 14, 1964

62-109090-

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 11, 1964, requesting investigation of an allegation made by Miss Eugenia J. Williams of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Reference is also made to my letter dated August 12, 1964, transmitting copies of the Dallas report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated August 7, 1964, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

We have previously conducted investigation of substantially the same allegation made by Miss Williams in her communication enclosed with your August 11, 1964, letter. The results of this investigation are incorporated in Special Agent Gemberling's August 7, 1964, report, pages 10-14. For your information, the above report discloses that Miss Williams' mother, Mrs. Corrie Williams, during an interview on July 7, 1964, advised that her daughter has been mentally ill for the past fourteen years and was currently receiving psychiatric treatment.

In view of our prior investigation and the reported mental condition of Miss Williams, no further action will be taken in this matter unless advised to the contrary by you.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mobile (89-25) Encs. (2)
1 - WFO (89-75) Encs. (2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) Encs. (2)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Comm.)
RDR:las (13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SACs, MOBILE, WFO AND DALLAS

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 AUG 19 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR SACs, MOBILE, WFO AND DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReBuairtel 7-7-64, and MOairtel and enclosed LHM dated 7-17-64, in the above caption and WFOairtel 7-1-64, and MO airtel 7-8-64, captioned "Mrs. James R. (Eugenia) Black nee Williams, Information Concerning."

Enclosed for receiving offices is one copy of the letter from the President's Commission dated 8-11-64, and the attached communication from Eugenia J. Williams. This is being furnished for your information in view of your prior interest in Miss Williams. No subsequent reporting of this matter by Dallas is desired.

NOTE:

Williams, a mental case, has telephonically contacted our Mobile and WFO offices on several occasions alleging that the wife of James T. Bray (a Veterans Administration hospital employee in Tuskegee, Alabama), admitted planning the assassination of President Kennedy to her and that Mr. Bray and his brother, Dr. Edward T. Bray, also knew about this. This is the same allegation referred to by the Commission in its 8-11-64, letter. Since we have already logically investigated and reported this matter, no further action appears necessary.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
August 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of each of the following communications which set forth results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald:

(1) Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated August 5, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

(2) Report of Special Agent Robert F. Mahler, dated August 6, 1964, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

(3) Memorandum dated August 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

We will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of the classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
53 AUG 13
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (6)

REL:pah
(9)

CONFIDENTIAL

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

AUG 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
AUG 13 2 23 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

13 AUG 14 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

[redacted]

C

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 9 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We note from the report of Special Agent John P. McHugh, dated June 17, 1964 at San Francisco, California that Mr. Martin Samuel Abelow advised that in or about June of 1963 while on a vacation trip in New Orleans, Louisiana, he observed a young man distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets to a crowd waiting to board a United States aircraft carrier which was docked in New Orleans at that time. We also note that in his letter to Mr. V.T. Lee, then National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Oswald said that "we also managed to picket the fleet when it came in and I was surprised at the number of officers which were interested in our leaflets."

Would you please investigate the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald, either alone or with others, may have distributed Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature under the circumstances indicated above.

It has occurred to us that appropriate branches of the Department of Defense may have information on this subject.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 14 1964

1 JUL 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Bishop

August 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin

[redacted]

Sincerely yours

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 14 1964

JCS:pah
(5)

BY COURIER SERV.
50 AUG 12
COURIER

M. Ellen Mohr

12 AUG 13 1964

NOTE:

[redacted]

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

50 AUG 12

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/4/64

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

[redacted] APPROPRIATE [redacted]
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP # OF CLASSIFIED
DATE 8-22-78 REC'D

Re Dallas telephone call to Mexico City 7/17/64, advising that Mr. WALTER E. CRAIG, President of the American Bar Association, would be in Mexico City and that in connection with Mr. CRAIG's work with the President's Commission he should be contacted here and extended courtesies.

Mr. CRAIG was contacted at his hotel on 7/24/64 following his arrival in Mexico City from Guadalajara. At that time he was most high in his praise of SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN and Agents of the Dallas Office for assistance rendered him while in Dallas. He advised that he was expecting the arrival in Mexico City of several other members of the American Bar Association who had been assisting the President's Commission and he preferred to await their arrival before discussing the ramifications of the OSWALD case in Mexico.

The writer again met with Mr. CRAIG on 7/27/64, at which time also were present Mr. LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., President-elect of the American Bar Association, Mr. CHARLES S. RHYNE of the District of Columbia, and Mr. EDWARD L. WRIGHT of Arkansas. Mr. CRAIG assured that these three men had all been working very closely with the President's Commission and their conversation indicated that they were quite familiar with the OSWALD case.

62-109090-

6 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
CDA:plb
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 12 1964

3 AUG 7 1964

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
6-27-78

SOVIET SECTION

64 AUG 20 1964

ALL PARAGRAPHS NOT MARKED ARE UNCLASSIFIED.

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

At the request of Mr. CRAIG the writer gave them a brief oral summary with regard to OSWALD's known movements and contacts in Mexico. Mr. CRAIG and the others expressed their appreciation for the information.

Mr. CRAIG was asked as to whether he and the others would be interested in seeing such places as the hotel where OSWALD stayed in Mexico City, the travel agency where he purchased his bus ticket, and general areas in the neighborhood of the Cuban and Soviet Embassies here. He replied that he did not feel this was necessary. It might be noted that Mr. CRAIG and the others were in Mexico City primarily for the purpose of attending the meeting of the International Bar Association and it was the writer's impression gained from conversation with them that they only desired the oral briefing in order to be in a position to answer any questions which might be raised by members of the President's Commission following the return of Mr. CRAIG and the others to Washington.

Mr. CRAIG and the others appeared to be completely friendly and well-disposed toward the Bureau. No information of particular interest to the Bureau was obtained from them other than the fact that Mr. CRAIG mentioned that the Commission was trying to finish its report by 8/7/64. He expressed a strong doubt that this would be accomplished.

Mr. CRAIG made no additional requests concerning the OSWALD case during the remaining few days that he was in Mexico.

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

The above is submitted for the Bureau's information.

Two extra copies of this airtel are attached for forwarding by the Bureau to Dallas, the office of origin.

7/13/64

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Fennell
1 - Lenihan

Airtel 62-109090

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-10001) (Enclosure)
2 - WFO (105-37111) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for each of the recipient offices is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 7/9/64 which is self-explanatory.

The New Orleans Office should immediately conduct appropriate investigation to determine whether Lee Harvey Oswald, either alone or with others, may have distributed Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature under the circumstances indicated in enclosed Commission's letter. In this connection the New Orleans Office should contact appropriate agencies of the Defense Department in New Orleans to determine if any of these agencies possess information bearing on this matter.

The Washington Field Office should contact appropriate Defense Department agencies in Washington, D. C., to determine if any of these agencies have a record of Oswald, either alone or with others, distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature in the vicinity of the U. S. fleet in New Orleans.

New Orleans and Washington Field Offices should conduct the appropriate investigation immediately and forward the results of such investigation to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

1 - Dallas (100-10401) (Enclosure)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy
(3)

MAILED 22
JUL 13 1964
COMM-FBI

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Airtel to New Orleans
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

We interviewed an individual in San Francisco who indicated that approximately 6/63, while on a vacation trip in New Orleans, he observed a young man distributing FPCC leaflets to a crowd awaiting to board a U. S. aircraft carrier in New Orleans. In a letter to V. T. Lee, then National Director of the FPCC, Oswald stated, "We also managed to picket the fleet when it came in and I was surprised at the number of officers which were interested in our leaflets." Our investigation has previously disclosed that Oswald did pass out FPCC leaflets in New Orleans and was arrested in connection with such activities 8/9/63. Commission desires we determine if Oswald actually involved in passing out similar leaflets in the vicinity of the U. S. fleet in New Orleans.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
August 13, 1964
1 - Mr. Griffith
By Courier Service
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Woodcock

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to a telephonic request by Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, of your staff, on August 3, 1964, the Commission exhibits listed below were obtained and photographed:

Pappas exhibit number 1
Baker exhibit number 1
Hudson exhibit number 1
Lewis exhibit number 1
Holmes exhibits numbered 1A, 2A and 3A
General Walker exhibits numbered 1 through 4
Tague exhibit number 1
Willis exhibit number 1
Pena exhibit number 1
Lawrence exhibit number 1

BY COURIER SVC.
5 2 AUG 1 9
COMM-FBI

Enclosed herewith are three sets of photographs of the above-mentioned exhibits, together with the exhibits themselves.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (18)

62-109060

Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2) (See Note Page 2)
FCW:emb (11)

1 AUG 20 1964
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 19 1964

AUG 13 11 26 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

AUG 13 12 38 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

3 3 4

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR DALLAS:

Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photographs of the above-mentioned Commission exhibits, together with a listing of same.

NOTE:

The telephonic request from the Commission was received by SA Roy H. Jevons and the exhibits were obtained by SA Robert E. Neill on the same date. The Commission requested that the exhibits be returned.

It is noted that several of the exhibits photographed consist of multiple pages or multiple portions and in order to avoid confusion the three sets of photographs are being considered as three enclosures.

FCW:emh

8-18-64

CODE

If regular radio contact missed, send by plain text teletype at once.

RADIOGRAM URGENT

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

COMMISSION HAS ADVISED THAT EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO WIND UP ITS INQUIRIES AT EARLY DATE AND REQUESTED EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION OF ALL REQUESTS SUBMITTED FOR BUREAU HANDLING, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE THOSE UNDER THE LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND JACK L. RUBY INVESTIGATIONS. DALLAS INSTRUCTED TO MAKE EVERY LOGICAL EFFORT TO COMPLY WITH COMMISSION'S REQUEST AND TO INSURE ALL OFFICES HAVING OUTSTANDING LEADS ARE INSTRUCTED TO EXPEDITE ALL INVESTIGATION. THE BUREAU SHOULD BE ADVISED OF ANY DELAYS ANTICIPATED AND THE REASON FOR SAME.

RDR:las (11)

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)

NOTE:

Special requests from the Commission are followed closely at the Bureau and every effort is made to comply with the requests at the earliest possible time. Mr. Malley, while at the Commission on 8-18-64, was advised the Commission is making every effort to wind up in the early future and our cooperation was solicited. In view of the above, it is felt this additional reminder should be sent out to Dallas.

62-109090-

79 AUG 20

TD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/4/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas telephone call to Mexico City 7/17/64, advising that Mr. WALTER E. CRAIG, President of the American Bar Association, would be in Mexico City and that in connection with Mr. CRAIG's work with the President's Commission he should be contacted here and extended courtesies.

Mr. CRAIG was contacted at his hotel on 7/24/64 following his arrival in Mexico City from Guadalajara. At that time he was most high in his praise of SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN and Agents of the Dallas Office for assistance rendered him while in Dallas. He advised that he was expecting the arrival in Mexico City of several other members of the American Bar Association who had been assisting the President's Commission and he preferred to await their arrival before discussing the ramifications of the OSWALD case in Mexico.

The writer again met with Mr. CRAIG on 7/27/64, at which time also were present Mr. LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., President-elect of the American Bar Association, Mr. CHARLES S. RHYNE of the District of Columbia, and Mr. EDWARD L. WRIGHT of Arkansas. Mr. CRAIG assured that these three men had all been working very closely with the President's Commission and their conversation indicated that they were quite familiar with the OSWALD case.

62-109060-

6 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
CDA:plb
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 12 1964

AUG 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

64 AUG 20 1964

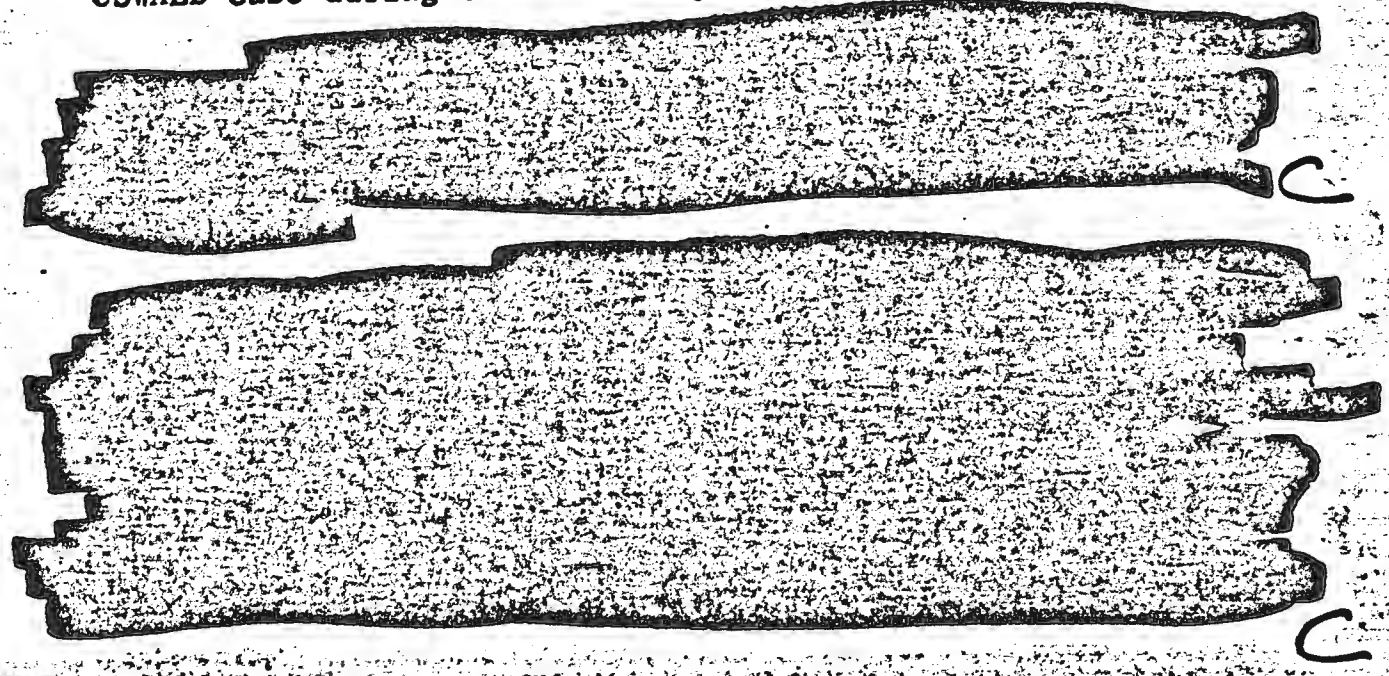
Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

At the request of Mr. CRAIG the writer gave them a brief oral summary with regard to OSWALD's known movements and contacts in Mexico. Mr. CRAIG and the others expressed their appreciation for the information.

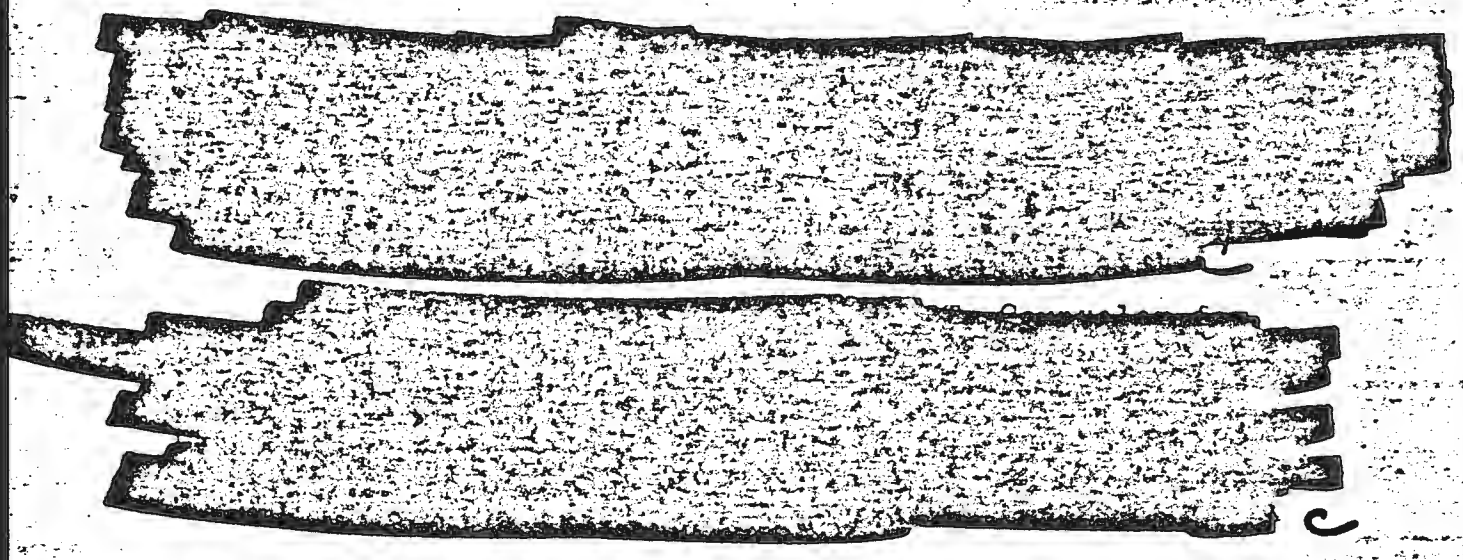
Mr. CRAIG was asked as to whether he and the others would be interested in seeing such places as the hotel where OSWALD stayed in Mexico City, the travel agency where he purchased his bus ticket, and general areas in the neighborhood of the Cuban and Soviet Embassies here. He replied that he did not feel this was necessary. It might be noted that Mr. CRAIG and the others were in Mexico City primarily for the purpose of attending the meeting of the International Bar Association and it was the writer's impression gained from conversation with them that they only desired the oral briefing in order to be in a position to answer any questions which might be raised by members of the President's Commission following the return of Mr. CRAIG and the others to Washington.

Mr. CRAIG and the others appeared to be completely friendly and well-disposed toward the Bureau. No information of particular interest to the Bureau was obtained from them other than the fact that Mr. CRAIG mentioned that the Commission was trying to finish its report by 8/7/64. He expressed a strong doubt that this would be accomplished.

Mr. CRAIG made no additional requests concerning the OSWALD case during the remaining few days that he was in Mexico.



LL



The above is submitted for the Bureau's information.

Two extra copies of this airtel are attached for forwarding by the Bureau to Dallas, the office of origin.

JUN 30 1964

Mrs. Marguerite Cowle
1001 Cedar Ave. 5/8
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Cowle:

This will confirm our telephone conversation in which I advised you that many of the copies which we sent of exhibits marked in your testimony are of such poor quality that they may not be legibly reproduced in the printed volume which will form a part of our report. In order to avoid any such difficulties with our accounts, you will cooperate with the Police Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation so that they may make clear photographs of copies of those exhibits for inclusion in the appropriate volume of our report.

I enclose for your convenience a list and description of the exhibits of which we will want to make photographic copies. You may be assured that we will return those copies with such comments that some of your exhibits will be removed from your possession at any time.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

JR:WL:jhb
6-29-64

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

MARGUERITE OSWALD EXHIBITS

WJL:jh
6/29/64

Number	Description
180	Letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, undated, enclosed in envelope postmarked "Minsk - June 25, 1961."
181	Letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated August 3, 1961.
182	2- page letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated October 2, 1961.
183	3-page letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated October 22, 1959, enclosed in envelope postmarked "Minsk - October 22, 1961."
184	2-page letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated November 8,
	Letter from Marina Oswald (written by Lee Oswald) to Marguerite Oswald dated November 25 and enclosed in envelope postmarked "Minsk - November 25, 1961."
186	Christmas card from Lee and Marina Oswald to Marguerite Oswald enclosed in envelope postmarked in the U.S. December 12, 1961.
187	2-page letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated December 13, 1961.
188	2-page letter from Lee Oswald to Robert Oswald dated December 20 and enclosed in envelope postmarked "Minsk - December 21, 1961."
189	2-page letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated January 2, and enclosed in envelope postmarked "Minsk - January 2, 1962."

62-109090

190 Letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated January 23 and enclosed in envelope postmarked "Minsk - January 23, 1962."

191 Letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated January 20 and enclosed in envelope postmarked "Minsk - January 20, 1962."

192 Letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated February 1, 1962.

193 2- page letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated February 9, 1962.

194 2-page letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated February 15, 1962.

195 Letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated February 24 and enclosed in envelope postmarked "Minsk - February 27, 1962."

196 2-page letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, enclosed in envelope postmarked "Minsk - March 29, 1962."

197 Letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated April 22 and enclosed in envelope postmarked "Minsk - April 21, 1962."

198 Letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated May 30, 1962.

200 Letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald enclosed in envelope postmarked "New Orleans, La. - September 19, 1959."

201	2- page letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald, undated.
202	Letter from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald.
204	documents relating to Lee Oswald's discharge from Marine Corps.
206	2-page letter from Mrs. Marguerite Oswald to Honorable Christian Herter dated March 7, 1960.
211	Letter from Marguerite Oswald to Mr. White dated July 15, 1960.
228	Application from Lee Oswald to Albert Schweitzer College dated March 4, 1959.
229	Letter from Prof. Hans Casparis to Lee Oswald dated March 22, 1959 along with airmail envelope.
230	Letter from E. Weibel to Lee Oswald dated March 28, 1959.
231	Letter from Marguerite Oswald to Prof. Hans Casparis dated April 6, 1960.
232	Letter from Prof. Hans Casparis to Mrs. M. Oswald dated April 26, 1960.
233	Letter from Marguerite Oswald to Prof. Casparis dated June 6, 1960.
234	Letter from Lee Oswald dated June 19, 1959 addressed only to "Dear Sirs" transmitting $25.00 registration fee.
235	Letter from E. Weibel to Lee Oswald dated July 10, 1959.

239	Several letters between Prof. Hans Casparis and Marguerite Oswald.
240	Postcard from Lee Oswald to Marguerite Oswald dated May 5, 1962.
241	Letter from Joseph D. Norbury to Lee Oswald dated December 1[illegible], 1961.
242	Letter from Lee C. White to Marguerite Oswald dated January 23, 1964.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
[illegible] RUSSELL
[illegible] HERMAN [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JUL 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attached is a copy of our letter to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and a list of documents requested from her. Would you please [illegible] agency in order to make arrangements with Mrs. Oswald to have these clear copies made of each of the exhibits listed either by a commercial reproduction or at your own facility.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

2 attachments

[illegible]

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
7-15-64

1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

airtel

62-109090-

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated July 10, 1964, which is self-explanatory.

Your attention is directed to paragraph two of the Commission's letter to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald dated June 30, 1964, a copy of which is attached to the Commission's letter of July 10, 1964. You will note that the Commission has informed Mrs. Marguerite Oswald that the FBI will make copies of exhibits of interest under such conditions that none of Mrs. Oswald's exhibits will be removed from her presence at any time.

Accordingly, in arranging to make photographic copies of the exhibits listed, you should either photograph the exhibits at Mrs. Oswald's residence or have her come to your office with the exhibits in order that they can be photographed at your office in her presence if she so desires.

This matter should be given immediate attention by your office.

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Mrs. Oswald has previously furnished the Commission a list of exhibits, largely consisting of letters she received from Lee Harvey Oswald during the period of his residence in Russia. The Commission has stated that the quality of reproductions it made from Mrs. Oswald's exhibits was very poor and cannot be legibly reproduced in the exhibit volumes which will form part of the Commission's report.

REL:mhw (3)

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

MAILED 24
JUL 15 1964
COMM-FBI

AUG 21 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JUL 16 1964

Airtel to SAC, Dallas (100-10461)
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

NOTE continued...

Commission desired FBI photograph the exhibits in possession of Mrs. Oswald in order that it will have clear copies. Commission has written to Mrs. Oswald and requested she cooperate with the Dallas Office of the FBI and assured her FBI would make copies of her exhibits under such conditions none of the exhibits would be removed from her presence at any time.

8-4-64

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (L. L. Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDLtel 7-29-64, concerning the leak of the Oswald diary to "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

Your suggestion to advise Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade of the findings of our Laboratory does not appear to have any merit and will not be acted upon.

As you are well aware, Wade has created an unusual amount of trouble for this Bureau by his unwarranted and impulsive press releases, his lackadaisical manner in handling his own office, which has resulted in the similar handling of evidence and further, has made statements before the President's Commission concerning the Bureau's informant program which were unfounded.

We are under no obligation to advise the Dallas District Attorney's Office of the results of this matter and Wade is fully aware that our investigative results are furnished to the Commission.

The other observations made by you in retel are being handled separately.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(13)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont 8-3-64, RDR:las.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

AUG 20 1964

August 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. A. Evans
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
(C. A. Parkis)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication with attachments concerning information brought to the attention of this Bureau relating to Mr. Dewey M. Taft, Florida State Chairman of the National States Rights Party.

Dissemination of this communication has been made to the U. S. Department of Justice and U. S. Secret Service since it contains information of possible interest to them.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Tampa (62-455)

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-66233 (National States Rights Party)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (15)
Enclosures (2)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOTE FOR SACs, DALLAS AND TAMPA:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ReTPairtel and enclosed LHM dated 8-10-64.

Inasmuch as this matter is being brought to the attention of the President's Commission, no further reporting of this information by Dallas is necessary or desired.

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 19 1964

79 AUG 20 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

The enclosed memo indicates that Taft was in the process of preparing an issue of "American Digest" which would outline the fact that the Attorney General had his brother shot, that Ruby and Oswald were in on the deal and that they tried to kill retired General Edwin A. Walker before assassinating the President. The NSRP is a hate group which is anti-Semitic and anti-communist. Investigation relating to Taft and the NSRP is being supervised by SAC Parkis.

August 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 23, 1964, wherein you requested specific investigation relative to six enumerated items, the following are enclosed: (1) Two copies of a memorandum dated August 6, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the desired investigation relative to items one and two; (2) Two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, relating to item number three (Please note that Mr. Krystian Barcz returned to Warsaw, Poland, in December, 1963, and Mr. Stuart R. Pollak of your Staff when informed of this by this Bureau on July 31, 1964, advised Barcz need not be interviewed.); and (3) Two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, setting forth results of investigation requested in item number four.

The investigation requested in items number five and six set forth in referenced letter is continuing and you will be advised of the results.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
51 AUG 13
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (6)

HCS:mmb
(7)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 19

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 AUG 20 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

AUG 17 3 35 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

CIVIL TUNNEL

MFM:

On the basis of testimony before the Commission of certain police officers of the DL PD, the Commission has requested that we conduct certain additional investigation with relationship to activities of the PD between 11/22 and 11/24/63 and Ruby's relationship thereto. They also requested certain investigation concerning the handling of Ruby's personal property which was seized by the PD.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbeck	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JUL 2

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Postal Inspector Holmes testified that two issues of THE MILITANT were found in Post Office Box 30016 in New Orleans at some point after November 22, 1963. These issues of THE MILITANT had been addressed to Lee Harvey Oswald and apparently through oversight had not been forwarded by the Post Office Department to 2515 West Fifth Street in Irving, Texas as Oswald had instructed them to do.

We would appreciate advice as to the dates of the above issues. We note that two issues of THE MILITANT appear on the list of Oswald's effects at the time of the assassination but there is no indication as to the dates.

We would also like to know if there is any indication whether Oswald ever received the October 14, 1963 issue of that newspaper.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 31 1964

18 JUL 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI

Date: 8/7/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 8/6/64, requesting Dallas advise whether WESLEY J. LIEBELER has contacted the Dallas Office concerning his intentions to contact Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD.

As of August 7, 1964, LIEBELER has made no contact with the Dallas Office re this matter.

RPG/ds
(5)

NOT RECORDED
193 AUG 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

8/12/64

Airtel 62-109090

1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 8/7/64 advising that Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler has not contacted your office in connection with the President's Commission request that your office photograph certain documents in the possession of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

For your information, this matter was discussed with the President's Commiesion at which time it was ascertained that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald was not cooperative with Mr. Liebeler and refused to make documents in her possession available to your office for photographing. Accordingly, no further action need be taken by your office in this matter at this time.

MAILED 34
AUG 12 1964
COMM-FBI

RRL:pah
(4)

NOTE:

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald had previously furnished the Commission a number of letters she received from Lee Harvey Oswald during his residence in Russia. Commission reproduced these letters but found the quality of its reproductions not good. Commission requested we contact Mrs. Oswald and request that she make such letters available to FBI, Dallas, for photographing. Mrs. Oswald refused and states she believes Commission has lost the original copies it made of her letters and she does not desire to make them available to the Commission again. We so informed the Commission and Mr. Liebeler contacted Mrs. Oswald during his recent trip to Dallas to solicit her cooperation. Mr. Rankin has informed Inspector Kalley that Mrs. Oswald was not cooperative with Mr. Liebeler and refuses to make the letters available for photographing. Commission then requested FBI Laboratory to attempt to improve the quality of the initial photos it took of the letters in question. By letter 8/4/64 the Commission was advised of the results of the Laboratory's efforts to improve the quality of the photos in question. Laboratory was unable to suggest any manner of treatment which would make the Commission's documents more legible.

61 AUG 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4634

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

AUG 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On August 7, 1964, W. David Slawson of our staff spoke with Mr. William Griffith of the Bureau in regard to a handwriting analysis problem. Mr. Slawson asked Mr. Griffith if the Bureau would analyze the documents hereinafter listed to determine whether they are in the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald and, if they are, supply the Commission with a letter so stating. These documents are letters apparently written by Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow while Oswald was in residence in Minsk. The documents in question are Commission Exhibits 913, 244, 931, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 246, 247, 256, 1093, 249 and 1083.

These letters were apparently mentioned on page 337 of the Report of Special Agent Gemberling dated December 10, 1963. There they were apparently used as a sample of Oswald's known handwriting for the purposes of testing other samples. By now, however, there ought to be many more samples of Oswald's handwriting which have been gathered which could be used as a basis for testing unknown samples with equal or even more assurance of validity than these particular letters.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
193 AUG 18 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan (RM. 645 RB)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

62-109090

August 14, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of August 11, 1964, which refers to a request by Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff for analysis of the handwriting appearing on certain documents apparently written by Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow while Oswald was in residence in Minsk.

It was concluded that the handwriting on Commission Exhibits 913, 244, 931, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 246, 247, 256, 1093 (formerly Commission Exhibit 248), 249 and 1033 (formerly Commission Exhibit 250), was written by Lee Harvey Oswald. In making the foregoing handwriting comparison the following Exhibits were used as known standards of the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald:

BY COURIER SVC.
5 AUG 14
COMM-FBI

D3 Passport application of Lee Harvey Oswald (Commission Exhibit 781)

D4 Letter to the Secretary of the Navy and letter to Brigadier General Tompkins (Cadigan Exhibit 2)

D5 United States Marine Corps file of Lee Harvey Oswald (Commission Exhibit 780)

D67 Photographs of State Department records concerning Lee Harvey Oswald (Commission Exhibit 778)

105-82555
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
JCC:kw (10)

RECO-READING ROOM
FBI
AUG 14 12 12 PM '64

105-82555-1025

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Letters written in Russian from
Lee Harvey Oswald to Marina Oswald
(Commission Exhibits 55, 56 and 66)

Letters from Lee Harvey Oswald to
V. T. Lee, Fair Play for Cuba Committee

For your information, the questioned documents listed in the last sentence of the first paragraph of your letter of August 11, 1964, were not previously used as samples of Oswald's known handwriting and were not the subject of the reference on page 337 of the Report of Special Agent Gemberling dated December 10, 1963.

Sincerely yours,

D. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Page 337 of SA Gemberling's Report referred to in incoming letter refers to D67 (Kc31) which consists of photographs of State Department records. Exhibits 1093 and 1083 had not been previously received in the Bureau and W. David Slawson on 8/10/63, telephonically advised SA Cadigan of the Laboratory that these two Exhibits were undoubtedly Commission Exhibits 248 and 250. Letters from Oswald to V. T. Lee are designated in the Laboratory as Q236 through Q250.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 8/11/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PROPOSED FOREIGN TELEVISION PROGRAM
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA)

Memorandum dated August 3, 1964 from Jones to DeLoach recommended that prior to the Bureau taking any action to cooperate with the U. S. Information Agency (USIA) that the matter be discussed with J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission.

* regarding proposed television program

On August 11, 1964, this matter was discussed with Mr. Rankin and he advised that while the President's Commission had committed themselves to be of assistance to USIA, they did not intend to give out information prior to the release of the Commission's report. He stated he felt the report of the President's Commission would speak for itself and that there would be no necessity of requiring individuals to furnish answers to various questions. He stated he was aware of the proposed script that USIA was working on but that the President's Commission had taken no action on this matter at the present time. Mr. Rankin said he understood he had been quoted rather freely but actually he had not furnished specific answers to USIA.

With respect to the Bureau cooperating with USIA, Mr. Rankin requested that they be advised that this matter had been discussed with the President's Commission and that in the event USIA desired any specifics at this time the matter should be discussed in detail with the President's Commission first and in the event the President's Commission decided they needed any specific material or interviews with individuals at the Bureau, arrangements would be made for same following the discussion with the President's Commission.

ACTION:

Miss Shafer should be advised that the President's Commission does not desire the Bureau to furnish specific information at this time and in the event USIA desires data at this time, they should contact the President's Commission and discuss the matter in detail with the Commission.

JRM:mpd (6)

SEP 14 1964

SEP 17 1964

BAKER, HOSTETLER & PATTERSON

UNION COMMERCE BUILDING

CLEVELAND

44114

August 12, 1964

Mr. Edward C. Kemper, Jr.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kemper:

Please accept my appreciation for the time and courteous attention and help you gave Burt Reinhardt and me yesterday with respect to our inquiries regarding the two United Press International motion picture films covering the assassination of President Kennedy.

It is especially reassuring to know that the FBI has not given and has no intention of giving these films or any stills therefrom (or even permitting access thereto) to anyone other than the Warren Commission for use in conjunction with its forthcoming report. I understand that Mr. Nix was recently given a single print of the so-called "Nix" film, which Mr. Nix sold to UPI and is now owned by and copyrighted by UPI, but I further understand that the FBI has no intention of giving Mr. Nix any further prints.

ENCLOSURE
62-109090
NOT RECORDED
AUG 21 1964

As we discussed, Burt Reinhardt will have delivered to you shortly the copyright notices to be attached to all of the so-called "Nix" film prints now in the possession or control of the FBI or Warren Commission. A check of my notes of our meeting shows that at least six such "Nix" film prints are involved, including the "Nix" film print given to the FBI by UPI. However, if any other "Nix" film prints are discovered by the FBI to be in existence or made by the FBI for any reason in the future, please notify Reinhardt so that the proper copyright notice can be attached to them also. I appreciate your offer to see to it that these copyright notices are spliced to all such "Nix" film prints, and to confirm this to Reinhardt.

Thanks again for your consideration and cooperation. It was indeed a pleasure to meet you and I look forward to saying "hello" in the near future, possibly when I take that tour of the Bureau which I have promised myself.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-27

MARCH

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

John F. Novatney, Jr.

JFN:jw

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: August 17, 1964

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
WARREN COMMISSION
FILM

Reference is made to my memorandum of August 11, 1964, dealing with visit to Bureau by John F. Novatney, Jr., law firm of Baker, Hostetler and Patterson, and Burt Reinhardt of New York, who is head of UPI pictures, and their desire that there be attached to copies of film, which we have in our possession of the assassination, copyright material so that UPI will be protected.

Attached is a letter dated August 12, 1964, regarding this matter.

When the film bearing the copyright is received, it will be attached to the copies which we have in our possession. There is no need to acknowledge this letter.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enc. 1 ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Rosen, Attention: Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad, Attention: Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Jones

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 21 1964

ECK:amr
(5) 1 ENCLOSURE

6 AUG 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RESEARCH

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 21, 1964

The attached letter which was apparently sent to Walter Winchell anonymously was referred to the Director by Mr. Winchell.

Enclosure

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELMOCH
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DE[illegible]CH
MR. EVA[illegible]
MR. [illegible]E
MR. [illegible]
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109090-3623

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
100 AUG 17 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

16 AUG 14 1964

21 AUG 21 1964

TRUE COPY

The following men have information about the assassination of the President. (Kennedy)

T. F. Mullins
241 Northern Blvd.
Albany, N. Y.

E. F. Miller
49 Norwood Ave.
Deal, N. J.

J. R. McDermott X
39 Park Ave.
Amsterdam, N. Y.

E. R. Keiber X
5320 Ave L.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Anthony Thomas
1120-7 Ave
Watervilliet, N. Y.

George Grogan X
1414 Chalmer's
Detroit, Michigan

R. R. Naismith X
Wood Clif Lake, N. J.

B. Robinson
430 E. 11th Ave
Denver, Colo.

R. C. Badje
1571 16th St.
Columbus, Neb.

G. B. Attick
35 S. Paxtang Ave
Harrisburgh, Pa.

X J. R. Maxwell
106 Stone Harbor Blvd
Camp May Court House
Camp May, N. J.

X J. H. Neice
118 Ormsby Ave
Pynn, Pa.

X S. H. Mostovoy
P. O. Box 458
Eureka, Calif.

S. J. Oleska
561 Pine St.
Central Falls, R. I.

F. W. Bolesta
1713 Madison St.
Brooklyn, NY

J. R. Flannagan
2800 Lincoln Ave
Camden, N. J.

J. W. Bucciarelli
6923 Theodore St.
Phila., Pa.

W. W. Brown
2506 N. Chadwick St.
Phila., Pa.

A. L. Geiser
4125 Franklin St.
Phila., Pa.

62-109090 —
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

J. H. Lachusse
1732 15th St.
Port Arthur, Texas

J. F. Maroney
5211 Master St.
W. Phial., Pa.

J. J. Salvetto
1542 Bond St.
Brockway, Pa.

X E. Sawicki
37 Rawson St.
So. Boston, Mass.

Frank Kowalski
6209 39th Ave
Woodside, L. I. (Wdsd.)

J. A. Mattas
12134 Klinger
Detroit, Michigan
(Hamtranrck)

Navy

Moorehouse	Kochis	See R. C. Badje or G. B. Attick
Baker	Donovan	for more information
Chotes	Fromotola	
Negrin	Dargocy	

All these men are Ex U.S.C.G. They all have W.W.II Service Records. Some are supposed to be deserters. They usually hang out in

King's Park State Hosp.
Kings Park, L.I.
Bldg's C. & D.
mostly D. in (Attick)

They fool around with narcotics & Stealing Goverment Checks. Compensation Checks etc. The names with the X's are the instigaters.

Supposed to be communist

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 2

President's Commission

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On July 21, 1964 Mr. Evaristo Rodriquez gave testimony to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff to the effect that he had seen Lee Harvey Oswald in the Habana Bar in New Orleans sometime on or about August 9, 1963 in the company of another individual who, while described as Latin appearing, appears to have certain superficial physical similarities to the individual depicted in our Commission Exhibit 237, the photograph displayed to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963 by Agent Odum of your Bureau.

Would you please forward a copy of that photograph to your New Orleans office so that it may be shown to Mr. Rodriquez for purposes of possible identification.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 29 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

JUL 24 1964

EX-PROC

JUL 24 1964

August 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (L. L. Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a supplemental report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated August 10, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba." This report concerns the publication of excerpts from Lee Harvey Oswald's diary which appeared in "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

When this matter is complete, you will be appropriately advised.

105-82555
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(11)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
15 AUG 21 1964

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Extensive investigation has been conducted regarding the leak of Oswald's diary to "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine. Commission has been furnished a previous report and results of our Laboratory examination which concluded copy of Oswald's diary in possession of "Life" magazine originated from the office of the Dallas County Attorney. Allegations were made Representative Ford of the President's Commission leaked information to news media. However, this allegation is erroneous. Results of Representative Ford's interview will be furnished to the President's Commission at which time the Commission will be advised no further investigation is being conducted in this matter.

79 AUG 24 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

August 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conley
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 20, 1964, requesting that we examine toll call records of all telephones at the Dallas Police and Courts Building insofar as they may show calls to Fort Worth and Arlington, Texas, for the period 10:00 p.m., November 23, 1963, through November 24, 1963.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated August 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth results of the requested investigation.

Your letter of July 20, 1964, also requested toll call records for the telephones of Mr. Harry Olsen and Mrs. Harry Olsen, also known as Kathy Kay Coleman, for the period 10:00 p.m., November 23, 1963, through November 24, 1963. You will note that this period falls within the more extended period covered in your request of July 23, 1964, for telephone records relating to Mr. and Mrs. Olsen, and it is being handled in conjunction with that matter.

Investigation to obtain the toll records as requested in your letter of July 23, 1964, is currently in progress, and you will be furnished the results promptly upon completion.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
AUG 20
COMM-FBI

JMH/cas
(7)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 AUG 21 1964

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2.

AUG 20 2 21 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED

NOTE:

Commission by letter 7/20/64 requested toll call data as above stated re telephones in Dallas Police and Court Building and also requested telephone data from telephone of Harry Olsen and Kathy Kay Coleman for period 10:00 p.m., 11/23/63 through 11/24/63. By subsequent request of 7/23/64, Commission requested a report of all existing telephone calls from telephones available to the Olsen's which request is currently being handled and of course, will include the information requested in their letter of 7/20/64. Harry Olsen is an ex-Dallas Police Officer who since the assassination married Kathy Kay Coleman, one of Ruby's ex-strippers. Ruby reportedly met the Olsen's on the street in the early morning of 11/23/63 and had a discussion with them about the assassination. The Commission is interested in exploring the possibility that the Olsen's assisted Ruby in the assassination of Oswald.

Their 7/23/64 request for existing calls refers to a check of all toll call records still available as the telephone company is only required to maintain these records for 6 months.

August 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In connection with the investigation requested in your letter of July 6, 1964, concerning property in Ruby's possession at the time of his arrest, there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated August 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the results of an interview with Ruby's sister, Eva Grant.

Also enclosed are two sets of Xerox prints of the items furnished by Mrs. Grant as mentioned in the enclosed memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

JWH/cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2.

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
189 AUG 21 1964

SENT FROM D.C.

AUG 20 1 50 PM '64

FBI - READING ROOM

RECD.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Immediately after arrest of Ruby, we inventoried property taken from his person and his automobile by the Dallas Police Department which inventory was set forth in the report of November 30, 1963, and furnished to the Commission. On 5/28/64 the Commission requested that we photograph property of Ruby's in custody of the District Attorney and the Dallas Police Department which was done. On 7/6/64 the Commission advised that some of the items originally inventoried by us were missing when later photographed and requested that we conduct investigation in an effort to locate and photograph the missing items. As part of this inquiry, Eva Grant was interviewed and furnished two cardboard boxes of assorted papers which had belonged to Ruby and which had never been in the possession of the Police Department or District Attorney. They were photographed and are being furnished to the Commission. The investigation requested in Commission's letter of 7/6/64 is currently in progress and results will be furnished promptly upon completion.

August 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (R. A. Frazier)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 6, 1964, concerning the possibility Lee Harvey Oswald had a telescopic sight mounted and sighted at the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Houston Office dated August 14, 1964, setting out the results of our interview of Mrs. Doris M. Dominey on August 13, 1964.

You can be assured the other investigation requested in your letter of August 6, 1964, is being pressed vigorously and when the results are obtained, you will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 21 1964

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

DUPLICATE YELLOW

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel 8-7-64, Dallas airtel 8-11-64, and Houston airtel and enclosed LHM dated 8-14-64.

Insure this matter receives expeditious attention so that the Commission can be promptly advised of the results.

79 AUG 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: The Commission requested several investigative steps be taken to substantiate or disprove an allegation that prior to the assassination Oswald and his wife, Marina, visited the Irving Sport Shop to have a telescopic sight mounted and sighted on a rifle. This was initially reported by an employee of the store, Dial D. Ryder who allegedly found a repair tag with the name Oswald on it. This allegation has been somewhat supported by two women Mrs. Gertrude Hunter and Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who claimed they saw the Oswalds and directed them to the sport shop. The circumstances of this whole situation indicated Ryder prepared the repair tag after the assassination. However, he is so involved he can't back out now. The women appear mistaken in their identification as the supporting data furnished by them is not consistent with what we know of the Oswalds' background. The enclosed communication from Houston discloses that Mrs. Hunter is known to exaggerate and has an "obsession" to inject herself into any big event. Her family reportedly knows she has a tendency to tell "tall tales." When the remaining investigation is received, the Commission will be notified.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Bowman
1 - Mr. Conrad

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 16, 1964, requesting that the extent of acquaintanceship between Mr. Carlos Camorgo, telephone number 140-033, Mexico City, Mexico, and Jack L. Ruby be determined.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 29, 1964, setting forth results of investigation conducted to locate Mr. Camorgo.

In the absence of any additional requests, no further investigation will be conducted concerning this matter.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
[illegible]
[illegible]-521

Enclosures (2)
MCS/mjs:pab
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOT RECORDED
193 AUG 21 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 AUG 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Aug 19 2 51 PM '64

LEAD:

A notebook in possession of Ruby indicated he may have been acquainted with one Carlos Camorgo, telephone number 149-628, Mexico City. By letter dated 7/16/64 Commission requested we determine extent of relationship between Camorgo and Ruby. We previously conducted investigation to locate Camorgo with negative results. Enclosed memo classified confidential to protect Bureau's foreign liaison operation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN DATE: 8-13-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST FOR VISUAL AIDS

Reference Commission's letter to Director dated 8-10-64 requesting assistance in effectively preparing a visual aid for use in demonstrating the incorrectness of an allegation which will be treated in the Commission's report; namely, "that the motorcade route, which took the President's car past the Depository at the intersection of Elm and Houston, was unnecessary and departed from normal practice."

Mr. Howard P. Willens of the Commission's staff was contacted on 8-12-64 at which time the Commission's request was discussed in detail. Photographs and structural plan of Dealey Plaza were gathered by the Exhibits Section on 12-2-63 sufficient to permit the construction of a three-dimensional scale model of the assassination site east of the Triple Underpass. The major highway systems west of the Underpass were not photographed nor were construction plans of the complex approaches obtained. The Bureau's attention was focused on the area immediately in front of the Texas School Book Depository. Although we do have photographs of the general area of the Underpass, the material available to us is insufficient to permit us to go ahead with a visual aid which would meet the Commission's requirements.

Mr. Willens also desires to have included in the request for a visual aid of the road system several photographs taken from the railroad tower showing the view had by Commission witness Lee E. Bowers, Jr., looking toward the Texas School Book Depository and the Underpass, as well as photographs taken from the track level on the Underpass directly over Elm Street showing the views available to Commission witnesses (13) looking east toward the Depository, west

ORIGINAL FILED IN

LJG:tdb
(7)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (Sent Direct)

NOT RECORDED
193 AUG 19 1964

AUG 18 1964

79 AUG 24 1964

toward the Freeways, north toward the railroad yards and south toward the Post Office Building and several photographs of the Underpass as viewed from a point on Elm Street across from the Stemmons Freeway sign.

The Exhibits Section is preparing a chart for the Commission showing the whereabouts of Oswald between 12:30 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. on 11-22-63, based upon information obtained from eyewitnesses testifying before the Commission. Mr. Norman Redlich desires that this chart include the distances along these routes as registered on an automobile speedometer.

On-site information will have to be available to the Exhibits Section before the Commission's request can be expeditiously and adequately handled. It is necessary that this material be gathered by the Exhibits Section in order that the completion of the work can be the result of a single source and to insure speed of operation as well as making available technical testimony concerning the authenticity of the visual aids. It will require approximately one working day for an Exhibits Section employee to gather this information assisted by Agents of the Dallas Office.

ACTION:

Unless advised to the contrary, I will proceed to Dallas on 8-17-64 to handle this assignment.

8/13

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES,

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 10

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, the Commission in its Report is required to deal with allegations that the motorcade route, which took the President's car past the Depository at the intersection of Elm and Houston, was unnecessary and departed from normal practice. The Commission would appreciate your assistance in preparing some visual aids for use in demonstrating the incorrectness of these allegations.

We would like to demonstrate by a few selected photographs that traffic proceeding westbound on Main Street is directed to turn right on Houston Street and left onto Elm Street if it wishes to proceed north on the Stemmons Freeway. We would like to demonstrate, in short, that the motorcade was not able to proceed on Main Street and thereby gain access to Stemmons Freeway proceeding northbound without departing from normal traffic patterns. If possible, we would like you to secure photographs illustrating the following:

1. Any instructions which are posted on Main Street instructing westbound traffic as to how it should proceed to gain access to Stemmons Freeway;

2. Any instructions on Houston Street between Main and Elm Streets directing traffic as to how to gain access to Stemmons Freeway.

3. The traffic instructions posted along Elm Street instructing traffic approaching the triple underpass to keep to the right in order to gain access to the Stemmons Freeway.

4. The traffic signs instructing traffic after it has proceeded under the triple underpass as to the lanes to take in order to reach the Stemmons Freeway.

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67 AUG 24 1964

5. The normal flow of traffic along Main Street after it has proceeded under the triple underpass, including the signs located on the barrier advising Main Street traffic of the fact of merging traffic and that no turns at the end of the barricade are permitted.

6. The fact that the barricade separating Main Street traffic from Elm Street traffic extends beyond the point where Elm Street traffic can gain access to Stemmons Freeway.

We would, of course, appreciate any suggestions your experts may have as to how to present this material most effectively. Mr. Willens of my staff is available to discuss this with your representatives at their convenience.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

AUG 4

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a telegram received by the Commission from Mr. Mark Lane. The Commission would appreciate your conducting an appropriate investigation concerning this matter, including an interview of Attorney Melvin Belli regarding the statements he is alleged to have made.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
193 AUG 24 1964

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79 AUG 2 1964

EX-101

AUG 5 1964

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

The time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME

DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

DA 58 NB301

WU324 WX NFD052 (R WA297) PD NEWYORK NY 30 509P EDT

CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, PRESIDENTS COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (RTE UD)

200 MARYLAND AVE NORTHWEST WASHDC

THE CURRENT ISSUE OF FACT MAGAZINE QUOTES MELVIN BELLI AS STATING THAT A DALLAS POLICE OFFICER AND ANOTHER SORT ON NOVEMBER 23, 1963 TO HAVE RUBY APPROVED THE IDEA OF KILLING OSWALD REQUEST YOU CALL BELLI AT PUBLIC SESSION REGARDING POSSIBLE POLICE PARTICIPATION IN MURDER OF OSWALD

MARK LANE

(28).

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

August 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 16, 1964, requesting interview of Mr. Robert Craven and Mr. Derostus M. Miles.

By my letter of July 30, 1964, you were furnished with copies of a memorandum dated July 24, 1964, at Los Angeles setting forth an interview with Robert Craven. Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated August 17, 1964, at Los Angeles setting forth the results of an interview with Derostus M. Miles.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of July 16, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
5 AUG 21
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 24 1964

JWH/ras
(7)
SEE NOTATION PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

79 AUG 25 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Craven and Miles operated a concession at the fair in Dallas during the early part of October, 1963, and Ruby became acquainted with them during this period. We previously interviewed them and they stated they had no knowledge concerning the assassination and the killing of Oswald as they had left Dallas previous to that time and that they knew of no association between Ruby and Oswald. The Commission requested that they be reinterviewed for further details of their relationship with Ruby and to determine how they came to hire Larry Crafard. It is noted that Crafard worked for Craven and Miles while at the fair in Dallas and subsequently went to work for Ruby as handyman at the Carousel Club.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Office, Room 7135

DATE: 8-17-64

On August 13, 1964, Mr. Norman Redlich, President's Commission Staff, orally requested of SA Robert A. Frazier additional information concerning Oswald's 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Commission Number 139.

Mr. Redlich requested answers to the following questions:

1 - What is the meaning of the term "plunger"?
2 - Has the firing pin of the rifle replaced?
3 - Does the FBI have information concerning the availability of spare parts for rifles such as Commission Number 139?

SA Frazier advised Mr. Redlich he would furnish the answers to these questions in the near future. Briefly, the answers to these questions are as follows:

1 - The term "plunger" is a colloquial term for the firing pin of a weapon.
2 - There is no indication that the firing pin of Commission Number 139 was recently changed prior to November, 1963.
3 - The Laboratory has no record of any outlet where spare parts for rifles such as Commission Number 139 can be obtained.

ACTION: A letter is being prepared furnishing the requested information to the Commission.

62-109090

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bailey
1 - Mr. Hogge Room 7130
1 - Mr. Stokes Room 7145

RAF:nlb (11)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 21 1964

18 AUG 21 1964

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Office, Room 7133

62-109090-

August 20, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On August 13, 1964, Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff, orally requested of Special Agent Robert A. Frazier, FBI Laboratory, certain information concerning the assassination rifle, Commission Number 139. Mr. Redlich requested information with regard to the following questions:

1 - What is the meaning of the term "plunger"?
2 - Was the firing pin of the rifle replaced?
3 - Does the FBI have information concerning the availability of spare parts for rifles such as Commission Number 139?

You are advised that the term "plunger" is a colloquial term applied to the firing pin or striker of a firearm.

The assassination rifle has been examined and nothing was found to indicate that the firing pin had been changed.

In this connection it should be noted that the firing pin of this rifle has been used extensively as shown by wear on the nose or striking portion of the firing pin and, further, the presence of rust on the firing pin and its spring may be an indication that the firing pin had not been recently changed prior to November 22, 1963. This rust would have been disturbed had the firing pin been changed subsequent to the formation of the rust. In this regard, the firing pin and spring of this weapon are well oiled and the rust present necessarily must have formed prior to the oiling of these parts.

(9)

62-109090-3650

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FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

No oil has been applied to the weapon by the FBI; however, it is not known whether it was oiled by any other person having this rifle in his possession. It was noted during the examination of the firing pin that numerous shots have been fired with the weapon in its present well-oiled condition as shown by the presence of residues on the interior surfaces of the bolt and on the firing pin.

The Laboratory has no record of any outlet where spare parts, including firing pins, can be obtained for rifles such as Commission Number 139. In accordance with Mr. Redlich's telephonic request and in the absence of any indication that the firing pin of the rifle was changed, no investigative survey was conducted to ascertain whether any such outlets exist in the United States.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Reference memo Jevons to Conrad 8-17-64 setting out request of Mr. Redlich.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

TO: W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 18, 1964

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

FROM: W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: "RED ROSES FROM TEXAS"
BOOK BY NERIN E. GUN

Captioned book has been received from Legat, London, following publication by Frederick Muller Limited, London. This book is the English version of a book previously published in French language by Gun which had the title "The Red Roses of Dallas." Gun's book is a report on the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

The French version, "The Red Roses of Dallas," was revieved previously at the specific request of the President's Commission. Results of that review were set forth in memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 7/1/64 and the Bureau's comments on the various unfounded allegations by Gun were furnished to the President's Commission by letter dated 7/2/64.

The English and French versions of Gun's book have been compared and found to be identical with only a few exceptions. Photographs of the assassination scene and evidence carried in the English version do not appear in the French version. In addition, there are several minor editorial differences such as Chapter 13 in the French version having the title "The Empty Armchair" and the same chapter in the English version having the title "I Could Stay Here For Ever." The latter title refers to an alleged statement by the late President Kennedy made during a visit with Mrs. Kennedy to the Arlington National Cemetery.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
109 AUG 21 1964

While Gun, a writer of Turkish nationality, has been in the United States since the mid-1940s, wrote a complimentary article on the Bureau in the leading Italian pictorial magazine "Epoca" in February, 1964, he previously wrote in 1960 an article for a French magazine which was unfriendly to the FBI. Gun has been described as an opportunist and an individual who would help anyone who paid him.

As set forth in referenced memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 7/1/64, Gun has based much of his discussion of the assassination matter on speculation, confused and unreliable press accounts, disregard of and/or lack of facts, and a desire to dramatize and achieve high readership or notoriety. In both versions of his book Gun attempts to cast doubt on the so-called "official version" of the assassination and the evidence which points to Oswald's guilt as a lone

CONTINUED--OVER

JFK 61 AUG 25 1964

10 AUG 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: "RED ROSES FROM TEXAS"
BOOK BY NERIN E. GUN

assassin. The English version of the book, as the French version previously published, contains no factual information that would cause the Bureau to alter its conclusion that Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy.

No review is being made of the English version of Gun's book for the President's Commission, inasmuch as Commission has been furnished our comments on the previously published French version which is the same as the English version with minor exceptions noted as above. Information regarding Gun was previously furnished the President's Commission by letter 7/2/64.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

FBI

Date: 8/10/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)
ATT : INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (44-974)

SUBJECT: JACK LEON RUBY aka
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Bureau phone call to NYO, 8/10/64, from Bureau Supervisor HAROLD SWANSON.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of "FACT MAGAZINE". volume one, issue 4, July - August, 1964.

Attention is directed to page 13, paragraph two, in an article entitled "The Bellicose Mr. Belli" by WARREN BORORSON, which referenced call referred to.

NOT RECORDED
99 AUG 24 1964

c AUG 11 1964

3 - Bureau (Encl 3)
1 - New York

EWO:ahd
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

August 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62 109090-[illegible]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. [illegible]

SEC. U - READING ROOM

AUG 20 10 42 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of August 4, 1964, enclosing a copy of a telegram to the President's Commission from Mr. Mark Lane, there are enclosed herewith two copies of the July-August, 1964, issue of "Fact" magazine.

The statement attributed by Mr. Lane to Mr. Melvin Belli concerning a Dallas Police Officer and another who sought on November 23, 1963, to have Ruby approve the idea of killing Oswald appears on page 13 of this magazine. The article quotes Mr. Belli as stating that "the cop and his girl just disappeared" and he could never locate them. Since Mr. Belli cannot identify the Dallas Policeman and the girl friend referred to by him, interview of Mr. Belli concerning this statement would not appear warranted.

As you are aware, Jack Ruby has identified the police officer and his girl friend as former Dallas Police Officer Harry Olson and Kathy Kay Coleman, a former employee of Ruby's. Interviews of Olson and Coleman and related investigation do not indicate they sought any such approval from Ruby.

ORIGINAL FILE IN

BY COURIER SVC.
C T AUG
COMM.-FBI

JSH/cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-109090-[illegible]
AUG 25 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In view of the above and in accordance with the telephonic discussion of Mr. J. William Hines of this Bureau with Mr. Burt Griffin of the President's Commission on August 17, 1964, Mr. Belli will not be interviewed concerning this matter, and no further investigation concerning the article appearing in "Fact" magazine will be conducted unless specifically requested by the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

The President's Commission in enclosing the telegram from Mark Lane requested that we conduct an appropriate investigation to include an interview with an attorney, Melvin Belli, regarding statements he was alleged to have made. We obtained copies of the article referred to by Lane, and Belli specifically states that he was never able to locate the "cop" and the girl friend whom he refers to as having spoke to Ruby on the night of 11/23/63 and tried to get him to approve the idea of having Oswald lynched. Our investigation has identified the "cop" as Harry Olson, formerly of the Dallas Police Department, and Kathy Kay Coleman, a former stripper at Ruby's club. We have interviewed Olsen and Coleman extensively concerning their alleged contact with Ruby on the night of 11/23/63 and they made no statements indicating they sought Ruby's approval for lynching Oswald. This was called to the attention of Mr. Griffin of the President's Commission who requested that we furnish copies of the article and that we not interview Belli pending receipt of a further request from the Commission.

August 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 20, 1964, requesting interview of Mr. Richard D. Walker concerning telephone conversations and meetings he had with Jack L. Ruby in October, 1963.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated August 11, 1964, setting forth the desired investigation.

Also enclosed, per your request, is one copy of the slip of paper which Ruby left at the Graphic Studio, Dallas, Texas.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

BY COURIER SVC.
CI - 9
COMM-FBI

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 21 1964

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(7)

79 AUG 25 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

August 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 11, 1964, requesting we interview Mr. Allan W. Cromley concerning an allegation made by Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication from our Washington, D. C., Office dated August 17, 1964, containing the results of Mr. Cromley's interview.

With regard to Mr. Seth Kantor referred to in the enclosed communication, your attention is directed to the results of our investigation of Mr. Kantor's allegation which have been previously furnished to you and can be located in the following Dallas reports of Special Agent Manning C. Clements, captioned "Jack L. Ruby, aka., Lee Harvey Oswald, aka. - Victim (deceased), Civil Rights":

Report dated December 11, 1963,
Pages 431 to 438

Report dated December 21, 1963,
Page 323

Report dated January 17, 1964,
Pages 163 to 167

Report dated January 31, 1964,
Pages 145 to 147

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 24 1964

COPY YELLOW

1 - Dallas (89-43) Enc.
1 - Oklahoma City (89-41) Enc.
1 - Richmond (89-34) Enc.
1 - WFO (89-75) Enc.
RDR:las (15)

(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SACs DALLAS OKLAHOMA CITY, RICHMOND AND WFO

70 AUG 28 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Report dated February 18, 1964,
Pages 49 to 53

Report dated June 26, 1964,
Pages 225 to 227.

In addition to the above, information concerning Mr. Kantor appears in the Dallas report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 10, 1963, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R - Cuba," from Pages 33 to 37.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS, OKLAHOMA CITY, RICHMOND AND WFO:
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReBusairtel 8-13-64 and WFOairtel and enclosed LHM dated 8-17-64.

Enclosed for receiving offices is one copy of revised page 2 of re WFO LHM. Handle your copy accordingly.

NOTE: Shirley Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma, advised the Commission by telegram 7-29-64, that Cromley, Washington representative of 2 Oklahoma newspapers could "testify" that Ruby was at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, at the time President Kennedy was receiving emergency treatment. Martin is a prolific letter writing "bright nut" who was the subject of SAC Letter 64-23 (B), dated 4-28-64, based on her continuing campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. This is our 23rd

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE

letter to the President's Commission relating to information initiated by Martin and she is wrong again, as Cromley denies ever knowing Ruby and claims on 11-22-63, he wouldn't have known Ruby even if he saw him at the hospital. Cromley claims this rumor originated with another reporter Seth Kantor. Kantor still persists he saw and spoke with Ruby at the hospital. We have conducted extensive investigation of Kantor's claim and have never been able to substantiate it and in fact, our investigation fairly well establishes that Ruby was at another location in Dallas, making it almost impossible for him to be at the hospital. The Commission has been furnished full details on our investigation of the Kantor allegation in the above reports. No further action appears necessary.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

August 17, 1964

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose a letter addressed to me by Mrs. Marina Oswald, dated August 14, 1964, written in the Russian language which I would appreciate having translated.

We thank you for your continued assistance an cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP-PROC
35 AUG 18 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 24 1964

Encl.

AUG 18 1964

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. [illegible]ley
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

August 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letter of August 17, 1964, forwarded a letter from Marina Oswald, dated August 14, 1964, requesting that it be translated.

The translation and original foreign language material are being forwarded to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

ENCLOSURE

BWR:maa
(9)

79 AUG 25 1964

FBI
REC'D-HEADING ROOM
Aug 20 11 01 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

629 Belt Line Rd.
Richardson, Texas
August 14, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
Commission on the Assasination (sic)
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I inform you by this letter that Mr. McKenzie will no longer represent me after the trial (sic) has ended; all he has to do is to transfer money from one bank to another. Therefore, I request you to address me personally in the future should my services be needed by the Commission.

I do not think that I need an attorney; moreover, I cannot afford expensive lawyers, particularly when I testify before the Commission; no lawyer is necessary when one tells the truth.

I would like to request from you a copy of my testimony before the Commission. Mr. McKenzie told me that he has already requested it from you. Please send it to my address and in my name, together with a bill for expenses in connection with this. After the conclusion of the work of the Commission, I would ask you to send me all my personal belongings and those of my husband (photographs, documents, diary, clothes, etc.).

As to the rifle belonging to my husband (however, I do not know to what extent my wishes in this case would be of importance to the Commission), it is my wish that the rifle become the property of the United States Government, but not be exhibited for public view during my lifetime.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Marina Oswald

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:maa
August 19, 1964

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

August 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Mohr

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 16, 1964, requesting that we interview Mr. Alfred Davidson and that we determine from him the name of the Credit Manager at Neiman-Marcus Department Store in Dallas, Texas, whom he had previously indicated was a friend of Jack Ruby's.

The results of the requested interview with Mr. Davidson wherein he stated that he could not identify the Credit Manager of Neiman-Marcus Department Store were forwarded to you by my letter of July 30, 1964.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated August 13, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth results of this Bureau's efforts to identify this person at Neiman-Marcus Department Store, Dallas, Texas.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of July 16, 1964.

BY COURIER SVC.
64 AUG 21
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JWH/cac
(7)
Enclosures (2)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2.

NOT RECORDED
193 AUG 24 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 AUG 25 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Davidson was in Dallas, Texas, in September and October, 1963, representing Oleg Cassini, Women's Fashions, New York City, and promoting a radio show. He became acquainted with Ruby and frequented the Carousel Club. When initially interviewed, Davidson mentioned that Ruby was acquainted with a Credit Manager at Neiman-Marcus Department Store and Commission requested that we reinterview Davidson and obtain identity of this Credit Manager. Upon reinterview, Davidson could not identify the Credit Manager and investigation conducted by Dallas at Neiman-Marcus Department Store in further effort to identify him was negative..

8-13-64

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Files and Communications
Division
(Consolidation Unit)
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Rerep of SA Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated 8-7-64. The following observations, instructions and corrections were noted after a review of rerep. The corrections noted below have been handled by the Bureau and should be appropriately corrected by receiving offices.

PAGE	CORRECTION
25	Paragraph 2, next to last line, last word should be changed to "intoxicated"
26	Paragraph 2, Next to last line, Word 5, should be placed in quotation marks
82	Paragraph 3, Line 6, Word 6, should be changed to "of"
91	Paragraph 2, Line 2, delete "s" from Word 4
107	Paragraph 3, Line 1, next to last word should be "Frances"
111	Paragraph 1, Line 1, Word 2, should be "Alvin"

1 - New Orleans (89-69)
1 - San Antonio (89-67)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:lam (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR FILES & COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR BUREAU

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 14 1964

18 AUG 26 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Provided all corrections referred to above have been made authority is granted for Dallas to disseminate one copy of rerep to U. S. Secret Service locally.

For the information of Dallas, two copies of rerep were furnished to the President's Commission and one copy each was furnished to the Department of Justice and U. S. Secret Service Headquarters Washington, D. C.

NOTE FOR FILES & COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION, (CONSOLIDATION UNIT)

The four copies of rerep which have been disseminated as indicated above have been corrected. The remaining six copies including the original should be corrected as indicated in this communication. Please handle.

NOTE:

The referenced 136 page report is the sixth such report received at the Bureau containing the results of investigation relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald since the assassination. The information relates to remarks and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. The complaints are initiated by cranks, mental cases and patriotic citizens. Copies of this report have been disseminated to the President's Commission, the Department and Secret Service.

Dallas in the cover pages accompanying rerep requested Bureau authority to disseminate copy of this report locally. In view of this request, above communication is being sent.

August 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 16, 1964, requesting this Bureau to transcribe the Dallas Police Department Radio Station transmissions relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

This transcription has been completed and encompasses 216 pages. However, due to the badly worn condition of the original tapes, certain portions are being checked for accuracy.

62-109090-

The transcription will be furnished to you in the immediate future.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Comm.)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
KMR:las
(10)

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 24 1964

Sincerely yours

NOTE: The Commission was previously furnished the logs from the Dallas PD as prepared and furnished by them. However, the Commission requested the Bureau to prepare a verbatim transcript of these transmissions. This was a difficult task due to the condition of the badly worn tapes. Comparing the transcript with the original DL PD log noted certain variations which were checked for accuracy. Dallas is furnishing two amended pages. It is anticipated these will arrive over the weekend. The entire transcription will be furnished to the Commission as soon as corrections are received. This is receiving expedite attention.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 AUG 26 1964

August 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (J. M. Sizoo)
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your undated letter received on July 29, 1964, concerning the appearance of Mr. Mark Lane on the Barry Gray radio program over Station WMCA in New York City.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication from our Dallas Office dated August 7, 1964, pertaining to our investigation of the allegation made by Mr. Lane alleging the existence of another female eyewitness to the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit. The files of this Bureau fail to disclose that Mr. Lane or anyone associated with him has ever furnished any information to the FBI indicating the existence of a second female eyewitness to the Tippit murder. No such individual has been identified or interviewed by this Bureau and had we knowledge of such a witness you would have been promptly notified.

Also enclosed are the two original recording tapes furnished with referenced letter and two copies of a verbatim transcription of the program prepared by this Bureau. A copy of each recording tape has been made and both will be maintained for future reference.

1 - New York (105-38431)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)
1 - 100-383359 (Barry Gray)
RDR:las
(15)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR
SACs, NEW YORK AND DALLAS

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 24 1964

79 AUG 26 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The alleged announcements made by representatives of this Bureau, which are discussed on pages three and four of the enclosed transcription, are completely without foundation as no such announcements were made.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (6)

NOTE FOR SACs, NEW YORK AND DALLAS:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtels 7-30-64, and 8-12-64, and Dallas airtels 8-7-64, and 8-14-64, relating to Mark Lane's appearance on the Barry Gray radio program.

The above is furnished for your information.

NOTE:

Commission by undated letter which was received 7-29-64, enclosed 2 recording tapes of the appearance of Lane on the Gray radio program believed to have taken place on 7-19-64, wherein Lane alleged there was another female witness to the murder of Officer Tippit. The Commission specifically requested we check this out. The enclosed LHM discloses this allegation is completely without foundation. Since the assassination, Lane has made numerous unfounded allegations which is consistent with his known actions. The tapes are being returned pursuant to the Commission's request and they are also being furnished two copies of a 27-page transcription of this broadcast. In the transcription Lane also alleges the FBI as well as SAC Shanklin of Dallas made press releases concerning developments which Shanklin categorically denies. With regard to the specific Commission request it is pointed out

NOTE CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Helen Louise Markham was one of two eyewitnesses to the murder of Officer Tippit by Oswald. Lane apparently made a tape recording of a telephone conversation with Markham without her consent or knowledge. He has endeavored on several occasions to use this tape out of context to show that there is a question as to Oswald's guilt, although Markham's statements substantiate Oswald's involvement. The Commission is fully aware of this situation.

1 F

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: August 10, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Parkis

SUBJECT: NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
RACIAL MATTERS

Our Tampa Office received information from a confidential source that Dewey M. Taft, Florida State Chairman of the National States Rights Party (NSRP) at a recent meeting indicated he was in the process of preparing an issue of the "American Digest" which would "headline the fact that Bobby Kennedy had his brother, John F. Kennedy, shot, that Ruby and Oswald were in on the deal, that they tried to kill Retired General Walker before assassinating the President."

The "American Digest" is the NSRP publication printed by Dewey M. Taft at Tampa, Florida.

The NSRP is an anti-Semitic and anti-integration hate group.

ACTION:

The information concerning Robert F. Kennedy is set forth in a report on the NSRP. Tampa has been instructed to immediately furnish that information in a letterhead memorandum in order that it may be disseminated to the President's Commission, investigating the assassination of former President Kennedy. The report containing the above information has already been furnished to the Department.

CAP:fas
(6)

4 AUG 14

66 AUG 31 1964

August 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - J. M. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 3, 1964, and my letter dated August 13, 1964, concerning the display of photographs of Officer J. D. Tippit and Mr. Bernard Weissman to six individuals having a connection with the Carousel Club.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication from our New York Office dated August 21, 1964, containing the results of our interview with Mr. William D. Crowe.

The other investigation requested by you is being closely followed and when the results are received, you will be promptly advised.

1 - Dallas (89-43) Enc.
1 - New York (89-75)

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald) 1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (14)
Enclosures (2)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOTE FOR SACs, DALLAS AND NEW YORK:
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ReBulet to the Commission dated 8-13-64, a copy of which was furnished to Dallas and New York. Enclosed for Dallas is one copy of an LHM prepared by the New York Office dated 8-21-64, a copy of which was not furnished to you. New York score error for failure to furnish Dallas, the Office of Origin copy of pertinent communications. Insure

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

79 AUG 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

similar matters properly handled in the future.

Both offices are reminded to press this matter vigorously and insure the Bureau is promptly furnished the results of investigation so the Commission can be notified.

NOTE:

Commission by letter 8-3-64, refers to testimony of Mark Lane before Commission, in which he alleged there was meeting at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club on 11-14-63, between Bernard Weissman, J. D. Tippit and Ruby. Weissman placed controversial full page ad in Dallas newspaper prior to President Kennedy's visit. Tippit, was shot and killed by Oswald. We have investigated this allegation in the past and no proof of such meeting was developed. It appears the Commission is taking every precaution to preclude possible future criticism. Commission request requires displaying photographs of Weissman and Tippit to 6 individuals associated with the Carousel Club to insure neither were seen in the club. Four offices are engaged in locating these people. Commission was advised by letter 8-13-64, some delay may be encountered. As results are received, Commission is being advised. There are 5 more individuals to be located and interviewed as well as other investigation to be handled before this inquiry is complete. Every effort is being made to expedite this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Neill
2 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Office
Room 7135

TO: Mr. Conrad

DATE: 8/17/64

FROM: R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the President's Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 8/14/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, delivered to SA Robert P. Frazier Commission Exhibit designated as Phil Willis Exhibit No. 1.

Miss Rowcotsky requested the Bureau furnish the Commission with three 8" by 10" black and white photographic prints of each color transparency, it being noted that the Exhibit consists of 12 color transparencies.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: The Exhibit will be reproduced as requested and three 8" by 10" black and white prints of each transparency will be furnished to the Commission. The original exhibit and copies will be returned to the Commission.

62-109090

Enclosure

62-109090
RECORDED
21 AUG 21 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attn: Mr. C. Q. Smith)

REN:BH
1(13)

Note: Phil Willis Exhibit No. 1 consists of 12 color transparencies of the Presidential Motorcade and other scenes in the area of the assassination.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3947

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Lenihan 1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Rogge 1 - Mr. Davies
1 - Mr. Conrad
August 24, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a verbal request on August 14, 1964, by Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, to a representative of this Bureau concerning the reproduction of a Commission exhibit. Miss Rowcotsky furnished this exhibit to a Special Agent of this Bureau on the same date as the request.

In accordance with this request, there are enclosed herewith three sets of photographs of Phil Willis Exhibit number 1, along with the original of this exhibit.

BY COURIER SVC.
67 AUG 2
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosure

62-109060

DED:emh (10)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photographs of the above-mentioned Commission exhibit. Phil Willis Exhibit number 1 consists of 12 color transparencies of the Presidential motorcade and other scenes in the area of the assassination.

67 AUG 31 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(See Note Page 2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

AUG 24 2 35 PM
AUG 26 1964
FBI - RECORDS-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: The request and delivery of the Commission exhibit mentioned above were made by Miss Rowcotsky on 8/14/64 to SA Robert A. Frazier, FBI Laboratory. Phil Willis Exhibit number 1 did not originate from the Bureau and is being returned to the Commission along with the photographs.

DED:emh

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 21 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On pages 89 and 90 of the report of Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated February 11, 1964, there appear interviews with J. L. Lewis and B. M. Patterson, who were witnesses to the flight of Lee Harvey Oswald from the scene of the Tippit shooting.

The Commission plans to use these interviews as part of its published record and would like to obtain affidavits from the individuals that these interviews represent a correct report of what the witnesses saw on November 22. We request that your Bureau contact these individuals, make these interview reports available for review by said individuals and secure affidavits from these individuals as set forth above. These may be similar to the affidavits which you have obtained from Harold Russell, Robert Brock and Mary Brock as requested in our letter of July 31, 1963.

Your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXEC. SEC. 23—AUG 24 1964

30

XEROX
AUG 28 1964

3 AUG 21 1964

SOVIET SECTION

If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent plain text teletype at once.

8-24-64

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

62-109090 -

1 - W.C. Sullivan (R.E.Lenihan)
1 - C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA, ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

COMMISSION BY LETTER AUGUST TWENTYONE LAST REFERS TO SA GEMBERLING'S REPORT OF FEBRUARY ELEVEN LAST, PAGES EIGHTLY NINE AND NINETY CONTAINING INTERVIEWS OF J. L. LEWIS AND B. M. PATTERSON. COMMISSION PLANS TO USE INTERVIEWS AS PART OF PUBLISHED REPORT AND DESIRES AFFIDAVIT FROM EACH INDIVIDUAL SPECIFYING HIS INTERVIEW REPRESENTS A CORRECT REPORT OF WHAT EACH WITNESS SAW ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST. DALLAS CONTACT EACH, DISPLAY APPROPRIATE FD THREE ZERO TWO FOR REVIEW AND SECURE AFFIDAVIT. HANDLE EXPEDITIOUSLY AS COMMISSION WINDING UP INQUIRIES.

RDR/map (8)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NOTE: Lewis, a wholesale car dealer, and Patterson, a cafeteria employee, were on a used car lot along the escape route, from where Officer J. D. Tippit was murdered. Each heard shots and saw a white male carrying a gun, pass the used car lot. Lewis could not identify Oswald. Patterson did identify Oswald and also saw him discard his zipper jacket. Neither of these individuals were actual witnesses to the shooting. When the affidavits are received they will be promptly furnished to the Commission.

64 SEP 1 1964

1 - [illegible]mont
1 - [illegible]n
1 - Sullivan
1 - [illegible]ley
1 - Br[illegible]nigan
1 - [illegible]han

August 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

AUG 21 3 14 PM '64
FBI
READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter of June 18, 1964, wherein we transmitted to the Commission two photographic copies of a work order of the Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. This work order disclosed that Oswald was sent by the Texas Employment Commission to the Louv-R-Pak Division of Leslie Welding Company, Fort Worth, Texas, to make an application for a job with that Company.

Pursuant to the telephonic request of Miss Peters of your staff on August 20, 1964, there are enclosed two additional photographic copies of the aforementioned work order. This exhibit carries our identification D-227.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 25 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

19 AUG 24 1964

NOTE: Miss Peters called Inspector Malley 8-20-64 and indicated the Commission had misplaced the two copies of the instant work order which were furnished to the Commission as enclosures to this Bureau's letter of 6-18-64. Miss Peters indicated the Commission would very much appreciate it if the Bureau would make available two additional copies of this work order for the Commission.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RSL:pan/mhw (8)

79 AUG 26 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO MR. TROTTER

DATE: 8-21-64

FROM : A. K. BOWLES

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -- INFORMATION CONCERNING
BUFILE 62-109060

This afternoon a telephone call was received from John Ulrich, Reference Section, Library of Congress. Ulrich said the President's Commission had telephonically asked the Library of Congress six questions, among which was the "title of the best book on fingerprinting."

I told Ulrich the best book on fingerprinting is the FBI's book entitled "The Science of Fingerprints."

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad

AUG 24 1964

AKB:jf
(7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

69 AUG 27 1964

SDI

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We call your attention to a photograph appearing on page 25 of the December 14, 1963 issue of the Saturday Evening Post, depicting Lee Harvey Oswald being brought into the Dallas police station after his arrest. A copy of this photograph is herein enclosed with the designation "Yarborough Exhibit A." The shirt which Oswald is wearing in this photograph would appear to be Commission Exhibit 150.

We request that your Bureau contact the Saturday Evening Post and attempt to obtain the original negative of this picture so that your Bureau laboratory can compare the photograph with Commission Exhibit 150 in order to advise us whether Oswald is in fact wearing the shirt which is Commission Exhibit 150.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 25 1964

2 ENCLOSURE

AUG 5 1964

8-7-64

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (L. J. Shapeyfelt)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel Enc. (2)

To: SACs, Philadelphia (Enclosures 2)
New York (Enclosures 2)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for receiving offices are copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 8-5-64, and a photograph of the picture in question.

For your assistance, it is pointed out in a prior similar request the Philadelphia Office contacted Mr. Thomas J. Gibbons, Manager, Community Relations Department, Curtis Publishing Company, who advised that a photograph appearing in the same article was taken by an Associated Press photographer. Philadelphia was referred to Mr. Don A. Schanche, Managing Editor, "Saturday Evening Post," 666 Fifth Avenue, New York City, private telephone number 212-956-2945 for assistance in the prior request. Mr. Schanche was subsequently contacted by the New York Office and advised he had previously furnished Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, several photographs in all sizes from the original negative.

Philadelphia should immediately initiate investigation to comply with the Commission's request. Any necessary referral of the matter to another field office, should be done by the most expeditious means. When the negative is obtained, it should be immediately submitted Attention of the FBI Laboratory for appropriate examination. Any necessary descriptive data and/or commentary necessary should be incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum without property stamp for dissemination without need for further correction or revision. Expedite.

SEE NOTE FOR LABORATORY PAGE TWO.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2)

ADR:las (19)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 30
AUG - 7 1964
COMM-FBI

CLASSIFIED BY

NOTE FOR LABORATORY
ATTENTION: MR. SHANEYFELT

When the negative is obtained, it is requested an appropriate examination be conducted in accordance with the Commission's request and that the results be furnished to the General Investigative Division (Attention: R. D. Rogge) so that the Commission's inquiry can be answered. A copy of the Commission's letter and a photograph in question is furnished for your information.

NOTE:

Commission makes reference to the 12-14-63, issue of the "Saturday Evening Post" showing Oswald being brought to the Dallas Police Department after arrest. The Commission desires that the negative of this photograph be obtained so that the shirt Oswald was wearing in the photograph can be compared with a shirt known to have been worn by Oswald, which is Commission Exhibit 150. It may be possible to determine that the physical exhibit is identical with the shirt shown in the photograph after appropriate examination of the negative. When the results of examination are completed, the Commission will be appropriately advised.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

August 20, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letters dated July 30, 1964, and August 5, 1964, requesting comparison of the shirt being worn by Lee Harvey Oswald in two photographs designated as Gerald L. Hill Exhibits A and B and a photograph appearing on page 26 of the December 14, 1963, issue of the Saturday Evening Post, designated Yarborough Exhibit A, with the shirt which is Commission Exhibit 150.

It has been determined that the shirt being worn by Lee Harvey Oswald in the photograph appearing on page 26 of the December 14, 1963, issue of the Saturday Evening Post (Yarborough Exhibit A) is the same shirt as Commission Exhibit 150. It was not determined whether the shirt being worn by Lee Harvey Oswald in Gerald L. Hill Exhibits A and B is the same shirt as Commission Exhibit 150 because there is insufficient detail in these photographs to warrant a positive identification. It is pointed out that the original color slides from which the Gerald L. Hill Exhibits A and B were made have not been located; however, a duplicate color slide of the original color photograph of Gerald L. Hill Exhibit B shows that the shirt being worn by Oswald in this photograph is the same color and fabric design as the shirt that is Commission Exhibit 150.

This completes your requests set out in letters dated July 30, 1964, and August 5, 1964. Yarborough Exhibit A and Gerald L. Hill Exhibits A and B are attached.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT
2555
LJS:emh (10)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 20, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

SYNOPSIS:

A copyright story by Dorothy Kilgallen appeared in the "New York Journal-American," August 13, 1964, which purported to give a word for word account of Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Warren and representatives of the President's Commission at the Dallas County Jail on June 7, 1964. Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission telephonically contacted Malley 8/20/64 and advised him that the seven members of the President's Commission had requested that he, Rankin, make a specific request of the FBI to conduct an investigation in an effort to determine how the transcript of Ruby's testimony before the President's Commission on June 7, 1964, came into possession of Dorothy Kilgallen and the "New York Journal-American" Mr. Rankin will confirm this request in writing.

ACTION:

In view of the specific request made by the President's Commission, Dallas and New York are being instructed by teletype attached to expeditiously conduct the desired investigation.

BACKGROUND:

On June 7, 1964, Chief Justice Warren and members of the President's Commission proceeded to Dallas where they interviewed Ruby in the Dallas County Jail. Present at this interview in addition to the Chief Justice were Congressman Gerald R. Ford; Chief Counsel J. Lee Rankin, Elmer W. Moore, special agent of the Secret Service; Joseph A. Ball, staff counsel; Arlen Specter; Robert G. Storey, counsel; Leon Jaworski, counsel; Jim Bowie, Assistant District Attorney; Joe M. Tonahill; Sheriff Bill Decker; E. A. Holman, Chief Jailer; Orville Smith, Deputy Sheriff; and Helen Laidrich, a court reporter who recorded the interview for the Commission.

1 - [illegible]

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 25 1964 OVER AUG 24 1964

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: [illegible]

The Bureau took no part whatever in setting up this interview and no Bureau personnel were present when the interview was conducted. During the course of the interview Ruby reportedly insisted that he be given a polygraph examination and the Chief Justice assured him that this would be done. The Bureau was subsequently requested by the Commission to conduct the polygraph examination. We advised the Commission in writing of the pitfalls, legal and otherwise, connected with affording Ruby a polygraph examination under the circumstances and that to do so would be contrary to standard Bureau procedures controlling the use of the polygraph but stated that we would conduct the polygraph examination if the Chief Justice still desired us to do so.

On July 13, 1964, at the Commission's request we conducted the polygraph examination. Immediately thereafter stories appeared in the Dallas papers setting forth questions which had been asked of Ruby and also his answers and by letter dated July 30, 1964, the Commission requested that we conduct an investigation to determine how these questions and answers came into possession of the newspapers. The investigation has been conducted and the results submitted to the Commission by letter dated 8/19/64 with the exception of the interview of the court reporter who recorded the polygraph examination who is currently on vacation in Nassau, Bahamas. She will be interviewed promptly when available. The investigation resulted in denial by all persons contacted that they had divulged the information to news media and officials of the newspaper who printed the story refused to divulge the source of their information.

It is noted that a transcript of the interview of Ruby on June 7, 1964, was made available to the Bureau headquarters for the purpose of assisting us in preparing the necessary questions for the polygraph examination which was later afforded Ruby on 7/18/64. This transcript has not been reviewed by or furnished to any field office or anyone outside of Bureau headquarters.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 20 1964

TELETYPE

62-109071-91

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

7-24 PM URGENT 8-20-64 JMS

TO DALLAS 44-1639 AND NEW YORK 44-974

FROM DIRECTOR 44-24016 2Q //12//

FBI - BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JACK L. RUBY, AKA\ LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA DASH VICTIM, CR.

WITH REGARD TO THE COPYRIGHT STORY BY COLUMNIST DOROTHY KILGALLEN WHICH APPEARED IN THE QUOTE NEW YORK JOURNAL DASH AMERICAN UNQUOTE ON AUGUST EIGHTEEN LAST PURPORTING TO BE ACTUAL WORD FOR WORD TESTIMONY OF RUBY BEFORE THE PRESIDENT\S COMMISSION ON JUNE SEVEN LAST, THE PRESIDENT\S COMMISSION HAS SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED THAT WE CONDUCT A\N INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE HOW THE TRANSCRIPT OF THE INTERVIEW CA\ME INTO POSSESSION OF DOROTHY KILGALLEN AND THE QUOTE NEW YORK JOURNAL DASH AMERICAN UNQUOTE.

THE TRANSCRIPT OF THIS INTERVIEW REFLECTS THOSE PRESENT AS CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN\ CONGRESSMAN GERALD R. FORD\ J. LEE RANKIN, GENERAL COUNSEL\ ELMER W. MOORE, SPECIAL AGENT, U.S. SECRET SERVICE\ JOSEPH A. BALL, STAFF COUNSEL\ ARLEN SPECTER, STAFF COUNSEL\ ROBERT G. STOREY, COUNSEL\ LEON JAWORSKI, COUNSEL\ JIM BOWIE, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY\ JOE H. TONAHILL, COUNSEL REPRESENTING JACK RUBY\ SHERIFF BILL DECKER\ E. L. HOLMAN, CHIEF JAILER\

ORIGINAL FILED IN

79 AUG 26 1964

ORVILL SMITH, DEPUTY SHERIFF\ AND HELEN LAIDRICH, REPORTER. THERE WERE NO BUREAU PERSONNEL PRESENT OR CONNECTED WITH THIS INTERVIEW. IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT DALLAS AND NEW YORK WILL INSTITUTE AN EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION TO OBTAIN THE DESIRE INFORMATION. THE INVESTIGATION MUST INCLUDE A THOROUGH INTERVIEW OF ALL PERSONS PRESENT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PERSONNEL OF THE PRESIDENT\S COMMISSION ITSELF. NEW YORK WILL INTERVIEW DOROTHY KILGALLEN AND APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS OF THE QUOTE NEW YORK JOURNAL DASH AMERIC\N UNQUOTE. ANY LEADS NECESSARY TO LOCATE THESE PERSONS AND ANY LOGICAL LEADS ARISING FROM THE INTERVIEWS MUST BE SET OUT BY TELETYPE AND HANDLED EXPEDITIOUSLY. ADVISE ALL PERSONS INTERVIEWED THAT THE INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONDUCTED AT THE SPECIFIC REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT\S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. SUBMIT RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION BY LETTERHEAD MEMORA\NDUM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO THE PRESIDENT\S COMMISSION NO LATER THAN AUGUST TWENTY SIX NEXT.

END

DAE

FBI NEW YORK

August 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 30, 1964, requesting an investigation to determine how "The Dallas Times Herald" learned of questions and answers which were published in numerous newspapers on the polygraph examination of Jack Ruby on July 18, 1964.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated August 14, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth investigation conducted by this Bureau to date concerning this matter. Also enclosed are two copies each of the affidavits of Special Agents Bell P. Herndon and W. James Wood who participated in the polygraph examination of Ruby.

Miss Odell Oliver, the court reporter who recorded the interview, has been on an extended vacation in Nassau, Bahamas. She will be interviewed promptly upon her return.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
AUG 19
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (6)

JWH/cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2.

AUG 25 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 25 1964

29 AUG 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

At the request of the President's Commission, Ruby was afforded a polygraph examination at the Dallas County Jail on 7/18/64 by SAs Herndon and Wood. The questions used in the examination were prepared by the Commission and all arrangements as to who would be present were made by the President's Commission. On 7/22/64 "The Dallas Times Herald" printed an article which set forth what was purported to be the complete questions and answers from the polygraph examination and the President's Commission by letter 7/30/64 requested investigation to determine how "The Dallas Times Herald" learned of the questions and answers which were published. We interviewed all persons present during the interview with the exception of the President's Commission's representative and the court reporter, and all denied releasing the information. The Agents furnished affidavits denying release of any information. Officials of "The Dallas Times Herald" declined to reveal their source of information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: 8/19/64

FROM: A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, VICTIM;
CIVIL RIGHTS

The Washington Post and Times Herald for 8/19/64, on page 3, contains an article captioned "Ruby's Secret Testimony to Warren Given Word for Word in N. Y. Paper." The article states that Jack Ruby has been quoted from purported actual word-by-word testimony before the Warren Commission as insisting he killed Lee Harvey Oswald on the spur of the moment last November 24.

The story is referred to as coming from a copyright of the story by New York Journal-American columnist Dorothy Kilgallen. It appeared in the New York Journal-American on 8/18/64. The newspaper account states that J. Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel of the Warren Commission, said that the Ruby transcript did not come out of the Commission.

While at the President's Commission on 8/18/64, Mr. Rankin mentioned to Malley that Dorothy Kilgallen's column in the New York Journal-American was supposed to have a verbatim story of the interview that took place between Chief Justice Warren and Jack Ruby. Mr. Rankin advised that he had not, at the time of the conversation, obtained a copy of the New York Journal-American article. During this conversation Mr. Rankin mentioned that in addition to the Chief Justice and himself, other members of the staff were present as were defense attorneys of Ruby and representatives of the District Attorney's Office in Dallas. Mr. Rankin made no comment as to whether or not a copy of the transcript of the interview which took place in Dallas on June 7, 1964, had been furnished to either the District Attorney or to the defense attorneys.

Concerning the interview on July 18, 1964, when Ruby was afforded a polygraph examination, following which stories appeared in the Dallas papers and other publications setting forth numerous questions which were asked of Ruby and his answers, Mr. Rankin stated that following the typing of this interview the transcripts were made available to the defense attorneys in connection with their request for same. He did not volunteer and he was not asked whether or not the District Attorney's office had received a copy of this transcript.

JRM:mpd (8)

ENCLOSURE

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[illegible] AUG 24 1964

79 AUG 26 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Jack L. Ruby

It is noted that the President's Commission made available to the Bureau a copy of the transcript relating to the June 7 interview which was had by the Chief Justice with Ruby. This transcript reflects that the interview was conducted by Chief Justice Warren; Congressman Gerald R. Ford; Chief Counsel J. Lee Rankin; Elmer W. Moore, special agent of the Secret Service; Joseph H. Ball, staff counsel; Arlen Specter; Robert G. Storey, counsel; Leon Jaworski, counsel; Jim Bowie, Assistant District Attorney; Joe H. Tonahill; Sheriff Bill Decker; E. L. Holman, Chief Jailer; Orville Smith, Deputy Sheriff; and Helen Laidrich, reporter (court). This transcript was made available to the Bureau headquarters in order that the Bureau would be in a position to prepare necessary questions for an appropriate polygraph examination of Ruby.

Mr. Rankin did not indicate that any action would be taken relative to this disclosure which appeared in the New York Journal-American. He commented that it was not possible to control what action would be taken concerning such a transcript once it reached the hands of the defense attorneys.

Submitted for information.

Nelson
Belmont
Mohr
Tamm
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Ruby's Secret Testimony to Warren Given Word for Word in N.Y. Paper

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP) Jack Ruby has been quoted from purported actual word-by-word testimony before the Warren Commission as insisting he killed Lee Harvey Oswald on the spur of the moment last Nov. 24.

In a copyrighted story today by New York Journal-American columnist Dorothy Kilgallen, Ruby is quoted as having told Chief Justice Earl Warren during interrogation last June 7:

"I was never malicious toward this person. No one else requested me to do anything. I never spoke to anyone about attempting to do anything. No subversive organization gave me any idea. No underworld persons made any effort to contact me.

[The office of J. Lee Rankin, chief counsel to the Warren Commission, said in Washington that the Ruby transcript "did not come out of the Commission."]

Ruby stepped out of a crowd of newsmen and onlookers in the basement of Dallas Police Headquarters on Sunday, Nov. 24, and fired a single fatal bullet into Oswald, who had been formally charged as the assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

Condemned to death by a Dallas jury last March 14, Ruby is now being held in the Dallas County Jail pending an appeal of his conviction. Chief Justice Warren interviewed him there June 7 in connection with his investigation into all phases of the presidential assassination.

The next day, the Associated Press quoted a reliable source as saying that Ruby testified at the time that he had no connection with Oswald before he shot him.

As early as last December, it became known that the FBI and cooperating state, Federal and local authorities had concluded that Oswald was the solitary and unaided assassin.

Miss Kilgallen said in her Journal-American story that she obtained the actual transcript of Warrens interview with Ruby "from sources close to the Warren Commission in Washington."

Most of the first installment of the transcript covered the period from Mr. Kennedy's assassination in midday of Nov. 22 to early the next morning. Ruby's account of his activities during that period tallied closely with testimony introduced at his trial.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: August 19, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated August 17, 1964, J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission referred a letter addressed to himself from Mrs. Marina Oswald dated August 14, 1964, and requested that it be translated from the Russian language.

Mrs. Oswald's letter informed that Mr. McKenzie will no longer represent her, and that she be addressed personally should her services be needed by the Commission. She requested that she be furnished with a transcript of her testimony before the Commission and that her belongings, as well as those of her husband, be sent to her upon the conclusion of the Commission's work. She concluded by asserting that the rifle should become the property of the U. S. Government, but asks that it not be exhibited for public view during her lifetime.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin's letter dated 8/17/64 furnishing the required translation.

enc. Rec'd 8.20.64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

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NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 26 1964

14 AUG 25 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

79 AUG 27 1964

August 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Milwaukee Office dated August 12, 1964, concerning the receipt of an anonymous letter by this Bureau.

For your information, a copy of this communication has been made available to the U. S. Secret Service in Washington, D. C., as it contains information of possible interest to that agency.

No further action will be taken in this matter.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (8)

Sincerely yours,

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Anonymous letter postmarked 7-9-64, Kenosha, Wisconsin, received at the Bureau alleging President Johnson knows why President Kennedy was assassinated. The letter makes other allegations concerning President Johnson's knowledge of this investigation. Laboratory examination of letter negative. Milwaukee investigation negative. U. S. Secret Service furnished copy of communication and results of Laboratory Examination. No further action is warranted.

62-109090-
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69 AUG 28 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 8/17/64

FROM : LEGAT, BONN (62-36) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 8/5/64, an article appeared in the Hamburg, West Germany newspaper "Die Welt" which stated that Mr. JOHN J. McCLOY would visit Germany this fall on a confidential mission related to his activities as a member of the Presidential Commission investigating the circumstances of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Officers of the Political Section of the Embassy have informed me that they have no information on this visit.

The above is for the Bureau's information and it is requested that should the Bureau receive any information regarding such a visit this office be informed.

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AUG 28 1964

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Mrs Rankin Secretary Mrs Eide advised of above in Rankins absence. no further request. no other action necessary rec'd. Jem.

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Heilman
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

62-109090

August 12, 1964

By Courier Service

REC'D-READING ROOM AUG 12 3 12 PM '64 FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 7, 1964, requesting additional examination of the mark appearing on the curbing on the south side of Main Street near the triple underpass at the assassination site in Dallas, Texas. This mark was located and was found to be 23 feet, 4 inches from the abutment of the triple underpass. The laboratory comparison of the mark as it now appears with the photographs made by James Underwood, newsman for KRLD-TV in Dallas, and Tom Dillard, a photographer for the Dallas Morning News, establishes they are photographs of this same mark. Four copies of the results of the interviews with Mr. Underwood and Mr. Dillard are attached.

In response to your inquiry, assuming that a bullet shot from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building struck the curb on the south side of Main Street at the location of the mark described above and assuming it passed directly over the President, the bullet would have passed over the President at approximately frame 410 on the Zapruder film. This is 97 frames after the shot that struck the President in the head which is frame 313. At 18.3 frames per second, this represents a lapse of time of 5.3 seconds between frame 313 and frame 410. Based on a direct shot from the sixth floor window to the curb on Main Street, this bullet would have passed over the center of Elm Street at an elevation of about 18 feet from the street level. It is noted that in frame 410 of the Zapruder

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1 - Dallas (100-10461)
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AIR COURIER SVC 51 AUG 12 COMM-FBI

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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

film, Mrs. Kennedy has returned to the seat beside the President and Secret Service Agent Hill is about midway from the back bumper to the President crawling across the trunk lid.

The piece of curbing containing the mark was removed on August 5, 1964, and examined in the FBI Laboratory. This curbing has been designated as Item C321 by the Laboratory. Small foreign metal smears were found adhering to the curbing section within the area of the mark. These metal smears were spectrographically determined to be essentially lead with a trace of antimony. No copper was found. The lead could have originated from the lead core of a mutilated metal-jacketed bullet such as the type of bullet loaded into 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges or from some other source having the same composition.

The absence of copper precludes the possibility that the mark on the curbing section was made by an unmutilated military-type full metal-jacketed bullet such as the bullet from Governor Connally's stretcher, C1, or the bullet or bullets represented by the jacket fragments, C2 and C3, found in the Presidential limousine. Further, the damage to the curbing would have been much more extensive if a rifle bullet had struck the curbing without first having struck some other object. Therefore, this mark could not have been made by the first impact of a high velocity rifle bullet.

It was also determined from a microscopic study that the lead object that struck the curbing causing the mark was moving in a general direction away from the Texas School Book Depository Building. Assuming this mark was made by a fragment of a bullet

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

from the assassin's rifle, the evidence present is insufficient to establish whether it was caused by a fragment of a bullet striking the occupants of the Presidential limousine, such as the bullet that struck the President's head, or whether it is a fragment of a shot that may have missed the Presidential limousine.

This completes the request in your letter dated July 7, 1964. The piece of curbing is available in the FBI Laboratory. A photograph of the mark on the curbing before removal and a photograph of the curbing after removal are attached.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 7 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On June 30, 1964, you forwarded to the Commission two photographs obtained by your Dallas office from James Underwood, a newsman with KRLD-TV in Dallas. Enclosed herewith is a photograph forwarded to the Commission from Martha Joe Stroud, Assistant United States Attorney in Dallas. We are also enclosing a copy of a letter from Miss Stroud indicating the conditions under which this photograph was obtained.

Since the photographs taken by Underwood purport to indicate the exact point on the curb where this niche is located, we request that your Bureau perform the following investigatory steps:

(1) Using either the model of the assassination scene or a diagram, please trace the path which a missile would have taken if it traveled from the sixth floor southeast corner window to the point on the curb indicated in these photographs, and then advise us of the approximate frame in the Zapruder film which would correspond to the point at which this missile would have passed over the President's car.

(2) We would like an analysis made of this mark on the curb to determine whether there are any lead deposits there or any other evidence upon which a conclusion can be reached as to whether this mark was caused by the striking of a bullet.

62-109090

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AUG 25 1964

ENCLOSURE

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(3) Please determine whether the photograph forwarded to us by Miss Stroud is a photograph of the same curb mark represented in the Underwood photograph. We suggest that Tom Dillard of the Dallas Morning News be shown the spot on the curb from which the Underwood photograph was taken in order to determine whether the two men had photographed the same mark.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

July 13, 1964

airtel 62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

The President's Commission has requested further investigation regarding the nick in the curb along the south curb of Main Street as shown in the photographs you submitted with airtel 6/16/64. Copies of the Commission letter and the photographs you submitted are attached for your guidance. There is also attached a copy of a letter to the Commission from Assistant United States Attorney, Martha Joe Stroud, Dallas, Texas, and an accompanying photograph of a nick in the curb taken by Tom Dillard of the Dallas Morning News on 11/22/63.

You should first attempt to locate the nick in the curb and sutel the Bureau whether or not you can locate it. Since the nick area, if located, will be analyzed spectrographically in the Laboratory, you are cautioned not to clean the curb area or otherwise make any alterations that would effect such a Laboratory examination. If the nick is located, you will be furnished detailed instructions regarding photographs to be made before removal of this portion of the curbing as well as instructions for removal after the pictures are made. You should determine through contact with appropriate Dallas officials whether or not there is any objection to the removal of a portion of the curbing. For the spectrographic examination, it will be necessary to have the nick and the curbing approximately four to six inches around it intact. The amount of curbing removed beyond this will be determined by the method of removal that is used in order to retain the pertinent area intact.

To locate the nick in the curb on the south side of Main Street, you should use the photograph made by Mr. Underwood taken from the nick toward the sixth floor window of the Texas School

Enclosures (5)

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1359

Airtel to Dallas
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Book Depository Building (TSBDB). If you move along the south curb of Main Street until all objects in view are aligned as they are in the picture, that point should be within inches of the nick in the curb providing Mr. Underwood actually made the picture from the nick as he stated. The best guide to use initially is the lamp post between the two buildings on the right side of the photograph. After that is aligned, other objects can be checked such as the sign on the left and its relation to the steps and the TSBDB as well as the lamp posts on the north side of Elm Street and their relation to specific areas of the TSBDB. Sutel results of efforts to locate the nick on the curb.

The photographers, James Underwood and Tom Dillard, may be of assistance to you in locating the nick in the curb. In this regard, you should interview both photographers and submit letterhead memoranda in compliance with Item 3 of the attached letter from the Commission. For your further information, Item 1 of the Commission's letter is being handled by the Laboratory. Item 2 will be handled by the Laboratory depending upon whether or not the nick in the curb can be located after which you will be furnished further instructions relative to submission of the piece of curbing. The Laboratory will also make a comparison of photographs to be made after the nick is located, with photographs made by Underwood and Dillard as requested in Item 3.

August 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 21, 1964, concerning a transcript of the original transmissions recorded by the Dallas Police Department Radio Station. These transmissions relate to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the murder of Police Officer J. D. Tippit and the security and movement of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated August 11, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." The memorandum contains the transcript covering the time periods of 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., November 22, 1963, and 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., November 24, 1963, which you requested.

A copy of the enclosed memorandum was furnished to Assistant Chief of Police Charles T. Batchelor, Dallas Police Department by our Dallas Office in the absence of Chief Jesse E. Curry. Assistant Chief Batchelor was requested to furnish the memorandum to Texas State Attorney General Waggoner Carr.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Comm.)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
KMR:las (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 26 1964

Enclosures (2)

79 AUG 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: The Commission was previously furnished a 96-page letterhead memorandum containg radio logs of the Dallas PD during events relating to the assassination which they prepared. The Commission requested the Bureau to obtain the Dallas PD tape recording and prepare a transcript. The Commission also sent a copy of their letter to Chief Curry and Attorney General Waggoner Carr of Texas. Subsequently through Chief Curry, Mr. Carr requested a copy of anything obtained by the Bureau from the original tapes. Mr. Carr's request was cleared with the Commission, who advised there would be no objection for this information to be transmitted to Mr. Carr unless there were discovered variances in our transcript from that which had previously been recorded by the Dallas PD. There were no signigicant variances noted and Dallas furnished a copy of our transcript to Assistant Chief Batchelor for Mr. Carr. Request completed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
August 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Stokes

FBI
AUG 25 9 33 AM '64
TELD-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated August 10, 1964, concerning the Mexican aspects of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

BY COURIER SVC.
64 AUG 25
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JCS:pah
(8)

19 AUG 25 1964

NOTE:

Classified "Confidential" as Legat, Mexico City, has so classified to protect our operations abroad. The enclosures have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley and deal with negative investigation at the Hotel del Comercio where Oswald stayed when in Mexico City in September and October, 1963.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

SEP-EIVED DIRECTOR

79 AUG 27

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 21

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In her deposition before a Commission staff member, Mrs. Wanda Yvonne Helmick stated that on Saturday night, November 23, at about 9:00 p.m. or later, she overheard Ralph Paul receive a telephone call from Jack Ruby in which Paul made a remark about Ruby's possessing a gun and was heard to exclaim "Are you crazy!" According to Mrs. Helmick, Paul repeated the substance of that conversation to various employees of the Bull Pen Drive-In shortly after Ruby shot Oswald. Mrs. Helmick further recalled that Paul may have mentioned that he saw Ruby Saturday night.

The Commission would appreciate your conducting the following investigation:

1. Please interview a woman whose first name is Rose (cashier at the Bull Pen Drive-In on November 23) and Bull Pen waitresses named Toyo (a Japanese girl believed to have an American last name and perhaps living in Grand Prairie, Texas), Bonnie (LNU), Curly (LNU), and Joe (described by Mrs. Helmick as a blond female car hop).

2. In addition to ascertaining from the above persons whether or not they heard the telephone call and conversation related by Mrs. Helmick, please also inquire whether or not Ralph Paul is referred to by any of the employees as Johnnie and if not please determine which employee is Johnnie and interview him concerning the telephone call Mrs. Helmick alleges was received by Ralph Paul.

3. Please also ask the above persons whether or not they saw Bruce Carlin, Little Lynn, or Tammi True at the Bull Pen Drive-In Saturday night, November 23, or the following day.

EXEC PROC. 30

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AUG 24 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 26 1964

AUG 24 1964

4. Please also ascertain from each of the above persons what they remember Paul's response to have been on Sunday morning when he learned that Jack Ruby had shot Lee Oswald.

Mrs. Helmick also claims that she wrote a letter to her sister-in-law, Rosemary Helmick, in which she told the sister-in-law about the statement she gave in her deposition. Rosemary Helmick reportedly has moved from her last known address at 4116 Dartford, Baltimore, Md. Please interview Rosemary Helmick and determine whether or not such a letter was in fact mailed, the contents of the letter, and the approximate date that the letter was received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

8/25/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated August 21, 1964, requesting certain specific investigation relating to the testimony of Mrs. Wanda Yvonne Helmick before the President's Commission.

Dallas handle the requested investigation on an expe... basis and submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

For your information Rosemary Helmick referred to in paragraph 2, page 2, of Commission's letter, has been located and interviewed by the Baltimore Office. It will not be necessary to interview her further.

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(4)

NOTE: Wanda Helmick was a waitress who worked for Ralph Paul owner of the Bull Pen Drive-In Restaurant, Dallas, Texas. Paul is a close friend of Rubys. In her testimony before the Commission, Helmick states that she overheard Paul in a telephone conversation with Ruby on the night of 11/23/63 make an exclamation, "Are you crazy?" We previously conducted investigation to verify her testimony but Commission asked that we not interview anyone at the Bull Pen Restaurant who might alert Paul to the investigation. They now request that we interview these employees to determine if they overheard any of the conversation. Rosemary Helmick is a sister-in-law of Wanda whom Wanda states she wrote a letter to concerning the conversation. Rosemary has been interviewed but does not recall ever receiving such information from Wanda.

MAILED 27
AUG 25 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

79 AUG 27 1964

August 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of August 13, 1964, requesting examination of certain accounts at the Merchants State Bank, Dallas, Texas, relating to Jack L. Ruby, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated August 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the desired information.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of August 13, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
68 AUG 25
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

FBI
AUG 25 9 58 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

79 AUG 27 1964

NOTE:

Immediately after Ruby's arrest for the shooting of Oswald, we examined his bank accounts at the Merchants State Bank, Dallas. The Commission by letter 8/13/64 requested that we re-examine these accounts (one in his name, one in the name of the Carousel Club and one in the name of the Vegas Club) to determine what, if any, activity there had been in these accounts since November 24, 1963. All of these accounts are now closed.

August 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - J. H. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 3, 1964, and my letters dated August 13, 1964, and August 25, 1964, concerning the display of photographs of Officer J. D. Tippit and Mr. Bernard Weissman to six individuals having a connection with the Carousel Club.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication from our Dallas Office dated August 21, 1964, incorporating the results of investigation conducted in connection with the above request. Also enclosed are two copies each of two communications from our New York Office both dated August 19, 1964, containing the results of our interviews with Mr. Bernard Weissman and Mr. George Senator.

In your letter you requested we interview Officer G. M. Tippit of the Dallas Police Department to determine the extent of his relationship, if any, with Jack Ruby. For your information, Officer G. M. Tippit was interviewed on December 16, 1963, by Agents of this Bureau regarding his relationship with Jack Ruby. The report of this interview is recorded on Page 153 of the Dallas report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated December 19, 1963, captioned "Jack L. Ruby, aka.; Lee Harvey Oswald, aka. - Victim, (Deceased); Civil Rights." For your convenience, the

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - Dallas (89-43) SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SAC, DALLAS
62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (13)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
159 AUG 27 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 AUG 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

substance of this interview is repeated in the enclosed communication from our Dallas Office. In view of the above, Officer Tippit was not reinterviewed.

The other investigation requested by you is being closely followed and when the results are received, you will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (6)

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReBulets to the Commission dated 8-13-64 and 8-25-64, copies of which were furnished to Dallas.

For the information of Dallas, the only other outstanding lead is the reinterview of Curtis LaVerne Crafard by the Portland division. This matter must receive close and continuous attention.

NOTE: Commission by let 8-3-64, refers to testimony of Mark Lane before Commission, in which he alleged there was meeting at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club on 11-14-63, between Bernard Weissman, J. D. Tippit and Ruby. Weissman placed controversial full page ad in DL newspaper prior to President Kennedy's visit. Tippit, was shot and killed by Oswald. We have investigated this allegation in the past and no proof of such meeting was developed. It appears the Commission is taking every precaution to preclude possible future criticism. Commission request requires displaying photographs of Weissman and Tippit to 6 individuals associated with the Carousel Club to insure neither were seen in the club. The Portland Division is being followed separately to insure

the reinterview is handled at the earliest possible time. When Portland results are received and the Commission is advised, it will conclude our inquiries in this particular matter.

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of August 11, 1964, requesting that we interview Robert L. Norton and Rosemary Helmick.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated August 24, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, and two copies of a memorandum dated August 19, 1964, at Baltimore, Maryland, setting forth the results of the desired interviews. Also enclosed is the original letter to Rosemary Helmick from Wanda Helmick postmarked March 10, 1964, at Irving, Texas, as mentioned in Rosemary Helmick's interview.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of August 11, 1964.

BY COURIER SVC.
7 1 AUG 27
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

JWH/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
189 AUG 27 1964

19 AUG 27 1964

Tolson
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Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 AUG 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AUG 26 4 14 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI
MAIL ROOM

NOTE:

By letter dated 8/11/64 the Commission requested reinterview of Robert L. Norton who is the owner of Pago Club, Dallas, Texas, which was visited by Ruby on the night of 11/23/63 as established by previous investigation. Wanda Helmick was a waitress at the drive-in operated by Ralph Paul, a close associate of Ruby's. She reportedly wrote a letter to her sister-in-law Rosemary Helmick wherein she thought she had mentioned Ralph Paul's end of a telephonic conversation with Ruby which she had overheard on the night of 11/23/63. Rosemary Helmick did not recall receiving such a letter from Wanda but furnished a letter wherein Wanda made mention of Ruby's trial.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request from the office of Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff, there are enclosed one copy each of the reports in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961; July 10, 1962; and August 30, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, and a copy of Special Agent Fain's report dated May 12, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia."

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

JCS:pah
(8)

NOTE: Classified "Confidential" as enclosures so classified. On 8/24/64 Redlich's office requested one copy each of enclosed reports per Inspector Malley. The copies of enclosures herein have been Xeroxed from original file copies of the reports. All handwritten language used in indexing has been deleted and, where possible without deleting the text, index markings have been removed.

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI
AUG 26 12 08 PM '64
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ORIGINAL FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 27 1964

XEROX
AUG 26 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1- Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For the further completion of your records, there are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated August 10, 1964, and August 17, 1964, in the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation. No further action is contemplated in connection with the matters reported in enclosed memoranda.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
7 8 AUG 2 3
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

JCS:pah
(3)

NOTE:

Enclosures have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. The 8/10/64 letterhead made at New Orleans deals with wild allegation, source of which cannot be identified, that Ruby and Oswald spent week with two Cubans in New Orleans in 7/63. All logical investigation has been negative. The 8/17/64 letterhead from Houston deals with statements of woman, who was reportedly suffering from a nervous ailment, that a male acquaintance, Sidney Whiteside, told her in 3/63 that he met Oswald in Houston. Whiteside denies this and logical investigation has not established allegation to be of substance.

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 27 1964

19 AUG 26 1964

7 8 AUG 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
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AUG 25 12 14 PM '64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated August 10, 1964, relating to the Mexican aspects of the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JCS:pah
(8)

NOTE: Letterhead prepared by Legat, Mexico City, has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. It deals negatively concerning investigation at Hotel del Comercio, Mexico City, where Oswald stayed when in Mexico. Classified "Confidential" as enclosures so classified by Legat to protect our operations abroad.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI - READING ROOM
Aug 27 12 09 PM '64

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193 AUG 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

64 AUG 31 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (L. L. Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 20, 1964, concerning the publication of excerpts from Lee Harvey Oswald's diary in "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

During the course of our investigation in this matter, an allegation was made that Congressman Gerald R. Ford of the President's Commission leaked information concerning the diary to news media.

As a result of this allegation, Congressman Ford indicated his desire to be officially interviewed. On August 17, 1964, Congressman Ford was interviewed by a representative of this Bureau. He said he desired to unequivocally state, and to furnish a signed statement if necessary, that he did not leak the information in question.

Congressman Ford confirmed the fact he did previously talk with representatives of "Life" magazine and further stated that under no circumstances had he given "Life" representatives any information concerning Oswald's diary.

105-82555
(1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(11)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 27 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 AUG 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Representatives of this Bureau have not conducted interviews with any members of the President's Commission or members of your staff other than Congressman Ford regarding this matter.

No further action is being taken by this Bureau concerning the leak of Oswald's diary to "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine in the absence of a specific request from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: We have conducted extensive investigation regarding the leak of Oswald's diary to news media. The Commission has been furnished two reports regarding this matter and the results of our Laboratory examination which concluded the copy of Oswald's diary in possession of "Life" magazine originated from the Office of the Dallas County Attorney. William F. Alexander, Assistant County Attorney in Dallas alleged Congressman Ford of the President's Commission leaked the information to news media. This allegation was completely erroneous and when this information was brought to the attention of Congressman Ford, he requested to be interviewed for the record. Congressman Ford was interviewed by Mr. C. D. DeLoach, see memo C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr dated 8-24-64, which now concludes our inquiries into this matter as our investigation indicates the leak originated from the Dallas County Attorney's Office and not by any Federal agency or the President's Commission.

1

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 8/26/64

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

W

CIA

REFERRAL

August 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of August 5, 1964, advising you that investigation was continuing to locate certain recordings and documents relating to the Dallas crime investigation from 1946 to 1948.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated August 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, and two copies of a memorandum dated August 24, 1964, at Washington, D. C., setting forth the results of this investigation.

For your information, Mr. Alphonse F. Calabrese of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations advised that a copy of the transcript mentioned in the enclosed memorandum of August 24, 1964, may be obtained by letter directed to Mr. Jerome Alderman, General Counsel, Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of June 4, 1964, concerning the conflicting statements of former Dallas County Sheriff Steve Guthrie and Dallas Police Lieutenant George Butler as to the reason Jack Ruby moved from Chicago to Dallas.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC
20 AUG
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

Enclosures (4)
JWH/ras
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 AUG 31 1964

NOTE:

The President's Commission by letter 6/5/64 advised that former Sheriff Steve Guthrie of Dallas and Lt. Butler of Dallas PD had made conflicting statements as to why Ruby left Chicago to come to Dallas. Guthrie and Butler conducted an investigation of crime conditions in Dallas in 1947 and 1948 and Guthrie indicated that Ruby was connected with the gambling element and came to Dallas to operate a gambling establishment for a syndicate. Commission requested that we locate and review some recordings allegedly made during the investigation to determine if Ruby's name was ever mentioned or indexed in connection with the investigation. Extensive investigation has been conducted to locate the desired material and the Commission was advised of progress by letters of July 16 and August 5. We reviewed the recordings and transcripts of the recordings made by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations but Ruby's name was not mentioned.

The Attorney General

August 26, 1964
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Director, FBI

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

There is being returned herewith the letter to you from Mrs. Samuel D. Ruby dated August 18, 1964, which was furnished to this Bureau by your office on August 22, 1964. The FBI has never at any time placed or caused to be placed a monitoring device or so-called "wire tap" on the telephone line of Samuel D. Ruby or Mrs. Eva Grant, the brother and sister of Jack L. Ruby, nor have we placed or caused to be placed any such device on the telephone lines of any other members of Jack L. Ruby's family.

It is suggested that you may wish to advise Mrs. Samuel D. Ruby that the FBI has never at any time monitored any calls or conversations of Samuel D. Ruby or any other members of the Ruby family and that she may desire to contact the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and have them check her lines to determine if a monitoring device is attached thereto. I am sure the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company would be willing to perform this service for her.

For your information, a complete check of the telephone lines of Samuel D. Ruby and Mrs. Eva Grant was conducted by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company on August 25, 1964, and no evidence was located to indicate that any monitoring device has ever been used on either of the telephone lines.

Inasmuch as the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy has an interest in Jack L. Ruby, I am taking the liberty of forwarding to the President's Commission for its information a copy of Mrs. Samuel D. Ruby's communication and a copy of this letter.

MAILED 29
AUG 26 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

JWR/ras/cag
(12)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE THREE

64-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 27 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

AUG 26 3 31 PM '64

FBI - WASH. D.C.

REC'D-READING ROOM

Q1 Q3

The Attorney General

No further action will be taken by this Bureau concerning the complaint of Mrs. Ruby in the absence of a specific request from the Department of Justice or the President's Commission.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - The President's Commission (Sent under separate Cover)

NOTE:

Mrs. Samuel D. Ruby, who is the wife of Ruby's brother Samuel, in a letter to the Attorney General dated August 18, 1964, stated that she and her husband had become increasingly aware that their telephone was tapped. She said she did not mind the FBI or other branches of the Federal Government monitoring their calls but laboring under this handicap it was harmful to her husband's business and creating a nerve-racking situation and an invasion of privacy. The aid of the Attorney General was requested. She also stated that Ruby's sister, Eva Grant's, phone was also tapped. The Bureau has never at any time maintained a telephone tap on Ruby, any of his relatives or anyone else in connection with the Ruby investigation or otherwise. At our request the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company checked the lines of Samuel Ruby and Eva Grant on 8/25/64 and stated that there was no evidence to indicate that there had ever been a tap on either of these lines. In view of the interest of the President's Commission in Jack Ruby, a copy of Mrs. Ruby's letter along with our reply is being furnished to the President's Commission.

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In view of your interest in Jack L. Ruby, I am enclosing herewith for your information a copy of a letter to the Attorney General from Jack Ruby's sister-in-law, Mrs. Samuel D. Ruby, dated August 18, 1964, along with a copy of our letter to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 27 1964

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
2(8)
NOTE: See note on letter to the Attorney General dated 8/26/64.

Tolson
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
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Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Jwh/ras/cac.

BY COURIER SERVICE
71 AUG 27

Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 26 3 31 PM '64

REC'D
AUG 26 1964

SS Wild

FBI

Date: 8/24/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (44-974) (RUC)

RE: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM
CR

Re NY tel 8/21/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting interviews with JOSEPH KINGSBURY-SMITH, Publisher of the "New York Journal American" newspaper and reporter DOROTHY KILGALLEN.

Two copies of the letterhead memorandum are enclosed for Dallas.

JOSEPH KINGSBURY-SMITH furnished the information in the enclosed memorandum to Assistant Director JOHN F. MALONE.

DOROTHY KILGALLEN was interviewed by SAS FRANCIS P. HENRY and JOE C. HESTER.

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109076 -

(3) Bureau (44-24016) (Encs.7)
2-Dallas (44-1639) (Encs.2)
1-NY 44-974

FPH:MGH
(7)

1 AUG 25 1964

Ltr sent pc 8/24/64 qwH/gil

7 - [illegible] - 2 sent Commission
1 - G.R. Tucker
2 - [illegible]
XEROX AUG 28 1964

C C - [illegible]

Approved: _____ Special Agent In Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 24, 1964

Joseph Kingsbury-Smith
Dorothy Kilgallen

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy has requested that an investigation be conducted to determine how a transcript of the Commission's interview with Jack L. Ruby came into the possession of Dorothy Kilgallen and the "New York Journal-American."

Joseph Kingsbury-Smith, Publisher of the "New York Journal-American", on August 21, 1964, advised that previous to that date, he asked Dorothy Kilgallen to identify the source who furnished her the transcript of Jack Ruby's interview by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Smith stated that Miss Kilgallen refused to reveal her source, but did indicate to him that the source was someone inside the Commission who was a friend of hers of long standing.

Mr. Smith stated that he questioned Miss Kilgallen thoroughly and she told him that she would stake her reputation on the fact the transcript of Ruby's interview definitely was not stolen, not bought and nothing illegal was done in obtaining it. Miss Kilgallen told Mr. Smith that she would give her word of honor on this point. Mr. Smith stated that on the basis of the above facts, the Journal-American's attorneys decided that publication of the Ruby transcript did not violate the law since the President's Commission was not conducting a trial and was not trying Ruby. According to Mr. Smith, the attorneys for the newspaper said the transcript could be regarded as a journalistic matter.

62 109090 —

ENCLOSURE

Joseph Kingsbury-Smith
Dorothy Kilgallen

Dorothy Kilgallen was interviewed on August 21, 1964, at her Town House located at 45 East 68th Street, New York, New York.

Miss Kilgallen stated that she refused to reveal the source who gave her the transcript of the Jack Ruby interview by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Miss Kilgallen stated that she would identify the source only as a "responsible person who had a legal right to the transcript." She stated that she was the only person who knew the identity of the source and that she "would die" rather than reveal his identity. Miss Kilgallen said that she based her refusal to identify her source on the right of a newspaper reporter to protect his sources of information.

Miss Kilgallen specifically was asked whether or not the source was a member of the President's Commission itself or a staff member or employee. She refused to answer.

Miss Kilgallen specifically was asked if the source was someone not on the Commission, such as Ruby's defense counsel or someone else who was present during the interview or who might legally have received a copy of the transcript. She refused to answer.

Miss Kilgallen also said that she would refuse to give the date on which she received the Ruby transcript and would refuse to identify the city in which she obtained it.

Miss Kilgallen did state that her source was a man and not a woman. She said her source is a friend of hers of long standing. She stated that the source gave her the transcript as a "friendly gesture."

Joseph Kingsbury-Smith
Dorothy Kilgallen

Miss Kilgallen stated that she would swear that the transcript was not stolen and nothing illegal was done in obtaining it. She stated that she did not pay money for the transcript and did not give or promise her source anything else of value in exchange for the transcript.

Miss Kilgallen refused to say if she first approached the source or if the source first approached her about the transcript.

She stated this source gave her a typed transcript of the Ruby interview. She kept the transcript several days and had copies made including photostats. Miss Kilgallen then gave the transcript back to her source.

Miss Kilgallen recalled from memory that the transcript she received was numbered from Page 1 to Page 103. She said that one page was missing. She believes the missing page was numbered 59, otherwise the transcript appeared to be complete. Page 103 of the transcript was a notarized statement from the stenographer who was present during the interview.

Miss Kilgallen stated the "New York Journal-American" does not know the identity of her source and in fact, she told the newspaper less than she told the interviewing agents.

Miss Kilgallen did not furnish any other information of value. She stated that she is the only person who knows the identity of her source and she will never reveal it.

Miss Kilgallen volunteered to go to Washington, D.C. to testify on this matter before the President's Commission. She emphasized, however, that she also will refuse to identify her source to the Commission or anyone else. She stated that regardless of the consequences, she will never identify the source to anyone.

62 109 1910-

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 26 1 54 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This will confirm your conversation of August 20, 1964, with Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau wherein you requested that the Federal Bureau of Investigation conduct an investigation to determine how the transcript of Jack L. Ruby's testimony before the President's Commission on June 7, 1964, came into possession of Dorothy Kilgallen and the "New York Journal-American."

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated August 24, 1964, at New York City setting forth the results of interviews with Joseph Kingsbury-Smith, publisher of the "New York Journal-American," and Dorothy Kilgallen on August 21, 1964.

In the absence of a specific request from the President's Commission, no effort will be made to conduct interviews of Commission members or its staff or to conduct any other indicated investigation within the confines of the authority of the Commission over its personnel and activities, as it is felt that the Commission itself may wish to resolve any such matters.

The investigation as requested is continuing and you will be promptly advised of the results.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
7 1 1027
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JWH:job
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

AUG 28 1964

AUG 27 1964

SEP 1 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: A copyright story by Dorothy Kilgallen appeared in the "New York Journal-American" 8/18/64, which set forth verbatim the transcript of Ruby's testimony before the President's Commission at the Dallas County Jail 6/7/64. Mr. Rankin of the Commission telephonically contacted Mr. Malley 8/20/64, and requested that we conduct an investigation to determine how Kilgallen and the "Journal-American" obtained this transcript. Kingsbury-Smith, publisher of the "Journal-American", said he had questioned Kilgallen before printing the article and that she had assured him that the transcript came into her possession legally but would not reveal her source. Kilgallen was interviewed and refused to reveal her source but would only state that she had obtained it from a responsible person who had a legal right to the transcript.

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach (Correspondence Unit)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Leo Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 20, 1964, relating to Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of four communications furnished our Kansas City Office by Mr. Donald Janson, Correspondent of "The New York Times" at Kansas City, Missouri. These communications all bear the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma.

A communication containing substantially the same information as the enclosure dated July 17, 1964, was enclosed with my letter to you dated July 29, 1964. The enclosure dated July 22, 1964, was furnished to you with my letter dated July 28, 1964. The other two enclosed communications have not been previously furnished to you by this Bureau.

Your attention is directed to the enclosure addressed to Mr. Bishop, specifically paragraph five, wherein it is alleged an unidentified Dallas female had been threatened by the FBI with economic reprisal if this individual held any further conversations with New York Attorney Mark Lane. It is also alleged Lee Harvey Oswald's associate Nelson Delgado was pressured by the FBI.

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 26 1964

1 - Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - Kansas City
1 - Dallas (89-43)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
RDR:las (14)

SEE NOTE FOR SACs, OKLAHOMA CITY, KANSAS CITY AND DALLAS PAGE THREE

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

79 AUG 27 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In a letter to you dated June 18, 1964, the allegation concerning Mr. Delgado's being "pressured" by the FBI was fully discussed and it was pointed out there was no basis for Mr. Delgado's assertion. I have been further advised that none of the personnel in our Dallas Office ever threatened anyone with economic reprisal. Therefore, it is apparent this allegation is completely unfounded.

It is possible the unidentified Dallas female is Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill. On page forty-five of the Dallas report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated April 15, 1964, it was reported that Mrs. Hill during interview on March 13, 1964, stated that about a month earlier she had been telephonically interviewed by Mr. Lane. Mrs. Hill stated after reading Mr. Lane's statements regarding this conversation she was of the opinion Mr. Lane had taken some of her remarks out of context, changed the meaning of her replies, had not used her full answers and misquoted her. Further, in my letter dated April 29, 1964, I furnished you a communication from our Dallas Office wherein Mrs. Hill reported that on the afternoon of April 22, 1964, she was telephonically contacted by an unidentified woman in Oklahoma who persisted in questioning her about the assassination and made some reference to Mr. Mark Lane a New York Attorney. Mrs. Hill stated this conversation concluded with the unknown woman stating she was only trying to be friendly with Mrs. Hill, as Mrs. Hill might later need a friend.

The above is being furnished in view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (8)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR SACs, OKLAHOMA CITY, KANSAS CITY AND DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Dallas and Kansas City 8-17-64 and Dallas airtel 8-19-64.

The above is being furnished for your information.

NOTE:

KClet 8-10-64, furnished Bureau with the 4 lets authored by Martin. Janson who furnished these lets to KC stated he is apparently on the mailing list of Martin. This is our 24th let to the Commission on Martin who is the subject of SAC Letter 64-23 (B) dated 4-28-64, based on her continuing prolific letter writing campaign to vilify the Director and the FBI. She has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation endeavoring to show Oswald is innocent. She apparently has been associated in some degree with Mark Lane, the oft married New York Attorney [redacted] and who has been associated with communist dominated organizations. In one of these lets not previously disseminated to the President's Commission Martin implies Oswald's diary was "intentionally leaked" and that even after reading it she does not feel it disclosed anything of pertinence to the Commission's investigation. In the other let she made several allegations which are completely unfounded and which are answered in our current let to the Commission. The communication regarding Nelson Delgado can be found in 105-82555-4148. Delgado is a proven opportunist and liar. These communications are being furnished to the Commission in line with similar prior dissemination of Martin's works.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 3, 1964

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: PROPOSED FOREIGN TELEVISION PROGRAM
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA)

You will recall that in your (Mr. DeLoach's) memorandum to Mr. Mohr on /20/64 you advised that Ann Shafer of the Television Division of the USIA called and spoke o Inspector Kemper to inform him that her organization was preparing a television show of 30 minutes duration to be released after the Warren Commission report is made. The tele- ision show would be designed for foreign consumption and would set forth the results of the eport and attempt to clarify the situation as far as foreign outlets were concerned.

At that time, Miss Shafer stated they would like to show the role of the FBI in he Commission's investigation, particularly in regard to laboratory matters. This would ntail a shot in the ballistics section, as well as some other shots in the FBI Laboratory, o illustrate this phase of the report. She also desired several shots of Agents interviewing ersons, both inside and outside. Regarding this request for assistance, Mr. Tolson noted, "I think we should stay out of this until Warren report is issued." The Director concurred. We so firmly advised Miss Shafer. She, nevertheless, stated that a script had already been nailed to us and that she would appreciate our taking a look at it.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS:

We now have received the television script (attached) proposed for use in this elevision program on the assassination. USIA has advised that the Commission has pledged ts support in this matter, and they hope to proceed with the filming in the near future.

The script has been reviewed and it is far from complete as to the actual ialogue to be recorded. On pages 19, 21 and 26 various scenes are noted wherein USIA would like to show films as follows:

PAGE 19: Sequence of shots of FBI and State Police officials entering Commission offices.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure

RLR:smg:amr
(6)

SENT DIRECTOR
9-4-64

(Continued on next page.)

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: Proposed Foreign Television Program on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

PAGE 21: Close-up shots showing ballistic, handwriting and fingerprint examinations.

PAGE 26: Film showing a fingerprint expert displaying fingerprint records. It is noted that this will entail a narration by the fingerprint expert according to the script.

The script does not contain a great deal directly relating to the FBI. However, on page 40 the narrator will ask the question, "Another question on security... Is it true the FBI had Oswald on its suspicious list - actually questioned his wife a few days before the assassination? If so, why wasn't he watched during the President's stay in Dallas?" No narration is listed thereafter, but it will be recorded during the filming. This, of course, is a question which is quite ticklish, and we should make every effort to assure that the FBI is represented in a favorable light in this regard.

OBSERVATIONS:

Inasmuch as the Warren Commission has pledged its support to USIA in the production of this television show, it is felt the Bureau should cooperate in this matter in order to protect our own interests. Every effort should be made to assure that the Bureau is presented in a favorable light in this most complex matter, and our cooperation in the production should enable us to exert some control. If our cooperation is withheld, we will have no opportunity whatsoever to have any voice in how we are portrayed.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That Inspector James Malley take this matter up with Mr. Rankin before any decision is made to cooperate in this program.

OK

(2) That Miss Shafer be informed of our decision following determination in (1) above.

OK

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 8/27/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Mr. Norman Redlich of The President's Commission called SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt this morning and advised him that he had set Tuesday, September 1, 1964, at 9:00 a.m., as the time to take a deposition from him regarding various examinations that he had made since last testifying before the Commission. Mr. Redlich stated that he would send a confirmatory letter to the Bureau regarding this testimony. He pointed out that he would like testimony on the following matters:

The identification of a photograph made of the alley(made in the back of General Walker's house)that was obtained from Oswald's possessions with the Duo-Reflex camera obtained from Oswald's possessions. (Bulet to Commission 6/9/64).

The identification of the papers held by Oswald in the photograph in which he is holding two papers and a rifle as being the March 24, 1963, issue of "The Worker " and the March 11, 1963, issue of "The Militant." (Bulet to Commission 6/29/64).

The examination of a photograph made by Mr. Phil Willis that purports to show the photograph of the President's limousine at the instant the first shot was fired. (Bulet to Commission 6/29/64).

Examination of the retouching on the original Life Magazine photograph of Oswald holding the rifle that was used by them to prepare the cover for the 2/21/64 issue. (Bulet to Commission 7/22/64).

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
62-109060
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(8)

14 SEP 14 1964

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Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Location and examination of the mark on the south curb of Main Street at the assassination site. (Bulet to Commission 8/12/64).

The identification of Oswald's shirt, Commission Exhibit 150, with the shirt being worn by Oswald in photograph made at time of his arrest. (Bulet to Commission 8/20/64).

SA Shaneyfelt will be available at the Commission at 9:00 a.m., on Tuesday, September 1, 1964, as requested.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 28, 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - C

At the request of J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, Mr. Sebastian F. Latona, Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, and Malley met with Mr. Rankin, Mr. James Wesley Liebeler and Mr. Burt Griffin at the Commission office today.

Mr. Rankin advised that the members of the President's Commission were rather anxious to try to resolve a question that existed relative to the palm prints and latent fingerprints that had been developed on four cartons that were located on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building in the area of the window from which it is believed Oswald shot President Kennedy.

Mr. Rankin advised that the Commission had received from the Bureau a number of pieces of correspondence concerning this matter wherein it was set forth that Oswald's prints had been found among the latent fingerprints and palm prints located on the cartons but they were concerned over the identity of the latent prints which had not been identified. He commented that the Bureau had obtained prints for elimination purposes from the employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building which Mr. Truly, the manager, believed might logically have a reason to have been in the area of these boxes. Mr. Rankin commented that Truly had strenuously objected to all of his personnel being printed at that time due to the loss of work being sustained by his company.

Mr. Rankin stated that the situation now exists where the Commission has not resolved the identity of these prints and it leaves room for the allegation and speculation that Oswald had a co-conspirator in killing President Kennedy. For this reason Mr. Rankin desired the Bureau to attempt to resolve this issue by whatever additional investigation was necessary, fully realizing the scope of the investigation that might be necessary.

Mr. Rankin stated that he would appreciate the Bureau's making an effort to obtain Mr. Truly's permission to print all of the employees of his company for elimination purposes. He advised that in the event there were any objections on Truly's part he would appreciate being told so that either he, Mr. Rankin,

JBM:job (6) SEP 17 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

or Chief Justice Warren could contact Mr. Truly to advise him of the importance of this matter to the Commission in order to obtain his full cooperation.

A detailed letter is being prepared by Mr. Rankin's office outlining the investigation that is desired and will be sent to the Bureau as soon as it is ready. In the meantime, the Dallas Office has been filled in concerning the request of the President's Commission in order that they could get started on this rather large request for additional investigation.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Rankin requested relative to the latent fingerprint and palm print impressions that a chart be made visually demonstrating the location of the latent fingerprints and palm prints developed on the four cartons. He stated that he would appreciate it if this chart would show the latent finger and palm prints that actually belonged to Oswald as well as the other impressions that were developed and remain unidentified. He stated he would appreciate these being numbered in such a manner that it would be easy for the Commission members or anyone else reviewing this matter at a subsequent date to follow the complete picture relating to these latent prints. Mr. Latona is proceeding with the preparation of the chart as requested.

Request for Additional Data Re Palm Print on Barrel of Assassination Rifle

Mr. Rankin advised several questions had been raised relative to the palm print found on the barrel of the assassination rifle located on the portion of the barrel which was attached to the wooden foregrip of the rifle. Mr. Rankin stated as he understood the matter the palm print located on the rifle barrel had been located by Lieutenant Day of the Dallas Police Department and had been lifted from the rifle by Lieutenant Day. He noted that the Dallas Police Department made no mention of this latent palm print for a number of days following the assassination. He commented that on November 23, the day following the assassination, Chief of Police Curry, when questioned by news media, answered that fingerprints had been found and when asked further questions about identification stated the rifle had been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. On Sunday, November 24, District Attorney Henry Wade, when questioned before news media, made the statement that a palm print had been found. Mr. Rankin states that based on the information made available to the Commission the existence of this palm print was not volunteered to the Bureau until a specific request was made of the Dallas Police Department.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Rankin further advised that when Lieutenant Day testified before the President's Commission he stated on finding the print he considered photographing it and had intended to do so and then lifted the latent palm impression. The Commission testimony does not show whether Lieutenant Day did or did not photograph the palm impression that hr located prior to lifting the palm print impression.

In view of the foregoing, Mr. Rankin desired that Lieutenant Day of the Dallas Police Department be contacted to ascertain from him whether or not he did or did not make photographs of the latent palm impression that he found on the rifle barrel and if he did, in fact, make photographs to obtain such photographs and make them available to the President's Commission.

Mr. Rankin advised because of the circumstances that now exist there was a serious question in the minds of the Commission as to whether or not the palm impression that has been obtained from the Dallas Police Department is a legitimate latent palm impression removed from the rifle barrel or whether it was obtained from some other source and that for this reason this matter needs to be resolved.

During this discussion about the location of this latent palm impression there was considerable conversation about the use of fingerprint dusting powder, the procedure used by Mr. Latona in his examination of the rifle, and Mr. Rankin requested that an examination be made even at this late date to determine if any trace of a dusting powder other than that used by Mr. Latona could be located on the wooden foregrip of the assassination rifle. The Laboratory has been advised and is handling the requested examination.

Submitted for information.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 28 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would like to take the deposition of Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt on Tuesday, September 1, 1964 at 10:00 a.m. at the offices of the Commission. Agent Shaneyfelt will be asked to testify concerning certain items of photographic identification which have been under investigation by your Bureau.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-PRO C

45 AUG 31 1964

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We are see.
Ask by phone on 8/27/64 JR

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62 SEP 17 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

AUG 25 1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delonach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a result of the depositions of Harry Olsen and his wife, former dancer, Kathy Kay Coleman, it appears that a man named "Johnnie" (LNU), who was employed in November 1963 at a parking garage near the corner of Jackson and Fields. Streets in Dallas, was also a witness to the hour-long conversation which Ruby had on Saturday morning, November 23 with Olsen and Kathy Kay.

The Commission would appreciate your attempting to locate "Johnnie" and interviewing him in connection with Ruby's conversation. In particular, please ascertain whether or not the Olsens stated that Oswald should be lynched, dragged through the streets, or otherwise punished without due process of law. Please also inquire as to any other statements that he may have heard made by Ruby or the Olsens.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 25 1964

6 AUG 25 1964

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8/26/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109190

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated August 25, 1964, requesting that we attempt to locate and interview one "Johnnie" concerning his knowledge of a conversation Ruby had with Harry Olsen and his wife, former dancer Kathy Kay Coleman.

Handle the requested investigation on an expedite basis. Submit results promptly upon conclusion by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(4)

NOTE: Ruby has stated that he had a conversation on the early morning of 11/23/63 with Harry Olsen, who was then a Dallas Police Officer, and Kathy Kay Coleman, a former stripper at Ruby's Carousel Club. We have interviewed Olsen and Coleman and conducted extensive investigation to verify this meeting. Commission states that as a result of dispositions taken from Olsen and Coleman it appears that an unidentified "Johnnie" was a witness to the conversation.

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AUG 26 1964
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34 SEP 1 1964

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 25

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In the Clements report of June 26, 1964, Mr. William Downey has reported that George Senator called him about a half-hour before it was known that Ruby had shot Lee Oswald and offered to make breakfast for Downey and his wife. According to Downey, Senator also said that he was alone at Ruby's apartment. Please re-interview Mr. Senator and ask him why he called Downey after Ruby left and why he offered to make breakfast for Downey but did not eat with Ruby earlier in the morning when Ruby had a full breakfast in the apartment.

Please also ask Mr. Senator whether or not Jack Ruby said anything to Senator on Sunday morning about intending to shoot Lee Oswald. Ruby has told a member of the Commission staff that he decided to shoot Oswald at 9:15 Sunday morning and has given further testimony that Senator may have been aware of such intent.

Mr. Senator was last known to be employed at a Delicatessen at 150 W. 49th Street, New York City, known as Mr. Kishka, and can also be contacted through his sister, Mrs. A. J. Weisberg, 2255 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 28 1964

AUG 26 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

8/26/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109163-

To: SAC, New York (44-974) (Enclosures 2)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated August 25, 1964, requesting that we interview George Senator concerning his activities on the morning of November 24, 1964.

Handle the requested interview on an expedite basis and submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission promptly upon completion.

1 - Dallas (44-1639) (for info) (Enclosure)

JWH/ras
(5)

NOTE: George Senator was a close friend and the roommate of Rubys at the time of the assassination and Ruby's shooting of Oswald. The Commission indicates that Ruby in his interview on June 7, 1964, indicated that he made up his mind to shoot Oswald at 9:15 that morning. Senator was at the apartment when Ruby left to go to the Western Union Office and one William Downey has reported that Senator called him to come over to his house for breakfast shortly before the shooting. The Commission desires reinterview of Senator to determine if Ruby expressed any indication that he was going to shoot Oswald prior to leaving the apartment and to determine why Senator did not eat breakfast with Ruby that morning.

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MAILED 26 AUG 1964 COMM-FBI

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 SEP 1 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CLOSE

AUG 25 1964

EXP-PROC

29-AUG-26-1964

30

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C., 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please have your agents display to Mr. Harvey Lavill Wade, 818 Donaldson Road, Chattanooga, Tennessee, the enclosed photographs taken by photographer Eddie Rocco, and ask Mr. Wade to what extent the man indicated by an arrow in the Rocco photographs resembles the person he described to FBI agents (Clements report, November 30, 1963, pages 789-790) as resembling Lee Harvey Oswald.

Please make a similar inquiry with respect to the enclosed photographs of Larry Crafard and an unidentified patron of the Carousel Club, shown in a white shirt dancing with one of Ruby's dancers. The appropriate panels showing the unidentified patron are marked with an asterisk (*). One photograph of Crafard shows him seated in the Carousel Club, and the panels depicting him are marked with an asterisk (*).

Please also provide the Commission with information as to the approximate time of day that Mr. Wade was originally interviewed, and ask Mr. Wade whether he was aware at the time of such interview that Bill De Mar had announced that he had seen a man resembling Lee Oswald at the Carousel Club.

Upon completing the interview, we would appreciate your returning the photographs.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62 109090
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 28 1964

Enclosures:
Rocco Photographs (2)
Photograph of Larry Crafard
Photograph of Crafard in audience
Photograph of unidentified patron dancing

ENCLOSURE

28

11 AUG 26 1964

SOVIET SECTION

8/27/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109060

To: SAC, Knoxville (44-383)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission requesting that we interview Harvey Lawill Wade, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and exhibit to him certain photographs. The five photographs mentioned in Commission's letter are also enclosed.

Knoxville handle the requested interview on an expedite basis. Submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. Return the five photographs with your letterhead memorandum.

Enclosures (7)

1 - Dallas (44-1639) (for info)

JWH/ras
(5)

NOTE: On 11/26/63 we interviewed Harvey Lawill Wade, Chattanooga, Tennessee, who stated he had been in Dallas during week of 11/10 - 14/63 attending a convention. He said that he went to the Carousel Club on the night of 11/10/64 where he saw a person whom he thought resembled Oswald. The Commission furnished certain photographs which were taken in the Carousel Club during early November, 1963, by photographer Eddie Rocco and requests that we exhibit these photographs to Wade to determine if he can identify Larry Crafard who worked for Ruby or other patrons who appeared in the photographs as the person he thought resembled Oswald.

AUG COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 1 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 25, 1964

FROM: C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On the morning of August 25, 1964, a Mr. George Miller in the office of Mrs. Lincoln, the late President Kennedy's secretary, called my office. Mr. Miller stated Mrs. Lincoln, who has offices at the Archives, at the request of Mrs. John Kennedy is seeking information as to the location and availability of the clothing worn by the late President Kennedy at the time he was assassinated.

According to Miller, Mrs. Kennedy desires to obtain this clothing.

ACTION:

Since the clothing in question is part of exhibits under the jurisdiction of the Warren Commission, it was suggested to Mr. Miller that the proper place to obtain the desired information was the Warren Commission. He stated he appreciated this advice and would contact the Warren Commission.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Stanley

CHS:tjm

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 27 1964

21 AUG 27 1964

79 AUG 28 1964

August 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 11, 1964, regarding Mr. John Paracelsus of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication from our Philadelphia Office dated August 21, 1964, containing the results of our efforts to identify and locate Mr. Paracelsus.

In view of the limited background information on Mr. Paracelsus and the fact that logical efforts to locate him have been negative, no further action is being taken unless advised to the contrary by you.

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las
(11)

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 26 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Paracelsus sent a letter to Senator Russell (D - Georgia) dated 7-27-64, which was furnished to the Bureau by Commission letter 8-11-64. Paracelsus alleged 4 prominent individuals in the entertainment world possess information concerning the Jack Ruby case. He also bemoaned the fact Norman Redlich is on the Commission staff. The Commission requested we locate and interview Paracelsus to determine the nature and extent of his information and no request was made to interview the 4

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

64 SEP 1 1964

prominent individuals. The information supplied by the Commission was extremely limited in that no address for Paracelsus was furnished nor was the transmittal envelope furnished. Philadelphia conducted extensive logical investigation to identify and locate Paracelsus negatively. It is not felt that further investigative effort is warranted and unless specifically advised to the contrary by the Commission, this ends our inquiry.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad

August 25, 1964

By Courier Service

1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letters dated July 30, 1964, and August 5, 1964, and my letter to you dated August 20, 1964, regarding the comparison of the shirt that is Commission Exhibit 150 with the shirt being worn by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his arrest as shown in photographs designated as Gerald L. Hill Exhibits A and B and Yarborough Exhibit A.

We have obtained another photograph that was made by Photographer John Mazziotta of The Dallas Times Herald who took the original photograph referred to above as Yarborough Exhibit A. This new photograph was taken a few seconds prior to the Yarborough Exhibit A photograph and shows the shirt being worn by Oswald with better detail. A copy of this photograph is attached for your information. There is also attached a print from the original negative of the Yarborough Exhibit A photograph.

As previously pointed out, the original color slide of Gerald L. Hill Exhibit B is not available but a duplicate color transparency was obtained and an eight-inch by ten-inch color print of that transparency is attached. There is also attached an eight-inch by ten-inch color print of Gerald L. Hill Exhibit A that has been furnished by Life magazine which has the original color transparency. The above four photographs are furnished for your records.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2) (See Note Page 2)
1 - New York (105-38431) (See Note Page 2)
105-82555

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

L.D.S:emh (11)

(See Note Page 2)

BY COURIER SERVICE
69 AUG 5
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR 199 SEP 2 1964

6 SEP 2 1964

79 SEP 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR DALLAS AND NEW YORK:

The duplicate color slide of Gerald L. Hill Exhibit B furnished by Dallas airtel 8/5/64 is returned herewith to Dallas. The negative of the Yarborough Exhibit A photograph that was furnished with New York airtel 8/18/64 is being sent herewith to Dallas as requested in New York airtel.

The Commission request has been handled using the duplicate color slide furnished by Dallas and the prints furnished by Life magazine. Therefore, Dallas can discontinue efforts to locate the original color slides of Gerald L. Hill Exhibits B and C.

NOTE: Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission has telephonically advised SA Shaneyfelt on 8/20/64 that further efforts to locate the original color slides of Gerald L. Hill Exhibits B and C can be discontinued since an identification has been made of the shirt worn by Oswald in one of the arrest pictures (Yarborough Exhibit A).

LLS:emh

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request from the office of Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff, there are enclosed three sets of photographs comprising Item Number 113 in the Lee Harvey Oswald case. This exhibit is comprised of ten photographs depicting a booklet entitled "Certificate of a Hunter and Fisherman." Attached to each of the photographs enclosed herewith is a full translation thereof.

This booklet is described in summary form on pages 359 and 360 in the January 7, 1964, report in the Oswald case made at Dallas, Texas.

A full translation of the photograph enclosed herewith designated Item Number 113-2 was previously furnished to you by our letter dated February 26, 1964. The translation previously furnished referred to that photograph as Item Number 113-3. This was occasioned by the fact that the cover of the booklet (Item 113-1) was originally photographed twice. In preparing the enclosures we have deleted from Item Number 113 the duplicate of Item 113-1 and have accordingly renumbered the remaining photographs.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (60)

105-82555
JCS:pah

79 SEP 4 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
75 AUG 25 PM

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 29 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
AUG 24 3 44 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555 Sec 79

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

On 8/25/64 Mrs. Hennigan of Slawson's office requested Inspector Malley to furnish the Commission with 5 additional photographs comprising a portion of Item 113. Heretofore, Commission only requested one of the pictures comprising Oswald's hunting license, namely the page upon which his photographs and some Russian stamps appeared. As this exhibit consists of 10 photographs, we are furnishing the entire item to the Commission at this time. Enclosures count as follows: 30 photographs to each of which is attached a translation.

NOTE FOR RECORDS SECTION:

Attached to yellow is one set of the enclosures including translations. These should be maintained for permanent records as enclosure behind file.

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Date: August 28, 1964

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed is one copy of a memorandum dated August 19, 1964, Chicago, Illinois, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." The memorandum pertains to a Five Dollar Federal Reserve Note, Series 1950 C, Serial Number G58070975D, bearing on the reverse side the handwritten notation "will be murdered Nov 22" and the names "Jackie Kennedy" and "John F Kennedy." Also enclosed are two photographs displaying the front and reverse side of this Federal Reserve Note which were prepared by the FBI Laboratory.

The Five Dollar Federal Reserve Note referred to by the FBI Laboratory as Q614 has been designated as Exhibit D236. The results of the examination conducted by the FBI Laboratory determined the handwriting on Q614 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this handwriting has been added to this file.

It was concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, K4 and K3 in this case, did not prepare the handwriting on Q614.

Specimen Q614 will be retained in the Laboratory pending a determination as to when it can be properly released.

No further action is being taken in this matter. However, the information concerning this Federal Reserve Note is being furnished to the President's Commission.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las (10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
139 AUG 29 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

58 SEP 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: The $5 bill was furnished to our Chicago Office by Mrs. Lillian Menz, Cicero, Illinois. Mrs. Menz's husband operates a gas station and received this $5 bill during the normal course of business and was unable to recall the individual from whom he received the bill. The writing on the bill was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File, nor was it established that the writing was that of Lee Harvey Oswald. No further action is being taken and the President's Commission is being advised.

MR. TROTTER 8-28-64

C. E. Ganley

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

RE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Sebastian F. Latona, Latent Fingerprint Section Supervisor, received a telephone call at home at approximately 8:00 P. M. last night, 8-27-64, from Night Supervisor S. F. McInerney, General Investigative Division, instructing him to be at the Office of J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, The President's Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C., at 9:00 A. M. this morning, 8-28-64, with Exhibit 636. This exhibit is a charted enlargement of a latent palm print identified as Oswald's. The palm print was developed by Latona on the wrapping paper in which the rifle, reportedly the murder weapon, was carried. As you are aware, Latona had previously testified before the Commission concerning this exhibit and other latent fingerprint exhibits. The reason for Latona's requested appearance this morning is not known, however, McInerney did advise that Inspector J. B. Malley, #1 Man, General Investigative Division, has also been requested to be in Rankin's office at 9:00 A. M. When more details become available you will be further advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention: Mr. Robert A. Frazier)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James B. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

CEG:bmg
(9)

NOT RECORDED
189 AUG 29 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SEP 3 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

AUG 25 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attached is a letter received by the Commission in French, together with a book entitled "Le Telehypnotisme."

The Commission would appreciate receiving a translation of the letter and a description of the book.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Attach.

REC-34 62-109090-16

11 AUG 26 1964

EX-PROC
39 AUG 26 1964

2 ENCLOSURE

SEVEN

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

EDOUARD AMBERG

Mulhouse (Ht-Rhin), France
47, boulevard Gambetta
July 7, 1964

To the Warren Commission
Department of Justice
Washington, (D. C.), U. S. A.

Subject: Investigation of President Kennedy's Assassination

Mr. Chairman:
Gentlemen:

I am writing to you in connection with President Kennedy's assassination with reference to circumstances which are surely different from those with which you have concerned yourselves heretofore. I am an independent criminologist with no official capacity and work internationally in a major, very specialized field.

I am the author of a work entitled: "Telehypnotism," the French edition of which was published by Maloine of Paris, which is, after Masson & Cie., the largest publisher of medical works in France. The subject does not have anything mystic in itself: the phenomenon and process are based upon physics and neurophysiology and this major problem mainly concerns medicine and world-wide criminology. For instance, by using as a basis certain comparisons which I caused to be performed in Switzerland, I estimate that the human beings who, at the present time, are regularly victimized throughout the world by telehypnotic actions are over 100,000,000. Telehypnotism is the secret means - known for centuries now - of secret associations and other organizations with which we are well familiar.

Within the framework of my criminological activities, I have already had occasion to contact U. S. authorities. This was in 1957 when I was living in Brussels, Belgium, and in 1958, from Geneva. Both times, I contacted them through your embassy in Belgium, then, likewise in Geneva, through the good offices of your Consulate General. (sic)*. I am certain that the former correspondence (from Brussels)* was remitted to Mr. John Foster Dulles. On December 17, 1959, I sent a copy of my book to the

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:dek, blh
August 27, 1964

ENCLOSURE

GV 62-109090-190

President of the United States, Mr. Dwight Eisenhower. He acknowledged receipt of it through your Consulate General at Strasbourg.

In 1950, as part of a statement I made to the Canton Police of Lausanne, Switzerland, I let it be known that President Franklin Roosevelt had been telehypnotically assassinated as a result of an action directed from Europe. I also mentioned this fact in the correspondence I have discussed previously. The case of President John Kennedy is not without analogy from several standpoints. Lest the details may prove tedious, I shall outline the essential points I wish to discuss in this letter.

On October 8, 1963, I became personally acquainted with a sharply marked telehypnotic effect at Fribourg-en-Brisgau (Bade, West Germany). It was a fact which a few days later would have a macabre correlation in another border area. On Friday, November 15, 1963 - exactly one week before President Kennedy's assassination - another very sharp telehypnotic effect took place at Mulhouse under a very special circumstance. This incident immediately directed my thoughts toward the U. S. A. But what was I to do? Nobody had asked me for years to take a more active part in this immense criminal affair in spite of all that I had undertaken in this world. Moreover, I did not know where, when and in which form a criminal act could occur.

I know the Kennedy case only through the press. I lack a few factors for a more thorough interpretation of the facts that I have just mentioned. However, since I am familiar with approximately 80,000 cases, I am in a position to tell you what I have deduced:

(1) Without a doubt, Lee Harvey Oswald lived all his life, even when he still was in his mother's womb, under telehypnotic contact. Any capable psychiatrist should have had no trouble in ascertaining this circumstance. Moreover, every Free Mason, from a certain degree up, should have certainly realized that this was the case.

(2) It is certain that during the years that Lee Harvey Oswald lived in the United States of America and also during those that he spent in the USSR, there were circles which took advantage of this circumstance. By this, I mean that Oswald was the tool of espionage and counterespionage services and perhaps also of criminal organizations.

(3) The person who was the object of the two telehypnotic effects which took place at Fribourg-en-Brisgau and at Mulhouse was, therefore, within the telemagnetic circuit established between a European telehypnotizer and Oswald. Surely, it will be possible to recognize that Oswald, as far as his aggressiveness, assurance and determination are concerned, both in the action and in the choice of the victim, was invisibly directed in his act by a telehypnotic channel.

(4) It is not to be excluded, perhaps even probable, that Rubinstein was on the same telehypnomagnetic circuit.

(5) The circumstance of the choice of the person who was the object of the two above-mentioned telehypnotic effects encourages us to admit the possibility of a complementary interpretation to the effect that other people may also have found themselves on the telehypnomagnetic circuit. They may have been police officials or personnel of the intelligence services of one or two western countries to whom the telehypnotizer wanted to transmit the warning of what he was about to do under compulsion. In this particular case, the warning may not have been understood or may have been ignored for reasons which may be attributable, for example, to Masonic laws.

(6) As for President Kennedy's assassination and the succession of events which I see, there must have been at least two motives totally foreign to Oswald, that is, two motives which this latter could not fathom at all. The very special circumstances which I am describing herein lead me to a personal conviction that there exists in the western world a number of people who must have known what was about to happen.

(7) The air crash in which Senator Edward Kennedy was involved does not exclude the possibility of a telehypnomagnetic criminal action. Anybody who reads my book can understand the functioning of such an action no matter how extraordinary it may appear.

Since I do not know in what consideration you will hold this letter, I will refrain from further details or clarifications. However, I remain at your disposal. On the other hand, I am sending enclosed herewith a copy of my work, regretting that it cannot be in English because the book has not been published in your language.

This immense affair, whose object is crime organized in all its forms with telehypnotism as its principal instrument,

causes ravages throughout the world daily. Thus, it is extremely astonishing that such a great power as the U. S. A. has not yet been able to secure positive results in the combat against this scourge a good 19 years after the end of the war and that I am still compelled, in spite of the fact that I am one of the greatest specialists in the subject matter, to finance all my own works while billions are being spent or wasted on campaigns which are a hundred times less important. I have in mind, for example, the anticommunist struggle as it is being conducted, which, in certain American circles, conveys the impression that it borders on hysteria. I also have in mind certain aids which are being granted to underdeveloped countries and it is my contention - even though I am without (financial) reserves for the actions and the credits which should make it possible to sponsor the development of this science and its techniques - that this far-reaching criminal affair is much more urgent than the on-time major space programs both in the U. S. A. and in the U. S. S. R.

In my research and work within the criminological field, I am privileged to have had a rather special training. Apart from the theoretical aspect, I am equipped, for instance, with the experience which I have accumulated during several years of work in economic pursuits (banking, commercial organization of a major industrial "trust," industry and management). On the other hand - strange as it may appear - I am also well-versed in psychiatry and had a practice in Switzerland for almost eight years until the outbreak of the last war. Since diagnosis was my forte, I had specialized myself in the application of active psychoanalysis and suggestion. I worked for the most part with complicated cases and I am referring, for the sake of exemplification, to the case of a female patient who had been suffering from a persecution complex and had been kept in an institution for several years. I had her released and after four months of daily treatments, she recovered to the extent that she was able to accept, a month later, a position as hotel clerk; a position which she held for several years. As far as this major criminal affair is concerned, I have organized my work wherever it was necessary. I am a Swiss citizen, but have been living abroad for several years now. Even though I have been living here at Mulhouse for a number of years, I still consider myself a temporary resident.

Besides my work, I have devoted my energies to commercial organization problems and, during the last 18 months,

I have been working in a special field connected with the administration of justice.

As I have mentioned previously, I am at the disposal of your commission. With my best regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)* Amberg

Enclosure: One book
Registered

DESCRIPTION OF BOOK:

The enclosed book is a 101-page introduction to telehypnotism, which is defined as encompassing telemagnetohypnotism and telehypnomagnetism. Telemagnetohypnotism is used on human beings and animals and telehypnomagnetism is used on matter, such as metals, materials and products of all description.

After describing magnetism, the author discusses human magnetism and hypnotism, to concentrate his attention on telehypnotism which he calls the most important part of hypnotism.

After giving a short history of what man has learned about telehypnotism and its general applications, the author discusses "telehypnotism in the service of crime." This chapter is divided into the following subjects:

Diseases and Epidemics

Accidents on the Job and Traffic Accidents - Air Crashes

Criminality and Justice

Sex

Espionage and Sabotage

Political Economics

Politics

Religions, Occultism, Clairvoyance, Telepathy

Meteorology

The book closes with: "A Word About Cancer."

In these few pages, the author seems to find it significant that science has not been able to isolate a cancer virus in man. He suggests that magnetism may be the cause.

* Translator's inserts for clarity.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Co[illegible]
1 - Mr. Sul[illegible]van
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Cross

EX-113

62-109090-190

August 31, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC-34

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letter of August 25, 1964, forwarded a letter in French, together with a book entitled "Le Telehypnotisme," requesting that the letter be translated and the book be described.

The translation, the description and the original foreign language material are being forwarded to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (3)

FJC:dek
(9)

REC'D-READING ROOM
Aug 31 1 31 PM '64

BY COURIER SVC.
8:00 - 31
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

170 SEP 4 - 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: August 24, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated August 20, 1964, J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission referred a letter addressed to himself from Mrs. Marina Oswald dated August 17, 1964, and requested that it be translated from the Russian language.

Mrs. Oswald's letter thanks Mr. Rankin for forwarding a letter addressed to her in care of the Commission.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin's letter furnishing the required translation.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Cross

FJC:mmg
(8)

NOT RECORDED
195 AUG 29 1964

AUG 28 1964

GU CHG 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: August 24, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R, CUBA

I talked with Congressman Jerry Ford (R-Mich.) on 8-17-64 relative to the allegation that he had leaked information concerning the Oswald diary to the communications media. Congressman Ford told me he desired to unequivocally state, and would furnish a sworn signed statement if necessary, that he did not leak the information in question.

He confirmed the fact that he had briefly talked with representatives of "Life" Magazine and stated that under no circumstances had he given them any information concerning Oswald's diary.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Sullivan
1- Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Jones

CDD:sad
(7)

AUG 24 1964

AUG 20

08 SEP 3 1964

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

August 17, 1964

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Thank you very much for taking the trouble of forwarding me a letter which was addressed to me, care of the Commission. Many thanks for your attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/ Marina Oswald

Mrs. Marina Oswald
Richardson, Texas

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
August 24, 1964

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

August 20, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mrs. Marina Oswald has addressed a letter to me in the Russian language, dated August 17, 1964. May we have your assistance in translating this brief note?

Again thanking you for your constant help, I am

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encl.

ENCLOSURE

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 29 1964

21 AUG 21 1964

ENCLOSURE

SEVEN

SOVIET

EXCEROS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105 82 SS

3 Sep AUG 21 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Cross

August 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letter of August 20, 1964, forwarded a letter from Marina Oswald, dated August 17, 1964, requesting that it be translated.

The translation and original foreign language material are being forwarded to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
AUG 25 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

FJC:mmg
(9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen

ORIGINAL FILED IN

AUG 25 9 32 AM '64
FBI
RECORDED - READING ROOM

MR. TROTTER 8/26/64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - X - CUBA

INFORMATION REGARDING LIFTED
PALM PRINT FROM GUN

This memo is submitted to report the receipt of a telephone call at approximately 11:45 A. M., today, 8/26/64, from Mr. Norman Redlich, of the General Counsel's Staff of the President's Commission. As you are aware, I testified before the Committee concerning certain latent print identifications. One of the latent palm prints identified appears on a lift submitted by the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, reportedly lifted from the underside of the barrel of the rifle identified as the murder weapon.

Mr. Redlich asked me if I were able to tell from my examination of the rifle whether there was any indication of a latent print having been lifted from the underside of the barrel. I told him, on the basis of taking the gun apart and my examination and inspection of the weapon, I could not tell. He then posed several hypothetical questions as to whether prints could be lifted and no trace left. I told him that it was possible that prints could be developed and lifted and no trace left.

Mr. Redlich said he would follow his call with a letter.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - [illegible]
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 1

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention: Mr. Robert A. Frazier)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

SFL:bcc
(9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AUG 20 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your Bureau has submitted to the Commission a booklet entitled "Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, Photographs, Floor Plans, Parking Lots." We call your attention to the floor plan of the first floor designated as "Diagram B" and the floor plan of the second floor designated as "Diagram C."

We would like your Bureau to submit to us these diagrams, deleting the numerical references appearing in each of these diagrams. We would like included in the diagrams the scale which appears in the lower right hand corner of each diagram but the material in the lower left hand corner which has reference to camera locations should be deleted.

Your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 29 1964

August 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of August 20, 1964, requesting additions to be made to two photographs contained in a booklet, previously furnished by the FBI, entitled "Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas."

Enclosed, per your request, are four glossy prints each of the following exhibits:

1. Texas School Book Depository - diagram of first floor.

2. Texas School Book Depository - diagram of second floor.

The enclosed material complies with the request in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad (enclosures)
1 - Mr. D. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gale (enclosures)

Enclosures (8)

MAIL ROOM

BY COURIER SVC.
20 AUG 64
FBI-WASH. D.C.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen

REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 26 12 08 PM '64
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of July 30, 1964, requesting that we identify and interview an employee of "The Dallas Times Herald" by the name of Griffin, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated August 24, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the results of the desired investigation.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of July 30, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
7 1 AUG 27
COMM-FBI

62-109090-7
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 29 1964

Enclosures (2)

JWZ/pab
(7)

NOTE: The President's Commission by letter 7/30/64 advised that Ray Pryor, a composing room employee of The Dallas Times Herald in testifying before the Commission stated that he saw Jack Ruby about 4:00 p.m., Saturday, 11/23/63 and that a fellow employee by the name of Griffin was present during part of his conversation with Ruby. It was requested that we identify and interview Griffin. Dallas determined that Griffin's correct name was Kenneth Ed Griffith who stated that he was present for a few minutes during Pryor's conversation with Ruby at which

Continued on page two

Tolson
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Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
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RECEIVED DIRECTOR
CRIME RECORDS
RECEIVED
AUG 26 3 30 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE (continued)

time he recalled Ruby mention the fact that he had been to the Dallas Police Department earlier in the night and he discussed with Pryor the controversial Bernard Weissman advertisement that had appeared in the Dallas morning news on 11/22/63.

August 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 30, 1964, requesting an investigation to determine how "The Dallas Times Herald" learned of questions and answers which were published in numerous newspapers on the polygraph examination of Jack Ruby on July 18, 1964.

The results of this Bureau's investigation were furnished to you by my letter of August 19, 1964, with the exception of an interview with Miss Odell Oliver, the court reporter who recorded the interview. Enclosed herewith are two copies of a memorandum dated August 24, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth an interview with Miss Odell Oliver.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of July 30, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
7 9 AUG 27
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JWH:job
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 29 1964

AUG 27 11 54 AM '64
SEC'D READING ROOM
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: At the request of the President's Commission, Ruby was afforded a polygraph examination at the Dallas County Jail on 7/10/64 by SAs Herndon and Wood. The questions used in the examination were prepared by the Commission and all arrangements as to who would be present were made by the President's Commission. On 7/22/64 "The Dallas Times Herald" printed an article which set forth what was purported to be the complete questions and answers from the polygraph examination and the President's Commission by letter 7/30/64 requested investigation to determine how "The Dallas Times Herald" learned of the questions and answers which were published. With this interview of Oliver we have completed interview of all persons present during the interview with the exception of the President's Commission's representatives, and all denied releasing the information. Officials of "The Dallas Times Herald" declined to reveal their source of information.

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

August 26, 1964

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

At approximately 12:10 p.m. on August 24, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, telephonically contacted the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and asked to speak to Special Agent in Charge J. Gordon Shanklin. Mrs. Oswald was advised that Mr. Shanklin was then not available, whereupon she stated that perhaps she should contact "Herbert Hoover."

Mrs. Oswald stated she wanted it known that she had nothing to do with the assassination of President Kennedy, but that as far as she was concerned, everyone else was under suspicion. She added that she had information which might involve an Agent of the FBI.

When questioned as to the identity of the Agent, she refused to divulge same over the telephone. She indicated a desire to give a deposition concerning the information in her possession and consented to be interviewed by our Agents from Fort Worth, Texas.

At approximately 1:15 p.m., August 24, 1964, Mrs. Oswald telephonically contacted Assistant Director William C. Sullivan. She stated that she desired to furnish some information, whereupon Mr. Sullivan told her he would accept the information. She then told Mr. Sullivan that she was not going to pay for the telephone call as she had considerable to say and it would be costly. She stated that she did not want to furnish her information to our local office in Texas and desired to be called back. She then furnished to Mr. Sullivan an indistinct telephone number and, when asked for the address from which she was calling, she discontinued the conversation.

At approximately 2:23 p.m., August 24, 1964, a woman identifying herself as Margaret (phonetic) Oswald

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen

JCS:pah
(11)

62-109090 — (SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

of Fort Worth, Texas, and who claimed to be the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, telephonically contacted Special Agent Robert P. Finzel of our Washington Field Office. Mrs. Oswald claimed to have received an anonymous telephone call on August 24, 1964, to the effect that the hotel bill of Mr. Hugh Aynesworth, a writer for "The Dallas Morning News," "was being paid by the FBI."

She continued that she thereafter telephoned Aynesworth at LA 7-3015 and the conversation was as follows:

Mrs. Oswald: Hello Hugh.

Aynesworth: How are you Lu (phonetic)?

Mrs. Oswald: How would you like another FBI scoop?

Aynesworth: Oh, it is you Mrs. Hosty (phonetic).

At this point Mrs. Oswald claims she hung up.

She identified Hosty as an FBI Agent of the Dallas Office and stated her belief that Hosty or Mrs. Hosty is furnishing information to Aynesworth.

She identified Aynesworth as a newspaperman who published Lee's (Oswald's) diary and other unauthorized articles connected with the Warren Commission Report.

Mrs. Oswald further advised that she learned from her informant, whom she refused to identify, that a former Agent of the FBI, John Fain, 52 years of age, retired, residing at Houston, Texas, "was in New Orleans and paid Lee's (Oswald's) fine at the time he was arrested on the Fair Play for Cuba charge."

Mrs. Oswald furnished no additional information and terminated the conversation.

On the afternoon of August 24, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, was contacted by Special Agents Robley D. Madland and Richard L. Wiehl of our Dallas Office. She refused to be interviewed by the Agents stating that she gave the information in her possession to Mr. Sullivan of the FBI in Washington, D. C., by long distance

telephone conversation on that date. Mrs. Oswald said she "decided to go to the top" with the information she had as it concerned a local problem in connection with "the case," and she did not want "to get involved." Mrs. Oswald said that the information she gave Mr. Sullivan would have to come from him as she had spent her money in order to call Washington, D. C., and she would not give the information to "ordinary Agents."

She volunteered that she did have some "gossip" which she desired to pass along. In this regard she said that some two weeks ago she was invited to New York to appear on the Les Crane television program. She said that on August 7, 1964, she was taping the program for the Les Crane show in New York City and was on a panel with Crane and Melvin Belli, former attorney for Jack Ruby. She stated that she "outsmarted" Belli on five different occasions during the program and the audience "absolutely loved it." Mrs. Oswald said she learned after this program that Belli came to Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, to confer with Jack Ruby in his cell which act she did not think was proper because he, Belli, no longer represented Ruby.

For purposes of clarity all times indicated herein are expressed as Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

NOTE:

Letterhead prepared for dissemination to President's Commission. One copy to Dallas with copy 8/27/64 letter to Commission and one copy to WFO by O-7 on 8/27/64.

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for the further completion of your records are two copies of a memorandum dated August 26, 1964, setting forth details of our dealings with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on August 24, 1964.

We do not intend to take any further action in connection with the unfounded assertions of Mrs. Oswald as recorded in the enclosed memorandum. It may interest you to know that the maiden name of the wife of Special Agent James Hosty is Janet Ethel Berry. In connection with Mrs. Oswald's comments concerning former Special Agent John H. Fain, your attention is invited to the fact that Mr. Fain has appeared before the President's Commission and has offered sworn testimony concerning the nature and extent of his association with Lee Harvey Oswald.

BY COURIER SVC.
7 SEP 27
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 1 1964

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba; Bufile 105-82555. Refer to WFOairtel and letterhead dated 8/24/64. Take no further action concerning matter referred to in re communications. Enclosed for your information is a copy of Bureau's 8/26/64 letterhead which was furnished to the Commission

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security-Russia - Cuba," dated 8/27/64, prepared by JCS:pah.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: August 28, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated August 25, 1964, J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission referred a letter and a book received by the Commission, and requested that the letter be translated and the book described. Both articles were in French.

The letter is from Edouard Amberg, 47 Boulevard Gambetta, Mulhouse, Ht-Rhin, France, dated July 7, 1964. The writer advised that prior to the assassination of the President he intercepted two "telehypnotic" messages of an impending tragedy in America. He claims that he is one of the world's greatest authorities on "telehypnosis" and that it is his belief that Oswald was being influenced through "telehypnosis" by one or more persons. He offers his services to the Commission to clear up the assassination and to combat crime.

The book is a treatise on "telehypnosis" which is the power to control and manipulate people at a distance.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin's letter furnishing the requested translation.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Cross

FJC:mam
(8)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 10 1964

4 SEP-10 1964

NAT. INT. SEC.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

September 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (W. A. Branigan)
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 12, 1964, concerning the scope of this Bureau's investigative efforts since the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Reference is also made to a telephone conversation between Mr. Howard P. Willens of your staff and Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on September 2, 1964, relative to our making an estimate of the number of interviews conducted by personnel of this Bureau since November 22, 1963.

As you were previously advised in my letter dated August 12, 1964, we did not keep track of the number of interviews conducted by virtually every one of our fifty-six continental field offices and our representatives abroad. Based on the most recent request of Mr. Willens, an effort was made to arrive at a reasonable estimate of the number of such interviews conducted, without resorting to a physical count or engaging in a laborious, time-consuming research project. In line with the above, it is estimated FBI personnel conducted 25,000 interviews since November 22, 1963. It is pointed out this figure took into consideration interviews and reinterviews in all matters investigated by this Bureau arising from the assassination of President Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (15)

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo captioned "The President's Commission, Assassination of the President," 9-2-64, RDR:las.

REC-30 62-109090-1141

83 SEP-4 COMM-FBI

SEP 9 9 45 AM '64 FBI

79 SEP 10 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Gross
Sale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. CALLAHAN DATE: 9-10-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
REQUESTS FOR VISUAL AIDS

During the past several weeks the Bureau completed 23 visual aids which were requested by Mr. Rankin to be used by the Commission to assist report writers in clarifying obscure, technical points which will appear in the text of the finished report estimated to consist of 30 volumes upon completion. On 9-3-64, Staff members Redlich, Willens, Slawson and Griffin requested fifteen (15) additional visual aids dealing with Oswald's life in the USSR, Ruby's killing of Oswald and the assassination site. No deadline date was set at that time, however, their requests were given expeditious attention by the Exhibits Section and within two working days plus several hours overtime, preliminary rough draft sketches were completed and discussed with these attorneys on 9-9-64.

Mr. Willens, Administrative Assistant to Mr. Rankin, advised me on 9-9-64 that he had been instructed to have the completed text and visual aids in the hands of the Government Printing Office by noon Friday, 9-11-64. He instructed his staff to get me all the information necessary to complete new exhibits and to approve all rough sketches already submitted to the Commission. The 15 rough drafts were approved by 4:00 p.m., on 9-9-64. Two additional visual aids were requested making a total of 17 to be completed in a matter of one working day, an assignment which normally would be handled in four working days. Material for two visual aids is still to be obtained by the Commission from the Defense Department and made available to the Exhibits Section early on 9-10-64.

Mr. Willens was advised that the visual aids would be completed and delivered to him by noon on Friday, 9-11-64.

ACTION:

EOF 3 REC 14

Extra hours have been ordered for experienced Exhibits Specialists to work beyond the normal working day to the extent necessary to get this job done on time.

LJG:bdb
(7)

SEP 14 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (Sent Direct)

64 SEP 21 1964

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-24-64

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A4438-A4439. Congressman Schadeberg, (R) Wisconsin, spoke regarding the report on the assassination of President Kennedy and stated "Since the investigation was made by a duly presidentially appointed committee and staffing paid by tax funds, it is unthinkable and unconscionable to even suggest that the findings be sold to the public." Mr. Schadeberg placed in the Record an editorial from the Janesville (Wisconsin) Daily Gazette of August 13th captioned "A Price on Kennedy Tragedy." The editorial states that in the investigation of the President's death "No corner, no personality, no motive could be hidden from this probe-in-depth, backed by all the vast facilities of the FBI or any other Federal agency as might be required."

Original fi

REC 20 62-109090-13

SEP 11 1964

XEROX

SEP 11 1964

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-21-64 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

56 SEP 23 1964

August 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated August 19, 1964, Chicago, Illinois, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." The memorandum pertains to a Five Dollar Federal Reserve Note, Series 1950 C, Serial Number G58070975D, bearing on the reverse side the handwritten notation "will be murdered Nov 22" and the names "Jackie Kennedy" and "John F Kennedy." Also enclosed are two photographs each of the front and reverse side of this Federal Reserve Note which were prepared by the FBI Laboratory.

The Five Dollar Federal Reserve Note referred to by the FBI Laboratory as Q614 has been designated as Exhibit D236. The results of the examination conducted by the FBI Laboratory determined the handwriting on Q614 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this handwriting has been added to this file.

It was concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, K4 and K5 in this case, did not prepare the handwriting on Q614.

Specimen Q614 will be retained in the Laboratory pending a determination as to when it can be properly released.

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

56 SEP 3 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

No further action is being taken in this matter. However, the information concerning this Federal Reserve Note is being furnished to United States Secret Service.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (6)

NOTE:

The $5 bill was furnished to our Chicago Office by Mrs. Lillian Menz, Cicero, Illinois. Mrs. Menz's husband operates a gas station and received this $5 bill during the normal course of business and was unable to recall the individual from whom he received the bill. The writing on the bill was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File, nor was it established that the writing was that of Lee Harvey Oswald. No further action is being taken and U. S. Secret Service is being advised. This matter was coordinated with the Laboratory.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes, 645 RB
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Griffith
Mr. Cadigan

August 31, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On August 27, 1964, Commission employee Miss Elaine Johnson requested photographs of FBI Exhibits designated as K74 and Q332. Enclosed are two photographs of these exhibits.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

COURIER SVC.
7 G AUG 31
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
198 SEP 1 1964

AUG 31 11 44 AM '64
FBI - READING ROOM

RECD JAN ROOM
T.R.T.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

10 AUG 31 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DCC:GFL (9)

ENCLOSURE

109060

SEP 2 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: K74 is a block of forms of the Transportes Frontera Bus Line. Q332 is a Transportes Frontera Bus Company passenger list covering a trip made by bus number 340 from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, October 2-3, 1963.

MR. TROTTER 8-31-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

LATENT PRINT EXAMINATION

A stub of a bus ticket issued by Transportes del Norte (Mexican bus line) #130038, price $33.75 (MN) showing travel from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas, which bears a block stamp on the back "Transportes del Norte, Oct. 3, 1963, Mexico, D. F., J. Gascon," and a library pass in the name of Lee Harvey Oswald dated April, 1962, written in the Russian language, were received from the Dallas Office for latent print examination.

Specimens examined but no latent prints developed.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

Specimens retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James H. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. W. E. Lonihan)
1 - 62-109090 (Examination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Office
(10)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 9 1964

79 SEP 10

ORIGINAL FILED IN

8-31-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (105-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ARA
IS - R - CUBA

Reurtel 8-27-64.

Your item #1, a stub of a bus ticket issued by Transportes del Norte (Mexican bus line) #13033, price $30.75 (MX) showing travel from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas, which bears a block stamp on the back "Transportes del Norte, Sept. 30, 1963, Mexico, D. F., J. Cancun," and your item #3, a library pass in the name of Lee Harvey Oswald, dated April, 1963, written in the Russian language, were examined for latent prints but none were developed.

Laboratory reporting separately and advising as to disposition of all submitted items.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Deloach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James B. Bailey)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

EFL:mcm
(12)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 3 1964

79 SEP 4-19

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

August 31, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated August 27, 1964, concerning our dealings with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on August 24, 1964.

In this connection there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated August 21, 1964, in which is set forth a transcript of that portion of the August 5, 1964, Les Crane television program on which Marguerite Oswald and Melvin Belli appeared as guest panelists. As set forth in the enclosure to our August 27, 1964, letter, Mrs. Oswald on August 24, 1964, made a passing reference to her appearance on the Les Crane program. The enclosed material is furnished to you for the further completion of your records.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JCS:pah
(2)

NOTE:

Referenced letter enclosed a letterhead setting forth the latest (8/24/64) rantings of Mrs. Oswald and advised the Commission we do not intend to take any further action.

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
AUG 31
COMM-FBI

AUG 31 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 1 1964

FBI - READING ROOM
AUG 19 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Mrs. Oswald on 8/24/64 volunteered that she was on the Crane show, that she "outsmarted" Belli on five occasions and that the audience "absolutely loved it." Enclosure hereto is a 33-page letterhead from New York setting forth that is described as a verbatim transcription of indicated portion of the show. This will be of interest to the Commission for during her appearance Mrs. Oswald rambled at length and at times was incoherent. There are many grammatical errors in the speech of the individuals recorded in the transcript. New York attempted to show this by, in part, underscoring these errors. To be consistent we have deleted all underscoring as the document has been described as verbatim.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 8/31/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On August 31, 1964, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, called SA Cortlandt Cunningham, Physics and Chemistry Section, and advised that in the course of this project the Commission had inadvertently failed to request three copies of Commission Exhibit 364. She noted that this exhibit was in the custody of this Bureau and requested that three photographs be delivered personally to the Commission at the earliest possible time.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Document Section.

ACTION: The Exhibit will be photographed and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. This exhibit will be retained in Bureau custody.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Office, Room 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Neill
1 - Mr. Kittel

MRK:kw
(13)

10 SEP 1 1964

(continued - over)

SEVEN

70 SEP 2 1964

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

No. 364 (C10A) Replica sack, a facsimile of paper bag used to transport rifle

FBI

Date: 8/26/64

Transmit in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka;
IS - R - CUBA

MARINA OSWALD today advised PRISCILLA JOHNSON, the newspaper reporter who interviewed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Moscow, is presently in Dallas and is conferring with her concerning the writing of a book to be authored by MARINA OSWALD.

MARINA advised she no longer retains WILLIAM MC KENZIE as her attorney as the litigation between her and her ex-manager JAMES H. MARTIN and her ex-attorney JOHN M. THORNE has now been settled. She said if she enters into a contractual arrangement with PRISCILLA JOHNSON or with publishers concerning her book, she will have another attorney examine any contracts or other legal documents which might be pertinent.

MARINA has requested that she be furnished with a list of all property belonging to her or her late husband and which is now in possession of the Bureau or the President's Commission. The Bureau is requested to advise if it will be satisfactory to furnish such a list to MARINA and if so, will such a list be furnished to Dallas by the Bureau or should it be made up from the files available at Dallas.

3-Bureau
2-Dallas

WRH/cms
(5)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 4 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

9/1/64

Airtel (62-109060)

1 - Belmont
1 - Conrad
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 8/26/64 concerning request of Marina Oswald to be furnished with list of all property belonging to herself and subject which is now in possession of Bureau or Commission. Prepare a list of all material obtained by Bureau from all sources believed to be the property of Oswald and his wife. Show in the list the source from which this material was received. Do not attempt to show whether this material is presently in possession of Bureau or Commission. Note in this regard, it will not be possible to indicate in the listing who currently retains possession of the articles as this changes daily due to Commission's requesting exhibits and returning others to the Bureau.

The list should be preceded by statement to effect that it is a listing of all material believed to be the property of Lee Harvey Oswald and/or Marina Oswald which was obtained by the Bureau from indicated sources. Upon compilation of list, furnish same to Bureau. Do not furnish any listing to Marina Oswald until advised to do so by Bureau.

JCS:pah
(10)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, captioned same, dated 9/1/64, prepared by JCS:pah.

SEP 2 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 2 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

September 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mail Room
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of a memorandum dated August 23, 1964, and the attachment thereto dealing with material obtained from Marina Oswald on August 27, 1964. There are enclosed, in addition, two copies each of photographs of this material which may be described as follows:

(1) Exhibit Number D-237--two photographs depicting front and back of Transportes del Norte line bus ticket Number 13688.

(2) Exhibit Number D-238--three photographs depicting the cover page, pages 31 and 38 of a pamphlet entitled "This Week--Esta Semana."

(3) Exhibit Number D-239--six photographs depicting title page and table of Contents of book entitled "Learning Russian."

(4) Exhibit Number D-240--16 photographs depicting the front and back of a guide map of Mexico City published by the Flecha Publishing House, Post Office Box 8576, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

(5) Exhibit Number D-241--one photograph depicting the cover and back page of a pamphlet entitled "Fiesta Brava."

(6) Exhibit Number D-242--two photographs depicting front and back of a library card in the Russian language.

JCS:pah
(9)

NOT RECORDED 31 SEP 2 1964
89 SEP 2 1964 (SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 2-1964
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Your attention is invited to the fact that photographs of two other portions of Transportes del Norte bus ticket Number 13683 were furnished to you by our letter dated April 22, 1964. The two portions of this ticket previously furnished to you have been designated Exhibit Number D-202. Exhibits D-237 and D-242 have been processed for latent finger impressions; however, no impressions of value for identification purposes were developed thereon.

The various exhibits enclosed herewith are, where appropriate, being translated and afforded cryptanalytic examination. Photographs of pages 29, 50, 54 and 78 of Exhibit Number D-238 are being prepared and will be furnished to you in the immediate future.

The markings and notations depicted in Exhibits D-238 and D-240 have been noted and investigation pertinent thereto is underway. The results of this inquiry will be furnished to you as received.

The number 15-60-55, which has been written at the top of page 33 of Exhibit Number D-238, appears in Oswald's address book (Exhibit Number D-29). As you have previously been advised, Mexico City Telephone Number 15-60-55 is listed to the Chancellery of the Soviet Embassy, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (64)

NOTE:

Enclosed letterhead describes material depicted in photographs, which material was obtained from Marina Oswald 8/27/64.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes, 645 RB

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

September 1, 1964

By Courier Service

SEP 1 9 58 AM '64
FBI
D.C. READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On August 27, 1964, Commission employee Miss Mary Ann Rowcotsky telephonically requested two photographs of the exhibit designated as FBI Item 446. The requested photographs are enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

19 SEP 1 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

62-109060

NOTE: Item 446 is the U. S. Passport issued to Lee Harvey Oswald, on June 25, 1963.

JCC:GFH:kw
(9)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

WIRE ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

September 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On July 29, 1964, Mr. Aubrey Ray Lindsey, Richardson, Texas, advised Special Agents of our Dallas Office that a business acquaintance, one Malcolm J. Hoy, told him on November 22, 1963, he saw the President Kennedy motorcade. Hoy advised Lindsey President Kennedy had been shot twice "because he was there watching it." Mr. Lindsey thought this remark was unusual and added he did not know Hoy's present location. Mr. Lindsey said Hoy formerly worked at the General Motors plant in Arlington, Texas.

Investigation at Arlington, Texas, determined inquiries had been received concerning Hoy from the General Motors plant at South Gate, California.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert H. Karl dated August 24, 1964, at Los Angeles, California, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba." It contains the results of an interview with Mr. Hoy.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

105-82555
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

KMR:las (9)

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 1 1964

79 SEP 4 - 1964

NOTE:

In Hoy's interview he remarked that he did observe the President's motorcade and had heard reports thought to be the explosion of firecrackers and saw an individual climb on the back of the President's car and speed away. However, he did not realize until some time later when he was in a movie theater and heard the announcement that the President had been shot that he tied the activities together. Hoy had no information of pertinence to the investigation.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delonach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 31

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In order to establish that no curtain rods were found in the Texas School Book Depository Building following the assassination, we request that your Bureau interview Roy S. Truly, Building Superintendent, to inquire whether he knows of any curtain rods having been found in the building after November 22. We also request that you ask Mr. Truly whether it would be customary for such discovery to be called to his attention.

Your cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

4-2

1 21 SEP 1 1964
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 2 1964

EX-105
SEP 1 1964
5430

PLAIN TEXT

9/1/64

TELETYPE

URGENT

1 - Mr. Raupach

TO SAC DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, SIXTY-THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

COMMISSION BY LETTER DATED AUGUST TWENTY-ONE, SIXTY-FOUR STATES IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH THAT NO CURTAIN RODS WERE FOUND IN THE TSBDB FOLLOWING ASSASSINATION REQUESTS THAT ROY S. TRULY BE INTERVIEWED TO ESTABLISH BY HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CURTAIN RODS HAVING BEEN FOUND IN THE BUILDING AFTER NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, ALSO ESTABLISH FROM TRULY WHETHER IT WOULD BE CUSTOMARY FOR SUCH DISCOVERY TO BE CARRIED TO HIS ATTENTION.

SUBMIT RESULTS OF TRULY'S INTERVIEW IN LHM, AND IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY TO INCORPORATE TRULY'S INTERVIEW IN A SUBSEQUENT REPORT. EXPEDITE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 1 1964

TELETYPE

MJR/mcp
(3)

NOTE: Commission by letter dated 8/31/64 requested Roy S. Truly Superintendent of the TSBDB, be interviewed to establish if curtain rods were found in the building following November 22, 1963. Commission also requested to determine from Truly whether it would be customary for such discovery to be called to his attention.

79 SEP 4-1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

September 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda captioned "Mark Lane" dated August 12 and August 17, 1964.

Concerning James Alford Markham's reference to his arrest on July 30, 1964, in his statement as set forth in the enclosed August 12, 1964, memorandum, your attention is invited to the fact that, as set forth in our July 31, 1964, memorandum in the Mark Lane matter, the records of the Dallas Police Department reveal that James Alford Markham was, in fact, arrested on June 30, 1964.

Upon detachment of the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 2 1964

6 SEP 2 1964

Enclosures (4)

JCS:pah
(8)

BY COURIER SVC.
79 SEP -1
FBI-DOJ

NOTE: Enclosures have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. The 8/12/64 letterhead deals with reinterview of James Markham, son of Helen Markham, the eye-witness of Oswald's killing of Officer Tippit. Lane has inferred in his speeches that pi[illegible] CONFIDENTIAL police pressure was put on

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

SEP 1 1 25 PM '64 FBI
RECD-READING ROOM
ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 1 - 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Helen Markham to get her to identify Oswald and by inference he has claimed that Dallas police used brutality when arresting Markham's son James. Fact is Markham jumped out of an upstairs window of his mother's home and was injured in the fall. He admitted this during prior interview. The 8/12/64 enclosure records that James Markham now claims he was pushed out of the window by police. He claims he lied when previously interviewed as the police promised him probation, but as he has not been indicted, he wants to tell the "truth" now. The enclosure shows James Markham to be a liar. The 8/17/64 letterhead recounts Lane's activities when in Denmark. Classified "Confidential" as Legat, London, classified his letterhead to protect the foreign source.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Cunningham
1 - Office, Room 7133

September 1, 1964

By Courier Service

SEP 1 1964
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky on August 28, 1964, another photograph of Commission Exhibit 749 (the negative of the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle) along with one print of this negative was delivered to Miss Rowcotsky on this date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

NOTE: Miss Rowcotsky advised that the Commission had need for another photograph of Commission Exhibit 749 and that she needed another for the printer as well as a print of the negative of Oswald holding the rifle. The negative is Commission Exhibit 749. Copies of photographs furnished are attached to yellow.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC.
79 SEP -2
COMM-FBI

CBC:nlb (9)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 2 1964

ENCLOSURE

79 SEP 4 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Trotter
9-1-64

1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Latona
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Office, Room 7133

Mr. Belmont

I. W. Conrad

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - C

In response to a telephonic request today from Mr. J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, I conferred with Mr. Rankin in his office concerning the latent print lift (identified as Oswald's) from the assassination rifle and concerning the 25 latent prints remaining unidentified which were developed on the four book cartons recovered at the Texas School Book Depository. SA Robert A. Frazier, Firearms Unit, FBI Laboratory, and Section Chief Sebastian F. Latona, Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, also participated in this conference.

As set forth in Mr. Rosen's memo of 8-28-64, Mr. Rankin had previously inquired if we could determine whether the latent lifted by Lieutenant Day, Dallas Police Department, was in fact lifted from the assassination rifle. I informed Mr. Rankin that the FBI Laboratory was able to positively identify this lift as having come from Oswald's rifle in the area under the wooden foregrip.

Mr. Rankin informed me that he had made an official request by letter in this regard. This letter will be answered upon its receipt and upon the completion of a photograph illustrating the identification.

Mr. Rankin stated he would also request by letter that the FBI attempt to identify the latent prints on the cartons referred to above with particular reference to eliminating the prints of Dallas police officers, Secret Service Agents and Texas School Book employees. Mr. Rankin was informed that six of the latents were palm prints which would necessitate acquiring "major case" type prints for comparison purposes. I advised Mr. Rankin that this phase of the investigation would be handled upon receipt of the letter defining the objectives.

ACTION: None. For information only.

105-82555
1 - 62-109060
RAF:nlb (15)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 10 1964

79 SEP 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT : LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

1 - Belmont
1 - Conrad
1 - Rosen

DATE: September 1, 1964

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

This discusses request of Marina Oswald that she be furnished with a list of all property belonging to her or her late husband which is now in the possession of the Bureau or the President's Commission.

On 8/26/64 Marina Oswald advised Dallas that she is currently working with Priscilla Johnson, a free lance writer, in the preparation of a book. Priscilla Johnson is a former newspaper woman who represented the North American Newspaper Alliance in Moscow in 1959 and interviewed Oswald at that time. Since the assassination she has authored an article on Oswald which appeared in the April, 1964, issue of "Harper's" magazine.

Marina Oswald, apparently in connection with the preparation of her book, requested Dallas to furnish her with a list of all property belonging to her or her late husband which is now in the possession of the Bureau or the President's Commission. Dallas inquired if it will be satisfactory to furnish such a list to Marina Oswald and if the list should be made up from the files available at Dallas.

We received, principally from the Dallas Police Department, a large number of articles which are clearly the property of Oswald and/or his wife. Dallas is in possession of a complete inventory of this material. It appears that Marina Oswald is within her rights to request a listing of material belonging to her late husband and herself which was obtained by the Bureau. Should we refuse to furnish such a listing, we may be placed in an unfavorable light and in view of these factors, it is believed advisable to accede to Mrs. Oswald's request. It will not be possible, however, to distinguish between the items in the possession of the Bureau and the President's Commission as this changes daily; i.e., the Commission constantly calls for exhibits and returns others to us. In addition, the Commission undoubtedly has material belonging to the Oswalds which it has received from Secret Service and other agencies.

62-109090

105-82555
Enclosure

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 9 1964

JCS:pah
(8)

(OVER)

CRIMINAL FILES

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

RECOMMENDATION:

That Dallas be instructed to prepare a list of all material believed to be the property of the Oswalds which was obtained from all sources and that the list be forwarded to the Bureau for review prior to being turned over to Mrs. Oswald. Attached for approval is an airtel to Dallas. Dallas is being instructed to show in the list the source from which the various items recorded therein were received.

NOTE:

On the basis of testimonies before the Commission of certain police officers of the Dallas Police Department, the Commission requested that we conduct certain additional investigation with regard to the activities of the Police Department between 11/22/63 and 11/24/63 and Ruby's relationship to these activities. They also requested investigation concerning the Police Department's handling of certain personal property of Ruby.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
[illegible] Maryland Ave. NE.
[illegible], D.C. 20002
Telephone [illegible]

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 2

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your recontacting Mrs. Virginia Louise Davis, 2225 By Way, Dallas, Texas who, with her husband, operates the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas. When interviewed by Special Agents Carter and Brown on December 1, 1963, she apparently indicated that no written "register" was maintained at the rifle range during the period in September through November 1963, when Oswald is alleged to have practiced at the rifle range. However, during the course of her deposition before Mr. Liebeler on April 1, 1964, the following colloquy took place:

"Mr. Liebeler. Can you tell us the date that Mr. Price said he took Oswald in, or this man who he thought was Oswald, who was the last customer?

"Mrs. Davis. I don't know the exact date, but I wrote it in my journal, but I don't have it with me.

"Mr. Liebeler. When you refer to the journal, what do you mean?

"Mrs. Davis. It is a daily record I keep of everything that happens at the range. When we first opened, everyone had to sign it. But the FBI picked up the sign-in slips and checked it out, and, of course, Lee Harvey Oswald wasn't on it, but at the time we did not have fences up and anyone could get on the range without us knowing it.

SEP 4 1964

EXP. PROC.

AUG 31 1964

In the interview report prepared by Special Agents Carter and Brown on December 2, 1963, covering their interview with Mrs. Davis' husband, Floyd Guy Davis, it is stated that Mr. Davis "furnished a list of members who have registered to shoot at the range"; I do not believe that the Commission is in receipt of this membership list.

From the several statements obtained from the Davises, it is not clear precisely what records were maintained at the rifle range during 1963. Hence, we request that you have them clarify exactly what records they did maintain during October through November, 1963, which in any way reflect the names of persons present at their rifle range during those months, and that you attempt to get for the Commission a copy of all such records which you have not previously obtained. In addition, please attempt also to obtain a copy of the "journal" or "daily record," to which Mrs. Davis referred, for the months of September, October and November 1963. The Commission is particularly interested in any entries in Mrs. Davis' journal which she may have made on September 28, October 13, November 10, 13, 16, and 17, 1963, and a few days on either side of these dates.

If your Bureau previously has obtained any membership lists or other similar records from the Davises, we would appreciate receiving a copy of them, so that we will have a complete set of everything which has been obtained in regards to the rifle range.

Your continuing cooperation with the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

9/1/64

Airtel

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA,
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed is a copy of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated August 28, 1964. Immediately contact the Davises pursuant to the Commission's request.

Results of your investigation are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission by the Bureau. It will not be necessary to incorporate the results of your investigation into a subsequent report.

As you have been previously advised, the President's Commission is attempting to conclude its investigation and, therefore, this request is to be handled expeditiously.

Enclosure

KMR:jh (5)

MAILED 8
SEP 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: The Commission requested Mrs. Davis and her husband, Floyd Guy Davis, operator of the Sports Drome Rifle Range to be reinterviewed to clarify what records they maintained at the rifle range on October through November, 1963, which would reflect the names of individuals present at the range during those months. In a previous interview with Mrs. Davis indicated she commented that no written registers were kept when Oswald was alleged to have practiced at the range, however, when she furnished a deposition to Mr. Liebeler of the President's Commission, she commented she had written in her journal regarding a date that a man thought to be Oswald had been at the range. The Commission was interested in any entries in Mrs. Davis' journal and they further indicated the desire to have a complete set of documents of records which have been obtained in regard to the rifle range.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 31 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Bernard Weissman has advised in an interview in your New York office on August 10, 1964, that during November 1963, he was employed by Carpet Engineers, Inc. 1002 South Beckley, Dallas, Texas, that he worked from 6 p.m. to approximately midnight, and that he believes he was working during the evening of November 14, 1963.

We would appreciate your contacting Carpet Engineers, Inc. and attempting to verify each of the above statements of Mr. Weissman.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-10090

NOT RECORDED
193 SEP 8 1964

11 SEP 1964

9-2-64

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

1 - Mr. Sullivan (R.E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (J.W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SAC DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBUREAU AIRTEL AUGUST FOUR LAST, BUREAU LET TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AUGUST TWENTYSEVEN LAST AND NEW YORK LET TO BUREAU AUGUST NINETEEN LAST CONCERNING DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF OFFICER J. D. TIPPIT AND BERNARD WEISSMAN TO INDIVIDUALS CONNECTED WITH CAROUSEL CLUB.

COMMISSION BY LET AUGUST THIRTYONE LAST MAKES REFERENCE TO RE NEW YORK LET FURNISHING RESULTS OF WEISSMAN INTERVIEW ON AUGUST TEN LAST, COPY OF WHICH NOT FURNISHED DALLAS. IN NEW YORK LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM WEISSMAN STATED DURING NOVEMBER SIXTY THREE HE WAS EMPLOYED CARPET ENGINEERS, INC., ONE ZERO ZERO TWO SOUTH BECKLEY, DALLAS WORKING SIX PM TO MIDNIGHT AND BELIEVES HE WAS WORKING DURING THE EVENING OF NOVEMBER FOURTEEN SIXTYTHREE. COMMISSION REQUESTS VERIFICATION OF THE ABOVE.

1 - New York (89-75) (By mail)

SDR/map

(VIA RADIOGRAM) (SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

SEP 2 1964

SEP 10 1964

RADIOGRAM TO SAC DALLAS
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

FOR INFORMATION DALLAS, NEW YORK LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM ALSO INDICATES WEISSMAN RESIDED AT FOUR SIX ONE EIGHT REIGER STREET WITH WILLIAM BURLEY DURING STAY IN DALLAS. EXPEDITE AND FURNISH RESULTS IN APPROPRIATE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM. NEW YORK IMMEDIATELY FURNISH COPY OF RE NEW YORK LET AND ENCLOSED LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA TO DALLAS. NEW YORK ADVISED BY MAIL.

NOTE:

If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent teletype, plain text, at once.

Commission by letter 8-3-64, refers to testimony of Mark Lane before Commission, in which he alleged there was meeting at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club on 11-14-63, between Bernard Weissman, J. D. Tippit and Ruby. Weissman placed controversial full page ad in DL newspaper prior to President Kennedy's visit. Tippit, was shot and killed by Oswald. We have investigated this allegation in the past and no proof of such meeting was developed. It appears the Commission is taking every precaution to preclude possible future criticism. Commission request requires displaying photographs of Weissman and Tippit to 6 individuals associated with the Carousel Club to insure neither were seen in the club. Weissman during interview indicated he was employed during pertinent period. Commission requests verification, and when it is received results will be furnished to President's Commission.

NR 021802
ENC. ORF
CK. JRF/RTS
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Belmont

DATE: 9/2/64

FROM: A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. R...
1 - Mr. Hin...

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Inspector Tom Kelley, U. S. Secret Service, called Malley today and advised he had been in touch with J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, late on the afternoon of 9/1/64, and Rankin stated he was going to accompany Senators John Sherman Cooper (R.-Ky.) and Richard B. Russell (D.-Ga.) and Congressman Hale Boggs (D.-Ga.), to Dallas on Sunday, 9/6/64, leaving Andrews Field in a Jet Star Presidential Plane at 9:00 a.m., and would probably return to Washington the same evening. Kelley indicated that Rankin requested that he, Kelley, advise Malley of this trip in order that consideration could be given to whether or not Malley would accompany the aforementioned individuals to Dallas.

Following receipt of this information from Inspector Kelley, Malley talked with Rankin, at which time Mr. Rankin stated that there was no real purpose for Malley making the above-mentioned trip unless he desired to do so. He stated that Senator Russell and Congressman Boggs had not previously been to Dallas and were desirous of making a firsthand check of the various locations of interest in Dallas.

In addition, Mr. Rankin advised that since Senators Cooper and Russell were of the opinion there were a number of questions which should be asked of Mrs. Marina Oswald which were not asked when she appeared before the President's Commission to furnish testimony, they desired to interview her in Dallas under oath rather than have her again return to Washington for testimony.

RECOMMENDATION:

Based on the information made available by Mr. Rankin, there does not appear to be any reason for Malley to make the above-mentioned trip to Dallas on Sunday 9/6/64. Unless advised to the contrary, Malley does not plan to make this trip to Dallas, based on the specific comments of Mr. Rankin.

21 SEP 4 1964

NOT RECORDED
193 SEP 8 1964

SIX

GURMinpd (7) Lee Kelley

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

3[illegible] Maryland Ave. N.E.
[illegible], D.C. 20002
Telephone [illegible]

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

SEP

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your conducting the following additional investigation for us:

1. Mr. Carland Slack, 3130 de Lee Street, Dallas, Texas, has testified before the Commission that on November 17, 1963, he was present at the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas where he observed a man whom he thought to be Lee Harvey Oswald. He testified that while there he became involved in an altercation with this man because this person was firing at his target. Slack also said that he observed "a tall boy" wearing a beard accompanying the man he thought to be Oswald, and that the two of them left together in an older model 4-door sedan. Mr. Slack testified that his wife, Lucille, was present with him on this occasion at the firing range.

Please interview Lucille Slack and obtain from her all information which she has in regard to the above incident at the firing range. Among other questions, you should be sure to ask Mrs. Slack to describe the person who became involved in the argument with her husband, whether she believes that the man was Lee Harvey Oswald, and whether she believes that the bearded person at the firing range was a companion of the man her husband believes to have been Oswald. Also ask Mrs. Slack to describe the gun that the man believed to be Oswald was firing, and determine whether Mrs. Slack noticed any unusual blast or flames when the rifle was fired. Did the gun have a scope or a sling? If so, of what type? Also ask Mrs. Slack when she believes her husband first noted the similarity between the man he had seen at the firing range and Lee Harvey Oswald; if she believes that the man was Oswald when did she first notice the similarity? You might also in a subtle manner attempt to

[illegible]

16 SEP 2 1964

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

obtain from Mrs. Slack an evaluation of her husband's veracity.

2. In the report from the Dallas Office of your Bureau dated February 25, 1964, it was reported that on the preceding day Special Agent C. Ray Hall, with the use of a polygraph, interviewed Albert Guy Bogard in regard to his allegation that on November 9, 1963, he gave a demonstration ride to a man who visited the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury salesroom in Dallas and gave his name as Lee Oswald. The report indicates that the emotional responses recorded by the polygraph were those normally expected of a person telling the truth. However, the report provides only a summary of the questions which were asked Mr. Bogard. Would you please provide us with as detailed a report as possible concerning the precise questions asked of Mr. Bogard and his answers to these questions.

3. In the report prepared by Special Agents C. Ray Hall and Maurice J. White on December 11, 1963, covering an interview with Mr. Oran Paul Brown, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, it appears that Mr. Brown provided corroboration for the testimony of Mr. Bogard. Mr. Brown stated that one to two weeks before the assassination Bogard asked him to service Oswald if he appeared in the salesroom while Bogard was not in, and that Brown wrote Oswald's name on a slip of paper which at some time he brought home with him. Mr. Brown further stated that when he returned home on the evening of November 22, 1963, his wife asked him what he knew about Oswald since she had seen Oswald's name on a piece of paper among his effects. Please interview Mrs. Brown to determine whether or not she ever observed the name "Lee Oswald" on a piece of paper among Brown's effects and whether or not she ever made the remark to her husband which he ascribed to her.

Also, reinterview Oran Brown to determine whether or not on November 22 he himself saw Mr. Bogard remove a business card from his wallet which he claimed bore Oswald's name and throw this card in the refuse.

4. Also in connection with the testimony of Mr. Bogard, please interview a Mr. Wilson who was a salesman at the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury at the time of the assassination, and reinterview Jack A. Lawrence, 144 10th Avenue, South Charleston, West Virginia, and Robert V. Teter, 3737 Higgins, Dallas, who also previously were salesmen at this showroom. Determine from all three men the circumstances under which they first learned of Mr. Bogard's allegation that Oswald had been a prospective customer; in particular, determine whether any of these men themselves saw Bogard take a card from his wallet, announce that Oswald's name was upon it, and tear up the card and throw it in the trash.

As to Mr. Wilson, also determine whether he has any knowledge about Mr. Bogard's having used Wilson's demonstrator car to make a demonstration to a prospective customer on November 9, 1963. Before the assassination, did Bogard ever mention anything to Wilson about such a demonstration or about the customer to whom he made the demonstration?

As to Mr. Lawrence, he has previously stated to Special Agents John B. Woodruff and Leon H. Graben, on December 11, 1963, that Bogard "wrote up papers covering the sale of this car to Oswald"; determine precisely what "papers" Lawrence was referring to and the basis upon which he made such statement. Mr. Lawrence also stated that "as a result" of his calling Mr. Bogard's allegation to the attention of the FBI "his leaving his employment in Dallas at the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury Company was speeded up and occurred the same day he made the call." Determine the basis upon which he believes that his discharge was connected with his calling this matter to the attention of the FBI; when he called the FBI, did Mr. Bogard or Mr. Pizzo, the assistant sales manager, or anybody else oppose his doing so? Ascertain the surrounding circumstances.

As to Mr. Teter, who has previously informed your Bureau that Lawrence had at one time told him that he had received a bad conduct discharge, determine whether and when he related this fact to Mr. Pizzo; if he did so inform Mr. Pizzo, what was Pizzo's reaction to this information?

Also, please reinterview Mr. Bogard himself to determine whether he spoke to anybody other than Mr. Pizzo about the prospective customer he believes was Oswald prior to the date of the assassination. If Mr. Bogard does not recall doing so, ask him, in particular, whether or not he ever spoke to Mr. Brown about this customer and asked Brown to service the customer for him if the customer should appear in the evening when Bogard was not in the showroom. Also ask Mr. Bogard whether he prepared a write-up sheet on the customer or merely wrote his name on the back of his business card. If he did not prepare a write-up sheet, why did he not do so?

5. Clifton M. Shasteen, 2214 Fairfax, Irving, Texas, who owns Cliftons Barber Shop, 1321 South Storey, Irving, has testified before the Commission that a man he believes to have been Lee Harvey Oswald was in his barbershop on several occasions prior to the assassination for haircuts. He testified that on at least two occasions the person believed to be Oswald was accompanied by a 14 year old boy, who was also in the barbershop by himself on other occasions, and also that he saw the man thought to be Oswald drive to the barbershop in Mrs. Paine's station wagon. Please interview the barbers who worked for Mr. Shasteen during October and November of 1963. A Mr. Burt Clover and a Mr. Buddy Love (or Lav) were employed by Shasteen during this period; it is not clear whether or not there were other barbers in Shasteen's shop during this [illegible] the other barbers recall a customer in the shop

testified that the person he believes was Oswald was in the shop on one occasion on a Friday evening close to 7:00 p.m. at about the time that Shasteen was leaving for a high school football game; this was either on November 1 or November 8, 1963. Referring to the occasion on which Mr. Glover cut this person's hair, Shasteen testified as follows:

> "he went around and instead of using his back bar to look in the mirror and comb his hair, he went down to the one at the middle chair and just rudely pushed out of the way and he go up there and combed his hair and turned his water on, you know, and got some more oil and put on it, on his hair, and he didn't say thank you or excuse me or nothing. He just pushed in there---those things make you remember."

Obtain from the barbers as complete a description as possible of the physical appearance of any person they believe resembled Oswald, including a full description of his apparel; also ascertain as much information as possible about any person who may have accompanied a man resembling Oswald to the barbershop and also ascertain whether the man resembling Oswald was seen driving a car to the barbershop, and if so, obtain a description of the car.

Mr. Shasteen also testified that his "brother-in-law used to live right across the street from" Mrs. Paine; he also testified that he owned some property in Irving which he rents to others. Please re-interview Mr. Shasteen in order to obtain the addresses of his brother-in-law's former residence and the rental property which he owns, and then attempt to verify the information which he provides you.

The Commission appreciates the continuing cooperation of your Bureau.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

9/2/64

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Rogge

AIRTEL

62 109090

To: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (Enc 2)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 9/1/64 requesting considerable investigation. Every effort should be made to expedite the request of the Commission and furnish same in an appropriate letterhead memorandum for dissemination.

It is recognized that all of the investigation requested cannot be completed at one time and it is suggested that as each phase is completed that an appropriate letterhead memorandum be submitted so that the Commission can be kept advised of our progress without waiting for the entire matter to be handled.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:lmt
(8)

NOTE: The Commission's letter is four pages in length and requests collaborative investigation concerning early developments in the assassination primarily dealing with allegations that generally do not adhere to facts developed by us. For example, additional investigation concerning Oswald being seen at a rifle range practicing, additional investigation regarding Oswald allegedly driving a demonstrator car prior to the assassination at speeds in excess of 70 miles an hour, allegations concerning his being seen in a barber shop. None of these allegations appear to have any basis. As the results are received the Commission will be notified.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

September 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request of August 20, 1964, that this Bureau conduct an investigation to determine how the transcript of Jack L. Ruby's testimony before the President's Commission on June 7, 1964, came into possession of Dorothy Kilgallen and the "New York Journal-American" and my letter to you of August 20, 1964, confirming this request.

Enclosed herewith are two copies each of a memorandum dated August 25, 1964, at Dallas, Texas; a memorandum dated August 24, 1964, at Houston, Texas; and a memorandum dated August 27, 1964, at Newark, New Jersey, setting forth results of the desired investigation.

The investigation is continuing and you will be advised of the results.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
64 SEP-2
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)

JWH:job
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

SEP 1 01964

FBI
SEP 2 4 04 PM '64
MAIL ROOM
RECEIVED

NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 3 1964

NOTE:

A copyright story by Dorothy Kilgallen appeared in the "New York Journal - American" on 8/18/64 which set forth verbatim Ruby's testimony before the President's Commission on 6/7/64. On 8/20/64 Mr. Rankin telephonically requested investigation to determine how this transcript came into possession of Kilgallen and the "Journal - American." By letter 8/26/64 we confirmed Rankin's request, and furnished results of interviews of the publisher of the "Journal - American" and Dorothy Kilgallen, both of whom refused to identify their source. We also advised the Commission that we would not interview any personnel of the Commission in absence of a specific request. We have interviewed all others present except Commission members who deny any knowledge of how the transcript came to be printed.

Dallas has been instructed to reinterview court reporter Laidrich for details re security of her original notes and United States Attorney Sanders whom she turned transcript over to for mailing to the Commission for information re his handling of the transcript.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/2/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1 - Mr. Stombaugh

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the President's Commission telephonically contacted SA Paul N. Stombaugh on 9/1/64, relative to certain questions regarding fiber examinations conducted in this case for inclusion in an affidavit he is preparing for SA Stombaugh's signature. A resume of this conversation is as follows:

Mr. Eisenberg desired to know what mercerized cotton is. He was told this is cotton that has been chemically treated and which process removes much of the twist naturally present in cotton.

He inquired as to whether or not the degree of twist in cotton was regarded as a main characteristic used for comparison purposes. SA Stombaugh answered that the twist was a minor individual characteristic used, the shade of the fiber being the main characteristic.

He asked what delustered fibers were and the significance of the spots on these fibers. The answer given was that delustered synthetic fibers are those that have been chemically treated to remove the luster or shine from the fiber. The resulting spots from this chemical action are fairly uniform in size and are used as a major individual characteristic for comparison purposes.

Mr. Eisenberg then inquired if the small tuft of cotton fibers removed from the butt of the assassination rifle contained several different shades of each color. He was told that the gray-black and orange-yellow cotton fibers each contained one shade; however, the blue cotton fibers contained two different shades of blue.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

NOT RECORDED
109 SEP 8 1964

SEP 4 1964

SIX

1-109060

SJE: bsm (8)

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, 11/22/63
62-109060

He then asked the approximate number of fibers in the tuft, whether or not these matched those in Oswald's shirt, and whether or not the cotton in this shirt was mercerized. The answer was there were six or seven fibers in the tuft. The blue fibers matched two of the three shades present in the shirt and the gray-black and orange-yellow fibers matched the gray-black and orange-yellow fibers present in the shirt. The cotton in the shirt was mercerized, the twist of the cotton fibers in both the shirt and the tuft from the rifle being fairly uniform.

Mr. Eisenberg then asked how many different shades of green cotton fibers were in the blanket (found in Paine's garage) and was told approximately seven. He then inquired if the several green cotton fragments removed from the paper bag (found near the rifle) matched any of these. He was told they matched one of the shades.

He inquired whether or not the delustered brown viscose fibers present in the blanket had uniform delustering spots. He was told the spots varied in size with the various fibers as the fibers were of different diameters. However, the brown viscose fiber fragment from the paper bag microscopically matched some of these fibers in diameter and delustering characteristics.

Mr. Eisenberg the.. stated that he had neglected to place into evidence the glass microscope slides containing the fibers removed from the gun and the paper bag, the hairs removed from the blanket and the known hair samples obtained from Oswald. He inquired whether or not these are still available and upon receiving an affirmative answer, stated the introduction of these would be included in the affidavit.

SA Stombaugh is to be contacted by a representative of the President's Commission in the near future to obtain his signature on the affidavit and to turn over the glass slides for evidentiary purposes.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

DATE: September 10, 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Rogge

During a recent conversation with J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, the President's Commission, Mr. Rankin mentioned that there had been three specific leaks of information which the Commission had requested the Bureau to investigate, these being the leak of the Oswald diary; the polygraph interview with Jack Ruby and the interview by Chief Justice Warren with Ruby at the Dallas County Jail. Mr. Rankin noted that the Bureau in its correspondence had pointed out that with the exception of an interview with Commission member Congressman Gerald R. Ford of Michigan no interviews had been conducted with other Commission members or members of the President's Commission staff. Mr. Rankin indicated that he desired the Bureau to conduct such investigation as was necessary regardless of what members of the staff or members of the Commission it would be necessary to interview. Mr. Rankin advised that this request would be made in writing and he was told that the investigation would be conducted upon receipt of such a letter. In the absence of such a letter being received from the Commission, Malley on two occasions, the latter being 9/9/64, advised Mr. Rankin's office (Mrs. Eide, Mr. Rankin's secretary, inasmuch as he was unable to talk to Mr. Rankin) of the fact that no letter concerning this matter had been received. On 9/9/64, Mrs. Eide noted that Mr. Rankin had dictated such a letter, that it was being typed and that she would see that it would be delivered to the Bureau as quickly as possible.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

Upon receipt of the letter as described above, appropriate instructions will be issued to conduct the necessary interviews with the President's Commission members and staff.

JRM:job
(8)

62-109060-1010

ENCLOSURE

cc SEP 16 1964

GPO SEP 18 1964

September 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 21, 1964, requesting that affidavits be obtained from Mr. L. J. Lewis and Mr. B. M. Patterson.

Affidavits have been obtained from the above individuals and two copies of each are enclosed. Also enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated August 27, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" which pertains to this matter.

105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
MMR:las (11)

Sincerely yours,

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
195 SEP 4 1964

Enclosures (6)

NOTE: Commission stated that the interviews of the above individuals to be used in its published report relating to the murder of Officer Tippit and they desired affidavits from each specifying that our report of the interview was a correct representation of what each witnessed on 11-22-63. Lewis, a wholesale car dealer, and Patterson, a cafeteria employee, were on a used car lot along the escape route, from where Officer J. D. Tippit was murdered. Each heard shots and saw a white male carrying a gun, pass the used car lot. Lewis could not identify Oswald. Patterson did identify Oswald and also saw him discard his zipper jacket. Neither of these individuals were actual witnesses to the shooting. Each of the above reviewed our report of their interview and certified it was materially correct, however, made clarifications to original comments. In Patterson's affidavit he stated he did not specifically recall having been exhibited a photograph of Oswald during his interview of 1/22/64, and desired

NOTE CONTINUED:

this paragraph to be deleted as an official reporting of that interview.

During Patterson's interview on 8-26-64, he observed two different photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald, at which time he advised this person (Oswald) is positively and unquestionably the same person he saw at approximately 1:30 PM, 11/22/63. This information is contained in the LHM furnished to the Commission and no further action necessary.

In the L. J. Lewis affidavit he stated upon hearing the gunshots (which were connected with the shooting of J. D. Tippit), Lewis indicated he immediately called the Dallas Police Department, followed by the comments he observed a white male running south on Patton Avenue carrying either an automatic pistol or revolver in his hand and was attempting to reload same. In Lewis' original interview on 1/21/64, he indicated he heard the shots, observed a white male with a pistol or revolver in his hand, running and was either attempting to reload or conceal the weapon in his belt line, followed by the comment that he then went into the office of a used car dealer and called the Police Department. Therefore, Lewis' affidavit is nothing more then the clarification of when he called the Police Department.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/2/64

W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On 9/2/64 SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt delivered a transcript of a deposition he gave at The President's Commission on 9/1/64 to Mr. Norman Redlich at The President's Commission. He advised Mr. Redlich that editorial corrections had been made on the transcript and went over some of these corrections with him. If Mr. Redlich has any further questions he will advise. A copy of the corrected transcript is attached.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

LLS:mb
(7)

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
193 SEP 9 1964

18 SEP 9 1964

SEVEN

SIX

EXCERPT

SEP 15 1964

September 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
(V. H. Nasca)
1 - C. D. DeLoach (Correspondence Unit)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (T. W. Curran)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two self-explanatory communications from our Louisville Office dated August 11, 1964, and August 25, 1964, containing the results of our investigation of statements made by Miss Josephine Miller of Drift, Kentucky.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
(1)- 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (10)

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: Miss Miller by letter 12-4-63, posed several questions concerning the assassination and made substantially the same allegations as in her 7-27-64, letter. She claims to have met an individual in Louisville on 9-7-63, who she feels was Oswald. Louisville was instructed to interview Miller inasmuch as the whereabouts of Oswald during September, 1963, are not positively known although it is suspected he was in New Orleans during this month. Louisville interviewed her on 8-7-64, and she maintains on the night of 9-7-63, she and a friend Harold Caddell met three young men, one of whom resembled Oswald, and to whom Caddell spoke to possibly in the Russian language. She claims this man was carrying a case, and she feels it could have held the assassination rifle.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

79 SEP 4 - 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - C. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

September 2, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on August 31, 1964, by Miss Mary A. Lowcotsky, of your staff, asking that Commission Exhibit 364 be photographed and three copies provided the Commission expeditiously.

This will confirm the delivery of three photocopies of Commission Exhibit 364 to the Commission on that same date by a Special Agent of this Bureau.

BY COURIER SVC.
61 SEP -2
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 8 1964

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Photocopy of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibit, along with a listing thereof, is enclosed herewith.

NOTE: The telephonic request was received by SA Cortlandt Cunningham of the Laboratory on 8/31/64, concerning the photographing of Commission Exhibit 364, being maintained in Bureau custody. SA Robert E. Neill delivered three photocopies of Commission Exhibit 364 to the Commission on 8/31/64.

62-109090

MMK:kw
(10)

79 SEP 10 1964

SEP 2 1 37 PM '64
FBI
MESS-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

COMMISSION EXHIBIT

No. 334 (C10A) Replica sack, a facsimile of paper bag used to transport rifle

Additional investigation of Louisville has been completed and it appears Miss Miller may have furnished inaccurate information since she is known to become intoxicated and has a propensity for writing letters to public officials. Her allegations appear adequately refuted and no further action appears warranted. This concludes our inquiry.

MR. TROTTER

9-2-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - C

UNIDENTIFIED LATENTS ON
CARDBOARD CARTONS

Four cardboard cartons recovered from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building in Dallas after the assassination of President Kennedy were examined in Ident in November, 1963. Twenty latent fingerprints and seven latent palm prints were developed on these cartons. One of the latent fingerprints and one of the latent palm prints were subsequently identified as those of Lee Harvey Oswald. This left nineteen latent fingerprints and six latent palm prints unidentified.

Mr. Rosen's memorandum to Mr. Belmont, 8-28-64, and Mr. Conrad's memorandum to Mr. Belmont dated 9-1-64 reported that J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission is anxious to try to resolve the identity of the remaining latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons. The Commission now feels that if the identity of these prints is not resolved, it leaves room for the allegation and speculation that Oswald had a co-conspirator in killing President Kennedy. Mr. Rankin said he would bequest by letter that the FBI attempt to identify the latent prints on the cardboard cartons with particular reference to eliminating the prints of Dallas Police Officers, Secret Service Agents and Texas School Book Depository employees. Today we received from the Dallas FBI office the fingerprints and palm prints of two agents and three clerical employees who processed evidence in this case for transmittal to the Bureau. Five of the latent fingerprints and one of the latent palm prints on the cartons were identified with the prints of Forest L. Lucy, a clerical employee.

At the present time, fourteen latent fingerprints and five latent palm prints on the cartons still remain unidentified.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555
62-109060
SFL:es
(9)

58 SEP 15 1964

9-3-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet August 31, 1964, submitting major case prints of SA Vincent E. Drain, L. Joseph Horsley, Carl E. Walters, Forest L. Lucy, and SA Nat A. Pinkston for elimination purposes.

One latent palm print on Box A identified as right palm print of Forest L. Lucy. Two latent fingerprints on Box B, one latent fingerprint on Box C, and two latent fingerprints on Box D identified as fingerprints of Forest L. Lucy.

Fourteen latent fingerprints and five latent palm prints remain unidentified on the boxes.

The submitted prints are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James B. Kelley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. E. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

BCN:eca
(11)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 4 1964

61 SEP 17 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
(Mr. Lenihan)
2 - Mr. Rosen
(Mr. Malley) (Mr. Rogge)

1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

September 3, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt of the FBI Laboratory furnished a deposition at the Commission offices on the morning of September 1, 1964. At the conclusion of the deposition, Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff requested that Special Agent Shaneyfelt furnish a letter advising the distance from the President at the time he was struck in the head by a bullet (frame 313 of the Zapruder assassination film) to the mark on the curbing removed from the south side of Main Street that has been referred to in previous testimony as Shaneyfelt Exhibit number 34. Special Agent Shaneyfelt has determined that the distance from the President's location in frame 313 of the Zapruder film to the mark on the curb on the south side of Main Street near the underpass is approximately 260 feet.

BY COURIER SVC.
61 SEP - 3
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: During the testimony of SA Shaneyfelt at the Commission on 9/1/64, he was asked the distance from the mark on the south curb of Main Street to the President at the time the President was hit in the head by a bullet. SA Shaneyfelt did not have this figure available and therefore, was requested to furnish it by letter so that it can be made a part of his testimony.

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad - Enc.
1-Mr. Jevons - Enc.
2-Mr. Griffith - Enc.
DATE: 9/3/64
1-Mr. Neill - Enc.
1-Mr. Frazier - Enc.

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the President's Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 9/2/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, delivered to SA Robert E. Neill the Commission exhibits which are listed and described on the attached sheet. Miss Rowcotsky requested that these exhibits be photographed and that three photographs of each exhibit be furnished to the Commission. Subsequently, Miss Rowcotsky requested telephonically that all exhibits be returned to the Commission after being photographed with the exception of that portion of Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 34 which consists of a piece of concrete curbing.

This work will be handled by an Agent examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION:

Exhibits will be photographed as requested. It is noted that Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 34 consists of one photograph of a section of concrete curbing and one section of concrete curbing. The section of concrete curbing will be retained in the Bureau's custody whereas all other exhibits are to be returned to the Commission, along with the requested photographs.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 9 1964

8 SEP 8 1964

1-Mr. Belmont - Enc.
1-Mr. Rosen - Enc.
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enc.
1-Mr. Malley - Enc.
1-Mr. Callahan (Attention: Mr. C. Q. Smith) - Enc.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

9/3/64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 13	One photograph of Oswald holding a rifle
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 14	Three photographs of Oswald holding a rifle
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 18	One photograph of Oswald holding a rifle
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 20	March 11, 1963, issue of "The Worker"
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 21	March 24, 1963, issue of "The Worker"
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 22	Three mounted photographs of Oswald holding a rifle, portion of March 11, 1963, issue of "The Militant," and portion of March 24, 1964, issue of "The Worker"
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 23	Two mounted photographs showing rear of General Walker's residence and an unidentified individual holding a rifle
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 24	Four mounted photographs of Oswald
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25	One mounted photograph of Presidential parade in Dallas and one street diagram showing parade route
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 28	One photograph showing Texas School Book Depository Building
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 29	Three mounted photographs showing Texas School Book Depository Building, and two aspects of portion of concrete curbing
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 30	Photograph showing a section of concrete curbing
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 31	Photograph showing a Dallas street scene
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 32	Photograph showing Texas School Book Depository Building
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 33	Photograph showing Dallas street scene
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 34	Photograph showing a portion of concrete curbing and a section of concrete curbing
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 35	A color photograph showing area around concrete curbing

62-109065

1 - Mr. Rosen
2 - Mr. Sullivan
(Mr. Stokes, 645 RB
1 - Mr. Cadigan

September 3, 1964

By Courier Service

SEP 3 11 23 AM '64
FBI
FBI-D.C. READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request of Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff, FBI Exhibit D-233 is transmitted herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
159 SEP 8 1964

19 SEP 4 1964

Enclosure

BY COURIER SVC
SEP 3 11 23 AM '64
SEP 3 11 23 AM '64
SEP 3 11 23 AM '64

NOTE: Mr. Slawson telephoned Supervisor Stokes on 9/2/64, for this exhibit which is a pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana" for the period 9/28 to 10/4/63, which is a tourist and entertainment guide for Mexico and which was found by Marina Oswald among her effects.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

JCC:dcf (6)

62-109060

TELETYPE UNIT

September 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Haupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a memorandum dated August 28, 1964, New York, New York, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

In view of the information revealed in this memorandum no further action is being taken.

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosures (2)
62-109060

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

KMR:job
(9)

NOTE: Two anonymous letters were received, one of which was furnished by Walter Winchell. The letters contained a list of named individuals alleged by the anonymous writer they had knowledge of the assassination. Indications were the anonymous writer might have been a mental patient at Kings Park State Hospital, Long Island, N.Y., as several references were listed for Buildings C and D at the above hospital. Investigation did not establish the identity of the writer and the Laboratory examination did not establish the identity either. The supervising psychiatrist of Buildings C and D, Kings Park State Hospital, indicated there are approximately 657 mental patients in these buildings whose mental conditions would preclude interviews. No further action necessary. Copy of LHM to Department by O-6.

September 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the telephone call of Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff on July 22, 1964, requesting the preparation of visual aids depicting the whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald after the assassination and the location of eyewitnesses who saw Oswald in the vicinity of the Tippit killing.

Enclosed are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records:

1. Whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald between 12:32 P. M. and 1:50 P. M. on November 22, 1963. The distances indicated are based upon speedometer readings recorded by Inspector Lee J. Gauthier while tracing the described route in an automobile on August 17, 1964.

2. Location of eyewitnesses to the movements of Lee Harvey Oswald in the vicinity of the Tippit killing.

The enclosed visual aids were previously approved by Mr. Redlich and comply with his referenced telephone call.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

LJG:mah (8)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention: Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosures (2))
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
Enclosures (6)

(SEE NOTE OVER)

BY COURIER SVC.
SEP - 3
COMM-FBI

SEP 4 1964

FBI

SEP 3 5 24 PM '64

NOT RECORDED

NOTE: The Commission's request in this matter was followed continuously resulting in conferences held with Redlich on July 23, 1964 (Memo, Gauthier to Callahan 7-24-64). A preliminary chart was submitted to Redlich on 7-28-64 at which time he decided to hold this matter in abeyance until such time as the Commission could furnish additional information. This matter was again discussed with Redlich on 8-12-64 and on 8-26-64. He approved the preliminary charts. It is to be noted that all materials selected by the Commission for visual aids are basically subject matter already submitted to the Commission by the FBI prepared in report volumes, visual aids, scale models, etc. Indications are the requests for visual aids will continue until all information needed for the preparation of the Commission's final report has been submitted with possible extensions to cover additions to and modifications of material already submitted right up to the time of final printing. Requestsfor visual aids are being made by report writers approved by Mr. Rankin for additional graphic illustrations which will be used to clarify obscure technical points which will appear in the final report.

(Rev. 12-10-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 100-10461
LATENT CASE NO. 105-82555
47008

September 6, 1964

TO: SAC, Dallas

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE:
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: 9-3-64
SPECIMENS: Dallas
Major case prints of Carl Edward Jones, Harold Doan Norman, Edward Shields, and Roy S. Truly

The previously unidentified latent impressions appearing on the four cardboard cartons in this case are not identical with the submitted major case prints.

Submitted prints retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. H. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NOT RECORDED
150 SEP 9 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

RGWiseman
(12)

09 SEP 14 1964

John Edgar Hoover, Director

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach (Correspondence Unit)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 26, 1964, relating to Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed are two copies each of two self-explanatory communications from our Dallas Office both dated September 1, 1964, concerning information furnished by Mr. Lee E. Bowers, Jr., on August 20, 1964, and August 28, 1964.

For your information, the interview of Mr. Bowers on November 22, 1963, is recorded on page forty-three in the Dallas report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Assaulting Federal Officer."

During interview on August 28, 1964, Mr. Bowers was assured that the information related by him to the FBI had not been furnished to Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

1 - Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - Dallas (89-43)
62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)
Enclosures (4)

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SACs, OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
1 SEP 8 1964

79 SEP 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE FOR SACs OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReDLairtel and enclosed communications dated 9-1-64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R - Cuba," relating to information furnished by Mr. Lee E. Bowers, Jr.

Subsequent reporting of the information furnished to the President's Commission by Dallas is not desired.

NOTE: This is the 25th letter to the Commission on Martin who is the subject of SAC Letter 64-23 (B) dated 4-28-64, based on her continuing prolific letter writing campaign to vilify the Director and the FBI. She has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation. Bowers was a "tower man" for the Union Terminal Company of Dallas and was assigned to the "north tower" close to the Texas School Book Depository building on 11-22-63. He heard 3 shots reported what he had seen which does not appear to have much significance to our investigation. Bowers advised on 8-20-64, he was telephonically contacted by one Mrs. Mark Martin of Tulsa, Oklahoma, who questioned him about the assassination. Bowers stated it was "quite evident" to him Mrs. Martin was in possession of information he previously furnished to the Dallas PD and FBI. Martin was persistent in her questioning of Bowers and although he refused to answer most of her questions he did give it some information to her. It appears Martin will continue to conduct her own investigation. The above information is being furnished in line with our prior dissemination of similar data.

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 31, 1964, requesting an interview with Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository Building, to determine if he had knowledge of any curtain rods being found in that building.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated September 2, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," which reveals the results of the interview with Mr. Truly.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

KMR:las (8)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Commission by letter dated 8-31-64, requested Roy S. Truly be interviewed to establish if curtain rods were found in the Texas School Book Depository Building following November 22, 1963. They also requested to determine from him directly whether it would be customary for such a discovery to be called to his attention. Our interview determined no curtain rods were found and that it would be customary that such information would be brought to Truly's attention.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
19 SEP 8 1964

9-4-64

Airtel

TO: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

FROM: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Re airtel 9-2-64.

Photographs of all printed markings and lettering on outside of four cartons which came from the Texas School Book Depository, are enclosed.

Enc. (13)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Dalbeck
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James B. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. W. E. Lanihan)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RCV:mcn
(11)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 10 1964

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of August 25, 1964, requesting investigation to identify "Johnnie," an employee at a parking garage, Dallas, Texas, who reportedly witnessed a conversation which Ruby had on November 23, 1963, with Harry Olsen and Kathy Kay.

There are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated September 1, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the desired investigation.

For your information John J. Simpson, who is the "Johnnie" referred to in your letter, was previously interviewed in connection with the matter entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Aka; IS - R - Cuba." The interview was furnished to you in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated February 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, page 148.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of August 25, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

REC'D MAIL ROOM

NOTE:

Ruby has stated that he had a conversation on the early morning of 11/23/63 with Harry Olsen, who was then a Dallas Police Officer, and Kathy Kay Coleman, a former stripper at Ruby's Carousel Club. We have interviewed Olsen and Coleman and conducted extensive investigation to verify this meeting. ... Commission states that as a result of dispositions taken from Olsen and Coleman it appears that an unidentified "Johnnie" was a witness to the conversation.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

[redacted]

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

[redacted]

ALL PARAGRAPHS DECLASSIFIED

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reference to inquiry by Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff concerning interview of Rolando Barrios, former employee of the Chihuahuenses Travel Agency, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, this is to advise that Mr. Barrios was interviewed on one occasion, namely April 2, 1964, by Special Agent Rolf L. Larson.

References to Special Agent Larson's interview of Mr. Barrios are contained in our letter dated April 6, 1964, and our memoranda dated April 7, April 28, and May 18, 1964.

During the interview, Mr. Barrios was shown photostats of the exchange orders (Exhibit 202) issued in connection with the travel of H. O. Lee from Mexico, D. F., Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, via the Transportes del Norte bus line on October 2-3, 1963. A photograph of Oswald's tourist card (Exhibit J-3) was also displayed to Mr. Barrios. He stated that he would interpret the comma following the name "Lee" on the tourist card to indicate the surname of the traveler to be "Lee" and in order to avoid unnecessary writing on the exchange orders, he would have used the initials of the first and middle names appearing on the tourist card which he considered to be "Harvey Oswald." Mr. Barrios stated he could

[redacted]

NOT RECORDED
192 SEP 9 1964

JCS:hrt
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

FBI

SEP 4 3 34 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

COMM-FBI

SEP 4

CLASSIFIED BY SP4 ALM/JCS
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

not recall Lee Harvey Oswald or his dealings with him. On viewing the above-described documents, he affirmed that he would have written the name of the traveler as "H. O. Lee" had he copied this name from Oswald's tourist card.

On April 2, 1964, Mr. Barrios stated that he would attempt to reconstruct the events surrounding his issuance of the exchange orders in question. However, on April 6, 1964, he telephonically contacted Special Agent Larson and advised that he was unable to recall his contact with the traveler for whom he issued the exchange orders in the name "H. O. Lee."

For the completion of your records, it should be noted that the second confidential source abroad referred to in our April 7, 1964, memorandum and source designated as T-13 in our May 18, 1964, memorandum is Special Agent Rolf L. Larson.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

CONFIDENTIAL to protect our operations in Mexico.

On 9-2-64 Mr. Slawson inquired of J. C. Stokes if the Commission had in its possession reports of all the interviews of Barrios,, the man who sold Oswald his bus tickets in Mexico City. This was the case as indicated herein. To insure this, we checked with Legat, Mexico City, whose 9-3-64 cable advises as set forth herein.

[redacted]

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

[redacted]

6-2-97 PARAGRAPHS RECLASSIFIED.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated September 1, 1964, transmitting six exhibits obtained from Marina Oswald on August 27, 1964.

Pursuant to the request of Mr. William T. Coleman of your staff, there are enclosed two copies of page 20 of Exhibit D-238 on which page appears a listing for the Cuba Hotel.

Concerning the markings on the large and small maps depicted in Exhibit D-240, we have been advised that the central markings in the J-7 and the H-3 areas of these maps define Lee Harvey Oswald's place of residence at the Hotel del Comercio at Bernardin de Sahagun Street Number 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. Inquiry at other areas marked on Exhibits D-240 and D-238 is under way and the results thereof will be furnished to you in the immediate future.

Our Laboratory's examination of Exhibit D-237, the portion of the Transportes del Norte bus ticket, obtained from Mrs. Oswald, has established that D-237 was originally connected to the two ticket stubs depicted in Exhibit D-202. The examination has further established that the D-202 ticket stubs were originally connected. 62-109060-

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Soyars
Pennington

RECORDED
JCS:hft
(8) note page 2

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
SS

FBI
SEP 3 3 34 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

CONN.-EM
8 4 SEP - 4

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Ricardo Medina, Mexico City manager of the Transportes del Norte line, has advised that tickets issued by his company for travel from Mexico City, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, consist of three sections which are delivered to the purchaser. Each of these sections bears the same number. According to Mr. Medina, one section is for travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and the second is for the travel between Monterrey and Laredo, Texas. The third section, recording the total travel from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, is retained by the passenger. This section (Exhibit D-237) records the price of the ticket to be 93 pesos and 75 centavos. The tickets of the Del Norte line are pink in color and are torn from a bound, numbered book of tickets in which a stub remains to record the sale thereof.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: CONFIDENTIAL as this shows our investigative activity in Mexico City.

Marina Oswald, 8-27 turned over six items believed to have been in Oswald's possession when he was in Mexico. Among these were a portion of his bus ticket from Mexico City to Laredo which definitely places him on the Del Norte line bus and a street map and tourist card. On 9-2-64 Mr. Coleman of Commission inquired of J. C. Stokes if the Hotel Cuba was listed in the tourist guide. This is of significance as Oswald spoke to 2 passengers on the bus going into Mexico about the Hotel Cuba. He probably noted its existence from the travel guide which he likely picked up at Laredo on the way to Mexico. Joining of ticket stubs per Lab report 9-2-64.

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 4 1964

FBI DALLAS

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

601 PM EDST URGENT 9/4/64 JRL

TO DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR (105-82555) 2-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

THREE MEMBERS PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AND ITS COUNSEL, J. LEE RANKIN, ARE TO TRAVEL TO DL SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER SIX NEXT, AT WHICH TIME THEY WILL REQUESTION MARINA OSWALD UNDER OATH. PRIOR TO QUESTIONING BY COMMISSION, BUREAU DESIRES THAT YOU REINTERVIEW MARINA OSWALD. QUESTION HER SPECIFICALLY AS TO WHETHER OR NOT OSWALD PREPARED ANY WRITTEN MATERIAL PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION SIMILAR TO THE NOTE HE LEFT FOR HER PRIOR TO THE ATTEMPT ON GENERAL WALKER'S LIFE. BEAR IN MIND OSWLAD'S ACTION IN LEAVING HIS WEDDING RING WAS AN UNUSUAL ACT ON HIS PART AND SUGGESTS HIS CONTEMPLATION OF ARREST. HENCE, HE MAY WELL HAVE PREPARED NOTE FOR MARINA.

SEPTEMBER SEVEN NEXT ISSUE OF QUOTE NEWSWEEK UNQUOTE QUOTES MARINA AS STATING THAT OSWALD HAD INTENTION TO KILL EISENHOWER. QUESTION HER CONCERNING BASIS OF THIS REMARK.

OSWALD, IN PERSONAL PAPERS, WROTE OF CUTTING TAPE FOR BROADCAST OVER RADIO MOSCOW AND MARINA HAS COMMENTED THAT ON ONE OCCASION OSWALD SPOKE OF THIS. ENDEAVOR TO DEVELOP FURTHER

END PAGE ONE

64 SEP 11 1964

SPECIFICS CONCERNING HER KNOWLEDGE OF INCIDENT AND HER CONVERSATIONS WITH OSWALD. STATE DEPARTMENT RECORDS SHOW THAT ON JULY EIGHT SIXTY ONE OSWLAD TOLD AMERICAN EMBASSY, MOSCOW, THAT ON THIRD DAY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL IN USSR HE WAS INTERVIEWED BRIEFLY IN HIS ROOM AT METROPOLE HOTEL BY REPORTER FROM RADIO MOSCOW WHO SOUGHT COMMENTS FROM AMERICAN TOURISTS ON IMPRESSIONS OF MOSCOW. HE SAID HE MADE FEW ROUTINE COMMENTS OF A VISITING-TOURIST NATURE LASTING TWO OR THREE MINUTES. QUESTION MARINA RE THIS.

PAGE SIXTY THREE OF HIS ADDRESS BOOK PAREN EXHIBIT B - TWENTY NINE END PAREN CONTAINS NAME LEV STEYAEV AND INDICATES THIS PERSON ASSOCIATED WITH RADIO MOSCOW. NAME SETYAEV TRANSLATES QUOTE OF THE NETWORK UNQUOTE AND IS PROBABLY, THEREFORE, ASSUMED NAME. DISPLAY PHOTO OF ADDRESS BOOK TO MARINA TO ASCERTAIN WHO WROTE SETYAEV ENTRY THEREIN. CAN SHE IDENTIFY AND FURNISH ANY BACKGROUND RE SETYAEV AND HIS PRESENT WIFE, ANNETTE PAREN ANITA END PAREN SETYAEVA, NEE ZUGOFF. DISPLAY PHOTOS OF SETYAEVA WHICH ARE IN YOUR POSSESSION AND NOTE HER REACTION TO SAME.

HANDLE INTERVIEW PRIOR TO ARRIVAL REPRESENTATIVES PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AND SUTEL RESULTS.

END

DL SCW

FBI DALLAS

TU

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI
SEP 4 3 33 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of August 10, 1964, wherein you requested assistance in preparing visual aids for use in dealing with allegations that the motorcade route which took the President's car past the Depository at the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets was unnecessary and departed from normal practice.

Enclosed are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records:

1. Aerial view (500 feet altitude) of Freeway convergence west of Triple Underpass, Dallas, Texas
2. Freeway convergence at Triple Underpass, Dallas, Texas
3. Photographic views of highway markings in the vicinity of the assassination
4. Plan view of Freeway convergence west of Triple Underpass, Dallas, Texas
5. View from north tower of Union Terminal Company, Dallas, Texas

BY COURIER SVC
8 4 SEP - 4
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 9 1964

LJG:bdb
(6)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Foran (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosures) (8)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Dolonch

See Note, Page 2

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-27

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
The President's Commission

6. View from Triple Underpass, Dallas, Texas

7. View of Triple Underpass from location on Elm Street

8. No title (aerial photograph of Triple Underpass)

These visual aids were previously approved by Mr. Willens and comply with the Commission's request contained in referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (52)

NOTE: On 8-17-64, Gauthier gathered information in Dallas adequate for the preparation of the above-mentioned exhibits (memo Gauthier to Callahan 8-18-64). On 8-21-64, Willens approved the use of certain material, and on 8-25-64, he approved preliminary diagrams with instructions to go ahead and furnish the attached copies. All material selected by the Commission for use in preparing the above visual aids was basically subject matter already submitted to the Commission by the FBI, prepared in report form, volumes, visual aids, scale models, etc. Indications are that requests for visual aids will continue until all information needed for the preparation of the Commission's final report has been completed. Requests for visual aids are being made by report writers over the signature of Mr. Rankin for the purpose of developing graphic illustrations which will be used to clarify obscure technical points appearing in the final report.

MR. TROTTER 9-6-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The major case prints of Carl Edward Jones, Harold Dean Norman, Edward Shields, and Roy S. Truly, employees of the Texas School Book Depository, were submitted with Dallas letter of September 2, 1964, for comparison with the unidentified latent impressions developed on the four cardboard cartons recovered in this case.

The latent impressions are not identical with these submitted major case prints.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

The submitted prints retained.

ACTION:

For information.

100-[illegible]

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. E. S. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

DCV:mcm
(11)

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (R. A. Frazier)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Bogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 6, 1964, and my letter dated August 19, 1964, concerning the possibility Lee Harvey Oswald had a telescopic sight mounted and sighted at the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated August 21, 1964, setting out the results of our investigation.

This concludes our inquiries into this particular matter.

105-82555
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (11)

Sincerely yours,

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 8 1964

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: The Commission requested several investigative steps to be taken to substantiate or disprove an allegation that prior to the assassination Oswald and his wife, Marina, visited the Irving Sport Shop to have a telescopic sight mounted and sighted on a rifle. This was initially reported by an employee of the store, Dial D. Ryder who allegedly found a repair tag with the name Oswald on it. This allegation has been somewhat supported by two women Mrs. Gertrude Hunter and Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who claimed they saw the Oswalds and directed them to the sport shop. The circumstances of this whole situation indicated Ryder prepared the repair tag after the assassination. However, he is so involved he can't back out now. The women appear mistaken in their identification as the supporting data furnished by them is not consistent with what we know of the [illegible]. Current info further substantiates our

ORIGINAL FILED IN

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - J. H. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 27, 1964, concerning the display of photographs of Officer J. D. Tippit and Mr. Bernard Weissman to six individuals having a connection with the Carousel Club.

Enclosed are two copies each of two communications from our Portland Office dated August 21, 1964, and August 31, 1964. In the enclosed communications you will note Mr. Crafard states Mr. Jack Ruby told him that he knew Officer Tippit and that he, Crafard, had seen Mr. Weissman at the Carousel Club on a number of occasions.

For your information, my letter dated August 27, 1964, enclosed a communication from our Dallas Office dated August 21, 1964. On page two of the Dallas communication Mr. Andrew Armstrong, Jr., during an interview on August 20, 1964, stated after viewing photographs of Officer Tippit and Mr. Weissman that he had never seen either individual before. Mr. Armstrong also stated that Mr. Ruby had told him that the "Tippit" who was shot was not the one he knew. Further, beginning on page three of the Dallas communication Detective Gayle M. Tippit, during interview on December 16, 1963, acknowledged that he was very well acquainted with Mr. Ruby.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
62-109060
(1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (13)

SEE NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS PAGE TWO

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

When the results of our efforts to verify Mr. Weissman's employment in Dallas on November 14, 1963, as requested in your letter dated August 31, 1964, are received, you will be promptly advised concluding our inquiries into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (4)
NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReBurad dated 9-2-64, concerning a request to verify Bernard Weissman's employment at Carpet Engineers Inc., Dallas, Texas, on 11-14-63.

Every effort should be made to expedite this investigation so that the Bureau can conclude its inquiries and advise the Commission at the earliest possible time.

NOTE: Commission by let 8-3-64, referred to testimony of Mark Lane before Commission, in which he alleged there was meeting at Ruby's Carousel Club on 11-14-63, between Weissman, J. D. Tippit and Ruby. Weissman placed controversial full page ad in Dallas newspaper prior to President Kennedy's visit. Tippit, was shot and killed by Oswald. We have investigated this allegation in the past and no proof of such meeting was developed. It appears Commission is taking every precaution to preclude possible future criticism. Commission request required displaying photographs of Weissman and Tippit to 6 individuals associated with the Carousel Club to insure neither were seen in the club.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE

With the transmission of the enclosed letterhead memoranda from Portland, we conclude our inquiries based on requests set out in the Commission letter dated 8-3-64. It is pointed out Crafard, although interviewed on numerous occasions, never previously furnished the above information. Crafard is an itinerant by nature and was employed by Ruby as a handy man. He is not considered reliable, is prone to exaggerate and there is some indication he has enjoyed the notoriety occasioned by his association with Ruby. During interview on 8-10-64 by New York Agents Weissman stated he believed he was employed on the evening Lane alleged the controversial meeting took place. The Commission by letter 8-31-64, requested efforts be made to verify this employment and when the results are received, all inquiries in this particular phase will have been completed. This matter is being closely followed and the Commission will be promptly advised when the results are received.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : J. R. Malley

DATE: September 5, 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Mr. Albert Jenner, President's Commission, telephonically stated the U. S. Marshal's Office in Denver, Colorado, had been unable to serve Professor Revilo Oliver of Illinois University while in Denver in that he had departed prior to receipt of the subpoena. Jenner stated information available indicated Professor Oliver may have gone to Seattle, Washington, or to Chicago, Illinois, prior to returning to his home in Urbana, Illinois. Jenner advised he had been in telephonic contact with Mrs. Oliver on Friday evening at which time Mrs. Oliver stated she did not know when her husband would be returning to Urbana but expected him either Sunday, Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Jenner advised that the President's Commission was extremely desirous of obtaining a deposition from Professor Oliver and would prefer, if at all possible, to handle this interview in Washington, D. C. In view of this he requested the Bureau attempt to ascertain Professor Oliver's present whereabouts and requests Oliver to come to Washington on Sunday, September 6 or the following two days, September 7 or 8, whenever it would be possible for him to arrive in Washington. Mr. Jenner advised that he could be reached at the President's Commission, telephone number 543-1012; if this number does not answer call 543-1400 where the security guard will answer during the holiday and tell him to locate Mr. Jenner to take the call. Jenner is presently residing at the Madison Hotel, Washington, D. C., telephone number 483-6400. Jenner requested that if any arrangements of any nature were successfully worked out with Professor Oliver, he would appreciate being called. If he decides to do anything where he will be unavailable at his office or hotel, he will call for Malley and leave information where he can be located.

ACTION TAKEN:

~~6 SEP 9 1964~~

SA Trout in Springfield Office was telephonically advised of the request of the President's Commission to locate Professor Oliver and work out

JRM/pab
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED

any arrangements possible for him to appear in Washington at the earliest possible time on a voluntary basis if it can be handled this way. Agent Trout was told that a subpoena is being mailed to the U. S. Marshal's so that it can be served as soon as it arrives in the hands of U. S. Marshal. U. S. Marshal's Office is being advised by President's Commission to contact the Springfield Office of the FBI before attempting to serve the subpoena to determine whether or not the FBI has successfully located Professor Oliver and whether he would willingly come to Washington without being served with a subpoena.

FBI SPRNGFLD

6:41 PM CDST URGENT 9-6-64 DJK

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM SPRINGFIELD (89-23) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISC - INFO CONCERNING.

REBU TELCALL SEPTEMBER SIX INSTANT.

REVILO P. OLIVER RETURNED HOME LATE AFTERNOON HOURS SEPTEMBER SIX INSTANT. HOME ADDRESS IS SEVEN ZERO ONE WEST OHIO STREET, URBANA, ILLINOIS, TELEPHONE NUMBER THREE SIX SEVEN DASH ONE SIX SIX ZERO. OLIVER EXPRESSED COMPLETE WILLINGNESS TO TESTIFY BEFORE WARREN COMMISSION. REQUESTED OPPORTUNITY TO ASSEMBLE NECESSARY MATERIAL FOR TESTIMONY AND TIME TO CONSULT ATTORNEY. STATED HE WOULD PREFER NOT TO APPEAR BEFORE COMMISSION BEFORE SEPTEMBER ELEVEN NEXT. OLIVER EXPRESSED INTENTION TO TELEPHONICALLY CONTACT ALBERT JENNER, LEGAL STAFF MEMBER OF COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF APPEARANCE. OLIVER ADVISED SUBPOENA BEING FORWARDED TO USM, DANVILLE, ILLINOIS BY JENNER FOR SERVICE ON OLIVER. OLIVER AGREED TO MAKE HIMSELF AVAILABLE FOR SERVICE OF SUBPOENA.

END PAGE ONE

SEP 9 1964

NOT RECORDED
193 SEP 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

USM, HARRY C. GEORGE, DANVILLE, ILLINOIS NOTIFIED OF OLIVER'S RETURN, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER. GEORGE ADVISED JENNER NOTIFIED HIM SUBPOENA MAILED FROM WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER FIVE LAST AND WILL BE SERVED ON ITS ARRIVAL.

OLIVER ANTICIPATES NO ADDITIONAL TRAVEL IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE AND WILL AVAIT SERVICE OF SUBPOENA.

NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN IN ADVANCE OF SERVICE OF SUBPOENA.

UACB.

END

WA JMS

FBI WASH DC

CLR P

J. M. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT : LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

DATE: September 6, 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Green

Mr. Albert Jenner, President's Commission, at 8:05 p.m., 9/5/64, was telephonically advised that Mrs. Revilo P. Oliver, wife of Professor Revilo Oliver of Illinois University, advised Agents of our Springfield Office that her husband left Denver, Colorado, 9/5/64, by train. She believed the earliest he would return to Champaign, Illinois, would be Sunday night and he may not return until as late as Tuesday night, 9/8/64. Mrs. Oliver said she had telephonically furnished this information to Jenner at noon, 9/5/64 and arranged to have her husband call Jenner at his earliest opportunity. (Refer Springfield teletype 9/5/64.)

Mr. Jenner requested that we maintain constant contact with Mrs. Oliver and as soon as Professor Oliver is located, that the telephone number at which Jenner can contact him be determined.

Mr. Jenner said he planned to travel to New York City on 9/6/64; however, he would maintain contact periodically with Mr. Malley's Office. During remainder of time he can be located at the President's Commission or at his hotel. (Refer Malley to Rosen memorandum 9/5/64.)

ACTION TAKEN:

SAC Robert D. Gibbons, Springfield Office, was telephonically instructed to arrange for regular contacts with Mrs. Oliver and to notify Bureau by expeditious means as soon as Professor Oliver is located and to furnish telephone number at which he can be reached by Jenner.

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 10 1964

DJG/pab
(8)

ADDENDUM:

At 6:05 p.m. 9/6/64, Adele Lippart, President's Commission telephonically advised Extra-Duty Supervisor E. J. McDonough that Professor Oliver had called the Commission and upon being advised

(Continued over)

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ADDENDUM (Continued)

that Mr. Jenner was unavailable furnished the following telephone number at which he could be reached, Area Code 217 (Springfield, Illinois area), Telephone # 367 - 1660.

Miss Lippart stated she would continue efforts to locate Mr. Jenner to advise him.

In view of Mr. Jenner's unavailability, ASAC Linberg, Springfield Office, was contacted and instructed to handle contact with Oliver as previously requested by the Commission and after contact with Oliver, advise U. S. Marshal George.

ASAC Linberg advised at 6:45 p.m., 9/6/64, that Professor Oliver had been contacted and stated he was willing to come to Washington for interview by the Commission but preferred to make it Friday, 9/11/64. He stated that in view of the week-end and Labor Day holiday his attorney was not available and he also could not pull together the necessary material in order to come to Washington on 9/7 or 9/8/64.

U. S. Marshal George, Danville, Illinois, was advised and expected to serve subpoena which was to arrive in Danville about 8 p.m., their time; 9 p.m. Washington time.

ACTION:

1.) Miss Lippart was advised and stated she had been unable to contact Mr. Jenner but would continue to try and furnish him the pertinent information. No further action was desired by the FBI.

2.) Mr. Jenner called at 11:30 p.m., 9/6/64, and was advised and stated he appreciated the Bureau's handling of this matter.

EJH/cb

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Rosen

FROM: R. Shroder

DATE: September 6, 1964

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA,
IS - R - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 Sec 8

PURPOSE:

To advise of the receipt of an additional President's Commission request on Sunday, 9/6/64, and action taken.

BACKGROUND:

At 12:55 p.m., 9/6/64, Mr. Norman Redlich of the President's Commission advised SA K. H. Raupach he had an additional request concerning a recontact with Mr. B. H. Patterson of Dallas who was one of the individuals witnessing the flight of Lee Harvey Oswald from the scene of the J. D. Tippit shooting.

We previously completed a Commission request wherein the Commission desired affidavits from Patterson and the other individual witnessing Oswald's flight, J. L. Lewis. The affidavits and an additional letterhead memorandum were furnished to the Commission by letter dated 9/2/64.

Patterson in his affidavit had stated he did not specifically recall having been exhibited a photograph of Oswald during his original interview conducted on 1/22/64, and had desired this paragraph to be deleted as an official report of that interview.

Patterson was reinterviewed on 8/25 and 26/64, and on 8/26/64, he observed two different photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald at which time he advised this person displayed in the photograph (Oswald) was positively and unquestionably the same person he saw at approximately 1:30 p.m., 11/22/63. This information was contained in the 8/27/64, letterhead memorandum furnished to the Commission.

On 9/6/64, Mr. Redlich advised that for the completion of the report it would be necessary to obtain from Patterson an affidavit that the information he furnished on 8/26/64, and contained in the memorandum dated 8/27/64, at Dallas represented a true report of his interview.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 9 1964

6 SEP 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

XOR/pab
(5)

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA

Mr. Redlich advised that he desired to be telephonically advised of the contact with Patterson that the report was true and that an affidavit is being obtained. He desired to be telephonically advised of this information on Tuesday, 9/8/64.

Mr. Redlich was advised we would endeavor to contact Mr. Patterson immediately to comply with the Commission's request.

Mr. Redlich was requested to confirm this request in writing and indicated this would be done.

ACTION:

Dallas advised by teletype of Commission's request to promptly handle and further to advise the Bureau immediately if any difficulty was encountered in locating Patterson.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan

September 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letters dated September 1 and September 4, 1964, dealing in part with Exhibit D-238.

Enclosed for the further completion of your records are two copies each of photographs of pages 29, 50, 54 and 78 of Exhibit D-238. You will note that markings of no discernible significance appear on the aforementioned pages.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

JCS:pah
(6)

NOTE:

On 8/27/64 Marina Oswald belatedly turned over to us a Spanish-English travel guide of Mexico for the week of 9/28 - 10/1/63 which was believed to have been in the possession of Oswald at the time of his trip to Mexico. Photographs of cover page and two other pages on which markings of possible

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

SEP 9 20 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

BY COURIER SVC
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

significance appeared have been furnished to the Commission. Dallas' letterhead reporting receipt of the pamphlet commented that extraneous markings appeared also on pages 29, 50, 54 and 78. While these markings, such as arrows and doodlings, appear to be of no significance, W. David Slawson of Commission on 9/2/64 requested Commission be furnished with photographs of all pages of the pamphlet on which markings appear. He is not interested in having the entire pamphlet photographed.

September 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (C. H. Bartlett)
1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 17, 1964, enclosing a communication from our Milwaukee Office dated August 12, 1964, concerning the receipt of an anonymous letter by this Bureau.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication from our Milwaukee Office dated August 29, 1964, relating to another anonymous letter which the FBI Laboratory has identified as having been written by the same individual who wrote the earlier anonymous letter referred to above.

A copy of the enclosed communication has been made available to the U. S. Secret Service in Washington, D. C., as it contains information of possible interest to that agency.

No further action will be taken in this matter.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
62-109060
(1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (11)

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 9 1964

Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
Rm/airtel and LHM dated 8-29-64.
Subsequent reporting of this matter by Dallas is not desired.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

First anonymous letter postmarked 7-9-64, Kenosha, Wisconsin, second anonymous letter postmarked 7-30-64, Kenosha, Wisconsin, furnished by the office of Governor Connally of Texas. Both letters allege President Johnson was involved in some manner in the assassination of President Kennedy and made other allegations generally in opposition to President Johnson. Copies of these communications have been furnished to Secret Service. The FBI Laboratory has established that both letters written by the same individual. Logical efforts made to identify the writer have been negative. No further action is warranted.

September 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
SEP 8 3 51 PM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of August 21, 1964, requesting interview of certain employees of the Bull Pen Drive-In with respect to a statement made by Mrs. Wanda Yvonne Holmick in her deposition before the Commission.

There are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated September 2, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the results of the desired investigation.

The last paragraph of your letter of August 21, 1964, also requested that Rosemary Holmick, the sister-in-law of Wanda Holmick, be interviewed. The report of this interview was previously furnished to you by my letter of August 26, 1964.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of August 21, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JTH/rps (7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

FBI
REC'D RM/T ROOM

SEP 9 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

Wanda Helmick was a waitress who worked for Ralph Paul, owner of the Bull Pen Drive-In Restaurant, Dallas, Texas. Paul is a close friend of Ruby's. In her testimony before the Commission, Helmick states that she overheard Paul in a telephone conversation with Ruby on the night of 11/23/63 make an exclamation, "Are you crazy?" The Commission requested that we interview other employees at the Bull Pen Drive-In who might have overheard the conversation. Rosemary Helmick is the sister-in-law of Wanda, whom Wanda states she wrote a letter to concerning the conversation. Commission previously on August 11, 1964, asked that we interview Rosemary which was done and the results furnished to the Commission on 8/26/64.

9-8-64

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Bartlett
1 - Lenihan

AIRTEL

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReNOairtel 11-30-63 entitled "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, AI'C" which transmitted to the Bureau three copies of a document made available by Lieutenant Francis L. Martello, New Orleans Police Department.

The President's Commission has requested that it be furnished the exact document that was prepared by Lieutenant Martello from the slip of paper that was found in Oswald's wallet by the New Orleans Police Department. The Commission is in possession of actual slip of paper that was found in Oswald's wallet by the New Orleans Police Department but now also desires the original draft that was prepared by Lieutenant Martello before he turned original piece of evidence over to the Secret Service. Contact Lieutenant Martello immediately and advise him of the request of the President's Commission. If Lieutenant Martello no longer possesses the document prepared by him, ascertain disposition of same.

SEP 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

REL:pah:tef
(11)

SEP 9 1964

NOTE: When Oswald was arrested by New Orleans PD 8-9-63, a slip of paper was found in his possession which contained a number of names and other notations. The original slip of paper in Oswald's wallet has been furnished to the President's Commission. Now the Commission desires the original copy of such document that was made by Lieutenant Martello in his own handwriting before he furnished the actual piece of evidence to the Secret Service. We have furnished the Commission a copy of Lieutenant Martello's document, but the Commission desires the original he prepared for completion of Commission's files.

67 SEP 11 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

August 28, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to confirm a conversation of this date between Inspector Leo Gauthier of your Bureau and Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff in which arrangements were made for your Bureau to prepare two visual aids--one involving a composite of photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald immediately after his arrest, and the other a composite of photographs of the documents used in connection with the purchase of the rifle used in the assassination.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 10 1964

30 SEP 1964

18 SEP 2 1964
9

September 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of August 28, 1964, wherein the Commission requested two visual aids--one involving a composite of photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald immediately after his arrest, and the other a composite of photographs of the documents used in connection with the purchase of the rifle used in the assassination.

Enclosed are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented reports:

1. Documents establishing purchase of rifle by Lee Harvey Oswald

2. No title (photographs of Hill Exhibit 8, Frank Fires Exhibit 400-C and Commission Exhibit 1797)

These visual aids were previously approved by Mr. Redlich and this complies with the Commission's request contained in referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (8)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosures)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont

79 SEP 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

SEP 8 7 07 PM

MEMO READING ROOM

NOTE: On 9-1-64, Mr. Redlich approved preliminary drawings with the request that finished copies be furnished to him. All the material utilized for preparation of these exhibits was selected by the Commission's [redacted] Supervisors from information already furnished by the FBI, prepared in report volumes, visual aids, scale models, etc. Redlich indicated that additional aids will be needed from time to time, right up to the final report. Redlich also stated that graphic illustrations prepared by the FBI are indeed necessary in order to clarify obscure technical points which will appear in the final report. He believed that the final report will be contained in approximately 30 volumes.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
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GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

SEP

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On August 7, 1964 you forwarded an English translation of a letter in Spanish which has been marked Sylvia Odio Exhibit One in proceedings before this Commission. In her deposition Mrs. Odio translated that portion of the Spanish language material which was underlined in the original. As set forth at pages 373-74 of the transcript of her testimony, a copy of which was forwarded with our letter of August 28, 1964, her translation was as follows:

> "Please tell me again who it is that calls himself my friend. Be careful. I do not have any friends that have been near me lately, not even in Dallas, so do not establish any friendships until you give me their full names again."

You will note that the translation of that material which appears on page 3 of your translation is somewhat different than the translation made by Mrs. Odio. Would

EXP PROC
34 SEP 4 1964

2 ENCLOSURE

Rec. 9-8-64
FJC:mmg

18 SEP 1964

you please re-translate the underlined material and advise us whether or not there is any possibility Mrs. Odio's translation, especially that portion of it which refers to "their full names" could possibly be correct.

I enclose a copy of the Spanish language material together with a copy of the translation as set forth above.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Cross

September 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

SEP 8 2 33 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President s Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your communication dated September 3, 1964, the translation of a letter in Spanish which was furnished to you by this Bureau on August 7, 1964, is a literal translation of the original Spanish text. The several differences between this version and the translation prepared by Mrs. Odio would appear to result from certain liberties taken by the latter in her interpretation.

For instance, in the second line of Mrs. Odio's translation, as furnished by you on page one of your letter, the word "friends" appears in the original Spanish as a singular noun, "friend." In line three, "not even in" is an erroneous interpretation. The original Spanish word is "por" which means "through" rather than "not even in."

With reference to your specific inquiry regarding that portion of Mrs. Odio's translation which refers to "their full names," the literal translation is "his name."

The enclosures which you forwarded are being returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

FJC:mmg
(9)

(See addendum for yellow on page 2)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

ADDENDUM FOR YELLOW:

Original translation was prepared by SA F. J. Dobbratz, Jr., and that portion which Ran'din questions was verified by translator Ralph A. Vaccari.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
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Mr. Belmont
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Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 3

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your conducting the following additional investigation for us:

1. Re-interview Ruth Paine to determine whether she was ever a customer in Hutch's Supermarket, 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas; if so, determine approximately when and how often and with whom, if anybody, she was accompanied. Also ask Mrs. Paine whether to her knowledge Lee Harvey Oswald used to take a bag of lunch with him during October and November, 1963, when he left her home on Monday morning after having spent the weekend at her house. Also, ask Mrs. Paine whether to her knowledge Lee Harvey Oswald had a habit of eating cinnamon rolls with large quantities of milk.

2. Re-interview Marina Oswald and Marguerite Oswald and ask them the same questions as those addressed to Ruth Paine referred to above. In particular, determine whether Marina, Marguerite and Lee Harvey Oswald shopped together at Hutch's Supermarket on a Wednesday evening sometime during October or November, 1963.

In her testimony before the Commission, Marina Oswald has stated that Lee Harvey Oswald at no time had a check for $189.00 and that he did not attempt to cash such a check at Hutch's Supermarket. In re-interviewing Marina, please determine whether she recalls an incident in which Lee Harvey Oswald attempted unsuccessfully to cash a check at Hutch's Supermarket for any amount. On October 31st or November 1st, Oswald did cash an unemployment check for $33.00 at the Atlantic and Pacific store, 209 Williamsburg Center, Irving, Texas. Determine whether Marina Oswald has any familiarity with the cashing of that check which would bear upon the possibility that Oswald first attempted to cash that check at Hutch's Supermarket.

14 SEP

NOT RECORDED
189 SEP 9 1964

EXP PROC

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

3. Determine the approximate distance between the home of Ruth Paine and Hutch's Supermarket and determine the normal walking time between these two points.

The Commission appreciates the continuing cooperation of your Bureau.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Mr. Stokes

9-8-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed are two copies of self-explanatory letter from Commission 9-3-64.

Conduct inquiry requested in the enclosure immediately and submit letterhead by 9-21-64.

Encs. (2)

JCS:hrt
(4)

NOTE: Incoming requests reinterview of Ruth Paine, Marina Oswald and Marguerite Oswald concerning possibility Oswald attempted to cash check in super market in Irving, Texas. Apparently Commission has taken some testimony in which such allegation appeared. We know nothing of it.

MAILED 19
SEP 8 1964
COMM-FBI

79 SEP 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Cunningham
1 - Office
1 - Mr. Jevons 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad 1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

September 8, 1964

By Courier Service

SEP 9 12 49 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on September 4, 1964, Commission Exhibits 795, 801, 802 and 803 were delivered to him on that date.

In addition to the above items, the affidavit furnished by Mr. Eisenberg for the signature of Special Agent Paul M. Stombaugh and a copy of a letter to the Commission dated March 18, 1964, bearing upon neutron activation requested by Mr. Eisenberg were also delivered.

BY COURIER SVC.
85 - 1
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

6 SEP 9 1964

NOTE: On 9/4/64, Mr. Eisenberg telephonically requested of SA Marion E. Williams the above-named Commission Exhibits to be delivered to him prior to 2:00 p.m. These items were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg by SA Cortlandt Cunningham prior to 2:00 p.m. on 9/4/64. The following are descriptions of the Commission Exhibits: Comm. Exhibit 795 - SSS notice of classification bearing name of Hidell; Comm. Exhibit 801 - SSS notice of classification to Oswald; Comm. Exhibit 802 - SSS registration certification of Oswald's; Comm. Exhibit 806 - USMC certificate of service bearing name of Hidell. There is attached a copy of the above-mentioned affidavit and letter.

cc (2)

56 SEP 11 1964

September 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of August 25, 1964, requesting that this Bureau interview Harvey Lowill Wade and display to him certain photographs, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated September 1, 1964, at Knoxville, Tennessee, setting forth results of the desired interview. Also enclosed are the five photographs which were initially furnished by you for display to Mr. Wade.

BY COURIER SVC.
8 SEP - 9
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

S. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (7)

JWH/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

FBI
SEP 9 2 54 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 9 1964

NOTE:

On 11/26/63 we interviewed Harvey Lawill Wade, Chattanooga, Tennessee, who stated he had been in Dallas during week of 11/10-14/63 attending a convention. He said that he went to the Carousel Club on the night of 11/10/63 where he saw a person whom he thought resembled Oswald. The Commission furnished certain photographs which were taken in the Carousel Club during early November, 1963, by photographer Eddie Rocco and requests that we exhibit these photographs to Wade to determine if he can identify Larry Crafard who worked for Ruby or other patrons who appeared in the photographs as the person he thought resembled Oswald. The photographs were exhibited to Wade and he did not identify any person in the photographs as the person he thought resembled Oswald.

September 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 23, 1964, requesting a report of all existing long-distance telephone calls made from the telephones listed to Mr. Harry Olsen and Mrs. Harry Olsen (Kathy Kay Coleman), formerly of Dallas, Texas, who now reside in Long Beach, California.

There are enclosed two copies each of a memorandum dated August 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas; a memorandum dated August 13, 1964, at Los Angeles, California; and a memorandum dated August 22, 1964, at Las Vegas, Nevada, setting forth the desired information.

You will note that in your letter of July 20, 1964, you requested toll call records for the telephones of Mr. and Mrs. Olsen for the period 10:00 p.m., November 23, 1963, through November 24, 1963, which falls within the period covered by your request of July 23, 1964, and the desired information is included in the enclosed memoranda.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of July 23, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (6)
JWH/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
100 SEP 9 1964

67 SEP 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Harry Olsen is an ex-Dallas police officer who, since the assassination, married Kathy Kay Coleman, one of Ruby's ex-strippers. Ruby, when interviewed by the Commission on 6/7/64, stated that he met the Olsen's on the street on the early morning of 11/23/63 and had a discussion about the assassination with them. We have interviewed both of the Olsens and they have testified before the Commission. The Commission requested that we obtain all existing toll records relating to the Olsens, both in Dallas and at their present residence in California. The telephone companies are usually required to maintain such records for a period of six months. The enclosed memoranda of August 11 and 13, 1964, when initially submitted were not complete in that they did not identify subscribers and it was necessary to send out for corrected and amended pages which arrived at the Bureau 9/3/64.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On August 26, 1964 Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of the staff of this Commission spoke on the telephone with Mrs. Marina Oswald. During the course of that conversation Marina Oswald advised that she had in her possession a Spanish language television guide covering a period from late September to early October 1963 and a bus ticket or stub dated September 30, 1963 relating to transportation from Mexico City, Mexico to Laredo, Texas.

On August 27, 1964 Mr. Liebeler requested Inspector Malley to cause Marina Oswald to be interviewed about the above items, to gain possession of them and forward copies to us as soon as possible. On interview by your agents in response to that request, it developed that Marina Oswald had certain other items of interest in her possession.

RECORDED
199 SEP 9 1964

EXPEDITE

SEP 4 1964

21 SEP 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Would you please take whatever steps may be necessary to assure us that we have been provided with a complete inventory of all property in the possession of Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald as of November 22, 1963 and that no said property the existence of which is not known to us, still remains in the possession of Marina Oswald, Robert Oswald, Michael or Ruth Paine or any other person.

Your continued cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Stokes

9-8-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
Budod: 9-15-64

Enclosed are two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated 9-3-64.

Enclosure to your letterhead dated 8-31-64 describing eight additional articles received from Marina Oswald indicates that she produced for your examination anything that might be considered to be of pertinence in this case. This infers that Marina Oswald was the person making determination as to what may be pertinent to this investigation. In view of Commission's request in enclosed letter, recontact Marina Oswald and ask her to produce for your perusal any material presently in her possession which may have been the property of Lee Harvey Oswald. Include in material to be reviewed any writings of Oswald and any writings to him. Request Mrs. Oswald to display for your perusal any items belonging to her, exclusive of personal items such as wearing apparel, etc., which were in her possession as of 11-22-63. Also ask her to produce any additional correspondence she may have received from USSR subsequent to assassination.

Recontact Robert Oswald, Michael and Ruth Paine and obtain assurances from them that they are not at this time in possession of any property of Lee and Marina Oswald.

If any material which in your opinion may be of possible pertinence to this investigation is located as result of above inquiries, furnish same to Bureau.

Handle immediately and submit letterhead by 9-15-64.

Enclosures - 2

JCS:pah:pdb
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

64 SEP 11 1964

SEP 8 - 1964 CONFIRM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
Re:- LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

Incoming asks for assurances that Commission has been furnished complete inventory of all property in possession of Oswalds as of 11-22-63. We cannot make such assurance as we did not conduct searches during which Oswald property was obtained. Furthermore, Marina undoubtedly has much personal property today that she had on 11-22-63 all of which has absolutely no bearing on this case. Commission further asks assurances that no property of the Oswalds, existence of which is not known to them, still remains in possession of Marina and Robert Oswald and the Paines or any other person. Of course, we cannot speak of any other person. As Marina's request Dallas is engaged in preparing an inventory of all material of the Oswalds that we received from the Dallas Police Department and any other source.

September 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated September 2, 1964, Baltimore, Maryland, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," and "Allegation That Assassination Involved Conspiracy By 20 Persons Including Senator Dirksen."

For your information, upon receipt of the information revealed in this memorandum, Senator Everett M. Dirksen's Office, Capitol Police and other local police were notified.

This information has also been furnished to the United States Secret Service and no further action is being taken.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
139 SEP 10 1964

(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

KMR:jcb
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 SEP 14 1964

NOTE:

The Baltimore Office telephonically advised on 9/1/64 that Mr. Harry Shriver of Radio Station WFBR telephonically advised his radio station received a series of 4 telephone calls from a young male identified only as "Harry." The caller threatened Senator Dirksen and alleged the assassination of President Kennedy involved a conspiracy by 20 persons. Based on this information, Mr. DeLoachs office advised Senator Dirksen's office, the Capitol Police and local police. There was no indication the phone call received by Radio Station WFBR was interstate, therefore, no violation of the Federal Extortion Act existed and no investigation was conducted. A copy of the memorandum has been furnished to Secret Service by 0-141 and no further action necessary.

1 - Belmont
1 - Bonner
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
September 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of September 4, 1964, which set forth results of our inquiries concerning a speech made by Professor Revile F. Oliver of the University of Illinois before an audience in the auditorium of the Santa Ana Valley High School, Santa Ana, California. In my letter I indicated we were obtaining a copy of a newspaper article which appeared in the February 21, 1964, issue of the "Clarion Ledger," Jackson, Mississippi, which Professor Oliver indicated he used as a basis for some of his remarks in his speech in Santa Ana, California.

Enclosed for the Commission are two copies of the newspaper article in question which appeared in the "Clarion Ledger" for February 21, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 10 1964

SEP 10 1964

NOTE:

Professor Revile, an avid member of the John Birch Society, made a speech in Santa Ana, California, wherein he made a number of false and vicious remarks in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. We interviewed Oliver

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

79 SEP 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

Honorable J.Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

and pinned him down on the basis for some of his remarks. One of his remarks was to the effect that Secretary of Defense McNamara ordered the Department of the Army to rehearse for the President's funeral one week before the funeral took place. Oliver claimed he obtained this data from a newspaper article in the "Clarion Ledger." We reviewed such article and noted that there was nothing to substantiate Oliver's statement. Instead, an Army officer indicated the Army was in a state of readiness for the funeral because it had finished funeral rehearsal because there was grave concern for President Hoover's health at that time. Obviously Oliver has given the article a vicious and extremely false twist. Commission is preparing to question Oliver under oath and the enclosed newspaper clipping will be of value to the Commission in such testimony.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
September 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Leniban

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Norman Redlich's office, there are enclosed two copies each of pages six through ten of the report of Special Agent Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba."

Sincerely yours,

S. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 10 1964

10 SEP 10 1964

MFL:pah
(8)

NOTE: Mr. Redlich's secretary contacted Mr. Malley 9/4/64 and made reference to SA Kaack's report. She stated that while SA Kaack's report is completely legible, pages 6 through 10 are light and it is most difficult to reprint such pages for inclusion in the overall Commission report. She asked if darker copies could be provided. A check of Bufile disclosed only the original of SA Kaack's report is in file, therefore, pages 6 through 10 were retyped and copies of same are being furnished to the Commission herewith to comply with its request.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SEP 11 1964

September 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith for your information and assistance are two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated September 8, 1964.

A copy of this report has also been furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

M. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JFH/cac
(7)

NOTE: Investigation in attached report was conducted in response to numerous specific requests of the President's Commission and the information has previously been forwarded to the Commission by letter as the specific request was completed. It is now being furnished in report form and a copy of the report is being furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department. This report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Mr. Malley, and an appropriate supervisor of the Civil Rights Section.

BY COURIER SVC.
SEP 10
COMM-FBI

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 10 1964

10 SEP 10 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

CLASSIFIED BY SP2 JFH/cac
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1

September 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 28, 1964, concerning a recontact with Mrs. Virginia Louise Davis who, with her husband, operates the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated September 4, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" which reveals interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Davis. Also enclosed are six pages, 12 by 8½ inch lined tablet paper and two sheets of 7 by 8½ inch memorandum paper of the "F. B. McIntire Equipment Company" referred to by Mr. and Mrs. Davis as the "sign-in" register.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have requested the "sign-in" register be returned to them upon the completion of its use by the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (10)

1 - 105-82555
(1 - 62-109090 -(President's Commission)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 10 1964

KMR:jk
(10)

See Note Page 2

79 SEP 11 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOTE:

The Commission requested Mr. and Mrs. Davis, operators of the Sports Dromo Rifle Range, be reinterviewed to clarify records they maintained at the rifle range during October through November, 1963, which would reveal the names of individuals present at the range during those months. The Commission was interested in the entries in Mr. and Mrs. Davis' journal and they indicated the desire to have a set of documents which have been obtained in regard to the rifle range. No further action necessary.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
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GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbeck
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 8 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Page 12 of Agent Callender's Report of December 24, 1963, provides a schedule of Continental Trailways buses from New Orleans to Houston as of September, 1963. Pages 10-11 of Agent Fults' Report of December 11, 1963, similarly provide what appears to be a schedule of all Greyhound buses from New Orleans to Houston as of September, 1963.

It would be helpful to the work of the Commission if you could inform us whether pages 10-11 of Agent Fults' Report do in fact provide a schedule of all Greyhound buses running from New Orleans to Houston. If not, could you furnish such a full schedule? Also, are Continental Trailways and Greyhound the only buslines which operated buses from New Orleans to Houston during September, 1963? If not, could you please furnish schedules for the additional lines?

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
SEP 11 1964

105-82555

FBI NEW ORLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 9 1964
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

221 PM URGENT 9-9-64 SXC

TO NEW ORLEANS 100-16601

FROM DIRECTOR 105-82-555 1P

(2) - 105 [illegible]

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REREP OF SPECIAL AGENT STEPHEN CALLENDER DECEMBER TWENTY-FOUR LAST AT NEW ORLEANS. PAGES THREE AND TWELVE OF REREP SHOW THAT DURING SEPTEMBER LAST GREYHOUND, ON DAILY BASIS, OPERATED ONE THREE BUSES FROM NEW ORLEANS TO HOUSTON AND CONTINENTAL, FOUR. DO THESE SCHEDULES COMPRISE ALL OF GREYHOUND AND CONTINENTAL BUSES TRAVELING BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND HOUSTON DAILY AS OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FIVE LAST? IS THE SCHEDULE OF GREYHOUND DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS ON PAGE THREE OF REREP CORRECT? NOTE THAT TWO BUSES SAID TO DEPART SEVEN A.M., ONE ARRIVING THREE FIVE FIVE P.M., THE OTHER SIX THREE FIVE P.M. ALSO NOT E TIME OF ARRIVAL OF BUSES DEPARTING ONE FOUR FIVE P.M. AND TWO FOUR FIVE P.M. ARE CONTINENTAL AND GREYHOUND LINES THE ONLY COMPANIES OPERATING BUSES FROM NEW ORLEANS TO HOUSTON DURING SEPTEMBER LAST? IF NOT, FURNISH COMPLETE SCHEDULES FOR ANY ADDITIONAL LINES. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY. SUTEL. FOLLOW WITH LETTERHEAD. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

CORR LINE 10 WRD 3 SHD READ NOTE RPT NOTE

END

WPD 9 SEP 14 1964

FBI NEW ORLS

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
September 9, 1964

By Courier Service
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Woodcock

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to a telephonic request by Miss Mary R. Rowcotsky of your staff on September 8, 1964, Commission exhibits designated as Cole Exhibits numbered 1 through 9 were obtained and photographed.

Enclosed herewith are three sets of photographs of the above-mentioned exhibits, together with the exhibits themselves, exclusive of Cole Exhibit number 1.

BY COURIER SVC.
68 SEP 10
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
193 SEP 11 1964

Enclosures (11)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2)

10 SEP 11 1964

NOTE TO DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photographs of the Commission exhibits mentioned herein, together with a listing of same.

62-109060

FCW:emh (11)

(See Note Page 2)

ENCLOSURE

9 SEP 14 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: The telephonic request from the Commission was received by SA Roy H. Jevons and the exhibits were obtained by SA Cortlandt Cunningham on the same date. The Commission requested that Cole Exhibits numbered 2 through 9 be returned.

It is noted that several of the exhibits photographed consisted of multiple portions and in order to avoid confusion the three sets of photographs are being considered as three enclosures.

FCW:emh

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

September 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The Warren Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated September 1, 1964, with which were enclosed photographic copies of Exhibits D-237 through and including D-242.

There are enclosed two copies each of translations from the Spanish language of Exhibit D-237 and from the Russian language of Exhibit D-242.

Exhibits D-237 through and including D-242 were afforded cryptanalytic examination. While aforementioned exhibits or any similar material could conceivably involve code or cipher, on the basis of the material and information for analysis, no valid codod message could be established as being present. There was no indication that the Russian grammar book containing the alphabetical vocabulary (Exhibit D-[illegible]) was being used for coding purposes.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

89 SEP 10
COMM-FBI

2 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (4)

1 - Dallas

JCS:mch

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 11 1964

(4) SEP 11 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

FBI
SEP 10 11 44 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN CE 105-82555-Sub D

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Exhibits referred to herein were 6 items belatedly turned over by Marina Oswald on 8/27/64. D-237 was the passenger copy of Oswald's bus ticket on the Del Norte line and D-242 was a library card in the Russian language. Translations enclosed are by R. A. Vaccari (Spanish) and by Tatiana Kleonina (Russian). Information concerning crypt [illegible] from laboratory report 9/3/64.

9/10/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-19461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet 9/8/64, submitting major case prints of Bobby Gene Brown.

The one remaining latent palm print is not identical with the palm prints of Brown.

Submitted prints retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:bcc
(11)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 14 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

September 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two newspaper articles. One article by Dorothy Kilgallen appeared in the September 3, 1964, issue of the "New York Journal - American" and the other article by Paul Hathaway appeared in the September 3, 1964, issue of the "New York World - Telegram and the Sun."

Both articles are primarily concerned with public assertions made by Mr. Mark Lane concerning his theories on the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Considerable information regarding Mr. Lane has been previously furnished to you.

No further action is being taken with regard to these articles unless specifically advised to the contrary by you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (4)

1 - Dallas 89-43 Enclosures (3)
RDR:pah
(15)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)

79 SEP 14 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO, FOR SAC, DALLAS.

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Reairtel dated 9/3/64 enclosing copies of the above referred to newspaper articles. One copy of New York's airtel and the enclosed articles are furnished for your information. Subsequent reporting of this material is not desired.

NOTE: Lane is the New York attorney who injected himself into the Oswald case through the "National Guardian" newspaper. Lane has been married often, [redacted] and is known to be associated with communist dominated organizations. He has been making speeches around the country and particularly in New York endeavoring to prove that Oswald was innocent. His material is based on malicious half truths and theories. The article by Kilgallen relates to a thoroughly investigated allegation made by Lane in his testimony before the President's Commission that a meeting took place at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club on 11/14/63 between Barnard Weissman, officer J. D. Tippit and Ruby. Weissman placed the controversial full page ad in the Dallas newspaper prior to President Kennedy's visit. Tippit was shot and killed by Oswald. We have investigated this allegation in the past and no proof of such meeting was developed. The Kilgallen article rehashes this allegation and adds a new dimension in that a fourth individual allegedly attended this meeting at the Carousel Club who is identified by Kilgallen as a "rich oil man." The article by Hathaway briefly discusses Lane's continuing lectures on the assassination and their effect on the general public. Hathaway claims Lane speaks with logic and many people come away believing his theories. We have furnished the Commission numerous items relating to Lane's speeches, newspaper articles and the like. It is not felt any additional investigation is warranted.

September 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W. Conrad (W. D. Griffith)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Bogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This will confirm a telephonic request received by Mr. George H. Scatterday of this Bureau from Mr. Howard P. Willens of your staff on September 12, 1964, concerning up-to-date statistical data on the scope of our investigative efforts.

As of September 11, 1964, we had submitted over 2,300 investigative reports comprising over 25,400 pages. In addition, over 3,700 items of physical evidence were received in the FBI Laboratory for technical examination.

Mr. Scatterday furnished the above information telephonically to Mr. Willens on September 14, 1964, pursuant to Mr. Willens' request.

REC-47
62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (13)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: The Commission by letter dated 8-7-64, stated they wanted to incorporate in its final report the extent of the "excellent" investigative effort undertaken by the Bureau since the assassination. By letter dated 8-12-64, we furnished the Commission with the information it requested. Mr. Willens in his call to Mr. Scatterday on 9-12-64, desired that the above figures be brought up-to-date. These figures are obtained by consulting Bureau supervisors who keep track of such data.

FBI
SEP 15 11 33 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

16 SEP 16 1964

DECLASSIFIED CLASS 21 CHGD TO

WARREN

COMMISSION

This was read by a bored, bored reporter. Blah!

SECTION 19

COPY 2

The Acting Attorney General

September 29, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Bartlett

IMPLEMENTATION OF
WARREN COMMISSION
RECOMMENDATIONS

At your request we have looked over the document pertaining to the Secret Service plans to improve their coverage regarding the protection of the President and the Vice President. It is obvious that this document was prepared following a detailed study of future Secret Service requirements and needs. Since these are internal matters of Secret Service, we do not feel we can comment on them.

We note with interest that on pages 11 and 11a of the document Secret Service acknowledges the burden placed on other Federal law enforcement agencies by borrowing their manpower. Secret Service stresses that their own trained agents are better qualified to perform protective duties because of their specialized training. I consider this most advisable. From November 25, 1963, to September 28, 1964, we have loaned Secret Service 358 men from nineteen field offices on forty-two occasions to assist them in Presidential protection.

Due to the fact that our own investigative responsibilities have increased tremendously during this same period, the loaning of our Special Agents to Secret Service has placed a heavy drain on our manpower. We must be relieved of the burden of furnishing our personnel to Secret Service.

REC-44 62-116395-205

1 - The Deputy Attorney General EX-108 29 SEP 29 1964

(Cover memo Sullivan to Brennan 9/29/64 re: IMPLEMENTATION OF WARREN COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS / OHB:chs)

OHB:chs (4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:15 AM
DATE 9-29-64
BY

XEROX

SEP 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

September 28, 1964

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO ALL FIELD OFFICES - WFO sent me
FROM DIRECTOR FBI

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO MAKE NO COMMENT IN ANSWER TO ANY INQUIRIES CONCERNING REPORT OF CAPTIONED GROUP.

THIS "NO COMMENT" POLICY MUST BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Sent with cover memo
1 - Mr. Mohr - Sent with cover memo
1 - Mr. Belmont - Sent with cover memo

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memo dated 9-28-64, captioned, "The President's commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy."

REC-44 62-109090 - 206

DWB:sas (6)

EX-108

18 SEP 29 1964

VIA RADIOGRAM
SEP 28 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 28 1964
TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NR 28 1545
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

60 SEP 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 28 1964
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

150 PM URGENT 9-28-64 MSL

TO ALL FIELD OFFICES

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO MAKE NO COMMENT IN ANSWER TO ANY INQUIRIES CONCERNING REPORT OF CAPTIONED GROUP. THIS "NO COMMENT" POLICY MUST BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

END

HO CRO

FBI-HOUSTON

EP JPM

FBI EL PASO

AQ DFB

FBI ALBUQUEE

OC EPC

FBI OKLACITY

TU DISC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 28 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

133 PM URGENT 9-28-64 MSL

TO ALL FIELD OFFICES

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO MAKE NO COMMENT IN ANSWER TO ANY INQUIRIES CONCERNING REPORT OF CAPTIONED GROUP. THIS "NO COMMENT" POLICY MUST BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

END

DN DLR

FBI DENVER

PX MRW

FBI PHOENIX

SU

FBI-SLC-CITY

JP

PD BMC

FBI PORTLAND

SE JAT

FBI SEATTLE

BT KM

FBI-BUTTE

TU CLR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 2 8 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

133 PM URGENT 9-28-64 MSL

TO ALL FIELD OFFICES

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO MAKE NO COMMENT IN ANSWER TO ANY INQUIRIES CONCERNING REPORT OF CAPTIONED GROUP. THIS "NO COMMENT" POLICY MUST BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

END

, LA MJH

FBI LOS ANG.

SD JMG

FBI SANDIEGO

DL LWD

FBI DALLAS

SA LMK

FBI SANANTON

SF KSJ

FBI SAN FRAN

SAL

LASVEGAS

CLR

FBI WASH DC

1:07 PM URGENT 9-28-64 PGL

TO ALL FIELD OFFICES

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 28 1964
TELETYPE

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO MAKE NO COMMENT IN ANSWER TO ANY INQUIRIES CONCERNING REPORT OF CAPTIONED GROUP. THIS "NO COMMENT" POLICY MUST BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

END

ME PGL

FBI MEMPHIS

NO · KMD

FBI NEW ORLS

SV HSC

FBI SAVANNAH

BH WKP

FBI BIRMGHAM

AT MRB

FBI ATLANTA

MO JEB

FBI MOBILE

JK JAN

<XRPJACKSVLE

RPT JK JAN

<XRPJACKSVLE

TP EMC

FBI TAMPA

MM MSB

FBI MIAMI

OK P

FBI WASH DC

HOLD LINE FOR JACKSONVILLE

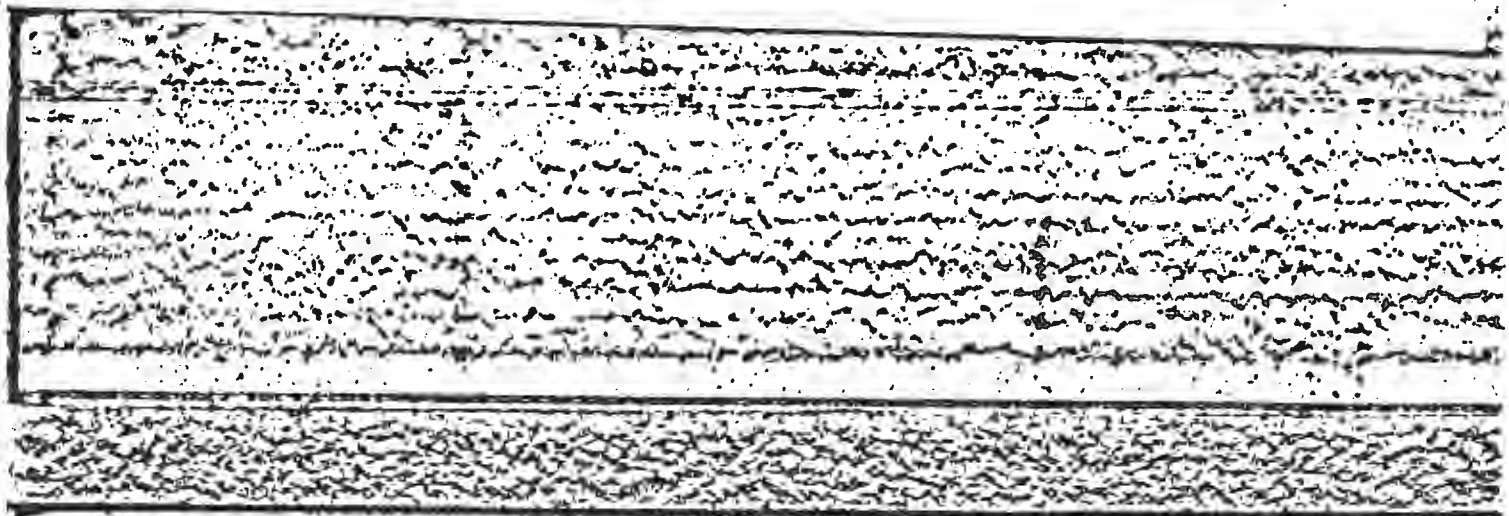
FBI JACKSVLE

FBI JK THIS IS FBI WASH DC I WAS UNABLE TO GET YOUR ACK FOR THE CONF I JUST SENT IF YOU RECEIVED IT OK PLS ACK NOW

JAN

FBI JACKSVLE

TU VM DISC



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 28 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

1245 PM URGENT 9-28-64 MSL

TO ALL FIELD OFFICES

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO MAKE NO COMMENT IN ANSWER TO ANY INQUIRIES CONCERNING REPORT OF CAPTIONED GROUP. THIS "NO COMMENT" POLICY MUST BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

END.

SI WJA

FBI SPRNGFLD

OM EME

FBI OMAHA

KX XXX KC CAW

FBI KAN CITY

MP MAW

FBI MINNAPLS

LR FWC

FBI LITTLE R

SL JPS

FBI ST LOUIS

JN BJM

FBI JKN MISS

TU CLR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 28 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

1235 PM URGENT 9-28-64 MSL

TO ALL FIELD OFFICES

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO MAKE NO COMMENT IN ANSWER TO ANY INQUIRIES CONCERNING REPORT OF CAPTIONED GROUP. THIS "NO COMMENT" POLICY MUST BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

END

RH GLH

FBI RICHMOND

CE BGD

FBI CHARLT

NF LWC

FBI NORFOLK

BA MAP

FBI BALTO

TU CLR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 28 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

1226 PM URGENT 9-28-64 MSL

TO ALL FIELD OFFICES

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO MAKE NO COMMENT IN ANSWER TO ANY INQUIRIES CONCERNING REPORT OF CAPTIONED GROUP. THIS "NO COMMENT" POLICY MUST BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

END

MI SVE

FBI MILWAUK

IP TTI

FBI INDAPOLS

CI RAD

FBI CINCINTI

LS JAH

FBI LOUISVLE

CG MXS

FBI CHICAGO

TU CLR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 28 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

1228 PM URGENT 9-28-64 MSL

TO ALL FIELD OFFICES

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO MAKE NO COMMENT IN ANSWER TO ANY INQUIRIES CONCERNING REPORT OF CAPTIONED GROUP. THIS "NO COMMENT" POLICY MUST BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

END

L AL

ECD

FBI ALBANY

BS MCFM

FBI BOSTON

BU SD

FBI-BUFFALO

NH LH

FBI NEW HAVEN

NK M A B

FBI NEWARK

PH DSM

FBI PHILA

TU PLD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 28 1964

TELETYPE

1204 PM URGENT 9-28-64 MSL

TO ALL FIELD OFFICES

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO MAKE NO COMMENT IN ANSWER TO ANY INQUIRIES CONCERNING REPORT OF CAPTIONED GROUP. THIS "NO COMMENT" POLICY MUST BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

END

DE

NEH

FBI DETROIT

XCXX CV

BZ

FBI CLEVELND

PG DLH

FBI PITTSBGH

KX JKL

FBI KNOXVLE

TU CLR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 28 1964

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

11-55 AM URGENT 9-28-64 MTC

TO ALL FIELD OFFICES

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P --1--

THE PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO MAKE NO COMMENT IN ANSWER TO ANY INQUIRIES CONCERNING REPORT OF CAPTIONED GROUP.

THIS "NO COMMENT" POLICY MUST BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

END

NY

JLW

FBI NEW YORK

FOUNDATION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 9/22/64

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Hines

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

During a discussion with J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission by J. R. Malley on 9/22/64, Mr. Rankin indicated the Commission would go out of existence just as quickly as possible following release of its report, which was contemplated on 9/28/64.

In view of this comment on Mr. Rankin's part, Malley inquired of him as to whether any consideration had been given to what disposal would be made of additional reports which would be submitted by various Bureau field offices and pointed out to Mr. Rankin that we were continuing to receive many miscellaneous allegations relating to the assassination of President Kennedy, which were being run out to the fullest extent and, as the investigative agency, we would like to be advised to whom such information should be passed on following the termination of the Commission. It was also mentioned to Mr. Rankin the possibility that following release of the Commission's report there might be a large amount of correspondence and telephone calls from various individuals concerning matters relating to the President's assassination which would necessitate additional inquiries and that these, too, would be the subject of correspondence in many instances and, consequently, there should be some authority designated that would be the proper place to furnish information concerning such matters.

Mr. Rankin advised he had been giving this matter some attention and that he certainly agreed with the observations that the Bureau would not be the proper place to merely retain such information in its files without calling it to someone's attention. He stated that while he felt the Bureau would undoubtedly properly evaluate such material and would certainly explore all possibilities, we should not be charged with conducting investigation and not passing the information along to someone who would be designated to receive such information. Mr. Rankin advised that this matter would be given further consideration and the Bureau would be advised.

EX-103 REC 5 - 207

ACTION: In order to properly look after the Bureau's interests in connection with this matter, it is believed advisable to call this matter to the attention of the President's Commission by letter. If approved, the attached letter should be sent.

Enclosure (1)

JRM:md (9)

(Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/29/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 9/25/64, SA LAURENCE E. DANBOM obtained ten copies of the Warren Report from the Government Printing Office. When Agent DANBOM returned to the office, an inquiry was received from a Miss HUTCHINS, Code 187, Extension 3132, Department of Justice. She desired to know how many copies were obtained, and if they were copies of the Warren Report or copies of the Hearings of the Warren Commission. She stated she wanted to change her records since ten copies of the Warren Report had already been obtained. The above is for information.

(3) - Bureau
1 - WFO

LED:pjd
(4)

AIRTEL

REC 5 62 [illegible] - 208

EX-103

14 SEP 29 1964

SIX

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 1-1964

9-28-64

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Files and Communications
Division
(Consolidation Unit)
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Rerep of SA Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated 9-18-64. The following corrections noted below have been handled by the Bureau and should be appropriately corrected by receiving offices:

On Page 4, Paragraph 2, Line 1, Word 5; Paragraph 3, Line 1, Word 1; and Paragraph 4, Line 1, Word 4, quotation marks were placed around "Harry."

Your attention is invited to Page 4, of rerep relating to an alleged threat against Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois. Upon receipt of this information Senator Dirksen's Office, Capitol Police and local Washington, D. C., police were notified. This information was also furnished to the U. S. Secret Service.

Provided all corrections referred to above have been made authority is granted for Dallas to disseminate one copy of rerep to U. S. Secret Service locally.

For the information of Dallas, two copies of rerep were furnished to the President's Commission and one copy each was furnished to the Department of Justice and U. S. Secret Service Headquarters Washington, D. C.

1 - New Orleans (89-69)
1 - San Antonio (89-67)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR FILES & COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR BUREAU

79 SEP 25 1964

NOTE FOR FILES & COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION, (CONSOLIDATION UNIT)

The four copies of rerep which have been disseminated as indicated above have been corrected. The remaining six copies including the original should be corrected as indicated in this communication. Please handle.

NOTE:

The referenced 57 page report is the eighth such report received at the Bureau containing the results of investigation relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald since the assassination. The information relates to remarks and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. The complaints are initiated by cranks, mental cases and patriotic citizens. Copies of this report have been disseminated to the President's Commission, the Department and Secret Service.

Dallas in the cover pages accompanying rerep requested Bureau authority to disseminate copy of this report locally. In view of this request, above communication is being sent.

Information concerning the dissemination of the threat against Senator Dirksen can be located in 62-109060-3725.

September 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," dated September 18, 1964, Omaha, Nebraska. The memorandum contains information concerning one Warren Egbert Hefflon who following arrest for a Federal violation claimed he killed President Kennedy.

Mrs. Elaine Hefflon, wife of Warren Egbert Hefflon, has indicated she believes her husband is a mental case and it was her understanding her husband has undergone mental treatment in the past.

No further action is being taken by this Bureau concerning Hefflon's statement that he killed President Kennedy. I have enclosed for your additional information two copies of FBI Identification Record Number 68 988 C, which appears to relate to Warren Egbert Hefflon.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(8)

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 29 1964

Enclosures (4)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

60 SEP 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-

NOTE:

By airtel 9-18-64, Omaha furnished a letterhead memorandum concerning Warren Egbert Hefflon who was arrested September 15, 1964, in violation of Title 18, Section 2312, (ITSMV). Following his arrest he was very uncooperative, would not allow himself to be printed by the U. S. Marshal and also made irrational statements. He claimed he was deaf and was unable to hear the U. S. Marshal. He further stated he was going to avail himself to all the "foolish rights" bestowed upon him by the Government. While in the Marshal's Office observed a picture of the President, at which time he said "I killed him." Hefflon's wife stated she believes her husband is a mental case and that he had told her he intended to "fake" mental instability. The USA is giving serious consideration to requesting a psychiatric examination of Hefflon. We formerly had a selective service case on Hefflon, and several referrals on deserter cases. The Commission is being furnished the copy of an Identification Record regarding Hefflon.

September 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated September 11, 1964, which enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated August 28, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." This report contained the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of another similar report prepared by Special Agent Gemberling dated September 18, 1964. Dissemination of this report has been made to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr. and U. S. Secret Service since it contains information of possible interest to them.

Your attention is invited to page four of the enclosed report relating to an alleged threat against Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois. Upon receipt of this information Senator Dirksen's Office, Capitol Police and local Washington, D. C., police were notified. This information was also furnished to the U. S. Secret Service.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:las (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

NOT RECORDED

79 SEP 28 1964

PRIVACY VIOLATION

NOTE:

We have received numerous complaints relating to individuals other than Lee Harvey Oswald. The complaints generally relate to remarks and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. The complaints are initiated by cranks, mental cases and patriotic citizens. This will be the eighth such report disseminated to the President's Commission. A copy will be disseminated to the Department and U. S. Secret Service separately. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Malley and appropriate Bureau supervisor.

Information concerning the dissemination of the threat against Senator Dirksen can be located in 62-109060-3725.

September 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication captioned "Leo A. Gorman" dated September 18, 1964, Los Angeles, California.

In connection with Mr. Gorman's writing captioned "An Analysis of the Character of the Assassin of President John F. Kennedy," this information is contained in the report of Special Agent Chester C. Orton dated July 30, 1964, Los Angeles, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R - Cuba" which was furnished to you on August 7, 1964.

Your attention is directed to pages 28, 29 and 30 of the enclosed memorandum which reveals investigation conducted by our Los Angeles Office. In view of the observations of Gorman's acquaintances concerning his mental instability, no further action is being taken by this Bureau. However, appropriate copies of the enclosed memorandum are being furnished to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., and United States Secret Service.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(8)

Sincerely yours,

62 109090 -

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 SEP 28 1964

NOTE:

The Department furnished the Bureau a letter written by Gorman comprising fifteen handwritten pages including enclosures, two of which were acknowledgement letters from SAC, Los Angeles, and also two printed copies of writings by Gorman, one of which has previously been in a report and disseminated to the President's Commission. Essentially, Gorman's letter was a "help me" letter to the Attorney General which was completely unrelated. Los Angeles investigation has determined there is definite indication Gorman is mentally unbalanced as he has indicated on several occasions he has been followed by "Federal Agents." In view of Gorman's background, no further action is necessary and the LHM is being disseminated to the Department and Secret Service separately.

September 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephone conversation between Mr. Alfred Goldberg of your staff and Mr. J. E. Malley of this Bureau on September 23, 1964. During this conversation Mr. Goldberg requested that signed statements be obtained from Mr. Roy S. Truly and Officer Marrion L. Baker of the Dallas Police Department.

Enclosed are the original signed statements obtained from these individuals and a Xerox of each.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(9)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 28 1964

Enclosures (4)

NOTE:
Goldberg's telephonic request was telephonically furnished to SAC Shanklin in Dallas. Commission desired to insure that no one else was in the lunchroom at the time Truly and Baker observed Oswald there shortly following the assassination. Baker challenged Oswald and Truly identified him as a building employee at which time they departed and Oswald made his escape. The signed statements attest to the fact that no one else was in the room at the time. Xerox copies of these statements have been retained for Bufiles.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 SEP 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

September 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. M. English)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated September 23, 1964, which enclosed copies of seven memoranda revealing results of interviews with Commission members and others.

Enclosed are two copies each of five memoranda also pertaining to this matter, which are captioned and dated as follows:

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 19, 1964
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

"Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 19, 1964
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 21, 1964
New York, New York

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 22, 1964
Washington, D. C.

"Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 22, 1964
Washington, D. C.

As results of this investigation are received, you will be promptly advised.

Sincerely yours,

44-24016
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (10)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 28 1964

79 SEP 28 1964

NOTE:

As a result of a letter received from the President's Commission dated 9-10-64, immediate investigation was initiated to interview Commission members, Commission staff and former attorneys of Jack L. Ruby relating to the leak of Oswald's diary, Ruby's polygraph examination and Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Earl Warren to news media. At this time we are awaiting results from New York concerning the possibility of obtaining copies of Ruby's transcript with Warren which was published in the "New York Journal American." If received from New York, these documents will be compared in the Laboratory with those obtained from the President's Commission.

Efforts are currently being made to locate and interview additional members of the Commission and staff. The enclosed letterhead memoranda concern interviews with Mr. Arlen Specter, Assistant Counsel, President's Commission; Mr. Philip Barson of Internal Revenue Service and President's Commission staff member; Mr. Francis W. H. Adams, Legal Consultant to the President's Commission; and Miss Sharon Kegarise, former stenographer for the Commission. As additional results are received, they will be promptly furnished to the Commission.

September 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 3, 1964, concerning an article which appeared in the July 15, 1964, issue of "Liberty," a Canadian magazine.

Considerable investigation has been initiated in this matter by our Legal Attache in Canada. Since actual investigation is being conducted by representatives of the Canadian Government, we have no control over when the results will be received. You can be assured this matter is being followed closely and when the results are received, you will be promptly notified.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Legal Attache Ottawa
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)

Sincerely yours,
1 - Foreign Liaison

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOTE FOR DALLAS AND LEGAL ATTACHE OTTAWA:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 28 1964

ReBuairtel 9-4-64, and other communications concerning the above matter. Legal Attache through its sources should continue to closely follow this matter so that the results can be disseminated at the earliest practicable time.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 SEP 28 1964

NOTE:

The article in the above magazine indicates the author, Norman Similas, photographer, took a photograph at the time the shots were fired at President Kennedy and that he obtained a photograph of the rifle with two individuals close by. The Commission requested this matter be checked out. Legal Attache through various cables has indicated it appears the photographers account is based on assumption and misinformation and that he possibly deliberately falsified this account to further his occupation and to make the article saleable. Legal Attache is doing everything possible to have this matter handled expeditiously.

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

September 25, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is one copy of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated September 18, 1964, captioned as above. The report contains the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald, and is being furnished as it contains information of possible interest to you.

For your information, copies of this report have been furnished to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and one copy has been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service.

Your attention is invited to Page four of the enclosed report relating to an alleged threat against Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois. Upon receipt of this information Senator Dirksen's Office, Capitol Police and local Washington, D. C. police were notified. This information was also furnished to the U. S. Secret Service.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED [illegible] DUPLICATE YELLOW
99 SEP 28 [illegible]

Enclosure

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (11)

NOTE: We have received numerous complaints relating to individuals other than Lee Harvey Oswald. The complaints generally relate to remarks and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. The complaints are initiated by cranks, mental cases and patriotic citizens. This will be the eighth such report disseminated to the President's Commission. A copy will be disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service separately. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Malley and appropriate Bureau supervisor.

79 SEP 28 1964

Information concerning the dissemination of the threat against Senator Dirksen can be located in 62-109060-3725.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 3, 1964, concerning the property of Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald. Your letter requested that steps be taken to insure that no property in the possession of the Oswalds as of November 22, 1963, the existence of which is not known to the Commission, still remains in the possession of Marina Oswald, Robert Oswald, Michael or Ruth Paine or any other person.

In this connection, there are enclosed two copies each of a memorandum dated September 15, 1964, and the four attachments thereto. The attachments to the September 15, 1964, memorandum record results of interviews of Michael and Ruth Paine, Robert Oswald and Marina Oswald in accordance with the request in your letter of reference. It will not be possible for us to comment concerning the possibility of property of Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald being in possession of individuals whose identities are unknown to us.

NOT RECORDED
198 SEP 28 1964

There are also enclosed for the further completion of your records the following photographs depicting the material turned over to us on September 11, 1964, by Marina Oswald. This ~~material is~~ described on pages two and three of the interview report of Marina Oswald dated September 14, 1964, which is attached to the enclosed memorandum. The item numbers utilized hereinafter follow the item numbers on pages one and two of the above-described interview report.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 17)

JCS:pdb
(10)

SEE NOTE FOR [illegible], DALLAS, PAGE THREE

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SEP 25 11 37 AM '64
FBI
SEC'D-SEARCHING ROOM

Ex. Comm. S.C.
12 SEP 25
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

29 SEP
MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Exhibit D-254 - Four photographs depicting the cover and flyleaf, the title page and the Table of Contents of item (1).

Exhibit D-255 - Two photographs depicting the cover and title page of item (2).

Exhibit D-256 - Two photographs depicting the cover and title page of item (3).

Exhibit D-257 - Three photographs depicting the cover, the title page and the back of the title page of item (4).

Exhibit D-258 - One photograph depicting the cover of item (5).

Exhibit D-259 - Two photographs depicting the fronts and backs of items (6A, B and C).

Exhibit D-260 - One photograph depicting item (7).

Exhibits D-261 and D-262 - Two photographs depicting the fronts and backs of items (8) and (9).

Exhibits D-254 through and including D-262 have been examined for microdots with negative results. Pertinent portions of the Russian language material appearing in these exhibits are being translated and, in addition, they are being afforded cryptanalytic examination and the results of these procedures will be promptly furnished to you.

We are preparing an inventory of all property of Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald received by this Bureau from all sources. A copy of this inventory will be furnished to the Commission when it is completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 44

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

Enclosed for your inclusion in your files are seventeen photographs of Exhibits D-254 through and including D-262 described herein.

NOTE:

Referenced letter asked for assurance that no property of the Oswalds as of 11-22-63 existence of which is not known to the Commission still remains in the possession of Marina and Robert Oswald, the Paines or any other person. We have covered Marina and Robert Oswald and the Paines but, of course, cannot speak in the broad sense for any other person. For example, it is possible Oswald on November 23 may have lost property or had property stolen from him about which we know nothing. Marina on 9-11-64 interview assured us that all the property of Oswald as far as she knows as of 11-22-63 is in the possession of officials investigating the assassination. As to her own property exclusive of personal items such as wearing apparel she assured us that all such property has been presented for our perusal. The items depicted in enclosed photographs were items that Dallas picked up on 9-11 as material of some possible interest to the Commission. It is unlikely that this is so. However, in view of Commission's request, we are enclosing the photographs and are conducting cryptanalytic examination and are doing translations concerning this material. Microdot examination results per Laboratory 9-23-64 report. Enclosed memorandum and attachments have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley.

Mr. Rosen

R. I. Shroder

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS-R-CUBA

September 24, 1964
1 - W. S. Tavel
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen
(J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Enclosed are the original charge-out records for the 40 copies of the reports initially prepared by the Bureau primarily for dissemination to the President. Also enclosed is copy five of the above report which is described as follows:

Investigation of Assassination
of President John F. Kennedy
November 22, 1963

consisting of an 88 page blue-bound folder relating to the actual assassination investigation.

Three blue-bound volumes for the above report bearing the notation on each volume

"Exhibits, Volume 1" etc.

Investigation of Killing
of Lee Harvey Oswald
Dallas, Texas
November 24, 1963

consisting of a 39 page blue-bound report of Jack L. Ruby's murder of Oswald.

Supplemental Report
Investigation of Killing
of Lee Harvey Oswald
Dallas, Texas
November 24, 1963

consisting of a 26 page blue-bound supplemental report of Ruby's murder of Oswald.

Enclosures

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 28 1964

RDR:rab
(11)

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby) CONTINUED - OVER

60 SEP 29 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the enclosed material be made an integral part of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigative file and that the names on the charge-out be indexed as well as the above titles of the reports. No indexing of the material within the reports is desired.

September 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 22, 1964, wherein you requested a letter advising whether or not, prior to November 24, 1963, there was any information in the files of this Bureau concerning any subversive activities of Jack L. Ruby.

Please refer to my letter dated April 7, 1964, wherein you were advised that a thorough search had been made of all FBI records prior to November 25, 1963, wherein any mention was made of Ruby. As a result of this search, all records relating to Jack L. Ruby prior to November 25, 1963, were furnished to you at that time.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

HCS/ras/cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SEP 24 1 37 PM '64

FBI - RECORDS ROOM

BY COURIER SVC
11 SEP 24
COMM-FBI

DELIVERED DIRECTLY BY
COURIER SERVICE

60 SEP 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

By letter dated 9/22/64 the Commission requested a letter stating whether or not Bureau files contain any information concerning subversive activities of Ruby prior to 11/24/63. The Commission previously made a similar request for information concerning Ruby which was in our files prior to the shooting of Oswald. By letter dated 4/7/64 we very clearly and specifically advised the Commission that a thorough search was made of "all FBI records" and copies of these records were furnished to the Commission at that time. No information regarding subversive activities concerning Ruby was included therein.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 22 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In confirmation of a telephone conversation Monday, September 21, 1964 between Mr. Burt W. Griffin of our staff and Mr. Swanson of your offices, I would appreciate your forwarding as quickly as possible a letter stating whether or not prior to November 24, 1963 there was any information in your files concerning subversive activities of Jack Ruby.

Your cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP-PROC.
25 SEP 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 29 1964

SEP 23 1964

9-24-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 9-22-64, submitting inked palm prints of Inspector James Herbert Sawyer for comparison with the remaining latent palm print in this case.

The latent palm print is not identical with those of Sawyer which are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JL:sem
(12)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen

September 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated September 15, 1964, dealing in part with Walter Carl Neunson.

In this connection, there are enclosed two copies each of a memorandum dated September 18, 1964, and the two attachments thereto. Our investigation into the aspects involving Walter Neunson and his comments to Mrs. Ruth Paine is continuing and the results will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 6

JCS:pdb
(8)

NOTE:

Neunson, SI subject of Newark, who has lived in the Soviet Union has a son Edward living there. After assassination Neunson told Ruth Paine that his son Edward met Marina Oswald. We are preparing to interview Neunson about this. Messrs. Belmont and Malley have approved the enclosures for dissemination to Commission.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 24 1 37 PM '64
FBI - READING ROOM
B I

11 SEP 24
COMM-FBI

September 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated September 4, 1964, concerning the possibility Lee Harvey Oswald had a telescopic sight mounted and sighted at the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated September 21, 1964, relating to information furnished by Mrs. J. T. (Gertrude) Hunter.

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
109 SEP 25 1964

RDR:las
(10)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Hunter and Edith Whitworth have somewhat substantiated an allegation that Oswald had the sight mounted at the Sport Shop. Both women stated they saw Oswald, his wife and child at a furniture store owned by Whitworth and directed the family to the gun shop. The circumstances of this situation indicate the allegation is false and the women are mistaken in their identification. Hunter is reportedly known to exaggerate and to have an "obsession" to inject herself into any big event. The enclosed communication discloses on 9-12-64, Hunter was contacted by an NBC reporter who indicated he previously spoke with Whitworth and wanted to interview Hunter. Hunter stated she didn't desire to be interviewed and suggested Whitworth was seeking publicity. In view of the Commission's prior interest in these women the above communication and enclosure are being furnished.

79 SEP 28 1964

September 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan (R.E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach (Correspondence Unit)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated September 22, 1964, relating to the interview of Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, by Agents of this Bureau on September 17, 1964.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication with attachments from our Oklahoma City Office dated September 21, 1964, relating to the above interview. For your information the FBI personnel referred to by Mrs. Martin are assigned to our Oklahoma City Office and are identified as Special Agent in Charge Lee O. Teague and Special Agents David H. Barry and Warren G. Long who interviewed Mrs. Martin.

This is being furnished in view of your interest in Mrs. Martin.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 25 1964

Enclosures (2)

RDR/map
(10)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

79 SEP 28 1964

NOTE:

This is the 27th letter to the Commission on Martin who is the subject of SAC Letter 64-23(B) dated 4-28-64, based on her prolific letter writing campaign to vilify the Director and the FBI. Based on a Commission request, we interviewed Martin on 9-17-64 for approximately 10 minutes at which time she refused to furnish any information. The Commission was furnished the results of this interview by our letter dated 9/22/64. Oklahoma City has now received two communications from Martin, one of which is rather comical. In the interview on 9-17-64 our Agents remarked they had considerable difficulty getting into her residence as there were a number of vicious dogs present. Nevertheless, they conducted the interview. One of the communications just received from Martin makes reference to this situation and states that while the FBI failed to protect the President in Dallas, she, nevertheless, was pleased that two of our Agents (Oklahoma City Office) walked through her yard where she has eight dogs. Of course, she is being extremely sarcastic. The other communication from Oklahoma City is a copy of a letter she presumably sent to the Commission explaining why she did not furnish any information to the FBI and berating the Commission for not answering her prior communications and not sending a representative to take a deposition from her.

It appears Mrs. Martin is becoming more emotionally disturbed as time goes on.

September 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Swanson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith for your information and assistance are two copies of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated September 21, 1964.

A copy of this report has also been furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

MCS/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 28 1964

FBI
RECORD MAIL ROOM

SEP 25 1964

FBI
READING ROOM

SEP 24 2 19 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Investigation in attached report was conducted in response to numerous specific requests of the President's Commission and the information has previously been forwarded to the Commission by letter as the specific request was completed. It is now being furnished in report form and a copy of the report is being furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department. This report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Mr. Malley and an appropriate supervisor of the Civil Rights Section.

MR. TROTTER 9-21-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed employees who were on duty at the Dallas Division on November 26 and 27, 1963, were submitted by the New Orleans Division for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Robert E. Basham
SA Warren C. deBruecys
SA Joseph G. Hoggs
SA Alvin J. Zimmerman
Evelyn A. Herzog
Martha Ann McBride
Carolyn Vaughn

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

Dallas, New Orleans, and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

NOT RECORDED
157 SEP 24 1964

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109060 (President's Commission)

RCW:sem
(10)

21 SEP 30 1964

9-21-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Houston (105-1291)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 9-17-64, submitting palm prints of the following employees for comparison with the one remaining palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case:

SA James Weir
Judy G. McCormick
SA Kenneth B. Jackson
Jacquetta Jordan
Mary R. Gilmore
Joyce A. Nerren
Doreen P. Cascaita
SA William O. Johnson
Magdalen Demouchette

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted palm prints.

Submitted prints being retained.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RGW:sem
(14)

64 SEP 24 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Stokes

FBI
MAIL ROOM
RECORDING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 28, 1964, dealing with the claim of Sylvia Odio that Lee Harvey Oswald and two other individuals visited at her apartment in Dallas, Texas, on September 26 or 27, 1963. Sylvia Odio in testifying before the Commission stated that the man believed by her to be Lee Harvey Oswald was introduced to her as "Leon Oswald."

In connection with investigation requested in letter of reference, there are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated September 8, September 10 and September 11, 1964. There are also enclosed two copies each of a memorandum dated September 14, 1964, and the eighteen attachments thereto.

On September 16, 1964, we located one Loran Eugene Hall at Johnsondale, California. Hall has been identified as a participant in numerous anti-Castro activities. He advised that in September, 1963, he was at Dallas, Texas, soliciting aid in connection with an anti-Castro cause. He recalled meeting a Cuban woman, Mrs. Odio who lived in a garden-type apartment at 1030 Magellan Circle, Dallas, Texas. He said that at the time of his visit he was accompanied by Lawrence Howard, a Mexican-American from East Los Angeles and William Seymour from Arizona. He denied that Lee Harvey Oswald was with him during his visit to Mrs. Odio's apartment in September, 1963.

Hall stated that William Seymour is similar in appearance to Lee Harvey Oswald and that Seymour speaks only a few words of Spanish. In connection with the revelation

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

JCS:pdb
(9)

SEP 21 1964

SEP 17 3 34 PM '64 FBI

06 SEP 22 COMM-FBI

TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Hall, you will note that the name Loran Hall bears some phonetic resemblance to the name Leon Oswald.

We have obtained photographs of Loran Hall and will attempt to obtain photographs of William Seymour and Lawrence Howard for display to Mrs. Odio. We are continuing our investigation into the claims of Sylvia Odio with particular emphasis on efforts to determine if Hall, Howard and Seymour may be identical with the three individuals who visited her in late September, 1963. The results of our inquiries in this regard will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 44

NOTE:

b7(C) Odio is a Cuban exile ~~who has been undergoing psychiatric treatment~~) Odio claimed that Oswald and two other men visited her in her Dallas apartment on evening of 9-26 or 27-63. It is not possible that Oswald was among this group as he was on 9-26 and 9-27 on busses en route to Mexico City. It appears reasonably certain, however, that Odio was visited in late September, 1963, by three men for her younger sister was present and confirms the visit although she did not talk to or meet the men. ~~It appears now to a point of some certainty that Hall, an extremist and Castroite, with his associates Seymour and Howard were the men who visited Odio.~~ Enclosed material has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. The 9-14-64 letterhead has as attachments 18 FD-302 forms.

September 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 1, 1964, requesting reinterviews with various individuals, including Mrs. Garland Slack, Mr. Albert Guy Bogard, Mr. Clifton M. Shasteen and others.

Enclosed are two copies each of four communications with attachments from our Dallas Office dated September 12, 1964, September 15, 1964, September 17, 1964, and September 18, 1964. Also enclosed are two copies of a communication from our Pittsburgh Office dated September 16, 1964. The enclosed communications incorporate the results of our investigation based on the requests included in referenced letter.

This concludes our inquiries into these matters.

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED
199 SEP 23 1964

Enclosures (10)

RDR:pah
(10)
62-109060
62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 SEP 23 1964

NOTE:

The Commission's letter is four pages in length and requested extensive corroborative investigation concerning developments since the assassination primarily dealing with allegations that do not agree with the facts developed by us during investigation. The results of our investigation enclosed herewith does not contain new facts which would reflect on our investigation. In fact, some of the interviews further substantiate our findings.

September 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephone conversation between Mr. Stuart R. Pollak of your staff and Mr. George H. Scatterday of this Bureau on September 17, 1964, concerning Mr. Joseph P. Grinnan.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated September 18, 1964, setting forth the information requested by Mr. Pollak.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

62-109090-1

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 23 1964

Reurairtel and LHM dated 9-18-64.

The above is furnished for your information and subsequent reporting of the information contained in your LHM is not desired.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 SEP 28 1964

NOTE:

Grinnan, an independent oil man, solicited money for the controversial ad which appeared in "The Dallas Morning News" on 11-22-63, relating to President Kennedy's visit to Dallas. Pollak indicated that the various interviews of Grinnan failed to disclose he had ever been specifically questioned concerning whether he knew Oswald or Ruby. Pollak requested Grinnan be so questioned. Grinnan was interviewed on 9-18-64, and stated he has never known Oswald or Ruby.

September 23, 1964
BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
(J. M. English)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan
(J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 10, 1964. In this communication you requested that members of The President's Commission, Commission Staff, and Mr. Sol A. Dann and Mr. Melvin M. Belli, former attorneys for Jack L. Ruby, be interviewed concerning the alleged leaks of the Oswald diary, the Ruby polygraph examination, and Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Enclosed are two copies each of seven memoranda revealing results of interviews pertaining to this matter. These memoranda are captioned and dated as follows:

"Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 21, 1964
Washington, D. C.

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 21, 1964
Washington, D. C.

"Jack L. Ruby;
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim"
September 17, 1964
Detroit, Michigan

"Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 17, 1964
Detroit, Michigan

"Jack L. Ruby;
Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 19, 1964
New York, New York

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim
Civil Rights"
September 17, 1964
San Francisco, California

"Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security -
Russia - Cuba"
September 17, 1964
San Francisco, California

09 SEP 24 AM-FBI

15 SEP 24 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

KLR:vew
(14)

1 - (44-24016)
1 - (105-82555)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 23 4 05 PM '64
RECD-REC'D PUBLIC ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our investigation is continuing in this matter, the results of which will be promptly furnished to you when received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (14)

NOTE:

As a result of a letter dated 9/10/64, immediate investigation was initiated concerning this matter. This is an intensive investigation requiring numerous interviews regarding the various leaks. WFO's investigation to date discloses a complete lack of organization within the Commission concerning handling of records, and there was found to be no document control and no accountability for documents whether classified or not. It has been determined there were 62 people employed by the Commission, the majority of whom have now been interviewed. Copies of Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Warren has been obtained from the Commission. This was the document which appeared in the "New York Journal American" under the by-line of Dorothy Kilgallen. We are currently endeavoring to obtain from the "New York Journal American" and Dorothy Kilgallen any copies of the transcript of Ruby's testimony so that these documents can be compared with the transcripts now in the possession of the Laboratory obtained from The President's Commission. The results of this examination will be furnished to the President's Commission. It is noted that the memoranda enclosed comprise 248 pages. The two memoranda dated 9/21/64, Washington, D. C. captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" and "Jack L. Ruby - Lee Harvey Oswald" have been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Mr. Malley and appropriate supervisors. Additional memoranda attached have been reviewed by supervisor only.

9-23-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Little Rock (105-406)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 9-21-64, submitting palm prints of the following employees for comparison with the one remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case:

SA Louis M. Kelley
SA Henry J. Oliver
SA Ralph E. Rawlings
SA Paul L. Scott
Gladys A. Manahan

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted inked palm prints, which are being retained.

2 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JL:sem
(14)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

70 SEP 23 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-12555

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 9/23/64

PAGE NO. 12

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO. 19

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133
1 - Mr. Jevons

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/23/64

1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Gallagher

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

You were advised by my memorandum dated 9/16/64, that the testimony of SA John F. Gallagher relative to the neutron activation analysis on the casts from Lee Harvey Oswald was presented in deposition form at the Commission on 9/15/64.

A copy of this deposition was furnished this Bureau for review and necessary corrections have been made. The corrected version of this deposition was returned to Mr. Redlich by SA Gallagher on 9/21/64. The changes were shown to Mr. Redlich and were accepted. A copy of the deposition showing the changes is attached hereto.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

JFG:bsm (12)

ENCLOSURE

58 SEP 23 1964

SEP 24 1964

NOTE:

Tho four cartons were recovered from the sixth floor of the TSBD after the assassination and were believed to have been used by Oswald to support his rifle. The DL PD developed one palm print which was identified as Oswald's. When the cartons were delivered to us for examination, we developed an additional 20 latent fingerprints and 7 latent palm prints, one fingerprint and palm print was identified as Oswald's, one palm print and 5 fingerprints were identified as those of Dallas clerk, Forest L. Lucy, who wrapped the cartons. The 14 remaining fingerprints and 4 palm prints were identified as those of DL PD Officer Robert Lee Studebaker. One latent palm print remains unidentified. The Commission has stated that as many latents as possible should be identified to preclude speculation that Oswald had a coconspirator. This is a tremendous undertaking as the one palm print remaining could have been left by any one of numerous individuals not connected with the TSBD such as reporters. This problem has been presented to the Commission; however, they still desired all TSBD employees be printed. We are insuring that all FBI personnel in Dallas during the pertinent period are eliminated as well as local police officers.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

September 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated September 21, 1964, enclosing memoranda setting forth results of inquiries concerning the claims of Sylvia (Silvia) Odio.

In this connection, there are enclosed [illegible] copies each of two memoranda dated September 11, [illegible], and of memoranda dated September 12 and September 14, 1964. Our inquiry into the claims of Sylvia Odio is continuing and results thereof will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible] Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 8

JCS:pdb (9)

NOTE:

Enclosed memoranda have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. Odio is a Cuban exile who has been undergoing psychiatric treatment. She claims that Oswald and two men visited at her apartment in Dallas on 9-26 or 9-27, 1963. This is not possible and investigation is attempting to disprove her claims. The enclosed letterheads dealing with her personal background show Odio to be an unstable individual who is regarded by her ex-husband and associates as a person with a tendency toward exhibitionism.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters

SEP 28 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
09 SEP 24
COMM-FBI

SEP 24 [illegible]

SEP 23 | 14 PM '64
[illegible] MAIL ROOM

September 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Bogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two photographic copies each of page one and the center section, pages sixteen and seventeen, of the "National Enquirer" volume thirty-eight, number fifty-one, dated August 30, 1964, relating to the autopsy of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The enclosed photographic copies were made from an issue of the above newspaper borrowed from the New York Public Library.

We have no information relating to how the "National Enquirer" obtained the autopsy photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald. The enclosed are being furnished for your information and no further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - New York (89-75)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
RDR:las (13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (4)

NOTE FOR SACs, DALLAS AND NEW YORK:

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62 [illegible]

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 24 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
ReNYairtel 9-17-64.

The above is furnished for your information and no further action is contemplated. Subsequent reporting of this by Dallas not desired.

79 SEP 28 1964

NOTE:

A citizen wrote to the Bureau and enclosed the center section of the above paper which is the autopsy photograph taken of Oswald at Parkland Memorial Hospital. The "Enquirer" is an unsavory newspaper which deals in sensationalism. How this paper came into possession of the photograph is unknown. Our New York Office made extensive efforts to obtain a copy of this newspaper, but because of the limited circulation of same, was unsuccessful. Unless specifically advised by the President's Commission to continue further investigation, no further action appears warranted.

03817

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont 1-Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Rosen 1-Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Malley

September 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On September 22, 1964, during a discussion by you with J. R. Malley, the matter of information relating to the assassination of President Kennedy continuing to be referred to the FBI and subsequent investigations made as a result of these referrals was discussed in some detail. Particular reference was made to the necessity of this Bureau, as the investigating agency, being able to refer results of its investigation to some authority designated for such purpose after the termination of the President's Commission.

It is quite possible that information relating to the assassination of President Kennedy will continue to be received for an indefinite period of time and the FBI will continue to fulfil its responsibilities in checking out to the fullest all information which is received.

62-109090-204

REC 30

It would be appreciated if you would advise the [illegible] of the appropriate authority to receive such investigation by this Bureau following termination of the President's

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JRM:mpd (11)

Note: See memo Rosen to Belmont 9/22/64 re Preside Assassination of the President JRM:mpd (9)

1 XEROX

SEP 28 1964 SEP 25 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

COMM-FBI

SEP 23 11 36 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Belm
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 9/4/64

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON

By letter dated August 23, 1964, the General Services Administration (GSA) advised the Attorney General that the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy expected to release its report to President Johnson within the next few weeks and requested GSA to assist in its distribution within the Government.

The letter states that it is anticipated the report will consist of a one-volume publication and the hearings may consist of 19 or 20 volumes. The plan is to have the Government Printing Office deliver 1304 copies of the report and 204 sets of the hearings to the Attorney General's office. The Commission has requested that 600 copies of the report and 100 sets of the hearings be assigned to the FBI for its use. The letter suggests that if the number of copies is more than is necessary, revisions of the quantity should be made no later than September 9, 1964.

This letter was made available to Mr. Mohr by Mr. Andretta's office for any suggestions the Bureau might have. The following recommendations are being made as to the number of copies of the report and the hearings which should be made available for the Bureau's use:

1 - The Director
1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
5 - Domestic Intelligence Div.
5 - General Investigative Div.
3 - Laboratory
3 - Crime Records
5 - Files and Communications
1 - Administrative Division
1 - Identification Division

In addition to the foregoing, it can be anticipated that upon release of the President's Commission report and hearings, when they become a matter of public knowledge, many questions will be raised which will result in considerable correspondence for the various field offices as well as the Seat of Government. In view of this it appears desirable for each field office to have available a copy of the report and the hearings for reference purposes, which will not be indexed in each of the field offices.

REC-43 62-116440-2035

SEP 23 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

JRM:mpd (9)

XEROX

SEP 24 1964

58 OCT 1 1964

RECORDED COPY FILED

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: President's Commission Report to President Johnson

It is felt that any matters concerning the assassination of the President which come to the attention of the field offices will undoubtedly of necessity be referred to the Bureau and one complete index at the Seat of Government will suffice rather than have every office index the report and hearings of the President's Commission.

In view of the fact that the Dallas and New Orleans Offices handled the bulk of the investigative activity, it is felt each of these offices should have three copies for reference purposes. This will make a total of 60 copies of the report and hearings for the field. In addition to the Bureau's field offices, it is believed advisable that a copy of the report, but not the hearings, be made available to each of the Legal Attache offices, making an additional ten copies of the report needed. This comes to a total of 97 copies of the report and 87 copies of the hearings which would be adequate for the Bureau's needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) If approved, Mr. Andretta will be advised that 97 copies of the report and 87 copies of the hearings will be adequate for the Bureau's needs.

100 copies for each

(2) Upon receipt of the report and hearings, an appropriate communication will be sent to all field offices and Legats concerning this matter.

(3) A tickler will be set up for six months after the receipt of this report and hearings in order that a determination can be made as to the necessity of the various Divisions at the Seat of Government retaining the copies which are being made available to them.

Why not 125 O'Rack to take care of unexpected requests. 9/4 R

D.C. 9/4 asks for 100 copies of each Cir

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Finance and Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

AUG 18 1964

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy will release its Report to President Johnson within the next few weeks and has asked General Services Administration to assist in its distribution within the Government.

It is anticipated that the Report will consist of a one-volume publication and the Hearings may consist of 19 or 20 volumes. The plan is to have the Government Printing Office deliver 1,304 copies of the Report and 204 sets of the Hearings to your office. The Commission has requested that 600 copies of the Report and 100 sets of the Hearings be assigned to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for their use. The Commission also reserves the right to assign ten percent of the copies indicated above to individuals in the Department who have participated or assisted in the work of the Commission.

One complete set is for your office, and a recommendation has been made that one set be given to each of your assistants. Copies should also be placed in libraries of your Department, and the balance of the copies distributed to the Heads of the Bureaus, Staff, or Service Offices in Washington and in the field. This suggested distribution can be modified, as may be necessary, to place these publications in offices or with officials who will have use for them.

If your review of the Department's requirements for these publications indicates the above quantities are more than necessary, please feel free to revise the quantities in your acknowledgement of this letter by September 9, 1964. For additional information, contact Mr. Dwight E. Smith, Director, Printing and Publications Division, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C. 20405; telephone, Government dial code 183-4851 (343-4851).

Mr Foley

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

For your information and guidance, the Report and Hearings will be on sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. Turpin
Assistant Administrator
for Finance and Administration

Audrilla was told we wanted 100 copies of report and the hearings JPR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letters dated September 1 and September 4, 1964, dealing with material obtained from Marina Oswald on August 27, 1964. This material has been designated Exhibits D-237 through and including D-242.

In this connection there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated September 11, 1964, setting forth the results of our inquiry at points marked on Exhibits D-238 and D-240. In response to the inquiry of Mr. William T. Coleman of your staff concerning the availability of the pamphlet "This Week - Esta Semana" in the Laredo area on September 26, 1963, we have reaffirmed the information obtained from Juan Miranda as set forth on page three of the enclosed memorandum. In this connection Rosa Maria Pereda, assistant to the editor of the pamphlet, and Manual Velez, shop foreman at Editorial Cultura, the firm printing the pamphlet, confirmed that the publication is printed each week on the Thursday immediately preceding the initial date of publication and that it is mailed on the day it is printed with the hope that it arrives at its principal destinations by the following Saturday.

The information reported herein and in the enclosed memorandum concludes our investigation relative to the material turned over by Marina Oswald on August 27, 1964.

105-82555

Sincerely yours,

JCS:pdb
(8)

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

FBI
SEP 17 3 03 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
ORIGINAL FILED IN
05 SEP 2
COMM-FBI
SEP 23 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Classified "Confidential" as Legat has so classified enclosure to protect our operations abroad. On 8-27-64 Marina Oswald turned over to us six items which was the property of Oswald which she heretofore overlooked. Among these items were a tourist guide of Mexico (D-238) and a street map of Mexico City (D-240). Both of these documents had inked markings on them indicating probable Oswald interest in the areas or establishments marked. When we furnished this material to Commission, we told them we were conducting investigation at those points to determine if anything of significance could be developed. Legat's 9-11 memorandum accomplishes this. Results were negative and the principal markings were easily explained, as they defined the location of his hotel, the Soviet and Cuban Embassies and other areas in Mexico City of possible interest to a tourist. Coleman of Commission on 9-2 inquired if the Hotel Cuba was listed in the tourist guide and if the issue in question could have been picked up by Oswald in Laredo on 9-26. This was of significance as Oswald spoke to fellow passengers on bus into Mexico about the Hotel Cuba and it was reasoned that he may have learned of its existence by seeing its name in the travel guide. Investigation by Legat, Mexico City, establishes that Oswald could not have picked up the pamphlet in Laredo area on 9-26 as this was the date it came off the presses in Mexico City and was mailed. Letterhead has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. Reaffirmation re printing and mailing date of pamphlet per Legat 9-18-64 cable.

September 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter from Seth Kantor to Jack Ruby dated August 31, 1964, which may be of interest to you. This letter was furnished to the FBI by the Sheriff's Office, Dallas County, Texas.

You may also be interested to know that Mrs. Eva Grant, Jack Ruby's sister, advised our Dallas Office on September 14, 1964, that one John Kaplan has been in Dallas on behalf of Northwestern University working under a $15,000 grant to the University. She stated that she understood the grant was from one Meyers, first name unknown, and was for the purpose of making a study of "all the things wrong with the trial" of Jack Ruby.

No investigation will be conducted on the basis of the above matters in the absence of a specific request from the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC
05 SEP 21
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

JWH/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1964

SEP 21 1 32 PM '64
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 SEP 24 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

Seth Kantor is a Scripps Howard reporter, Washington, D. C., who filed a story after the assassination that he had seen Jack Ruby at the Parkland Hospital on the afternoon of 11/22/63. Upon interview by Agents and in his testimony before the Commission he has consistently stuck to his story. Ruby denies that he was at the Hospital and extensive investigation on this point tends to establish that he could not reasonably have been there. The source of the letter was J. H. Kitching, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas County, who on instructions of Sheriff J. E. Bill Decker has furnished copies of all correspondence to Ruby. Source is not considered confidential.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 9/21/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Tolson
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To advise status of investigation requested by the President's Commission letter September 10, 1964, for Commission members and staff and Sol A. Dann and Melvin Belli, former Ruby attorneys, to be interviewed regarding leak of Oswald's diary, Ruby's polygraph examination and Ruby's interview with Chief Justice Warren and the Commission.

BACKGROUND:

We have previously conducted extensive investigation regarding the three leaks with exception of investigation within the Commission itself. Results were furnished to the Commission with the advice that investigation at Commission itself would not be conducted in the absence of a specific request. The Commission has now requested investigation within the Commission regarding the three leaks by letter dated September 10, 1964. Washington Field Office (WFO) was instructed to conduct requested inquiries.

WFO has advised investigation to date discloses a complete lack of organization within the Commission concerning handling of records. There was found to be no document control whatever and no accountability for documents whether classified or not. It was also determined out of 62 persons employed by the Commission 32 are no longer employed or living in the Washington, D. C. area. Efforts are being made to locate these individuals for interviews by field offices covering their present location.

With respect to the leak to Dorothy Kilgallen and the "New York Journal American" of the transcript of Ruby's interview, it has been determined an unknown number of copies of this document were made from the original upon receipt at the Commission. Only five copies are known to have a confidential stamp on page 103, which is the stenographer's

KMR:cad
(10)

NOT RECORDED 28 SEP 28 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

SEP 25 1964

Encl.

70 SEP

certification. The published transcript in Kilgallen's column also contains a confidential stamp indicating the possibility that one of these five copies was the source of the leak. The five copies bearing the "confidential" notation were distributed within the Commission to:

1. Norman Redlich, Legal Consultant
2. Senator Richard B. Russell, Commission member
3. Burt W. Griffin, Legal Consultant
4. Retained for use of Commission staff
5. Congressman Gerald R. Ford, Commission member

Kilgallen, during a previous interview, advised she would not reveal the source from whom she received copies of the transcript. However, she did not indicate she would not be of assistance. She mentioned she made copies of the Ruby transcript and also had Photostat copies made. She also mentioned she did not tell the newspaper the source of her information. It is recommended efforts be made to obtain from Kilgallen the copy of the transcript she has in her possession. Also, that the "New York Journal American" be contacted and attempt to obtain the photograph used to reproduce page 103 of the transcript and to determine if the newspaper has a copy of the transcript Kilgallen used in preparing her article. If these documents are obtained, they will be compared with the questioned five copies.

The Commission also furnished one copy of the transcript to Ruby's attorney, Joe Tonahill. An effort will be made to obtain his copy to determine if it bears the confidential stamp and merits comparison.

ACTION:

By teletype attached, New York and Dallas are being instructed to obtain the material from Dorothy Kilgallen, "New York Journal American" and Joe Tonahill.

The five confidential transcripts and original transcript obtained from the President's Commission have been furnished to the Laboratory for examination.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 5/21/64

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO. 19

STATE

REFERRAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 3, 1964, dealing in part with the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald and others may have shopped at Hutch's Supermarket, Irving, Texas, in October or November, 1963.

In this connection, there are enclosed two copies each of a memorandum dated September 14, 1964, and the four attachments thereto. The enclosed material completes the investigation requested in letter of reference and no further action is contemplated in connection therewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
05 SEP 22
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 10

JCS:pdb
(8)

NOTE:

Relet asked for investigation to determine if Oswald, his mother and wife may have shopped together at Hutch's in October - November, 1963, to determine the walking distance from the store to Mrs. Paine's house and to ascertain from Paine, Oswald's wife

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

SEP 21 1964
RECEIVED DIRECTOR
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED:

and mother if he habitually ate cinnamon rolls and consumed large quantities of milk. We do not know the reason for the requested inquiry but it probably stems from some hoax or inaccurate report obtained by the Commission in its hearings. The investigation was negative. Enclosures have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley.

September 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (O. H. Bartlett)
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 11, 1964, concerning a scheme to sell reproductions of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy's death certificate.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our San Diego Office dated September 16, 1964, relating to the above matter.

A copy of the enclosed communication has been made available to the United States Secret Service in Washington, D. C., in view of that agency's possible interest in this information.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

1 - San Diego (62-1529) Enc.
1 - Dallas (89-43) Enc.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)

Enclosures (2)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOTE FOR SACs, SAN DIEGO AND DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 23 1964

ReSDairtel and enclosed LHM dated 9-16-64. Enclosed for Dallas and San Diego is a revised copy of the LHM submitted by San Diego. Insure that your copies of referenced San Diego LHM are appropriately revised. No further action in this matter is contemplated. Subsequent reporting by Dallas not desired.

79 SEP 24 1964

9-22-64

Airtel

To: SAC, San Antonio (105-2909)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 9-19-64, submitting palm prints of the following employees for comparison with the one remaining palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case:

SA George W. H. Carlson
SA Arthur E. Carter
SA James C. Kennedy
SA Jack B. Peden
Carol Sue Hardin
James E. Hassman

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted palm prints.

Submitted prints being retained.

2 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

GJB:sem
(14)

70 SEP 23 1964

September 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach (Correspondence Unit)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephone conversation between Mr. Howard P. Willens of your staff and Mr. George H. Scattorday of this Bureau on September 15, 1964, concerning Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Oklahoma City Office dated September 18, 1964, setting forth the information requested by Mr. Willens.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - Dallas (89-43)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR SACs, OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS:

RECORDED
SEP 23 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReOCairtel and enclosed LHM dated 9-18-64.

The above is being furnished for your information and subsequent reporting of this information by Dallas is not desired.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 SEP 24 1964

NOTE:

This is the 26th letter to the Commission on Martin, who is the subject of SAC Letter 64-23 (B) dated 4-28-64, based on her continuing prolific letter writing campaign to vilify the Director and the FBI. Martin has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation. The Commission received a telegram from Martin indicating she possessed pertinent information relating to the assassination rifle and the shots fired at the President. While expressing reluctance, Willens stated he felt Martin must be interviewed. Agents of our Oklahoma City Office interviewed her on 9-17-64, for approximately 10 minutes at which time she refused to furnish any information indicating she did not have to speak with FBI Agents if not "emotionally oriented." She also denied the wording in the telegram and stated she would continue to wait for a proper reply from the Commission and if they wanted the information in her possession, they could subpoena her. Martin was not abusive to our Agents at this time; however, her actions were very erratic and suggested emotional instability.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

SEP 22 11 45 AM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated September 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which contains further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
06 SEP 22
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 2

REL:pdb
(9)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 23 1964

19 SEP 23 1964

NOTE:

This report consists of 151 pages. It has been approved by the supervisors and Mr. Belmont. This report is unclassified.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

SEP 28 1964

DIRECTOR

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

September 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letter dated September 16, 1964, enclosed a document in Russian which was included in material furnished to the Commission by the State Department.

The translation, which you requested, and the foreign language material are being forwarded herewith.

BY COURIER SVC.
05 SEP 21
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

1 ENCLOSURE

BWR:drv
(9)

SEP 21 4 PM
FBI
SEC'D-READING ROOM

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

0 OCT 2 1964

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

XIII - 98 (2)

Copy

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE No. 11 - PYa. No. 332281

Citizen OSWALD
(surname)

LEE HARVEY
(name and patronymic)

Year of birth 1939, 10/18

City of New Orleans
(place of birth)

and citizen PRUSAKOVA
(surname)

MARINA NIKOLAEVNA
(name and patronymic)

Year of birth 1941, 7/17

City of Molotovsk, Arkhangelskaya Oblast
(place of birth)

entered marriage April 30, 1961
(to be written in figures)

One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty One,
(and words)

regarding which an appropriate entry is made under No. 416 in the marriage register of the Civil Registrar's Bureau, month April date 30 year 1961.

TRANSLATED BY:
MICHAEL G. LEONARD:mmg
September 18, 1964

After the marriage, the following surnames were given to the:

husband OSWALD

wife OSWALD

certified to by signature and stamp

Place of registration City of Minsk, ZAGS (Civil Registrar's*) Bureau

Leningrad District
location and name of the Civil Right's Bureau, ZAGS

Date issued April 30, 1961

Chief of the Civil Registrar's Bureau

(signature illegible*)

On August 7, 1961, I, P. A. Nikiforenko, notary of the First Minsk State notary office, witness the correctness of this copy with its original. In comparing the copy with the original, no corrections, additions, crossed words and other peculiarities were noted.

State tax imposed 20 kopecks

Under registry No. 16-24362.

Sr. Notary /s/ Nikiforenko

*Translator's Note

The visible printing on the seal in the left margin indicates:

Belorussian USSR
Post Office of the BSSR

The printing on the bottom only partially visible. It indicates
Main Section — Printing Order 3949
Circulation 95,000

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

SEP 16 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

You will find enclosed a document in Russian which was included in material furnished the Commission by the State Department. It would be appreciated if the Bureau would arrange for a translation of this document.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

OCT 2 1964

9/22/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Raupach

TO LEGAT BONN

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER
TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

[redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

VIA CABLEGRAM

(5)

1 - [illegible] (telephonically approved with Mr. Gregorie)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

WAR ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

September 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FBI
SEP 17 3 44 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

You are referred to my letter to you dated February 26, 1964, regarding your request for coverage of the appearances of Mark Lane. Enclosed are two copies each of the following items concerning Lane's recent appearances in New York City:

Memorandum dated September 9, 1964, at New York, New York, classified "Confidential"

Memorandum dated September 10, 1964, at New York, New York, classified "Confidential"

Memorandum dated September 16, 1964, at New York, New York, classified "Confidential".

For your additional information, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on September 14, 1964, that Lane has announced that he will appear in San Francisco, California, on October 9, 1964. According to our source, Lane has further announced that he will return to New York City to appear on October 19, 1964, at Manhattan Center, New York City, for debate with Melvin Belli, former attorney for Jack L. Ruby.

BY COURIER SVC
07 SEP 23
COMM-FBI

REL:pdb
(10)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 23 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

25 SEP 23 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

We will continue to furnish to the Commission results of our continuing coverage of the public appearances of Mark Lane.

Upon removal of the classified enclosures, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 6

NOTE:

Mark Lane is the attorney in New York City who has been making his own investigation of the assassination and has been highly critical of the Commission and the FBI. The enclosures set forth results of Lane's recent lectures in New York City wherein he has continued to make false allegations in connection with the assassination. He also alleged that he has obtained data from a "black book" which he states he received from an INS employee. We have checked this out with INS and it appears Lane has obtained documents of INS regarding stops placed by INS as listed in its "lookout book." INS is instituting investigation to determine if an INS employee is furnishing restricted data to Lane. Data in question is not classified but disclosure of such data to unauthorized persons constitutes serious violation of INS internal rules and regulations. We have disseminated such data to both local and Headquarters of INS. Letter classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it transmits enclosures containing data from a number of our security informants of current and continuing value. If such data were divulged to unauthorized individuals, it could disclose identities of our informants and thus be detrimental to interests of U. S. Confidential source mentioned in transmittal letter is [redacted].

MR. TROTTER 9-22-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed employees who were on duty at the Dallas Division on November 26 and 27, 1963, were submitted by the San Antonio Division for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA George W. H. Carlson
SA Arthur E. Carter
SA James C. Kennedy
SA Jack B. Peden
Carol Sue Bardin
James E. Hassman

The latent palm print is not identical with these palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

Dallas, San Antonio, and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

GJB:sem
(10)

79 SEP 28 1964

ROUTE SLIP

(Fold here)

Date 9/3

To Mr. [illegible] Room No. [illegible]

- ☐ Approval
- ☐ Comment
- ☐ Necessary action
- ☐ Note and return
- ☐ Signature
- ☐ See me
- ☐ As requested
- ☐ For your information
- ☑ Per telephone conversation

✓ Mr. Rose [illegible]

(Fold here for return)

From [illegible]

Division [illegible] Room No. [illegible]

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Delivered by Mr. Rankin's office 12:30 pm 9/11-64

SEP 11 11 56 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 8, 1964, requesting the preparation of various visual aids involving photographs of Jack Ruby at the Dallas Police Department, photographs of Jack Ruby's apartment and nightclub, Western Union records, and copies of newspaper advertisements and articles.

Enclosed, per your request, are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records:

1. BEDROOM OF JACK RUBY'S APARTMENT
2. NO TITLE (five photographs of Little Lynn and Western Union receipts)
3. JACK RUBY MOVING TOWARD OSWALD IN FRONT OF NEWSMAN IKE PAPPAS
4. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT AND BILLBOARD DISPLAY WHICH ATTRACTED RUBY'S INTEREST ON NOVEMBER 22 AND 23, 1963

LJG:bdb
(8)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shanefelt) (Enclosures) 7
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

See Note, Page 2

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
The President's Commission

5. "CLOSED" SIGN POSTED IN THE WINDOW OF THE CAROUSEL CLUB AND RUBY'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT ANNOUNCING THAT THE VEGAS AND CAROUSEL CLUBS WILL BE CLOSED

6. LOCATION OF EYEWITNESSES TO THE MOVEMENTS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN THE VICINITY OF THE TIPPIT KILLING

7. JACK RUBY AT DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT ON THE NIGHT OF NOVEMBER 22-23, 1963

These visual aids were previously approved by Mr. Burt W. Griffin of the Commission's staff, and this complies with the request contained in referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (23)

NOTE: The material for these visual aids was furnished by Griffin on 9-3-64. Preliminary diagrams, furnished to him on 9-9-64, were approved at 4:00 p.m. same date, with a request that finished copies be made available to the Commission by noon 9-11-64.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

September 8, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C., 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please accept this letter as confirmation of request by Mr. Burt W. Griffin of the Commission staff to Inspector Leo Gauthier of the Bureau to prepare various visual aids involving photographs of Jack Ruby at the Dallas Police Department, photographs of Jack Ruby's apartment and nightclub, Western Union records, and copies of newspaper advertisements and articles.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62 (illegible) —

EXEC SEC SEP 9 1964

15
16 SEP 9 1964

ICC Attached Exh. Lett.
J.E.H. to Mr. Tolson
9-11-64 LJG:lhb

THREE

MR. TROTTER 9-21-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed employees who were on duty at the Dallas Division on November 26 and 27, 1963, were submitted by the Dallas and Oklahoma City Divisions for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Robert M. Barrett
SA Ronald E. Brinkley
SA Charles T. Brown, Jr.
SA Manning C. Clements
SA Raymond C. Eckenrode
SA Alfred C. Fillington
SA Robert P. Gemberling
SA C. Ray Hall
SA Ben S. Harrison
SA Ural E. Horton, Jr.
SA James P. Hosty, Jr.
SA Raymond M. Lester, Jr.
SA Joseph J. Loeffler
SA Thomas M. O'Maley
SA Norman W. Tropst
SA Leland D. Stephens
SA J. Doyle Williams
SA Gary S. Wilson

(CONTINUED - OVER)

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109060 (President's Commission)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 24 1964

FGW:sem
(10)

0 1964

Memorandum to MR. TROTTER
RE: Lee Harvey Oswald, Aka;
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

SA David H. Barry
SA John J. Flanagan
SA J. Calvin Rice
SA Albert Sayers
Helen Marie Brown
Marian Lanette Koch
J. Wayne Sturdivan
Virginia G. McGuire
Jerry C. West

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

9-21-64

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-18601)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 9-18-64, submitting the palm prints of the following listed employees:

SA Robert F. Basham
SA Warren C. de Brueys
SA Joseph G. Leggs
SA Alvin J. Zimmerman
Evelyn A. Herzog
Martha Ann McBride
Carolyn Vaughn

The one remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sum
(13)

56 SEP 29 1964

MR. TROTTER 9-21-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed employees who were on duty at the Dallas Division on November 26 and 27, 1963, were submitted by the Houston Division for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA James Weir
Judy G. McCormick
SA Kenneth B. Jackson
Jacquetta Jordan
Mary R. Gilmore
Joyce A. Nerren
Dorann P. Cassata
SA William O. Johnson
Magdalen Demourelle

The latent palm print is not identical with these palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

Dallas, Houston, and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
HGW:sem
(10)

NOT RECORDED
19 SEP 28 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier

September 21, 1964

By Courier Service

FBI
SEP 21 3 19 PM '64
RECORDING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In your letter dated August 31, 1964, you requested information as to the extent of the firearms identification examinations conducted by the FBI Laboratory to determine whether cartridge cases found at various locations in the vicinity of Dallas, Texas, were fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial No. C2766, Commission Exhibit 139.

Thirteen hundred thirty-six rifle cartridge cases, other than the three rifle cartridge cases recovered in the Texas School Book Depository Building, have been submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Eighty of them were 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases. The sources of these cartridge cases, the dates on which they came into possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the results of the Laboratory examinations made on them and where this information is recorded in investigative reports are being furnished to you in summary form in the attached list.

05 SEP 24 COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

The rifle cartridge cases listed are the only ones received in the FBI Laboratory for examination in this case with the exception of the three rifle cartridge cases recovered on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Only those three cartridge cases recovered in the Texas School Book Depository Building were identified as having been fired in the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial No. C2766.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Dallas "(100-10461)

NOTE: By airtel dated 9/3/64, Dallas was requested to furnish the information set out above. (See Dallas airtel 9/10/64, RPG/jtf).

(13) Enclosure

68-6-2535-1954

9/21/64

Specimens C61-C70

Description:	Ten cartridge cases, 6.5 mm Japanese caliber.
Source:	FLOYD GUY DAVIS, 2025 Dy Way, Dallas, Texas, owner of Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas. (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63, at Dallas, Texas).
Date Received by FBI:	12/1/63, by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER and SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR. (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63).
Results of Laboratory Examination:	FBI Laboratory report dated 12/5/63, (FC-78361 EX) (Pages 351-352 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63).

Specimens C71-C136

Description:	Sixty-six 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases from Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, along with two boxes containing 1183 miscellaneous cartridge cases of other than 6.5 mm caliber.
Source:	FLOYD GUY DAVIS, 2025 Dy Way, Dallas, Texas, owner Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas. (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63, at Dallas, Texas).
Date Received by FBI:	12/1/63, by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER and SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR. (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63).
Results of Laboratory Examination:	FBI Laboratory report dated 12/5/63, (FC-78360 EX) (Page 355 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63).

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

9/21/64

Specimens C149-C151

Description:	Three 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases.
Source:	Inspector TOM KELLEY, U. S. Secret Service, who stated cartridge cases were obtained from Mr. A. E. Papurt, Parr's Gun Shop, 2119 South Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, by U. S. Secret Service Agent CHARLES E. KUNKEL (Page 93 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/23/63, at Dallas).
Date Received by FBI:	12/3/63, by SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., and SA JAMES J. WARD (Page 93 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).
Results of Laboratory Examination:	FBI Laboratory report dated 12/10/63, (PC-78425 BX) (Page 176 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).

Specimen C152

Description:	One 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case.
Source:	Mrs. LOVELL T. PENN, Belt Line Road, Cedar Hill, Texas (Pages 267-270 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63, at Dallas, Texas).
Date Received by FBI:	12/4/63, by SA DAVID H. BARRY (Page 269 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63).
Results of Laboratory Examination:	FBI Laboratory report dated 12/9/63, (PC-78441 BX) (Page 182 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).

Specimens C153-C156

Description:	Four 6.5 mm cartridge cases from the Irving, Texas, Police Department.

9/21/64

Source: Major LEON POWERS, Assistant Chief of Police, Irving, Texas (Page 95 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas).

Date Received by FBI: 12/11/63, by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER (Page 95 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas).

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/16/63, (FC-70516 DX) (Page 194 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas).

Specimens C157-C160

Description: Four 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases.

Source: Mrs. VIRGINIA GOODWIN, 1006 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas (Pages 115 to 117 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas, Texas).

Date Received by FBI: 12/9/63, by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER (Page 117 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/16/63, (FC-70515 DX) (Page 49 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1/7/64).

Specimens C161-C225

Description: 65 cartridge cases from Gun Range, Dallas, Texas. (Two of which were 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases)

Source: Dr. DONALD DALE WHITCOMB, 1005 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas (Pages 100-101 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas, Texas).

Date Received by FBI: 12/9/63, by SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL (Pages 100-101 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).

9/21/64

Results of Laboratory Examination:	FBI Laboratory report dated 12/23/63, (FC-78545 EK) (Page 51 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1/7/64).

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

AUG 31 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your Bureau providing us with a letter indicating the extent of the ballistics examinations which you have conducted to determine whether shell casings found at various locations in the vicinity of Dallas, Texas, were fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, serial number C2766, used to assassinate President Kennedy, and the results of all such tests.

In particular, several reports prepared by your Bureau and submitted to the Commission have indicated that shell casings have been turned over to you for analysis. Such reports appear in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 10, 1963, at page 269, and in the Gemberling report dated December 23, 1963 at pages 95, 98, 101, 104, and 117. In the Gemberling report of December 10 at page 355 there appears a partial report of the laboratory tests conducted as of the date of that report; however, although this report indicates that the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases that were tested came from the Sports Drome Rifle Range, it does not indicate the report in which you informed us that your Bureau had received possession of these cartridge cases.

We would thus appreciate receiving a letter which will allow us to follow forward from any given report indicating that cartridge cases had been turned over to your Bureau to the conclusion that those particular cartridge cases were or were not fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle C2766. If the records which your laboratory maintains are such that you are prepared to state that none of the cartridge cases examined by your laboratory, other than the three found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book

SEP 1 1964

SEP 25 1964

10 SEP 2 1964

Depository Building on November 22, 1963, and those obtained during tests performed by your Bureau or other government agencies in the course of this investigation, have been fired from this rifle, such a blanket statement would also prove helpful to us.

The Commission appreciates the continuing cooperation of your Bureau.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MR. TROTTER 9/21/64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The inked palm prints of Ochus Virgil Campbell, Franklin Everett Wester, Otis Deville Williams, and Captain James H. English were submitted with Dallas airtel dated September 17, 1964, for comparison with the one latent palm print remaining unidentified from the four cartons in this case. Campbell, Wester, and Williams are employees of the Texas School Book Depository building and English is Property Supervisor, Dallas, Texas Police Department.

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted palm prints.

Dallas and Investigation Division being advised.

The submitted palm prints are being retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Dolonch
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. F. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

WTH:jpm
(10)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 23 1964

F-F3

9-19-64

airtel airmail

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 9-17-64, submitting inked palm prints of Ochus Virgil Campbell, Franklin Emmett Wester, Otis Neville Williams, and Captain James M. English.

The one remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case is not identical with the submitted palm prints.

Submitted prints retained.

WTM:cco
(14)
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Rosen (attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1- Mr. Sullivan (attention: Mr. R.C. Lenihan)
1- 62-109060 (Assassination)
1- 62-109090 (President's Commission)

airtel mailed from Ident. Div. 9-19-64 cco

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 23 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 SEP 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS.

FILE NO. -62-109890-

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED

PAGE NO. 12

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO. 11

STATE

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: September 18, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission referred a document in Russian by letter dated September 16, 1964, and requested a translation thereof. This document was received by the Commission from the State Department.

This document was determined to be a copy of a Certificate of Marriage between Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova. It contained substantially the same information as a similar document, previously translated under Bureau Item #434, and furnished to the Commission by letter dated February 1, 1964.

A copy of the referred document has been made and is being retained in Bufiles.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin's letter dated September 16, 1964 furnishing the required translation.

Enclosure 2-1-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

BWR:mmg
(8)

SEP 23 1964

79 SEP 28 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Frazie
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Davies

September 17, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to separate informal requests on September 14, 1964, by Miss Jane Vida and Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employees, to representatives of this Bureau concerning the reproduction of certain Commission exhibits. The exhibits were furnished to Special Agents of this Bureau on the same date as the requests.

In accordance with these requests, there are enclosed herewith three sets of photocopies each of Oliver Exhibits numbered 1, 2, 4 and 5, along with the originals of these exhibits, and the originals of Commission Exhibits numbered 2422, 2425, 2427 and 2441. Three sets of photographs of the latter mentioned Commission exhibits were delivered to the Commission by a Special Agent of this Bureau on September 15, 1964.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (11)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2)
62-109060

NOTE TO DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas are one set of photocopies of the above-mentioned exhibits and descriptive listing of same.

DED:emh (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: The requests of 9/14/64 mentioned above were made by Miss Vida and Miss Rowcotsky, respectively, to SA Robert A. Frazier and SA Roy H. Jevons, Laboratory Division. Commission Exhibits numbered 2422, 2425, 2427 and 2441 were sent by courier to SA Frazier and Oliver Exhibits numbered 1, 2, 4 and 5 were received at the Commission by SA Robert E. Neill on the same date as the requests.

The three sets of photographs of Commission Exhibits, mentioned above, which were furnished to the Commission on 9/15/64, were personally delivered by SA Neill.

All of the exhibits mentioned above originated from sources other than the Bureau and are therefore being returned to the Commission.

It is noted that several of the exhibits reproduced consist of multiple pages or multiple portions and in order to avoid confusion the three sets of photocopies are being considered as three enclosures.

9/17/64

Oliver Exhibit Number	Description
1	March, 1964, issue of "American Opinion"
2	February, 1964, issue of "American Opinion"
4	December 20, 1963, issue of "The Councilor"
5	May 17, 1964, issue of "National Enquirer"

Commission Exhibit Number	
2422	7" x 9" photograph of Jack Ruby wearing handcuffs, left profile view
2425	8" x 10" photograph of Jack Ruby holding microphone
2427	8" x 10" photograph of "closed" sign on billboard bearing numerous photographs
2441	8" x 10" photograph showing back of heads of several men (probably photograph of television picture tube image)

ENCLOSURE

JJE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: September 16, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

By letter dated September 11, 1964, J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission referred a letter addressed to himself from Mrs. Marina Oswald dated September 9, 1964, and requested that it be translated from the Russian language.

Mrs. Oswald's letter reiterated a previous request that all of her husbands documents and belongings be returned to her and that she be furnished with a transcript of her testimony before the Commission. She said that she is working on a book of her life with Lee Oswald in collaboration with Priscilla Johnson.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin's letter dated 9/11/64 furnishing the required translation.

Enclosures Sent 9-17-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

BWR:dek
(8)

SEP 23 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 23

79 SEP 28 1964

9/14/64

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, WFO (105-37111)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) - 1184

REC-47

SEP 14 11 06 AM '64 FBI WASH. D.C.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for each office is a copy of a letter which was directed to the President's Commission by Congressman John R. Pillion of New York. For the information of the WFO, Mr. J. Lee Rankin contacted the Bureau 9/10/64 and indicated that he desired the FBI to interview Congressman Pillion concerning certain data in his letter. Mr. Rankin underlined the specific items that he desired Congressman Pillion be questioned about. He asked that the Bureau determine from Congressman Pillion the basis or proof of each of the underlined items.

WFO should immediately have two experienced mature Agents who are familiar with the Oswald investigation contact Congressman Pillion in connection with his letter. For the information of the WFO, Mr. Rankin telephoned Congressman Pillion and requested that he be available for interview by the FBI and Congressman Pillion indicated he was perfectly willing to be interviewed by Bureau Agents.

In your interview of Congressman Pillion in addition to the specific items underlined by Mr. Rankin in the enclosure, the WFO should also question Congressman Pillion concerning his statements which appear on page eight of the enclosure which are as follows: "There is an abundance of direct evidence linking Oswald to the Soviet Secret Police. Evidence already available establishes Oswald's close association with the Soviet Secret Police and other Communist agencies and terroristic groups."

Results of WFO's interview with Congressman Pillion should be immediately furnished to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosure

Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1964

NOTE: See cover memorandum W. R. Branigan to J. Sullivan, dated 9/11/64, captioned same, prepared by REL:pah.

56 SEP 29 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 9-14-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: RADIO PROGRAM THREE STAR EXTRA

The radio broadcast, Three Star Extra, on September 14, 1964, announced that the Warren Commission Report of more than 600 pages is to be made public this week.

In addition, this newscast stated that the report by the Warren Commission concerning the assassination of President Kennedy will set at rest many unfounded rumors and specifically point out that Oswald acted as an individual and that Ruby also performed on his own.

The report is to be in the President's hands soon and thereafter will be published in a paperback book which will be made available to the public for approximately $2.25 a copy. It was stated that the only difficulty of publication is editing the voluminous testimony that has been accumulated.

This newscast in mentioning the Warren Commission Report made no mention of the Bureau in relation to this inquiry.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

REC 14 202

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

JVB:blk
(5)

SEP 23 1964

67 SEP 25 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT DATE: 9-14-64

FROM : MR. I. W. CONRAD

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

It is noted that, as set forth by earlier memoranda, Court reporters' copies of testimony by Laboratory representatives before the President's Commission were obtained and reviewed for accuracy and suggested corrections and changes were furnished to the Commission in the form of corrections in the manuscript itself. In some instances these changes were required by inaccurate reporting on the part of the Court reporter and in other instances they were considered desirable to supply details and clarification for those reading the transcript and not having the benefit of the atmosphere and conditions of the actual testimony, such as reference to specific exhibits used in illustrating the testimony. Where the attorney handling the examination was available, these changes were discussed directly with the attorney; in the majority of cases, however, the attorneys were not available and, therefore, the corrected manuscripts were left with Mr. Willens of the Commission in order that he might forward them to the appropriate attorney for concurrence in the proposed corrections. Mr. Eisenberg handled the bulk of the testimony for the Commission and we were advised that, in the event any of the suggested changes were questioned, we would be further advised.

However, as set forth in Mr. Malley's memorandum of July 27, 1964, Mr. Willens subsequently advised that some of the changes were acceptable and some were not, without specifying which were accepted and which were not. Accordingly, immediate efforts were undertaken to determine which of the suggested changes were disapproved. We have been successful to date in obtaining testimony transcripts of only two of the Laboratory witnesses and a review of these indicates that uncorrected errors in reporting still existed in both transcripts. These uncorrected errors have again been called to the Commission's attention.

Where we have suggested changes for the purpose of clarity, it is purely a matter of the Commission's decision whether to make such changes. The testimony as given is correct. Where the suggested changes were due to typographical errors and errors in court reporter transcription, the responsibility rests with the Commission to make the changes. We have called the errors to the attention of the Commission, and in the event any question arises at a later date, we can so state.

REC-21 207

SEP 22 1964

ACTION:

None--for information and record.

EX-131

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

3 XEROX
Sep 22 1964

SEVEN

6-0 SEP 23 1964

IWC:dmg:mn (4)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 9/18/64

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

At 5:15 PM, 9/17/64, Mrs. Sally Hennigan of the President's Commission telephoned. She stated in connection with some of the material furnished by the Bureau to the Commission this material was being prepared for transmittal to the printer for use as exhibits in connection with the Commission report.

Mrs. Hennigan stated she desired to know whether certain reports, copies of which had been furnished to the Commission by the Bureau, were classified or had been declassified. The reports in which she was interested were as follows:

Report dated 5/12/60 at Dallas by SA John W. Fain captioned, "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia, IS-R" (Bureau file 105-976); report of SA Fain dated 7/10/62 at Dallas captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-R"; and report of SA Fain dated 8/30/62 at Dallas in the Oswald case. (Bureau file 105-82555)

A review of the file reveals these three reports have been declassified.

ACTION

On the afternoon of 9/18/64 Mrs. Hennigan was advised by SA George H. Scatterday that none of the above three reports in which she was interested are classified.

GHS:pab
(7)

REC-21
EX. 181

200

SEP 22 1964

1 XEROX
SEP 22 1964

6 0 SEP 24 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 9-15-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
REQUEST FOR VISUAL AIDS

Additional visual aids have been requested by the Commission's staff after their deadline for exhibits was met last Friday, 9-11-64.

Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler, who is writing the chapter which deals with Oswald's motives, selected certain photographs of Oswald which he desires to be arranged into five visual aids. According to Liebeler, it is intended that these photographs reveal the defiant expression on Oswald's face after his arrest. One interesting outcome according to Liebeler was the refusal of Messrs. Rankin, Willens and Redlich to authorize the use of a photograph showing Oswald handcuffed with clenched fist upraised for the reason that the appearance of the photograph in the report would bring up the question of the "Communist salute." (see attached). Liebeler felt the photograph should be used to show Oswald's general attitude of defiance to the circumstances of his arrest because it was germane to Oswald's motives. However, he understands that the Commission's policy with reference to the use of visual aids was the exhibits should have a material significance to the text and not be used merely for illustrations that do not in any way assist the reader to understand the text.

Mr. W. David Slawson of the Commission's staff, who is handling the chapter covering Oswald's foreign conspiracy, requested three additional exhibits depicting Oswald while in U.S.S.R.

The last of the material needed to complete this request was received from Liebeler at 11:00 a.m., 9-15-64. Mr. Willens advised that he had cut off all requests for additional charts by his staff

REC-31 199

Enclosures
LJG:bdb
(7)

14 SEP 18 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont (Enclosures) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Enclosures) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosures) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Enclosures) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (Enclosures) (Sent Direct)

1 - XEROX

SEP 21 1964

56 SEP 23 1964

writers and that the exhibits now in preparation had to be in his office by Wednesday, 9-16-64. Mr. Willens was advised that these exhibits would reach him by that time.

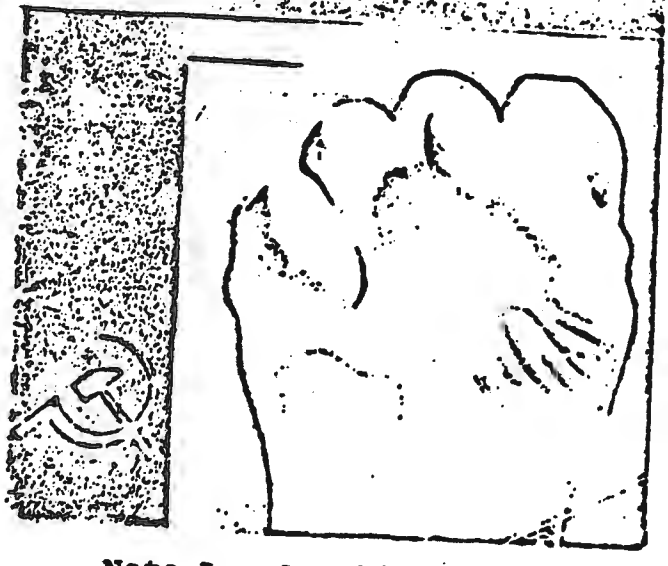
RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

JUSTICE
by Assassination

by

SUZANNE LA FOLLETTE



DEFIANT LEE HARVEY OSWALD . . .
. . . Manacled Suspect Held In Dallas

Note Lee Oswald's upraised, clenched fist, the Communist symbol of the triumph of Marxism by revolutionary violence.

"Justice by Assassination" was written in 1947 and it illustrates that Communist "Justice" is served by world-wide assassinations which will result in anarchy, chaos, disorder suspicion, hatred and internal confusion.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 9/18/64

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION

This morning Mrs. Jane Peter, Room 404, President's Commission, telephonically advised as follows:

Under date of 9/4/64 the Bureau furnished Mr. Rankin a four-page letter with enclosures, which letter concerned the activities of Revilo P. Oliver. Mrs. Peter stated the Commission was unable to locate the original of this letter or the newspaper clipping enclosed therewith. She advised she was utilizing a Xerox of that letter which was not clear with the exception of page 4. She requested she be furnished a Xerox (on Bureau letterhead) of pages 1, 2, and 3 of the letter together with a Xerox of the newspaper clipping which was enclosed.

ACTION

On the afternoon of this date Mrs. Peter was furnished by courier service with the copies she requested.

DEC 31 62 109090 198

GHS:pab
(7)

X-108

SEP 24 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

September 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request on September 10, 1964, that we interview Congressman John R. Pillion concerning certain data which appeared in a letter Congressman Pillion directed to the Commission dated September 10, 1964. You made available to this Bureau a copy of Congressman Pillion's letter wherein you underlined the specific items which you desired we discuss with Congressman Pillion.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated September 17, 1964, at Washington, D. C., which sets forth results of our interview with Congressman Pillion in this matter. Your specific attention is directed to the last paragraph of the enclosed memorandum wherein we report that Congressman Pillion requested that his letter of September 10, 1964, to the Commission be included in the record of the Commission. He also mentioned that he might produce a paper similar to his letter of September 10, 1964, but dealing mainly with his thoughts on the connection of Lee Harvey Oswald and the American Civil Liberties Union.

In connection with Congressman Pillion's statements as set out in the enclosed memorandum that much of the data he used as a basis for statements in his letter to the Commission was the "Washington Report" of the American Security Council dated March 16, 1964, which contained an article entitled "Background for Assassination," our letter of May 27, 1964, transmitted to the Commission a copy of this publication. For your ready reference, another copy of this publication is enclosed herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

105-82555

:pdb (10)

Enclosures - 3

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
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Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 21 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 18 9 58 AM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

0 4 SEP 19 COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Re memorandum 9-11-64 (attached) which sets forth background data regarding Bureau's interview with Congressman Pillion. Congressman Pillion was highly critical of the Commission and maintained Oswald's action in killing the late President Kennedy was a communist-motivated plot. In our interview of Congressman Pillion as set forth in the enclosed memorandum to the Commission, Congressman Pillion indicated that the basis for his statements were largely from what he had read in newspapers and periodicals and from his own assumptions. Congressman Pillion told the interviewing Agents he had no direct evidence of any association of Oswald with communism or the Soviet Intelligence Service (KGB). Interviewing Agents advised that Congressman Pillion was congenial throughout interview and initiated the conversation by stating he was a great admirer of the Director and thought that the FBI was a great organization. The article "Background for Assassination" which was published by the American Security Council is a highly speculative article intimating the assassination was a Soviet plot and that Oswald was a Soviet agent. Other people interviewed in our investigation have used this same article as a basis for statements concerning the assassination and we have furnished the Commission a copy of such publication.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 9/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-37111) P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

ReBuairtel 9/14/64.

Re: CONGRESSMAN JOHN R. PILLION

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies, and for the Dallas Office two copies, of an LHM dated and captioned as above setting forth the interview results of Congressman JOHN R. PILLION of New York as requested in reBuairtel.

Congressman PILLION was interviewed by SAs H. DUDLEY PAYNE and JAMES F. MORRISSEY.

The Agents were cordially greeted by the Congressman and by his Administrative Assistant, who sat in on the interview at the request of the Congressman. The Congressman initiated the conversation by stating that he was a great admirer of the Director and thought that the FBI was a great organization. Congressman PILLION was congenial throughout

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1964 (RM)

3 - Bureau (Enc 5)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc 2)
1 - WFO

JFM:kmn
(6)

C. C. Wick

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

the entire interview and stated he did not like the thought of the Commission possibly trying to place any blame for President KENNEDY's death on the FBI, the Secret Service, or the Dallas Police Department. Instead, as outlined in the attached LHM, he felt the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy.

Supervisor ROBERT E. LENIHAN of the Bureau telephonically advised on 9/16/64, that the Bureau was cognizant of "The Washington Report" of the American Security Council referred to in the attached LHM.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 20535

September 17, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

It will be recalled that the Honorable John R. Pillion, Member, United States House of Representatives, directed a letter to the President's Commission dated September 10, 1964. The President's Commission requested that Congressman Pillion be interviewed concerning certain data in his letter. The specific items about which the Congressman was to be questioned were underlined with the request to determine from him the basis or proof of each of the underlined items.

On September 16, 1964, Congressman Pillion was interviewed in his office in the House Office Building, Washington, D.C., in the presence of his Administrative Assistant, Russell A. Rourke, by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

When the purpose of the interview was explained to the Congressman, he stated that he had talked to Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission who had indicated that the Congressman's letter would be placed in the "Archives" and not in the Commission's record. Mr. Pillion also stated that he could not see any point to the interview, that since it had been reported that the investigation had been completed, the interview would serve no useful purpose. However, since he wished to cooperate in such an important matter, he said he would answer any questions raised by the Commission as to his letter.

As an explanation for his letter, he stated that from what he had read in newspapers and periodicals he thought that about eighty per cent or more of the Commission's investigation would deal with events subsequent to the assassination; for example, with such items as the determination of blame on various government or local agencies. That meant to him that not enough of the investigation would deal with the motivation of Oswald, which motivation he thought was communist-inspired as indicated in his letter to the Commission. He also stated that he did not like the thought of the Commission possibly trying to place any blame for President Kennedy's death on the FBI, the Secret Service or the Dallas Police Department. Instead, he felt the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy.

62-109090

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In his letter Congressman Pillion stated that the anticipated conclusions of the Commission as related in news reports would absolve internal and international communism from complicity in and guilt for the assassination; that these anticipated conclusions were contrary to the known facts. By known facts he said that he meant the background data of Oswald which has appeared in various publications and public source material, which to him painted a picture of a dedicated communist thoroughly trained and indoctrinated by the communists and Soviet Secret Police or KGB; that the assassination by Oswald would be one result of such training. He thought the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy and the Soviet Secret Police whose doctrines and teachings were directed toward world domination through assassination, sabotage, and all other means short of armed conflict.

In his letter the Congressman stated that American official and private investigative agencies have been silenced during this nine month period and, further, that the Commission's inquiries have suppressed the free flow of available information and prevented the American public from rendering a true and balanced judgment as to the communist role and involvement. The Congressman stated that by these statements he meant that the American people had been promised by the President the results of the FBI's investigation; that the results have not been published to date; that the FBI was not permitted to divulge any information from its reports; that independent investigations by Congress, the State of Texas, by county and city authorities, and even private individuals, had also been stalemated by the priority of the Commission. As a result of this, in his opinion, the Commission had, in effect while not intentional, suppressed any other source of information to the American public in this regard. He reasoned that the communists were using this delay to direct blame for the assassination on the rightist groups, rather than the leftist groups. In this respect, he cited Oswald's reported contribution of two dollars to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), which to him meant Oswald was a member of that group. He thought that Oswald's connections with the ACLU had not been fully explored; that such exploration would tend to prove his leftist leanings and would fit in with his

reported communistic background. He explained that his office had telephonically contacted the ACLU some time ago and was informed that the two dollars forwarded by Oswald was a contribution; that normally for such contribution he would have in time been mailed a membership card. He added that he had not seen published any elaboration on possible connection of Oswald and the ACLU, and it was his understanding at the time of his contact in the past with the ACLU that no investigative inquiry had been made at the ACLU concerning Oswald.

With regard to his statement that Oswald voluntarily became associated with the Soviet Secret Police, known as the KGB, he indicated that his source for this statement was a publication of the American Security Council, possibly unrecalled magazine articles, and published material in general on the case.

The Congressman also stated in his letter that following Oswald's arrival in Moscow the KGB arranged press conferences to publicize Oswald's defection. He also stated that the KGB provided Oswald with a job in a sheet metal shop of a radio factory in Minsk, which job was a sham "cover" job. The Congressman stated that the source for these statements was the "Washington Report" of the American Security Council dated March 16, 1964, entitled, "Background for Assassination." This report is the same as the publication of the American Security Council to which reference has been previously made.

With regard to his statement that Marina Oswald was "planted" by the KGB and induced to marry Oswald as part of a KGB operation, he stated that he indicated in his letter that this was a probability, hence conjecture on his part. He added that from his public source research of KGB methods of operation, this would seem to be a distinct possibility in his opinion. The Congressman also stated in his letter that the grant of an exit visa to Oswald and to his wife, Marina, was a most extraordinary Soviet act. He also stated that there could be no question but that Oswald and Marina were considered by the KGB to be potential agents for either specific or future assignments. He said that he based these

statements on the fast service that the Oswalds reportedly received on their exit visas, and on comments reported in the previously described the "Washington Report" of the American Security Council.

Concerning the statement that the KGB had allowed Oswald to engage in target practice and shooting during his more than two years stay in Minsk, he stated that any KGB direction would be conjecture on his part consistent with his previously outlined thoughts regarding his understanding of KGB operations; that Mrs. Michael Paine of Irving, Texas, told his office about Oswald engaging in target practice with a rifle while in the Soviet Union. Mrs. Paine in turn received that information from conversations with Marina Oswald and the subject. The Congressman believed that the Reference Section of the Library of Congress, upon inquiry, was the source of his statement that the use of a rifle and practice privileges were absolutely forbidden by foreigners in the Soviet Union. He also mentioned that Mrs. Paine had advised hearing from either Marina or Oswald that Oswald had practiced "dry sighting" with a rifle in New Orleans. The Congressman explained that his office had telephonically contacted Mrs. Paine about three times last June or July.

The Congressman stated in his letter that a KGB directed school in terrorism, sabotage and assassination is located in the Minsk area. He said that the source of this statement was research at the Library of Congress which indicated that there was such a school at Minsk. Since Oswald was at Minsk and such a school was in the same vicinity, it seemed logical to Mr. Dillion to assume that Oswald received training there at such a school. He added that he had indicated in his letter that this receipt of specialized training and indoctrination from the KGB by Oswald during his extended assignment in Minsk was an assumption.

With regard to the statement in his letter that "Oswald's mind and body was only an instrument for death, manipulated by sinister sources and vicious men," he meant no specific individuals but rather meant communists in general, or the KGB, since he assumed the KGB was involved in the direction of Oswald's activities.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Regarding the statement that Oswald became a cold, calculating, professional, paranoid killer who was intimately associated with the communist apparatus, this was a conclusion of the Congressman. Based on his experience in the past of observing communist techniques as a judge and practicing attorney, augmented by his interest and knowledge in and of communist conspiracies from youth, Oswald, in his opinion, fitted the classic pattern of the antisocial dedicated communist. The Congressman said he had no direct evidence or knowledge of any actual association of Oswald with any communist apparatus.

The Congressman indicated in his letter that Oswald made a number of trips to Mexico, where he consorted with communists. He also indicated in part that Oswald gravitated precisely to Mexico, not once, but on several occasions. In regard to these statements, the Congressman stated that he had no information indicating that Oswald had made more than one trip to Mexico. With regard to Oswald consorting with communists, it was his opinion that the fact Oswald visited the Soviet Embassy in Mexico would tend to substantiate such a statement. He pointed out also that there had been efforts made by some unrecalled individuals and organizations to seek out information concerning communist groups in Mexico but such efforts to his knowledge had been thwarted although it was commonly conceded that such groups did exist in that country and that Mexico was conceded as a hotbed for communist activities.

The Congressman also stated in his letter that Oswald was trained to kill for an attainment of a political objective. The Congressman related that this would appear to be self-evident because Kennedy was the President, Nixon was a former Vice President; Walker was a member of a rightist group; and Connally was a Governor. He stated that Oswald's action would fall into what he feels is a communist pattern of political assassinations. Since he previously expressed his opinion that Oswald fitted the classic pattern of a communist, the Congressman was of the opinion that Oswald's actions would have been communist-motivated, hence the reason for the statement in his letter that the sole and whole incitation and motivation of Oswald in all these killings and attempted killings were the communist ideology and the Communist Party world apparatus.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The Congressman also indicated in his letter that there was an abundance of direct evidence linking Oswald to the Soviet Secret Police and further that evidence already available establishes Oswald's close association with the Soviet Secret Police and other communist agencies and terroristic groups. The Congressman said that he had no direct evidence of any such connection between Oswald and the groups described. He stated that he believed there was a great deal of circumstantial evidence to warrant such a statement such as Oswald's background, his residence in Russia, his probable association with the KGB, the statements in the published portion of his diary, the information set forth in previously described reports of the American Security Council, his participation in such organizations as the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and his contribution to the ACLU. He said that while this evidence described would not satisfy legal requirements, he felt it was sufficient to be logically correct and in that sense, evidentiary for all other purposes except legal purposes.

Among the conclusions in his letter the Congressman indicated that Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy was part of a pattern of political assassinations and criminal anarchy; that in this homicide, Oswald was wholly influenced and motivated by his communist ideology, training, associations and objectives. He further concluded that the circumstantial evidence was sufficient to exclude to a moral certainty, any other hypothesis, except that Oswald assassinated President Kennedy to advance the world communist plan designed to ultimately destroy the United States and the free world. The Congressman also concluded that the lack of available direct evidence does not exclude the reasonable presumption that the KGB indoctrinated, trained and prepared Oswald as a professional specialist for future use as an assassin or terrorist. With reference to these conclusions, the Congressman stated that these would logically follow from his answers to the questions posed to him and which are set forth previously.

He again reiterated that he had no direct evidence of any association of Oswald with communism or the KGB.

At the conclusion of the interview Congressman Pillion requested that his letter of September 10, 1964, to

the Commission be included in the record of the Commission. He also mentioned that he might produce a paper similar to his letter of September 10, 1964, but dealing mainly with his thoughts on the connection of the subject and the American Civil Liberties Union.

September 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 7, 1964, concerning the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial Number C2766 and Lee Harvey Oswald's rubber stamping kit.

Enclosed are two copies each of two communications both dated September 11, 1964, from our Dallas and Chicago Offices relating to the information requested by you.

For your assistance, the conclusion that Oswald's rubber stamping kit, Commission Exhibit 115, was used to make the line "NEW ORLEANS, LA." on the vaccination certificate, Commission Exhibit 813, was based on the characteristics of size, style, spacing and alignment of the individual rubber type faces plus the imperfections in some of the rubber type faces in the stamping kit, Commission Exhibit 115. These same characteristics were found in the impression on the vaccination certificate, Commission Exhibit 813.

This concludes our inquiries into these matters.

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SAC, DALLAS

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (4)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 SEP 22 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDLairtel and enclosed LHM and CGairtel and enclosed LHM dated 9-11-64.

The Commission in its 9-7-64, letter also asked the Bureau to explain the basis for a technical examination relating to Oswald's stamping kit. The basis is included in the above letter, which is furnished for your information.

No further reporting of this data by your office is required or desired.

NOTE:

The Commission in its letter made three requests, 1. was the clip found in the assassination rifle empty? Yes. 2. was the original order and envelope for the assassination rifle sent to Kleins destroyed? Yes. The third request was handled by the Laboratory and is set forth in the above letter. This concludes our inquiries.

September 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the inquiry of Mr. Norman Redlich by telephone today regarding the latent prints developed on the four cardboard cartons which were found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

In addition to the twenty latent fingerprints and seven latent palm prints of value for identification purposes which were developed on the boxes, many extremely fragmentary latent impressions of no value for identification purposes were located. It is possible that some persons could have handled these cartons without leaving latent prints on them.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Malley (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
HEC:eem
(12)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 SEP 23 1964

September 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a conversation between you and Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on August 28, 1964, concerning the identification of latent fingerprints and palm prints developed on the four cardboard cartons found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication with attachments from our Dallas Office dated September 14, 1964, bringing you up to date on our efforts to identify the latent fingerprints and palm prints. It is pointed out that only one latent palm print remains to be identified.

Your attention is directed to my letter dated June 16, 1964, concerning efforts of our Dallas Office to print employees of the Texas School Book Depository who were present on November 22, 1963. At this time I advised you that Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, strongly objected to the printing of all employees as he felt it would seriously handicap the work of his firm; however, he did make available those employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons in question. The enclosed communication discloses that the prints of those employees were compared against the latent prints on the cartons and no identifications were effected.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) SEE NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS PAGE THREE
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
RDR:las
(14) SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

We have been vigorously pursuing this matter in an effort to identify the one remaining palm print and in this connection, Mr. George H. Scatterday of this Bureau had a conversation with Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff on September 14, 1964. It was agreed that if current efforts to identify the one remaining palm print were negative the most logical approach would be to again endeavor to print all persons employed in the Texas School Book Depository who had not been previously printed. On September 17, 1964, Mr. Truly and Mr. Ochus Virgil Campbell, Vice President of the Texas School Book Depository, were interviewed at which time their cooperation in this endeavor was again sought. Both gentlemen refused to permit the printing of females employed in the Texas School Book Depository calling it "unreasonable and unfair" and furnished the following reasons for their refusal:

1. None of these employees had access to or were ever known to have been in the area where the cartons were stored nor were they ever permitted, according to company rules, to go in the warehouse area.

2. They had previously cooperated fully with the President's Commission and the FBI, having made available for printing those employees who could have had access to the cartons.

3. September is the busiest time of the year for their company and taking prints of the female employees could result in those employees being insulted, causing them to resign.

Mr. Campbell stated in view of the above he would not comply with this request unless a subpoena was issued. Mr. Truly further pointed out that taking the prints of female employees from other publishing companies located in the Texas School Book Depository Building could very likely result in one or more of these companies vacating the premises as had happened previously when one publishing firm left following the assassination, fearing adverse publicity might embarrass its employees.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

While refusing to permit female employees to be printed, Mr. Campbell did make available two male employees and himself for printing. These prints will be compared with the one remaining latent palm print.

In view of the refusal of the above gentleman to permit the further printing of employees, no further action is being taken by this Bureau in this regard unless specifically advised to the contrary by you.

For your information, this Bureau is presently processing several other palm prints obtained in connection with this project and if an identification is effected, you will be immediately notified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)
NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDLairtel and enclosed LHM dated 9-14-64, relating to the latent print project.

The above letter to the President's Commission is being furnished for your information. Every logical effort must be made to identify the one remaining palm print. You should intensify your efforts to obtain the palm prints of Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas PD and any other police officers who logically could have handled these cartons.

NOTE:

San Diego PCI furnished information that Frank Cherry had learned that LeowSnyder had secured a copy of President Kennedy's death certificate and was going to duplicate this certificate in an effort to sell copies at a profit. Snyder admitted receiving a copy of the certificate from a friend, whom he refused to identify. Snyder stated after discussions with his attorney he determined he was on safe legal grounds. However, it would be in bad taste to continue with this scheme and he decided against any further action. Upon initial receipt of fragmentary information, the President's Commission and Secret Service were immediately advised. With the furnishing of the enclosed communication from San Diego, it is felt we have handled our responsibilities in this matter and no further action appears warranted and none is recommended. Dissemination to Secret Service via 0-141 9/22/64.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Office, Room 7133

September 18, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Miss Mary A. Howcotsky on September 16, 1964, Commission Exhibits numbered 142, 637, 641, 649, and 655 through 661 were delivered to her on that date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: The following are the descriptions of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits: 142 - Wrapping paper in shape of a large bag; 637 - Latent lift from C14 rifle; 641 - Cardboard box from TSDD; 649 - Palm print found on C40 carton; 655 - 2 photographs of C40 carton; 656 - 10 photographs of C40 carton; 657 - 3 photographs of Oswald's fingerprints and palm prints; 658 - Photograph of latent lift from C14 rifle; 659 - 2 photographs of latents on C10 bag; 660 - 8 photographs of C40 carton; 661 - 3 photographs of C40 carton.

BY COURIER SVC. 0 2 SEP 18

CC:nlb (8)

15 SEP 21 1964

SEP 23 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

September 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 8, 1964, wherein you furnished a list of names of certain residents of Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, with whom Lee Harvey Oswald may have had contact from June, 1962, to November, 1963. You requested that we advise you as to whether our files indicate if any of these individuals are or have been members of Communist, Fascist, or other subversive organizations.

For the information of the Commission, a check of the files of this Bureau concerning the aforementioned individuals disclosed no information that they are or have been members of Communist, Fascist, or other subversive organizations. We have conducted extensive investigation concerning several individuals on your list including Mr. and Mrs. George S. de Mohrenschildt, Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Paine and Mrs. Lydia Dymitruk. Results of such investigation have been furnished to the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555

REL:pdb
(8)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 23 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

SEP 24 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

By letter 9-8-64 Commission furnished names of 34 persons in Fort Worth and Dallas who had contact with Lee Harvey Oswald. Commission asked whether our files indicated any of such individuals have Communist, Fascist, or subversive organization connection. No such data found in our files check nor in files of Dallas Office which we also had checked. We have furnished extensive background investigations on certain of the individuals named in the list including the de Mohrenschildts, Ruth and Michael Paine and Lydia Dymitruk to the Commission. However, we developed no information any of these individuals are or have been members of Communist, Fascist, or other subversive organiz[illegible]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum dated September 14, 1964, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, captioned "Racial Disturbance, Philadelphia, Pa., August 28-31, 1964," which has been classified confidential.

This memorandum has also been disseminated to the Department of Justice, U. S. Secret Service and appropriate military intelligence agencies.

Upon removal of the classified enclosures, this transmittal communication becomes unclassified.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Sincerely yours,

KMR:las
(9)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: By airtel 9-14-64, under the caption "Racial Disturbance, Philadelphia, Pa., August 28-31, 1964; Racial Matters," Philadelphia furnished memorandum pertaining to a comment Reverend James Bevel made "Johnson assassinated Kennedy." Reverend Bevel is associated with Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), who appeared in

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-109090 -

56 SEP 23 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Philadelphia to aid in reducing racial tensions. When Reverend Bevel was interviewed, he admitted making this statement but explained being in social work he has been endeavoring to have Negros think things through to logical conclusions. When making the statement "Johnson assassinated Kennedy" in this respect he would tell his audience it was utterly ridiculous to even consider the President had any connection with the assassination. In view of the information contained in the memorandum, it is being furnished to the President's Commission for information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

September 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

By letter dated September 11, 1964, you requested a translation of a letter addressed to you from Mrs. Marina Oswald.

The translation from the Russian language, as well as the foreign language material, is forwarded to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI
SEP 17 2 49 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC.
01 SEP 18
COMM-FBI

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (2)

BWR:maa
(9)

1 ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 24

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

September 9, 1964
Richardson, Texas

Dear Mr. Rankin,

Allow me to appeal to you with a repeated request concerning the return to me of all documents and belongings of my husband, Lee Harvey Oswald. I also request that you send, in my name, a copy of my testimony before the Warren Commission, for which, I will pay the necessary fee. Please excuse me for the importunate trouble I am causing you, but I am compelled to appeal to you, because at the present time I am jointly working with Miss Priscilla Johnson on the book of my life with Lee Oswald. For that reason these documents would help me very much. Once again I ask you to fulfill my request at the earliest opportunity. Thank you.

Respectfully,

/s/ Mrs. Marina Oswald

TRANSLATED BY: [illegible]
M. G. LEONARD:dek
September 15, 1964

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delo ach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rose
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

September 11, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose a letter addressed to me by Mrs. Marina Oswald, dated September 9, 1964, written in the Russian language which I would appreciate having translated.

Thank you for your continuing and very prompt assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encl.

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 23 1964

1- ENCLOSURE

SEP 14 1964

SEP 14 1964

CRIMINAL FILES

SOVIET SECTION

September 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

FBI
SEP 17 2 50 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of September 4, 1964, requesting examination of toll charges to the telephone of Bruce Ray Carlin for the period November 22, 23 and 24, 1963, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum dated September 14, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the desired information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
01 SEP 18
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(7)

NOTE: Bruce Ray Carlin is the common-law husband of Karen Bennett, also known as Little Lynn, the stripper employed by Ruby to whom he sent the money order on the morning of 11/24/63 just prior to the shooting of Oswald. FBI

RECD TWX ROOM RECEIVED DIRECTOR

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1964

SEP 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

September 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 31, 1964, requesting verification of the employment of Mr. Bernard Weissman on November 14, 1963.

Enclosed are two copies each of three communications from our Dallas Office dated September 4, 1964, September 10, 1964, and September 14, 1964, respectively, with self-explanatory attachments.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

62-109060
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (11)

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (6)

NOTE: Mark Lane, during testimony before the Commission, alleged there was a meeting at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club on 11-14-63 between Bernard Weissman, J. D. Tippit and Ruby. Weissman placed controversial full-page ad in DL newspaper prior to President Kennedy's visit. Tippit, was shot and killed by Oswald. We have investigated this allegation in the past and no proof of such meeting was developed. During interview on 8-10-64, Weissman indicated he possibly was employed on 11-14-63, by carpet firm in Dallas. The enclosed communications tend to support Weissman's story in that carpet firm's records disclose Weissman had interview on evening of 11-14-63 and prospective buyers recall being contacted by carpet salesman who spent over two hours during evening at their home. Two of people have furnished positive proof that Weissman was on 11-14-63 & they have also identified his

9/17/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
EB - E - CUBA

Reurairtel 9/10/64.

Two palm prints of SA Ivan D. Lee are not identical with the remaining latent palm print in this case.

The palm prints of Lee are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JMB:jpa
(12)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

64 SEP 24 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen

September 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

SEP 17 2 47 PM '64 FBI READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On September 15, 1964, the Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force, informed this Bureau that John Edward Pic, half brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, reported to the Office of Special Investigations that he received a telephone call from his mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, that date. Pic stated that his mother was distraught, emotional and not too coherent in her conversation with him. She told Pic that her life was possibly in danger and indicated that an attorney by the name of Fred Roff (phonetic) is the person responsible for "framing" Lee Harvey Oswald in connection with the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Mrs. Oswald also told Pic that Roff was responsible for the type of discharge Lee Harvey Oswald received from the U. S. Marine Corps. She added that Roff was discharged from the [illegible] with the U. S. Navy Department on November 22, 1963.

FBI COURIER SVC. 01 SEP 17 COMM-FBI

Mr. Pic explained to Office of Special Investigations that Roff had been an attorney for Mr. Edwin A. Ekdahl, a former husband of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald. Pic indicated Ekdahl instituted divorce proceedings in 1963 against Mrs. Oswald. Pic further informed Office of Special Investigations that he testified for his mother in these proceedings concerning a "raid" Mrs. Oswald and Pic made approximately 1947 at which time they discovered Ekdahl in an apartment with a woman. According to Pic, Ekdahl and the

[illegible]

bmp:pab
(6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

49 SEP 23 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

woman were not found in a compromising position. Pic added that subsequently Roff became an employee of the Navy Department at the time the Navy Department was under the supervision of John Connally, present Governor of Texas.

According to the Office of Special Investigations, Pic was not worried over his mother's telephone call. However, he requested to speak to Mr. Lula Benavides, Special Agent in Charge of the U. S. Secret Service in San Antonio, Texas.

A check of the files of this Bureau disclosed no information identifiable with Fred Roff. It appears this individual may be identical to Mr. Fred Korth, former Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Korth was Secretary of the Navy at the time Mr. John Connally referred to the Navy Department a letter Mr. Connally received from Lee Harvey Oswald from Russia dated June 30, 1961. In this letter Oswald requested that Mr. Connally look into the facts surrounding Oswald's "dishonorable discharge" from the U. S. Marine Corps. Oswald addressed his letter to Mr. Connally as Secretary of the Navy.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Commission and no additional action is contemplated by this Bureau in this matter in the absence of a specific request from the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

During our recent contacts with Marguerite Oswald, she has given definite indications of being mentally ill. She has been uncooperative with the President's Commission and has made a number of wild allegations to our Agents and to the press concerning the assassination. Her telephone conversation with her son Sergeant Pic is another indication of her failing mental condition.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES
J. LEE R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

September 17, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to confirm the request made on this date by Mr. Pollak of our staff to Mr. Scatterday. Would you please reinterview Mr. Joseph P. Grinnan, 811 Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas, to determine whether prior to November 22, 1963 he had any familiarity with Lee Harvey Oswald and whether prior to November 24, 1963 he had any familiarity with Jack L. Ruby.

We appreciate your continuing cooperation with the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

21 SEP 24 1964

79 SEP 28 1964

NAM

MR. TROTTER 9/17/64

W. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of SA Ivan D. Lee of the Dallas Office were submitted with Dallas airtel of 9/16/64 for comparison with the latent palm print remaining unidentified from four cartons in this case.

The latent palm print is not identical with the palm prints of SA Lee.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

Palm prints of Lee being retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JEB:bcc
(10)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 23 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. R[illegible]
1 - Mr. S[illegible]ivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan (Room 645 RB)
1 - Mr. Rogge (Room 5730)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Lab File

September 17, 1964

By Courier Service

SEP 17 10 20 AM '64
FBI
READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 12, 1964, with which you transmitted a change-of-address card purportedly signed by Lee Harvey Oswald when he opened P. O. Box 2915 in Dallas, Texas. This card has been designated as FBI Exhibit D-253.

It was concluded that the hand printed wording "Fort Worth, Tex." on the face of D-253 and the hand printing and Oswald signature on the back of D-253 were written by Lee Harvey Oswald whose known handwriting and hand printing specimens are designated as FBI Exhibits D-3, D-4, D-5, and D-67.

FBI Exhibit D-253 and two photographic copies of this exhibit are returned to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
99 SEP 17
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)

105-82555

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: One photograph of D-253 and one copy of the Commission's letter of September 12, 1964, are forwarded to the Dallas Office with a copy of this letter.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

645 RB

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington 13, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

45 SEP 59

Dear Mr. Hoover:

D-253

Enclosed herewith is a change-of-address card purportedly signed by Lee Harvey Oswald when he opened P. O. Box 2915 in Dallas, Texas.

We request that you examine the handprinting and handwriting on both sides of this card and advise us as to what extent it was prepared by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Your cooperation in the work of the Commission in appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP PROC
30 SEP 14 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

18 SEP 21 1964

SOVIET SECTION

September 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 6, 1964, requesting investigation to locate and photograph certain property in Ruby's possession at the time of his arrest which had not previously been photographed. By letter dated August 20, 1964, you were forwarded Xerox prints of certain items of Ruby's which were furnished by Ruby's sister, Eva Grant.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a letterhead memorandum dated September 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth the results of this Bureau's efforts to locate and photograph the property as requested. Also enclosed are the following items which are mentioned in the memorandum.

One set of photographs of items photographed in the office of Captain Will Fritz, Dallas Police Department, on December 3, 1963, and referred to in enclosed memorandum as photographs A.

One set of photographs of items produced for photographing by Samuel Ruby on September 10, 1964, which are referred to in enclosed memorandum as photographs B.

SEE NOTE ON PAGE THREE.

SEP 17 3 13 PM '64 MEC'D-BI ADMIN ROOM

BY COURIER SVC. 3 - SEP 17

NOT RECORDED 19 SEP 18 1964

SEP 22 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Four Xerox reproductions which include the eight items referred to on pages 4 and 5 of enclosed memorandum.

One clipping from the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" of November 20, 1963, one copy of the "Dallas Morning News" of November 20, 1963, and one copy of the "Wall Street Journal" of November 18, 1963, as referred to on page 10 of enclosed memorandum.

As you are aware, the FBI did not seize any of Ruby's property nor has this Bureau ever had custody, control or responsibility for the maintenance of any such property seized by local authorities in connection with their investigation. In compliance with your request this Bureau has made every reasonable effort to locate the property in possession of Ruby at the time of his arrest for photographing. No further investigation will be conducted in the absence of a further specific request from the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (11)

NOTE:

Commission by letter dated 7/6/64 advised our previous reports reveal certain items were in possession of Ruby at the time of his arrest. They advised that photographs of property in Ruby's possession which were previously furnished to them did not contain some of these items. It was requested that we make an effort to locate and photograph the items which were missing between the time they were inventoried in November, 1963, and photographed in June, 1964, and, if they could not be located, that we obtain copies of same wherever possible.

A I R T E L

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 9/17/64

FROM: SAC, DFO

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION)
(Bufile 105-82555)
(DFO 105-37111) P.

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
(Bufile 44-24016)
(DFO 44-520) P.

ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

ReBuairtel to DFO 9/14/64.

Investigation at President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy on 9/16 and 17/64 was initiated through interview of J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel, and expanded to members of his immediate staff and staff attorneys available. It will be noted that instead of the 31 personnel, in addition to Commission members, originally indicated as employed by the Commission in the list furnished by Bureau, inquiry has disclosed a total of 62 personnel members aside from Commission members have been involved in work during the pertinent period and, in addition, there are 3 personnel presently assigned by Government Printing Office (GPO) to work regularly at Commission Headquarters under supervision of a GPO printing supervisor.

(1) - Bureau (Encs 6)
3 - Boston (Encs 9)(RM)
3 - Dallas (ALL-RM)
3 - Los Angeles (Encs 9)(ALL-RM)
3 - New Orleans (Encs 9)(ALL-RM)
3 - New York (Encs 9)(RM)
3 - Omaha (Encs 9)(ALL-RM)
3 - Philadelphia (Encs 9)(RM)
3 - San Francisco (Encs 6)(ALL-RM)
2 - DFO
CRD/HRH:pon
(31)

REC-21 44-24016-2033
EX-133 SEP 22 1964
162-109090-6
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 23 1964

44-24016-2033 FBI/DOJ

(ENCLOSURE)

2cc Tickler

WFO 105-37111
44-520

Investigation thus far has disclosed a complete lack of organization insofar as records are concerned, and a system initiated for handling documents as "TOP SECRET" was discontinued early in the operation of the Commission and subsequent documents have borne classification of "CONFIDENTIAL" on occasion, particularly when they are relating to depositions or testimony. There was found to be no document control whatsoever and no accountability for such documents, classified or not. In addition, there are two Xerox machines located in the basement of the building which are used constantly by any member of the staff or any employee if the need arises for extra copy or copies of any given paper.

It will also be noted that on the list of employees of the Commission now available to WFO, 32 of those out of 62 are now no longer employed or living out of Washington, D. C. Effort is being made to locate these persons; however, their exact whereabouts is unknown to the Commission, and WFO may not be able to have them interviewed by the deadline set by referenced Buairtel. Every effort is being made by WFO to complete this investigation in conformance with Budec.

Enclosed for offices receiving leads to interview persons now or formerly associated with the Presidential Commission are memoranda containing background information re this matter. Also enclosed for all offices, except Dallas and San Francisco, is one copy of refBuairtel containing additional information and Bureau instructions pertaining to this investigation. It is noted Dallas and San Francisco have previously received copy of Buairtel.

Investigation at the Commission discloses original typewritten transcript of interview of JACK L. RUBY by Chief Justice WARREN on 6/7/64 at Dallas, Texas, received in office of Chief Counsel of the Commission on 6/17/64 or 6/18/64. This original sent to Ward and Paul, Court Reporters, 917 G Street, N. W., on 6/18/64 for duplication. Ward and Paul returned the original transcript, along with five Xerox copies thereof, to the Commission on 6/18/64.

Inquiry of Mrs. BEVERLY ANN HECKMAN, Secretary to General Counsel, discloses following distribution made of these five Xerox copies:

WFO 105-37111
44-520

Copy 1 of 5: furnished to NORMAN REDLICH, Legal Consultant

Copy 2 of 5: furnished to Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Commission member

Copy 3 of 5: furnished to BURT W. GRIFFIN, Legal Consultant

Copy 4 of 5: retained for general use of Commission staff

Copy 5 of 5: furnished to Congressman GERALD R. FORD, Commission member

The above distribution was made on 6/18 or 19/64.

It is noted the five Xerox copies prepared by Ward and Paul bear classification "CONFIDENTIAL" on top and bottom of each page of the transcript, as well as on the cover to this transcript. The original typed transcription, prepared by court reporter in Dallas, bears no classification on any page or on the cover.

Inquiry has also determined additional Xerox copies of this transcript were made by Commission employees. These copies apparently made from the original typed transcript, since none located to date have classification. These copies were made for purpose of distributing same to Commission members and for providing material to GPO representatives. The exact number of Xerox copies made by Commission employees is not known; however, Mrs. HECKLAN said she normally has ten copies of material of this type duplicated.

Mrs. HECKLAN advised JOE H. TONAHILL, Attorney, Jasper, Texas, directed a letter 6/23/64 to Mr. RANKIN requesting a copy of a transcript of the Ruby testimony 6/7/64, advising it was for the use of Dr. JOYLON WEST in connection with his diagnosis and recommended treatment for RUBY. By letter 6/27/64, over RANKIN's signature, handled by BURT GRIFFIN, Staff Attorney, a letter was directed to TONAHILL enclosing a copy of the transcript requested. Mrs. HECKLAN does not know whether or not a Ward and Paul transcript was Xeroxed or whether a Xerox copy of the original transcript not bearing a classification was

WFO 105-37111
44-520

An examination of page one of the 8/10/64 edition of the "New York Journal American", in which columnist DOROTHY KILGALLEN wrote a story publishing what she reports to be the transcript of the Chief Justice WARREN - JACK L. RUBY interview, disclosed her article is headed:

Confidential
President's Commission
on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

Dallas, Texas
Sunday, June 7, 1964
11:45 A.M. - 2:30 P.M.

A comparison of the heading appearing in the news article with the heading appearing on page two of Xerox copies prepared by Ward and Paul determined the news article is in conformity with the transcript, with the exception of the horizional spacing of the classification.

Page seven of this newspaper carries a reproduction of page 103 of the transcript of this interview. Page 103 consists of the certificate prepared by HELEN LAIDRICH, the court reporter who recorded the interview between Chief Justice WARREN and JACK L. RUBY.

This reproduction of page 103 bears the word "CONFIDENTIAL" at the bottom of the page, between lines 24 and 25.

A comparison of page 103, as it appears in the five Xerox copies prepared by Ward and Paul, with the reproduction appearing in the "New York Journal American", discloses margins on the top, bottom, and left side were reduced in size at the time it was printed in the news article.

It is noted the classification "CONFIDENTIAL" appears some distance above line one, and below line twenty-five, on the Xerox copies made by Ward and Paul. It is further noted this portion of the top and bottom margins appears to have been deleted in the newspaper reproduction; however, as stated above, the newspaper reproduction does bear the "CONFIDENTIAL" classification, which is located between lines 24 and 25.

All five of the Xerox copies prepared by Ward and Paul have been located as result of investigation at the Commission and through contact with persons to whom these copies furnished. None of these copies have the classification stamp above line twenty-five on page 103.

In view of the above, it appears possibility exists KILGALLEN prepared her article after having available for her review a copy of the transcript prepared by Ward and Paul, or a reproduction of such a copy. This is based on the fact the "CONFIDENTIAL" classification appears only on Xerox copies prepared by Ward and Paul.

It is realized the person who made this material available to KILGALLEN could have told her of the classification; however, it is noted the classification appearing in the newspaper reproduction of page 103 is horizontally spaced the same as the Xerox copies made by Ward and Paul, and the vertical spacing and lack of classification on top of pages appear to be the only differences.

The possibility that page 103 of this transcript reproduced in the "New York Journal American" was altered in the printing process should not be overlooked. It is believed the possibility exists the newspaper, through a photographic or some other process, raised the classification stamp appearing on page 103 from its original position to one higher and space considerations and balance were the reason for such change.

A review of the original typewritten transcript, the Xerox copies made by Commission employees, and the Ward and Paul Xerox copies disclosed only copy 3 of 5 of Ward and Paul copies (obtained from office of BURT W. GRIFFIN, Legal Consultant) has name of HARRY CARLSON corrected to HARRY OLSEN on pages 32 and 33. It is noted the article written by KILGALLEN carries name of CARLSON.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original transcript and five copies of transcript that were reproduced by Ward and Paul. The FBI Laboratory is requested to conduct the following examinations of this material:

WFO 105-37111
44-520

(1) Examine knots tied in binding of copies to determine, if possible, whether any evidence present indicating one of these transcripts has been taken apart.

(2) Examine the "CONFIDENTIAL" classification appearing on pages 103 of each transcript copy to determine if this classification appears to be handstamped or machine stamped, and whether or not the same stamp was used for all copies.

To know original Stamp?

(3) Compare each page 103 classification stamp on transcript copies with that appearing in newspaper reproduction of page 103. Information received Bureau in possession of 8/18/64 issue of "New York Journal American". Appropriate examination should be done to determine if the same stamp was used to classify the Ward and Paul copies as was used in the newspaper reproduction.

(4) Compare the printing on pages 103 of Ward and Paul transcripts with each other to determine if any characteristics appear that would make one copy identifiable from another. Thereafter, compare printing of newspaper reproduction of page 103 in effort to isolate copy from which newspaper reproduction made. Also compare with original transcript.

Proceeding on the theory KILGALLEN obtained a transcript from the Commission, specifically one of the Ward and Paul Xerox copies, the Bureau is requested to consider having the following inquiry conducted:

(1) Recontact KILGALLEN in effort to obtain at least one of the copies of the transcript she had made from the copy given to her, and which she claims to have since returned to her source. In event KILGALLEN refuses to furnish such a copy, an effort should be made to review one she has available to determine whether or not the pages are classified.

EFO 105-37111
44-520

(2) Recontact officials at the "New York Journal American" and attempt to obtain photograph used to reproduce page 103 of this transcript. If this photograph obtained, it should be forwarded to FBI Laboratory for examination and comparison with material enclosed herewith.

(3) Inquiry should be conducted at the "New York Journal American" to determine if the newspaper has a copy of the transcript used by KILGALLEN in preparing her article, and if so, obtain the copy or review same for information regarding classification appearing thereon.

The Bureau should also consider authorizing Dallas to re-interview Attorney JOE TONAHILL for the purpose of determining whether or not the copy of the transcript provided him reflecting interview of JACK L. RUBY by Chief Justice WARREN, bears any type of a classification stamp.

For information of Bureau, interviews of Commission personnel being conducted. Leads being set out for interviews of Commission personnel who are not currently in Washington.

LEADS

BOSTON

AT WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

Will locate and interview RAY SHURTLEFF, 29 Quincy Street. It is noted SHURTLEFF worked as a file clerk at the Commission until 7/31/64, leaving to return to college.

DALLAS

AT JASPER, TEXAS

Will, upon receipt of Bureau authority to do so re-interview JOE TONAHILL and/or Dr. JOYLON WEST to determine if their copy of transcript bears any classification.

LOS ANGELES

AT LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

WFO 105-37111
44-520

It is noted BALL was one of the Commission's legal consultants.

✓NEW ORLEANS

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Will locate and interview LEON D. HUBERT, Jr., 1915 South Dupre (home) or 1100 Tulane Avenue, 3000 Oil and Gas Building (office). It is noted HUBERT was also a legal consultant to the Commission.

✓ NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY

(1) Will locate and interview FRANCIS W. H. ADAMS, 16 East 90th Street (home) or 460 Park Avenue (office). ADAMS was a legal consultant to the Commission.

(2) Will locate and interview MELVIN A. EISENBERG, 147-28 Chanter Road, Jamaica, New York (home) or c/o Kaye, Scholer, etc., 425 Park Avenue (office).

(3) Will, if Bureau authority received to do so, re-interview DOROTHY KILGALLEN and re-contact "New York Journal American" and conduct inquiry along lines set forth above.

✓CLARA

AT DES MOINES, IOWA

Will locate and interview DAVID W. BELIN, 7704 College Drive (home) or c/o Herrick, Langdon, etc., 501 Iowa - Des Moines Bank Building (office). BELIN was a legal consultant to the Commission.

✓ PHILADELPHIA

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

(1) Will locate and interview W. T. COLEMAN, 612 West Hunter Street (home) or Dilworth, Paxson, etc., 123 South Broad Street (office). COLEMAN was a legal consultant to the Com-

(2) Will locate and interview ARLEN SPECTER, 3417 Warden Drive (home) or c/o Specter and Katz, 12 South 12th Street (office). SPECTER was employed as a legal consultant to the Commission. In this interview Philadelphia should note SPECTER was the person who received the original transcript from the court reporter in Dallas at his Philadelphia address and who thereafter arranged for this transcript to be forwarded to the Commission in Washington.

(3) Will locate and interview PHILIP BARSON, 1138 East Slocum Street (home) or c/o Internal Revenue Service, Philadelphia. It is noted BARSON was a staff member of the Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will locate and interview RICHARD M. MOSK, 66 Cleary Court, Apartment #708 (home) or c/o Justice MATTHEW TOBRINER, California Supreme Court, State Building (office). It is noted MOSK was a law clerk who was employed by the Commission.

All offices should note the exact number of copies of the Chief Justice WARREN - JACK L. RUBY interview transcript that were made is not known. Therefore, all offices should include in their interview an inquiry directed toward locating any transcripts of this interview that might not be at Commission Headquarters in Washington, D. C. In this regard any transcript located that bears a "CONFIDENTIAL" classification is considered to be of the utmost importance and interest to this inquiry. Any such transcript located should be immediately forwarded to the FBI Laboratory with the request appropriate comparisons be made with the reproduction of page 103 of this transcript as it appears in the 6/16/64 edition of the "New York Journal American".

All offices note Bureau deadline.

Investigation continuing at WFO and Bureau will be advised of pertinent developments as they occur.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63

1 - Mr. Conrad-Enc.
1 - Mr. Jevons-Enc.
1 - Mr. Frazier-Enc.
DATE: 9-16-64
1-Mr. Gallagher-Enc.
1-Office, Rm.7133-Enc.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6-

You were advised by memorandum of 9-14-64 Mr. Norman Redlich of the President's Commission requested Special Agent Gallagher to appear at the Commission on 9-15-64 for the purpose of conference and to take a deposition concerning the results of neutron activation analyses conducted on the paraffin casts from Lee Harvey Oswald.

SA Gallagher met with Mr. Norman Redlich and after a conference with Redlich a deposition was taken. As soon as the recorded material of the deposition has been typed, it will be furnished the Bureau for review.

In essence, SA Gallagher deposed that deposits characteristic of primer residues were found on the Oswald casts, which were taken from his hands.

The deposits found on the paraffin casts could not be specifically associated with the rifle cartridges since the primer deposits from the rifle cartridges contained the same elements as the primer residues from the revolver cartridges which were reportedly fired from Oswald's revolver subsequent to the assassination.

Mr. Redlich introduced as an exhibit a letter which the Bureau furnished the Commission on March 18, 1964, a copy of which is attached. In view of the fact that this letter points out that barium and antimony occur in some common items, he was interested in knowing if neutron activation analysis did not suffer from the shortcomings of the chemical tests for nitrates. SA Gallagher deposed

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

62-109060

SEP 21 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enc.
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enc.
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enc.
JFG:nlb (12)

1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enc.
1 - Mr. Malley - Enc.
1 - Mr. Rogge - Enc.

79 SEP 23 1964

(CONTINUED - OVER)

that the chemical tests were not specific for nitrates. Neutron activation examinations were specific for antimony and barium. Furthermore, although antimony and barium are found in some common items, they are not in a form that is readily accessible for mechanicaladhesion to t he body as are items which give positive chemical tests for nitrates. In addition, although antimony and barium are present in some paints, for example, they do not generally represent the major constituents and there are many paints which contain neither barium or antimony.

ACTION: None. For information only.

COPY

March 18, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

During the course of discussion of neutron activation analyses between Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff and Special Agent John F. Gallagher of this Bureau on March 16, 1964, Mr. Eisenberg requested the following information:

1. What are some items in common usage which contain barium? Some items that may include barium are: grease, ceramics, glass, paint, printing ink, paper, rubber, plastics, leather, cloth, pyrotechnics, oilcloth and linoleum, storage batteries, matches and cosmetics.

2. What are some items in common usage which contain antimony? Some items that may include antimony are: matches, type metal, lead alloys, paints and lacquers, pigments for oil and water colors, flameproof textiles, storage batteries, pyrotechnics, rubber, pharmaceutical preparations and calico.

3. What are some items in common usage which contain both barium and antimony? Barium and antimony may be found in the following items: printed paper and cloth, paint, storage batteries, rubber and matches, pyrotechnics and possibly other items.

ENCLOSURE

COPY

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

4. Would neutron activation analyses show if a bullet passed through the hole in the front of President Kennedy's shirt near the collar button area and also if a bullet passed through the material of his tie? Neutron activation is a sensitive analytical technique to determine elements present in a substance. During the course of the spectrographic examinations previously conducted of the fabric surrounding the hole in the front of the shirt, including the tie, no copper was found in excess of that present elsewhere in undamaged areas of the shirt and tie. Therefore, no copper was found which could be attributed to projectile fragments.

It is not felt that the increased sensitivity of neutron activation analyses would contribute substantially to the understanding of the origin of this hole and frayed area.

Sincerely yours,

2 - Mr. Rosen
(Mr. Malle
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

September 16, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On September 14, 1964, Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff telephoned with regard to the handwriting examinations conducted on Commission Exhibits 24, 25, 94, 100, 101, and 1438.

Commission Exhibits 24, 94 (first two handwritten pages), 100, and 101 are part of FBI Item 116 further designated as Q101. The typewritten portion of Commission Exhibit 94 was designated as FBI Item 387 (Commission Exhibit 92). The handwritten version of this typewritten portion is part of FBI Item 116 (Q101). The results of the handwriting examination of FBI Item 116 (Q101) are set forth on page 103 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Commission Exhibit 25 was designated as FBI Items 123, 124 and 125 and further designated as Q51. The results of the handwriting examination of Commission Exhibit 25 are set forth on page 228 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. Commission Exhibit 1438 was designated as FBI Exhibit D-220 and further designated as Q588. The results of the handwriting examination of Commission Exhibit 1438 are set forth on page 39 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated July 2, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

The foregoing reports of Special Agent Gemberling state that the handwriting and hand printing on Q101, Q51, and Q588 were written by Lee Harvey Oswald. Two copies of the reports of Special Agent Gemberling were previously furnished to The President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEP 21 1964

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCC:GFM (9)

105-82555

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4 SEP 24 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 9/15/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On the late afternoon of 9/14/64 Mr. Dave Slawson of the President's Commission telephoned with regard to handwriting examinations conducted of certain Oswald material.

Mr. Slawson identified the material in which he was interested by both the Commission's number and the Bureau's exhibit number (as such numbers appear in the blue bound volumes of exhibits prepared by the Bureau.) These are identified as follows:

Commission Exhibit Number	Bureau Exhibit Number
24	36
25	37
94	38
100	43
101	44
1438	None

With regard to Commission exhibit number 94 (Bureau number 38), Mr. Slawson stated he was interested in actual handwritten version of this exhibit it being noted that the Bureau exhibit is primarily typed material with handwritten corrections).

With reference to Commission exhibit 1438, Mr. Slawson stated that this was the original piece of paper containing telephone numbers and names found amoung Oswald's effects being the same piece of paper which was copied by Lieutenant Martello of the New Orleans Police Department.

GHS:pab
(8)

1 SEP 21 1964

NOT RECORDED
SEP 22 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Slawson requested to be advised whether all of the above exhibits had been subject to handwriting examination to determine if they were prepared by Oswald.

Inasmuch as this was a matter handled by the Laboratory with regard to handwriting examinations, it is recommended that the matter be handled by the Laboratory.

ACTION

That this memorandum be forwarded to the Laboratory for appropriate reply to the Commission.

Ltr to Commission 4/16/64

September 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 12, 1964, requesting the preparation of visual aids dealing with photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald taken after his arrest.

Enclosed per your request are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records:

1. Photographsof Lee Harvey Oswald after his arrest.

2. Oswald at press conference in Assembly Room, Friday night.

3. Oswald distributing Fair Play for Cuba handbills in New Orleans, August 16, 1963 - - insets show samples of his handbills on which he had stamped his name and the name of "A J Hidell."

4. No title (Commission Exhibits 2891, 2892 and 2788).

5. No title (Commission Exhibits 2893, 2894 and 2963).

These visual aids were previously approved by Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of the Commission staff and this complies with the request contained in referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosures - 5)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
LJG:mah (8)

Tolson
Belmont
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Casper
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

29 SEP 22 1964

FBI - WASH. D.C.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

SEP 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will confirm telephone conversations between Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler and Special Agent Leo Gauthier concerning the preparation of certain photographs for inclusion in our Report. We would appreciate it very much if you would prepare materials suitable for transmittal to the Government Printing Office in accordance with the conversations between Mr. Liebeler and Special Agent Gauthier.

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 [illegible]
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 21 1964

September 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 11, 1964, wherein the Commission requested a visual aid relating to Lee Harvey Oswald's residence in the Soviet Union.

Enclosed per your request are four glossy prints of a visual aid captioned "Photographs of Oswald in U. S. S. R." which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records.

The change in the spelling of the name of "Zieger" to "Ziger" was made and revised exhibits were delivered to the Commission on September 14, 1964.

The captioned visual aid was previously approved by Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff and this complies with the request contained in referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
LJG:mah (8)
Enclosures (4)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SEP 22 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

September 11, 1964

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to confirm the request to Mr. Lee Gauthier of the Bureau made by Mr. W. David Slawson of the Commission staff on September 11 in regard to preparing a display composed of the following exhibits, with the captions as indicated:

Commission Exhibit No.	FBI Item No.	Caption
2609	D33-10	Rosa Kuznetsova, Ella German, Lee Harvey Oswald, and Pavel Golovachev
2612	D33-24	Oswald and Alfred (last name unknown), a Hungarian friend of Anita Ziger
2606	B3-23	View overlooking the Svisloch River from the balcony of the Oswalds' apartment in Minsk.

The title of the entire display should be "Photographs of Oswalds in U.S.S.R."

Also as explained to Mr. Gauthier, the previous exhibits you furnished spell "Ziger" with an e, "Zieger." The spelling which the Commission is going to use is simply "Ziger." Mr. Gauthier agreed to make this change.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

September 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W. Conrad (R. H. Jevons)
1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 1, 1964, and my letter dated September 4, 1964, concerning the circumstances under which Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department processed the assassination rifle for latent fingerprints and palm prints.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated September 11, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" which contains the information you requested. Also enclosed is a copy of the report of Lieutenant J. C. Day dated January 8, 1964, the original of which he furnished to Mr. G. L. Lumpkin, Deputy of Police, Dallas Police Department.

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las (11)

62-109090 -

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosures (3)

NOTE: By letter dated 9-1-64, the Commission referred to palm prints lifted from the under side of the assassination rifle barrel which was concealed by the fore grip by Lt. J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department on 11-22-63. Certain circumstances indicated Day did not follow usual procedure in the lifting of this print and some questions were raised by the Commission in this matter. The palm print which was obtained was compared with the assassination rifle in the FBI Laboratory and the examiners were able to positively identify this lift as having come from the assassination rifle. This was furnished the Commission by let 9-4-64. Commission had desired Lt. Day be questioned further regarding how he obtained palm prints and other related information and LHM reveals this information which is being furnished the Commission.

79 SEP 21 1964

MR. TROTTER 9-19-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The major case prints of John W. Newman, Samuel Thomas Webster, Billy Joe Victory, Luke Mixo Mooney, A. D. McCurley, and Eugene Lawrence Boone, Dallas County, Texas, deputy sheriffs, were submitted with Dallas airtel of September 15, 1964, for comparison with the one latent palm print remaining unidentified from the four cartons in this case.

The latent palm print was not identified with the submitted palm prints.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

The submitted prints are being retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James E. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGN:sam
(10)

NOT RECORDED
155 SEP 22 1964

70 SEP 22 1964

MR. TROTTER 9-13-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of C. H. Doority, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, were submitted with Dallas airtel of September 10, 1964, for comparison with the one latent palm print remaining unidentified from the four cartons in this case.

The latent palm print was not identified with the submitted palm prints.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

The submitted prints are being retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belcamp
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James E. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. E. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

DGT:mcm
(10)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 21 1964

SEP 21

9-16-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtels 9-15-64, submitting major case prints of Eugene Lawrence Doone, A. D. McCurley, Lake Elmo Mooney, Billy J. Victory, Samuel Theron Webster, and John W. Wiseman, and the palm prints of C. H. Moority.

The one remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case is not identical with the submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Deloach
1 - Mr. Rogen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RCV:cem
(12)

CONFIDENTIAL

67 SEP 25 1964

MR. TROTTER 9-16-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Mr. Richard D. Bogge and Mr. Fletcher D. Thompson of the General Investigative Division came to the Latent Fingerprint Section today, 9-16-64, for a comparison of their palm prints with the one remaining palm print previously developed on the cartons in this case.

The comparisons were made without effecting an identification.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James E. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

EGW:ecm
(10)

79 SEP 23 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen

September 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letters dated September 9 and September 15, 1964, dealing with Exhibits D-243 through D-250.

The aforementioned Exhibits have been examined by our Laboratory and nothing of cryptographic significance was noted in connection therewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:pdb
(9)

NOTE:

This advice per Laboratory report to Dallas dated 9-14-64. Exhibits in question with eight items including five letters in Russian language belatedly turned over by Marina Oswald on 8-28-64.

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 21 1964

11 SEP 18 1964

SEP 15 11 45 AM '64

FBI - REARING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Deloach
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters

SEP 12

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

34 SEP 24 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 9/15/64

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This morning Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission telephoned stating that the Commission had received a telegram from Mrs. Shirley Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma, addressed to Mr. Rankin which reads as follows:

"We have testimony from assassination witness concerning strange time sequence of shots. Use of Italian rifle negated by this testimony and by testimony of Zapruder."

Willens stated that in view of Mrs. Martin's background, the Commission has been reluctant to have her interviewed but in view of the contents of the telegram Mr. Rankin has requested that the FBI interview Mrs. Martin concerning the contents of the telegram.

Martin is subject of NLC Letter 64-23(B) dated 4/28/64 based on her continuing prolific letter writing campaigning to vilify the Director and the FBI. She has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation. We have sent twenty-five letters to the Commission based on her activities.

In spite of Mrs. Martin's background, since the Commission has specifically requested she be interviewed concerning this one item, it would appear we have no alternative other than to interview her.

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 18 1964

Instructions are being issued to Oklahoma City concerning interview of Mrs. Martin.

50 SEP 23 1964

1 - 62-109060 (President's Commission)
CallSpab (8)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enc.
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enc.
2 - Mr. Griffith - Enc.
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enc.
1 - Mr. Neill - Enc.
1 - Office, Rm. 7138

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9-15-64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS 11-22-63

Reference memorandum dated 2-26-64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the President's Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 9-14-64, Miss Jane Vida, Commission employee, sent by courier to SA Robert A. Frazier Commission Exhibits 2422, 2425, 2427 and 2441. A complete description of these exhibits is attached.

Miss Vida requested the Bureau furnish the Commission as soon as possible with one 8" by 10" black and white photographic print of each.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: The Exhibits will be reproduced as requested and one 8" by 10" black and white print of each will be furnished to the Commission. The original exhibits and copies will be returned to the Commission.

62-109060

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enc.
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enc.
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enc.
1 - Mr. Malley - Enc.
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attn: Mr. C. Q. Smith) - Enc.

RAF:nlb (13)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
105 SEP 23 1964

SEP 22 1964

79 SEP 24 1964

9-15-64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
2422	7" X 9" photograph of Jack Ruby wearing hand cuffs, left profile view
2425	8" X 10" photograph of Jack Ruby holding microphone, marked on back "Obtained from Time Incorporated NYC 3/26/64"
2427	8" X 10" photograph of "closed" sign on billboard bearing numerous photographs, marked on back "Dallas Times Herald Jul 17 1964 Photo Dept."
2441	8" by 10" photograph showing back of heads of several men (probably photograph of television picture tube image.

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Jepsen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith

September 3, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of Miss Mary A. Rowecstsky, Commission employee, on September 2, 1964, to a representative of this Bureau concerning the reproduction of certain Commission exhibits. These exhibits were furnished to a Special Agent of this Bureau on the same date as the request. Miss Rowecstsky requested that all Commission exhibits be returned, with the exception of Shaneyfelt Exhibit number 34.

In accordance with this request, there are enclosed herewith three photocopies each of Shaneyfelt Exhibits numbered 13, 14, 19, 20 through 25 and 28 through 35, together with the original exhibits, with the exception of Shaneyfelt Exhibit number 34, which is retained in this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

SEP 16 1964

Enclosures (37)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (18)
62-109060

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas are photocopies of each of the exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with a listing of same.

RJ:emh (10)

Belmont
Mohr
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SEP 15 9 39 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Miss Rowcotsky made the request of SA Robert E. Neill.

Shaneyfelt Exhibit number 34 is being retained in that it originated at the Bureau. Other Shaneyfelt exhibits also originated at the Bureau; however, in view of the specific request of Miss Rowcotsky, they are being returned to the Commission.

RJ:emh

9/15/64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 13	One photograph of Oswald holding a rifle
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 14	Three photographs of Oswald holding a rifle
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 15	One photograph of Oswald holding a rifle
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 20	[illegible] 1963, issue of "The Worker"
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 21	[illegible] 24, 1963, issue of "The Worker"
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 22	Three mounted photographs of Oswald holding a rifle, portion of March 17, 1963, issue of "The Militant," and portion of March 24, 1963, issue of "The Worker"
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 23	One mount of photographs showing rear of Samuel Walker's residence and an unidentified individual holding a rifle
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 24	Four mounted photographs of Oswald
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25	One mounted photograph of Presidential parade in Dallas and one street diagram showing parade route
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 26	[illegible] Depository Building
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 27	[illegible] Book Depository Building, [illegible] of portion of concrete curbing
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 30	Photograph showing a section of concrete curbing
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 31	Photograph showing a Dallas street scene
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 32	[illegible] showing Texas School Book [illegible] Building
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 33	[illegible] showing Dallas street scene
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 34	[illegible] showing a portion of concrete curbing and a section of concrete curbing
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 35	One color photograph showing area around concrete curbing

1

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

September 15, 1964
~~1 - Mr. C. A. Evans~~
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is one copy of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, Dallas, Texas, dated August 28, 1964, captioned as above. This report contains the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald. It is being furnished as it contains information of possible interest to you.

Copies of this report have also been furnished to The President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and one copy has been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service.

Enclosure

KMR:vew
(10)

1 - (62-109060)
1 - (62-109090)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Numerous complaints have been received in the assassination investigation relating to individuals other than Lee Harvey Oswald. The complaints generally relate to remarks and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials, and the policies of the administration. These complaints have been initiated by mental cases, cranks, and patriotic citizens. This is the seventh report* disseminated to The President's Commission, and a copy has been disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service separately. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Mr. Malley, and appropriate Bureau Supervisors.

* of this kind

79 SEP 18 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS.

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

19

STATE

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Dalbach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 9/15/64

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

At 1:45 PM this date Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission called advising that he desired certain films in connection with the assassination be shown at Commission headquarters this date at 4:30 PM for the benefit of Senators Russell and Cooper, members of the President's Commission.

The films Mr. Rankin requested to be shown are the Zapruder film, the Nix film and the film of the re-enactment of the assassination.

It was ascertained that these three films are available in the Bureau and that representatives of the Laboratory can handle the showing.

Mr. Rankin was advised that Special Agent Fred Webb and Mr. Raymond Triplett of the Laboratory would be at the Commission office by 4:30 PM with the films and necessary equipment.

ACTION

For information.

NOT RECORDED
109 SEP 21 1964

6 SEP 21 1964

GHS:pab
(8)

79 SEP

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. Belmont 9/15/64

A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

This morning Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission telephoned stating that the Commission had received a telegram from Mrs. Shirley Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma, addressed to Mr. Rankin which reads as follows:

"We have testimony from assassination witness concerning strange time sequence of shots. Use of Italian rifle negated by this testimony and by testimony of Zapruder."

Willens stated that in view of Mrs. Martin's background, the Commission has been reluctant to have her interviewed but in view of the contents of the telegram Mr. Rankin has requested that the FBI interview Mrs. Martin concerning the contents of the telegram.

Martin is subject of SAC Letter 64-23(E) dated 4/28/64 based on her continuing prolific letter writing campaigning to vilify the Director and the FBI. She has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation. We have sent twenty-five letters to the Commission based on her activities.

In spite of Mrs. Martin's background, since the Commission has specifically requested she be interviewed concerning this one item, it would appear we have no alternative other than to interview her.

ACTION

Instructions are being issued to Oklahoma City concerning the interview of Mrs. Martin.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
GJK:pab (8)

1 - Belmont

September 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated September 3, 1964, setting forth results of our interview of Miss Aline Mosby, United Press correspondent who interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald in Moscow in 1959.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

JJL:pdb
(8)

NOTE:

62-109090

Enclosure has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley.

170 SEP 16 1964

SEP 15 11 43 AM '64

FBI - WASHINGTON, D.C.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

SEP 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133

DATE: 9/15/64

1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Cunningham
1 - Mr. Neill
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Davies

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the President's Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 9/14/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky called Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory, and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the exhibits listed herein. She further requested that the Commission be furnished with three copies of each exhibit and that all copies plus the original of each exhibit be returned to the Commission upon completion of this work.

In a subsequent telephone call, Miss Rowcotsky advised that it would be satisfactory to reproduce these exhibits by Xerox with the exception of the cover pages of Oliver Exhibits numbered 1 and 2 which are to be photographed.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of the following described exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill on the date of the request:

Exhibit Number	Description
Oliver Exhibit No. 1	March, 1964, issue of "American Opinion"
Oliver Exhibit No. 2	February, 1964, issue of "American Opinion"
Oliver Exhibit No. 4	December 20, 1963, issue of "The Councilor"
Oliver Exhibit No. 5	May 17, 1964, issue of "National Enquirer"

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention: Mr. C. O. Smith)

SEP 22 1964

79 SEP 23 1964

MMM:bam (14)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, 11/22/63
62-109090

This work will be handled by an Agent examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION:

Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. All copies plus the original of each exhibit will be returned to the Commission.

Handled. Left with Commission
3/17/64

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

September 14, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to confirm a conversation of this date between Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff and Mr. John F. Gallagher in which arrangements were made to take the testimony of Mr. Gallagher on Tuesday, September 15, 1964, at 9:30 a.m. on the subject of neutron activation tests.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 21 1964

17 SEP 16 1964

79 SEP 22 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. M. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7138

DATE: 9/14/64

1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Frazier

Tolson
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Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Mr. Norman Redlich of the President's Commission called SA John F. Gallagher of the Laboratory today and requested his presence at 9:30 a.m. on 9/15/64, to depose on matters relating to neutron activation analyses conducted on the paraffin casts from the hands and cheek of Lee Harvey Oswald. A written copy of the letter requesting SA Gallagher's testimony is attached.

As you will recall, paraffin casts taken from Lee Harvey Oswald were examined by neutron activation analyses at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to determine if these casts bore any deposits which could be specifically associated with the rifle cartridges found in the Texas School Book Depository Building following the President's assassination. As a result of these examinations, deposits found on the paraffin casts from the hands and cheek of Oswald could not be specifically associated with the rifle cartridges. In view of the fact that the paraffin casts were not made until after the reported firing and handling of the fired revolver, no significance could be attached to the residues found on the casts other than the conclusion that barium and antimony in these residues are present in amounts greater than would be expected to be found on the hands of an individual who had not recently fired a weapon or handled a fired weapon.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

SEP 16 1964

JFG:bsm (10)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Conrad
DeLoach
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

This afternoon Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission telephonically requested an interview by Bureau Agents of Mrs. Johnnie Walker, 2437 Varsity, Grand Prairie, Texas.

Willens stated Mrs. Walker had telephonically contacted the Commission on Sunday, 9/13/64, and today reporting that on October 24, 1963, she had attended a meeting with Oswald and other individuals which was a conspiratorial meeting of some kind.

She also advised the Commission that she had a friend at the post office where Ruby and Oswald had their post office boxes. Mr. Willens stated he did not know the significance of the information regarding this friend.

Willens stated Mrs. Walker had advised she was willing to appear and testify before the Commission but had indicated some reluctance to be interviewed by the FBI.

Mr. Willens stated Mrs. Walker could be contacted at the above address or through the telephone of a neighbor whose number is AN 2-0390.

SEP 16 1964

Willens indicated he felt Mrs. Walker might be a "crackpot" but indicated that he desired she be interviewed by the FBI for any pertinent information in her possession.

ACTION

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 17 1964

A teletype is being sent to the Dallas Office instructing them to interview Mrs. Walker.

GHS:pab
(7)

79 SEP 18 1964

9-14-64

1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Airtel

To: SAC, WFO

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) (44-24016)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

By letter dated September 10, 1964, the President's Commission requested that in conducting the investigation concerning the leaks of the Lee Harvey Oswald diary, the Jack L. Ruby polygraph examination and the Jack L. Ruby testimony before Chief Justice Warren, that Mr. Sol A. Dann of Detroit and Mr. Melvin Belli of San Francisco, the members of the Commission staff and the Commission be interviewed and report the results of these inquiries.

Enclosures comprising reports and memoranda are being furnished to WFO only as WFO will be handling the bulk of this investigation. In this respect WFO is to assign mature, experienced personnel to this matter. The fact that the Commission has requested the investigation must not lend itself to any reluctance on the part of the investigative Agents to fully explore and pin down any and every possibility that the questioned leaks might have occurred within the Commission. The results of the investigation must meet the highest Bureau standards. All interviews are to be thorough, business like and conducted with circumspection.

MAILED 3
SEP 18 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosures (14)
1 - Detroit
1 - San Francisco
1 - Dallas
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
KMR:las (8)
NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont, 9-11-64, captioned as above, KMR:las. This matter is being coordinated between Civil Rights Section and the Criminal Section, Division 6.

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 18 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, WFO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Personnel assigned are to thoroughly review the enclosed memoranda and reports which reveal previous investigation conducted in this matter before instituting investigation.

For the information of all offices, results of investigation for each phase must be submitted separately by a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination as follows:

Pertaining to the leak of Oswald's diary, this information is to be contained in a letterhead memorandum under the caption "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba."

Pertaining to the Ruby interview and polygraph examination, results of this investigation are to be reported under "Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

For the information of Detroit and San Francisco following is a summary of investigation previously conducted concerning the leaks:

By letters dated June 30, 1964 and July 10, 1964, the President's Commission requested the Bureau to conduct investigation of the publication of Lee Harvey Oswald's diary by "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

On June 27, 1964, "The Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, carried an article by Carl Freund concerning information furnished by Jack Ruby at the time of his interview by Chief Justice Earl Warren at Dallas, Texas, on 6-7-64. A copyrighted article by Hugh Aynesworth concerning Oswald's diary together with a photograph of a page of this diary also appeared. On June 28, 1964, the same paper carried the second article by Hugh Aynesworth concerning the diary, also a photograph of a CP U. S. A. letter dated 7-31-63, addressed to Oswald, a photograph of Oswald's undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marines dated 9-13-60 and a photograph of an International Certificate of Vaccination in the name of Oswald bearing the signature "A. J. Hidell" bearing date stamp 6-8-63. Those items were among materials seized by

the Dallas Police Department on 11/22 - 23/63, in a search of Oswald's room at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, and his effects at the residence of Ruth Paine, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas.

The investigation indicated Assistant District Attorney William F. Alexander, Dallas, Texas, was the possible source of material published. It was determined Alexander obtained film of the above-mentioned documents from Dallas Police Department on June 1, 1964, and had copies of the film and hard copy photographs made at the Dallas Recordak Corporation in Dallas, Texas. Officials at "The Dallas Morning News" refused to divulge the source of the material for their articles. Interviews with officials of the Dallas Police Department failed to establish the source of material published, although Chief of Police, Jesse E. Curry, had the immediate reaction the information was made available by Alexander. Also Mr. Henry Wade, District Attorney, Dallas, Texas, indicated he suspected Alexander but could furnish no specific proof.

When Alexander was interviewed by Agents of the Dallas Office, he denied being the source of the material published. However, Alexander alleged that Representative Gerald R. Ford, a member of the President's Commission, leaked the information to "Life" magazine. Alexander made other allegations which he stated he obtained from a source that he would not identify.

Mr. Henry Wade, District Attorney, made available for examination a folder containing hard copy prints of the evidence, which folder he stated was obtained from the office of William F. Alexander during late June of 1964.

On July 17, 1964, Mr. Holland McCombs, Dallas correspondent for "Life" magazine advised he contacted Hugh Aynesworth, reporter for "The Dallas Morning News" on June 25 or 26, 1964, concerning the purchase of a copy of Oswald's diary, at which time he was referred to Aynesworth's wife Paula. Mr. McCombs purchased from

Airtel to SAC, WFO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

Paula Aynesworth the copy of Oswald's diary for $2500. Neither Aynesworth nor his wife revealed the source of the diary. Thereafter "Life" magazine obtained permission from Marina Oswald for the publication of the diary for $20,000 plus one-half share of all foreign sales of the issue containing the diary.

Disposition of the film and prints in possession of the Dallas Police Department were accounted for. The FBI Laboratory conducted an examination of the material obtained from the office of Mr. Henry Wade, Dallas, Texas, and a copy of Oswald's diary obtained from "Life" magazine. The examination established that "Life" magazine's copy which was published, was made from the film obtained from the Dallas District Attorney's Office.

On August 17, 1964, Congressman Gerald R. Ford was interviewed by a representative of this Bureau. He said he desired to unequivocally state, and to furnish a signed statement if necessary, that he did not leak the information in question. He also stated that he did talk to "Life" magazine previously, but under no circumstances had he given "Life" magazine any information concerning Oswald's diary.

Ruby was afforded a polygraph examination at the Dallas County Jail on 7-18-64 by Special Agents Bell Herndon and W. James Wood at the specific request of the President's Commission. Present during various phases of the examination were E. L. Holman of the Dallas Sheriff's Office, Clayton, Fowler and Joe M. Tonahill, Ruby's attorneys, Assistant District Attorney William Alexander, Dr. William Robert Beavers, Court Reporter Odell Oliver and Jack Ruby. On 7-22-64, the "Dallas Times Herald" printed an article purporting to be the complete questions and answers from the polygraph examination and on 7-30-64, the Commission requested that we conduct investigation to determine how this information came into the hands of the "Dallas Times Herald."

Enclosed are letterhead memoranda setting forth results of this investigation with the exception of an interview with Arlin Specter of the President's Commission, who has not been interviewed.

Airtel to SAC, WFO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

On June 7, 1964, Chief Justice Warren and members of the President's Commission interviewed Jack Ruby at the Dallas County Jail. On 8-18-64, a copyright story by Dorothy Kilgallen appeared in the "New York Journal-American" which set forth verbatim the transcript of Ruby's testimony. On 8-20-64, the Commission requested that we conduct investigation to determine how this transcript came into the possession of Dorothy Kilgallen, and the Journal-American. Enclosed are letterhead memoranda setting forth results of investigation conducted with the exception of investigation within the President's Commission itself. It will be noted that in addition to persons interviewed who were present, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Congressman Gerald Ford of the Commission, Commission Counsel J. Lee Rankin, Commission Staff Counsel Joseph H. Ball and Arlin Specter and Elmer W. Moore, Special Agent, U. S. Secret Service assigned to the Commission were also present during this interview.

All persons who were present at the interview of Ruby and during the conduct of the polygraph examination who have not been interviewed must be thoroughly interviewed for all information they may have concerning the leaks. Any other indicated investigation within the Commission itself must also be conducted; particularly in connection with the transcript of the Ruby interview, it must be determined how many copies were reproduced by the Commission, what was done with them and all persons having access to them within the Commission must also be interviewed. Every effort must be made to pin down the specific handling and disposition of each and every copy known to exist. It is noted that one copy of this transcript was furnished by the Commission to the Bureau and the Commission has been advised of the security of this copy.

With respect to the interview of Melvin Belli, it was noted that he was the attorney who defended Ruby during his trial in Dallas, Texas, however, he was discharged prior to the Commission's interview of Ruby and the polygraph examination and was not present on either occasion. He should be thoroughly interviewed for any knowledge he might have concerning the leaks of the Oswald diary, interview of Ruby and polygraph examination.

Airtel to SAC, WFO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

With respect to Mr. Sol A. Dann, he is a Detroit attorney who was hired by Ruby's family subsequent to Ruby's trial. There has been animosity between Dann and Ruby's Dallas attorneys, Fowler and Tonahill. Dann hired a psychiatrist to examine Ruby prior to the polygraph examination and on the basis of his recommendation was strongly opposed to allowing Ruby to take the examination. This should be considered in the interview of Dann at Detroit and any information he has concerning any of the three leaks in question should be obtained. Leads arising from either of these interviews should, of course, be set out by teletype and promptly pursued to their logical conclusion.

The Bureau has received indications the President's Commission is concluding its investigation. Therefore, this matter is to be handled immediately.

Detroit and San Francisco are to submit the results of their investigation to reach the Bureau on or before September 18, 1964. WFO is to submit results of investigation to reach the Bureau by 9 a.m. September 21, 1964.

All offices are to submit one copy revealing results of investigation to Dallas for their information as office of origin. The Bureau will handle dissemination to the President's Commission.

Persons contacted should be initially and specifically advised that these interviews are being conducted upon the specific request of the President's Commission. In addition, receiving offices are instructed this is a limited investigation restricted to Commission members, Commission staff and the two former Ruby attorneys.

Upon completion of interviews with Commission members and staff, WFO is instructed to advise the Bureau and do not interview Chief Justice Warren pending further instructions.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

SEP 10 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Confirming a telephone conversation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation more than a week ago, the Commission asks that in making your investigation concerning the alleged leaks of the Oswald Diary, the Ruby polygraph, and the Ruby testimony, you interview Mr. Sol A. Dann of Detroit and Mr. Marvin Belli of San Francisco, the members of the Commission staff and the Commission, and report to us the results of those inquiries.

The Commission greatly appreciates your continuing cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 17 1964

SEP 10 1964

September 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

RECORDED-READING ROOM
FBI
SEP 14 1 37 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter to you dated September 2, 1964, enclosing results of a portion of this Bureau's investigation to determine how the transcript of Jack L. Ruby's testimony before the President's Commission on June 7, 1964, came into the possession of Dorothy Kilgallen and the "New York Journal-American." This investigation was initially requested by you on August 20, 1964.

Enclosed herewith are two copies each of a memorandum dated September 4, 1964, and a memorandum dated September 9, 1964, both at Dallas, Texas, setting forth the results of additional investigation regarding this matter. Further investigation is being conducted pursuant to the supplemental request in your letter of September 10, 1964.

BY COURIER SVC.
SEP 4
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (4)

JWH/cac/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

NOT RECORDED
193 SEP 15 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CRIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-Sec 77

NOTE:

A copyright story by Dorothy Kilgallen appeared in the "New York Journal- American" on 8/18/64 which set forth verbatim Ruby's testimony before the President's Commission on 6/7/64. On 8/20/64 Mr. Rankin telephonically requested investigation to determine how this transcript came into possession of Kilgallen and the "Journal-American." By letter 8/26/64 we confirmed Rankin's request, and furnished results of interviews of the publisher of the "Journal-American" and Dorothy Kilgallen, both of whom refused to identify their source. We also advised the Commission that we would not interview any personnel of the Commission in absence of a specific request. We have previously interviewed all others present except Commission members who deny any knowledge of how the transcript came to be printed and forwarded results by letter 9/2/64. The Commission by letter 9/10/64 requested that Commission personnel be interviewed. This investigation is being ordered.

SECRET

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
September 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of the following communications which set forth results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and related inquiries:

(1) Report of Special Agent James F. Norrissey dated August 21, 1964, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba."

(2) Report of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender dated September 3, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba."

(3) Memorandum dated September 2, 1964, at Miami, Florida, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba."

(4) Memorandum dated August 31, 1964, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Mark Lane, James Delaney Garot," and the enclosure thereto entitled "16 Questions on the Assassination."

We will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of the classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (10)

REL:pah

SECRET

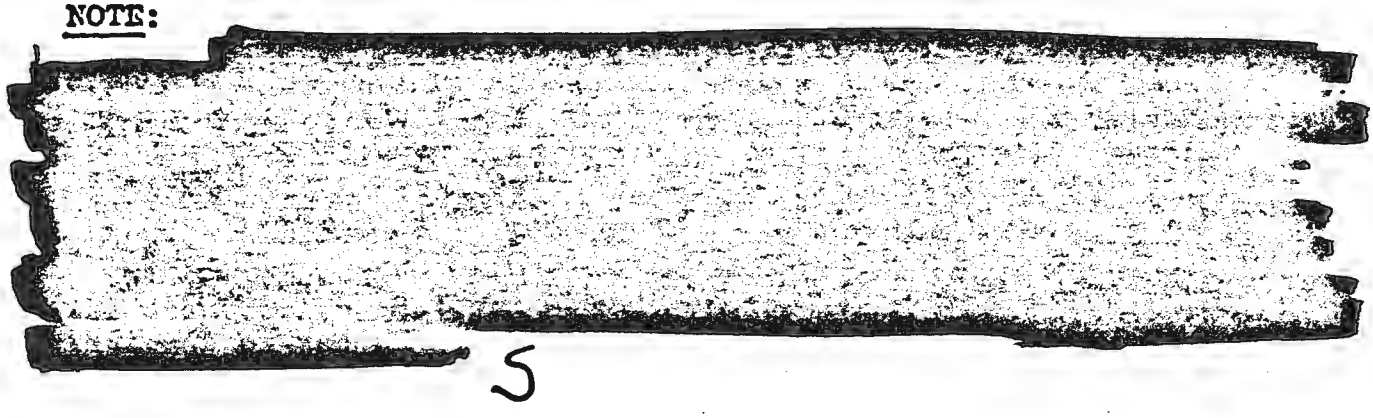
(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:



S

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
September 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter of July 2, 1964, which forwarded to the Commission results of our review of the book "The Red Roses of Dallas," by Nerin E. Gun. For the information of the Commission, the French weekly newspaper "Minute" in its August 21, 1964, edition contained an article by Mr. Gun entitled "Exclusive. Marina Oswald: Why My Husband Killed Kennedy."

Enclosed for the Commission are two photostatic copies of Mr. Gun's article and two copies of a translation of this article which was prepared by this Bureau. The enclosures are being furnished for the added information of the Commission in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

REL:pah
(9)

NOTE: Gun is a Turkish national who has written several articles and a book concerning the assassination. He has made a number of allegations in connection with the assassination that had not been substantiated and a number of his allegations are obviously false. We made a detailed review of

(CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: CONTINUED:

his book "The Red Roses of Dallas" and furnished the Commission a detailed memorandum refuting his claims. He recently wrote an article in the French newspaper setting forth his results of an interview with Marina Oswald. The information he attributes to Marina generally conforms with the data she has furnished this Bureau. His interview with Marina presents her in a very good light as the victim of an assassin who is trying her best to make a successful life for herself and her children in America. Marina reportedly told Gun that she was convinced Lee Oswald had killed Kennedy because he wanted to become a "big shot, a celebrated person, a somebody."

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - I. W. Conrad
(R. Jevons)
(Cortlandt Cunningham)

62 109090-

September 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(J. C. Stokes)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 9, 1964, concerning an allegation that Special Agent in Charge J. Gordon Shanklin of our Dallas Office made a public statement about a paraffin test performed on Lee Harvey Oswald.

Special Agent in Charge Shanklin advises me that he made no such statement and that the allegation is completely unfounded.

With my letter to you dated August 21, 1964 concerning the appearance of Mark Lane on the Barry Gray Radio Program in New York City, I furnished you a twenty-seven page transcript of this program. On page four of this transcript substantially the same allegation as set out in your letter dated September 9, 1964, was made by Mr. Lane. At that time this Bureau immediately questioned Special Agent in Charge Shanklin as to the truthfulness of this allegation. In this same letter to you dated August 21, 1964, on page two, I specifically stated, "The alleged announcements made by representatives of this Bureau, which are discussed on pages three and four of the enclosed transcription, are completely without foundation as no such announcements were made."

To further substantiate Special Agent in Charge Shanklin's denial I direct your attention to my letter dated February 26, 1964, wherein I furnished you another transcript of a meeting which took place at Town Hall, New York City, on February 18, 1964, where Mark Lane was the principal speaker.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - New York (105-38431) NOTE FOR DALLAS AND NEW YORK ON PAGE TWO.

105-82555
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOTE: For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, IS-R-Cuba", dated 9/11/64 RDR/cb

RDR/cb (17)

SEP 22 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

On page twenty-six of this transcript Mr. Lane is reported to have stated to his audience, "Now you may recall that on Saturday, November 23rd, we were told by Chief Curry, told the press of the nation, told the press of the world, that the paraffin test had come back. It was positive. It proved that Oswald had fired a weapon, it proved that Oswald was the assassin." You can readily see in this instance Mr. Lane attributes this statement concerning the paraffin test to Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department.

For your further information the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated November 30, 1963, commencing on page 145 discloses that the paraffin tests were conducted by members of the Dallas Police Department and the technical examinations were made by two members of the Dallas City - County Criminal Investigative Laboratory on November 23, 1963.

Sincerely yours,

To SACs Dallas and New York

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Reference is made to Bureau letter 8/21/64 to the President's Commission concerning the appearance of Lane on the Barry Gray Radio Program and Dallas airtel dated 8/22/64 concerning SAC Shanklin's denial of the allegations contained in the transcript of this program.

For your information the Commission in its letter of 9/9/64 advised in a handbill advertising a lecture in New York, Mark Lane asked the question "Why did the FBI chief in Dallas, Gordon Shanklin, state that the paraffin test run on Oswald's face was positive when the actual laboratory affidavit shows it to be negative on the face--and thus that he could not have fired a rifle?" The Commission requested that the Bureau advise whether SAC Shanklin made any remarks on the paraffin test.

The above reply to the Commission's request is furnished for your information.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

E. WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 9

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In a handbill advertising a lecture in New York, Mark Lane asked the question:

> "Why did the FBI chief in Dallas, Gordon Shanklin, state that the paraffin test run on Oswald's face was positive when the actual laboratory affidavit shows it to be negative on the face -- and thus that he could not have fired a rifle?"

Will you please ascertain whether Mr. Shanklin made any remarks on the subject of the paraffin test.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

SEP

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: September 11, 1964

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

At 11 A.M. this date Mr. Norman Redlich of the President's Commission telephoned. He stated that he had another expedite request which he would like to have handled as soon as possible. He stated that a member of the Commission staff had contacted Mr. Truly of the Texas School Book Depository and had advised Mr. Truly he would be interviewed by the Bureau for the following information:

1. The approximate weights of the rolling readers cartons with their contents.
2. The approximate weights of the other two cartons at the window with their contents.
3. Ask Truly whether there were any cartons on the sixth floor of the Depository which could not be handled by one male individual.

Mr. Redlich stated they desired this information in order to support a statement that the assassin could have moved any of the cartons on the sixth floor of the Depository Building without assistance.

Mr. Redlich will be orally advised of the results of the investigation with written confirmation to follow.

ACTION:

SAC Shanklin was telephonically advised of the material desired by Redlich and instructed to handled the matter expeditiously; advise of results telephonically followed by letterhead memorandum appropriate for dissemination to the Commission.

GHS:job
(6)

1 SEP 18 1964

56 SEP 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62 109090-

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated September 2, 1964, which enclosed affidavits from Mr. B. M. Patterson and Mr. L. J. Lewis and also enclosing a memorandum dated August 27, 1964, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald." The memorandum revealed the results of interviews with Mr. Patterson and Mr. Lewis conducted on August 25 and 26, 1964.

On September 6, 1964, Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff was in telephonic contact with a representative of this Bureau. Mr. Redlich requested that an additional affidavit be obtained from Mr. B. M. Patterson. This affidavit was to indicate that the written report of August 27, 1964, revealing the results of his interviews on August 25 and 26, 1964, represented a correct report. Mr. Redlich's request was confirmed by your letter of September 8, 1964.

Enclosed are an original affidavit and one copy signed by Mr. Patterson and dated September 7, 1964, which were obtained by representatives of our Dallas Office.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Sincerely yours,

KMR:las
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

58 SEP 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

We previously completed a Commission request wherein we obtained sworn affidavits from B. M. Patterson and L. J. Lewis which concerned a recontact with these men who were the individuals witnessing the flight of Lee Harvey Oswald from the scene of the J. D. Tippit shooting. Patterson and Lewis were reinterviewed on August 25 and 26, 1964, at which time Patterson made a change in his statement from that which he previously furnished during his original interview on January 22, 1964. This change concerned display of Lee Harvey Oswald's photograph to him.

When Patterson was reinterviewed on 8-25 and 26-64, he observed two photographs of Oswald at which time he advised this person displayed in the photograph (Oswald) was positively and unquestionably the same person he saw at approximately 1:30 p.m. on 11-22-63. This information was contained in the 8-27-64, letterhead memorandum furnished to the Commission by letter 9-2-64.

On 9-6-64, Mr. Redlich of the President's Commission telephonically advised SA K. M. Raupach that for the completion of the Commission's report it would be necessary to obtain from Patterson an additional affidavit to the effect that information he furnished on 8-25 and 26-64, represented a true report of his interview. On 9-8-64, Mr. Redlich was telephonically advised that this affidavit had been obtained and was forthcoming. On 9-6-64, Mr. Redlich stated he would confirm this request in writing. This letter was dated 9-8-64, received 9-9-64. No further action necessary.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

...N,
...Chairman
...RUSSELL
...NAN COOPER
...NS
...FORD
...CLOY
...DULLES

Mr. Moh...
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. D...Lach
Mr. ...
Mr. Gale
Mr. ...
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Candy

J. LEE RA...

SEP 8 19...

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This letter confirms a conversation between Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff and Agent Kenneth M. Raupach of your Bureau on September 6, 1964.

By covering letter of September 2, 1964, you forwarded to us an affidavit executed by Mr. B. M. Patterson, a witness to the flight of Lee Harvey Oswald from the Tippit shooting. Also enclosed was a memorandum dated August 27, 1964 from your Dallas, Texas, office entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald." We have requested that your Bureau contact B. M. Patterson once again, ask him to review pages 2 and 3 of the aforementioned memorandum of August 27, 1964 and secure a new affidavit that your memorandum represents a correct report of the interview described therein.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 18 1964

SEP 8 1964

64—SEP 9 1964

CONTROL FTD N...

SEP ... 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

SEP 8 19

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This letter confirms a conversation between Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff and Agent Kenneth M. Raupach of your Bureau on September 6, 1964.

By covering letter of September 2, 1964, you forwarded to us an affidavit executed by Mr. B. M. Patterson, a witness to the flight of Lee Harvey Oswald from the Tippit shooting. Also enclosed was a memorandum dated August 27, 1964 from your Dallas, Texas, office entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald." We have requested that your Bureau contact B. M. Patterson once again, ask him to review pages 2 and 3 of the aforementioned memorandum of August 27, 1964 and secure a new affidavit that your memorandum represents a correct report of the interview described therein.

64-SEP-9-1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 18 1964

SEP 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 9-11-64

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bailey
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE

To advise the Bureau received a President's Commission request which requires interviews with members of the President's Commission and staff, Sol A. Dann of Detroit and Melvin Belli of San Francisco, the latter two, are former Ruby attorneys. The interviews are to relate to the leak of information to news media of Oswald's diary, Ruby's polygraph examination and Ruby's interview with Chief Justice Warren.

BACKGROUND

At the request of the Commission we have conducted extensive investigation concerning the leak of information to news media regarding Oswald's diary, Jack Ruby's polygraph examination and Ruby's interview with Chief Justice Warren. The results of the investigations have been furnished to the President's Commission.

Congressman Gerald R. Ford was the only member of the Commission interviewed as it was alleged he leaked information regarding Oswald's diary. This allegation was completely erroneous. The Commission was advised other members and staff would not be interviewed in the absence of a specific request.

By letter dated September 10, 1964, the Commission requested that members and staff be interviewed; also that Mr. Sol A. Dann and Melvin Belli, former Ruby attorneys, be interviewed.

Enclosure

KLR:las
(10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 18 1964

11 SEP 17 1964

64 SEP 24 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

SOVIET SECTION

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

Consideration was given as to whether these interviews should be conducted by members of Mr. DeLoach's Office since some of the Commission employees are members of Congress. It is felt that in view of the investigative nature of the requests it would be preferable to utilize experienced personnel of WFO.

ACTION

If approved, the attached airtel is to be forwarded to WFO with instructions to interview Commission members and staff, who were present during Ruby's interview and his polygraph examination, and conduct further investigation to fully explore and pin down any such leaks of information pertaining to Oswald's diary, Ruby's interview and polygraph examination within the Commission.

Receiving offices are being instructed this is a limited investigation restricted to Commission members, Commission staff and the two former Ruby attorneys. When personnel of the Commission have been interviewed, WFO has been instructed to advise the Bureau prior to conducting an interview with Chief Justice Warren, for further instructions.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/11/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

For information of the Bureau, Special Agent in Charge JOHN RICE, Secret Service, New Orleans, telephonically advised 9/11/64 that he had received a telephone call from Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D. C. Mr. RICE advised that the Warren Commission had inquired of headquarters of Secret Service in Washington if the Secret Service Office in New Orleans had copies of a circular called "Fair Play For Cuba" with address stamped on bottom "544 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana".

Mr. RICE advised they did not have any copies of such a circular and he was merely calling the New Orleans FBI Office to advise of the Warren Commission's interest in obtaining a copy of this circular.

NEW ORLEANS HAS PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TO BUREAU ORIGINALS OF ALL FPCC LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED BY OSWALD AND NONE CONTAIN ADDRESS OF 544 CAMP ST.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New Orleans

JTS:sam
(5)

b2-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 24 1964

21 SEP 14 1964

SUTEL

Approved: 79 SEP 28 1964 Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4951

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 11, 1964

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On the afternoon of September 10, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission telephoned. Mr. Rankin stated the Commission had received a letter from Congressman John R. Pillion, Republican from New York, stating certain action which he thought the Commission should take. Mr. Rankin stated he had talked to the Congressman concerning the letter and the Congressman was willing to be interviewed by the FBI.

Mr. Rankin stated that while many of the items in the letter were of no interest to the Commission, there were certain items concerning which he desired the Bureau to interview the Congressman. (Mr. Rankin indicated he would underline on the material sent to the Bureau the items he specifically desired the FBI to question the Congressman.) At Mr. Rankin's request a courier was dispatched and a copy of the Congressman's letter to Mr. Rankin was obtained.

A check of Bureau files disclosed Congressman Pillion was born August 10, 1904, in Conneaut, Ohio, and is a graduate of Cornell University. He was elected to the 83rd Congress, November 2, 1952, and re-elected to succeeding Congresses. He currently is serving on the Appropriations Committee.

We have had limited, though friendly, relations with Congressman Pillion. In June, 1961, his office contacted the Bureau advising that he had introduced a resolution declaring war on communism. This resolution emphasized the danger of the communist conspiracy and resolved that the United States declare a state of war exists between this country and the 98 Communist Parties of the world.

On April 20, 1964, an assistant to Congressman Pillion contacted Mr. DeLoach's office and requested details regarding Oswald's relationship with the American Civil Liberties Union and with Attorney John Abt in New York City. No data was furnished the Congressman's assistant and he was told that results of our investigation were being furnished to the President's Commission and release of such material rested with the Commission. Congressman's assistant recognized the Bureau's position and stated they would just wait until the report was released by the President's Commission.

Enclosure - Sent 9/14/64
105-82555
REL:pah
(9)

RECORDED 15 SEP 21 1964

11 SEP 21 1964

SOVIET SECTION

SPECIAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

A review of the letter sent to the Commission by Congressman Pillion which was obtained from Mr. Rankin takes the theme that Oswald was definitely a tool of the communist conspiracy and that in his murder of President Kennedy, Oswald was wholly influenced and motivated by his communist ideology, training, associations and objectives. In his document, Congressman Pillion states that if the Warren Commission in the final report excludes communism as the prime motivating factor in Lee Oswald's crime, then, this report would, in effect, provide a "cover-up" and "whitewash."

Congressman Pillion makes a number of statements in his document which have not been substantiated by our investigation. He alleges that Oswald was associated with the Soviet Secret Police in Russia; that Marina Oswald was "planted" by the Soviet Secret Police and induced to marry Oswald as part of the Soviet intelligence operations; and that there could be no question that Lee and Marina Oswald were considered by Soviet intelligence to be potential agents for either specific or future assignments. Further, that Oswald made a number of trips to Mexico where he consorted with the communists and that Oswald was trained to kill for the attainment of a political objective and, thus, his killing of President Kennedy was a communist political killing.

In his document, Congressman Pillion also charged that the Commission's inquiries have suppressed the free flow of available information and prevented the American public from rendering a true and balanced judgment as to the communist role and involvement. He also alleged that American official and private investigative agencies have been silenced during the nine-month period the Commission has been working on its report.

OBSERVATIONS:

The data set forth in Congressman Pillion's document follows the same line as data which has appeared in the press from avid rightists and members of the John Birch Society. Much of Congressman Pillion's information appears to have been taken from public source material, particularly the data in Oswald's diary which was published in "Life" magazine. As a matter of cooperation with the Commission, it is felt we should interview Congressman Pillion but we will make it clear to him we are there at the specific instructions of the President's Commission.

ACTION:

Attached is an airtel to WFO instructing that two mature experienced Agents familiar with the Oswald case interview Congressman Pillion concerning data in the document he sent to the Commission. We are instructing WFO to ascertain the basis or proof for the various

remarks in his document (those underlined by Mr. Rankin as described above). We are specifically instructing WFO to inform Congressman Pillion that we are conducting the interview at the specific instructions of the President's Commission.

Rec
OK.

This was specifically discussed with Cong. Boggs and Mr. Mohrman of WFO 9/14/64

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This will confirm delivery to the Commission on September 11, 1964, of two copies of a memorandum dated September 10, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning data made available to this Bureau by Lieutenant Francis L. Martello, Platoon Commander, First District, New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department. This memorandum set forth circumstances surrounding Lieutenant Martello's acquisition of a small piece of white paper which contained certain notes from Lee Harvey Oswald during Lieutenant Martello's interview with Oswald on August 10, 1963.

This will also confirm delivery to the Commission on September 11, 1964, of the original notes prepared by Lieutenant Martello from the aforementioned small piece of white paper which he obtained from Oswald.

The above-described material was furnished to the Commission at the specific request of Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky of your staff.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REL:pah
(8)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
109 SEP 15 1964

NOTE:

Oswald had small piece of paper containing handwritten notes on his possession when arrested by New Orleans police 8/9/63. During interview of Oswald by Martello on 8/10/63,

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

SEP 1 1964

SEP 11 3 01 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

NOTE CONTINUED:

Martello obtained this piece of paper from Oswald and made notes from it. We have previously obtained the actual piece of paper that was in Oswald's wallet and furnished same to the Commission. The Commission, thereafter, requested we obtain the original notes from Lt. Martello re this matter. New Orleans has done this and the data was delivered to the Commission at 10 a.m., 9/11/64, inasmuch as the Commission stated they needed this by 12 o'clock noon in connection with the preparation with their report. Instant letter confirms such delivery.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 10, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lieutenant Francis L. Martello, Platoon Commander, First District, New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department, on September 9, 1964, advised that on August 10, 1963, he interviewed a prisoner, Lee Harvey Oswald, at the First District, who had been arrested on August 9, 1963, for creating a disturbance while distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature on Canal Street, New Orleans.

At the time Oswald was questioned, Lieutenant Martello said he examined identification papers furnished him by Oswald which Oswald had removed from his wallet. At the conclusion of the interview, Oswald was returned to his cell. Lieutenant Martello stated he then placed his notes, along with several copies of the Fair Play for Cuba literature, in a file folder and placed the folder in a file cabinet.

Lieutenant Martello further advised that at approximately 3 p.m., November 23, 1963, he was interviewed by Mr. Adrian G. Vial, United States Secret Service at the First District, as Mr. Vial desired to secure from him any information be possessed regarding his, Lieutenant Martello's, interview of Oswald on August 10, 1963. Lieutenant Martello stated that at the outset of this interview he secured the original file folder on Oswald and turned over to Mr. Vial all the literature which had been secured from Oswald at the time of his arrest on August 9, 1963. Lieutenant Martello said that upon going through this folder he discovered a small piece of white paper which contained handwritten notes in English and some writing which appeared to him to be in a foreign language which he could not identify. He added that such paper had inadvertently become misplaced in the folder following his interview with Oswald. This piece of paper was turned over to Mr. Vial, but before doing so, Lieutenant Martello said he made a longhand copy of the information contained thereon. A Xerox copy of the original piece of paper, on which Lieutenant Martello recorded these notes, is attached to this memorandum.

Enclosure

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ROBERT 7 31 3 Davenport St
PL 23245
757 French ST Miami

Sock 25 Drawers 46
Shoe 40-41
Hat 5-6
SHIRT 37
OVERCOAT-48 Coat 46
UNDERSHIRT - 48

Revise Smile

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United Press 72668 / Goldberg
Ass Press 776430 MOSBY JOHNSON

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. A. Evans
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenil
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 12, 1964, which enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated August 7, 1964, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." This report contained the results of investigation relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of another similar report prepared by Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated August 28, 1964. This report has also been disseminated to the United States Department of Justice and U. S. Secret Service as it contains information of possible interest to them.

Your attention is directed to pages fifty-nine through ninety-five of the enclosed report, which reveal results of investigation to locate James M. O'Brien, an itinerant. O'Brien has not been located and further attempts to locate him are not being made unless advised to the contrary by you.

Similar reports are continuing to be received by this Bureau and subsequently will be furnished to you.

62-109060
(12 62-109090
KMR:las (11)

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

79 SEP 21 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOTE:

Numerous complaints have been received indicating individuals other than Lee Harvey Oswald were involved in the assassination. The majority of these complaints have been initiated by cranks, mental cases and patriotic citizens. Concerning James O'Brien, the Gemberd ing report of 12-10-63, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" pages 624-625, revealed that O'Brien, when registering at the Caroling Hotel, Chester, South Carolina, on 11-22-63, commented following a conversation with a roomeclerk about the assassination,"Yes, it was planned but the assassination was supposed to happen in December." Extensive investigation was conducted to locate and interview O'Brien. It was determined O'Brien is 65-70 years old and an itinterant with no known relatives. He has traded cars on several occasions some of which he abandoned. There were no stolen reports on the vehicles and [illegible] one abandoned car, according to police officials, contained a bottle of narcotics and burglarly tools. Several checking accounts of O'Briens were reviewed without results. It was noted, based on information obtained, O'Brien does not appear to be involved in any activities or crime over which we have jurisdiction. No apparent benefit would be derived in continuing efforts to locate him.

This is the 7th report disseminated to the President's Commission under the assassination caption. A copy will be dissominated to the Department and U. S. Secret Service separately. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Mr. Malley and appropriate Bureau supervisor.

62-109090

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 7, 1964, requesting that the files of the FBI be examined with respect to Eva Grant, Ralph Paul, George Senator, Breck Wall, Karen Bennett Carlin, Bruce Ray Carlin, Harry N. Olsen and Kay Helen Coleman (Mrs. Harry N. Olsen) for any information therein indicating that these persons were possible members of the Communist Party or engaged in other subversive activities.

By letter dated June 1, 1964, the President's Commission previously requested a similar check of our files with respect to Ralph Paul, George Senator and Breck Wall and you were advised by my letter of June 15, 1964, that the files of this Bureau do not contain any information of a subversive nature or otherwise concerning these individuals other than information which has been furnished to the President's Commission in connection with the investigation regarding Jack L. Ruby.

With respect to Eva Grant, Karen Bennett Carlin, Bruce Ray Carlin, Harry N. Olsen and Kay Helen Coleman, a check of the files of this Bureau does not reveal any information identifiable with these persons which would indicate they have ever been members of the Communist Party or engaged in other subversive activities.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JWH:ras (7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

79 SEP 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2021

SEP 14
COMM-FBI
SVC.

NOTE:

Above request was made by the Commission by letter of September 7, 1964, and they requested that they be advised of the results of our file check by 9/14/64. Eva Grant is Ruby's sister. Ralph Paul, George Senator and Ereck Wall are associates of Ruby. Karen Bennett Carlin is the stripper Little Lynn to whom Ruby sent the money order on the morning of 11/24/63. She is living in a common-law state with Carlin. Kay Helen Coleman was also a former stripper at Ruby's nightclub who is now married to Olsen who was a former Dallas PD Officer. We have conducted extensive investigation of these persons and their association with Ruby and developed no information indicating CP or subversive activity. A search of our files does not develop any information identifiable with them which would indicate any CP or subversive activity on their part.

RFT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

September 7, 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. LEE

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In examining our files we are unable to find any reports of allegations that Eva Grant, Ralph Paul, George Senator, Brock Wall, Karen Bennett Carlin, Bruce Ray Carlin, Harry N. Olsen and Kay Helen Coleman (Mrs. Harry N. Olsen) were members of the Communist Party or engaged in other subversive activities.

We would appreciate your examining your files and informing us no later than September 14, 1964 concerning reports in your possession on the above matters.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 17 1964

16 SEP 16 1964

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 8, 1964, requesting the preparation of visual aids dealing with the foreign conspiracy aspect of the Oswald investigation, specifically relating to Oswald's trip to Mexico and his residence in the Soviet Union.

Enclosed, per your request, are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records:

1. OSWALD'S LETTER TO THE EMBASSY U.S.S.R. WASHINGTON, D. C.

2. OSWALD'S APPLICATION FOR A VISA FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA AND THE REPLY OF THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT

3. OSWALD'S MEXICAN TOURIST CARD AND APPLICATION

4. PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE OSWALDS IN MINSK, U.S.S.R.

5. NO TITLE (Kramer Deposition 1 and Commission Exhibit 2622)

LJG:dlg dlg
(8)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosures)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

(ENCLOSURE)

See note, page 2.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

66 SEP 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Delivered to Mr. Faulkner at 12:30 pm by WFB

SEP 11 11 55 AM '64
FBI
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
The President's Commission

6. PHOTOGRAPHS OF OSWALDS IN U.S.S.R. (four photographs)

7. PHOTOGRAPHS OF OSWALDS IN U.S.S.R. (three photographs)

8. NO TITLE (Commission Exhibits 24, 101, 913, 912)

9. EXCERPTS FROM A SPEECH OSWALD NEVER DELIVERED, WHICH HE PROBABLY WROTE ABOARD THE SHIP WHILE RETURNING FROM THE U.S.S.R. WITH HIS FAMILY

These visual aids were previously approved by Mr. W. David Slawson of the Commission's staff, and this complies with the request contained in referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (36)

NOTE: The data used in the preparation of the visual aids was furnished by Slawson on 9-3-64. Preliminary diagrams were furnished to him on 9-9-64 which he approved at 3:00 p.m. same date. He requested the finished copies of these visual aids be made available to the Commission by noon 9-11-64.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

SEP 5 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to confirm the request made on September 3, 1964, by W. David Slawson of the Commission staff to Inspector Leo Gauthier of the Bureau that the Bureau prepare approximately nine visual aids dealing with the foreign conspiracy aspect of the Oswald investigation, specifically, relating to Oswald's trip to Mexico and his residence in the Soviet Union. Mr. Slawson identified certain documents and photographs to Mr. Gauthier at this conference and the two individuals discussed the manner in which they would be put together for visual aids.

In addition, we would like the following photographs grouped on one or two pages, with the captions as indicated. I believe that Nos. B3-2, D33-27, D33-5, and B3-30 might be cropped slightly if this would facilitate the grouping. The pictures, with their captions, are as follows:

B3-2. The Oswalds with Marina's Uncle Vasily Aksionov and Aunt Lubova Aksionova.

B3-7. Lee Oswald with Anatole (last name unknown) and Alexander Romanovich Zieger.

D33-46. Lee Oswald (in dark glasses) with fellow workers at the Minsk Radio and TV Factory.

D33-27. Lee Oswald with Intourist guide Rosa Kuznetsova, his guide and language instructor in Minsk during 1960.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FBI
SEP 11 11 32 AM '64
DALLAS, TEXAS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FBI
SEP 8 15 35 PM '64
DALLAS, TEXAS

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 21 1964

D82-4. Palace of Culture, the place where Lee Oswald and Marina met at a Trade Union dance.

D33-5. The Oswalds, their child, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Romanovich Zieger, and Eleanor Zieger.

B3-30. The Oswalds on the train departing Russia for the United States.

D33-25. Apartment in which Oswalds resided - Minsk.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Alternate
Ti-Packing
12:30 pm

FBI
RECD-READING ROOM
SEP 11 11 56 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 8, 1964, requesting assistance in preparing visual aids of the ninth and second floors of the Texas School Book Depository from the three-dimensional scale model prepared by the FBI of the assassination site.

Enclosed are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records:

1. Sixth Floor, Texas School Book Depository
   Dallas, Texas

2. Texas School Book Depository
   Diagram of Second Floor

These visual aids were previously approved by Mr. Redlich, and this complies with the Commission's request contained in referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

MLG:bdb
(8)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosures)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

79 SEP 18 1964

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

See Note, Page 2

NOTE: Preliminary rough drawings were furnished to Mr. Redlich for his approval on 9-8-64. These drawings were approved on the following day, 9-9-64. All material selected by the Commission for use in preparing these visual aids was basically subject matter already submitted to the Commission by the FBI, prepared in report volumes, visual aids, scale models, etc.

SEP 3 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to confirm a request by Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff to Inspector Leo Gauthier of the Bureau to prepare a visual aid of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building from your 3-dimensional scale model and also to prepare a diagram of the second floor of the TSBD showing the movements of Lee Harvey Oswald, Patrolman M. L. Baker and Roy S. Truly on November 22, 1963.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 17 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The Presidential Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 8, 1964, concerning interview of Francisco Morales relative to the claims of Ernesto Lima Juarez.

In this connection there are enclosed two copies each of a report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent John H. Kenny dated August 24, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas, and a memorandum of evaluation of said [illegible] relating to the sources concealed in the report. Special Agent Kenny's report deals in part with interview of Francisco Morales by a confidential source abroad on June 23, 1964.

As you were advised in our letter dated September 10, 1964, we do not contemplate any further action in connection with this phase of our investigation in view of the results of our reinterrogation of Mr. Lima Juarez on August 20, 1964.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

JCS:pah
(3)

CONFIDENTIAL

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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FBI
RECEIVED-DEARBORN ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Commission 9/8/64 letter asked if steps could be taken to locate and interview Francisco Morales who was named by Lima Juarez, a Mexican, as a person who may have observed Oswald while at the Del Comercio Hotel to have been in the company of two Cubans. Lima's claims have been thoroughly investigated and discredited and on 8/26/64 he recanted and said that he was quite certain he had never seen Oswald. The enclosure shows that Morales was interviewed on 8/28/64 and denied ever seeing Oswald.

Classified "Confidential" as enclosure so classified to protect our operations in Mexico. Messrs. Belmont and Malley have been approved dissemination of enclosures.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 8

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of July 1, 1964, indicated that steps to locate and interview Francisco Morales were being undertaken. In order fully to investigate the allegation of Ernesto Lima Juarez that Lee Harvey Oswald was seen in the company of Cubans at the Hotel del Comercio in Mexico City, it would be desirable for the Commission to be able to cite a report of an interview with Morales. Your efforts toward this end would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-105

SEP 9 1964

CRIMINAL FILES

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 14 1964

SEP 9 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI
SEP 11 1964 AM
SEC'Y-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 5, 1964, concerning schedules of the Continental Trailways and the Greyhound bus lines in September, 1963, for the route from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas.

The information reported on pages 10 and 11 of the report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent Daniel W. Fults, Jr., dated December 11, 1963, at Houston, Texas, does not represent a schedule of all Greyhound buses running from New Orleans to Houston in September, 1963. The full schedule of Greyhound buses making that trip on September 25, 1963, is set forth on page 3 of the December 24, 1963, report of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender in the Oswald case.

1 SEP 11 COMM-FBI

On September 9, 1964, Mr. E. A. Reimherr, Terminal Manager, Southern Greyhound bus lines, New Orleans, and Mr. Major Green, Terminal Manager, Continental Trailways bus lines, New Orleans, confirmed that their respective companies are the only interstate bus lines operating between New Orleans and Houston. Messrs. Reimherr and Green also confirmed that the schedules of trips by their companies between New Orleans and Houston as set forth on pages 3 and 12 of the report of Special Agent Callender dated December 24, 1963, are correct and complete. According to Mr. Reimherr, the time differential in connection with several of the Greyhound lines' runs between New Orleans and Houston is occasioned by different routes utilized and the number of stops made en route.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JCS:hrt
(6) NOTE PAGE TWO

62-109090
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NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15

SEP 17 1964

8 SEP 14 1964

Tolson
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Conrad
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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Commission's 9-5-64 let asked if info re Greyhound bus schedules between NO and HO in Agent Fults' report provided a full schedule. It did not as Fults' report did not deal with bus schedules, it dealt with efforts to locate bus drivers in the HO area. The info concerning the Greyhound schedules was reported on page 3 of NO 12-24-63 report which was apparently overlooked by Commission. Commission also asked if other bus lines operated between HO and NO in 9-63 and asked to be assured that the Commission was provided with the full schedules of= Greyhound and Continental. NO 9-9-64 tel establishes this to be the case and shows that no other bus lines operated between points in question in 9-63.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 11, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

On the afternoon of 9/10/64, Miss Hennigan of the President's Commission telephonically requested that the Commission be furnished three prints of one of the exhibits previously furnished by the Bureau to the Commission.

Miss Hennigan identified the exhibit desired as Exhibit Number 45 appearing in Volume III of the exhibits. This is a handwritten account of an interview with Miss Mosby, UPI reporter, found among Oswald's personal effects.

Miss Hennigan requested that when the material is ready it be sent to Mr. David Slawson, Room 504, at the Commission.

Inspector Gauthier was advised of Miss Hennigan's request.

ACTION:

That this memorandum should be forwarded to Inspector Gauthier.

GHS:job
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1964

SEP 14 1964

COVER PAGE

6-9

SEP 17 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 10, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

This afternoon Mr. W. J. Liebeler of the President's Commission telephoned.

Mr. Liebeler stated that in connection with the arrest of Oswald on August 9, 1963, by the New Orleans Police Department it was ascertained that Oswald had in his possession a pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" written by Corliss LaMont. On the pamphlet by rubber stamp was the following, "FPCC, 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, La."

Mr. Liebeler stated that Secret Service had conducted extensive investigation to ascertain relationship to and association by Oswald with the Camp Street address and had developed no pertinent information. According to Liebeler, the Secret Service had checked with the New Orleans FBI Office and had been advised that the FBI in New Orleans had also checked on Oswald's relationship to the Camp Street address with negative results.

Mr. Liebeler stated that he had the two following requests:

1. He would like to be furnished with copies of any FBI reports setting forth the investigation conducted by the FBI regarding Oswald's association with the Camp Street address. (Liebeler stated such reports may have been furnished to the Commission but his file room could not locate any.)

2. Mr. Liebeler would like to have furnished the original pamphlet which Oswald had in his possession at the time of his arrest on 8/9/63. Mr. Liebeler identified their Secret Service report of the investigation of this matter as Secret Service Control Number 517, report dated 12/9/63, at New Orleans, by Agent Gerrets.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

GHS:job
(6)

NOT RECORDED
CONTINUED OVER

67 SEP 17 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ACTION:

Supervisor Lenihan of the Domestic Intelligence Division was advised of Mr. Liebeler's request and after checking advised the Bureau investigation of Oswald's association with the Camp Street address was covered on Pages 680-683 of Dallas report 12/2/63 in the Oswald case which report was by SA Warren C. DeBrueys. This same report on Page 371 sets forth that Lieutenant Martello of the New Orleans Police Department turned over all material including the original pamphlet taken from Oswald at the time of his arrest to Agent Adrian G. Vial of Secret Service.

This information was furnished to Mr. Liebeler who stated he would locate the above-mentioned report and as to the original document he would contact Secret Service to obtain it and no further action needed to be taken by the Bureau.

September 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (O. H. Bartlett)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a communication from our Los Angeles Office dated September 2, 1964, concerning Mr. Alfred A. Curran of Costa Mesa, California.

One copy of the enclosed communication has been furnished to the Headquarters of U. S. Secret Service in Washington, D. C., inasmuch as it contains information of possible interest to that agency.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(10)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 14 1964

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Curran wrote a letter which was received at the Bureau on 8-26-64, which was referred to Los Angeles for investigation. The letter is rambling and quite incoherent in places and alleges that during April, 1963, he received in Morse code a message that the life of President Kennedy was threatened by "Harvey Lee Oswald" with an Italian rifle from the Book Depository Building in Dallas. Curran also alleged

NOTE CONTINED PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 SEP 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

9/9/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10401)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairlet 9/4/64, submitting major case prints of George Max Doughty, John Carl Day, Robert Lee Studebaker, and Richard Ward Livingston.

Eight latent fingerprints and two latent palm prints on Box A; five latent fingerprints and one latent palm print on Box B; and one latent fingerprint and one latent palm print on Box C have been identified as the prints of Robert Lee Studebaker.

The one remaining latent palm print has been compared with the submitted palm prints without effecting an identification.

The submitted prints are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:bcc
(11)

62 109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
September 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FBI READING SEP 9 1 58 PM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of a memorandum dated August 31, 1964, and the attachment thereto dealing with additional material obtained from Marina Oswald on August 28, 1964. There are enclosed, in addition, two copies each of photographs of this material which may be described as follows:

(1) Exhibit D-243--two photographs depicting front and back of a deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards.

(2) Exhibit D-244--four photographs depicting a letter in the Russian language dated May 16, 1964, and front and back of an envelope.

(3) Exhibit D-245--two photographs depicting a letter primarily in the Russian language ending with the English phrase, "P. S. Excuse me for making you wait."

(4) Exhibit D-246--six photographs depicting a letter in the Russian language dated February 25, 1964, and front and back of an envelope.

(5) Exhibit D-247--five photographs depicting a letter in the Russian language dated October 29, 1963, and front and back of an envelope.

(6) Exhibit D-248--ten photographs of two undated letters in the Russian language and front and back of an envelope.

Tolson
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCS:pah (9)

BY COURIER SVC.

COMM-FBI

SEP 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

(7) Exhibit D-249--four photographs depicting front and back of six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags.

(8) Exhibit D-250--six photographs depicting cover, front and back of title page and the table of contents of a book in the German and Russian languages.

It has been concluded that the "Lee H. Oswald" signatures appearing on three of the cards in Exhibit D-249 were written by Lee Harvey Oswald. No microdots were found in the examination of Exhibits D-243 through D-250.

The Russian-language material depicted in aforementioned photographs is being translated and copies of our translations thereof will be furnished to you in the immediate future.

We intend to review with Marina Oswald all material presently in her possession which may have been the property of Lee Harvey Oswald to determine if included therein is any material of possible significance to our investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In addition, we intend to review all the property of Marina Oswald, exclusive of purely personal items such as clothing, which was in her possession on November 22, 1963. The results of our review of this material will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (62)

NOTE:
On 8/27 and 8/28/64 Marina Oswald belatedly furnished us 14 items of possible significance to our investigation. This letter transmits the eight items received on 8/28/64.

MR. TROTTER 9/9/64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The major case prints of George Max Doughty, John Carl Day, Robert Lee Stucebaker, and Richard Ward Livingston, police officers connected with Crime Laboratory of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, were submitted with Dallas letter of September 4, 1964, for comparison with the unidentified latent impressions developed on the four cardboard cartons recovered in this case.

Fourteen latent fingerprints and four latent palm prints have been identified as the prints of Robert Lee Stucebaker.

One latent palm print remains unidentified.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

The submitted prints are being retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RCW:bcc
(10)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

67 SEP 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) ATTN: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith is an unopened letter received at the Dallas FBI Office on 9/9/64, postmarked at Denison, Texas, 9/8/64, addressed to "Mr. Earl Warren, c/o Oswald Investigating Committee, Dallas, Texas".

ring on this
ne be delivered to

The attached letter was received at our Dallas Office on 9-9-64, postmarked at Denison, Texas, 9-8-64. Inasmuch as it is addressed to the Chief Justice of the United States, it is being furnished to you.

162 109060
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1964

3 SEP 11 1964

(5)

handling of similar matters in this case,
the enclosed envelope was delivered by the
Service to the President's Commission on
, with above note. A Xerox of the envelope is being kept
future reference.

Sent _____ M Per _____

6 SEP 17 1964 Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 9-9-64

1 - C. L. Trotter
(S. F. Latona)
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

Time of Call 5:50 p.m.

J. R. Malley spoke with SAC Shanklin of Dallas with regard to the Latent Fingerprint Section's recent identification of additional latent palm and fingerprints on the four cartons found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Malley advised Shanklin that all of the latent fingerprints and all but one of the palm prints had been identified and that Dallas should continue to press in obtaining palm prints from those individuals who logically might have touched the cartons. He was instructed to insure that all FBI personnel were appropriately eliminated.

Shanklin advised they have several good possibilities in Dallas. From the Dallas Police Department one Bobby Gene Brown has indicated he may have touched the cartons. Shanklin also stated some employees of the Sheriff's Office in Dallas have also stated they may have touched the cartons. When the major case prints from these individuals are received, they will be appropriately checked against the remaining palm print.

ACTION

None. For information.

RDR:las
(8)

RECORDED
SEP 15 1964

79 SEP 17 1964

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 9 1964

TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

830 PM URGENT 9-9-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 7 44-24016

FROM NEW YORK 44-974&3XXXX 2 SP

JACK L. RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA, CIVIL RIGHTS

~~REBU~~ REFERENCE BUREAU AIRTEL TO DALLAS AND NEW YORK ~~NINE~~ SEPTEMBER FOUR LAST ENCLOSING LETTER OF PRESIDENTS COMMISSION DATED ~~NINE~~ SEPTEMBER THREE LAST., AND DALLAS ~~TEL~~ TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU AND NEW YORK ~~NINE~~ SEPTEMBER EIGHT LAST.

AT ~~UP~~ UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, ~~NYC~~ NEW YORK CITY, AGENT WAS REFERRED TO FRANK TREMAINE, VICE PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF PHOTOGRAPHS, UPI, WHO WAS REQUESTED TO FURNISH PHOTOGRAPH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD PUBLISHED IN THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD ~~ELEVEN TWENTYFIVE SIXTYTHREE~~ NOVEMBER 25, 1963. TREMAINE ASKED IF THE PHOTOGRPH WOULD BE PUBLISHED AND HE WAS INFORMED THAT IT WOULD BE PUBLISHED AS A PART OF THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION REPORT.

TREMAINE SAID THAT UPI HAD HAD SOME DIFFICULTY WITH PHOTGRAPHS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION WHICH WERE SUBSEQUENTLY GIVEN BY THE COMMISSION TO OUTSIDE MEDIA AND UPI HAD TO CONTACT ALL THESE MEDIA TO INSURE THAT THE PHOTOGRAPHS WOULD NOT BE USED WITHOUT PERMISSION AND PROPER CREDIT TO UPI.

END PAGE ONE

SEP 15 1964

MR. DELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

79 SEP 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

TREMAINE SUGGESTED THAT J. LEE RANKIN, GENERAL COUNSEL TO THE COMMISSION MIGHT DESIRE TO CONTACT ATTORNEY JOHN NOVATNEY OF THE LAW FIRM OF BAKER, HOSTETLER AND PATTERSON, CLEVELAND, OHIO, WHICH FIRM REPRESENTS UPI. HE SAID THAT RANKIN AND NOTATNEY HAD PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED THIS SAME PROBLEM.

TREMAINE THEN REQUESTED AGENT TO SIGN THE FOLLOWING STIPULATION BEFORE HE WOULD FURNISH THE PHOTOGRAPH "PURSUANT TO OUR CONVERSATION TODAY, THE ATTACHED UPI PICTURE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD WALKING FROM THE DALLAS POLICE STATION MOMENTS BEFORE HE WAS SHOT IS MADE AVAILABLE TO YOU FOR PUBLICATION IN THE WARREN COMMISSION-S REPORT WITH THE PROTECTIONS STIPULATED IN OUR CONVERSATION. THAT IS, NEITHER THE ~~PICTURE~~ PICTURE NOR ANY COPIES THEREOF ARE TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ANY MEDIA FOR REPRODUCTION OR USE IN ANY WAY AND THE PICTURE WILL BE PUBLISHED ONLY IN THE WARREN COMMISSION-S REPORT WITH A CREDIT TO UPI AND THAT THIS AND ANY OTHER UPI PICTURES USED IN THE REPORT WILL BE PROTECTED AGAINST COPYING BY ANYONE FROM THE REPORT BY A PROPER NOTICE TO THAT EFFECT PRINTED IN THE REPORT.

SINCERELY,

FRANK TREMAINE"

THE PHTOGRAPH WAS NOT FURNISHED BY TREMAINE SINCE AGENT DID NOT SIGN THE STIPULATION.

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE BUREAU CONTACT PRESIDENTS COMMISSION REGARDING THE DESIRES OF THE COMMISSION ON THE ABOVE STIPULATION.

MAIL COPY BEING DESIGNATED TO DALLAS FOR INFO.

END

~~CHANGE NO OF PGS TO 2~~

EDXXX END ACK FOR 5-6-7 CC-MR. ROSEN

OMS FBI WASH DC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: September 6, 1964

FROM : R. I. Shroder

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Smith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

At 1:18a.m., Mr. Albert Jenner, President's Commission, telephonically advised that the process relative to Professor Revilo Oliver has been forwarded to U. S. Marshal Henry C. George, Post Office and Federal Court Building, Danville, Illinois. George's home address is 917 Kingdom Avenue, Danville. Jenner stated George has been informed that Professor Oliver's whereabouts if established he, George, will be so advised either by Jenner or the Springfield FBI Office. According to Jenner, George will then promptly serve the process on Oliver.

Jenner requested that the Springfield FBI Office be advised of the above information. He requested that George be notified when Oliver is located.

ACTION:

At 1:40 a.m., Duty Clerk Dave Kapp of the Springfield Office was furnished above information and instructed to promptly advise the Bureau and then U. S. Marshal George when Professor Oliver is located.

ADDENDUM:

Jenner called from New York at 12:50 p.m., 9/6/64, stated he was now in New York City and would remain in periodic telephone contact with the Bureau.

FPS/pab
(5)

SEP 14 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1964

56 SEP 17 1964

Secret

1 - Belmont
1 - Bonen
1 - Sullivan

Classified by 2040 Rvk. 6/25/77
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

September 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Papich
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the conversation of Miss Jane Vida of your staff with Special Agent Robert R. Lenihan of this Bureau on September 22, 1964, there were delivered to the Commission on September 22, 1964, the following data:

(1) Two copies of amended page seven of the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated April 21, 1964, at Miami, Florida, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Aka; IS - Russia - Cuba." These amended pages are to replace the two copies of pages seven and eight of the report of Special Agent O'Connor dated April 21, 1964, which is in the possession of the Commission.

(2) Two copies of amended page one of the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated April 21, 1964, which deletes the classification "Secret, Group 1, Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification," which appears on page one of the copies of Special Agent O'Connor's report presently in possession of the Commission.

With the insertion of the amended pages, Special Agent O'Connor's report becomes unclassified.

This will confirm delivery of the aforementioned data to the Commission on September 22, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

V. Edgar Hoover

RRLipdb
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 29 1964

Secret

FBI COURIER SVC. 09 SEP 23 COMM.-FBI

SEP 23 4 09 PM '64 FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1

3 EVIDENCE

09 SEP 30 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS.

FILE NO. 62-109920

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED

PAGE NO. 2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

19

CIA

REFERRAL

9/4/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109090

To: SACs, Dallas (44-1639) (Enclosures 3)
New York (44-974) (Enclosures 2)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
CO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for Dallas and New York are two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum from the President's Commission requesting that we have certain photographs of Ruby identified and that we obtain certain additional photographs as specified. Also enclosed for Dallas are the film pictures furnished by the Commission. They are to be returned along with the results of your investigation.

Dallas exhibit the pictures to those persons named and obtain the photograph printed on page 4-25 of the "Dallas Morning News" on 11/25/63.

New York will obtain the photograph of Ruby published on page 12 of the "New York Times," November 25, 1963.

You will note that the Commission desires receipt of the results of this investigation by September 10, 1964. Both offices must, therefore, submit results by appropriate letterhead memorandum to reach the Bureau no later than 9/8/64.

JWH/ras
(6)

NOTE: The Commission states that in connection with the publication of their report they desire that Ruby be identified in 5 photographs which they furnished by 5 persons who are known to be personally acquainted with Ruby. They also request that we obtain 2 additional photographs that appeared (1) in the "Dallas Morning News" and (2) in the "New York Times" for use in connection with publication of their report.

SEP - 4 1964
COMM-FBI

79 SEP 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-24016

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

SEP

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed are six pictures believed to show Jack Ruby. The Commission would appreciate your asking the following persons to identify Ruby in those pictures:

George Senator
Andrew Armstrong
Dr. Bruce McLean, Dallas, Texas
Officer Clyde F. Goodson (Clements Report June 26, 1964, p.164.)
Victor Robertson Jr., Dallas, Texas (Clements Report June 26, 1964, p.160.)

In photographs 1 and 2 Ruby is believed to be the man standing in the last row, right-hand side, dressed in a dark suit and tie and carrying a handkerchief in his breast pocket. In photograph 3, Ruby is believed to be the slightly bald man in the center of picture shown walking out of the door. In photograph 4, Ruby is believed to be the bald man in the foreground with his right hand in his pocket and back to the camera. Photographs 5 and 6 show what is believed to be a profile view of Ruby who is standing in the foreground in about the center of the photographs.

In photograph 6, please also identify the police officer who appears on the right-hand side of the picture and is moving in the direction of the man believed to be Ruby. Please interview that officer to determine whether or not he remembers seeing Ruby on the third floor of the Dallas Police Department on Friday evening, November 22, and obtain from him any further details he can offer.

The Commission would also appreciate your obtaining glossy photographs of the following newspaper pictures:

1 ENCLOSURE

62 NOT RECORDED 170 SEP 16 1964

15 SEP 21 1964

32 EX-102 SEP 1 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

he received additional messages indicating the President had selected his burial spot in Arlington, and that the name "Ruby" appeared in the message. From the investigation conducted by Los Angeles, it appears that Curran, a naturalized American has been having considerable marital and financial problems and has been unable to hold a job. While there is no direct information that he is suffering from mental illness, his interview does suggest he is suffering from some latent malady. It is not felt further investigation of this allegation is warranted. Dissemination of this communication has been made to Secret Service by O-14i.

September 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

FBI — RECORDS-READING ROOM — SEP 10 4 34 PM 64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 3, 1964, enclosing six photographs of Jack L. Ruby and requesting that we have certain named persons identify Ruby in those photographs. It was also requested that we obtain a photograph of Jack L. Ruby published on page 12 of the "New York Times" on November 25, 1963, and a photograph of Lee Oswald printed on page A-25 of the "Dallas Morning News" on November 25, 1963.

Enclosed herewith are two copies each of a memorandum dated September 7, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, and a memorandum dated September 9, 1964, at New York, New York, setting forth investigation in response to your request. Also enclosed are the six pictures which were furnished by you to be exhibited. One copy of the requested photograph which appeared in the "New York Times," page 12 on November 25, 1963, is enclosed herewith. One copy of this photograph has been furnished to the Exhibits Section of the FBI for their use in preparation of an exhibit of which you are aware.

By Courier Svc. 10 SEP 11 COMM-FBI

With regard to the photograph appearing on page A-25 of the "Dallas Morning News" on November 25, 1963, Mr. Griffin of the President's Commission was previously advised on September 8, 1964, that such a picture does not appear in the "Dallas Morning News" of that date but rather it appeared on page 4-B of the "Dallas Times Herald." Mr. Griffin was advised that the photograph in the "Dallas Times Herald" was the one desired.

JWH/ras
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

SEP 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Contact with the "Dallas Times Herald" disclosed that the photograph desired was a United Press International (UPI) photograph and would have to be obtained from UPI Headquarters, New York, New York. Mr. Frank Tremaine, Vice-president in Charge of Photographs, UPI, New York City, upon contact September 9, 1964, advised that he would not release the photograph in the absence of a stipulation from the President's Commission that neither the picture nor any copies thereof would be made available to any media for reproduction or use in any way and that the picture would be published only in the President's Commission's report with a credit to UPI and that the picture would be protected against copying by any one from the report by proper notice to that effect printed in the report. Mr. Griffin was telephonically advised of this by Special Agent J. William Hines of this Bureau on September 10, 1964, at which time Mr. Griffin stated that the matter of obtaining the UPI picture would be handled by the President's Commission directly with Mr. Tremaine of UPI. No further efforts will be made by the FBI to obtain this picture in the absence of a further request from the President's Commission.

This concludes the investigation requested in your letter of September 3, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (11)

NOTE:

The Commission's request as set forth above was received 9/4/64 and investigation immediately initiated on that date. The Commission requested that we obtain the results by 9/10/64.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Bailey
1 - Branigan
September 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

SEP 10 1 55 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated August 25 and August 23, 1964, dealing with the claims of Ernesto Lima Juarez.

The group photograph referred to in the enclosed memoranda was designated Exhibit D-231, two copies of which were furnished to you as an enclosure to the report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent Robert E. Shortello dated July [illegible], at New Haven, Connecticut. Our letters dated July 2 and July 16, 1964, set forth further information concerning the statements of Mr. Lima Juarez. In view of the results of the reinterrogation of Mr. Lima Juarez on August 23, 1964, no further action is contemplated in connection with this phase of our investigation.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

BY COURIER SVC.
SEP 10
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

[illegible]:cah
(6)

NOT RECORDED
(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

CONFIDENTIAL

SEP 17 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Classified by 5002
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 3
Date of declassification Indefinite

NOTE:

The enclosures are letterheads from Legat, Mexico City, which have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. The Lima Juarez aspect dealt with his claims to have seen a man he thought was Oswald at the Del Comercio Hotel in Mexico City in September - October, 1963. He said this person associated with a group of four Cubans who were registered at the hotel and that two of the Cubans were depicted in a groupphotograph taken at the time by a street photographer. His claims have been thoroughly discredited. There was only one Cuban at the hotel at the time. He has been interviewed by New Haven and denies any knowledge of Oswald. The group photograph was located and Lima now admits he was mistaken in that only the Cuban interviewed by New Haven was in the picture. On 8/26/64 he recanted and told Legat that he is now quite certain he has never seen Oswald. Classified "Confidential" as Legat has so classified letterheads to protect our operations in Mexico.

Classified by 5002
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

September 10, 1964

16

President's Commission

Mr. Scatterday, FBI

It is the underlined items of the letter enclosed about which we would like to have you interrogate.

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

64 10170

NOT RECORDED
170 SEP 16 1964

25 SEP 16 1964

SOVIET SECTION
NAME CHECK

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ENCLOSURE
64 SEP 21 1964

MR. TROTTER 9/10/64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The major case prints of Bobby Gene Brown, police officer in the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department, were submitted with Dallas letter of September 8, 1964, for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case.

The latent palm print is not identical with the palm prints of Brown.

The submitted prints are being retained.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:bcc
(10)

RECORDED
SEP 15 1964

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Gandy

56 SEP 23 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

9/10/64

Airtel 62-109090

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed are two copies of a letter from the Presidents Commission dated 9/8/64 which is self-explanatory.

You should immediately check your files concerning each of the individuals listed by the Commission in the enclosed letter to ascertain if any of these individuals are or have been members of communist, fascist or other subversive organizations. Results of such indices check should be immediately furnished to the Bureau.

In the event you determine certain of these individuals are or have been members of communist, fascist or other subversive organizations,, you should identify for the Bureau the communications which have been furnished to the Bureau containing such data.

Handle immediately.

Enclosures (2)

MAILED 6
SEP 10 1964
COMM-FBI

REL:pah (9)

4 SEP 22 1964

NOTE:

Lee and Marina Oswald had contact with a number of Russian emigres in the Dallas and Fort Worth areas during the period 6/62 to 11/63. We have interviewed each of these individuals and where appropriate have conducted additional investigation of them, the results of which we have furnished to the Commission. The instant Commission letter is a catchall to make certain all data in our files bearing on membership in communist, fascist or other subversive organizations on the part of these individuals have been furnished to the Commission. Upon check of Dallas and Bureau files an appropriate response will be immediately made to the Commission.

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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 SEP 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4924

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Listed below are the names of certain residents of Dallas and Fort Worth with whom Lee Harvey Oswald may have had contact from June 1962, to November 1963. Your Bureau has furnished us with the results of extensive investigation concerning most, if not all, of the individuals. We request, however, that you advise us specifically as to whether your files indicate if any of these individuals are or have been members of Communist, Fascist, or other subversive organizations.

Lev Aronson
Samuel B. Ballen
Tatiana Biggers
George A. Bouhe
Max E. Clark
George S. de Mohrenschildt ✓
Mrs. George S. (Jeanne) de Mohrenschildt ✓
Lydia Dymitruk
Mrs. Declan P. (Katrina) Ford ✓
Declan P. Ford
Mrs. Donald Gibson
Everett D. Glover
Dorothy Gravitis
Paul Roderick Gregory
Peter Paul Gregory
Mrs. John R. (Elena) Hall
John Raymond Hall
Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Harris, Jr.
Alexander Kleinlerer
Raymond Krystinik
Helen Leslie

62-109060

SEP 22 1964

DALLAS FBI

SEP 8 1964

Ilya Mamantov
Anna Meller
Miss Yaeko Okui
Mrs. Michael R. (Ruth Hyde) Paine
Michael R. Paine
Paul Raigorodsky
Mrs. Frank H. (Valentina) Ray
Mrs. Thomas M. (Natalie) Ray
Thomas M. Ray
Gary E. Taylor
Mrs. Igor Vladimir Voshinin
Igor Vladimir Voshinin

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

~~CODE~~ P.T.

9-9-64

If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent plain text teletypo at once.

T.T.

RADIOGRAM URGENT

62-109090

1 - I. W. Conrad (W. D. Griffith)
(J. C. Cadigan)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SACs, DALLAS (100-10461)
CHICAGO.

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA. ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

COMMISSION BY LETTER SEPTEMBER SEVEN, LAST, MADE THREE REQUESTS OF THE BUREAU, ONE OF WHICH IS BEING HANDLED AT THE BUREAU. COMMISSION REQUESTED THAT CONFIRMATION BE OBTAINED AS TO WHETHER THE CLIP FOUND IN THE ASSASSINATION RIFLE SERIAL NUMBER C TWO SEVEN SIX SIX WAS EMPTY AT THE TIME IT WAS FOUND. DALLAS HANDLE. COMMISSION ALSO DESIRES TO KNOW WHETHER KLEINS SPORTING GOODS DESTROYED THE ORIGINAL MAIL ORDER AND ENVELOPE USED TO PURCHASE THE ABOVE RIFLE AFTER THOSE RECORDS WERE MICROFILMED. CHICAGO HANDLE. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE INCORPORATED IN LHM WITHOUT PROPERTY STAMP FOR DISSEMINATION WITHOUT NEED FOR REVISION AND/OR CORRECTION. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO REACH THE BUREAU ON OR BEFORE NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN, NEXT.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

EDR:las (7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

FBI MISSING NECK PAGE NOTHING

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 9 1964

TELETYPE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

66 SEP 24 1964

F-193

NOTE:

In addition to above requests Commission desired to obtain FBI basis for concluding that rubber stamp used on Oswald's vaccination certificate was made by the rubber stamp in Oswald's possessions. The Laboratory Division is handling this matter. Based on information available to the Bureau, the clip in the assassination rifle was empty although one cartridge was in the rifle chamber. Further Oswald's original order and envelope were apparently destroyed by Kleins after they were microfilmed. This matter is being coordinated with the Laboratory Division and when the results of investigation are received, the Commission will be appropriately notified.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 9 1964
TELETYPE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

1. Could you please confirm whether the clip found in the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, serial number C2766, was empty at the time it was found, and whether Klein's Sporting Goods destroyed the original mail order and envelope used to purchase this rifle after those records were microfilmed.

2. Could you please explain the basis upon which you were able to conclude that the line "NEW ORLEANS, LA." on the vaccination certificate, Commission Exhibit 813, was made with the rubber stamp in Oswald's rubber stamping kit, Commission Exhibit 115.

EX-8
62-35 SEP 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 11 1964

18 SEP 4 1964

SEVEN,

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Conrad-Enc.
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Office,
Room 7133

September 9, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The ~~President's Commission~~
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on September 4, 1964, Stombaugh Exhibits 1 through 6 and three photographs of each were delivered to Miss Mary A. Bowcotsky on September 8, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: The exhibits mentioned consist of the glass microscope slides containing hairs removed from the blanket found in Paine's garage; known hair sample from Lee Harvey Oswald; fibers found in the paper bag; fiber sample removed from the blanket; fibers removed from the assassination rifle and a fiber sample from Oswald's shirt. Bureau file copies of photographs attached.

Enclosure

2 enclosures 6 ENCLOSURE

PMS:nlb (8)

SEP 9 1 55 PM '64
FBI
MAIL ROOM

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15

BY COURIER
18 SEP 64
COMM-FBI

21 SEP 14 1964

SEP 17 1964

1. Photograph of Jack Ruby published on page 12 of the New York Times, November 25, 1963.

2. Photograph of Lee Oswald looking in direction of Jack Ruby printed on page 2-25 of the Dallas Morning News on November 25, 1963.

Inasmuch as it is our intention to publish all of the photographs mentioned in this letter as a part of the Commission's report, we would appreciate your completing this investigation by September 10, 1964.

Your cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Attach.

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of August 13, 1964, requesting the preparation of two diagrams of the basement of the Dallas Police and Courts Building.

Enclosed, per your request, are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records:

1. Jail Office and Immediate Vicinity
   Basement, Dallas Police Department

2. Basement, Dallas Police Department

These visual aids were previously approved by Mr. Goldberg and comply with the request contained in referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

LJG:bdb
(8)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shanoyfelt) (Enclosures) (2)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belsach

ENCLOSURE

SEP 16 1964

Sep. Note, Page 2

BY COURIER SVC.
SEP 4
COMM-FBI

FBI
SEP 4 3 34 PM '64
RECORDS READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: Dr. Goldberg, staff member, requested these visual aids with extension to cover additions to and modifications of visual aids already submitted by the FBI. On 9-1-64, a preliminary diagram was approved by Goldberg with instructions to go ahead and furnish attached copies. All material selected by the Commission for use in preparing the above visual aids was basically subject matter already submitted to the Commission by the FBI, prepared in report form, volumes, visual aids, scale models, etc. Indications are that requests for visual aids will continue until all information needed for the preparation of the Commission's final report has been completed. Requests for visual aids are being made by report writers over the signature of Mr. Rankin for the purpose of developing graphic illustrations which will be used to clarify obscure technical points appearing in the final report.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

AUG 26

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission requests that you prepare for its use two diagrams of the basement of the Dallas Police and Courts Building. These diagrams should show the exit route taken by Oswald and the entry route of Jack Ruby. These diagrams have been discussed with Inspector Gautier of your staff who is acquainted with the requirements.

Your continuing cooperation with the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

AUG 27 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 14 1964

1 AUG 27 1964

THREE

CENTRAL FILES

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of August 25, 1964, requesting interview of George Senator, there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated August 31, 1964, at New York, New York, setting forth results of the desired interview.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC
83 SEP - 4
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JWH/ras
(7)
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

NOT RECORDED
159 SEP 9 1964

FBI
SEP 4 12 05 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 SEP 15 1964

NOTE:

George Senator was a close friend and the roommate of Ruby's at the time of the assassination and Ruby's shooting of Oswald. The Commission indicates that Ruby in his interview on June 7, 1964, indicated that he made up his mind to shoot Oswald at 9:15 that morning. Senator was at the apartment when Ruby left to go to the Western Union Office and one William Downey has reported that Senator called him to come over to his house for breakfast shortly before the shooting. The Commission desires reinterview of Senator to determine if Ruby expressed any indication that he was going to shoot Oswald prior to leaving the apartment and to determine why Senator called Downey. Senator says Ruby didn't say anything about killing Oswald and that he, Senator, did not call Downey that morning.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Conrad-Enc.
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. Stombaugh
1 - Office, ROOM 7133

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9-4-64

FROM : R. E. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63

My memo of 9-3-64 sets forth the facts of a conversation between Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the President's Commission and SA Paul M. Stombaugh regarding an affidavit Mr. Eisenberg was preparing for SA Stombaugh's signature to supplement his original testimony and to introduce certain items into evidence.

There is attached a copy of the completed affidavit which was delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on 9-4-64. The glass microscopic slides containing hairs and fibers listed in the affidavit are being photographed (at Mr. Eisenberg's request) and will be delivered to the Commission on 9-8-64.

ACTION: None. For information only.
Enclosure
62-109060

ENCLOSURE

PMS:nlb (8)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SEVEN

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70 SEP 15 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION)
)
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF) A F F I D A V I T
)
PRESIDENT KENNEDY)

PAUL MORGAN STOMBAUGH, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. This affidavit is made at the request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, for the purpose of supplementing the testimony I gave before the Commission concerning certain hairs and fibers I examined.

2. The principal characteristics of cotton fibers used for comparison purposes are color and shade; and degree of twist. Of these, color and shade are by far the most significant. The principal characteristics of viscose used for comparison purposes are color and shade, diameter, and size and distribution of delustering agent.

3. The orange-yellow and grey-black cotton fibers in the shirt, Commission Exhibit 150, were respectively of uniform shades; the dark blue cotton fibers in the shirt were of three different shad. All the fibers in the shirt were mercerized, and of a substantially uniform twist.

4. The green cotton fibers found in the paper bag, Commissio[illegible] exhibit [illegible], varied in shade, but were of a uniform twist. The brown viscose fibers in the blanket, Commission Exhibit 140, varied in [illegible] luster, shade, size and distribution of delustering agent.

5. Stombaugh Exhibits 1-3 consist of the following items:

(a) Stombaugh Exhibit 1 consists of the hairs I found on the blanket, Commission Exhibit 140.

[illegible]

(b) Stombaugh Exhibit 2 consists of the known sample of Lee Harvey Oswald's hairs sent to me by the Dallas Office of the FBI.

(c) Stombaugh Exhibit 3 consists of the fibers I found in the paper bag, Commission Exhibit 142.

(d) Stombaugh Exhibit 4 consists of a sample of fibers from the blanket, Commission Exhibit 140.

(e) Stombaugh Exhibit 5 consists of the fibers I found on the rifle, Commission Exhibit 139.

(f) Stombaugh Exhibit 6 consists of a sample of fibers from the shirt, Commission Exhibit 150.

Signed this 4th day of September, 1964.

Paul Morgan Stombaugh

Washington, D.C.
STATE OF)
County of) ss.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of September, 1964.

(Notary Public)

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Latona
1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen Encl 1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Sullivan Encl 1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Trotter Encl Office, Room 7133
1 - Mr. Malley Enc.
1 - Mr. Rogge

September 4, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 1, 1964, concerning a palm print which Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department testified he lifted from the barrel of the assassination weapon, Commission Number 139.

This palm print lift has been compared with the assassination rifle in the FBI Laboratory. The Laboratory examiners were able to positively identify this lift as having come from the assassination rifle in the area of the wooden forearm. This conclusion is based on a comparison of irregularities in the surface of the metal of the barrel with the impressions of these irregularities as shown in the lift.

A photograph marked to show several of the irregularities referred to is attached.

The results of the other investigation requested in your letter will be subsequently furnished.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
8 4 SEP
COMM.-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 17 1964

Enclosure
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (photograph attached)
62-109060

NOTE: The investigation requested concerning Lieutenant Day's activities regarding the palm print on the assassination rifle is being requested for Dallas by Investigative Division.

79 SEP 18 1964

11 SEP

SEP 4 3 34 PM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. Malbey; 1 - Mr. Branigar 1 - Mr. Lenihan

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

An article captioned "California Crowd Hears Harangue by Bircher" written by Julius Duscha, staff reporter, under the date line of Santa Ana, California, August 29, appeared in the "Washington Post" on August 30, 1964. This article stated that Professor Revilo P. Oliver of the University of Illinois spoke for more than one hour before 1,300 men and women in the auditorium of the Santa Ana Valley High School. A copy of this article is enclosed.

In response to your request of Inspector James R. Malley of this Bureau on September 2, 1964, that we locate and interview Mr. Oliver for the purpose of determining the basis for the remarks attributed to him in the aforementioned article, we determined Mr. Oliver is staying at the Argonaut Hotel, Denver, Colorado, until September 5, 1964. Accordingly, we contacted Mr. Oliver in Denver at which time he advised that his speech for the most part contained the same material that was published in his articles which appeared in the "American Opinion" magazine in February and March, 1964. Mr. Oliver identified this magazine as an organ published by the John Birch Society. Mr. Oliver further stated that all of his material used in his articles was obtained by him from public sources and he added that he has no confidential sources.

Mr. Oliver advised that the source of his statement that communists, with the help of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), were responsible for the assassination, was a book entitled "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?", written by Joachim Joesten which was published by Marzani and Munsell Publishers, Inc., New York City.

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 17 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
SEP 4 6 09 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090-32

84 SEP

COMM-FBI

DECLASSIFIED

REL hrg SP

SEP 16 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Oliver advised that in connection with his statement that he did not know whether Oswald was paid by CIA or by the Soviet secret police and that it might be just a matter of bookkeeping anyway, he believed his source for this statement was either the aforementioned book by Joesten or an article by John Henshaw which appeared in the "National Enquirer." Mr. Oliver also stated that his source for the statement that under orders from Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara the Army "began to rehearse for the funeral more than a week before the funeral," was a news article which appeared in the "Clarion Ledger" on February 21, 1964. He identified the "Clarion Ledger" as a newspaper published in Jackson, Mississippi. According to Mr. Oliver, this article pertained to statements made by Army Captain Richard Cloy who reportedly was in charge of protocol for state funerals.

In conclusion, Mr. Oliver stated that he always furnishes the sources of his material during his speeches but that, unfortunately, the newspaper accounts usually do not identify these sources.

In connection with Mr. Oliver's statements that material in his speech was for the most part contained in his articles which appeared in the "American Opinion" magazine, there is enclosed for the information of the Commission a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Dallas Marksmanship by Revilo P. Oliver, Parts I and II," which was furnished this Bureau by Mr. Roy J. Evans, President of the Evans Distributing Company, Shreveport, Louisiana. Mr. Evans stated he received this pamphlet through the mail and upon reading its contents, he did not agree with it and consequently desired to furnish it to this Bureau for information.

You will note that Part I of the enclosed pamphlet appeared in "American Opinion" magazine for February, 1964, and Part II of the pamphlet appeared in the March, 1964, issue of "American Opinion" magazine.

In connection with Mr. Oliver's statements that certain material in his speech was based on the book "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" your attention is directed to chapter 16 of Mr. Joesten's book entitled "Oil Thicker Than Blood," which contains a number of statements alleging a conspiracy in

connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Your attention is also directed to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated May 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas; Miscellaneous - Information Concerning." This report, which is in the possession of the Commission, sets forth information on pages 561 through 595 concerning Joachim Joesten.

In connection with Mr. Oliver's statement that some of the material in his speech may have been based upon an article by John Henshaw which appeared in the "National Enquirer," your attention is directed to the Commission's letter of May 5, 1964, requesting this Bureau to make certain inquiries in connection with Mr. Henshaw's article. Your attention is also directed to our letter of May 8, 1964, which furnished the Commission with results of our inquiries in such matter.

In connection with Mr. Oliver's statement that data in his speech alleging that under orders from Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara the Army "began to rehearse for the funeral more than a week before the funeral" was based upon an article in the "Clarion Ledger" for February 21, 1964, please be advised that we have determined that the Friday, February 21, 1964, issue of the "Clarion Ledger," Jackson, Mississippi, daily newspaper, contained an article entitled "A Lotto Remember." This article reported an interview with Captain Richard C. Cloy and identified Captain Cloy as being in charge of the caisson section which carried the President's coffin, the saluting battery which fired the 21-gun final salute and the fife and drum corps which marched with the cortege. Captain Cloy is quoted as saying, "We were preparing the actual funeral arrangements less than an hour after the President was shot." Captain Cloy is also quoted as saying, "We were in a state of readiness and had just finished a funeral rehearsal because there was grave concern for President Hoover's health, but we never expected that our practice was preparing us for President Kennedy."

The article also reported that Captain Cloy had been visiting in Mississippi but was en route to his new assignment with the General Staff of the Third Infantry Division in Germany.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

For your information, we are obtaining a copy of the news article which appeared in the "Clarion Ledger" for February 21, 1964, and such article will be immediately forwarded to the Commission upon receipt.

For your added information, Mr. Albert E. Jenner, Jr., of your staff, has requested that he be immediately apprised of data in this letter upon receipt by the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Oliver, an avid rightest and member of John Birch Society, has engaged in writings and speeches alleging number of false allegations in connection with assassination. He recently made speech in California wherein he used such phrases as "The Warren Gang," "Bobby Socks Kennedy," "a hole called Harvard University," and the like. The Commission requested we immediately interview Oliver and pin him down as to the basis of his allegations re the assassination.

On 9-3-64 Commission informed Malley that Mr. Jenner has been instructed to contact Oliver immediately and obtain deposition from him. Mr. Jenner specifically requested he be furnished any info in Bureau's possession re articles of Oliver. Enclosures are responsive to Mr. Jenner's request.

MR. TROTTER 9-4-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Airtel of September 2, 1964, from Dallas Division requested all outside letterings and markings from the four cardboard cartons which came from the Texas School Book Depository.

Photographs of the markings and letterings appearing on these cartons are being forwarded to Dallas by airtel, ~~special delivery~~, today, September 4, 1964.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sen
(10)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1964

62-109060-1954

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Ray

September 4, 1964

By Courier Service

SEP 4 4 05 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 28, 1964, concerning reproductions of certain Commission exhibits. These exhibits were enclosures to your letter and had Commission Exhibit numbers as follows: 1054, 1128, 1157, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1301, 13[illegible] 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1[illegible], 1314, 1316, 1317, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1399, 1400, 1437, and 1505.

Miss Tarko of your office, by telephone conversation on August 31, 1964, requested that Commission Exhibits 1303 through 1306, not be photographed since photographs of these exhibits were previously furnished to the Commission.

In accordance with this request, there is enclosed herewith one photocopy of each of the desired Commission exhibits. The thirty-four exhibits, which were enclosed, are also returned herewith.

ENCLOSURE BY COURIER SVC.
[illegible]-4

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (28)

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

GRM for Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas are photocopies of exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with a listing of same.

GRM (10)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(See NOTE next page)

NOTE:

SA W. D. Griffith contacted Miss Tarko for clarification concerning this request by telephone on 8/31/64, and she indicated the Commission wanted only one print for their files and that the originals are to be returned since these exhibits, all photographs, will be furnished to the printer.

Commission exhibits 1303 through 1309 were not photographed since they were earlier furnished to the Commission.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION
1054	Three photographs of individuals present in lineups with Oswald
1128	Union membership booklet of Lee Harvey Oswald (translation from Russian) seven photographs
1157	Eleven Photostat copies of warrants issued to Lee Harvey Oswald in Texas by Texas Employment Commission
1173	Leslie Welding Company, Incorporated, thirteen canceled payroll checks issued to Lee Harvey Oswald
1174	Jaggar-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, twenty-six canceled payroll checks issued to Lee Harvey Oswald
1175	William B. Reily and Company, Incorporated, eleven canceled payroll checks issued to Lee Harvey Oswald
1176	Receipt from Department of Justice June 25, 1964, for new alien registration card for Marina Oswald
1177	Receipt number 21902 for $10.00 for fine paid at Second Municipal Court, New Orleans, August 12, 1963
1178	Receipt dated November 1, 1963, for $8.00 for rental of Post Office Box 6225
1301	Photograph of southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building showing arrangement of cartons shortly after shots were fired
1302	Photograph of southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building showing approximate location of wrapping-paper bag and location of palm print on carton

(2 10[illegible])

ENCLO[illegible]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION
1310	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing height of window sill and dimensions of open window
1311	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing person of Lee Harvey Oswald's height standing at open window
1312	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing person of Lee Harvey Oswald's height seated on carton alongside open window
1313	Letter from American Embassy to Oswald dated May 10, 1962
1314	One-page note from Oswald to Director of the Minsk Radio Factory dated May 16, 1962 (Apparently a rough draft with translation from Russian)
1316	Photograph: P-1, A Leningrad monument; P-2, Inside subway building at Leningrad; P-3, Czar's palace at Leningrad
1317	Photograph: P-1, Leningrad street scene; P-2, Unknown building in unknown city; P-3, Czar's palace at Leningrad
1391	Blood analysis for Lee Harvey Oswald (translation from Russian)
1392	Photograph of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald on bridge in Minsk
1393	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald, and Marina's Aunt Lobova Aksionov taken in Minsk
1394	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald on steps of a building in Minsk

COMMISSION EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION
1395	Photograph of Marina Oswald in Minsk
1399	Congratulatory note to Lee Harvey Oswald from Rimma
1400	Map depicting the localities involved in the visit of Lee Harvey Oswald to Mexico City
1437	Geometric outline showing distance from Howard Brennan to the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time of the assassination
1800	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald on bridge in Minsk

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

August 28, 1964

To: James R. Malley, Inspector, Federal Bureau of Investigation

From: J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

Subject: Request for Prints of Photographs--May we have one print of each of the following Commission exhibit photographs:

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1054	3 photographs of individuals present in lineups with Oswald
1128	Union membership booklet of Lee Harvey Oswald (translation from Russian) 7 photographs
1157	Eleven photostat copies of warrants issued to Lee Harvey Oswald in Texas by Texas Employment Commission
1173	Leslie Welding Co., Inc., 13 cancelled payroll checks issued to Lee H. Oswald
1174	Jaggar-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., 26 cancelled payroll checks issued to Lee H. Oswald
1175	Wm. B. Reily & Co., Inc., 11 cancelled payroll checks issued to Lee H. Oswald
1176	Receipt from Dept. of Justice 6-25-64. New alien registration card for Marina Oswald
1177	Receipt No. 21902 for $10-- fine paid Second Municipal Court, New Orleans, 8-12-63
1178	Receipt dated 11-1-63--$3.00 for rental P. O. Box 6225

ENCLOSURE.

Let 9-4-64

DR:jfm

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 14 1964

14 SEP 1964

SEVEN

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1301	Photograph of southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building showing arrangement of cartons shortly after shots were fired
1302	Photograph of southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building showing approximate location of wrapping-paper bag and location of palm print on carton
1303	Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 139 showing its dimensions when assembled
1304	Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 139 showing its dimensions when disassembled
1305	Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 142 showing its dimensions
1306	Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 641 showing its dimensions
1307	Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 648 showing its dimensions
1308	Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 653 showing its dimensions
1309	Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 654 showing its dimensions
1310	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing height of windowsill and dimensions of open window
1311	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing person of Lee Harvey Oswald's height standing at open window
1312	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing person of Lee Harvey Oswald's height seated on carton alongside open window

Return to Pitts Previous

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1313	Letter from American Embassy to Oswald, dated May 10, 1962
1314	One-page note from Oswald to Director of the Minsk Radio Factory dated May 16, 1962. Apparently a rough draft.
1316	Photo: P-1, A Leningrad monument; P-2, Inside subway building at Leningrad; P-3, Czar's palace, Leningrad
1317	Photo: P-1, Leningrad street scene; P-2, Unknown building in unknown city; P-3, Czar's palace, Leningrad
1391	Blood analysis for Lee Harvey Oswald
1392	Photo, Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald on bridge in Minsk
1393	Photo, Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald, and Marina's Aunt Lobova Aksionov. Photo taken in Minsk
1394	Photo, Lee Harvey Oswald on steps of a building in Minsk
1395	Photo of Marina Oswald in Minsk
1399	Congratulatory note to Lee Harvey Oswald from Rimma
1400	Map depicting the localities involved in the visit of Lee Harvey Oswald to Mexico City
1437	Geometric outline showing distance from Howard Brennan to the sixth floor window of the TSBD Building at the time of the assassination
1800	Photo, Lee Harvey Oswald on bridge in Minsk

Please return these exhibits with one print of each photograph.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures--As listed above.

9/3/64

Airtel 62-109090

1 - Mr. C. L. Trotter
(Mr. S. F. Latona)
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
(Mr. R. F. Frazier)
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies each of the following self-explanatory communications: letter from the President's Commission dated 9/1/64, memorandum from Wesley J. Liebeler to J. Lee Rankin dated 8/28/64, and a four-page excerpt from the final draft of chapter four of the Commission's report on the assassination.

Dallas should comply with the Commission's request as expeditiously as possible and furnish the results in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination. The Bureau should be advised of any anticipated delays.

Enclosures (6)

1 - Bufile 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:kap
(11)

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NOTE: Commission, in 9/1/64 letter, refers to the palm print lifted from the underside of the assassination rifle barrel concealed by the foregrip by Lieutenant J. C. Day, of the Dallas Police Department, on 11/22/63. The tone of the Commission's letter appears to question Day's veracity and suggests the palm print, which was positively identified, as belonging to Oswald, came from another source than the assassination rifle. Certain circumstances indicate Day did not follow usual procedure in handling this lift and some of the pertinent questions raised in the Commission's letter are:

1. Why did Day wait until 11/26/63 to give the FBI this when the rifle and other evidence relating thereto was furnish on 11/22/64?

79 SEP 18 1964

(NOTE CONTINUED ON PAGE TW

(NOTE CONTINUED)

2. Why wasn't the area where the lift was taken from protected with cellophane as other areas were protected?

3. Why didn't he photograph the impression before making the lift as is customary; and, if he did take a photograph, why wasn't the photograph furnished?

4. Our FBI Identification Expert has testified the absorbent quality of the metal in the rifle would not be conducive to getting a good lift.

5. How was it possible to identify the palm print when other prints on the rifle could not be identified?

Inasmuch as the positive identification of Oswald's palm print on an unexposed portion of the assassination rifle indicates Oswald handled the weapon in a disassembled state, it is very pertinent that the above questions be answered. When the results are obtained, the Commission will be appropriately notified.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

SEP 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose a copy of a memorandum dated August 28, 1964 to me from Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of the staff of this Commission. The memorandum relates to certain problems raised by a conflict between the testimony of Special Agent Latona of your Bureau and Lt. J.C. Day of the Dallas Police Department concerning a palm print which Lt. Day testified he lifted from the barrel of the assassination weapon, apparently on November 22, 1963. Those problems were discussed with Inspector Malley and Agent Latona at a conference held on August 28, 1964 between those gentlemen, Mr. Burt W. Griffin of our staff, Mr. Liebeler and myself.

Would you please conduct the investigation necessary to resolve the questions raised in the attached memorandum. We would also like to have a statement from Lt. Day setting forth specifically and in detail what steps he took in processing the weapon for prints together with a description of any instructions he may have received in that connection and a statement as to from whom he received them. We would also like to have his statement as to when and why he turned the weapon over to the F.B.I. and the exact circumstances under which he did so. We would also like to know when Lt. Day first

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199 SEP 17 1964

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SOVIET SECTION

identified the palm print as being that of Lee Harvey Oswald and who, if anyone, he told about it at the time. We would like to have copies of any written reports Lt. Day may have made about the palm print as well as any photographs which he may have taken of the print while it was on the rifle.

Lt. Day should be questioned concerning his usual practice in photographing prints and in establishing beyond question that a print in fact appeared on a particular object from which it was claimed to have been lifted. If he did not follow his usual practice in the instant case, we would like to know why he did not. We would also like to know what precautions he took to protect the palm print which he claimed still remained on the rifle when he turned the rifle over to your Bureau, and why the protection afforded to the palm print differed from that given to the unidentifiable fingerprints that appeared on the rifle.

In connection with the above we call your attention to pages 166-167 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated November 30, 1963 at Dallas, Texas. Perhaps the Special Agent who made the reports there set forth could expand on what Lt. Day told him at that time.

Any other steps that you could take to establish whether or not the palm print in question was actually lifted from the assassination weapon would be greatly appreciated.

In view of our schedule we would appreciate receiving as prompt a reply as is possible. Your continued cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

enclosure

9-4-64

MEMORANDUM

August 28, 1964

To: J. Lee Rankin

From: Wesley J. Liebeler

Messrs. Griffin and Slawson and I raise questions covering the palmprint which Lt. Day of the Dallas Police Department testified he lifted from the underside of the barrel of the K-1 rifle on November 22, 1963. That story is set forth on pages 7-10 of the proposed final draft of Chapter IV of the Report, copies of which are attached.

We suggest that additional investigation be conducted to determine with greater certainty that the palmprint was actually lifted from the rifle as Lt. Day has testified. The only evidence we presently have on that print is the testimony of Lt. Day himself. He has stated that although he lifted the palmprint on November 22, 1963, he did not provide a copy of the lift to the FBI until November 26, 1963 (9 H 260-61). He also testified that after the lift he "could still see traces of the print under the barrel and was going to try to use photography to bring off or bring out a better print." Mr. Latona of the FBI testified with respect to the lift of the palmprint, that "evidently the lifting had been so complete that there was nothing left to show any marking on the gun itself as to the existence of such--even an attempt on the part of anyone else to process the rifle" (Id. at 24).

Additional problems are raised by the fact that:

1) Mr. Latona testified that the poor finish of the K-1 rifle made it absorbent and not conducive to getting a good print;

2) None of the other prints on the rifle could be identified because they were of such poor quality;

3) The other prints on the rifle were protected by cellophane while the area where the palmprint had been lifted was not, even though Lt. Day testified that after the lift the "/palm/ print on gun was their best bet, still remained on there," when he was asked why he had not released the lift to the FBI on November 22, 1963.

We should review the above circumstances at our conference with Agent Latona and Inspector Malley. The configuration of the palm print should be reviewed to determine, if possible, whether or not it was removed from a cylindrical surface. The possibility that the palm print or evidence of the lift was destroyed while the rifle was in transit should be reviewed with them. The exact condition of the rifle at the time it was turned over to the FBI Dallas office should be ascertained. Agent Latona should be asked if he can think of any explanation for the apparent conflict in the above testimony.

We should also:

1) Determine whether or not Lt. Day had assistance when he worked with the prints on the rifle. If he did, we should obtain statements from those who assisted him.

2) Lt. Day should be asked why he preserved the fingerprints on the rifle, which were not sufficiently clear to make positive identification, and yet did not preserve the palm print, which was clear enough for that purpose.

3) Lt. Day should also be asked why he removed only the palm print and should be questioned again concerning his recollection that he saw the palm print still on the rifle after he made the lift.

4) Lt. Day should be asked if he took any photographs of the palm print on the rifle after the lift. He may have done so, since he did photograph the less valuable fingerprints, and the palm print on the rifle, according to his testimony, was still the "best bet" for identification. It is also significant that Lt. Day stated that he was going to attempt to get a better print through use of photography.

Wesley J. Liebeler

attachment

of an organization of which Oswald was the only member.[24]

When seeking employment in New Orleans, Oswald listed a "Sgt. Robt. Hidell" as a reference on one job application[37a] and "George Hidell" as a reference on another.[37b] Both names were found to be fictitious.[37c]

The frequent use of "Alek" as a first name for Hidell is a further link to Oswald because "Alek" was Oswald's nickname in Russia.[38] In possession of the Commission are letters from friends of Oswald, addressing him with the familiar "Alek," and letters to Marina Oswald from her husband signed "Alek."[39]

OSWALD'S PALMPRINT ON RIFLE BARREL

Oswald's purchase of the rifle was determined within 24 hours after the assassination and confirmed later by expert witnesses before the Commission.[40] Additional proof of ownership was provided in the form of palmprint identification.

A few minutes after the rifle was discovered on the sixth floor of the Depository[40a] it was examined by Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Identification Bureau of the Dallas Police. He lifted the rifle by the wood stock after determining that the wood was too rough to take fingerprints. Captain J. W. Fritz was then permitted to eject a cartridge by operating the bolt, but only after Day viewed the knob on the bolt through a magnifying glass and found no prints.[40b] The rifle was then dusted with fingerprint powder and traces of prints could be seen on the side of the metal housing near the

trigger.[40c] At 11:45 p.m. on November 22, the rifle was released to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and forwarded to Washington where it was examined on the morning of November 23 by Sebastian F. Latona, Supervisor of the Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI's Identification Division.[41]

In his testimony before the Commission, Latona stated that when he received the rifle, the area where prints were visible was protected by cellophane.[42] He examined these prints, as well as photographs which the Dallas police had made of them, and concluded that "the formations, the ridge formations and characteristics, were insufficient for purposes of either effecting identification or a determination that the print was not identical with the prints of people. Accordingly, my opinion simply was that the latent prints which were there were of no value."[42a]

Latona processed the complete weapon but developed no identifiable prints.[42a] He stated that the poor quality of the metal caused absorption of the moisture from the skin, thereby making it difficult to obtain a clear print.[43] Moreover the rough quality of the wood made it unlikely that the stock could take a good print.[42a]

On November 22, however, before surrendering possession of the rifle to the FBI laboratory, Lieutenant Day of the Dallas Police Department had "lifted" a palmprint from the underside of the gun barrel "near the firing end of the barrel about three inches under the woodstock when I took the woodstock loose."[44] "Lifting" a print

involves the use of adhesive material to remove the fingerprint powder which adheres to the original print. In this way the impression is actually removed from the object.[44a] The lifting had been so complete in this case that there was no trace of the print on the rifle itself when it was examined by Latona.[44b]

Day apparently assumed that sufficient traces of the prints had been left on the rifle, because he did not release the lifted print until November 26.[44c] When received in the Bureau laboratory in Washington on November 29, the print had been mounted on a card on which Lieutenant Day had written the words "off underside gun barrel near end of foregrip C2766."[48]

Latona testified that this palmprint was the right palmprint of Lee Harvey Oswald.[49] At the request of the Commission, Arthur Mandella, fingerprint expert with the New York City Police Department, conducted an independent examination and agreed that this was the right palmprint of Oswald.[52] Latona's findings were also confirmed by Ronald G. Wittmus, another FBI fingerprint expert.[53] Moreover, experts testifying before the Commission agreed that palmprints are as unique as fingerprints for purposes of establishing identification.[53a]

Oswald's palmprint on the underside of the barrel demonstrates that he handled the rifle when it was disassembled. A palmprint could not be placed on this portion of the rifle, when assembled, because the wooden foregrip covers the barrel at this point.[45] The print is additional proof that the rifle belonged to Oswald.

FIBERS ON RIFLE

In a crevice between the butt plate of the rifle and the wooden stock were several cotton fibers of dark blue, grayish black, and orange-yellow shades.[54] On November 23, 1963, these fibers were examined by Paul M. Stombaugh, a special agent assigned to the Hair and Fiber Unit of the FBI laboratory.[56] He compared them with the fibers found in the shirt which Oswald was wearing when arrested in the Texas Theatre.[55] Stombaugh testified that the colors and twist of the fibers found on the rifle matched those in Oswald's shirt. The three basic colors in the shirt were present in the fibers on the rifle, and there was a match of shades within each color.[57]

Mr. Stombaugh explained in his testimony that in fiber analysis, as distinct from fingerprint or ballistics analysis, it is not possible to state with scientific certainty that a particular small group of fibers come from a certain piece of clothing to the exclusion of all others because there are not enough microscopic characteristics present in these fibers.[58] Judgments as to probability will depend on the number and types of matches.[58a] He concluded that the fibers "could easily have come from the shirt."[59] Moreover, he stated, "In my mind I feel that these fibers came from this shirt, but I know of no scientific method to prove this, so therefore I am unable to say this."[60]

On the basis of Stombaugh's testimony the Commission has concluded that the fibers on the rifle most probably came from the shirt worn by Oswald when he was arrested. The Commission has also found that

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr DATE: July 20, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Ann Shafer, Television Division of the United States Information Agency, Code 13, extension 22014, called and talked to Kemper in my office. She said the U. S. Information Agency is preparing a television show of 30 minutes duration which will be released after the Warren Commission report is made. This television show will be for foreign consumption and will set forth the results of the report and will be an attempt to clarify the situation as far as the foreign outlets are concerned.

She said they would like to show the role of the FBI in our investigation, particularly in regard to Laboratory matters. She said they would like to make a shot in the ballistics section and some other shot in the Laboratory which would illustrate some phase of the report. She also said they would like to have several shots of Agents interviewing persons, both inside and out.

She pointed out that they are trying to get this material together because they want to get it to their foreign outlets as fast as possible after the Warren report is made.

RECOMMENDATION:

That we get the script from Miss Shafer and cooperate with the U. S. Information Agency office in this matter.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

ECK:amr
(5)

NOT RECORDED
139 SEP 15 1964

SEP 14 1964

67 SEP 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: September 2, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Leach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SA L. L. Shaneyfelt was at The President's Commission on 9/1/64, from 9:00 A.M., until approximately 1:15 P.M., and furnished testimony in the form of a deposition to Mr. Norman Redlich, Attorney for the Commission. The testimony covered the following items:

The identification of a photograph made of the alley (made in the back of General Walker's house) that was obtained from Oswald's possessions with the Duo-Reflex camera obtained from Oswald's possessions. (Bulet to Commission 6/9/64)

The identification of the papers held by Oswald in the photograph in which he is holding two papers and a rifle as being the 3/24/63, issue of "The Worker" and the 3/11/63, issue of "The Militant." (Bulet to Commission 6/29/64)

The examination of a photograph made by Mr. Phil Willis that purports to show the photograph of the President's limousine at the instant the first shot was fired. (Bulet to Commission 6/29/64)

Examination of the retouching on the original "Life" magazine photograph of Oswald holding the rifle that was used by them to prepare the cover for the 2/21/64, issue. (Bulet to Commission 7/22/64)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (8)

62-109060

14 SEP 14 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Callahan (Mr. Gauthier, Rm. 331 OPO)
2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley, Rm. 5710) (Mr. Rogge, Rm. 5730)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan, Rm. 645 RB)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1964

SIX

LLS:GFM
(9)

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

Location and examination of the mark on the south curb of Main Street at the assassination site. (Bulet to Commission 8/12/64)

The identification of Oswald's shirt, Commission Exhibit 150, with the shirt being worn by Oswald in photograph made at time of his arrest. (Bulet to Commission 8/20/64)

SA Shaneyfelt furnished several exhibits that were marked and included in the record. These exhibits were used to point out the basis for his conclusions. One copy of each of the exhibits is attached.

In addition to the items described above, SA Shaneyfelt was asked to review some correspondence by the Commission and "Life" magazine, the "New York Times" and "Newsweek" magazine. This correspondence pointed out to the various publications the testimony of SA Shaneyfelt that had been given to the Commission previously regarding the retouching on the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle that has been published in each of these publications. All of the replies from the publishers advised the Commission that the only retouching done to the photographs was normal reproducing retouching that is always done so that the photographs will reproduce better in the printed publication.

SA Shaneyfelt testified that he had reviewed the correspondence and that the correspondence conforms to testimony previously given by him to the effect that the retouching on the photographs is a normal operation in the reproduction of photographs in publications.

Mr. Rodlich advised that the transcript of the deposition would be available for review by SA Shaneyfelt on the morning of 9/2/64.

RECOMMENDATION: For your information.

2

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan) 9-15-64
1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Mr. Howard P. Willens of the President's Commission telephonically advised the Bureau on 9-15-64, that the Commission is in receipt of a telegram from Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, addressed to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, which reads as follows:

"We have testimony from assassination witness concerning strange time sequence of shots. Use of Italian rifle negated by this testimony and by testimony of Zapruder."

Mr. Willens did not furnish the date of this telegram but requested Mrs. Martin be interviewed concerning the information in her telegram.

For your information, Mr. Abraham Zapruder was adjacent to the Presidential motorcade on 11-22-63, when President Kennedy was assassinated. He took 8 mm. color film of the motorcade which clearly showed the President being shot. The Zapruder film has been used extensively by the Commission in reconstructing the events of the President's assassination.

Your attention is again directed to SAC Letter 64-23 (B) dated 4-28-64, concerning Mrs. Martin and you are reminded of the unsatisfactory dealings your office has previously had with her.

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
170 SEP 16 1964

1 - Dallas (89-43)
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Airtel to SAC, Oklahoma City
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

In view of the Commission's request, Oklahoma City is instructed to promptly locate Mrs. Martin and make appropriate arrangements for interview specifying at the outset that this interview was requested by the President's Commission concerning her telegram. You will recall that Mrs. Martin previously objected to the interview conducted by Bureau Agents because they did not telephonically arrange for same beforehand. During interview her telegram to the President's Commission should be acknowledged and she should be interviewed concerning her allegation. However, the interview should be limited to the allegation in the telegram. This interview must be well planned and handled by two mature, experienced Agents in a courteous and diplomatic manner. The Agents should be alert to the possibility Mrs. Martin may endeavor to record the interview, provoke an argument or otherwise use this interview to embarrass the Director, the Agents or the Bureau.

The Bureau does not intend that its personnel be subjected to personal or other abuse and should Mrs. Martin endeavor to use this interview as a sounding board to continue her vilification of the Director and the FBI or otherwise make a mockery of this investigation, the interview should be courteously terminated at once.

Immediately upon completion of the interview, the Bureau should be furnished a teletype summary including any information indicating possible embarrassment. This should be followed with an appropriate letterhead memorandum for dissemination without property stamp or need for corrections and/or revision . Your letterhead memorandum should also include a short paragraph concerning the referral of this matter to the Bureau for investigation. In the event it is necessary to terminate the interview, appropriate details should likewise be included in your letterhead memorandum.

This matter must be handled immediately.

NOTE: The above SAC Letter alerted the field to Martin's continuing prolific letter writing campaign to vility the Director and the FBI. She has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation. We have already sent 25 letters to the Commission based on her activities. When the results of this interview are received, the Commission will be promptly notified. For further details, see Rosen to Belmont memo captioned as above, dated 9-15-64, GHS:pab.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 12

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This letter confirms a telephonic request made by Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff to Mr. George Scatterday of your Bureau.

We requested that Roy Truly be interviewed and asked the following three questions: (1) What are the approximate weights of the Rolling Readers cartons with books included; (2) What are the weights of the remaining two cartons with books included which were found at the southeast corner window of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building; (3) Are there any cartons which are too heavy to be moved by one male individual.

Your cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1964

61 SEP 18 1964

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - I. W. Conrad
(R. Jevons)
(Cortlandt Cunningham)

Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 11, 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
(J. C. Stokes)

A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

The Commission by letter 9/9/64, states in a handbill advertising a lecture by Mark Lane in New York the question is asked "Why did the FBI chief in Dallas, Gordon Shanklin, state that the paraffin test run on Oswald's face was positive when the actual laboratory affidavit shows it to be negative on the face -- and thus that he couldnot have fired a rifle?"

The Commission requested we determine if SAC Shanklin made any remarks on the subject of the paraffin test. He did not.

BACKGROUND:

Mark Lane reportedly has engaged in [redacted] and is reported to be closely associated with communist-dominated organizations. Since the assassination he has been making speeches throughout the country endeavoring to discredit the FBI and other investigative agencies.

In connection with another Commission inquiry, substantially the same allegation as set forth in the most recent Commission request was refuted, and the Commission advised by Bureau letter 8/21/64. The Commission has received numerous communications regarding Lane's activities and on 2/26/64, we furnished the Commission a transcript of his lecture at Town Hall, New York City, on 2/18/64, wherein he attributed the statement regarding the paraffin test to Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department.

The report of SA Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated 11/30/63, which has been furnished to the Commission, pointed out the paraffin tests were made by members of the Dallas Police Department and by Doctor M. F. Mason and his associate of the Dallas City - County Criminal Investigative Laboratory.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be furnished the Commission refuting the allegation that SAC Shanklin made a statement concerning the paraffin tests.

Enclosure
105-82555
62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)
RDR/cb (14)

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Stokes

FBI
SEP 10 9 32 AM '64
FBI-D.C. READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed for the further completion of your records two copies of a memorandum dated August 26, 1964, dealing with a panel discussion in which Mark Lane and others participated on August 8, 1964, which was broadcast in New York, New York, by Radio Station WOR. There are also enclosed three reels of tape recording made of the above broadcast.

BY COURIER SVC.
SEP 10
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

JCS:pah
(9)

NOTE: Enclosed is a 105-page letterhead of a radio program beginning at 12:01 a.m. on 8/8/64 carried by WOR. It was a panel discussion of the assassination and Oswald's participation therein on "The Amazing Randi Show." Participants were Lane, Sidney Siller, Joseph Butler and Florynce Kennedy, attorneys, and "The Amazing Randi," who appeared as Master of Ceremonies. The verbatim transcript which appears in the letterhead is by and large a long harangue by Lane in which he repeats his oft stated inaccuracies and falsehoods in support of his position that Oswald was not the assassin.

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 15 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Broder and Siller appear to have been generally in opposition to Lane, and Florynce Kennedy, described as chairman of the Women's Division of the Federal Bar Association, adds fuel to Lane's fire by criticizing the Dallas police and expressing doubt as to the authenticity of much of the evidence developed. We have seen all of this type of thing before in our other coverage of Lane.

September 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
Maryland Avenue, Northeast
ington, D. C.

Rankin:

This will confirm a telephonic request
George H. Scatterday of this Bureau
dlich of your staff on
regarding cartons at the
pository.

lmate weight of each of the
as with contents was eight

eight of each of the other two
ith contents was fifty-five

ly, Warehouse Superintendent,
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r. Redlich on
Mr. Redlich's

rely yours,

Hoover

to Rosen memo 9-11-64, cap-
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Dallas, who replied
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tion be obtained

FBI
SEP 15 11 33 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-
62-109060-

62-109060-
SEP 16 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan DATE: 9-10-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
VISUAL AIDS

Mr. Burt W. Griffin, Commission Staff Attorney, spoke to me at 11:00 A. M. today concerning the visual aids that are to be delivered to the Commission no later than noon tomorrow, 9-11-64. He furnished the information that President Johnson has ordered the Commission to have page proofs of Volume I which is an 800-page report of the President's Commission at the White House by noon 9-14-64. Griffin mentioned that the visual aids previously prepared by the FBI and those under preparation are being incorporated into this volume as an "aid to reading the report." The President is not interested at this time with some thirty volumes which contain the "hearings" of the Commission.

All visual aids presently being prepared in the Exhibits Section will be in the hands of the Commission by noon 9-11-64.

ACTION:

None, for information.

LJG:mah
(7)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention, Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention, Mr. Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

REC-18 196

25 SEP 16 1964

1 XEROX
SEP 17 1964

58 SEP 22 1964

WARREN

COMMISSION F

SECTION 20

COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : J. R. Malley

DATE: September 25, 1964

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Hines

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORT

Through arrangements made with Mr. Walter Burton, Assistant Production Manager of the Government Printing Office, ten copies of the President's Commission Report were made available to Special Agent Lawrence E. Danbom,* who signed the attached receipt for same. They were delivered to the Bureau at 2:35 p.m. today, September 25, 1964. They were distributed as follows:

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
2 - General Investigative Division
2 - Laboratory
3 - Division 5
1 - J. R. Malley

Enclosure (1)

* Washington Field Office

JRM:mpd

REC 5 62-109090-209

11 SEP 30 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE
79 OCT 1-1964

Jacket No. 730-900 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

DELIVERY RECEIPT No. 130217

Dept. Req. _____ Date 7/25/ Section 3E-EJ

To: DJSA

Quantity	Description or Title	Number Packages	Number Cartons	Number Sacks
10		2		

COMPLETE DELIVERY

Messenger: _____ (Signature of person receiving)

GPO Form 2910 16—60225-6

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tavel

FROM : L. E. Short

DATE: 9-28-64

SUBJECT: COURIER SERVICE TO
PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Bureau Courier Service has been delivering Bureau correspondence to the Warren Commission. Josephine Farrar, employed by the Commission, advised Courier personnel on this date that there will be no one in Commission space after 5:30 p. m. and in the future material delivered after that hour could be left with the General Services Administration building guard. In view of the above Bureau Courier Service will make its last scheduled run to the Commission at 4:30 p. m. each day. Material received in the Mail Room after 4:30 p. m. will be held until the next work day for delivery.

By letter dated 9-23-64 it was pointed out to the Commission that the Bureau's investigative activities would continue in connection with this matter and it was requested that some authority be designated to receive the Bureau's investigative material after the Commission is disbanded. The Bureau has not yet received a reply to this correspondence.

ACTION:

Correspondence for the Warren Commission will continue to be delivered by Courier Service until 4:30 p. m. each day. After that hour material will be held for delivery the next morning.

LES:ler
(3)

REC 53 62-109090

EX-102

SEP 30 1964

44120

MR. TROTTER 9-23-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed Bureau employees were submitted by the Little Rock Division for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Louis M. Kelley
SA Henry J. Oliver
SA Ralph E. Rawlings
SA Paul L. Scott
Gladys A. Manahan

The latent palm print is not identical with these palm prints.

The submitted palm prints are being retained.

Dallas, Little Rock, and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109090

100-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JLiacm
(10)

MAIL ROOM

OCT 1 1964

44425

MR. TROTTER 9-21-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of Inspector James Herbert Sawyer, Dallas Police Department, who could have possibly touched the four cartons in this case, were submitted by the Dallas Division with their airtel of 9-22-64, for comparison with the remaining latent palm print.

The latent palm print is not identical with those of Sawyer.

The submitted palm prints are being retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JL:eom
(10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 28 1964

61 OCT 1 1964

44423

MR. TROTTER 9-29-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed employees who were on duty at the Dallas Division on November 23 and 27, 1963, were submitted by the Dallas Division for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Kenneth R. Albert
Mrs. Mary Bookout
Nancy J. Collins
Martha Ann Connally
Alice T. Davidson
Harold Lee Foster
SA Joseph J. Hanley
SA Richard E. Harrison
Claudia J. Henderson
Carolyn Ann Hunter
Anna D. King
Linda V. Medley
Patricia G. Morris
IC Joe A. Pesco
IC Robert G. Ramfro
Marilyn S. Sigal
Sunny K. Stamp
Margaret L. Walters
Geary A. Waito
Sharon C. Wickliffe

The latent palm print is not identical with these palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

FBI:

For information.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 30 1964

6-03533
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans (Attention: Mr. James B. Hanley)
- Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
(105-100699 Examination)
(62-109090 President's Commission)
mcn
10)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

...RL WARREN,
Chairman
...HARD B. RUSSELL
...N SHERMAN COOPER
...E BOGGS
...ALD R. FORD
...N J. McCLOY
...LEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 21 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During the course of the work pursued by the President's Commission your Bureau has provided invaluable assistance investigating, among other things, the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald had some affiliation with various subversive underground activities. In concluding its work, the Commission is now concerned, however, that its records contain an indication of the scope of the investigation which your Bureau has conducted into these particular matters and a clear statement of the results of that investigation.

In particular, we would appreciate receiving from you a letter indicating whether or not as a result of an examination of your complete nation-wide files and all investigation which you have conducted you have obtained any evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was at any time a member of or otherwise affiliated with the Communist Party, U.S.A., the Socialist Workers Party, or any other extreme leftist organization. To the extent to which you are able to do so, we would appreciate your including in the letter a statement indicating the range of informants which you have contacted in this regard, and the scope of other investigation which you have conducted.

In your letter of May 26, 1964, you informed the Commission that your Bureau had "thoroughly explored" the question "of possible contacts between Lee Harvey Oswald and any representative of or known sympathizer with the Castro Government of Cuba" and that "no information has been developed indicating Oswald was controlled, directed or employed by any individual so identified." Would you please inform the Commission whether or not this statement remains true as of this date and, to the extent feasible and in the same manner as above, the scope of the investigation which has been conducted upon which this statement is based.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 2 1964

17 SEP 22 1964

SEP 22 1964

(3) We would further appreciate similar information in regard to the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald at any time had contacts with persons or organizations active in underground activities directed against the Government of Premier Fidel Castro.

In making these requests, we are of course fully aware of the extensive investigation which has been conducted by your Bureau into all aspects of the assassination and we do not wish you to prepare a summary covering the many hundreds of investigative reports which you have thus far provided the Commission. However, what we do wish to obtain is a statement that the nation-wide files of your Bureau have been thoroughly examined with regard to the three matters mentioned above, if this is the case, and an indication of the extent to which informants and other such persons likely to be in possession of any pertinent information have been contacted by your Bureau in the course of developing possible leads to the above persons and organizations with whom Oswald might have had some connection.

This letter will confirm conversation between Mr. Pollak of the Commission staff and Mr. Malley. Since the Commission is about to submit its final report, we would appreciate receiving a response to this request as soon as possible.

The Commission once again wishes to thank your Bureau for its continuing cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAI
FOU

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 21, 1964, regarding the investigation that was conducted concerning the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald had some affiliation with various subversive underground activities. You indicated that the Commission is concerned that its records contain an indication of the scope of the investigation which this Bureau conducted into these particular matters and a clear statement of the results of that investigation.

In connection with the first matter mentioned in your letter, please be advised that we made a complete review of our files, both at Headquarters and in each of our offices, and we also made a nation-wide canvass of all of our security informants to determine if there was any evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was at any time a member of or otherwise affiliated with the Communist Party, USA, the Communist Political Party, or any other extreme leftist organization. Results of such file reviews and canvass of all of our security informants have been fully reported to the Commission and has all other investigation we have conducted in this particular matter.

You will note in our letter of April 29, 1964, we assured you that the Commission had been furnished all information developed by this Bureau concerning the association of Lee Harvey Oswald with any communist or subversive organization and that all informants of this Bureau had been contacted for any information they could furnish concerning any connection Oswald may have had with

62-109090

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO AND FILE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

10 SEP 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

the Communist Party. This same statement is true as of the current date. All information this Bureau has developed in this particular matter has been furnished to the Commission.

In regard to the second matter in your letter, our statement in our letter of May 23, 1964, indicating this Bureau had "thoroughly explored" the question "of possible contacts between Lee Harvey Oswald and any representative of or known sympathizer with the Castro Government of Cuba" and that "no information has been developed indicating Oswald was controlled, directed or employed by any individual so identified" is also true as of the current date. The scope of our inquiries upon which such statement is based includes a check of our files, both at Headquarters and in each of our offices and a canvass of all of our security informants on a nation-wide basis.

In connection with your request that you be furnished similar information in regard to the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald at any time had contacts with persons or organizations active in underground activities directed against the Government of Premier Fidel Castro, please be advised that complete results of all of our investigation in this particular matter has also been furnished to the Commission. The scope of such investigation conducted in this particular matter includes a check of our files, both at Headquarters and in our offices and a canvass of all of our security informants on a nation-wide basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Commission is winding up its investigation and wants assurances that all information developed by this Bureau concerning possibility Lee Harvey Oswald had some affiliation with various subversive underground activities has been furnished to Commission. Commission also desires to know the scope of our investigation in ascertaining such data concerning Oswald. We have conducted extensive investigation regarding this particular point and have furnished results to the Commission. We have informed the Commission of Oswald's contacts with individuals associated with the Communist Party, the Socialist Labor Party, the Fair Play for

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 3

MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED:

Cuba Committee, the "Worker" and the "Militant" and the Emergency Civil Liberties Union. We have interviewed numerous officials connected with each of these organizations and results of such interviews have been furnished to the Commission. Commission has also been given copies of all available correspondence exchanged between Oswald and these organizations. We have left no stone unturned in this particular phase of our investigation and have furnished the Commission all of our investigation in order that it can arrive at its conclusions in this matter.

9-23-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 9-25-64, submitting the palm prints of the following listed employees for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Kenneth R. Albert
Rose Mary Boekee
Nancy J. Collins
Martha Ann Connally
Alice T. Davidson
Nannie Lee Fenner
SA Joseph J. Hanley
SA Richard E. Harrison
Claudia J. Henderson
Carolyn Ann Hunter
Anna D. King
Wanda V. McElroy
Patricia G. Morris
IC Joe A. Pearce
IC Robert G. Renfro
Marilyn S. Sigel
Sunny Ki Stone
Margaret L. Walters
Sherry A. White
Sharon C. Wickliffe

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained. 62-109090

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 30 1964

79 (10) 1-1964

September 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. W. English)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of September 25, 1964, which enclosed copies of five memoranda revealing results of interviews with Commission staff and others.

Enclosed are two copies each of five memoranda also pertaining to this matter, which are captioned and dated as follows:

"Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security -
Russia - Cuba"
September 22, 1964
San Francisco, California

"Jack L. Ruby,
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim
Civil Rights"
September 22, 1964
San Francisco, California

"Jack L. Ruby;
Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 23, 1964
Los Angeles, California

"Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 25, 1964
Washington, D. C.

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Os...
September 25, 1...
Washington, D. C...

As results of this investigation are received, you will be promptly advised.

Sincerely yours,

44-24016
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (10)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
SEP 30 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 OCT 1 1964

NDA

NOTE:

As a result of the Commission's letter dated 9-10-64, investigation was initiated to interview Commission members, Commission staff and former attorneys of Jack L. Ruby relating to the leak of Oswald's diary, Ruby's polygraph and Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Earl Warren to news media. In connection with Ruby's interview with Chief Justice Warren printed in the "New York Journal American" under the by-line of Dorothy Kilgallen, we have obtained copies from the Commission and New York is expeditiously attempting to obtain copy from Dorothy Kilgallen so that appropriate laboratory examinations can be conducted to ascertain if the leak occurred within the President's Commission.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum contained intervie[illegible] with Mr. Richard M. Mosk, former staff member of the President's Commission; Mr. Joseph A. Ball, former staff counsel of the President's Commission; and Miss Ruth D. Shirley, former staff member in the records section of the President's Commission.

In lieu of any instructions from the President's Commission, we are continuing to furnish results of this investigation until it is logically concluded or we receive instructions to discontinue.

VFRRF

The Acting Attorney General

September 30, 1964

Director, FBI

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Rosen
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr

WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

I thought you would be interested in receiving a copy of a letter which I sent to the Honorable Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, today.

Enclosure

AHB:CSH (8)

REC-31 62-109090-211

19 OCT 1 1964

EX-103

69 OCT 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoranda

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-28-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

It can be anticipated that the release of the report of captioned commission will result in numerous inquiries from various news media throughout the FBI. To insure that there is no misunderstanding regarding our "no comment" policy concerning this report, it is felt a teletype should be sent to all offices instructing them to strictly adhere to the "no comment" policy.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed teletype be approved and sent.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
DWB:sas (6)
1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure

OK.

REC-42

62-109090-212

EX-103

3 OCT 1 1964

SIX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 9/23/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Hines

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Mr. Howard Willens, assistant to Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission, called with regard to the three-dimensional models of the location where President Kennedy was assassinated and the model depicting the basement of the garage in the Dallas Police Department which are now being retained in the conference room on the first floor of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building, 2d and Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C. Mr. Willens stated the Commission was desirous of disposing of these exhibits and desired the Bureau to make appropriate arrangements for same.

Mr. Willens was advised that these exhibits were prepared for the exclusive use of the President's Commission in handling their work relating to the assassination and that they were turned over to the Commission for such use as they desired.

Mr. Willens was asked whether or not the Commission desired these exhibits to be retained on a permanent basis or whether he was asking that the Bureau pick up these exhibits for such disposal as the Bureau might see fit to make of them. Mr. Willens stated that these were questions which he was not in a position to answer. Willens was advised that J. R. Malley had had a discussion with Mr. Rankin within the past few days concerning exhibits, in general, at which time it was pointed out that the Bureau had neither the space nor manpower available to place the various exhibits which the Commission might desire to permanently maintain on display. Willens stated that in view of the information furnished to him he would have to check further as to whether or not the Commission desired these exhibits retained on a permanent basis.

Mr. Willens was told that in the event the Commission did desire these exhibits retained permanently, the Commission should instruct the Bureau as to the location where they desired the exhibits delivered to and the Bureau would handle the delivery of these exhibits to that location.

Until further word is received from the President's Commission, no further action need be taken.

62-109090-213

JRM:mpd (9)

OCT 2 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: September 28, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
WARREN COMMISSION REPORT
CALL FROM THE HONORABLE DICK BERLIN
SEPTEMBER 28, 1964

By reference from the Director's Office, I talked with Mr. Dick Berlin at 12:00 noon today. He stated that the reason he was attempting to contact the Director was that he was very angry about the "unfair references" in the Warren report concerning the FBI. He wondered if he could be of any assistance to us.

I briefly outlined to Mr. Berlin the points made by the Director and Mr. Belmont during their appearances before the Warren Commission, particularly covering the fact that there was no information concerning a background of violence in connection with Oswald.

Mr. Berlin indicated his appreciation and stated that the Hearst Newspapers would be of assistance.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109090-214

CDD:dgs (4)

ADDENDUM:CDD/dgs, 9/28/64

Mr. Berlin called back at 12:15 p. m. and stated that he would have John Chamberlain, a noted columnist, call me this afternoon. Chamberlain is the columnist who took George Sokolsky's place when he died. According to Mr. Berlin, Chamberlain's column now appears in approximately 240-250 newspapers. I plan to tell Chamberlain the same thing that I told Mr. Berlin.

1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Jones

1 XEROX
OCT 2 1964

FBI

Date: 9/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (89-41)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Oklahoma City dated 9/15/64 and Oklahoma City teletype to the Bureau dated 9/17/64.

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and five copies of LHM dated 9/18/64 and one copy to Dallas, as office of origin, covering interview of Mrs. MARK E. (SHIRLEY) MARTIN of Hominy, Oklahoma. This interview was conducted by SA's DAVID H. BARRY and KARREN C. LONG.

The LHM is self-explanatory. It is prepared under three subheadings: I. Predication, II. Results of Interview, and III. Circumstances Surrounding Interview -- Conduct and Demeanor of Mrs. Shirley Martin.

The latter heading was reported in view of Mrs. MARTIN's erratic conduct and irrelevent statements so that the President's Commission can make its own evaluation of the emotional stability of Mrs. MARTIN. It is believed important for the President's Commission to make its evaluation of her emotional stability to possibly avoid future needless interviews. It is also likely that Mrs. MARTIN has already wired the Commission her version of this interview.

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-109090

SEP 19 1964

62-109090

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - Oklahoma City

D:KGL:ca
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 6 - 1964

OC 89-41

REQUEST TO BUREAU:

The Bureau is requested to disseminate one copy of enclosed LHM to the Crime Records Division in accordance with SAC Letter No. 64-23, dated 4/28/64.

MAILER FILE
FBI

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
September 15, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

I. PREDICATION

On September 15, 1964, Mr. Howard P. Willens of the President's Commission requested interview of Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, concerning a telegram which she had directed to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, a telegram which reads as follows:

"We have testimony from assassination witness concerning strange time sequence of shots. Use of Italian rifle negated by this testimony and by testimony of Zapruder."

II. RESULTS OF INTERVIEW

Mrs. Mark T. (Shirley) Martin was interviewed at her residence north of Hominy, Oklahoma, on September 17, 1964, by two Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mrs. Martin's telegram to the President's Commission was acknowledged and read to her upon her request. She denied that this was the wording she had used in her telegram and stated she had sent a telegram to the Commission expressing her hope that the report by this "Blue Ribbon" Commission would include the testimony regarding the strange sequence of shots and the fact that the use of an Italian rifle is negated by this testimony and by the testimony of Zapruder. She refused to furnish any information in amplification of her telegram stating that the FBI does not have the authority to ask her questions concerning this matter. She further stated, "A citizen does not have to answer questions asked by the FBI if he does not feel emotionally oriented to do so."

ENCLOSURE

Mrs. Martin stated that if the President's Commission desires to know of any information which she may have in her possession, the Commission should subpoena her to Washington, D. C., for her testimony under oath.

She stated she would continue to await replies from the President's Commission itself regarding her wires.

Mrs. Martin stated she does not have any information which the President's Commission presumably does not already have. She only hoped that the President's Commission would publish its entire findings.

III. CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING INTERVIEW -- CONDUCT AND DEMEANOR OF MRS. SHIRLEY MARTIN

The following information may be of interest to the President's Commission.

The Special Agents arrived at the home of Mrs. Martin at approximately 5:26 P.M., after reaching her on the telephone to make an appointment. On the telephone she had said, "Why don't you come right on out?" Mrs. Martin and a daughter were standing in her front door as Agents approached the gate to the wire-type Cyclone fence surrounding her house; however, she made no motion and spoke no word to reassure some five barking, growling dogs in her yard. In evident amusement, Mrs. Martin stepped from her house as the Agents, who had ignored the dogs, approached. She announced, "Well, you have passed the first test. You are the first people who have not shown fear of my dogs."

Mrs. Martin invited one Agent to sit on the divan, and she requested the other Agent to sit in her "Kennedy rocker, provided you have no aversion to doing so." Immediately she requested one of her daughters to turn on the TV for a specific

FBI
NDATION

National news program. When the commentator appeared on the television screen, Mrs. Martin remarked, "Don't you think he is cute?" During the interview, Mrs. Martin darted about the room and constantly disrupted the interview with irrelevant and disconnected questions and statements, including the following:

"I have an excellent roast in the oven. It's too bad you can't stay for dinner," though not extending an invitation.

"Did the President's Commission pay for your lunch?"

Throughout the interview, Mrs. Martin referred to the President's Commission as "that blue ribbon Warren Commission," and complained that the Commission has not acknowledged any of her many communications except for one letter from a member of the Commission, which letter she said was discourteous.

Mrs. Martin asked Agents if they read certain out-of-state publications which she exhibited on her coffee table, and she wanted to know the Agents' opinions of these publications.

Mrs. Martin was not personally abusive as she had been to a Special Agent during a previous interview, but since she made it clear that she intended to furnish no information and in view of the fact that she was openly derisive and sarcastic of the President's Commission, particularly in her implication that the Commission would not have the integrity to publish its entire findings, the interview was politely terminated after approximately ten minutes.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 9-29-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: THREE STAR EXTRA NEWS REPORT (WRC), 9-28-64, 6:45 P.M.

The high lights given in the news reflected several topics including the Warren Commission Report and its effects on plans to protect the President. Three Star Extra had a special report on Commission views.

Ned Brooks made a special report. Brooks stated that Congress will generally backs up the measures suggested by the Warren Commission. Brooks stated that the general public, until the Warren Commission Report, did not know there was no Federal law against assassination of the President and that only state laws applied.

Brooks advised that there was much discussion regarding keeping Congress in session until a Federal law covering Presidential assassination could be passed but consensus of opinion, however, was that it was impossible to keep Congress in session and that a new law would be the first order of business in the new Congress.

Ned Brooks reiterated statements made by Everett Dirksen (Rep. - Illinois) to the effect that the staff of the Warren Commission was a group of the most competent people ever assembled and not enough had been said about them. Dirksen, however, advised that the criticism leveled at the Secret Service and the FBI was one part of the report which was in question as far as he was concerned. Dirksen said that J. Edgar Hoover should give his views on the matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

WAM:lch (3)

REC-48 62-109090-215

11 OCT 2 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

56 OCT 6 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan DATE: 9-28-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

The Report of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy was reviewed by me with particular attention given to the visual aids prepared by the Exhibits Section based on material selected by the Commission from documented records. All charts printed in the report appear as originally designed and approved by the Commission's staff prior to being sent to the Government Printing Office.

The testimony given by me before the President's Commission on 6-8-64 regarding visual aids is listed in Appendix V, Page 483 of the report as being reported in Volume V, Page 135. Volume V is not available for review at this time. There is no testimony of mine before the Commission which appears in the report (Volume I).

The extent of the services rendered the President's Commission by the Exhibits Section is set forth in the attached list.

Enclosure

LJG:mah (8)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Gale (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

REC- 52

62-109090-216

EX-103

ENCLOSURE

79 OCT 6 - 1964

The following field trips were made to Dallas & vicinity to gather data for preparing scale models and exhibits to be used by Commission.

1. Dec. 2, 1963 - Dec. 6, 1963 (Gauthier, Hughes, Rose)
   Information for preparation of scale models of assassination site and Dallas P.D. Basement; also took measurements of 3rd floor of P.D.

2. Mar. 6, 1964 - Mar. 11, 1964 (Gauthier, Rose, Arey)
   Information for preparation of exhibits on Paine & Randle Homes; exhibits on Texas School Book Depository Building; exhibits on taxi and bus used by Oswald on 11-22-63.

3. Mar. 16, 1964 - Mar. 19, 1964 (Gauthier)
   Information for preparation of exhibits on killing of J. D. Tippit.

4. May 22, 1964 - May 25, 1964 (Gauthier, Rose)
   Re-enactment

5. Aug. 17, 1964 - Aug. 19, 1964 (Gauthier)
   Information for preparation of exhibits on freeway convergence near triple underpass, Dallas.

Scale models were built as follows:

1. Assassination site showing portion of Dealey Plaza, Texas School Book Depository Bldg., Dal-Tex Bldg., Records Bldg., and Courthouse. Built to scale 1/4" equals 1', and finished in color complete with trees, shrubbery, monuments, and Presidential motorcade. WO 558

2. Dallas Police Dept. Basement space including access ramps; built to scale 1/2" equals 1' including armored truck and police cars - finished in gray. WO 553

ENCLOSURE

The following large photographic exhibits were prepared for use by Commission. Handling required mounting, titling, and preparation as graphic display. Total 18.

1. Map of route from assassination area to Parkland Memorial Hospital and Love Field.
2. Aerial view of downtown Dallas.
3. Aerial close-up of assassination site (Dealey Plaza).
4. Aerial close-up of area where Oswald entered bus, left bus and entered cab.
5. Aerial close-up of area where Oswald left cab.
6. Aerial close-up of Oswald's rooming house.
7. Aerial close-up of area where officer Tippit was killed.
8. Aerial close-up of areawhere Oswald was arrested.
9. View of assassination site from ground level.
10. View of triple underpass.
11. Low camera view of motorcade moments after first shot was fired.
12. View of garage entrance ramp from Main St.
13. View of garage entrance ramp from Commerce St.
14. View looking toward jail office from garage parking area.
15. Position of Ruby at time Oswald emerged from jail office.
16. Distance separating Oswald and Ruby at time of shooting.
17. Armored van showing side doors.
18. Armored van showing rear door.

The following spiral bound books were prepared for use by Commission and distribution to Bureau officials. Required preparation of covers, diagrams where indicated, reproduction of photos with captions where indicated, and binding. Total books prepared 16. Total diagrams 19. Total photos reproduced with captions 139.

*1. Investigation of Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy - Exhibits, Vol. 1 (32 exhibits) WO 457

*2. Investigation of Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy - Exhibits, Vol. 2 (12 exhibits) WO 457

*3. Investigation of Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy - Exhibits, Vol. 3 (14 exhibits) WO 457

4. The Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy, Nov. 22, 1963, and the Killing of Lee H. Oswald, Nov. 24, 1963 - Visual Aids (24 photos of models and narrative) (2 diagrams)

5. Investigation of Killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas, Texas, Nov. 24, 1963. (covers for text)

6. Investigation of Killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas, Texas, Nov. 24, 1963 - Supplemental Report (covers for text)

7. Investigation of Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy, Nov. 22, 1963 (covers for text)

8. Investigation of Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy, Nov 22, 1963 - Supplemental Report (covers for text)

9. The Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy, Nov. 22, 1963 - Killing of Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit (4 diagrams, 40 photographs)

*10. The Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy, Nov. 22, 1963 - Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas (9 diagrams, 38 photographs) WC 68

11. The Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy, Nov. 22, 1963 - Paine and Randle Homes, Irving, Texas (4 diagrams, 18 photographs)

12. The Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy, Nov. 22, 1963 - Bus and Taxi Exhibits (15 exhibits) WC 1029 & WC 1018

*13. Copy of Dallas Police Dept. File on Officer J. D. Tippit

14. Brief of FBI Investigation of the Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy

15. Brief on FBI Investigation of the Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy - Exhibits

16. Movie Stills from Zapruder and Muchmore Films for use in re-enactment

The following miscellaneous items were prepared for use as an aid to various witnesses appearing before Commission. Total 23.

1. Mount 1 photo for SA Frazier. WO 786

2. Mount 4 photos for SA Frazier. WO 785

3. Preparation of 15 charts comparing re-enactment with Zapruder film. Also, 2 maps and 2 enlarged photographs - SA Shaneyfelt. WO 1026

4. Touch-up and reproduction of plan drawing of Dallas P.D. basement made by Dallas P.D. (for Commission hearings held in Dallas).

5. Correction and reproduction of Robert West Survey Plat Map.

The following charts were prepared for Commission use in their report to President Johnson. Total 49. (5 of these were later revised by Commission requiring futher handling & reproduction)

Commission request of July 14, 1964.
Delivered July 29, 1964 (Goldberg)

*1. Plan view of third floor of Dallas Police Dept. WC 67

2. Reproduction of Commission Document #1062C.

3. Reproduction of Commission Document #1062D.

Commission request of July 23, 1964.
Delivered July 30, 1964 (Redlich)

1. Southeast corner of sixth floor showing arrangement of cartons.

2. Approximate location of wrapping-paper bag and location of palm print on carton near window in southeast corner.

Commission request of July 23, 1964.
Delivered August 3, 1964 (Rankin)

*1. Distance from Brennan location to sixth floor. WC 72

Commission request of April 24, 1964
Delivered August 17, 1964 (Redlich and Slawson)

*1. Map of Mexico depicting localities involved in the visit of Oswald to Mexico City. WC 69

Commission request of August 20, 1964.
Delivered August 26, 1964 (Rankin)

1. Texas School Book Depository - diagram of first floor.

2. Texas School Book Depository - diagram of second floor.

Commission request of July 22, 1964.
Delivered September 3, 1964 (Redlich)

*1. Whereabouts of Oswald between 12:33 P.M. and 1:50 P.M. on Nov. 22, 1963. WC 68

2. Location of eyewitnesses to the movements of Oswald in vicinity of Tippit killing.

FER

Commission request of August 23, 1964.
Delivered September 4, 1964 (Goldberg)

1. Jail office and immediate vicinity, basement, Dallas P.D.

2. Basement, Dallas P.D.

Commission request of August 10, 1964.
Delivered September 4, 1964 (Willens)

1. Aerial view (500 ft. altitude) of freeway convergence west of triple underpass, Dallas.

2. Freeway convergence at triple underpass, Dallas.

3. Photographic views of highway markings in the vicinity of the assassination.

4. Plan view of freeway convergence west of triple underpass, Dallas.

5. View from north tower of Union Terminal Co., Dallas.

6. View from triple underpass, Dallas.

7. View of triple underpass from location on Elm St.

8. No title (aerial photograph of triple underpass)

Commission request of August 28, 1964.
Delivered September 8, 1964 (Redlich)

1. Documents establishing purchase of rifle by Oswald.

2. No title (photographs of Hill Exhibit B, Frank Pizzo Exhibit 453-C and Commission Exhibit 1797).

Commission request of September 5, 1964.
Delivered September 11, 1964 (Slawson)

1. Oswald's letter to the Embassy U.S.S.R., Washington, D. C.

2. Oswald's application for a visa for travel to Cuba and the reply of the Cuban Government.

3. Oswald's Mexican tourist card and application.

4. Photographs of the Oswalds in Minsk, U.S.S.R.

5. No title (Kramer Deposition 1 and Commission Exhibit 2622)

6. Photographs of Oswalds in U.S.S.R. (4)

7. Photographs of Oswalds in U.S.S.R. (3)

8. No title (Commission Exhibits 24, 101, 913, 912)

9. Excerpts from a speech Oswald never delivered, which he probably wrote aboard ship while returning from the U.S.S.R. with his family.

Commission request of September 3, 1964.
Delivered September 11, 1964 (Redlich)

1. Sixth floor, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas.

2. Texas School Book Depository, Diagram of second floor.

Commission request of September 8, 1964.
Delivered September 11, 1964 (Griffin)

1. Bedroom of Jack Ruby's apartment.

2. No title (5 photographs - Little Lynn and Western Union receipts).

3. Jack Ruby moving toward Oswald in front of Newsman Ike Pappas.

4. Newspaper advertisement and billboard display which attracted Ruby's interest on Nov. 22, 23, 1963.

5. "Closed" sign posted in the window of the Carousel Club and Ruby's newspaper advertisement announcing that the Vegas and Carousel Clubs will be closed.

6. Location of eyewitnesses to the movements of Lee Harvey Oswald in vicinity of Tippit killing.

7. Jack Ruby at Dallas P.D. on night of Nov. 22 - 23, 1963.

Commission request of September 11, 1964.
Delivered September 16, 1964 (Dawson)

1. Photographs of Oswald in U.S.S.R. (Commission Exhibit 2609, 2612, 2606).

CLERK
ATION

Commission request of September 12, 1964.
Delivered September 16, 1964 (Liebeler)

1. Photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald after arrest.

2. Oswald at press conference in Assembly Room, Friday night.

3. Oswald distributing Fair Play for Cuba handbills in New Orleans, August 10, 1963 - insets show samples of his handbills on which he had stamped his name and the name of "A. J. Hidell".

4. No title (Commission Exhibit 2091, 2092, 2788)

5. No title (Commission Exhibit 2893, 2894, 2963)

Additional Reproductions requested:

1. Oswald's interview - UPI Reporter (page 45 - Exhibits, Vol. 3).

2. Oswald's diary account of affairs (page 46 - Exhibits, Vol. 3).

3. "Impeach Warren" poster.

4. Nov. 24, 1963 Western Union Receipt.

* Exhibits Section Work Order

MAR
FOU

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: September 2, 1964

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - W. C. Sullivan (W. A. Branigan)
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Shroder

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
Del. Loach
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Gale
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Gandy

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission pursuant to its inquiry advising them that personnel of this Bureau conducted an estimated 25,000 interviews since the assassination on 11-22-63.

DETAILS

On 9-2-64, Howard P. Willens, Staff Member of the Commission, telephonically contacted J. R. Malley and requested to be advised of the estimated number of interviews conducted by this Bureau since 11-22-63. Willens made specific reference to a prior Bureau letter dated 8-12-64, wherein the Commission had been advised we did not keep track of the number of such interviews conducted and that to obtain this figure would be an enormous undertaking. Willens nevertheless stated it would greatly aid the Commission in endeavoring to give the Bureau credit for work performed if the Commission could be furnished some rough estimate of the number of interviews conducted without resorting to a physical count or other time consuming project.

BACKGROUND

The Commission by letter 8-7-64, stated it intends to incorporate in its final report the extent of the "excellent" investigative efforts undertaken by the Bureau since 11-22-63, and in this regard requested certain statistical data, including the number of interviews conducted by this Bureau. By letter 8-12-64, we advised the Commission that over 1750 investigative reports comprising more than 17,200 pages had been furnished to the Commission and we also summarized some of the major special services and projects handled for the Commission. The Commission was specifically advised we did not keep track of the number of interviews conducted by virtually every FBI field office and representatives abroad and that to develop this information would be an extremely laborious and time consuming project.

EX-103 REC-52 62-109090-217

Enclosure sent 9-4-64
62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
RDR:las (14)

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)

OCT 5 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

64 OCT 8 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

BASIS FOR ESTIMATE OF 25,000 INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED

This matter was discussed with Bureau supervisors in the Domestic Intelligence Division and General Investigative Division who have handled the three distinct phases of this matter since its inception. These phases are generally referred to as the Lee Harvey Oswald background investigation, assassination investigation and the Jack L. Ruby Civil Rights investigation. Based on the supervisors intimate knowledge of these matters an estimated figure of 25,000 interviews conducted was arrived at which they feel is conservative.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letter be sent to the Commission advising that this Bureau conducted an estimated 25,000 interviews since the assassination of President Kennedy on 11-22-63.

M Y F
FO AT ION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: September 22, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Richard Harkness, news commentator on NBC Television here in Washington, telephoned at 11:20 a.m. today. He made reference to the forthcoming release of the President's Commission report. He said NBC planned a one-hour long program Sunday evening, 9/27/64, covering the report. He would like a representative of the FBI to speak for about ten minutes on the tremendous job the FBI has done outlining data from the Commission report such as number of pages submitted, man hours expended, exhibits gathered, number of witnesses interviewed, etc. Everything the FBI representative said would, of course, said Harkness, be confined to the contents of the Commission report. Harkness said he is approaching other agencies who had anything to do with the report and also some of the Commission members and staff personnel to secure their assistance in presenting this program.

ACTION TAKEN:

Wick told Mr. Harkness it would not be possible for anyone from the FBI to appear on this program, that the FBI's work stood on its own two feet and it was believed it would be most inappropriate for the FBI to appear. Mr. Harkness said he is having difficulty with the Commission members also since they have a reluctance to appear.

Harkness said that at a later date he might come back to us with a request that some of the exhibits be shown on television since he understood the FBI had done a "tremendous job" in the exhibit field, and in pictorially presenting aspects of the investigation. Harkness said if he can be of any help to us all we need do is let him know. He wanted his best regards be given to Mr. Hoover.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:dgs

62-109090-218
EX-109
XEROX OCT 5 1964
OCT 8 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: September 25, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

For record purposes, SAC Shanklin of the Dallas Office was instructed by Wick at 4:55 p.m. today to have "no comment" whatsoever on all of the inquiries received in connection with captioned report.

Shanklin said also that he understands Congressman Ford is the author of a story coming out in the issue of "Life" on the streets Monday, 9-28-64, about the assassination, complete with photos.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:saj
(8)

REC-52 62-109090-219

EX-102

3 OCT 5 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

4 OCT 8 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 10/2/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
EXHIBITS BEING MAINTAINED BY BUREAU

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogg
1 - Mr. Hines

In previous memoranda submitted 9/22 & 23/64, information was set forth concerning conversations with J. Lee Rankin and Howard Willens of the President's Commission concerning exhibits which were being retained by the Bureau, as well as the Commission's desire that the Bureau consider retaining the Commission's exhibits in Bureau space. It was clearly pointed out to both that the Bureau did not have such facilities and there has been no further conversation along these lines.

At the present time the Bureau has in excess of one thousand exhibits relating to the captioned case in its possession. Of this number, in excess of five hundred have been assigned Commission exhibit numbers. In order to try and relieve the Bureau of the responsibility of retaining such exhibits in its space, there is attached a letter to Mr. Rankin setting forth the situation which exists and asking for instructions as to what action can be taken to remove these exhibits from Bureau custody.

Enclosure (1)

JRM:mpd (9)

62-109090-220

REC-64

EX-117

58 OCT 9 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: September 30, 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Supervisor Jack Danahy, New York Office, telephonically advised that Dorothy Kilgallen has come out with an article mentioning the FBI which appears in the 9-30-64, issue of the "New York Journal-American."

According to Danahy, the article indicates Kilgallen has been asked what her reaction is to the Commission report. She acknowledged not having read it completely as of yet but was aware the FBI and Secret Service has been criticized.

In connection with our current inquiry regarding Kilgallen specifically requested by the President's Commission to determine where she obtained the verbatim testimony of Jack Ruby's interview in Dallas, Kilgallen stated in part, "I'm inclined to believe that the FBI might have been more profitably employed in probing the facts of the case rather than how I got them which does seem a waste of time to me." Kilgallen in her article also stated she did not feel the press should have been so severely criticized by the Commission inasmuch as Ruby killed Oswald and not the press.

Danahy stated Kilgallen is fully aware that our inquiry is based on a specific Commission request.

62-109090 - 221
2 REC-64

It is pointed out Kilgallen has promised to furnish our Agents a photostat of a page of the Ruby testimony which was published under her by-line so the markings on the photostat can be examined by our Laboratory. She has given all sorts of excuses for not furnishing the photostat.

ACTION:

11 OCT 5 1964

Danahy was instructed to promptly submit the article and to be alert to further articles. He was told to take no further action in this matter.

RDR:hw
)8(OCT 5 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

THE VOICE OF BROADWAY

A Personal Reaction to the Warren Report

By DOROTHY KILGALLEN

Maybe You Don't Know

NUMEROUS READERS have written to ask about this column's reaction to the Warren Commission report. My only possible answer:

I have not read the entire Warren Commission volume—I have seen only what appeared in the newspapers, and that seemed fragmentary—so I do not consider myself qualified to evaluate the tragic picture. However, from what I have read, I would be inclined to believe that the Federal Bureau of Investigation might have been more profitably employed in probing the facts of the case, rather than how I got them — which does seem a waste of time to me.

At any rate the whole thing smells a bit fishy. It's a mite too simple that a chap kills the President of the United States, escapes from that bother, kills a policeman, eventually is apprehended in a movie theatre under circumstances that defy every law of police procedure, and subsequently is murdered under extraordinary circumstances.

The Warren Report made a great effort to note that the FBI and the Secret Service were delinquent in their duty, and that the press media—TV, radio and newspaper—also were responsible for the confusion that made Oswald's murder possible.

Baloney.

Oswald was not killed by a newspaperman. He was

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date SEP 30 1964

XEROX
OCT 5 1964
DE
UNI TION

ENCLOSURE

[illegible] by a nightclub owner well known to the police—Jack Ruby.

How can the Warren Commission pretend to forgret that?

★

CHRISTINE NORDEN, who appears as Darren McGavin's love interest in "Destry Rides Again" at the Meadowbrook, doesn't adore him offstage and that's for sure. It's a mystery, too, beause he's such a darling . . . The final editing of "Zorba the Greek" is being rushed by 20th Century-Fox to get it in under the wire as a contender for the Film Critics' Award and the Hollywood Oscar race. The cinema executives think it is Anthony Quinn's finest film performance since his contribution to "Lust For Life"—and lots of luck to them, because he was really pretty bad in that, let's face it.

Another anti-Castro invasion army is being organized in Central America, which explains the exodus of so many Cubans from Manhattan . . . Jacqueline Kennedy was the rage of Shepheard's discotheque the other night when she appeared at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Earl E. T. Smith. She was wearing a simple black dress, but it could have been draped of neon judging from all the attention she caused.

★

BARBARA STANWICK is close to signing on the dotted line for her own TV series . . . Debbie Reynolds and Harry Karl are planning a vacation in Spain because Debbie worked so hard promoting "The Unsinkable Molly Brown" that she's exhausted. Harry apparently becomes tired when Debbie does—he certainly isn't exhausted from selling all those shoes . . . Picture if you can a man without a theatre. Producer Sid Bernstein is walking around with $16,000 in advance ticket sales for his scheduled Oct. 24 and 31st concerts with the Rolling Stones and the Dave Clark Five, but so far he has no place for either performance. They were supposed to be held at the Para-

mount Theatre, but the real estate firm that was scheduled to take over the Paramount can't be found—so Sid is checking out everything from stadiums to gymnasiums.

The new artist to make a big noise in Greenwich Village is Harry McCormack, whose paintings at the Martin Gallery drew a flock of celebrities. Half his show sold out opening night . . . The execs at El Morocco would like it known that the "LBJ Discotheque" will swing only in the John Perona Room, so Republicans can enter the main dancing place without fear of contributing to the Johnson campaign.

★

JAZZ GREAT LIONEL HAMPTON, packaging his first TV show for his own production company, is taking no chances on the material. He has Mel Torme doing a "New York Suite" assisted by arranger Thad Jones and Buddy Rich's brother, Mickey. Hamp has three companies begging to distribute his product to the world market.

6-21-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 6-19-64, and Oklahoma City airtel 6-17-64, submitting the palm prints of the following listed employees for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Robert M. Barrett
SA Ronald T. Brinkley
SA Charles T. Brown, Jr.
SA Manning C. Clements
SA Raymond C. Dekanoide
SA Alfred C. Ellington
SA Robert P. Gemberling
SA C. Ray Hall
SA Ben A. Harrison
SA Ural E. Horton, Jr.
SA James J. Hosty, Jr.
SA Raymond M. Lester, Jr.
SA Joseph J. Loeffler
SA Thomas M. O'Malley

(Continued on next page)

1 - Oklahoma City (100-7113)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Bratton)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
283 SEP 30

RC:wsem
(14)

4 OCT 5 1964

Airtel to Dallas 8-21-64
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

SA Norman W. Propst
SA Leland D. Stephens
SA J. Doyle Williams
SA Gary L. Wilson
SA David H. Barry
SA John J. Flanagan
SA J. Calvin Rice
SA Albert Sayers
Helen Marie Brown
Marian Lanette Koch
Virginia C. McGuire
J. Wayne Sturdivan
Jerry C. Neet

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

FBI/DOJ

5-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Can We Protect Our President's Life?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UPI). — Lyndon Johnson should — and must — mingle with the American people simply because he is their President. But there is an "unnecessary danger" when he makes impromptu stops, and certain steps must be taken to protect his life.

This, in essence, is the burden of the Warren Commission's warning to President Johnson, a gregarious man who loves to plunge into a crowd and shake hands — and who last Friday mounted Palomino horse and galloped alone in front of the crowd at the Oklahoma State Fair.

Mr. Johnson is not mentioned by name in the report on John F. Kennedy's assasination. But its recommendations are meant to apply to anyone who occupies the White House. And the mesage seems clear that Mr. Johnson himself should pay more attention to security restrictions.

BOTH LOVED CROWDS

As one specific example, the Commission recommended that "the President's physician always accompany him during his travels and occupy a position near the President where he can be immediately available in case of any emergency."

As was the case with Mr. Kennedy, President Johnson loves crowds. He cannot resist moving among the people and shaking hands. On that fatal day in Dallas last November, Mr. Kennedy stopped his motorcade twice to do just that.

The Warren report said:

The Commission regards such impromptu stops as presenting an unnecessary danger, but finds that the Secret Service agnts did all that could have ben done to take protective measures." The sentence was both a commentary on the Kennedy mortorcade and a warning to President Johnson.

The Commission, in a 44-page chapter titled "The Protection of the President," made clear its view that both the Secret Service and the FBI should have performed better in their security tasks prior to Nov. 22. It said these tasks could be carried out

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

62-109090

FBI
SEP 25 1964

REC-64

62-109090-222

8 OCT 8 1964

XEROX

OCT 9 1964

79 OCT 7 - 1964

SEP 25 1964

without hindering the President, and without creating a "garrison state."

Basically, the Commission was upset because Lee Harvey Oswald's name was not among the list of approximately 50,000 individuals—collected over a 20-year period—that the Secret Service knows about.

12 HIGHLY DANGEROUS

When President Kennedy was killed, there were some 400 individuals being kept under peridoic review. Some 100 of these were regarded as "serious risks" to the President's life, and 12 to 15 more as "highly dangerous" risks.

Oswald's name was not among them, despite the fact he was a defector, a man of known Marxist leanings, an individual who had lied to the FBI. On top of this, the FBI was aware that he worked in the School Book Depository Building.

Admitting that it had the view of hindsight, the Commission said it believed that "an alert agency" such as the FBI should have regarded this information as important enough to "list Oswald as a potential threat to the President."

To remedy this, the Commission called for closer liaison between the FBI and the Secret Service, and a drastic overhaul of the Service's "Protective Research Section," which lists the names of individuals who may have the capacity to kill the President of the United States.

FAIR PLAY FOUNDATION

The Acting Attorney General

October 2, 1964

Director, FBI

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONCERNING THE FBI AND THE WARREN COMMISSION

Enclosed is a copy of the October 1, 1964, column of Mr. John Chamberlain, together with the October 2, 1964, column of Mr. Ralph de Toledano concerning captioned matter. These are being furnished to you for your information.

Enclosures (2)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosures (4)
1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosures (4)

DFC:mlk (7)

MAILED 6
OCT 2 - 1964
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62-109090-223

EX-117

OCT 6 1964

OCT 7 3 18 PM '64
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FBI

REC'D [illegible]

75 OCT 7 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 9/21/64

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogg

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, telephoned today and advised that the report of the Commission would probably be released Monday, September 28, 1964. Mr. Rankin stated that with the release of the report, it was anticipated that the President's Commission would be receiving a large number of requests from the press and other news media to see various exhibits which are referred to in the report. Mr. Rankin did not feel that the Commission should handle this and that it should be handled by the Department of Justice. Mr. Rankin desired to know the Bureau's feelings concerning this matter.

Mr. Rankin was advised that the Bureau had literally thousands of exhibits on hand relating to the various phases of the assassination of President Kennedy and that the Bureau was not in a position to know at this time which exhibits were referred to in the report being released by the President's Commission. At this point Mr. Rankin also commented that he was desirous of relieving the Bureau of the responsibility of retaining the voluminous exhibits which were in our possession and would therefore like to give consideration to returning as many as possible of these exhibits to the original contributors. He inquired as to the normal procedure followed by the Bureau in handling its regular cases as to the disposal of exhibits.

Mr. Rankin was advised of the policy followed in Bureau cases: namely, that when an exhibit had served its purpose in a trial or it was permissible to return the item due to other situations in the case, it was returned to the original contributor. In those instances where, because of the possibility of an appeal or other circumstances, it was desirable to retain exhibits for evidentiary purposes, appropriate arrangements were made by orders issued by the court for the retention of such exhibits.

DEC 64 62-109090-224

Mr. Rankin commented that there was an additional problem with respect to exhibits involved in instant matter in that the disposal of exhibits might result in allegations on the part of individuals reviewing the report that the exhibit was disposed of so that it could not be reviewed by the public in general. He stated he would appreciate the Bureau giving its consideration to this matter in order that it could be handled in the most practical manner.

JRM:mpd (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

FBI 61 OCT 8 1964

SIX

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) With reference to the viewing of exhibits by news media (and we are only concerned with exhibits in possession of the FBI), it is recommended Mr. Rankin be advised:

(a) that the selection of any exhibits for the news media to see would be one which would necessarily be made by staff members of the President's Commission;

(b) Upon advice of what exhibits the Commission desired to have made available, the Bureau would make arrangements for them to be delivered to the Commission or any authority desired but that the Bureau was not in a position to have a large number of news media coming into the Bureau and making requests to see specific exhibits.

(2) Relative to the disposition of exhibits or permanent retention of same, if approved Mr. Rankin will be advised that the Bureau will be glad to cooperate in the disposal by returning to the original contributors any exhibits in possession of the Bureau that the Commission desires be returned, but that the selection of those items which will be retained on a permanent basis, as well as those to be returned, must be made by the Commission staff inasmuch as this staff is the only one who has full knowledge of the Commission's report and would be in a position to make such a selection.

(3) With regard to those exhibits which the President's Commission feels should be permanently retained, it is recommended that within a given period of time, for example - six months after the President's report is issued, such exhibits should be turned over to the National Archives for retention or to whomever the President's Commission should designate.

OK

FOUND

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Tallequah, Okla.
September 29, 1964

Dall Oklahoman
Editor
Oklahoma City, Okla

Dear Ed:

The Warren Commission's report on the Kennedy assassination really has me confused!

The Commission has criticized the Secret Service and the F.B.I. I am wondering why Judge Warren has no criticism of his own judgements within the Supreme Court?

Stop me if I'm wrong in remembering that the Warren Court turned loose 11 Communists who had been apprehended by the F.B.I. and convicted after many months of trial in Judge Medina's Court.

Betcha sure that had the F.B.I. reported the many special favors Oswald received by officials of our Government --- the Warren Court would have called that this was plain McCarthyism -----

Yours truly,
Harriet Curry
P.O. Box 466
Tallequah, Okla.

Copy To J. Edgar Hoover
Earl Warren

REC-53 62-109096

SEP 30 1964

EX-101

CORRESPONDENCE

EX. PROC.
39 SEP 30 1964

6-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Tolson
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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

ONE MAN'S TOWN:

Their Nightmare Came True

By BILL SLOCUM

THE WARREN REPORT, quite justly, was not published with the bad reading habits of so many people in mind. But a lot of people read too fast, and too little, and form rather shaky conclusions thereby.

SLOCUM

The United States Secret Service stands today in a bad light. Not so much as the result of what the Warren Report said but because quick reading, and particularly headline reading, gave the impression that the Secret Service agents were drinking the night before the Dallas tragedy.

Some of them were drinking, if a couple of glasses of beer or a highball after a long-hard and tension-loaded day's work is drinking. The Warren Commission accused nobody of being drunk or even slightly tipsy. It merely said seven of the lads had a drink.

But the quick readers will read far more into the accurate charge than exists. And who dares guess what the legend will be in 20 years?

The young men in the White House Detail of the Secret Service are tough, human, thoroughly trained and perhaps the most dedicated civil servants we have. The pay is bad and there is no glory. Only disgrace.

No newspaper ever wrote, "The Secret Service today returned the President of the United States safely to the White House. Advance work was brilliant and the President was protected as he traveled through cities and countries filled with his enemies and just plain madmen."

But that happened every time the President moved. Whether it was to Burning Tree or to the battle areas of World War II. Anywhere he went he was in danger. Particularly at home.

Since the Secret Service took over Presidential protection after McKinley was killed in 1901 there have been three attempts on the lives of men in the Service's charge. FDR had a small guard as President-elect when Zangara fired at him in Miami. Truman's life was endangered in Washington by would-be assassins. Kennedy died in Dallas.

The White House job guarding the President is indeed the glamor post of the Service. And you couldn't get a lot of Secret Servicemen to take it for anything. It almost always costs a Secret Serviceman money to travel with the President. He must dress well, he must reflect credit upon the President so he tips well, eats in the best places, does everything first class on a government per diem expense account that is completely unrealistic.

When he is on the road with the man he always calls "The Boss," he lives a tension-laden day and night, ever at war with an invisible enemy he knows is everywhere.

Everybody in the world was breathless with astonishment when word of Kennedy's assassination spread. Secret Servicemen were the lone exception. They knew he was always in danger. When that danger exploded into fact they got no satisfaction, of course, in knowing that it developed precisely as they always expected it would.

The madman with a rifle in a high building overlooking a slow motorcade has always been the Service's major dread although there are a lot more ways of killing a President than the way Oswald did it.

The White House Detail did everything it could to guard against that lethal setup. They didn't have the manpower, which wasn't their fault; they didn't have the information, which wasn't their fault; they didn't have the luck.

There is nothing anyone can say to make them sadder than they are. There is not one of them who wouldn't have given up his own life if that would have avoided the inevitable.

It's all very sad because we are all told "Doing the best you can is all that can be expected of any man." It sounds great but it's the bunk and the United States Secret Service is not the first to discover that.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date SEP 29 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109090-225

79 OCT 7 1964 XEROX
OCT 6 1964

8/64

DGAR J HOOVER.

DEAR SIR.

IN REGARDS TO THE WARREN REPORT OF WHICH I SAW ON TV & ALSO BALTIMORE SUNDAY SUN. THERE ALSO WAS AN ARTICLE BY A BALTIMORE AUTHOR, A MR. THOMAS J BUCHANAN, WHO DISPUTES WARREN REPORTS.HIS ARTICLE,I & MANY OTHERS AGREE WIT WKEASE, ARE THAT OSWALD WAS A MEMBER OF A CONSPIRACY. ALSO RUBYS NOT KNOWING OSWALD WAS CONTRADICTED BY IO WITNESSES. TOO, THE CONTRADICTION OF THE MURDER WEAPON , IDENTIFIED AS A 7. 65 MAUSER LATER AS AN ITALIAN CARBINE OF DIFFERENT CALIBER. ACCORDING TO BOTH STATEMENTS, WHO DID KILL KENNEDY. I THINK THAT RUBY KILL ASWALD TO SILENCE HIM THERE WAS OTHERS CONNECTED WITH THE ASSASSINATION. THIS IS OPINION OF MANY OTHERS. AN ARTICLE BY GEN.EDWIN A WALKER STATES THAT WASHINGTON WAS AFFILIATED WITH THE COMUNISIAM & WAS DECLARIED INSANE. WHY IS THE TRUTH NOT BEING TOLD.

I THINK EVERY ONE IS ENTITAED TO EXPRESS THEIR FEELINGS.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

DEWEY C REYNOLDS

BALTIMORE MD

EXP. PROC.
29 SEP 29 1964

REC-53 62-109090-226

EX-101

3 SEP 29 1964

FBI

7 - 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 9/28/64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MORGAN BEATTY
NEWS OF THE WORLD (WRC) 7:30 P.M.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The main topic of Morgan Beatty's headline news was the Warren Commission report. He advised that some interpretations of the report had ramifications of a police state.

Beatty advised that Congress "backs off" any immediate action on laws to intensify protection of the President. The reason is that the Secret Service and the FBI need to request laws similar to those existing in a dictatorship in order to adequately protect the President--they will not ask for such power. The President would not want such laws. The constitution protects people from arrest without provocation and does not allow Federal authorities to make people move on or be removed for any reason from the close proximity of the President, said Beatty. Laws permitting such action would be directly contrary to the constitution.

Beatty said that John Edgar Hoover points out that "revolutionary revisions" of the law would be necessary. Experience in law enforcement would lead one to believe that the Supreme Court would "throw out" such laws as the rights of the people under the constitution would not adequately be protected. Beatty also pointed out that it was the right of the President to walk among the people.

Beatty advised that the same constitutional rights protecting all people prevented the only derogatory report regarding Oswald in existence to be turned over to Federal authorities. This was a psychologists report concerning his possible violence which remained locked up in a school room due to a law that protects juveniles and prevented the record from reaching Federal authorities. This kept Oswald and others like him off the "Secret Service list." Beatty advised that the Warren report concluded that the task of protecting the President is "impossible" but can be improved upon. Congress faces an impossible task in revising the laws.

62-109090

RECOMMENDATION: Letter to Mr. Beatty 9/29/64 JC

For information.

1. Write Beatty
2. Thank him for this broadcast.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

WAM:plr (3)

9 OCT 6 - 1964

He is sending it to the F.B.I. Line. 9/29/64

K

FD-36 (Rev. [illegible])

FBI

Date: 9/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD appeared at the Fort Worth Resident Agency at 7:55 a.m., 9/29/64. Special Agents ROBLEY D. MADLAND, RICHARD T. RABIDEAU and DURWOOD TOM CARTER were present. Mrs. OSWALD stated that she has just received a copy of the Warren Commission's report. She stated she had only read a few pages of the report and had already discovered that the report was full of inaccuracies. She stated she was still convinced in her own mind that even if her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was responsible for the assassination that he was being used by others. She stated she was still attempting to discover who the others were.

Mrs. OSWALD also complained about the action of the Warren Commission. She stated that several members of the Commission, including Mr. RANKIN, were in Dallas during the early part of September, 1964. She stated she repeatedly called their room and on one occasion talked to a Mr. Kelly who was with the group. She asked that Mr. RANKIN contact her.

(3) Bureau
2 - Dallas

DRC/jcf
(5)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
15 OCT 2 1964

3 SEP 30 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: 5 OCT 7 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

She stated the members of the Commission left Dallas without ever contacting her. Mrs. OSWALD stated that "as usual she had vital information for the members of the Warren Commission". She did not elaborate on what the information was.

Mrs. OSWALD also stated she has just received a two-page telegram from some Government official but stated she did not recall the name or the agency with which this person was connected. This telegram invited her to appear on a television program at Washington, D.C., on October 5, 1964. She stated that the telegram explained that the President and Mr. RANKIN of the Warren Commission and other high officials of the Government would also be on this program. She stated that she was investigating this and was not at this time sure that she would attend this television program. She explained that she was afraid that it might possibly be a plot on her life. She also explained that this was based mainly on her "intuition".

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau only and DALS no investigation being conducted.

September 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 3, 1964, and my letter dated September 25, 1964, concerning an article which appeared in the July 15, 1964, issue of "Liberty," a Canadian magazine.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication dated September 24, 1964, relating to investigation conducted in regard to the above article.

Additional investigation is being conducted in this matter and when the results are received, you will be appropriately notified.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Encs. (2)
2 - Chicago (Encs. (10)
1 - Legal Attache, Ottawa (163-364)
1 - Foreign Liaison
105-82555 (1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (15)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR SACs, DALLAS AND CHICAGO AND LEGAL ATTACHE, OTTAWA:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

62-109090

ReLegat airtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum dated 9-24-64, copies of which are furnished for the assistance of Dallas and Chicago. Also enclosed for Chicago are pertinent communications in this matter to enable intelligent investigation.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

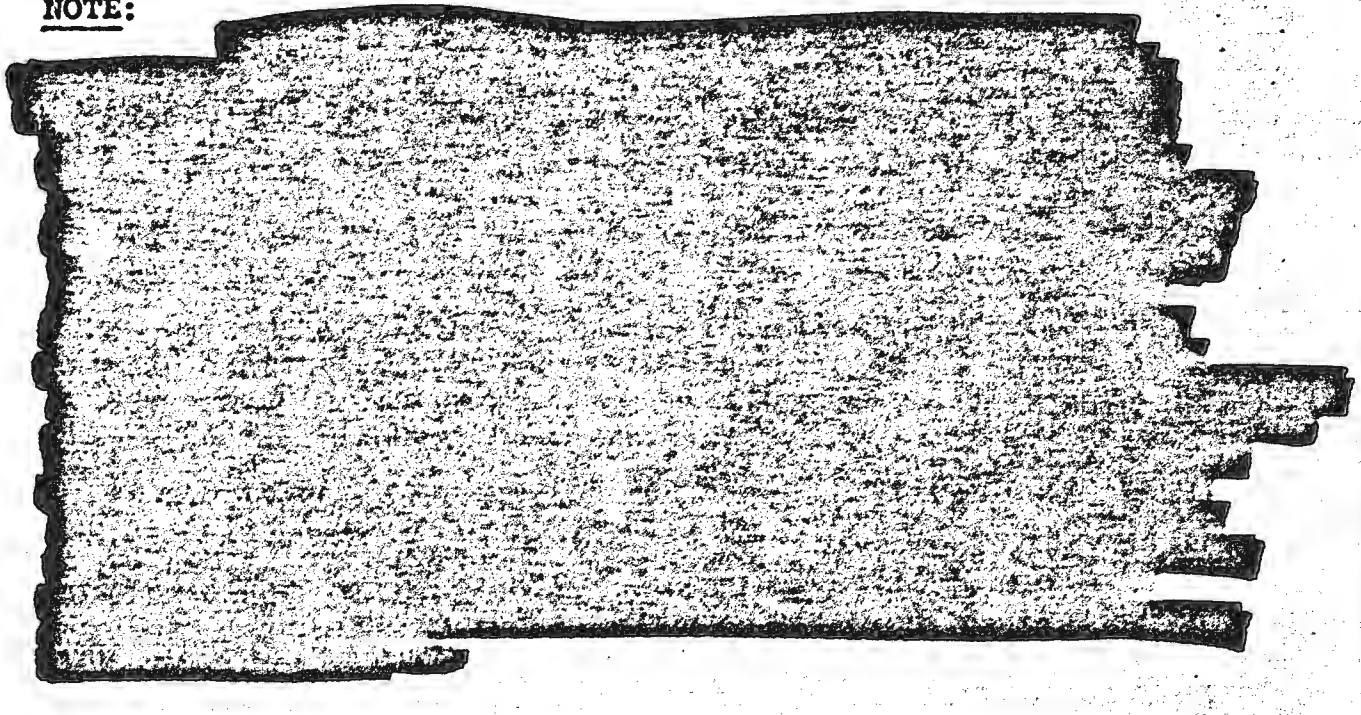
79 OCT 5 - 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Chicago should endeavor to locate Ray Jeffories associated with the Chicago Office of the Associated Press in an effort to verify the statements made by Norman Similas. It is pointed out if he did develop the photograph in question, he may remember same. Any other logical investigation resulting from this contact should be initiated. The results of investigation should be incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum without property stamp and submitted to the Bureau in sufficient quantity for dissemination to the President's Commission and Legal Attache Ottawa. Expedite.

NOTE:



September 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated September 22, 1964, San Antonio, Texas.

In view of the information contained in this communication relating to Mrs. Eleanor Atchison, no further action is being taken.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090
NOT RECORDED

Enclosures (2)

KMR:vew

NOTE: Mrs. Atchison contacted our SA Office and related that about four years ago her brother was on a job for the State Department making estimates on an unknown building in Washington when he discovered a small room in the basement filled with guns. Also, Mrs. Atchison stated that on the morning of 9/22/64 she was looking at a picture of Marina Oswald, and she believed that her sister-in-law, wife of her brother, might be identical with Mrs. Oswald and felt the matter of the guns and the resemblance of her sister-in-law to Marina Oswald should be reported to the FBI. It was indicated Mrs. Atchison had been having trouble with her husband and taking drugs prescribed by doctors following the birth of their first child. In view of the information obtained, no further action is necessary.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - (105-82555)
1 - (62-109090) (President's Comm.)

79 OCT 5 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan

September 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mail Room
1 - T. N. Goble

SEP 30 1 34 PM '64
FBI
SECURITY-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent Henry A. Wolke dated September 28, 1964, at Norfolk, Virginia. There are also enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated September 15, 1964, at Washington, D. C. The enclosures contain further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

OCT 1 1964

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
1
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 4

THG:jcd
(10)

NOTE:

The report consists of four pages and the memorandum is one page long. These have been approved by the Supervisors and by Mr. Belmont. Neither the report nor the memorandum is classified.

SECRET INFORMATION

79 OCT 5 -

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4-641 (Rev. 10-23-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DATE:

FROM :

SUBJECT:

The attached _____ has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
6 OCT 2 1964

Enc.

ENCLOSURE
INSERTED

79 OCT 7-1964

MAY
FC [illegible]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9-30-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - T. N. Goble

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference Sullivan to Belmont memorandum 9-21-64, which set forth that Congressman John R. Pillion (R. - New York) had written the President's Commission and subsequently been interviewed by us. We have had limited, though friendly relations with Congressman Pillion who is serving on the Appropriations Committee. The results of our interview were incorporated in a letterhead memorandum from the Washington Field Office (WFO) dated 9-17-64. A copy of this was furnished to Congressman Pillion in accordance with the recommendation in referenced Sullivan to Belmont memorandum, which was approved.

In substance, Congressman Pillion advised in his letter to the Commission and in the interview that it was his belief that Oswald was a tool of the communist conspiracy and was motivated by his communist ideology, training, associations, and objectives. He said he had no confidential sources and that his beliefs and conclusions were based on public source data. He stated in his interview he did not like the thought of the Commission possibly trying to place any blame for President Kennedy's death on the FBI, Secret Service, or the Dallas Police Department. Instead, he felt the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy.

On 9-29-64 the Congressman's Administrative Assistant, Russell A. Rourke inquired if the memorandum of 9-17-64 setting forth the results of our interview with the Congressman could be released to the press. He was advised the FBI maintains the interview in confidence. Rourke stated the Congressman was very upset upon reading the Commission's report, particularly regarding attacks on the FBI and Secret Service, which he considered wholly unjustified. Rourke stated this convinced the Congressman he should make his own feelings known to newspapermen. Rourke indicated the Congressman would mention to newsmen, as a side issue, that he had been interviewed by the FBI.

62-109090

ACTION:

For information.

TNG:kao
(8)

7 OCT 7 1964

31 OCT 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 9-30-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MORGAN BEATTY BROADCAST
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
SEPTEMBER 28, 1964

Mr. Beatty has furnished a tape recording of his broadcast of the evening of 9-28-64, in which he comments on the Warren Commission Report. A transcript of that portion of his broadcast has been prepared and is attached. The recording is being retained in the Crime Research Section. Mr. Beatty's comments have been previously acknowledged by a letter over the Director's signature.

SUMMARY OF PERTINENT COMMENTS:

Mr. Beatty stated that all Federal law enforcement agencies, including the FBI and the Secret Service, are convinced that maximum protection for the President would violate Constitutional safeguards and would require laws which exist only in police states. Mr. Beatty mentioned the Director's testimony before the Warren Commission, soon to be released, in which the Director commented on the revolutionary revisions of law that would be required. Mr. Beatty pointed out the Director's testimony contained a hint that law enforcement officers' experiences indicated that the Supreme Court would throw out such laws.

Mr. Beatty commented also on the problems involved in maintaining checks on thousands of suspicious individuals and on the fact that only one record regarding Lee Harvey Oswald would have revealed Oswald's dangerous tendencies, and that record was not available to Federal agencies because it was kept under lock and key by juvenile authorities.

REC- 53 62-109090

EX 101

RECOMMENDATION:

That in view of the excellence of this broadcast, it is felt that the Director, if he can take time from his busy schedule, might desire to hear a recording of it. If so, it is respectfully requested that he indicate a time when this would be convenient.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
CJH:eab
(6)

54 OCT 6 1964

OCT 6 1964

October 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1- Mr. Conrad
(J.M. English)
1- Mr. Sullivan
(R.E. Lenihan)
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. McGowan
(J.W. Hines)
1- Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated September 29, 1964, which enclosed copies of five memoranda revealing results of interviews with Commission Staff members.

Enclosed are two copies each of four memoranda containing results of additional investigation conducted in this matter which are captioned and dated as follows:

"Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security -
Russia - Cuba"
September 23, 1964,
Boston, Massachusetts

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald -
Victim, Civil Rights"
September 23, 1964
Boston, Massachusetts

"Jack L. Ruby;
Lee Harvey Oswald
(deceased) - Victim
Civil Rights"
September 25, 1964
Houston, Texas

62-109090

"Joseph Kingsbury Smith;
Dorothy Kilgallen"
September 25, 1964
New York, New York

As results of our continuing investigation are received, you will be promptly advised.

Sincerely yours,

HELD

Enclosures (8)
KMRemmb (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

1- 44-24016
1- 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1- 62-109090 (President's Commission)

OCT 6 1964

NOTE: Based on Commission's request to interview Commission Staff members and Ruby's attorneys regarding various leaks to news media, to date we have conducted 79 interviews. We have obtained copies of Ruby's interview with Chief Justice Warren from the President's Commission which are in possession of the Laboratory. We are attempting to obtain a photostat copy of page 103 of this transcript from Dorothy Kilgallen which was published in the "New York Journal American." New York is following this matter closely and has had several contacts with Kilgallen, the last contacts were on 9/28-29/64. However, she has advised on both occasions she was still attempting to locate the photostats.

The enclosed letterhead memoranda contain interviews with Mr. Ray Fornald Shurtleff, former employee in the File Section of the Warren Commission, Mr. Joe M. Tonehill, attorney for Ruby and Mr. Joseph Kingsbury Smith, publisher of the "New York Journal American" and Mr. Paul Schoenstein of the "New York Journal American" who was liaison between the paper and Kilgallen at the time the article was published.

COPY FBI

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Hines

October 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
OCT 7 2 33 PM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In oral conversations with you on September 22, and with Mr. Howard Willens on September 23, 1964, by J. R. Malley, the subject of exhibits in the possession of the Commission, as well as exhibits in the possession of the Bureau, was discussed.

At that time it was pointed out that this Bureau did not have the facilities nor the manpower to retain on a permanent basis for display purposes the various exhibits which the Commission might desire to keep on a permanent basis. It was also mentioned that this Bureau would like to return to the original contributors those exhibits which the Commission did not intend to retain on a permanent basis.

BY COURIER SVC.
23 OCT - 5
COMM-FBI

We are in receipt of correspondence asking that various exhibits be returned at such time as the Commission has no further need for them.

At the present time this Bureau is maintaining custody of exhibits in excess of one thousand and of this one thousand, more than five hundred have been assigned Commission exhibit numbers. An early reply is desired as to the disposition the Commission intends to make of the exhibits in order that this Bureau may carry out its responsibilities in answering inquiries from the original contributors, as well as returning to the original contributors the exhibits wherever it is possible to do so.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-109090-230

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JRM:mpd (11)

Note: See memo Rosen to Belmont 10/2/64 re Pres. Com., Assassination of President, Exhibits Being Maintained by Bu.

OCT 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-2-64

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: [redacted]
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Captioned individual addressed a picture post card to the Director in which he stated, "As a good American, I think the Warren Reports stinks. Who really killed Kennedy. What a whitewash case. The world is laughing at our Justice."

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with this correspondent.

OBSERVATION:

The correspondent is obviously a disgruntled individual of questionable mentality whose correspondence should not be dignified with an answer.

RECOMMENDATION:

File without acknowledgement.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

WAM:ems
(3)

REC- 17 62-109090

79 OCT 9-1964

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

(September 29, 1964)

Dear Sir -

As a good American, I think the Warren reports stinks. Who really killed Kennedy. What a whitewash case. The world is laughing at our Justice.

[redacted]
Bklyn, N. Y. 11226

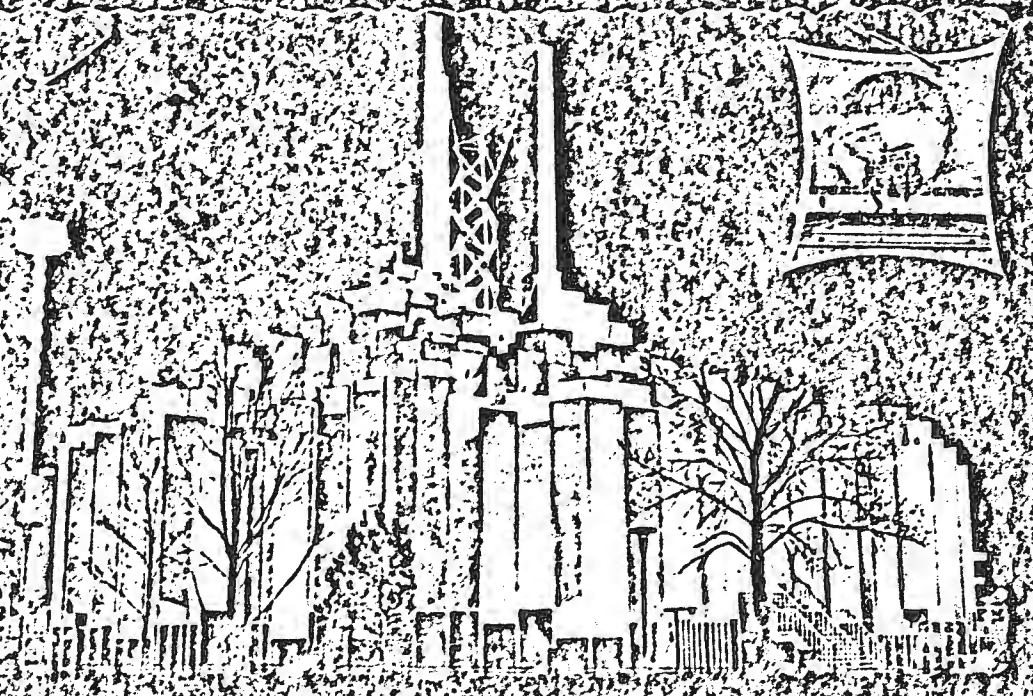
COPY:crt

Forward to [redacted]
10-2-64

REC-17

29 OCT 6 1964

CORRESPONDENCE



TOWER OF LIGHT
New York World's Fair 1964-1965
"Peace through Understanding"

The world's most powerful searchlight beam rises from the center of this unusual building. The exterior walls consist of 600 aluminum prisms in a unique pattern.

Dear Sir- As a good American, I think the Warren Report stinks. We really kicked Kennedy- what a whitewash case. The world is laughing at our Justice-

[redacted]
BKLYN, N.Y. 11226

dp

1964

Post Card

HON EDGAR HOOVER
F.B.I DEPT
WASHINGTON D.C.

21 DIRECTOR

21 SEP 23 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 9-28-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT
RADIO AND TELEVISION COVERAGE

Coverage of the release of the Warren Commission Report, scheduled for 6:30 p. m., 9-27-64, began at 5:00 p. m. over the Columbia Broadcasting System, heard locally over WTOP - TV, with a review of the conflicting questions surrounding the assassination and interviews of many of the persons who testified before the Commission. At 6:30 p. m., the Report itself was reviewed and the high lights presented: that Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy, that he appeared to have acted alone, and that he was not apparently involved in any kind of conspiracy with Jack Ruby or other persons.

REFERENCES TO FBI:

The narrator pointed out that neither the Secret Service nor the Dallas Police Department "was warned" by the FBI concerning Oswald. He said that one of the "three great flaws" emphasized in the Report was the "insufficient liaison between the Secret Service and other government agencies" and the "unduly restrictive role played by the FBI."

"Newsnight," a 30-minute regular news program heard at 7:00 p. m. over WTOP - TV, cited the general conclusions of the Report and noted the fact that "government agencies were criticized" for their handling of the President's security safeguards. The commentator said that in this regard, "WTOP contacted the Secret Service and the FBI and was given a 'no comment.'"

DREW PEARSON:

Pearson is heard each week on "Newsnight." He recalled that on 12-1-63, he had broadcast that Secret Service Agents were "out drinking" the night before the assassination. He noted that later Secret Service denied that these Agents were the ones assigned to guard the President. Pearson said he had also reported that "the FBI and the Secret Service had failed to spot Oswald." He claimed that the Commission Report had confirmed the matters raised in his broadcast of December 1st and he wanted to go on record now as predicting that there would be "tough discipline for any FBI Agent who fails to give full information to the Secret Service and for any Secret Service Agent who is found drinking on the job."

62-109090

REC- 17

OTHER NETWORKS:

1 XEROX

79 OCT 9- 1964

The American Broadcasting Company and the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) also had special broadcasts starting at 6:30 p. m. which reviewed

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Rosen CJH:eab (6) (continued, next page)

the early conflicts regarding the assassination and summarized the conclusions of the Commission. Frank McGee of NBC was careful to point out that the Commission had stated it admittingly was using "hindsight" regarding its criticism of the FBI and that the FBI had followed all procedures which had been set up at the time regarding its liaison with Secret Service.

REMAINING COVERAGE:

All news broadcasts on local radio and television stations were monitored Sunday night and early Monday morning. The Commission Report, of course, was the lead item. For the most part, these broadcasts reviewed the Commission's findings and mention of the FBI was usually limited to the fact that the Commission had criticized the Secret Service and the FBI because of ineffective liaison.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

M
FOUT

8-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

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Gandy

At Last, the Warren Report

The Warren Commission report being released this week end is designed to still, once and for all time, the persistent rumors surrounding President Kennedy's assassination.

It was natural enough, two weeks after the President's death, for a pollster to find that only 29 per cent of the American people believed Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone, and that 52 per cent were convinced some conspiratorial group was behind the shooting. Yet long after the FBI conclusions on Oswald's lone guilt had been disseminated, this conspiracy notion persisted. Last April, another poll found that 40 per cent of the public believed there was some link between Oswald and Jack Ruby, apparently on the theory that Ruby killed the assassin to silence him.

The suspicion remains extremely strong in Europe that one man could not possibly have committed so great a crime unaided in such a random, irrational manner. There are so many loose ends—the lack of motive, the speculation about how many shots actually were fired and from where, the ease with which Ruby slipped into the Dallas jail to kill Oswald, and so on.

History and the people of this country deserve a clear answer. The Warren Commission, a panel chosen with care by President Johnson a week after the assassination, has prepared a report of impressive dimensions after ten months of inquiry and study. There will probably be few surprises in the report, but the purpose behind it contains a far more important mission: To present to posterity an officially recognized body of evidence answering the rumors and folklore that almost always spring up after any such national calamity.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

SEP 26 1964

62-109090—231

0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

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Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Can Warren Report End Suspicion?

By MURREY MARDER
Special to The N. Y. Journal-American

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—It will be a near-miracle if world suspicions about the circumstances of President Kennedy's assassination are all set to rest by the forthcoming Warren Commission report.

The Commission's extensive report will be made public tomorrow.

The Commission was created primarily to resolve suspicions, particularly abroad, that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy, and to head off competing or conflicting congressional investigations.

ASSORTED 'PLOTS'

Suspicions about national or international conspiracies, especially political conspiracies, are not readily dispelled. They are doubly durable when they are nourished, as in this instance, by a combination of seeming plausibility plus propaganda.

Irritating or improbable as it may seem to Americans, much of the world has believed, or has been led to believe, that the shots that felled the President, and then silenced his accused assassin, were, variously, the result of a plot by:

Extreme right-wing or Fascist conspirators; racists determined to quench the cause of equality for Negroes in the United States; Communists of the Soviet, Chinese, or Trotskyite brand; American Zionists; gunmen hired by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro; an American crime syndicate; opposition politicians in the United States, and finally, "unknown conspirators."

AIM AT FACTS

For 10 months these differing, and contradictory, suspicions, have been circulating.

They have been fertilized by self-serving propaganda that feeds national political passions in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, and in Latin America.

What the report can do, however, and what its authors obviously hope that it will do, is eliminate, or virtually eliminate, the doubts that exist among those people in the world who are genuinely interested in ascertaining the discernible facts about the circumstances of the President's Assassination.

VITAL TO ALLIES

This would be most important in those nations that are allies of the United States, and in other non-Communist areas of the world.

Fortunately for the sake of the United States position in international relations, even without the Warren report the best argument against the various conspiracy theories is that these suspicions have not been borne out by subsequent events.

That is, there has not been any radical change in American foreign or domestic policy, vering to the left or to the right.

To a degree that caused general world surprise, the transition from the Kennedy administration to the Johnson administration has been remarkably smooth.

The United States has demonstrated that it is not in the grip of extremists. In East-West relations, the search continues for agreements to reduce tensions of the Cold War.

The United States has not abandoned the road to domestic racial equality; if anything, the quest has intensified, with passage of the civil rights bill.

From Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American 1
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date SEP 26 1964

FE

0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

50,000-Copy Run Made on Warren Study

By Martha Cole
Associated Press

The Government Printing Office is turning out 50,000 copies of the Warren commission report to go on public sale Monday. More will be printed as needed.

The report, of approximately 800 pages, is the Commission's exposition of the facts, as it found them, in the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

The Printing Office, in its big barn-looking red brick building on N. Capitol st. between G and H sts. nw., has kept its traditional secrecy on the contents of the report.

President Johnson received the first, special copy of the report Thursday from Chief Justice Earl Warren, head of the seven-man commission Mr. Johnson appointed to investigate the slaying.

Its contents will be made public Sunday at 6:30 p.m. for Monday newspapers.

As a Federal agency, the Government Printing Office has the first jump on the book that appears foredestined to become a best seller. Its copies will go on sale at 710 N. Capitol st. at 8:30 a.m. Monday. Mail orders will not be filled until after that time.

Copies may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., at $2.50 per paper bound copy and $3.25 cloth bound.

Some newspapers will distribute a $1.50 hard-cover edition published by the Associated Press.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

SEP 26 1964

Apologists for U.S. Needn't Bother

By LEO MONSKY

SHE IS A VERY NICE LADY who is encased in a stainless aura of goodwill toward the world at large—an aura she has worn for the many years this writer has known her and which still remains untarnished after her recent year in Europe.

Over the dinner table she said:

"Oh, I do hope these findings of the Warren Commission will make the Europeans stop worrying about us. Those terrible, nasty suspicions they still have about that day in Dallas."

MONSKY

As noted, she is a very nice lady and it seemed a little like taking candy from a baby to raise the question of why she believed the Europeans—and the people in so many other parts of the world, too, my dear—were on the level about their so-called "suspicions."

She cited books and magazine articles which have been best-sellers in Britain and France and Italy and where-not. And indeed she was correct about the volume of currency and hot box-office appeal of the rumors and theories and suspicions of plots and counter-plots built around "that day in Dallas."

But what made her believe the Europeans really believed these maunderings of the imagination?

Why, they are always saying so, said the nice lady.

★

HOW DO YOU TELL NICE LADIES who have such utter trust in the world that it just might be advantageous for other peoples in their relations with Americans to pretend to be worried and suspicious of the soundness of our body politic? How do you convince her that people do not—in fact, quite often do not—necessarily believe what they say they believe?

And how above all do you convince nice ladies like her that all these expressions abroad about assassination plots and such make an excellent foundation for psychological one-up-manship to be practiced on Americans?

Is it possible for such nice ladies (and other apologists of both sexes) to understand that it really isn't necessary for the U.S. to justify itself at all to Europeans or Asians or Africans?

That the very attitude of apology and need to justify ourselves is exactly what has fouled the lines of American policy abroad for decades?

That it has caused us to give billions to two-bit jungle tyrants when housing and transportation and hospitals and schools are in shortage at home?

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

SEP 26 1964

Even with their own backgrounds of political violence and conspiratorial assassinations, probably not a single foreign country really believed the tripe published abroad about "that day in Dallas."

Certainly the perpetrators of the written material raising deep suspicions of "plots" in the assassination of President Kennedy are merely hustling a fast shilling, franc or lira by cooking sensations which should better have been labeled fiction.

And if all the nice ladies like my dinner companion would quit worrying about what the Europeans or the Congolese think of us—and start thinking about more hospitals and schools at home—wouldn't we all be a lot better off?

Even if our ever-loving "friends" (and allies and enemies and in-betweens) abroad may be slightly chagrined to discover THEY had better start worrying about what we think of THEM instead.

The Acting Attorney General October 2, 1964

Director, FBI

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONCERNING THE FBI AND THE WARREN COMMISSION

Enclosed is a copy of the October 2, 1964, column of Mr. Jerry O'Leary which appeared in "The Evening Star." This is being furnished for your information.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosure

DCM:mlk (8)

OCT 7 5 22 PM '64
RECD READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 8
OCT 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

62-109090-232

REC- 17

16 OCT

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Gandy

OCT 8 - 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

October 2, 1964

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Walter W. Jenkins
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

A number of prominent members of the news media have been analyzing the Warren Commission's conclusions concerning the FBI. I thought you would be interested in their comments, and I am enclosing copies of some of their articles and columns.

62-109090-233

Sincerely yours,

REC- 17 2 OCT 5 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

EX-112

23 OCT - 4
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (7)

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (7)
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (7)
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (7)
1 - Mr. Morrell - Enclosures (7)

Tolson
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Gandy

HHA:kjb
(8)

6 OCT 8 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 21 1964
TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

10-17 PM 8-21-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -16- 44-24016 AND DALLAS 44-1639

FROM NEW YORK 44-974

JACK L. RUBY ~~AKA.~~ (also known as), LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ~~AKA~~ (also known as) VICTIM, -CR- (Civil Rights)

REBUTEL EIGHT TWENTY LAST.

JOE KINGSBURY SMITH, PUBLISHER OF THE " NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN" ADVISED TODAY THAT PREVIOUSLY HE HAD ASKED DOROTHY KILGALLEN TO IDENTIFY THE SOURCE THAT FURNISHED HER THE TRANSCRIPT OF JACK RUBY- S INTERVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT- S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. KILGALLEN REFUSED TO REVEAL HER SOURCE BUT DID INDICATE TO SMITH THAT IT WAS FROM SOMEONE INSIDE THE COMMISSION AND A FRIEND OF HERS OF LONG STANDING.

SMITH STATED THAT HE QUESTIONED KILGALLEN THOROUGHLY AND SHE STATED THAT SHE WOULD STAKE HER REPUTATION ON THE FACT THE TRANSCRIPTION WAS DEFINITLY NOT STOLEN, NOT BOUGHT AND NOTHING ILLEGAL WAS DONE IN OBTAINING IT. SHE TOLD SMITH THAT SHE WOULD GIVER HER WORD OF HONOR ON IT.

END PAGE ONE.....

~~CORR LINE EIGHT WORD 5 SHD BE QUESTIONED~~

62-109090

79 OCT 6-1964

PAGE TWO.....

SMITH STATED THAT ON THE BASIS OF THE ABOVE FACTS THE NEWSPAPER LAWYER- S DECIDED THAT PUBLICATION OF THIS TYPE OF TRANSCRIPT DID NOT VIOLATE THE LAW SINCE THE COMMISSION WAS NOT TRYING RUBY. THE LAWYERS SAID THE TRANSCRIPT COULD BE REGARDED AS A JOURNALISTIC MATTER.

DOROTHY KILGALLEN WAS INTERVIEWED TODAY AT HER TOWN HOUSE LOCATED AT FORTY FIVE EAST SIXTY EIGHTH STREET, NYC.

MISS KILGALLEN STATED SHE REFUSED TO REVEAL THE SOURCE WHICH GAVE HER THE RUBY TRANSCRIPT. SHE STATED THE SOURCE WAS A " RESPONSIBLE PERSON WHO HAD A LEGAL RIGHT TO THE TRANSCRIPT" SHE STATED SHE WAS THE ONLY PERSON WHO KNEW THE IDENTITY OF THE SOURCE AND THAT SHE " WOULD DIE" RATHER THAN REVEAL HIS IDENTITY.

MISS KILGALLEN SPECIFICALLY WAS ASKED WHETHER OR NOT THE SOURCE WAS A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT- S COMMISSION ITSELF OR A STAFF MEMBER OR EMPLOYEE. SHE REFUSED TO ANSWER.

END PAGE TWO.....

~~CORR LINE 4 WORD SIX SHD BE REGARDED~~

SHE WAS SPECIFICALLY ASKED IF THE SOURCE WAS SOMEONE NOT ON THE COMMISSION SUCHAS RUBY- S DEFENSE COUNSEL OR SOMEONE ELSE WHO WAS PRESENT DURING THE INTERVIEW OR WHO MIGHT HAVE LEGALLY RECEIVED A COPY OF THE TRANSCRIPT. SHE REFUSED TO ANSWER.

MISS KILGALLEN DID STATED THAT THE SOURCE WAS A MAN AND NOT A FEMALE. SHE STATED HE IS A FRIEND OF LONG STANDING. SHE STATED THIS SOURCE GAVE HER A TYPED TRANSCRIPT OF THE RUBY INTERVIEW. SHE KEPT THE TRANSCRIPT SEVERAL DAYS AND HAD COPIES MADE INCLUDING PHOTOSTATS. KILLGALLEN THEN GAVE THE TRANSCRIPT BACK TO HER SOURCE.

MISS KILGALLEN RECALLED FROM MEMORY THAT THE TRANSCRIPT SHE RECEIVED WAS NUMBERED FROM PAGE ONE TO PAGE ONE ZERO THREE. SHE SATED THAT ONE PAGE WAS MISSING . SHE BELIEVES PAGE NUMBER FIFTY NINE WAS MISSING.

OTHERWISE THE TRANSCRIPT APPEARED TO BE COMPLETE. ACCOMPANYING THE TRANSCRIPT WAS A NOTARIZED STATEMENT FROM THE STENOGRAPHER WHO WAS PRESENT DURING THE INTERVIEW.

END PAGE THRE.....

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

MISS KILGALLEN REFUSED TO SAY IF SHE FIRST APPROACHED THE SOURCE OF IF THE SOURCE FIRST APPROACHED HER ABOUT THE TRANSCRIPT. SHE DID STATE THAT THE SOURCE GAVE HER THE TRANSCRIPT AS A " FRIENDLY GESTURE". SHE STATED SHE WOULD SWEAR THAT THE TRANSCRIPT WAS NOT STOLEN AND NOTHING ILLEGAL WAS DONE IN OBTAINING IT. SHE STATED SHE DID NOT PAY MONEY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT AND DID NOT GIVE OR PROMISE HER SOURCE ANYTHING ELSE OF VALUE IN EXCHANGE FOR THE TRANSCRIPT.

MISS KILGALLEN STATED THE " NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN " DOES NOT KNOW THE IDENTITY OF HER SOURCE AND IN FACT SHE TOLD THE NEWSPAPER LESS THAN SHE TOLD THE INTERVIEWING AGENTS.

MISS KILGALLEN FURNISHED NO OTHER INFO OF VALUE. SHE STATED THAT SHE IS THE ONLY PERSON WHO KNOWS THE IDENTITY OF THE SOURCE AND SHE WILL NEVER REVEAL IT.

SHE VOLUNTARILY TOLD THE INTERVIEWING AGENTS THAT SHE IS WILLING TO GO TO WASHINGTON DC, AND TESTIFY ON THIS MATTER BEFORE THE PRESIDENT COMMISSIION. SHE EMPHASIZED , HOWEVER, THAT SHE ALSO WILL REFUSE TO IDENTIFY HER SOURCE TO THE COMMISSION OR ANYONE ELSE. SHE STATED THAT REGARDLESS OF THE CONSEQUENCES SHE WILL NEVER IDENTIFY THE SOURCE TO ANYONE

LHM FOLOWS...

ENDS

~~CORR LINE 18 T LAST WORD SHD BE ANYONE.~~

END

WBS

FBI WASHDC

FBI ELL

DATE

October 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letters dated September 25, 1964, and September 30, 1964, concerning an article which appeared in the July 15, 1964, issue of "Liberty," a Canadian magazine.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication dated September 25, 1964, relating to investigation conducted in regard to the above article.

Additional investigation is being conducted in this matter and when the results are received, you will be appropriately notified.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Encs. (2)
2 - Chicago Encs. (2)
1 - Legal Attache, Ottawa (163-364)
1 - Foreign Liaison
105-82555 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (15)
Enclosures (2)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOTE FOR SACs, DALLAS AND CHICAGO AND LEGAL ATTACHE, OTTAWA:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

62-109090

ReLegat airtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum dated 9-25-64, copies of which are furnished for the assistance of Dallas and Chicago. This matter should continue to receive preferred attention so that the President's Commission or its delegated representative can be promptly furnished the results of our investigation.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 OCT 7-1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: September 28, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD,
ALSO KNOWN AS
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
CUBA

Reference is made to Mr. Belmont to Mr. Tolson memorandum dated September 23, 1964, setting forth certain factual inaccuracies in connection with a motion picture script of a movie entitled "Four Days in November," which is to be released October 6, 1964.

It was recommended and approved that these inaccuracies be brought to the attention of Mr. David L. Wolper, President, Wolper Productions, Incorporated.

On September 25, 1964, Inspector Kemper called Mr. Wolper and pointed out to him that the FBI was not endorsing this script in any manner whatsoever but desired to point out certain inaccuracies.

At the conclusion of the conversation, Inspector Kemper again advised Mr. Wolper we wanted it understood that the FBI was in no way endorsing this script.

62-109090 -

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (H. C. Swanson)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (J. C. Stokes)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Bagge

11 OCT 5 1964

(6)

58 OCT 9 1964

SOVIET SECTION

October 5, 1964

REC- 57 62-109090 – 234

Mrs. Susie Phillips Baker
1221 Waverly Avenue
Florence, South Carolina 29501

Dear Mrs. Baker:

Your letter of September 28, 1964, has been received.

With regard to the questions you have raised, I would like to point out that the results of our investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy have been forwarded to the Presidential Commission and it is not possible for me, as a matter of policy, to comment further regarding its report.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
OCT 5 - 1964
COMM-FBI

OCT 5 4 05 PM '64
FBI
MAIL ROOM

NOTE: Bufiles indicate that in April, 1964, correspondent requested a Laboratory examination on some cigarettes and she was advised appropriately. ~~Husband's name per prior correspondence.~~

RWE:ncr (3)

edm

OCT 8 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY

September 28, 1964

Chief Edgar Hoover, F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Having heard the "Warren Report" on the death of President Kennedy, these questions come to me, (That were not answered in the report) Where was Marina Oswald at the time Lee Harvey Oswald was supposed to have shot the President?

Did Marina Oswald at sometime work for Jack Rubenstein?

Is it possible that Oswald shot from the second floor of the building; and some one else from the sixth floor?

Please answer these questions, if it is permissable? Thank you.

Very sincerely,

(Mrs.) Susie Phillips Baker
1221 Waverly Ave.
Florence, S.C. 29501

REC- 57

OCT 6 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

Executive Office

Navy Department
Washington
Dear Sir:

Having heard the news of the death of President Lincoln, I have given orders that the flags on the Navy Yard (Washington) and vessels in the harbor should be hoisted at half mast. Deeming it proper that the Navy should participate in the manifestations of respect due to the memory of our lamented Chief Magistrate, I have also directed that a gun be fired from the Navy Yard at intervals of half an hour during the day.

I have also directed that the flags on the several Navy Yards and vessels in commission on the different stations be hoisted at half mast, and that a gun be fired from the Navy Yard at each station at intervals of half an hour during the day.

I have communicated these orders to the Secretary of War, and requested him to have the same observed by the Army.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Gideon Welles

Hon. [illegible]
Secretary of War

CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9/29/64

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: DISPOSITION OF WARREN COMMISSION FILES

On 9/29/64, Liaison Agent Bartlett was advised by Mr. Ralph Given, General Services Administration (GSA) that GSA has been asked to be the repository for the Warren Commission files. He indicated that there is to be a meeting in Mr. Rankin's Office at 11:00 AM, 9/30/64. Mr. Given said that he was passing on this information because he knew Bureau officials had testified before the Commission.

Also on 9/29/64, Inspector Thomas Kelley, U. S. Secret Service, advised Bartlett that he has been asked to attend the meeting at Rankin's Office at 11:00 AM, 9/30/64.

Inspector Malley has advised that he has received no indication to attend this meeting.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attn. Mr. Malley)
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett
CHB:cks
(6)

REC-51 62-109090-235

OCT 6 1964

LL

72 OCT 14 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 29, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1- Mr. Mohr
1- Mr. Callahan
1- Mr. (A.M. Newman)
1- Mr. Casper
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Evans
1- Mr. Gale
1- Mr. Sullivan (R.E. Lenihan)
1- Mr. Tavel
1- Mr. Trotter
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen (J.W. Hines)
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. Rogge

Reference is made to my memorandum dated 9-4-64 relating to arrangements made to obtain 100 copies of the above report from the Department. Ten copies of the report were received from the Government Printing Office on 9-25-64 and were disseminated as follows:

1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
2- General Investigative Division
2- FBI Laboratory
3- Domestic Intelligence Division
1- Mr. Malley.

On 9-28-64 ninety additional copies were obtained and will be disseminated as follows:

1- Administrative Division
2- Domestic Intelligence Division
4- General Investigative Division
1- Laboratory Division
3- Crime Records Division
5- Files and Communications Division
1- Identification Division
1- Training Division
1- Special Investigative Division
1- Inspection Division.

In addition to the above Seat of Government dissemination 56 copies will be disseminated to our field offices and ten copies will be disseminated to our Legal Attaches. Two extra copies Dallas and New Orleans.

RDR:mib
(16)

62-109090 - 236

REC 8

CONTINUED - OVER

1- 62-109090 Assassination of President Kennedy
1- 105-82555 Lee Harvey Oswald AKA
1- 44-24016 Jack Leon Ruby

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Similar dissemination will be made of subsequent volumes of the Commission's report when available. These subsequent volumes contain the completed testimony of all witnesses who appeared before the Commission or gave sworn depositions or affidavits, the accompanying documentary exhibits and other investigative materials which are relied upon in the report.

The field and/or Legats are being instructed to answer all inquiries with a "no comment" and to refer the matter to the Bureau for appropriate instructions, if necessary. Indexing will not be done in the field but at the Seat of Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached All SACs and All Legal Attaches airtel be approved, advising a copy of the report will be sent them under separate cover and instructing how to handle inquiries upon receipt,

2. Upon approval of the above, that the Administrative Division make appropriate arrangements to disseminate the reports as indicated above,

3. That the Administrative Division make similar dissemination of subsequent volumes of the report when available.

4. That the Files and Communications Division thoroughly index the Commission's report and subsequent volumes relating thereto, when received.

9-30-64

1- Mr. Mohr
1- Mr. Callahan
(A.M. Newman)
1- Mr. Casper
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Evans
1- Mr. Gale
1- Mr. Sullivan
(R.E. Lenihan)

1- Mr. Tavel
1- Mr. Trotter
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
(J.W. Hines)
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. Rogge

755

REC-57 62-109090-236

EX-102

To: All Offices
All Legats

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

THE WARREN COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY - Report

YY432

Under separate cover you will be receiving one copy of the above Commission's report. Dallas and New Orleans will receive three copies each.

Subsequent volumes of the Commission's report containing backup material, etc., will be furnished to you when available. You should not index the report or subsequent volumes as this will be done at the Bureau.

Inquiries received concerning the report should receive a "no comment" from you and referred to the Bureau. Those inquiries obviously not requiring a reply should be submitted with a recommendation that no further action will be taken by the Bureau.

Those inquiries appearing to require a reply should be similarly submitted; however, should include your specific recommendation as to how the particular inquiry should be answered and if readily available, reference should be made to the volume and page of the Commission's report relating to the inquiry in question.

You should be guided by the nature of the inquiry as to the means of referring it to the Bureau.

One copy of all inquiries should be sent to Dallas by all Immediate field offices including Anchorage, Honolulu, and San Juan. All attache referrals should be prepared so that one copy can be disseminated to Dallas by the Bureau.

RDR:mmb (152)

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo captioned as above, dated 9-21-64
RDR:mmb.

1- 62-109060 Assassination of President Kennedy
1- 105-82555 Lee Harvey Oswald AKA
1- 44-24016 Jack Leon Ruby
1- Foreign Liaison

MAILED 25
SEP 30 1964
FBI

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

1 SUPERCOMMUNICATIONS READING ROOM

Tel to All SACs, All Legats
Re: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

44433
756

Dallas is instructed to open a new file if not already done under the above caption. Any additional action necessary for Dallas will be furnished by the Bureau. Dallas will be considered office of origin in all such inquiries.

- 2 -

WARREN
COMMISSION

SECTION 21
COPY 2

Box 80
Denver City, Texas
September 29, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I read with interest and disgust the results of the Warren Commission report in which the FBI was condemned for not warning of Oswald's presence in Dallas. I cannot understand the chagrin of the Commission on this point when they state openly for all the Communist world to gloat over that Oswald was a lone assassin and that they are convinced there was no Communist conspiracy.

Mr. Hoover, please know that this ridiculous charge is certainly no blot on your impeccable record as far as the public is concerned. I so appreciate your constant vigil against Communism and your championing the cause of freedom. And don't think that we're not aware of the fact that more times than one can count, you have pointed out the presence of Communists and Communist sympathizers in much closer proximity than Dallas, only to have the Justice Department make a mockery of your efforts.

I don't understand whom the Warren Commission thinks they're kidding, but it can only be themselves. What a shame that it has to be at the tax payer's expense!

Yours truly,

Mrs. Carl Arends

Mrs. Carl Arends

Send selected -
copies -
Mary Ann Mail
ext

REC-8 62-109090-237

1 OCT 1 1964

CONFIDENCE

October 2, 1964

REC 8 62-109090-237

EX-103

Mrs. Carl Arends
Box 80
Denver City, Texas

OCT 7 4 12 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mrs. Arends:

I received your letter of September 29th and certainly want to thank you for your expression of support of this Bureau and for your generous remarks concerning my administration of the FBI. It is hoped our future endeavors will continue to merit such approbation.

In connection with this, I am enclosing a newspaper article and a portion of a broadcast which I trust will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
OCT 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
Transcript of Pertinent Portion of Morgan Beatty Broadcast
NBC, 9-28-64
Column by John Chamberlain 10/2/64 "These Days... Pity the Poor FBI"
1 - Dallas - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
DTP:cal
(4)

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Gandy

79 OCT 8 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

October 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Goble

RECD-READING ROOM
OCT 5 4 05 PM '64
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to Dallas report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, pages 441, 442, and 443; Dallas report of Special Agent Gemberling dated December 10, 1963, page 330, concerning specimen "Q41"; and Dallas report of Special Agent Gemberling dated August 5, 1964, page 90, all in the Oswald matter.

These references concern a motel registration card made available during the course of this investigation by Mrs. Lois Sitz and Mr. Cecil Sitz, owners of the "Half-Circle J" Motel at Fort Worth, Texas. A handwriting examination was made of the handwriting on the card and it was concluded it was not written by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Cecil Sitz contacted our Dallas Office on September 20, 1964, and asked when the registration card would be returned to him. We would appreciate being advised if the registration card may now be returned to Mr. Sitz.

62-109090-

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

TNG:pdb:klw
(8)

NOTE: The owners of the motel believed Oswald registered there on November 20, 1963, but were mistaken, as the handwrit examination proved. Now they want the registration card back. The Commission should decide when it may be returned to them. Dallas is being advised separately that the matter has been referred to the Commission.

14 OCT 6 1964

DELIVERED BY COURIER SVC.
2 OCT - 6
COMM-FBI

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

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'Deficiencies'--The Rebuke to Secret Service and FBI

Probers Hint That Better Liaison Might Have Prevented Tragedy

Hearst Headline Service
Special to The N. Y. Journal-American
By LESLIE H. WHITTEN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. Both the FBI and the Secret Service were under a virtual mandate today to tighten up their security procedures and begin working together more closely when protecting the life of the President.

While neither agency was held responsible for the death of President Kennedy in Dallas last Nov. 22, both came under sweeping criticism in the Warren Commission report for failing to coordinate their information and activities on the day of the assassination.

The Warren report even suggested that had there been a closer liason between the Secret Service and the FBI, Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused killer, might have been under scrutiny that day, and prevented rom firing the fatal shots.

KNEW BACKGROUND

Neither agency knew at the time that Oswald had tried to kill former Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, but the FBI knew of Oswald's defection to Russia, his pro-Castro tendencies, his hostility to the United States, his trip to Mexico and the fact that he had a job in a building along the President's motorcade

A real debunking of the FBI which will never live down.

REC 8 62-109090-238

OCT 7 1964

62-109090

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

56 OCT 12 1964

Deleted Copy from Leslie H. Whitten
by Letter Dated 9-21-76 24
Tax Id. Request

SEP 28 1964
FBI—WASH. FIELD

"All of these (facts), if we had them together, would have added up to pointing out a pretty bad individual," Secret Service official Robert L. Bouck told the Commission, "and I think that together hd we known he had a vantage point would have seemed somewhat serious to us."

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover sprang to the defense of his organization, however, telling the Commission "there was nothing up to the time of the assassination that gave any indication that this man was a dangerous character who might do harm to the President or the Vice President."

BOTH CRITICIZED

The Warren Commission singled out the Secret Service for being "seriously deficient" in its intelligence work, and the FBI for taking "an unduly restrictive view of its role" in failing to give Secret Service agents information on Oswald.

The Commission also cited "a breach of discipline" by nine members of the Secret Service in Fort Worth. The agents had up to three beers and a mixed drink and a half after midnight.

One stayed out until 5 a.m., Nov. 22. The report said there was no evidence these men could have averted the tragedy, but that "it is conceivable (they) might have been more alert in the Dallas motorcade."

Four American presidents in 100 years have been shot to death, the report noted: Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley and John F. Kennedy.

But the President's "very position as representative of the people prevents him from effectively shielding himself from the people. He cannot and will not take the precautions of a dictator . . ."

● A cabinet-level committee to oversee the Secret Service and other Federal agencies in their protection of a President. The committee might study whether protection should be removed from the Secret Service and put elsewhere.

● To make assassination, assault or plots against the President and Vice-President a Federal crime.

● A "complete overhaul" of Secret Service facilities to detect possible assassins before they can act. The most advanced data-processing machines, more personnel and funds, and markedly increased cooperation with the FBI, State Dept., CIA and others were urged.

Against this background of limited protection possibilities, however, the report still found troubling inadequacies in the Secret Service and to a lesser extent, the FBI.

The Secret Service, an arm of the Treasury Dept., which has protected Presidents since 1894, had only 12 specialists and three clerks in its Protective Research Section on Nov. 22. Their job was to keep tabs on all who might be a danger to the President.

Of the 400 indiiduals under regular surveillance, only 100 were seen as serious risks and 12 to 15 as highly dangerous. Although Ambassador Adlai Stevenson had been assaulted in Dallas the month before, no names in in the Fort Worth-Dallas this Secret Service file were [illegible] the report asserted.

It was in this crucial area of advance warnings that the breakdown occurred, said the Warren group. Altnough the FBI, the State Dept., the CIA, and Navy intelligence all had files on Oswald, none of them had tipped off the Secret Service he might be a danger.

Dallas FBI Agent James P. Hosty Jr. had such a file on Oswald, had learned 18 days before thae assassination that he worked in the Texas School Book Depository and had heard 17 days before that he was a "Trotskyite Communist."

But he testified that even if he had remembered that the President's route led past the depository building, he would not have cited him to the Secret Service as a threat.

Mr. Hosty swore he had no reason to think Oswald would kill the President, although a Dallas police lieutenant contradicted him in saying Mr. Hosty told him after the assassination that the FBI had information Oswald was capable of the killing.

DEFEND AGENT

Both J. Edgar Hoover and his assistant, Alan H. Belmont, defended Mr. Hosty. But the Commission found "the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work."

The report conceded the Secret Service's "request" to Federal agencies for tips were "vague," but it made this conclusion:

"There was much knowledge in the hands of the FBI about Oswald; the knowledge of his arrogance and hostility to the United States, his pro-Castro tendencies, his lies when interrogated by the FBI, his trip to Mexico where he was in contact with Soviet authorities, his presence in the School Boob Depository job and its location along the route of the motorcade.

"All this does seem to amount to enough to have induced an alert agency, such as the FBI . . . to list Oswald as a potential threat to the safety of the President."

The Warren group said the Secret Service's policy of not checking out buildings along a Presidential motorcade route and its watch on buildings from the street were "inadequate" and should be amended.

JAMES J. ROWLEY
Secret Service Chief

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

DATE: September 29, 1964

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Tolson
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Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel for the President's Commission, was called today at his New York office to determine when the testimony of the various witnesses before the Commission would be released.

Mr. Rankin advised that the remaining material to be released by the Commission would consist of 21 volumes, the last three of which related to various Commission exhibits. He stated that it was the Commission's desire to release the first 18 volumes consisting of the complete testimony of all witnesses who appeared before the Commission or who gave sworn statements or affidavits. He advised that the White House did not agree with the release of these 18 volumes, feeling that allegations would be made if anything was held up that there was some ulterior motive in not releasing all of the material at the same time.

Rankin advised that he has only a small staff remaining at the Commission to work and that when he last checked, Mr. Howard Willens of his staff advised that there was still approximately 2,000 exhibits to line up to be included in the last three volumes and in his estimation it would require four weeks to complete this assignment and to have the material printed. Mr. Rankin stated he was not satisfied with this delay and that he would be in Washington on September 30, 1964, at which time he intended to check into this matter and see if it could not be expedited. He stated that as soon as he can get an approximate date for the release of these additional volumes, he would telephonically advise the Bureau the approximate date of the release.

No comments of any kind were made by Mr. Rankin concerning the report of the President's Commission or any other items relating to the over-all investigation.

62-109090-239

REC 8

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(8)

EX-103

OCT 9 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 10/2/64

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORT

Re my memorandum of September 29, 1964, advising that Mr. J. Lee Rankin would be in Washington on September 30, 1964, at which time he intended to check on the progress of the additional material to be released by the Commission which would back up the report already issued by the Commission.

Mr. Rankin advised today that the additional material that is to be printed will run much longer than originally anticipated; that there may be as many as ten additional volumes rather than three. He stated that some of the material has already been sent to the printers and that everything possible is being done to expedite the completion of the Commission's material.

Mr. Rankin stated there are a number of items where there is a problem of declassification and letters are being sent out as rapidly as possible to various agencies involved in order to have this accomplished as soon as possible. In this regard a letter dated September 30, 1964, was received in the Bureau October 2, 1964, setting forth five pages of documents which the Commission desires declassified. This is being handled in the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Mr. Rankin advised that based on present calculations it would probably be at least a month before the additional material will be released by the President's Commission.

Submitted for information.

JRM:mpd (9)

REC 8 62-109090-240

OCT 7 1964

79 OCT 8-1964

September 30, 1964

BY LIAISON

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Rosen
Mr. DeLoach

Honorable Walter W. Jenkins
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

After careful consideration of the findings of the Warren Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, we have concluded that the report is seriously inaccurate insofar as its treatment of the FBI is concerned.

For example, on Page 440 of the report, the Commission states "The Secret Service and the FBI differ as to whether Oswald fell within the category of 'threats against the President' which should be referred to the Service." The report then proceeds to quote a small portion of Mr. Robert Bouck's testimony as evidence that Secret Service disagreed with the FBI.

Clearly, this singling out of this portion of Bouck's testimony does not give a complete picture of the conclusions of Secret Service. Stress is placed on the point that knowledge that Oswald had a vantage point covering the procession was highly significant, and yet it is not made clear that the FBI did not have the responsibility of checking the route of the Presidential party to ascertain the identity of persons who were on the route and thus determine that one of the persons had a record in our files. In the event a check was made by Secret Service of our files, regarding persons employed along the route, we would have, of course, tied in Oswald with the route of the President.

As a matter of fact, we checked with Mr. James Rowley, the head of Secret Service, on April 17, 1964, to determine whether Secret Service would have taken action against Oswald if his name had been furnished to Secret Service. Mr. Rowley advised us that Oswald would not have been placed under surveillance as there was no information indicating possible violence on his part, and that, had Secret Service checked the building, it would have taken no action concerning Oswald inasmuch as he was employed in the building.

62-109090 — 241

REC-42

EX-101

AMR:CSH (6)

56 OCT 14 1964

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FBI - WASH. D. C.

SEP 30 10 00 AM '64

FBI - WASH. D. C.

OCT 7 1964

Honorable Walter W. Jenkins

In his testimony, Mr. Bouck states that Secret Service would not take action on the basis that Oswald was a defector, but over the course of some ten pages of testimony he finally concludes that if all the information had been furnished which was available concerning Oswald, in the hands of various government agencies, which information was "spread from Moscow to Mexico," and this information was coupled with Oswald's location in this building, Secret Service would have taken action.

The Commission deals summarily with the essential position of the FBI, on Page 462, when it quotes "Director Hoover and Belmont" as expressing concern, shared by Secret Service, that referrals of information under "the new criteria" might result in some degree of interference with personal liberty of those involved. The Commission does not take into account the traditional position of the FBI that in security investigations we limit the investigation to that which is essential and we avoid harassment or infringement on the rights of the individual. It is most unfortunate that the detailed testimony of FBI representatives was not publicly released, concurrent with the report, so that the reader would not be forced to rely solely on the portions selected by the Commission.

The Commission states that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination, and states that "There was much material in the hands of the FBI about Oswald: The knowledge of his defection; his arrogance and hostility to the United States; his pro-Castro tendencies; his lies when interrogated by the FBI; his trip to Mexico where he was in contact with Soviet authorities; his presence in the School Book Depository job, and its location along the route of the motorcade." The Commission points out that this should have induced the FBI to list Oswald as a potential threat to the safety of the President.

Here again, the Commission is taking the position that, despite lack of evidence of potential violence on the part of Oswald, the FBI was constantly evaluating him as a possible threat to the President, and had checked the route of the Presidential procession to determine that Oswald was on that route. The Commission states that this conclusion may be tinged with hindsight, and with this statement I could not agree more.

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Honorable Walter W. Jenkins

It would appear that the Warren Commission made up its mind to avoid criticism of its findings by drawing these conclusions concerning the FBI, and in order to support these conclusions selected only the portions of the testimony of witnesses which would support them.

I can only conclude from this approach that, instead of adopting a realistic and objective attitude, the Commission was more interested in avoiding possible criticism. The net result, of course, is to place the FBI in the completely untenable position that if a similar tragedy or event occurs in the future, and this Bureau has any information at all in its files concerning the assassin, the same gift of hindsight will permit a conclusion to be reached that somehow, some way, this information should have been transmitted to the Secret Service and other appropriate authorities.

The new criteria under which we are presently operating have resulted in funneling approximately 18,000 names to Secret Service since the assassination. Yet, I venture to say that there are 10,000,000 names in our files, with varying degrees of derogatory information. On the basis of the Warren Commission approach, with its transparent hindsight, this Bureau is in the unenviable position of being held responsible for the actions of such persons, regardless of the fact that there is no indication of potential violence against top Government officials.

Sincerely yours,

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-28-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: FULTON LEWIS, JR.
NEWS REPORT, 7 P.M. (WOL)

Fulton Lewis, Jr., spent most of his program on the Warren Commission report. He opened by saying the report said nothing new and that it could be considered "wasteful futility" except that it put to rest all questions regarding Lee Harvey Oswald once and for all. Lewis interpreted the Commission report as saying that a better exchange of information between the Secret Service and the FBI was necessary.

Lewis called for new Federal legislation covering Presidential assassination although he admitted that this would not deter unbalanced people who want to kill the President. The beneficial effect of such legislation, however, would be that the FBI and the Secret Service would have complete access to all such cases and there would be no overlap of authority between Federal and local agencies.

Lewis stated that it was known that there was an overlap between the FBI and the Dallas authorities. He criticized the Dallas authorities as cooperating in some matters and "somewhat less in others." Some statements made by local law enforcement officers can "mess up" the FBI's work. He said the same condition exists with respect to civil rights cases.

62-109090
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193 OCT 7 1964

Lewis advised that the President appointed a four-man commission to protect the President composed of C. Douglas Dillon, Nicholas Katzenbach ("who is over the FBI"), John A. McCone and George Bundy. Lewis pointed out, however, that the President must cooperate himself and went on to describe the recent convention in Atlantic City where in spite of elaborate precautions on the part of the Secret Service and the FBI "for that matter" the President arrived ahead of schedule and it was too early to put these precautions into operation. The President was surrounded by mobs, shook hands with everyone and created a nightmare for the Secret Service people.

25 OCT 7 1964

Lewis commented that the President's recent New England swing was equally difficult to handle as far as the Secret Service was concerned.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Mr. DeLoach
WAM:med (3)

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

CRIME RESEARCH

PT/L - Mr. Johnson

Read 6-27-64 ostr for info.

[redacted]

L - Mr. Thomas Ehrlich

June 25, 1964

PPT - Frances G. Knight

PASSPORT OFFICE

JUN 25 1964

PT/L

Transcript of Testimony before Warren Commission

I am returning herewith the transcript of my testimony before the Warren Commission on the Oswald case. You will note that I have made some changes to make the testimony read smoother since our discussion was understood, but in the case of written testimony, the references should be as clear.

At the conclusion of the testimony, you will recall that the Commission's Counsel, Mr. Coleman, as well as the Members of the Commission assured me that I could furnish a supplemental statement or any documentation which I felt would be of interest to them.

As you probably know, Mr. William J. Crockett at the instance of Mr. Abba P. Schwartz, ordered the Office of Security to conduct a survey of the Passport Office procedures and handling of the look-out file, particularly as these relate to the Oswald case. I was first informed of this project on Monday afternoon, June 22.

I orally informed Mr. Charles Rice, acting for Mr. Schwartz, that we had been very forthright with the Commission and had furnished detailed information on our handling of the Oswald citizenship determination, repatriation and issuance of a passport. I pointed out that I was astounded that SY had not made an investigation or check on the "temporary" employees which we are forced to use in the look-out file and other security areas of the Passport Office. In 1963, the Passport Office was on the ropes due to the drastic cut in personnel and the Department's failure to provide us with the employees we needed to process applications during the busy season. As far as I know, and this was confirmed on Monday by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security, no re-check has been made on the temporary employees who had access to the look-out file during the period Oswald was applying for a passport.

This may

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19 OCT 7 1964

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79 OCT 8 1964

GROUP 5

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This may or may not to considered a serious oversight, however, insofar as this investigation ordered by Mr. Crockett is directed at the Passport Office, I would like to reserve judgment as to whether or not the survey report should be transmitted to the Commission and if it is, whether or not I should file a supplemental statement on it.

I was informed that the SY investigation was held up until the Warren Commission completed its hearings. It seems to me that if there is any significant finding in the SY report, it should be part of the Department's contribution to the Commission. Depending on the content of the SY report, I would expect the courtesy of being informed.

I defer to your judgment as to whether the Commission should now be advised of the new investigation

Attachment:

Transcript of Testimony.

GROUP 5

When separated from attachment, handle this Document as Unclassified

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan

May 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

With reference to my testimony before the President's Commission this morning, and particularly the discussion regarding the tightening of the security of the President, I am forwarding herewith a copy of a memorandum prepared on December 2, 1963, dealing with this subject matter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

AHB:CSH (6)

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

COPY

December 2, 1963

PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

The degree of security that can be afforded the President of the United States is dependent to a considerable extent upon the degree of contact with the general public desired by the President. Absolute security is neither practical nor possible. An approach to complete security would require the President to operate in a sort of vacuum, isolated from the general public and behind impregnable barriers. His travel would be in secret; his public appearances would be behind bulletproof glass.

A more practical approach necessitates compromise. Any travel, any contact with the general public, involves a calculated risk on the part of the President and the men responsible for his protection. Such risks can be lessened when the President recognizes the security problem, has confidence in the dedicated Secret Service men who are ready to lay down their lives for him and accepts the necessary security precautions which they recommend. Many Presidents have been understandably impatient with the security precautions which many years of experience dictate because these precautions reduce the President's privacy and the access to him of the people of the country. Nevertheless, the procedures and advice should be accepted if the President wishes to have any security.

In addition to the measures now in force, consideration might be given to the following suggestions designed to improve the security of the President.

Travel:

1. Advise the Secret Service as far in advance as possible of travel plans and proposed itinerary.

2. Avoid publicizing exact routes of travel as long as possible.

3. Use specially armored cars with bulletproof glass and have such cars readily available in locations frequently visited.

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

4. Avoid setting a specific pattern of travel or other activity, such as visiting the same church at the same time each Sunday.

Public Appearances:

1. Use maximum feasible screening of persons in attendance, including use of detection devices sensitive to the amount of metal required in a firearm or grenade.

2. Use a bulletproof shield in front of the entire rostrum in public appearances such as the swearing in ceremony at the Capitol, the Presidential reviewing stand in front of the White House on Inauguration Days, and on the rear of trains.

3. Keep to a minimum the President's movements within crowds. Remain on the rostrum after public addresses, rather than mingling with the audience.

4. In appearances at public sporting events, such as football games, remain in one place rather than changing sides during the halftime ceremonies.

5. Limit public appearances by use of television whenever possible.

6. Avoid walking in public except when absolutely necessary.

Legislation:

1. Add the President and the Vice President to the list of Federal Officers set out in Section 1114, Title 18, United States Code, assaults upon whom are punishable under Federal law.

2. Furnish the Secret Service improved authority to request assistance and cooperation from other United States agencies, including the military, particularly in connection with foreign travel.

PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

3. Improve control of the sale of firearms, requiring, as a minimum, registration of every firearm sold, together with adequate identification of the purchaser.

4. Ban picketing in the vicinity of the White House as is now done at the United States Capitol and Supreme Court.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 9/30/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

As noted in the attached clipping from the New York Journal-American, the Director is quoted on advice as to how to protect the President.

This is taken by the newspaper from page 428 of the Warren Commission report, where it states, relative to the protection of the President, "The problem, and the reasonable approach to it's solution, were ably stated in a memorandum prepared by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover for the President soon after the assassination."

We prepared a memorandum on 12/2/63, with suggestions as to affording security to the President. This was sent to Mr. Jenkins, and subsequently, after the Director's testimony, a copy of it was sent to Mr. Rankin, of the Commission, on 5/14/64. Copies of our transmittal letter to Rankin and the memorandum itself are attached. You will note that the item in the newspaper, and in the Warren Commission report, consists of the first two paragraphs of our 12/2/63 memorandum.

Enclosures

AHB:CSH (4)

3 ENCLOSURES

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162-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 7 1964

J. Edgar Hoover's Advice

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has written what in effect is a brief guidebook for keeping Presidents alive.

Summed up, Mr. Hoover's advice to any Chief Executive is this:

Be careful, and do what your security people tell you to do.

Mr. Hoover's counsel is incorporated in the Warren Commission report. He says:

"The degree of security that can be afforded the President of the United States is dependent to a considerable extent upon the degree of contact with the general public desired by the President. Absolute security is neither practical nor possible.

"An approach to complete security would require the President to operate in a sort of vacuum, isolated from the general public and behind impregnable barriers. His travel would be in secret; his public appearances would be behind bulletproof glass.

"A more practical approach necessitates compromise. Any travel, any contact with the general public, involves a calculated risk on the part of the President and the men responsible for his protection.

"Such risks can be lessened when the President recognizes the security problem, has confidence in the dedicated Secret Service men who are ready to lay down their lives for him and accepts the necessary security precautions which they recommend.

"Many Presidents have been understandably impatient with the security precautions which many years of experience dictate because these precautions reduce the President's privacy and the access to him of the people of the country. Nevertheless the procedures and advice should be accepted if the President wishes to have any security."

NY Journal-American
9/29/64

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

September 29, 1964

Mr. Drew Pearson
2820 Dumbarton Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pearson:

Frankly, I was very surprised when reading your column yesterday to see that you chose to revive your criticism of the FBI which was published on December 14, 1963.

It is completely false to state or even imply that we ever made any attempt to cover up our actions in the Oswald investigation. At no time did any representative of the FBI ask any friend of Oswald to conceal from the press that we had talked to him about Oswald. We have openly testified before the Presidential Commission concerning our complete activities. A review of the Commission's report would make this clear.

MAILED 8
SEP 30 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

C. D. DeLoach

1 ENCLOSURE
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

Note: Mr. Pearson's critical attacks on the Bureau have continued over the years. Mr. DeLoach talked to Pearson on 2-4-64 at the Jockey Club, Fairfax Hotel, concerning his grossly inaccurate columns on 12/14-16/63 (94-8-390-129)

62-109090

GEM:mlk/leb (8)

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 7 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR OCT 6 1964

ENCLOSURE

Warren Commission

94-8-390-3271

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6-15 (Rev. 5-27-53)

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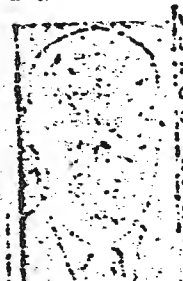
The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Secret Service Laxity Confirmed

By Drew Pearson

It is never pleasant to criticize such agencies as the FBI and the Secret Service, and last December this writer was subjected to considerable newspaper criticism for doing it.



Pearson

On Dec. 2, I reported that "six Secret Service men charged with protecting the President were in the Fort Worth Press Club the early morning of Friday, Nov. 22, some of them remaining until nearly 3 o'clock. They were drinking. When they departed, three were reported en route to an all-night beatnik rendezvous, The Cellar."

"Obviously men who have been drinking until 3 a.m. are in no condition to be trigger-aleart or in the best physical shape to protect anyone."

Publication of this column brought an angry call from Pierre Salinger, then in charge of White House press relations, plus concerted queries from some editors. The statement was made by Salinger and others that the members of the White House detail who stayed up late did not have to work next day.

The Warren Commission, after exhaustive investigation, has now reported to the contrary. It bears out the column of Dec. 2 except that nine, not six agents were involved, with seven going on to The Cellar.

"Most of the agents were there from about 1:30 or 1:45 a.m. to about 2:45 or 3 a.m.," the Commission reported. "One agent was there from 2 until 3 a.m."

Work Next Morning

"Each of the agents who visited the Press Club or the Cellar Coffee House had assignments beginning no later than 8 a.m.," the Commission found. "Four had key responsibilities as members of the complement of the follow-up car in the motorcade. Three of these o[illegible] the runn[illegible] fourth wa[illegible]

The C[illegible] quoted f[illegible] rules aga[illegible] ing liquo[illegible] ing wine [illegible] bers of [illegible] detail," [illegible] moval fr[illegible]

"The s[illegible] not rem[illegible] plined, d[illegible] mission [illegible] violation"

The [illegible] was ster[illegible]

"The [illegible] Presider[illegible] portant [illegible] able to [illegible] very hi[illegible] sonal conduct. This is the salutary goal to which the Secret Service regulation is directed when it absolutely forbids drinking by any agent accompanying the President.

"Nor is this goal served when agents remain out until early morning hours and lose the opportunity to get a reasonable amount of sleep. It is

We are being clobbered by everybody & it will get worse just because we were too smug and took too restrictive view of our responsibilities. Tragically even now some of our supervisory personnel here still are blind to it. The Bureau will never live this down and will viewed as a second rate outfit henceforth.

H.

The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

SEE 2

Deleted per DeLoach's memo ENCLOSURE

conceivable that these men who had little sleep, and who had consumed alecholic beverages, even in limited quantities, might have been more alert in the Dallas motorcade if they had retired promptly in Fort Worth.

FBI to Blame, Too

The column also reported on Dec. 14: "It is an indisputable fact that the FBI did interview Lee Oswald, the suspected assassin, in advance. Despite this, it did not report him to the Secret Service.

"The FBI at first tried to cover up the fact that it had interviewed Oswald," I reported, "and asked one of Oswald's friends not to admit to the press that the FBI had been around to see him.

"It would appear to have been a shocking oversight to permit an unstable, irrational young man who had lived in Russia, had passed out circulars favoring Castro, and quite recently had taken a trip to Mexico to contact the Cuban Embassy, to remain unwatched and unreported to the Secret Service," I reported.

"The FBI learned . . . that Oswald was working at the Texas School Book Depository, located along the usual parade route through Dallas," I also reported.

The Warren Commission, confirming this, stated: "The Commission believes that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities" . . . There was much material in the hands of the FBI about Oswald, the knowledge of his defection, his arrogance and hostility to the United States, his pro-Castro tendencies, his lies when interrogated by the FBI, his trip to Mexico where he was in contact with Soviet authorities, his presence in the School Book Depository job, and its location along the route of the motorcade.

On this failure to coordinate between the FBI and the Secret Service, the Warren Commission concluded: "There was no fully adequate liaison between the two agencies."

© 1964, Los Angeles Times

October 2, 1964

Mr. Jerry O'Leary
The Evening Star
225 Virginia Avenue, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. O'Leary:

I have read your excellent column in today's edition of the "Star" concerning the FBI and the Warren Commission Report and wanted to tell you how much I appreciate your support. All of us in the FBI are indeed grateful for your interest in setting the record straight by means of your timely, straightforward writing.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
OCT 2-1964
COMM-FBI

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139 OCT 7 1964

OCT 7 3 22 PM '64
FBI

NOTE: Our relations with Mr. O'Leary have been cordial.

DCMiner (3)

1 ENCLOSURE

OCT 2 1964

OCT 8 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Hoover Says Data Called Oswald Safe

Warren Probe Warned Against 'Police State'

By JERRY O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

Copyright, 1964, by The Evening Star Newspaper Co.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned the Warren Commission against establishment of "totalitarian" security measures that might lead to a "police state" in efforts to protect presidents of the United States.

Hoover also disclosed in his testimony the existence of a State Department document indicating that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, was a "thoroughly safe risk." He said the document furnished to the FBI was based on an interview conducted by the American Embassy in Moscow before the defector returned to the United States.

The testimony of the FBI director was alluded to but not given in detail in the report of the Warren Commission on the assassination made public last Monday. A transcript of his May 14 testimony, which has not yet been published by the Commission, was made available to The Star today.

The FBI has not commented on the commission finding that it took "an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination." It is reported, however, that the bureau has been stung bitterly by the implication that it should have given more careful cooperation in the Oswald case.

Not Very Happy"

Hoover testified that "I am not very happy with the criteria expansion" affecting the lists of names of subversives and extremists being furnished by the FBI to the Secret Service as a post-assassination security measure.

He raised the question of "just how far are you going to go for his (the President's) protection and his security" and then continued:

"I don't think you can get absolute security without almost establishing a police state, and we don't want that."

Hoover said that in handling the security problem, "Certain chances have to be taken. You are dealing with a human being when you are dealing with the President of the United States. It makes the security problem all the more difficult but you can't bar him from the people."

With the expanded criteria for furnishing names of potential risks to the Secret Service, Hoover estimated the names of about 10,000 subversives and extremists will have been submitted by the FBI.

Cites Chicago Case

"Then you come to the problem of what you are going to do when the Secret Service gets

62-109090-

The Evening Star
Washington, D. C.
October 2, 1964

ENCLOSURE

HOOVER

Oswald Is Called a Dedicated Red

Continued From Page A-1

se names?" he continued. ve have to call upon the local ...ities ...t recently, in the city of ...go, when the President ...s there, the local authorities ...e asked to give assistance ...hey usually do to the Secret ...vice and they went to the ...es of some of these people, ...d it resulted really almost in ...se arrest.

"Now, I don't think there is ... place in this country for ... kind of thing but these ...ple who belonged to extreme ...versive organizations or or...izations that advocated the ...hrow of the government by ...e or violence were told that ... couldn't leave their house ...d they did they would be ...mpanied by a police offi...."

...over said this gave him ...ct concern" because in ... York City alone there are ... or 4,000 such individuals in ...versive organizations.

Wants a Balance

"We don't want a Gestapo," ...said. "We have to, I think, ...in an even balance."

...over said that many of the ...l police organizations on ...h the Secret Service would ... to depend are capable and ...dent, but that some are not. ...over said he thought the ...on in the Chicago incident ...ited was a case of very bad ...gment. But he said the lo... authorities do what they ...k is right.

"Now I guess their attitude ... all justice to them is, ...ll, we will resolve the risk ...our favor. If we keep these ...ple under surveillance and ... them in the house until the ...dent gets out of town ...thing can happen from them,'" Hoover told the commission.

"That is what you would call totalitarian security. I don't think you can have that kind of security in this country without having a great wave of criticism against it."

36 Known Defectors

The veteran FBI chief testified that there are 36 known defectors to Communist countries now in the United States who have been under investigation. Last December, after the assassination of President Kennedy by defector Oswald, Hoover said, the criteria was expanded and all defectors now automatically go on the list furnished to the Secret Service.

Hoover told the commission that the FBI received a report from the State Department "that indicated this man (Oswald) was a thoroughly safe risk here, he had changed his views, he was a loyal man now and had seen the light of day, so to speak." He said he did not know how intensive the interview was with Oswald in Moscow but that "nevertheless, it was in a State Department document that was furnished to us."

There is no doubt that Oswald was a dedicated Communist, Hoover testified.

"I don't believe, as I look back on it, that he ever changed his views when he asked to come back to this country," Hoover said. "I personally feel that when he went to the American Embassy in Moscow originally to renounce his citizenship, he should have been able right then and there to sign the renouncement.

"He never could have gotten back here. I think that should apply to almost all defectors who want to defect. If they indicate a desire for it, let them renounce their citizenship at once."

None of the FBI's contacts with Oswald gave any indication of any tendency to commit violence, Hoover testified. He said many people read the Worker, the Communist Party organ, but cannot be branded as potential assassins or hazards to the security of the country.

"It is in that area that I am particularly concerned," he said, "that we don't become hysterical and go too far in restricting the citizens of our country from exercising their civil and constitutional rights. The mere fact that a person disagrees with you on communism doesn't mean he should be arrested."

At another point, Hoover declared, "I think the extreme right is just as much a danger to the freedom of this country as the extreme left."

Hoover testified that the first indication of an act of violence by Oswald came after the accused assassin was dead and his Russian widow, Marina, told the FBI about her husband's attempt on the life of Gen. Edwin Walker. There was no information prior to the Dallas tragedy that would have warranted the FBI reporting Oswald as a potential danger to the safety of the President, Hoover said.

Both the FBI and the Secret Service have emphatically denied privately any implication that there has been a lack of close liaison between the two organizations. James J. Rowley, chief of the Secret Service, is a former FBI agent and is a close personal friend of Hoover's.

October 2, 1964

Honorable Richard E. Berlin
President
The Hearst Corporation
Room 435
959 Eighth Avenue
New York 19, New York

Dear Dick: Berlin

I read John Chamberlain's excellent column concerning the FBI and the Warren Commission report and wanted to send you this note to express my sincere thanks. All of us in the FBI certainly appreciate your interest in setting the record straight through this timely, hard-hitting piece.

Your outstanding support over the years means a great deal to my associates and me, and we are most grateful.

Sincerely,

Edgar

NOTE: Mr. Berlin is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis. The Director wrote Chamberlain 10-2-64 thanking him for his column.

BS:cal
(3)

MAILED 4
OCT 2 -1964
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THESE DAYS:

Any Stick'll Do To Beat FBI

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

PITY THE POOR FBI. In the past, it has gotten it in the neck for taking too severe a view of the Communist menace. Its chief, J. Edgar Hoover, has been criticized for seeing Reds under the bed. The Reuther brothers, Walter and Victor in their famous memo to Bob Kennedy (then the Attorney General), insisted that the danger from the Left wasn't in it in comparison to the danger from the Right, and called upon the Department of Justice to put a stop to Red witch-hunting by Federal sleuths.

CHAMBERLAIN

That, of course, was almost three years before Jack Kennedy was killed in Dallas. The Warren Commission report makes it plain that the assassination was the act of Lee Harvey Oswald, a loner whose background was well-known to the FBI. The "get J. Edgar Hoover" faction is now echoing the Warren Commission's criticism of the FBI for its "unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work."

The argument is that the Dallas police should have been tipped off by the FBI about Oswald's history of dalliance in the Soviet Union, his attempt to forswear his American citizenship, and his work for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, in time to have him taken into detention before Jack Kennedy made the trip to Texas.

The Warren Commission report admits that criticism of the FBI on this score is "tinged with hindsight." As, indeed, it is. Moreover, it comes with exceedingly bad grace from a commission headed by the Chief Justice of the United States, for the Warren Court has been most zealous in its insistence that Communists have civil rights that must not be invaded.

THE NEW YORK-JOURNAL AMERICAN
New York, New York
October 1, 1964
Page 20

1st to Dick Sterling BS/ar 10/5/64

62-109190—

ENCLOSURE

The Court has also been over-solicitous of the rights of alleged criminals. In the Mallory case, for example, the Court insisted that a Negro who had been convicted in a lower court of choking and raping a woman should be freed simply because he had been held for some eleven hours for questioning before arraignment. The same man later choked and raped another woman and was jailed for it.

* * *

ALWAYS, up to the present, the liberals have insisted that "raw and unprocessed" material in the FBI files should not be used as the basis for proceeding against any person. But now we are suddenly offered the proposition that, before a President visits a given town, every suspected Red or psychotic whose "raw" record is known to FBI agents should be forcibly detained for a safe period.

This is idiotic on the face of it. For instance, on one of President Johnson's trips to New York City, LBJ's itinerary took him past the dwelling places or hangouts of 3,700 persons who might legitimately be suspected of subversive, psychotic or crackpot tendencies. Imagine the uproar from the civil libertarians if 3,700 people were put under police surveillance at one time. The FBI would be accused of making its "raw" data the basis of wholesale invasion of private rights.

The point is that Lee Harvey Oswald, before the Kennedy murder, had not been known for violent tendencies. He was merely one of thousands of people in America who are known to the FBI for having had relations with the Reds of one sort or another.

If the government couldn't even apply the Smith Act to control Communist subversion in a manner satisfactory to the Supreme Court, how could a big city police force justify the detention of every suspected Red or psychopath who might turn up to watch a Presidential motorcade go past a big building?

The police force that did that would be denounced from one end of the country to the other.

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October 5, 1964

Honorable Raymond J. McHugh
General Manager
Copley Press, Inc.
Suite 1209
Davis Building
1630 K Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. McHugh:

I read your note of October 1st to Assistant Director DeLoach and your excellent story concerning the FBI and the Warren Commission report. My associates and I want to express our sincere thanks for your interest in setting the record straight through this timely, hard-hitting column.

All of us in the FBI certainly appreciate the outstanding support you have given us over the years.

MAILED 5
OCT 5 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. McHugh is on the Special Correspondents List.

BS:cal

62-109090

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

The Copley News Service

From the Desk of
RAY McHUGH

10/1

Dear Deke —

Here is story.

It will appear in San Diego Union Friday or Sunday a.m.

It will be distributed today to the other 32 Copley newspapers.

Regards,

Ray

10/1

Dear Deke --

Here is story.

It will appear in San Diego Union Friday or Sunday a. m.

It will be distributed today to the other 32 Copley newspapers.

Regards,
Ray (McHugh)

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WASHINGTON — THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KEN.. HAS BEEN GREETED WITH GENERAL PRAISE. IN ITS RECONSTRUCTION OF THE EVENTS LEADING TO THE FATAL ATTACK IN DALLAS LAST NOV 22 IT HAS BEEN PAINSTAKINGLY THOROUGH.

THE FINDINGS THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTED ALONE, THAT HE WAS WITHOUT DOUBT THE KILLER AND THAT HE WAS NOT PART OF ANY CONSPIRACY HAVE BEEN GREETED BY GENERAL RELIEF.

BUT AS TIME PERMITS CLOSER EX.. EXAMINATION, SOME OF THE COMMISSIONS RECOMMENDATIONS AND CRITICISMS HAVE STIRRED UNEASINESS. PLS STINGING REBUKES FOR THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ARE CALLED " ENTHUSIASTIC HINDSIGHT" BY ONE CONGRESSMAN.

OTHERS HAVE VOICED FEARS THAT TRADITIONAL FOES OF THE TWO AGENCIES MIGHT SEIZE ON THE REPORT TO LAUNCH A SMEAR CAMPAIGN.

" AFTER ANY TRAGEDY, ONE ALWAYS HEARS THE PLAINTIVE WORDS " IF WE HAD DONE THIS OR IF WE HAD DONE THAT IT WOULDNT HAVE HAPPENED," SAID THE CONGRESSMAN. " THE FACTS ARE THAT BOTH THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FBI CARRIED OUT THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES EXACTLY AS THEY WERE OUTLINED AND TO THE BEST OF THEIR ABILITY.

" CERTAINLY IF PROCEDURES HAD BEEN DIFFERENT, OSWALD MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL. BUT THE LESSON HERE IS TO MOVE AHEAD, TO TIGHTEN PROCEDURES, NOT TO THROW BLAME AROUND WILDLY AT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN DOING THEIR JOB."

" NO SYSTEM IS PERFECT. UNFORTUNATELY WE ARE MORTALS. WE MAKE MISTAKES. WE LEARN FROM OUR MISTAKES AND OUR TRAGEDIES."

THE COMMISSIONS VIEW OF SOME OF THE LESSONS LEARNED HOWEVER TROUBLES MORE THAN A FEW WASHINGTON OBSERVERS.

THE CALL FOR " MORE USEFUL AND PRECISE CRITERIA CRITERIA DEFINING POTENTIAL THREATS TO THE PRESIDENT" APPEARSSOUND, BUT IN IT LURKS THE DANGER OF UNBRIDLED POLICE INTERFERENCE IN INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, EVEN POSSIBLE POLITICAL INTIMIDATION.

IN ITS REPORT THE WARREN COMMISSION CONCLUDED THAT THE FBI " TOOK AN UNDULY RESTRICTIVE VIEW OF ITS ROLE IN PREVENTIVE INTELLIGENCE WORK."

OSWALD KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE FBI KNEW OSWALD. THEREFORE THE COMMISSION REASONS, THE FBI SHOULD HAVE FORESEEN THE CRIME AND PREVENTED IT.

THE FBI HOWEVER HAD NO INFORMATION SUGGESTING THAT OSWALD WAS A POTENTIAL THREAT TO MR KENNEDY. FEDERAL COURT RULINGS IN RECENT YEARS HAVE POINTEDLY DISCOURAGED AUTHORITIES FROM SPECULATING ON THE UNPROVED DESIGNS OF LEFTISTS AND OTHER SUBVERSIVES. DIRECTOR J EDGAR HOOVER TESTIFIED IN DETAIL TO THE COMMISSION ON THE EVALUATION OF OSWALD ALTHOUGH HIS FULL REMARSK WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE REPORT.

ONE THING HOOVER POINTED OUT WAS THAT THE HISTORY OF OSWALDS PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT WAS NOT AVAILABLE TO THE FBI BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION. ONLY A SPECIAL EXCEPTION TO LAW MADE THAT RECORD AVAILABLE TO THE COMMISSION.

THE WARREN REPORT IMPLIES A LACK OF CLOSE LIAISON BETWEEN THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FBI. THIS HAD BEEN EMPHATICALLY DENIED BY BOTH AGENCIES. JAMES J ROWLEY, CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE, IS A FORMER FBI AGENT AND A CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF MR HOOVER.

THE COMUSSION SUMMARIZE THE TESTIMONY OF ROBERT I. BOUCK, CHIEF OF THE PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION OF THE SECRET SERVICE AND CONCLUDES THAT HE BELIEVES THAT HAD ALL FBI FILES ON OSWALD BEEN MADE AVAILABLE, OSWALD WOULD HAVE BEENAPPREHENDED BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION.

~~ENCLOSURE~~

62-109060

FORMER FBI AGENT AND A CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF MR HOOVER.

THE COMUSSION SUMMERIZE THE TESTIMONY OF ROBERT I. BOUCK, CHIEF OF THE PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION OF THE SECRET SERVICE AND CONCLUDES THAT HE BELIEVES THAT HAD ALL FBI FILES ON OSWALD BEEN MADE AVAILABLE, OSWALD WOULD HAVE BEENAPPREHENDED BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION.

IT HAS BEEN LEARNED THAT THIS CONCLUSION WAS DRAWN BY THE COMMISSION, NOT BY BOUCK WHO EMPHASIZED THAT THE FBI HAD FOLLOWED PROCEDURES AND HAD COOPERATED WITH THE SECRET SERVICE.

MR HOOVERS EMPHATIC STATEMENTS THAT THE FBI HAD NO INFORMATION THAT WOULD CLASSIFY OSWALD AS A POTENTIAL ASSASSIN , AND THE WARREN COMMISSIONS CRITICISM OF " AN UNDULY RESTRICTIVE VIEW" RAISE DISTURBING SUGGESTIONS.

IF THE SECRET SECRE/// SERVICE, FBI AND LOCAL POLICE ARE TO APPLY INTANGIBLE CRITERIA IN DETERMINING SUCH THREATS, THE PROBLEM OF POLICING PRESIDENTIAL APPEARANCES BECOMES STAGGERING. AND THE THREAT TO INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS BECOMES SERIOUS.

POLICE OFFICERS HAVE ESTIMATED THAT AS MANY AS 5000 PERSONS MIGHT HAVE TO BE DETAINED, ARRESTED OR WATCHED IN CITIES LIKE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND LOS ANGELES. AND SUCH TACTICS WOULD BE CERTAIN TO RAISE A STORM OF CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES.

THE DRAGNET WOULD HAVE TO TAKE IN ALL SUSPECTED LEFT WING SUBVERSIVES, ULTRA RIGHTISTS, FASCISTS, THE EMOTIONALLY UNSTABLE AND IRRATIONAL, CONCEIVABLY EVEN POLITICAL CRITICS AND RIVALS.

" IT WOULD TAKE AN ARMY TO HANDLE SO- CALLED POTENTIAL THREATS IN MANY CITIES," ONE OFFCIAL REMARKED.

THE TASK OF SIMPLY ROUNDING UP MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATIONS ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL S SUBVERSIVE LIST WOULD BE STAGERING IN ITSELF.

"////

GOV EDMUND BROWN OF CALIFORNIA, A FORMER STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL, HAS TOLD REPORTERS HE KNOWS OF NO WAY TO DETAIN A DANGEROUS MENTALLY ILL INDIVIDUAL WITHOUT VIOLATING HIS CIVIL RIGHTS.

ITS/// IT IS EASY TO AGREE WITH THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT AND ACCEPT ALL ITS FINDINGS. THE ASSASSINATION LEFT AN EMOTIONAL MARK ON THE NATION. THERE IS A HUNGER TO ASSESS BLAME, TO DEMAND FAR REACHING PREVENTIVE ACTION.

BUT PRESIDENT KENNEDY HIMSELF WOULD HAVE BEEN THE LAST MAN TO ASK FOR " POLICE STATE-" METHODS, MASS INTEROGATION, ARRESTS ON INTANGIBLE SUSPICION, ASSOCIATION OR HEARSAY. THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FBI HAVE DILIGENTLY AVOIDED GESTAPO LABELS. THEY HAVE BENT OVER BACKWARD TO OBSERVE CIVIL AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

THERE IS MUCH MERIT IN THE COMMISSION REPORT. IN FACT MANY OF ITS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE ALREADY BEING PRACTICED.

BUT IN IT MAY LIE ALSO THE TEMPTATION TO INVOKE SWEEPING FEDERAL POWERS.

SEN EVERETT DIRKSEN OF ILLINOIS WHO EXPRESSED THE FIRST PUBLIC MISGIVE MISGIVINGS ABOUT TE CRITICISM OF THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FBI, REMINDED THE NATION THAT " THERE WERE NO CHARGES AGAINST OSWALD AND NO GROUNDS ON WHICH TO HOLD HIM."

AND ON THE MORNING OF NOV 22, PRESIDENT KENNEDY SAID --

" IF ANYONE REALLY WANTED TO SHOOT THE PRESIDENT .... THERE WAS NOTHING ANYBODY COULD DO ..."

ALL ENDIT

II

II

October 5, 1964

Honorable John T. O'Rourke
Editor
The Washington Daily News
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. O'Rourke:

Thank you for the editorial entitled "Mr. Hoover's Testimony" which appeared in the October 3rd issue of your newspaper.

You may be sure my associates and I are grateful for the continuing support you have afforded this Bureau. I want you to know that the interest in bringing my remarks to the attention of your readers is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
OCT 5 - 1964
FBI

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HOOVER-READING ROOM

NOTE: Mr. O'Rourke is on the Special Correspondents' List.

JFC:deh/dlw (4)

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OCT 8 1964

OCT 5 1964

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Mr. Hoover's Testimony

J. EDGAR HOOVER'S testimony before the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy now has been published.

Just as the Warren Commission did in its report, Mr. Hoover pinpoints the devilish problems involved in trying to protect a President.

"President Johnson," he said, for instance, "is a very down-to-earth human being, and it makes the security problem all the more difficult, but you can't bar him from the people."

The FBI director spoke out strongly against "police-state" methods in shielding the President from possible crackpots.

"I am particularly concerned," he said, "that we don't become hysterical and go too far in restricting the citizens of our country from exercising their civil and constitutional rights."

He deplored an incident in Chicago when some "extremists" practically were put under house arrest while President Johnson was there.

"I don't think there is any place in this country for that kind of thing," Mr. Hoover said.

Coming from a man who has spent his life in police work, this is an especially salutary attitude—as well as practical.

Mr. Hoover, however, did recommend some stringent restrictions on a President's travel: careful advance preparation for a trip, maximum delay in announcing the route of travel, a car equipped with bullet-proof protection. "He must never ride in an open car," Mr. Hoover said.

But these are restrictions most Presidents would shun.

The Secret Service, the FBI and the police combined cannot "case" every person who may be within striking distance of a President. As Mr. Hoover testified, they had cased Lee Oswald, but there was no indication of his homicidal intent.

The nub of Mr. Hoover's testimony, and the gist of the Warren Commission recommendations, is that protective measures for the President can be improved, but, as Mr. Hoover said: "We don't want a gestapo. We have got to, I think, find a balance."

And Presidents, as Mr. Kennedy believed, will continue to find it necessary to travel among the people, to see and be seen. The risk cannot be absolutely eliminated. But a President also has an obligation to the people to maintain his own safety—and Mr. Hoover's advice in this respect is highly pertinent.

Original returned to Wash. Field 6.I.

Sol H. O'Rourke 10-5-64 DFC:dlh

"Washington Daily News"
October 3, 1964 - Page 10

62-109090—

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 4 1964

WESTERN UNION

BIA002 847A EDT OCT 4 64 SYA022

SY WA353 NL PD 1 PGH 7 EXTRA J EDGAR HOOVER

CARE FBI WASHDC

THE FOLLOWING NIGHT LETTER HAS BEEN SENT BY ME TO PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WASHINGTON DC.

DEAR MR PRESIDENT I STRONGLY SUPPORT THE POLICIES OF THE FBI AS EXPRESSED BY J EDGAR HOOVER BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION ON MAY 14TH AND I RESENT THE SNIDE INNUENDO IN THE COMMISSION REPORT CONCERNING THE FBI WHICH IS TOTALLY UNFAIR AND CERTAINLY BIASED. I URGE YOU TO GIVE THIS CAREFUL CONSIDERATION IN YOUR REVIEW OF THE WARREN REPORT.

ED COFFEY 360 WEST 22ND STREET NEW YORK CITY

SNIDE INNUENDO

(33).

62-109090 —

October 6, 1964

62-109090

Mr. Edmund P. Coffey
360 West 22nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thank you for the telegram of October 4th.

The support which you expressed in your communication to President Johnson means a great deal to me, and I want you to know of my appreciation.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. Coffey is on the Special Correspondents' List and is a former Special Agent. He is known to the Director on a first-name basis.

DFC:djg
(3)

MAILED 3
OCT 6 - 1964
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Casper
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Evans
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OCT 13 1964

OCT 6 3 34 PM '64
FBI

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 9/28/64

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: RUSSELL WHITED
ROUTE 2
MANSFIELD, OHIO

Tolson
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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Mr. Whited telephoned Bureau 8:41 p.m. and was referred to SA W. W. Warren, Special Investigative Division, by the Director's office. Mr. Whited said he wanted the Director to know that he, Whited, was shocked by the insinuations against the FBI in the Warren Commission report and feels that the report and its publicity in this regard are a great injustice to Mr. Hoover, the FBI, and the country. Whited and many others, he said, feel that the FBI is in many respects the backbone of what we stand for, and the false allegations or insinuations in the report came as a blow to Whited's pride as an American citizen. He said he believes that all thinking Americans consider the FBI to be one of the greatest contributors to our American heritage and he hopes that the public will see through the deception of the report and the publicity the report is receiving.

Mr. Whited said that false claims against the FBI such as that contained in the Warren Commission report must be very discouraging to the FBI in light of its great accomplishments. Whited feels that the overwhelming majority in the United States will not share the views of the Warren Commission in so far as it relates to the FBI

Mr. Whited was assured that the Director would be advised of his comments. He was thanked for his complimentary remarks concerning the FBI and for his interest in making his observations known. On basis of available information, Whited not identifiable in Bureau files. REC-42

ACTION:

For your information.

62-109090-242

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Warren

WWW:mlp
(7)

October 5, 1964

Honorable Walter Trohan
Chicago Tribune Press Service, Inc.
Suite 1120
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Comrade:

I read your excellent column concerning the Warren Commission's criticism of the FBI and wanted to send you this note to express my sincere thanks. It was certainly good of you to do this, and all of us in the FBI deeply appreciate your interest in setting the record straight with this timely, hard-hitting piece.

Your outstanding support through the years means a great deal to my associates and me, and we are most grateful for your assistance and the confidence you have placed in us.

Sincerely,

Edgar

MAILED 6
OCT 5 - 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Mr. Trohan is on the Special Correspondents' List and is addressed "Dear Comrade." A copy of his column was furnished the Acting Attorney General on 10-5-64.

BS:cal
(3)

62-109090

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

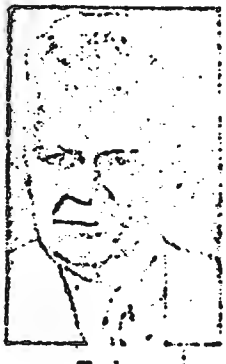
By Walter Trohan
CHIEF OF CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S WASHINGTON BUREAU
Chicago Tribune Copyright 1964

Warren Unfair in Criticism of FBI and Secret Service

Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The President's commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, was something less than fair in its criticism of the secret service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI was criticized for taking "an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination" and for lack of alertness in considering Lee Harvey Oswald "a potential threat to the safety of the President."



Trohan

The secret service was criticized for having insufficient trained personnel in its protective research work, for failing to recognize the necessity of identifying sources of danger to the chief executive, for "deficient" advance preparations for the late President's trip to Dallas, and for "insufficient liaison and coordination of information" with the FBI and other federal agencies.

This is hindsight of the highest order—but then what is hindsight for if not to make Monday morning quarterbacks and all-wise kibitzers? However, the cold facts are that the precautions the protective services were criticized for omitting couldn't have been performed, and if they could have been, Warren's Supreme court would have been quick to condemn them as interference with human rights.

23 Hardly Able to Watch Hundreds

WHAT THE COMMISSION'S criticism of the FBI means is is that the FBI failed to notify the secret service that Oswald was working in a building on the parade route. With only 23 agents in the detail on the President's visit, and almost every one of them concerned with proximity protection, the service could not have had a man stand beside Oswald and the hundreds of far right and far left crackpots and psychotics in any city.

If the secret service had been told about Oswald, it would have done nothing because he had no record of violence. He had never threatened any President. It is true that he was jailed in New Orleans, but only after he had been attacked by anti-Castro Cubans when he was distributing pamphlets for Fidel Castro and his Red cause.

On President Johnson's recent trip to New York a survey

Chicago Tribune
September 30, 1964
Page 5

ENCLOSURE

was made by protective agencies. It was found that there were some 3,700 oddballs—left, right, and center—who might be put under observation. If these had been detained or put under surveillance, they would undoubtedly have screamed about interference with their rights—and justly so—and there would have been cries of "police state."

No doubt the courts would have sustained them and talked of police interference or police brutality, as the crowd did when Oswald was arrested in a Dallas theater after the assassination. The crowd did not know what he was being arrested for, but considered the police wrong.

Possibly this attitude has been encouraged by photographs of riots, which invariably show police wielding clubs but never seem to show crowds coming at police with broken bottles or stones.

Psychotic Could Easily Escape Net

THE SECRET SERVICE is a small force. Unless its members can watch every window, every rooftop, and every spectator, they cannot prevent assassination. Even with a large research force, the psychotic with no record of violence may escape. Further, a large research force with a small protective force cannot guarantee security.

Naturally there is jealousy between two such highly efficient units as the secret service and the FBI. The FBI is not a part of the protective system, because the secret service doesn't want it that way.

The snidest criticism was in a section of the report that said nine agents had no more than three beers or a mixed drink and a half in some hours of relaxation off duty in violation of regulations. If the drinking had impaired efficiency in the slightest, which the report said it had not, it should have been mentioned. Otherwise it was better forgotten.

The report did forget what the chief justice said when he heard of the assassination, but before he had knowledge of any of the facts.

He said: "A great and good President had suffered martyrdom as a result of hatred and bitterness that has been injected into the life of our nation by bigots, but his memory will always be an inspiration to Americans of good will everywhere."

Oswald was a Marxist, not a right winger, as Warren insisted.

October 2, 1964

Director J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Now that citizens all over the country have read the Warren Commission's report, what was believed to be true in November, 1963 has been positively confirmed. The Secret Servicemen were lax in their protection of President Kennedy.

The Secret Servicemen in the motorcade were admittedly drinking the night before the assassination and as admitted by Chief James J. Rowley, should have been dismissed but were not due to the fact that the public might "think" they were guilty. In November we "knew" they were guilty and Chief Rowley has confirmed the fact.

Why, too, was the FBI and the Secret Service fighting against each other? If one knew Oswald was in Dallas why hide it from the other especially if he was a known threat to the President's safety? If the FBI interviewed Oswald, why hide it from the Secret Service? Why wasn't the area more thoroughly searched and policed before and during the motorcade's approach?

Nothing can bring our beloved President Kennedy back but it is shameful to think that he was surrounded by such negligence which was impounded by the fact that nothing was done or will be done to rectify it. The question why remains. I do not expect an answer. The only answer should be to your consciences.

Sincerely yours,

Grace Grantner

Grace Grantner

Miss Grace Grantner
102-13 188th Street
Hollis, N.Y. 11423

EX-FBI

REC-42

62-109090-243

10 OCT 6 1964

62-109090-244
CHANGED TO
63-1976-X1

NOV 21 1966

Exec 1/Sl

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DELOACH
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

October 2, 1964

The attached clipping was sent to the Director anonymously from Atlanta, Georgia, with the following note:

"Are you fact-finders or conclusion writers?"

crt

245

REC-62 62-109090

X-102

25 OCT 7 1964

79 OCT 12 1964

Are you for findings of conclusion writers?

The Atlanta Times

Georgia Owned *Georgia Operated*

Published
Daily and Sunday By
THE ATLANTA TIMES, INC.
JAMES C. DAVIS
Publisher and Board Chairman

ARTHUR P. JACKSON, President
WALTER T. AUSTIN, Secretary
KEN E. EDWARDS, JR, Treasurer
I. M. ORNER
Executive Vice President and General Manager
LUKE GREENE, Editor
LUTHER THIGPEN, Managing Editor
ROBERT D. CARNEY, Advertising Director
J. C. AKINS, Circulation Director

Warren Commission's report has no startling disclosures

The long-awaited report of the Warren Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy confirms most of the general conclusions that already had been planted in the public's mind by exhaustive news coverage of that tragic day of Nov. 22, 1963, and the events that followed it. The report offered no surprises.

As was expected, the commission found that the assassination was the work of one man, Lee Harvey Oswald, and that no conspiracy, foreign or domestic, was involved.

Yet it's probable that many aspects of the case will be debated for years to come because of the peculiar turn the case took when Oswald himself was killed by Jack Ruby.

As to the latter development, the commission found that Ruby acted on his own and rejected all theories that the two men were in some way connected.

The big question of what might have been behind Oswald's action still goes largely unanswered. The judgment of the commission was that he had no rational purpose, no motive adequate if "judged by the standards of reasonable men." His act was said to be the product of his life—a life "characterized by isolation, frustration and failure."

In a special appendix on "Speculations and Rumors," the commission attempted to answer many of the specific questions that grew out of the tragedy. This part takes a question-and-answer form.

The Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation came in for criticism because of the lack of adequate security measures for the President's fateful journey to Dallas, although Secret Service agents drew praise for their courage and devotion to duty at the time of the shooting.

But, according to the report, the FBI had information about Oswald that should have been passed along to the Secret Service to assure better protection.

And in the killing of Oswald in the basement of the Dallas police station, the commission said news media and Dallas police would have to share the blame. It called on the news media to draw up a code of conduct to cover such situations.

From these findings there certainly should come a more coordinated system for guarding the President, and news representatives should resolve to conduct themselves in more responsible fashion at such times of crisis.

REC- 62-109090-246

X-102

October 8, 1964

Mr. Robert A. Wichser
1421 14th Avenue Northeast
Rochester, Minnesota 55901

Dear Mr. Wichser:

Your letter dated September 30th has been received. I am glad to know of your interest in the FBI, and enclosed is material concerning our organization which I hope you enjoy reading.

We do not have copies of the Report of the President's Commission available for distribution.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
OCT 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
What it's like to be an FBI Agent
The Story of the FBI
Fingerprint Identification
The FBI Laboratory
Facts about a Career in the FBI
NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:dll (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 OCT 12 1964

ed-m

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
OCT 9 11 52 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

TRUE COPY

1421-14th Avenue Northeast
Rochester, Minnesota
September 30, 1964

John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am interested in the investigation the F. B. I. has recently concluded on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I hope someday to become a Special Agent of the F. B. I. I would greatly appreciate you sending me a copy of the Warren Commission Report on the assassination. Thank-you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. Wichser

1421-14TH Ave. N.E.
Rochester, Minn. 55901

REC-62 62-109090 - 246

X-102

OCT

1421-14TH Avenue Northeast
Rochester, Minnesota
September 30, 1964

John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am interested in the investigation the F.B.I. has recently concluded on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I hope someday to become a Special Agent of the F.B.I. I would greatly appreciate you sending me a copy of the Warren Commission Report on the assassination. Thank-you.

Sincerly yours,
Robert A. Wichser

CORRESPONDENCE

October 5, 1964

REC-62 62-109090-247
Y-102

Mr. Harold Casey
General Delivery
Goodman, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Casey:

I received your letter, with enclosure, on October 1st and want to thank you for the complimentary comments and kind sentiments concerning my administration of the FBI. You may be sure the support you expressed in your communication means a great deal to all of us in this Bureau, and it is my hope that our future endeavors continue to merit your approval.

In view of your interest, I am enclosing a copy of the October 2nd newspaper column of Mr. John Chamberlain. In addition, I am also sending you some literature on the general topic of communism in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
OCT 5 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

"These Days... By John Chamberlain, ' Pity the Poor FBI"
Communism and The Knowledge To Combat It!
Let"s Fight Communism Sanely!
Deadly Duel
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DFC:deh

9 OCT 1964 (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 5 4 58 PM '64
FBI

Harold Casey
Gen. Del.
Goodman, Miss.

J. Edgar Hoover
Fed Bureau of Inves.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Inclosed please find Mr. "Red" Pearson's report of "Red" Warren's report on the Dallas story. I would think that there is an attempt to down-grade the F. B. I. and the Secret Service Com.

Rest assurred that most of the God-fearing people in America have great respect for you as a man, and the manner in which you have handled your office. Even though we haven't liked everything some of your men have tried to put on us at various times, we don't hold you responsible for everything they do. There's some "chafe in every wheat field," so to speak. We think you have been one of the greatest American's in the history of our country, we do not want to see you replaced, especially by "Warren & Co." We know you to be "red-blooded" and have been one of our God given blessings.

If you ever see fit to retire, we'd like very much for your successor to be your own choice and your's only. We are aware that the people do not have much voice in our Fed. Government at present but that will be changed before too long.

You, and your kind of man, have many, many, friends over the nation who are willing to fight and die for what we believe in.

I'm speaking when I say "we" of pure God-fearing caucasians who think like our fore-fathers thought.

Sincerely yours

Harold Casey

P. S. Please send any literature you can to enlighten us as to the "Red" threat and how to fight it. Thanks.

REC- 62 62-109090 - 247

COPY:crt

ENCLOSURE

OCT 8 1964

Harold Camp
Gen. Del.
Madison, Wis.

J. Edgar Hoover
Fed. Bureau of Inv.
Washington, D.C.

Enclosed please find Mr. "Red" Pearce report & "Ed" Haines's report on the Dallas story. I would think that this is an attempt to down-grade the F.B.I. and the Secret Service Com.

Rest assured that most of the God-loving people in america have great respect for you, as a man, and the manner in which you have handled your office. Even though we haven't liked everything some of your men have tried to put on us at various times, we don't hold you responsible for everything they do. There's some chaff in every "wheat field", so to speak. We think you have been one of the greatest americans in the history of our Country. We do not want to see you replaced, especially by "Warren & Co.

1964

DIRECTOR

21 OCT 1 196

We love you to be red-blooded and have been one of God given blessings.

RECEIVED

Oct 1 12 36 PM '64

If you ever see fit to retire, we'd like very much for your success to be your own choice and yours only. We are aware that the people do not have much voice in our Red Government at present but that will be changed before too long.

You, and your kind of man, have many, many friends and the nation who are willing to fight and die for what we believe in.

I'm speaking when I say "we", I'm sure God loving Caucasians who think like our forefathers thought.

Sincerely yours

Harold Carey

P.S. Please send any literature you can to enlighten us as to the "Red" threat and how to fight it.

Thanks

DREW PEARSON SAYS

9/29/64

Warren Commission Confirms Column's Report On Drinking

WASHINGTON — It is never pleasant to criticize such agencies as the FBI and the Secret Service, and last December this writer was subjected to a considerable newspaper backlash for doing it.

On Dec. 2, I reported that "six Secret Servicemen charged with protecting the President were in the Fort Worth Press Club the early morning of Friday, Nov. 22, some of them remaining until nearly three o'clock. They were drinking. When they departed, three were reported en route to an all-night beatnik rendezvous, 'The Cellar.'

"Obviously men who have been drinking until three a.m. are in no condition to be trigger-alert or in the best physical shape to protect anyone."

Publication of this column brought an angry call from Pierre Salinger, then in charge of White House press relations, plus concerned queries from some editors. The statement was made by Salinger and others that the members of the White House detail who stayed up late did not have to work next day.

The Warren Commission, after exhausitve investigation, has now reported to the contrary. It bears out the column of Dec. 2 except that nine, not six, agents were involved, with seven going on to the Cellar.

"Most of the agents were there from about 1:30 or 1:45 a.m. to about 2:45 or 3 a.m.," the commission reported. "One agent was there from 1 until 3 a.m.

EARLY WORK NEXT MORNING

"Each of the agents who visited the Press Club or the Cellar coffee house had assignments beginning no later than 8 a.m.," the commission found. "Four had key responsibilities as members of the complement of the follow-up car in the motorcade. Three of these occupied positions of the running-boards and the fourth was seated in the car."

the Secret Service. "The FBI at first tried to cover up the fact it had interviewed Oswald," I reported, "and asked one of Oswald's friends not to admit to the press that the FBI had been around to see him.

"It would appear to have been a shocking oversight to permit an unstable, irrational young man who had lived in Russia, had passed our circulars favoring Castro, and quite recently had taken a trip to Mexico to contact the Cuban embassy, to remain unwatched and unreported to the Secret Serivce." I reported.

"The FBI learned. . .that Oswald was working at the Texas School Book Depository, located along the usual parade route through Dallas," I also reported.

The Warren Commission, confirming this, stated: "the commission believes that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities. . . . there was much material in the hands of the FBI about Oswald, the knowledge of his defection, his arrogance and hostility to the United States, his pro-Castro tendencies, his lies when interrogated by the FBI, his trip to Mexico where he was in contact with soviet authorities, his presence in the School Book Depository job, and its location along the route of the motorcade.

On this failure to cooperate between the FBI and the Secret Service, the Warren Commission concluded: "there was no fully adequate liaison between the two agencies."

IS BARRY TRIGGER HAPPY?

The University of California at Los Angeles has cracked down on a public report on how psychiatrists view Barry Goldwater's emotional stability when it comes to keeping his finger on the nuclear trigger.

Ralph Ginsberg, publisher of Fact Magazine, was scheduled to speak at UCLA on Sept. 30 as part of the university's "distinguished speakers program." But when it was discovered he intended to release a poll of psychiatrists regarding Goldwater's emotional stability, the speech was canceled.

According to Fact's survey, the overwhelming majority of psychiatrists do not regard Goldwater as stable enough to keep his finger on the nuclear trigger.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Letter to the Editors must be brief, must be signed (though name may be withheld on request) and must avoid defamatory or abusive statements. The Editor reserves the right to reduce lengthy letters and to limit the number of letters on any one subject.

Dear Editor:

A writer recently asked for a prescription for a sick Mississippian. As a social doctor I have not been able to cure the extremism in Dallas.

Nevertheless having had Alabama and Mississippi - born parentage my quick prescription would be:

First-Stop fighting the civil war.

Second-Wake up to the fact this is the 20th century with fast communications etc.

Third-Realize that the wastefulness of alternated dual [illegible] school books, and in many cases transportation. Jobs — they get as good pay as anyone most, and many have good businesses of their own. Social — they are treated well, just do not mix socially and all will be happier as long as this continues. Land — many own their own homes, and some have nice farms. It takes work and good management to own a home.

How long will it be till we are taken over and put into slave camps like they were in Cuba? Are they preparing our prisons? As of last May Cuba had three kinds of jails:

EXCLUSIVE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : A. Rosen

DATE: 10/7/64

FROM : R. I. Shroder

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: TAPE RECORDINGS OF
THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORT
RELEASED 9/27/64 BY
THREE TV NETWORKS

On Sunday, September 27, 1964, at 6:30 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, The President's Commission report was officially released.

For future reference and completion of our files, three television network broadcasts concerning the report were tape recorded by the Laboratory. The network programs were recorded from Washington, D. C. television stations identified as follows:

Channel 4 - NBC - 6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.
Channel 7 - ABC - 6:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
Channel 9 - CBS - 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

ACTION:

That the enclosed tape recordings be placed in file for permanent retention.

Enclosures (3)

KMR:jad
(3)

CLOSURE

REC 4 62-109090-248

17 OCT 8 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

70 OCT 13 1964

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS

DATE: 9/29/64

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (62-455)

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In connection with the captioned matter, attached is the editorial appearing in the 9/28/64 issue of the "Tampa Tribune," captioned "The Crimes: Individual; The Blame: Multiple."

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Tampa
(1 - 80-98)
JFS:jn
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-64 62-109090-249

OCT 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Crimes: Individual The Blame: Multiple

THE WARREN Commission report, in essence, says:

President Kennedy was assassinated by a mixed-up killer, acting alone, who then was murdered by a mixed-up killer, acting alone.

These conclusions were already evident in the mass of facts reported by the press about the incredible events of last November in Dallas. But the Warren Commission documents them by the findings of a nine-month inquiry which took testimony from 552 witnesses, scraped up every fragment of physical evidence and trailed a long list of rumors to their dead-ends.

• • •

THE COMMISSION'S painstaking investigation should establish, to the satisfaction of any objective mind, that when Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy he was not the agent of a national or international conspiracy but an assassin cast in the mold of most of those who have killed or tried to kill other Presidents; a social misfit with a brooding hatred of the existing order.

It establishes, too, that Jack Ruby undoubtedly was telling the truth when he said he killed Oswald in a fit of anger against him for killing the President. No evidence was found to suggest any connection between Ruby and Oswald, between Ruby and the Dallas Police Department or between Ruby and anyone who might have had an interest in seeing President Kennedy or Oswald dead.

There is, the Warren Commission report shows, a striking similarity in backgrounds of Oswald and Ruby. Both were products of broken homes, neither ever got beyond the 10th grade of school, and both were given to violent reactions.

EVIDENCE of the individuality of the crimes, we say, is convincing to the objective mind.

That does not mean the Warren Commission report will banish the conspiracy theories which have been widely circulated here and in Europe. Left-wing propagandists will continue to argue that Oswald and Ruby were agents of a fascist plot to do away with the President; right-wing fanatics will insist that Mr. Kennedy was slain on orders issued from Moscow or Havana.

To the man who shapes theory to fit his purposes, facts are unimportant. A century after Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, there are still some who will argue—with no proof—that War Secretary Edwin Stanton really pulled the strings which moved John Wilkes Booth's trigger finger.

But the Warren Commission report will stand for all time as a dispassionate history of the events and characters of the tragedy at Dallas.

History is useful as a record. It is also useful for the lessons it teaches for the future—and the Warren report points out some.

Secret Service protection for President Kennedy was plainly inadequate. This was true partly because of insufficient personnel, partly because of inefficient procedures (no guards were assigned to check the high buildings overlooking the President's motorcade route), partly because of lack of coordination with other Federal agencies. The FBI knew about Oswald's presence in Dallas but didn't report him to the Secret Service as a man to be watched, despite his record as a defector to Russia and a supporter of Fidel Castro.

Examining this record, it would

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 The Tampa Tribune
Tampa, Florida

Date: 9/28/64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: James A. Clendine
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Tampa

☐ Being Investigated

62-109090-249

1 XEROX

ENCLOSURE OCT 8 1964

appear that Congress ought to consider shifting the responsibility for the President's protection from the Secret Service to the FBI. The FBI has a much larger force, distributed throughout the country, has a closer working relationship with local officers in every city of any size and is better informed on potentially dangerous characters.

The Secret Service, originally established to chase counterfeiters, took over protection of Presidents after the assassination of William McKinley in 1901. There was no other Federal police agency then. The FBI is available now and logically is the proper agency to do the job.

Then there is the matter of the State Department's cooperation in returning Oswald and his wife from Russia in 1962, despite the fact that in 1959 he had told our Embassy in Moscow he wished to renounce his U.S. citizenship and declare his allegiance to the Soviet Union.

The Warren Commission says the State Department followed the law (Oswald never formally gave up his citizenship) but in the future it should "exercise great care in the return to this country of defectors who have evidenced disloyalty or hostility to this country."

We would go further and say that no American who so clearly expressed his loyalty to a Communist country and sought residence there, as did Oswald, should be allowed back in the United States unless he publicly renounced Communism and professed his faith in our form of government.

And, while God forbid there should be any occasion to use it, the Warren Commission quite rightly recommends a law making assassination of the President or Vice President a Federal offense. If such a law had been in effect last November, it is inconceivable that Jack Ruby would have been given the opportunity to kill Oswald. Federal agents, rather than Dallas police, would have had the assassin in custody and would certainly not have been guilty of such careless protection of the prisoner.

• • •

IF OSWALD had lived, could he have received a fair trial?

The Warren Commission raises this question and leaves the answer in doubt. Both the press, which created "general disorder" around the Dallas Police Department in seeking to interview and photograph Oswald, and the prosecuting and investigating authorities, who gave out unverified reports on the case, endangered the right of fair trial, the report says.

Further, it says the mob of press and TV representatives at the police station helped make it easy for Ruby to slip in and shoot Oswald.

We agree that the criticism is well-founded. While law enforcement officers bear the primary responsibility for protecting a defendant's rights, the press has a duty to exercise self-discipline. The Commission suggests that fair standards of procedure in covering criminal cases be worked out between the Bar, the Law and the Press—we see no reason why this cannot be done.

• • •

THE COMMISSION headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, has done thoroughly and impartially its job of analyzing the past. It now falls to all of us with a share of responsibility for action to do as well in safeguarding the future—for our Presidents, our system of justice and our nation.

CHAIRMAN WARREN
History Is Useful

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Del Antonio
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Candy

SEP 23 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to the Honorable Earl Warren from Robert S. McNamara, The Secretary of Defense, dated September 22, 1964 and the enclosures thereto dealing with the allegation of a certain Alberto de Jesus Santalo-Fuertes. We are referring this to the Bureau for whatever action it deems appropriate under its continuing authority to investigate all aspects of the investigation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
62-109090
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure 4

4- ENCLOSURE

10-8
1 SEP 24 1964

Routed to SAC, Jr.
10-28-64 Enc. 15
1-24 Enc-15
DF - Enc-15

1 - Goble

10-5-64

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Jacksonville (105-824)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for each recipient is one copy each of the following documents: (1) Letter from the Secretary of Defense to Earl Warren dated 9-22-64 (2) Memorandum from Department of the Army dated 9-19-64 (3) Summary of Information from Department of the Army dated 9-18-64 (4) CIA name check request concerning Alberto de Jesus Santalo (Fuertes) (5) Agent report dated 12-18-63 concerning interviews conducted 12-3-63 (6) Agent report dated 12-18-63 concerning record checks made 12-9-63 (7) Agent report dated 12-19-63 concerning interview conducted 12-17-63 (8) Agent report dated 12-18-63 concerning interview conducted 12-16-63 (9) Agent report dated 12-19-63 concerning interview conducted 12-16-63 (10) Agent report dated 12-19-63 concerning file review conducted 12-16-63 (seven pages) (11) Agent report dated 12-26-63 (two pages) (12) Agent report dated 12-27-63 (13) Agent report dated 1-9-64 (14) Agent report dated 1-23-64 concerning check of Santalo's company (15) Agent report dated 1-23-64 concerning interview conducted 1-23-64.

OCT 5 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Your attention is directed to the information in the enclosures concerning allegations made by Alberto de Jesus Santalo-Fuertes that Oswald met Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in Mexico, that Oswald and Ruby were "connected" and that one million dollars had been offered for the assassination of Castro.

Santalo-Fuertes should be thoroughly interviewed for complete details concerning his allegations and for the identities of the sources of his information. Bureau has determined through

Enclosures - 15
1 - Baltimore (105-7740) (Enclosures - 15)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 15)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TMG:pdb
(6)

79 OCT 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

OCT 2

liaison with Department of the Army that Santalo-Fuertes was discharged from the Army on 3-6-64. According to the enclosed Summary of Information (item three listed above) the last known address for Santalo-Fuertes was care of Roberto Hart, Englewood Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida. Jacksonville locate and interview Santalo. Submit results of interview in report form.

Copy sent Baltimore since the enclosures indicate Santalo-Fuertes resided and worked in Baltimore, Maryland, prior to entering the Army.

NOTE:

The information from the Department of Defense concerning the allegations made by Santalo-Fuertes was referred to us by the President's Commission. The Agents reports concerning the investigation done by the Army in December, 1963, and January, 1964, regarding Santalo-Fuertes were received from the Department of the Army on 9-29-64. The allegations made by Santalo-Fuertes should be run out. He is a Cuban refugee who entered the Army on 7-11-63. We do not know why he was discharged before the end of his two-year "hitch" but the enclosures include an application for release from active duty to join the anti-Castro forces in Central America. The enclosed Army reports advise he never caused any trouble in the Army but there is no evaluation of his reliability.

S[illegible]sota, Florida
Sept. 28th, 19[illegible]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover:
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Hery, many people deplore the fact that after over 40 years our Federal Bereau of Investigation was smeared. I'm speaking of the Warren Report on assassination of J.F.K.

What was on TV and in newspapers was mostly just what F.B.I. and the Dallas police found out in the very beginning. What is a Federal Bereau of Investigation for, if not to investigate CRIME ???

Now its known that Alben Barkley did not pay his income taxes. How about Lyndon's ?? Ive read the little book "A Texan looks at Lyndon" and hope you have or will read it. Its proves just what a crooked politician L.B.J. has been for over 20 years. He would do anything to gain his point. There have been murders and "hushed up" illegal deals in connection with the Billy Sol Estes, that L.B.J. was well aware and he was a very good friend of Estes.

Lyndon B. Johnson did anything that would get him in the Senate and he would do anything to become President. I read between the lines. Something has to come out on him, before it is too late. We cannot let him have another term in the White House.

The little book I mention is written by a Texan, J. Evetts Haley, and nothing Capone did could match up with the deals that L.B.J. put over in Texas. That assassination could not have been "put over" in any other state then his Texas.

If the F.B.I. had been allowed to investigate, the report would have been different and L.B.J. knew it. All we want is the TRUTH on our President. He will do anything to be victorius in November and this makes Barry Goldwater in danger, every moment. We can only pray.

Confidentially yours,

Mrs. C. C. Caffrey
Box 8095
Sarasota, Florida.

Mrs. C. C. Caffrey

REC 14 62-109090-250

EX-101

OCT 8 1964

EXPEDITE

absence sent

Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

October 5, 1964

REC 146 2-109090-250

EX 101

OCT 5 4 35 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Mrs. C. C. Caffrey
Box 8095
Sarasota, Florida

Dear Mrs. Caffrey:

Your letter of September 29, 1964, was received in Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. You may be certain your communication will be brought to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 6
OCT 5 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. A form in-absence was used in this instance because of the derogatory information the correspondent referred to regarding the President. Many of her comments were prompted by the book "A Texan looks at Lyndon." Correspondent was also critical of the Warren Commission Report. The letter actually calls the Director's attention only to her views and, therefore, in spite of the complimentary remarks she made concerning the FBI, a letter is being directed to her over Miss Gandy's signature in order to avoid controversial issues.

WAM:deh (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC 14 62-109090-251

October 6, 1964

Mr. Eugene Masters
518 East South Street
Bluffton, Indiana

Dear Mr. Masters:

Your letter of September 28th has been received.

I certainly appreciate the thoughtfulness which prompted you to write. I am enclosing two newspaper articles which I trust will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)
These Days.....By John Chamberlain
Hoover Says Data Called Oswald Safe....By Jerry O'Leary

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

PDW:jf (3)

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
OCT 6 3 34 PM '64

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 OCT 1 1964

The Johnson Space Center
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Mirti
516 E. South
Bluffton I

My Dear Mr. Mercer

I'm sorry that your Agency has taken a
kind of criticism concerning the protection of o
President. I don't see how any Agency could
have done better under conditions such as
Dallas. But my sincere
sympathy is with the widow.

I feel sir that as soon as the sorrow
of this tragedy is over, all of our people must t
have time to formulate our own thoughts on T
history. Does anyone?

Sincerely yours,

Jim Eugene Martin

REC 14 62-109090-251

EXP. PROC.
39 SEP 30 1964

10-17
16 SEP 1964

DO-8

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

Monday Sept. 28-1964

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Wash., D. C.

Mr. Eugene Masters
518 E South St.
Bluffton, Ind.

Mr. Dear Mr. Hoover

I'm sorry that your agency and others were kind of criticizied concerning the protection of our President. I don't see how any agency could have done better under conditions such as rose in Dallas that day since there were so many viewers of the motorcade.

I feel sir that as soon as the sorrow of his tragedy is over, all of our people will have had time to evaluate our own thoughts on this matter. Bear with us now?

I remain sincerely yours

Mr. Eugene Masters

COPY:crt

211 Fairlawn Rd.
Louisville, Ky.
October 1, 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr.J.Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr.Hoover:

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to President Johnson. I want you to know that I believe you and your Department are doing everything in your power to protect our President but you cannot do the impossible if he insists on touring around the country, exposing himself to would-be assassin.

Not only that but he is draining his strength by the numerous trips and speeches and we,as citizens, should insist that he stay in Washington and take care of running the Country. His job demands a person of perfect health and he is certainly not conserving his strenth by these political tours.

Of course there is no law that demands that he stay in Washington but the F.B.I. and Security should not be blamed when a tragedy occurs.

Respectfully yours,
Mary M.Bibby (Mrs.D.H.)

MMB

ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC.
30 OCT 5 1964

REC 14 62-109090-252

4 OCT 6 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

211 Fairlawn Road
Louisville, Ky.
October 1, 1964

The President of the United States
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr.President:

I have read the report of President Kennedy's assination in which, among other things, Security and the F.B.I. were criticized and charged with negligence.

As a private citizen I would like to say a few words in this regard, which to me seem unfair. In the first place I do not think our President, who is our leader and the highest office-holder in the Country, should expose himself to being a target for any extremeist, or "crackpot". How can anyone safely guard the President when he rides throug the crowds in an open convertible, standing up, completely exposed to a bullit or other lethal weapon in the hands of an unsound person?

The F.B.I. can only do so much to safeguard. It's a physical impossibility to check every window and dubious person along a parade route and I might say here that when you arrived in Atlantic City on the night of the Convention, you were completely surrounded by a noisy, pushing mob of people, most of whom, I will admit were the press and T.V. but a would-be assassin could have been among them.

I believe you, as our President, in these critical times should take every precaution. You shoud stay in Washington, in the White House, and leave the vote getting and political tours to others.

62-109090-252

Respectfully yours,

Mary M. Bixby

Mary M.Bixby (Mrs.D.H.)

October 7, 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI OCT 7 3 29 PM '64

Mrs. D. H. Bixby
211 Fairlawn Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Bixby:

I received your letter of October 1st enclosing a copy of your letter to the President and certainly want to thank you for your expression of support of the FBI. While the primary responsibility for protecting the President falls within the jurisdiction of the United States Secret Service, you may be assured your action is appreciated.

Enclosed is some literature I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3) Know Your FBI, "Faith in Freedom", The FBI--Guardian of Civil Rights
1 - Louisville - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:blk
(4)

COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: October 6, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: CRITICISM OF THE FBI FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

The criticism concerning the FBI and its role in events surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy raises three questions which merit consideration at this time. Our conclusions are drawn from the basis of hundreds of telephone calls that the men in my office and I have had with newspapermen, friendly and unfriendly, throughout the country.

(1) What is the public image of the FBI at the present time?

Certainly, it cannot be denied that the public image of the FBI has been affected in certain areas by the criticism made of the Bureau and its role in the events taking place prior to the assassination of the President. It is believed this situation reached one stage during the days immediately following this event and was climaxed by Dallas Chief of Police Curry's statements which left the implication this Bureau was seriously derelict in discharging its responsibilities as an intelligence agency. The impact of Chief Curry's comments was strong because much misunderstanding and misrepresentation concerning FBI jurisdictional responsibility existed and this was complicated by the existence of a strong emotional reaction to the assassination. In addition, those groups and individuals who are consistently anti-FBI moved rapidly to exploit the situation to our detriment.

The second stage, the most acute, followed the issuance of the Warren Report.

While there is admittedly no absolute way to assess a public image, it is believed the image of the FBI improved steadily since the week following the assassination, and it improved immeasurably up until the release of the Warren Report. At the time we suffered a rough setback. Following the release of the Director's testimony, we have been well on the road back to good prestige. This resulted from a greater understanding by the public of the FBI's responsibilities and jurisdiction, an appreciation of the soundness of Mr. Hoover's position, and the logic of our activities based on the information available to us at the time of the assassination. The attached news articles typify the press coverage which aided us in making these points with the general public. There is every indication this improvement will continue if we follow our current program regarding this situat

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

HHA:bsp (5)

REC 14 62-109090-25 MARCH

XEROX OCT 9 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

(2) What has been done to counteract this criticism of the FBI?

Immediately following the assassination, we undertook a program designed to eliminate the misunderstanding as to the statutory responsibilities of the Secret Service and the FBI which existed among the uninformed. This was the group which identified all functions of Federal enforcement, tax matters, narcotics and protection of the President with the FBI. Every appropriate medium such as the news media, radio scripts, FBI tours, correspondence, speeches and police training was used to clear the air concerning our responsibility.

For the more educated group, those who were not necessarily biased, and who were aware of the statutory authority of the FBI we furnished full explanations for our actions prior to the assassination with respect to Lee Harvey Oswald. This was designed to convince them that this Bureau did not fail to properly evaluate the information available on Oswald prior to November 22, 1963, and that, in light of the facts available and the authority granted within which to act, we were not derelict in disseminating pertinent information to proper authorities.

The climax of this program was undeniably the release of the Director's testimony before the Warren Commission by the "Washington Star." Following its appearance in the October 2, 1964, issue, some 500 newspapers carried this material which strongly summed up the points we have been trying to get across to the public since the assassination. The Copley Press, the Newhouse chain and the Chicago Tribune Syndicate, the Associated Press, and United Press International were joined by recognized commentators and columnists such as David Lawrence, Morgan Beatty, John Chamberlain and Arthur Krock in presenting the Bureau in a favorable light. There is every indication this will continue since, for example, 18 large metropolitan newspapers purchased intact the Washington Star's story on the Director's testimony. We made certain that the wire services also carried this testimony to its many subscribers.

(3) What should be our future course in this matter?

The liberal press, with the exception of the "New York Times," and its friends will continue to make a determined effort to place the FBI on the defensive; however, it is not felt we should engage in any prolonged debate with them. Arguing our side of the controversy will never convince them and may only serve to alienate our friends and the public. Too, by keeping the argument going, we are diverting public attention from Secret Service and the State Department and their culpability.

C. D. DeLoach to Mohr memo, 10-6-64
RE: CRITICISM OF THE FBI FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

We have had our day and the facts have been presented. The Director has made his answer before the Warren Commission--we should stand firm on that reply. No derogatory letters have been received thus far since issuance of the Warren Report--with the exception of two from psychopaths that were not answered. In comparison, we have received over one hundred and fifty letters as a result of the riot report. Over 50 per cent were somewhat unfavorable, having been received from the far right wing or racists.

The Director has said that "nothing is more devastating to a smear than an offensive of real outstanding accomplishments." Our attention and energies should be directed toward this end in the coming months.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

The FBI will never live down this smear which could have been so easily avoided if there had been proper supervision & initiative.

HOOVER

Oswald Is Called a Dedicated Red

Continued From Page A-1

those names?" he continued. They have to call upon the local authorities.

"Just recently, in the city of Chicago, when the President was there, the local authorities were asked to give assistance as they usually do to the Secret Service and they went to the homes of some of these people, and it resulted really almost in house arrest.

"Now, I don't think there is any place in this country for that kind of thing but these people who belonged to extreme subversive organizations or organizations that advocated the overthrow of the government by force or violence were told that they couldn't leave their house or if they did they would be accompanied by a police officer."

Hoover said this gave him "great concern" because in New York City alone there are 3,000 or 4,000 such individuals in subversive organizations.

Wants a Balance

"We don't want a Gestapo," he said. "We have to, I think, maintain an even balance."

Hoover said that many of the local police organizations on which the Secret Service would have to depend are capable and efficient, but that some are not.

Hoover said he thought the action in the Chicago incident he cited was a case of very bad judgment. But he said the local authorities do what they think is right.

"Now I guess their attitude with all justice to them is, 'Well, we will resolve the risk in our favor. If we keep these people under surveillance and keep them in the house until the President gets out of town nothing can happen from them,'" Hoover told the commission.

"That is what you would call totalitarian security. I don't think you can have that kind of security in this country without having a great wave of criticism against it."

36 Known Defectors

The veteran FBI chief testified that there are 36 known defectors to Communist countries now in the United States who have been under investigation. Last December, after the assassination of President Kennedy by defector Oswald, Hoover said, the criteria was expanded and all defectors now automatically go on the list furnished to the Secret Service.

Hoover told the commission that the FBI received a report from the State Department "that indicated this man (Oswald) was a thoroughly safe risk here, he had changed his views, he was a loyal man now and had seen the light of day, so to speak." He said he did not know how intensive the interview was with Oswald in Moscow but that "nevertheless, it was in a State Department document that was furnished to us."

There is no doubt that Oswald was a dedicated Communist, Hoover testified.

"I don't believe, as I look back on it, that he ever changed his views when he asked to come back to this country," Hoover said. "I personally feel that when he went to the American Embassy in Moscow originally to renounce his citizenship, he should have been able right then and there to sign the renouncement.

"He never could have gotten back here. I think that should apply to almost all defectors who want to defect. If they indicate a desire for it, let them renounce their citizenship at once."

None of the FBI's contacts with Oswald gave any indication of any tendency to commit violence, Hoover testified. He said many people read the Worker, the Communist Party organ, but cannot be branded as potential assassins or hazards to the security of the country.

"It is in that area that I am particularly concerned," he said, "that we don't become hysterical and go too far in restricting the citizens of our country from exercising their civil and constitutional rights. The mere fact that a person disagrees with you on communism doesn't mean he should be arrested."

At another point, Hoover declared, "I think the extreme right is just as much a danger to the freedom of this country as the extreme left."

Hoover testified that the first indication of an act of violence by Oswald came after the accused assassin was dead and his Russian widow, Marina, told the FBI about her husband's attempt on the life of Gen. Edwin Walker. There was no information prior to the Dallas tragedy that would have warranted the FBI reporting Oswald as a potential danger to the safety of the President, Hoover said.

Both the FBI and the Secret Service have emphatically denied privately any implication that there has been a lack of close liaison between the two organizations. James J. Rowley, chief of the Secret Service, is a former FBI agent and is a close personal friend of Hoover's.

Hoover Says Data Called Oswald Safe

Warren Probe Warned Against 'Police State'

By JERRY O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

Copyright, 1964, by The Evening Star Newspaper Co.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned the Warren Commission against establishment of "totalitarian" security measures that might lead to a "police state" in efforts to protect presidents of the United States.

Hoover also disclosed in his testimony the existence of a State Department document indicating that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, was a "thoroughly safe risk." He said the document furnished to the FBI was based on an interview conducted by the American Embassy in Moscow before the defector returned to the United States.

The testimony of the FBI director was alluded to but not given in detail in the report of the Warren Commission on the assassination made public last Monday. A transcript of his May 14 testimony, which has not yet been published by the Commission, was made available to The Star today.

The FBI has not commented on the commission finding that it took "an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination." It is reported, however, that the bureau has been stung bitterly by the implication that it should have given more careful cooperation in the Oswald case.

Not Very Happy"

Hoover testified that "I am not very happy with the criteria expansion" affecting the lists of names of subversives and extremists being furnished by the FBI to the Secret Service as a post-assassination security measure.

He raised the question of "just how far are you going to go for his (the President's) protection and his security" and then continued:

"I don't think you can get absolute security without almost establishing a police state, and we don't want that."

Hoover said that in handling the security problem, "Certain chances have to be taken. You are dealing with a human being when you are dealing with the President of the United States. It makes the security problem all the more difficult but you can't bar him from the people."

With the expanded criteria for furnishing names of potential risks to the Secret Service, Hoover estimated the names of about 10,000 subversives and extremists will have been submitted by the FBI.

Cites Chicago Case

"Then you come to the problem of what you are going to do when the Secret Service gets

The Evening Star
Washington, D. C.
October 2, 1964

62 [illegible] -25

[illegible]

These Days . . . . . By John Chamberlain

Pity the Poor FBI

PITY the poor FBI. In the past, it has gotten it in the neck for taking too severe a view of the Communist menace. Its chief, J. Edgar Hoover, has been criticized for seeing Reds under the bed. The Reuther brothers, Walter and Victor, in their famous memo to Robert F. Kennedy (then the Attorney General), insisted that the danger from the left was not in it in comparison to the danger from the right, and called upon the Department of Justice to put a stop to Red witch-hunting by Federal sleuths.

Chamberlain

That, of course, was almost three years before John F. Kennedy was killed in Dallas. The Warren Commission report makes it plain that the assassination was the act of Lee Harvey Oswald, a loner whose Marxist background was well known to the FBI. The "get J. Edgar Hoover" faction is now echoing the Warren Commission's criticism of the FBI for its "unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work."

"The argument is that the Dallas police should have been tipped off by the FBI about Oswald's history of dalliance in the Soviet Union, his attempt to forswear his American citizenship, and his work for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, in time to have him taken into detention before Mr. Kennedy made the trip to Texas.

THE WARREN Commission report admits that criticism of the FBI on this score is "tinged with hindsight." As, indeed, it is. Moreover, it comes with exceedingly bad grace from a commission headed by the Chief Justice of the United States, for the Warren Court has been most zealous in its insistence that Communists have civil rights must not be invaded.

The Court has also been oversolicitous of the rights of alleged criminals. In the Mallory case, for example, the Court insisted that a Negro who had been convicted in a lower court of choking and raping a woman should be freed simply because he had been held for some 11 hours for questioning before arraignment. The same man later choked and raped another woman and was jailed for it.

Always, up to the present, the liberals have insisted that "raw and unprocessed" material in the FBI files should not be used as the basis for proceeding against any person. But now we are suddenly offered the proposition that, before a President visits a given town, every suspected Red or psychotic whose "raw" record is known to FBI agents should be forcibly detained for a safe period.

This is idiotic on the face of it. For instance, on one of President Johnson's trips to New York City, his itinerary took him past the dwelling places or hangouts of 3700 persons who might legitimately be suspected of subversive, psychotic or crackpot tendencies. Imagine the uproar from the civil libertarians if 3700 persons were put under police surveillance at one time. The FBI would be accused of making its "raw" data the basis of wholesale invasion of private rights.

THE POINT is that Lee Harvey Oswald, before the Kennedy murder, had not been known for violent tendencies. He was merely one of thousands of persons in America who are known to the FBI for having had relations with the Reds of one sort or another.

If the Government couldn't even apply the Smith Act to control Communist subversion in a manner satisfactory to the Supreme Court, how could a big city police force justify the detention of every suspected Red or psychopath who might turn up to watch a presidential motorcade go past a big building?

The police force that did that would be denounced from one end of the country to the other. The leftist Nation magazine's Fred J. Cook, perennial critic of the FBI, would devote a whole magazine issue to it; liberal law school professors would debate it endlessly, and even some conservatives might legitimately observe that Americans are entitled to their freedom until they have been duly convicted of breaking a law.

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The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.
October 2, 1964

THE WORLD TODAY
BY JAMES MARLOW
ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS ANALYST
SEPTEMBER 30, 1964

The U. S. Secret Service, whose job is protecting Presidents, didn't come out of the Warren Commission's investigation smelling like a rose. Anything but.

After it got through investigating the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, the seven-man Commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren blamed the Secret Service for a number of shortcomings.

This agency has had the task of protecting Presidents since at least 1902. But the picture of it which emerges from the Commission's report makes it look unimaginative, understaffed and out-of-date.

It's no wonder, after reading the Commission's criticism, that the Warren group raised this question: Should the Secret Service be further entrusted with protecting Presidents or should some other agency be given the job?

The Commission called the Service "inadequate"--which seems like a mild word under the circumstances--in:

Its advance preparations for Kennedy's trip to Dallas; its plans for identifying and protecting against persons considered threats to

62 109090-25-3

a President; its rules for even determining who such persons are; and its plans for detecting an assassin in buildings a Presidential motorcade passes.

At the time of Kennedy's trip to Dallas, the Commission said, the Secret Service "as a matter of practice" did not investigate or cause to be checked any building along the motorcade route taken by the President.

Lee Harvey Osward, who worked in the Texas School Book Depository which the Kennedy motorcade passed, shot the President from the building's sixth story window.

The Commission complained that the Secret Service's precautions were "too largely directed at the 'crank' threat" and not enough toward other individuals or groups which could be considered a source of danger.

Oswald is an example.

Although he had defected to Russia, then returned, distributed pro-Castro pamphlets, then tried to leave for Cuba and Russia again, and was investigated by the FBI, the Secret Service had no record of him in Dallas.

How did this happen?

Because the Secret Service's main interest has been in persons making direct threats against the President, the FBI did not send it information on Oswald.

The Commission criticized the FBI for not doing so although, to this writer it seems an unfair criticism, and the Commission itself said its conclusion may be "tinged with hindsight," and for this reason:

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, testified before the Commission and after summarizing the Bureau's investigative interest in Oswald prior to the assassination, he concluded that:

"There was nothing up to the time of the assassination that gave any indication that this man was a dangerous character who might do harm to the President or Vice President."

Oswald had tried to kill former Major General Edwin A. Walker--by shooting at him through his window--months before he killed the President, but no one knew of this until after the assassination except Oswald's wife.

It was only after the Warren Commission had made its broad investigation into relatives, friends, neighbors and old acquaintances of Oswald that the information came about his inclination toward violence in childhood, such as chasing his brother with a knife and throwing it at him.

The Commission thinks the FBI should have told the Secret Service about Oswald and said it thought both agencies took too narrow a view of their separate responsibilities.

It's questionable that if the Secret Service had learned of Oswald from the FBI--since he had made no threat against Kennedy--it would have thought him dangerous enough, because of its limited manpower, to investigate him.

The Commission has called for an overhaul of the Secret Service and more cooperation between investigative Government agencies.

TRANSCRIPT OF PERTINENT PORTION OF
MORGAN BEATTY BROADCAST
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
SEPTEMBER 28, 1964

And the news tonight is the Congressional back off with breathtaking speed from immediate action on laws to intensify the protection of the President of the United States. There is a special reason, and this is a special News of the World report. All civilian Federal law enforcement agencies, including the Secret Service and the FBI, are convinced they would need the police powers of a dictatorship to provide a fair maximum protection for the President. They ask for no such powers. They are also convinced from study that the Constitutional powers of the Presidency are such that the Nation's Chief Magistrate could and would veto fair maximum protection and would be supported in his rights by the Constitution. The President's new Cabinet committee and the Congress will be told by Federal agency heads--when the time comes for hearings--that the Constitution itself and a great train of laws by the hundreds protect citizens against arrest. And they do that even though some citizens may be under valid suspicion as security risks. And the question of the number of police agents required even to persuade citizens who may be under suspicion to move

62 109090-1

from one point to another would multiply Federal police forces and clothe them with authority that only police states now use.

In testimony to be released later, J. Edgar Hoover points out to the Warren Commission that revolutionary revisions of law would be needed to incorporate the authority to act in all suspicious cases. There is the implied hint in his testimony that law enforcement officers' experiences would indicate the Supreme Court--either a conservative or a liberal court--would throw out such laws.

One of the problems is the number of suspicious cases in the active file of the Secret Service. There are 20,000 of those. On the day President Kennedy was assassinated last November, 34 cases were under scrutiny in Texas alone. An additional 115 cases in Texas alone had been established but not yet investigated. They had been cast aside temporarily as "nonurgent."

And when you reduce the problem to a single case--Lee Harvey Oswald--an examination of all the reports in the hands of Federal agencies (News of the World is competently advised), as of last November 23rd, everyone testified that he was a harmless individual. In the Marines, even though he mastered rifle fire and all the military drills, he was known by the nickname of "Ozzie the Rabbit"-he was so meek and so mild. Peculiarly, the one single report of record on Assassin Lee Harvey Oswald that would have revealed his

dangerous tendencies was under secret lock and key last November in the New York school system. The psychiatrist who examined the lad, Oswald, at age 13, reported danger signs. He had beaten his mother, threatened a sister-in-law with a knife and played hooky by whim. Taken together, all of these are danger signs, but they were forbidden by law to any Federal agency--police agency. The law that protects the rights of juveniles protected Lee Harvey Oswald. That same law protected Mrs. Oswald later when she took her son out of the jurisdiction of the New York school system to New Orleans. She had a right to do it. Mrs. Marina Oswald, years later, had a right as a wife under the law not to report that her husband had tried to kill General Edwin Walker and was, therefore, dangerous. The absence of these warning signals in Federal files kept Oswald off a Secret Service danger list. And then there's the right and the duty of a President to walk among the people. All Presidents have insisted on it. Today President Lyndon Johnson pursuing his campaign for re-election walked half a mile through jam-packed throngs in Providence, Rhode Island. No protective agency could have vetoed the Chief Executive or adequately protected him in an emergency. As the Warren Report agrees, the task is impossible--yet, improvements can be made. But Federal agencies are convinced Congress faces an impossible task in revising the laws.

BY [illegible] MORGAN
COPLEY NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON --- THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATIO OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAS BEEN GREETED WITH GENERAL PRAISE. IN ITS RECONSTRUCTION OF THE EVENTS LEADING TO THE FATAL ATTACK IN DALLAS LAST NOV 22 IT HAS BEEN PAINSTAKINGLY THOROUGH.

THE FINDINGS THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTED ALONE, THAT HE WAS WITHOUT DOUBT THE KILLER AND THAT HE WAS NOT PART OF ANY CONSPIRACY HAVE BEEN GREETED BY GENERAL RELIEF.

BUT AS TIME PERMITS CLOSER EX.. EXAMINATION, SOME OF THE COMMISSIONS RECOMMENDATIONS AND CRITICISMS HAVE STIRRED UNEASINESS. STINGING REBUKES FOR THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ARE CALLED " ENTHUSIASTIC HINDSIGHT" BY ONE CONGRESSMAN.

OTHERS HAVE VOICED FEARS THAT TRADITIONAL FOES OF THE TWO AGENCIES MIGHT SEIZE ON THE REPORT TO LAUNCH A SMEAR CAMPAIGN.

" AFTER ANY TRAGEDY, ONE ALWAYS HEARS THE PLAINTIVE WORDS " IF WE HAD DONE THIS OR IF WE HAD DONE THAT IT WOULDNT HAVE HAPPENED," SAID THE CONGRESSMAN. " THE FACTS ARE THAT BOTH THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FBI CARRIED OUT THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES EXACTLY AS THEY WERE OUTLINED AND TO THE BEST OF THEIR ABILITY.

" CERTAINLY IF PROCEDURES HAD BEEN DIFFERENT, OSWALD MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL. BUT THE LESSON HERE IS TO MOVE AHEAD, TO TIGHTEN PROCEDURES, NOT TO THROW BLAME AROUND WILDLY AT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN DOING THEIR JOB."

" NO SYSTEM IS PERFECT. UNFORTUNATELY WE ARE MORTALS. WE MAKE MISTAKES. WE LEARN FROM OUR MISTAKES AND OUR TRAGEDIES."

THE COMMISSIONS VIEW OF SOME OF THE LESSONS LEARNED HOWEVER TROUBLES MORE THAN A FEW WASHINGTON OBSERVERS.

THE CALL FOR " MORE USEFUL AND PRECISE CRITERIA CRITERIA DEFININ POTENTIAL THREATS TO THE PRESIDENT" APPEARSSOUND, BUT IN IT LURKS THE DANGER OF UNBRIDLED POLICE INTERFERENCE IN INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, E POSSIBLE POLITICAL INTIMIDATION.

IN ITS REPORT THE WARREN COMMISSION CONCLUDED THAT THE FBI " TOOK AN UNDULY RESTRICTIVE VIEW OF ITS ROLE IN PREVENTIVE INTELLIGENCE WORK."

OSWALD KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE FBI KNEW OSWALD. THEREFORE THE COMMISSION REASONS, THE FBI SHOULD HAVE FORESEEN THE CRIME AND PREVENTED IT.

THE FBI HOWEVER HAD NO INFORMATION SUGGESTING THAT OSWALD WAS A POTENTIAL THREAT TO MR KENNEDY. FEDERAL COURT RULINGS IN RECENT YEARS HAVE POINTEDLY DISCOURAGED AUTHORITIES FROM SPECULATING ON THE UNPROVED DESIGNS OF LEFTISTS AND OTHER SUBVERSIVES. DIRECTOR J EDGAR HOOVER TESTIFIED IN DETAIL TO THE COMMISSION ON THE EVALUATION OF OSWALD ALTHOUGH HIS FULL REMARKS WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE REPORT.

ONE THING HOOVER POINTED OUT WAS THAT THE HISTORY OF OSWALDS PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT WAS NOT AVAILABLE TO THE FBI BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION. ONLY A SPECIAL EXCEPTION TO LAW MADE THAT RECORD AVAILABLE TO THE COMMISSION.

THE WARREN REPORT IMPLIES A LACK OF CLOSE LIAISON BETWEEN THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FBI. THIS HAD BEEN EMPHATICALLY DENIED BY BOTH AGENCIES. JAMES J ROWLEY, CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE, IS A FORMER FBI AGENT AND A CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF MR HOOVER.

THE COMMISSION SUMMARIZE THE TESTIMONY OF ROBERT I. BOUCK, CHIEF OF . . PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION OF THE SECRET SERVICE AND CONCLUDES THAT HE BELIEVES THAT HAD ALL FBI FILES ON OSWALD BEEN AVAILABLE, OSWALD WOULD HAVE BEENAPPREHENDED BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION.

IT HAS BEEN LEAKED THAT THIS CONCLUSION WAS DRAWN BY THE COMMISSION, NOT BY BOUCK WHO EMPHASIZED THAT THE FBI HAD FOLLOWED PROCEDURES AND HAD COOPERATED WITH THE SECRET SERVICE.

MR HOOVERS EMPHATIC STATEMENTS THAT THE FBI HAD NO INFORMATION THAT COULD CLASSIFY OSWALD AS A POTENTIAL ASSASSIN , AND THE WARREN COMMISSIONS CRITICISM OF " AN UNDULY RESTRICTIVE VIEW" RAISE DISTURBING SUGGESTIONS.

IF THE SECRET SECRE/// SERVICE, FBI AND LOCAL POLICE ARE TO APPLY INTANGIBLE CRITERIA IN DETERMINING SUCH THREATS, THE PROBLEM OF POLICING PRESIDENTIAL APPEARANCES BECOMES STAGGERING. AND THE THREAT TO INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS BECOMES SERIOUS.

POLICE OFFICERS HAVE ESTIMATED THAT AS MANY AS 5000 PERSONS MIGHT HAVE TO BE DETAINED, ARRESTED OR WATCHED IN CITIES LIKE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND LOS ANGELES. AND SUCH TACTICS WOULD BE CERTAIN TO RAISE A STORM OF CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES.

THE DRAGNET WOULD HAVE TO TAKE IN ALL SUSPECTED LEFT WING SUBVERSIVES, ULTRA RIGHTISTS, FASCISTS, THE EMOTIONALLY UNSTABLE AND IRRATIONAL, CONCEIVABLY EVEN POLITICAL CRITICS AND RIVALS.

" IT WOULD TAKE AN ARMY TO HANDLE SO- CALLED POTENTIAL THREATS IN MANY CITIES," ONE OFFCIAL REMARKED.

THE TASK OF SIMPLY ROUNDING UP MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATIONS ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL S SUBVERSIVE LIST WOULD BE STAGERING IN ITSELF.

"////

GOV EDMUND BROWN OF CALIFORNIA, A FORMER STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL, HAS TOLD REPORTERS HE KNOWS OF NO WAY TO DETAIN A DANGEROUS MENTALLY ILL INDIVIDUAL WITHOUT VIOLATING HIS CIVIL RIGHTS.

ITS/// IT IS EASY TO AGREE WITH THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT AND ACCEPT ALL ITS FINDINGS. THE ASSASSINATION LEFT AN EMOTIONAL MARK ON THE NATION. THERE IS A HUNGER TO ASSESS BLAME, TO DEMAND FAR REACHING PREVENTIVE ACTION.

BUT PRESIDENT KENNEDY HIMSELF WOULD HAVE BEEN THE LAST MAN TO ASK FO" POLICE STATE-" METHODS, MASS INTERROGATION, ARRESTS ON INTANGIBLE SUSPICION ASSOCIATION OR HEARSAY. THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FBI HAVE DILIGENTLY AVOIDED GESTAPO LABELS. THEY HAVE BENT OVER BACKWARD TO OBSERVE CIVIL AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

THERE IS MUCH MERIT IN THE COMMISSION REPORT. IN FACT MANY OF ITS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE ALREADY BEING PRACTICED.

BUT IN IT MAY LIE ALSO THE TEMPTATION TO INVOKE SWEEPING FEDERAL POWERS.

SEN EVERETT DIRKSEN OF ILLINOIS WHO EXPRESSED THE FIRST PUBLIC MISGIVINGS ABOUT TE CRITICISM OF THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FBI, REMINDED THE NATION THAT " THERE WERE NO CHARGES AGAINST OSWALD AND NO GROUNDS ON WHICH TO HOLD HIM."

AND ON THE MORNING OF NOV 22, PRESIDENT KENNEDY SAID --

" IF ANYONE REALLY WANTED TO SHOOT THE PRESIDENT .... THERE WAS NOTHING ANYBODY COULD DO ..."

AH ENDIT

II

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October 2, 1964

In Washington

By Ralph de Toledano

THE FBI AND THE WARREN COMMISSION

Although the Warren Commission's report on the murder of President Kennedy is only mildly critical of the FBI, the professional carpers have seized on a few words in the "conclusions and recommendations" in an effort to make a federal case of them.

The words seized upon charge the FBI with failing to realize that Lee Harvey Oswald, the Marxist murderer, was "a potential threat to the safety of the President."

That a Commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren should make this comment is, to begin with, a little ironic. The Supreme Court which Mr. Warren heads--and the civil liberties organizations which sustain his views--would have been the first to decry any "preventive" steps against the assorted Oswalds of this country.

In a city like New York, for example, the FBI would be compelled to round up and hold in preventive custody scores of individuals whose records as subversives and men of lethal violence are far worse than that of Lee Oswald. There are men loose in this country today who served on the "liquidation squads" of the Soviet underground, who studied tactics of subversion and violence at the Lenin school in Moscow, or who served their gory terms as "apparatchiks" of the Russian secret police.

Should such persons be held by the FBI or by local police whenever the President was within the localities they inhabit, the American Civil Liberties Union would rise up in indignation and horror at what would undoubtedly be called "police state treatment"--and a review by the Supreme Court would lead to a decision calling the practice unconstitutional.

I am not a lawyer, but I believe the court would be justified in this ruling. The United States does not punish or restrain "potential threats" of any kind. No one can tell what man will give in to lethal impulses. A conspiracy is something else again. A plot carries beyond the "potential" to the actual. In Lee Oswald's

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case, the Warren Commission insists that the act was irrational. No police or investigative force can delve into a man's mind, which is what the Warren Commis seems to be asking the FBI to do.

There is a great and tragic irony to the events which led to the murder of President Kennedy. The people who now criticize the FBI were those w dragged a red herring across the paths of understanding and action in the days befc the terrible event. These people, with extremist insistence, argued at the top of their lungs that the real danger was the so-called "radical right"--whereas the radical left was no longer of any consequence. So loud were their voices that they drowned out reason and logic.

The first attempt at assassination in Texas was aimed at General Edwin A. Walker, a somewhat pathetic "leader" with no troops. But this indicatic of murderous intent was brushed aside as of no consequence. Had the Walker atte been investigated thoroughly, President Kennedy would probably be alive today.

There was, however, little interest in the case in Washington--certainly none in the higher echelons of the Justice Department. And this lack of interest was purely political. The target of the Justice Department was the radica right. So obsessive was the thinking that the Walker case was dismissed with the suggestion that the shots had been fired by a "rightist" to gain sympathy for the general.

If there was bad liaison between the Secret Service and the FBI, thi might not have been so had the leadership in Washington and certain pundits of the press not focussed all their attention on the wrong subjects. To hear them or rea them, there were rabid rightists under every bed. Why, therefore, should either the FBI or the Secret Service concern itself with one confused--and we are told--solitary Castroite.

The fact startlingly clear in the Warren Commission Report is that no amount of care could have saved Mr. Kenned--or any President, for that mat General de Gaulle is perhaps the best guarded man in the world today, but he is still being fired on, though word of the latter attempts has been suppressed by the French government.

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These Days . . . . . By John Chamberlain

Pity the Poor FBI

PITY the poor FBI. In the past, it has gotten it in the neck for taking too severe a view of the Communist menace. Its chief, J. Edgar Hoover, has been criticized for seeing Reds under the bed. The Reuther brothers, Walter and Victor, in their famous memo to Robert F. Kennedy (then the Attorney General), insisted that the danger from the left was not in it in comparison to the danger from the right, and called upon the Department of Justice to put a stop to Red witch-hunting by Federal sleuths.

Chamberlain

That, of course, was almost three years before John F. Kennedy was killed in Dallas. The Warren Commission report makes it plain that the assassination was the act of Lee Harvey Oswald, a loner whose Marxist background was well known to the FBI. The "get J. Edgar Hoover" faction is now echoing the Warren Commission's criticism of the FBI for its "unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work."

"The argument is that the Dallas police should have been tipped off by the FBI about Oswald's history of dalliance in the Soviet Union, his attempt to forswear his American citizenship, and his work for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, in time to have him taken into detention before Mr. Kennedy made the trip to Texas.

THE WARREN Commission report admits that criticism of the FBI on this score is "tinged with hindsight." As, indeed, it is. Moreover, it comes with exceedingly bad grace from a commission headed by the Chief Justice of the United States, for the Warren Court has been most zealous in its insistence that Communists have civil rights must not be invaded.

The Court has also been oversolicitous of the rights of alleged criminals. In the Mallory case, for example, the Court insisted that a Negro who had been convicted in a lower court of choking and raping a woman should be freed simply because he had been held for some 11 hours for questioning before arraignment. The same man later choked and raped another woman and was jailed for it.

Always, up to the present, the liberals have insisted that "raw and unprocessed" material in the FBI files should not be used as the basis for proceeding against any person. But now we are suddenly offered the proposition that, before a President visits a given town, every suspected Red or psychotic whose "raw" record is known to FBI agents should be forcibly detained for a safe period.

This is idiotic on the face of it. For instance, on one of President Johnson's trips to New York City, his itinerary took him past the dwelling places or hangouts of 3700 persons who might legitimately be suspected of subversive, psychotic or crackpot tendencies. Imagine the uproar from the civil libertarians if 3700 persons were put under police surveillance at one time. The FBI would be accused of making its "raw" data the basis of wholesale invasion of private rights.

THE POINT is that Lee Harvey Oswald, before the Kennedy murder, had not been known for violent tendencies. He was merely one of thousands of persons in America who are known to the FBI for having had relations with the Reds of one sort or another.

If the Government couldn't even apply the Smith Act to control Communist subversion in a manner satisfactory to the Supreme Court, how could a big city police force justify the detention of every suspected Red or psychopath who might turn up to watch a presidential motorcade go past a big building?

The police force that did that would be denounced from one end of the country to the other. The leftist Nation magazine's Fred J. Cook, perennial critic of the FBI, would devote a whole magazine issue to it; liberal law school professors would debate it endlessly, and even some conservatives might legitimately observe that Americans are entitled to their freedom until they have been duly convicted of breaking a law.

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The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.
October 2, 1964

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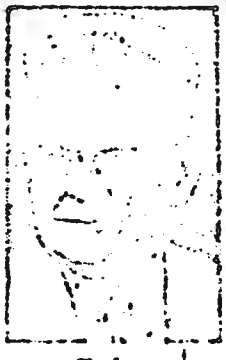
REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

By Walter Trohan
CHIEF OF CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S WASHINGTON BUREAU
Chicago Tribune Copyright 1964

Warren Unfair in Criticism of FBI and Secret Service

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The President's commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, was something less than fair in its criticism of the secret service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI was criticized for taking "an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination" and for lack of alertness in considering Lee Harvey Oswald "a potential threat to the safety of the President."



Trohan

The secret service was criticized for having insufficient trained personnel in its protective research work, for failing to recognize the necessity of identifying sources of danger to our chief executive, or "deficient" advance preparations for the late President's trip to Dallas, and for "insufficient liaison and coördination of information" with the FBI and other federal agencies.

This is hindsight of the highest order—but then what is hindsight for if not to make Monday morning quarterbacks and all-wise kibitzers? However, the cold facts are that the precautions the protective services were criticized for omitting couldn't have been performed, and if they could have been, Warren's Supreme court would have been quick to condemn them as interference with human rights.

28 Hardly Able to Watch Hundreds

WHAT THE COMMISSION'S criticism of the FBI means is that the FBI failed to notify the secret service that Oswald was working in a building on the parade route. With only 28 agents in the detail on the President's visit, and almost every one of them concerned with proximity protection, the service could not have had a man stand beside Oswald and the hundreds of far right and far left crackpots and psychotics in any city.

If the secret service had been told about Oswald, it would have done nothing because he had no record of violence. He had never threatened any president. It is true that he was jailed in New Orleans, but only after he had been attacked by anti-Castro Cubans while he was distributing pamphlets for Fidel Castro and his pro-cause.

On President Johnson's recent trip to New York a survey

Chicago Tribune
September 30, 1964
Page 5

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was made by protective agencies. It was found that there were some 3,700 oddballs—left, right, and center—who might be put under observation. If these had been detained or put under surveillance, they would undoubtedly have screamed about interference with their rights—and justly so—and there would have been cries of "police state."

No doubt the courts would have sustained them and talked of police interference or police brutality, as the crowd did when Oswald was arrested in a Dallas theater after the assassination. The crowd did not know what he was being arrested for, but considered the police wrong.

Possibly this attitude has been encouraged by photographs of riots, which invariably show police wielding clubs but never seem to show crowds coming at police with broken bottles or stones.

Psychotic Could Easily Escape Net

THE SECRET SERVICE is a small force. Unless its members can watch every window, every rooftop, and every spectator, they cannot prevent assassination. Even with a large research force, the psychotic with no record of violence may escape. Further, a large research force with a small protective force cannot guarantee security.

Naturally there is jealousy between two such highly efficient units as the secret service and the FBI. The FBI is not a part of the protective system, because the secret service doesn't want it that way.

The saddest criticism was in a section of the report that said nine agents had no more than three beers or a mixed drink and a half in some hours of relaxation off duty in violation of regulations. If the drinking had impaired efficiency in the slightest, which the report said it had not, it should have been mentioned. Otherwise it was better forgotten.

The report did forget what the chief justice said when he heard of the assassination, but before he had knowledge of any of the facts.

He said: "A great and good President had suffered martyrdom as a result of hatred and bitterness that has been injected into the life of our nation by bigots, but his memory will always be an inspiration to Americans of good will everywhere."

Oswald was a Marxist, not a right winger as Warren insisted.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUGUSTA HERALD

Editorials

Page 4-A Tuesday, September 29, 1964

Security Agents Not To Blame

The long-awaited report of the presidential commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy brought no real surprises. Though some will never be satisfied with certain of the report's conclusions, one has no alternative, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, but to accept most of the commission's findings.

One of the conclusions, however, was more of an evaluative nature than an evidentiary one, and our judgment does not coincide with the commission's in that instance.

The one we refer to accuses the Secret Service and the FBI of inadequate precautions for protection of the President.

It is clear, of course, that the precautions were inadequate, since the assassin succeeded in killing the President. But it is not at all certain that the two agencies are to blame.

It is well-known that presidents are notoriously careless of their own welfare and that they often disregard the advice of their bodyguards relative to personal security. President Kennedy reportedly was among those most heedless of these measures, often exposing himself to potential danger and causing Secret Servicemen many anxious moments.

Moreover, several security experts pointed out long before last November's tragedy that some potential situations were virtually impossible to guard against. An attempt by long-range rifle from an upper floor of a building along a presidential parade route, especially with the president riding in an open car, was the most frequent situation mentioned as posing the most serious threat. Considering this, President Kennedy's situation that fateful day this year was made to order for the likes of Lee Harvey Oswald.

In addition, it is probably impossible to prevent an attempt on the president's life in countless situations if the would-be-assassin is determined to strike regardless of the consequences.

Under the circumstances — President Kennedy's insistence upon "close contact with the public" and his disregard of maximum security measures — we fail to see how the Secret Service or the FBI can be held culpable.

We should also mention in passing that the commission's conclusion that Oswald acted alone, for personal reasons and was not an agent of conspiracy, lifts the onus of collective guilt that some reckless observers tried to force upon the city of Dallas. It was a heinous crime which could have occurred anywhere, as we said from the beginning.

Augusta Herald
Augusta, Georgia
September 29, 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
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Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The Augusta Chronicle
The South's Oldest—Established 1785
An Independent Newspaper

A Prize-Winning Newspaper 1964 Better Newspaper Contents

4 Tuesday Morning, September 29, 1964

A comprehensive study

So long as positive proof to the contrary is missing, there will always be some Americans not completely satisfied that all aspects of the assassination of President Kennedy have been fully clarified.

Even the ponderous Warren Commission report, as thorough and as dispassionate as it appears to be, still leaves areas of doubt that will pique the curious and disturb the suspicious for years to come.

Much of this may be unjustified, for on the basis of what it was able to adduce from the evidence at its disposal the Commission seems to have presented an altogether factual and logical summary of the events attendant with the President's death 11 months ago.

Its findings — that Lee Harvey Oswald acted as a lone agent in the slaying of Mr. Kennedy, and that Jack Ruby was without confederates in his murder of Oswald — will go a long way toward dispelling the misgivings of many who have suspected that this black page in America's history resulted from a conspiracy, hatched either outside or inside the United States.

☆ ☆ ☆

Yet, left unanswered and as pervasive barbs to prick the imagination are still a number of facets which are left unexplained. They may never be.

Recognition of this was taken by Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia, a Commission member, who told us:

"There simply were certain areas into which we could not go, for we had no access to them."

The true story of what Oswald was doing in Mexico, for instance, he said, may never be known. Nor, he added, was the Commission able to ascertain if there was a connection between the Cubans attending a school in Minsk, where Oswald lived for a while in Russia, and the man who killed the President.

Still left to work on the suspicions of many Americans was the disquieting and seemingly imprudent statement of Chief Justice Earl Warren who remarked, prior to the release of his Commission's report, that some information concerned with the violence last November may not be revealed in our lifetime.

☆ ☆ ☆

In sum, however, the Commission, while not presenting any surprising conclusions, seems to have done remarkably well in sticking to the facts at hand. It obviously rejected any temptations to stray into the region of theory or speculation, thereby providing a somewhat dull, but nonetheless dramatic, account of an horrendous crime that will be studied and discussed by Americans for years to come.

The Augusta Chronicle
Augusta, Georgia
September 29, 1964

Few persons will disagree with the Commission's criticism of the Dallas Police Department and of the news media that must share, in some measure, in the ease with which Ruby gained access to Oswald

Nor can the State Department be exonerated entirely of a part in the assassination. Sen. Russell is to be commended for having insisted that the report take the department to task for the "tragic irony" involved in its facilitating the return of Oswald from Russia — on grounds that it was in the best interests of the country.

★ ★ ★

It is difficult to understand, however, the sharp censure leveled at both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service. The FBI while familiar with Oswald's background, had no more reason to isolate him or report him to the Secret Service than any number of other malcontents known to have been in the Dallas area during the President's visit.

And so far as the Secret Service was concerned, even the President himself, in what could have been a rare instance of extrasensory perception, is now known to have remarked on the very morning of his death that anyone could assassinate a President by using a scope-equipped rifle from a nearby building, and that the Secret Service could not prevent it.

While in Augusta several years ago with President Eisenhower, the then head of the Secret Service commented on the fact that his agents could protect a President only to the extent of preventing someone from having him as a close target, thereby diminishing the chances for accuracy in firing at him.

As is now obvious, Oswald was an expert marksman who overcame the odds.

This does not mean that the Secret Service and the FBI should not always be mindful of their grave responsibilities and work toward improving the security they provide. Toward that end, it is well that President Johnson has already acted on the recommendation made in the Commission report that a study be undertaken of how to effect this improvement. We might suggest that Mr. Johnson, himself, could cooperate in this effort by not taking the unnecessary risks in which he seems to delight in his political forays around the country.

Even that, however, offers no assurance for the President's safety.

Not until he is kept either in a vault or a vacuum can there be reason to believe that he does not always face a threat to his life.

The F. B. I. Position

Warren Commission's View Following Hoover's Testimony Is Analyzed

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The publication by The Washington Evening Star last Friday of part of the transcript of the testimony of J. Edgar Hoover before the Warren Commission points up the quandary in which this testimony placed the chairman, Chief Justice Earl Warren. And it helps to explain why the commission left in vague suspension the issue Hoover raised. That is the conflict between the constitutional rights of individuals and police measures better calculated to prevent the assassination of a President under full public exposure. Confronted with an issue on which its chairman has taken a most extreme position in behalf of individual rights, the commission hedged.

It commended the F.B.I.'s "new criteria," adopted a month after President Kennedy's assassination, whereby agents were instructed to add to the file of "ultrarightists, racists and Fascists . . . who have made threats of bodily harm against officials" of American or foreign government those in this group "possessing emotional instability or irrational behavior." But the commission, warned by Hoover that the new criteria it raised presented the hazard of encouraging the use of Gestapo methods, fielded that problem to the Executive and Congress in the following words:

"They [Hoover and other witnesses] emphasized the necessity that the information now being furnished be handled with judgment and care. The commission shares this concern. The problem is aggravated by the necessity that the [Secret Service] obtain the assistance of the local law

The New York Times
New York City
October 4, 1964

ENCLOSURE

enforcement officials in evaluating the information which it receives and in taking preventive steps."

The commission's retreat from facing the potential consequences of the new criteria is not surprising in view of the numerous Supreme Court decisions in which its chairman has supported the proposition that punishment of individuals for undisputed criminal acts must be subordinated to safeguarding their individual rights — under the broadest Constitutional interpretation of what these rights are. Sufficient examples are the court's rulings in Mallory and Mapp v. Ohio, where it went to unexampled extremes in defining the scope of individual protections against police search and seizure of criminal suspects.

Not Apparent

But not until the publication of Hoover's testimony was it apparent why the commission backed away after going so far as to find the criteria for Presidential protection still "unduly restrictive in continuing to require some manifestation of animus against a Government official." The key is to be found in the following comments by the F.B.I. director that must have sharply reminded Chairman Warren of his own judicial attitude in cases involving the issue of individual rights against criminal law enforcement:

"I don't think you can get absolute security [for a publicly exposed President] without almost establishing a police state . . . You can't put security in a black groove or a white groove, and certain chances have to be taken . . . I think [under the new criteria] five thousand names have . . . been submitted to the Secret Service, and at least three or four thousand more will be submitted during the next few months."

What then, Hoover asked the commission, "are you going to do when the Secret Service gets those names? They have to call upon the local authorities." And he told of an incident when President Johnson recently visited Chicago that illustrated what could happen in these circumstances. "The local authorities," he said, "were asked to give assistance as they usually do to the Secret Service, and they went to the homes of some of these people [listed under the new criteria as belonging to organizations which advocate violent overthrow of the Government], and it resulted really in almost house arrest."

Echo of Rulings

In New York, he commented, there are perhaps three or four thousands of such individuals, "but, in my estimation, merely because a man belongs to subversive front organizations does not mean that he is blacklisted and is a menace to the country for life."

This must have sounded to Chairman Warren like an echo of Supreme Court rulings he had written or concurred in, particularly Hoover's final remark that "if we keep these people under surveillance and . . . in the house until the President gets out of town . . . that is what you would call totalitarian security." In any event, he and his colleagues on the commission shunted the issue to "a committee of Cabinet members" to review and oversee "the protective activities of the Secret Service and other Federal agencies that assist in safeguarding the President . . . and provide guidance in defining the general nature of foreign and domestic dangers to Presidential security."

Rights Put First

The two Supreme Court rulings listed above demonstrate that the concept of the supremacy of individual rights, even at a risk to the enforcement of laws protective of society, that was broadly expounded by Hoover before the commission differs from that of Chief Justice Warren only in being less extreme. This is patent in the following from the Court's opinion in Mapp v. Ohio to which the Chief Justice subscribed:

There are those who say . . . that under our Constitutional exclusionary doctrine "the criminal is to go free because the constable has blundered." In some cases this undoubtedly will be the result. But there is another consideration—the imperative of judicial integrity. The criminal goes free if he must, but it is the law that sets him free. Nothing can destroy a Government more quickly than its failure to observe its own laws, or worse, its disregard of the charter of its own existence. As Justice Brandeis . . . said . . . "If the Government becomes a lawbreaker it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

Similarly, in Mallory, the Chief Justice sustained the judgment that "It is not the function of the police to arrest . . . at large."

Small wonder that the commission he headed hedged its approval of the new criteria for Presidential protection that already has been so employed in Chicago.

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 10-26-64

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A4366-A4367. Congressman Pillion, (R) New York, extended his remarks regarding the report of the President's Commission To Report Upon the Assassination of President Kennedy (Warren Commission). Mr. Pillion pointed out that the Warren Commission, being a political body, is not in a position to render an independent judgment and political pressures will "prevent it from reaching a final decision that will properly and completely disclose the Communist influences and motivations in Lee Harvey Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy." Mr. Pillion included an article from the

---

June 20, 1964, edition of Tactics entitled "The Warren Report—I Won't Be Able To Trust It," written by Edward Hunter. Mr. Hunter sets forth reasons why he is unable to put faith in the Warren Commission report and states "Considering Oswald's renunciation of his allegiance to the United States and his treasonable actions in the U.S.S.R., and his probable link to the Red network, the CIA and later the FBI would have been remiss if they had not contacted him in one way or another, for their own purposes, in order to discredit him with the enemy, and to find out all they could. This could easily be exaggerated wholly out of proportion in the present propaganda climate - - -." Mr. Hunter also pointed out that "The American public was promised b the new President that the FBI would have a report ready within a very short time, and that this would at once be made public. This promise was not kept."

62-109090

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 10-26-64 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

56 OCT 13 1964

Original filed in: 62-117373

October 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a copyrighted newspaper article written by Hugh Aynesworth, reporter for "The Dallas Morning News." This article appeared in "The Dallas Morning News" on September 24, 1964.

This article is being furnished for your information and no further action is being taken by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090 -

Enclosures (2)

KMR:jad (9)

1 - 105-82555
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NOTE: By airtel 9/24/64 Dallas furnished the newspaper article appearing in "The Dallas Morning News." Following a review of this article Dallas indicated it undoubtedly refers to items of evidence which were among the 455 items of evidence obtained by the Dallas Police Department shortly after the assassination. Dallas indicated it appears that the material used in preparation of the article came from the same source and the same time as the Oswald diary which was previously published. We conducted extensive investigation regarding the leak of Oswald's diary which was previously sent to the Commission and we indicated we were conducting no further investigation in this matter.

56 OCT 12 1964

DETACH YELLOW

Oct. 3, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Sir:

Not to long ago I wrote thanking you for your many years of service to the American people.

In past years the communist party has tred upon our American Heros and of late it seems to be your turn to be tred upon by that Party.

My former home being in Texas, I know the majority of the people in Dallas feel that what happened there was through no fault of yours. We also feel if this had happened years ago it would have been your full report of the assassination instead of the Daily Worker newspaper suggesting the Warren Commission to investigate. Shame.

Mr. Hoover, in all my years I have never heard any person speak against you. You have always been praised for your life long service to us. Yes, we do understand what is taking place in our country, and we do hope you will forgive us if we prefer the right to the left. One can hardly stay in the middle of the stream when we realize there is quicksand moving in from the left side.

And I do so agree with you on the security measure.

Only last week the California Bar Association held their convention in Santa Monica. Attorney Ed Heavey (San Francisco) had for eight years ask the bar to disbar 15 of the once 23 communists lawyers in the state of California. Yes, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Heavey's fight did no good. The bar refused. And the state still remains a hot bed of communists.

This is just a note. I do want to thank you for your answer to my letter of last month. In closing we (Americans) are with you. And May God be with you Always.

Sincerely

Mrs. L. E. Arnold
3820 W. El Segundo
Hawthorne, Calif. 90250

COPY:crt

62-109090-254

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover:

Dear Sir:

EXP. PROC.

35 OCT 6 1964

Not to long ago I wrote thanking you for your many years of service to the american people.

In past years the communist Party has tred upon our American Heros and of late it seems to be your turn to be tred upon by that Party.

My former home town Irving Texas. I know the majority of the people in Dallas feel that what happened there was through no fault of yours.

We also feel if this had happened years ago it would have been your full report of the assassination instead of the Daily Worker news report suggesting the Warren Commission investigate. Shame.

Mr. Hoover, in all my years I have never heard any person speak against you. You have always been praised for your life long service to us.

Yes, we do understand what is taking place in our country.

REC 14 62-109090-D54

1 OCT 6 1964

25

TLO

CORRESPONDENCE

and [illegible] to keep [illegible] El Segunda.
we if we prefer. The right to the
left. One can hardly stay in the
middle of the stream when we
realize there is quicksand running
in from the left side.
And I do so agree with you on
the security measure.
Only last week the California
Bar Association held their convention
in Santa Monica. Attorney Ed Keaney
(San Francisco) had for eight years
ask the Bar to disbar 15 of the
once 23 Communists Lawyers in the
state of California. Yes, Mr. Keaney,
Mr. Keaney's fight did no good.
The Bar refused.
And the state still remains
a Nest bed of Communists.
This is just a note. I do want
to thank you for your answer to
my letter of last month.
In closing we (Americans) are
with you.
And may God be with you Always.

Sincerely
Mrs. L. E. Arnold
3820 W. El Segunda
Hawthorne, Calif. 902

Mr. Charles A. Bishof
139 West Washington Street
East Peoria, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bishof:

It was most thoughtful of you to write on October 2nd and to comment as you did regarding my work. Your best wishes are deeply appreciated. My associates and I hope that our future endeavors will continue to merit your support.

It is indeed a pleasure to enclose one of my photographs as well as several articles I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
OCT 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)
8 x 10 mounted photo of Director
Column by Jerry O'Leary in 10-2-64 edition of Washington Evening Star
Column by John Chamberlain in 10-2-64 edition of Washington Post
Column by Arthur Krock in 10-4-64 edition of New York Times

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. He is being sent 8 x 10 mounted photograph.

CJJ:alb (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele.
Holm
Gandy

56 OCT 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
OCT 9 4 31 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

FBI
OCT 9 4 45 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

10-2-64

FBI Director
Edgar J. Hoover
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just finished reading newspaper In large print it reads Absolute Presidential Security Means Police State; FBI Chief Warns. I am 67 years of age having finished my last 28 years working for Caterpillar Tractor Co. All my life I have read about you and the way you have taken care of your office. I also have your books and value them very much. I have put off writing you, but after reading Warrens report and to-days heading I could not wait any longer. Here is how I feel. No one man has done more for his country or gave a more honorable service sometimes I feel you have kept the American flag flying above the Capitol. A few months ago I wrote my Senators to do all they could to get you appointed Attorney General and leaving it up to you to appoint your successor. I would appreciate some kind of a photo of you but I guess that is impossible. My wishes to you are the best of health and happiness.

Sincerely

Charles A. Bishof

COPY:nm

From Charles A. Bishof
1594 W. Washington Str
East Peoria, Illinois

WASH D C OCT 3 1964 AM

9
enc ack 10-8-64
CJP:ers/alb

10-2-1964

FBI Director!
Edgar J. Hoover.
Washington. D.C.

Dear Mr Hoover!

I have just finished reading newspaper
In large print it reads Absolute Presidential
Security Means Police State. FBI Chief Warren
I am 67 years of age having finished my
last 28 years working for Caterpillar Tractor Co.
All my life I have read about you and the
way you have taken care of your office.
I also have your books and value them very mu
I have put off writing you, but after reading Warren
report and to-days reading I could not wait any
longer. Here is how I feel. No one man has done
more for his country or gave a more honorable service
Somehow I feel you have kept the American flag
flying over the Capital. A few months ago I
wrote my Senators to do all they could to get you
appointed Attorney General and leaving it up to you
to appoint your successor. I would appreciate some
kind of a photo of you but I guess that is impossible
My wishes to you are the best of health and
happiness.

REC 146 2-108080-25-5

Sincerely
Charles A Bishop

mmd
cc 10-9-64
cc 10-15-64

17

CORRECTED COPY

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier

September 23, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In your letter dated September 19, 1964, you inquired as to whether any flame was visible at the muzzle of the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial No. C2766 when this weapon was fired under daylight conditions.

The rifle was fired both in direct sunlight and in full shade and no flame was visible. A small amount of white smoke was visible; however, the pale orange flame from burning gases emitted from the muzzle would be visible only at night or in a darkened room.

The results of these tests were furnished by telephone to Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff on September 21, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RAF:BLM (12)

79 OCT 14

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 20535

September 17, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

It will be recalled that the Honorable John R. Pillion, Member, United States House of Representatives, directed a letter to the President's Commission dated September 10, 1964. The President's Commission requested that Congressman Pillion be interviewed concerning certain data in his letter. The specific items about which the Congressman was to be questioned were underlined with the request to determine from him the basis or proof of each of the underlined items.

On September 16, 1964, Congressman Pillion was interviewed in his office in the House Office Building, Washington, D.C., in the presence of his Administrative Assistant, Russell A. Rourke, by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

When the purpose of the interview was explained to the Congressman, he stated that he had talked to Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission who had indicated that the Congressman's letter would be placed in the "Archives" and not in the Commission's record. Mr. Pillion also stated that he could not see any point to the interview, that since it had been reported that the investigation had been completed, the interview would serve no useful purpose. However, since he wished to cooperate in such an important matter, he said he would answer any questions raised by the Commission as to his letter.

As an explanation for his letter, he stated that from what he had read in newspapers and periodicals he thought that about eighty per cent or more of the Commission's investigation would deal with events subsequent to the assassination; for example, with such items as the determination of blame on various government or local agencies. That meant to him that not enough of the investigation would deal with the motivation of Oswald, which motivation he thought was communist inspired as indicated in his letter to the Commission. He also stated that he did not like the thought of the Commission possibly trying to place any blame for President Kennedy's death on the FBI, the Secret Service or the Dallas Police Department. Instead, he felt the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy.

62-109090 -

ENCLOSURE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In his letter Congressman Dillion stated that the anticipated conclusions of the Commission as related in news reports would absolve internal and international communism from complicity in and guilt for the assassination; that these anticipated conclusions were contrary to the known facts. By known facts he said that he meant the background data of Oswald which has appeared in various publications and public source material, which to him painted a picture of a dedicated communist thoroughly trained and indoctrinated by the communists and Soviet Secret Police or KGB; that the assassination by Oswald would be one result of such training. He thought the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy and the Soviet Secret Police whose doctrines and teachings were directed toward world domination through assassination, sabotage, and all other means short of armed conflict.

In his letter the Congressman stated that American official and private investigative agencies have been silenced during this nine month period and, further, that the Commission's inquiries have suppressed the free flow of available information and prevented the American public from rendering a true and balanced judgment as to the communist role and involvement. The Congressman stated that by these statements he meant that the American people had been promised by the President the results of the FBI's investigation; that the results have not been published to date; that the FBI was not permitted to divulge any information from its reports; that independent investigations by Congress, the State of Texas, by county and city authorities, and even private individuals, had also been stalemated by the priority of the Commission. As a result of this, in his opinion, the Commission had, in effect while not intentional, suppressed any other source of information to the American public in this regard. He reasoned that the communists were using this delay to direct blame for the assassination on the rightist groups, rather than the leftist groups. In this respect, he cited Oswald's reported contribution of two dollars to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), which to him meant Oswald was a member of that group. He thought that Oswald's connections with the ACLU had not been fully explored; that such exploration would tend to prove his leftist leanings and would fit in with his

reported communistic background. He explained that his office had telephonically contacted the ACLU some time ago and was informed that the two dollars forwarded by Oswald was a contribution; that normally for such contribution he would have in time been mailed a membership card. He added that he had not seen published any elaboration on possible connection of Oswald and the ACLU, and it was his understanding at the time of his contact in the past with the ACLU that no investigative inquiry had been made at the ACLU concerning Oswald.

With regard to his statement that Oswald voluntarily became associated with the Soviet Secret Police, known as the KGB, he indicated that his source for this statement was a publication of the American Security Council, possibly unrecalled magazine articles, and published material in general on the case.

The Congressman also stated in his letter that following Oswald's arrival in Moscow the KGB arranged press conferences to publicize Oswald's defection. He also stated that the KGB provided Oswald with a job in a sheet metal shop of a radio factory in Minsk, which job was a sham "cover" job. The Congressman stated that the source for these statements was the "Washington Report" of the American Security Council dated March 16, 1964, entitled, "Background for Assassination." This report is the same as the publication of the American Security Council to which reference has been previously made.

With regard to his statement that Marina Oswald was "planted" by the KGB and induced to marry Oswald as part of a KGB operation, he stated that he indicated in his letter that this was a probability, hence conjecture on his part. He added that from his public source research of KGB methods of operation, this would seem to be a distinct possibility in his opinion. The Congressman also stated in his letter that the grant of an exit visa to Oswald and to his wife, Marina, was a most extraordinary Soviet act. He also stated that there could be no question but that Oswald and Marina were considered by the KGB to be potential agents for either specific or future assignments. He said that he based these

statements on the fast service that the Oswalds reportedly received on their exit visas, and on comments reported in the previously described the "Washington Report" of the American Security Council.

Concerning the statement that the KGB had allowed Oswald to engage in target practice and shooting during his more than two years stay in Minsk, he stated that any KGB direction would be conjecture on his part consistent with his previously outlined thoughts regarding his understanding of KGB operations; that Mrs. Michael Paine of Irving, Texas, told his office about Oswald engaging in target practice with a rifle while in the Soviet Union. Mrs. Paine in turn received that information from conversations with Marina Oswald and the subject. The Congressman believed that the Reference Section of the Library of Congress, upon inquiry, was the source of his statement that the use of a rifle and practice privileges were absolutely forbidden by foreigners in the Soviet Union. He also mentioned that Mrs. Paine had advised hearing from either Marina or Oswald that Oswald had practiced "dry sighting" with a rifle in New Orleans. The Congressman explained that his office had telephonically contacted Mrs. Paine about three times last June or July.

The Congressman stated in his letter that a KGB directed school in terrorism, sabotage and assassination is located in the Minsk area. He said that the source of this statement was research at the Library of Congress which indicated that there was such a school at Minsk. Since Oswald was at Minsk and such a school was in the same vicinity, it seemed logical to Mr. Pillion to assume that Oswald received training there at such a school. He added that he had indicated in his letter that this receipt of specialized training and indoctrination from the KGB by Oswald during his extended assignment in Minsk was an assumption.

With regard to the statement in his letter that Oswald's mind and body was only an instrument for death, manipulated by sinister sources and vicious men," he meant no specific individuals but rather meant communists in general, or the KGB, since he assumed the KGB was involved in the direction of Oswald's activities.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Regarding the statement that Oswald became a cold, calculating, professional, paranoid killer who was intimately associated with the communist apparatus, this was a conclusion of the Congressman. Based on his experience in the past of observing communist techniques as a judge and practicing attorney, augmented by his interest and knowledge in and of communist conspiracies from youth, Oswald, in his opinion, fitted the classic pattern of the antisocial dedicated communist. The Congressman said he had no direct evidence or knowledge of any actual association of Oswald with any communist apparatus.

The Congressman indicated in his letter that Oswald made a number of trips to Mexico, where he consorted with communists. He also indicated in part that Oswald gravitated precisely to Mexico, not once, but on several occasions. In regard to these statements, the Congressman stated that he had no information indicating that Oswald had made more than one trip to Mexico. With regard to Oswald consorting with communists, it was his opinion that the fact Oswald visited the Soviet Embassy in Mexico would tend to substantiate such a statement. He pointed out also that there had been efforts made by some unrecalled individuals and organizations to seek out information concerning communist groups in Mexico but such efforts to his knowledge had been thwarted although it was commonly conceded that such groups did exist in that country and that Mexico was conceded as a hotbed for communist activities.

The Congressman also stated in his letter that Oswald was trained to kill for an attainment of a political objective. The Congressman related that this would appear to be self-evident because Kennedy was the President; Nixon was a former Vice President; Walker was a member of a rightist group; and Connally was a Governor. He stated that Oswald's action would fall into what he feels is a communist pattern of political assassinations. Since he previously expressed his opinion that Oswald fitted the classic pattern of a communist, the Congressman was of the opinion that Oswald's actions would have been communist-motivated, hence the reason for the statement in his letter that the sole and whole incitation and motivation of Oswald in all these killings and attempted killings were the communist ideology and the Communist Party world apparatus.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The Congressman also indicated in his letter that there was an abundance of direct evidence linking Oswald to the Soviet Secret Police and further that evidence already available establishes Oswald's close association with the Soviet Secret Police and other communist agencies and terroristic groups. The Congressman said that he had no direct evidence of any such connection between Oswald and the groups described. He stated that he believed there was a great deal of circumstantial evidence to warrant such a statement such as Oswald's background, his residence in Russia, his probable association with the KGB, the statements in the published portion of his diary, the information set forth in previously described reports of the American Security Council, his participation in such organizations as the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and his contribution to the ACLU. He said that while this evidence described would not satisfy legal requirements, he felt it was sufficient to be logically correct and in that sense, evidentiary for all other purposes except legal purposes.

Among the conclusions in his letter the Congressman indicated that Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy was part of a pattern of political assassinations and criminal anarchy; that in this homicide, Oswald was wholly influenced and motivated by his communist ideology, training, associations and objectives. He further concluded that the circumstantial evidence was sufficient to exclude to a moral certainty, any other hypothesis, except that Oswald assassinated President Kennedy to advance the world communist plan designed to ultimately destroy the United States and the free world. The Congressman also concluded that the lack of available direct evidence does not exclude the reasonable presumption that the KGB indoctrinated, trained and prepared Oswald as a professional specialist for future use as an assassin or terrorist. With reference to these conclusions, the Congressman stated that these would logically follow from his answers to the questions posed to him and which are set forth previously.

He again reiterated that he had no direct evidence of any association of Oswald with communism or the KGB.

At the conclusion of the interview Congressman Dillion requested that his letter of September 10, 1964, to

the Commission be included in the record of the Commission. He also mentioned that he might produce a paper similar to his letter of September 10, 1964, but dealing mainly with his thoughts on the connection of the subject and the American Civil Liberties Union.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-21-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On 9-10-64 Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission advised that a letter had been received from Congressman John R. Pillion, Republican from New York. Mr. Rankin stated that while many of the items in the letter were of no interest to the Commission, there were certain items concerning which he desired the Bureau to interview the Congressman. He also stated that he had talked to the Congressman concerning the letter and the Congressman was willing to be interviewed by the FBI.

A review of the letter sent to the Commission by Congressman Pillion discloses that the Congressman was of the belief that Oswald was definitely a tool of the communist conspiracy and that Oswald was greatly influenced and motivated by his communist ideology, training, associations and objectives. In his letter, Congressman Pillion stated that if the Warren Commission excludes communism as the prime motivating factor, then their report would, in effect, provide a "cover up" and a "white wash."

A review of Bufiles discloses that we have had limited though friendly relations with Congressman Pillion who is serving on the Appropriations Committee.

On 9-16-64 Congressman Pillion was interviewed by Agents of the Washington Field Office in the presence of his Administrative Assistant, Russell A. Rourke. The results of this interview were incorporated in a memorandum dated 9-17-64. During the interview Congressman Pillion stated that all of his statements in his letter to the President's Commission were based on public source data, including magazine articles, newspaper articles and the "Washington Report," which is a publication of the American Security Council, Washington, D. C. Congressman Pillion said that he has no confidential sources and that his conclusions were arrived at from reading the aforementioned publications.

MAB:hrt
(9)
105-82555

ENCLOSURE

Enc.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 13 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

OCT 13 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BELMONT
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

During the interview, Congressman Pillion stated that he did not like the thought of the Commission possibly trying to place any blame for President Kennedy's death on the FBI, the Secret Service or the Dallas Police Department. Instead, he felt the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy. Congressman Pillion had no direct evidence of any association of Oswald with communism or the KGB (Committee of State Security).

The memorandum containing the results of the interview was furnished to the Commission by letter 9-18-64.

On 9-21-64 Supervisor Oberndorf, WFO, advised that Russell A. Rourke, Administrative Assistant to Congressman Pillion, had telephonically requested to be furnished a copy of the Congressman's interview.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you agree, Inspector Malley will contact Mr. Rankin and advise him that we have received this request from the Congressman and unless Mr. Rankin his some objection, it is our intention to furnish the Congressman with a copy of his interview with Bureau Agents. A copy of WFO's memorandum incorporating the interview is attached for reference purposes.

Mr. Rankin state copy of memorandum concerning interview should be furnished Congressman Pillion. 9/22/64 J. R. Malley

Inquire Oberndorf WFO advised to furnish memo. 3:10 p 9/22/64 EE

REC-18 62-109090-256

October 9, 1964

Mr. Reuben R. Gordon
2675 Ocean Avenue
Brooklyn 29, New York

Dear Mr. Gordon:

Your letter of October 4th has been received and it was thoughtful of you to bring your views to my attention. You may be assured this Bureau will do everything within its power to discharge its responsibilities with the highest degree of dispatch and thoroughness.

Enclosed are copies of articles by Jerry O'Leary and John Chamberlain which I trust will be of interest, along with a copy of the report recently released by this Bureau on rioting in this country in order that you may read it in its entirety.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

These Days by John Chamberlain, The Washington Post, 10-2-64.
Hoover Says Data Called Oswald Safe, The Evening Star, 10-2-64
Riot Report 9-18-64

Enclosures (3)

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. His letter makes no request of the Bureau but traces the Director's testimony before the Warren Commission and explores the position of Bayard Rustin and speculates that Federal authorities should have a priority over the New York City Government in connection with investigations of communist influence in racial and youth matters.

DTP:blk
(3)

MAILED 3
OCT 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 9 1964

OCT 9 3 40 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

2675 Ocean
Brooklyn 2
October 4, 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have read the transcript of your tes
before the Warren Commission as publis
the New York Herald Tribune of October 3, 19
was particularly impressed with your re
Representative Hale Boggs when asked wo
you cared to speculate on Oswald's mo
in the assassination of President Kennedy
substance of your answer reads as follows

" My speculation, Mr. Boggs, is the
that this man was no doubt a dedicated
Communist. ... He was a Communist, he
sympathized thoroughly with the communis
cause.

" I don't believe now, as I look back
it now that he ever changed his views.

Later in the transcript when questi
by Mr. Rankin as to the failure of your bu
to furnish to the Secret Service your d
on Oswald, you stated the following:

" We had .. the report of the State D
[illegible]

thoroughly safe nick, he had changed his own
he was a loyal man now."

I infer from your testimony that you fe
in retrospect that the State Department inte
was at fault in Oswald. Your considered opinio
that the assassination of the President was an
act of a dedicated Communist who sought to
further his cause as he understood it. Any of the
actions or statements that might tend to show
had recanted his communist beliefs were a
protective camouflage which apparently was
successful in all deceiving government officials.

In the light of your testimony before the
Warren Commission, I feel that you might w
to review the text of the F. B. I. report on
Harlem riots of July 18-23. The text publishe
in the New York Times of September 27, 1964
states the following:

"The evidence indicates that apart
from the actions of minor organizations or
irresponsible individuals there was no
systematic planning or organization of
of the city riots"

May I refer you to my letter of Sept
23, 1964 which cites the connection of Mobil
for youth with the riots in Harlem. It is dis
established that officials of this agency have
Communist backgrounds. The officials and

with Bayard Rustin whose record of Communist affiliation has long been public knowledge. I am certain, in the light of your testimony about Oswald, that you would completely ignore his subsequent pious claims of conversion to non-violence.

The New York Times of September 22, 1964 published a retrospective story of Rustin's collaboration with acting Mayor Screvane in aborting a plot to explode three cases of dynamite on the first night of the riots which had taken place two months before. Rustin belated revelation is hardly consistent with the thesis that there was no systematic planning or organization of the riots. Even the Civil Rights organizations have shied away from Rustin on the grounds that he is "vulnerable." Simple logic would require that Rustin be regarded as a dedicated Communist and that his statements and acts be evaluated in the light of that premise.

To refresh your memory, Mr. Bayard Rustin, after he led the first New York City school boycott was an honored guest at the Soviet Embassy in New York. Mr. Rustin apparently makes no secret of his Communist sympathies. I recall further that at the great march on Washington he administered the pledge to

Communist yectual of the clenched fist.

I assume, of course, that your Bureau ma
a close surveillance over Mr. Bayard Rustin
over any organizations with which he is
affiliated. Since Mobilization for Youth
at present prominently mentioned in the
as being under investigation, I trust, that
Rustin's connection with that agency is be
given due weight.

It is significant that yesterday's New York
News reports that City Investigation Commis
Hon Michel has had in his possession fo
over a month all the financial, personnel,
policy records of Mobilization for Youth.
State Senate Committee headed by Senato
Mavchi is demanding surrender of these
records.

I believe that the Federal Governme
should have a priority claim on these
records which bear directly on matt
of national security including the Ha
riots and the assassination of President
Kennedy.

Yours truly,
Reuben A. Lo

S. C. LYONS

Dry Branch, Georgia
30 September 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Lee Anderson, Editor
Chattanooga News-Free Press
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Anderson,

The "welkin has rung" with preelection "whitewash" by publication of The Warren Report, - apparently designed to help purify the image of the New Frontier & LBJ in respect to their notorious softness on Communism.

Despite Oswald's comings and goings to Russia, the U.S.S.R. is"clean as a beagle's tooth" in respect to the assassination - according to Warren.

However, I feel that the "News-Free Press" (on its 28 September front page) published part - but not all - of a very significant point.

The headline read "FBI Didn't Pass On Its Data On Oswald", and follows it with much detail concerning the suspicious actions of Oswald, already well known to the FBI before November 1963.

NOTHING - so far as I could find - WAS SAID, - OR ASKED - ABOUT, - "WHY DIDN'T BOBBY KENNEDY - WHO (as U.S. Attorney General) IS J. EDGAR HOOVER'S BOSS - ORDER HIS FBI AND THE SECRET SERVICE, et al TO KEEP OSWALD UNDER CLOSE SURVEILLANCE?"

Sincerely,

S. C. Lyons

S. C. Lyons

REC 14 62-109090-257

cc: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Mr. James C. Davis

9 OCT 2 1964

no each copy

CORRESP & REC

September 30, 1964
Green River, Wyoming

Chief Justice Earl Warren
United States Supreme Court
U. S. Supreme Court Building
Washington, D. C.

Your Honor:

Reference is made to the assertion of the Report on the loss of our late President Kennedy by which the people are to understand that some of the CAUSE fo our loss of him is attributed to what seems as being a lack of liason between the Sec Service, F.B.I., and a local police force.

And reference is made to the assertion that all policing forces involved failed to make a thorough search of the route to be followed.

Your Honor, may we not inquire more deeply into those assertions? Ma we not account for what APPEARS to be (or looks like) a failure on the part of the Secret Service & FBI by inquiring whether those policing forces have any right to search & seizure in view of our American Constitution under any circumstances wit they, themselves, falling into the category of "lawbreakers"? Where those polic ing forces to date have demonstrated their awareness of the American Constitution on search & seizure by a powerful RESTRAINT.... and have even demonstrated an awareness of COLLUSION by minding their own business until called for.

I personally feel apprehensive over the recommendation which would combine the Secret Service & FBI--or do away with one or the other. By interpreta I mean that I find reason to be apprehensive when a CHANGE is recommended wher people OUTSIDE those policing forces would get access to their data, methods, & techniques during that CHANGE. Such a CHANGE--even theoretically--is absolut el dangerous during these times of powerful, potential enemies.

REC 14 62-109090-258

Also to consider is the Statute of Limitations...whereby it must be unlawful for anyone to cause anyone else to be considered & judged on the basis of d more than 3 years exactly old. Therefore, the FBI was lawfully correct to NOT ma any data available over 3 years old to anyone else--all policing forces included.

1 OCT 9 1964

The FBI has certainly commanded a greater general RESPECT from the public in recent times due to that policing forces acute sense for LAWFUL ACTION on its own past. Unless such a fundamental force of our government exercises the greatest care over its own lawful actions, it rapidly becomes not only wide open to criticism but also wide open to being FEARED rather than respected. When criticis & fear enters, the danger of a totalitarian police force enters also.

FBI
56 OCT 14 1964

no ack - copy

The Statute of Limitations had the direct effect of challenging the FBI particularly to speed-up its work.... in turn which forced it to become a more sp acting, efficient organization. That is as things should be. Since any accused is to speedy justice, then it follows that Society is obligated to provide that speedy opportunity unto justice; & the FBI has surely spared no corner-cutting to fulfill t obligation to the accused in the name of society.

I have to reflect back to the attempt upon the life of President Truma recall the job done by the people assigned to protect him.

Within the limits of the law prescribed by our Constitution, I simply find an instance that the Secret Service & FBI have let us down within the jurisdic assigned to them. If they had overstepped themselves, so called "local authoriti would have been at their throats... charging them & criticising them about "feder intervention into local affairs."

There are surely instances where "local authorities" are infiltrated-- that federal data could not be made available without adding to potential danger. T surely must be considered quietly. There are lots of people today who are still reluctant to forget a "local authority" such as the Denver Police Force a while ba

Your Honor, I appeal to your Commission for an amendment to the re on the basis of "NEW ENLIGHTENMENT" to fully support the Secret Service & th FBI--and to recommend a speedy, gradual increase in their forces with men & w of the highest, highest integrity they can find and train... if they want them and n them to insure a greater security for all of us.

To be SECURE both in person and place, we have to have policing for that are... to the man... completely within all LAW even during investigation, or suspecting, or pursuing, or prosecuting... or defending... or protecting.

I doubt that we could ever be right to allow that the Secret Service or is (or was) LAX when each one was staying within the limits of Law and yet doing utmost to do their job fully.

Whatever the FLAW may be, that FLAW which cost us a very great n began somewhere in the LACK OF FACTS OR EVIDENCE for absolute prosecutio Maj. General Walker was shot at. Even if we knew the probably location of the WEAPON, do we have the right to SEARCH & SEIZE for it? And would we not en our Constitution to find or make such a "right"?

If we eliminate magnitude as a dimension from the act by which we lo President Kennedy, we see clearly that an act against a Law of Nature was carri Our job, then, is to use our Constitution as well as all of its Spirit & Intent prece documents to LEGISLATE in such wise that such an act-potential would be minim so to speak. Essentially, I believe Jesus Christ had just that job in mind first and

In view of the fact the "Society of Dallas" absolutely failed its obligat to protect a suspects Constitutional Rights, such that a "fair, impartial jury" wo have been impossible anywhere, the evidence was there that the Secret Service & had prior reason(s) to NOT give up its data.

The problem, then, is how to lawfully secure our President in his pe & place when and if there is a reason(s) to maintain a gap between federal & loca authorities.

Re spectfully yours

C. W. Lewis

Marvine Hotel
Casper, Wyoming

cc Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

COPY:crt

2V FE

Camden, 20, Ark
Dec. 22, 1963

Chief Justice Earl Warren
United States Supreme Court
U.S. Supreme Court Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the assassination of the late President Kennedy. It is with the people's understanding that when the cause for their loss of time is attributed to just cause of being out of line of duty, Secret Service, F.B.I. and local police force.

And reference is made to the country that a policing force criticism failed to make a thorough search for the route to be followed.

Why, then, are we not inquire more closely these assertions? Why are not adequate safeguards (or "rails like") in placing on the part of the Secret Service & F.B.I. by imposing criticism those policing forces have any right to search & seizure view of our American Constitution under any circumstances without they, themselves, falling into category of lawbreakers?— when these policing forces "side" have demonstrated their ignorance of the American Constitution re search & seizure by a peaceful restraint..... and have also demonstrated carelessness of collusion by murdering their own suspects until called-for.

I personally feel apprehensive over the manner which would endure the Secret Service & F.B.I. to do away with one or the other. By investigate I mean that I find reason to be apprehensive when a change is recommended whereby people outside those policing forces would get access to their data, methods, & techniques during that change. Such a change — even theoretically — is absolutely dangerous during these times. A powerful, potential enemies.

Also to consider is the Statute of Limitations which it must be unlawful for anyone to cause

[illegible] sir [illegible] ...
[illegible] ...
[illegible] ...
[

3315 Rowland Place, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Warren

Dear Mr. de Toledano:

I read your column of October 2nd entitled "The FBI and the Warren Commission" and want to express my appreciation for the excellent manner in which you set forth the responsibilities of the FBI.

Your perceptive and hard-hitting presentation certainly serves to clarify our role to your readers, and you may be sure all of us in this Bureau are grateful for your outstanding support.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
OCT 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

1 ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Belmont (sent with copy of memo to Acting Attorney General)

NOTE: Mr. de Toledano is on the mailing list to receive the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin, and we have had cordial correspondence with him in the past.

REC 14 62-109090-259

DFC:mlk(6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Carper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 OCT 9 1964

56 OCT 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI - READING ROOM
3 21 PM '64

FROM KING FEATURES SYNDICATE, 235 EAST 45 ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.,
FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2,1964

In WASHINGTON

BY RALPH DE TOLEDANO

THE FBI AND THE WARREN COMMISSION

Although the Warren Commission's report on the murder of President Kennedy is only mildly critical of the FBI, the profession carpers have seized on a few words in the "conclusions and recommendations" in an effort to make a federal case of them.

The words seized upon charge the FBI with failing to realize that Lee Harvey Oswald, the Marxist murderer, was "a potential threat to the safety of the President."

That a Commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren should make this comment is, to begin with, a little ironic. The Supreme Court which Mr. Warren heads--and the civil liberties organizations which sustain his views--would have been the first to decry any "preventive" steps against the assorted Oswalds of this country.

In a city like New York, for example, the FBI would be compelled to round up and hold in preventive custody scores of individuals whose records as subversives and men of leftist violence are far worse than that of Lee Oswald. There are men loose in this country today who served on the "liquidation squads" of the Soviet underground, who studied tactics of subversion and violence at the Lenin school in Moscow, or who served their gory terms as "apparatchiks" of the Russian secret police.

Should such persons be held by the FBI or by local police whenever the President was within the localities they inhabit, the American Civil Liberties Union would rise up in indignation and horror at what would undoubtedly be called "police state treatment"--and a review by the Supreme Court would lead to a decision calling the practice unconstitutional.

I am not a lawyer, but I believe the court would be justified in this ruling. The United States does not punish or restrain "potential threats" of any kind. No one can tell what man will give in to lethal impulses. A conspiracy is something else again. A plot carries beyond the "potential" to the actual. In Lee Oswald's case, the Warren Commission insists that the act was irrational. No police or investigative force can delve into a man's mind, which is what the Warren Commission seems to be asking the FBI to do.

There is a great and tragic irony to the events which led to the murder of President Kennedy. The people who now criticize the FBI were those who dragged a red herring across the paths of understanding and action in the days before the terrible event. These people, with extremist insistence, argued at the top of their lungs that the real danger was the so-called "radical right"--whereas the radical left was no longer of any consequence. So loud were their voices that they drowned out reason and logic.

(MORE)

The first attempt at assassination in Texas was aimed at General Edwin A. Walker, a somewhat pathetic "leader" with no troops But this indication of murderous intent was brushed aside as of no consequence. Had the Walker attempt been investigated thoroughly, President Kennedy would probably be alive today.

There was, however, little interest in the case in Washington--certainly none in the higher echelons of the Justice Department. And this lack of interest was purely political. The target of the Justice Department was the radical right. So obsessive was the thinking that the Walker case was dismissed with the suggestion that the shots had been fired by a "rightist" to gain sympathy for the general.

If there was bad liaison between the Secret Service and the FBI, this might not have been so had the leadership in Washington and certain pundits of the press not focussed all their attention on the wrong subjects. To hear them or read them, there were rabid rightists under every bed. Why, therefore, should either the FBI or the Secret Service concern itself with one confused--and we are told--solitary Castroite.

The fact startlingly clear in the Warren Commission Report is that no amount of care could have saved Mr. Kennedy--or any President, for that matter. General de Gaulle is perhaps the best guarded man in the world today,but he is still being fired on, though word of the latter attempts has been suppressed by the French government.

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(MJF)

October 6, 1964

7 11 REC 62-109090-266

Mr. G. U. Porter
5338 East 9th Street
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Porter:

Thank you for your telegram of October 3rd.

You may be sure your complimentary comments and the support you expressed in your communication mean a great deal to me, and I want you to know of my appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DFC:ems
(3)

MAILED 9
OCT 6 - 1964
COMM-FBI

OCT 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 3 1964

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

BIA002 109A EDT OCT 3 64 OA020 LD743

L TSA437 NL PD TUCSON ARIZ 2

J EDGAR HOOVER, FBI

DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHDC

PLEASE KNOW THAT MY FAMILY AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER CITIZENS RESENT THE UNJUST CRITICISM OF THE FBI RESULTING FROM THE WARREN REPORT. YOUR DEEP PATRIOTISM AND DEVOTION TO DUTY CANNOT AND WILL NOT BE SMEARED BY THE SINISTER CONSPIRACY IN OUR MIDST WITHOUT A REKONING BY THE PEOPLE

REC 18 62-109090-260

G U PORTER 5338 EAST 9TH ST TUCSON ARIZ.

ack 10-6-64

10 OCT 9 1964

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: September 30, 1964

To: Director, FBI (62-109060)

From: Legat, Paris (62-148)(RUC)

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is an article which appeared in France-Soir, a daily French newspaper, on September 29, 1964, reporting the publication of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy. The article quotes the report in resolving several questions which may exist in the minds of French readers. It is noted that the last question asked is "Could the attack against President Kennedy have been avoided?" The answer given by the newspaper is "Yes, if the local police and the FBI had better coordinated their preventive efforts."

Warren Commission

3 - Bureau (ENCL: 1)
(1 - Liaison)
1 - Paris
NWP:ij
(4)

62-109090-2611

ENCLOSURE

79 OCT 14 1964

FD-350 (4-3-64)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

En page de garde du rapport Warren, la photo du président.

Le passage le plus émouvant du rapport sur l'assassinat du président U.S.

«Jack, je t'aime» Kennedy, cria Jackie

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

France-Soir
Paris, France

Page 5

Date: September 29, 1964
Edition: Morning edition
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Paris

261

ENCL

(De notre envoyé spécial permanent A. de SEGONZAC.)

WASHINGTON, 28 septembre (par fil spécial).

L'affaire Kennedy est close. C'est du moins ce que pensent la grande majorité des Américains après la publication dimanche soir du rapport Warren.

Présidée par le juge Warren, président de la Cour suprême, la plus haute instance judiciaire américaine, dont l'objectivité et l'indépendance ne sont pas contestées outre-Atlantique, la commission a, pendant dix mois entendu 552 témoins, analysé 30.000 pages de rapport où la police fédérale avait consigné 27.000 interrogatoires et auditions.

Toutes les techniques de la criminalogie ont été mises en œuvre, de l'examen des empreintes digitales à l'analyse spectrographique (d'un cheveu trouvé sur la couverture qui enveloppait le fusil, identique aux cheveux d'Oswald).

Les conclusions de la commission, les documents et témoignages sur lesquels elle s'est appuyée tiennent dans un ouvrage de 887 pages et 300.000 mots qui se résument en une phrase : Oswald a tué Kennedy et a agi seul et sans complice.

Robert Kennedy, frère et proche collaborateur du Président assassiné, ancien ministre de la Justice a publié un communiqué pour appuyer cette conclusion. Me Belli, avocat de J. Ruby (l'assassin de l'assassin) s'est déclaré également d'accord avec le rapport Warren. Le « New-York Herald » écrit de son côté : « Le rapport porte le sceau de la vérité », et le « New-York Times » parle d'un « admirable effort pour établir la vérité. »

La mère d'Oswald, en revanche, croit toujours à l'innocence de son fils. «

Le président Johnson a nommé une commission (comprenant notamment le ministre des Finances D. Dillon et le chef des services secrets J. Mc Cone) pour étudier la mise en œuvre des recommandations de la Commission Warren au sujet de la sécurité présidentielle. Il est possible qu'elle envisage de retirer, en totalité ou en partie, aux services secrets, la protection du président.

Un étrange regard

Tout en répondant aux questions les plus troublantes soulevées par l'assassinat du président des U.S.A. le 22 novembre dernier à Dallas (voir ci-dessous) le rapport contient un témoignage bouleversant, celui de Jackie Kennedy.

Jackie Kennedy a crié : « Mon Dieu, ils ont abattu mon mari. Je l'aime Jack », au moment même où le Président était mortellement blessé, révèle le rapport Warren.

Dès le premier coup de feu elle vit son mari porter la main à son front avec un étrange regard, elle-même avança sa main gauche jusqu'à la gorge du Président. « Puis elle entendit le second coup de feu et vit éclater le crâne du Président sous l'impact de la balle », dit encore le rapport qui précise que Jacqueline Kennedy ne se souvient pas d'avoir grimpé sur le siège arrière au moment du drame.

Toujours selon le rapport, cependant Mme Kennedy serait probablement tombée à la renverse et aurait pu se tuer ou se blesser, si l'agent secret Clinton Hill ne l'avait pas repoussée en avant.

Question. — Oswald était-il vraiment l'assassin ?

REPONSE. — Oui.

Dans le rapport, les photos d'Oswald.

Q. — Oswald avait-il des complices?

R. — La commission n'a trouvé aucune preuve digne de foi selon laquelle il aurait fait partie d'une conjuration intérieure ou étrangère quelconque.

Q. — Etait-il un agent communiste?

R. — Il n'existe aucune preuve digne de foi selon laquelle Oswald était un agent soviétique.

Documents sur la vie d'Oswald à Minsk.

Q. — S'agissait-il d'une conjuration de la droite?

R. — La commission n'a trouvé aucune preuve selon laquelle les vues extrémistes exprimées à l'endroit du président Kennedy par certains groupes de droite de Dallas ont eu un rapport avec le geste d'Oswald.

Kennedy l'avait prévu

WASHINGTON, 28 septembre (A.F.P.) — « Si on veut tirer sur le président des Etats-Unis ce n'est vraiment pas très difficile. Il suffit de trouver un bâtiment élevé et d'avoir un fusil à lunette. Il n'y a rien à faire pour se défendre contre un tel attentat », avait dit le président Kennedy à l'un de ses proches collaborateurs, Kenneth O'Donnell, le matin du jour où il fut assassiné.

Q. — Ruby (qui assassina Oswald le surlendemain du meurtre du président) connaissait-il Oswald?

R. — La commission a conclu qu'Oswald et Ruby n'entretenaient pas de relations de conjuration.

Q. — L'officier de police J.-D. Tippit (assassiné par Oswald alors qu'il tentait de l'arrêter) connaissait-il son assassin?

R. — L'enquête n'a révélé aucune preuve selon laquelle Oswald et Tippit se seraient connus.

Q. — La carabine d'Oswald était-elle l'arme du crime?

R. — Les fragments de balles et les douilles découverts correspondent à la carabine Mannlicher-Carcano d'Oswald, n° C. 2766.

Q. — Combien de coups de feu ont été tirés?

R. — Deux balles sont probablement à l'origine des blessures du président et du gouverneur Connally. Trois coups de feu ont été tirés, une balle a probablement manqué la voiture.

Le gouverneur Connally : « Ce n'est pas la première balle qui m'a atteint »

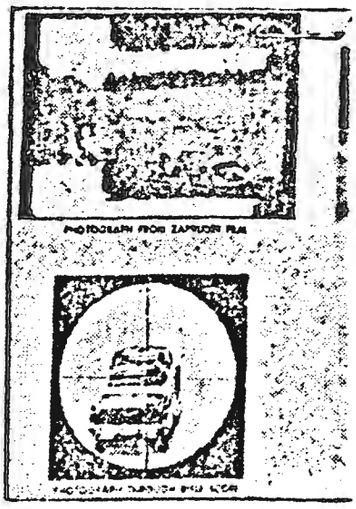
AUSTIN (Texas), 28 sept. (U.P.I.). — Le gouverneur du Texas, M. John Connally, qui fut grièvement blessé à côté du président Kennedy, est en désaccord avec le passage du rapport Warren concernant les coups de feu tirés le jour de l'assassinat. « Je suis persuadé, sans l'ombre d'un doute, que ce n'est pas le premier coup de feu qui m'a atteint (thèse du rapport). J'ai entendu le premier coup de feu et je me suis retourné pour voir le président... J'ai senti l'impact de la deuxième balle, sans entendre le coup. Mais j'ai entendu le troisième coup de feu atteindre le président Kennedy et j'ai vu les résultats. »

Q. — Le pare-brise de l'auto présidentielle fut-il percé par une balle tirée de face, du pont sur lequel le convoi allait s'engager?

R. — Non. Il fut éraflé par un éclat d'un projectile tiré par Oswald. Aucun coup de feu ne fut tiré du pont.

Q. — Oswald était-il bon tireur?

R. — Oswald était un tireur d'élite à la carabine M-1



La voiture, telle que la vit le tueur

Q. — A-t-il pu tirer aussi vite?

R. — Des essais approfon effectués ont démontré qu'il ét possible de tirer trois balles a la carabine en cinq secondes

Q. — Oswald était-il en Russie agent de la C.I.A. ou du F.B.I

R. — Mrs Marguerite Osw (la mère de Lee Harvey Oswa a fréquemment exprimé l'opin que son fils était un tel age mais elle a déclaré devant commission : « Je ne peux prouver que Lee ait été agent. » Les directeurs de C.I.A. et du F.B.I. ont décl devant la commission qu'Osw n'avait jamais été employé aucun des deux organismes à titre quelconque.

Q. — L'attentat contre le présid Kennedy aurait-il pu être évi

R. — Oui, si la police loc et le F.B.I. avaient mieux c donné leurs enquêtes préventi

« Sources sûres mais confidentielles » précise la commission Warren

WASHINGTON, 28 septembre (A P.). — La commission Warren s'es appuyée en partie sur des rensei gnements confidentiels qu'elle esti me ne pouvoir désigner, pour décla rer Lee Harvey Oswald coupable de l'assassinat du président Kennedy.

C'est ainsi que « des sources extrêmement sûres » au Mexique ont fourni des informations sur le voyage effectué par Oswald dans ce pays. « L'identité de ces informateurs ne saurait être révélée, sans annihiler leur utilité à l'avenir pour les Etats-Unis », précise le rapport.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

RBORE
HINES
Sroder

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed herewith is the July 14, 1964 issue of the Liberty magazine which is a Canadian publication. On page 13 of this issue there appears an article by "Norman Similas, as told to Ken Armstrong." We call your attention to the second column of page 13 in which it is stated "one of the pictures I took as the presidental [sic] car passed, showed two figures beside the gun barrel in the window. A reporter for the Dallas Times also saw two figures. His newspaper published that story too. I have never heard another reference to it since."

We request that your Bureau contact the author of this article and obtain if possible the photograph referred to therein. We also request that you determine the name of the reporter referred to in the article in order to ascertain whether such a picture ever existed.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 9 1964

SEP 1964

SIX

EXPEDITE

SEP 1964

9/4/64

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Rogge

AIRTEL

62-109096

To: Legat, Ottawa (Enc)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

The President's Commission by letter dated 9/3/64 furnished excerpts from the July 15, 1964, issue of "Liberty" magazine, a Canadian publication copies of which are enclosed for Legat, Ottawa and Dallas. The Commission makes reference to page 13 of this issue concerning an article by one "Norman Similas as told to Ken Armstrong" and specifically the second column on page 13 in which it is stated 'one of the pictures I took as the presidential car passed, showed two figures beside the gun barrel in the window. A reporter for the Dallas Times also saw two figures. His newspaper published that story too. I have never heard another reference to it since."

The Commission requests the author of the article be contacted and if possible obtain the photograph referred to. The Commission also requests that the Bureau determine the name of the presumably Dallas Times reporter referred to in the article in order to "ascertain whether such a picture ever existed.

According to the N. W. Ayer and Son's 1964 issue of the Directory of Newspaper and Periodicals "Liberty" magazine is a monthly Canadian publication printed in Toronto, Canada by the Fengate Publishing Co., 55 York Street, Toronto. The editor of the magazine is reportedly John Dalrymple.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc)
1 - Foreign Liaison (Orally approved by SA J. J. Foarde, Jr., 9/
RDR:imt
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

SEP 4 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6 OCT 16 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to Legat, Ottawa
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

No information identifiable with Norman Similas or Ken Armstrong with a locality in Canada could be identified in Bureau files.

Legat, Ottawa, through sources endeavor to comply with Commission's request at earliest practicable time. Furnish results of investigation in appropriate letterhead memorandum without property stamp for dissemination to the President's Commission. If the photograph is obtained, duplicate copies will be made at the Bureau. Should the identity of the Dallas Times reporter be ascertained, furnish identity by cablegram so that appropriate continental investigation can be initiated. Advise the Bureau of any delays anticipated in complying with Commission's request.

Although the Commission has not requested further investigation in this matter, it is noted in the concluding paragraph of this article there is a statement an additional installment was to appear in the August, 1964, issue. Legat, Ottawa, through sources endeavor to obtain a copy of this issue for the Bureau's review and evaluation.

NOTE:

The allegation by the author possibly refers to photographs of two Negroes directly below the floor from which the shots which killed President Kennedy were fired. The Commission is fully aware of this photograph taken immediately after the last shot. We have never developed any evidence or information disclosing that an actual rifle barrel was photographed, although some witnesses have stated they saw a rifle barrel being withdrawn from the window after the last shot. When the results are received the Commission will be promptly notified.

September 19, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

O
Presidents
Commission

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This letter confirms a telephone conversation of this date between Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff and Special Agent Cortlandt Cunningham of your Bureau.

Mr. Redlich requested that the rifle used in the assassination be tested outdoors to determine whether a flame is visible from the muzzle of this weapon when it is fired. If possible, we would like this test to be performed on Monday, September 21, 1964.

We further request that the results of this test be forwarded by telephone either to Mr. Redlich or to Mr. Howard P. Willens of the Commission staff and that the results then be confirmed by letter.

Your cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 12 1964

6 OCT 21 1964

CENTRAL FILES NO. 105-82015

WOLPER PRODUCTIONS INC.

September 21, 1964

Mr. Edward Kemper
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kemper:

I enclose a script for the first one hour and forty-five minutes of the two hour and ten minute production, FOUR DAYS IN NOVEMBER. The last twenty minutes are about the funeral and has no reference to Oswald or Ruby, or any other details in Dallas, but rather are mostly the eulogy and films of the actual funeral.

The script has been read by the Warren Commission. While they did not give us any information on what we may have left out, they did tell us that what is in it is accurate. We did remove one scene which they told us was not verified.

After you have read the script, I would appreciate a call to hear any of your comments -- first, as to accuracy or any errors and, second, as to your own personal opinion. If there is any other way we can be of assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us and we will be only too happy to oblige.

62-109090 Yours very truly,

WOLPER PRODUCTIONS, INC.

David L. Wolper
President

ENCLOSURE

DLW/vf

P. S. When a final script is prepared in about a week, I will forward it to you for your files.

D. L. W.

79 OCT 12 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. Branigan to Sullivan
Unrecorded 9-22-64

PAGE NO. ALL

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

21

STATE DEPT.

REFERRAL

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Belmont

LEE HARVEY OSWALD,
ALSO KNOWN AS
INTERNAL SECURITY-RUSSIA
CUBA

September 23, 1964

1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. E. C. Kemper, Jr.
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan (J.C. Stokes)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (H. C. Swanson)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

By letter dated September 21, 1964, Mr. David L. Wolper, President, Wolper Productions, Incorporated, furnished the script for the first one hour and forty-five minutes of a two hour and ten minute motion picture "Four Days in November which is to be released on October 6, 1964, in Washington, D. C., and then afforded nation-wide distribution.

According to the letter the remainder of the script relates to President Kennedy's funeral. Mr. Wolper requested our comments as to the accuracy of the script and our opinion of it.

Supervisors in the General Investigative Division and Domestic Intelligence Division familiar with the Oswald and related investigations have reviewed the script and the following inaccuracies of possible pertinence were noted:

On page four, item six, it is indicated Dallas papers published the President's probable route on November 16, 1963, six days before his visit.

The route was not published until November 19, 1963, as the final commitmen was not agreed upon until November 18, 1963.

On page five, item eight, it is indicated that the Dallas Police Department in cooperation with the Secret Service and "other Government agencies" assisted in the security measures prior to the President's visit.

This would imply that "other Government agencies" were responsible for physical security arrangements whereas this is the responsibility of the Secret Service.

On page thirty, item seventy-nine, in dramatizing the actions taken immediately after the assassination, it is stated that Oswald was reported missing from the Texas School Book Depository and that "Instantly the call goes out --- pick up Lee Harvey Oswald."

62-109090

- 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
- 62-109090 (President's Commission)

tDR:lmt
(12)

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 6 1964

68 OCT 12 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

This is erroneous as Oswald was not missed until about 12:45 pm and the police had not started to check on his whereabouts until after he was arrested for the shooting of Tippit. Since the assassination occurred at 12:30 pm and Tippit's shooting was reported at 1:18 pm, the above statement would imply that Oswald's identity was known much sooner than actually known.

On page thirty-six, item ninety-eight, it is stated at 1:25 pm the police were hunting Oswald. The same objection set out above applies here as the Dallas Police Department did not commence looking for Oswald until later, only to realize he had already been arrested.

On page thirty-seven, item one hundred, it is indicated Officer J. D. Tippit was shot three times.

Four slugs were removed from Tippit's body.

On page thirty-seven, item one hundred and two, it is indicated that shoe salesman John Brewer was alerted by a radio description and followed Oswald to the Texas theater (where he was later arrested).

John Brewer followed Oswald because he acted suspicious and he saw Oswald with a gun and not because of any description of Oswald as none was available at that time.

On page fifty-three, item one hundred and forty, it is stated that the paraffin test was one of the links connecting Oswald with the assassination weapon.

This is erroneous as these tests were essentially negative and our Laboratory experts have so testified before the President's Commission. In addition highly technical examinations made by the Atomic Energy Commission and our Laboratory on the paraffin casts could not connect Oswald with the rifle.

On page fifty-four, item one hundred and forty-one, it is indicated that certain maps found at Oswald's residence were incriminating.

This is completely inaccurate. They were not incriminating.

On page sixty, item one hundred and fifty-nine, it is indicated Oswald at five years of age had already spent two years in a boarding institution.

CONTINUED - OVER

Oswald only spent thirteen months in a boarding institution at five years of age.

On page sixty-nine, item one hundred and eighty-five, it is indicated that on Sunday (November 24, 1963) Jack Ruby took a dip in his apartment house swimming pool.

Our investigation has failed to disclose any such swim, however, he did go to the apartment house "washateria" for a short period in the morning.

RECOMMENDATION.

That the above inaccuracies be brought to the attention of Mr. Wolper by the Crime Records Division.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: September 23, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: FOREIGN TELEVISION PROGRAM ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA)

You have previously been advised of the fact that the USIA, with the con of the White House and with the cooperation of the Warren Commission, is preparing motion picture of 30 minutes duration for showing overseas which will be based on the Commission report. Since last August, the USIA has been in contact with the Bureau a has asked our cooperation in the filming of certain scenes which are set out below. W have not moved on this project until we have a specific green light from the Commissi to do so.

Reference is made to memo Rosen to Belmont dated 8/11/64 wherein Inspector Malley contacted Rankin on this matter and where he advised that the Presid Commission does not desire the Bureau to furnish any specific information at that tim and that they should contact the Commission and discuss the matter in detail.

On 9/21/64, Mr. Rankin called Kemper and stated that it would be perf satisfactory for the Bureau to cooperate with USIA and further that they had read and approved the script.

The producer of the show is Mr. Marvin Lipman, and he visited the Bureau on 9/22/64 after getting the "go ahead" from Rankin. He said that they would the following:

1. A brief scene which would show 4 or 5 Agents walking into the front door (exterior the Commission offices. This would be carried over narration indicating that the Commission had full support of all law enforcement offices, including the FBI.

2. They would like to have the actual Agent from the Laboratory who testified before Commission in connection with firearms identification. This would be SA Robert A. Frazier. He would give a very brief resume of his findings. (What he would say wou be prepared by USIA and approved by us and by the Commission.)

(Continued on next page.)

62-109090
3 ENCLOSURES
NOT RECORDED
155 OCT 14 1964
21 OCT 14 1964

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones
ECK:amr (7)

56 OCT 16 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

3. Same situation as to the Document examiner who would be SA James C. Cadigan. It was his examinations which tied Oswald to the order for the gun, the order for the Post Office box and the money order. (Arrangements for text would be same as above

4. They desire the same thing in connection with the fingerprint examiner, who would be Sebastian F. Latona. (Text would be the same as stipulated above.)

Mr. Lipman in addition asked for numerous exhibits, documents, make ups, etc. Kemper advised him that these were in the possession of the Commission a they would have to secure them through the Commission.

Mr. Lipman said that the script is still in the process of being prepare and the minute it is prepared we would have an opportunity to review it.

RECOMMENDATION:

This, of course, is merely a status memorandum to bring this matter t to date. If there are no objections, we will proceed to work cautiously with USIA and follow this project very, very closely. Anything to be done will first be cleared with t Director and with the Commission.

9-23-64

September 23, 1964

I think this is advisable from the standpoint that it would be well to get across the message to foreign audiences that the FBI worked closely with the Warren Commission and performed the authoritative investigation upon which the findings are based.

From a public relations standpoint this puts the Bureau on the side of right and will minimize any public feeling that the FBI was remiss in this matter or had something to hide.

A... Belmont

AHB:hmm

FBI

61 OCT 16 1964

September 24, 1964

Pursuant to Mr. Tolson's request, my views are as follows:

We should keep in mind that regardless of our cooperation or participation that this motion picture will be released and, therefore, it would be to the Bureau's advantage to insure that our position and the outstanding work the Bureau performed in connection with the President's assassination are presented in the most favorable light and this can be accomplished only by our participating in this project.

It would seem clear, however, that prior to committing ourselves further we should review the entire script and the report to be issued this weekend prepared by the Warren Commission.

Mr. Belmont states in his note that it would be advisable to get across the message that the FBI worked closely with the Warren Commission and performed the authoritative investigation upon which the "findings" are based. I agree with this with the exception that if the "findings" are critical of the Bureau, I doubt that we should be in the position of supporting the Commission's findings.

W. C. Sullivan

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 12 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

OCT 12 1964

61 OCT 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2915

9/24/64

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I agree with the observations of Belmor
DeLoach, and Sullivan and would like t
that the film is being prepared for fore
consumption. It would seem that what
important is that we get a proper imag
United States at the outset and that ste
be taken to get this image in the hands
appropriate news media as early as possible.
There can be no doubt that the Commission's
report could never have been prepared if it
had not been for the facilities of the FBI.

I assume that the above action is being taken
but nevertheless mention it because it becomes
so obvious upon reading the action being taken
by USIA and would certainly suggest that we
have ready access to the film which USIA plans
to put out.

A. Rosen

Gives no participation
to this now any other Warren
Commission [illegible]
[illegible] Commission.
I am opposed to Bureau
participation in
this film.
9-25

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 12 1964

FBI
61 OCT 16 1964

OCT 13 1964

SENT

Warren Commission

62-109090-2284

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: September 28, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: FOREIGN TELEVISION PROGRAM ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA)

Reference is made to my memorandum September 23, 1964, wherein it was recommended that we proceed cautiously with USIA in connection with the 30-minute television program based on the Warren report.

On September 28, 1964, in accordance with the Director's instructions, Inspector Kemper called Mr. Marvin Lipman, producer of the show with USIA (telephone 962-6961) and advised him that due to our heavy responsibilities we would not be able to cooperate with them in connection with this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

V 62-109090

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

ECK:amr
(8)

21 OCT 14 1964

56 OCT 16 1964

FILE

Sept. 28, 64
555 - 27 St.
San Francisco 14, Cal.

Mr. Belmo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Caspe
Mr. Callah
Mr. Conra
Mr. Dolso
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sulliv
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotte
Tele. Room
Miss Holm
Miss Gand

Mr. Edgar Hoover
U. S. Dept. of Justice Bldg.

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty to send you the enclosed leaflet since you are evidently not aware of what is going on behind the scenes in this country.

I always had the highest respect for your and your staff's acumen but if you can say that Communists had hardly an influence in the recent riots or in the Civil Right Movement, - if you can declare that Lee Oswald committed the murder on his own and not as a tool of the Red conspiracy then I feel sorry for you and I fear for us all!

Any wholesale onslaught on law and order nowadays will prove to be inspired by Communists for this is their first objective. Both, racial feelings and agitation are the cause of these riots for the Reds know how to incite hatred for the police which is the main obstacle to desired chaos.

Either you fail to discern the facts as many citizens do from their own observations or you are muzzled by our present administration which is easing our country into accomodation with Moscow and into ultimate sovietisation.

In any case this is a very sad, disappointing and alarming state of affairs. The Communists can relax.

I hope you forgive my frankness. Very sincerely, Mr. Hoover,

Yours

Mrs. M. O'Shea

P.S. The motive for the murder? Kennedy was not considered cooperative, accomodating enough by the Soviets. They had studied Johnson thoroughly and had become convinced that he was their man. So he is. Very obliging. - - - Pardon my presumptiousness.

P. S. 2. The FBI agents are certainly entitled to a pay raise like everybody else at least. But it will hardly lower the increase in crime. It is rather the incredible leinency of the courts which takes the fear of punishment out of wrong doing.

62-109090

362

COPY:crt

66 OCT 22 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 9/23/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: IMPLEMENTATION OF WARREN COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Acting AG Katzenbach called at 4:15 p.m. to advise that he had been requested to attend a meeting of the President's Committee, consisting of himself; Secretary of Treasury Dillon; Mr. McCone; and Mr. Bundy, relative to the implementation of the Warren Commission recommendations.

He said he had a memorandum from Secretary Dillon which was to be considered at this meeting tomorrow morning at 11 a.m., and he would like to have us look it over and flag any items that appeared questionable on their face. He suggested that we copy this material and return the attached to him. I told him to send the material over and we would see what it was.

This appears to be a recommendation by Secret Service for an expanded program for the protection of the President, the Vice President, and their families, requiring about 20 months to implement and an expenditure of three million dollars.

It is suggested that we copy this and [illegible] it over tonight. It is doubtful that we can make any comment as it appears to be strictly the plans of Secret Service. We will have a memorandum on the Director's desk in the morning with a recommendation as to what we should tell Katzenbach.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 19 1964

AHB:CSH (4)
Enclosure

OCT 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT

FROM : MR. SULLIVAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-28-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Stokes

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

In response to your inquiry, this is to advise that we have not to date seen the testimony before the Commission of Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley or of Robert I. Bouck, Agent in Charge of the Protective Research Section of that agency. The facts, as we know them concerning Secret Service testimony before the Commission, follow:

On 4-13-64 Rankin told Inspector Malley that unnamed Secret Service representatives told the Commission that Secret Service would have had Oswald under surveillance in Dallas 11-22-63 had they been furnished information concerning his activities. On 4-17-64 this was discussed with Chief Rowley who was shocked and indignant. Rowley said that at no time was any question raised by the Commission concerning a possible surveillance of Oswald and that the only persons who could speak for Secret Service in that regard were himself and Bouck. Rowley said flatly that Secret Service would make no statement that Oswald would have been placed under surveillance as there was no information indicating the possibility of physical violence on his part. He said, therefore, Oswald would not have been placed under surveillance and he added that had Secret Service checked the School Book Depository Building they would have taken no action concerning Oswald as he was employed in the building.

On 4-23-64 Bouck of Secret Service testified before the Commission and on 4-24-64 Rankin told Malley that Bouck told the Commission some action probably would have been taken concerning Oswald had Secret Service been advised of his activities prior to the

JCS:hrt
(10)

62-109090

SOV

64 OCT 27 1964

OCT 21 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BELMONT
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

assassination. Rankin said that the 3 Commission members present during Bouck's testimony did not "buy" it and felt that Bouck was being evasive and attempting to look after his own position in the Secret Service.

Bouck's testimony on 4-23-64 followed the assurance of Chief Rowley on 4-22-64 that he would brief Bouck on the official position of Secret Service, namely that they would not have placed Oswald under surveillance even if they had information he was in Dallas in view of no history of physical violence and that had they checked the School Book Depository building they would have taken no action concerning Oswald as he was an employee there.

You (Belmont) testified before the Commission 5-6-64 and the Director presented his testimony 5-14-64. Chief Rowley testified before the Commission 6-18-64. Prior to testifying, Rowley asked to be permitted to review that portion of the Director's testimony and your testimony which related to Secret Service. He was permitted to see that testimony on 6-15-64 and at his request, Rowley on 6-17-64 personally met with the Director the day before he testified.

On 9-25-64 Inspector Thomas Kelly offered to furnish to Malley the transcript of the testimony of Agent in Charge Bouck.

As the full testimony of the Secret Service officials will not be made public for some time, it would be of interest for us to see exactly what they said to the Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Liaison request Secret Service to furnish us with the already offered testimony of Agent in Charge Bouck and the testimony of Chief Rowley.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Tolson
1 - Sullivan
1 - Bland

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: September 29, 1964

FROM : MR. BELMONT

SUBJECT: CHANGES BUREAU HAS EFFECTED IN DISSEMINATION TO SECRET SERVICE RELATIVE TO PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT SINCE 11/22/63

There is attached a memorandum to the Acting Attorney Gener regarding the changes the Bureau has effected in dissemination procedures to Secret Service since November 22, 1963. In our memora to the Acting Attorney General we have avoided any reference to the Security Index and have shown the changes in accordance with testimo before the Warren Commission.

We have included in the Acting Attorney General's memorandu the fact that we have disseminated approximately 18,000 names to Secret Service under the broadened criteria. We have reiterated to him the fact that we have loaned a total of 353 Agents to Secret Ser and due to our pressing and increasing responsibilities in the Civil Rights and criminal fields, we must be relieved of loaning personnel to Secret Service. We have pointed out the undesirability of divide responsibility in protection of the President.

ACTION:

There is attached the proposed memorandum to the Acting Attorney General.

There is also attached the memorandum from Assistant Direct Sullivan which goes into more detail on the changes that we made.

Enclosures 2
AMB:hmm
(7)

62-109098

OCT 16 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED AFTER 261 9-29-64

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

21

STATE

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
DATE: 9-29-64

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Stokes

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

This reviews pertinent portions of the on-the-record testimony before the Commission of Robert I. Bouck, Agent in Charge of Secret Service Protective Research Section, and of Chief James J. Rowley and responds to the Director's inquiry as to why we did not previously check Bouck's testimony.

Page 458 of the Commission's report records that Bouck expressed belief that the accumulation of facts known to the FBI should have constituted a sufficient basis to warn the Secret Service of the Oswald risk. This statement does not accurately record Bouck's testimony on this point and is definitely out of context. Bouck testified that Oswald's status as a defector would have been of no consequence to the Secret Service. Under questioning of Commissioner McCloy and Counsel Stern, he enumerated several factors developed re Oswald's background, two of which were not known at the time of the assassination and said that if all that information had been furnished, plus the fact that Oswald worked on the parade route, Secret Service would have "looked at that." He emphasized that he did not know that the FBI was aware of all the information about which he spoke and he expressed the opinion that this information was scattered through many Federal agencies.

Bouck did not make any statement to the effect that the Bureau should have furnished its information to the Secret Service at the time of the assassination. Elsewhere, he admitted that Secret Service had no written criteria defining threats to the President; that none of the known factors concerning Oswald in themselves indicated danger to the President; and that the agency knows of "tremendous numbers of people who are bad people that we don't keep an eye on." 62-109090

Chief Rowley, when asked what Secret Service would have done had Oswald's name been submitted to him at the time of the assassination, said "If...we had this present criteria, then we would investigate him." Rowley hedged his answer and did not

JCS:ant
(11)

ENCLOSURE

OCT 14 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

FBI
60 OCT 22 1964

SECRET INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

directly reply to Commissioner Dulles' inquiry and the matter was dropped. Rowley previously testified that there were no written criteria defining danger to the President; that written criteria were prepared and extended subsequent to the assassination. It was to the latter criteria he referred when answering Dulles' question as to what they would have done on 11-22-63.

Bouck testified on 4-23-64 and the Director has inquired why we did not check his testimony previously.

From the inception of this investigation, it has been our intention to render full and complete cooperation to the Commission. In the early stages, it was clear from information furnished by Rankin that the Commission did not desire to release to investigating agencies any of the testimony taken by the Commission from outside sources. Rankin confidentially and in general terms advised Malley in April, 1964, of some statements made by Bouck and unnamed Secret Service representatives. When pressed for specifics by Malley, Rankin became somewhat disturbed and said he was not at liberty to furnish the desired information. At the time, we weighed carefully the advisability of making inquiry at the Secret Service for we regarded it likely that such inquiry would get back to Rankin and cause him to distrust us. We decided then to talk to Rowley without indicating that our information came from the Commission or its staff and we so advised Rankin. To have asked to see testimony of Secret Service officials would have indicated to Secret Service that the source of our information was from within the Commission. For this reason, we did not seek out the actual testimony.

Furthermore, we did not want the Commission to gain the impression that we were endeavoring to thwart its wishes by way of attempting to gain access to information it did not want us to have at the time.

ACTION:

Foregoing is for information. Pertinent pages of Bouck's testimony attached.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Quash 'Get Hoover' Campaign

One disquieting footnote to the Warren report is the apparent glee in some quarters over criticism of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its director, J. Edgar Hoover.

This could develop into intensive renewal of the old leftist push to force Hoover out of the FBI, even though the wording of the Warren report itself does not offer very firm basis for such a campaign.

First put into words by the Daily Sketch of London, it is predictable that the cry will be taken up by the anti-Hoover forces in this country and played for all it's worth. Forecasting that U.S. public opinion will demand sweeping changes in the security system, the Sketch said:

"One possibility is the resignation of J. Edgar Hoover — Mr. G-Man."

The facts of the matter — which are certain to be obscured — are that primary responsibility for protection of the president lies with the Secret Service and not with the FBI, and that the high order of efficiency which characterizes the FBI is attributable in large measure to "Mr. G-Man" himself.

The Warren report said: "Although the FBI, in the normal exercise of its responsibility, had secured considerable information about Lee Harvey Oswald, it had no official responsibility, under the Secret Service criteria existing at the time of the President's trip to Dallas, to refer to the Secret Service the information it had about Oswald.

"The Commission has concluded, however, that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination. A more carefully coordinated treatment of Lee Oswald by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

There may be a generous helping of hindsight in the latter statement, but it seems clear that lack of communication between the Secret Service and the FBI is subject to criticism and corrective action.

It would be most unfortunate, however, if this criticism should be allowed to escalate into a new "get Hoover" campaign. Such a putsch would cast an unfavorable light on the entire Warren report.

Those who have charged from the beginning that the Warren commission was set up to do a whitewash job (on suggestion of the Communist Daily Worker, at that) would be given free ammunition for further attacks.

It should be nipped in the bud. And perhaps this could be done most effectively by an unequivocal statement from President Johnson.

This the President has never done.

62-[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
OCT 27 1964

58 OCT 28

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4

Palm Beach Times
West Palm Beach, Fla

EDITORIAL

Date: 9-[illegible]-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: [illegible]irkpatrick
Title: [illegible]rt Sites, Associate Editor "Quash 'Get Hoover' Campaign"
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Miami

Being Investigated

6-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

6-11
ST

TO : The Director

DATE: 7-22-64

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

O
WARREN Commission

Original filed in 62-109090

Pages 22243-22244. Senator Mansfield, (D) Montana, commended the members of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. He stated "There are those, I assume, who will find fault with the report; but certainly no American can find fault with the members who comprised the Commission." Mr. Mansfield advised that the President created a Panel under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Treasury, Douglas Dillon, to go over the recommendations made by the Commission. Mr. Mansfield stated "It is my further understanding that this Panel will meet with the President later this week." Senator Ruchel, (R) California, stated "The need for far greater security measures to protect our President is clear. So, too, is the need for complete and constant cooperation among all appropriate Federal agencies charged with guarding his life."

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
184 OCT 12 1964

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 7-22-64 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

OCT 13 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9-29-64

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: IMPLEMENTATION OF WARREN COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

We have reviewed the attached memorandum of 9-28-64 to the Acting Attorney General Katzenbach from Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon and its enclosures consisting of Secret Service Planning Document of 8-27-64 and a copy of Dillon's letter of 8-31-64 transmitting it to the Bureau of the Budget. On 9-28-64 Katzenbach asked us to look over this material and flag any items appearing questionable on their face in anticipation of a meeting of the President's Committee relative to the implementation of the Warren Commission recommendation, to be held 11 a.m., 9-29-64.

On enclosed memorandum Belmont to Tolson dated 9-28-64 reporting Katzenbach's request the Director noted: "O.K. I want to indicate we must be relieved of furnishing Agent personnel as our own burdens have more than tripled." H

The Secret Service document is captioned "Plan to Meet Requirements for Expanded Protection of the President and the Vice President of the United States." It provides for additional manpower (totaling 205 Agents, 5 technicians and 50 clerks), additional equipment, research and other support; will take about twenty months to implement; and will require expenditure of approximately $3,000,000 during that period.

Secret Service points out that while it has made changes in procedure and reorganized some internal operations since the assassination of President Kennedy, it believes these are not enough and that it is vital to take immediate action to improve its capabilities and performance in a number of areas. It states that expansion of facilities in the Protective Research Section (PRS) will require additional manpower; to insure technical security of locations used by the President; make surveys in advance of Presidential trips; provide 24-hour coverage in PRS; design an automated records system in PRS; and create a group of 5 Agents

Enc.
CMB:chs (8)
1 - Mr. Belmont;
1 - Mr. Conrad;
1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. Mohr;
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Brennan, Jr.
1 - Liaison

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
OCT 16 1964

CONTINUED OVER

79 OCT 20 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-

to maintain personal liaison with other agencies at the Seat of Government. The plans also include additional Agents for field offices and calls for expansion and improvement of training facilities including development of a new training facility at Beltsville, Maryland.

Technical and protective equipment and aids proposed include body protection equipment, intrusion detection and emergency lighting systems at the White House, and 101 new automobiles with two-way radio equipment.

OBSERVATIONS:

There is nothing objectionable from the Bureau's standpoint in the Secret Service planning document. Of particular interest it is pointed out on pages 11 and 11a that the Secret Service, by necessity, has had to call on other Federal law enforcement agencies for help to assist in protection of the President. The Secret Service comments that requests from other agencies should be kept to a minimum both because it puts a strain on their resources and because the Secret Service agents, because of their specialized training, are better qualified to perform protective duties. Inasmuch as this document involves Secret Service internal planning, it is not felt that we should comment on each item therein.

ACTION:

Enclosed is a memorandum for the Acting Attorney General in line with the above observations.

Wed. I haven't the time to read 26 pages. Send a summary on this document. A

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

435 5th St.
Jennings La.
Sept 29-64

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DELOACH
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

Dear Sir:

I am indignant about the Warren Commission accusing the FBI. He (Warren) is the man the Americans should point the accusing finger at when he's been covering up, like wise some of his associates, for the Communist. If the "Worker" hadn't wanted Warren to head the Commission I still wouldn't have liked it. I'd like to see you Attorney General. I pray God will save America.

REC-1862-109090-262

Mrs. F. E. Matthews

TO OCT 9 1964

COPY:crt

EXP. PROC.

OCT 5 1964

ALL REL
INFORMATION
CONTAINED

REC-18 62-109090-262

October 8, 1964

EX-103

Mrs. F. E. Matthews
435 5th Street
Jennings, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Matthews:

Your communication of September 29th has been received. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your staunch support and for the kind remarks you made in my behalf.

I am enclosing some material which you may find of interest.

MAILED 3
OCT 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

Jerry O'Leary's article, The Evening Star, 10-2-64
John Chamberlain's column, The Washington Post, 10-2-64

NOTE: Bufiles reflect that a Mrs. F. E. Matthews was sent reprint material on 6-16-60 concerning communism. No derogatory informati is contained in Bufiles.

WAM:deh (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 OCT 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
OCT 8 11 35 AM '64

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 10-5-64

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
[redacted]
JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (J. L. English)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By memorandum of 9-11-64, advised a request had been received from the President's Commission to conduct interviews of Commission members and staff concerning the leaks to news media. Interviews were conducted with Commission members and staff, and former Ruby attorneys and interview with Chief Justice Warren was held in abeyance pending the receipt of results from these individuals.

INFORMATION DEVELOPED

As a result of our investigation into this matter, and specifically regarding the leak of Ruby's interview with Chief Justice Warren, we have interviewed 80 individuals including Ruby's attorney and former attorneys. By communications dated September 23, September 25, September 29, and October 1, 1964, we furnished the Commission results of these interviews. We have obtained copies of Ruby's testimony from the Commission to attempt to determine by appropriate examination, if the leak occurred within the Commission. We have attempted to obtain copies of this transcript published in the "New York Journal American" under the by-line of Dorothy Kilgallen. However, contact with personnel of the "New York Journal American" and with Dorothy Kilgallen, has established these sources were uncooperative. 62-109090

All of the individuals interviewed during the course of this investigation have denied leaking material to the news media. However, various comments made by those interviewed are pertinent. Mr. J. Lee Rankin advised all transcripts were originally classified "top secret" and were later changed to "confidential" when the procedure of handling top secret material became too burdensome and unworkable. Mr. John J. McCloy commented "the Commission did not have complete control over the dissemination of certain transcripts, as he thought it was necessary in certain instances for the Commission to furnish copies to defense counsel and the District Attorney's Office." His comments were related to the

Enclosure
KMR:las
(11)

OCT 28 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

64 OCT 28 1964

testimony of Ruby before Chief Justice Warren. Mrs. Beverly A. Heckman, Secretary to Mr. Rankin, commented that all testimony and depositions were classified top secret but that the system of document control rapidly broke down and became unworkable. She attempted to execute control over dissemination of documents, but material was continually passing from one to another of personnel working within the Commission and became an impossible task to attempt to keep records on the whereabouts of any specific document. Mrs. Heckman indicated the Commission had two Xerox machines and they were freely used by any staff member to prepare copies of any document. To her knowledge, there was no record maintained of copies of material that were reproduced by Commission personnel. Mr. Norman Redlich when interviewed, advised he has no knowledge of internal control of documents and he knows of no receipt system for documents and explained the attorneys on the Commission had felt free to use copies of testimony in which they were interested. He said he made no effort to become knowledgable on the administrative details on handling Commission documents. Mrs. Jeanne Hauer, Secretary, President's Commission, advised she has worked in other agencies where strict security of documents was enforced. Her experience indicated this was not the case with the Commission. She said any member of the Commission staff could make Xerox copies of virtually any Commission document at any time with no problem.

Many persons left employment of the Commission and extensive investigation was conducted to locate them. All but one individual has been interviewed and efforts are being made to locate this person.

The Laboratory has five copies of the Ruby transcript obtained from the Commission which were prepared for the Commission by Ward and Paul, the Commercial Reporting Agency. These copies bear confidential stamps and efforts are being made to obtain the confidential stamps from Ward and Paul and from the Commission to make examinations with the transcripts and Page 103, which appeared in the "New York Journal American." On June 23, 1964, Joe H. Tonahill, Attorney for Ruby, requested a copy of Ruby's transcript which was furnished to him by letter June 27, 1964, over the signature of Mr. Rankin. We have obtained this copy and appropriate examinations are being made of this copy in our Laboratory.

ACTION

Inasmuch as we have interviewed all other members of the Commission, we could complete the record by interviewing Chief Justice Warren. However, it is recommended we not do so.

WFO is being instructed to conduct additional investigation to assist and facilitate further Laboratory examinations and to have one remaining individual located, a former stenographer, for interview.

F

4-572.(Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
2010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 10-23-64

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 23227. Congressman Johansen, (R Michigan, spoke concerning State Department doubletalk. He made reference to recent reports regarding the Department's security file burning order and his inability to get straightforward answers from a Department official. Mr. Johansen also commented on the testimony of Mr. Hoover before the Warren Commission in which Mr. Hoover makes reference to a State Department report on Oswald. Mr. Johansen pointed out that this testimony brought a retort from State Department press spokesman Robert J. McCloskey. Mr. Johansen went on to state "The issue here is not that this conclusion was tragically mistaken—possibly unavoidably so. The issue here is that by its typically State Department doubletalk the State Department is trying to convey to the American people the impression that blunt-speaking, forthright J. Edgar Hoover does not know what he is talking about. As between Mr. Hoover and the FBI on the one hand, and Mr. McCloskey and the State Department, on the other, most Americans will have no great problem deciding which one they understand—and believe."

Original filed in: 62-109090-

62-109090-

170

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 10-23-64 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

64 OCT 23 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The following anonymous letter was sent to the Director from Cleveland, Ohio.

(October 5, 1964)

Dear Sir,

Let me assure you that the smear against you and your office by the Warren Commission & its dubious report, haven't gone unnoticed.

Just you hold down that fort a little longer, because help is on its way.

Whether you know it or not, there's a grass roots rebellion in progress.

We plan on doing such a thorough job that clowns like Uncle Earl Warren will shoot their own brains out by the time we finish with them.

Incidentally, the first one we're naming J. Edgar.

COPY:nm

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
LEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

REC-18 62-109090-263

OCT 9 1964

Anonymous
NS Desk
file

79 OCT 14 1964

Dear Sir,

Let me assure you that th
Smear against you and your off
by the Warren Commission & its du
report, haven't gone unnoticed.

Just you hold down that to
a little longer, because help
on its way.

Whether you know it or not,
there's a grass roots rebellio
in progress.

We plan on doing such a
thorough job that clowns li
Uncle Earl Warren will shoot t
own brains out by the time
finish with them.

Incidentally, the first one
We're naming J. Edgar.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

The following anonymous letter was sent to the Director from New York, N.Y.

(October 5, 1964)

Note - Have had a cataract operation and need lines to write on.

Dear Mr. Hoover -- " A fan letter"

Read your statement in the morning papers re Oswald. I commend your attitude. He should have been signed up right in the American Embassy as having given up his citizenship -- likewise those American soldiers who went over the line in Korea. To give them their back pay when they "regretted" their decision is sickening. I have always -- in my limited contact with members of your organization - found them to be worthy of praise. In fact, I must praise the police force of N.Y.C. I am an old lady of 71 and have observed very carefully the attitude of "The Finest" since I have lived in New York. Am not signing my name as I hold an honorary badge in that organization. However, that would not predjudice me in their favor. There are bad apples in every barrel.

I wish I could speak with equal praise in regard to my few contacts with the State Department while abroad -- my general opinion was that they were stuffy -- puffed up with a sense of their own importance. I returned from Germany after a residence of two years -- 1946-1948. Having been a teacher of history, I wish I had written a statement then as to what I thought the future of "This Great New World" would be. I do not have a drop of German blood -- "Irish American" with a strong strain of Pennsylvania Dutch" -- I believed the Germans -- to quote the Bible "Sold their Inheritance For a Mess of Pottage" but would rise for the third time. If they had not nearly destroyed themselves in two wars. They would have been an effective barrier against the Russians.

Well, Mr. Hoover, you and your organization have many friends -- however, our kind never speak out!

REC-18 62-109090-264

Finis!

COPY:nm

15 OCT 12 1964

Anonymous
No Lock
pg. 8

79 OCT 14 1964

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Note - Ida had an exact operation and need lines to write her.

Dear Mr. Hoover - "A few letters Read your statement in the morning papers re Oswald- I commend your attitude - He should have been signed up right in the American Embassy as having given up his citizenship - likewise those American soldiers who went over the line in Korea. To give them their back pay when they "regretted their decision" is sickening. I have always - in my limited contact with members of your organization found them to be worthy of praise. In fact, I must praise the police force of N. Y. C. I am an old lady of 71 and have observed very carefully the attitude of the press since I have lived in New York. Am not signing my name as I hold an honorary badge in the organization. However, that would not prejudice me in their favor. There are bad apples in every bar-

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contacts with the State Departm
while abroad - my general opin
was that they were stuffy —
puffed up with a sense of th
own importance I returned fro
Germany after a residence of
two years — 1946 — 1948. Having
a teacher of history, I wish
had written a statement then
to what I thought the future o
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I do not have a drop of Germa
blood — "Irish American with a st
strain of Pennsylvania Dutch" — I
believed the Germans — to quote th
"Sold their Inheritance for a Mes
Of Pottage" - but would vote for t
third time. If they had not near
destroyed themselves in two wars. T
would have been an effective ba
against the Russians

Well. Mr. Hoover, you and your
organization have many friends — h

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

October 1, 1964

Dear Walter:

I have received a copy of the letter dated September 30, 1964, addressed to you by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with regard to the findings of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. I agree with the Director that portions of the Commiesion's report appear to place an impossible burden on the FBI in a vague area of preventive intelligence where there are no specific criteria requiring the FBI to furnish names of subjects to the Secret Service. I hope that the testimony of the FBI representatives before the Commission can be made public as soon as possible in order to clarify these aspects of the Commission's report.

Sincerely,

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Acting Attorney General

Honorable Walter Jenkins
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

EX-117

REC-66 62-109090-265

64 OCT 15 1964

EX-102

OCT 1 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Enclosed is one copy of a newspaper article appearing in "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, October 2, 1964, reflecting that Congressman-at-Large JOE POOL had stated in a speech before the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit's central zone regional conference at Dallas on October 1, 1964, that Congress will investigate the lack of liaison between the FBI and other law enforcement agencies prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

POOL is quoted as stating that the House Un-American Activities Committee "has always offered complete cooperation to the FBI in releasing information from our files. It is unfortunate that this has not always been a 2-way street."

The article continues that earlier in the day Governor JOHN CONNALLY and Colonel HOMER GARRISON of the Texas Department of Public Safety had also scored the lack of liaison between federal agencies. Colonel GARRISON is quoted as stating, "I firmly believe that if the information on subversives in this area had flowed down through proper agencies to the Dallas Police Department, the terrible assassination would not have occurred."

The above is furnished for the Bureau's information.

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109090

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 15

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pool Vows Probe of Breakdown

Congressman-at-Large Joe Pool promised Thursday that Congress will investigate the lack of liaison between the FBI and other law enforcement agencies prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Speaking before the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit's central zone regional conference at Holiday Inn Central, Pool said the House Un-American Activities Committee—of which it is a member—"has always offered complete cooperation to the FBI in releasing information from our files."

"It is unfortunate that this has not always been a 2-way street," he said.

Earlier in the day, Gov. John Connally and Col. Homer Garrison of the Department of Public Safety also scored "the lack of liaison between federal agencies" in speeches before some 120 law enforcement officers representing 10 states and the District of Columbia.

Gov. Connally said he was reluctant to cite the assassination as an example.

"But the need for more liaison and cooperation between federal agencies in that case is apparent," he said.

Connally also urged officers to continue to foster exchanges of information between intelligence agencies on the state and local level.

Col. Garrison told the group: "I firmly believe that if the information on subversives in this area had flowed down through proper agencies to the Dallas police department, the terrible assassina-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8
"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 10-2-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

62-109090-
[illegible]

10-5-64

airtel airmail

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS -R- CUBA.

Reference Buairtel to Houston 9-21-64 and Dallas airtel 10-2-64.

Remaining latent palm print on carton in this case not identical palm prints of SA Edmond C. Hurdin.

1- Houston (105-1291)
1- Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1- 62-109060 (Assassination)
1- 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:cco
(10)

airtel mailed from Ident. Div. 10-5-64 cco

62-109090 -

F8

OCT 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/5/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED SPECIAL DELIVERY (Priority)

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Presidential Connection

ReButel to San Antonio 9/30/64 and San Antonio tel to Bureau 10/5/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 2 copies of the Texas Attorney General's report concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas is 1 copy of that report.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 12 1964

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Enc. 2) (AMSD RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 1) (89-43) (AMSD RM)
2-San Antonio

JMK/dnb
(7)

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

C. C. WICK

62-109090-
OCT 12 1964

memo Belmont to Tolson 10/9/64 re Report of Texas Atty Gen. Waggoner Carr to Gov. JB Connally regarding Events in Dallas on 11/22/63 and subsequent thereto.

79 OCT 19 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-38336

62-109090-266
CHANGED TO
62-110968-X1

JUN 1 5 1966

TEXAS SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION of PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

AND THE SERIOUS WOUNDING of GOVERNOR JOHN B. CONNALLY

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

050601-89

October 5, 1964

REPORT TO GOVERNOR JOHN B. CONNALLY OF TEXAS FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL WAGGONER CARR REGARDING THE EVENTS IN DALLAS OF NOVEMBER 22, 1963, AND SUBSEQUENT THERETO

I deem it appropriate to supplement the report of the Warren Commission with explanatory comments directed primarily to you and my fellow Texans.

Following the funeral of President Kennedy and after a conference with the White House, the conclusion was reached that a Court of Inquiry should be conducted in Texas to develop fully and disclose openly the facts pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy, the serious wounding of Governor Connally, the murder of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippitt, as well as such other events growing out of these tragedies as called for a development of the facts and as are appropriately the subject of investigation by a Court of Inquiry. There were impelling reasons for such an investigation, among them being the recognition

that the authorities of the state in which these heinous crimes were committed, and whose Governor was one of the victims, were prepared and determined to ferret out the full facts to the best of their abilities, contrary to the baseless conjecture of some newspapers in other parts of the Nation that some effort might be made in our state to suppress the truth. Accordingly, I announced in Washington that a Court of Inquiry would be called upon my return to Texas.

Plans were perfected promptly by me for the coordinating of our efforts with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other investigative agencies. Mr. Herbert Miller, Chief of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, accompanied by United States District Attorney Barefoot Sanders of Dallas, came to Austin to confer with me and my staff on procedural matters which resulted in an agreement that the investigation would be conducted in the following three stages:

(1) The FBI would make an initial report to the President, and to enable it to do so as comprehensively as possible, the Texas authorities would deliver all data and documentary evidence to the FBI. This was promptly done.

(2) The second phase of the investigation would be conducted by the Texas Court of Inquiry which was to be called as soon as the state could make adequate preparation following the report of the FBI to the President. In this phase, the agencies of the Federal government, including, of course, the FBI, were to cooperate with the Texas authorities by making all evidence in their possession available and by submitting witnesses under their control who resided outside of Texas and were beyond the reach of a Texas subpoena. This would result in all available witnesses being interrogated in detail in an open hearing.

(3) The final phase was to be undertaken by a commission to be appointed by the President. This commission, possessed of all the facts developed by the Federal agencies, as well as the Court of Inquiry, would arrive at its findings and conclusions.

To assist in the discharge of our part in these joint responsibilities, I selected special counsel to assist me. Members of my staff and my special counsel joined me in consideration of the city in which the inquiry would be conducted and

in resolving other questions preliminary to the hearing.

President Johnson then announced the creation of the Presidential Special Commission. In his announcement, the President stated that this Commission should take into consideration all of the facts developed by all investigative agencies, as well as testimony from the Texas Court of Inquiry. Thereupon I was requested by the Department of Justice to come to Washington for further conference on the effective coordination of effort in the pursuit of this investigation. At the conference with Chief Justice Warren, the Chairman of the Commission, the following request was made by him on behalf of the Commission and later delivered to me in writing:

> "The President's Commission has asked me to respond to your full and courteous letter of December 5th in which you describe the proposed work of the Texas Court of Inquiry. The Commission greatly appreciates your desire to facilitate its work and to help to insure that an accurate and responsible report with respect to all of the relevant facts be made to the President.
>
> "All of the members of the Commission are aware of the deep interest

of Texas in the tragic event which occurred there and with respect to which all of us are exercising the responsibilities laid upon us. We share your view that it is desirable to have State officials do everything possible to uncover all the facts, and are appreciative of the availability of these facts to the Commission.

"As you know, at this time the Commission is organizing its procedures and we do not yet have available the comprehensive report of the FBI and of other investigative agencies both Federal and State. While we expect to receive this material soon, it will take time to analyze it thoroughly, and I am sure you will agree that there may remain matters which will require further investigation before we feel that we are in possession of all of the relative data upon which to make evaluation and judgment. We are most anxious, as I am sure you are, to take no steps which could impede investigation or which could lead the public to mistaken conclusions based upon partial factual information. In addition, as you point out in your letter, the Commission, as well as the Texas Court of Inquiry, must be ex-

tremely careful not to prejudice in any way the trial in Texas of Jack Ruby.

"The Commission would not wish to interfere in any way with you or other State authorities in the conduct of matters which are your responsibilities, and in which, as you point out, the State of Texas has a proper and important interest. At the same time, it is the view of the Commission, for the reasons stated above, that a public inquiry in Texas at this time might be more harmful than helpful in our mutual search for the truth. Recognizing that the timing of this Inquiry is your responsibility and your decision, we cannot refrain from the suggestion that you consider the wisdom of postponement of this Court.

"It would be the Commission's desire that you and your Special Counsel, or either of you, participate in the Commission's work, and counsel with it, it being the Commission's wish that you as the representative of the State of Texas be fully advised of the progress that is made in the course of the Commission's investigation and advance such suggestions as you consider helpful to the accomplishment of the Commission's assignment. It may develop that

the Commission would deem it advisable that testimony of certain witnesses residing in Texas should be taken before a Texas Court of Inquiry, and in that event we would expect to call on you to render this additional assistance.

"Let me assure you of the desire of the Commission to work most closely with you and of our conviction that in a spirit of close cooperation, we can responsibly meet our independent obligations. The Commission would be glad to discuss further with you as our inquiry proceeds the ways in which we can best work together towards this goal.

Sincerely,
/S/ EARL WARREN
Chairman."

It was my conclusion shared by my special counsel that the Commission's request should be honored. It was our conviction that the investigative authority of the Commission, aided by Federal agencies and the officials of Texas, would be intelligently and effectively used; that duplication of effort and expense to the taxpayer should be avoided; and that there were definite investigative advantages to the Texas authorities in working with the Commission in a search for the truth over that

of a separate and independent investigation through the medium of a Court of Inquiry. I therefore announced my conclusion to withhold the Court of Inquiry for the time being and accepted the invitation of the Warren Commission to attend their hearings and assist in the fulfillment of its important responsibilities. I am now pleased to report that subsequent events have vindicated the propriety and advisability of this decision.

From the time that the Warren Commission began its work, my special counsel and I have complied with every request for assistance to the Commission and its staff, including among others the following:

1. Assembling and submitting investigative reports, statements of witnesses, data, etc., gathered under the supervision of city and county officials of Dallas.

2. Serving as liaison between the Commission and the city and county officials of Dallas, arranging for interviews of Dallas witnesses and the taking of their testimony.

In addition, we have attended sessions of the Commission for the taking of testimony and have kept abreast of the progress of the investigation and all material developments. Most re-

cently we completed a careful study and analysis of the Commission's report prior to its final adoption and release. The Commission and its staff have been considerate of, and cooperative with, me and my special counsel and at all times gave full meaning to the agreement of joint effort we had made.

The scope of a Court of Inquiry's investigation would not have been as broad as that which marked the bounds of the Warren Commission's undertakings. Aspects of investigation included within the Commission's report which would not have been considered by the Court of Inquiry are, for example, the adequacy of the protection accorded the President by the Secret Service and the responsibilities of the FBI prior to the President's visit, as well as facts which could be developed only by investigation in other states and foreign countries beyond the authority of this state. Nor would I have undertaken to have a Court of Inquiry find facts on the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald. The legal guilt or innocence of Jack Ruby has not been established by final judgment. The determination of such a matter should be left to our courts unhampered by public disclosures which conceivably could prejudice either the prosecution or the defense. Because the prosecution in the Ruby case does not contend otherwise, I think it is appropriate for me to say, however, that I concur in the Warren

Commission finding that there was no connection between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby in the matter of the assassination.

So far as I have been able to determine, the Warren Commission has explored fully all available avenues of information and has left no stone unturned in an effort to ascertain the full truth. I have been considerably impressed by the resourcefulness and exhaustiveness of its labors. Based on the information gained from the investigation, I have not the slightest hesitancy in concurring in the conclusion of the Warren Commission that

> (1) Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy and fired the shots that wounded Governor Connally, and killed Officer J. D. Tippitt.
>
> (2) The acts of Lee Harvey Oswald were not pursuant to any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy.

It is with much satisfaction that I note the findings of the Warren Commission that Oswald was not subjected to any type of mistreatment while in the custody of Texas officials and that his constitutional right to counsel was fully preserved. The undisputed facts are that Oswald

not only was advised of his right to obtain counsel of his choice on several occasions, but the President of the Dallas Bar Association, Honorable Louis Nichols, called on Oswald and offered to obtain counsel for him, if he so desired.

I take great pride in the assistance that the Dallas officials, including the law enforcement officers, have rendered to the Warren Commission and to me in this undertaking. They responded in the highest tradition of trustworthy and efficient public officials. It should be remembered that these officials, law enforcement officers, and other Dallas citizens, endured many hardships during the dark days immediately following the day of assassination – days filled with abuse and suspicion from many sources. Their responsible acts of leadership and courage in guiding a great city through this crushing experience has gained the respect and admiration of all understanding people.

Oswald, having spent a considerable amount of his adult years in Russia, espoused the Marxist cause and denounced the American way of life while both in Russia and the United States. He was an enemy of the political philosophy of Texas. The evidence clearly refutes the early insinuations emanating in some quarters that the politi-

cal philosophy of Dallas was responsible for this tragedy.

So far as is known to me or my special counsel there are no untapped sources of information in the assembling of all material facts pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy. There is no useful purpose therefore in the convening of a Court of Inquiry. Should it develop at any time in the future that further investigation into this matter by a Court of Inquiry is indicated, a Court will be convened.

THE RULE OF LAW IN CRISIS

Great crises are a supreme test of the rule of law. History is replete with the collapse of law when grave events occur. World War I was touched off by the assassination of a prince. The Communists came to power in 1917 when law and order failed. Hitler became the master of Germany and Europe and a threat to the peace of the entire world when he suspended constitutional freedoms under the pretext of an emergency. Scores of presidents have been banished, arrested or killed in recent decades, their power often seized by the military.

The assassination of President Kennedy, the grave wounds of Governor Connally and

subsequent events in Dallas caused a severe strain upon the rule of law, both federal and state. But we as a nation and state are grateful that there was an orderly transition within the federal government and a continuity of executive functions in our Texas affairs.

It was a simple but dramatic moment when Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson took the oath of office as President of the United States in the same airplane that brought President Kennedy and him to Dallas, within an hour after President Kennedy had expired in a nearby hospital.

Shortly after the oath was administered by Judge Sarah T. Hughes in the presence of a few friends and officials, including Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, still clad in the same blood-stained suit she was wearing when she held her husband in the last few minutes of his life, President Johnson ordered the plane, bearing the body of President Kennedy to Washington. As the mighty jet roared to the Capitol at six hundred miles per hour, the government began to function smoothly and effectively. Thus, the abrupt change of chief executives of a mighty nation epitomized the effective function of the rule of law as prescribed under our Constitution, which has existed longer than the constitution of any other nation.

Since that tragic day, many questions have arisen about the rule of law. What is it? How does it function? Was it deficient in any manner during the crisis? Hence, a brief review of the essential elements of an effective rule of law seems appropriate.

Legal scholars, lawyers and statesmen from democratic nations often glibly use the expression "rule of law," assuming that everybody knows what the expression implies and that everyone recognizes that it is basic to any system of free government. But this phrase, like so many other democratic concepts, is not readily capable of exact definition. The rule of law is made up of many aspects, and it is easier to describe some of these aspects than it is to define in a few cogent words the concept of supremacy of law. The legal profession has the primary obligation of interpreting an effective rule of law to the public.

The late President Griswold of Yale University laid the blame to some extent on the legal profession for its failure, in these words:

> "I think that the law in the United States has suffered some retrogression of recent date. . . . The American people do not sufficiently understand the rule of law because it has never been properly explained

to them. The legal profession has not succeeded in explaining it perhaps because it has been too busy with ad hoc issues and winning cases."

Not only should we of the legal profession assume a more active role in educating the people, but the news media, educators and others should join in this effort of helping the public to be properly informed of the operation of the rule of law and should participate actively in the dissemination of its significance.

The Right of Fair Trial

One of our most cherished fundamental guarantees under our Bill of Rights is the right of a fair, impartial and prompt trial for all persons charged with crime. The elements of such a fair trial are spelled out in the Fifth and Sixth Amendments of the United States Constitution and in our Texas Constitution. They include the necessity for a Grand Jury indictment for a capital or other wise infamous crime; restrictions against double jeopardy; no compulsion of the accused to testify against himself; guarantee of due process of law; the right of jury trial; information of the nature and cause of accusation; and compulsory attendance of witnesses. Another basic right of the accused is the presumption of innocence and that his

guilt must be established beyond a reasonable doubt before conviction.

Our basic and unalienable rights would be "tinkling cymbals and sounding brass" if every citizen, when in jeopardy, is not afforded adequate protection of his basic rights as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights of our United States and Texas Constitution.

The modern facilities of the news media caused the events in Dallas, in particular the Oswald assassination and the Ruby trial, to become topics of discussion for people throughout the world, from the heads of state to the most isolated individuals.

We are justly proud of the right of a fair and public trial. However, the Founding Fathers who wrote the Bill of Rights obviously never dreamed that science would advance so far as to extend the meaning of the word "public" to "worldwide." They were seeking to prevent, and rightly so, secret trials or "star chamber" proceedings.

Pressures Upon the Rule of Law

Immediately following the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald and after the arrest of Jack Ruby, the orderly procedures of the rule of law

were placed under severe strain and unusual demands in three particulars:

1. The news media — radio, television, reporters and special writers — virtually took charge of the entrances, hallways and public rooms of the city jail before Lee Harvey Oswald was placed in jail. By the time the prisoner, Oswald, entered the jail under heavy guard, radio equipment, television cables, special wires, cameras and other auxiliary equipment were being installed by the technicians of the news media. More than a hundred news media personnel had set up temporary facilities and workshops in the hallways. Much of this personnel was from other parts of the Nation and foreign countries and had little, if any, understanding of Texas legal procedure. These conditions continued throughout the time Oswald was confined in jail, until his death on the morning of November 24, and after the confinement of Ruby. The City Manager and Chief of Police concluded that if an attempt had been made to remove the news media and their equipment, hard feelings and chaos would have resulted.

2. While local officials recognize that subsequent events, including the

killing of Oswald by Ruby during an attempted transfer from the City Jail to the County Jail, magnified the deficiency in security measures, they do not accept the full responsibility for such conditions, because of the fact that they had no knowledge whatever of Lee Harvey Oswald and his background until after the assassination on November 22, when they were advised of his presence in Dallas and his past activities by the Federal authorities.

3. Interviews and comments elicited by the news media from police officers and the prosecuting attorneys concerning the facts and legal issues were made public before arraignment or indictment of the suspects. Mass media coverage of the verdict of the jury was allowed, with permission of the Court, in the Ruby trial; and the opportunity was provided for the leading defense counsel to seize the microphones from cooperative news media in the courtroom and, in a vindictive manner, castigate the jury, judiciary, and the City of Dallas with discredit to himself and the legal profession, of which he is a member.

It is recommended that:

1. This report with the exhibits be filed in the Archives of Texas.

2. Representatives of the State Bar of Texas, the news media, and local and state officials take appropriate steps to establish a fair and satisfactory working relationship designed to prevent future disorder and confusion in pre-trial activities, deficiencies in security for prisoners, as well as to improve judicial ethics in criminal trials.

3. Appropriate representatives of the various federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in Texas conduct a thorough study for the improvement of coordination and exchange of information concerning criminal or subversive suspects and recommend ways and means of improving security measures for the protection of the President, other high officials and distinguished guests while visiting our state.

My Special Counsel, Mr. Leon Jaworski, former President of the State Bar of Texas, Houston; and, Dean Robert G. Storey, former President of the American Bar Association, Dallas, have

prominently participated in the preparation of this report and approve it as herein presented above.

Finally, I wish to say to you that we and all Texans owe a deep debt of gratitude to the two distinguished members of the State Bar who so unselfishly answered my request for assistance as Special Counsel in this investigation. Mr. Leon Jaworski and Dean Robert G. Storey have given many hours of their time. Without their invaluable counsel and assistance, our work could not have been so thorough nor complete.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 5 1964

TELETYPE

Warren Commission

FBI SANANTON

219 PM CST URGENT 10/5/64 MRH

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM SAN ANTONIO 89-67

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYSECOND LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WAGGONER CARR/S REPORT TO GOVERNOR CONNALLY OF TEXAS DATED TODAY, OF TWENTY PAGES IN LENGTH.

REPORT CONSISTS OF SHORT SUMMARY OF EVENTS THAT OCCURRED AND CARR/S REASONS FOR NOT CONDUCTING COURT OF INQUIRY. IT ALSON CONTAINS CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF CARR INCLUDING ONE SET FORTH BELOW.

PAGE NINE CONTAINS STATEMENT ~~QUOTE~~ "ASPECTS OF INVESTIGATION INCLUDED WITHIN THE COMMISSION/S REPORT WHICH WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE/ TEXAS/ COURT OF INQUIRY ARE, FOR EXAMPLE, THE ADEQUACY OF THE PROTECTION ACCORDED THE PRESIDENT BY THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE RESPONSIBILITES OF THE FBI PRIOR TO THE PREIDENT/S VISIT....~~UNQUOTE~~

PAGES SEVENTEEN AND EIGHTEEN STATE ~~QUOTE~~ "WHILE LOCAL OFFICIALS RECOGNIZE THAT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS, INCLUDING THE KILLING

END PAGE ONE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 12 1964

OCT 12 1964

79 OCT 13 1964

OF OSWALD BY RUBY DURING AN ATTEMPTED TRANSFER FROM THE CITY JAIL TO THE COUNTY JAIL, MAGNIFIED THE DEFICIENCY IN SECURITY MEASURES. THEY DO NOT ACCEPT THE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCH CONDITIONS, BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE WHATEVER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND HIS BACKGROUND UNTIL AFTER THE ASSASSINATION ON NOV. TWENTYSECOND, WHEN THEY WERE ADVISED OF HIS PRESENCE IN DALLAS AND HIS PAST ACTIVITIES BY THE FEDERAL AUTHORITES ~~UNQUOTE~~.

PAGE EIGHTEEN RECOMMENDS, ~~QUOTE~~ APPROPRIATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCES IN TEXAS CONDUCT A THOROUGH STUDY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF COORDINATION AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING CRIMINAL OR SUBVERSIVE SUSPECTS AND RECOMMEND WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING SECURITY MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS WHILE VISITING OUR STATE ~~UNQUOTE~~.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

BASED ON INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY SAN ANTONIO IN THIS MATTER, SAN ANTONIO DOES NOT NOTE ANY DISCREPANCIES IN CARR/S REPORT.

COPIES OF REPORT BEING FUNISHED BUREAU AND DALLAS TODAY UNDER COVER.

END

JAB @@ALAS

" MIN PLS MIN PLS PAGE 1 LINE 4 SHOULD BE LS.,XXXX IS WORD 6 AND CORR PAGE 1 LINE 14 IS PRESIDENT/S, PAGE 2 LINE 4 WORD 4 IS COUNTY, LINE 10 WORD 3 IS VARIOUS, LINE 12 WD. 3 IS EXCHANGE AND OMIT "O" AFTER WORD INFO. END

WA MSL

FBI WASH DC

DL JAB

FBI DALLAS

TU@ROKV

Here we go mailed out again.

Mr. Belmont

October 6, 1964

A. Rosen

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached All SACs and All Legats airtel be approved and disseminated to the field.

DETAILS

Although the President's Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy has been published, it is anticipated complaints and allegations will continue to be received. We intend to investigate each and every such complaint and allegation thoroughly.

The Commission was requested by letter to advise us to whom our investigative results should be disseminated after the Commission terminates. However as of this date no reply has been received.

It is felt the field should be put on notice that this matter will continue to be closely followed by the Bureau and they should be advised as to the administrative handling of investigation conducted.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached communication be approved and disseminated to All SACs and All Legats.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
193 OCT 14 1964

Enclosure
1 - Foreign Liaison
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

RDR:imt
(11)

10-6-64

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

62-109090

To: All SACs,
All Legats

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Although the President's Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy has been published, it is anticipated complaints and allegations will continue to be received concerning the assassination. These complaints, allegations and the like must continue to be appropriately investigated and the results reported.

Miscellaneous-type complaints and allegations will be reported under the above caption by Dallas, the office of origin (Dallas file 89-43), while information specifically relating to Lee Harvey Oswald will be reported under the caption "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R - Cuba," Bureau file 105-82555, Dallas file 100-10461.

Investigative results should be prepared in accordance with existing Bureau reporting procedures with the exception that 25 copies of inserts and FD-302s, where necessary, should be furnished to Dallas for incorporation in subsequent reports under the applicable captions.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that thoroughness of investigation is absolutely essential. It will be the responsibility of the office first receiving the complaints or allegations or to whom the Bureau first refers a matter for investigation, to conduct a thorough inquiry and promptly initiate logical investigation where necessary. Meticulous care must be taken in preparing investigative results to preclude the necessity of Dallas' making corrections and/or revisions.

1 - Foreign Liaison
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

RDE:las (142)

79 OCT 16 1964

Airtel to All SACs,
All Legats
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

Those matters received, which would appear to require prompt dissemination should be submitted to the Bureau and Dallas in a letterhead memorandum without property stamp. In those instances where investigative results are furnished by letterhead memorandum, inserts need not be submitted to Dallas. Any question which should arise with regard to the appropriateness of disseminating information, should be resolved in favor of submitting a letterhead memorandum at which time a decision as to dissemination will be made or further instructions issued.

NOTE:

This is being sent in order to reiterate prior instructions and to remind our offices and personnel that this matter will continue to be closely followed by the Bureau. The Commission has been requested to advise us to which authority our investigative results should be furnished when the Commission finally terminates all its activities. As of this date we have not been advised; however, all results will be incorporated in report form and disseminated to the Commission or its duly designated authority.

See memorandum Rosen to Belmont, "Assassination of President Kennedy," 10/6/64, RDR:las.

October 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. M. English)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated October 1, 1964, which enclosed copies of four memoranda revealing results of interviews with Commission staff members and others.

Enclosed are two copies each of two memoranda captioned "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald" and "Lee Harvey Oswald" both of which are dated September 29, 1964, New Orleans, Louisiana. These memoranda contain the results of an interview with Mr. Leon D. Hubert, Jr., former staff member on the President's Commission.

I will continue to furnish results of this investigation as received.

Sincerely yours,

44-24016
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(12)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 OCT 9 1964

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: This matter concerns the various leaks which have occurred regarding Ruby's testimony and the Oswald evidence. This is the fifth communication sent to the Commission since we initiated investigation. The Commission requested members of the Commission and staff to be interviewed. We have interviewed 80 individuals regarding this matter, none of whom have indicated they were aware how the leaks occurred. One individual has yet to be interviewed and appropriate laboratory examinations regarding the Ruby transcript are being conducted. Results of this investigation are being promptly furnished to the Commission and this investigation is being closely followed.

9 OCT 12 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 10-6-64

Confidential

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
"THE WASHINGTON POST"

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinate
6/27/17 MZ

BACKGROUND:

A column by captioned individual entitled "Bureaucratic Feuding..Warren Report Stings FBI" appeared in the October 5th issue of "The Washington Post," and was critical of the Director's testimony before the Warren Commission. The Director has inquired "What do we know about Roberts?" U

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Roberts was born November 18, 1910, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1933 with an A. B. degree. Since 1933, Roberts has held a position as reporter with various newspapers and news services including "The Washington Post"; the Associated Press; the "Toledo News-Bee," Toledo, Ohio; "Japanese Times," an English-language newspaper in Tokyo, Japan; "The Washington Daily News," Washington, D. C. In 1941 Roberts went with the "Washington Times Herald," which was subsequently absorbed by "The Washington Post" with which he is still associated. U

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
165 OCT 15 1964

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Roberts was the subject of an applicant-type investigation by the FBI in 1942 when he was being considered for a position with the Office of Coordinator of Information. The investigation was favorable. U

In 1954, the Department of State requested the Bureau to consider investigation of Roberts to determine the source of unauthorized disclosures appearing in two articles written by Roberts. He was interviewed by Bureau Agents but declined to divulge the source or sources of his information. The Department advised that prosecution would not seem feasible and no further investigation was requested. U

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Roberts' criticism of the FBI is not new. Back in 1955, he criticized the delay in our investigation of alleged "leaks" of classified information. Roberts hadn't checked with us to learn that the Department was responsible for the delay in that investigation. U

EX 101 REC-32 62-109090-4338
RS OCT 13 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Sullivan

CEKjh (6)

(Continued on page 2)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: CHALMERS M. ROBERTS

Confidential

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

On 11-17-54 Roberts lunched with the then Atomic Energy Commissioner, Tom Murray, with whom he had been trying to inveigle a luncheon engagement for some time at the Allies Inn. While there, Murray spoke for a few moments with Mr. Hoover and Mr. Tolson, who also had stopped there for lunch. When Murray returned to his table, Roberts stated, "I guess we will have to speak in whispers now." When Murray asked if Roberts was in trouble with the FBI, Roberts replied, No, but "they get into too many things." Mr. Murray resented Roberts' implied dislike of the Bureau and this information was subsequently relayed to the Director by Mr. Murray, who stated he would have absolutely nothing to do with Roberts again. U

RECOMMENDATION:

He is a typical Washington Post "fake liberal." liberal

For information. U
He is a typical C

Confidential

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 5, 1964

The attached material was referred to the Director by Richard E. Berlin, The Hearst Corporation, New York, New York.

crt

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DELOACH
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

FROM KING FEATURES SYNDICATE, 235 EAST 45th ST., NEW YORK, N.Y., 10017

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2,1964

RECEIVED
SEP 30 1964
R. E. B.

In WASHINGTON

BY RALPH DE TOLEDANO

THE FBI AND THE WARREN COMMISSION

Although the Warren Commission's report on the murder of President Kennedy is only mildly critical of the FBI, the professional carpers have seized on a few words in the "conclusions and recommendations" in an effort to make a federal case of them.

The words seized upon charge the FBI with failing to realize that Lee Harvey Oswald, the Marxist murderer, was "a potential threat to the safety of the President."

That a Commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren should make this comment is, to begin with, a little ironic. The Supreme Court which Mr. Warren heads--and the civil liberties organizations which sustain his views--would have been the first to decry any "preventive" steps against the assorted Oswalds of this country.

In a city like New York, for example, the FBI would be compelled to round up and hold in preventive custody scores of individuals whose records as subversives and men of leftist violence are far worse than that of Lee Oswald. There are men loose in this country today who served on the "liquidation squads" of the Soviet underground, who studied tactics of subversion and violence at the Lenin school in Moscow, or who served their gory terms as "apparatchiks" of the Russian secret police.

Should such persons be held by the FBI or by local police whenever the President was within the localities they inhabit, the American Civil Liberties Union would rise up in indignation and horror at what would undoubtedly be called "police state treatment"--and a review by the Supreme Court would lead to a decision calling the practice unconstitutional.

I am not a lawyer, but I believe the court would be justified in this ruling. The United States does not punish or restrain "potential threats" of any kind. No one can tell what man will give in to lethal impulses. A conspiracy is something else again. A plot carries [illegible]

The words seized upon charge the FBI with failing to realize that Lee Harvey Oswald, the Marxist murderer, was "a potential threat to the safety of the President."

That a Commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren should make this comment is, to begin with, a little ironic. The Supreme Court which Mr. Warren heads--and the civil liberties organizations which sustain his views--would have been the first to decry any "preventive" steps against the assorted Oswalds of this country.

In a city like New York, for example, the FBI would be compelled to round up and hold in preventive custody scores of individuals whose records as subversives and men of leftist violence are far worse than that of Lee Oswald. There are men loose in this country today who served on the "liquidation squads" of the Soviet underground, who studied tactics of subversion and violence at the Lenin school in Moscow, or who served their gory terms as "apparatchiks" of the Russian secret police.

Should such persons be held by the FBI or by local police whenever the President was within the localities they inhabit, the American Civil Liberties Union would rise up in indignation and horror at what would undoubtedly be called "police state treatment"--and a review by the Supreme Court would lead to a decision calling the practice unconstitutional.

I am not a lawyer, but I believe the court would be justified in this ruling. The United States does not punish or restrain "potential threats" of any kind. No one can tell what man will give in to lethal impulses. A conspiracy is something else again. A plot carries beyond the "potential" to the actual. In Lee Oswald's case, the Warren Commission insists that the act was irrational. No police or investigative force can delve into a man's mind, which is what the Warren Commission seems to be asking the FBI to do.

There is a great and tragic irony to the events which led to the murder of President Kennedy. The people who now criticize the FBI were those who dragged a red herring across the paths of understanding and action in the days before the terrible event. These people, with extremist insistence, argued at the top of their lungs that the real danger was the so-called "radical right"--whereas the radical left was no longer of any consequence. So loud were their voices that they drowned out reason and logic.

(MORE) 62-104090

The first attempt at assassination in Texas was aimed at General Edwin A. Walker, a somewhat pathetic "leader" with no troops. But this indication of murderous intent was brushed aside as of no consequence. Had the Walker attempt been investigated thoroughly, President Kennedy would probably be alive today.

There was, however, little interest in the case in Washington--certainly none in the higher echelons of the Justice Department. And this lack of interest was purely political. The target of the Justice Department was the radical right. So obsessive was the thinking that the Walker case was dismissed with the suggestion that the shots had been fired by a "rightist" to gain sympathy for the general.

If there was bad liaison between the Secret Service and the FBI, this might not have been so had the leadership in Washington and certain pundits of the press not focussed all their attention on the wrong subjects. To hear them or read them, there were rabid rightists under every bed. Why, therefore, should either the FBI or the Secret Service concern itself with one confused--and we are told--solitary Castroite.

The fact startlingly clear in the Warren Commission Report is that no amount of care could have saved Mr. Kennedy--or any President, for that matter. General de Gaulle is perhaps the best guarded man in the world today,but he is still being fired on, though word of the latter attempts has been suppressed by the French government.

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(MJF)

October 6, 1964

Honorable Richard E. Berlin
President
The Hearst Corporation
Room 435
959 Eighth Avenue
New York 19, New York

Dear Dick:

I received the copy of Ralph de Toledano's column for October 2nd and want to thank you for making it available to me.

Sincerely,

Edgar

MAILED 5
OCT 6 - 1964
COM-FBI

NOTE: Mr. Berlin is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis. The Director wrote de Toledano 10-2-64 thanking him for his column.

DTP:rls (4)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
139 OCT 7 1964

10 OCT 7 1964

Warren Commission

62-109090-1146

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN
OCT 5 4 04 PM
FBI - NEWS READING ROOM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re San Antonio tel and airtel to the Bureau dated 10/5/64.

Referenced airtel enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas copies of Texas Attorney General WAGGONER CARR's report on the assassination.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 2 copies of an article appearing in the Final Edition of the San Antonio Express, a daily San Antonio newspaper, on 10/6/64. Enclosed herewith for Dallas is 1 copy of that article.

The article is entitled, "State's Report on KENNEDY Assassination Made Public," and has the byline of JON FORD. It is datelined Austin. In addition to synopsizing CARR's report on the assassination, the article contains comments of Attorney General CARR, Governor JOHN CONNALLY, and others. It has been determined from the Texas Attorney General's office that CARR's report is the first and only report made by him and is a supplement to the report of the President's Commission. It is not a summary report of a larger report. The 17 volumes mentioned in the enclosed article consists of reproduced copies of correspondence, exhibits, and statements, according to the Texas AG's office.

3-Bureau (Enc. 2) (AMSD RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 1) (AM RM) (89-43)
2-San Antonio

JMK/dnb

62-109090 OCT 8 1964

OCT 13 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau, 10/7/64, concerning Texas Attorney General's supplemental report on the assassination.

Enclosed are four newspaper clippings concerning the release of the Texas Attorney General's report on the assassination, which are described as follows:

Clipping from "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, 10/5/64, captioned "Carr Report Cites Curry, FBI Difference"

Clipping from "The Dallas Times Herald", 10/5/64, captioned "Carr Probe Supports Warren Study - Special Report Defends Dallas"

Clipping from "The Dallas Times Herald", 10/6/64, captioned "Police Not Told Enough - Connally Urges More Federal Cooperation - Cites Carr Probe on JFK Slaying"

62-109096

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - Dallas

RECORDED
19 OCT 22 1964

RPG/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 OCT 23 1964

DL 100-10461

Clipping from "The Dallas Times Herald", 10/6/64, captioned "Report Cites Difference Between Chief Curry - FBI".

It is pointed out in referenced Dallas teletype the actual Texas Attorney General's supplemental report on the assassination consists of only twenty pages, and, for the most part, does not deal in specifics. The newspaper publicity indicates that in addition to the twenty-page supplemental report, there were correspondence and several volumes of exhibits collected by local and state officials which would be placed in the State Archives.

The enclosed newspaper articles refer to the fact that Police Chief JESSE E. CURRY waited five months after the assassination of President KENNEDY to tell the President's Commission about a controversial memorandum, which memorandum recorded an alleged conversation between Lt. JACK REVILL of the Dallas Police Department and FBI Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. According to the newspaper articles, correspondence between Chief CURRY and J. LEE RANKIN of the President's Commission about this controversial memorandum was released as part of the Texas Attorney General's supplemental report; however, no mention is actually made of same in the actual twenty-page supplemental report.

The articles continue that in a letter to J. LEE RANKIN dated May 28, 1964, Chief CURRY explained that after the appointment of the President's Commission, he was reasonably sure he would appear before that body and decided to present the controversial memorandum personally at the time of his appearance. He further added he felt that the Commission would possibly desire the statement to be notarized, and he had this done on April 7, 1964.

The newspaper articles continue that in his letter to the President's Commission, Chief of Police CURRY told how the FBI had asked him to retract a statement to the press concerning the controversial conversation between SA HOSTY and Lt. REVILL. One of the articles states that when Chief CURRY read the memorandum of Lt. REVILL on November 22, 1963, he realized the gravity and seriousness of the information it contained and on that date, before newsmen, he stated he had received information that the FBI knew of OSWALD's presence in Dallas and the Dallas Police Department had no information of OSWALD in its files. The article indicates that Chief CURRY's statement to this effect was based on the information reported by Lt. REVILL. The article continues that within a few minutes of Chief CURRY's statement to the press, he received a telephone call from SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN in which I allegedly stated that the Bureau was extremely desirous that Chief CURRY retract his statement. The article states that Chief CURRY's letter to Mr. RANKIN states that he then appeared before the press again and retracted his original statement to the extent that he did not, of his own personal knowledge, know that the FBI knew of OSWALD's presence in Dallas and that if the FBI did know, they were under no obligation to pass such information on to the Dallas Police Department.

With respect to this article, the Bureau's attention is called to the fact that on the night of November 22, 1963, it was called to my attention that Chief of Police CURRY had been on national television and that he had either said or indicated that the FBI knew OSWALD was in Dallas and had interviewed him recently and that apparently CURRY was trying to place all the blame on the FBI.

I, thereafter, telephonically contacted Chief CURRY on November 23, 1963, and pointed out to him that we had not interviewed OSWALD in Dallas and that we were under no

DL 100-10461

obligation, as he was apparently indicating, to furnish him information on all security subjects in the area; that we had no indication that OSWALD was likely to kill the President; and that we were extending to him full cooperation. Chief CURRY advised me that he was repeating information that someone had told him and that he could not remember who had told him. He stated the next time he was on television, he would rectify this error.

It should be noted that Chief CURRY did go back on television and said he was only repeating information that someone had told him and he could not remember who. He stated the FBI had no obligation to furnish him such information and that the FBI was cooperating with him one-hundred per cent.

It would appear from this letter that CURRY wrote to RANKIN that he is now claiming that his information was based on Lt. REVILL's memorandum, which was never mentioned to me and certainly disagrees with published reports of this alleged retraction in "The Dallas Times Herald" and "The Dallas Morning News" of November 23, 1963.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: Crime Records

DATE: SEPT. 30

FROM : SAC, OKLA. CITY (89-41)

SUBJECT: WARREN REPORT
Editorial Comment
Research

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

There is attached hereto an article which appeared in the Tulsa Tribune, Tulsa, Okla., on the editorial page Sept. 29, 1964.

The Bureau will recall that the editor, HARMON PHILLIPS, has written a number of editorials highly favorable to the Bureau. It is believed that this editorial most certainly expresses confidence in the Bureau, and it is, therefore, suggested that if in keeping with present Bureau policy, a letter to Mr. PHILLIPS in appreciation of this editorial would most certainly be in order.

LOT/ms
(3)
2 - Bureau (Encl. - 1)
1 - Okla. City

1 - ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
139 OCT 19 1964

EXP-PROC.
39-OCT-1-1964

ENCLOSURE

sel
e.f.t. Jones
10-1-64
PDWilson/usc

1 OCT 1 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

FD-350 (6-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Protecting a President

If the Warren Report, minus the story of the assassination of President Kennedy, had been published a year ago the chances are that the President would still have been killed.

Only if government agents had moved in on Lee Harvey Oswald would the crime have been preventable, unless, of course, the President had moved through Dallas in a car with a bullet-proof canopy.

With the advantage of hindsight it is easy to figure out how to prevent an assassination. If Lincoln's guard had not entered the box to enjoy the play—if all the travelers in the Washington railroad station had been frisked before Garfield passed through to his train—if someone had examined the peculiar-looking bandage on the hand of Czolgosz as he stood in McKinley's reception line at Buffalo.

But unless American Presidents are to copy Josef Stalin and isolate themselves completely from contact with the people they are going to remain in jeopardy.

The Warren Report says the FBI should have shared its information about Oswald with the Secret Service. Perhaps, however, the FBI had been reading the decisions of the Warren Court in which Communists have consistently been given the benefit of the doubt. If Oswald had been jailed on suspicion the morning of the Kennedy parade the American Civil Liberties Union would have cried its eyes out.

The report indicated that windows along the President's motor route should have been given a more thorough check. How? It certainly isn't sufficient if officers merely look up to see if they can see any gun barrels sticking out. The only way to really check them would be to station a man in each room that looks down on the parade. If there were a five-mile procession down Broadway that would take 25,000 officers.

The plain fact is that as long as Presidents allow themselves to be close to crowds (and it would be political suicide to behave otherwise) determined assassination attempts will have a good chance to succeed.

On other matters the report was more practical. Certainly the mob scene in the basement of the Dallas police station, staged for the benefit of the TV audience, made it easy for Ruby to murder Oswald. The President's accompanying physician should certainly not be separated six or eight cars distant from the President, although in the Dallas case it made no difference.

And the report made a good legal point in suggesting that assassination of the President and Vice-President should be federal crimes. Not that any such assassin ever got a light sentence. Guiteau and Czolgosz were executed and Booth and Oswald were informally shot. But as it now stands federal agencies have no legal right to investigate what is, technically, merely a state murder case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

32 THE TULSA TRIBUI
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Date: SEPTEMBER 29,19
Edition: FINAL HOME
Author:
Editor: HARMON PHILLIP
Title: ASSASSINATION O
PRESIDENT JOHN F. K
NEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS
Character: 11/22/63, KAF
or
Classification: 89-41
Submitting Office: OKLA. CI

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

October 7, 1964

62-109090

Honorable Jenkin Lloyd Jones
Vice President and Editor
The Tulsa Tribune
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74102

Dear Mr. Jones:

Mr. Lee O. Teague, Special Agent in Charge of our Oklahoma City Office, has brought to my attention the editorial, "Protecting a President," which appeared in the September 29th issue of your paper.

It certainly was thoughtful of you to bring to the attention of your readers the difficulties involved from a security standpoint when the President travels. The excellent analysis made shows that it is virtually impossible to check completely the entire route of a Presidential motorcade.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI
OCT 7 1 51 PM '64
RECORDS-READING ROOM

MAILED 8
OCT 7 - 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - Oklahoma City (89-41)
Reurlet 9-30-64
Attention SAC: Your letter states Harmon Phillips is editor of "The Tulsa Tribune." Bufiles indicate Mr. Jones is Vice President and Editor whereas Phillips is managing editor. Advise by routing slip, Attention: Correspondence and Tours Section, correct title of Phillips.

NOTE: Mr. Jones is on the Special Correspondents' List.

PDW:ncr (5)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Wilmington 4730

62-109090

October 7, 1964

PERSONAL

Honorable William D. Pawley
First National Bank Building
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Pawley:

I have received your telegram of October 5th and certainly appreciate your most complimentary remarks concerning my administration of the FBI.

It is indeed encouraging to receive messages such as yours at a time when unjust criticism is being leveled at both me and the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMM-FBI

NOTE: Incoming telegram was sent to the Director from Washington, D. C., and bears no return address. It is believed that this telegram is from Mr. Pawley, the former prominent businessman in Miami and former Ambassador to Brazil and Peru; therefore, letter being directed as such.

PDW:pjf
(3)

Oct 7 1 51 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
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FBI
OCT 15 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

54 OCT 15 1964

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1964

BIA007 145P EDT OCT 5 64 WB027

(BI) DL PD FAX WASHINGTON DC 5 109P EDT

J EDGAR HOOVER

FBI WASHDC

I HAVE BEEN DISTRESSED OVER THE YEARS AT THE CONSTANT EFFORT TO UNDERMINE THE PRESTIGE OF THE INTERNAL SECURITIES COMMITTEE THE UN-AMERICA ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE AND THE MORE RECENT EFFORTS TO PLACE DOUBTS IN THE MINDS OF PEOPLE REGARDING YOU STOP THIS LAST EFFORT APPEARS TO ME TO BE THE LOWEST TYPE OF POLITICAL CHICANERY IM SURE YOU REALIZE THE GREAT MAJORITY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS GREATLY RESPECT AND ADMIRE THE EFFORTS OF YOURSELF AND THE BUREAU TO UPHOLD THE LAW IN THIS COUNTRY AND I DEEPLY RESENT HERBLOCKS CARTOON. WITH WARM REGARDS FOR A GREAT AMERICAN

WILLIAM D PAWLEY

(32)

MR. [illegible]

OCT 9 1964

ack 10-7-64

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 12 1964

115 Pleasant Stree
Norwood, Mass.
October 3, 196[illegible].

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Speaking for myself and my husband and legions of my [illegible] we wish to thank you and your wonderful men for jeopardizin[illegible] lives daily to protect us. Many times I wanted to write; but something would come up and I would put it off, until I read todays papers, how the Warren Commission are giving you a terrific beating for ineptness in safeguarding the Presidebt's life.

Having you and your men on the job, makes us all feel secure. We hope and pray the government will not tie your hands too much, and make you discouraged. If they do, people will start a letter writing campaign to them. Granted the Warren Commission did a thorough job on the assassination of the dearly beloved JFK; and they deserve credit. People are not fooled, they can read between the lines, on that Warren Report.

We all know there would have been no assassination, if the President now deceased, had been in a bubble-top car, as was expected. Right now President Johnson is doing the same thing mingling in crowds, making your work harder, then if something happens, you are blamed.

The Record American Editor of this date, is on your side, and I agree with him.

Within the last fifteen years, I have sent information to the Boston office of the F.B.I. and cherish the letters, I received thanking me for same.

So Mr. Hoover, keep up your good work, ans may you be around for many more years to come.

If the Warren Commission needle you too much; we will all have to write to them, and keep them in their place; one Report of theirs is not going to make them authorities, people only believe half that Report anyway.

God Bless You.

Sincerely,

Marguerite M. Kuper

P.S. Please excuse the typewritten letter.
I heartily ~~agree~~ with the above. Arnold H. Kuper

Arnold H. Kuper

REC-66 62-109290-12

25 OCT 6 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. T[illegible]
Mr. Be[illegible]
Mr. Mo[illegible]
Mr. Fe[illegible]
Mr. Ca[illegible]
Mr. Cal[illegible]
Mr. Co[illegible]
Mr. Eva[illegible]
Mr. Gale
Mr. Robe[illegible]
Mrs. Sulli[illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotte
Tele. Room
Miss Holm[illegible]
Miss Gandy

REC'D-READING ROOM
OCT 7 2 49 PM '64
FBI

62-109090-267

October 7, 1964

Mrs. Arnold H. Kuper
115 Pleasant Street
Norwood, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Kuper:

I received your letter of October 3rd, also signed by your husband, and want to thank you for your generous remarks concerning my administration of the FBI. It is hoped our future endeavors will continue to merit your support and approval.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to bring your views to my attention and I am enclosing literature which I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)
"Faith in Freedom"
Know your... FBI
The FBI... Guardian of Civil Rights

1 - Boston - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:alb (4)

MAILED 3
OCT 7 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Casper
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 OCT 15 1964

(Rev. 10-1-64)

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Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Texans Plan Changes As Assassination Result

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—Gov. John Connally and Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr, determined to learn from mistakes which surrounded the assassination of John F. Kennedy have agreed to seek better co-operation between federal and state law officers.

They held a joint news conference yesterday as Carr presented a report on Texas' role in the investigation of the assassination last Nov. 22 in Dallas.

Ground Rules Suggested

Carr concurred with findings of the Warren commission, which held Lee Harvey Oswald solely responsible for killing the President. Carr's report listed three factors which hampered Texas officials and made two main recommendations.

Carr recommended that reporters and state bar officials work toward trial coverage ground rules to prevent recurrence of the "disorder and confusion" associated with news coverage of the event.

His report stated that "the news media ... virtually took charge" of the city jail building after the assassination.

Interviews and news coverage of the Jack Ruby trial strained "the orderly procedures of the rule of law," Carr said.

Ruby currently is appealing the death sentence for the Nov. 24 killing of Oswald.

Another drawback, the report said, was a deficiency in security measures resulting partly from Dallas police not being advised by federal officials of Oswald's background and presence in Dallas.

One-Way Street

Connally added that the Texas Department of Public Safety has worked well with the FBI in the past but "there have been times ... that it is something of a one-way street."

His report recommended that federal, state and local officers study ways to improve "co-ordination and exchange of information concerning criminal or subversive suspects" and to recommend "ways and means of improving security measures" for the President and other officials.

62-109090

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A3
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

OCT 13

OCT 6 1964

October 7, 1964

62-109090

Honorable John B. Connally
The Governor of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear John:

My attention has been called to an Associated Press account of the news conference held by you and Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr on October 5th. In discussing the cooperation between the FBI and the Texas Department of Public Safety, you are quoted as saying "there have been times...that it is something of a one-way street."

I was greatly surprised at this comment since I have always believed that the relationship between our agencies has been excellent. I have frequently said the most effective way we can fight crime is through the wholehearted and complete cooperation of law enforcement agencies, and I am certain you agree fully. If there is any problem in this regard, I will be most appreciative if you will give me the specific details so that we can iron out any difficulties.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - San Antonio - Enclosure
1 - Houston - Enclosure
1 - Dallas - Enclosure
1 - El Paso - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosure

NOTE: Governor Connally is on the Special Correspondents' List and is known to the Director on a first-name basis.

HHA:skd
(11)

58 OCT 21 1964
75 OCT 20 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM
OCT 7 3 12 PM '64
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

The United Press at Dallas, Texas, in an article dated October 7, 1964, had the lead, "Dallas Police Chief Says FBI Asked Coverup on Conduct in Oswald Case." It goes on to report that Police Chief Jesse Curry alleges in a letter to the Warren Commission that he was once asked by the FBI to say that the FBI had failed to warn other agencies about Lee Harvey Oswald. The United Press item further states that Chief Curry had told newsmen the day of the assassination that although the FBI had known about Oswald, the FBI had passed on no information to the Dallas police.

The UPI article goes on to quote Chief Curry "Within a few minutes of my statement to the press Shanklin (SAC, Dallas) was on the phone." Chief Curry is quoted as saying that FBI did not want to admit publicly that it had known about Oswald before the assassination. He claims that Shanklin asked him to retract his statement. He states that he did retract his statement. The article goes on to indicate that the FBI admitted it had Oswald under investigation. The above article appears on Page A 3 of "The Washington Post and Times Herald" this morning.

Chief Curry is at his usual stupid, bumbling self in the above claims. The true facts of the matter are (as reflected in my memorandum dated November 23 1963) that at approximately 11:25 a.m. on 11-23-63 Chief Curry, when television cameras were thrust in front of him, made the following allegations:

(1) The FBI customarily advises Dallas police whenever an individual of subversive background arrives in Dallas.

(2) The FBI recently interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald.

1 ENCLOSURE

(3) The FBI had Oswald under surveillance in Dallas, however, did not notify the Dallas police.

62-109030
NOT RECORDED
OCT 28 1964

I immediately advised the Director of these allegations and thereafter called SAC Shanklin and instructed him to contact Chief Curry and set him straight. I told Shanklin that Curry should get back on television and should also inform the wire services, of the falsity of his statements immediately. I told SAC Shanklin that if Curry did not take this action we would issue a statement here in Washington calling him a liar.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - 66 OCT 27 1964

CONTINUED-OVER

information and that the FBI had no indication Oswald was likely to kill the President. According to Dallas memorandum, Chief Curry told Shanklin he was repeating information someone else had told him and he could not remember the source. Chief Curry said then he would rectify the error and this was done. This telecast was observed in my office on November 23, 1963, and that is the date on which I talked to Shanklin and told him to straighten Chief Curry out.

COURSE OF ACTION:

We have a choice of making "no comment" and letting this matter stand for the record or else we can issue a statement here in Washington under the Director's name or by the SAC in Dallas under his name. I frankly think that the former course of action would be better, i.e. having the Director issue the attached statement to UPI sources here in Washington clearly refuting Curry's allegations and setting the record straight once more. After issuance of the Statement, there will be no further comment.

Of course, there are pros and cons as to the issuance of any statement at this time. The issuance of a statement will no doubt "fan the flames" and call further attention to our criticism by the Warren Commission. Nevertheless, I feel we should not let this stupid, bumbling jackass, Chief Curry, get away with making false allegations.

RECOMMENDATION:

It may be that the letter that Chief Curry allegedly sent to the Warren Commission on May 28, 1964, has been misquoted or misconstrued and if so Chief Curry should be given the opportunity to once again set the record straight.

SAC Shanklin and ASAC, Dallas, should contact the Chief, determine whether he did send a letter dated 5-28-64 to the Commission and determine precisely what he said. If the Chief did prepare this letter and did make these allegations and if efforts to clear the record, I think we have no alternative but to go ahead and issue the attached statement in our own behalf.

SAC Shanklin called me back within 15 minutes on November 23, 1963, and stated that Curry had agreed to make the retraction. Curry apologized to Shanklin and told him he did not mean to place any blame on the FBI. I told SAC Shanklin that regardless of Curry's statement that if he did not follow through, Curry should be again contacted within 30 minutes.

At approximately 1:15 p.m. NBC television quoted Curry as saying he had not meant to imply that the FBI had failed to keep the Dallas police informed. Curry was further quoted as stating that the cooperation between the FBI and the Dallas police was excellent. He stated that the FBI was under no responsibility to report to the Dallas police any individuals of subversive background who might be in Dallas. He was also quoted as stating that he had not meant to imply that the FBI had Oswald under surveillance or that the FBI had recently interviewed Oswald. He stated to his knowledge the FBI did not have Oswald under surveillance. Chief Curry gave the same report to the radio networks and this was heard both here in Washington and by SAC Shanklin in Dallas.

At the time of the above-mentioned stupid allegations by Curry we not only had Curry make these retractions but we called our sources at both UPI and AP and talked with them on a confidential basis. They immediately called their representatives in Dallas and instructed them to contact Curry and get him on the record in repudiating the above false allegations. We also called Jerry O'Leary of "The Washington Star" who was in Dallas at that time and had him get in touch with Curry and make Curry go on record regarding the falsity of his allegations.

In teletype of October 7, 1964, SAC, Dallas, refers to Texas Attorney General's report on the assassination and notes this report does not mention this criticism by Chief Curry; however, the report does indicate that there are numerous exhibits and documents in the possession of the Attorney General of Texas. Apparently these exhibits in Attorney General Waggoner Carr's possession are the source for the UPI article.

According to Dallas teletype the controversial memorandum of Lieutenant Jack Revill, Dallas Police Department, indicates that Chief of Police Curry in a letter dated November 28, 1964, to J. Lee Rankin said that the FBI had asked him to retract statements he had made to the effect that he had received information that the FBI knew of Oswald's presence in Dallas.

Dallas teletype reports that Dallas files show a memorandum by Shanklin dated November 22, 1963, to the effect that on the night of November 22, 1963, Shanklin contacted Chief Curry, pointed out to him that the FBI had not interviewed Oswald in Dallas, that the FBI was under no obligation to furnish him secret

According to a news statement on October 7, 1964, Chief of Police Jesse Curry, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, has officially indicated in a letter to the Warren Commission that he was asked by the FBI on November 22, 1963 to deny that the FBI had failed to warn other agencies about Lee Harvey Oswald. Chief Curry allegedly claims that within a few minutes of his statement to the press in this connection, he was requested by the FBI to retract his statement that the FBI had failed in this regard.

The FBI did not ask Chief Curry or anyone else to deny that it had information regarding Oswald or Oswald's presence in Dallas.

The true facts of the matter are that on November 23, 1963, Chief Curr upon appearing before television cameras, alleged (1) The FBI customarily advises the Dallas Police whenever an individual of subversive background arrives in Dallas; (2) The FBI recently interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald; and (3) The FBI had Oswald under surveillance in Dallas, however, did not notify the Dallas Police. Although th exists no responsibility to do so, the FBI has on past occasions furnished the Dallas Police information regarding individuals with subversive backgrounds. The remaini statements of Chief Curry were absolutely false. The FBI had never interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas. The FBI did not have Lee Harvey Oswald unde surveillance in Dallas, Texas.

As a result of Chief Curry's erroneous statements, Mr. Gordon Shankl Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Office, Dallas, Texas, was instructed to contact Chief and point out to him the obvious falsity of his statements.

62-109060-

In reply, Chief Curry told Mr. Shanklin that he had been told by someone, whose identity he did not recall, of this information. Chief Curry admitted that he did not know of his own knowledge that the FBI had either interviewed or had Oswald under surveillance. He told Mr. Shanklin he would be glad to get back on the air and correct his erroneous statements. A short time later Chief Curry was quoted on television correcting his earlier statement.

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential

October 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R.E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Bayuch

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Classification Reviewed by 2040. 6R4/17 mL

Declassified by 2040 on 6-24-77

Dear Mr. Rankin:

[redacted]

Enclosed are two copies of the confidential communication dated September 30, 1964, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," which pertains to this matter.

I am inviting your attention to paragraph two of the enclosed communication which sets forth specific instructions pertaining to Commission Document Number 897. It is noted Commission Document Number 897, a copy of which was submitted to us, does not in its present form adhere to specific instructions listed in the enclosure.

Your request of September 21, 1964, is now complete.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 1964

Sincerely yours,

1 62-109090 (President's Commission)

XMR:jgs
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

79 OCT 12 1964

10-3-64

Dear Mr. Hoover,

It has been my pleasure throughout many years to follow your career. You are in my opinion perhaps the most dedicated public official of this generation; your sole purpose being to protect America, and its people.

There will probably never be another quite like you. Certainly not in my life time.

Sincerely

Mrs. Mae Brandon
112 Partridge Inn
Augusta, Ga.

COPY:crt

62-109090-268

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

10-5-64

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I had been my pleasure throughout many years to follow your career. You are in my opinion perhaps the most dedicated public official of this generation; your dedication to purpose being to protect America, and its people.

There will probably never be another quite like you. Certainly not in my life time.

Sincerely

Thomas Brandon
112 Partridge Inn.
Augusta, Ga.

ENCLOSURE

62-109090-268

REC-66 17 OCT 9 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

EX-109

OCT 6 1964

ot in
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Hoover's deep end on safety

always where there's trouble or subversion
don't like treason. The State Dept crops up.

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for a president were
he Warren Commis
ver in his testimony
Star reported in its
tory by Jerry O'Le
commission has not
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said it had obtained

mission's report is
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ling "an unduly re
ew of its role in pre
elligence work" be
edy's assassination.
suggested that the

FBI should have told the Secret Service of Oswald's presence in Dallas, Tex., before Kennedy's visit.

While the FBI has not commented on this, officials of the agency have indicated they take the criticism bitterly.

Hoover's testimony as reported by the Star stressed that none of the FBI information about Oswald indicated any tendency toward violence. He said many people read the Communist party organ, the Worker, but on this basis alone they cannot be branded potential assassins or hazards to national security.

The State Department report on Oswald, Hoover said, was based on an interview with Oswald by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow before he returned to the United States. The document indicated Oswald "was a loyal man now and had seen the light of day," Hoover told the commission.

He added there is no doubt in his mind that Oswald was a dedicated Communist.

J. EDGAR HOOVER
Gives own suggestions

The FBI head said he is "not very happy" about the new criteria for furnishing the Secret Service names of potential risks, about 10,000 subversives and extremists. The previous lists were limited to potential killers or those who might exert violence.

A major problem, he said, is that when the Secret Service gets these names in connection with presidential travel "They have to call upon the local authorities."

Then Hoover cited the case of a Johnson visit to Chicago when "Local authorities were asked to give assistance as they usually do to the Secret Service and they went to the homes of some of these people, and it resulted really almost in house arrest."

the FBI head commented:

"Now, I don't think there is any place in this country for that kind of thing, but these people who belonged to extreme subversive organizations were told they couldn't leave their house or if they did they would be accompanied by a police officer."

Hoover pointed out that there are up to 4,000 such individuals in subversive groups in New York City alone. He said the new FBI list to the Secret Service would total about 9,000 names.

The FBI head gave the Warren Commission several recommendations for future safety of presidents. And he commented that he believes Kennedy would be alive had he been riding in a specially armored car with bullet-proof glass — like Hoover's own limousine now on loan to Johnson.

Hoover's recommendations included these:

Advise the Secret Service as far ahead as possible of presidential travel plans.

Avoid publicizing exact routes as long as possible.

Have specially armored cars with bullet-proof glass readily available in locations frequently visited by a president.

Avoid specific patterns of travel or other activity such as visiting the same church at the same time every Sunday.

Use a bullet-proof shield in front of the entire rostrum in such public appearances as the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol, the reviewing stand in front of the White House for the inauguration, and appearances on the rear of trains.

Keep a president's movements within crowds to a minimum.

Limit presidential public appearances by using television, avoid his walking in public except when absolutely necessary and "he must never ride in an open car."

Says crises 'used' before

Editor, The Chronicle:

In regards to Humphrey's charge of Goldwater's statement concerning the Cuban missile crisis: I believe Goldwater is correct. Nor would it be the first time in our history that a crisis was used for political purposes. Furthermore, many of the things Humphrey charges could happen if Goldwater is elected should happen. In a free enterprise system such as ours, government has no business interferring in so many private affairs.

Government is only supposed to help where private industry is unable or unwilling to accomplish the job.

Under the so-called Democratic administration, they are competing with private enterprises all along the line.

Mae Brandon
112 Partridge Lane

Says taking beating is senseless

Editor, The Chronicle—Herald:

History proves that America does not start wars. However, a delay of five or ten minutes in order to contact the President of the United States for permission to retaliate could and would mean defeat for us in these times of peril.

These restrictions make no more sense than the orders in Korea to go to the river but don't destroy their bases on the other side after they had beaten the daylights out of us.

Mae Brandon
112 Partridge Lane

62-100446-268

ENCLOSURE

Tells Sanders: Folks remember

Editor, The Chronicle:

Gov. Carl Sanders had better "stick to his knitting" which is, after all, being governor of Georgia, and stop trying to beat Robert F. Kennedy to Washington and the White House. Regardless of who wins the national elections in November, the people of Georgia are going to remember evey word Sanders said during this national campaign when its time to vote for governor of Georgia again.

Mae Brandon
112 Partridge Inn.

62 [illegible] 268

ENCLOSURE

REC- 66

62-109090 — 268

October 8, 1964

Mrs. Mae Brandon
112 Partridge Inn
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Brandon:

I received your letter of October 3rd, with enclosures, and certainly appreciate your very complimentary remarks concerning my administration of the FBI.

My associates and I trust that our future endeavors will continue to merit your support and approval.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: We have had prior cordial correspondence with Mrs. Brandon, last outgoing 5-16-63. We forwarded her reprint material. Correspondent's address per telephone directory check.

PDW:med
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAILED 3
OCT 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

84 OCT 15 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

62-109090-269
CHANGED TO
62-109717-12

NOV 9 - 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 10/2/64

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

By letter dated September 23, 1964, to the President's Commission, the Bureau inquired as to the appropriate authority to receive results of investigation and any other matters relating to the assassination of the President after the termination of the President's Commission.

While talking to Mr. Rankin on October 2, 1964, he was asked whether or not the Commission had made a decision as to the identity of the authority to whom such information could be passed on after the termination of the President's Commission. Mr. Rankin stated no decision had been reached at the present time, that he expected to be in Washington on Monday, October 5, 1964, and would try to see the Chief Justice at that time to discuss this matter with him, following which he would advise the Bureau the ultimate authority to whom such information should be passed on.

Submitted for information.

JRM:mpd (9)

REC-3 62-109090-270
EX 101
OCT 12 1964

SIX

70 OCT 16 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-7-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MATERIAL RELATIVE TO THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT

Pursuant to your instructions, there is attached a recommended airtel concerning captioned material, for dissemination to all field offices. Un separate cover, each office will be furnished a copy of the following:

"The FBI Position," by Arthur Krock;
"The World Today," by James Marlow;
"Pity the Poor FBI," by John Chamberlain;
"Report from Washington," by Walter Trohan; and
The articles prepared by Ray McHugh and Jerry O'Leary togethe with the transcript of the radio broadcast delivered by Morgan Beatty on 9-28-6

Each recipient will be advised that it is permissible to provide th material to sources and responsible individuals who are in a position to be of he to the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached airtel be approved and returned to Crime Resea Section so that it can be prepared for forwarding to the field.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

HHA:gms
(5)

62-109020 1-271

REC-3

8 OCT 12 1964

CRIME

October 8, 1964

airtel REC-3 62-109090-271

To: All Special Agents in Charge

From: Director, FBI

MATERIAL REGARDING THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT

Under separate cover, you are being furnished copies of some articles and columns, relating to the Warren Commission Report, which take a favorable view of the FBI. These are for your information; however, it is permissible to make copies of these available to selected sources and responsible individuals who are in a position to be of assistance to the Bureau.

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memo of same date captioned "Material Rel to the Warren Commission Report."

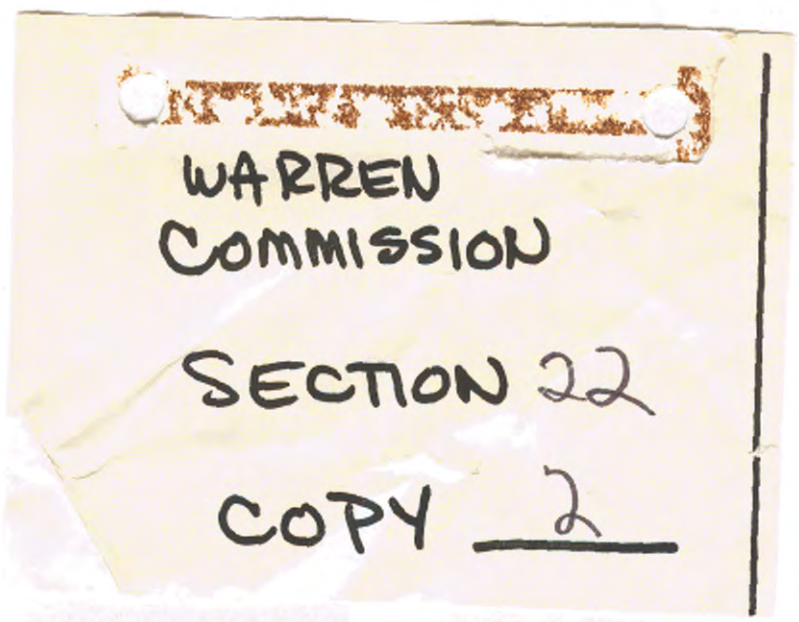
HHA:gms
(7)

MAILED 7
OCT 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

56 OCT 14 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM


WARREN
COMMISSION
SECTION 22
COPY 2

FBI

Date: 10/5/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED SPECIAL DELIVERY
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

ReButel to San Antonio 9/30/64 and San Antonio tel to Bureau 10/5/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 2 copies of the Texas Attorney General's report concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas is 1 copy of that report.

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 12 1964

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 2) (AMSD RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 1) (89-43) (AMSD RM)
2-San Antonio

JMK/dnb
(7)

ENCLOSURE

C. C. WICR

Memo Belmont to Tolson 10/7/64 re Report of Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr to Gov. JB Connally re meeting in Dallas on 11/22/63 and subsequent thereto.

6-Kmk

79 OCT 19 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 5 1964

FBI SANANTON

219 PM CST URGENT 10/5/64 MRH

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM SAN ANTONIO 89-67

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYSECOND LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WAGGONER CARR/S REPORT TO GOVERNOR CONNALLY OF TEXAS DATED TODAY, OF TWENTY PAGES IN LENGTH.

REPORT CONSISTS OF SHORT SUMMARY OF EVENTS THAT OCCURRED AND CARR/S REASONS FOR NOT CONDUCTING COURT OF INQUIRY. IT ALSON CONTAINS CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF CARR INCLUDING ONE SET FORTH BELOW.

PAGE NINE CONTAINS STATEMENT QUOTE ASPECTS OF INVESTIGATION INCLUDED WITHIN THE COMMISSION/S REPORT WHICH WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE/ TEXAS/ COURT OF INQUIRY ARE, FOR EXAMPLE, THE ADEQUACY OF THE PROTECTION ACCORDED THE PRESIDENT BY THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE RESPONSIBILITES OF THE FBI PRIOR TO THE PREISENT/S VISIT....UNQUOTE.

PAGES SEVENTEEN AND EIGHTEEN STATE QUOTE WHILE LOCAL OFFICIALS RECOGNIZE THAT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS, INCLUDING THE KILLING

END PAGE ONE

OCT 12 1964

OCT 13

OF OSWALD BY RUBY DURING AN ATTEMPTED TRANSFER FROM THE CITY JAIL TO THE COUNTY JAIL, MAGNIFIED THE DEFICIENCY IN SECURITY MEASURES. THEY DO NOT ACCEPT THE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCH CONDITIONS, BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE WHATEVER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND HIS BACKGROUND UNTIL AFTER THE ASSASSINATION ON NOV. TWENTYSECOND, WHEN THEY WERE ADVISED OF HIS PRESENCE IN DALLAS AND HIS PAST ACTIVITIES BY THE FEDERAL AUTHORITES ~~UNQUOTE~~".

PAGE EIGHTEEN RECOMMENDS, ~~QUOTE~~ "APPROPRIATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCES IN TEXAS CONDUCT A THOROUGH STUDY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF COORDINATION AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING CRIMINAL OR SUBVERSIVE SUSPECTS AND RECOMMEND WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING SECURITY MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS WHILE VISITING OUR STATE" ~~UNQUOTE~~.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

BASED ON INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY SAN ANTONIO IN THIS MATTER, SAN ANTONIO DOES NOT NOTE ANY DISCREPANCIES IN CARR/S REPORT.

COPIES OF REPORT BEING FUNISHED BUREAU AND DALLAS TODAY UNDER COVER.

END

JAB @@ALAS

" MIN PLS MIN PLS PAGE 1 LINE 4 SHOULD BE LS,,XXXX IS WORD 6 AND CORR PAGE 1 LINE 14 IS PRESIDENT/S, PAGE 2 LINE 4 WORD 4 IS COUNTY, LINE 10 WORD 3 IS VARIOUS, LINE 12 WD. 3 IS EXCHANGE AND OMIT "O" AFTER WORD INFO. END

WA MSL

FBI WASH DC

DL JAB

FBI DALLAS

TU@ROKV

October 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. M. English)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihar
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C,

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated October 1, 1964, which enclosed copies of four memoranda revealing results of interviews with Commission staff members and others.

Enclosed are two copies each of two memoranda captioned "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald" and "Lee Harvey Oswald" both of which are dated September 29, 1964, New Orleans, Louisiana. These memoranda contain the results of an interview with Mr. Leon D. Hubert, Jr., former staff member on the President's Commission.

I will continue to furnish results of this investigation as received.

Sincerely yours,

44-24016
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
(1) - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(12)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
103 OCT 9 1964

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: This matter concerns the various leaks which have occurr regarding Ruby's testimony and the Oswald evidence. This is the fifth communication sent to the Commission since we initiated inve igation. The Commission requested members of the Commission and staff to be interviewed. We have interviewed 80 individuals regar ing this matter, none of whom have indicated they were aware how t leaks occurred. One individual has yet to be interviewed and ap- propriate laboratory examinations regarding the Ruby transcript ar being conducted. Results of this investigation are being promptly furnished to the Commission and this investigation is being closel followed.

OCT 12 1964

RELEASE [illegible]

Mr. Belmont

October 6, 1964

A. Rosen

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached All SACs and All Legats airtel be approved and disseminated to the field.

DETAILS

Although the President's Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy has been published, it is anticipated complaints and allegations will continue to be received. We intend to investigate each and every such complaint and allegation thoroughly.

The Commission was requested by letter to advise us to whom our investigative results should be disseminated after the Commission terminates. However as of this date no reply has been received.

It is felt the field should be put on notice that this matter will continue to be closely followed by the Bureau and they should be advised as to the administrative handling of investigation conducted.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached communication be approved and disseminated to All SACs and All Legats.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
155 OCT 14 1964

Enclosure
1 - Foreign Liaison
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

RDR:imt
(11)

10-6-64

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lee
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

62-109090

To: All SACs,
All Legats

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Although the President's Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy has been published, it is anticipated complaints and allegations will continue to be received concerning the assassination. These complaints, allegations and the like must continue to be appropriately investigated and the results reported.

Miscellaneous-type complaints and allegations will be reported under the above caption by Dallas, the office of origin (Dallas file 89-43), while information specifically relating to Lee Harvey Oswald will be reported under the caption "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R - Cuba," Bureau file 105-82555, Dallas file 100-10461.

Investigative results should be prepared in accordance with existing Bureau reporting procedures with the exception that 25 copies of inserts and FD-302s, where necessary, should be furnished to Dallas for incorporation in subsequent reports under the applicable captions.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that thoroughness of investigation is absolutely essential. It will be the responsibility of the office first receiving the complaints or allegations or to whom the Bureau first refers a matter for investigation, to conduct a thorough inquiry and promptly initiate logical investigation where necessary. Meticulous care must be taken in preparing investigative results to preclude the necessity of Dallas' making corrections and/or revisions.

1 - Foreign Liaison
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

RDR:las (142)

79 OCT 16 1964

Airtel to All SACs,
All Legats
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

Those matters received, which would appear to require prompt dissemination should be submitted to the Bureau and Dallas in a letterhead memorandum without property stamp. In those instances where investigative results are furnished by letterhead memorandum, inserts need not be submitted to Dallas. Any question which should arise with regard to the appropriateness of disseminating information, should be resolved in favor of submitting a letterhead memorandum at which time a decision as to dissemination will be made or further instructions issued.

NOTE:

This is being sent in order to reiterate prior instructions and to remind our offices and personnel that this matter will continue to be closely followed by the Bureau. The Commission has been requested to advise us to which authority our investigative results should be furnished when the Commission finally terminates all its activities. As of this date we have not been advised; however, all results will be incorporated in report form and disseminated to the Commission or its duly designated authority.

See memorandum Rosen to Belmont, "Assassination of President Kennedy," 10/6/64, RDR:las.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-6-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: CHALMERS M. ROBERTS —
"THE WASHINGTON POST"

BACKGROUND:

A column by captioned individual entitled "Bureaucratic Feuding..Warren Report Stings FBI" appeared in the October 5th issue of "The Washington Post," and was critical of the Director's testimony before the Warren Commission. The Director has inquired "What do we know about Roberts?"

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Roberts was born November 18, 1910, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1933 with an A. B. degree. Since 1933, Roberts has held a position as reporter with various newspapers and news services including "The Washington Post"; the Associated Press; the "Toledo News-Bee," Toledo, Ohio; "Japanese Times," an English-language newspaper in Tokyo, Japan; "The Washington Daily News," Washington, D. C. In 1941 Roberts went with the "Washington Times Herald," which was subsequently absorbed by "The Washington Post" with which he is still associated.

62-109070 —

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Roberts was the subject of an applicant-type investigation by the FBI in 1942 when he was being considered for a position with the Office of Coordinator of Information. The investigation was favorable.

In 1954, the Department of State requested the Bureau to consider investigation of Roberts to determine the source of unauthorized disclosures appearing in two articles written by Roberts. He was interviewed by Bureau Agents but declined to divulge the source or sources of his information. The Department advised that prosecution would not seem feasible and no further investigation was requested.

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Roberts' criticism of the FBI is not new. Back in 1955, he criticized the delay in our investigation of alleged "leaks" of classified information. Roberts hadn't checked with us to learn that the Department was responsible for the delay in that investigation.

EX 101 REC-32 62-109070-1537

OCT 13 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Sullivan

JCF:kjb (6)

(Continued on page 2)

64 OCT 15 1964 F

OCT 15 1964

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: CHALMERS M. ROBERTS

Roberts has had frequent contact with representatives of the Russian and satellite Embassies in Washington, D.C., over the past several years. As examples, in January, 1962, he had lunch with the Czech Counselor and in May of that year he also lunched with the Czech Ambassador. We have received information reporting that he met a Russian correspondent of "Pravda" for lunch in July, 1962. He subsequently had lunch with the Counselor of the Polish Embassy in Washington, D.C., in August, 1963.

In connection with the above contacts, Chalmers has gone on record with the FBI in the past concerning his association with such individuals. By letter dated March 21 1955, to Mr. Nichols Mr. Roberts explained the reason for his contacts with personnel at the Soviet Embassy during the previous week. This dealt with his assignment to assist in preparing a TV program on the 10th Anniversary of V-E Day for "The Washington Post" TV Station, WTOP. He received this assignment as he was the diplomatic correspondent for "The Post." In a previous letter to Mr. Nichols, October 27, 1954, Roberts also explained other visits with members of the Russian Embassy staff. He pointed out he was the foreign affairs reporter for "The Washington Post and Times Herald," and explained he gave written reports of such meetings with Soviet officials to the USSR Affairs Desk, State Department, Washington, D.C.

On 11-17-54 Roberts lunched with the then Atomic Energy Commissioner, Tom Murray, with whom he had been trying to inveigle a luncheon engagement for some time at the Allies Inn. While there, Murray spoke for a few moments with Mr. Hoover and Mr. Tolson, who also had stopped there for lunch. When Murray returned to his table, Roberts stated, "I guess we will have to speak in whispers now." When Murray asked if Roberts was in trouble with the FBI, Roberts replied, No, but "they get into too many things." Mr. Murray resented Roberts' implied dislike of the Bureau and this information was subsequently relayed to the Director by Mr. Murray, who stated he would have absolutely nothing to do with Roberts again.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

He is a typical Washington Post "fake liberal."

He is a typical liberal

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/5/64

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI

SUBJECT: THE DIRECTOR'S TESTIMONY FOR THE WARREN COMMISSION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Even though we do not normally send in wire dispatch matters to the Bureau, I thought the attached should be sent in so that the Director can see the prominence of coverage in this area.

The reaction to the views Mr. Hoover expressed to the Warren Commission May 14 has been splendid.

Releasing the Director's testimony at this time has been salutary, timely, and has a tendency to remove some of the sting of the Warren Commission comments.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Cincinnati (62-2758)

EDM:ked
(3)

EXP. PROC.
OCT 7 1964

REC-3 62-109272

ENCLOSURE

EX-101

OCT 7 1964

CRIME RECORDS

58 OCT 15 1964

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Chief Warns Warren Group Against Gestapo-Like Security

WASHINGTON (UPI)—FBI director J. Edgar Hoover has warned that absolute security for the President cannot be provided "without almost establishing a police state, and we don't want that."

In testimony before the Warren Commission last May 14, Mr. Hoover also disclosed that the State Department had once indicated that Lee Harvey Oswald was "a thoroughly safe risk" who had changed his views on Communism.

MR. HOOVER'S testimony was published Friday by the Washington Evening Star in a copyrighted article. The Warren Commission has not released the testimony.

The FBI chief expressed "great concern" over the broadening of information on possible threats to the President. The information has been submitted to the Secret Service by the FBI since John F. Kennedy's assassination November 22, 1963.

On the basis of this information, Mr. Hoover said, some persons were placed under virtual house arrest when President Johnson visited Chicago last spring.

"We don't want a Gestapo," Mr. Hoover said. "We have got to, I think, maintain an even balance."

Many persons read the Worker, the Communist party newspaper, but they cannot be branded as security risks or potential assassins, he said.

"I am particularly concerned that we don't become hysterical and go too far in restricting the citizens of our country from exercising their civil and

J. Edgar Hoover
. . . can't go too far

constitutional rights," Mr. Hoover said.

"The mere fact a person disagrees with you in a matter on Communism doesn't mean he should be arrested . . ."

Mr. Hoover said he was "not very happy" with the fact that the FBI now turns over to the Secret Service the names of defectors, subversives and extremists, in addition to potential killers. He estimated these new names would have totaled 10,000.

IN ITS report, issued last Sunday, the Warren Commission accused the FBI of taking an "unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination."

Mr. Hoover cited a State Department document during questioning about Oswald, President Kennedy's assassin.

He said it was based on an interview of Oswald at the American Embassy in Moscow when Oswald was trying to return to the United States.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

7 Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, Ohio

Cincinnati Post & Times Star
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Citizen Journal
Columbus, Ohio

Columbus Dispatch
Columbus, Ohio

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio

Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio

Date: 10/3/64
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Brady Black
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Cincinnati

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

"The embassy gave him a clean bill of health," Mr. Hoover said.

Mr. Hoover said his own speculation was that Oswald "was no doubt a dedicated Communist."

But Mr. Hoover said the FBI interviewed Oswald several times after his return from Russia. And before the assassination, "there had been no information that would have warranted our reporting him as a potential danger or hazard to the security of the President."

For that reason, Mr. Hoover said, Oswald's name was not furnished to the Secret Service. At that time, he said, the FBI furnished only the names of those potentially dangerous to the President, or emotionally unstable persons who had threatened him or the Vice President.

Mr. Hoover said Oswald should have been permitted to renounce his U. S. citizenship in 1959.

"He never could have gotten back here," he said.

Mr. Hoover did not blame the Secret Service for restrictive steps taken during President Johnson's visit to Chicago. He said local authorities acted on their own on the basis of names furnished by the Secret Service.

"Now I don't think there is any place in this country for that kind of thing, but these people who belonged to extreme subversive organizations or organizations that advocated the overthrow of the government by force and violence were told that they couldn't leave their house or if they did they would be accompanied by a police officer.

"There you come pretty close to house arrest and we don't want that. That is what you would call totalitarian security."

The first attempt at assassination in Texas was aimed at General Edwin A. Walker, a somewhat pathetic "leader" with no troops. But this indication of murderous intent was brushed aside as of no consequence. Had the Walker attempt been investigated thoroughly, President Kennedy would probably be alive today.

There was, however, little interest in the case in Washington--certainly none in the higher echelons of the Justice Department. And this lack of interest was purely political. The target of the Justice Department was the radical right. So obsessive was the thinking that the Walker case was dismissed with the suggestion that the shots had been fired by a "rightist" to gain sympathy for the general.

If there was bad liaison between the Secret Service and the FBI, this might not have been so had the leadership in Washington and certain pundits of the press not focussed all their attention on the wrong subjects. To hear them or read them, there were rabid rightists under every bed. Why, therefore, should either the FBI or the Secret Service concern itself with one confused--and we are told--solitary Castroite.

The fact startlingly clear in the Warren Commission Report is that no amount of care could have saved Mr. Kennedy--or any President, for that matter. General de Gaulle is perhaps the best guarded man in the world today,but he is still being fired on, though word of the latter attempts has been suppressed by the French government.

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(xxx)

New York
Journal-American
Daily and Sunday
220 South St., New York 15, N. Y.
Telephone COrtlandt 7-1212

October 10, 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

I told Henry Plitt, headman at ABC Films, Inc. in New York, to write you regarding "Disaster Squad". I will appreciate permission to use it as the pilot for my upcoming series.

Mr. Plitt won a Peabody Award in 1962 when he and Fae Thomas (I introduced her to you and Clyde at Del Mar) co-produced a series for that network.

Enclosed find an editorial about you and the FBI from the San Diego Union.

Best,

Walter Winchell

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 19 1964

enc. 1 ENCLOSURE

P.S. I am still at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles.

~~1 ENCLOSURE~~

21 OCT 15 1964

79 OCT 20 1964

This is foolish, of course, but Mr. Kennedy is not without his friends in the field of communications, and they consider it necessary to create a myth as to his achievements to bring about his election as senator from New York State.

The Warren Commission report suggests that somehow the FBI should have gone beyond its authority in relation to its information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald, as if the FBI should have been able to perceive his intentions, though the Supreme Court of which Mr. Warren is Chief Justice has been particularly alert to protect the alleged civil liberties of known Communists and proved criminals.

As a matter of fact, among previous recommendations to the Justice Department by the FBI and Mr. Hoover were measures for stronger coordination and greater exchange of information among federal investigative agencies. The wisdom of these suggestions has been proved by the very case which the Warren Commission had under consideration. But nothing had been done by either the Kennedy or Johnson Administrations.

The principal claim being made on behalf of the Robert Kennedy "legend" is that he had to order the FBI to "redirect" its major effort to place greater emphasis upon investigations of organized crime, even though this would mean a slackening of FBI operations against espionage agents and Communist activities in the United States.

This is hardly consistent with recommendations in the Warren report, which has so pleased the liberal-radicals.

The record, however, doesn't indicate any slackening of the efforts of the FBI in regard either to espionage or organized crime, and any attempt to conceal or deny the facts to embellish the record of M. Kennedy is dishonest on its face.

Much of the anti-crime legislation for which Mr. Kennedy is being given credit actually was recommended to him and the Justice Department by the FBI, and long before he assumed office the FBI was concerned with the enforcement of civil rights in all fields.

It is the practice of politics to give public credit to Cabinet officers or other politically-appointed office holders for the accomplishments of their departments or bureaus, and it taxes the mind to believe that the young Mr. Kennedy, with no experience in law enforcement or any meaningful experience in the practice of law, had to direct Mr. Hoover in the proper discharge of his duties.

But a new Robert Kennedy myth is in the making—and the White House looms in the distance.

REC-3 62-109090-243

October 9, 1964

Dr. H. F. Heslington
Department of Pathology
Eliza Coffee Memorial Hospital
Florence, Alabama

Dear Dr. Heslington:

Thank you for your letter of October 3rd and the very kind sentiments. You may be sure your expression of support means a great deal to my associates and me, and I want you to know of my appreciation for your interest in writing.

I am enclosing some newspaper comments that I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
John Chamberlain's Column, The Washington Post, 10-2-64
Jerry O'Leary's Article, The Evening Star, 10-2-64

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DFC:lch (3)

MAILED 3
OCT 9 1964
COMM-FBI

Nelson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 OCT 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FORM #A63

ELIZA COFFEE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Department of Pathology

FLORENCE, ALABAMA

H. F. Heslington, M.D.

A. M. Burf

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

October 3, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to commend you for your answer in regard to the Warren Commission Reports. After reading their censure of the Secret Service and F.B.I. in regard to the late President Kennedy's assassination, I was afraid that should their recommendations be followed, a police state could be instituted.

I think that you and your group command the respect of most Americans, and will continue to do so.

With all good wishes for your continued sucess.

Very truly yours,

H. F. Heslington, M.D.

REC-3

EX-PRO

35-0[illegible]-7-1964

OCT

EX 101

REC-3 62-109090-211

October 8, 1964

Miss Olive Vivian
604 13th Avenue
Greeley, Colorado

Dear Miss Vivian:

I received your letter of September 30th and want to thank you for your kind comments regarding my administration of the FBI. It is my hope that the future endeavors of this Bureau continue to merit your approval.

With respect to your inquiry, Lee Harvey Oswald, from the date of the attempt on General Edwin A. Walker's life until subsequent to the assassination of the late President Kennedy, was not detained by any law enforcement agency.

In response to your request, I am enclosing a copy of our Uniform Crime Reports bulletin which contains the information you desire as well as some other material I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
OCT 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
Uniform Crime Reports bulletin
The Crime Problem
the inside story of organized crime and How You Can Help Smash It
Jerry O'Leary column, Evening Star, 10/2/64
John Chamberlain's column, Washington Post 10/2/64

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DFC:rls (3)

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Tele. Room
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64 OCT 15 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

OCT 9 10 11 AM '64

FBI - READING ROOM

9-30-64

Dear Mr. Hoover,

1. Can you send me or tell me where I can get a list of comparative crime rates in large American cities? I will appreciate anything you may send me on this subject.

Also, I have been under the impression that the FBI is an investigative body, and it is the function of the Justice Dept. to take action on the findings of the FBI. Now, according to the newspapers, the FBI has been charged with laxity in withholding information about Oswald.

Inasmuch as it has been reported that Oswald was actually in the custody of the Justice Department after the attempt on Gen. Walker's life, and this report has not been denied by the Justice Department, it seems to me that the wrong department is being charged with laxity. Will you please set me straight on this.

And thank you for your long and continued efforts in behalf of our country.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Olive Vivian
604 13th Ave.
Greeley, Colorado

COPY:nm

Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

7-30-64

Dear Mr. Hoover -

Can you send me or tell me where I can get a list of comparative crime rates in large American cities? I will appreciate anything you may send me on this subject.

Also, I have been under the impression that the FBI is an investigative body, and it is the function of the Justice Dept. to take action on the findings of the FBI. Now, according to the newspapers, the FBI has been charged with laxity in withholding information about Oswald.

Inasmuch as it has been reported that Oswald was actually in the custody of the Justice Department after the attempt on Gen. Walker's life, and this report has not been denied by the Justice Department, it seems to me that the wrong department is being charged with laxity. Will you please set me straight on this.

And thank you for your long and continued efforts in behalf of our country.

Sincerely

(Miss) Alice Vivian
604 13th Ave.
Greeley, Colorado

30-OCT-5-1964

OCT 1964

0-19 (Rev. 10-1-64)

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

Texas Report Duplicates

Warren Group's Conclusions

By William Hamilton

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 5 (UPI) A "little Warren Commission report" by the State of Texas today agreed that Lee Harvey Oswald alone assassinated President Kennedy and there was no conspiracy. It criticized the FBI for failing to provide advance knowledge of Oswald's background to police.

A report on Texas' own investigation by State Attorney General Waggoner Carr concurred with the findings of the Warren Commission made public last week. Carr's report was 20 loose-leaf pages long.

Carr did not absolve Dallas police from error in the Oswald slaying. But he said that background information on Oswald held by the FBI should have been made available to local police. They knew nothing about Oswald or his background until after the assassination, he said.

Texas found that:

- Oswald killed the President and wounded Connally Nov. 22, 1963 in Dallas.
- He fired the shots that killed Dallas Policeman J. D. Tippit.
- The acts of Lee Harvey Oswald were not pursuant to any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy.
- The news media contributed to the confusion and lack of security that surrounded the shooting of Oswald by Jack Ruby.
- Neither Texas nor Dallas were to blame for the assassination.

"Oswald espoused the Marxist cause and denounced the American way of life while both in Russia and the United States. He was an enemy of [illegible] enemy of Oswald [illegible] said.

Carr said his investigation convinced him that Oswald was "not subjected to any type of mistreatment while in the custody of Texas officials." Oswald, who had to be forcibly subdued when he was arrested, had charged "police brutality."

Carr said Chief Justice Earl Warren had talked him out of holding a Texas "court of inquiry" into the assassination. Such an inquiry, by law, could not reach "conclusions and recommendations," Carr said. Therefore, he simply conducted a parallel investigation to the Warren Commission's.

Another job at FBI.

REC-3

17 OCT 13 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

Carr was softer than the Warren Commission on the news media, but he criticized reporters and photographers.

"The news media — radio, television, reporters and special writers — virtually took charge of entrance, hallways and public rooms of the city hall (jail)," his report said.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 10/1/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT

The suggestion has been made that we send to the Warren Commission a copy of our letter to the White House and the Acting AG, dated 9/30/64, in which we conclude that the Commission's report is seriously inaccurate in so far as its treatment of the FBI is concerned.

It is noted that this letter is an indictment of the Commission in that we charge that in the Commission's approach, instead of adopting a realistic and objective attitude, the Commission was more interested in avoiding possible criticism. Bearing this in mind, if we send a copy of this letter to the Commission now, the Commission will probably make the letter public, together with a defiant answer.

Today the Commission is riding high, receiving plaudits for its report and the objectivity of the report, so that in any public fight with the Commission we could well lose. Before this challenge to the Commission becomes publicized it may be better to wait until the Bureau testimony becomes public, so that the public will have the other side of the picture on which to base a judgment.

I suggest we may want to wait for a few days before we consider sending a copy of this letter to the Commission. Certainly we owe no courtesy to the Commission.

Attached is a letter to Mr. Rankin, in the event it is decided a letter should be sent at this time.

AHB:CSH (6)

Enclosure -

OCT 14 1964

We might as well keep our letter only for a few days. Either we are right or wrong - if we are right, I think we should defend our position. Letter is OK. L.

56 OCT 16 1964

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Attached is a copy of a letter which I sent to the Honorable Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Acting Attorney General, on September 30, 1964.

I felt, in fairness to the Commission, a copy of this letter should be sent to you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 30, 1964

BY LIAISON

Honorable Walter W. Jenkins
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

After careful consideration of the findings of the Warren Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, I have concluded that the report is seriously inaccurate in so far as its treatment of the FBI is concerned.

For example, on Page 440 of the report, the Commission states: "The Secret Service and the FBI differ as to whether Oswald fell within the category of 'threats against the President' which should be referred to the Service." The report then proceeds to quote a small portion of Mr. Robert Bouck's testimony as evidence that Secret Service disagreed with the FBI.

Clearly, this singling out of this portion of Bouck's testimony does not give a complete picture of the conclusions of Secret Service. Stress is placed on the point that knowledge that Oswald had a vantage point covering the procession was highly significant, and yet it is not made clear that the FBI did not have the responsibility of checking the route of the Presidential party to ascertain the identity of persons who were on the route and thus determine that one of the persons had a record in our files. In the event a check was made by Secret Service of our files, regarding persons employed along the route, we would have, of course, tied in Oswald with the route of the President.

As a matter of fact, we checked with Mr. James Rowley, the head of Secret Service, on April 17, 1964, to determine whether Secret Service would have taken action against Oswald if his name had been furnished to Secret Service. Mr. Rowley advised us that Oswald would not have been placed under surveillance as there was no information indicating possible violence on his part, and that, had Secret Service checked the building, it would have taken no action concerning Oswald inasmuch as he was employed in the building.

File 62-109090-

TOTT

In his testimony, Mr. Bouck states that Secret Service would not take action on the basis that Oswald was a defector, but over the course of some ten pages of testimony he finally concludes that if all the information had been furnished which was available concerning Oswald, in the hands of various government agencies, which information was "spread from Moscow to Mexico," and this information was coupled with Oswald's location in this building, Secret Service would have taken action.

The Commission deals summarily with the essential position of the FBI, on Page 462, when it quotes "Director Hoover and Belmont" as expressing concern, shared by Secret Service, that referrals of information under "the new criteria" might result in some degree of interference with personal liberty of those involved. The Commission does not take into account the traditional position of the FBI that in security investigations we limit the investigation to that which is essential and we avoid harassment or infringement on the rights of the individual. It is most unfortunate that the detailed testimony of FBI representatives was not publicly released, concurrent with the report, so that the reader would not be forced to rely solely on the portions selected by the Commission.

The Commission states that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination, and states that "There was much material in the hands of the FBI about Oswald: The knowledge of his defection; his arrogance and hostility to the United States; his pro-Castro tendencies; his lies when interrogated by the FBI; his trip to Mexico where he was in contact with Soviet authorities; his presence in the School Book Depository job, and its location along the route of the motorcade." The Commission points out that this should have induced the FBI to list Oswald as a potential threat to the safety of the President.

Here again, the Commission is taking the position that, despite lack of evidence of potential violence on the part of Oswald, the FBI was constantly evaluating him as a possible threat to the President, and had checked the route of the Presidential procession to determine that Oswald was on that route. The Commission states that this conclusion may be tinged with hindsight, and with this statement I could not agree more.

Honorable Walter W. Jenkins

It would appear that the Warren Commission made up its mind to avoid criticism of its findings by drawing these conclusions concerning the FBI, and in order to support these conclusions selected only the portions of the testimony of witnesses which would support them.

I can only conclude from this approach that, instead of adopting a realistic and objective attitude, the Commission was more interested in avoiding possible criticism. The net result, of course, is to place the FBI in the completely untenable position that if a similar tragedy or event occurs in the future, and this Bureau has any information at all in its files concerning the assassin, the same gift of hindsight will permit a conclusion to be reached that somehow, some way, this information should have been transmitted to the Secret Service and other appropriate authorities.

The new criteria under which we are presently operating have resulted in funneling approximately 18,000 names to Secret Service since the assassination. Yet, I venture to say that there are 10,000,000 names in our files, with varying degrees of derogatory information. On the basis of the Warren Commission approach, with its transparent hindsight, this Bureau is in the unenviable position of being held responsible for the actions of such persons, regardless of the fact that there is no indication of potential violence against top Government officials.

Sincerely yours,

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ✓
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach ✓
Casper
Callahan
Conrad ✓
Evans
Gale
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Tavel ST

DATE: 10-9-64

FROM : L. E. Short

SUBJECT: REPORT OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Captioned report is being reviewed by personnel of the Classifying Unit, Records Branch, for the purpose of indexing names in the report. The report has an index and in comparing names and related page numbers shown in the index with data in the report numerous discrepancies have been discovered. For example the name Mary Brock is listed in the index as appearing on page 174. Actually the name appears on page 175. The name Bob K. Carroll according to the index appears on page 178 when the correct page number is 179. Several discrepancies of this type have been discovered. According to the index the name O. V. Campbell appears on pages 154, 334 and 335. Pages 334 and 335 refer to a Don Campbell who apparently is not identical to O. V. Campbell. The name Don Campbell does not appear in the index.

The incident of error in the index of the report will necessitate considerable cross checking and a detailed review of the report in order that Bureau indices will be accurate.

RECOMMENDATION:

For record purposes.

ST
10/9

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(3)

REC- 23

58 OCT 19 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588)

RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

ReBuairtel to All Sacs and Legats 9/30/64 in captioned matter, and Dallas teletype to Bureau 9/29/64 captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA".

On 9/29/64, when contacted regarding another matter, Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, advised she had read only a part of the report of the President's Commission but noted several inaccurate statements. These alleged inaccuracies, followed by comments and recommendations of Dallas Office, are as follows:

1. On page 284, second full paragraph, fourth line, fifth word, should read "separated" instead of "divorced". Mrs. PAINE noted she and her husband have never been divorced.

Lines three and four of the above paragraph referred to by Mrs. PAINE contain the wording, "Her parents moved to Columbus, Ohio, in the late 1930's. They were divorced in 1961".

62-109090-211

REC-23

17 OCT 12 1964

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

PEW/jtf
(5)

C C-Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 OCT 19 1964

The report of SA THOMAS B. ESTEP, Cincinnati, 12/5/63, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R", on page 10, contains interview with WILLIAM AVERY HYDE, Apartment 105, 580 Park Street, Columbus, Ohio, on 12/2/63, at which time Mr. HYDE advised he is the father of RUTH PAINE and that he and his wife, CAROL ELIZABETH HYDE, were divorced in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1961.

From above it is apparent the reference to "divorced" relates to parents of Mrs. RUTH PAINE and not to her. It is suggested that the Bureau may either desire to direct letter to Mrs. PAINE or have personal contact with her pointing out above.

2. On page 400, third paragraph, which is first paragraph under caption "Personal Relations", tenth line, last word in sentence should be "1962" and not "1963".

Mrs. PAINE appears to be correct inasmuch as the date "1962" is substantiated by information appearing on pages 252, 258, 260, 265-266, 269-271 and 275-277 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated 11/30/63, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas; ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER".

It is suggested that the Bureau may desire to advise the President's Commission or its designated representative of this inaccuracy.

3. On page 400, fourth paragraph (next to last paragraph on page), Mrs. PAINE stated MARINA OSWALD did not have "a hundred dresses" as indicated.

It appears this statement is a disagreement of views between Mrs. PAINE and the testimony of JEANNE DeMOHRENSCHILDT before the President's Commission.

No action is recommended.

In furnishing the above information, Mrs. PAINE commented that she would probably write the President's Commission about this matter and will "probably discuss it with some reporter".

It is to be noted Dallas Office in furnishing information and recommendations regarding comments by various persons has available only the book entitled "Report Of The President's Commission On The Assassination Of President John F. Kennedy", and not the additional backup material to which reference is made in the above-mentioned book. Therefore, research data by the Dallas Office may be limited.

ALLEN R. KALB
8429 WEXFORD AVENUE
CINCINNATI 36, OHIO

45236

October 3, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th & Pennsylvania Ave., N W
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

My commendatory letter sent to you earlier today, contains a reference to a news cast by Huntley-Brinkley, and states: "....when some of your reactions to the commission's comments on the FBI, were mentioned." This was a reference, of course, to the Warren Commission's Report. Later today, I find the press and TV carrying reviews and quotes, as parts of your testimony, which I understand was given last May 14 before the Warren Commission, and published, at least, in part, by a news paper, in a copyright story, on or about October 2. I, therefore, have a very strong feeling that I misunderstood the Huntley-Brinkley report, as it may very well have referred to your testimony before the commission, and NOT your reactions to the commissions report. If I have erred, in this respect, I offer my apologies. In any event, I want to congratulate and commend you for your witnessing to that which is right and reasonable, when appearing before the Warren Commission.

Sincerely,

Allen R. Kalb

Allen R. Kalb
8429 Wexford Ave
Cincinnati Ohio

REC-53 62-109090-2774

13 10 OCT 8 1964

61 OCT 16 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

REC-53 62-104070-250

October 8, 1964

Mr. Allen R. Kalb
8429 Wexford Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45236

Dear Mr. Kalb:

Your two letters dated October 3rd have been received.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to write as you did and I want you to know that my associates and I are very appreciative of your staunch support.

I am enclosing some material which you may find of interest.

MAILED 3
OCT 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
These Days... By John Chamberlain, "The Washington Post" 10-2-64.
Jerry O'Leary's article from the 10-2-64 issue "The Evening Star"
NOTE: Bufiles reflect that the correspondent is possibly identical with one Allen Kalb of Dillonvale, Cincinnati, who contacted the Cincinnati Office in June, 1962, regarding proper way to address B. J. Rashid of the Anti Trust Section of the Department of Justice. Kalb had written the Attorney General pootesting the awakening of news reporters in the middle of the night to present questions regarding the steel situation. Kalb expressed in very glowing terms his admiration for the Director and indicated he had absolutely no argument with the FBI. His whole approach was described as gentlemanly and decent.

WAM:ejc (3)

61 OCT 12 1964

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALLEN R. KALB
8429 WEXFORD AVENUE
CINCINNATI 36, OHIO

45256

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

October 5, 1964.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th & Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For some time I have been pondering the comments of the press, TV and radio, on the subject of the Warren Commission's Report--especially as it discussed the role of the FBI and its file on Lee Oswald, with respect to the assassination of President Kennedy. Particularly were some of the aspects of this situation impressed upon me by the Huntley-Brinkley news cast, last evening, when some of your reactions to the commission's comments on the FBI, were mentioned.

I am sure the Warren Commission was composed of patriotic and honorable men; but they are not, in my judgment, infallible. Consequently, I do not consider their conclusions free from all error.

My great respect for the FBI, its patriotic dedication to duty, and the proficiency with which it functions, as well as its exemplary concern for the safety of our nation and the rights of its citizens, leaves little room, within my range of tolerance, to gracefully accept any adverse criticism directed at it, by the exalted or the lowly.

My confidence in your concept ofwhat is morally or legally the duty of the FBI, in any situation, is so solid and long standing, that I assure you that nothing, which has transpired to date, will alter it.

Sincerely,

REC 53

Allen R. Kalb

EX-[illegible]

6 OCT 6 1964

Copy

Director, FBI 10/5/64

SAC, Portland (80-181)

EDITORIAL
THE OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, OREGON

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
(BUFILE 62-109090)

There is transmitted herewith one copy of an editorial entitled, "He Should Know," which was printed in The Oregonian newspaper for 10/5/64.

This editorial is complimentary of the Director.

Mr. MICHAEL J. FREY, President and Publisher of The Oregonian, is an SAC Contact of this office and a personal friend of mine.

I would recommend a letter of thanks to Mr. FREY for this editorial, but it is pointed out that such a recommendation was made by Portland letter of 10/2/64, on an editorial which was written concerning the matter entitled, "UNSUB (1), East Portland Branch, Security Bank of Oregon, Portland, Oregon, 9/30/64, BR." In view of that recommendation the Bureau may not desire to send a second letter; however, if it does, such a letter should be addressed as follows:

Mr. MICHAEL J. FREY
President and Publisher
The Oregonian
1320 S. W. Broadway
Portland, Oregon 97201

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 19 1964

2 Bureau (Enc. 1)(AM)
3 Portland
(1 - 80-181; 1 - 62-2699; 1 - 80-408)

JLM:lam
(5)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Oregonian

ESTABLISHED BY HENRY L. PITTOCK
An Independent Republican Newspaper
Published Daily except Sunday by The Oregonian Publishing Company, Oregonian Bldg., 1320 S.W. Broadway, Portland 1, Oregon, which also publishes The Sunday Oregonian. Telephone CA 6-3181
MICHAEL J. FREY, President and Publisher
HERBERT LUNDY, Editor of the Editorial Page — ROBERT C. NOTSON, Managing Editor
HAROLD V. MANZER, Advertising Director — LEWIS J. CASCADDEN, Circulation Manager

He Should Know

J. Edgar Hoover's warning that the Warren Commission's recommendations on defending the president should not lead to Gestapo tactics is a timely one.

Just the other day, Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan, a member of the commission, spoke with pride of what he described as an increase from 400 to 8,000 in number of persons on the Secret Service surveillance list as a direct result of the Dallas assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Hoover, on the other hand, views the same development with apprehension. Local police, he said, had imposed what "almost" amounted to house arrest on some of these people.

Mr. Hoover should know. He heads an agency which continually must tread the line between too great leniency and too great severity in imposing the federal police power. His solid reputation with the public was earned by his adherence to that line despite pressures from both sides.

As the Warren Commission, Mr. Hoover and other experts agree, the President cannot be protected against all hazards, even by the most severe measures. In the pursuit of a futile mission, let's not lose something as valuable as the life of a president, the freedom of even the least among the people.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Oregon Journal
Portland, Oregon

24

Oregonian
Portland, Oregon

Portland Reporter
Portland, Oregon

Date: October 5, 1964
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Robert C. Notson; Herbert Lundy, Editor of Editorial Pg
THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
Submitting Office: PORTLAND

Bufile 62-109090

62-109090-10

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

October 9, 1964

Honorable Michael J. Frey
President and Publisher
The Oregonian
1320 Southwest Broadway
Portland, Oregon 97201

Dear Mr. Frey:

I want to take this opportunity to extend thanks for the editorial entitled "He Should Know" which appeared in the October 5th issue of your newspaper.

You may be sure that the complimentary comments concerning the work of this Bureau, as well as your continuing support, mean a great deal to all of us in the FBI.

MAILED 3
OCT 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Portland (80-181)
3 Reurlet 10/5/64
NOTE: Mr. Frey is on the Special Correspondents' List. A letter was sent to Mr. Frey by the Director under date of 10-8-64 (copy to Portland) acknowledging the editorial, "Serious Robbery Rise," as recommended by Portland in their letter of 10-2-64.
DFC:dll
(5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109028

SERIAL NO. 281

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

22

STOP

REFERRAL

REC-53 62 109070-212

October 9, 1964

Mr. L. Prise
1205 East Bowie
Harlingen, Texas

Dear Mr. Prise:

I have received your communication of October 4th and am very appreciative of your most generous remarks concerning my work. Messages such as yours are indeed encouraging. I am enclosing two recent newspaper articles which I trust will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
OCT 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles.

PDW:cal
(3)

Enclosures
John Chamberlain's column of 10/2/64 in "The Washington Post"
"These Days.... Pity the Poor FBI"
Jerry O'Leary's column of 10/2/64 in "The Evening Star"
"Hoover Says Data Called Oswald Safe"

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REC'D-READING ROOM FBI OCT 9 11 45 AM '64

To Mr. Hoover: AIR MAIL From: L. Prise, 1205 E. Bowie, Harlingen, Texas. L. Prise

The long over-due Warren Report is a "dud". It throws no new light on the crime and is a re-hash of information already printed over and over again in newspapers & magazines during the approximate 9 months of the Committee's existence, embellished with a number of superfluous conjectures that fail to make sense. All in all, the committee seems mainly to have laboured long and hard at the job of soft-pedaling the very loud overtones of Communist influence, if not actual incrimination, in the assassination of Kennedy. To further confuse the issue, the committee, which was formed to investigate and make a full report to the American public of how & why Kennedy was assassinated, goes off on a tangent and presumptuously offers its unsolicited and inexpert advice on how to protect a president, and somehow strives to fix the blame for the assassination on law enforcement and government investigation agencies, particularly the F. B. I.

My blood boiled when I read the attack on the organization you head by a committee composed of seven of the most callous and cynical Socialist-minded politicians in public life today. There are few men in the entire world who can match you in brains, honesty, ideals, integrity and principles and you and your superb F.B.I. have the complete trust & respect of every loyal American. I, for one, thank you for doing always an extremely good job - through thick and thin, and sticking to it when men with less courage and less love of country would have long ago given up the fight. Your efforts in behalf of your country and all good Americans who live in it, are appreciated.

Men who were not fit to polish your boots, have often tried to destroy the American public's faith and confidence in you and the F.B.I., but they have never achieved their purpose. The Warren Committee will not succeed either, because you have long proven to be a good and faithful public servant. Your record is an open book - it can stand the closest scrutiny. In a position of power, you have never exceeded or misused it. The records of your detractors on the Warren Committee will not stand close scrutiny, and each and every one of them loves power. Give anyone of them an inch and they will take a mile everytime. You are America's greatest living American! I salute you.

RFC-53

14 OCT 13 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

DATE: 10/9/64

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (62-1243)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Bureau airtel 9/30/64

On 10/7/64, GERALD HANSEN, 2736 North Downer Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who said he worked in a factory of the American Motors Corp., Milwaukee, employed there since April, 1959, gave the following information to SA GEORGE V. HUEBSCH. HANSEN personally appeared in the Milwaukee Office. HANSEN brought with him the "New York Times," of 9/28/64, which published the "Warren Commission's Report" which appeared to be a verbatim copy, though unannotated, of the first 806 pages of the report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

HANSEN made specific reference to the last of the four columns appearing on the newspaper's page 39A, the three last full paragraphs there, beginning, "On September 14, Oswald sailed with his unit for the South China Sea area ..." The three specific paragraphs appeared on pages 684 and 685 of the report.

HANSEN explained that he was an ex-Marine and had been interested in OSWALD ever since the assassination, though he never previously approached any local, state, or federal official about his concern. He pointed out that the three paragraphs seemed imprecise about OSWALD's whereabouts after OSWALD arrived in San Francisco on the US NS Barrett 13 days subsequent to 11/2/58. The report specifically said that OSWALD "on November 19 ....took 30 days leave" and did not speak as though OSWALD's activities were known until the subsequent December 22, when, according to the report, he was at the Marine Corps air station in El Toro.

(2) Bureau (62-109090)
1 - Dallas
1 - Milwaukee (62-1243)
GVH:ah
(4)

REC-32 62-109090-283

EX 101

10 OCT 14 1964

61 OCT 16 1964

HANSEN said that it was certainly about that time, probably in December, 1958, that he himself served as a Marine at the Lake Meade Base, Las Vegas, Nevada. He said he went on leave that month, probably the day after Christmas, and that shortly before he did so, the following incident occurred involving a man who might have been OSWALD - if OSWALD was ever stationed at the Lake Meade Base.

One of the supply clerks at the Lake Meade Base during that month was a man whose description closely fit OSWALD, and HANSEN's curiosity about him was aroused when he heard the supply clerk addressed by a surname other than the surname "BENJAMIN," which appeared on the man's utility shirt. HANSEN asked what the man's real name was. He directed his inquiry to one R. G. ACKERMAN, another Marine on the base, whose first name might have been RONALD.

ACKERMAN told him that the man's last name was not "BENJAMIN" but "HARVEY"; but, ACKERMAN added that though the man was using the surname of "HARVEY," his real surname was "OSWALD."

HANSEN said he subsequently verified the fact that the man was using the surname of "HARVEY" when he heard the company commander, Captain VERNON S. MUNSELL, address the man as "Corporal HARVEY." In addition, HANSEN later saw the man wearing a utility shirt with the surname "HARVEY" stamped on it.

HANSEN added that somebody mentioned that the man in question, the supply clerk, was from Texas; and he recalled that "HARVEY" came to him shortly before he went on leave, asking HANSEN to sign a delivery receipt for some GI garbage cans. HANSEN had refused to sign the receipt because he was no longer acting, he said, as property sergeant, inasmuch as a replacement had been designated for him in view of his coming leave.

The most significant fact about the man at the Lake Meade Base, who HANSEN thought might be LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was the fact that HANSEN associated that man with a reported incident of homosexuality about the same time.

HANSEN said he knew almost nothing about the homosexual incident. He believed he had been told of it by a Sgt. HATFIELD, whose home state was Oklahoma, or one Corporal TIPKE, who came from the State of Washington. Sgt. HATFIELD had served in Headquarters Supply at the Marine base.

In any case, the story, or rumor, as HANSEN remembered it, was generally to the effect that one Marine had reported to his Sergeant that another Marine owed him $20. The debt was incurred, the man told his Sergeant, in a homosexual affair. The Sergeant thereafter reported it to his own superiors and not long afterward the three men who were supposed to have been involved in the matter all left the base, transferred or discharged. One of them was the man who might have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Another was a battalion clerk, whose name HANSEN did not know; and the third HANSEN thought could have been the Marine with the surname "BENJAMIN."

HANSEN also claimed that the supply clerk who served with the clerk who might have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was R. R. ACKERMAN. HANSEN said he himself had served in the Marines from October, 1957 to March, 1959, under Marine service number 166-48-19.

HANSEN added that R. G. ACKERMAN, who originally identified "BENJAMIN" to him as a man with the surname "HARVEY" or "OSWALD" was a Milwaukeean who formerly worked for Square D in Milwaukee, attended Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee, and had joined the Marines in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee is taking no action in this matter, other than forwarding the information herewith to the Bureau and Dallas. Milwaukee is unable to assess the accuracy or pertinance of HANSEN's story.

6-19 (Rev. 10-1-54)

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Holmes
Gandy

Recrimination

The Warren Commission could hardly have supposed that its temerity in criticizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation would go unrebuked. The criticism was, to be sure, extremely restrained and mild; the Commission report said no more than that "the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination." No matter. This was manifestly a form of lèse majesté which could not be tolerated.

The response was a leak of FBI Director Hoover's testimony before the Warren Commission, not yet officially released. It included an observation which we think is entirely true and which the Commission report failed adequately to consider in its brief recommendations on presidential security, that strict security measures to clear suspect individuals out of the route taken by a President's motorcade could slip over the line into police state practices.

In the course of his testimony before the Warren Commission, Mr. Hoover expressed the view that Americans who desired to renounce their citizenship should be allowed to do so forthwith and should be afforded no chance to change their minds. We think this neither generous nor prudent. It makes too little allowance for human error and repentance. American citizenship is too precious to let anyone renounce it hastily and with less than full awareness of the consequences; and forgiveness is too much a part of the Western ethic to be forgotten in cases of this kind when error is acknowledged. Besides, it seems, on the whole, better to bring defectors home, when this is possible, than to let them be exploited by the country to which they have defected.

In saying, as he did, that the State Department indicated that Oswald "was a thoroughly safe risk," Mr. Hoover stretched the Department's statement altogether unfairly. The American Embassy in Moscow had reported only that Oswald had undergone a change of heart or mind. The trouble with Oswald was that he underwent changes of heart and mind all the time. It was his instability much more than his defection that made him a menace. Unfortunately, this is an attribute which neither the State Department nor the FBI could ascertain of course.

RECORDED - 44 FILED IN

OCT 23 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

OCT 9 1964

F126

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you very much for sending me the copies of news articles and press commentaries on the Warren Commission's conclusions concerning the FBI. I had seen several of these and was glad to have the others brought to my attention. I greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness in passing them on.

Sincerely,

Walter

Walter Jenkins
Special Assistant to the President

Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

62-109090-284

REC-32

21 OCT 14 1964

EX-101

EXP-PROC.

OCT-8-1964

REC-23 62-109090-215

October 9, 1964

Mr. Kenneth R. Fishel
3355 Ellington Drive
Altadena, California

Dear Mr. Fishel:

I received your letter of October 3rd and want to thank you for your interest in my book, "Masters of Deceit," and for your generous remarks concerning my administration of the FBI. Your support of this Bureau is indeed appreciated and it is hoped our future endeavors will continue to merit such approbation.

With respect to your inquiry, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance but trust you will understand the necessary reasons for this policy. It is hoped you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the John Birch Society.

It should be clearly understood that I do not intend for my remarks to refer to the groups and individuals you mentioned since I have refrained from naming specific persons or organizations. I have, however, commented generally regarding the need for opposing communism rationally and intelligently. Our efforts to deal effectively with this subversive menace are not enhanced by those of the extreme right who tend to affix the communist label without intelligent analysis, or by those of the extreme left who endeavor to minimize the real danger of communism. In speaking of the extreme right, I refer to those individuals who would violate our laws to obtain their objectives. I consider them as lacking in true Americanism as those of the extreme left who would also violate our laws to achieve their own ends.

MAILED 3
OCT 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Mohr
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Evans
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

DTP:fcl (3)

(See next page)

OCT 9 2 46 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Mr. Kenneth R. Fishel

I am enclosing copies of articles by Jerry O'Leary and John Chamberlain, along with literature I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)
Article by Jerry O'Leary from 10/2/64 issue of Evening Star
Article by John Chamberlain from 10/2/64 issue of Washington Post
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4/1/61 LEB Intro
4/17/62 Internal Security statement.

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

The San Diego Union

PAGE B-2 THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1964

NEW MYTH IN THE MAKING

Tricks Fail to Short-Sell FBI

THE LIBERAL-RADICALS have seized upon the Warren Commission report to renew their attack on the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its director, J. Edgar Hoover.

Before the report was released, the liberal-radicals had been conducting a rather desultory campaign to convince the American people that Robert Kennedy was the only attorney general since who knows when who had been able to exert authority upon Mr. Hoover.

They wanted the voters to believe that Robert Kennedy in his three and a half years as attorney general had found it necessary to impose his will on a man who far surpassed him in ability and in experience and in knowledge of law enforcement.

THE SAN DIEGO UNION
San Diego, California
October 8, 1964
Page B-2

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

3355 Ellington Dr.
Altadena, Calif.
Oct. 3, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It seems like everyone is being blamed for the assassination of President Kennedy; everyone, that is, except Lee Harvey Oswald and the Communist Party to which he belonged. Now, it appears, they are even trying to blame the FBI. I refer to an article on page A-3 of the Los Angeles Herald Examiner of Oct. 2, 1964 which discusses statements made by you concerning the Warren Commission Report. I cannot believe that the American people can seriously hold the FBI in any way responsible for that tragedy.

What especially concerns me, however, is a statement attributed to you as follows: "I think the extreme right is just as much a danger to the freedom of this country as the extreme left." The article didn't elaborate on what you meant by this statement, but being a Conservative, I am often referred to as part of the "extreme right". I like to think of myself, and others who have taken the time to read books such as your Masters of Deceit, as the first line of defense FOR the freedom of this country.

Since the news article has obviously taken your statement out of context, I would appreciate knowing what elements you consider as making up the extreme right. I would especially appreciate your opinion of the John Birch Society.

I would also like to express my sincere thankfulness that we have a man with your wisdom and understanding as Director of the FBI. May your tenure continue as long as there exist forces intent on destroying freedom.

EX-114

Respectfully,

Kenneth R. Fishel

EX-PROOF

OCT 7 1964

October 9, 1964

62 [illegible]

Mr. Morris L. Ernst
Greenbaum, Wolff and Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Ernst:

Your letter of October 7th, with enclosure, has been received in Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. You may be sure it will be brought to his attention upon his return.

I know he would want me to tell you that he appreciates your staunch support.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 3
OCT 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Mr. Ernst was formerly included on the Special Correspondents' List but was deleted in accordance with Mr. Tolson's instructions. He was one of the attorneys hired by the Dominican Republic to conduct an investigation into the disappearance of Dr. Jesus de Galindez. He appeared before the Executive Session of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee concerning this case and during the course of his testimony claimed to have been very close to the Director, whom he described as a "treasured friend." It was reported to the Bureau 5-27-59 that Ernst had alleged to be J. Edgar Hoover's personal attorney. Any mail from Ernst during the recent past has been acknowledged by in-absence letters. It is felt that in spite of his defending the Director regarding the Warren report that the policy of in-absence letters should continue. He is obviously trying to curry the Director's favor and any correspondence to him over the Director's signature may bring about a repetition of his referring to the Director as a close, personal friend and ill-advised statements to the effect that the correspondent is the Director's attorney.

EVAM:mc (3)

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LAWRENCE S. GREENBAUM 1898-1956

EDWARD S. GREENBAUM
MORRIS L. ERNST
LEO ROSEN
HARRIET F. PILPEL
WILLIAM F. WOLFF, JR.
RUTH H. ROENIG
MAURICE C. GREENBAUM
HERBERT A. WOLFF, JR.
JOHN S. WICKER
FREDERIC S. NATHAN
RICHARD M. ADER
ALAN U. SCHWARTZ
ROGER BRYANT HUNTING

GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST

261 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

AREA CODE 212 MU 5-1580

Mr. Belm
Mr. M
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callah
Mr. Conra
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sulliv
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotte
Tele. Room
Miss Holm
Miss Gand

October 7th, 1964

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

My dear Edgar:

Your loyal and fast friend, Irving Ferman, discussed with me your position as stated in regard to the Warren Report. I thought it might not be inappropriate to send to you for your eyes alone a copy of a letter that I have sent to the American Civil Liberties Union.

It is too long since I have chatted with you.

Best.

Yours,

Morris L. Ernst

MLE m
ENC.

ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

10-4-64 Written and filed

RECORDED
OCT 14 1964

OCT 12

October 9, 1964

Mr. C. William Duncan
2270 Gross Avenue
Pennsauken, New Jersey

Dear Bill:

Thanks very much for your letter of October 5th and your kind comments. It certainly was thoughtful of you to send me the newspaper articles.

It is good to know that you are still active in the news field.

Sincerely,

MAILED 3
OCT 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Duncan is on the Special Correspondents' List. Duncan, while a Lieutenant Commander in the U.S. Navy, along with Colonel Emery E. "Swede" Larson of the U.S. Marine Corps and former football coach at the U.S. Naval Academy, toured the Bureau on 4-14-44. Duncan fired the Thompson submachine gun during his tour.

PDW:deh
(3)

60 OCT 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

2270 Gross avenue-Pennsauken N.J.
October 5 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In the late 1920s and 1930s I wrote many columns about you in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger. Also many about Clyde Tolson.

I think the criticism of the Warren Commission about the FBI was unjustified and that you have done more for the USA than all the commission members combined.

The last time I saw you was during World War II when you took Swede Larsen and me to your rifle range and we fired.

I'm sure most Americans feel as I do. I am still an active newspaperman at nearly 67.

Cordially,

Bill Duncan

Bill Duncan

NOT RECORDED
155 OCT 14 1964

25 OCT 13 1964

2 ENCLOSURE

2-encls
DEK:jc-9-64
PDW:dlw

-6-64)

Date 10/9/64

Director

FILE #

Att.: CRIME RECORDS

☐ SAC DIVISION

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA (BUFILE
105-82555) (DL 100-10461);
ASSASSINATION OF PRESI-
DENT JOHN FITZGERALD
KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS,
TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING (BUFILE
62-109060) (DL 89-43)

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge	☐ Open Case
☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____	☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Bring file	☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Call me	☐ Recharge serials
☐ Correct	☐ Return assignment card
☐ Deadline ____	☐ Return file
☐ Deadline passed	☐ Return serials
☐ Delinquent	☐ Search and return
☐ Discontinue	☐ See me
☐ Expedite	☐ Send Serials ____
☐ File	to ____
☐ For information	☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Initial & return	☐ Submit report by ____
☐ Leads need attention	☐ Type

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Attached are newspaper clippings relating to captioned matter.

NOT RECORDED
25 OCT 16 1964

ENCLOSURE

Enc. 3

____ See reverse side

SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN

Office DALLAS

64 OCT 16 1964

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Editorials

President and the People

A GREAT DEAL has been said and written about the danger involved in the President's tendency to go into crowds and shake hands. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield is the latest to be concerned over Mr. Johnson's excessive mingling in crowds during his New England swing last week. But we wonder—where is danger greatest?

The Warren Commission's findings weigh heavily on all of us, particularly on those whose job it is to protect the President. We can also understand Sen. Mansfield's admonition of both President Johnson and presidential candidate Barry Goldwater to "avoid exposing themselves unnecessarily" to the danger inherent in "imprudent mingling with campaign crowds" and to comply with security safeguards recommended by the Secret Service and other official protectors.

Four presidents have been assassinated, at least three others have had attempts made on their lives. Only one such act took place in a crowd. Louis Czolgosz approached President William McKinley as if to shake hands and shot him with a hidden pistol. President McKinley was attending an exposition, therefore we presume it was in some type of crowd.

But Abraham Lincoln, James Garfield and John F. Kennedy were assassinated under conditions which, while public, were not "in the crowd."

Of the assassination attempts — to Teddy Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman—only the attempt on FDR took place under similar conditions to the Kennedy assassination. In every instance the president has been acting wholly within the advice and in compliance with the security rules ordered by whatever constituted his bodyguard.

So just how much danger is added to any public appearance by the president's shaking hands or gathering people around him? The danger operates whenever he appears in public and short of a bullet proof glass-cased exhibit system, there seems no solution to presidential assassination except through some form of national instruction that makes it unthinkable. The British prime minister, for example, customarily goes alone or with only a pair or so of protectors.

While following some of the recommendations of those concerned for his safety, the President might cut down the chances of an assassination, but as long as the President gets in some close proximity of the people he will be in some danger. The attempts on the various presidents have been more on the office than the individual. The only way to protect the individual completely would be to isolate him from the people, but in our country the office of the president must always have contact with the citizens.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

p. 6

Date: 10-5-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060
ENCLOSURE

5 16

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

J. Edgar Hoover's Testimony

J. Edgar Hoover's testimony before the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy now has been published.

Just as the Warren Commission did in its report, Mr. Hoover pin-points the devilish problem involved in trying to protect a president.

"President Johnson," he said, for instance, "Is a very down-to-earth human being, and it makes the security problem all the more difficult, but you can't bar him from the people."

The FBI director spoke out strongly against "police-state" methods in shielding the president from possible crackpots.

"I am particularly concerned," he said, "That we don't become hysterical and go too far in restricting the citizens of our country from exercising their civil and constitutional rights."

He deplored an incident in Chicago when some "extremists" practically were put under house arrest while President Johnson was there.

"I don't think there is any place in this country for that kind of thing," Mr. Hoover said.

Coming from a man who has spent his life in police work, this is an especially salutary attitude — as well as practical.

Mr. Hoover, however, did recommend some stringent restrictions on a president's travel: Careful advance preparation for a trip, maximum delay in announcing the route of travel, a car equipped with bullet-proof protection. "He must never ride in an open car," Mr. Hoover said.

But these are restrictions most presidents would shun.

The Secret Service, the FBI and the police combined cannot "case" every person who may be within striking distance of a president. As Mr. Hoover testified, they had cased Lee Oswald, but there was no indication of his homicidal intent.

The nub of Mr. Hoover's testimony, and the gist of the Warren Commission recommendations, is that protective measures for the president can be improved, but, as Mr. Hoover said: "We don't want a Gestapo. We have got to, I think, maintain a balance."

And presidents, as Mr. Kennedy believed, will continue to find it necessary to travel among the people, to see and be seen. The risk cannot be absolutely eliminated. But a president also has an obligation to the people to maintain his own safety — and Mr. Hoover's advice in this respect is highly pertinent.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12 "Ft. Worth Press"
Ft. Worth, Texas

Date: 10-5-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Walter R. Humphrey
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

XEROX
OCT 15 1964

ENCLOSURE
62-109060-

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Was Marina A Good Wife?

By JOHN TACKETT

- the real Marina Oswald victim of an unfortunate riage to a Marxist misfit? r is she a nagging, unful woman who embarced her husband by comning of his "inadequacy as man?"

Before release of the War- report, she was seen by as an innocent victim of Harvey Oswald — a man often abandoned her with r children, scolded her, her then left her branded his hated name.

ow the image is foggy.

he report quotes Mr. and rs. George DeMohrenildts, close friends of the ple, as saying Marina was from the perfect wife.

he DeMohrenschildts told Warren Commission that rina called Oswald said he s inadequate as a man ght in front of Oswald."

"SHE WAS annoying him all time — 'Why don't you ke some more money?' r guy was going out of his d?'" Mr. DeMohrenschildt d.

he report also says Marina another friend that she her husband very seldom sexual relations.

ut Mrs. Ruth Paine, the ing housewife who took rina and her two children took issue with the statents of the DeMohrenschildts. he told The Press that dur- the couple's last two ths together, Marina work- to mend the marriage.

"She never said anything inded to hurt him," Mrs. ne said.

When we had one short talk about her going to the planned parenthood clinic in Dallas — to make an appointment to go there six weeks after the baby's birth — she said they'd had difficulty.

"I TOLD her I might get the services of a marriage counsellor. She said Lee might want to go also.

"So the only time we talked about their personal relationship, it was clear to me that she wanted to improve it.

"This gives our talk a very different character from what Mrs. DeMohrenschildts reported. And Marina's talk with me was a lot closer to the time of the assassination than this instance reported."

Mrs. Paine said Marina wanted to limit the size of the family. It was during their talks about this, Mrs. Paine said, that the two "talked about adjustments in their intimate relations."

AT THE time of Marina's stay in Mrs. Paine's home, Mrs. Paine was separated from her husband, Michael. But the two now are back together.

Marina herself now is in conference at an unknown location with Priscilla Johnson, who is helping the Russian girl write a book about her life with Lee Harvey Oswald.

Miss Johnson once interviewed Oswald in Russia.

Marina's neighbor in Richardson, Tex., said Marina called recently long distance to make a routine check with her. But Marina did not say where she was.

A friend in Fort Worth said Marina wrote about two weeks before issuance of the report to say she was going into seclusion to write her book.

The book will be the first real look by the public into the mind and personality of Marina Nikolaevna Pruskova Oswald.

Marina Oswald

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3-A

"Ft. Worth Press"
Ft. Worth, Texas

Date: 10-4-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Walter R. Humphrey

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

XEROX

USIA
Wash, D.C.

October 9, 1964

TO: Domestic Distribution List--IPS/EI Pilot Pamphlets

FROM: Thomas L. Cannon, Acting Director
Press & Publications Service

SUBJECT: Pamphlet and Poster on the Warren Commission Report

Copies of the attached manuscript on the Warren Commission Report were sent to all posts on October 5 for use in locally produced fast pamphlets as desired. Posts have been informed by Wireless File that the manuscript is enroute. They have also been notified that reproduction proofs, photos and dummies for a priority English language pilot pamphlet are being sent to the Regional Service Centers. At their request, USIS India and the Special Projects Office in Vienna are receiving the same material that is going to the Centers.

The manuscript is by Miriam Ottenberg, Pulitzer Prize-winning writer for The Evening Star.

Copies of the attached poster also have been sent to all posts. Distribution was completed on October 2. Offset positives of the poster have been sent to the Regional Service Centers and to USIS India to facilitate printing of the poster in the field. Posts have been instructed to order additional copies of the poster from the Centers.

RECORDED
NOV 2 1964

OCT 30 1964

2 ENCLOSURES

105-82555

64 NOV 4 1964

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATI
NITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DeLOACH
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

Dear Edgar -

For the past seven weeks I have been laid up with a bleeding stomach ulcer and have had plenty of time to read the daily and weekly press much of which has disgusted me with its ill concealed glee at some aspects of the Warren Report. I hope you have not allowed it to ruffle your equanimity.

A hundred and ninety million Americans are mighty proud of the record of the Bureau and know that it is your creation. I am damn proud of it--and of you.

As ever,

Lewis (Strauss)

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.
Oct. '64

OCT 30 1964

COPY:crt

Ack: 10/9/64
DCM:lcl
Encl (sel)
ltr

October 9, 1964

62-109090

Honorable Lewis L. Strauss
Brandy Rock Farm
Brandy Station, Virginia

Dear Lewis: Strauss

I have your note and am certainly distressed to learn of your illness. I hope that you are convalescing and that you will soon be up and about and back to your normal routine.

It was good of you to take the time to let me know of your feelings and reaction to the report of the Warren Commission. The support of staunch friends such as you means a great deal to all of us in the FBI and you were most kind to comment as you did.

In the event that you did not see some articles which appeared in the press recently on this topic, I am enclosing three which have some rather pertinent observations.

Sincerely,
Edgar

Enclosures (3)
Jerry O'Leary's article, The Evening Star, 10-2-64
John Chamberlain's Column, The Washington Post, 10-2-64
Arthur Krock's Article, The New York Times, 10-4-64

1 - Richmond - Enclosure

NOTE: Mr. Strauss is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis.

DCM:lch (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

October 9, 1964

62-109090-

Mr. James V. Day
6894 Westbard Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20016

Dear Jim:

It was certainly thoughtful of you to write on October 5th and I sincerely appreciate your very complimentary remarks concerning my administration of the FBI. Messages such as yours are indeed encouraging.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar

NOTE: Mr. Day is on the Special Correspondents' List. It is noted that Mr. Day is a resident of the District of Columbia and undoubtedly has already read the recent favorable newspaper article; therefore, none is being sent.

PDW:deh
(3)

RECEIVED
OCT 8 - 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

RECEIVED-FBI
1964 OCT 9 PM 1:52
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

October 5, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It is gravely disturbing to me, as a citizen, to see recent published cartoons and occasional editorials implying laxity in your good agency with reference to the Warren Commission report.

For several years now, I have had an opportunity to observe many of your top people performing their duties in a manner which, indeed, reflects credit favorably, not only on you as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but on your agency as a whole.

The people of this country and, for that matter, the free world, should derive a great deal of pride in the dedication and effectiveness of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am certain that I express the views of every right thinking American when I say that no man deserves accolades, for a job well done, more than J. Edgar Hoover.

Respectfully,

James V. Day

JAMES V DAY
5524 WESTBARD AV
WASHINGTON DC 20016

Mr. Tele
Mr. Belm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tave
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. D
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 29 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8256-3

35-0CT-9 1964

Mailing List
10/9/64
Change Noted

1 OCT 27 1964

FBI - CONFIDENCE

alk: 10-9-64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 9, 1964

FROM : Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Rohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: REPORT OF TEXAS ATTORNEY GENERAL WAGGONER CARR TO GOVERNOR J. B. CONNALLY REGARDING EVENT IN DALLAS ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963, AND SUBSEQUENT THERETO

Captioned report was released by Texas Attorney General Carr on October 5, 1964, and a copy of same was obtained same date by our San Antonio Office. It has been reviewed with the following findings by the General Investigative and Domestic Intelligence Divisions.

This brief document (3,000 words), which purports to be a supplement to the Warren Commission Report, concludes that Oswald was the assassin of the President and Officer Tippit, and that his actions were not part of any conspiracy, foreign or domestic, to assassinate the President.

The document, written by Attorney General Carr in the first person, is better described as a self-serving apologetic treatise explaining the actions of Dallas officials subsequent to the assassination. The first half of the document explains Carr's decision, immediately after the assassination, to form a Texas Court of Inquiry into the events of November 22, 1963. It explains the Court of Inquiry was not convened in deference to the request of the Warren Commission, and that, in view of the Warren Commission Report, there is no useful purpose at this time for any court of inquiry.

In serving his own interests, Carr's document maintains that he and his special counsel subsequent to the assassination assisted the Warren Commission by (1) assembling and submitting investigative reports gathered under the supervision of Dallas City and County officials, (2) served as liaison between the Commission and Dallas City and County officials, (3) attended sessions of the Commission for the taking of testimony, and (4) completed a careful study and analysis of the Commission's Report prior to its final adoption and release. In serving the interest of local Dallas officials, Carr notes with much satisfaction that, according to the Commission's Report, Oswald was not subjected to

1 - 105-82555

RCM/mab
(3)

NOT RECORDED
159 OCT 28 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

53 OCT 27 1964

CLASSIFIED BY

any type of mistreatment while in the custody of Texas officials, and that his constitutional right to counsel was fully preserved.

It finds Oswald to have been an enemy of the political philosophy of Texas and states that the evidence developed by the Commission clearly refutes the earlier insinuations emanating in some quarters that the political philosophy of Dallas was responsible for the tragedy.

Concerning events immediately subsequent to the arrest of Oswald, Carr takes cognizance that the news media virtually took charge of the entrances, hallways, and public rooms of the City Jail, which condition existed throughout the time of Oswald's confinement until his death. He comments in this connection that the City Manager and the Chief of Police concluded that if an attempt had been made to remove the news media and their equipment, "hard feelings and chaos would have resulted."

He continues stating that while subsequent events, including the murder of Oswald magnified the deficiency in security measures, local officials do not accept the full responsibility for the conditions prevalent at that time because they had no knowledge of the background of Oswald until after the assassination. What this has to do with the incarceration Carr does not state.

In conclusion, Carr recommends that:

(1) His report be filed in the Archives of Texas.

(2) Representatives of the State Bar of Texas, the news media and local and state officials take steps to establish a fair and satisfactory working relationship designed to prevent future disorder and confusion in pre-trial activities.

(3) Representatives of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in Texas conduct a study to improve co-ordination and exchange of information concerning criminal or subversive suspects and to recommend ways and means of improving security measures for the protection of the President and other high officials visiting Texas.

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson
RE: REPORT OF TEXAS ATTORNEY GENERAL CARR

Attorney General Carr's document adds nothing to what is already known, and it does not appear that any further action is warranted on our part concerning it.

It is noted that this is not a report; but according to recent newspaper articles, it was designed to supplement the President's Commission Report and to show how the people of Texas shouldered their responsibility in the investigation of the assassination and the wounding of Governor Connally.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 10-10-64

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
CHARGES BY CHIEF JESSE CURRY
DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

In connection with our efforts to have Chief Curry retract his claim in a May 28, 1964, letter to Chief Justice Warren that the FBI requested a "cover up" of Oswald's presence in Dallas, I had SAC Shanklin call on Chief Curry October 9th, following approval of the Director that this be done.

Chief Curry told SAC Shanklin, he cannot retract the statement or the letter because the Dallas City Manager Elgin E. Crull forbade him or any member of the Dallas City Police to talk about this case. Crull has promised the Dallas City Council that no one in the city administration will talk to news people.

After learning the above from Shanklin, I told him to take the matter up with Crull. SAC Shanklin did so. Crull told Shanklin it is not possible to authorize Chief Curry to call in reporters and make a statement. The agreement with the city council precludes it.

Both Curry and Crull admitted to Shanklin that he never asked for any "cover up."

Mr. Crull told Shanklin, however, that if Shanklin will write a letter to Curry to the effect he understands Curry made a statement in a letter to Warren alleging Shanklin requested a "cover up" and asking whether Curry did so, Mr. Crull will instruct Curry to answer the letter.

In other words, said Crull, he will instruct Curry to write Shanklin stating that neither the FBI nor Shanklin ever asked him to "cover up" regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Shanklin says he is quite confident that we will be able to practically dictate the letter which Crull will instruct Curry to sign.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

REC-[illegible]

64 NOV 2 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

DeLoach to Mohr Memorandum
Re: Assassination of the President

OBSERVATION:

I believe this arrangement in writing will have the desired effect of putting in the record a retraction by Curry which can be used by us as an answer to any charge alleging a "cover up" request to Chief Curry. The matter has, to a considerable extent, died down. We have received no further inquiry concerning this matter here at Headquarters.

ADDENDUM CDD:

This, of course, means that no statement to the press will be given by Curry. Nevertheless, the record will be straightened out and the FBI at any time in the future can indicate to the press that Chief Curry has admitted his wrongdoing. We will then be in a position to send a letter for the record to Lee Rankin telling him that Curry has once again admitted fault.

ACTION:

I told Shanklin to go ahead and prepare a letter under his signature which can be read to us first thing Monday morning. The proposed letter will be sent through for the Director's approval prior to Shanklin delivering it to Curry.

MAI
FOI

October 12, 1964

62-109098

Honorable George N. Craig
1625 K Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Craig:

Thank you for your letter of October 8th.

It was most thoughtful of you to furnish me your observations and comments, and you may be sure your interest in writing in this regard is deeply appreciated. The confidence you expressed in the work of the FBI means a great deal to all of us, and we will make every effort to continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List. Special Agent John D. Craig, who is assigned to the Los Angeles Office, is the son of correspondent.

DFC:ems
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 25
OCT 12 1964
COMM-FBI

58 NOV 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED-READING ROOM
OCT 12 4 00 PM '64
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

LAW OFFICES

CRAIG, SUMMERS & O'HARA

1625 K STREET, NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

TELEPHONE REPUBLIC 7-73[illegible]

CABLE ADDRESS: SUMCRAIG

GEORGE N. CRAIG
GEORGE C. SUMMERS
FRANCIS J. O'HARA, JR.
PAUL O. SUMMERS

JAMES G. BOSS

October 6, 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Several days ago I read in the newspapers allegations made by the State Department, in a measure, criticizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the matter of Oswald, resulting from the so-called Warren Report.

Inasmuch as some of my closest friends are members of the FBI and my son is an agent, I took it upon myself to inquire of several of my acquaintances as to their reaction to the report. This is what I learned:

1. Have read no part of it

2. Have read all of it

3. Have casually scanned the news report of it

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 29 1964

EX-[illegible]

Not one mentioned the FBI nor the articles relative to the statements of the State Department. A further inquiry relative to the releases made by the State Department brought caustic replies such as "horrible, terrible and sacrilegious profane criticism of the State Department". The entire tenor of the remarks was to the effect "that the State Department even used taxpayers' money to bring Oswald back from Russia".

After over thirty years of interest and participation in public affairs I can say that the people have the highest respect for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have never heard a single query over its efficiency question and in the slightest respect. If a survey were conducted now, it is my opinion that its respect would be magnified.

Sincerely yours, [illegible]

George C. Summers

SCL Mailing List
Name Noted
10-12-64

cc: [illegible]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley 1-Mail Room
1 - W. A. Branigan 1-Stokes

October 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to request from the office of Mr. W. David Slawson of the Commission's staff that we declassify a summary memorandum dated May 18, 1964, dealing primarily with the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico.

It was suggested by Mr. Slawson's office that in the event declassification of the entire May 18, 1964, memorandum was not advisable, a redraft of the memorandum in question would fit the needs of the Commission providing the material in the redraft covered the pertinent points in the Commission's summary report.

In this connection there are enclosed two copies of a redraft of our May 18, 1964, summary memorandum. The enclosures are unclassified. The classified version of our May 18, 1964, memorandum, including the table of contents and index, is to be regarded as still bearing a "Secret" classification.

BY COURIER SVC
OCT 12
COMM-FBI

62-109091

NOT RECORDED
NOV 2 1964

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Casper
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Conrad
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCS:mec
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ENCLOSURE

NOV 2 1964

FBI
OCT 12 9 58 AM '64
SECURITY-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-5199

NOTE:

[redacted]

Classified by 4913
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date or Declassification Indefinite
AFAA 11/14/78

October 12, 1964

Mr. John K. Mumford
203 West 2nd Street
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

Dear Mumford:

I received your letter of October 6th and certainly want to thank you for your support of me and this Bureau. While I have not prepared any statement for publication in connection with the Warren Commission, I am enclosing copies of articles by Jerry C'Leary and John Chamberlain which I trust will be of interest to you.

In connection with Jack Levine, I am enclosing a copy of the letter Clyde Tolson sent to "The Washington Post."

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 25
OCT 12 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)

Jerry C'Leary's column, The Evening Star, 10/2/64
John Chamberlain's column, The Washington Post, 10/2/64
letter Mr. Tolson sent Washington Post dated 10/25/62

NOTE: Mr. Mumford is on the Special Correspondents' List. He EOD 10/11/37 and retired 10/31/57 while an SAC. Outgoing 11/7/62 forwarded a copy of Mr. Tolson's letter to the Washington Post concerning Levine's attack.

DTP/mlh (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

J. K. MUMFORD
XXXX

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/12/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588)

RE : THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

OO - Dallas

On 10/9/64 WARREN A. REYNOLDS, 8707 Mosswood, telephone EV 8-1314, Dallas, Texas, appeared at the Dallas Office and advised there is an erroneous statement in the report of the President's Commission on approximately page 159 or 160. He commented that on one of these pages it was stated he did not identify LEE HARVEY OSWALD as the man leaving the scene of the J. D. TIPPIT shooting, when in fact he had identified OSWALD. He related that on or about 1/21/64 he had been exhibited photographs of OSWALD, possibly by FBI Agents, while he was at 500 East Jefferson, Dallas, at which time he identified OSWALD.

An examination of the Report Of The President's Commission On The Assassination of President KENNEDY, reveals the following contained on page 171, lines 16-19, "Reynolds did not make a positive identification when interviewed by the FBI, but he subsequently testified before a Commission staff member and, when shown two photographs of Oswald, stated that they were photographs of the man he saw."

The interview of WARREN REYNOLDS on 1/21/64 is recorded on page 86 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA," the last paragraph reading "REYNOLDS was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at which time he advised he is of the opinion OSWALD is the person he had followed on the afternoon of November 22, 1963; however, he would hesitate to definitely identify OSWALD as the individual."

REC-57

No comment was made regarding the above observation of REYNOLDS and no further action will be taken, UACB.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
PEW:jeg (5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C. C. Vick

DL 62-3588

In addition to the above, REYNOLDS commented that he was not entirely satisfied with the progress being made by the Dallas Police Department with respect to determining the identity of the individual responsible for shooting him on 1/23/64 and he inquired as to whether the FBI was conducting investigation relating to his having been shot. REYNOLDS was advised that such an incident was not within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

Light

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: September 28, 1964

FROM : MR. BELMONT

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Malley — Mr. Trotter
Mr. Brennan — Mr. Gale
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The report of the President's Commission has been reviewed by the Administrative Division, the Domestic Intelligence Division, the General Investigative Division, the Identification Division, and the Laboratory.

COMMISSION'S FINDINGS:

The Commission's report sets forth the official facts of the assassination of President Kennedy as we knew and reported them in substance to the Commission on 12-9-63. Namely, Oswald was the assassin, he acted alone, his actions the product of a disturbed mind, showing an urge to find a place in history, a capacity for violence, a commitment to communism and a resentment of authority. Of events immediately following the assassination it found no evidence of any association with or conspiracy between Ruby and Oswald or among any outside factors, foreign or domestic.

In criticism it finds the Secret Service vastly inadequate to its assigned task in November, 1963. It castigates the Dallas Police Department for its handling of the person of Oswald subsequent to his arrest and for its dealings with news media. It recognizes the failure of the Secret Service to define the criteria they needed to properly protect the President and to make proper requests of Government agencies.

Concerning the FBI, the report states the FBI could have provided more to the Secret Service than prompt referral of specific threats to Presidential safety, as was our policy prior to the assassination. While not detailed on this point, it reports that the Bureau "took an unduly restrictive view of its role in protective intelligence work prior to the assassination."

JRM:td (12)

REC-9 REC-57 62-109060-2

OCT 13 1964

67 NOV 3 1964

MR. BELMONT - MR. TOLSON
RE: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

In recommendation of procedures to improve protection of the President, it proposes the formation of a committee at cabinet level to oversee the problems of protecting the President; the possible relocation of the duties of the Secret Service to another agency, or in the alternative the appointment of a responsible position in the Treasury Department to supervise the Secret Service and to keep the Secretary of the Treasury informed as to its performance; that the facilities of Secret Service be completely overhauled, including the establishment of criteria of information it needs to properly protect the President; that there be perfected a closer association and liaison between the Secret Service and all Federal agencies; and, finally, that the President's physician accompany him on his travels; that Congress make the assassination of the President and Vice President a federal crime; that State Department refine procedures for dissemination of information concerning defectors to Soviet-bloc countries, and that representatives of the bar, law enforcement and news media work more closely to establish ethical standards concerning collection and presentation to the public of information so there will be no interference with pending criminal investigations or rights of individuals to a fair trial. Here the Commission is not clear but the implications point to the Dallas Police Department, killing of Oswald, conduct of news media representatives, Mark Lane, et cetera.

The report states that both the Secret Service and the FBI have professed to the Commission that the liaison between them was close and fully sufficient. The Commission does not believe that the liaison between the FBI and the Secret Service prior to the assassination was as effective as it should have been. With regard to this comment, it is noted that prior to the assassination of President Kennedy the FBI disseminated to the Secret Service all information which came into its possession which it believed would be of value to the Secret Service in carrying out its responsibilities. It is noted that at no time did Secret Service express discontent nor did it furnish a written criteria regarding its needs.

Since the assassination of the President there was a complete re-evaluation of our ~~dissemination~~ policy with regard to information that might be of interest to Secret Service. New criteria were established and following the establishment of the new criteria we have been following the new procedures which were adopted. These criteria are the subject of a separate memorandum that was prepared on 9-29-64.

MR. BELMONT - MR. TOLSON
RE: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

In addition, we have determined that an Interagency Committee and program are being established by the Treasury Department to develop more effective criteria for dissemination of data to Secret Service. The Committee will include representatives of the President's Office of Science and Technology, Department of Defense, Central Intelligence Agency, FBI, and Secret Service. This Interagency Committee has not reached the stage of development to extend invitations to the FBI and others, but is expected to do so soon. It is noted that since the adoption of the Bureau's new criteria for dissemination, Secret Service has made available in writing to the Bureau the criteria upon which they desire to receive information. It is noted that the Bureau's criteria is broader in scope than the written criteria furnished by Secret Service.

The report of the Commission gives the Bureau credit for the amount of investigative effort since the assassination and mentions that 80 additional FBI personnel were sent to Dallas to assist in the investigation, that we had conducted more than 25,000 interviews and as of 9-11-64 submitted more than 2300 reports comprising some 25,400 pages.

In referring to the identification of 20 latent fingerprints and 8 latent palmprints, the Commission discussed the identities other than Oswald that were identified with the latent prints. The Commission in their wording stated "most of the prints were found to have been placed on the cartons by an FBI clerk and a Dallas police officer." The true facts are that it was determined that a clerk in the Dallas Office was identified with five latent fingerprints and one latent palmprint and the remaining latent fingerprints and four of the palmprints were determined to be those of a Dallas police officer. In connection with the clerk in the Dallas Office, he was responsible for the wrapping of the cartons for transmittal to the Bureau.

In discussing the shooting of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit, the Commission states that certain witnesses to this shooting were interviewed by the FBI "two months after the shooting." It is noted the shooting of the Dallas police officer by Oswald was completely a local matter within the jurisdiction of the Dallas Police Department and the Bureau did not attempt to conduct any investigation concerning this shooting. The Bureau did offer its

gather assistance of our "murder" instructive police"

Laboratory facilities to the Dallas Police Department in this matter. No interviews were conducted relative to the Tippit shooting until requests were received from the President's Commission to do so.

Concerning the various interrogations of Lee Harvey Oswald, the Commission comments on the small size of the interview room in the Dallas Police Department and states that up to 25 different persons participated in these interviews. There is no clear cut statement as to the number of individuals that participated in these interviews at any given time. In this regard it is noted that 1 Agent participated in an interview on 11-22-63 and 1 Agent participated in two interviews on 11-23-63.

Comment is also made that Oswald was not represented with counsel. The entire interviewing of Oswald was under the jurisdiction of the Dallas Police Department, not the FBI, and the Bureau had no control over the conditions under which the interviews were taking place.

The report states an FBI Agent is quoted as stating the conditions at the Dallas Police Department were like Grand Central Station or the Yankee Stadium. The Agent in the footnote is identified as Special Agent James P. Hosty. In this regard Agent Hosty's testimony does reflect that he made such a comment when testifying before the President's Commission.

The report states that the Director sent a message to Dallas Chief of Police Curry on 11-22-63, urging the Chief to afford Oswald utmost security. The reppr states Chief Curry did not recall receiving this message. SAC Shanklin assures that an oral message was delivered by Special Agent Manning C. Clements immediately after receiving instructions from the Bureau to so advise Chief Curry. (See SA Clements Dallas report 11/30/63, page 29, paragraph 5).

The report in discussing Chief Curry's periodic press releases on the developments in the assassination during the initial stages quotes the Director as being extremely concerned over these press releases and quotes from the Director's testimony in this regard.

In referring to interviews of Ruth Paine by Special Agent Hosty, the report states she was questioned concerning Oswald's whereabouts and promised to advise the FBI where he was residing and also to furnish the FBI any pertinent information concerning him. A comment is made

that Ruth Paine was not asked to furnish Oswald's telephone number in Dallas and that she did not volunteer this information although she had such information in her possession.

The Commission has relied very heavily upon the technical findings of the FBI Laboratory to support their conclusions as to the identity of the assassin and our Laboratory findings are not presented in an unfavorable light. In some instances, reportedly in the interests of impartiality, because of deep involvement of the FBI in the investigation of the case, the Commission had other experts examine evidence upon which we had submitted reports. Upon being challenged by the Bureau at the time on the basis of a lack of confidence, the Commission denied any such lack of confidence. There were no important or significant differences between our findings and those of the other experts. This was particularly true of all crucial examinations such as the identification of the assassination bullets as having been fired in Oswald's rifle and the identification of Oswald's handwriting on documents establishing his ownership of the assassination rifle.

As a matter of interest, in a few instances, there was a difference of degree noted in certain of the findings. These instances are discussed in detail below.

On pages 577 and 578 the report sets forth that FBI Laboratory experts identified all writing on a vaccination certificate found among Oswald's belongings as being Oswald's handwriting except the signature "A.J.Hidell" which was too distorted to identify or nonidentify. Alwyn Cole, Treasury Department document expert identified all writing including "A.J.Hidell" signature as being Oswald's. On the other hand, Cole was unable to identify or nonidentify a rubber stamp kit which belonged to Oswald with rubber stamp impressions on this vaccination certificate. The FBI Laboratory expert was able to identify certain of the stamped words as having been made by Oswald's stamp kit. These minor variances are not contradictory and are overshadowed by the conclusive agreement of both experts that Oswald prepared most of the writing appearing on the certificate.

On page 136 of the report, relative to the bullet that had been fired into the home of Major General Edwin A. Walker on April 10, 1963, the Commission relates that Joseph D. Nicol conducted an independent examination of the bullet and concluded "that there is a fair probability" that the bullet was fired from the rifle used in the assassination.

The Nicol referred to hereinbefore is Joseph Nicol, Superintendent of the Illinois State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, called in by the Commission as an independent firearms examiner.

An examination of this bullet in the FBI Laboratory by three top firearms specialists conducting separate and independent examinations revealed it to be so extremely mutilated that there was not sufficient evidence remaining on which to base a conclusion as to whether or not the bullet recovered from Walker's house had been fired from the assassination weapon. One of the experts correctly testified before the Commission that the FBI does not use a category of "probable" identifications, and that unless a missile or cartridge case can be identified as coming from a particular weapon to the exclusion of all others, the FBI does not report an identification.

In explaining the difference between his policy and that of the FBI on the matter of probable identification before the Commission, Nicol admitted that he could not identify the gun "to the exclusion of all other guns."

The Commission took due cognizance of this in its evaluation of this matter, and the Commission states in its summation that it recognizes that neither expert was able to state the bullet which missed General Walker was fired from Oswald's rifle.

Relative to the firearms examinations of the four bullets removed from the body of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, and the four cartridge cases found near the scene of the murder of Tippit, the Commission notes that both the FBI experts and Nicol identified all four cartridge cases as having been fired in Oswald's revolver, thus establishing Oswald's revolver as the murder weapon. In the case of the bullets the Commission notes that Nicol differed with the FBI experts on one of these bullets, Nicol identifying one of these bullets as having been fired from Oswald's revolver. The findings of three top FBI examiners concerning the bullets were to the effect that, because of mutilation and the inconsistent nature of the individual markings on the bullets there was not sufficient evidence remaining on which to base a definite determination.

Since the findings of the FBI Laboratory were arrived at independently by three of our top firearms identification specialists and there definitely was no foundation for Nicol's conclusion, it is obvious

that he was influenced by circumstances surrounding the case in arriving at his decision. [illegible]

In evaluating the evidence concerning Tippit's murder on page 176 of the report, the Commission completely ignored the identification made by Nicol. This illustrates how heavily the Commission relied upon the findings of our Laboratory experts. [illegible]

ACTION

The foregoing is submitted for information concerning the report submitted by the President's Commission.

[illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

October 9, 1964

Mr. DeLoach:

I thought you would be interested in some information regarding correspondence received very recently concerning the public reaction to the Warren Commission's report and the riot report issued by the FBI.

While we have not actually counted individual letters, it is our estimate that we have received around 200 letters regarding the Warren Commission's report. Of these the response was overwhelmingly favorable--in fact, there was only a smattering of unfavorable letters and these were very general, with practically no specific criticism.

We have also received close to 200 letters regarding the report on rioting we issued in September. The reaction in this correspondence was roughly split fairly even. We received a few harsh letters taking us to task about the remarks made by civil review boards; but the vast majority of the unfavorable letters seem to be from people who were irked because the FBI report didn't say what they wanted to hear. In other words, they felt certain that the riots were either organized in origin or communist inspired.

As you know, in connection with the Warren Commission letters, we have been disseminating copies of John Chamberlain's article which appeared in the "Washington Post" on 10-2-64; Jerry O'Leary's article which appeared in the "Evening Star" on 10-2-64 and Arthur Krock's article which appeared in the "New York Times" on Sunday, 10-4-64. In response to the riot letters, we are sending copies of the report.

D. C. Morrell

FEC 31

5 OCT 16 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

October 13, 1964

REC-31 62-109077-297

EX-102

Reverend Howard C. Wilkinson
Duke University Chapel
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wilkinson:

I received the copy of the October 6th letter you addressed to the Editor of the "Durham Morning Herald" and want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in furnishing this to me. You may be sure the complimentary comments and support which you expressed mean a great deal to me, and I want you to know of my appreciation.

I am enclosing some newspaper articles which I trust you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 25
OCT 13 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
Jerry O'Leary's column, The Evening Star, 10-2-64
John Chamberlain's column, The Washington Post, 10-2-64

NOTE: There is nothing derogatory in Bufiles concerning Wilkinson and he is on the mailing list to receive the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin.

DFC:pem
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 OCT 16 1964

FBI
OCT 13 3 53 PM '64
RECEIVING ROOM

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Chaplain to the University

October 6, 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The Editor
Durham Morning Herald
Durham, North Carolina

Warren Commission

Dear Sir:

Ordinarily I appreciate Mr. Herblock's cartoons and I would be glad to see more of them, but the one you published today (Oct. 6) was very objectionable, in that it presented an unfair picture of J. Edgar Hoover, one of the nation's most dedicated servants. The cartoon went far out of its way to caricature Mr. Hoover as an egomaniac who resents anything which does not trumpet him as "Public Hero No. One." Considering the monumental service Mr. Hoover has rendered his country across many years, he surely deserves better treatment than this ill-mannered slap. Mr. Herblock is in error this time.

Yours truly,

Howard C. Wilkinson

Howard C. Wilkinson

HCW:sc

Acknowledged
DPC
and filed

OCT 9 1964

RECORDED - 14

EX-108

DEC 31

OCT 8

"It Just Doesn't Fit In With My Library!"

Letters

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 10-9-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Reference letter to Director from Professor Norman Redlich dated 10-1-64.

Professor Redlich in his letter signalled out, "the men in the Exhibits Section under Inspector Gauthier deserve special commendation for the tremendous effort which they expended during the last few weeks of the Commission's work in order to supply the Commission with visual aids for use in our Report."

RECOMMENDATION:

That copies of the Redlich letter be placed in the personnel file of the following employees of the Exhibits Section in recognition of their capable assistance in meeting the many deadlines fixed by the Commission in the completion of visual aids throughout the life of the Commission which was approximately ten months:

George L. Cheesman
Brent H. Hughes
Kenneth A. Mann
Roy H. Rose
Eugene Paul Arey
George C. Mumford, Jr.
William O. Berry
Frank T. Peyton
Donald C. Hillerich
Frederick A. Larson
Horace J. Heafner

Enclosures
LJG:bdb
(13)
1 - Personnel File of George L. Cheesman
1 - Personnel File of Brent H. Hughes
1 - Personnel File of Kenneth A. Mann
1 - Personnel File of Roy H. Rose
1 - Personnel File of Eugene Paul Arey
1 - Personnel File of George C. Mumford, Jr.
1 - Personnel File of William O. Berry
1 - Personnel File of Frank T. Peyton
1 - Personnel File of Donald C. Hillerich
1 - Personnel File of Frederick A. Larson
1 - Personnel File of Horace J. Heafner

DEC 31

EX OCT 14 1964

66 OCT 16 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 8, 1964

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

On 10-7-64, pursuant to instructions, Liaison Agent Bartlett called on Chief James J. Rowley, Secret Service. Bartlett pointed out to Mr. Rowley that during the past few days an unusually large number of requests have been received by the Bureau from his office to borrow Bureau Agents to assist in the protection of the President. It was pointed out to Mr. Rowley that we want to help all we can but that the situation in Mississippi has necessitated our sending in a special group of over 100 men and that this together with extremely pressing problems elsewhere in the field of civil rights and criminal work, means that the Secret Service requests place a real burden on the Bureau. It was further indicated to Mr. Rowley that we would appreciate his calling on other Treasury Department investigative agencies for help in order to relieve the demands on the Bureau.

Mr. Rowley advised that he realizes the Secret Service requests of the Bureau have been heavy recently but that the present moment is the height of President Johnson's campaign and he is moving around more than he will be during ordinary times. Mr. Rowley further stated that when his field offices telephone and request assistance, he bends every effort to get the necessary assistance from the Treasury agencies before asking the Bureau.

Mr. Rowley said he does not have complete figures available; however, he would like the Bureau to know that all of the Treasury enforcement agencies furnish man power to the Secret Service. These include Intelligence Unit, Inspection Service and Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of Internal Revenue Service, Narcotics,

62-109276

CMD:cls/cdb
(5)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

RECORDED - 20
OCT 16 1964

INDEXED - 20
OCT 20 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

XEROX
OCT 20 1964

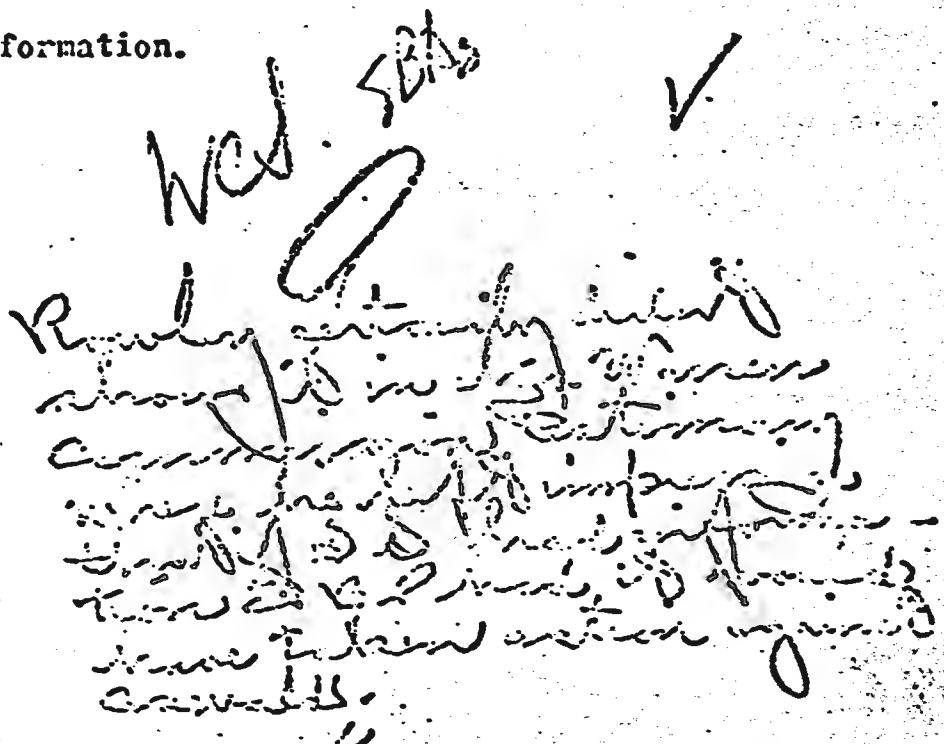
69 OCT 26 1964

Coast Guard Intelligence and Bureau of Customs. In addition, Secret Service has obtained assistance from Army Intelligence, Office of Naval Intelligence, Office of Special Investigations, Air Force, U. S. Marshal's Office and Border Patrol. Mr. Rowley indicated that the only figures available cover the period from February 11 through August 31, 1964. During this period Secret Service borrowed from other agencies 858 men who worked a total of 10,482 hours. Secret Service' figures show that the Bureau furnished 1,564 man hours during this period which is approximately 15 per cent of the total man hours borrowed by Secret Service from other agencies.

Mr. Rowley said that he is hopeful more money will be allotted to the Secret Service as a result of the Warren Report and that he expects recruiting to pick up soon and it is hoped that the Bureau will not have to be asked to provide assistance. Mr. Rowley told Bartlett that he and his entire service appreciates the generous helpful hand that the Director has given to the Secret Service especially during the past year.

ACTION:

For information.



THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. 291

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 31

SECTION NO.

22

REFERRAL

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 1, 1964

The attached clipping was sent to the Director by Tony Lavelli, 13 East 55th Street, New York, New York.

crt

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

REC- 31

ENCLOSURE

79 OCT 16 1964

Washington Merry-Go-Round

DREW PEARSON

Washington.

It is never pleasant to criticize such agencies as the FBI and the Secret Service, and last December this writer was subjected to a considerable newspaper blacklash for doing it.

On Dec. 2, I reported that "six Secret Servicemen charged with protecting the President were in the Fort Worth Press Club the early morning of Friday, Nov. 22, some of them remaining until nearly three o'clock. They were drinking. When they departed, three were reported en route to an all-night beatnik redenzvous, 'The Cellar.'

"Obviously men who have been drinking until 3 a.m. are in no condition to be trigger-alert or in the best physical shape to protect anyone."

Publication of this column brought an angry call from Pierre Salinger, then in charge of White House press relations, plus concerned queries from some editors. The statement was made by Salinger and others that the members of the White House detail who stayed up late did not have to work the next day.

The Warren Commission, after exhaustive investigation, has now reported to the contrary. It bears out the column of Dec. 2 except that nine, not six, agents were involved, with seven going on to The Cellar.

"Most of the agents were there from about 1:30 to 1:45 a.m. to about 2:45 or 3 a.m.," the commission reported. "One agent was there from 2 until 3 a.m.

"Each of the agents who visited the Press Club or the Cellar Coffee House had assignments beginning no later than 8 a.m.," the commission found. "Four had key responsibilities as members of the complement of the follow-up car in the motorcade. Three of these occupied positions on the running-boards and the fourth was seated in the car."

* * *

The column also reported on Dec. 14 that the FBI did not report to the Secret Service what it knew about Lee Oswald.

"It would appear to have been a shocking oversight to permit an unstable, irrational young man who had lived in Russia, had passed out circulars favoring Castro, and quite recently had taken a trip to Mexico to contact the Cuban Embassy, to remain unwatched and unreported to the Secret Service," I reported.

"The FBI learned . . . that Oswald was working at the Texas School Book Depository, located along the usual parade route through Dallas," I also reported.

The Warren Commission, confirming this, stated: "The commission believes that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities. . . . There was much material in the hands of the FBI about Oswald, the knowledge of his defection, his arrogance and hostility to the United States, his pro-Castro tendencies, his lies when interrogated by the FBI, his trip to Mexico where he was in contact with Soviet authorities, his presence in the School Book Depository, and its location along the route of the motorcade."

On this failure to cooperate between the FBI and the Secret Service, the Warren Commission concluded: "There was no fully adequate liaison between the two agencies."

English: In Dutch

From "The American Heritage Cookbook and Illustrated History of American Eating & Drinking" (Simon & Schuster, $12.50).

In a strange, wonderful way Pennsylvania Dutch—as Englished—makes very good sense. "My off is on," for instance, means "My vacation has started." Do you think it will make down? Is "Will it rain?" Or, "the cream is all," gone, of course—"the milk is yet?"

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/13/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588)(P)

RE : THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

OO - DALLAS

On 10/7/64, Mrs. EVA GRANT, 3929 Rawlins, Apartment 1, Dallas, Texas, who is the sister of JACK RUBY, telephonically advised the Dallas Office that she was reading the "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" and she was incensed at the biased manner in which everything had been placed in the report indicating what the State's witnesses had said. She advised she had looked through the report and could find nothing about the interview with one LEONARD WOOD OF WOODS, and that she knew he had given information as to RUBY's whereabouts on 11/23/63. She said she was going to get in touch with WOOD and have him come to the FBI Office to make a statement. She gave no definite information as to inaccuracies, but she was reading the book and was "boiling mad."

For information Bureau, page 193 of the report of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, Dallas dated 12/31/63, captioned "JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM (Deceased); CIVIL RIGHTS", sets forth an interview with LEONARD WOODS, which occurred on 12/20/63.

Inasmuch as LEONARD WOODS has been interviewed previously, and he has not contacted the Dallas Office as of 10/12/64, no further action is being taken, UACB.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
PEW:jeg
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 16 1964

REC-31 62-109090-274

-102

October 9, 1964

Mr. Vincent J. LePore
911 Fair Oaks Avenue
South Pasadena, California

Dear Mr. LePore:

I received your letter of October 3rd, with enclosures, and certainly want to thank you for your expression of support of this Bureau. You may be assured this Bureau will continue to do everything within its power to discharge its responsibilities with the highest degree of dispatch and thoroughness.

Enclosed are copies of articles by Jerry O'Leary and John Chamberlain which I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
OCT 9 1964
COMM-FBI

OCT 9 3 40 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosures (2)

Hoover Says Data Called Oswald Safe (J. O'Leary article, Wash. Star, 10/2/64)
These Days by John Chamberlain (J. Chamberlain article, Wash. Post, 10/2/64)

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Enclosures were a copy of a leaflet about a local voting matter and a pamphlet concerning free enterprise.

DTP:plr
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Rm.
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

79 OCT 16 1964

"The store of famous brands"

Le Pore's
Men's Store

ARROW · INTERWOVEN · SWANK · TRU VAL · BUCK SKEIN
MIDDISHADE · CHAMP HATS · LEVI'S · DICKIES

Vincen

911 Fair O
South Pasa

SYcamore

Mr. T
Mr. Belmo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLo
Mr. Caspe
Mr. Callah
Mr. Conra
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sulli
Mr. Tave
Mr. Trott
Tele. Roo
Miss Hol
Miss Gan

Oct, 3.

Mr J Edgar Hoover,

Washington, DC.

My dear Mr Hoover,

Read the excerpts of the Warren Com.

They criticized all police agencies, and blamed

the FBI. Don't let it worry you as the people

know better. If a resident does not want the protection

that he should have, then it is his fault, not the police.

The only place where I think the police could have done a

better job was in transferring Oswald, that was poorly

handled and that was done so the press could have a big

scoop. That was wrong, but it still goes on.

Mr Warren did not criticise himself for what he said

about loyal Americans, he did not criticise the press for the

lies they told about the situation.

I am not a John Bircher, nor a KKK or a communist,

but I am a damn good American who is proud and get upset

when I see what they are doing to this fine country.

By the way Mr Warren did not criticise some of the decisions

his group make reference to taking away power from the

police. Still it's enough.

Stand your ground as you always have done.

Respectfully,

EX-101
REC-31
30 OCT 6 1964
ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Mr. & Mrs. Allen's
911 FAIR OAKS AVE.
SOUTH PASADENA, CAL

IS THIS "FAIR HOUSING?"

The term "fair housing" is a phrase most Americans can understand. As used with the Rumford Act, "fair housing" can have an altogether different meaning:

1- Trial, WITHOUT JURY, before a board of political appointees selected by the governor (para. 35730 and Sec. 1414 Labor Code).

2- You are ASSUMED GUILTY until you prove yourself innocent, at your own expense (para 35734).

3- You have NO APPEAL to a constituted court of law which would allow you trial by jury (para 35738).

4- If you do not prove your innocence to the satisfaction of the governor's appointees you may be "FINED" up to $500 (para 35738).

5- Your money is then given to the informer as a "REWARD" (para 35738).

6- You have NO PROTECTION from professional informers — persons who just shop around, hoping to be turned down so they can collect $500.

7- If you refuse to pay you can be IMPRISONED on contempt of court charges.

Thus, the use of the term "fair housing" and the claim that it is a "civil rights" issue, is an attempt to sugar-coat a bitter pill by angle-playing, vote-seeking politicians. Remove the sweetness and slogans and you have another government encroachment on your freedom as an individual.

READ THE RUMFORD ACT FOR YOURSELF

AN UNINFORMED VOTE CAN LOSE YOU YOUR FREEDOM

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR YES ON PROPOSITION 14

PROCLAMATION

REE ENTERPRISE DAY

HEREAS, the United States of America is the significant bulwark of the system of Free Enterprise in the world today and also has been the leader in initiating and developing that system, and

WHEREAS, this system of Free Enterprise can exist only in a nation whose people are free from the regulations of a totalitarian form of government, and

WHEREAS, this system of Free Enterprise allows an individual to own his own business or to work for a company with the possibility of owning a portion of that company and/or other companies, and

HEREAS, the people of the United es enjoy the highest standard of ing in the world today as a direct result of this system of Free Enterprise, and

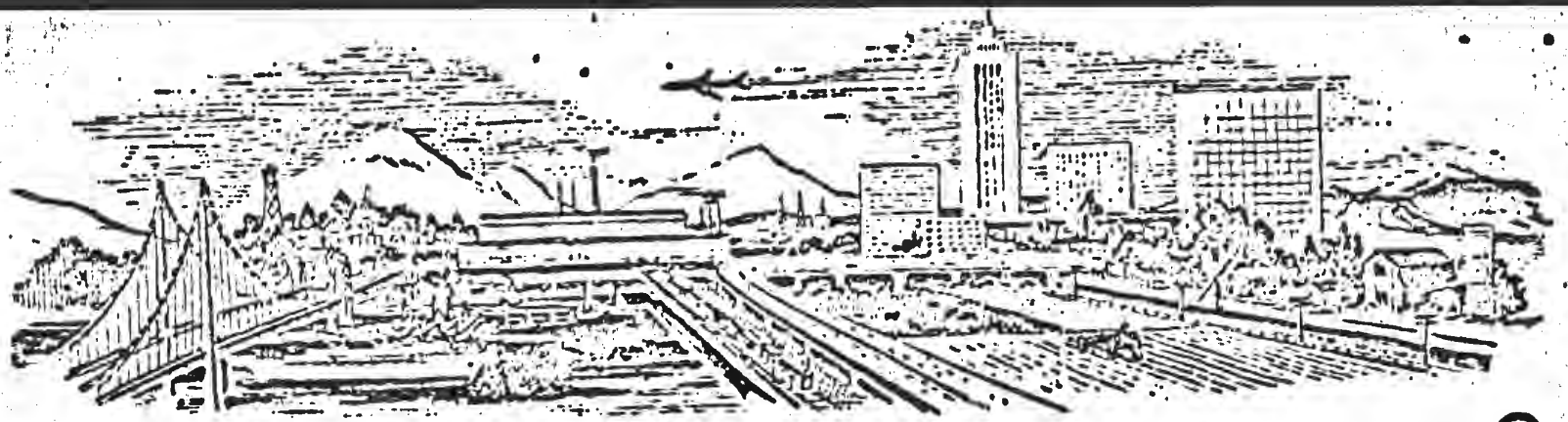
WHEREAS, this Free Enterprise system has been achieved in a nation whose people have faith in God and the dignity of the individual,

THEREFORE, we dedicate ourselves to continue making this nation the leading example of the Free Enterprise system and hereby proclaim the first Monday in October "Free Enterprise Day."

Le Pore's Men's Store
911 FAIR OAKS AVE
SOUTH PASADENA CA

We Salute...
FREE
ENTERPRISE
U.S.A.

We Salute...
FREE
ENTERPRISE
U.S.A.



As a nation, we Americans are very proud of our freedom. And during the course of every year we honor certain days because they represent our heritage as free people. We celebrate the Fourth of July because it's the anniversary of our independence. On Washington's Birthday we pay tribute to the man who led our nation to freedom. Memorial Day honors those who died defending our freedom. Even Thanksgiving Day reminds us of our freedom. Our freedom from want.

But, up to now, one of America's basic freedoms—Freedom of Enterprise — has not been honored with a "day" of its own. That's why, on the first Monday in October, this store will celebrate "Free Enterprise Day." On this day, the owners and employees of this business will pay tribute to the economic system that has given us all a standard of living second to none. Let's all celebrate "Free Enterprise Day." And let's all be more aware of the blessings Free Enterprise has given us. And not just the material blessings. Surely, the freedom to pursue a worthy livelihood without fear or oppression is one of the great freedoms of our nation.

Independent businessmen, by definition, are the very basis of Free Enterprise. It is Free Enterprise that has helped us grow and make progress over the years. By competing in a free and open market, the quality and value of our products have been able to gain the consumer acceptance they deserve. It is this competition, with you, our customer, as the final judge, that spurs us on to provide you with the finest products and services at the lowest prices.

We believe in progress through Free Enterprise

REC-31 62-109070-225

October 9, 1964

AIRMAIL

Mr. Paul Ferreira
Post Office Box 111
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Mr. Ferreira:

I received your letter of October 5th and certainly want to thank you for your support of this Bureau.

I am enclosing copies of articles by Jerry O'Leary and John Chamberlain I trust will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
Hoover Says Data Called Oswald Safe by Jerry O'Leary--"Evening Star," 10-2-64
These Days by John Chamberlain--"Washington Post," 10-2-64

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:rsp (3)

MAILED 3
OCT 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 OCT 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 9 3 54 PM 'FBI
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

P. O. Box 111
Honolulu, Hawaii
October 5, 1964

F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I waited for the Warren report on the murder of President Kennedy, and it is to me far from satisfactory.

Oswald obtained his job several weeks before it was definitely known the President would come to Texas, and when it was known, the route of the President's travel did not cover the area around the building where Oswald was employed. We know Oswald was preparing for this murder several weeks, now the question in my mind is: what was the connection with the influence that led to the change of the travel route to come around this building?

Those responsible for the routing, even your department, made this change or were influenced to make this change. As I understand, no individual knew the president was coming around this corner until the last few days, yet Oswald was preparing and even working at a place to become the area of assination.

I remain with the FBI regardless of what has been said and written in the case. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Paul Ferreira

EXP. PROC.
OCT-7-1964
REC-31
OCT 1964
CORRESPONDENCE

REC-31 62-104190-296 EX-102

October 13, 1964

Mr. Thomas C. Hughes
3801 V Street, Southeast
Washington 20, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Your letter of October 6th, with enclosures, has been received, and I want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing.

It was certainly good of you to make known your protest to the Editor of "The Washington Post," and the support you expressed means a great deal to all of us in this Bureau. You may be sure that communications such as yours are a source of encouragement, and it is my hope that the future endeavors of the FBI continue to merit your support.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DFC:pjf
(4)

MAILED 25 6
OCT 13 1964
COMM-FBI

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 OCT 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
OCT 13 2 30 PM '64

October 6, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
The Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I think there are times when individuals must sound off in the face of irresponsible attacks on our public officials. To me, the inclosed cartoon from last Sunday's issue of the Washington Post comes under that category.

Please regard the enclosed copy of a letter which I have mailed to the Washington Post as but one expression of the vast public support which duly accrues to you in the face of such an unwarranted attack. Should the Post regard the last sentence of my letter as a low blow, it is merely a reply in kind to Herblock.

In fairness to the Post, I give them credit for bringing a fairer comment on the matter in John Chamberlain's article on 2 October. If you have not seen it, a copy is enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

Thomas C Hughes

Thomas C. Hughes

3801 V St., S.E.
Washington 20, D. C.

October 6, 1964

The Editor,
The Washington Post,
1515 L St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Has the Washington Post abandoned reasoned editorializing in favor of the smear and innuendo? The answer is yes if Herblock's cartoon lampooning Director Hoover of the FBI in connection with the Warren Commission report is anything more than aberration.

The Warren report's criticism of the alleged FBI omissions in the events which led to President Kennedy's death at least has the grace to admit the criticism amounts to Monday morning quarterbacking. Herblock's vitriol has no such grace and his effort to demean Mr. Hoover's many outstanding accomplishments in the fields of law enforcement and anti-Communism is contemptible. It will at best give comfort to those to whom Mr. Hoover is anathema and to whom I had thought your paper was opposed: to the crooks, racists, and communists in our midst. Indeed, Mr. Herbert Block may now qualify for a Stalin prize.

Yours truly,

3801 V St., S.E.,
Washington 20, D. C.

"It Just Docsn't Fit In With My Library!"

WASHINGTON POST, FRIDAY, 2 October 1964

These Days . . . . . By John Chamberlain

Pity the Poor FBI

PITY the poor FBI. In the past, it has gotten it in the neck for taking too severe a view of the Communist menace. Its chief, J. Edgar Hoover, has been criticized for seeing Reds under the bed. The Reuther brothers, Walter and Victor, in their famous memo to Robert F. Kennedy (then the Attorney General), insisted that the danger from the left was not in it in comparison to the danger from the right, and called upon the Department of Justice to put a stop to Red witch-hunting by Federal sleuths.

Chamberlain

That, of course, was almost three years before John F. Kennedy was killed in Dallas. The Warren Commission report makes it plain that the assassination was the act of Lee Harvey Oswald, a loner whose Marxist background was well known to the FBI. The "get J. Edgar Hoover" faction is now echoing the Warren Commission's criticism of the FBI for its "unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work."

"The argument is that the Dallas police should have been tipped off by the FBI about Oswald's history of dalliance in the Soviet Union, his attempt to forswear his American citizenship, and his work for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, in time to have him taken into detention before Mr. Kennedy made the trip to Texas.

THE WARREN Commission report admits that criticism of the FBI on this score is "tinged with hindsight." As, indeed, it is. Moreover, it comes with exceedingly bad grace from a commission headed by the Chief Justice of the United States, for the Warren Court has been most zealous in its insistence that Communists have civil rights must not be invaded.

The Court has also been oversolicitous of the rights of alleged criminals. In the Mallory case, for example, the Court insisted that a Negro who had been convicted in a lower court of choking and raping a woman should be freed simply because he had been held for some 11 hours for questioning before arraignment. The same man later choked and raped another woman and was jailed for it.

Always, up to the present, the liberals have insisted that "raw and unprocessed" material in the FBI files should not be used as the basis for proceeding against any person. But now we are suddenly offered the proposition that, before a President visits a given town, every suspected Red or psychotic whose "raw" record is known to FBI agents should be forcibly detained for a safe period.

This is idiotic on the face of it. For instance, on one of President Johnson's trips to New York City, his itinerary took him past the dwelling places or hangouts of 3700 persons who might legitimately be suspected of subversive, psychotic or crackpot tendencies. Imagine the uproar from the civil libertarians if 3700 persons were put under police surveillance at one time. The FBI would be accused of making its "raw" data the basis of wholesale invasion of private rights.

THE POINT is that Lee Harvey Oswald, before the Kennedy murder, had not been known for violent tendencies. He was merely one of thousands of persons in America who are known to the FBI for having had relations with the Reds of one sort or another.

If the Government couldn't even apply the Smith Act to control Communist subversion in a manner satisfactory to the Supreme Court, how could a big city police force justify the detention of every suspected Red or psychopath who might turn up to watch a presidential motorcade go past a big building?

The police force that did that would be denounced from one end of the country to the other. The leftist Nation magazine's Fred J. Cook, perennial critic of the FBI, would devote a whole magazine issue to it; liberal law school professors would debate it endlessly, and even some conservatives might legitimately observe that Americans are entitled to their freedom until they have been duly convicted of breaking a law.

© 1964, King Features Syndicate, Inc.

October 13, 1964

REC-31 62-109090-297

EX-104

Mr. Roy H. Weber, Jr.
1738 East 24th Street
Oakland, California

Dear Mr. Weber:

I received your letter of October 7th and want to thank you for your kind sentiments and expression of confidence in me.

With respect to the report on the riot situation recently released by this Bureau, you may be interested in knowing it was based on the full facts developed by a careful and painstaking investigation by FBI Agents. This Bureau's record over the years speaks for itself. Our investigations are conducted thoroughly, promptly and impartially without preconceived conclusions and without favor or apology to any one. I am enclosing a copy of this report so that you may read it in its entirety.

With regard to the Warren Commission, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Our investigative reports concerning the assassination of President Kennedy were turned over to this Commission which has released its report which is now a matter of public record. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested. In connection with this, I am enclosing copies of articles by Jerry O'Leary and John Chamberlain which I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

(See page 2)

DTP:asf
(3)

Enclosures (3)

MAILED 25
OCT 13 1964
COMM-FBI

OCT 13 3 52 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 OCT 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Roy H. Weber, Jr.

Enclosures:
The Riots Report
Jerry O'Leary's column, The Evening Star, 10-2-64
John Chamberlain's column, The Washington Post, 10-2-64

NOTE: We wrote Weber on 1-29-64 at which time he was not identifiable in Bufiles.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Roy H. Weber Jr.
1733 E. 24th St.
Oakland, California

October 7th,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover

First may I congratulate you on your report of the "riots" in the East and Midwest. It seem a very fair and unbiased report - except to your references to the poverty, etc., which seemed to have a scent of administration sentiment (column by William C. Buckley Jr.). I believe the American people are finally realizing that the situation isn't going to get better by its' self. After your warnings for years about the terrible increase in crime and amoorality, maybe the american people will finally listen to you.

I had the proud advantage of speeking with Herbert A. Philbrick last night. He brought to my attention something which I missed completely. A Mr. Redlick; I believe thats the correct spelling; who was an assistant to Mr. Earl Warren on the Warren Commission is listed on the Letter Head of the Emergency Civil Liberties Union for which you are familiar, as a supporter. I know many of the gentlemen on the Warren Commission are liberals - but I couldn't believe that they would dare go this far. Which is to say - select an individual of this nature.

I would appreciate if you could clarify or exsplain this for me. I realize being a member or supporter of any Communist Front Organization does not brand an individual as a Communist but I believe many americans would agree with me that this is not the type of individual we(the american people)want to investigate a marxist - leninist of Oswalds caliber.

Also I would like to know if you believe the american will ever beable to hear the FBI report; which was first promised by the President. I am one of many, many individuals who believe that the Warren Commission report is an insult to the intelligence of americans.

Your attention to my request would be very deeply appreciated.

NTC- 31

May God be with you and guide you, and see fit to save this great nation from itself.

ROY H. WEBER JR.

OCT 9

C-2-109290-398

CHANGED TO

C-2-112118-X1

AUG 26 1968

Mc Carl

October 8, 1964

REC-47 62-109060-219

Mr. Nicholas La Bella
10 Orchard Street
Oyster Bay, New York

Dear Mr. La Bella:

Mr. Hoover received your letter of October 2nd, with enclosure, and asked me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication.

As was written to you previously, information contained in the files of this Bureau must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Therefore, it is hoped you will understand why Mr. Hoover is not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 3
OCT 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

1 - New York - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent wrote the Director 11-1-62 enclosing material described as "hate literature." The letter indicated a possible indication of instability and was not acknowledged. He was contacted by our New York Office in April, 1963, to return a tape he had furnished the Bureau. He is an employee of the United States Post Office and is actively engaged in fighting communism and claims to be a speaker on communism. As such, he has been banned from the campus of State University College at Oyster Bay. New York Office advised that although he gives the impression of being sincere in his opposition to communism, his discretion and good judgement are questionable.
DTP:lch (4)

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 OCT 13 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Oct. 2, 1964

Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holm
Miss Gandy

Hon. J.Edgar Hoover
Director

Dear sir,

In a recent article of a famous weekly magazine, you are quoted as saying" There was nothing in Lee Harvey Oswalds background that would lead one to suspect that he would murder the President.".

If this is not classified matter could if be possible for you to tell me whether you did ever say this or not?

Also, if the Director of the F.B.I. receives information concerning the appearance of an individual with unusual background i.e., trip to Russia, Marrys, returns, etc., into an area whenein a person of high rank in the U.S. Govt.is soon to make a public appearance, DOES THEDIRECTOR ACT ON HIS OWN TO IMPLEMENT SAFTEY PRECAUTION, DOES HE CONTACT THE SECRET SERVICE OR DOES HE TURN ALL EVALUATIONS OVER TO HIS SUPERIOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL?

Enclosed is a program of a Breakfast I spoke at, in which I defended you and the Bureau against the vicious Life Mag. editorial attack against you.

REC-47 62-109060-2

May God sustain you, it must be a lonely life

OCT 5 1964

sincerely,

Nicholas La Bella
10 Orchard St.
Oyster Bay, New York

1- ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

39-OCT-5-1964

COPY

Officers of Mother Seton Council

1964-1965

REV. FATHER EDWARD RIELLY, Chaplain

Joseph Ferrise.....Grand Knight
Joseph Pepe.....Deputy Grand Knight
Vincent E. DeSanti.....Chancellor
Bruno Bianchi.....Warden
James Caputo.....Recorder
Joseph Caffrey.....Financial Secretary
Donald McCarthy.....Treasurer
Nicholas Opinanti.....Advocate
Richard Corcoran.....Outside Guard
Walter Judge.....Inside Guard
Joseph Mazzarese.....Inside Guard

Trustees

William Flagg - 3 yr.
John Lipani - 2 yr.
Charles Franco - 1 yr.

General Program Chairman

John King

Catholic Activities Committee

RICHARD QUIDORE, Chairman

JOSEPH MAZZARESE

JOHN TRACEY

JOHN McCABE

FRANK MEO

ALEXANDER CAVALLERI

CHARLES UMBACH

RICHARD CURTIN

WALTER JUDGE

WILLIAM HILL

WILLIAM ROONEY

BRUNO LUPIA

ALFRED LAMBERT

Toast Master

SIR KNIGHT AUSTIN S. ROSSITER, P.G.K.

— Program —

Pledge of Allegiance.....4th Degree Knights of Mother Seton Council

Opening Prayer.....Rev. Father Edward Rielly *Chaplain*

Words of Welcome.....Bro. Joseph Ferrise *Grand Knight*

Vocal Solo....."Ave Maria" by Mrs. Ellen Egan

Guest Speaker

MR. NICHOLAS LaBELLA.
Member of Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation

Vocal Duet....."Mother At Thy Feet Is Kneeling" by Misses Pauline and Ellen Murphy

Closing Prayer

FOURTH ANNUAL

Communion Breakfast

Dedicated to the Memory of

BROTHERS

William Sware • James Kelly

Mother Seton Council No. 4775

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Bro. Joseph Ferrise, *Grand Knight*

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10/5/64

FROM : SAC, Seattle (80-

SUBJECT: WARREN REPORT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

On 9/28/64, while conducting investigation regarding another matter, SA DEXTER A. MADDOX contacted LESTER E. ABEY, Assistant Director, Washington State Vocational Rehabilitation Department, South 9 Washington Ave., Spokane, Wash., who stated that although he had not been able to read the complete Warren Report, he had noted the "attack" made on the FBI. ABEY advised that he desired SA MADDOX to know that he had the highest respect for the FBI and its "great" Director, J. EDGAR HOOVER. Also, that as a loyal American, he had the utmost confidence in the FBI and the outstanding men representing it. He said that any criticism of the FBI was felt by him personally, and that he wanted Mr. HOOVER to know that he would support him in any way he could, and he would be happy to fulfill any request that may be made of him by the FBI.

Mr. ABEY was advised that his comments would be brought to the attention of Mr. HOOVER.

The Seattle indices contain no derogatory information concerning Mr. ABEY. The Bureau may desire to address a communication to him.

(2) - Bureau
1 - Seattle
DAM/eg
(3)

EX-PROG.
OCT 7 1964

REC-47 -10
EX-117
14 OCT 8 1964

CRIME RESEARCH
SIX

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC-47 62-109090-300

October 9, 1964

Mr. Lester E. Abey
Assistant Director
Washington State Vocational
Rehabilitation Department
South 9 Washington Avenue
Spokane, Washington

Dear Mr. Abey:

Your kind remarks concerning the personnel of this Bureau and me have been brought to my attention by my associates in our Seattle Office. It was certainly thoughtful of you to let us know of your support and willingness to render assistance.

I am enclosing some newspaper articles which I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
OCT 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
John Chamberlain's Article, Washington Post 10-2-64
Jerry O'Leary's Article, Evening Star 10-2-64

1 - Seattle (80)
Reurlet 10-5-64 captioned "Warren Report".

NOTE: There is no record of Abey in Bufiles. SAC Seattle advised that Mr.. Abey informed SA Dexter A. Maddox that although he had not been able to read the complete Warren report he had noted the "attack" made on the FBI and desired SA Maddox to know that he had the highest respect for the FBI and its "great" Director, J. Edgar Hoover. He also claimed to have utmost confidence in the FBI, the outstanding men representing it and any criticism was felt by him personally.

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 OCT 19 1964

KLS:blk
(4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 9 1 25 PM '64
FBI
SEC'D-READING ROOM

19 Molter Avenue
Springfield, New Jersey
October 2, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

After reading Merriman Smith's article in the Newark News tonight (in fact, before reading it - and certainly now) I want to write to tell you that not all citizens believe the Warren idea.

I think the F. B. I. and the Secret Service are wonderful organizations, and that Mr. Kennedy took too many chances. It is ironic to me that the Warren report said Oswald was a lone killer, because although he may have been that, his philosophy is that of many young minds today fed with poisonous Marxism. It is a sickening atmosphere, seen in the disregard for law and order in perverted liberty.

On the T. V. tonight thousands of college students in Berkly, California mobbed a policeman. The same thing in Vietnam where Budahist Communist may soon take over 15,000,000 people in Southeast Asia. And Justice Warren didn't help the atmosphere in America by taking the old Testament out of the schools, thus putting us somewhat like the school system of Russia.

Keep up the good work. As long as there are men like you people, America won't be lost. Kennedy should have taken better care of himself. He was a great man, courageous and God-fearing, but when people are around who have no fear of God's Commandments, no life is safe.

Thanks for saying we don't want a Gestapo. For all of Mr. Warren's well intentions (?) words, that would happen. The left turns to that, without God-fearing laws.

Sincerely,
REC-6
Miss M. Sims
(a teacher in a public School)

Now to write to
Mr. Merriman Smith, too.

COPY:crt

Springfield, New Jersey
October 2, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, director
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

FBI - WDC
OCT 5 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover:

After reading Lieutenant Smith's article in the Jewish Digest tonight (in fact, before reading it - and incidentally now) I want to write to tell you that all citizens fellow the Communist Party and the F.B.I. and the local Jewish organizations, and that Mr. Kennedy took the Oath of Office to see that the laws of this country would uphold, regardless of any pressure that, the Communist philosophy as that of young people today fed with poisonous literature. Also Marching Armed Police, also in Mississippi for Civil Rights in Jewish Ministers Church. On the T.V. tonight Thursday evening Students in Berkley California protesting a police action. The same thing in Vietnam, where Japan. The same thing

ENCLOSURE

ref: 10-8-64 WMS/jcf

CORRESPONDENCE

Buddhist [illegible] in Southeast Asia. And
Negroes [illegible] in Southern U.S.A. And
Justice Warren didn't help the Negroes
in America by taking it out of Johnson
and of the people, the fighting men should
like the Soviet system of Russia.

Keep up the good work. As long as
there are men like you people, America
won't be lost. Kennedy should have
not been killed cause of himself. He was
a great man, courageous and God-
fearing, but when people are warned
& we have no fear of God's Commandments,
so he is dead.

Thanks for saying we don't want
a dictator. If all of our branches will
scrutinize (?) words that would happen. The
Supreme Court tried to that, without God fearing law

Sincerely,

Ernest D. Sims

(a Christian
negative soul)

Now to write to
Mr Norman Smith etc.

Agent Recalls That Night in Fort Worth

By MERRIMAN SMITH

WASHINGTON (UPI)—You're a Secret Service agent and it's midnight, Nov. 21, 1963, and you're in Fort Worth, Tex.

President John F. Kennedy has just gone to his suite in the Texas hotel. Through a fog of fatigue, muscular aches and worry about your youngest kid back at home (she had an awful cold when you left), you realize that the work day finally is over.

Mr. Smith has covered the travels of five presidents.

You've been on duty since 8 a.m. and you must be on duty again at 8 a.m. tomorrow, ready for the President's trip to Dallas. Parade through town, speech before a huge luncheon at a merchandise mart, and then over to Austin for a night at Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson's ranch.

These 16-hour days aren't too tough. But when they go to 18 and 20 hours, it begins to get sticky. They tell you to go out to the target range in Washington and shoot a 265 (out of 300) score every 30 days with either hand. Tonight, you're so bushed that you couldn't hit the side of a barn—unless the barn was very close.

Going into the hotel at midnight, you find the lobby jammed by a lot of screaming, clutching people. A lot of teen-agers with an excuse to stay up late.

Watch that old fellow by the elevator. You yell at the agent in front of you, "by the elevator." He nods and shoulders through the people to block an odd-looking fellow holding some wilted flowers in his hands.

You battle to keep the President and his wife from being trampled by the crowd. The police have ropes strung through the place. But the ropes are slack and the crowd bulges out around the Kennedy. The President looks tired, but he lights up when he hears the tumult.

You notice that the First Lady's hair is dropping. She's trying hard to smile. You know from past experience that this sort of hollering, snatching welcome is for the birds as far as she is concerned.

Shoving and pushing, you finally get the man into the elevator and—whoocy—you're off duty for about seven hours.

Supper Beckons

You haven't eaten since dawn when you said goodbye to your sick kid. Well, you're in this hotel lobby, hungry and tired and a guy comes along and says there is chow and beer over at something called the Worth Club. Everybody's invited. The party, being given by the Fort Worth Press Club for the reporters, was set to start two hours ago and the President came in just about two hours late.

You don't want to go to a press club party. You want some sack time. You go to the hotel coffee shop and Texas political bigshots by the dozen have the place overloaded. There's a waiting line. So you remember the thing about the Worth Club, ask a bellhop for directions and walk a few blocks to the place.

No food. You got into town late and the locals ate everything. But they're nice people and you fall into a chair beside your buddies and a waiter brings you a beer. Man, that takes off some of the edge, doesn't it? You have a couple more and say to the guys that your gut is growling.

Some smiling townie, awfully nice guy, says there's action all night at a place called the Cellar Coffee House, couple of blocks away. You walk over there with some of the fellows.

You sit at this little slick-topped table, talking with a local policeman and you wonder if you're getting anywhere. When Kennedy travels, he moves like an arrow and he hits towns where there never is anything decent to eat late at night. It's okay when you're at the Carlyle in New York—good chow joints only a couple of blocks away. But once you're out of the big towns, you know that if you don't eat by 9 or 10 o'cock, you've had it.

Hunt for Breakfast

You sit around this strange place in Fort Worth. No drinks in this town, but you're curious about the way people at other tables are gulping from their coffee cups. You look at your watch—2:30 a.m. Holy Cow! Back to the sack.

You get up at seven. The hotel coffee shop is still crowded. You con a waitress for a quick cup of coffee and then hit the street. Big crowd. The President looks sleepy when he ducks out in the rain to address the people, then back into a ballroom for a Democratic party breakfast.

Air Force One—the big 707—is in the air. Not much time for breakfast aloft. You take out your small photo file and study for the millionth time a dozen pictures of the loose nuts—no address—who swear they'll kill Kennedy if given the chance. Almost automatically, you feel for your revolver in its breakaway holster on your right hip. You feel for the little leather pouch that contains 10 extra rounds of ammunition.

Then you hit Love Field in Dallas. The President and the First Lady work the fence. He gets sore if you get between him and the people sticking out their hands. Looks like the fence is going over, so you and a Dallas cop put your shoulders against the cable fencing and hold it up until the President walks toward the car.

Then you run for the follow-up car. Thank heavens they flew out from Washington one of the big open jobs with running boards. You start wheeling toward the mart. Crowds in the center of town are friendly. A few goofs. Check that guy, Lem, the one on your right. The one with the sign saying "I Reject You" or is it "I Despise You?"

'He's Down!'

The procession clears the crowd and you're on a parkway. You and your fellows crawl off the running boards and back into the car. Funny sign there—Texas School Book Depository. What do they do—make the kids put their books in a bank at night?

Pow! You know it came over your right shoulder from the rear. Pow. Damn. He's down. There goes Clint Hill (another agent) for the front car. Watch it, buddy (Clint

stumbles, then grabs a guard rail and pulls himself aboard the President's vehicle. Mrs. Kennedy helps him.) You'd like to shoot, but at what? A park, an overpass which looks clear? The car now is moving at 80 miles an hour. The President has disappeared. By God, they got him.

You have that .38 in your hand and you feel sort of silly. No target. Those shots came from an elevation. Big caliber rifle. In the car ahead, Mrs. Kennedy has disappeared. She's down on the floor. Clint is on the back of the seat. Man, he looks worried.

You can hear the short-wave radio from the front seat. Roy Kellerman, another agent, is saying "we've been hit." Then you zing into the driveway of a big building. Parkland Hospital.

"Cover the driveway," a guy yells from the lead car. And you race to the roadway to stop other vehicles for entering.

How in God's Name?

Ten months later, you're reading the Warren Commission report and about what a lousy job you did in Dallas. How you should have checked out the buildings along the way. You're only one small cog in a small unit of men who work around the clock to keep the President alive. How in God's name can you be responsible for buildings? You check 'em or the locals do it and five minutes later some nut slips in the back door.

You can't close down an entire city. Everybody knows that, but somebody has to take the fall for it.

You sit at home with the wife and you read and listen to all the accounts of the Warren report. You figure that the White House detail of the Secret Service is getting the worst of it. Poor Chief Rowley. Spent most of his adulthood protecting one President or another. Now he is being chopped up by the report.

Your holstered revolver is hanging from the hat-tree just inside the front door. You're frightfully tired and a little sad. Likely as not you'll have to be at the airport at 6 a.m. to go with the President some place. Speeches, handshaking, motorcades—and back at midnight, or later.

October 8, 1964

REC-6 62-107090-301

Miss M. Sims
19 Molter Avenue
Springfield, New Jersey

Dear Miss Sims:

Your letter of October 2nd, with enclosure, has been received, and I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the kind remarks you made in my behalf. I am enclosing some material which you may find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
OCT 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
"Hoover Says Data Called Oswald Safe" by Jerry O'Leary 10-2-64
"These Days..." by John Chamberlain 10-2-64

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent and the enclosure she sends is a simple story of a day in the life of a Secret Service agent and the long hours, dedicated work, etc. It points up the impossible task of adequately protecting a President who mingles with the crowds. There was no mention of the FBI and the article was quite favorable toward the Secret Service and critical of the Warren report for criticizing the Secret Service.

WAM:kcf (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Sloan
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
READING ROOM

MR. TROTTER 10-12-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed Bureau employees were submitted by the Dallas Division for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Joe B. Abernathy
SA John V. Almon
SA Robert J. Anderson
SA James W. Anderton
SA James W. Bookhout
ASAC Kyle G. Clark
SA Jack A. French
SA Bill Hayden Griffin
SA Robert C. Lish
SA Joseph M. Myers
SA Alfred D. Neeley
SA Bardwell D. Odum
SA Curtis L. Perryman
SA Richard T. Rabideau
Marian F. Roberts
SAC J. Gordon Shanklin
SA James W. Skinford
SA Canton C. Thompson
SA Carl E. Underhill
SA Paul E. Wulff

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained. Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lowbum)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

5 OCT 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

10-12-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10-9-64, submitting the palm prints of the following listed employees for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Joe B. Abernathy
SA John V. Almon
SA Robert J. Anderson
SA James W. Anderton
SA James W. Bookhout
ASAC Kyle G. Clark
SA Jack A. French
SA Will Hayden Griffin
SA Robert C. Lish
SA Joseph H. Myers
SA Alfred D. Nicoloy
SA Bardwell D. Odum
SA Curtis L. Perryman
SA Richard T. Rabideau
Marian F. Roberts
SAC J. Gordon Shanklin
SA James W. Swinford
SA Gaston C. Thompson
SA Carl E. Underhill
SA Paul E. Wulff

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

GJB:scm
(12)

79 OCT 1964

213 Denver St.
Goshen, Ind.
Oct. 4, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover

It was with considerable resentment towards Justice Warren that I read a week ago about his openly accusing the F. B. I. of laxness in the Kennedy assassination.

This absurd accusation comes from a man who chooses to legalize pornography so that our newstands are loaded with dirty literature. He can see nothing wrong with it as such. He also interprets the law so as to coddle communists and criminals and he makes it easy for them to flout the law.

It seems to me that Justice Warren and others like him who lean far to the left, just cannot distinguish from right or wrong.

Communists and extreme left wingers hate the F. B. I. of course, because they are on the side of the devil but the average citizen knows full well that the F. B. I. is one of the few, if not the only agency of the U. S. Government that is untouched by politics.

Congradulations Mr. Hoover on all the wonderful work you and your men have been doing all these years. I am 61 years of age and have been following the F. B. I. and the communists for quite some time.

Very sincerely,

Robert L. Bauer

COPY:crt

REC-6

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

213 Tower Rd.
Yorktown Hts.
Oct. 4, 1964

Mr J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover

It was with considerable resentment towards Jus
Warren that I read a week ago about his apology a
using the F.B.I. of lapses in the Kennedy assassina

This absurd accusation comes from a man who
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tinguish from right or wrong.

EXP. PROC.

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The average citizen knows full well that the F.B.I. is
one of the few, if not the only agency of the U.S. Gov
that is untouched by politics.

CORRESPONDENCE

Congratulations Mr. Hoover on all the wonderful w
you and your men have been doing all these years
Damn the years of age and have been following the F.B.I. an

REC-6 62-109090-501

October 12, 1964

Mr. Robert L. Bauer
213 Denver Street
Goshen, Indiana

Dear Mr. Bauer:

Mr. Hoover received your letter of October 4th and asked me to thank you for your generous remarks concerning his administration of the FBI.

Enclosed are copies of articles by Jerry O'Leary and John Chamberlain which it is thought would interest you.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosures (2)
Article by Jerry O'Leary, The Evening Star, Washington, D. C., October 2, 1964.
Article by John Chamberlain, The Washington Post, Washington, D. C., October 2, 1964.
NOTE: In view of the contents of correspondent's letter which is controversial, it was considered more appropriate to acknowledge over the signature of Miss Gandy. There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles.

KLS:eje (3)

MAILED 25
OCT 12 1964
COMM-FBI

79 OCT 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI - READING ROOM
OCT 12 4 00 PM '64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Mohr
1 - Sullivan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 12, 1964

1 - Rosen
1 - McGrath
1 - McGowan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Martin

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON BROADCAST
STATION WTOP, WASHINGTON, D. C.
6:40 P.M., OCTOBER 10, 1964

Washington, D. C. - The FBI has had great difficulty in locating Don Reynolds, one-time friend of Bobby Baker and man who gave all the information to Senator Williams of Delaware. Reynolds was anxious to talk privately, but is not willing to talk to the FBI or Senate investigators when he can be cross-examined.

COMMENT: This report is apparently accurate. On October 9, 1964, Reynolds' attorney advised Bureau Agents that Reynolds is not willing to be interviewed in connection with the Baker investigation.

McComb, Mississippi - It was on direct orders of President Johnson that the FBI stepped up its activities in Mississippi resulting in the arrests of sheriffs, law enforcement officers and white gangs, which had concealed arsenals of guns, bombs and dynamite in Mississippi. When three Mississippi women whose homes had been bombed called on the President, he immediately ordered the FBI to intensify its investigation.

COMMENT: Violence in the McComb, Mississippi, area have been under investigation for some time. Eleven subjects have been arrested on local charges by FBI Agents and local authorities working in close cooperation.

Vicksburg, Mississippi - The race lines are drawn more sharply than ever in Mississippi. All over the state the white community has become more resistant to change. All over Mississippi young Negroes have become more bitter, leaning toward the Black Muslims. Leaders of the white community who were anxious to improve race relations have been intimidated, threatened and boycotted. More and more Mississippi is becoming like South Africa. Regretfully, I must report there is boiling up in Mississippi one of the most dangerous showdowns in America.

OCT 15 1964

Concord, New Hampshire - Sherman Adams, the man who left the Eisenhower Administration over Vicuna and Bernard Goldfine has finally gotten a job after six years. He is teaching government at the University of New Hampshire.

62-109811
NOT RECORDED
159 OCT 15 1964

JFM:pdb
(19)
79 OCT 16 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: DREW PEARSON BROADCAST
STATION WTOP, WASHINGTON, D. C.
6:40 P.M., OCTOBER 10, 1964

Predictions - On Protecting the President: One of the strong recommendations of the Warren Commission was that all agencies of Government must cooperate in protecting the President and the Commission scolded the FBI for failing to give Secret Service information about Lee Oswald, that he had been in Russia, had defended Castro, was living in Dallas and worked right along the line of the President's parade. J. Edgar Hoover has now blamed this on the State Department and his office leaked a story to the press on this - not exactly cooperation with other branches of Government. The rivalry between the FBI and other investigative agencies, Secret Service, CIA, Postal Inspectors, has existed ever since Hoover became head of the FBI and here is my prediction: that rivalry will continue regardless of the Warren Report as long as Hoover remains in office.

ACTION:

For information.

October 13, 1964

Honorable W. C. "Dan" Daniel
Assistant to the President
Dan River Mills, Inc.
Danville, Virginia

Dear Mr. Daniel:

I received your letter of October 8th and want to thank you for your kind wishes and generous remarks concerning my administration of the FBI. Your expression of support of this Bureau and me is indeed appreciated and it is hoped our future endeavors will continue to merit such approbation.

I am enclosing copies of articles by Jerry O'Leary and John Chamberlain which I trust will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
OCT 13 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
Article by Jerry O'Leary, The Evening Star, Oct. 2, 1964
Article by John Chamberlain, The Washington Post, Oct. 2, 1964
NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List.
DTP:dll (3)

OCT 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DAN RIVER MILLS
INCORPORATED
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 8, 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Having finally had an opportunity to read the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy, I am distressed to find some criticism of your organization, obviously based on an inadequate evaluation of the facts and hindsight.

When I take into account the statements of Mr. Warren in which he prejudged the assassination case and some of his opinions as a Justice of the Supreme Court, I am persuaded that he would have been the first to criticize the FBI for the violation of Lee Oswald's civil rights had you followed the procedure he now suggests.

You and your splendid organization have the respect and admiration of the people of this Country who believe in a government and society based upon respect for law and order. Consequently, although you must be concerned at some of the conclusions reached by the Commission, you can take comfort in the fact that your policies and practices will stand well the test of objective scrutiny.

You have my very best wishes for continued good health and my congratulations on patriotic service to our Country.

Very sincerely,

62-109465-

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 15

W. C. (Dan) Daniel
Assistant to the President

OCT 9 1964

REC-58 2-10000-30

October 13, 1964

Mr. Charles L. Earnhart
Masury Pharmacy
210 Miller Street
Masury, Ohio

Dear Mr. Earnhart:

I received your letter of October 7th and want to thank you for your expression of confidence in this Bureau and me. It is hoped our future endeavors will continue to merit your support and approval.

With respect to Fred J. Cook's book, "The FBI Nobody Knows," I have no comment to make other than to note that this book is a collection of old, time-worn discredited data which Cook and other enemies of the FBI have repeatedly put out in an effort to undermine public confidence in this Bureau and me.

In connection with these matters, I am enclosing copies of articles by Jerry O'Leary and John Chamberlain which I trust will be of interest.

You may be interested in knowing it is contrary to my policy to inject the FBI or myself into political campaigns. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not able to be of help along the lines you have suggested and trust you will understand the necessary reasons.

MAILED 25
OCT 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
Article by Jerry O'Leary 10/2/64 issue of Evening Star
Article by John Chamberlain 10/2/64 issue of Washington Post

DTP:lcl (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

OCT 12 3 52 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

OCT 14 11 50 AM '64

Masury Pharmacy
210 Miller St.
Masury, Ohio
10/7/64

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief
F.B.I.
Washington 25, D.C.

F.B.I.
OCT 9 1964
Dept

Sir:

Maybe the John Birch had a couple of bad points but it certainly did much good for the country. I belonged about 3 years ago for a period of six months and then dropped out when Senator Goldwater refused to support it.

My wife and I learned to see through Communist propaganda--at least more so than before. Now comes the Warren report and from it we assume a whitewash job on the State Dept. and a smear job to the F.B.I. I am certain the administration is out to discredit the F.B.I. and no one should be aware of this sooner than you Yesterday I was in a book store in Sharon, Pa., and there in full view where they place fast selling new books was---- 'THE F.B.I. NOBODY KNOWS' written by Fred Cook, published by MacMillan. I have heard of this Cook and from my memory I would say he isn't the best type of writer to give the honest view of anything

I realize I am an amateur at all of this political stuff but my good sense tells me you and your department are on the list to go if the present administrat is elected again. I hope you will do the right thing and do it before it is too late. If you think Senator Goldwater is the man to stop Communism and get the country back on the road then it is most important you take the necessary action to help him. People in this country will listen to your advice --- more so than to the political speakers.

REC-58
OCT 9 1964

Yours,

Charles L. Earnhart.

P.S. After the Fabians, Commies, etc. get done working you over with their propaganda the people will dislike you (many people) and will not listen to your advice. Right now is the time to come out and fight. That is my opinion sir. Thank you for your time.

REC-58
62-109043-17

October 9, 1964

Honorable Harold T. Owens
Mayor
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186

My dear Mayor:

Thank you for your letter of October 5th and the very kind sentiments you expressed. You may be sure my associates and I deeply appreciate your support as well as the assurance of assistance, and we will make every effort to merit your continued approval.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

OCT 9 3 54 PM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

MAILED 3
OCT 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - Milwaukee - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing derogatory concerning Mayor Owens and we have had prior cordial correspondence with him. Last outgoing 9-20-62.

DFC:rls (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY OF WAUKESHA

WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN 53186

HAROLD T. OWENS
MAYOR

October 5, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I just received a memorandum from the United States Conference of Mayors which included a copy of the FBI riot report submitted by you, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to the President of the United States. It was most interesting. We in the smaller cities have been much more fortunate not to have experienced any such acts of violence, and we hope never to have such an occasion.

I wanted to also call your attention to a matter of which you are already aware, and that is the Warren report which was made public a short time ago. I was sorry to learn of the publicity which in my opinion was detrimental to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the greatest law enforcement agency in this country upon which each law enforcement agency throughout America relys to give them help in all matters of mutual concern.

Keep up the good work and spirit and don't take some of this so called gossip too seriously, and thank you for all your Bureau has contributed to Waukesha. We are always standing by to help further the cause of the FBI.

Very sincerely yours,

Harold T. Owens

HAROLD T. OWENS, MAYOR
CITY OF WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

HTO:lg

REC-58

1 OCT 8 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

EX-PROC

OCT 7 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan 1- Lenihan

October 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 30, 1964, wherein you requested our authorization to declassify a number of FBI documents which were furnished to the Commission during the course of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The reports listed below may be regarded as unclassified. In this regard, the Commission may disregard the printed statement appearing on each of the reports in question, namely: "It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

Reports entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba."

Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas, Texas.
Report of Special Agent John J. Sweeney dated December 1, 1963, at Mobile, Alabama.
Report of Special Agent Carl E. Graham dated December 2, 1963, at Washington, D. C.
Report of Special Agent Edwin Dalrymple dated December 4, 1963, at Houston, Texas.
Report of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty dated December 6, 1963, at New York, New York.
Report of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender dated December 10, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana.
Report of Special Agent Richard L. Kesler dated December 18, 1963, at Charlotte, North Carolina.
Report of Special Agent Chester C. Orton dated December 18, 1963, at Los Angeles, California.

REL:mec (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE.

COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Report of Special Agent Edward P. Gazur dated December 31, 1963, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Report of Special Agent John M. Kenny dated January 6, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Edwin Dalrymple dated January 14, 1964, at Houston, Texas.

Report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated January 23, 1964, at Miami, Florida.

Report of Special Agent Ervin B. Bruninga dated February 11, 1964, at Birmingham, Alabama.

Report of Special Agent Edwin Dalrymple dated February 20, 1964, at Houston, Texas.

Report of Special Agent John M. Kenny dated February 23, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Emory E. Horton dated March 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Milton L. Newson dated March 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Edwin Dalrymple dated March 24, 1964, at Houston, Texas.

Report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated March 27, 1964, at Miami, Florida.

Report of Special Agent Joseph T. Boston dated March 30, 1964, at Mobile, Alabama.

Report of Special Agent John P. McHugh dated April 6, 1964, at San Francisco, California.

Report of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty dated April 9, 1964, at New York, New York.

Report of Special Agent Marion C. Street dated April 10, 1964, at Kansas City, Missouri.

Report of Special Agent John M. Kenny dated April 30, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas.

Report of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty dated May 8, 1964, at New York, New York.

Report of Special Agent Harry H. Whidbee dated June 11, 1964, at Los Angeles, California.

Report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated July 16, 1964, at Miami, Florida.

Report of Special Agent Robert E. Shortelle dated July 28, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut.

Reports entitled "Ruth Hyde Paine; Michael Ralph Paine; Internal Security - Russia."

Report of Special Agent Darrel B. Currie dated December 23, 1963, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Report of Special Agent Robert James Nelson dated March 14, 1964, at Denver, Colorado.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

We are continuing our review of the other documents listed in the attachment to your letter of September 30, 1964, and you will be promptly advised when this review has been completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

By letter 9/30/64 the Commission furnished a list of approximately 100 documents which it desires to publish as backup data (exhibits and the like) to its report which was recently made available to the public. The documents listed herein have been reviewed and all were unclassified with the exception of Special Agent Fain's report of July 3, 1961, when such reports were originally disseminated to the Commission. However, they contained the property stamp which is printed on the first page of all FBI reports to the effect that such report is the property of the FBI, is loaned to an agency, and its contents are not to be distributed outside that agency. We have reviewed Special Agent Fain's report and it can now be downgraded to unclassified without compromising any of our sources or coverage. We are authorizing the Commission to disregard the property stamp since it was understood throughout the investigation the Commission would probably publish some of our reports and memoranda in its overall report to the nation.

October 7, 1964

Mr. John Chamberlain
230 West 41st Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Chamberlain:

I was extremely pleased to read recently your column, which originally appeared on October 2, 1964, entitled "Pity the Poor FBI", and could not refrain from writing to tell you how right you are. As a practical matter, I can speak from experience and say that the Warren Commission Report was entirely off the beam when it said that the FBI takes an unduly restrictive view in its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work. Quite the contrary is true because the FBI leans over backward to supply information to other governmental agencies where it is of interest and of use to them in discharging their own responsibilities. This policy is qualified only by the need in certain instances for protecting sources and for achieving the broad need of protecting our internal security.

I certainly agree with you that in the past the FBI has been criticized by Leftists for disseminating too much information relating to potential or possible subversive individuals. I also know that these same individuals will raise a hue and cry now, based on the Warren Report and use it as a base for further attack on J. Edgar Hoover without regard to constituency. I certainly hope that the American Public is not misled and I am certain that your column will go a long way to setting the record straight.

As a retired veteran of 28 years in the FBI and of 5 years as assistant head of the Security Bureau of NATO, I want to thank you for your analysis of the situation in your column.

Sincerely,

Mr. Victor P. Keay
4000 University Drive
Coral Gables, Florida

NOT RECORDED
193 NOV 4 1964

Victor P. Keay

CC: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

62-109210-342
31 OCT 6 1964

October 13, 1964

62-109090

Mr. Victor H. Keay
4000 University Drive
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Mr. Keay:

I received a copy of your letter dated October 7th to Mr. John Chamberlain and it was indeed thoughtful of you to advise me of your staunch support.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the many kind remarks you made in my behalf to Mr. Chamberlain. My associates and I are certainly appreciative of the action you took in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List and is a former Special Agent.

WAM:djg
(3)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-7

69 NOV 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

October 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 3, 1964, and my letters dated September 25, 1964, September 30, 1964, and October 2, 1964, concerning an article which appeared in the July 15, 1964, issue of "Liberty," a Canadian magazine.

The original of the article accompanying your letter dated September 3, 1964, is returned herewith. A photographic copy of this article has been made and will be retained in the files of this Bureau.

Also enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Chicago Office dated October 9, 1964, incorporating the results of an interview with Mr. Waldo D. Butler on October 8, 1964.

[redacted] (C)

SEE NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND CHICAGO AND LEGAL ATTACHES OTTAWA AND TOKYO, PAGE TWO

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Encs. (3)
1 - Chicago (62-6115) Encs. (3)
1 - Legal Attache Ottawa (163-364) Encs. (2)
2 - Legal Attache Tokyo Encs. (16)
1 - Foreign Liaison (orally approved G. A. Day, 10-13-64)
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (16)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of declassification Indefinite

79 OCT 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Additional efforts are being made to locate and interview Mr. Ray Jefferies, who reportedly is in Tokyo, Japan, to conclude our inquiries in this matter. When the results of his interview are received, you will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (5)

NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND CHICAGO AND LEGAL ATTACHES OTTAWA AND TOKYO:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReLegat Ottawa airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 10-2-64, with attached galley proofs, copies of which are furnished for the information of Dallas and Chicago. Reference is also made to Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 10-9-64, copies of which are furnished for the information of Legal Attaches Ottawa and Tokyo. Also enclosed for Legal Attache Tokyo are pertinent communications containing background in this matter.

Legal Attache Tokyo through sources is instructed to locate and interview Ray Jefferies in an effort to substantiate or disprove the allegations made by Norman Similas. The results of investigation should be incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum, without property stamp, for dissemination. Sufficient copies should be prepared for dissemination to the President's Commission and interested offices. Every effort should be made to expedite this matter. Keep the Bureau advised of any anticipated delay.

For the information of other receiving offices, after the receipt of Mr. Jefferies' interview, no further action in this matter is contemplated. Subsequent reporting of this investigation by Dallas is not desired.

NOTE:

Similas, a Canadian citizen and photographer, took several pictures during the assassination and claimed to have taken a picture showing a rifle with two individuals close by. His comments were incorporated in an article which was published in the now defunct Canadian magazine "Liberty." Investigation to date strongly indicates that Similas concocted this story in order to make money and to have his views published. We are interviewing Ray Jefferies of the Associated Press, whom Similas claims developed the photograph in question. The second installment of Similas' article, which has never been published, tends to prove Similas is a liar. Similas claims another reporter saw the photograph in question and that he was only reporting what this other reporter observed. This same statement would have been incorporated in the second installment; however, the interview with the reporter in question clearly shows that Similas is the one that made up this story. This will conclude our inquiries. When the results are received the Commission or its duly delegated authority will be furnished the results.

October 14, 1964

Brigadier General A. H. Adams
Director of Information
Headquarters
United States Marine Corps
Department of the Navy
Washington, D. C. 20390

Dear General Adams:

I received your letter of October 7th and the enclosed tear sheet from the "Savannah Morning News" and want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing. It was certainly good of you to furnish it to me, and I want you to know of my appreciation.

I am enclosing some newspaper articles which I trust you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
John Chamberlain's column, The Washington Post, 10-2-64.
Terry O'Leary's column, The Evening Star, 10-2-64.

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DJCicje (3)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

66 NOV 3 ROOM 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-107090

SERIAL NO.

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

22

NAVY

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NIR

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

22

STATE

REFERRAL

October 14, 1964

REC-18 62-109090-3105

1-102.

Miss Brenda Beust
The Houston Chronicle
512-20 Travis Street
Houston 2, Texas

Dear Miss Beust:

Your letter of October 7th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that the FBI currently has custody of the bullets which killed President Kennedy; however, these are being held at the request of the President's Commission. It has the responsibility of determining the eventual disposition of these bullets.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
CJJ:dll (3)

REC'D HEADING ROOM FBI 1-4 OCT 14 11 49 AM '64

MAILED 25
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

362
OCT 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE
80-90 TRAVIS STREET
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS
October 7, 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Gale
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
[illegible]
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

We are trying to locate for the information of one of our readers, the whereabouts of the bullets which killed President Kennedy.

Could you give us any information on this subject.

Will appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Brenda Beust
WATCHER

EX-102 REC-18 39-Oct-12-1964

EX-102

October 9, 1964

REC-18
62-109090-306
EX-102

Mrs. Mary Brooks Smith
2612 Mount View
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Mrs. Smith:

I have received your letter of October 2nd, with enclosure, and certainly appreciate your very generous comments concerning my administration of the FBI.

In stages such as yours are encouraging and I appreciate your permitting me your observations. I am enclosing three recent newspaper articles which I trust will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED
OCT 9 - 1964
COM-FBI

Enclosures (3)
"Hoover Says Data Called Oswald Safe," by Jerry O'Leary, The Evening Star, October 2, 1964
"The F.B.I. Position" by Arthur Krock, The New York Times, October 4, 1964
"These Days," by John Chamberlain, The Washington Post, October 2, 1964

NOTE: Correspondent is a former Bureau employee who EOD 9-5-61, resigned 12-13-63. Reinstated 2-20-64 and resigned 8-28-64.

PO Items
(3)

58 OCT 22 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

COM-FBI READING ROOM
OCT 9 2 30 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-306

2612 Mt. View
Ft. Worth, Texas
Oct. 2, 1964

Mr. J. E. Hoover
Director, FBI
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing in reference to the enclosed newspaper clipping. As I am a past employee (Clerk) of the F.B.I. offices in New Orleans and Dallas, I was disturbed by the article. First let me state that neither office has knowledge of my letter and this is written of my own accord and only reflects my true feelings.

I feel that too much emphasis was placed on the FBI's, quote "laxity" by the Warren Commission Report. It was stated in the papers that the Warren Commission in their investigation added approximately 8000 names to the potential assassins list, whereas the Secret Service had only 400 names previous to this list. It seems to me, that if the Secret Service had secured this information, part of their job, they wouldn't had had to rely on another branch of government service to supply what they should have had in the first place. Also in reference to the Secret Service "laxity", during the time I was employed by the FBI in New Orleans, Mr. Kennedy made a visit there, and I recall quite vividly, that when the president passed the Federal Building, the Secret Service spotted a window open in the Federal Building. This was investigated by them and the window was closed. This was told to me by several employees. According to the Warren Report several people were in the windows of the depository and this was missed??

I feel that some of the emphasis of laxity, could be placed on the branch of government service that allowed Oswald to return to this country, after he rejected it. I. this the State Department?? I read an article stating that according to Secret Service records many potential assassins are foreign born.

ENCLOSURE

62-109090-306
NOT RECORDED
109 OCT 19 1964

EX-102

10 OCT

CORRESPONDENCE

FBI - DEC UNIT

10-9-64

who allows people who do not have the best interests of the country at heart, to enter/?

I believe, to a certain group of the press that has written articles that created hate amongst each other, and doubt about our country, to them also a certain amount of responsibility for the crime can fall also.

To the people that had the mention of God removed from the schools, they are also indirectly responsible. Without love of God, can you possible have love for country or anthing else for that matter.

Also to those Americans interested in, as the late President put it, only what they can get from the country, not what they put into it or do for it (the draft dodgers, the free loaders, etc.) a small degree of responsibility also rests.

Unless the American people as a whole, have love for their country and respect for its laws and respect for those chosen by the people to uphold its laws, and unless they instill this in their children, how can they possible expect a few government agencies to bear the brunt of it all.

I do not know to whom the article is referring. However, I do know that while I worked in both New Orleans and Dallas, I found the devoted agents, hard working men, at times, staying late at night and coming in early in the morning. I found supervisor not taking time for lunch, other than a cold sandwhich eaten in an interview room or unoccupied room. Or not getting to eat lunch until 3:00 or 4:00 in the evening. Some away from home on special assignments weeks at a time. And even with all these pressures they always remained polite, courteous, gentlemen.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DEC 16 1964

cel 12-7-64

RECORDED

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - W. A. Branigan 1-Stokes

October 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI
OCT 14 2 37 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, with which was enclosed a list of communications in this case which the President's Commission seeks authority to declassify. The following communications may be regarded as unclassified:

(1) Memorandum of four pages dated April 10, 1964, at New York, New York.
(2) Memorandum of seven pages dated April 17, 1964, at Houston, Texas.
(3) Memorandum of two pages dated May 14, 1964, at New York, New York.
(4) Memorandum of thirteen pages dated April 22, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(5) Memorandum of seven pages dated March 12, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(6) Memorandum of seven pages dated March 16, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(7) Memorandum of three pages dated June 10, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(8) Memorandum of four pages dated July 10, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(9) Memorandum of five pages dated April 8, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(10) Letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated July 1, 1964, and the two enclosures thereto, namely memoranda of two pages and four pages dated June 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(11) Memorandum of two pages dated July 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(12) Letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated July 16, 1964, and its enclosure, namely a memorandum of three pages dated July 9, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(13) Memorandum of four pages dated February 20, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

COURIER SVC.
OCT 15 1964
COMM-FBI

OCT 15 1964

OCT 16 1964

JCS:mec (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our review of the documents referred to in the enclosure to your letter of reference is continuing and the results thereof will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Items referred to herein are identified as follows:

(1) New York unclassified letterhead serial 3443.
(2) Houston unclassified letterhead serial 3539.
(3) New York unclassified letterhead serial 3870.

While above documents were unclassified, Dr. Goldberg of the President's Commission on 10/7 advised that Commission requested authority to regard them as unclassified in view of fact that they contained the character Internal Security - Russia - Cuba.

Items four through thirteen are our letterheads all prepared by Legat, Mexico City, and, where indicated, Bureau letters transmitting them to Commission. The Bureau letters all contained statement that, upon detachment from enclosures, the letters should be regarded as unclassified. All the letterheads prepared by Legat were classified "Confidential" [redacted]. All the letterheads have been carefully reviewed and all sources, where necessary, have been properly protected.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE.

NOTE CONTINUED:

Further sanitizing of the letterheads referred to herein is not necessary. State Department has advised that it has no objection to declassification of results of our inquiries in Mexico, which in part, were summarized in a 178-page summary letterhead prepared by Legat which has been sanitized and declassified. While some of the material in letterheads referred to herein is covered in part in the sanitized summary, all of the information is not therein; hence, in view of State Department's reaction and as our sources have been properly protected, it is advisable to declassify letterheads in question.

These letterheads bear the following serial numbers in the Oswald file:

(4, 3509; 5, 2857; 6, 2330; 7, 4103; 8, 4425; 9, 3222; 10, 4257 and 4258; 11, 4546; 12, 4443; 13, 2103.

M

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
2 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosure
1 - Office, Room 7133 - Enc.

DATE: 10-14-64

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS; 11-22-63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau had undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On October 14, 1964, Miss Mary A. Bowcotsky delivered to Special Agent Robert A. Frazier Commission Exhibit Number 1979 and Commission Exhibit Number 2103d. She requested two photographs of each of these Exhibits be furnished the Commission.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

A complete description of the items appears on the attached sheet.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed and furnished the Commission as requested along with the Commission Exhibits.

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malloy - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - Mr. C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

RAF:nlh (12)

1 ENCLOSURE

OCT 16 1964

OCT 22 1964

10-14-64

COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
1979	Dallas Transit Co. map of Dallas
2188d	Blueprint of blocks one through thirteen, Dallas, Texas

MARKED

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bowen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley 1 - W. A. Branigan
1-Stokes

October 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify various documents previously furnished by this Bureau to the President's Commission. In this connection, the following communications may be regarded as declassified.

(1) Memorandum of twenty-four pages dated May 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(2) Memorandum of five pages dated May 18, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(3) Letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated May 4, 1964, transmitting three memoranda dated April 21, April 22, and April 27, 1964.
(4) Memorandum of four pages dated August 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(5) Memorandum of three pages dated May 4, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(6) Memorandum of five pages dated May 18, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(7) Letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated June 29, 1964, transmitting two copies of a Department of State, Office of Security, report of investigation conducted at Caracas, Venezuela, dated June 9, 1964.

The "limited official use" control statement on the June 9, 1964, report referred to under item number seven above was placed thereon by the Department of State and, accordingly, it is suggested that you communicate with that Department should you desire that report to be decontrolled.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
188 OCT 16 1964 PAGE (3) 1

JCB:nec
(8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

69 OCT 21 1964

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OCT 15 10 02 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our review of the documents referred to in the enclosure to your letter of reference is continuing and the results thereof will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

The documents referred to herein are identified as follows:

(1) Serial 3772, a letterhead prepared by Legat, Mexico City.
(2) Serial 3843, letterhead prepared by Legat, Mexico City.
(3) Serial 3509, letter to Rankin which, as it indicates, becomes declassified when separated from classified enclosures.
(4) Serial 4649, letterhead by Legat, Mexico City.
(5) Serial 3669, letterhead by Legat, Mexico City.
(6) Serial 3836, an unclassified memorandum from WFO.
(7) Letter to Rankin from Bureau enclosing State Department report bearing control stamp as indicated.

The letterheads from Legat have been carefully reviewed and all sources are properly protected therein. As State Department has expressed view there is no objection to declassifying results of our investigation in Mexico, as much of the material in the enclosures is not included in Legat's 5/18 summary memorandum which has been sanitized and declassified, it is advisable to declassify material in letterheads identified herein.

October 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I.W. Conrad (J.H. English)
1 - W.C. Sullivan (R.E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J.W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated October 6, 1964, which enclosed copies of two memoranda revealing results of an interview with Mr. Leon D. Hubert, Jr., former staff member on the President's Commission.

Enclosed are two copies each of three memoranda which also pertain to this matter captioned and dated as follows:

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald"
October 7, 1964,
Washington, D. C.

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim
Civil Rights"
October 10, 1964,
Kansas City, Missouri

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 20 1964

"Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security -
Russia - Cuba"
October 10, 1964,
Kansas City, Missouri

I would like to point out that attempts were made to obtain from Dorothy Kilgallen a copy of the transcript of Jack L. Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Warren

1 - 44-24016
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:jh
(12)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

October 21 1964

See Note Page 2

published in the "New York Journal American." However, Dorothy Kilgallen did not choose to cooperate and further contacts with her were discontinued.

With the submission of the enclosures, inquiries conducted by this Bureau based on your letter dated September 10, 1964, are concluded. However, results of the FBI Laboratory examinations conducted on documents obtained from you and others will be submitted separately.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (0)

NOTE: In regard to the leak of Oswald's diary, Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Warren, and Ruby's polygraph to news media, the Commission by letter dated 9/10/64 requested Commission members, Commission staff, Ruby's current and former attorneys be interviewed regarding this matter. These interviews were conducted expeditiously and over 80 individuals have been interviewed; the results were furnished to the Commission by letters dated, 9/23, 9/25, 10/1, and 10/6/64. Individuals interviewed indicated they were not aware of how the information was leaked to the news media. The Laboratory has conducted an examination of transcripts obtained from the Commission and others and made examinations concerning Page 103 of the transcript which appeared in the "New York Journal American." The Laboratory results are being furnished to the Commission by separate communication dated 10/16/64 and our inquiries are now complete.

10-15-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10431)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 10-12-64, submitting the palm prints of the following listed employees for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

Edna E. Anderson
Patricia S. Beatty
Jewell E. Gilstrap
Joe C. Keys, Jr.
SA Wallace R. Heitman
SA Emory E. Horton
SA Edwin D. Kaykendall
Helen V. Kay
Evelyn Middleton
SA Milton L. Newsom

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109093 (President's Commission)

GJB:scs
(12)

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 20 1964

58 OCT 21 1964

MR. TROTTER 10-15-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed Bureau employees were submitted by the Dallas Division for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

Edna E. Anderson
Patricia B. Beatty
Jewell E. Gilstrap
Joe C. Hays, Jr.
SA Wallace R. Heitman
SA Emory E. Horton
SA Edwin D. Kaykendall
Helen V. May
Evelyn Middleton
SA Milton L. Newman

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained. Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Deloach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
GJB:nca
(10)

FBI
OCT 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MR. TROTTER 10-15-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ASA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of SA Warren A. Lance were submitted by the Newark Division for comparison with the unidentified latent palm print in this case.

The latent palm print was not identical with the submitted palm prints which are being retained.

Newark, Dallas, and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James H. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Correlation)

RGH:mca
(10)

NOT RECORDED
159 OCT 16 1964

50 OCT 22 1964

10/8/64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: CRIME RECORDS SECTION

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (80-98)

RE: SHREVEPORT TIMES
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

Enclosed are one copy each of two editorials that appeared in the Shreveport Times, Shreveport, Louisiana. The one captioned "The Irrational View" appeared in the issue of 10/5/64. The one captioned "Unjustified Criticism" appeared in the 10/3/64 issue of the Shreveport Times.

The enclosed editorials are being submitted by airtel inasmuch as the Bureau may feel one or both of these editorials warrants some comment.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - New Orleans
HGN:jam
(4)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
159 OCT 27 1964

2 ENCLOSURES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Irrational View

The Mallory Case, as most people now, involved a Negro whom the Supreme Court ordered released because he was held 11 hours for questioning before arraignment on a rape charge. His civil rights had been violated—which did not deter him from violating another woman victim once he had been released. The decision was one of those hampering state ministration of criminal justice.

What has this to do with the Oswald case and with the Warren Commission's complaint that the FBI doesn't take its preventive intelligence work seriously enough—that it failed to realize that Oswald was a potential threat to the President and did not notify Dallas police and the U.S. Secret Service of the same?

The plain meaning is that Oswald should have been detained—that all people of similar leftist histories should be put in preventive custody some hours before a President visits the city in which such types walk free. There would, of course, be no charge as such. The detention would probably be for some hours. The only excuse would be that these people might—just might—make an attempt on the life of the Chief Executive.

All these suppositions are of considerably less weight than the actual goods" which the police had on Mallory —so how good a case for their "civil rights" would detained leftists have in a federal action against police departments? Pretty good, we believe.

They would fare splendidly in the leftist journals, with the American Civil Liberties Union and—undoubtedly—with the Warren Court itself which has a history of decrying preventive steps against even known Communists. Yet, Mr. Warren, as head of the investigative commission, has joined in saying that the FBI takes an "unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work."

This means that the FBI (which Robert Kennedy as Attorney General, ordered to leave off chasing Reds and concentrate on civil rights) should turn over its "raw data" to city police departments involving known leftists and Communists and that the police departments should make wholesale detentions whenever a presidential motorcade is slated to arrive. New York is said to have about 4,000 such "potential threats," many of them with worse records than Oswald—some of whom have actually been trained in the Soviet Union. Imagine the stir their jailing would occasion. Talk about "police state!"

The fact is that so-called potential threats, as evidenced by people with leftist associations, are not sufficient to warrant preventive custody. The Commission has made a pretty good case that Oswald's was an "irrational" act—which means that the FBI and Dallas law enforcement officials would have to have been psychiatrists to suspect in advance that a man with a leftist record might also be deranged and capable—in addition —of political murder.

The Commission admits that its criticism of the FBI is "tinged with hindsight," which is a mighty good way of saying that nobody in this world could have suspected that Oswald would do what he did. A lot of people, though, who assume automatically that rightists are nuts by definition, were agitated in advance about what such "radicals" were capable of—not enough, though, to make official Washington wonder effectively why General Walker was shot at and narrowly missed. If that case had been solved there would have been no killing of the President but the favorite liberal theory was that the attempted assassination of General Walker was a rightist frame-up and that the general had it done to excite sympathy.

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6-A

The Shreveport Times
Shreveport, La.

Date: 10-5-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Donald M. Ewing

Title: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka.

Character: IS-R-CUBA

or

Classification: 105-82555

Submitting Office: New Orleans

☐ Being Investigated

It ill befits either Mr. Warren or the Attorney General's office to talk now about what should have been done when the recent history of both bodies has been to worry more about the civil rights of leftists than the potential menace they pose to our leaders. They are supposed in fact to pose none at all. The obsessive concern with the rightists had pre-empted official caution about the President's safety. Walter Reuther, early in President Kennedy's term, asked Bobby Kennedy to leave the leftists alone—that the danger from the right was the real one. The New York *Times* is still laboring the thesis that the rightist atmosphere in Dallas generated irrational rage in both Oswald and Ruby. This is the "but for" doctrine which law freshmen are warned against as a logical non sequitur in criminal law—but the people who think this way would have raised the devil over Oswald's preventive detention, though they were silent when General Walker was snatched up for mental tests.

The Commission report makes one thing clear—that no amount of security is going to make a President exposing himself to crowds safe. Even a roundup of leftists and rightists wouldn't necessarily net some "irrational" person without politics but with a grudge. The criticism due Mr. Warren is not that the FBI is perhaps being insincerely criticized but that what he suggests in the way of preventive custody is repellent to American justice and a blot on his supposed record of concern for individual rights and due process of law. Few Americans want the kind of society that advance roundups of potential threats preceding every presidential visitation would bring.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Unjustified Criticism

On the morning of last November
d, President John F. Kennedy, Mrs.
nnedy and Ken O'Donnell — a top
ite House aide—were chatting as
y waited to go aboard their plane in
Worth for the short hop to Dallas
ere the President would be assassi-
ed approximately two hours later. By
ost unbelievable coincidence, the con-
sation turned to murder of Presi-
its. The Warren Commission Report
tes President Kennedy as saying at
t time:

"If anybody really wanted to
hoot the President of the United
tates, it was not a very difficult job
—all one had to do was get (on) a
igh building some day with a tele-
copic rifle, and there was nothing
nybody could do to defend against
uch an attempt."

The Warren Commission Report is
ost as hard hitting in its attacks on
Treasury Department's Secret Serv-
as not adequately protecting the
es of Presidents—and with a few side
s at the FBI, too—as it is in seeking
convince people that there could not
e been any kind of conspiracy in the
ssination, especially Communist; and
t the only possible connection of
mmunism to the killing of Mr. Ken-
dy was that the man named as the
er was a Communist. The "no con-
racy" angles of the Report are merely
nclusions of individuals who seem to
ume that what cannot be proved can-
exist.

The Commission's Report is some-
at careless in its attacks on the Se-
t Service.

The Report also is lackadaisical in its
icism of the State Department for
y issuance of a passport to Lee Harvey
wald when it knew he renounced the
ited States to seek Russian citizenship
d then renounced that renunciation in
der to get money from the State De-
rtment in Moscow to get back to this
untry.

The S... Department said this was
outine." ... ; but *why* was it
...e?

The Secret Service did not search every building along the Kennedy motorcade in Dallas and do other things that the Report says should have been done simply because it lacks the manpower to carry out its work in that way. That is not the fault of individuals—it is—or was—"just routine."

It is worth noting that even the mild criticism of the State Department that is voiced, as well as some of the revelations involving testimony of Oswald's widow and others in relation to Communism, might not have been in the Report at all but for Senator Richard Russell of Georgia and Allen Dulles, former Central Intelligence Agency Director. It has been published that Mr. Dulles deliberately "leaked" some information to newspapermen before the Report was published — stories intended to force the Commission to include in the Report at least references to certain material that might otherwise have been left out. It has been published also that some members of the Commission—presumably Mr. Dulles and Senator Russell—flatly stated that they would make a minority report unless certain points were covered by the Report itself. That would have upset the whole "unanimity" picture of the Warren Commission and its Report in the eyes of the public.

As for the Secret Service, it is an agency of the Treasury Department and has many, many duties, only one of which is protection of the life of the President. Thus, the White House Secret Service unit fundamentally is intended to be preventive. The FBI, on the other hand, is a Department of Justice investigating agency, functioning mainly *after* a federal crime has been committed or is suspected. Of course, its work automatically carries angles of prevention. The fact that the FBI had not informed the Secret Service that Oswald was in Dallas and that he had been, in the past, a defector to Russia, again was—like the State Department and the passport to Oswald—"routine."

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6-A

The Shreveport Times
Shreveport, La.

Date: 10-3-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Donald M. Ewing
Title: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka.

Character: IS-R-CUBA
or
Classification: 105-82555
Submitting Office: New Orleans

☐ Being Investigated

It is this "routine," not only in the Secret Service and the FBI perhaps, but in the State Department, that needs to be changed—among many other things.

But when it comes to assassination of the President, there are two great hazards which could not be overcome completely no matter how big the Secret Service—and the FBI—might be.

One is the President himself; any President.

The other is the fact that assassination and attempted assassination are, collectively, virtually an occupational hazard for the post of President of the United States. This was dealt with in some detail in a *Times* editorial on last November 27, five days after Mr. Kennedy was assassinated. (Excerpts from it are reprinted in adjoining columns at the bottom of this page.)

President Johnson was criticized severely because his own personal conduct on his campaign trip to Detroit a month ago made it almost impossible for the greatly enlarged corps of federal agents assigned to him to give him much more than a faint shadow of real protection.

Mr. Johnson is being criticized even more for the manner in which he exposes himself now in his campaigning.

But, as *The Times* editorial last November pointed out, it seems that occupying the post of the presidency imbues a man with a feeling that votes are more valuable than life; with this feeling augmented by an inner streak of exhibitionism and the love of the limelight. Thus, as President Kennedy said even as the assassin was preparing to murder the Chief Executive, all it takes is a high building, a rifle with a telescopic sight, and the President in range.

October 14, 1964

62-[illegible]-70

Honorable Donald M. Ewing
Associate Editor
The Shreveport Times
Post Office Box 222
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Ewing:

Mr. Henry C. Maynor, Special Agent in Charge of our New Orleans Office, has sent me copies of the editorials captioned "Unjustified Criticism" and "The Irrational View" which appeared in the October 3rd and October 5th issues, respectively, of your newspaper.

I want to express the appreciation of all of us in the FBI for the keen analysis of the problems presented in these two editorials, and I know they will do much to clarify our role in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - New Orleans (62-93)
Routed 10-8-64.

NOTE: Mr. Ewing is on the Special Correspondents' List.

DCL:mlk (5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

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Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

OCT 14 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

President's Commission

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In the October 12, 1964 issue of "The New Leader," pages 6-9, there is an article by George and Patricia Nash entitled "The Other Witnesses," copies of which are attached hereto. This article discusses the results of an investigation in Dallas of the circumstances surrounding the killing of Patrolman J. D. Tippit of the Dallas police.

In connection with your continuing investigation of President Kennedy's assassination and the events connected with it, "The New Leader" article may be of interest to you.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 ENCLOSURE

Attachments--2

2 ENCLOSURES

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 OCT 20 1964

60 OCT 29 1964

SIX

The Other Witnesses

By George and Patricia Nash

THE WARREN Commission Report already has won the respect of almost all who have read it, and deservedly so. It is a clearly written, remarkably comprehensive document that is cautious in reaching conclusions. It dispels rumors, wrecks theories, dismisses items of "evidence" used to convict Lee Harvey Oswald in the public mind, and draws some order from the confusion surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy over these past 10 months.

In the process, it also takes the trouble to dispense justice where injustices have been done. The Dallas police, for example, had issued an extremely damaging story about Joe Molina, for 17 years credit manager at the Texas School Book Depository, as a "possible Number 2 man" in the murder. Their suspicions had been aroused by the fact that Molina belonged to a veterans' organization called the American GI Forum, which the Dallas police alone considered subversive, and the publicity cost him his job. The Commission delves into the details of Molina's case and clears him.

But what of the future historians or political scientists attempting to reconstruct the events of last November 22? Will they find all the pertinent facts in the voluminous Report? In the light of an intensive two-week investigation that we conducted ourselves in Dallas, we would have to answer: No. Particularly where the slaying of Patrolman J. D. Tippit and the events at the Depository are concerned, the Report is less than complete.

The most convincing aspect of the case against Oswald involves the testimony of three witnesses to the Tippit shooting at 10th Street and Patton Avenue, in Oak Cliff. Here the evidence is not merely circumstantial, as with the assassination. The Commission quotes extensively the accounts given by three persons who were near the scene of the crime: William Scoggins, Domingo Benavides and Mrs. Helen Louise Markham.

Taxi-driver Scoggins—eating lunch in his parked taxi—noticed a man and the approaching police car, heard shots, saw Tippit fall, then saw the man run south on Patton. At the moment of the actual shooting his view was partially obstructed by shrubbery, and he did not emerge from the cab until he heard the firing. The next day he picked Oswald out of a lineup, not as the killer but simply as the man he had seen running past him.

Domingo Benavides was driving a pickup truck west on 10th Street. As he crossed the intersection a block east of 10th and Patton, he saw a policeman standing by the left door of the patrol car and a

man standing on the car's right side. He then heard three shots and saw the policeman fall. He waited in the truck until the gunman ran to the corner, and saw him empty the shells into some bushes. "It was Benavides, using Tippit's car radio, who first reported the killing of Patrolman Tippit at about 1:16 P.M.," the Report declares, although the ambulance records show a different source of the shooting report. The Report goes on to note that Benavides told police "he did not think that he could identify the man who fired the shots."

Mrs. Markham gave the only detailed account of what occurred between the gunman and Tippit from the moment the patrolman stopped on 10th Street. According to the Report: "Her description and that of other eyewitnesses led to the police broadcast at 1:22 P.M. describing [Tippit's] slayer as 'about 30, 5'8", black hair, slender.'" But Mrs. Markham also told attorney Mark Lane that the gunman was "short, a little on the heavy side," with "somewhat bushy" hair. In testifying before the Commission, she first denied that she had ever said this and changed her story only when confronted with a tape recording of the conversation. The Commission observes that "in her various statements and in her testimony, Mrs. Markham was uncertain and inconsistent in her recollection of the exact time of the slaying." Nevertheless, the Report declares: "Addressing itself solely to the probative value of Mrs. Markham's contemporaneous description of the gunman and her positive identification of Oswald at a police lineup, the Commission considers her testimony reliable."

Contrary to what some have maintained, we did not find Mrs. Markham inaccessible. Our interview with her, though, did lead us to feel that any testimony she might give was of dubious value. Since she is a critical witness, we think part of the interview worth quoting verbatim:

"Q. Has the assassination of the President and what happened afterwards affected you personally?

"A. It sure has. I lost my job . . . having to go to Washington. I've had a nervous breakdown. I'm the witness. I'm the one he was talking to when he died. I know what it's like when someone dies. I was with my father when he died. He [my father] said 'Well, I don't know.' And then he was dead. I couldn't understand what Tippit said. I guess he wanted me to call on the car radio and get some help. I was there with Tippit when they put him on the stretcher. He was dying.

"Q. Was it long until the ambulance came?

"A. No.

"Q. About how long?

"A. I was there hollering and screaming, trying to get help. Wouldn't nobody come help me. I would guess that it was about 20 minutes before the ambulance came—20, 25 minutes I was there alone until the ambulance came and then another five minutes until the police came . . . The police treated me like a queen. Me and the cab driver, I guess we're the only witnesses. When the police got there, I fainted. I fainted three or four times."

Thus Mrs. Markham stated that Tippit talked to her after being shot (although the Commission says he was killed instantly), and that she was alone on the scene for 20 minutes (although the ambulance arrived within minutes of the shooting). And nowhere does she mention Benavides, who used the car radio to call the police.

WE WERE able to locate at least two witnesses at the Tippit murder scene who were not questioned or even contacted by the Commission. We had little difficulty in tracking them down and we could find no reason to doubt their veracity. Because their statements are important in relation to Mrs. Markham's testimony, and because they have not appeared elsewhere, we shall also quote them verbatim. First, Frank Wright, who lived in a ground floor apartment on 10th Street, about half a block east of the murder site:

"I was sitting watching television with my wife. I was sitting in a chair next to the door. I wasn't but two steps from the door. I heard shots. I knew it wasn't backfire. I knew it was shots. As soon as I heard them, I went out the door. I could see a police car in the next block. It was toward the end of the next block. I could see it clearly. The police car was headed toward me. It was parked on the south side of the street. In other words, it was parked across the street from our apartment house. I saw a person right by the car. He had fallen down. It seems as if he had just fallen down. Maybe I saw him as he had just finished falling. He was on the ground, and then he turned over face down. Part of him was under the left front fender of the car. It seems to me that I saw him just as he hit the ground. I saw him turn over and he didn't move any more.

"I looked around to see what had happened. I knew there had been a shooting. I saw a man standing right in front of the car. He was looking toward the man on the ground. He stood there for a while and looked at the man. I couldn't tell who the man was on the ground. The man who was standing in front of him was about medium height. He had on a long coat. It ended just above his hands. I didn't see any gun. He ran around on the passenger side of the police car. He ran as fast as he could go and he got into his car. His car was a grey, little old coupe. It was about a 1950-1951, maybe a Plymouth. It was a grey car, parked on the same side of

the street as the police car but beyond it from me. It was heading away from me. He got in that car and he drove away as quick as you could see. He drove down 10th Street, away from me. I don't know how far he drove. After he got into the middle of the next block between Patton and Crawford, I didn't look at him any more.

"I looked at the car where the man was. I looked to see what had happened there. About the same time as I came out, or maybe a little while after, a woman came down from her porch. She was at the house about three or four doors from the intersection of 10th and Patton. The house was on the same side of the street as the police car. Just as the man in the car pulled away she came toward the police car and then she stepped back. I heard her shout, 'Oh, he's been shot!' throwing up her hands. Then she went back up toward the house. There was no one out there except me and that woman when I got there, except for the man I described earlier. I couldn't figure out who did the shooting. I didn't see a gun on the man who was standing in front of the car. There wasn't anyone else but the man who drove away and the woman who came down from her porch. I was the first person out. I knew there wasn't anyone else there at all. It wasn't any time at all until the ambulance got there. By the time the ambulance got there, there were maybe 25 more people outside. Then after a while, the police came up. After that, a whole lot of police came up. I tried to tell two or three people what I saw. They didn't pay any attention. I've seen what came out on television and in the papers but I know that's not what happened. I knew a man drove off in a grey car. Nothing in the world's going to change my opinion. I saw that man drive off in a grey coupe just as clear as I was born. I know what I saw. They can say all they want about a fellow running away, but I can't accept this because I saw a fellow get in a car and drive away."

We have no way of knowing how the investigation could have ignored Wright, whether his memory is accurate, or whether a plausible explanation for the mysterious man in the car might be a passerby unwilling to be a witness. For our purposes here, such speculation is beside the point, which is simply: Why didn't this account come to the Commission's attention?

The question becomes all the more relevant when it is realized that it was a call from Mrs. Wright which was responsible for the ambulance being dispatched, and the police had her address:

"I was sitting in my apartment watching television with my husband. We had just learned that the President was shot. I was sitting in a chair with my back to the intersection of 10th and Denver. My husband was sitting across from me. I heard shots fired and I immediately ran to the window.

"I heard three shots. From my window I got a clear view of a man lying there on the street. He was there in the next block. I could see there was a man lying in the street. I didn't wait a minute. I ran to the telephone. I didn't look in the book or anything. I ran to the telephone, picked it up and dialed 'O.' I said, 'Call the police, a man's been shot!' After that I went outside to join my husband. It wasn't but a minute till the ambulance got there."

The operator took Mrs. Wright's address, 501 East 10th, and called the police. The police noted there was a shooting at 501 East 10th and pushed a buzzer connecting them by a direct line to the Dudley M. Hughes Funeral Home.

THE DUDLEY M. Hughes Funeral Home is the central ambulance dispatching point for southern Dallas. It either handles calls directly or calls other funeral homes in the system that cover other areas. Dudley M. Hughes Jr., the dispatcher, took the call from the police. He filled out an ambulance call slip with the code "3-19" (which means emergency shooting) and the address, "501 East 10th Street." He put the slip into the time clock and stamped it 1:18 P.M., November 22, in the space marked "Time Called." Since the location was just two short blocks away he told one of his own drivers, Clayton Butler, to respond. Butler and Eddie Kinsley ran down the steps, got into the ambulance and took off, siren screaming.

Butler radioed his arrival at the scene at 1:18 P.M., within 60 seconds of leaving the funeral home. He remembers that there were at least 10 people standing around the man lying on the ground. It was not until he and his assistant pulled back a blanket covering Tippit that they realized the victim was a policeman.

Butler ran back to his radio to inform headquarters. The radio was busy and he could not cut in. He yelled "Mayday" to no avail, and went back to Tippit. The officer lay on his side, face down with part of his body under the left front fender of the police car. Butler and Kinsley rolled him over and saw the bullet wound through Tippit's temple. Butler told us, "I thought he was dead then. It's not my position to say so. We got him into the ambulance and we got going as quickly as possible. On the way to the hospital I finally let them know it was a policeman." The record shows that Butler called in to the funeral home at 1:26 P.M. to say he had reached the hospital.

Despite the fact that the ambulance was dispatched to 501 East 10th, no statement was ever taken from either of the Wrights. Mrs. Wright remembers that a man who did not identify himself came around two months after the President's assassination and talked with her for a few minutes. He took

notes, did not ask her to sign anything, did not speak to her husband and did not ask if he had seen anything unusual. Clayton Butler, the ambulance driver, says he was questioned by the Dallas police when he arrived at the hospital, but not since then.

Others never questioned included Butler's assistant, Eddie Kinsley; Dudley M. Hughes Jr., who dispatched the ambulance; and the managers of the apartment house facing the murder site. All of these potential witnesses were in agreement on the lapse of time between the shots and the arrival of the ambulance—in direct contradiction to Mrs. Markham's statement. It is worth noting, in connection with Mrs. Markham's reliability, that the lineup (which satisfied the Commission as fair in its procedure) included only three persons besides Oswald for Mrs. Markham to choose from: two 18-year-olds and a 26-year-old man of Mexican descent. Oswald (who had appeared on television before this lineup) was the only one whose face was cut and bruised. In the light of our own findings in the Tippit slaying, it appears quite possible that Mrs. Markham came on the scene only after hearing the shots; and without Mrs. Markham, there is no one to say precisely what happened between Tippit and Oswald.

THERE ARE also a number of other points which the Report leaves unresolved or untouched:

1. The Report cites as one "speculation" the rumor that "another witness to the slaying of Patrolman Tippit, an unidentified woman, was interviewed by the FBI but was never called as a witness" by the Commission. In reply, the Report declares: "The only woman among the witnesses to the slaying of Tippit known to the Commission is Helen Markham. The FBI never interviewed any other woman who claimed to have seen the shooting and never received any information concerning the existence of such a witness."

We interviewed this "other witness," whose name is Acquilla Clemmons. She claims to have seen two men near the police car, in addition to Tippit, just before the shooting. The woman said the FBI did question her briefly but decided not to take a statement because of her poor physical condition (she is a diabetic). Her version of the slaying was rather vague, and she may have based her story on second-hand accounts of others at the scene. It seems probable, however, that she is known to some investigative agency if not to the Commission itself.

2. The Report dismisses the rumor that Oswald lived near Jack Ruby, pointing out that their residences were a mile apart. But the Tippit shooting took place only two blocks from Ruby's home on Marsalis St., a fact not mentioned by the Commission.

3. The Report gives the impression that Oswald was the only Depository worker found to be absent after the assassination. But Bill Shelley, Oswald's foreman, and others who worked in the building told us that Charles Givens was missing from the sixth floor work crew. Shelley said he was sent outside in an unsuccessful attempt to locate Givens, and there was talk of sending out an "all-points bulletin" on the missing man. This proved unnecessary because Givens heard he was being sought and made his way to police headquarters.

4. The Report accepts the version of the assassination aftermath in which Roy Truly, the Depository supervisor, and Patrolman M. L. Baker are supposed to have entered the building and met Oswald on the second floor less than two minutes after the attack. But Molina, the unjustly accused worker, told us he testified that he was standing by the Depository door and saw Truly run past him into the building—alone. Further, Bill Shelley told us that Truly and Baker entered five or six minutes after the shooting.

Obviously, the question of the precise timing has important implications: If Oswald was not encountered for five or six minutes after the shooting, this would have allowed him time to reach the second floor easily from either the sixth floor or from the front of the building, as he himself claimed; if the time was just two minutes, the argument is sure to continue that Oswald could not have made it from the sixth floor to the second—despite the FBI re-enactment showing this was possible.

5. The Report mentions that "the front door" and "the rear door" of the Depository were guarded from about six minutes after the shooting. What it omits, however, is that there were four separate "rear doors," all of which were open and only one of which was guarded. There are two loading platforms, a customer's door and a rail entry. No one guarding any one of these doors could see any of the others. This conceivably might be relevant to a question of whether Oswald acted alone. As Shelley told us, "Any one of a thousand different people could have entered or left the building and nobody would have known it."

Again, our purpose in discussing the items we found untouched or unresolved by the Report has not been to determine whose version of the events is correct, or to establish any one person's guilt or innocence. Our object has simply been to demonstrate that future historians and social scientists will not be able to reconstruct what occurred last November 22 from the Commission's report alone. Moreover, as the years go by, witnesses vanish, inconsistencies are forgotten and memories fade, the questions they will undoubtedly raise will become increasingly difficult to answer with any degree of accuracy.

October 14, 1964

62-109090

Mr. Ewing S. Humphreys
Regional Account Executive
D'Arcy Advertising Company
75 Eighth Street, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Mr. Humphreys:

Thank you for your letter of October 5th and support of the Bureau and me. Those of us who have worked so diligently to attain the full confidence of the public certainly do not appreciate unwarranted criticism; however, I have not prepared any statement for publication. In connection with this, I am enclosing copies of articles by Jerry O'Leary and John Chamberlain which I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
Article by Jerry O'Leary, The Evening Star, October 2, 1964
Article by John Chamberlain, The Washington Post, October 2, 1964
1 - Atlanta - Enclosure
NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List. He is a former Special Agent who EOD 2-16-48 and resigned 11-2-56; services were satisfactory.
DTP:cai

62-109090-4
OCT 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
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D'ARCY ADVERTISING COMPANY

75 EIGHTH STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA 9 GEORGIA

October 5, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenues
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The current news reports on the findings of the Warren Commission seem to place part of the blame on the FBI for security failures in the President's assassination. There are vague references to the fact that Oswald was a security subject, possibly under FBI surveillance a short time before he murdered the President.

I am afraid that the role of the FBI in protecting the internal security of the United States is being completely misunderstood not only by the public but also by the news media.

The fact was that the Secret Service is solely responsible for guarding the President, and there was a failure to protect him from the assassin's bullet. They have always had full cooperation from the FBI whenever they requested it.

The Dallas police reacted quickly and heroically but, unfortunately, failed to protect their prisoner, and this was their responsibility.

As in so many other cases now days, news commentators and now the Warren Commission seek to dilute the hard realities of life and spread the blame irresponsibly. No doubt, some sob sisters will soon be blaming society and not the criminal for this crime. I hope that you will find some way to set the records straight.

In my business I am in constant contact with newspaper, radio and television executives. If there are any releases or significant testimony by FBI officials on this subject, I would like very much to have copies of same in order that I might intelligently discuss with my friends in the industry the unjust criticism of the FBI which is now being included in the tremendous publicity of the Warren Commission's Report.

All of us who were formerly associated with you know full well that the Bureau always offers full cooperation to the Secret Service, and any other course of action on your part would be unthinkable.

Cordially,

E. S. Humphreys
Regional Account Executive

ESH:lmm

10/14/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On 10/13/64 Miss SUE BROWN, 10221 Galway, Dallas, Texas, telephonically contacted SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at which time she stated her sister, Miss ELSIE MAE JOHNSON, had been interviewed by FBI Agents immediately after the killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK RUBY and that Miss JOHNSON furnished considerable information concerning EVA GRANT, sister of JACK RUBY.

Miss BROWN continued that on 10/12/64, EVA GRANT came to see SUE BROWN at her place of employment at the H. L. Green Company, Dallas, Texas, at which time EVA GRANT was extremely angry at Miss BROWN and Miss JOHNSON and had complained to Miss BROWN about the information Miss JOHNSON had furnished to the FBI stating that she had seen the results of the interview.

Miss BROWN stated she was present on November 24, 1963, when two FBI Agents interviewed her sister, Miss JOHNSON, and she had encouraged Miss JOHNSON to divulge to the Agents all of the information she had concerning EVA GRANT and JACK RUBY. Miss BROWN stated she had impressed upon her sister, Miss JOHNSON, it was all right to give such information, and it was her understanding that such information would be kept in the strictest of confidence.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

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C.D - 102 EM 193 OCT 19 1964

ORIGINAL DIRECTOR

It should be noted that the results of the interview with Miss ELSIE JOHNSON is reflected on pages 350-352 of the report of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the case captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - Victim, CIVIL RIGHTS".

Miss BROWN stated she was now concerned about what EVA GRANT or members of her family might do to her or her sister, Miss JOHNSON, and that although she has always considered the FBI to be an extremely fine organization, she is very disturbed at the fact that Chief Justice WARREN and the President's Commission have seen fit to allow EVA GRANT to see the results of the interview with Miss JOHNSON.

Miss BROWN was advised that her concern would be made known to the proper officials.

It is recommended that the Bureau may desire to direct a letter to Miss JOHNSON, whose address is 6106 Singing Hills, Dallas, Texas, and/or Miss SUE BROWN, 10221 Galway, Dallas, Texas, advising of the circumstances under which the contents of Miss JOHNSON's interview became known to EVA GRANT. It would appear that the results of such interview have been included in certain backup testimony to the President's Commission, although such is not available to Dallas and Miss JOHNSON's name is not contained in the index to the report of the President's Commission which is in the possession of Dallas.

10/15/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (44-1639)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Reairtel dated 10/14/64 entitled "The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy."

Upon receipt contact Miss Sue Brown and advise her that the Bureau's investigation of this matter was conducted at the request of the Attorney General and the President of the United States and at the direction of the President the results of our investigation were furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

The interview of her sister Miss Johnson was not furnished by this Bureau to any unauthorized persons. Any complaint she has concerning the disclosure of the results of this interview to unauthorized persons should be directed to the person, commission or agency responsible for making such a disclosure, in this instance the President's Commission, according to the statement of Miss Brown.

It is noted that Miss Johnson in her interview on 11/24/63 did not specifically request that this Bureau maintain her name in confidence.

JWH/ras
(4)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

ENCLOSURE
OCT 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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OCT 20 1964

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NOTE:

Miss Sue Brown on 10/13/64 contacted the Dallas Office and stated that the information furnished to the FBI by her sister Elsie Mae Johnson concerning her association with Eva Grant was revealed by the President's Commission to Eva Grant. Eva Grant is Jack Ruby's sister and Miss Johnson stated she was a close friend of Eva and furnished background information regarding Eva Grant and her activities in Dallas. Her information was not significant except that she did state that Eva had told her that she had worked for Al Capone. Her allegation was not substantiated by investigation. Dallas suggested that the Bureau write to Miss Brown and Miss Johnson and advise them of the circumstances under which Johnson's interview was disclosed to Eva Grant. If any such disclosure was made, it was made by the President's Commission and the Bureau should not assume responsibility for justifying that action.

October 15, 1964

Honorable Dick Thornburg
Editor
The Cincinnati Post and Times-Star
800 Broadway
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Dear Mr. Thornburg:

I do not want the occasion to pass without expressing appreciation for the editorial entitled "Mr. Hoover's Testimony" which was published in the October 3rd issue of your newspaper.

You may be sure your consistent support of the FBI means a great deal to all of us in this Bureau, and my associates join me in extending thanks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

1 - Cincinnati
Reurlet 10-8-64

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 22 1964

NOTE: Thornburg is on the Special Correspondents' List.

DFC:mc
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Warren Commission

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FD-340 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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Mr. Hoover's Testimony

J. Edgar Hoover's testimony before the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy now has been published.

Just as the Warren Commission did in its report, Mr. Hoover pinpoints the devilish problems involved in trying to protect a President.

"President Johnson," he said, for instance, "is a very down-to-earth human being, and it makes the security problem all the more difficult, but you can't bar him from the people."

The FBI director spoke out strongly against "police-state" methods in shielding the President from possible crackpots.

"I am particularly concerned," he said, "that we don't become hysterical and go too far in restricting the citizens of our country from exercising their civil and constitutional rights."

He deplored an incident in Chicago when some "extremists" practically were put under house arrest while President Johnson was there.

"I don't think there is any place in this country for that kind of thing," Mr. Hoover said.

Coming from a man who has spent his life in police work, this is an especially salutary attitude—as well as practical.

Mr. Hoover, however, did recommend some stringent restrictions on a President's travel: Careful advance preparation for a trip, maximum delay in announcing the route of travel, a car equipped with bullet-proof protection. "He must never ride in an open car," Mr. Hoover said.

But these are restrictions most Presidents would shun.

The Secret Service, the FBI and the police combined cannot "case" every person who may be within shooting distance of a President. As Mr. Hoover [illegible], they had cased Lee Oswald, but there was no indication of his homicidal intent.

The nub of Mr. Hoover's testimony, and the gist of the Warren Commission recommendations, is that protective measures for the President can be improved, but, as Mr. Hoover said: "We don't want a Gestapo. We have got to, I think, maintain a balance."

And Presidents, as Mr. Kennedy believed, will continue to find it necessary to travel among the people, to see and be seen. The risk cannot be absolutely eliminated. But a President also has an obligation to the people to maintain his own safety—and Mr. Hoover's advice in this respect is highly pertinent.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, Ohio

Cincinnati Post & Times Star
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Citizen Journal
Columbus, Ohio

Columbus Dispatch
Columbus, Ohio

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio

Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio

Date: 10/3/64
Edition: 7-Star Final
Author:
Editor: Dick Thornburg
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Cincinnati

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

October 15, 1964

Honorable Don E. Weaver
Editor
The Citizen-Journal
Columbus, Ohio

Warren Commission

Dear Mr. Weaver:

Thank you for the editorial, "Mr. Hoover's Testimony," which was published in the October 5th issue of your newspaper.

I deeply appreciate the support you expressed of my views, and I did not want to let the occasion pass without conveying my sentiments in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

1 - Cincinnati
Reurlet 10-8-64

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
OCT 22 1964

NOTE: Mr. Weaver is on the Special Correspondents' List.

DFC:mc
(5)

MAILED 8
OCT 15 1964
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Gandy

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But these are restrictions most presidents would shun.

The Secret Service, the FBI and the police combined cannot "case" every person who may be within striking distance of a president. As Mr. Hoover testified, they had cased Lee Oswald, but there was no indication of his homicidal intent.

The nub of Mr. Hoover's testimony, and the gist of the Warren Commission recommendations, are that protective measures for the president can be improved, but, as Mr. Hoover said: "We don't want a Gestapo. We have got to, I think, maintain a balance."

And presidents, as Mr. Kennedy believed, will continue to find it necessary to travel among the people, to see and be seen. The risk cannot be absolutely eliminated. But a president also has an obligation to the people to maintain his own safety—and Mr. Hoover's advice in this respect is highly pertinent.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

20 COLUMBUS CITIZEN JOURNAL, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Date: 10-5-64
Edition: State
Author:
Editor: DON E. WEAVER
Title:

Character or Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

564 Mailing List

10/5/64

ENCLOSURE

MR. TROTTER 10/13/54

E. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of K. Jeanette Tankeley were submitted by the Denver Division for comparison with the unidentified latent palm print in this case.

The latent palm print was not identical with the submitted palm prints which are being retained.

Denver, Dallas, and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGM:jms
(10)

October 15, 1964

Honorable Herbert G. Klein
Editor
The San Diego Union
Union-Tribune Publishing Company
940 Third Avenue
San Diego 12, California

Warren Commission

Dear Herb:

The editorial, "New Myth in the Making--Tricks Fail to Short-Sell FBI," which appeared in your October 7th edition, is once again a splendid example of the support and encouragement you have extended to this Bureau and me over the years. You may be assured my associates join me in conveying heartfelt thanks and appreciation for your generous remarks about the work of this Bureau.

Sincerely,

Edgar

1 ENCLOSURE
1 - San Diego

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List.

DTP:fcl (5)

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 23 1964

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OCT 15
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COMM-FBI

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NEW MYTH IN THE MAKING

Tricks Fail to Short-Sell FBI

THE LIBERAL-RADICALS have seized upon the Warren Commission report to renew their attack on the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its direc[illegible] J. Edgar Hoover.

Before the report was released, the liberal-radicals had been conducting a rather desultory campaign to convince the American people that Robert Kennedy was the only attorney general since who knows when who had been able to exert **authority** upon Mr. Hoover.

They wanted the voters to believe that Robert Kennedy in his three and a half years as attorney general had found it necessary to impose his will on a man who far surpassed him in ability and in experience and in knowledge of law enforcement.

This is foolish, of course, but Mr. Kennedy is not without his friends in the field of communications, and they consider it necessary to create a myth as to his achievements to bring about his election as senator from New York State.

The Warren Commission report suggests that somehow the FBI should have gone beyond its authority in relation to its information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald, as if the FBI should have been able to perceive his intentions, though the Supreme Court of which Mr. Warren is Chief Justice has been particularly alert to protect the alleged civil liberties of known Communists and proved criminals.

As a matter of fact, among previous recommendations to the Justice Department by the FBI and Mr. Hoover were measures for stronger coordination and greater exchange of information among federal investigative agencies. The wisdom of these suggestions has been proved by the very case which the Warren Commission had under consideration. But nothing had been done by either the Kennedy or Johnson Administrations.

The principal claim being made on behalf of the Robert Kennedy "legend" is that he had to order the FBI to "redirect" its major effort to place greater emphasis upon investigations of organized crime, even though this would mean a slackening of FBI operations against espionage agents and Communist activities in the United States.

This is hardly consistent with recommendations in the Warren report, which has so pleased the liberal-radicals.

The record, however, doesn't indicate any slackening of the efforts of the FBI in regard either to espionage or organized crime, and any attempt to conceal or deny the facts to embellish the record of Mr. Kennedy is dishonest on its face.

Much of the anti-crime legislation for which Mr. Kennedy is being given credit actually was recommended to him and the Justice Department by the FBI, and long before he assumed office the FBI was concerned with the enforcement of civil rights in all fields.

It is the practice of politics to give public credit to Cabinet officers or other politically-appointed office holders for the accomplishments of their departments or bureaus, and it taxes the mind to believe that the young Mr. Kennedy, with no experience in law enforcement or any meaningful experience in the practice of law, had to direct Mr. Hoover in the proper discharge of his duties.

But a new Robert Kennedy myth is in the making—and the White House looms in the distance.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B-2 "SAN DIEGO UNIO

SAN DIEGO

CALIFORNIA

Date: 10-8-64
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: HERBERT G. KLEIN
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SAN DIEGO

Ltr to Klein 10/15/64 DT re: Lee Oswald

62-109060-95

October 15, 1964

Honorable Roger H. Ferger
President and Chief Executive Officer
The Cincinnati Enquirer
617 Vine Street
Cincinnati 1, Ohio

Warren Commission

Dear Mr. Ferger:

I want to extend my thanks for the editorial entitled "The Warren Report" which appeared in the October 9th issue of your newspaper.

Your consistent support of this Bureau has been a source of great encouragement to my associates and me, and you may be sure you have the deep appreciation of all of us in the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
193 OCT 22 1964

ENCLOSURE

1 - Cincinnati
Rearlet 10-8-64

NOTE: Mr. Ferger is on the Special Correspondents' List.

DFC:mlc
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OCT 15 1964
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The Warren Report

THE WARREN Commission report on the assassination o. John F. Kennedy may prove to be a best seller, but it is not the model of judicial consistency that so many people have taken it to be.

Most people, we believe, will agree that Jack Ruby acted alone, and that Lee Harvey Oswald likewise was a "loner" in the execution of the crime.

But while the report criticizes the U. S. Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Dallas police, it makes scant mention of the fact that Oswald had such easy sailing through the passport division, although he was an avowed Marxist, had sought to renounce his American citizenship, and was a self-elected pleader for the Castro regime in Cuba.

We still believe it was regrettable that Chief Justice Warren headed the commission, inasmuch as he "shot from the hip" immediately after the assassination in his assumption that the deed was the product of "hate groups"—meaning staunch conservatives—rather than a crackpot of the left.

Further, we believe the commission's free-swinging indictment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was prejudicial and unfair.

Nobody knows any better that the Chief Justice how far his court has gone in denying society adequate protection from the crimes of individuals. Just last June the court overturned New York law, the good faith action of a judge and the verdict of a jury in setting aside the conviction of a murder suspect who made a confession to police officers and to an assistant district attorney. The Warren court held that, because the suspect had been wounded and had been violated the due-process clause of the Fifth Amendment. This point had been left to the jury to determine, and the jury had held the confession to have been voluntary. Numerous other cases involving felonies and Communist activities have been dealt with in a manner giving the most extreme regard to the rights of the defendants.

The question naturally arises, therefore, what Mr. Warren and his associates would have had the FBI do in the case of Oswald. Until he squeezed the trigger with the President's head in his telescopic sights, Oswald had not committed any crime for which he could be jailed or detained. Nothing in the files of the FBI suggested Oswald was a potential killer. Had Oswald been successful in his prior attempt to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, and had the FBI acted precipitously in that case, his very best hope of escaping punishment would have lain in the U. S. Supreme Court, so particular has it been about rules of evidence, search warrants, admissibility of confessions and the like.

A long list of murderers, rapists and criminals of various types have gone free because of its concern for the rights of an individual to the disregard of the rights of society. Mr. Warren, therefore, makes a poor judge of what law enforcement agencies might or should have

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, Ohio
6

Cincinnati Post & Times Star
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Citizen Journal
Columbus, Ohio

Columbus Dispatch
Columbus, Ohio

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio

Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio

Date: 10/6/64
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Brady Black
Title:

Character or Classification: Cincinnati
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

10/15/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: ASST. DIRECTOR C. D. DE LOACH

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

Re my telephone call this date to Inspector ROBERT E. WICK.

There is attached hereto sample of publicity received in Dallas in connection with my letter to Chief CURRY and his reply.

For the information of the Bureau, these letters were quoted verbatim over the various radio stations on news programs throughout the afternoon and night of 10/14/64.

SHANKLIN

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Dallas (J. E. CURRY file)
JGS:mfr
(5)

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199 OCT 22 1964

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OCT 23 1964

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12
"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

FBI Never Requested 'Cover Up,' Curry Says

The head of the Dallas FBI office said today the President's commission clarifying this matter [illegible] did not have Oswald under surveillance before the assassination of President Kennedy.

Assistant-in-charge J. Gordon Shanklin said the statement was made in reply to a letter Shanklin wrote to Curry Tuesday, asking that the matter be clarified.

Curry's reply, as released by Shanklin, said:

"While you are properly concerned with the Federal Bureau of Investigation never asked me to 'cover up' the fact that the FBI had Lee Harvey Oswald under surveillance in Dallas, Texas, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

"This is in reply to your letter of Oct. 15, 1964."

In his letter to Curry, Shanklin wrote:

"Reference is made to a letter which you are quoted by news services as having the President's commission clarifying this matter [illegible] did not have Oswald under surveillance before the assassination of President Kennedy. I will appreciate [illegible] this retraction before [illegible]

Date: 10-15-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 10/9/64

To:

- [X] Director
  Att. CRIME RECORDS
- [ ] SAC
- [ ] ASAC
- [ ] Supv.
- [ ] Agent
- [ ] SE
- [ ] CC
- [ ] Steno
- [ ] Clerk

FILE # ....

Title WARREN COMMISSION REPORT

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ACTION DESIRED

- [ ] Acknowledge
- [ ] Assign.....Reassign.....
- [ ] Bring file
- [ ] Call me
- [ ] Correct
- [ ] Deadline.....
  Deadline passed
  Delinquent
- [ ] Discontinue
- [ ] Expedite
- [ ] File
- [ ] For information
- [ ] Initial & return
- [ ] Leads need attention
- [ ] Open Case
- [ ] Prepare lead cards
- [ ] Prepare tickler
- [ ] Recharge serials
- [ ] Return assignment card
- [ ] Return file
- [ ] Return serials
- [ ] Search and return
- [ ] See me
- [ ] Send Serials.....
  to .....
- [ ] Submit new charge-out
- [ ] Submit report by .....
- [ ] Type
- [ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Attached is an editorial from the Columbus Ledger, Columbus, Georgia, 10/7/64, by Editor EDGE R. [illegible] (Contact), "Maintaining a Balance." This editorial makes favorable mention of the Director's position with regard to the security of the President. The Bureau may wish to direct a note to Mr. Reid.

Enc.

- [X] See reverse side

SAC .....

Office Atlanta

62-109060-

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Maintaining a Balance

If President Johnson listened to the mountain of advice currently cascading down upon him, it is doubtful he would ever venture out of the White House.

The chief executive is getting advice from many quarters on how to protect himself from possible harm. He is being told to stay out of crowds, to ride in a closed bullet-proof car. Since Dallas is still fresh in the memory of every citizen, this concern for presidential safety is only natural.

But, of course, under our system of government it is impossible for a president to stay away from crowds, to remain aloof from the public. At the same time he is President, he is also a politician, and is head of his political party.

We were glad to see FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover bring the subject of presidential safety into a little better perspective in the midst of all of the advice being handed out.

Mr. Hoover commented that absolute security for the President cannot be provided "without almost establishing a police state, and we don't want that. We don't want a Gestapo. We have got to, I think, maintain an even balance."

We, too, hope the President will be as cautious as sound reason dictates. But we also hope the time never comes when the chief executive has to be kept under such security he cannot move among the people. Our system of freedom will have lost a lot if that should ever happen. As Mr. Hoover said, we have to maintain an even balance in this regard.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4

The Columbus Ledger

Columbus, Georgia

Date: 6/7/64
Edition: Final Afternoon
Author:
Editor: EDGE REID
Title: MAINTAINING A BALANC (Editorial)

Character
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

October 15, 1964

Honorable Edge R. Reid
Executive Editor
The Ledger and Enquirer
Columbus, Georgia

Warren Commission

Dear Mr. Reid:

I want to extend my thanks for the editorial entitled "Maintaining a Balance" which appeared in the October 5th issue of your newspaper. You may be sure I deeply appreciate your expression of support of my views.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - [illegible]
NOTE: Mr. Reid is on the Special Correspondents' List.
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(5) Dec 2 ENCLOSURE

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199 OCT 23 1964

58 OCT 28 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-26

FBI [illegible] OCT 15 12 45 PM 1964

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MISS HOLMES
MISS GANDY

SEE ME
NOTE AND RETURN
PREPARE REPLY
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION
WHAT ARE THE FACTS?
HOLD

REMARKS:

REC-14

6 OCT 16 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

60 OCT 23 1964

...beneath that concealed some sort of conspiracy."

But Oswald's mother, slamming her fist down on a bound copy of the report, commented:

"I can break this whole thing apart—I'm going to make fools of them . . . I have facts in my possession that make me believe in my son's innocence. Therefore, this will compel me to continue my investigation with renewed vigor."

Oswald's brother, Robert, said in Dallas that the Warren report had removed his past fears that his brother was the assassin.

...at There is, however no doubt no question—that the conviction will be reversed.

"This is the worst jim-cracked conviction that ever occurred in legal circles and the district attorney in Dallas knows that it is. What I would like to see is the Warren Commission look into this kangaroo court in Dallas."

Mr. Belli's book, "Dallas Justice," (publisher David McKay of New York) will be available October 19. The original title was "Dark Days in Dallas."

...ty's claim.

Presumably, this committee will give its most serious thought to the question of relieving the Secret Service of its responsibility for the protection of the President.

Whatever these four men finally decide, it is apparent that their proposals will receive a sympathetic hearing from Congress.

'CAREFUL WATCH'

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.), said, for example, that he strongly supports all suggestions for improving the

CONFESSIONS
every day 8:45 AM to 3 PM
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6th & 7th Aves.
New York
NATIONAL SHRINE OF ST. ANTHONY

...onfirmed

...Ruby's Carousel Club the ...evening of Nov. 14.

• Ruby's insistence on ...aking a lie detector test to ...rove that he acted alone ...d not as a part of cons...racy.

• Ruby's trip to Havana ... September, 1959.

• Ruby's insistence on ...hotographing an "Impeach ...arl Warren" sign in Dallas ...rly on the morning of ...ov. 22.

...a Day
...ay Away
...r Cream Tones Down
...r Looks Young Again

...nen. If your hair is gray, ...gray, drab, faded, yellow-...y looking, use Herbold ...ur hair dressing. It will ...color just right for your ...not change its shade, only ...adually, day by day your hair will look more and more like it did before it turned old and gray. The improvement is so real, so subtle and gradual, no one can tell you are using anything but a fine hair dressing.

...ILD STORES
...Y.C. (MAN., BRONX, QUEENS & SECTION OF YELLOW PAGES
...5-1923 or S'I 7-4172

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Book Depository. FBI experts [illegible] that the picture was taken with Oswald's camera.

SPECULATION—(Officer J.D.) Tippit and his killer (Oswald) knew each other.

FINDING—Investigation has revealed no evidence that Oswald and Tippit were acquainted, had ever seen each other, or had any mutual acquaintances.

SPECULATION—It is probable that Oswald had prior contacts with Soviet agents before he entered Russia in 1959 because his application for a visa was processed and approved immediately on receipt.

FINDING—There is no evidence that Oswald was in touch with Soviet agents before his visit to Russia.

SPECULATION—Oswald was trained by the Russians in a special school for assassins at Minsk.

FINDING—Commission investigations revealed no evidence to support this claim or the existence of such a school in Minsk during the time Oswald was there.

SPECULATION—Oswald never would have been permitted to return to the United States if Soviet intelligence had not planned to use him in some way against the United States.

FINDING—There is no evidence that Oswald had any working relationship with the Soviet government or Soviet intelligence. The Russians have permitted other American defectors to return to the United States.

SPECULATION—Oswald was an an informant of either the FBI or the CIA. He was recruited by an agency of the U.S. Government and sent to Russia in 1959.

FINDING—Mrs. Marguerite Oswald frequently expressed the opinion that her son was such an agent, but she stated before the Commission that "I cannot prove Lee is an agent." The directors of the CIA and of the FBI testified before the Commission that Oswald was never employed by either agency or used by either agency in any capacity. Investigation by the Commission has revealed no evidence that Oswald was ever employed by either the FBI or CIA in any capacity.

SPECULATION—The FBI interviewed Oswald 10 days before the assassination.

FINDING—The last FBI interview with Oswald, before the assassination, took place in New Orleans in August, 1963.

he said, "that [illegible] Commission investigated every lead and examined every piece of evidence. The Commission's inquiry was thorough and conscientious."

Texas Gov. John B. Connally, who was wounded when the President was killed, said the report reflects a desire on the part of the Commission to be extremely thorough and to run don every fact of the assassination of the President."

MANSFIELD VIEW

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said he accepted the Comcission's findings that no conspiracy was involved in the

Kan.), approved the recommendation that killing a President or Vice President should be made a Federal crime, and said the provision should be extended to the Cabinet, Senators and Congressmen.

Dallas Dist. Atty Henry Wade, who had promised the death penalty for Oswald and later prosecuted Jack Ruby, said he agreed with the Warren Commission that it would have been better if Dallas officials had not commented on evidence against Oswald.

"Al the evidence should have come from the witness stand," he said. "I say it should have been done that

Kilgallen's Exclusives C

In finding that Jack Ruby acted alone in killing Lee Harvey Oswald, the Warren Commission reported that he was motivated by a desire to spare Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy the ordeal of returning to Dallas for the trial of her husband's accused assassin.

The Commission report also noted that Ruby was deeply moved by newspaper stories about the President's widow and his six-year-old daughter, Caroline.

These and other important points brought out in Ruby's testimony to Chief Justice Earl Warren were first reported exclusively by Dorothy Kilgallen in The New York Journal-American six weeks ago.

TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHED

A copy of the entire transcript of Ruby's testimony to the Chief Justice had been obtained by Miss Kilgallen through sources close to the Commission in Washington and that testimony appeared in this newspaper Aug. 18, 19 and 20.

Other portions of Ruby's testimony alluded to by the Commission in its report and first disclosed by Miss Kilgallen include:

• New York attorney Mark Lane's allegation that Ruby, Police Officer J.D. Tippit and Bernard Weissman, who had taken out an anti-Kennedy ad in a Dallas newspaper the morning of Nov. 22, had met

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Public Notices—Commercial Notices—Lost and Found

Public Notices

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NOT responsible for debts incurred by my wife Vivian (nee Lang). Martin Baer, 312-85 16th ave., Bayside, L.I.

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NOT responsible for any debts by my wife Irma (nee Jones). Thos. E. Johnston.

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streaked w
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Pomade as
blend in la
hair. But w
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Pomade
Cream or Liquid
Use Cream Pomade to condition dry hair. Liquid Pomade for normal hair. Both tone down grey hair.

AT ALL DRUG
FOR THE NEAREST STORE
B'KLYN) CONSULT PHO
In N.J. Call HEnd

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hed through windshield of late President's car.

orough'

IC DAY . . . Stunned with heavy hearts the House—the sadness of en. The Kennedys were ouse. See next page . . .

way. But when the President has been killed, you have ome real problems."

Belli Doubts Report Will Help Ruby

By WALTER WINCHELL

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28 Melvin Belli, one of several lawyers fired by the Jack Ruby family, early today denied the report that Ruby retained him again.

"I've been asked to handle his appeal brief," said Mr. Belli in exclusive telephone interview from his home in San Francisco.

"Any comment on the Warren Commission report?" he was asked.

"It makes you proud to be an American," Mr. Belli said. "In a tragedy we have finally come up with some answers in the best style and tradition of the trial bar plus good investigating and reporting."

"Do you see any grounds for appeal or a new trial in the Warren report?"

"No, none whatever," he replied.

"There has been talk," we said. "that the Kennedy family, representing the late

Congress to Push Security Overhaul

Special to The N. Y. Journal-American

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield today urged Congress to give immediate consideration to Warren Commission recommendations for a "drastic overhauling" of security procedures for protecting our Presidents.

"It would be my hope that any recommendations made to Congress be put into effect as quickly as possible," the Montana Democrat declared.

"Congress should give prompt consideration to any recommendations made and should stay in session to carry them out."

NOT ADEQUATE

In its report, the Commission stated that Secret Service precautions were "inadequate" when President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas by Lee Harvey Oswald last Nov. 22.

Noting that "methods now in use require drastic overhauling," the Commission proposed that President Johnson and Congress give serious study to the possibility of assigning some agency other than the Secret Service to guard the Chief Executive.

The Warren Commission also urged Congress to pass legislation making the assassination of the President or Vice President a Federal offense. At present it is merely a local crime.

Just how fast Congress will act on these proposals depends on the pace of a four-man committee appointed late yesterday by Mr. Johnson to advise him "on the execution of the recommendations of the Warren Commission."

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The committee consists of Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, Acting Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach, CIA "security protection of the President."

Sen. Mundt went on to say that such protection should include a careful watch "on defectors and those who have been brainwashed behind the Iron or Bamboo Curtains and then return to this country."

Sen. Frank Carlson (R-Kan.) said he would certainly support the Warren Commission recommendation that Congress make it a Federal crime to murder a President or Vice President.

"I believe it might be very helpful," he remarked. "It would relieve a lot of local problems."

President Johnson, incidentally, sent Chief Justice Earl Warren, who headed up the investigation into President Kennedy's assassination, a warm letter of thanks.

"You have," Mr. Johnson wrote, addressing the Chief Justice and all other members of the Commission, "earned the gratitude of your countrymen."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES
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5:20 P.M.
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(Monday through Friday)

New York Journal-American
6-Mon., Sept. 28, 1964

Ugly Rumors—And, One by

Hints of Conspiracy Fail to Stand Up

MILTON L. KAPLAN

Hearst Headline Service Special to N. Y. Journal-American

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Warren Commission's exhaustive investigation strove to still the whispers and stamp out the ugly rumors that have multiplied around the world since the Kennedy assassination.

The rumors, which have had a particularly receptive audience in Europe, include hints of conspiracies by Federal and state authorities, supposed links between Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby, and other "facts" to prove Oswald could not have been the assassin.

Here, from the Commission report, are some of most prevalent rumors—called "speculation"—and the Commission's findings:

SPECULATION—The shots that killed the President came from the railroad overpass above the triple underpass.

FINDING—The shots that entered the neck and head of the President and wounded Gov. Connally came from behind and above. There is no evidence that any shots were fired at the President from anywhere other than the Texas School Book Depository building.

SPECULATION—An amateur 8-millimeter photograph taken at 12:20 p.m., 10 minutes before the assassination of President Kennedy, showed two silhouettes at the sixth-floor window of the depository.

FINDING—A film taken by an amateur photographer, Robert J. E. Hughes, just before the assassination, shows a shadow in the southeast corner window of the sixth floor. This has been determined after examination by the FBI and the U.S. Navy Photographic Interpretation Center to be the shadow from the cartons near the window.

SPECULATION—A picture published widely in newspapers and magazines after the assassination showed Lee Harvey Oswald standing on the front steps of the Texas School Book Depository building shortly before the Presidential motorcade passed by.

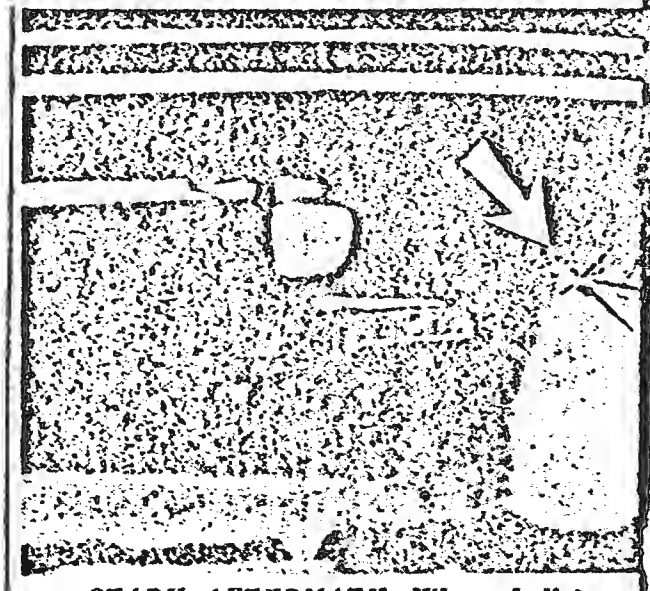
[illegible]ING—The man on the front steps of the building, [illegible]er alleged by some to be Lee Harvey Oswald, is [illegible] Billy Lovelady, an employe of the Texas School [illegible]ository, who somewhat resembles Oswald.

[illegible]ULATION—Oswald could not have fired three shots [illegible] Mannlicher-Carcano rifle in 5½ seconds.

[illegible]ING—According to expert witnesses, exacting tests [illegible]ed for the Commission demonstrated that it was pos[illegible] to fire three shots from the rifle within 5½ seconds. [illegible]hould be noted that the first loaded shell was al[illegible] in the chamber ready for firing; Oswald had only to [illegible] the trigger to fire the first shot and to work the bolt [illegible] in order to fire the second and third shots.

SPECULATION—The picture of Oswald taken by his wife in March or April, 1963, and showing him with a rifle and a pistol was "doctored" when it appeared in magazines and newspapers in February, 1964. The rifle held by Oswald in these pictures is not the same rifle that was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building.

FINDING—Life magazine, Newsweek, and the New York Times notified the Commission that they had retouched this picture. In doing so, they inadvertently altered details of the configuration of the rifle.



STARK AFTERMATH—Where bullet sm

'Inquiry Was T

American leaders and those who were involved in the events of the assassination of President Kennedy were —with few exceptions—favorably impressed by the thoroughness and conclusions of the Warren Commission report.

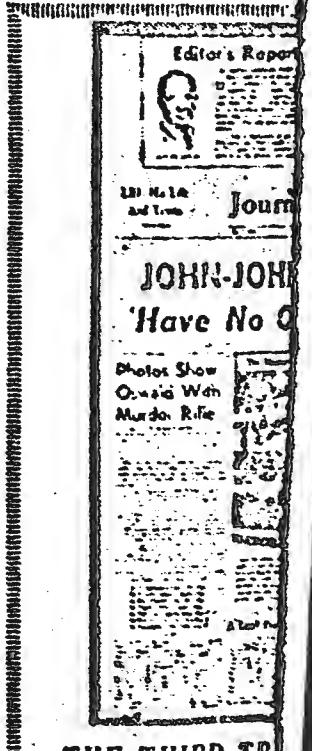
Notable exceptions were the mother of the accused assassin, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, who called the report "ridiculous," and attorney Mark Lane, who in lectures around the world has expressed doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assasin.

Oswald's widow, Marina, was not available for comment. She reportedly was out of Dallas working on a book.

RANGE OF COMMENT

Favorable comments ranged from praise to agreement with specific conclusions, such as the Commission's recommendation of stricter security measures for the President, and its criticism of the performance of Dallas officials and news media in the period between the assassination and Oswald's slaying by Jack Ruby.

The slain President's brother, former Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, said he [illegible] intend to read the



THE THIRD TR
Americans watche
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President's assassina
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that this man was a dangerous character who might do harm to the President or the Vice President."

BOTH CRITICIZED

The Warren Commission singled out the Secret Service for being "seriously deficient" in its intelligence work, and the FBI for taking "an unduly restrictive view of its role", in failing to give Secret Service agents information on Oswald.

The Commission also cited "a breach of discipline" by nine members of the Secret Service in Fort Worth. The agents had up to three beers and a mixed drink and a half after midnight.

One stayed out until 5 a.m., Nov. 22. The report said there was no evidence these men could have averted the tragedy, but that "it is conceivable (they) might have been more alert in the Dallas motorcade."

Four American presidents in 100 years have been shot to death, the report noted: Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley and John F. Kennedy.

But the President's "very position as representative of

...he Secret Service, an arm o... Treasury Dept., which h... otected Presidents since 1891, had only 12 specialists and three clerks in its Protective Research Section on Nov. 22. Their job was to keep tabs on all who might be a danger to the President.

Of the 400 individuals under regular surveillance, only 100 were seen as serious risks and 12 to 15 as highly dangerous. Although Ambassador Adlai Stevenson had been assaulted in Dallas the month before, no names in in the Fort Worth-Dallas this Secret Service file were area, the report asserted.

...viet authorities, ...presence in the School Bo... Depository job and its ...ation along the route of th... otorcade.

"All this does seem to amount to enough to have induced an alert agency, such as the FBI . . . to list Oswald as a potential threat to the safety of the President."

The Warren group said the Secret Service's policy of not checking out buildings along a Presidential motorcade route and its watch on buildings from the street were "inadequate" and should be amended.

The Anguished Cries

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—These anguished cries in the moments after President Kennedy and Texas Gov. John B. Connally were shot last Nov. 22 in Dallas are reported in the Warren Commission report:

• • •

PRESIDENT KENNEDY: "My God, I am hit."

• • •

MRS. KENNEDY: "Oh, my God, they have shot my husband. I love you, Jack."

• • •

GOV. CONNALLY: "Oh, no, no, no. My God, they are going to kill us all."

• • •

MRS. CONNALLY: "It's all right. Be still."

Oswald ... mitted the crime by himself.

The comments:

JOHN SALMON, process server, 179th st., Jamaica, Queens: "This case is not closed. It will never be closed. I don't believe that just one man was involved. Where was Oswald getting his money? He never did an honest day's work in his life, but yet he did things that required money."

RUDY VALLEE, the durable Broadway star, Manhattan: "There is no doubt in my mind this man (Oswald) was guilty. Questions? There always is a question. It reminds me of a young man I went to school with at Yale. He always was anxious to take up the cause of the underdog. But the mere fact a person is an underdog does not mean that he is not guilty."

W. H. PRICE, security guard, W. 23d st.: "I am satisfied."

SANDI BROWN, singer, E. 71st st.: "To me, the Warren report is not a conclusion on who killed the President and why, but a report on the degradation, the stupidity, the

The Ingredients of Tragedy—A Woman's Tears

Continued from Preceding Page

Mrs. Kennedy cried, 'Oh, my God, they have shot my husband. I love you, Jack.'"

The former First Lady told the Commission that she had no recollection of climbing out of her seat and crawling diagonally across the flat trunk of the 1961 Lincoln convertible as it began to speed away from the scene. Secret Service Agent Clinton J. Hill, who jumped out of the follow-up car and managed with difficulty to secure a perch on the special rear step of the car, testified:

"Mrs. Kennedy had jumped up from the seat and was, it appeared to me, reaching for something coming off the right bumper of the car, the right rear tail, when she noticed that I was trying to climb on the car. She turned toward me and I grabbed her and put her back in the back seat, crawled up on top of the back seat, and lay there."

CRADLED IN JACKIE'S ARMS

Mrs. Kennedy "would probably have fallen off the rear end of the car and been killed if Hill had not pushed her back into the Presidential automobile," JFK's aide, David Powers, told the Commission in time. The car reached speeds of 70 to 80 miles an hour en route to Parkland Memorial Hospital.

The dying President was again cradled in Mrs. Kennedy's arms, his head dripping blood on her pink woolen suit, when the motorcade screeched up to the hospital's emergency entrance. At first, Mrs. Kennedy refused to release her hold on his body.

Dr. Charles J. Carrico, first surgeon to work on the expiring Chief Executive, who was then being given the Last Rites of the Roman Catholic Church testified:

"The President was blue-white or ashen in color had slow, spasmodic agonal respiration without an coordination; made no voluntary movements; ha his eyes open with the pupils dilated without any re action to light; evidenced no palpable pulse; and ha a few chest sounds which were thought to be hear beats." A tracheotomy was quickly performed.

Jacqueline Kennedy alternated between watchin the doctors work furiously to maintain life in her husband, and waiting outside the operating room Durin this vigil, Secret Service men urged Vice Preside Johnson to leave the hospital and return immediate to Washington, for he might be earmarked f assassination too.

Mr. Johnson refused to leave until he receiv definite word about the President's condition. Wh it came to him at 1:20 p.m. CST, he prepared to ta Mrs. Kennedy with him to the waiting jet.

She refused to leave without the dead Presider body. Mr. Johnson then told the Secret Service would not leave Dallas without her. A compron was reached. LBJ was rushed to Love Field, keep his head below the window level of his car en ro

Under "pathological diagnosis" the cause of de was set forth as "gunshot wound, head."

eir explanation on how by got into the police sta-n to shoot Oswald."

DIANE PARRELLA, hoolteacher, Undercliff ve., Bronx: "The commis-on has produced a thorough port and the outcome is nmistakeable. It is time we opped thinking about how swald did it and concen-ate on why President Ken-edy died and try to pre-ent it from happening gain."

JEROME SCHOENFELD, orris ave., Bronx, "I felt ll along it was a one-man b and that Ruby had no onnection with Oswald. The raining that Oswald got as a marine on the rifle range ed him to be accurate at a distance."

TONY LANE, model, E.24th st.,: "With the election coming up, I think there will be other assassination attempts. And I don't believe Oswald was alone in the killing of the President."

JOSEPH LEVY, newsstand employe, Times Square: It's OK. I have faith in the Warren report."

Fred Libin, salesman, the Yale Club: "How could I be in contact with enough information to disagree with a government report?"

F. J. Rundbaken, Grand Concourse, Bronx: "There can be no question that the tragedy was committed by a disturbed, unhappy creature. Everyone must regret that the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas police authorities didn't cooperate more."

Joan Thale, model, E. 76th st.,: "The report will not close the case. It is merely a rehashing of the facts that are known and disproving some of the earlier reports and rumors."

CARLOS DOXILL, mechanic, 34th st., Long Island City, Queens: "It was too much of a coincidence, I feel, that Ruby got into the police station to shoot Oswald. That will be a reason for think Oswald was in a plot. The public is going to want to know more. They're not going to accept this report on its face value."

FRANK O'CONNOR, Queens district attorney: "I think the Commission is to be congratulated on its investigation and this massive report. I hope it will set to rest the numerous rumors that have been circulating. I had questions, but I waited until the evidence was presented, and then made up my mind."

CHARLES DEAN, bus driver, Freehold, N.J.,: "I would say the case is closed."

Can We Protect Our President's Life?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UPI). — Lyndon Johnson should — and must — mingle with the American people simply because he is their President. But there is an "unnecessary danger" when he makes impromptu stops, and certain steps must be taken to protect his life.

This, in essence, is the burden of the Warren Commission's warning to President Johnson, a gregarious man who loves to plunge into a crowd and shake hands — and who last Friday mounted a Palomino horse and galloped alone in front of the crowd at the Oklahoma State Fair.

Mr. Johnson is not mentioned by name in the report on John F. Kennedy's assassination. But its recommendations are meant to apply to anyone who occupies the White House. And the message seems clear that Mr. Johnson himself should pay more attention to security restrictions.

BOTH LOVED CROWDS

As one specific example, the Commission recommended that "the President's physician always accompany him during his travels and occupy a position near the President where he can be immediately available in case of any emergency."

As was the case with Mr. Kennedy, President Johnson loves crowds. He cannot resist moving among the people and shaking hands. On that fatal day in Dallas last November, Mr. Kennedy stopped his motorcade twice to do just that.

The Warren report said:

The Commission regards such impromptu stops as presenting an unnecessary danger, but finds that the Secret Service agents did all that could have been done to take protective measures." The sentence was both a commentary on the Kennedy motorcade and a warning to President Johnson.

The Commission, in a 44-page chapter titled "The Protection of the President," made clear its view that both the Secret Service and the FBI should have performed better in their security tasks prior to Nov. 22. It said these tasks could be carried out without hindering the President, and without creating a "garrison state."

Basically, the Commission was upset because Lee Harvey Oswald's name was not among the list of approximately 50,000 individuals — collected over a 20-year period — that the Secret Service knows about.

12 HIGHLY DANGEROUS

When President Kennedy was killed, there were some 400 individuals being kept under periodic review. Some 100 of these were regarded as "serious risks" to the President's life, and 12 to 15 more as "highly dangerous" risks.

Oswald's name was not among them, despite the fact he was a defector, a man of known Marxist leanings, an individual who had lied to the FBI. On top of this, the FBI was aware that he worked in the School Book Depository Building.

Admitting that it had the view of hindsight, the Commission said it believed that "an alert agency" such as the FBI should have regarded this information as important enough to "list Oswald as a potential threat to the President."

To remedy this, the Commission called for closer liaison between the FBI and the Secret Service, and a drastic overhaul of the Service's "Protective Research Section," which lists the names of individuals who may have the capacity to kill the President of the United States.

J. Edgar Hoover's Advice

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has written what in effect is a brief guidebook for keeping Presidents alive.

Summed up, Mr. Hoover's advice to any Chief Executive is this:

Be careful, and do what your security people tell you to do.

Mr. Hoover's counsel is incorporated in the Warren Commission report. He says:

"The degree of security that can be afforded the President of the United States is dependent to a considerable extent upon the degree of contact with the general public desired by the President. Absolute security is neither practical nor possible.

"An approach to complete security would require the President to operate in a sort of vacuum. Isolated from the general public and behind impregnable barriers. His travel would be in secrets his public appearances would be behind bulletproof glass.

"A more practical approach necessitates compromise. Any travel, any contact with the general public, involves a calculated risk on the part of the President and the men responsible for his protection.

"Such risks can be lessened when the President recognizes the security problem, has confidence in the dedicated Secret Service men who are ready to lay down their lives for him and accepts the necessary security precautions which they recommend.

"Many Presidents have been understandably impatient with the security precautions which many years of experience dictate because these precautions reduce the President's privacy and the access to him of the people of the country. Nevertheless the procedures and advice should be accepted if the President wishes to have any security."

62-109090-307

New York Journal-American
Mon., Sept. 28, 1964-5

to Secret Service and FBI

GUY FASCIANI *'Want to Know More'*

BEVERLY ROBERTS *'An Excellent Case'*

NICK STRYCHOLSKI *'Question in My Mind'*

JOHN SALMON *'Case Not Closed'*

ew Yorkers Think of Warren Report

Yorkers from all walks of enly divided today over the Commission report.

is the complete, truthful of that tragic day last Nov. dy was cut down by an as- n a Dallas motorcade.

inhumanity and the complete disregard for all that is sacred in this country. I'm disgusted."

JOSEPH BISOGNO, Arlington ave., Bronx: "I think the public will accept these findings."

JAMES SAMPSON, Transit Authority employe, Trinity ave. Bronx: "How can they be sure no other person or group played a part in this? Only time will tell us for sure what really happened."

JOHN KAYMOR, youth counsellor, Springfield, Mass.: "If it takes a year for a group like the Warren Commission to compile this

Journal-American

ASSASSIN NAMED

The Great Lady's Farewell

With a Kiss And a Ring

Tragic Homecoming

BULLETIN

many people to think there was something between Ruby and Oswald. I feel there is more to come."

OSKAR NORD, pianist, E. 79th st.: "I am convinced their findings are correct. I don't think there is any more to the case. It's the final word."

CHARLES MARKEY, waiter, W. 51st st.: "I think Oswald was the assassin but I am sorry he himself was assassinated."

NICHOLAS STRYCHOLSKI, artist, 77th rd., Flushing, Queens: "There is a question in my mind as to what really happened that day. But this does not detract from the overwhelming evidence. It leaves no doubt in my mind that Oswald did it, and did it alone."

BEVERLY ROBERTS, executive, Riverdale, Bronx: "The sheer weight of the case against Oswald should clear

THE VERDICT, THE REACTION

'Deficiencies'—The Rebuk

Probers Hint That Better Liaison Might Have Prevented Tragedy

Hearst Headline Service
Special to The N. Y. Journal-American
By LESLIE H. WHITTEN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. —Both the FBI and the Secret Service were under a virtual mandate today to tighten up their security procedures and begin working together more closely when protecting the life of the President.

While neither agency was held responsible for the death of President Kennedy in Dallas last Nov. 22, both came under sweeping criticism in the Warren Commission report for failing to coordinate their information and activities on the day of the assassination.

The Warren report even suggested that had there been a closer liaison between the Secret Service and the FBI, Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused killer, might have been under scrutiny that day, and prevented rom firing the fatal shots.

KNEW BACKGROUND

Neither agency knew at the time that Oswald had tried to kill former Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, but the FBI knew of Oswald's defection to Russia, his pro-Castro tendencies, his hostility to the United States, his trip to Mexico and the fact that he had a job in a building along the President's motorcade route.

"All of these (facts), if we had them together, would have added up to pointing out a pretty bad individual," Secret Service official Robert L. Bouck told the Commission, "and I think that together hd we known he had a vantage point would have seemed somewhat serious to us."

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover sprang to the defense of his organization, however, telling the Commission "there was nothing up to

JAMES J. ROWLEY
Secret Service Chief

the people prevents him from effectively shielding himself from the people. He cannot and will not take the precautions of a dictator . . ."

● A cabinet-level committee to oversee the Secret Service and other Federal agencies in their protection of a President. The committee might study whether protection should be removed from the Secret Service and put elsewhere.

● To make assassination, assault or plots against the President and Vice-President a Federal crime.

● A "complete overhaul" of Secret Service facilities to detect possible assassins before they can act. The most advanced data-processing machines, more personnel and funds, and markedly increased cooperation with the FBI, State Dept., CIA and others were urged.

Against this background of limited protection possibilities, however, the report still found troubling inadequacies

It was in this crucial area of advance warnings that the breakdown occurred, said the Warren group. Although the FBI, the State Dept., the CIA, and Navy intelligence all had files on Oswald, none of them had tipped off the Secret Service he might be a danger.

Dallas FBI Agent James P. Hosty Jr. had such a file on Oswald, had learned 18 days before thae assassination that he worked in the Texas School Book Depository and had heard 17 days before that he was a "Trotskyite Communist."

But he testified that even if he had remembered that the President's route led past the depository building, he would not have cited him to the Secret Service as a threat.

Mr. Hosty swore he had no reason to think Oswald would kill the President, although a Dallas police lieutenant contradicted him in saying Mr. Hosty told him after the assassination that the FBI had information Oswald was capable of the killing.

DEFEND AGENT

Both J. Edgar Hoover and his assistant, Alan H. Belmont, defended Mr. Hosty. But the Commission found "the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work."

The report conceded the Secret Service's request to Federal agencies for tips were "vague," but it made this conclusion:

"There was much knowledge in the hands of the FBI about Oswald; the knowledge of his arrogance and hostility to the United States, his pro-Castro tendencies, his lies when interrogated by the

SANDI BROWN
'Report on Inhuma

What I

A broad survey of life showed them abou conclusions of the Wa

To some, the re presentation of the fa 22 when President Ke assin's bullets as he r

Others maintain that report has not come nea closing the case, that t lingers as much as ever haunting suspicion that P ident Kennedy was the vi of a conspiracy.

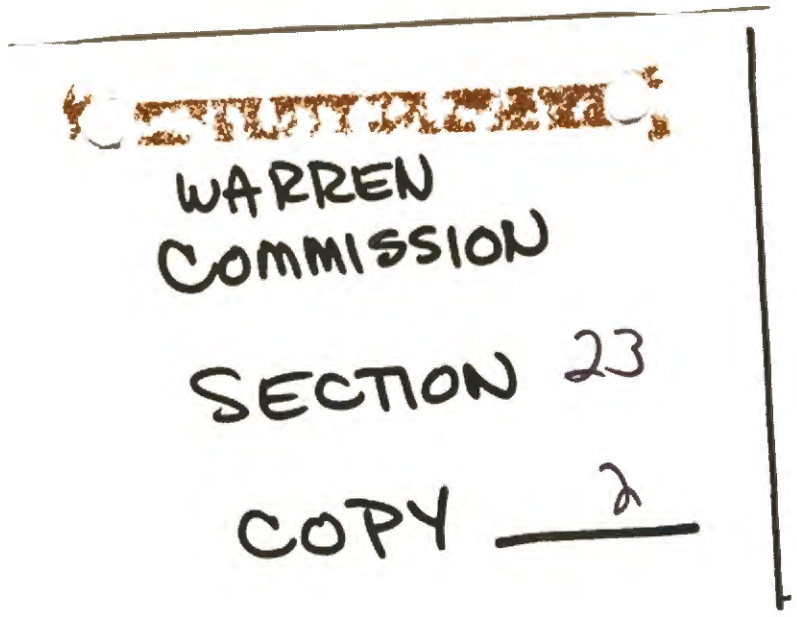
Some say flatly they lieve the Commission has liberately withheld facts the case, for reasons of governmental policy.

BROAD CROSS-SECTI

Their opinions were g ered by N. Y. Journal-Am can reporters who talke city officials, salesmen, ists, entertainers, mecha waiters, singers and o representing a broad c section of the city.

The prestige of the W ren Commission weig heavily with those who they approved the repor

Those who are dissatis largely centered their ob


WARREN
COMMISSION
SECTION 23
COPY 2

Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoa
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callaha
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Ka Brigham
Text Dept.
Life Magazine,
Rockerfeller Center
New York 20, New York.

Dear Miss Brigham

I enclose one copy of m recent article entitled A Quest For Truth, a Quizzical Look At The Warren Report"

Will you please review this work and advise me if you would be interested in its publishing rights.

If you have no interest in it will yo please return the text to me.

Copy sent J. Edgar Hoover.

REC- 51 62-109090-308

ST-110

OCT 19 1964

ENCLOSURE

EX-94 PROG.

6 OCT 5 1964

30

THE QUEST FOR TRUTH

A Quizzical Look At The Warren Report

By

George C. Thomson

Glendale, Calif.

October 1964

Copyrighted 1964
George C. Thomson

Any Reproduction of This Article in Whole or in Part is Expressly Prohibited without the Author' Written Consent.

62-109090 - 308

ENCLOSURE

The following recent quotations are reproduced here here to emphasize the title of this article.

"The most important witness to appear before the Warren Commission in the ten months we sat, was a neat Bible reading dteam fitter from Dallas. His name was Mr. H.L. Brennan."
Congressman Gerald R. Ford

"There was nothing up to the time of the assassination that gave any indication that this man was a dangerous character...."
J.Edgar Hoover

"Perhaps the most rumor-ridden subject of all was the direction from which the shots were fired.
Warren Report

"Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty, the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or Ruby cannot be established categorically"
Warren Report

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed to the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining withesses in his favor, and to have the Asistance of Counsel for his defence."
Constitution United States, Articles in Addition (Article VI)

Copyrighted 1964

PREFACE

The following study has been undertaken since the details of the Warren Report were revealed last week and the entire line of thinking herein has been projected from the facts revealed in the report.

The discrepancy between Mr. Connally's account and the Commissionx conclusions as to the actual bullet sequence and direction presented a facinating challenge. This study is an answer to this challenge.

The solution and resolution of the problem seemed to lie somewhere in the application of the law of physics with respect to the behavior of bodies in motion and their re - lative position in space at x definite periods of time, paticularily at times of impact.

The conclusions reached by this study could be subjected to glaring light of further scrutiny by the use of three dimensional space models and computer studies. This, however is necessarily beyond the present range of the scope of this study.

The author asks the indulgence of his readers to carefully study all pictures and references carefully during perusal of this report, since a careless interpretation could impare the usefullness. This study is offered only as a possible help to the excellent presentation of facts assembled so laboriously by the United States government.

The reader is asked to refer to the recent periodicals listed below in order to fully understand the significance of this article, since small reproductions would not be useful.

(1) Life Oct 2 1964
(2) Time Oct 2 1964
(3) Newsweek Oct 5 1964
(4) Four Dark Days In History 1964

Pictures refered to as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, in this report are sequence films shown in Life Magazine Oct 2 1964 edition.

Copyrighted 1964

FIRST BULLET

Let us first study * Picture #1, which is taken just after the impact of the first bullet.

Now, let's go to Picture #2, which shows Kennedy in a more erect position showing that the energy imparted from the bullet caused his head to move backward.

Now, refer to Picture (page 37 Newsweek) showing findings (Warren report findings) as to path of the first bullet which is indicated by the lower dot on the base of the neck.

Again refer to Picture #1, for the atitude of the head at the time of impact. It is concluded that in order for the wound at the throat and the wound at the back of the neck to be correlated the path of the bullet would have to be horizontal to " rip his windpipe " as per autopsy report. (see Newsweek page 37, but disregard superimposed dotted line in the review)

Kennedy's first reaction was to grab his throat, not the back of his neck (see Picture #2) and also Mrs. Connely's testimony stated there was no blood at the throat (page 35 of Newsweek) These facts would indicate that the bullet forced the blood in the direction of the bullet. (i.e. to the rear)

It is therefore concluded that the first bullet was travelling horizontally about five feet in height and that it went in front front to rear causing his head to go back, and resulted in his clutching his throat with no blood showing.

It is next desireble to determine what direction the bullet was going in order to determine the origin of the bullet.

From a study of the maps shown in Newsweek (pages 38 and 39) and from the direction of the bullet passing through Kennedy's neck, and the location of the presidential car shown on page 1, the bullet traveled from Southwest to Northeast which would be back toward the intersection of Houston Street and Elm Street.

Coptrighted 1964

SECOND BULLET

References for this study are as follows:

(1) Quote from Newsweek's record of Warren Report page 37.
"The smaller hole in the rear of the President's skull was a point of entry and the larger opening on the right side of the head was wound of exit." (Conclusions of Warren Report)

(2) Picture, page 37, Newsweek showing small white dot at the base of skull one quarter inch above dotted line. which is reconstructed as point of entry by Warren report.

(3) Picture #5, of Life showing position of the head at the time of impact of the second bullet.

It is observed in Picture # 5 that if an imaginary line were drawn through point of entry and point of exit it would be horizontal, since Kennedy is slumped forward at the time of impact and the bullet would have to come from the left lower part of the picture to the right lower part in order to exit from the right front of his head(as shown in Picture #6)

Since Kennedy was falling to his left the force of the bullet would be counteracted by the weight of his body and therefore would not have a forward propelling effect on his head.

The blood is clearly visible in Picture #6, exiting from the front part of his head.

If the bullet had come directly from the Texas Book Depository Building, Kennedy's head would have been propelled forward. Pictures # 5 & 6, show his head moved backwards as he fell to the left.

As in the case of the first bullet, the blood was ejected in the same direction as the path of the bullet, and in no case did his head go forward, which would logically result if hit with a massive Blow directly from the rear in line with the Depository, as shown in the large picture page 40, Life.

Since the car had progressed approximately one hundred feet further West on Elm Street the anticipated direction of the second bullet would be now in a Westerly direction assuming the origin of both bullets to be the same.

A study of Picture #6, graphically verifies this observation.

Copyrighted 1964

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

By approximate triangulation we conclude that, both bullets resulting in injury to the President, originated at the South-west corner of Houston and Elm Streets. Approximately in the vicintiy of the monument shown South and West of the inter-section. (see Picture page 35 Newsweek)

The first bullet was fired Northeasterly back toward the intersection just cleared. The bullet travelled about five feet above the ground horizontal, with the ground surface .

The bullet struck the President in the throat and passed through the rear of his neck.

The second bullet was fired Westerlyfrom the same location at the South-west corner of Houston and Elm, travelling Hor-izontally about five feet above the ground, passing through the back of the President's head and out the right front sec-tion of his head. (see picture page 35 Newsweek,for reference)

It is doubtful whether either bullet was recovered.

The origin of the shots would seem to be approximately near curbside due to rapid reorientation of the direction of fire.

An estimate of one hundred feet between bullets is based upon a speed of approximately thirteen M.I.H. and a five second interval between shots as per Warren Report. Which would make the maximum range of each shot in the order of about fifty feet assuming shots were fired equidistant from each target.

No effort will be made in this study to investigate possible other shots; However the observations of the Warren Report should be logically reviewed as follows.

Testimaony of Mr. Brennan stated he saw Oswald " standing up and resting against the left window sill" during the firing. Reference page 46 Newsweek.

From a study of first news photos taken from (page5) Four Dark Days In History, two photographs show the window open only one quarter at bottom.

Also reinactment (page 36 Newsweek) shows the window in the same position with photographer kneeling. This position would make it extremely difficult if not impossible for a man to shoot out of the window in a standing position as Brennan stated.

Copyrighted 1964

Mr. Brennan said he could identify the man even though Brennan wore glasses, was 45 years old, was one hundred and twenty feet away and the window was only partially open at the bottom, which according to reinactment picture would put him at least two feet behind the glass behind the door jamb, with only his lower torso and legs visible through the open portion of the window.

A conflicting witness Mr. Amos Lee Euins, said the window was under the building ledge, which would be the seventh floor window.

Photographs by two separate photographers failed to show any identifiable person at the sixth floor window, even though presumably persons were identified at the fifth floor window.

It is interestin to note that page 41 of Life Magazine shows the window in question a full half open, whereas pictures taken at the time of the shooting showed one quarter open in all cases.

This foregoing analysis brings up a host of new questions; however in the interest of avoiding further speculation these will be avoided at this time; however it is felt that the question of Oswald's guilt would probably have been best left in the hands of a jury.

Copyrighted 196

REC. 51 62-109090-309

October 15, 1964

Dr. Joseph W. Harb
University of Oklahoma Medical Center
Oklahoma City 4, Oklahoma

Dear Dr. Harb:

I received your letter of October 8th and want to thank you for your generous remarks and support of my administration of the FBI. It is hoped our future endeavors will continue to merit such approbation.

It was thoughtful of you to bring your views to my attention and I am enclosing copies of articles by Jerry O'Leary and John Chamberlain which I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
Article by Jerry O'Leary from 10/2/64 issue of Evening Star
Article by John Chamberlain from 10/2/64 issue of Washington Post

1 - Oklahoma City - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bu files.

DTP:fcl (3)

MAILED 25
COMM-FBI

50 OCT 21 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

October 9, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In these dangerous times every American should be thankful for the job you and other law enforcement officers, national and local, are doing to protect us. This work goes on in spite of great handicaps placed upon you by many recent decisions of the American judical system.

The Bureau has further come under some criticism for their action, or lack of it, as cited by the Warren Commission. I feel that the attack by that body was unfair and in my thought not founded on good reasoning. There are literally thousands of people in this country who might at any time attempt to take the life of some important government official. Rightly, I think you have warned us of the dangers that could come from being overly protective. I think most Americans realize that if a person were intent upon it, he could have a very good chance of killing the President.

I wish to thank you for the great services you have rendered to America. Particularly, in warnings concerning the danger of the Communist conspiracy. Please be assured there are thousands who do appreciate this effort in behalf of a better America.

Sincerely,

Joseph W. Harb M.D.

University of Oklahoma Medical Center
Oklahoma City 4, Oklahoma

REC- 51

4 OCT 19

CORRESP

EXP. PROC.

59 OCT 12 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

10/13/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Denver (89-41)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 10/14/64, submitting the palm prints of N. Joanette Tankesley for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case.

The latent print is not identical with the submitted palm prints which are being retained.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

BCW:jpa
(13)

NOT RECORDED
109 OCT 20 1964

EVIDENCE ONLY

EX-101

OCT 21 1964

REC-51 62-107090-310

October 15, 1964

Mrs. Jack Freund
1019 South Irby
Kennewick, Washington

Dear Mrs. Freund:

Your letter was received on October 12th, and it was indeed thoughtful of you to write as you did. I want you to know that my associates and I appreciate your staunch support and the very kind remarks you made. I am enclosing some material which you may find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)
John Chamberlain's column, The Washington Post, 10-2-64
Jerry O'Leary's column, The Evening Star, 10-2-64
Arthur Krock's column, The New York Times, 10-4-64
Louis C. Harris' column, The Augusta Chronicle, Herald, 10-4-64
NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

WAM:med
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(October 12, 1964)

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I was very relieved to read that you were not in complete accord with the Warren report.

My faith and belief in the F. B. I. has never been stronger -- and as I read of this report the more disgusted I feel that this is a deliberate downgrading of our very finest organization.

Mr. Johnson continues to disregard their advice -- risking not only his life, but those of the secret service -- and -- others who might be responsible for his well being.

For my family and myself thank you for everything you have done for our country.

Sincerely

Mrs. Jack Freund
1019 S. Irby
Kennewick, Wash.

COPY:nm

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I was very relieved to read that you were not in complete accord with the Warren report.

My faith and belief in the F.B.I. has never been stronger - and as I read of this report the more disgusted I

REC- 51

1

feel, that this is a deliberate downgrading of our very finest organization.

Mr. Johnson continues to disregard their advice - risking not only his life, but those of the secret service - and - others who might be responsible for his well being.

For my family and Myself I thank you for everything you have done for our country.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge[illegible]
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Office, Room 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Cadigan

October 14, 1964

By Courier Service

OCT 14 2 42 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the request of Mr. Alfred Goldberg of your staff on October 5, 1964, there is attached hereto a list of exhibits being retained in the custody of the FBI at the present time.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosure
62-109060

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-51 62-109060-3[illegible]

19 OCT 19 1964

ENC. BEHIND FILE

NOTE: Mr. Rosen's memorandum to Mr. Belmont dated 10/5/64, re PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT, EXHIBITS BEING MAINTAINED BY BUREAU and approved by the Director advised that a list of exhibits presently being retained in the custody of the Bureau would be furnished to the Commission in accordance with the request of Mr. Alfred Goldberg of the President's Commission 10/5/64. This matter coordinated with other Divisions.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RHJ:bsm (13)

58 OCT 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 10/5/64

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan 1-Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Belmont 1-Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
EXHIBITS BEING MAINTAINED BY BUREAU

Reference is made to my memorandum of October 2, 1964, which recommended a letter be sent to the President's Commission advising them of the number of exhibits being maintained by the Bureau. The letter to the Commission requested a reply as to the disposition the Commission intended to make of the exhibits in order that the Bureau could carry out its responsibility in answering inquiries from original contributors as well as returning to original contributors the original exhibits wherever it was possible to do so.

Today Mr. Alfred Goldberg of the President's Commission called and inquired as to whether or not the Bureau had an actual list available of all of the various exhibits being retained in the custody of the Bureau at the present time. Mr. Goldberg was told this would be checked and he would be subsequently advised.

Inasmuch as maintenance of these exhibits is somewhat of a problem so far as the Bureau is concerned, it would be to the Bureau's advantage to furnish whatever information the Commission desires in order to expedite the solution of the disposition of the exhibits. The Laboratory has been requested to immediately prepare a complete list of all exhibits now being retained in the possession of the Bureau.

ACTION:

As soon as the list of all exhibits is prepared, if approved, a letter will be submitted to the Commission furnishing a copy of the list of exhibits.

JRM:mpd (9)

REC 14 62109090 312

OCT 20 1964

SIX

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 12, 1964

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DEL OACH
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

The attached clipping was sent to the Director anonymously from Newark, Delaware.

The following note is typed on the clipping:

"We agree with Ruark, as holders of military expert medals for small arms w. w. two, we to know some thing about guns and shooting, except rather than animals we were shooting men, we do not buy the warren report either, it does not make sense to men who know guns, keep after it. hard, you can find the answer."

COPY:nm

REC-9 109090 313

OCT 20 1964

EX-109

69 OCT 26 1964

that his real issue" of morali
government, the Bobby Baker case. If this is must be explained?

ROBERT C. RUARK

We agree with ruark, as holders of military expert medals for small arms w.w.two, we to know some thing about guns and

Path of the bullet

LONDON—I am sitting in my flat here with a professional hunter, Walter Johnson of Mozambique. We have just finished a safari — the fourth in Mozambique in two years, my 20th over 14 years in countries ranging from Tanganyika to the central provinces of India. We are talking about the shooting of President Kennedy, in terms of what we both know about rifles. Walter shot his first elephant when he was nine years old. I have been shooting high-powered rifles, with and without scopes, for most of my life.

This being established, I wish to make a point: It is a rule of shooting thumb that a hardnosed bullet goes all the way through. A softnosed bullet goes in little and comes out big. A dumdum, or doctored bullet, might conceivably break up on entry, but on anything as soft as a human skull, its chances of breaking up on entry are very small indeed.

What Walter and I cannot understand, among other findings of the Warren report, is how a bullet fired from behind could tear the back of President Kennedy's head off. Ballistically, a bullet fired from behind should have gone in small and blown the front of his head off as it came out, or mushroomed inside the skull, shattering it completely, internally.

The other day, we had a sick buffalo on our hands, and we were shooting as fast as we could work the bolt. Neither one of us was able to fire three shots in under eight seconds. Walter was shooting faster than I was, But he was using open sights, which raises another point.

Somebody in the Warren report mentioned that "the scope made fast shooting possible." This is utter nonsense. Every time you fire a scoped rifle, the blast knocks your eye out of the scope and you have to rediscover the target. There is also something called "parallax" which blurs a scope, making the target disappear if your eye isn't rightly adjusted to the lenses.

With a scope you have to aim — you just can't brass off as with a shotgun, a double rifle or an open-signted rifle A mistake of a fraction of a millimeter on the sighting end of a rifle magnifies into a horrifying proportion as the bullet arrives at its target. A tiny flinch will make an error of five feet, say 200 yards.

There was some comment that the scope had a slight error in sighting which made a leadoff angle unnecessary. You would have to know the exact span of right-or-left throwing in order to compensate, and the same would apply to high or low. I doubt very much if Lee Oswald bore-sighted his rifle and then adjusted the scope in order to eliminate the basic necessity of shooting at moving targets —the leadoff angle.

A principle in shooting is that you ignore the package and shoot for the little pea inside. You always go for heart or head, and where you aim depends on where you are. One of the best heart shots is straight up the backside, if you are behind the animal, or a quartering shot behind the rib cage if the animal is going away.

I shot a buffalo the other day with a tiny rifle by aiming at his nostrils, and I hit him in the brain. I have shot a close elephant in the brain by aiming at his throat, so that the bullet could pass upward between the tusks.

According to reports, Mr. Kennedy was hit in the back, a heart shot, as well as being hit in the neck, the bullet passing through and coming out of the throat. Another bullet blew off the back of his head. As a rifleman I do not understand the combination of angles.

A shot fired on high goes down. A shot fired on the level goes straight in. A shot fired from below travels up. Oswald, shooting from his lofty vantage, would have had to hit Kennedy high in the head to shove the bullet through his throat. To hit him in the back, at that range and elevation, is impossible. A bullet going in the back of the neck and coming out of the throat would almost have to be fired on a dead level, or from a very slight slant.

Walter Johnson and I have read the report scrupulously, several times, and the ballistic end of it makes no sense.

shooting, except rather than animals we were shooting men, we do not buy the warren report either, it does not make sense to men who know guns, keep after it, hard, you can find the answer

313

ENCLOSURE

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE DISREGARDED

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

The F. B. I. Position

Warren Commission's View Following Hoover's Testimony Is Analyzed

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The publication by The Washington Evening Star last Friday of part of the transcript of the testimony of J. Edgar Hoover before the Warren Commission points up the quandary in which this testimony placed the chairman, Chief Justice Earl Warren. And it helps to explain why the commission left in vague suspension the issue Hoover raised. That is the conflict between the constitutional rights of individuals and police measures better calculated to prevent the assassination of a President under full public exposure. Confronted with an issue on which its chairman has taken a most extreme position in behalf of individual rights, the commission hedged.

It commended the F.B.I.'s "new criteria," adopted a month after President Kennedy's assassination, whereby agents were instructed to add to the file of "ultrarightists, racists and Fascists . . . who have made threats of bodily harm against officials" of American or foreign government those in this group "possessing emotional instability or irrational behavior." But the commission, warned by Hoover that the new criteria it raised presented the hazard of encouraging the use of Gestapo methods, fielded that problem to the Executive and Congress in the following words:

"They [Hoover and other witnesses] emphasized the necessity that the information now being furnished be handled with judgment and care. The commission shares this concern. The problem is aggravated by the necessity that the [Secret Service] obtain the assistance of the local law

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date OCT 4 1964

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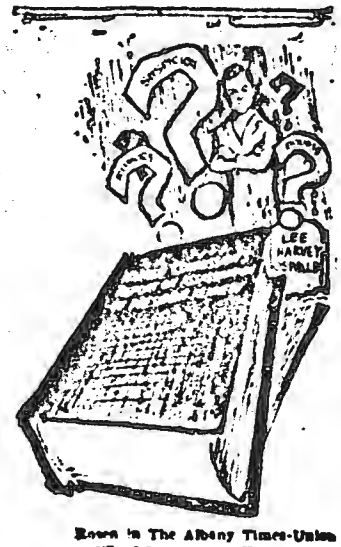

Drawn for The Albany Times-Union
"Laid to rest."

enforcement officials in evaluating the information which it receives and in taking preventive steps."

The commission's retreat from facing the potential consequences of the new criteria is not surprising in view of the numerous Supreme Court decisions in which its chairman has supported the proposition that punishment of individuals for undisputed criminal acts must be subordinated to safeguarding their individual rights — under the broadest Constitutional interpretation of what these rights are. Sufficient examples are the court's rulings in Mallory and Mapp v. Ohio, where it went to unexampled extremes in defining the scope of individual protections against police search and seizure of criminal suspects.

Not Apparent

But not until the publication of Hoover's testimony was it apparent why the commission backed away after going so far as to find the criteria for Presidential protection still "unduly restrictive in continuing to require some manifestation of animus against a Government official." The key is to be found in the following comments by the F.B.I. director that must have sharply reminded Chairman Warren of his own judicial attitude in cases involving the issue of individual rights against criminal law enforcement:

"I don't think you can get absolute security [for a publicly exposed President] without almost establishing a police state . . . You can't put security in a black groove or a white groove, and certain chances have to be taken . . . I think [under the new criteria] five thousand names have . . . been submitted to

the Secret Service, and at least three or four thousand more will be submitted during the next few months."

What then, Hoover asked the commission, "are you going to do when the Secret Service gets those names? They have to call upon the local authorities." And he told of an incident when President Johnson recently visited Chicago that illustrated what could happen in these circumstances. "The local authorities," he said, "were asked to give assistance as they usually do to the Secret Service, and they went to the homes of some of these people [listed under the new criteria as belonging to organizations which advocate violent overthrow of the Government], and it resulted really in almost house arrest."

Echo of Rulings

In New York, he commented, there are perhaps three or four thousands of such individuals, "but, in my estimation, merely because a man belongs to subversive front organizations does not mean that he is blacklisted and is a menace to the country for life."

This must have sounded to Chairman Warren like an echo of Supreme Court rulings he had written or concurred in, particularly Hoover's final remark that "If we keep these people under surveillance and . . . in the house until the President gets out of town . . . that is what you would call totalitarian security." In any event, he and his colleagues on the commission shunted the issue to "a committee of Cabinet members" to review and oversee "the protective activities of the Secret Service and other Federal agencies that assist in safeguarding the President . . . and provide guidance in defining the general nature of foreign and domestic dangers to Presidential security."

Rights First

The two Supreme Court rulings listed above demonstrate that the concept of the supremacy of individual rights, even at a risk to the enforcement of laws protective of society, that was broadly expounded by Hoover before the commission differs from that of Chief Justice Warren only in being less extreme. This is patent in the following from the Court's opinion in Mapp v. Ohio to which the Chief Justice subscribed:

> There are those who say... that under our Constitutional exclusionary doctrine "the criminal is to go free because the constable has blundered." In some cases this undoubtedly will be the result. But there is another consideration—the imperative of judicial integrity. The criminal goes free if he must, but it is the law that sets him free. Nothing can destroy a Government more quickly than its failure to observe its own laws, or worse, its disregard of the charter of its own existence. As Justice Brandeis . . . said . . . "If the Government becomes a lawbreaker it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

Similarly, in Mallory, the Chief Justice sustained the judgment that "It is not the function of the police to arrest . . . at large."

Small wonder that the commission he headed hedged its approval of the new criteria for Presidential protection that already has been so employed in Chicago.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 9/22/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Hines

Reference is made to Rosen to Belmont memo of 9/21/64 relating to exhibits of the President's Commission, particularly as to the retention on a permanent basis of some and disposal of others and what arrangements could be made for the display of some of these exhibits to news media.

The recommendations set forth in referenced memorandum were discussed today with Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the Commission who commented that he appreciated the Bureau's views but did not feel that the situation was satisfactorily resolved. Mr. Rankin pointed out that the Commission hoped to be completely out of existence within a very short period of time following the release of its report. He advised he felt that the President would want the various exhibits available to those among the news media or among the public who were sufficiently curious to desire to see the exhibits referred to in the President's report. Mr. Rankin stated that for the foregoing reasons, plus the fact there was a necessity for proper care being afforded the exhibits, he would hope that the FBI might be willing to maintain these exhibits.

It was explained to Mr. Rankin that the Bureau did not have the facilities or the manpower to display over an extended period of time these exhibits to anyone among the general public who might be interested in viewing them; that our responsibilities were extremely great at the present time and we could not take on added burdens which would entail maintenance of exhibits of this nature.

During the discussion it was mentioned to Mr. Rankin that he had previously indicated the Commission intended to make its material available to the National Archives for safekeeping and if this was still their plan it was possible that arrangements could be made with the National Archives for the maintenance of the various exhibits which the President's Commission desired to maintain on a permanent basis. Mr. Rankin stated that this idea had possibilities but he was still worried about the safe maintenance of these exhibits.

It was suggested to Mr. Rankin that regardless of where the exhibits were maintained, if they were to be reviewed by the public in general they would necessarily have to be maintained in such a manner that individuals could not be pawing over

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the exhibits inasmuch as they would soon deteriorate from improper handling if this were permitted. During this discussion Mr. Rankin agreed that it would probably be necessary to maintain these exhibits in glass cases in order to preserve them for any period of time.

Mr. Rankin indicated that he intended to discuss this matter with Mr. George E. Reedy, Press Secretary to the President, and would be in contact with the Bureau at a subsequent date. He requested that the Bureau, if it had any further suggestions in the meantime concerning this matter, call him and furnish him the benefit of these additional suggestions if any were available.

Submitted for information.

Rankin phone

We don't want to maintain custody of these exhibits

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 10-7-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
VISUAL AIDS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Dr. Alfred Goldberg of the President's Commission called and stated that approximately 20 easels used to display visual aids at the Commission were of no further use and asked that they be picked up as soon as possible. He mentioned that inasmuch as the FBI did not want these displays that Mr. Rankin had called in Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist, who was most impressed with the exhibits, especially the three-dimensional models of the assassination site and the Dallas Police Department garage.

According to Goldberg, technicians from the Archives Building under the direction of Dr. James L. Gear, Chief Chemist, Restoration Division, photographed the models before taking them apart for the purpose of insuring that these models would be reassembled correctly. Mr. Gear spoke to me advising that he was not immediately aware that these visual aids were prepared by the FBI and would like very much to get in touch with us in the event this was necessary in the future. He was advised that if any assistance is needed in connection with assembling the exhibits, he should call and we would consider his request at that time consistent with our other commitments.

Mr. Gear indicated that the scale models would possibly be displayed at the Archives where they would be able to be viewed by the public and the news media after which the exhibits would possibly be made available to the Kennedy Memorial Library as permanent displays. There is some indication, according to Gear, that the Kennedy family may not desire to have the scale models on display to the public at this time.

The easels were picked up 10-6-64 and are being held in the Exhibits Section for possible future use in displaying courtroom exhibits.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention, Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention, Mr. Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 10/9/64

FROM : Legat, Rome (62-168) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/64, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReRomelet dated 8/24/64.

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are numerous articles on 17 forms FD-350. These articles all concern the Warren Commission report and were published in Italian language newspapers in Italy.

Set out below are excerpts from the above-mentioned articles. Rome Office is remaining alert for any further information in connection with this matter:

"L'Ora," Palermo, Italy, 9/28-29/64, page 1.

The Mystery Remains in Dallas.

"The Warren report does not convince me," says Governor Connally.

"No report in the world will ever convince me that I was shot by the same bullet which hit Kennedy," said Governor Connally, thus placing in doubt a basic point of the "reconstruction" of the assassination by the Warren Commission.

"L'Ora," Palermo, Italy, 9/28-29/64, page 2.

More Doubts than Before.

Now that the 'report' on the assassination of Kennedy has been published, one understands why Judge Earl Warren had been unhappy to accept charge of the investigating Commission and why he had publicly declared "probably a part of the truth will not be made public during this generation." Moreover, one must ask himself if the portions which have been made public are true or if they are, rather, just an accumulation of omissions and contradictions.

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The Commission, which was presided over by a person above any suspicion, Warren, and made up of three declared racists and a representative of the Secret Services, has condemned Lee Harvey Oswald as the only assassin of Kennedy during the course of a proceeding behind closed doors, on the basis of secret testimony, and with the exclusion of a defense attorney for the accused, all in contrast to normal American procedure. As strange as it may seem, from the "report" it is seen that the Commission was unable to take into consideration the declarations made by Oswald to the police because the FBI and the Secret Service, which interrogated Oswald for more than 12 hours during the course of two days, made no record either in writing or on magnetic tape of what Oswald was saying. (It goes without saying that the declarations of the accused at the time of his arrest are fundamentally important for his trial, therefore, we must assume that the police organs did not consider it opportune to record Oswald's statements since they did not think that Oswald would be tried.) Moreover, the Commission has considered it opportune not to conduct the investigations on its own, relying instead on the FBI (even though it has been suspected that Oswald was an Agent of the FBI).

One should not be surprised, therefore, if the "conclusions" of the "report" coincide with the same theses which the FBI and the police of Dallas advanced ten months ago, and that is, that Oswald was the only assassin of Kennedy.

"L'Ora," Palermo, Italy, 9/28-29/64, page 2.

A Document Destined to Enlarge the Argument concerning the Assassination of Kennedy.

(Comment: After having summarized the Warren report the article states as follows:)

This is a resume of the 888 page "Warren Report," of its conclusions concerning the facts in Dallas. The first observations to be made concerning these "conclusions" is that they follow faithfully the theses of the FBI set forth last October that "Oswald is the assassin. Oswald acted alone."

"L'Ora," Palermo, Italy, 9/28-29/64, page 3.

The Commission Has Lied.

British philosopher and pacifist Bertrand Russell declared that the report of the Warren Commission "is an unpleasantly incompetent document and covers its authors with shame."

"L'Ora," Palermo, Italy, 9/28-29/64, page 3.

It is Filled with Speculation and Weak Conjecture declares Attorney Mark Lane.

The Commission did not conduct its own investigations, but relied principally on the FBI, the Secret Service, and the Dallas police for all its information. The representatives of these agencies have tried to have the witnesses alter their declarations so as to show that Oswald was the sole assassin.

In truth the report of the Commission contains no surprises because it sustains almost entirely the theses of the Dallas police and the FBI. Actually, it raises many more problems that it resolves.

"L'Unita," organ of the Communist Party of Italy, Rome, Italy, 9/28/64, page 1, continued on page 3.

The Only Responsible One, the Deceased Oswald, Cannot Defend Himself.

The Warren Commission, which dissolved itself immediately after delivering the report to President Johnson, was made up of seven persons. The Commission took its name from its chairman, Judge Earl Warren, Chief of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Besides Warren, the Commission was made up of Allen W. Dulles, former chief of the American Counter-Espionage Services (CIA); John McCloy, banker and diplomat; Senator Richard B. Russell, chairman of the Senate Committee for the Armed Services and a noted racist exponent; Senator John Sherman Cooper from Kentucky; Representative Hale Boggs from Louisiana; and Gerald R. Ford from Michigan, chief of the Republican Group in the

House of Representatives and head of the Goldwater organization in his state, noted for his ties with the FBI.

"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/28/64, page 3.

"The Thriller Continues."

If the summaries of the Warren report, which have been published by the press, are accurate, the predictions of those who had foreseen a document which contained no surprises seem to be correct. The document is, at the same time, something more and something less than had been expected. Something less because it seems evident that the members of the Commission have systematically and deliberately avoided a confrontation with the thousands of mysterious and disquieting aspects of "The Thriller" of Dallas. Something more, because, with some candidness, they are attempting to bury the event which has shaken the entire world by confirming the version issued by the police.

"L'Unita, " Rome, Italy, 9/28/64, page 11.

Oswald "Did not Think Up the Crime by Himself."

Robert Lee Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, declared at Wichita Falls, Texas, that he believed that the idea for the crime did not "mature spontaneously in the mind of Lee Harvey Oswald.

"My brother was undoubtedly influenced from outside sources," Robert said.

"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64, page 1, continued on page 11.

Connally belies the Warren Report (He was in the Kennedy car).

While the American press proclaims full satisfaction with the conclusions of the Commission which investigated the assassination of Kennedy, public opinion in the whole world expresses disillusionment and wonder at the whole series of questions which remain without convincing answers concerning the tragic plot of Dallas.

"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64, page 11.

London.
We Believed that the FBI Was a Serious Thing.

The one thing which above all has struck the English press after the publication of the Warren report are the criticisms which are being made against the police charged with the security of the President of the U. S. We express our incredulous wonder for the catastrophic negligence of those responsible for the security of the President states the Daily Mail. We are used to regarding the FBI and the American Secret Service as models of efficiency and readiness. This idea must be drastically reviewed.

"L'Ora," Palermo, Italy, 9/29-30/64, page 2.

Have the Police Caused the Depositions of Oswald to Disappear?

It is believed that they contained elements proving the innocence of Oswald or the existence of accomplices. The declarations of the police of Dallas are accepted.

One element in particular is noteworthy - the total absence in the voluminous record of any documentation concerning the interrogation of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas after his arrest. The presumed assassin of Kennedy remained in the Dallas jails for two days, during which he was subjected to numerous interviews by the local police and the FBI. There is not a single trace of the information developed during these interviews in the Warren report.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/26/64, page 7.

Will the World Finally Learn How and Why Kennedy was Killed?

Twenty-five urgent questions in a newspaper concerning the "mysteries" which accompanied the investigations of the crime in Dallas. How numerous witnesses have committed "suicide" and why many others have disappeared. The report is 500 pages long.

"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/27/64.

The Warren Report will be Published Today.

The U. S. Government is preparing an exceptional publicity campaign for the Warren Commission report.

Thanks to this massive effort, the American leaders apparently hope to remove the painful impression which has arisen throughout the world concerning the "mysterious" aspects of the crime in Texas and to give anew a cloak of prestige to the institutions which have been compromised. But the indications of the last week, according to which the Warren Commission has attempted to "validate" the theses that Oswald alone was guilty, causes one to believe that the publication of the report will achieve just the opposite results.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/28/64, page 1.

Governor Connally declares 'The Warren report Does Not Convince Me." There were Three Shots. Who "helped" Lee Oswald? The man who was beside Kennedy impugns the conclusions of the Warren report.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/28/64, page 12.

The Counter Deductions of Paese Sera on the Warren Commission report. The "report" raises more doubts than it resolves. The paraffin test: Did Oswald wash his face with his feet. Incredible: The FBI interrogated Oswald for 12 hours without taking a statement! The stupefying swiftness of the striking down of Oswald and the fantastic course followed by a bullet. Lapalisse explains why the shots fired "must" be three. One certain guilt - the police.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/28/64, page 13.

The petition of Attorney Mark Lane. The "proceedings" against Oswald were illegal; prejudiced judges; exclusion of the defense; refused testimony. Ruby was not even specifically asked if he knew Agent Tippit. When a witness testified in a manner contradictory to the thesis of the FBI, the Commission concluded that "he was mistaken."

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/28/64, page 13.

A Proceeding Similar to that of Dreyfus. Bertrand Russell declares that the Commission lied. The noted philosopher affirms that it is necessary to continue to seek the truth.

"Avanti," organ of the Socialist Party of Italy, Rome, Italy, 9/29/64.

Something Must Still be Clarified.

The 888 page Warren report has not entirely clarified the mystery of the assassin and the violent death of Oswald. The Commission had to admit that it was not able to categorically exclude the participation of other individuals from the dual killings, but noted that no concrete proof was available to support this thesis.

"Avanti," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64, page 2.

The Conclusions of the Warren Commission. The Presence of a Third Man cannot be categorically excluded.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64, page 1.

Connally Rejects the Conclusions of Warren.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64, page 8.

Sustained Objections to the Warren Report. Explosive Declaration of Governor Connally: "I was wounded by the second and not by the first bullet!" The judges are convinced of the guilt of Oswald, but have no proof. The methods of the scientific police turn out to be almost useless.

"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64, page 1.

Connally Denies the Warren Report.

"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64, page 11.

Skepticism and sarcasm in Paris. It is affirmed that Kennedy was the victim of a fate which De Gaulle avoided during the critical years of the Algerian drama.

"L'Unita," Rome, Italy, 9/29/64.

Disquieting Document.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 9/30/64, page 12.

The Warren report "will help Johnson," Lippman affirms that the conclusive verdict awaits the historians. In the report there is lacking a reference to the climate of hate unchained against Kennedy.

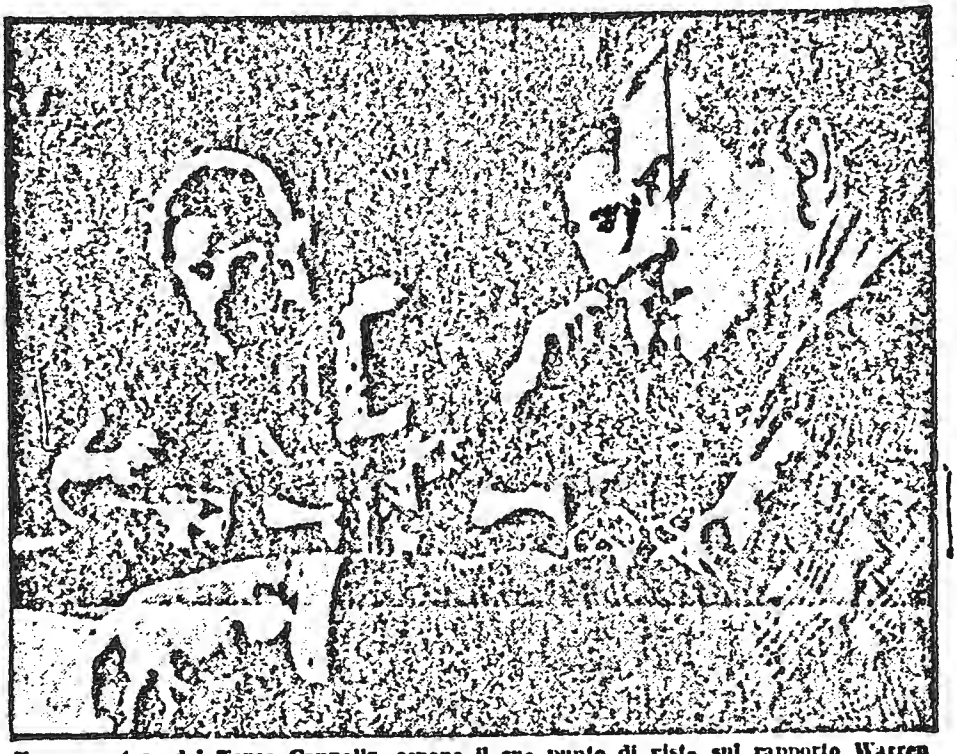
"Rinascita," organ of the Communist Party of Italy, Rome, Italy, 10/3/64.

The Warren Report.

"Paese Sera," Rome, Italy, 10/5/64.

According to Senator Russell the revelations of the widow of Lee Oswald are not trustworthy.

...tiate le dichiarazioni dei poliziotti di Dallas



Il governatore del Texas Connally, espone il suo punto di vista sul rapporto Warren

(Dal nostro corrispondente)

NEW YORK, 29 — Le perplessità e i dubbi che sull'operato della Commissione Warren erano stati formulati fin dalle prime indiscrezioni sulle indagini, sono stati naturalmente ingigantiti dal Presidente Johnson per le indagini sulla morte di John Kennedy. Il frutto del lavoro di dieci mesi può essere oggi esaminato con cura dall'opinione pubblica americana: e non vi è chi, dalla lettura, non ricavi elementi di contraddizione e di incertezza.

Un elemento in particolare, viene rilevato: la totale assenza, nel voluminoso incartamento, di qualunque documentazione sull'interrogatorio subito a Dallas, dopo l'arresto, da parte di Lee Oswald. Il presunto assassino di Kennedy rimase nelle carceri di Dallas due giorni, durante i quali venne sottoposto a numerosi interrogatori da parte della polizia locale e dell'F.B.I. di tali interrogatori, fondamentali ai fini di una conoscenza delle affermazioni dell'indiziato circa la sua partecipazione al delitto, nel rapporto Warren non resta traccia alcuna. I giudici incaricati dell'inchiesta ufficiale si limitano a costatare, nel rapporto che i testi, stenografici o registrati, degli interrogatori, mancano, non sono stati reperiti. E ciò perchè non sono stati raccolti dai poliziotti.

La procedura adottata dalle autorità di polizia di Dallas non stupisce in un caso comune di assassinio, nel senso che non vi è alcun obbligo procedurale di stenografare o registrare le dichiarazioni dell'indiziato. Nel caso, però, di un assassinio presidenziale, l'obbligo esisteva. Non foss'altro che per avere la possibilità di controllare la veridicità delle affermazioni dell'indiziato nel contro-interrogatorio che viene fatto due o tre ore dopo la prima deposizione, nell'intento, cioè, di fare contraddire l'accusato.

Il testo non è stato reperito, e la commissione Warren ha dovuto fare affidamento su quanto gli agenti e i poliziotti di Dallas e dell'FBI «ricordavano a mente». Non va dimenticato, a questo proposito, che la commissione Warren accetta per buoni i ricordi di quegli stessi uomini che nel contesto del rapporto vengono accusati di faciloneria e di approssimazione e vengono apertamente responsabilizzati della morte di Oswald.

Il comportamento della commissione Warren in proposito è tanto più grave se si pensa che a interrogare Oswald furono, complessivamente, due o tre agenti dell'FBI e due o tre poliziotti di Dallas, e che, di questi, solo uno, il capitano Fritz, capo della polizia di Dallas, ha testimoniato davanti alla commissione Warren.

Un altro elemento che viene rilevato è la totale assenza, nel rapporto, di qualsiasi documentazione sulle indagini balistiche. Non vi è traccia di alcuna perizia balistica, non vi è traccia di alcuna analisi dei proiettili, non vi è traccia di alcuna ricostruzione della traiettoria dei proiettili. Non vi è traccia di alcuna analisi dei frammenti di proiettile trovati nella limousine presidenziale. Non vi è traccia di alcuna analisi dei frammenti di proiettile estratti dal corpo del governatore Connally. Non vi è traccia di alcuna analisi dei frammenti di proiettile estratti dal corpo del presidente Kennedy. Non vi è traccia di alcuna analisi dei frammenti di proiettile estratti dal corpo di Oswald. Non vi è traccia di alcuna analisi dei frammenti di proiettile estratti dal corpo di Tippit. Non vi è traccia di alcuna analisi dei frammenti di proiettile estratti dal corpo di Walker. Non vi è traccia di alcuna analisi dei frammenti di proiettile estratti dal corpo di Connally. Non vi è traccia di alcuna analisi dei frammenti di proiettile estratti dal corpo di Kennedy. Non vi è traccia di alcuna analisi dei frammenti di proiettile estratti dal corpo di Oswald. Non vi è traccia di alcuna analisi dei frammenti di proiettile estratti dal corpo di Tippit. Non vi è traccia di alcuna analisi dei frammenti di proiettile estratti dal corpo di Walker.

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(Dal nostro corrispondente)

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Il testo non è stato reperito, e la commissione Warren ha dovuto fare affidamento su quanto gli agenti e i poliziotti di Dallas e dell'FBI «ricordavano a mente». Non va dimenticato, a questo proposito, che la commissione Warren accetta per buoni i ricordi di quegli stessi uomini che nel contesto del rapporto vengono accusati di faciloneria e di approssimazione e vengono apertamente responsabilizzati della morte di Oswald.

Il comportamento della commissione Warren in proposito è tanto più grave se si pensa che a interrogare Oswald furono, complessivamente, due o tre agenti della polizia di Dallas, e dell'FBI, i quali, volendo, avrebbero potuto far sparire in tutta tranquillità il testo dell'interrogatorio e sostituire con affermazioni false e interessate le affermazioni dell'indiziato.

Questo è il più ecidente, ma non il solo, elemento che dimostra come la commissione Warren, nella mole di elementi veri, ha inserito anche una parte di elementi che veri non sono e che tendono soltanto a dimostrare che nell'assassinio del Presidente Kennedy non vi fu complotto.

Si ha l'impressione che il testo dell'interrogatorio di Oswald manchi perchè è stato fatto sparire. E che sia stato fatto sparire perchè esso conteneva non già, forse, la prova della innocenza di Oswald, quanto perchè vi si leggeva, tra le righe o in maniera esplicita, la complicità con Oswald, di qualche altra persona. E quindi il complotto contro la vita del Presidente.

Con particolare impegno si è fatto ricorso ai metodi di polizia scientifica, pur senza raggiungere una prova conclusiva, per accertare se Oswald, proprietario del fucile e in possesso di questo, avesse materialmente fatto fuoco con quell'arma. E' stata eseguita — come è noto — la prova della paraffina, con reazione positiva per le mani ma non per la guancia destra. Un altro tentativo è stato fatto esponendo i calchi di paraffina rilevati su Oswald all'azione del reattore nucleare di Oak Ridge, mediante la tecnica della «attivazione neutronica» che mette alla luce alcune sostanze indicative della presenza di polvere da sparo sulla persona su cui sono stati presi calchi. Questa analisi non ha prodotto però elementi conclusivi perchè sono state trovate tracce di tali sostanze sia all'interno sia all'esterno dei calchi, ciò che è stato probabilmente causato da un incauto (?) trattamento dei calchi durante il trasporto, con l'effetto di pregiudicare una valutazione probante dell'esperimento. Nessuna delle prove considerate da sola ma l'«insieme» di esse hanno convinto la Commissione della colpevolezza di Oswald. Non sulle prove oggettive ma su una convinzione soggettiva in base ad una serie di circostanze da non qualificarsi prove, ha indotto dunque la Commissione a porre, con la dichiarazione di colpevolezza per Lee Harvey Oswald, la parola fine alla tragedia del 22 novembre 1963.

JOHN CAPPELLI

IL RAPPORTO DELLA COMMISSIONE

A CONSTATARE LA MANCANZA

Il giudice Warren

La polizia ha fat

le deposizioni d

Si ritiene che contenessero elementi compr

o l'esistenza di complici - Accettate le dichia

Il governatore d

(Dal nostro corri

NEW YORK, 29

plessità e i dubb

l'operato della C

Warren erano stat

ti fin dalle prime

ni sulle indagini,

naturalmente ingi

Presidente Johnson

dagini sulla morte

Kennedy. Il frutto

di dieci anni può e

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sarà pubblicato oggi il rapporto Warren

Prime indiscrezioni sulla versione ufficiale intorno all'assassinio di Kennedy

WASHINGTON, 26.

Il governo statunitense prepara un eccezionale lancio pubblicitario per il rapporto redatto dalla commissione d'inchiesta Warren sull'assassinio di Kennedy. Cinquantamila copie del volume, che consta di circa ottocento pagine e venticinquemila di un opuscolo contenente un riassunto sono già pronte per essere poste in vendita e diffuse tramite i centri dell'USIA negli Stati Uniti e in centosette paesi. La «Voce dell'America» diffonderà brani del rapporto nei suoi programmi a onde corte, in trentasette lingue.

Grazie a questo massiccio sforzo, i dirigenti americani sperano evidentemente di ridurre la penosa impressione suscitata in tutto il mondo dagli aspetti «misteriosi» del crimine di Dallas e di restituire una vernice di prestigio alle istituzioni compromessevi. Ma le indiscrezioni circolate nelle ultime settimane, secondo le quali la commissione Warren ha cercato di «convalidare» la tesi di un Oswald unico attentatore, spinto al delitto da follia, fanno pensare che la pubblicazione sia destinata a produrre risultati opposti.

L'Associated Press, sulla base di una panoramica delle discussioni in nove paesi europei, prevede che il documento «susciterà un'ondata di vivacissime polemiche». L'agenzia addebita la paternità delle critiche agli «ambienti di sinistra», ma ammette che la sensazione che vi sia stato «qualcosa di marcio» nella vicenda domina tutti gli ambienti. Vengono citate in particolare l'inchiesta dell'americano Thomas Buchanan, secondo la quale Oswald fu soltanto una figura secondaria nel quadro di una congiura ordita dall'ala più oltranzista della «destra economica» contro la vita di Kennedy, con l'appoggio di elementi della polizia, le tesi contrarie alla colpevolezza di Oswald sostenute in Europa dall'avvocato newyorkese Mark Lane e il libro «Morte a Dallas», di Hans Hube, favorevole alla tesi del complotto.

Il filosofo britannico Bertrand Russell, uomo di indubbia autorevolezza e non certo sospetto di «filo-comunismo», è andato anche più in là. In un articolo apparso sull'ultimo numero della rivista americana Minority of one, Russell sottolinea che l'attività stessa della commissione rientra tra gli aspetti inspiegabili dell'affare. A parte il giudice Warren, che è persona rispettabile, la commissione include infatti ex-funzionari dei servizi segreti come Allan Dulles, rappresentanti del mondo degli affari, come Mac Cloy,

(Segue in ultima pagina)

Warren

esponenti degli Stati razzisti del sud, come i senatori Russell e Boggs, e del «goldwaterismo», come il deputato Gerald Ford, del Michigan; un altro goldwateriano, come l'avvocato Walter Craig, dell'Arizona, vi ha rappresentato — non si sa sulla base di quale delega — gli interessi di Oswald. Altrettanto inspiegabilmente, la commissione si è occupata, e in modo fazioso, soltanto delle figure di Oswald e di Ruby e della maggiore o minore efficienza delle «misure di sicurezza» a Dallas.

Bertrand Russell muove quindi all'operato della commissione pesanti addebiti — tra gli altri, quello di aver lavorato nel segreto e con l'evidente obbiettivo di dimostrare la colpevolezza di Oswald, sfruttando a questo fine la deposizione della vedova, tenuta saldamente in pugno dal FBI e dominata dal terrore di un linciaggio, quello di aver ostacolato l'occultamento di prove, ecc. e propone vecchi e nuovi quesiti.

L'intimidazione, il ricatto e — ancora una volta — il delitto hanno larga parte, del resto, anche in questo inquietante seguito del «giallo» di Dallas. I quotidiani della catena Hearst parlano ad esempio di «fatti nuovi» emersi dall'inchiesta e citati nella documentazione. Uno di essi riguarda una testimone dell'assassinio del poliziotto Tippit, della quale non si fa il nome, ma si cita la deposizione: i connotati dell'uomo che uccise Tippit, descritti da costei, differiscono in modo radicale da quelli di Oswald; la donna ha riferito di essere stata minacciata e intimidita da elementi della polizia. Un'altra testimone del fatto, la signora Helen Markham, è certa che l'uomo non fosse Oswald. Un terzo testimone oculare, che assistette al fatto dalla finestra, fu ferito più tardi al capo da una fucilata e la polizia non è stata capace di rintracciare il feritore.

L'UNITÀ 27 Sept 64

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

L'UNITÀ

Date: 9-27-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

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ENCLOSURE

DALLAS - Jack Ruby (di spalle) spara a bruciapelo contro Lee Oswald

WASHINGTON, 27

E' stato pubblicato oggi il rapporto della commissione Warren, costituita il 29 novembre scorso dal Presidente Johnson per indagare sull'assassinio del suo predecessore, John F. Kennedy, avvenuto a Dallas, nel Texas, il 22 novembre dello stesso anno. Si tratta di un volume di oltre ottocento pagine, nel quale la commissione sposa in pieno, nella sostanza, la versione della polizia di Dallas: Lee Harvey Oswald, l'ex-marine arrestato poco dopo il fatto e successivamente eliminato, sotto gli occhi dei poliziotti, dal gangster Jack Ruby, sarebbe attentatore e avrebbe agito senza complici, al di fuori di qualsiasi cospirazione politica. Come movente di Oswald viene indicato il suo carattere « insofferente »; Ruby avrebbe agito per « patriottismo ». Alla polizia viene rivolta, in relazione con l'assassinio sia di Kennedy, sia di Oswald, soltanto una blanda critica.

« L'assassinio di Kennedy — si afferma nel rapporto — fu un atto di crudele e rivoltante violenza contro un uomo, una famiglia, un paese e tutta l'umanità. Un giovane e valoroso capo... fu la vittima del quarto assassinio presidenziale nella storia di un paese attaccato all'idea della discussione ragionevole e del mutamento politico pacifico ».

La commissione, nominata « in riconoscimento del diritto del popolo a conoscere i fatti nella loro interezza e verità », riferisce quindi lo svolgimento dei fatti, a tutti noti, nella tragica mattinata di Dallas ed elenca le seguenti « conclusioni »:

1) *I colpi d'arma da fuoco che hanno ucciso il presidente Kennedy e ferito il governatore del Texas, Connally, furono sparati dal sesto piano dell'edificio della « Texas School Book Depository ». Questa affermazione è basata: a) sulle deposizioni di « testimoni oculari »; b) sul fatto che « i frammenti dei tre proiettili trovati nell'automobile presidenziale provenivano da quelli sparati dalla carabina calibro mm. 6,5 ritrovata al sesto piano dell'edificio »; c) che « i tre bossoli trovati vuoti al sesto*

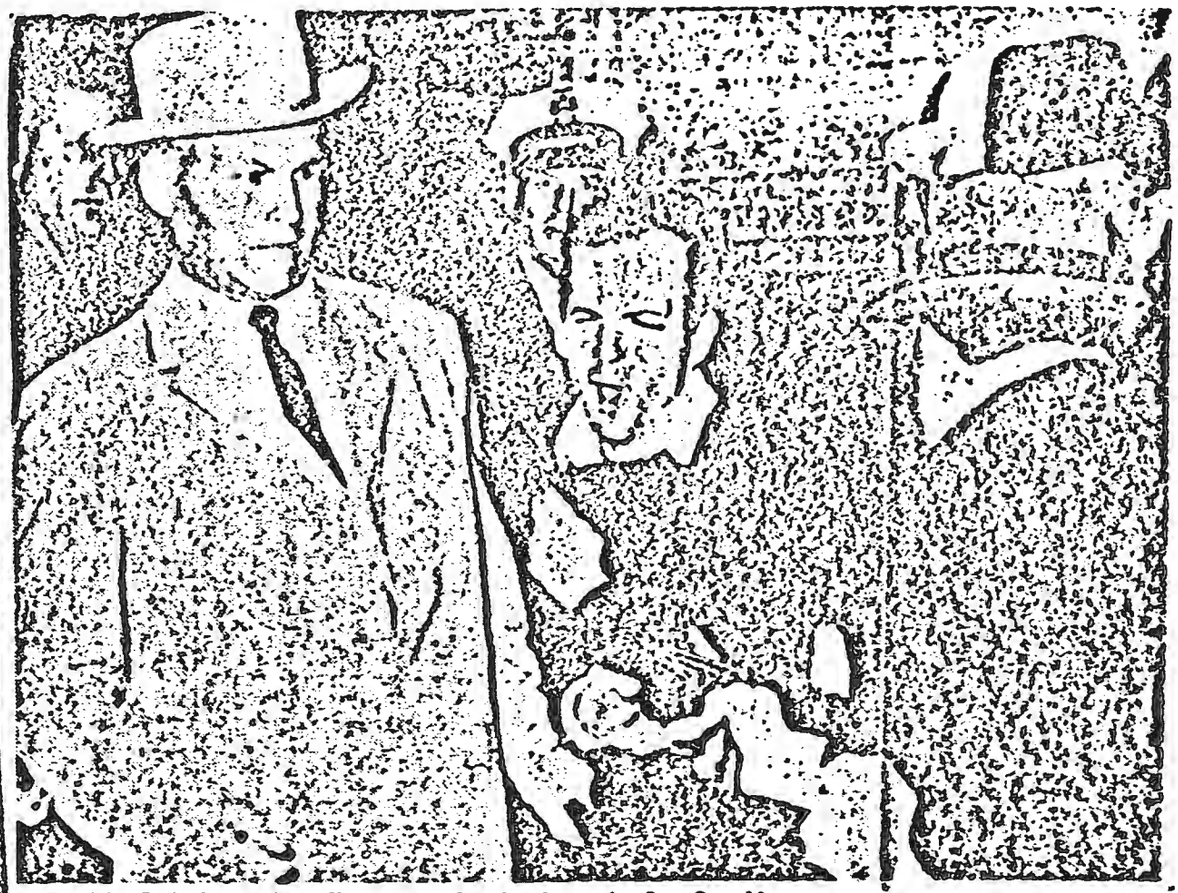
(Segue a pag.)

RAPPORTO WARREN

La commissione d'inchiesta (rappresentati: il mondo degli affari, il FBI, i razzisti, Goldwater) sposa la tesi della polizia di Dallas sull'assassinio di Kennedy

Il volume del rapporto Warren aperto alla prima pagina

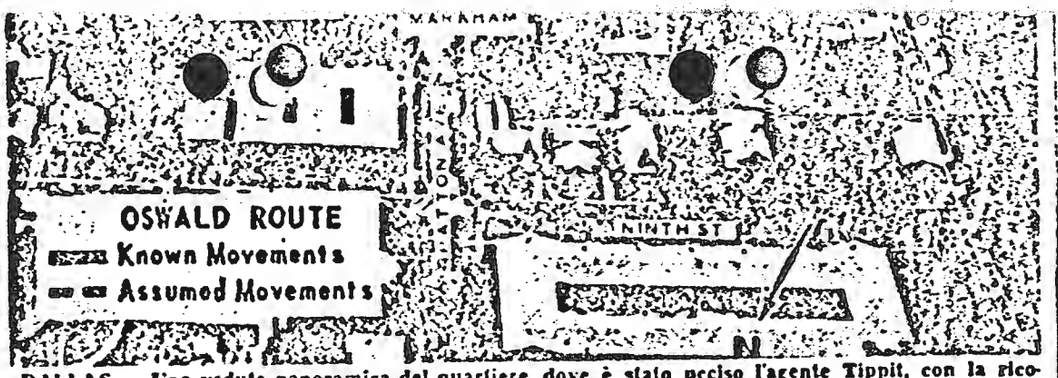
Unico responsabile il morto Oswald che non può difendersi



DALLAS - Jack Ruby (di spalle) spara a bruciapelo contro Lee Oswald

WASHINGTON, 27

« rapporto documento te » che ha utori. Rus- ne di man- iunto: « Lo americano mondo: un ebbe le più este ragio- è stata ca- alie verifi- tato e nei isorse della lel servizio tri enti go- mmissione, non riesce dubbi sul- dell'assas-



DALLAS — Una veduta panoramica del quartiere dove è stato ucciso l'agente Tippit, con la ricostruzione ufficiale del percorso « probabile » (linea tratteggiata) e di quello « accertato » (linea continua) compiuto da Oswald dopo il delitto. La stella bianca indica il punto in cui è avvenuta la sparatoria, la parola « Jacket » (« giacca ») indica il luogo dove è stata rinvenuta la giacca che, secondo la polizia, apparteneva a Oswald. Gli altri nomi sono quelli dei testimoni. (Telefoto)

i moventi di Oswald. Tra i fattori che si suppone abbiano influenzato il gesto attribuito all'ex marine vengono indicati « un profondo risentimento verso ogni autorità, una predominante ostilità verso l'ambiente circostante, un perpetuo malcontento nei confronti del mondo che lo circondava e l'odio verso la società americana ».

3) *Due proiettili probabilmente provocarono tutte le ferite riportate dal presidente Kennedy e dal governatore Connally. Il primo proiettile che colpì Kennedy ferì anche il governatore.*

4) *I colpi che uccisero il presidente e ferirono il governatore furono sparati da Lee Harvey Oswald. L'arma del delitto apparteneva a lui. Egli l'aveva portata quella mattina nell'edificio. Egli si trovava alla finestra del sesto piano da dove furono sparati i colpi. La carabina fu trovata in quel punto. Oswald era perfettamente in grado di sparare tre colpi successivi nello spazio di tempo in cui furono tirati: l'arma adoperata permetterà di sparare i tre colpi in questo spazio di tempo. Dopo il suo arresto, Oswald mentì su fatti importanti. Oswald aveva tentato di uccidere il generale Edwin Walker, ciò che « denota un istinto omicida ».*

5) *Oswald uccise l'agente di polizia Tippit 45 minuti dopo l'assassinio del presidente Kennedy. Questa affermazione è basata: a) su testimonianze oculari; b) sulla scoperta di bossoli vuoti sparati con la rivoltella che egli aveva con sè. Quella rivoltella gli apparteneva. Inoltre, lungo il percorso che Oswald seguì dopo l'uccisione di Tippit, fu trovata la giacca di Oswald.*

6) *Un'ora e venti minuti dopo l'assassinio di Kennedy e trentacinque minuti dopo quello di Tippit, Oswald tentò di uccidere un altro agente di polizia che cercava di arrestarlo.*

7) *Azione della polizia di Dallas: a) Oswald non fu maltrattato e fu lasciato libero di scegliersi un avvocato; b) la libertà di movimento lasciata ai giornalisti nei locali della polizia creò una situazione caotica che non permise un interrogatorio ordinato e la protezione dei diritti dell'arrestato; c) le molteplici dichiarazioni, spesso sbagliate, fatte alla stampa dalla polizia locale « avrebbero costituito un ostacolo a un processo equo ». Queste informazioni « hanno originato dubbi, congetture e timori nell'opinione pubblica ».*

8) *Assassinio di Oswald da parte di Jack Ruby: « Nulla permette di pensare che Ruby sia stato aiutato dalla polizia di Dallas per sopprimere Oswald ». La decisione della polizia di Dallas di trasferire pubblicamente Oswald da una prigione ad un'altra « non era saggia » e, nonostante le minacce di morte profferite contro di lui, la polizia di Dallas non prese le precauzioni necessarie per proteggerlo.*

La mancanza di tali precauzioni, dopo che la polizia era stata avvertita di minacce contro la vita di Oswald, contribuì alla morte di quest'ultimo.

Quale fu il motivo che spinse Ruby ad uccidere Oswald? La commissione non arriva a conclusioni precise ma « prende nota » di questa sua deposizione: « Vidi una lettera (in un giornale) a Carolina (Kennedy)... una lettera commoventissima... seguita da una breve nota nel giornale in cui si diceva... che la signora Kennedy probabilmente avrebbe dovuto ritornare in occasione del processo a Lee Harvey Oswald... Improvvisamente, ho sentito dentro di me che qualcuno doveva questo al nostro amato presidente per evitare alla moglie l'angoscia del ritorno... ».

9) *La commissione « non ha trovato alcuna prova che permetta di pensare che Oswald o Ruby facessero parte di un complotto, organizzato negli Stati Uniti o all'estero, per assassinare il presidente Kennedy». Oswald non fu aiutato da nessuno per compiere il suo gesto. Egli non era collegato ad alcuna persona nè ad alcun gruppo che complottava l'assassinio del presidente. Egli non fu impiegato nè incoraggiato da alcun governo straniero, «nonostante il suo soggiorno nell'URSS e a Cuba, e i suoi contatti con diplomatici sovietici ». La sua appartenenza al Partito comunista o a diverse altre organizzazioni non ebbe alcun rapporto col suo gesto. Egli non era un agente dell'FBI (polizia federale americana), della CIA Central Intelligence Agency (servizio segreto civile per l'estero) o di qualsiasi altra amministrazione federale. Non esisteva alcuna relazione tra lui e Ruby, ed essi non si conoscevano. Jack Ruby agì da solo per uccidere Oswald. Ruby e l'agente Tippit non si conoscevano.*

10) *Tra gli agenti federali o locali « non è stato constatato alcun atto di mancanza di fedeltà, di sovversione o di cospirazione ».*

11) *Oswald agì da solo: tutti i suoi precedenti lo conducevano a compiere gesti crudeli e irresponsabili, mettendo in gioco la sua vita.*

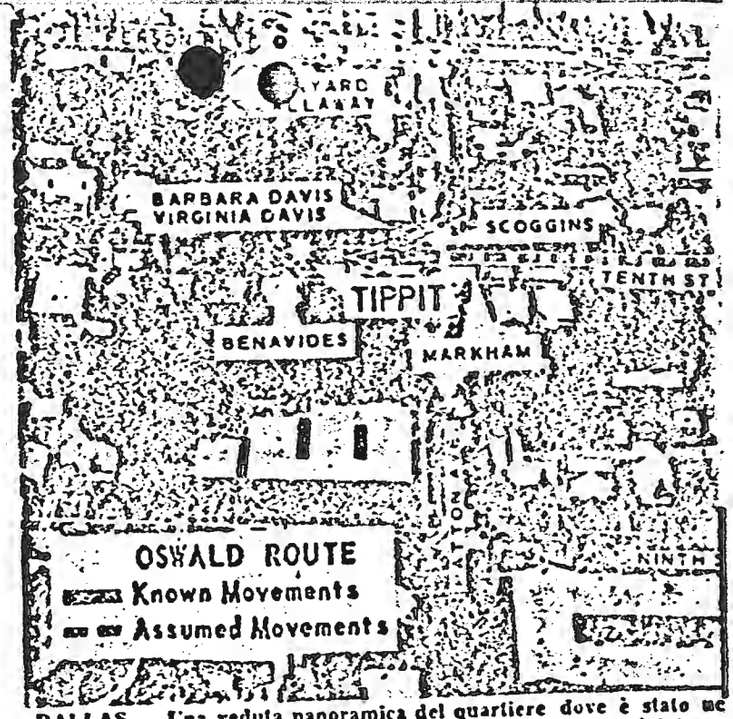
12) *Le crescenti difficoltà di protezione di un presidente richiedono nuovi metodi. Nella vicenda di Dallas il « Secret service » incaricato della protezione di Kennedy « non prese prima dell'assassinio sufficienti precauzioni nei confronti di taluni pericoli potenziali ». Il coordinamento fra l'FBI e il « Secret service » non era sufficiente. Il « Secret service », i cui compiti sono enormi, non prese a Dallas, a causa del suo dispositivo lacunoso, sufficienti misure di protezione preventive, nè appena fu segnalato il pericolo.*

La commissione Warren, che si è sciolta subito dopo la consegna del rapporto al Presidente Johnson, era composta da sette persone. Essa prendeva il nome dal suo presidente, il giudice Earl Warren, presidente della Corte suprema federale degli Stati Uniti. Oltre a Warren, il quale ha 73 anni, hanno fatto parte della commissione, Allen W. Dulles, fratello del defunto segretario di Stato, ed ex capo dei servizi di controspionaggio americani (CIA); John Mc Cloy, banchiere, e diplomatico, considerato uno dei massimi consiglieri della Casa Bianca, il senatore della Georgia Richard B. Russell, presidente della commissione del Senato per i servizi armati e noto esponente razzista; il senatore John Sherman Cooper, del Kentucky; il deputato della Louisiana Hale Boggs; Gerald R. Ford, deputato repubblicano del Michigan, capo del gruppo repubblicano alla Camera dei rappresentanti, capo della organizzazione « goldwaterista » del suo Stato, noto per i suoi legami col FBI.

Bertrand Russell: «I dubbi rimangono»

LONDRA, 27.

Il filosofo inglese Bertrand Russell ha criticato questa sera il «rapporto Warren» definendolo «un documento sgradevolmente incompetente» che ha coperto di vergogna i suoi autori. Russell ha accusato la commissione di mancanza di integrità ed ha aggiunto: «Lo assassinio di un Presidente americano influisce sulla pace del mondo: un complotto per ucciderlo avrebbe le più gravi implicazioni e, per queste ragioni, la commissione Warren è stata costretta a spiegare le anomalie verificatesi nel quadro dell'attentato e nei suoi sviluppi. Con tutte le risorse della Casa Bianca, dello FBI, del servizio segreto, della CIA, e di altri enti governativi disponibili alla commissione, il rapporto di quest'ultima non riesce vistosamente ad eliminare i dubbi sull'ultima versione ufficiale dell'assassinio».



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(Dalla 1. pagina)

piano dell'edificio provenivano dalla stessa carabina»; d) che «*il parabrezza dell'automobile presidenziale fu toccato nella parte interna da un colpo che non lo perforò*»; e) che *le ferite riportate da Kennedy e Connally* «*indicarono chiaramente che i colpi furono sparati dall'alto in basso e da dietro: il presidente fu colpito con due proiettili, un primo che, penetrato dalla nuca, uscì dalla gola e non era mortale, e un secondo che penetrò nella parte posteriore del cranio e fu fatale. Il governatore fu colpito da un proiettile che gli penetrò nella schiena e uscì dal petto, sotto la mammella destra*»; f) «*non esiste alcuna prova*» che i colpi *siano stati sparati dal cavalcavia ferroviario sotto il quale stava per passare l'automobile.*

2) *Furono sparati soltanto tre colpi, uno dei quali probabilmente andò a vuoto. Il rapporto non identifica i moventi di Oswald. Tra i fattori che si suppone abbiano influenzato il gesto attribuito all'ex marine vengono indicati «un profondo risentimento verso ogni autorità, una predominante ostilità verso l'ambiente circostante, un perpetuo malcontento nei confronti del mondo che lo circondava e l'odio verso la società americana».*

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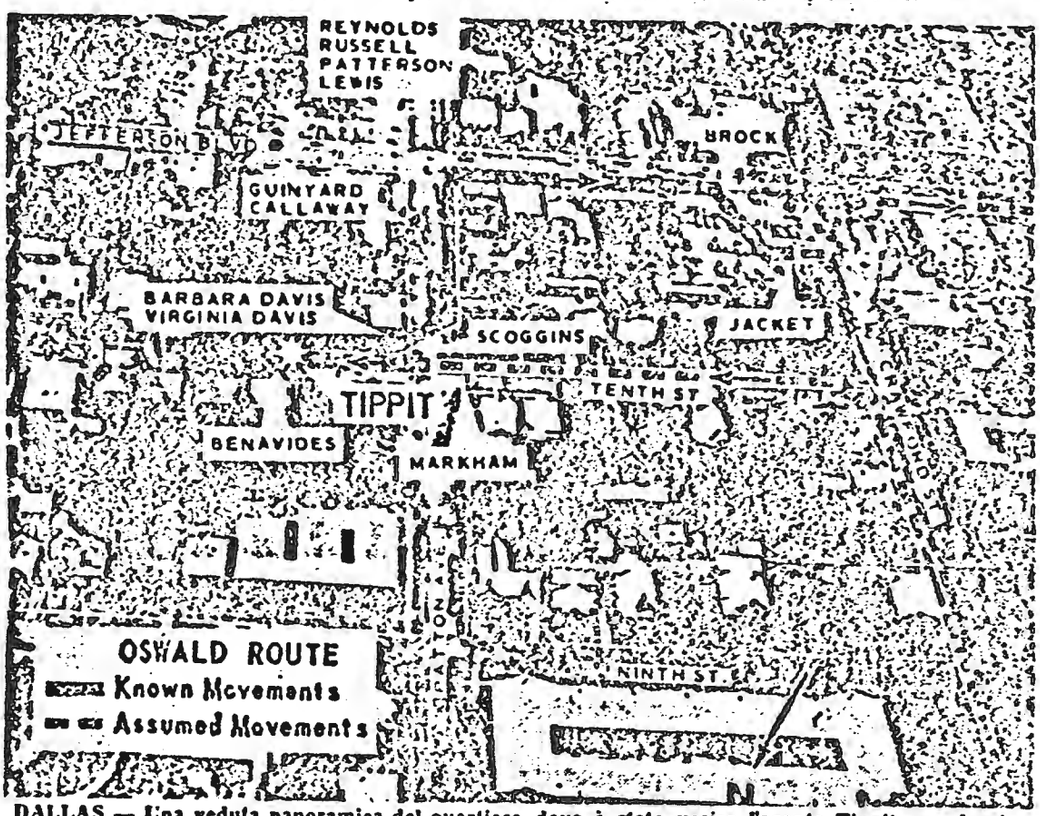
*[illegible] una [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CINQUECENTO PAGINE CHE NON SPIEGANO IL DELITTO DI DALLAS

sponsabile» Oswald rudenti» i poliziotti



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di sparare tre colpi successivi nello spazio di tempo in cui furono tirati: l'arma adoperata permetteva di sparare i tre colpi in questo spazio di tempo. Dopo il suo arresto, Oswald mentì su fatti importanti. Oswald aveva tentato di uccidere il generale Edwin Walker, ciò che «denota un istinto omicida».

5) *Oswald uccise l'agente di polizia Tippit 45 minuti dopo l'assassinio del presidente Kennedy. Questa affermazione è basata: a) su testimonianze oculari; b) sulla scoperta di bossoli vuoti sparati con la rivoltella che egli aveva con sè. Quella rivoltella gli apparteneva. Inoltre, lungo il percorso che Oswald seguì dopo l'uccisione di Tippit, fu trovata la giacca di Oswald.*

6) *Un'ora e venti minuti dopo l'assassinio di Kennedy e trentacinque minuti dopo quello di Tippit, Oswald tentò di uccidere un altro agente di polizia che cercava*

7) *Azione della polizia di Dallas: a) Oswald non fu maltrattato e fu lasciato libero di scegliersi un avvocato; b) la libertà di movimento lasciata ai giornalisti nei locali della polizia creò una situazione caotica che non permise un interrogatorio ordinato e la protezione dei diritti dell'arrestato; c) le molteplici dichiarazioni, spesso sbagliate, fatte alla stampa dalla polizia locale «avrebbero costituito un ostacolo a un processo equo». Queste informazioni «hanno originato dubbi, congetture e timori nell'opinione pubblica».*

8) *Assassinio di Oswald da parte di Jack Ruby: «Nulla permette di pensare che Ruby sia stato aiutato dalla polizia di Dallas per sopprimere Oswald». La decisione della polizia di Dallas di trasferire pubblicamente Oswald da una prigione ad un'altra «non era saggia» e, nonostante le mi-*

ricani) o di qualsiasi altra amministrazione federale. Non esisteva alcuna relazione tra lui e Ruby, ed essi non si conoscevano. Jack Ruby agì da solo per uccidere Oswald. Ruby e l'agente Tippit non si conoscevano.

10) *Tra gli agenti federali o locali «non è stato constatato alcun atto di mancanza di fedeltà, di sovversione o di cospirazione».*

11) *Oswald agì da solo: tutti i suoi precedenti lo conducevano a «compiere gesti crudeli e irresponsabili, mettendo in gioco la sua vita.*

12) *Le crescenti difficoltà di protezione di un presidente richiedono nuovi metodi. Nella vicenda di Dallas il «Secret service» incaricato della protezione di Kennedy «non prese prima dell'assassinio sufficienti precauzioni nei confronti di taluni pericoli potenziali». Il coordinamento fra l'FBI e il*

CHE NON SPIEGANO

IL DELITTO DI DALI

«Irresponsabile» Osw

«imprudenti» i polizi

Londra

Bertrand Russell: «I dubbi rimangono»

LONDRA, 27.

Il filosofo inglese Bertrand Russell ha criticato questa sera il «rapporto Warren» definendolo «un documento sgradevolmente incompetente» che ha coperto di vergogna i suoi autori. Russell ha accusato la commissione di mancanza di integrità ed ha aggiunto: «Lo assassinio di un Presidente americano influisce sulla pace del mondo: un complotto per ucciderlo avrebbe le più gravi implicazioni e, per queste ragioni, la commissione Warren è stata costretta a spiegare le anomalie verificatesi nel quadro dell'attentato e nei suoi sviluppi. Con tutte le risorse della Casa Bianca, dello FBI, del servizio segreto, della CIA, e di altri enti governativi disponibili alla commissione. Il rapporto di quest'ultima non riesce visibilmente ad eliminare i dubbi sull'ultima versione ufficiale dell'assassinio».

DALLAS — Una veduta panoramica del quartiere dove è stato arrestato l'ag... ufficiale del governo e probabile o [illegible] di Kennedy. Dopo il delitto la polizia aveva ordinato di bloccare le strade e l'aeroporto e di fermare ogni persona sospetta. La polizia sospettava o Oswald. Gli altri punti sono quelli fra cui...

«Dalla 3 pagina»

3) Due proiettili provenienti da una finestra dietro il presidente e il governatore Connally. Il primo proiettile colpì Kennedy alla nuca, uscì dalla gola e non era mortale, e un secondo che penetrò nella parte posteriore del cranio e fu fatale. Il governatore fu colpito da un proiettile che gli penetrò nella schiena e uscì dal petto, sotto la mammella destra; f) «non esiste alcuna prova» che i colpi siano stati sparati dal cavalcavia ferroviario sotto il quale stava per passare l'automobile.

2) Furono sparati soltanto tre colpi, uno dei quali probabilmente andò a vuoto.

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5) Oswald uccise l'agente di polizia Tippit di mezz'ora dopo l'assassinio del presidente Kennedy. Quando gli fermarono il taxi su cui si trovava, si mise improvvisamente a sparare da una finestra di destra con la rivoltella che egli aveva con sé. Quella rivoltella gli apparteneva. Inoltre, lungo il percorso che Oswald seguì dopo l'uccisione di Tippit, fu trovata la giacca di Oswald.

6) Un'ora e venti minuti dopo l'assassinio di Kennedy e trentacinque minuti dopo quello di Tippit, Oswald tentò di uccidere un altro agente di polizia

7) Rapporto della polizia [illegible]

8) Assassinio di Oswald da parte di Jack Ruby. «Nulla permette di pensare che Ruby sia stato mandato dalla polizia di Dallas per sopprimere Oswald o [illegible]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Il «giallo» continua

Se quello diffuso ieri dalle agenzie di stampa è un sommario fedele ed esauriente — e non vi è motivo di dubitare che lo sia — il rapporto Warren va molto oltre le previsioni di coloro che avevano preannunciato un documento vacuo e privo di sorprese. Esso non è soltanto questo: è qualcosa di meno, e di più, al tempo stesso. Di meno, perché sembra evidente che i membri della commissione hanno sistematicamente e deliberatamente evitato il confronto con i mille aspetti misteriosi ed inquietanti del « giallo » di Dallas. Di più — vogliamo dire: di più grave — perché, con un'improntitudine che ha perfino qualcosa di candido, essi pretendono di seppellire un dramma che ha commosso il mondo intero controfirmando la versione della polizia.

Nei dieci mesi trascorsi dall'assassinio di Kennedy, una folla di dubbi e di interrogativi è stata proposta — attraverso dichiarazioni, inchieste di stampa, studi e lettere ai giornali — da personalità, osservatori e uomini semplici di ogni paese. Vale la pena di riassumerne la sostanza.

Primo: i colpi che hanno ucciso Kennedy sono stati sparati dall'ormai famoso deposito di libri scolastici o dal cavalcavia che si trovava dinanzi al corteo presidenziale? La versione data dai medici dell'ospedale dopo l'esame delle ferite, depone a favore di questa seconda ipotesi. Anche i poliziotti pensarono che il fuoco venisse dal cavalcavia e si precipitarono verso quest'ultimo, lasciato prima inspiegabilmente incustodito. Successivamente, essi furono richiamati e indirizzati verso il deposito di libri, ciò che diede all'eventuale attentatore appostato sul cavalcavia la possibilità di fuggire indisturbato. Prove effettuate da campioni di tiro riducono al minimo la possibilità che un solo tiratore abbia esploso tre colpi in pochi secondi con l'arma indicata come quella del delitto.

Secondo: perché Oswald fu indicato come il probabile attentatore? Egli era stato trovato in un'altra parte dell'edificio, quindi lasciato libero di allontanarsi. Il suo scontro con l'agente Tippit avvenne in un'altra parte della città: l'intera vicenda è avvolta nel mistero. Nelle mani della polizia, l'ex *marine* fu posto nell'impossibilità di comunicare con chicchessia, compreso il suo avvocato, fino a quando le revolverate di Ruby non gli chiusero la bocca. I precedenti di Oswald non mettono in luce alcun movente plausibile — meno che mai la follia — mentre è accertato che egli ebbe ripetutamente contatti con il FBI e che le sue presunte idee « comuniste » non gli impedirono di occupare, nel dramma, una posizione-chiave. Chi conosce Ruby giudica risibile l'idea che egli fosse animato da sentimenti « patriottici ».

Terzo: l'ambiente. A Dallas, pochi giorni prima, l'ambasciatore Stevenson era stato aggredito dai fascisti e Kennedy sapeva che vi avrebbe trovato un'accoglienza ostile: forse, era informato della stessa esistenza di un rischio specifico. Malgrado ciò, egli non fu adeguatamente protetto. Peggio: si è detto che il percorso del corteo presidenziale doveva essere un altro e che solo all'ultimo istante fu modificato in modo da portare la vittima sotto i colpi dell'attentatore.

Tutto ciò legittima ampiamente il sospetto di un complotto, sospetto che è stato avanzato dai più diversi settori dell'opinione pubblica.

Quale posto hanno tali interrogativi nel rapporto Warren? Il criterio della commissione d'inchiesta è singolare. Di tutte le ipotesi formulate sulla base di essi, si afferma, «non vi sono prove». Per contro, tutto ciò che la polizia di Dallas ha affermato senza prove sufficienti, è dato per certo. Come tale certezza sia stata acquisita, non risulta, almeno dal sommario del rapporto. Ma converrà ricordare le notizie di pesanti pressioni esercitate negli ultimi dieci mesi sulla vedova di Oswald, di testimoni messi a tacere (anche a colpi di fucile), di prove eliminate, di deposizioni manipolate, etc. Infine, è abbastanza significativo che, dopo tutto ciò, la polizia non abbia potuto evitare un biasimo.

Vedremo nei prossimi giorni il testo completo. Ma il senso del documento è chiaro. Ed è difficile affermare che esso serva, come è detto nelle premesse, « il diritto del popolo a conoscere i fatti nella loro interezza e verità », e la causa di quella democrazia americana che, dopo l'assassinio di Kennedy, è sottoposta a minacce senza precedenti.

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ENCLOSURE

dogli il collo, e poi, fuoriuscita dalla gola del presidente, raggiunse Connally.

Questi contesta una simile versione dei fatti: «So bene quello che dico — ha affermato — e sono sicurissimo che udii il primo colpo, mi girai e vidi Kennedy colpito. Quandi mi girai di nuovo e fui colpito a mia volta. E' il primo colpo che ho udito e non il secondo, appunto perchè il secondo mi ha colpito». La ricostruzione stessa dell'attentato appare viziata, dunque, e su di essa l'ombra del dubbio non è il frutto di interessate illazioni, come la stampa americana si ostina a sostenere. Non è facile parlare di «erbaccia», come appunto fa il New York Times.

Le critiche al rapporto vengono comunque anche da alcuni ambienti giornalistici. Interessante la reazione di Thomas Buchanan, il giornalista di Baltimora autore del libro «Chi ha ucciso Kennedy?», tradotto in tutto il mondo. Egli, venuto a conoscenza delle conclusioni della commissione Warren, ha rilevato che questa è stata sottoposta a pressioni, per cui ha preferito svolgere un'opera «da agente di relazioni pubbliche più che da vero e proprio organismo inquirente». Troppo facilmente i membri della commissione hanno accettato la tesi secondo cui il solo Oswald, o comunque un uomo solo, avrebbe potuto mettere in atto il crimine. Egli avanza poi alle risultanze delle indagini queste obbiezioni:

1) L'agente che trovò nel «Dallas book depository» il fucile a cannocchiale parlò nel suo rapporto di un «Mauser» e non di un «modello 91»; evidentemente fu effettivamente trovato un «Mauser», ma successivamente venne portato, nella stanza dalla quale si sostiene siano partiti i colpi che uccisero Kennedy, il fucile italiano.

2) La commissione non ha tenuto conto delle testimonianze di quanti affermano di avere visto in più occasioni insieme Ruby ed Oswald.

3) Non è vero che Oswald sia stato l'autore di un attentato anche contro il gene-

(Segue a pagina 11)

Mentre la stampa america[illegible]stenta piena soddisfazione per le conclu[illegible] della commissione che ha inda[illegible] sull'assassinio di Kennedy, in tutto mondo l'opinione pubblica espri[illegible]delusione e meraviglia di fronte a serie di interrogativi rimasti senza risposte convincenti sul tragico co[illegible]plotto di Dallas. La dichiarazione del governatore del Texas, che rim[illegible] ferito nell'attentato, ne ripropone uno, poche ore dopo la pubblicazio del rapporto, che sconvolge addirittura la ricostruzione dell'assassinio. Warren lo aveva preannunciato alcuni mesi fa: « Alcuni fatti connessi con delitto Kennedy probabilmente non saranno resi noti per varie generazioni

NEW YORK, 28

« Il rapporto della commissione Warren distrugge le basi delle teorie della cospirazione, sviluppatesi come erbaccia in questo paese e altrove », così il New York Times — *come gran parte della stampa americana — sintetizza il consenso degli ambienti ufficiali alle conclusioni cui sono pervenuti i sette membri della commissione incaricata di indagare sulla morte del presidente Kennedy.*

Solo poche ore dopo l'uscita dei giornali del mattino però, serie riserve sono state affacciate da chi ha qualche ragione più dei redattori del New York Times da far valere: il governatore del Texas, Connally, che era nell'auto di Kennedy e rimase ferito nell'attentato. « Nessun rapporto al mondo mi convincerà mai che sono stato colpito dalla stessa pallottola che colpì Kennedy »: questo è quanto egli ha dichiarato apprendendo che la commissione Warren ha sostenuto la tesi secondo cui la prima pallottola colpì mortalmente Kennedy, trapassandogli il collo, e poi, fuoriuscita dalla gola del presidente, raggiunse Connally.

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« Fui ferito dal secondo colpo non dal p

Connally smentisce (era nell'auto di Kennedy) il rapporto Warren

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SARCASMO A PARIGI

Gli echi nel mondo

(Dalla prima pagina)

rale Walker, esponente dell'estrema destra: poichè due investigatori privati hanno potuto accertare che quell'attentato fu compiuto da un ex dipendente del generale.

4) Esisteva un legame — non emerso o non fatto emergere — tra Oswald e i servizi segreti di informazione americani.

Anche l'avvocato Mark Lane ha confermato — dopo la pubblicazione del rapporto — i dubbi che già a suo tempo aveva avanzato sulla possibilità addirittura che sia stato Oswald a sparare dal deposito di libri di Dallas contro l'auto del presidente degli Stati Uniti.

Nonostante tutto i giornali persistono nel definire il rapporto Warren «chiaro, dettagliato, scrupoloso, tecnico», come fa il New York Herald Tribune, secondo cui «pubblici funzionari e persone vogliose di pubblicità parlano a vanvera, complicando il cammino della giustizia».

«Che una serie di incidenti — aggiunge il giornale — abbiano potuto far si che un presidente venisse ucciso e il suo attentatore assassinato a sua volta, non è privo di plausibilità in questo contesto», ma, a suo avviso, una tale supposizione può trovare facile terreno solo in America. «E' in Europa — conclude il New York Herald Tribune, dando una giustificazione "storica" alla sua tesi — che la teoria della cospirazione ha avuto il maggior seguito. E' in Europa che, specialmente negli ambienti di sinistra, vi è la maggiore prontezza a considerare questo triste caso come un complotto mostruoso. La storia dell'Europa è ricca di delitti compiuti a seguito di complotti, primo fra tutti quello che scatenò la guerra mondiale a Serajevo».

Convinti delle conclusioni della commissione si sono dichiarati, naturalmente, il procuratore dello Stato del Texas e il difensore di Ruby. Tonahill, il quale ha colto al balzo l'occasione per ribadire come il biscazziere di Dallas sia stato giustamente spinto ad uccidere l'assassino del presidente dall'evidenza della colpevolezza di Oswald, ora definitivamente confermata. Convinto, infine, anche il fratello di Oswald, Robert, il quale alla TV ha dichiarato che il rapporto Warren ha dissipato ogni suo dubbio sulla colpevolezza del fratello.

Intanto, mentre la tomba di Oswald — che è meta di un notevole afflusso di visitatori — viene vigilata notte e giorno dalla polizia, il presidente Johnson ha ritenuto di far tesoro delle raccomandazioni della commissione circa le misure da adottare d'ora in avanti a protezione della vita dei presidenti degli Stati Uniti. Egli ha deciso di formare subito una commissione, composta del ministro del tesoro Dillon, dall'attorney generale ad interim Katzenbach, dal capo della CIA MacCone, e dall'assistente speciale per gli affari della sicurezza nazionale, Bundy.

MOSCA

Non tutto quello che era segreto ora è chiaro

MOSCA, 28

Una copia in inglese del rapporto Warren è stata inviata stamane dall'ambasciatore americano a Mosca personalmente a Krusciov, accompagnata da una lettera, firmata da Kohler. Altre copie del documento sono state inviate ad un centinaio di funzionari e giornalisti.

Intanto un primo commento al contenuto del rapporto viene fatto stamane dalla Pravda, unico giornale che si pubblica anche il lunedì. In esso si afferma che non tutti i dubbi e i sospetti intorno all'assassinio del presidente Kennedy sono stati dissipati dal lavoro condotto dalla commissione Warren.

«Non tutto quello che era segreto è diventato chiaro», afferma anche la Tass, che ricorda, tuttavia, come già all'inizio delle indagini della commissione, il presidente, Warren, avesse dichiarato che alcuni fatti connessi con l'attentato di Dallas pobabilmente «non saranno rivelati per varie generazioni».

LONDRA

Credevamo che il FBI fosse una cosa seria

LONDRA, 28.

L'aspetto che soprattutto ha colpito la stampa inglese dopo la pubblicazione del rapporto Warren è rappresentato dalle critiche che vengono mosse alla polizia per le gravi responsabilità emerse a carico del servizio addetto alla sorveglianza sulla sicurezza del presidente degli Stati Uniti. Esprimiamo la nostra incredula meraviglia per la catastrofica negligenza dei responsabili della sicurezza del presidente, afferma il Daily Mail. Da noi si era soliti guardare al FBI e al servizio segreto americano come a modelli di efficienza e di prontezza. Questa idea deve essere riveduta drasticamente.

Il Times, tuttavia, affaccia molto diplomaticamente le sue riserve sulle conclusioni di fondo della commissione, scrivendo: «In modo esauriente la commissione esamina l'atmosfera di estremismo e odio che crebbe a Dallas, come altrove nel sud e nel sudovest degli Stati Uniti, intorno alla testa del defunto presidente. I membri della commissione si astengono molto correttamente dal dire che Oswald fu istigato da quella atmosfera; ma solo una mente molto fredda può resistere a questo pensiero».

A sua volta l'organo del partito comunista inglese Daily Worker, sotto il titolo «La commissione Warren annacqua la realtà dei fatti» afferma che il rapporto dell'uccisione di Kennedy ha sostanzialmente gli interrogativi che tutto il mondo si era posto. «Potenti forze politiche — sostiene il Daily Worker — avevano interesse a liberarsi di Kennedy. Ciò che è avvenuto dopo l'assassinio di Kennedy dimostra quanto potenti siano le pressioni delle forze di destra negli Stati Uniti. L'annacquamento del rapporto Warren è un servigio reso ad esse».

COPENAGHEN

Neppure di un passo più vicini alla verità

COPENAGHEN, 28.

«Il rapporto Warren non ci porta neanche di un piccolo passo più vicini alla verità vera sull'assassinio del presidente Kennedy», questo il giudizio di B.T., il più diffuso giornale danese, dopo la pubblicazione delle conclusioni della commissione di indagini sull'attentato di Dallas. «Si ha la sensazione — aggiunge B.T. — che la commissione abbia fatto grandi sforzi per controllare e respingere il dubbio sulla colpevolezza di Oswald. Si ha l'impressione che l'accusa di aver fabbricato un colpevole per nascondere i veri responsabili, rivolta alle autorità americane, inquietasse la commissione a tal punto che per i suoi membri il compito principale è stato quello di respingere tale accuse. Se così è, non vi è riuscita».

Anche l'Extrabladet afferma che il rapporto è «uno strano documento senza alcuna prova. I dubbi anzi sono cresciuti e l'uccisione del presidente Kennedy rimane un mistero. Gli Stati Uniti hanno deluso il resto del mondo con questo rapporto che non fornisce prove concrete».

Più moderate le reazioni negli altri paesi scandinavi. In Svezia si sottolineano le responsabilità della polizia di Dallas, oltretutto per non aver sottoposto a severi controlli in occasione della visita del presidente degli Stati Uniti a Dallas un uomo come Oswald cui si attribuiva tanta pericolosità.

In Norvegia il giornale Morgenbladet prevede che «a cagione del suo contenuto critico il rapporto avrà naturalmente delle conseguenze per le competenti autorità americane, anche se non si osa attendersene per quelle di Dallas».

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SCETTICISMO E SARCASMO

Si afferma che Kennedy fu vittima di una sorte che De Gaulle evitò di misura negli anni critici del dramma algerino

Dal nostro inviato

PARIGI, 28

rapporto Warren ha suato in Francia scetticidubbi, sarcasmo. Se può andar bene per la massa degli americani già pronti ad accettare le quillanti asserzioni in contenute, e la cui opine è stata già plasmata in vedenza con un lavoro ologico accurato — difficile il documento riua a convincere i francesi. francesi fanno sempre fa- a credere — scrive la tista *Paris Presse* — che terà uno "squilibrato" a vacillare, durante alcune la più grande potenza ndiale. I francesi, contrasente al rimprovero che ne loro mosso dai giornai americani, non cedono romanticismo ma peccano, ttosto, per eccesso di logi-

Essi si dicono istintivate: tutto questo non è perchè non è verosimi- Mentre tutto quadra bene si tratta di un assassinio litico di cui un altro assasio ha liquidato l'autore ridurlo al silenzio».

Il quotidiano rivela che stesso generale De Gaulle va confidato agli intimi questa era la sua versioe del crimine, la sua interetazione. «Era chiaro, agli hi di De Gaulle, che Kenedy aveva subito la sorte egli stesso, De Gaulle, era evitato di misura duante gli anni neri del dramma algerino, fra il 1960 e il 61. Anche Kennedy aveva suoi *ultras*». Il rapporto arren non aggiunge un solo ta, dunque, che possa conntire di respingere l'interetazione che fu, in Franquella dello stesso Presinte della repubblica.

Perchè gli americani hanno pubblicato dunque un doumento-fiume che non convincerà nessuno, al di fuori egli Stati Uniti? Il *Figaro* sponde all'interrogativo afermando che questa enorme cumentazione è stata raccolta dalle autorità americane, preoccupate dalla critica dalle ironie suscitate all'estero dalle loro affermazioi per ridurre al silenzio gli scettici. «Ma temo vivamente — scrive il commentatore del *Figaro* — che questa speranza sarà delusa. Non solo perchè molti non sono affatto disposti a rinunciare al loro sarcasmo; ma soprattutto perchè la abbondante documentazione non porta alcuna confutazione decisiva alle critiche serie fatte, fino ad ora, nei confronti della tesi ufficiale». Anzi, il rapporto Warren è di natura tale da aumentare l'incredulità, sia presentando interpretazioni ancora meno credibili della inchiesta di Dallas, sia emettendo, a propria volta, affermazioni che non si fondano su prove, sia appoggiando gli elementi chiave dell'accusa su basi troppo fragili.

I principali aspetti della non veridicità del rapporto Warren risiedono, secondo la stampa francese, nei seguenti punti: 1) non viene provato che Lee Oswald aveva portato l'arma del crimine recandosi al lavoro, quel venerdì mattina. I due soli testimoni che hanno visto il pacchetto di Oswald, lo hanno descritto come troppo piccolo per poter contenere un fucile. Il rapporto Warren — riprendendo una tesi che era già stata scartata perchè non valida — afferma adesso che il fucile era smontato. Chi può credere che Oswald ha avuto il tempo di montare i pezzi staccati del suo fucile prima di potersene servire nei pochi minuti in cui restò solo e quando doveva anche mettere in piedi il sostegno dove appoggiarlo, davanti alla finestra?

2) Non si può essere disposti a credere, come fa la Commissione, alle affermazioni della enigmatica vedova, Marina Oswald, sulle cui dichiarazioni, tuttavia, il rapporto si basa per la identificazione del fucile. E contro ogni verosimiglianza, la Commissione si fida della vedova anche per accettare e far propria la tesi che Oswald era l'uomo che tirò sul generale Walker.

3) Il principale rimprovero che viene rivolto al rapporto Warren è quello di aver messo l'accento, per convincere della colpabilità di Oswald, sulla esistenza di testimoni cosiddetti oculari, testimoni che hanno dato di Oswald descrizioni «dettagliate» vedendolo affacciato alla finestra del sesto piano dell'edificio.

4) Nessuna impronta digitale di Oswald ha potuto essere rilevata sull'arma ritrovata, e Oswald, dopo l'attentato, non presentava nessuna traccia di polvere da sparo sul viso. Il rapporto Warren non dà, in proposito, alcuna spiegazione; nè dà spiegazioni sul fatto che Oswald, il quale era uno dei peggiori tiratori nel reggimento dove aveva prestato servizio, abbia avuto un tiro così preciso su un bersaglio mobile, nè perchè, ritrovato al secondo piano dell'edificio, Oswald non desse segni del minimo affanno dopo la corsa sfrenata che avrebbe fatto attraverso il palazzo, per recarsi dalla finestra del sesto piano, in un tempo record, alla sala del secondo piano.

Insomma, il rapporto Warren potrebbe essere un gigantesco e geniale «falso patriottico», la più grande mistificazione governativa dei tempi moderni, destinato, per ragioni oggi impenetrabili, a seppellire il crimine del 22 novembre scorso. E' una delle ipotesi che vengono ancora fatte di fronte alla titanica e inutile fatica della Commissione americana di inchiesta.

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Secondo il fratello

Oswald «non pensò da solo al delitto»

JACK RUBY IN CARCERE SOFFRE DI ALLUCINAZIONI

DALLAS (Texas), 28

Robert Lee Oswald, fratello di Lee Harvey Oswald, ha dichiarato oggi ad un giornalista a Wichita Falls, dove abita, di ritenere che l'idea del delitto «non sia maturata spontaneamente» nella testa del giovane. «Mio fratello fu senza dubbio influenzato dall'esterno» ha detto Robert.

Il fratello dell'ex-marine, che nei mesi scorsi ebbe ad impugnare pubblicamente una dichiarazione attribuitagli dalla commissione Warren, ha detto di «accettare» le conclusioni del rapporto, ma ne ha rilevato alcuni punti oscuri. Tra l'altro, egli ha sottolineato, in contrasto con quanto risulta dal documento, che Lee «non sapeva guidare».

Le conclusioni della commissione Warren sono state riferite a Jack Ruby, l'assassino di Oswald, nel carcere dove egli si trova rinchiuso dopo la condanna a morte pronunciata contro di lui nel marzo scorso. E' stata la sorella Eva Grant a parlargliene, ma Ruby «ha mostrato di non capire». La signora Grant ha riferito che Ruby appare «inibito da allucinazioni circa persecuzioni antiebraiche» e che «le parole rivoltegli non si imprimono nella sua mente».

I legali di Ruby hanno ottenuto dal giudice Joe Brown un rinvio di trenta giorni per presentare ricorso contro la sentenza. Essi hanno motivato la richiesta con l'affermazione che i verbali del processo non sono ancora pronti.

Fucilata a Dallas contro una mostra su Kennedy

HOUSTON (Texas), 28.

La polizia ha reso noto che qualcuno all'alba di ieri ha sparato due colpi d'arma da fuoco contro una vetrata della sala di un edificio pubblico di Dallas dove era esposta una mostra commemorativa del defunto presidente John F. Kennedy.

Le due pallottole hanno fatto due piccoli fori sulla vetrata al di sopra di una bacheca contenente alcuni appunti del defunto presidente.

Gli echi ne

(Dalla prima pagina)

rale Walker, esponente dell'estrema destra: poichè due investigatori privati hanno potuto accertare che quell'attentato fu compiuto da un ex dipendente del generale.

4) Esisteva un legame — non emerso o non fatto emergere — tra Oswald e i servizi segreti di informazione americani.

Anche l'avvocato Mark Lane ha confermato — dopo la pubblicazione del rapporto — i dubbi che già a suo tempo aveva avanzato sulla possibilità addirittura che sia stato Oswald a sparare dal deposito di libri di Dallas contro l'auto del presidente degli Stati Uniti.

Nonostante tutto i giornali persistono nel definire il rapporto Warren «chiaro, dettagliato, scrupoloso, tecnico», come fa il New York Herald Tribune, secondo cui «pubblici funzionari e persone vogliose di pubblicità parlano a vanvera, complicando il cammino della giustizia». «Che una serie di incidenti — aggiunge il giornale — abbiano potuto far sì che un presidente venisse ucciso e il suo attentatore assassinato a sua volta, non è privo di plausibilità in questo contesto», ma, a suo avviso, una tale supposizione può trovare facile terreno solo in America. «E' in Europa — conclude il New York Herald Tribune, dando una giustificazione "storica" alla sua tesi — che la teoria delle cospirazioni ha avuto il maggior sviluppo. E' in Europa che, specialmente [illegible] vi è la maggiore prontezza a considerare questo triste caso come un complotto mostruoso. La storia dell'Europa è ricca di delitti compiuti a seguito di complotti, primo fra tutti quello che scatenò la guerra mondiale a Serajevo».

Convinti delle conclusioni della commissione si sono dichiarati, naturalmente, il procuratore dello Stato del Texas e il difensore di Ruby, Tonahill, il quale ha colto al balzo l'occasione per ribadire come il bisazziere di Dallas sia stato giustamente spinto ad uccidere l'assassino del presidente dall'evidenza della colpevolezza di Oswald, ora definitivamente confermata. Convinto, infine, anche il fratello di Oswald, Robert, il quale alla TV ha dichiarato che il rapporto Warren ha dissipato ogni suo dubbio sulla colpevolezza del fratello.

Intanto, mentre la tomba di Oswald — che è meta di un notevole afflusso di visitatori — viene vigilata notte e giorno dalla polizia, il presidente Johnson ha ritenuto di far tesoro delle raccomandazioni della commissione circa le misure da adottare d'ora in avanti a protezione della vita dei presidenti degli Stati Uniti. Egli ha deciso di formare subito una commissione, composta dal ministro del tesoro Dillon, dall'attorney generale ad interim Katzenbach, dal capo della CIA MacCone, e dall'assistente speciale per della sicurezza Bundy.

MOSCA

Non tu quello era seg ora è ch

Una copia in rapporto Warren viata stamane d tore americano sonalmente a K compagnata da firmata da Kohl pie del document inviate ad un funzionari e gio

Intanto un prim to al contenuto viene fatto sta Pravda, unico gio pubblica anche esso si afferma c i dubbi e i sosp all'assassinio del Kennedy sono st dal lavoro com commissione War

«Non tutto qu segreto è diventa afferma anche la corda, tuttavia, l'inizio delle in commissione, il Warren, avesse di alcuni fatti cont tentato di Dallas [illegible] e un burocr [illegible]

LONDRA

Creder che il fosse cosa

L'aspetto ch ha colpito la se dopo la pub rapporto Warr sentato dalle vengono mess per le gravi emerse a cari addetto alla si la sicurezza d degli Stati U mo la nostra raviglia per negligenza d della sicurezz te, afferma il noi si era so FBI e al ser mericano con efficienza e Questa idea veduta dram

Il Times, i molto diplo sue riserve ni di fondo sione, scrive esauriente i esamina l'at mismo e ed Dallas, come e nei suoi Uniti, fattori defunto pre bri della co

Le circostanze del delitto erano oscure, tali da coi[illegible]gere nei sospetti il FBI, massimo organismo investigativo federale, e la polizia. L'eliminazione di Oswald, unico indiziato, sotto gli occhi dei custodi della legge, aveva reso brucianti i dubbi e gli interrogativi. Il mondo intero reclamava un chiarimento.

Era chiaro, d'altro canto, che il crimine poneva gli Stati Uniti dinanzi ad un nodo drammatico della loro storia di questi anni. Gli indizi, le inchieste svolte da osservatori interessati alla verità, la discussione che si era aperta nel paese (dopo il crollo della risibile montatura anticomunista, cui ancora certa stampa italiana pietosamente si aggrappa) tutto portava a risalire dai gruppi fascisti, ispiratori dell'agitazione di strada contro Kennedy, ai grandi petrolieri del Texas, ai padroni del «denaro nuovo» dell'ovest, strettamente legato all'industria bellica.

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SI TRATTA, ha scritto Buchanan, «dell'oligarchia più potente e ricca del mondo, si tratta del primo caso nella storia dell'umanità di un'oligarchia composta di individui che non hanno l'istinto degli uomini d'affari, ma quello dei giocatori di azzardo». E ancora: «In nessun posto del mondo si è sentita maggiormente che nel Texas l'ostilità nei confronti di una possibile distensione russo-americana, e in nessun posto si è altrettanto convinti che gli Stati Uniti potrebbero non soltanto sopravvivere ad un attacco nucleare, ma addirittura vincere la guerra, soprattutto se attaccassero per primi, e che il gioco potrebbe valere la candela».

Andare a fondo nella vicenda di Dallas voleva dire sfidare questo blocco, lo stesso che ha sostenuto e sostiene Goldwater nella sua ascesa, voleva dire rischiare il conflitto con la crescente potenza dell'ala più aggressiva dello schieramento politico-economico nazionale. Non lo si è potuto, o voluto, fare. E ciò è apparso evidente fin dal primo istante, dalla composizione stessa della commissione, formata, a parte il vecchio giudice Warren, da rappresentanti delle grandi banche, di Goldwater, degli interessi del sud, degli organismi polizieschi compromessi.

Il documento che costoro hanno offerto al mondo non può certo porre la parola «fine» sotto la tragedia di Dallas. E non soltanto perchè esso lascia aperti tutti i dubbi e tutti gli interrogativi, perchè accoglie prove inconsistenti e rapporti viziati, perchè ignora testimoni e sopprime deposizioni. Esso non può seppellire quella vicenda soprattutto dopo che — con la candidatura di Goldwater alla presidenza — il «complotto» negato nel documento si è venuto spiegando su scala ancor più vasta e investe la stessa democrazia americana.

BERTRAND Russell ha ricordato nei giorni scorsi che l'America doveva la verità non soltanto alla memoria di Kennedy, ma anche al mondo, poichè «l'assassinio di un presidente americano riguarda la pace nel mondo». La stessa posta è in gioco nel confronto che è aperto negli Stati Uniti alla vigilia delle elezioni e che — è opportuno ricordarlo — non si chiuderà con queste. Proprio per questo il *New York Times* si doleva nei giorni scorsi di una campagna che si presenta più con i caratteri di una gara di popolarità che con quelli di un dibattito vasto e chiarificatore sui grandi pro-

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EDITORIAL

Documento inquietante

SONO trascorse appena ventiquattro ore dalla pubblicazione del rapporto Warren ed è già chiaro che le conclusioni della commissione hanno convinto soltanto quella parte della stampa americana ed europea che era decisa in partenza a lasciarsi convincere. Al di fuori di questa zona, le reazioni vanno dalle educate ed implicite riserve del *Times*, che attribuisce a «correttezza» la prudenza del rapporto sulla agitazione della destra a Dallas, alle critiche aperte del *Figaro*, alla dichiarata incredulità del governatore Connally («Nessun rapporto mi convincerà mai che sono stato colpito dallo stesso proiettile che ha ucciso Kennedy»), al rigetto di Buchanan, alla dura condanna di Bertrand Russell, che ha bollato il documento come «incompetente» e «miserevole». E' quanto, del resto, gli stessi osservatori americani avevano previsto.

Perchè, allora, *questo* rapporto? L'interrogativo è tutt'altro che ozioso: ci porta, anzi, al fondo di questioni attuali.

La commissione Warren fu istituita dal neopresidente Johnson il 29 novembre dell'anno scorso. Sette giorni prima, il capo della nazione americana era stato abbattuto a colpi di fucile sulla via principale di una città nota per essere una delle cittadelle della reazione più nera, teatro da tempo di una campagna di odio condotta senza quartiere contro la sua politica e contro la sua stessa persona. Le circostanze del delitto erano oscure, tali da coinvolgere nei sospetti il FBI, massimo organismo investigativo federale, e la polizia. L'eliminazione di Oswald, unico indiziato, sotto gli occhi dei custodi della legge, aveva reso brucianti i dubbi e gli interrogativi. Il mondo intero reclamava un chiarimento.

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E SARCASMO A PARIGI

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Così, per esempio, il rapporto Warren afferma che Oswald portò con sè, recandosi al lavoro, quel venerdì mattina. I due soli testimoni che hanno visto il pacchetto di Oswald, lo hanno descritto come troppo piccolo per poter contenere un fucile. Il rapporto Warren — riprendendo una tesi che era già stata scartata perchè non valida — afferma adesso che il fucile era smontato. Chi può credere che Oswald ha avuto il tempo di montare i pezzi staccati del suo fucile prima di potersene servire nei pochi minuti in cui restò solo e quando doveva anche mettere in piedi?

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Le conclusioni della commissione Warren sono state riferite a Jack Ruby, l'assassino di Oswald, nel carcere dove egli si trova rinchiuso dopo la condanna a morte pronunciata contro di lui nel marzo scorso. E' stata la sorella Eva Grant a parlargliene, ma Ruby «ha mostrato di non capire». La signora Grant ha riferito che Ruby appare «inibito da allucinazioni circa persecuzioni antiebraiche» e che «le parole rivoltegli non si imprimono nella sua mente».

I legali di Ruby hanno ottenuto dal giudice Joe Brown un rinvio di trenta giorni per presentare ricorso contro la sentenza. Essi hanno motivato la richiesta con l'affermazione che i verbali del processo non sono ancora pronti.

Insomma, il rapporto Warren potrebbe essere un gigantesco e geniale «falso patriottico», la più grande mistificazione governativa dei tempi moderni, destinato, per ragioni oggi impenetrabili, a seppellire il crimine del 22 novembre scorso. E' una delle ipotesi che vengono ancora fatte di fronte alla titanica e inutile fatica della Commissione americana di inchiesta.

m. a. m

Fucilata a Dallas contro una mostra su Kennedy

HOUSTON (Texas), 28.

La polizia ha reso noto che qualcuno all'alba di ieri ha sparato due colpi d'arma da fuoco contro una vetrata della sala di un edificio pubblico di Dallas dove era esposta una mostra commemorativa del defunto presidente John F. Kennedy.

Le due pallottole hanno fatto due piccoli fori sulla vetrata al di sopra di una bacheca contenente alcuni appunti del defunto presidente.

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...sta della cospirazione, sviluppatasi come erbaccia in questo paese e altrove », così il New York Times — come gran parte della stampa americana — statuizza il consenso degli ambienti ufficiali alle conclusioni cui sono pervenuti i sette membri della commissione incaricata di indagare sulla morte del presidente Kennedy.

Solo poche ore dopo l'uscita dei giornali del mattino, però, serie riserve sono state affacciate da chi ha qualche ragione più dei redattori del New York Times da far valere: il governatore del Texas, Connally, che era nell'auto di Kennedy e rimase ferito nell'attentato. « Nessun rapporto al mondo mi convincerà mai che sono stato colpito dalla stessa pallottola che colpì Kennedy »: questo è quanto egli ha dichiarato apprendendo che la commissione Warren ha sostenuto la tesi secondo cui la prima pallottola colpì mortalmente Kennedy, trapassandogli il collo, e poi, fuoriuscita dalla gola del presidente, raggiunse Connally.

Questi contesta una simile versione dei fatti: « So bene quello che dico — ha affermato — e sono sicurissimo che udii il primo colpo, mi girai e vidi Kennedy colpito. Quandi mi girai di nuovo e fui colpito a mia volta. E' il primo colpo che ho udito e non il secondo, appunto perchè il secondo mi ha colpito ». La ricostruzione stessa dell'attentato appare viziata, dunque, e su di essa l'ombra del dubbio non è il frutto di interessate illazioni, come la stampa americana si ostina a sostenere. Non è facile parlare di « erbaccia », come appunto fa il New York Times.

Le critiche al rapporto vengono comunque anche da alcuni ambienti giornalistici. Interessante la reazione di Thomas Buchanan, il giornalista di Baltimora autore del libro « Chi ha ucciso Kennedy? », tradotto in tutto il mondo. Egli, venuto a conoscenza delle conclusioni della commissione Warren, ha rilevato che questa è stata sottoposta a pressioni, per cui ha preferito svolgere un'opera « da agente di relazioni pubbliche più che da vero e proprio organismo inquirente ». Troppo facilmente i membri della commissione hanno accettato la tesi secondo cui il solo Oswald, o comunque un uomo solo, avrebbe potuto mettere in atto il crimine. Egli avanza poi alle risultanze delle indagini queste obbiezioni:

1) L'agente che trovò nel « Dallas book depository » il fucile a cannocchiale parlò nel suo rapporto di un « Mauser » e non di un « modello 91 »; evidentemente fu effettivamente trovato un « Mauser », ma successivamente venne portato, nella stanza dalla quale si sostiene siano partiti i colpi che uccisero Kennedy, il fucile italiano.

2) La commissione non ha tenuto conto delle testimonianze di quanti affermano di avere visto in più occasioni insieme Ruby ed Oswald.

3) Non è vero che Oswald sia stato l'autore di un attentato anche contro il gene-

(Segue a pagina 11)

«Fui ferito dal secondo colpo non dal pr

Connally smentisce (era nell'auto di Kennedy) il rapporto Warren

Mentre la stampa americana ostenta piena soddisfazione per le conclu della commissione che ha indagato sull'assassinio di Kennedy, in tu mondo l'opinione pubblica esprime delusione e meraviglia di fronte serie di interrogativi rimasti senza risposte convincenti sul tragico plotto di Dallas. La dichiarazione del governatore del Texas, che r ferito nell'attentato, ne ripropone uno, poche ore dopo la pubblica del rapporto, che sconvolge addirittura la ricostruzione dell'assassini Warren lo aveva preannunciato alcuni mesi fa: «Alcuni fatti connessi delitto Kennedy probabilmente non saranno resi noti per varie generazi

NEW YORK, 28

«Il rapporto della commissione Warren distrugge le basi delle teorie della cospirazione, sviluppatesi come erbaccia in questo paese e altrove», così il New York Times — come gran parte della stampa americana — sintetizza il consenso degli ambienti ufficiali alle conclusioni cui sono pervenuti i sette membri della commissione incaricata di indagare sulla morte del presidente Kennedy.

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LEGAL ATTACHE

Gli echi nel mondo

(Dalla prima pagina)

rale Walker, esponente dell'estrema destra: poichè due investigatori privati hanno potuto accertare che quell'attentato fu compiuto da un ex dipendente del generale.

4) Esisteva un legame — non emerso o non fatto emergere — tra Oswald e i servizi segreti di informazione americani.

Anche l'avvocato Mark Lane ha confermato — dopo la pubblicazione del rapporto — i dubbi che già a suo tempo aveva avanzato sulla possibilità addirittura che sia stato Oswald a sparare dal deposito di libri di Dallas contro l'auto del presidente degli Stati Uniti.

Nonostante tutto i giornali persistono nel definire il rapporto Warren «chiaro, dettagliato, scrupoloso, tecnico», come fa il New York Herald Tribune, secondo cui «pubblici funzionari e persone vogliose di pubblicità parlano a vanvera, complicando il cammino della giustizia». «Che una serie di incidenti — aggiunge il giornale — abbiano potuto far sì che un presidente venisse ucciso e il suo attentatore assassinato a sua volta, non è privo di plausibilità in questo contesto», ma, a suo avviso, una tale supposizione può trovare facile terreno solo in America. «E' in Europa — conclude il New York Herald Tribune, dando una giustificazione "storica" alla sua tesi — che la teoria della cospirazione ha avuto il maggior seguito. E' in Europa che, specialmente negli ambienti di sinistra, vi è la maggiore prontezza a considerare questo triste caso come un complotto mostruoso. La storia dell'Europa è ricca di delitti compiuti a seguito di complotti, primo fra tutti quello che scatenò la guerra mondiale a Sarajevo».

Convinti delle conclusioni della commissione si sono dichiarati, naturalmente, il procuratore dello Stato del Texas e il difensore di Ruby, Tonahill, il quale ha colto al balzo l'occasione per ribadire come il biscazziere di Dallas «sia stato giustamente spinto ad uccidere l'assassino del presidente dall'evidenza della colpevolezza di Oswald, ora definitivamente confermata. Convinto, infine, anche il fratello di Oswald, Robert, il quale alla TV ha dichiarato che il rapporto Warren ha dissipato ogni suo dubbio sulla colpevolezza del fratello.

Intanto, mentre la tomba di Oswald — che è meta di un notevole afflusso di visitatori — viene vigilata notte e giorno dalla polizia, il presidente Johnson ha ritenuto di far tesoro delle raccomandazioni della commissione circa le misure da adottare d'ora in avanti a protezione della vita dei presidenti degli Stati Uniti. Egli ha deciso di formare subito una commissione, composta dal ministro del tesoro Dillon, dall'attorney generale ad interim Katzenbach, dal capo della CIA MacCone, e dall'assistente speciale per gli affari della sicurezza nazionale, Bundy.

MOSCA

Non tutto quello che era segreto ora è chiaro

MOSCA, 28

Una copia in inglese del rapporto Warren è stata inviata stamane dall'ambasciatore americano a Mosca personalmente a Krusciov, accompagnata da una lettera, firmata da Kohler. Altre copie del documento sono state inviate ad un centinaio di funzionari e giornalisti.

Intanto un primo commento al contenuto del rapporto viene fatto stamane dalla Pravda, unico giornale che si pubblica anche il lunedì. In esso si afferma che non tutti i dubbi e i sospetti intorno all'assassinio del presidente Kennedy sono stati dissipati dal lavoro condotto dalla commissione Warren.

«Non tutto quello che era segreto è diventato chiaro», afferma anche la Tass, che ricorda, tuttavia, come già all'inizio delle indagini della commissione, il presidente, Warren, avesse dichiarato che alcuni fatti connessi con l'attentato di Dallas pobabilmente «non saranno rivelati per varie generazioni».

LONDRA

Credevamo che il FBI fosse una cosa seria

LONDRA, 28.

L'aspetto che soprattutto ha colpito la stampa inglese dopo la pubblicazione del rapporto Warren è rappresentato dalle critiche che vengono mosse alla polizia per le gravi responsabilità emerse a carico del servizio addetto alla sorveglianza sulla sicurezza del presidente degli Stati Uniti. Esprimiamo la nostra incredula meraviglia per la catastrofica negligenza dei responsabili della sicurezza del presidente, afferma il Daily Mail. Da noi si era soliti guardare al FBI e al servizio segreto americano come a modelli di efficienza e di prontezza. Questa idea deve essere riveduta drasticamente.

Il Times, tuttavia, affaccia molto diplomaticamente le sue riserve sulle conclusioni di fondo della commissione, scrivendo: «In modo esauriente la commissione esamina l'atmosfera di estremismo e odio che crebbe a Dallas, come altrove nel sud e nel sudovest degli Stati Uniti, intorno alla testa del defunto presidente. I membri della commissione si astengono molto giustamente dal dire che Oswald fu istigato da quell'atmosfera, ma solo una mente molto fredda può resistere a questo pensiero».

A sua volta l'organo del partito comunista inglese Daily Worker, sotto il titolo «La commissione Warren annacqua la realtà dei fatti» afferma che il rapporto dell'uccisione di Kennedy ha sostanzialmente gli interrogativi che tutto il mondo si era posto. «Potenti forze politiche — sostiene il Daily Worker — avevano interesse a liberarsi di Kennedy. Ciò che è avvenuto dopo l'assassinio di Kennedy dimostra quanto potenti siano le pressioni delle forze di destra negli Stati Uniti. L'annacquamento del rapporto Warren è un servigio reso ad esse».

COPENAGHEN

Neppure di un passo più vicini alla verità

COPENAGHEN, 28.

«Il rapporto Warren non ci porta neanche di un piccolo passo più vicini alla verità vera sull'assassinio del presidente Kennedy», questo il giudizio di B.T., il più diffuso giornale danese, dopo la pubblicazione delle conclusioni della commissione di indagini sull'attentato di Dallas. «Si ha la sensazione — aggiunge B.T. — che la commissione abbia fatto grandi sforzi per controllare e respingere il dubbio sulla colpevolezza di Oswald. Si ha l'impressione che l'accusa di aver fabbricato un colpevole per nascondere i veri responsabili, rivolta alle autorità americane, inquietasse la commissione a tal punto che per i suoi membri il compito principale è stato quello di respingere tale accuse. Se così è, non vi è riuscita».

Anche l'Extrabladet afferma che il rapporto è «uno strano documento senza alcuna prova. I dubbi anzi sono cresciuti e l'uccisione del presidente Kennedy rimane un mistero. Gli Stati Uniti hanno deluso il resto del mondo con questo rapporto che non fornisce prove concrete».

Più moderate le reazioni negli altri paesi scandinavi. In Svezia si sottolineano le responsabilità della polizia di Dallas, oltretutto per non aver sottoposto a severi controlli in occasione della visita del presidente degli Stati Uniti a Dallas un uomo come Oswald cui si attribuiva tanta pericolosità.

In Norvegia il giornale Morgenbladet prevede che «a cagione del suo contenuto critico il rapporto avrà naturalmente delle conseguenze per le competenti autorità americane, anche se non si osa attendersene per quelle di Dallas».

TO IL «RAPPORTO WARREN»

inalmente

ucciso Kennedy?

giornale sui « misteri » che hanno accom-
as - Come sono stati « suicidati » numerosi
ri - Il « rapporto » è di 500 pagine di libro

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A quella stessa ora, la compagnia radio-televisiva CBS-TV trasmetterà sulla rete nazionale un programma di due ore durante il quale saranno letti i punti principali delle conclusioni cui sono pervenuti i relatori. Lunedì mattina, infine, il «New York Times» e il «Washington Post» pubblicheranno il testo del rapporto per intero. Si tratterà di circa 500 pagine formato libro, che si ritiene occuperanno in tutto 60 pagine di giornale.

Occorre precisare che il rapporto che verrà pubblicato domenica sera non è altro che il sommario dei 24 volumi che formano il documento. Esso contiene quindi i punti fondamentali dell'indagine, il cui testo completo verrà reso noto nei prossimi sei mesi. Cosicchè, nella impossibilità di consultare la documentazione contenente le «prove», il sommario permetterà soltanto di fare un confronto tra le tesi ufficiali e i dubbi esistenti sul caso Kennedy-Oswald e di richiamare l'attenzione sulle questioni contrastanti che non saranno toccate e rimarranno nebulose.

A questo proposito mi sembra opportuno riportare qui i 25 interrogativi che si è posto il 13 agosto scorso il «New York Herald Tribune», giornale che non si può certo sospettare di antipatie per i conservatori.

Il giornale elenca i 25 interrogativi sotto questo titolo significativo: «Le domande alle quali non si è mai risposto». Eccole.

1) Perchè Kennedy insistette nel voler visitare Dallas, nonostante la rovente situazione creatavi dalla destra?

2) Perchè il corteo presidenziale seguì un percorso diverso da quello ufficialmente annunciato, che lo avrebbe portato lontano dall'edificio dal quale si dice siano partiti i colpi mortali?

3) Perchè le misure di sicurezza erano inadeguate?

4) E' vero che il viadotto ferroviario non era sorvegliato, e perchè?

5) Quanti furono i colpi e quale la rapidità con cui furono sparati?

6) Come si spiegano tutte le contraddizioni nel rapporto medico di Dallas e nell'autopsia di Bethesda?

7) Quale fu la traiettoria seguita dalle pallottole? E il rapporto potrà risolvere la contraddizione tra la ferita d'uscita e d'entrata nel collo di Kennedy?

8) Quanto ci mise il poliziotto Tippit ad irrompere nell'edificio in cui c'era il deposito dei libri? Come fece Oswald nel giro di pochi secondi a scendere dal sesto al secondo piano, a nascondere il fucile e correre poi nella trattoria per sorbire tranquillamente una «Coca-Cola»?

9) Come mai Oswald, un tiratore di [illegible] conto nei «marines», [illegible] tre colpi in pochi [illegible]

[illegible] come mai l'esperto Wa[illegible] agente dell'FBI e Procuratore generale di Dallas, si sbagliò nel definire un Mauser un fucile che in effetti era un Carcano?

11) Che cosa ci dirà il rapporto sulla cronologia? L'attentato ebbe luogo alle 12.30, eppure i giornali locali scrissero subito di un allarme dato sul circuito-radio della polizia alle 12.25 «a causa di eventi che hanno luogo al deposito dei libri».

12) Perchè fu permesso a Oswald di lasciare l'edificio e come fu possibile alla polizia dare l'allarme sulla sua scomparsa alle 12.36, sei minuti appena dopo l'attentato?

13) Saranno chiarite le innumerevoli contraddizioni emerse nella conferenza stampa di Wade: il tempo che impiegò Oswald per fuggire dall'edificio sino al luogo in cui Tippit fu trovato assassinato; il tragitto compiuto dall'autobus preso da Oswald in direzione del deposito-libri e non in senso inverso; il nome falso del tassista ecc.?

14) Oswald e Tippit si conoscevano? E come mai i testimoni danno dell'uccisore una descrizione diversa da quella dell'ex-«marine»?

15) Perchè sono scomparse le persone che assistettero alla cattura di Oswald nel teatro?

16) Perchè Oswald venne interrogato per ore senza concedergli il diritto, spettante a chiunque, di farsi assistere da un avvocato? Dove sono finiti i resoconti di questi interrogatori?

17) Come si spiega che con la «prova della paraffina» si accertò assolutamente la mancanza di tracce di polvere da sparo sul viso e sulle mani di Oswald, quantunque egli fosse accusato di avere sparato a Kennedy con un fucile che inevitabilmente avrebbe lasciato tali tracce?

18) Come si spiegano i favori resi a Oswald da autorità governative statunitensi malgrado la sua «defezione» a favore dell'Unione Sovietica?

19) Come si spiegano le contraddizioni sul fucile di Oswald? E' vero che venne trovato un altro fucile sul cavalcavia sotto il quale doveva passare Kennedy? E' vero che un individuo venne arrestato accanto a quel fucile e che è ancora in stato d'arresto?

20) Quale ruolo ha esattamente avuto in tutta la faccenda Jack Ruby?

21) Come Ruby potè entrare nei locali della questura di Dallas dove uccise Oswald senza essere prima perquisito come avrebbe dovuto?

22) E' vero che i testimoni dell'assassinio di Tippitt sono perseguitati e perchè? E' vero che il figlio della signora Markham, «unica» testimone dell'uccisione di Tippitt, si è «suicidato» in carcere? E' vero che si è «suicidata» in carcere anche una ballerina che era servita da alibi (probabilmente falso) per un altro individuo accusato di avere sparato a un altro teste che aveva visto Oswald fuggire verso il teatro dove fu arrestato?

23) Vi è stata una congiura?

24) E' vero che l'FBI si è adoperato per nascondere la verità sulla morte di Kennedy?

25) Il rapporto Warren farà una parola definitiva o pure lascerà il dubbio circa la verità della versione «ufficiale» e le altre versioni ufficiali?

GIOAN CAPPELLA

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TRA 24 ORE SARA' RIVELATO IL «RAPPORTO W

Il mondo saprà finalmente

come e perchè fu ucciso Kenn

Venticinque scottanti domande di un giornale sui «misteri» che ham pagnato le indagini sul delitto di Dallas - Come sono stati «suicidati» testi e perchè sono scomparsi molti altri - Il «rapporto» è di 500 pagin

Dal nostro corrispondente

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9) E' vero che due individui furono visti al sesto piano dell'edificio? E come potè Oswald, un tiratore di poco conto nel «marines», piazzare tre colpi in pochi secondi?

10) Come mai l'esperto Wade, ex-agente dell'FBI e Procuratore generale di Dallas, si sbagliò nel definire un Mauser un fucile che in effetti era un Carcano?

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17) Come si spiega che con la «prova della paraffina» si accertò assolutamente la mancanza di tracce di polvere da sparo sul viso e sulle mani di Oswald, quantunque egli fosse accusato di avere sparato a Kennedy con un fucile che inevitabilmente avrebbe lasciato tali tracce?

18) Come si spiegano i favori resi a Oswald da autorità governative statunitensi malgrado la sua «defezione» a favore dell'Unione Sovietica?

19) Come si spiegano le contraddizioni sul fucile di Oswald? E vero che venne trovato un altro fucile sul cavalcavia sotto il quale doveva passare Kennedy? E' vero che un individuo venne

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SI PRONUNCIA CLAMOROSAMENTE

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ICCANTO A KENNEDY) SI PRONUNCIA CLAMO

re Connally dichiara

Warren non mi convi

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FD-238 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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UN TESTE CHIAVE (FU FERITO ACCANTO A

Il governatore Co

il rapporto Warr

I colpi furono più di tre: chi «aiutò» Lee Oswald?

La dichiarazione dell'uomo che era accanto a Kennedy inficia la conclusione del documento - Prime reazioni al dossier

Il testo del «Rapporto Warren» («Oswald fu l'assassino di Kennedy, e agì da solo») ha sollevato nel mondo — a poche ore dalla sua pubblicazione — una tempesta di polemiche Lord Bertrand Russell e la madre di Oswald hanno dichiarato che il Rapporto non ha fornito alcuna prova convincente che Lee Harvey Oswald sia stato l'assassino.

L'avvocato Mark Lane ha presentato alla stampa un contromemoriale nel quale inficia punto per punto le tesi del Rapporto

Ma la più clamorosa smentita al Rapporto è venuta dal governatore Connally, che fu ferito a Dallas accanto a Kennedy. Contro la tesi della Commissione che i colpi sparati furono tre, e che uno di questi ferì il governatore dopo aver colpito Kennedy, Connally ha dichiarato che «nessun rapporto mi convincerà mai di questo», insistendo sul fatto che egli fu ferito dopo aver visto colpire Kennedy, quindi fu ferito da un'altra pallottola. I colpi furono, quindi, almeno quattro. Non avendo potuto Oswald spararne più di tre, se ne deduce che gli attentatori dovevano essere almeno due.

● Leggere a pag. 12-13

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SERA» SUL DOCUMENTO DELLA COMMISSIONE WARREN

o» solleva più dubbi

on riesca a scioglierne

lavato la faccia con i piedi? - Incredibile: l'FBI lo interrogò per 12 ore, ente velocità di discesa dell'attentatore e il fantasioso percorso di una i colpi sparati « dovevano » essere 3 - Un colpevole sicuro: la polizia

eco « si sono sbagliati »); ignora tutti gli esperimenti ti da esperti europei per provare che quel moschetto n consentirebbe quell'exploit neanche ad un tiratore cializzato; ignora che almeno per un certo momento me pure provano le foto allegate al « Rapporto ») wald sarebbe stato impacciato nella mira da alberi pposti tra lui e l'obbiettivo che si muoveva a 60 me- di distanza a 18 chilometri all'ora ecc. ecc.

Completamente fallimentare è la ricostruzione dei ti tentata dal Rapporto a proposito dei colpi sparati: si prova che i colpi furono soltanto tre (come la Com- ssione sostiene) si può accettare come possibile la i che l'attentatore fu uno soltanto. Ma se si prova i colpi furono più di tre, si deve concludere che gli entatori furono almeno due (essendo provato che, in el breve spazio di secondi, dal Deposito potevano es- e sparati — se lo potevano — tre colpi e non più). conto della Commissione è: una pallottola (ritrova- colpi Kennedy e poi Connally; una solo Kennedy sono stati trovati i frammenti) ed una andata a oto sul marciapiedi. Ma Connally sostiene che egli un colpo, si girò e vide Kennedy colpito: *dopo di che* fu ferito a sua volta, *da un'altra* pallottola, quindi. essun Rapporto mi convincerà mai del contrario », ha to il Governatore ieri sera. Dunque le pallottole fu- o almeno quattro. Dunque gli attentatori furono al- no due, se anche uno fu Oswald.

Particolarmente curioso è il « trattamento » riser- o dal Rapporto alla prova con la paraffina: come è o, questa rilevò tracce di cordite sulle mani di wald, ma non sul viso, il che avrebbe provato che aveva sparato con un revolver, e che non avrebbe rato con un fucile (il quale ultimo gli avrebbe schizza- la cordite sul volto): secondo la Commissione, Oswald avrebbe potuto essersi lavato il viso »: visto aveva ancora le mani sporche di polvere, se lo forse lavato coi piedi?

Analogamente il rapporto esclude come « non attendi- le » la testimonianza del vicesceriffo Craig che avreb- visto Oswald uscire dal Deposito e prendere un'auto mbler (che dunque non sarebbe andata a pick-up [illegible] tribuli per [illegible] nne la polizia) alle 12.40. Secondo il « Rapporto », ald sarebbe uscito dal Deposito alle 12.33, tre mi- dopo aver ucciso Kennedy: in questi tre minuti bbe avuto il tempo di scendere dal sesto piano mpo calcolato in un primo e 15 secondi), di scam- alcune parole con un poliziotto al secondo piano, re *tranquillamente* (secondo testimoni) una Coca al bar del Deposito.

La prova della paraffina

a controversia sul fucile — che come è noto è du- per mesi, avendo la stampa europea scoperto tutta serie di falsi fotografici operati dalla stampa ame- na — è pressocché scomparsa dal Rapporto: questo de in considerazione il fatto che quei giornali o ammesso di aver falsato le fotografie, ma non tra del fatto che Oswald stesso dichiarò falsa una uelle foto, esibitagli dalla polizia, che lo presen- con l'arma in pugno. Con lo stesso procedimento Rapporto » dichiara « non attendibili » testimonian- indubbio interesse, come quella di un certo Ro- d che affermò di aver visto spuntare due fucili finestra del sesto piano (vengono accettate invece nonianze a favore di un solo fucile). « La prova convincente che gli spari furono soltanto tre — curiosamente il "Rapporto" — è che al sesto piano o trovati solo tre bossoli »: varie testimonianze che gli spari furono di più vengono così eliminate elegantemente; nello stesso modo vengono ignorate quelle secondo le quali spari furono uditi dal cavalcavia.

Il problema delle ferite di Kennedy è « risolto » accettando come definitiva l'autopsia compiuta in segreto all'ospedale militare, e in clamoroso contrasto con il referto dei medici che operarono Kennedy: viene dato come scontato che essi « non voltarono il Presidente e quindi non videro la ferita alla schiena », e che essi si sbagliarono nel diagnosticare che il foro alla gola era di entrata e non di uscita. (Il particolare è importante: se il foro alla gola era di entrata, i colpi erano stati sparati dal cavalcavia, come fece presumere anche il comportamento dell'autista, che istintivamente bloccò l'auto, evidentemente perché aveva individuato gli attentatori *di fronte* a sé; in caso contrario avrebbe accelerato).

I testimoni « saltati »

Tutta un'altra serie di dubbi il « Rapporto » suscita a proposito delle impronte sul fucile (troppo confuse, disse la polizia), sulla eventuale data d'acquisto di esso da parte di Oswald; sul fatto che dai documenti della ditta fornitrice risulta che in realtà Oswald ordinò tutt'altra arma dal Carcano; sull'identificazione del fucile stesso (secondo il « Rapporto », l'ufficiale di polizia che l'aveva in un primo momento definito un Mauser si sarebbe sbagliato; cosa invero inconcepibile dato che sul Carcano era stampata a fuoco la dicitura « Made in Italy »); la discussione sulle pallottole che hanno raggiunto l'auto — una delle quali secondo il « Rapporto » avrebbe seguito uno stranissimo percorso attraverso Kennedy fino a Connally — richiederebbe un capitolo a sé. Così le possibilità di Oswald di conoscere il percorso del corteo di Kennedy, modificato all'ultimo momento, [illegible]

Assolutamente inesplicabile la sceneggiatura dei movimenti di Oswald dopo l'attentato, e che è poi la [illegible] dalla polizia di Dallas, e già punto per punto dalle critiche della stampa europea. [illegible] da interessanti testimonianze; ma una discussione in proposito comporterebbe di risollevare puntualmente tutti i dubbi, già noti ai lettori. Assolutamente nuovo invece, un altro fatto che risulta dal « Rapporto » e cioè che una testimone chiave dell'assassinio di Tippit, rintracciata dall'avv. Lane, non è stata interrogata dalla Commissione, che afferma appunto che la [illegible] testimone che abbiamo interrogato » è un'altra. Ancora più interessante il fatto che la commissione non abbia chiesto a Ruby, l'assassino di Oswald, se egli avesse veramente incontrato l'agente Tippit al Carousel otto giorni prima dell'assassinio di Kennedy: dai verbali risulta che Ruby non ha detto nulla in proposito, perché non gli è stato esplicitamente chiesto. La testimonianza offerta in proposito da Lane, nel « Rapporto » non esiste.

Per concludere. Il testo del « Rapporto Warren » pone più interrogativi di quanti non ne sciolga. In alcuni punti fondamentali, quello ad esempio delle ferite del Presidente, se la cava con dei « probabilmente », « presumibilmente » piuttosto sospetti; esso è categorico soltanto là dove deve sostenere che l'assassino fu Oswald, e solo Oswald (il cui movente sarebbe stato esclusivamente una « scontentezza del mondo circostante »). La sola parte del « Rapporto » che non solleverà obbiezioni, è quella nella quale si sostiene che la polizia di Dallas e l'FBI non presero tutte le misure necessarie a garantire la sicurezza di Kennedy. Su questo, non esiste il minimo dubbio. Il dubbio è su tutto il resto.

ENZO RAVA

LE CONTRODEDUZIONI DI « PAESE SERA » SUL DOCUMENTO DELLA COMM

Il «Rapporto» solleva più di quanti non riesca a scio

La prova della paraffina: Oswald si è lavato la faccia con i piedi? - Incredibile: l'FB senza stendere verbale! - La stupefacente velocità di discesa dell'attentatore e il fa pallottola - Lapalisse spiega perchè i colpi sparati « dovevano » essere 3 - Un co

Ora che il « Rapporto » sull'assassinio di Kennedy è stato pubblicato, si capisce meglio perchè il giudice Earl Warren avesse pianto nell'accettare l'incarico di presiedere la Commissione di indagine e perchè avesse pubblicamente dichiarato: *« Probabilmente una parte della verità non potrà essere resa nota a questa generazione »*. Di più: c'è da chiedersi se è verità la parte che è stata resa nota, o se non è piuttosto uno sconcertante coacervo di omissioni e contraddizioni.

La Commissione (presieduta da una persona al disopra di ogni sospetto quale è appunto Warren, ma formata da un solo competente in questioni legali, da tre razzisti dichiarati e dal rappresentante dei servizi segreti che, più che giudici, avrebbero dovuto essere considerati — nel migliore dei casi — testimoni) ha condannato Lee Harvey Oswald come unico assassino di Kennedy, nel corso di un processo a porte chiuse, in base a testimonianze segrete, e con l'esclusione di un difensore dell'imputato, il tutto in totale contrasto con la procedura americana. Per quanto straordinario possa sembrare, dallo stesso « Rapporto » risulta che la Commissione non poté prendere visione delle dichiarazioni rese da Oswald alla polizia, perchè questa, la FBI e il Servizio Segreto — che interrogarono l'arrestato per oltre dodici ore, nel corso di due giorni — non registrarono nè per iscritto nè al magnetofono quanto egli diceva (dato che le dichiarazioni dell'imputato al momento dell'arresto sono fondamentali per il suo processo, ci sarebbe da presumere che gli organismi di polizia non ritennero opportuno verbalizzarle in quanto non pensavano che Oswald dovesse essere processato!). Di più, la Commmissione ha ritenuto opportuno non condurre indagini per proprio conto, affidandosi per questo all'FBI (mentre si è anche sospettato che Oswald ne fosse stato un agente!).

Quanti furono i colpi sparati?

Non c'è da stupirsi, quindi, se le « conclusioni » del Rapporto coincidono con le stesse tesi che l'FBI e la polizia di Dallas hanno avanzato dieci mesi fa (invero, correggendole e modificandole tre o quattro volte): e cioè che Oswald fu l'assassino, e il solo assassino. Per quanto un intero volume del « Rapporto » sia dedicato alle « Speculazioni e rumori », cioè ai dubbi sollevati dalla stampa europea (come i lettori ricorderanno « Paese sera » ne avanzò un gran numero), dall'avvocato Lane e dal rapporto Buchanan, tali dubbi restano, più forti che mai. E' impossibile elencarli tutti, ci limiteremo a proporne alcuni.

Secondo il « Rapporto », Oswald sparò tre colpi dal sesto piano del Deposito libri, sbagliandone uno, centrando con un altro il collo del Presidente (questa pallottola, uscita dalla gola di Kennedy, avrebbe poi ferito il governatore Connally) e centrandone un secondo nella nuca del Presidente stesso (un frammento di questa seconda avrebbe scheggiato dall'interno il parabrezza dell'auto): secondo la commissione col Mannlicher-Carcano 91 è possibile centrare due o tre colpi in 4-7 secondi, dato che si tratterebbe di un'arma molto precisa, che consentirebbe un simile exploit non solo ad un tiratore esperto come sarebbe stato Oswald, ma anche ad un mediocre.

Questa ricostruzione dei fatti pare ignorare che la circostanza che Oswald fosse un tiratore esperto fu smentita (« Ho letto male nei ruolini ») dallo stesso ufficiale dei marines che l'aveva dichiarata. Ignora il fatto che il pacco nel quale Oswald avrebbe nascosto il fucile per portarlo al deposito sarebbe stato notevolmente più corto delle misure del Carcano (o meglio, la commissione dichiara che i due testi che videro il pacco « si sono sbagliati »); ignora tutti gli esperimenti fatti da esperti europei per provare che quel moschetto non consentirebbe quell'exploit neanche ad un tiratore specializzato; ignora che almeno per un certo momento (come pure provano le foto allegate al « Rapporto ») Oswald sarebbe stato impacciato nella mira da alberi frapposti tra lui e l'obbiettivo che si muoveva a 60 metri di distanza a 18 chilometri all'ora ecc. ecc.

Completamente fallimentare è la ricostruzione dei fatti tentata dal Rapporto a proposito dei colpi sparati: se si prova che i colpi furono soltanto tre (come la Commissione sostiene) si può accettare come possibile la tesi che l'attentatore fu uno soltanto. Ma se si prova che i colpi furono più di tre, si deve concludere che gli attentatori furono almeno due (essendo provato che, in quel breve spazio di secondi, dal Deposito potevano essere sparati — se lo potevano — tre colpi e non più). Il conto della Commissione è: una pallottola (ritrovata) colpì Kennedy e poi Connally; una solo Kennedy (ne sono stati trovati i frammenti) ed una andata a vuoto sul marciapiedi. Ma Connally sostiene che egli udì un colpo, si girò e vide Kennedy colpito: *dopo di che* egli fu ferito a sua volta, *da un'altra* pallottola, quindi: « Nessun Rapporto mi convincerà mai del contrario », ha detto il Governatore ieri sera. Dunque le pallottole furono almeno quattro. Dunque gli attentatori furono almeno due, se anche uno fu Oswald.

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Analogamente il rapporto esclude come « non attendibile » la testimonianza del vicesceriffo Craig che avrebbe visto Oswald uscire dal Deposito e prendere un'auto Rambler (che dunque non sarebbe andato a piedi all'autobus, per pigliare successivamente un taxi, come sostenne la polizia) alle 12.40. Secondo il « Rapporto », Oswald sarebbe uscito dal Deposito alle 12.33, tre minuti dopo aver ucciso Kennedy: in questi tre minuti avrebbe avuto il tempo di scendere dal sesto piano (tempo calcolato in un primo e 15 secondi), di scambiare alcune parole con un poliziotto al secondo piano, di bere *tranquillamente* (secondo testimoni) una Coca cola al bar del Deposito.

La prova della paraffina

La controversia sul fucile — che come è noto è durata per mesi, avendo la stampa europea scoperto tutta una serie di falsi fotografici operati dalla stampa americana — è pressocchè scomparsa dal Rapporto: questo prende in considerazione il fatto che quei giornali hanno ammesso di aver falsato le fotografie, ma non si cura del fatto che Oswald stesso dichiarò falsa una di quelle foto, esibitagli dalla polizia, che lo presentava con l'arma in pugno. Con lo stesso procedimento il « Rapporto » dichiara « non attendibili » testimonianze d'indubbio interesse, come quella di un certo Rowland che affermò di aver visto spuntare due fucili dalla finestra del sesto piano (vengono accettate invece testimonianze a favore di un solo fucile). « La prova più convincente che gli spari furono soltanto tre — dice curiosamente il " Rapporto " — è che al sesto piano furono trovati solo tre bossoli »: varie testimonianze che gli spari
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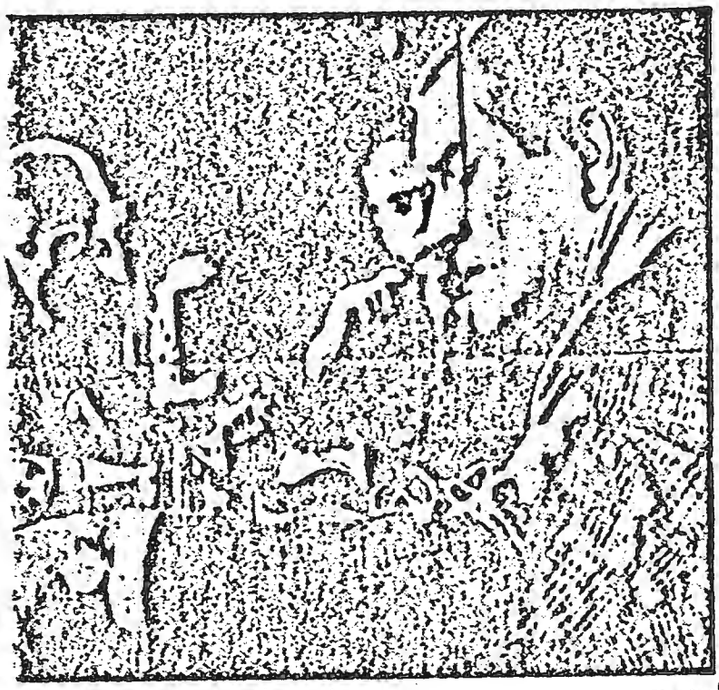
DALLAS ACCANTO A KENNEDY

LLY RESPINGE e conclusioni di Warren

ıtore del Texas si trovava sulla macchina del Presidente rapporto mi convincerà mai di essere stato colpito dal- pallottola che uccise Kennedy...» — Una parte delle dell'inchiesta sarà resa pubblica soltanto fra 75 anni



governatore del Texas, Connally, mentre espone il suo punto di vista rren. (Radiofoto ANSA-Paese Sera)

NEW YORK, 30 — Nel coro dei favorevoli apprezzamenti della maggior parte della stampa americana e europea al rapporto Warren, una dichiarazione del governatore del Texas, Tom Connally, che fu ferito pochi momenti dopo Kennedy mentre si trovava sull'auto presidenziale, ha riproposto con la forza della testimonianza di uno dei protagonisti della tragedia di Dallas, e della cui autorità nessuno può dubitare, un più attento esame di tutta la drammatica vicenda.

Connally ha detto: «Nessun rapporto al mondo mi convincerà mai che sono stato colpito dalla stessa pallottola che uccise Kennedy. So bene quello che dico — ha continuato il governatore del Texas — udii il primo colpo, mi girai e vidi Kennedy colpito. Quando mi girai di nuovo, fui colpito a mia volta. E' il primo colpo che ho udito: non il secondo, appunto perchè da esso colpito».

La parola fine che il rapporto Warren vuol porre sotto la tragica giornata texana discende non da prove oggettive ma da un convincimento soggettivo dei membri della Commissione, in base a circostanze che per molteplici motivi non possono essere qualificate prove. Verranno pubblicati nei prossimi giorni gli allegati del Rapporto ma, in base ad una dichiarazione di Warren, una parte delle risultanze dell'inchiesta di Warren, rimarrà segreta e verrà resa pubblica non prima di 75 anni.

● A pag. 8 i particolari

tragica giornata di Dallas, è proseguita sulla stampa del mondo intero, trova nel rapporto testé pubblicato ampio motivo per divampare di nuovo.

Nessuno intende affermare che Earl Warren, presidente della Corte Suprema degli Stati Uniti avesse davanti a sé un compito facile: una inchiesta criminale assai complessa si aggiungeva a un fascio di implicazioni politiche tanto gravi da diventare con ogni probabilità predominanti e proponeva una scelta precisa: o andare fino in fondo a tutti gli indizi e collegare rigorosamente tutte le testimonianze e tutte le risultanze in modo da dare risposte verosimili e persuasive ai tanti interrogativi che il clamoroso «caso» ha portato con sé, o preferire una ipotesi lenificante che servisse, come elemento di narcosi politica, a convincere il cittadino americano della buona salute del proprio organismo sociale. In altre parole: o scoprire, attraverso la verità, una tara grave, o attraverso una manipolazione della verità, nasconderla.

Warren e i suoi colleghi di commissione hanno preferito (o sono stati indotti a preferire) la seconda strada; eppure era ben chiaro che la civiltà e la democrazia americana sarebbero state servite assai meglio dalla denuncia delle responsabilità reali (ed aveva oltre tutto un margine abbastanza largo per sopportarle). Ma l'attualità politica, la stessa campagna elettorale in corso negli Stati Uniti ci indicano, in fondo, che lo stesso odio da cui è uscito il delitto di Dallas non è la caratteristica patologica di un qualche Oswald, ma il nutrimento — ideologico, diremmo — di una sezione importante politicamente, e nient'affatto trascurabile anche sul piano statistico, dello scacchiere economico e civile statunitense. La nomina del senatore Goldwater a candidato del partito repubblicano, il partito che fu di Lincoln, ce ne sembra il simbolo più clamoroso.

Il rapporto Warren avrebbe potuto denunciare attraverso la resultanza di un caso-limite quale l'assassinio del Presidente degli Stati Uniti, metodologia e ramificazioni di uno specifico fascismo nordamericano che sta giocando le sue carte dietro ad una radicalizzazione, che vuole presentarsi come rispettabile, della vita politica del paese. Non lo ha fatto pur sapendo, come ricordava appena pochi giorni fa Bertrand Russell, che gli Stati Uniti dovevano la verità non solo al popolo americano ma anche al mondo che si sente coinvolto, con la propria pace, nell'assassinio di un presidente americano.

La commissione Warren ha preferito la cosmetica alla chirurgia e l'ascesso, al coperto di una dubbia anestesia, rimane con tutto il suo pericolo. E il prestigio degli Stati Uniti, di fronte al mondo, non ne guadagna.

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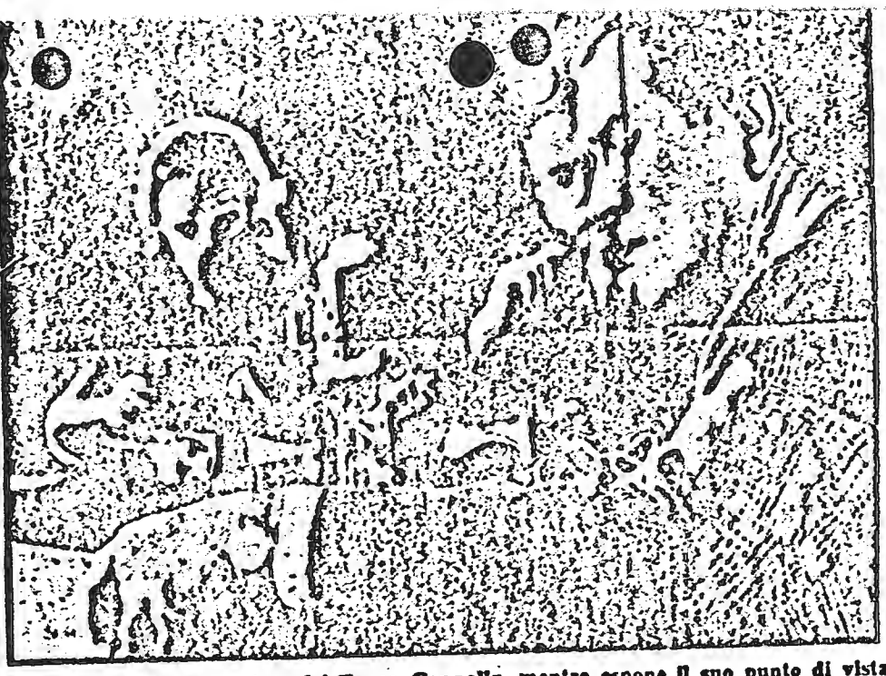

DALLAS — Il governatore del Texas, Connally, mentre espone il suo punto di vista sul rapporto Warren. (Radiofoto ANSA-Paese Sera)

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FU COLPITO A DALLAS ACCANTO A KENNEDY

CONNALLY RESPING

le conclusioni di Warren

24 ORE

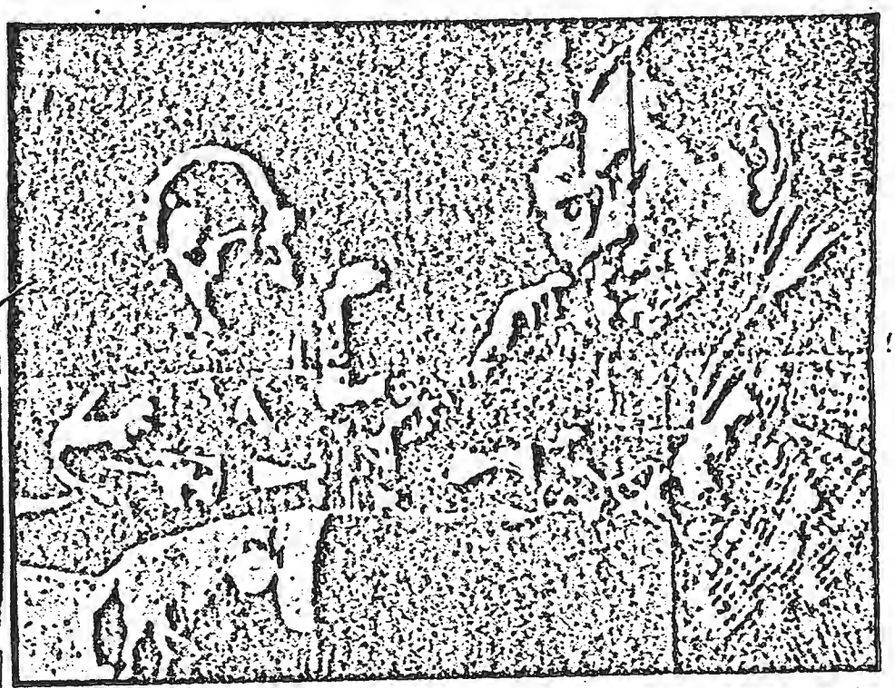
Una operazione di narcosi

Il rapporto probabilmente non convincerà gli storici che la commissione Warren abbia stabilito la piena verità sull'assassinio del Presidente Kennedy — scriveva ieri James Reston sul *New York Times*. E l'opinione del noto commentatore americano deve essere completamente condivisa. Il fatto è, però, che il rapporto Warren, oltre- né gli storici non convince nemmeno le opinioni pubbliche e la polemica che nel corso di dieci mesi, dalla tragica giornata di Dallas, proseguita sulla stampa del mondo intero, trova nel rapporto testé pubblicato ampio motivo per divampare di nuovo.

Nessuno intende affermare che Earl Warren, presidente della Corte Suprema degli Stati Uniti avesse davanti a sé un compito facile: una inchiesta criminale assai complessa si agglomerava a un fascio di implicazioni politiche tanto gravida diventare con ogni probabilità predominanti e proponeva una scelta precisa: è andare fino in fondo a tutti gli indizi e collegare rigorosamente tutte le testimonianze e tutte le risultanze in modo da dare risposte verosimili e persuasive ai tanti interrogativi che il clamoroso «caso» ha portato con sé, o preferire una ipotesi lenificante che servisse, come elemento di narcosi politica a convincere il cittadino americano della buona salute del proprio organismo sociale. In altre parole: scoprire, attraverso la verità, una tara grave, o attraverso una manipolazione della verità, nasconderla.

Warren e i suoi colleghi della commissione hanno preferito (o sono stati indotti a preferire) la seconda via; eppure era ben chiaro che la civiltà e la democrazia americana sarebbero state servite assai meglio dalla denuncia delle responsabilità reali (ed esse va oltre tutto un margine abbastanza largo per sopportarle). Ma l'attualità politica, la stessa campagna elettorale in corso negli Stati Uniti ci indicano in fondo, che lo stesso clima da cui è uscito il delitto di Dallas non è la cir-

Il governatore del Texas si trovava sulla macchina del Presi
«Nessun rapporto mi convincerà mai di essere stato colpito la stessa pallottola che uccise Kennedy...» — Una parte risultanze dell'inchiesta sarà resa pubblica soltanto fra 75



DALLAS — Il governatore del Texas, Connally, mentre espone il suo punto di vista sul rapporto Warren. (Radiofoto ANSA-Paese Sera)

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generale Edwin Walker, noto elemento fascistizzante, fissato sulla tesi di un «complotto comunista internazionale» e, infine, l'avv. Mark Lane.

A questa «terna» del resto non omogenea (una madre, un generale reazionario, e un noto penalista) manca però quello che può essere considerato fino a questo momento il più insidioso «siluro» alla buona navigazione del Rapporto Warren. Com'è noto, ieri — ne abbiamo già dato notizia nelle nostre precedenti edizioni — il governatore del Texas, Tom Conolly, che si trovava nella vettura presidenziale e che fu ferito qualche istante dopo che Kennedy era già stato colpito, ha dichiarato: «Nessun rapporto al mondo mi convincerà mai che sono stato colpito dalla stessa pallottola che colpì Kennedy». Di questa esplosiva reazione all'uscita del volume di 888 pagine, i grandi giornali americani non hanno fatto parola, mentre le agenzie la inseriscono quasi di soppiatto nell'elenco delle ipotesi. Connolly ha aggiunto: «So bene quello che dico. Udii il primo colpo, mi girai e vidi Kennedy colpito. Quando mi girai di nuovo, fui colpito a mia volta. E' il primo colpo che ho udito: non il secondo, appunto perchè da esso colpito». In base a quanto dice

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Nei prossimi giorni saranno pubblicati i volumi con... ...i i verbali delle testi... ...nze, di numero ancora in... ...to ma che superer probabilmente la ventina. Tra le testimonianze vi sarà quella, inedita e anche in precedenza ignota al pubblico, di Jacqueline Kennedy. E' però assai probabile che il materiale completo non sia mai pubblicato, come avvertì Warren fin dal principio dei lavori della Commissione. Resterà segreta, ad esempio, una parte del materiale riguardante le informazioni fornite dall'URSS e da Cuba e alcuni «rapporti confidenziali» sulle attività dell'FBI e della Central Intelligence Agency, tratti in parte da fonti del servizio segreto. Questi segreti saranno depositati assieme agli altri, negli archivi nazionali, dietro porte blindate e non saranno tirati fuori prima di 75 anni.

Tra questi materiali segreti non vi sarà però il testo stenografico o l'incisione su nastro magnetico della deposizione di Oswald resa subito dopo il suo arresto, nelle prigioni di Dallas. E non perchè tale materiale sia depositato altrove ma semplicemente perchè non esiste. Possibile che una polizia — ed una polizia come quella di Dallas, abituata da una grande esperienza all'interrogatorio di assassini — si sia «dimenticata» di stendere un verbale dell'imputato? Ma fu Oswald imputato, fin dal primo interrogatorio, di assassinio del presidente Kennedy? Il rapporto Warren afferma che Oswald uccise Kennedy ma la polizia non ha il verbale del primo interrogatorio dell'«imputato».

Con particolare impegno si è fatto ricorso ai metodi di polizia scientifica, pur senza raggiungere una prova conclusiva, per accertare se Oswald, proprietario del fucile e in possesso di questo, avesse materialmente fatto fuoco con quell'arma. E' stata eseguita — com'è noto — la prova della paraffina, con reazione positiva per le mani ma non per la guancia destra. Un altro tentativo è stato fatto esponendo i calchi di paraffina rilevati su Oswald all'azione del reattore nucleare di Oak Ridge, mediante la tecnica della «attivazione neutronica» che mette alla luce alcune sostanze indicative della presenza di polvere da sparo sulla persona su cui sono stati presi calchi. Questa analisi non ha prodotto però elementi conclusivi perchè sono state trovate tracce di tali sostanze sia all'interno sia all'esterno dei calchi, ciò che è stato probabilmente causato da un lavaggio (?) trattamento dei calchi durante il trasporto. Non [illegible]

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...NI PER L'ASSASSINIO DI KENNEDY

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Dal nostro corrispondente

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Le decisioni di Lyndon Johnson — la formazione di un comitato di quattro ministri per vigilare sulla buona esecuzione della raccomandazione della Commissione Warren — più che un sostegno al Rapporto sono da considerarsi, a questo proposito, come un tentativo, del resto abbastanza scoperto, «di iniziare il tutto da una pagina bianca».

Lo stesso fatto secondo cui i grandi organi di informazione si sforzano di ridurre a tre coloro i quali «non credono» a quanto è scritto nel voluminoso Rapporto — andato a ruba in poche ore — è un altro sintomo della volontà espressa unanimemente dagli ambienti dirigenti americani, democratici e repubblicani, di «isolare» gli increduli ed accreditare con la forza del numero e del fragore propagandistico la tesi di Lee Harvey Oswald «mente malata» come il solo responsabile della morte di un presidente degli Stati Uniti d'America, e di Jack Ruby, altra mente malata, come l'uomo che si crede in diritto di far giustizia da sè. I tre «increduli» sono la madre di Oswald, definita in un'intervista resa ad un settimanale USA da uno dei membri della Commissione, come una donna «aggressiva, dogmatica, singolarmente irosa»; il generale Edwin Walker, noto elemento fascistizzante, fissato sulla tesi di un «complotto comunista internazionale» e, infine, l'avv. Mark Lane.

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LE REAZIONI AL VOLUME SULLE INDAGINI

Fondate obiezioni al

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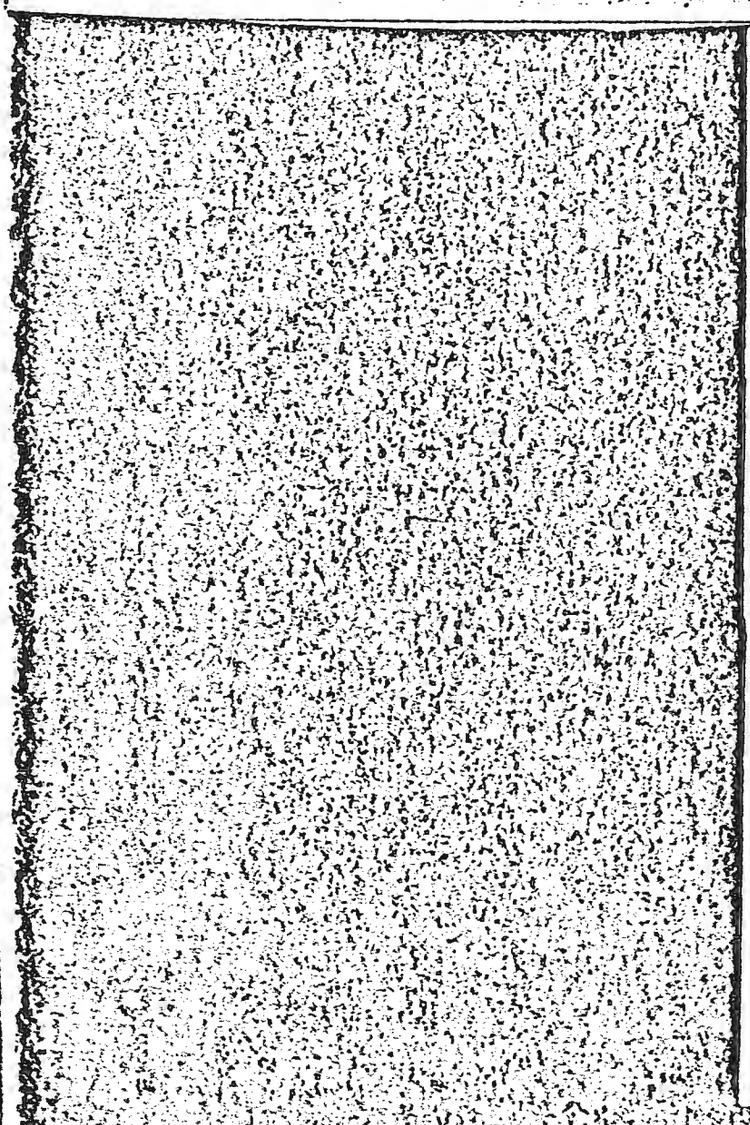

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A questa «terna non omogenea fu un generale reazio noto penalista) m quello che può es derato fino a quest il più insidioso «s buona navigazione porto Warren. Co ieri — ne abbiamo notizia nelle nostre ti edizioni — il g del Texas, Tom Co si trovava nella ve sidenziale «che fu che istante dopo che era già stato colpito rato: «Nessun ra mondo mi convince sono stato colpito d pallottola che colpì Di questa esplosiva all'uscita del volu pagine, i grandi m mericani non hanno rola, mentre le a inseriscono quasi d to nell'elenco delle Connolly ha aggiu bene quello che dis primo colpo, mi gi Kennedy colpito. Q girai di nuovo, fui mia volta. E' il pri che ho udito; non i appunto perchè da pito». In base a qu

Nel volume il riferimento al clima di odio scatenato contro Kennedy

Da Washington corrispondenza

NEW YORK, 30 — « Nessun lettore contemporaneo può erigersi a Corte d'Appello capace di capovolgere il verdetto dei sette commissari. Poiché Oswald è morto e non poté parlare in sua difesa, non è possibile dire, e i commissari non lo dicono, che questo verdetto è conclusivo. Il tentativo di raggiungere un verdetto finale su Oswald è ora nelle mani degli storici ». Lo ha scritto il più noto giornalista americano, Walter Lippmann. In altre parole: *fino a qui*, sono giunti gli uomini di legge; *oltre*, debbono andare gli storici. Il fatto però che si senta l'esigenza di andare « oltre », è già di per sé la migliore dimostrazione che molti dei nodi della tragedia di Dallas non sono stati sciolti, che molto, forse tutto, resta « aperto ».

Una delle circostanze che il Rapporto Warren non ha nemmeno di sfuggita preso in considerazione è il clima politico in cui lo attentato del 22 novembre si compì. Com'è possibile — si rileva — trascurare la campagna di intimidazione e di odio che si volle scatenare contro John Kennedy, fino al punto di affiggere sui muri di numerose città, manifesti con la foto del presidente e, a caratteri cubitali, la scritta « Ricercato per tradimento »? Nemmeno in via indiretta si è fatto riferimento alla influenza che circoli ultrareazionari, come la John Birch Society e il KKK possano aver esercitato sulla « mente malata » Oswald.

Del tutto assente, anche nelle cronache di ieri delle ripercussioni, dei giornali americani, il fatto che i verbali dei primi interrogatori di Lee Oswald siano scomparsi o che comunque non appaiano nel voluminoso Rapporto Warren. Molto spazio invece viene dedicato ai risultati della inchiesta condotta in tutti gli Stati della Confederazione, secondo sui « quasi un terzo degli americani pianse all'annuncio della morte di Kennedy ». Questa profonda reazione psicologica è stata certamente ravvivata dall'enorme diffusione che il rapporto della Commissione Warren ha ricevuto e riceverà nei prossimi giorni, « in vista ormai del traguardo elettorale ». Saranno molti coloro — si afferma — che condivideranno lo stato di animo del fratello dello Scomparso, Robert Kennedy il quale, ieri, ha dovuto interrompere la sua intensa campagna elettorale per l'emozione causatagli dalla lettura del volume. Si informa anche che Bob Kennedy ha trascorso la mattinata in raccoglimento, assieme alla vedova del presidente, Jacqueline.

Tutti questi particolari svolgono una funzione non trascurabile nella propaganda elettorale, sfruttando il sentimento di una immensa parte della popolazione.

Il partito democratico e i suoi servizi propagandistici non hanno nascosto che la pubblicazione del documento risveglierà anche in molti un senso di rivolta provocato nel novembre scorso « per i metodi di violenza, l'intolleranza, gli estremismi che sono dottrina di alcuni movimenti ultrareazionari, come la John Birch Society, che il candidato repubblicano Barry Goldwater non ha avuto il coraggio di condannare apertamente e abbastanza energicamente ».

La Washington Post, infatti, constatato il suo compiacimento che « un altro capitolo di Confusione giornalistica che furono [illegible] possa [illegible] pubblicazione. La sola [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LA PUBBLICAZIONE DEL VOLUME E LA CAMPAGNA ELETTORALE

Il Rapporto Warren «aiuterà Johnson»

Lippman afferma che il verdetto conclusivo spetta agli storici - Manca nel volume il riferimento al clima di odio scatenato contro Kennedy

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NEW YORK, 30 — « Nessun lettore contemporaneo può erigersi a Corte d'Appello capace di capovolgere il verdetto dei sette commissari. Poiché Oswald è morto e non poté parlare in sua difesa, non è possibile dire, e i commissari non lo dicono, che questo verdetto è conclusivo. Il tentativo di raggiungere un verdetto finale su Oswald è ora nelle mani degli storici ». Lo ha scritto il più noto giornalista americano, Walter Lippmann. In altre parole: *fino a qui*, sono giunti gli uomini di legge; *oltre*, debbono andare gli storici. Il fatto però che si senta l'esigenza di andare « oltre », è già di per sé la migliore dimostrazione che molti dei nodi della tragedia di Dallas non sono stati sciolti, che molto, forse tutto, resta « aperto ».

Una delle circostanze che il Rapporto Warren non ha nemmeno di sfuggita preso in considerazione è il clima politico in cui lo attentato del 22 novembre si compì. Com'è possibile — si rileva — trascurare la campagna di intimidazione e di odio che si volle scatenare contro John ennedy, fino al punto di affiggere sui muri di numerose città manifesti con la foto del presidente e, a caratteri cubitali, la scritta « Ricercato per tradimento »? Nemmeno in via indiretta si è fatto riferimento alla influenza che circoli ultrareazionari, come la John Birch Society e il KKK possano aver esercitato sulla « mente malata » Oswalld.

Del tutto assente, anche nelle cronache di ieri delle ripercussioni, dei giornali americani, il fatto che i verbali dei primi interrogatori di Lee Oswald siano scomparsi o che comunque non appaiano nel voluminoso Rapporto Warren. Molto spazio invece viene dedicato ai risultati della inchiesta condotta in tutti gli Stati della Confederazione, secondo sui « quasi un terzo degli americani pianse all'annuncio della morte di Kennedy ». Questa profonda reazione psicologica è stata certamente ravvivata dall'enorme diffusione che il rapporto della Commissione Warren ha ricevuto e riceverà nei prossimi giorni, « in vista ormai del traguardo elettorale ». Saranno molti coloro — si afferma — che condivideranno lo stato di animo del fratello dello Scomparso, Robert Kennedy il quale, ieri, ha dovuto interrompere la sua intensa campagna elettorale per l'emozione causatagli dalla lettura del volume. Si informa anche che Bob Kennedy ha trascorso la mattinata in raccoglimento, assieme alla vedova del presidente, Jacqueline.

Tutti questi particolari svolgono una funzione non trascurabile nella propaganda elettorale, sfruttando il sentimento di una immensa parte della popolazione.

Il partito democratico e i suoi servizi propagandistici non hanno nascosto che la pubblicazione del documento risveglierà anche in molti un senso di ri volta provocato nel novembre scorso « per i metodi di violenza. l'intolleran-

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ATORE RUSSELL, MEMBRO DELLA COMMISSIONE WARREN

A, 5 OCT 64

attendibili le rivelazioni vedova di Lee Oswald

la notizia dell'attentato contro il generale razzista Walker ad opera del presunto nte Kennedy — Nuovi lati oscuri nelle conclusioni della commissione d'inchiesta

o di cui fu autore suo ma- e vittima il generale neo- ista dell'esercito america- Walker.

i tratta di dichiarazioni, eliamo, a titolo personale, essendo Russell membro la Commissione, esse fan- ritenere che tutti i giudici hanno collaborato con rren non abbiano prestato nde attenzione alle ripe- e deposizioni della giova- vedova del presunto as- sino di Kennedy. La testi- monianza della Marina Oswald non sono risultate molto attendibili e credibili: questo il succo delle dichiarazioni del senatore Russell.

Nel rapporto si legge, a tale proposito, che la commissione Warren seppe che Oswald attentò alla vita di Walker da sua moglie Marina, il 3 dicembre del 1963. Nel rapporto si legge anche che tutte le voci che in proposito erano circolate negli ambienti della polizia di Dallas e dell'FBI prima del 3 dicembre, dovevano essere considerate prive di fondamento (fu il *National Enquirer* a riferire tali voci). Da chi ebbe le notizie, allora, il giornale? La commissione Warren risponde nel rapporto in maniera ben precisa: dal giornale tedesco occidentale *Deutsche National Zeitung und Soldaten Zeitung*.

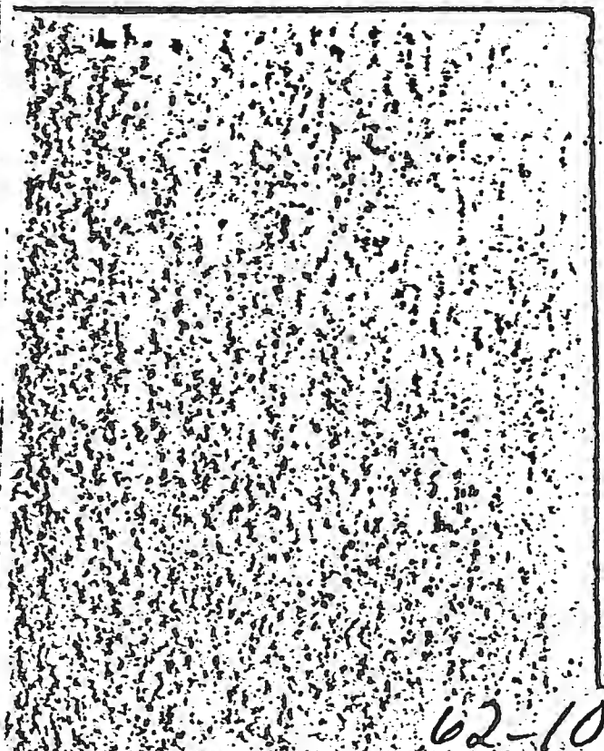
Il noto giornale neo-nazista pubblicò un articolo il 29 novembre nel quale si poteva leggere che Lee Oswald aveva attentato alla vita del generale Walker. Queste cose si potevano leggere qualche giorno prima che Marina Oswald le rivelasse alla commissione Warren. Come fu possibile ciò? Anche a questa comanda il rapporto sull'assassinio di Kennedy risponde in maniera precisa: i redattori del giornale tedesco se lo inventarono di sana pianta. In questo modo dal cielo venne l'idea che Oswald attentò alla vita di Walker e, guarda un po' che coincidenza, l'idea risultò essere, secondo Warren, assolutamente

Gli indizi dei quali la commissione sembra non aver voluto tener conto sono i seguenti: 1) Quando Walker venne messo a riposo (meglio sarebbe dire defenestrato), egli si trovava in Germania occidentale, dove aveva stretti contatti coi gruppi neo-nazisti e colla stampa di estrema destra; 2) Weissman, l'uomo che fece pubblicare dal «Dallas Morning News» una pagina listata a lutto in occasione della visita di Kennedy a Dallas, si trovava in Germania occidentale il giorno dell'attentato. Anche Weissman era a contatto con gruppi neo-nazisti e con ufficiali americani amici di Walker; 3) all'epoca dell'attentato circolò e fu presa in considerazione la voce secondo cui fu lo stesso Walker a montare la storia dell'attentato di cui sarebbe rimasto vittima, con lo scopo di uscire dalla vicenda con un alone di martire politico e con esso presentarsi candidato alle elezioni senatoriali. JOHN CAPPELLI

Clamorose rivelazioni dello scrittore Joesten

NEW YORK, 3. — «Le spie sovietiche Sokolov saranno scambiate non con una spia americana, come nel caso Abel-Powers, ma contro qualcosa infinitamente più importante: il segreto Oswald» ha affermato in una dichiarazione scritta consegnata ai giornalisti, Joachim Joesten, autore del libro «Oswald assassino o vittima?».

«Il Cremlino — sostiene Joesten — ha in suo possesso la chiave di volta della grande frode rappresentata dall'affare Oswald e, da qualche tempo, tiene questo terribile segreto sospeso come una spada di Damocle sulla testa del presidente Johnson». Joesten ritiene che «la più grande frode della storia sta per cadere a pezzi» e si dichiara convinto che Oswald sia stato un agente della «Central Intelligence agency».



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ENCLOSURE

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SECONDO IL SENATORE RUSSELL, MEMBRO DELLA COMMISSIONE WA

PAESE SERA, 5 OCT 64

Poco attendibili le rivelazio della vedova di Lee Oswal

Come venne diffusa la notizia dell'attentato contro il generale razzista Walker ad opera de assassino del Presidente Kennedy — Nuovi lati oscuri nelle conclusioni della commissione

Dal nostro corrispondente

NEW YORK, 5 — Il senatore Russell, membro della commissione Warren, insediata dal Presidente Johnson acciocché facesse luce sull'assassinio del Presidente Kennedy, ha fatto alcune dichiarazioni dalle quali risulta il suo personale scetticismo circa l'attendibilità delle dichiarazioni rilasciate in forma ufficiale dalla moglie di Lee Oswald, Marina, circa l'attentato di cui fu autore suo marito e vittima il generale neonazista dell'esercito americano, Walker.

Si tratta di dichiarazioni, ripetiamo, a titolo personale, ma essendo Russell membro della Commissione, esse fanno ritenere che tutti i giudici che hanno collaborato con Warren non abbiano prestato grande attenzione alle ripetute deposizioni della giovane vedova del presunto assassino di Kennedy. La testimonianza della Marina Oswald non sono risultate molto attendibili e credibili: questo il succo delle dichiarazioni del senatore Russell.

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Clam rivela dello Joest

NEW YO sovietiche scambiate americana, Abel-Power cosa infinit tante: il se affermato i ne scritta naisti, Joe tore del Hi sino e vitt «Il Cre Joestea — so la chia grande fr dall'affare che tempo, ribile segr una spada testa del pr Joestea rit grande fred per cadere chiara com sia stato «Central Int

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quali punti la commissione Warren è potuto giungere al di là di una constatazione: che cioè il fatto fu dovuto ad una turba psichica, ad una alterazione mentale, escludendo il movente politico.

Si dice che era l'unica spiegazione possibile: le cose stanno davvero in questi termini? Anche a prescindere dalle ricostruzioni avventurose e romanzesche che della tragedia di Dallas sono state fatte da più parti, è certo troppo poco quello che la commissione ci dice sul movente del delitto. C'è soprattutto un lato oscuro delle indagini, quelle svolte in un primo momento dalla polizia di Dallas la quale, oltre tutto, non seppe neppure prendere le necessarie misure di normale cautela nei confronti del presunto assassino il quale per ben sedici volte attraversò il corridoio del comando di polizia per passare dalla sua cella all'ufficio del capitano Fritz per essere interrogato. In quella centrale di polizia — è lo stesso rapporto che lo riconosce — si affollavano centinaia di persone, fra le quali Jack Ruby che, come conferma un documento fotografico, vi si trovava là fin dalla sera del 22 novembre, giorno dell'assassinio di Kennedy, mischiato nel gruppo di giornalisti e fotografi. Fu la stessa polizia di Dallas che fornì in quelle drammatiche ore versioni diverse e contrastanti sui fatti, che fornì il pretesto per numerose interpretazioni giornalistiche degli avvenimenti, che dimostrò di non avere le idee chiare, oppure di volere appositamente ingarbugliare le acque.

A dieci mesi di distanza la commissione Warren è pervenuta alle stesse conclusioni cui giunse immediatamente dopo il delitto la polizia di Dallas, basandosi, è vero, su una serie di «prove» (l'appartenenza del fucile a Oswald, le sue impronte rilevate sul calcio dell'arma, la sua fuga attraverso la città, l'uccisione dell'agente Tippit, la drammatica cattura nel cinema), ma ognuno sa come queste prove potrebbero essere facilmente smontate da altre «prove», e certe concatenazioni di circostanze essere impiegate per avallare una tesi oppure una altra.

Ma di là del fatto specifico, degli eventi che si produssero fra il 22 e il 24 novembre, c'è un aspetto essenzialmente politico della vicenda sul quale la commissione non ha espresso un giudizio (almeno a giudicare dal resoconto sommario del rapporto che è stato fin qui distribuito). Si sono esclusi i legami fra Ruby e la polizia di Dallas, ma non si spiega perchè quel discutibile personaggio potesse girare indisturbato nei locali del comando di polizia, si afferma che non esiste alcuna prova di eventuali collusioni fra Ruby, l'agente Tippit, Oswald e coloro che fecero fuoco sul corteo presidenziale a Dallas, ma non si spiega [illegible] Kennedy, una cosa è [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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AVANTI! 29 SEPT. 1964

Il rapporto Warren

C'è ancora qualcosa da chiarire

EDITORIAL

Le 888 pagine del rapporto Warren non hanno interamente chiarito il mistero sull'assassinio di Kennedy e sulla morte violenta di Lee Harvey Oswald: la stessa commissione che ha condotto per dieci mesi le indagini sulla tragedia di Dallas ha dovuto onestamente riconoscere che non può essere categoricamente esclusa la partecipazione di altre persone al duplice misfatto, ma che nessuna prova concreta può suffragare questa tesi. E' già una confessione di impotenza, che aggiungendosi alle numerose lacune del rapporto lascia insoddisfatti tutti coloro che attendevano non già clamorose e sensazionali rivelazioni bensì una luce di verità, la più completa possibile, su quelle tragiche 48 ore del novembre scorso. Oswald agì da solo nel suo delitto, e ugualmente da solo agì Ruby. Quale la causale dei due assassinii? Su questi punti la commissione Warren non è potuta giungere ed di là di una constatazione: che cioè fatto fu dovuto ad una forte pubblica, ed ove si trovava privata, quest'ultimo [illegible]

[illegible] sto isolato di un fanatico potesse esservi qualcosa di ben più vasto e temibile: questa preoccupazione, venendo da chi occupava il secondo posto nella gerarchia politica americana, non poteva essere unicamente il frutto di un timore momentaneo, di un sospetto balenatogli improvvisamente nella mente; probabilmente qualche voce era giunta all'orecchio della Casa Bianca, qualcosa di più di una semplice congettura era stata avanzata.

Ed a questo sospetto si potrebbero aggiungere le profetiche parole pronunciate da Kennedy due ore prima di morire: «Se qualcuno volesse uccidere il presidente degli Stati Uniti — disse lo scomparso presidente al momento di lasciare Fort Worth per Dallas — non dovrebbe essergli difficile. Basterebbe piazzarsi con un fucile munito di cannocchiale su di un edificio elevato». Ora, si potrebbe osservare, una osservazione abbastanza ovvia: eppure né il servizio segreto, né l'FBI, né la polizia di Dallas si presero la briga di osservare questa elementare norma di sicurezza [illegible] come appare il rapporto Warren, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

di certe delusioni e
ni dell'inchiesta.
rta sensazione ha su-
na dichiarazione del
re del Texas Connal-
: ferito assieme a Ken-
che secondo il rappor-
ha stato colpito dalla
llottola che ferì per la
volta il presidente.
: rapporto — ha detto
r — mi convincerà che
to colpito dalla stessa
'a che colpì Kennedy.
quello che dico. Udii
o colpo, mi girai e vidi
v colpito. Quando mi
nuovo fui colpito a mia
il primo colpo che
o, non il secondo ap-
perchè colpito da esso».

scontenti c'è naturel-
a madre di Oswald, se-
la quale le prove rac-
no insufficienti a prova-
dpercolezza del figlio; si
e dichiarato pienamente
tto Robert Kennedy,
ova del presidente non
commenti.

uropa, la stampa ingle-
eneralmente propensa a
nelle conclusioni del
to, come quella tedesca,
i giornali francesi, au-
e scandinavi avanzano
ne obiezioni. Fra i sod-
è il Guardian di Man-
il quale scrive: «Il rap-
Warren è un documento
sionante. Le conclusioni
portanti sono corroborate
mpi particolari e da pro-
si schiaccianti. Solo i
ttici continueranno a nu-
ubbi in presenza di que-
umento... La commissio-
rren, con questo memo-
documento, ha fatto del
eglio per dissolvere i mi-
ndare ai fatti».

stampa belga è invece
chè unanime nel concor-
he non tutto è stato rive-
al rapporto Warren. «Un
bel libro, ma non l'ulti-
rola», è il titolo del so-
e Vooruit. «Il rapporto
en non metterà certo fine
amosa ipotesi che preten-
smentire», fa eco il se-
a Le Peuple. «L'assassi-
el presidente Kennedy sin
principio ha preso il suo
nella lista delle morti mi-
se della storia». Ed affer-
l liberale La Meuse: «E'
ile che il rapporto War-
possa porre termine alle
niche».

quotidiano più diffuso di
marca, il B. T., afferma
che il rapporto Warren
ci porta di un piccolo
più vicini alla verità re-
ll'assassinio di Kennedy.
Mosca l'organo del partito
unista sovietico, Pravda,
e oggi che il rapporto War-
non dissipa tutti i dubbi e
spetti attorno all'assassinio
presidente Kennedy. La
da pubblica un estratto di
parole della Tass del rap-
to della commissione War-

rentare, l'ambasciata ameri-

Le conclusioni della commissione Warren sono articolate in 12 punti, ognuno dei quali suddivisi in vari paragrafi. Eccone una sintesi:

1) I colpi che uccisero il Presidente Kennedy e ferirono il Governatore Connally furono sparati dalla finestra del sesto piano all'angolo sud-est del Deposito libri scolastici del Texas. Questa precisazione si fonda sui seguenti elementi:

A) I testimoni oculari sul luogo dell'assassinio videro un fucile sparare dalla finestra del sesto piano all'angolo sud-est del fabbricato del Deposito libri scolastici del Texas;

B) La pallottola quasi intera trovata sulla barella del Governatore Connally al D. Tippit circa 45 minuti dopo l'assassinio del Presidente. Questa conclusione conforta la constatazione che fu Oswald a sparare i colpi che uccisero il Presidente Kennedy e ferirono il Governatore Connally.

6) Ottanta minuti dopo l'assassinio e 35 minuti dopo l'uccisione di Tippit, Oswald cercò di sottrarsi all'arresto nel cinema tentando di sparare ad un altro funzionario

7) La Commissione è giunta alle seguenti conclusioni per quanto si riferisce all'interrogatorio di Oswald ed alla sua detenzione presso la polizia di Dallas:

A) Oswald non fu assoggettato ad alcuna coercizione fisica

B) Corrispondenti dei giornali, della radio e della televisione avevano accesso incontrollato alla zona attraverso la quale Oswald doveva passare quando veniva trasferito dalla sua cella alla stanza degli interrogatori

C) Le numerose dichiarazioni, talvolta erronee, fatte alla stampa da vari funzionari locali addetti all'applicazione della legge, durante il periodo di confusione e di disordine verificatosi nella stazione di polizia, avrebbero presentato gravi ostacoli allo svolgimento di un processo equo per Oswald.

8) La Commissione è giunta alle seguenti conclusioni per quanto si riferisce alla uccisione di Oswald da parte di Jack Ruby, avvenuta il 24 novembre 1963:

A) Non vi sono prove che appoggino le dicerie secondo le quali Ruby avrebbe potuto essere aiutato da membri del Dipartimento della Polizia di Dallas nell'uccidere Oswald;

B) La decisione presa dal Dipartimento di Polizia di Dallas di trasferire Oswald alla prigione della contea dinanzi al pubblico non fu saggia. Le misure prese dal Dipartimento di Polizia domenica mattina, solo poche ore prima del tentativo di trasferimento, furono inadeguate. D'importanza critica fu il fatto che i rappresentanti dei mezzi di informazione e altri non furono allontanati dallo scantinato anche dopo che la

I colpi furono tre

D) Non esiste alcuna prova attendibile che i colpi venissero sparati dal triplo cavalcavia, verso il quale il corteo si dirigeva, o da qualsiasi altro luogo.

2) La somma delle prove sta ad indicare che i colpi sparati furono tre.

3) Sebbene non sia necessario ai fini di alcuna conclusione essenziale della Commissione stabilire esattamente quale colpo ferisse il Governatore Connally, prove molto persuasive fornite dagli esperti starebbero ad indicare che la stessa pallottola che trapassò la gola del Presidente fu anche quella che causò le ferite del Governatore;

4) I colpi che uccisero il Presidente Kennedy e ferirono il Governatore Connally furono sparati da Lee Harvey Oswald. Questa conclusione si basa sui seguenti elementi:

A) Il fucile italiano Mannlicher-Carcano da 6,5 mm. da cui i colpi furono sparati era di proprietà e in possesso di Oswald;

B) Oswald portò questo fucile nell'edificio del deposito la mattina del 22 novembre 1963;

C) Oswald, al momento dell'assassinio, era presente alla finestra da cui furono sparati i colpi;

D) Poco dopo l'assassinio, il fucile Mannlicher-Carcano appartenente ad Oswald fu trovato parzialmente nastrosto dietro alcune scatole di cartone al sesto piano;

E) In base alle testimonianze rese dagli esperti e alla loro analisi delle riprese cinematografiche dell'assassinio, la Commissione ha concluso che un tiratore dell'abilità di Lee Harvey Oswald poteva sparare i colpi con il fucile adoperato per l'assassinio nello spazio di tempo in cui furono uditi gli spari.

F) Oswald mentì alla polizia dopo il suo arresto riguardo a questioni d'importanza sostanziale;

G) Oswald aveva cercato di uccidere [illegible] generale di Divisione Edwin [illegible] Walker (dimissionario dall'esercito) il 10 aprile 1963, dimostrando così la sua predisposizione a

pallottola che penetrò alla base della nuca e fuoriuscì dalla parte bassa della gola, causando una ferita che non sarebbe stata necessariamente mortale. Il Presidente fu colpito una seconda volta da una pallottola che penetrò nella parte posteriore destra della testa, causando una larga e fatale ferita.

2) Il Governatore Connally fu colpito da una pallottola che penetrò nel lato destro della sua schiena e dopo aver attraversato il lato destro del torace fuoriuscì al disotto del capezzolo destro. Questa pallottola successivamente gli trapassò il polso destro e penetrò ancora nella coscia sinistra, causandovi una ferita superficiale.

impiegato, persuaso, e incoraggiato da alcun Governo straniero ad assassinare il Presidente Kennedy o che egli fosse un agente di qualsiasi Governo straniero ;

D) La Commissione ha esaminato a fondo tutti i tentativi di Oswald per identificarsi con vari gruppi politici, compreso il Partito Comunista degli Stati Uniti, il Comitato per l'Equo Trattamento per Cuba e il Partito socialista dei Lavoratori e non è riuscita a trovare prove di sorta che dimostrino che i contatti da lui iniziati fossero collegati al successivo assassinio del Presidente

E) Tutte le prove di cui dispone la Commissione stabiliscono che non vi è nulla che appoggi le dicerie che Oswald fosse un agente, un impiegato o un informatore dello FBI, del CIA o di qualsiasi altro ente governativo;

F) Nessun rapporto diretto o indiretto tra Lee Harvey Oswald e Jack Ruby è stato accertato dalla Commissione né è stato possibile trovare prove concrete e plausibili che essi si conoscessero,

G) La Commissione non ha trovato prove che dimostrino che Jack Ruby, nello uccidere Lee Harvey Oswald, abbia agito d'accordo con qualsiasi altra persona;

H) Dopo un'attenta indagine la Commissione non ha trovato prove plausibili che dimostrino che Ruby e l'agente Tippit, che fu ucciso da Oswald, si conoscessero o che Oswald e Tippit, a loro volta, si conoscessero.

10) Durante la sua intera indagine, la Commissione non ha constatato prove di cospirazione, sovversione o slealtà nei confronti del Governo degli Stati Uniti da parte di qualsiasi funzionario.

11) E' il punto delle conclusioni riportato all'inizio di queste riassunto; n.d.r.

12) La Commissione riconosce che le variate responsabilità del Presidente richiedono che egli compia frequenti viaggi in tutte le parti degli Stati Uniti e all'estero. Date queste elevate loro responsabilità, i Presidenti non possono mai essere protetti nei confronti di qualsiasi potenziale minaccia.

Ciononostante, la Commissione ritiene che le proposte relative ai miglioramenti da apportare alla protezione del Presidente siano motivate dai fatti accertati durante queste indagini.

A) La Commissione ha concluso che i criteri e le procedure dal Servizio Segreto destinati a identificare e proteggere nei confronti di persone considerate una minaccia per il Presidente, non erano prima dell'assassinio adeguati;

B) La Commissione ha concluso che tra il Servizio Segreto e gli altri enti federali necessariamente interessati alla protezione del Presidente vi erano un collegamento e coordinamento di informazioni insufficienti. Al momento del viaggio a Dallas il Servizio Segreto in pratica non [illegible] indagini né fece controllare alcun edificio lungo le vie che avrebbe attra-

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lel rapporto della commissione Warren sull'assassinio di Kennedy

può escludere categoricame

a di un terzo uomo

ova di tal genere "è al di fuori tutti gli enti investigativi degli swald e Ruby agirono da soli

alle prove di cui dispone, la
conclude che Oswald ha agito
unto, per determinare i motivi
del Presidente Kennedy, si
e l'assassino stesso. Indizi sui
ne ai quali ha agito Oswald,
re rintracciati nella sua storia
la sua educazione o nella man-
cazione, nei suoi atti, nei suoi

sione ha con la presente rela-
ato tutte le informazioni rac-
ai motivi che essa ha potuto
ri potranno, così, studiare la
swald e trarne le loro persona-

sione non ha potuto accertare
definitiva quali fossero i motivi
ssa ha cercato di isolare i fat-
no contribuito a formarne il
he possono avere influito sulla
di assassinare il Presidente
esti fattori sono:
radicato rancore nei confronti

di qualsiasi autorità;

B) La sua capacità a iniziare significativi rapporti con le persone;

C) Il suo spasmodico desiderio di cercare di trovare un posto nella storia;

D) La sua capacità di violenza dimostrata dal suo tentativo di uccidere il Generale Walker;

E) La sua proclamata adesione al marxismo e al comunismo, come egli ne capiva i termini e ne formulava la sua interpretazione.

Con queste parole, la commissione Warren ha cercato di mettere la parola «fine» al dramma di Dallas, ma al tempo stesso è stata costretta ad ammettere che «data la difficoltà di dimostrare con sicurezza elementi negativi, non può essere stabilito categoricamente che altri siano stati implicati con Oswald e con Ruby, ma se esiste una prova del genere essa è al di fuori della portata di tutti gli enti investigativi degli Stati Uniti e non è giunta all'attenzione di questa Commissione».

2 punti del rapporto

parte centrale
ni cui è giunta
e Warren nelle
sull'assassinio
Kennedy e di
Oswald. Il rap-
nsta di 888 pa-
totale di circa
è stato pubbli-
a pomeriggio.
la in tre parti:
i fatti, conclu-
imenti. Questi
ano una serie
l modo miglio-

Parkland Hospital e i due frammenti di pallottola trovati nel sedile anteriore della limousine presidenziale furono sparati dal fucile Mannlicher-Carcano da 6,5 mm. trovato al sesto piano dell'edificio del Deposito, essendo stata esclusa ogni altra arma.

C) La natura delle ferite riportate dal Presidente Kennedy e dal Governatore Connally e la posizione della macchina al momento degli spari stabiliscono che i colpi

della vita di Oswald.

9) La Commissione non ha riscontrato prove che dimostrino che sia Lee Harvey Oswald che Jack Ruby facessero parte di cospirazioni interne o estere miranti ad assassinare il Presidente Kennedy. Le ragioni che motivano queste conclusioni sono:

A) La Commissione non ha trovato prove che dimostrino che qualcuno abbia aiutato Oswald

B) La Commissione non

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Le conclusioni del rapporto della commissione Warren sull'

Non si può escludere cat

la presenza di un terzo uomo

Tuttavia una prova di tal genere "è al di fuori della portata di tutti gli enti investigativi degli Stati Uniti„ - Oswald e Ruby agirono da soli

Connally: il rapporto non mi convince

Divisa la stampa mondiale sulle conclusioni della relazione

NEW YORK, 28. — *Milioni di americani hanno letto e stanno leggendo il rapporto della commissione Warren sull'assassinio di Kennedy. I commenti dei giornali sono in generale improntati a soddisfazione per l'accuratezza e la serietà del lavoro svolto dalla commissione d'inchiesta e per le conclusioni cui è giunta, soprattutto per il fatto che essa dovrebbe chiudere definitivamente il capitolo della morte di Kennedy tagliando di netto tutte la voci che, specialmente in Europa, avevano trovato largo credito circa l'esistenza di un complotto per assassinare il presidente degli Stati Uniti. I maggiori giornali, che pubblicano intere pagine sul rapporto (il New York Times lo pub-*

«In base alle prove di cui dispone, la Commissione conclude che Oswald ha agito da solo. Pertanto, per determinare i motivi dell'assassinio del Presidente Kennedy, si deve esaminare l'assassino stesso. Indizi sui motivi in base ai quali ha agito Oswald, possono essere rintracciati nella sua storia familiare, nella sua educazione o nella mancanza di educazione, nei suoi atti, nei suoi scritti.

La Commissione ha con la presente relazione presentato tutte le informazioni raccolte relative ai motivi che essa ha potuto scoprire. Altri potranno, così, studiare la vita di Lee Oswald e trarne le loro personali conclusioni.

La Commissione non ha potuto accertare in maniera definitiva quali fossero i motivi di Oswald. Essa ha cercato di isolare i fattori che hanno contribuito a formarne il carattere e che possono avere influito sulla sua decisione di assassinare il Presidente Kennedy. Questi fattori sono:

A) Il suo radicato rancore nei confronti di qualsiasi autorità;

B) La sua capacità a iniziare significativi rapporti con le persone;

C) Il suo spasmodico desiderio di cercare di trovare un posto nella storia;

D) La sua capacità di violenza dimostrata dal suo tentativo di uccidere il Generale Walker;

E) La sua proclamata adesione al marxismo e al comunismo, come egli ne capiva i termini e ne formulava la sua interpretazione.

Con queste parole, la commissione Warren ha cercato di mettere la parola «fine» al dramma di Dallas, ma al tempo stesso è stata costretta ad ammettere che «data la difficoltà di dimostrare con sicurezza elementi negativi, non può essere stabilito categoricamente che altri siano stati implicati con Oswald e con Ruby, ma se esiste una prova del genere essa è al di fuori della portata di tutti gli enti investigativi degli Stati Uniti e non è giunta all'attenzione di questa Commissione».

I 12 punti del rapporto

Questa è la parte centrale delle conclusioni cui è giunta la commissione Warren nelle sue indagini sull'assassinio del presidente Kennedy e di Lee Harvey Oswald. Il rapporto, che consta di 888 pagine per un totale di circa 300.000 parole, è stato pubblicato domenica pomeriggio. Esso si articola in tre parti: svolgimento dei fatti, conclusioni, suggerimenti. Questi ultimi formulano una serie di proposte sul modo migliore di tutelare la sicurezza del presidente degli Stati Uni-

Parkland Hospital e i due frammenti di pallottola trovati nel sedile anteriore della limousine presidenziale furono sparati dal fucile Mannlicher-Carcano da 6,5 mm. trovato al sesto piano dell'edificio del Deposito, essendo stata esclusa ogni altra arma.

C) La natura delle ferite riportate dal Presidente Kennedy e dal Governatore Connally e la posizione della macchina al momento degli spari stabiliscono che i colpi furono sparati dall'alto e dal

della vita di Oswald.

9) La Commissione non ha riscontrato prove che dimostrino che già Lee Harvey Oswald che Jack Ruby facessero parte di cospirazioni interne o estere miranti ad assassinare il Presidente Kennedy. Le ragioni che motivano queste conclusioni sono:

A) La Commissione non ha trovato prove che dimostrino che qualcuno abbia aiutato Oswald.

B) La Commissione non ha trovato prove che dimo-

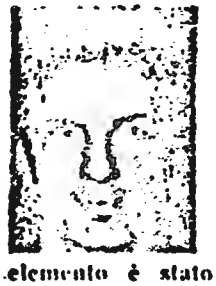
del presunto assassino? « In modo esauriente — ha scritto il *Times* — la Commissione ha esaminato la atmosfera di estremismo e di odio che crebbe a Dallas, come altrove nel sud e nel sud-ovest degli Stati Uniti, intorno alla testa del defunto presidente. I membri della Commissione si astengono molto correttamente dal dire che Oswald fu istigato da quella atmosfera; ma solo una mente molto fredda può resistere a questo pensiero ». A nostro avviso i membri della Commissione non si sono astenuti per « correttezza » da una illazione del genere, ma per un calcolo politico preciso che la storia, forse, un giorno renderà palese. Giacchè la cosa più concertante del « Rapporto » non è tanto la sua evasività sulle questioni di fondo riguardanti la figura, le azioni ed i motivi del presunto assassino, quanto la ferma volontà di difendere ad ogni costo una tesi che morto Oswald o il « folle » Ruby non possono contestare, eludendo tutte quelle cose che « per una generazione non potranno essere note ». Nessuno ci toglie dalla mente che in quelle cose ci sia anche il nome di *coloro* che direttamente o indirettamente hanno voluto e preparato l'assassinio di Kennedy.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

RINASCITA 30OCT64

OSSERVATORE

Il rapporto Warren



Il meglio che si possa dire del «Rapporto» della Commissione Warren sullo assassinio di Kennedy è che ha lasciato senza risposta *tutti* gli interrogativi più importanti. Questo elemento è stato sottolineato da gran parte della stampa europea (e anche in Italia da organi come il *Giorno*, la *Stampa* o la *Gazzetta del Popolo*) ed è reperibile in dichiarazioni di autorevoli personalità americane. Basta il dissenso del governatore Connally con le risultanze del «Rapporto», del resto, a farci comprendere fino a che punto tutta la questione sia controversa. Se Connally nega di essere stato colpito dalla prima pallottola — come riferisce la Commissione Warren — ed insiste nella sua versione dei fatti, quale peso si può dare a tutte le altre conclusioni altrettanto confutabili?

C'è una frase del documento, fra l'altro, che ci sembra riassumere tutto l'imbarazzo dei suoi compilatori nel formulare la giustificazione del crimine perpetrato a Dallas: «Data la difficoltà di dimostrare con sicurezza elementi negativi, non può essere stabilito categoricamente che altri siano stati implicati con Oswald e con Ruby, ma se esiste una prova del genere essa è al di fuori di tutti gli enti investigativi degli Stati Uniti e non è giunta all'attenzione di questa Commissione». Ora se consideriamo che questi «enti investigativi», fra i quali il Servizio segreto e l'FBI, sono oggetto di esplicite critiche da parte della Commissione per la «mancanza di coordinamento» nelle misure di sicurezza che avrebbero dovuto esser prese, la frase in questione apre nuovi dubbi invece di fugare quelli già esistenti. Nè si può dimenticare che sui rapporti fra Oswald, Ruby e Tippit sono state pubblicate rivelazioni, da insospettabili giornali conservatori, che meritano seria riflessione.

Che dire infine della mania di

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— RINASCITÀ

Date: 10-3-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 63

MR TROTTER 10-12-64

A. K. Bowles

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R, CUBA

Domestic Intelligence Division has advised of a request received from President's Commission for authorization to declassify a number of documents in order that it can publish such documents at an early date. One of the documents was identified as "FBI Identification Record dated 6-4-64, Number [redacted] OFFICIAL USE ONLY."

Attached is a copy of the identification record in question. It is noted Isadore Miller [redacted] -- released to appear before Grand Jury, and again by same police department in [redacted] Apparently Miller was an associate of Jack Ruby. Copy of Miller's identification record was furnished with other material to President's Commission by letter dated June 15, 1964, pursuant to request from the Commission.

Miller's identification record contains the Director's printed signature as do all copies of FBI identification records we disseminate. If Miller would later challenge public disclosure of his arrest record to detriment of his personal reputation, the FBI and not the Commission would be held accountable. Therefore, it is felt we should refer the Commission to the original arresting agency (Dallas Police Department) if it desires to publish arrest data concerning Miller.

RECOMMENDATION:

That FBI advise President's Commission authority to declassify identification record of Isadore Miller, FBI [redacted] is not granted, but suggest the Commission may wish to obtain arrest data concerning Miller from original arresting agency (Dallas Police Department) if publication of Miller's arrest data is desired.

105-82555
Enc.
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Lenihan
AKB:hs (7)

October 16, 1964

62-109090

Honorable Joseph H. Losh
Losh, Losh and Mathony
Attorneys at Law
45 West Market
Huntington, Indiana 46750

Dear Joe:

Thank you for your letter of October 8th and the newspaper clipping you enclosed. You may be sure I deeply appreciate your kind sentiments.

I certainly regret that you have not been feeling well but I am pleased to know that you are well on your way to recovery. You have my very best wishes for a rapid and complete convalescence and good health in the future.

I am enclosing two newspaper columns which I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely,

MAILED 25
OCT 1 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
Jerry O'Leary's column, The Evening Star, 10-2-64
John Chamberlain's column, The Washington Post, 10-[illegible]-64

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List on a [illegible]-name basis. Gordon Kronoshek is not identifiable in Bufiles.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DFCame
(3)

61 OCT 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

LESH, LESH & MATHENY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
45 WEST MARKET
HUNTINGTON, INDIANA
46750

EDEN LESH
1877-1955
U. S. LESH
JOSEPH H. LESH
STANLEY H. MATHENY

October 8, 1964

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I have not been in contact with you for some time and I feel that two good fellows such aswe should keep in closer contact.

As you will note by the enclosed clipping, I am following you closely. I would say that the expression in this Letter to the Editor pretty well sums up the feelings in this Midwest locality, at least the feelings of the right thinking people.

I hope this finds you in excellent health. I will be giving you a call the next time I am in Washington so that we can say hello to each other. I have been in the Huntington County Hospital here in Huntington for the past few weeks. I have had a pancreatitis condition, but I believe they are getting hold of the situation medically. I expect to be out of here in the next week or ten days.

With every best wish for your continued health and success, I am

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

Joseph H. Lesh

JHL:j

ENCLOSURE

ack 10-13-64
Ltr/env
Encl (1)

ENCLOSURE

REC-PROC.

Mailing List
Address Verified
Change Noted

OCT 22 1964

A Black Eye

To the Editor of The Star:

The Warren Report disappoints me.

President Kennedy himself had indicated that no official could be completely protected from an assassin's bullet, if the would-be killer positioned himself from a tall building and were armed with a rifle. J. Edgar Hoover has pointed this out many times in numerous articles.

Since there are over 1 million Communists, pro-Communists, and fellow travelers in the United States, an alarming figure, no government agency can be expected to keep tabs on all those people. So why the criticism of the FBI and the Secret Service in the report? This document is now history and will be read by Americans for generations to come, and for these great organizations to receive such a timeless "black eye" is unfair, unnecessary, and wrongly tends to undermine their efficiency and effectiveness in the eyes of the nation.

GORDON KRONOSHEK
Indianapolis.

Indianapolis Star
Oct. 7, 1964

ENCLOSURE

October 16, 1964

62-109090

Honorable Roy A. Roberts
Chairman of the Board
The Kansas City Star
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Roy:

Thank you for your note of October 9th.

Your reaction to the report of the President's Commission was heartwarming, and I want you to know of my deep appreciation for your support and kind expression of confidence in me and the work of the FBI.

Sincerely,

Edgar

MAILED 25
OCT 16 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis.

DTP:eje (3)

Tolson
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20 NOV 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
OCT 15 1 36 PM '64
SPECIAL-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THE KANSAS CITY STAR

October 9, 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear J. Edgar:

I have been out of the city or you would have heard from me sooner.

I just want to say, after reading the Warren Report, I have got more confidence in you and the F.B.I. than ever. Don't let it worry you. Of course, you are right--we don't want a police state and can't have it.

J. Edgar, you have been one of the greatest Americans I have ever known and that has covered a period of many decades. I just want to restate my complete, full confidence in you. What great service you have given our American people!

Sincerely,

Your friend,

Roy A. Roberts

Roy A. Roberts

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 28 1964

EX-PROC.
OCT 12 1964

11 OCT 27 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley - Mr. Branigan
1 - J. C. Stokes

CONFIDENTIAL

all unclassified except 1st ltr dated 10/16/64

October 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Classified by 2070
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 6/27/77

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

In this connection, you may regard the following documents to be unclassified:

(1) Memorandum of five pages dated August 10, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

(2) Memorandum of three pages dated August 14, 1964, at Houston, Texas.

(3) Letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated July 1, 1964, classified "Confidential" transmitting a memorandum dated June 23, 1964.

(4) Memorandum of three pages dated June 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SVC.
43 OCT 19
COMM-FBI

Our letter dated October 14, 1964, declassified the enclosure to Item 3, identified above. In connection with your request that we declassify our "Secret" letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated July 1, 1964, with which was enclosed Item 4, identified above, we find it necessary to maintain the classification thereof. It is believed that the portion of our "Secret" letter dated July 1, 1964, in which the Commission is interested is more fully described in the reports of Special Agent John H. Kenny dated June 29, 1964, and August 24, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas. You may regard the aforementioned reports of Special Agent Kenny to be unclassified.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 3 1964

In connection with your request that we declassify a memorandum of thirteen pages dated April 20, 1964, at Washington, D. C., there are enclosed two copies of a redraft

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JCS:nec

(5)

CONFIDENTIAL

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

of our April 20, 1964, memorandum which may be regarded as unclassified. You will note that minor changes have been made on pages twelve and thirteen thereof. It is requested that you consider the original draft of our April 20, 1964, memorandum to still bear a "Confidential" classification.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

NOTE:

Items referred to herein are as follows:

(1) serial 4092, letterhead by Legat, Mexico City; (2) serial 4074, unclassified letterhead by Houston; (3) serial 4200, a 7/1/64 letter of transmittal to Rankin which becomes declassified when attachment removed; (4) serial 4253, letterhead by Legat, Mexico City.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 3.

NOTE CONTINUED:

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Sullivan
Trotter
Mohr 1-Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bowen

62-109090-2

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The Presidential Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, wherein you requested our authorization to declassify a number of FBI documents which were furnished to the Commission during the course of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and related inquiries. Your specific attention is directed to the item you identified as "FBI - Identification Record dated 6-1-61, Number [redacted]. OFFICIAL USE ONLY."

Please be advised that this Bureau does not desire FBI Identification Record Number [redacted] A regarding Isadore Miller be published by the Commission and thus be available to the general public. It is suggested that if you deem it necessary to publish the correct data regarding Isadore Miller in connection with your summary report, you contact the Dallas Police Department, which was the original arresting agency in this matter, and request such agency to furnish you with the desired data.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
43 OCT 19
COMM-FBI

RLL:mcc
(9)

NOTE:

This letter prepared in accordance with the approved recommendation which was set out in memorandum Bowen to Trotter dated 10/12/64 which is attached to this yellow copy.

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Gandy

58 OCT 26 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 10-14-64

TO : Director, FBI (62-109090)

FROM : Legat, Paris (62-148) (RUC)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Bureau airtel 9-30-64.

There is enclosed for the information of the Bureau an article which appeared on pages 120-129 of the "Paris Match" of 10-10-64, a widely circulated French magazine similar to "Life Magazine". The caption of the article is "The Warren Report Responds to Questions Posed by Paris Match". It sets forth point by point the questions previously posed by Paris Match and the responses given by the Warren Commission. It states in resumé at the end of the article that the Warren Commission report is categoric: It points out that there was apparently no plot or contact between OSWALD and RUBY. It states that the conclusions of the seven members were unanimous and that the report closes the dossier of the Dallas drama for the United States.

The Bureau may wish to have this article translated. In the event the Bureau does not desire to translate the article, it may be destroyed.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Paris
NWP:HD
(4)

1 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC- 28 62-109090-21

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCT 19 4 20 PM '64

5 - 62-148
FN: ade
10-20-64

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR EXAMINATION AND REPORT

64 NOV 4 1964

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

The Warren Report Responds to Questions Posed by "Match."

This document has upset all America. It is as if President Kennedy has returned to his afflicted people

By Raymond Cartier

Pictures on page 120

1. A gun camera films the pass of a car which is driven on the fateful road.

2. The branches still hide Kennedy. The car appears out of the foliage.

The investigators took the place of the criminal. They filmed what Oswald saw when he fired.

Oswald had left 170 dollars in an envelope and his wedding ring in a saucer.

In order to write what will become the best seller of the year, the Warren Commission had at its disposal 26,650 examinations or official reports of experts covering over 30,000 pages. In addition to the FBI and the Secret Service, ten federal departments, fourteen government offices, and four Congressional committees worked for it. It questioned 552 persons directly, whose names and qualifications start with A of Mr. Ables down to Z of Mr. Zapruder, covering 18 of the 888 pages of the report. In addition to the seven commissioners, whose importance, experience and independence have been questioned by no one, a staff of 27 members had for ten months no other work to do but to search for the truth about John Fitzgerald Kennedy's assassination. In Dallas alone, 24 investigators of the FBI conducted an investigation of the same, in which the most minimal clues were thoroughly scrutinized. There is no doubt that no criminal case has ever been the object of such an extended and terse investigation. The result merits the description of the stupendous. The Warren Report is more than a monument to police technique.

It is a historical and psychological document of the first order. Because of its style, it is a literary work. By its force of evocation, it causes tears. Life goes on carting its dramas, effacing with the accumulation of the days its most tragic days. But, thanks to the Warren Report, the assassinated President has come to take up his place for a moment among his grieved people, almost one year after his bloody death.

1. Does Anyone Know Oswald's Secret?

It is a different matter to know whether the Warren Report will dispel all the doubts which the tragedy of Dallas has produced. Those who refuse to be convinced cannot be convinced. Many people, more in Europe than in America, have admitted in principle "that one would never know the truth." All the inquiries thus clash with a systematic refusal to take the matter under consideration. On the contrary, the taste for the mysterious or the party congealed in politics do admit the display of the most fragile theses and antitheses. Nothing will destroy a belief in flying saucers. Neither will the certitude of the fall of President Kennedy, be effaced from biased minds, by shots of one single killer, nor by the effect of a conspiracy.

Three weeks after the tragedy of Dallas, "Paris-Match," without any fore knowledge, posed ten questions. I emphasized that it was of public and world interest to receive an answer. Although it had only to attend to matters concerning the President and the American people, the Warren Commission took particular care to do it. Certainly not that it addressed itself to "Paris-Match" in particular, but because the questions of "Match" expressed the most widely-spread doubts in Europe, they showed what obscurities or what oddities nourished the idea of a such nefarious machination which had to be choked at any price.

Of the ten questions, three were answered during the Ruby trial. It is interesting to note how the Warren Report has answered the seven others.

No chapter is a more passinate lecture than that which constitutes the life and the psychological picture of Lee Harvey Oswald.

His father died when he was two months old. His mother was - and still is - a turbulent and redoubtable person. His infancy involved a stay in a house of correction, which resembles the darkest pages of Dickens. His intellectual quotient placed him among the intellectuals, but his basic instruction was feeble and, in particular, his orthography was so terrible that his writings are almost illegible. When he joined the Marines in 1956, at the age of 17, he had already tasted Marxist literature and declared "that he wanted to kill President Eisenhower because he oppressed the workers' class." He studied Russian - his comrades called him Oswaldovich - and he tried to engage his officers in political discussions in order to overwhelm them with the superiority of his dialectic. After a tour of service in the Far East, he received his anticipated discharge in 1959 and began one of the decisive episodes of his brief existence: his escapade in the USSR.

Concerning Oswald's sentiments when he arrived in Moscow, the Warren Commission produced a great number of testimonies: "Russia has always been my fatherland... I shall never return to the U.S.A... I hate them... In the next war I shall kill everyone who wears an American uniform... After due consideration, I want to renounce my American nationality and request Soviet citizenship...," etc. The Russians did not manifest an overflowing enthusiasm to enrich themselves with a young man whose vehemence of convictions was his only professional baggage. He had to simulate a suicide to remain in the USSR after the expiration of the visa of six days which had been given to him. He was granted a monthly allowance of 700 rubles (old) which he kept, over and above his wages, when he obtained the job of an electrician in a Minsk factory. He said with satisfaction, "With my allowance, I earn as much as the director."

Picture on page 121

Oswald shot at this moment. The same bullet pierces Kennedy and wounds Connally sitting just before him. The second bullet is mortal.

Privileged, he did not find at all in Minsk the social coercion which obsessed him. The autobiography, which he called by the pretentious name of "Historic Dairy," and the book "Collective," which he intended to write, are superabundant on this subject: "In the measure in which my Russian improves, I become better conscious of the society in which I live. Collective gymnastics, obligatory meetings, forced picking-up of potatoes on Sundays, no nightclubs, bowling or places of distraction. I have enough of it..."

"The Soviets committed crimes which have never been surpassed. Mass extermination under Stalin, regimentation under Khrushchev; systematic reduction of food rations, assassination of history, prostitution of art and culture..."

"Any man, having successfully lived under American capitalism and under Russian communism, cannot make a choice between the two. One is oppression, and the other is misery. Two imperialisms colored by different varieties of slavery..."

Failing to live up to his own oath, Oswald returned to the nationality which he had renounced and came back to America. Of course, the Warren Commission investigated, if this return, so easily accepted by the Russians, did not cover the infiltration of a Soviet agent into the United States. It has established that nothing supports this supposition. Oswald left America, believing that he was a communist. He returned as an anarchist.

He brought back a wife, Marina. She said about him, "He could not do well anywhere. Perhaps, on the moon...."

I have made some reservations concerning this Marina Oswald, presented as a touching victim of American compassion. The Warren Report has lifted a portion of her halo. Oswald mistreated her, but she harassed him. She reproached him for not knowing how to earn money and said that "he was not a man." "She did not stop tormenting him and hurting his pride," stated one witness. "She was not satisfied with the sexual relations with her husband," said another.

Picture on page 123.

Marina Oswald said about her husband, "He does not do well anywhere. Perhaps on the moon...."

"She made fun of his political pretensions and of his mania to compare himself with great personages of history," said a third one. Without friends, without a trade, unhappy at home, Oswald maintained his solitary pride and continued to believe that he had a great calling.

The last weeks of his life were marked by increasing agitation and instability. After having declared Russia uninhabitable, he wanted to return there. In Cuba he intended to obtain the visa, which the Russians did not hastily give him. He wanted to get it in Mexico, stating that he was morally

justified, in view of his militant action in his committee - he was its only member - called "Fair Play for Cuba." Castro's consul refused to give him satisfaction and, when he flared up, he told him that people of his type hurt the Cuban Revolution more than do it good. It was a kick of the ass: Cuba herself disowned Lee Harvey Oswald.

The days before the drama were marked by a recrudescence of the domestic troubles. Marina, who lives in Irving with the Paines, forbade her husband to spend the weekend with her. She made a terrible scene over the telephone, when she heard that he lived in Dallas under a false name. "When will these follies, these comedies end?" When Lee arrived on Thursday to be reconciled, she refused to speak with him and, when he spoke of taking again an apartment with her, she answered him brutally that she preferred living with her friends. He went away on the following day, leaving 170 dollars in an envelope and his wedding ring in a saucer.

A few hours later, he killed the President of the United States.

On the morning of the assassination, Kennedy said, "I don't believe that it is very difficult to kill me."

Does a mystery about Oswald remain?

It does not seem so. The investigation was so exhaustive that it is almost impossible that any person, who approached the assassin, has remained unidentified. The conclusions of the report reveal that Oswald was animated by an irreducible hostility against his environment, whatever it was. He believed himself a big man and wanted a place in history. The regicide (sic*) was the most expedient way of assuring it for himself. No American is ignorant of the name of John Wilkes Booth, who killed Lincoln, and no Frenchman of the name of Ravaillac. According to the particulars of the Warren Report, there is no longer any obscurity about Oswald's trip to Mexico three weeks before the drama of Dallas. He went to Mexico, trying to get his visa for Cuba. He was not engaged in any other activity during his stay, except that he paid a visit to the embassy of the Soviets. The legend, according to which he went to Havana between two flights, is disputed.

Pictures on pages 124 and 125.

The report reveals that Jackie, when she saw her husband collapse, cried, "Jack, I love you, I love you!" When she fell from the rear covering of the car, which picked up

* Translator's Note

speed, she could have been killed, if the police officer, who ascended toward her, had not held her back.

2. What is the truth about Oswald's trip to Mexico?

The question, posed by Match "who paid for the trip?" has also been elucidated. Oswald had the necessary money. In fact, although he worked irregularly, because of an extreme sobriety, which he made his wife share, he never lacked money. Appendix 14 of the report gives a complete picture of the assassin's finances from June 13, 1962, the date of his return from Russia, until November 22, 1963. His monthly resources, proceeding from his salary and allowances during the time he was out of work, varied from a minimum of $46.82 (about 234 francs) to a maximum of $387.55 (about 1,938 francs), amounting to $3,665.89 (18,330 francs) in 17 months. His expenses during the same period of time amounted to $3,500. As many other anarchists, Lee Oswald had a regularity and narrow-minded integrity in his financial affairs.

The question of hidden resources was evoked through the testimony of a postal employee. The investigation established the inconsistency therein.

3. Who aided Oswald?

The question principally took aim at the conditions under which Oswald obtained employment, which placed him in such a fatal place on the itinerary of Kennedy's retinue, and, incidentally, the personality of a woman, Mrs. Paine, who, by taking care of him, became the instrument of fate.

The channel: an unemployment pay office, the Texas Employment Commission, which gave Lee the names of two persons by whom he was introduced to a small group of people of Russian origin whose members aided Lee Oswald generously and, in particular, Marina. The contact with Mrs. Paine was made through a florid Russian emigrant, a certain Mohrenschildt. Ruth Paine is a pure American, but she and her husband, Michael, embraced the Quaker faith in 1951. The person who is a Quaker is a pacifist. The Paines took a deep interest in expanding relations between America and Russia; they were interested in cultural exchanges, and the woman deemed it necessary to learn Russian. The report says, "The Commission has not found anything in the background and resources of the Paines which might suggest a disloyalty to the United States." The contrary had been justly suspected; the doubt has been removed.

The interest of the Paines in the Oswalds was partial. Ruth fervently took the woman's part, protected her from the brutalities of her husband, and advised her about separation from him. The generosity, with which she extended hospitality to her, is in conformity with the Quakers' tradition.

When Oswald returned from Mexico he was without work and his unemployment benefit had expired. Mrs. Paine tried to find work for him. She succeeded in placing him at the School Book Depository (sic*). I asked, "How did she know that there was a vacancy at this establishment and how did she go about securing it for him?"

The Warren Report has answered this question. A neighbor, Linnie Mae Randle, told Mrs. Paine that her brother had just been hired by the School Book Depository (sic*). For Marina's sake, more than for Lee's benefit, Mrs. Paine telephoned Superintendent Roy S. Truly and asked him whether there was another vacancy. Oswald was called and immediately hired.

A few days earlier, he had failed to get a more lucrative place on the Padgett Printing Corporation, whose shops are situated at several routes of the itinerary which the Presidential cortege was scheduled to take on November 22. The bad information, given by a previous employer, - "discharged as an agitator, communist tendency" - caused Padgett not to give him the job and thus condemned John Kennedy to death. Oswald began his work at the School Book Depository (sic*) on October 14. Allusions regarding a visit by Kennedy had been made in the Dallas newspapers on September 13; however, the trip was only officially decided upon on November 4, and the itinerary was not fixed until the 18th. It is, therefore, very probable that Oswald just occupied his historic battlement through a totally unforeseen coincidence. Likewise, it is not impossible that, when he was at the point of asking his wife to start living together again, the thought of the crime was not definitely fixed in his mind. A stone rolling down on a mountain side suffices to start an avalanche.

4. Why was Kennedy so badly protected?

Here, the Warren Commission confirms the sharp criticisms of "Paris-Match." The protection of the President was miserable. Besides, Kennedy hardly believed in the effectiveness of the measures taken on his behalf. On the same morning, he described his assassination to his assistant Kenneth O'Donnell as follows:

* Translator's Note

"If someone really wants to kill the President of the United States, it will not be very difficult, I believe. He just has to go in a high building with a telescopic rifle. How can you prevent him from doing it?"

5. Was there a second rifle?

Paul Mathias of Paris-Match, working with Jean Campbell, granddaughter of Lord Beaverbrook, was undoubtedly the journalist, who, preceding the police, furnished the most disturbing revelations concerning the possible existence of a second rifle belonging to Oswald. The Warren Report is an homage to the conscientiousness and intelligence of their investigation. The facts, which were revealed, and on which I based myself, conformed to the reality. On the other hand, it was, of course, not in their power to verify the value of the testimonies which they had gathered.

The Warren Commission refuted these testimonies or, at least, contested their veracity.

Some testimony came from Mrs. Edity Whitworth, the owner of an Irving store, still carrying the sign of the gunsmith's shop which has ceased to exist, and from a friend, Mrs. Gertrude Hunther. These two women described, one very vaguely, the other one with great precision, a family, corresponding to the composition and appearance of the Oswald family, which had come, at the beginning of November, with a rifle which the husband wanted to exchange. However, Marina Oswald denied it. Lee Oswald was at the indicated hour at the School Book Depository (sic*) and, according to the FBI, "Mrs. Hunther has a strange obsession to involve herself in all important events which come to her knowledge." This is a polite way of saying that she is a mythomaniac.

Additional testimony concerns the slip of paper without date, produced by a gunsmith, Dial D. Ruder, and, according to which, a telescope, fixed by three screws, was allegedly mounted on an unidentified rifle involving the account of a man named Oswald. The rifle of the assassin had been delivered with a telescope, fixed by two screws. Therefore, Lee Harvey Oswald owned a second rifle of which nobody knows for what purpose it was used or what has become of it. However, the FBI maintains that the authenticity of the slip of paper, written by Ruder, and the veracity of Ruder himself are "very doubtful." All those, who have the experience of big criminal cases, will confirm that

* Translator's Note

there is not a single one which does not permit the surge of an efflorescence of false testimonies originating with the desire of making individuals important. Nevertheless, it is true that the point of the interrogation about the second rifle has not been completely effaced.

On the other hand, the report is convincing with respect to the most important point: Only three bullets were fired, and all three came from the rifle abandoned by Oswald on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository (sic*). If there had been a second rifle, it would not have played any role in any event. There was no second murderer.

What the report has not explained: The saying - "I do not believe that it is very difficult to kill me."

Oswald's flight on the streets of Dallas.

6. Where did Oswald go when he killed Officer Tippit?

Oswald left the building of the crime at 12:33. He returned to his furnished room on Becklet Street, using at first an autobus and then a taxi. He got off at the corner of Neely Street, went the last 100 meters on foot, did not answer, in his hurry, his landlady who was astonished to see him suddenly appear at an unusual hour, rushed into his room, took his revolver and left, zipping up his jacket on the street, which he had put on in his room. He inversely took the road on which he had come, passed Neely Street, then Davis Street and, turning to the left, entered and stayed on 10th Street. This itinerary took him farther away from the scene of his crime.

On 10th Street, a little way from the intersection of Patton Street, Oswald was questioned by Police Officer Tippit and killed him. Where did he go?

The Warren Commission has not answered this question. The direction, taken by Oswald, did not lead to any known place of refuge. The commission examined the hypothesis of a rendezvous and of a flight prepared by accomplices. It has found absolutely nothing. Oswald took the secret of his bewildered run through the streets of Dallas into his grave. There is only one concrete detail: Oswald had $13.87 on his person at the time of his arrest. But he had left 170 dollars in an envelope in Irving. Is this the normal distribution of money a man would make who intends to flee?

* Translator's Note

7. Was Tippit a wild policeman?

In spite of very numerous allegations, there is no doubt that Oswald really was the murderer of Police Officer J. D. Tippit. No matter how much the identifications by the witnesses are confused, it has, nevertheless, been established that Tippit was killed by the Smith and Wesson revolver with which Oswald was arrested - a revolver which he had bought under his habitual pseudonym of A. J. Hidell, on March 27, 1963, for the sum of $29.95. The last questions, posed by "Paris-Match," concerned this police officer Tippit. Is it true that he was regarded as a wild policeman, intimately connected with Jack Ruby? Is it true that he knew Oswald? Is it true that he broke the regulations of the police by patrolling alone in his car and outside of the surveillance sector assigned to him?

The commission has answered as follows:

1. Tippit had a good record during his 11 years of police service.

2. There was confusion with another police officer, G. M. Tippit, who, being a member of the special services, actually knew Ruby.

3. Eighty-seven per cent of the Dallas police officers patrol alone in the daytime.

4. J. D. Tippit was in his sector, and there was nothing abnormal about his location. He died honorably in the line of duty.

In brief, the report of the Warren Commission is categoric: The assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of the assassin were not the products of a foreign or domestic conspiracy, but the deeds of two individuals, anxious to prove their personality to others. Contrary to that which is the most frequent in investigations of this type, there was no dissident opinion, and, consequently, no minority report. The unanimous conclusions of the seven commissioners close, for America, the dossier of the drama of Dallas.

R. C.

The Acting Attorney General

October 20, 1964

Director, FBI

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE CONCERNING
DISSENT BY MEMBERS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION
REGARDING THE FBI

Enclosed is a copy of the article by William F. Buckley, Jr., appearing in "The Washington Daily News" on October 16, 1964, which I trust will be of interest to you.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosure

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1 - ENCLOSURE

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Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Conrad
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Dissent to Warren

By William F. Buckley Jr.

I HAVE news that is interesting, healthy, and infuriating.

Three members of the Warren Commission apparently raged, behind closed doors, against the projected criticisms of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. But Earl Warren was adamant, and the criticisms were therefore regretted.

The official Commission report said that the FBI "took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination. A more carefully co-ordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

The three gentlemen who were healthy enough to dissent were Representatives Gerald Ford and Hale Boggs, and Senator Russell. They made the point that it was unfair to criticize the FBI without suggesting what, of a concrete nature, the agency could have done, and without weighing the meaning the kind of preventive activity Justice Earl Warren seemed to be recommending on the right's of the individual citizen.

It is all very well grandly to suggest that the FBI should pick up more suspects, or turn the names of those suspects over to the Secret Service to be picked up.

Any implementation of such a program would, however, end the FBI up defending its behavior before — guess who? Earl Warren himself, who — and this is what is infuriating about Mr. Warren's criticism of the FBI — during the past years has done everything within his power to undermine anti-subversive legislation (for instance, of the kind that might have put the spotlight on Oswald), and criminal-apprehension techniques (there was the famous Mallory case, for instance, where a rapist murderer was released because he hadn't been arraigned soon enough: who went on to rape again).

The task of sequestering anyone who might conceivably assassinate a President of the United States is overwhelming, and it must dismay J. Edgar Hoover to be castigated for failing to do an impossible job largely by the same group of people who make it difficult for him to do a possible job — and who are always on the alert against any enhancement of the FBI's powers.

It is especially curious that the testimony of Mr. Hoover to the Warren Commission was not published. Why, one wonders? Because it would have detracted from Mr. Warren's criticisms?

What, actually, is the Chief Justice recommending? The FBI has estimated that in some areas of the country there are as many as five thousand persons who are as likely to assassinate a President as Lee Harvey Oswald was, judging only from his previous record. They are communists, subversives, ultras of every variety, neo-fascists, men and women who are emotionally unstable or demonstrably vicious in their behavior.

It is seriously proposed that, let us say, every time the President comes to New York, five thousand people be picked up and tucked away somewhere until the President is so gracious as to leave town? The proposal is preposterous.

Clearly the principal responsibility rests on the President himself. It is not fair for him to impose upon the Secret Service or the FBI an unmanageable burden.

It is in the great tradition of political leadership to wave away the bodyguards and circulate with the people, and one's republican blood stirs at the sight of a Charles de Gaulle entered Notre Dame Cathedral on the day that Paris was liberated and walked majestically up the great aisle even as snipers fired bullets all around him from the encircling loft.

He got away with it, to be sure, the whole point about personal heroism is that sometimes you don't get away with it. Otherwise, it wouldn't be called heroism. When you don't get away with it, it is hardly fair to blame the FBI.

One would like to think that a President could mingle among his own people with impunity. But we are a free society, free even to the point that men and women who think disorderly and abusive thoughts nevertheless are unmolested until and unless they act overtly, or are known to be afraid to act.

The Washington Daily News
Washington, D. C.
October 16, 1964

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ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ione della versione ufficiale sulla morte di Kennedy

›rto Warren solleverà ›olemiche in Europa

›ne d'inchiesta sui fatti di Dallas convaliderà la tesi della sola respon- ei Paesi europei il gesto di Jack Ruby era stato invece interpretato come ›gante ad eliminare con John Kennedy la linea della «nuova frontiera»

.ti dallo scetticismo lichiarato. Organiz- titi di sinistra, poi, il'inizio accreditato econdo cui l'assas- utto di una cospi- tra ed Oswald non che uno strumen- dei cospiratori. iesta versione, il Ruby, l'uomo che vald, ebbe un pre- ppare per sempre olosa del giovane alimentare consi- dubbi e sospetti pubblicazione, sia periodici sia sotto o, del reportage chanan «Chi ha dy?», nonchè il opeo dell'avvoca- lo Mark Lane, il nuto e sostiene a e non fu Oswald a sparare i colpi che uccisero Kennedy.

In Inghilterra è stato formato addirittura un comitato «Chi uccise Kennedy?» per iniziativa del noto filosofo pacifista Bertrand Russell.

Ed ecco, in sintesi, la panoramica dei «sentimenti» diffusi negli altri Paesi europei. In Italia, nei giorni che seguirono immediatamente il tragico fatto, ebbero seguito le congetture secondo cui l'assassinio avrebbe potuto davvero essere il risultato di un complotto Queste illazioni vennero alimentate da contrastanti affermazioni, prima fra tutte quella secondo cui il fucile dell'attentatore non avrebbe potuto sparare i tre famosi colpi nel brevissimo tempo indicato dall'FBI. Successivamente, la maggioranza della stampa italiana è venuta accreditando la tesi dell'unico e solo assassino, ma alcuni giornali continuano a difendere la versione originale, quella cioè del complotto.

In Francia se il rapporto Warren affermerà che l'assassinio di Kennedy fu opera di un solo individuo, l'opinione pubblica sembra propensa a reagire con il sospetto che il documento voglia mascherare quello che fu realmente un complotto. Le maggiori critiche andranno alla polizia, ed in particolare a quella di Dallas, che verrà accusata di inefficienza o di «annacquamento» per ragioni politiche. Nel novembre scorso, era difficilissimo trovare un solo francese disposto a credere alla tesi dell'unico attentatore.

In Germania ovest il libro «Morte a Dallas» in cui si sostiene l'ipotesi della cospirazione, è attualmente un «best seller» in questo Paese. Il suo autore, l'ungherese Hans Habe, ha vissuto vari anni negli Stati Uniti e risiede attualmente in Svizzera. In «Morte a Dallas», Habe afferma che il complotto fu organizzato da miliardari reazionari e da «teppisti» di pelle bianca.

In Olanda, la stampa continua a mostrare grandissimo interesse per i fatti di Dallas. La teoria di una cospirazione gode grande favore negli ambienti di sinistra. L'uomo della strada appare ancora oggi sconcertato dagli aspetti misteriosi dell'uccisione di Kennedy. In Belgio, partiti e personalità di sinistra sottoscrivono in pieno la tesi del complotto.

In Danimarca, l'opinione pubblica è per la cospirazione. Vari giornali non hanno nascosto il loro scetticismo per la tesi dell'unico attentatore.

Aurelio Bossi

D'ITALIA 27 Sept. 1964

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ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oggi la pubblicazione della versione ufficiale sulla morte di K

Il rapporto Warren solleva vivaci polemiche in Euro

Si ritiene che la commissione d'inchiesta sui fatti di Dallas convaliderà la tesi della sol sabilità di Lee Oswald - Nei Paesi europei il gesto di Jack Ruby era stato invece interpr un prova del complotto mirante ad eliminare con John Kennedy la linea della «nuova

DAL NOSTRO CORRISPONDENTE

LONDRA, 26 — Domani sarà pubblicato l'atteso rapporto della commissione di inchiesta sull'assassinio del presidente Kennedy, e non è affatto azzardato prevedere che la pubblicazione del documento susciterà in Europa un'ondata di vivacissime polemiche se Warren ed i suoi collaboratori convalideranno la tesi secondo cui Lee Harvery Oswald fu solo a concepire l'attentato.

Una panoramica condotta in nove Paesi europei indica che gli ambienti europei di sinistra sono pronti ad accusare la commissione di aver «annacquato» la realtà dei fatti qualora il rapporto Warren faccia sua la versione dello FBI sui tragici avvenimenti di Dallas.

In linea generale, gli europei hanno reagito alle notizie provenienti da Dallas con sentimenti varianti dallo scetticismo al sospetto dichiarato. Organizzazioni e partiti di sinistra, poi, hanno fin dall'inizio accreditato la versione secondo cui l'assassinio fu il frutto di una cospirazione di destra ed Oswald non sarebbe stato che uno strumento nelle mani dei cospiratori.

Secondo questa versione, il gesto di Jack Ruby, l'uomo che assassinò Oswald, ebbe un preciso scopo: tappare per sempre la bocca pericolosa del giovane «sicario». Ad alimentare considerevolmente dubbi e sospetti è venuta la pubblicazione, sia su autorevoli periodici sia sotto forma di libro, del reportage di Thomas Buchanan «Chi ha ucciso Kennedy?», nonchè il lungo giro europeo dell'avvocato di New York Mark Lane, il quale ha sostenuto e sostiene a spada tratta che non fu Oswald a sparare i colpi che uccisero Kennedy.

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In Olanda, a mostrare g se per i fatt ria di una grande favor sinistra. L'uo pare ancora gli aspetti r sione di Kenn iti e persona toscrivono la complotto.

In Danima blica è per la giornali non loro scetticis l'unico atten

AVVENIRE D'ITALIA 27 Sept. 1964
(BOLOGNA)

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ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Sarà reso noto oggi

Il rapporto sulla morte di Kennedy

E' stato portato a termine dalla commissione Warren - Si tratta di un volume di 800 pagine

Washington, 26 settembre

Il Dipartimento di Stato americano renderà pubblico domani il «rapporto Warren», stilato dall'apposita commissione di inchiesta nominata dal presidente Johnson per far luce sulle circostanze dell'assassinio, il 22 novembre 1963, del suo predecessore John F. Kennedy.

Esso è consegnato a un volume di circa 800 pagine, del quale la casa editrice di Stato americana ha preparato per la distribuzione all'interno degli Stati Uniti una prima edizione di 50 mila copie, che saranno messe in vendita lunedì mattina al prezzo di dollari 2,50 pari a 1590 lire (3 dollari e 25 le copie rilegate cioè 2000 lire).

La «Voce dell'America» trasmetterà estratti del rapporto nei suoi programmi su onde corte, in 37 lingue. L'USIA (United States Information Agency) spedirà dal canto suo 25 mila copie di un opuscolo con le conclusioni del rapporto a 228 centri di distribuzione in 107 paesi del mondo. L'opuscolo è destinato al personale diplomatico americano, ai centri di lettura dell'USIA e alle personalità dei paesi stranieri.

IL Popolo
27 sept 64

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

IL Popolo
Rome

Date: 9-27-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Officer:

☐ Being Investigated

32

...ca, ad esso per proprie ragioni tecniche.

— Le misure adottate dal servizio segreto per la protezione [illegible] sono state giudicate inadeguate. Esse avrebbero dovuto seguire, come avviene usualmente, il controllo degli edifici lungo il percorso che avrebbe dovuto seguire il corteo presidenziale. Il Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) mancò di segnalare al servizio segreto la presenza a Dallas di Oswald, un noto marxista che un tempo si era trasferito in Russia. Non solo, ma anche nei confronti dell'assassino la polizia di Dallas non è stata all'altezza della situazione: il fatto di trasferire pubblicamente Oswald da una prigione all'altra non è stato saggio e, nonostante le minacce di morte profferite contro l'attentatore, gli agenti non hanno adottato le precauzioni necessarie per proteggerlo.

— I metodi ora usati per la protezione del Presidente richiedono provvedimenti adeguati e moderni.

— Tre furono i colpi sparati contro l'auto presidenziale a Dallas in un tempo che oscilla tra i 4,8 secondi e i 7 secondi. Un colpo, quindi, ha mancato il bersaglio.

— Due pallottole, probabilmente, provocarono le ferite riportate dal Presidente Kennedy e dal Governatore del Texas John Connally. Da un punto di vista medico, al suo arrivo in ospedale il Presidente era vivo ma in condizioni che non davano adito a speranze.

All'URSS non interessava la morte di Kennedy

Così la Commissione ha assolto il suo storico compito dopo quasi dieci mesi di indagini e dopo avere raccolto la testimonianza di 552 persone, da oscuri testimoni oculari a quelle della vedova del Presidente assassinato, signora Jacqueline Kennedy, e del Presidente Johnson. Così il Governo degli Stati Uniti ha cercato di dare una risposta ai molti dubbi, alle voci e alle ipotesi che sono stati formulati in gran quantità, specialmente all'estero, dopo la morte di Kennedy. In ogni caso, la Commissione ha riaffermato di non aver trovato prove a sostegno della tesi di un complotto, né che Oswald fosse un agente incaricato da un Governo straniero di uccidere il trentaseiesimo Capo della Casa Bianca.

Circa un possibile interesse russo all'attentato, la Commissione ha raccolto queste dichiarazioni del Segretario di Stato [illegible] Rusk: «Non sono a conoscenza di alcun elemento che possa far ritenere che l'Unione Sovietica avesse il desiderio di eliminare il presidente Kennedy né che abbia partecipato in alcun

Una veduta dall'alto della piazza di Dallas [illegible] dove fu assassinato il presidente Kennedy. Nel cerchio, un ingrandimento del particolare della piazza [illegible] l'impronta del primo destro, rivolto ad ovest, quello [illegible] l'impronta del secondo piede, rivolto verso sud-ovest. La foto è tratta dal libro sul rapporto [illegible] (Telefoto AP)

...mi hanno col...

Il rapporto della ...sione, molto ampi... infatti di 29 mila p... che per quanto rigu... tecnici, contiene p... raccomandazioni per ... una migliore prot... Presidente e critic... polizia federale e ... per tutti coloro che ... posti alla sicurezza ... deste. Ma oltre a q... misure di grande i... il rapporto rifà la ...

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...dale capeggiata dal giudice Earl Warren, che è giunta anche alle seguenti conclusioni:

— Non vi sono prove di qualsiasi complotto, interno o straniero, da sinistra o da destra, nella tragedia di Dallas del 22 novembre 1963 in cui il trentaseiesimo Presidente degli Stati Uniti perse la vita.

I due hanno ucciso per ragioni emotive

— Non vi sono prove di un complotto o di un rapporto qualsiasi tra Oswald e l'uomo che lo assassinò due giorni dopo, Jack Ruby. Ciascuno, indipendentemente l'uno dall'altro, ha agito per proprie ragioni emotive.

— La misura adottata dai servizi segreti per la protezione del Presidente durante la sfilata non prevedeva, come avrebbe dovuto, il controllo degli edifici lungo il percorso che avrebbe dovuto seguire il corteo presidenziale. Il Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) mancò di segnalare al servizio segreto la presenza a Dallas di Oswald, un noto marxista che un tempo si era trasferito in Russia. Non solo, ma anche nei confronti dell'assassino la polizia di Dallas non è stata all'altezza della situazione: il fatto di trasferire pubblicamente Oswald da una prigione all'altra non è stato saggio e, nonostante le minacce di morte profferite contro l'attentatore, gli agenti non hanno adottato le precauzioni necessarie per proteggerlo.

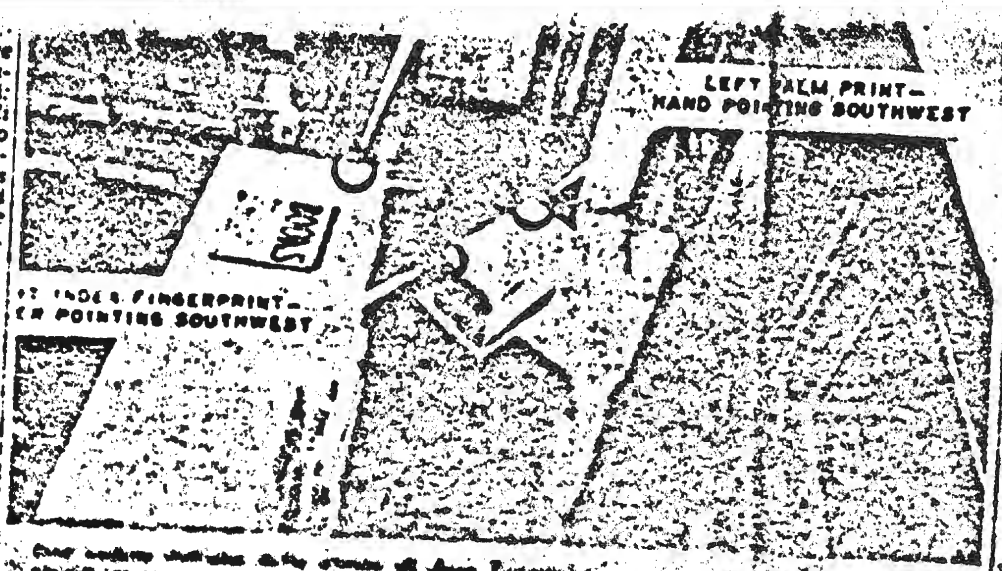
— I metodi ora usati per la protezione del Presidente richiedono provvedimenti adeguati e moderni.

— Tre furono i colpi sparati contro l'auto presidenziale a Dallas in un tempo che oscilla tra i 4,8 secondi e i 7 secondi. Un colpo, quindi, ha mancato il bersaglio.

— Due pallottole, probabilmente, provocarono le ferite riportate dal Presidente Kennedy e dal Governatore del Texas John Connally. Da un punto di vista medico, al suo arrivo in ospedale il Presidente era vivo ma in condizioni che non davano adito a speranze.

All'URSS non interessava la morte di Kennedy

Così la Commissione ha assolto il suo storico compito



Governo straniero di uccidere il trentaseiesimo Capo della Casa Bianca.

Circa un possibile interesse russo all'attentato, la Commissione ha raccolto queste dichiarazioni del Segretario di

...e assolutamen... le relazioni inter... servino una ce... che i grandi Pae... colare le poten... siano in grado d... tare insieme... ».

Il Segretario di... mò poi che « un ... rispetto » esister... nedy ed il Prim... Krusciov malgrado ... cergenze, l'ina... sovietica ad un co... assassinare Kenne... stata pura follia, ... aggiungendo: « N... ricevuto l'impress... follia abbia carat... azioni dei dirigen... negli ultimi anni ».

D... mi hanno co...

Il rapporto della ... zione, molto ampi... infatti di 29 mila p... che per quanto rigu... ticolari, contiene pr... comandazioni per ... una maggiore prote... Presidente e critic... pubblica federale e ... per tutti coloro che ... parte alla sicurezza ... corte. Ma oltre a qu... storici di grande im... il rapporto rifà la st...

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americana.

Quale fu la causa che spinse Oswald ad uccidere il Presidente? La Commissione dichiara al riguardo di non poter indicare cause precise. Ma sottolinea questi fattori: « Una profonda insofferenza verso qualsiasi autorità che si tradurrà in una ostilità verso qualsiasi società in mezzo a cui [illegible] una incapacità [illegible] rapporti con [illegible] a lui tradizionali per lo [illegible] ed il

Earl Warren, giudice della Corte Suprema degli Stati Uniti, nominato da Johnson presidente della Commissione d'inchiesta sulla morte del Presidente John Kennedy

e del mutamento politico pacifico. Questa Commissione venne istituita il 29 novembre 1963, in riconoscimento al diritto del popolo a conoscere i fatti nella loro interezza e verità ».

Minuto per minuto il corteo di Dallas

« Alle 11,40 di venerdì 22 novembre 1963, il presidente John F. Kennedy, la signora Kennedy ed il loro seguito giunsero a Love Field, a Dallas, nel Texas. Era la prima giornata di un viaggio attraverso il Texas progettato cinque mesi prima dal vicepresidente Lyndon Johnson e John B. Connally, governatore del Texas. Il corteo di macchine lasciò Love Field poco dopo le 11,50 e attraversò i sobborghi residenziali. Allorché il corteo raggiunse la Main [illegible] nella sua stessa direzione. Si trattava di un uomo i cui connotati corrispondevano a quelli forniti dalla polizia. Tippit aprì lo sportello di sinistra della sua macchina e si portò di fronte all'auto. Improvvisamente l'uomo che si trovava sul marciapiede opposto estrasse un revolver e sparò diversi colpi in rapida successione, colpendo Tippit quattro volte ed uccidendolo istantaneamente ».

« Alle 13,29, la radio della polizia sottolineava l'analogia esistente nelle descrizioni dei sospetti sull'uccisore del Presidente e di Tippit. La radio dava quindi l'allarme: « Ci risulta che un sospetto è appena entrato nel Texas Theater sulla West Jefferson". Nel giro di pochi minuti, il cinema venne circondato e dopo una breve e vivace lotta gli agenti disarmavano ed ammanettavano il sospetto, trasferendolo quindi al comando di polizia ».

« Il sospetto risultò essere nato a Nuova Orleans il 18 ottobre 1939, due mesi dopo la morte di suo padre. Sua madre, Marguerite Vlaverie Oswald aveva avuto altri due figli. Lee Harvey Oswald si arruolò nei marines il 24 ottobre 1956, sei giorni dopo il suo 17. compleanno. Durante l'ultimo anno in cui prestò servizio nei marines trascorse la maggior parte del tempo a Santa Ana, in California, dove dimostrò un forte interes-

L'agente della polizia di Dallas, J.D. Tippit, ucciso durante l'inseguimento di Oswald

(mount clipping in space below)

PUBBLICATE LE CONCLUSIONI DELLA COMMISSIONE D'INCHIESTA

L'uccisione di Kennedy secondo il rapporto Warren

L'assassino fu certamente Oswald e fu lui solo a far fuoco - Il delitto nacque da una iniziativa personale e non vi furono complotti, né in America, né in Paesi stranieri - Escluso un collegamento precedente con Ruby - Critiche all'organizzazione e all'efficienza dei servizi di sicurezza - Il documento indica l'origine del crimine nelle convinzioni marxiste dell'uccisore

Tragica previsione del Presidente poco prima della morte

(Nostro servizio particolare)

Washington, 27 settembre

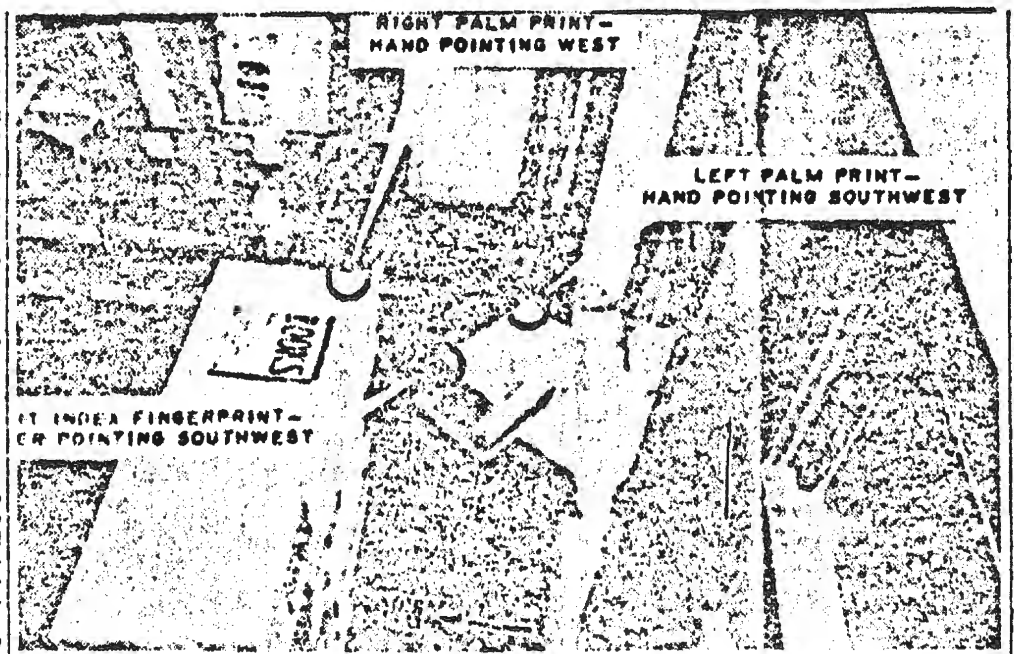
Lee Harvey Oswald — e Lee Harvey Oswald solo — uccise John F. Kennedy. Questa la sostanza dell'atteso verdetto della Commissione presidenziale capeggiata dal giudice Earl Warren, che è giunta anche alle seguenti conclusioni:

— Non vi sono prove di qualsiasi complotto, interno o straniero, da sinistra o da destra, nella tragedia di Dallas del 22 novembre 1963 in cui il trentaseiesimo Presidente degli Stati Uniti perse la vita.

I due hanno ucciso per ragioni emotive

— Non vi sono prove di un complotto o di un rapporto qualsiasi tra Oswald e l'uomo che lo assassinò due giorni dopo, Jack Ruby. Ciascuno, indipendentemente l'uno dall'altro, ha ucciso per proprie ragioni emotive.

— Le misure adottate dal servizio segreto per la protezione del Presidente furono inadeguate, non comprendendo



Una veduta dall'alto della stanza di dove l'assassino sparò su Kennedy. Nei tre cerchietti, le impronte di Oswald individuate dalla polizia scientifica. Il riquadro a sinistra

modo a questo evento. penso che sebbene vi sia gravi divergenze tra il mon comunista ed il mondo libe è assolutamente necessario c le relazioni internazionali co servino una certa forma che i grandi Paesi, e in par colare le potenze nucle siano in grado di tr tare insieme...».

Il Segretario di Stato aff mò poi che «un certo mut rispetto» esisteva tra Ke nedy ed il Primo Minis Krusciov malgrado le loro vergenze. Una partecipazio sovietica ad un complotto assassinare Kennedy sarebbe stata pura follia, disse Ru aggiungendo: «Non abbia ricevuto l'impressione che follia abbia caratterizzato azioni dei dirigenti sovie negli ultimi anni».

«Mio Dio mi hanno colpito!»

Il rapporto della Comm sione, molto ampio (con infatti di 29 mila parole) che per quanto riguarda i p

corrente di tutti coloro che sono fuggiti, disporre di un più numeroso personale e modernizzare i metodi, migliorare i sistemi per assicurare l'incolumità del Capo dell'Esecutivo particolarmente quando passa in auto scoperta tra la folla e intensificare i propri contatti con il F.B.I.

— Il medico personale deve accompagnare sempre il Presidente in occasione dei suoi spostamenti e trovarsi sempre vicino a lui in maniera da poter intervenire tempestivamente se ve ne sia necessità. (Il medico di Kennedy, Contrammiraglio George Burkes, si trovava molto indietro nel corteo presidenziale al momento dell'attentato).

— Il Congresso deve approvare una legge che fa dello assassinio del Presidente o del Vice Presidente un reato federale per evitare conflitti di competenze con le polizie statali.

Le idee marxiste cambiarono Oswald

— Il Dipartimento di Stato deve dar prova della massima cautela nel consentire il ritorno negli Stati Uniti di persone che siano trasferite all'estero dando prova di slealtà verso l'America o che abbiano espresso il desiderio di rinunciare alla cittadinanza americana.

Quale fu la causa che spinse Oswald ad uccidere il Presidente? La Commissione dichiara al riguardo di non poter indicare cause precise. Ma sottolinea questi fattori: «Una profonda insofferenza verso qualsiasi autorità che si traduceva in una ostilità verso qualsiasi società in mezzo a cui viveva; la sua incapacità ad intrattenere rapporti con la gente e la sua tendenza a provare insofferenza per lo ambiente circostante ed il desiderio di cambiarlo con un altro; la sua aspirazione ad assicurarsi un posto nella storia e spesso una grande disperazione per essere fallito in diverse imprese; la sua disposizione alla violenza come dimostrato dal suo tentativo di uccidere il 10 aprile 1963 il generale Walker; la sua [illegible]

Sebbene la Commissione non si sia pronunciata che in maniera vaga sul motivo che ha spinto i due uomini ad uccidere, è arrivata invece a conclusioni definitive su tutti gli altri importanti punti controversi.

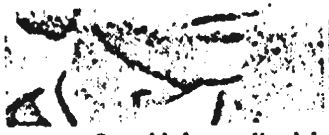
Continuamente, nel suo rapporto, la Commissione Warren ribadisce la propria convinzione che Oswald, uno scontento da sempre, abbia agito per propria personale iniziativa. Inoltre, stando alle prove raccolte, la Commissione è giunta anche alla conclusione che fu lo stesso Oswald ad uccidere l'agente Tippit, circa 45 minuti dopo l'attentato di Kennedy.

I colpi mortali che uccisero Kennedy

Circa l'assassinio, la Commissione afferma che dalle prove risulta che fu il fucile di Oswald, impugnato dallo stesso Oswald, ad uccidere il presidente Kennedy ed a ferire il Governatore; che i colpi furono sparati dal sesto piano del Book Depository; che non vi sono prove concrete che i colpi siano stati sparati dal sottopassaggio o da qualsiasi altro punto.

Il rapporto cita la testimonianza di persone che videro la canna di un fucile sporgere dalla finestra del se-

Earl Warren, giudice della Corte Suprema degli Stati Uniti, nominato da Johnson presidente della Commissione d'inchiesta sulla morte



Marina Oswald, la moglie del giovane uccisore di Kennedy, ha fatto le più ampie rivelazioni sulla personalità del marito

fu colpito una seconda volta da una pallottola che penetrò nella parte posteriore della testa, provocando una ferita letale. Il governatore Connally, dal canto suo, fu colpito da una pallottola che penetrò nella parte destra della schiena fuoruscendo sempre dalla parte destra sotto il capezzolo».

Circa il punto relativo a quale fu la pallottola che colpì il Governatore, la Commissione sulla scorta delle risultanze accertate dai tecnici è arrivata alla conclusione che fu la stessa che aveva perforato il collo del presidente Kennedy.

Nel sommario del rapporto Warren è detto testualmente: «L'assassinio di John Fitzgerald Kennedy, il 22 novembre 1963, fu un atto di crudele e rivoltante violenza contro un uomo, una famiglia, un Paese e contro tutta l'umanità. Un giovane e vigoroso Capo fu la vittima del quarto assassinio presidenziale nella storia di un Paese attaccato all'idea della discussione ragionevole e del mutamento politico pacifico. Questa Commissione venne istituita il 29 novembre 1963, in riconoscimento al diritto del popolo a conoscere i fatti nella loro interezza e verità».

Minuto per minuto il corteo di Dallas

«Alle 11,40 di venerdì 22 novembre 1963, il presidente John F. Kennedy, la signora Kennedy ed il loro seguito giunsero a Love Field, a Dallas, nel Texas. Era la prima giornata di un viaggio attraverso il Texas progettato circa sei mesi prima dal vicepresidente Lyndon Johnson e John B. Connally, governatore del Texas. Il corteo di macchine lasciò Love Field poco dopo le 11,50 e attraversò i sobborghi residenziali. Allora che un leggero battito del cuore era tuttora avvertibile. Invece, il polso non si sentiva. Osservata anche un'ampia ferita alla testa di Kennedy ed un'altra al collo, i medici, preoccupati di cercare di mantenere in vita il Presidente, non pensarono però mai a rivoltarlo per esaminargli la schiena. Alle 13, dopo che il cuore cessò di battere e un prete aveva provveduto a somministrare l'estrema unzione, il Presidente fu riconosciuto morto».

«Diversi testimoni oculari che si trovavano di fronte all'edificio da cui fu sparato hanno riferito di avere scorto un fucile al sesto piano del deposito mentre veniva adoperato. Un altro teste, si affrettò a comunicare ad un poliziotto di aver visto un uomo non molto alto, di circa 30 anni, sparare contro la macchina del Presidente. Alle 12,45, la radio della polizia trasmetteva una descrizione del presunto assassino. Circa 45 minuti dopo l'attentato, nel corso di un'altra sparatoria, veniva ucciso l'agente di polizia J. D. Tippit».

L'uccisione dell'agente Tippit

«Verso le 13,15, Tippit diede un colpo d'acceleratore alla sua auto per raggiungere un uomo che stava camminando nella sua stessa direzione. Si trattava di un uomo i cui connotati corrispondevano a quelli forniti dalla polizia. Tippit aprì lo sportello di sinistra della sua macchina e si portò di fronte all'auto. Improvvisamente l'uomo che si trovava sul marciapiede opposto estrasse un revolver e sparò diversi colpi in rapida successione, colpendo Tippit quattro volte ed uccidendolo istantaneamente».

«Alle [illegible], la radio della polizia sottolineava l'analogia esistente nelle descrizioni dei sospetti sull'uccisore del Presidente e di Tippit. La radio dava quindi l'allarme: «Ci risulta che un sospetto è appena entrato nel Texas Theater sulla West Jefferson". Nel giro di pochi minuti, il cinema venne circondato e dopo una breve e cruenta lotta, gli agen-

tre con le sue mani cercava di sollevare la testa del marito, Jacqueline Kennedy esclamò: "Oh! Dio! Hanno sparato a mio marito. Ti amo, Jack" ».

Proposta una riforma dei servizi di sicurezza

A proposito della protezione che si deve assicurare al Capo dell'Esecutivo, la Commissione fa numerose proposte, e cioè:

— Che il Presidente ed il Congresso decidano se sia il caso che il Servizio Segreto cui è stata sempre affidata la protezione del Capo della Casa Bianca, da quando fu ucciso il Presidente McKinley, nel 1901, debba cedere l'incarico a qualche altro organismo.

— Dal canto suo, il Segretario al Tesoro dovrebbe affidare il controllo del Servizio Segreto ad un suo assistente.

— Il Servizio Segreto dovrebbe completamente rivedere i suoi sistemi per la segnalazione di potenziali minacce al Presidente, essere al corrente di tutti coloro che sono fuggiti, disporre di un più numeroso personale e modernizzare i metodi, migliorare i sistemi per assicurare l'incolumità del Capo dell'Esecutivo particolarmente quando passa in auto scoperta tra la folla e intensificare i propri contatti con il F.B.I.

— Il medico personale deve accompagnare sempre il Presidente in occasione dei suoi spostamenti e trovarsi sempre vicino a lui in maniera da poter intervenire tempestivamente se ve ne sia necessità. (Il medico di Kennedy, Contrammiraglio George Burkes, si trovava molto indietro nel corteo presidenziale al momento dell'attentato).

— Il Congresso deve approvare una legge che fa dello assassinio del Presidente o del Vice Presidente un reato federale per evitare conflitti di competenza con le polizie statali.

Le idee marxiste

[illegible] Oswald

[illegible] manifestò il suo antagonismo verso gli Stati Uniti con la sua fuga nell'Unione Sovietica; con la sua incapacità a riconciliarsi con la vita negli Stati Uniti anche dopo la delusione provata nell'Unione Sovietica e con i suoi tentativi, falliti, di trasferirsi a Cuba ».

Perché Ruby « fece giustizia »

Quale fu il motivo che spinse Ruby ad uccidere Oswald? La Commissione non arriva a conclusioni precise ma prende nota di questa deposizione dello stesso Rubinsteint « Lessi una lettera (su un giornale) a Carolina (Kennedy). Una lettera commoventissima seguita da una breve nota del giornale in cui si diceva che la signora Kennedy probabilmente avrebbe dovuto ritornare a Dallas in occasione del processo contro Lee Harvey Oswald. Improvvisamente ho sentito dentro di me che qualcuno doveva questo debito al nostro amato Presidente per evitare alla moglie l'angoscia del ritorno... ».

Sebbene la Commissione non si sia pronunciata che in maniera vaga sul motivo che ha spinto i due uomini ad uccidere, è arrivata invece a conclusioni definitive su tutti gli altri importanti punti controversi.

Continuamente, nel suo rapporto, la Commissione Warren ribadisce la propria convinzione che Oswald, uno scontento da sempre, abbia agito per propria personale iniziativa. Inoltre, stando alle prove raccolte, la Commissione è giunta anche alla conclusione che fu lo stesso Oswald ad uccidere l'agente Tippit, circa 45 minuti dopo l'attentato di Kennedy.

I colpi mortali che uccisero Kennedy

Circa l'assassinio, la Commissione afferma che dalle prove risulta che fu il fucile di Oswald, impugnato dallo stesso Oswald, ad uccidere il presidente Kennedy ed a ferire il Governatore; che i colpi furono sparati dal sesto piano del Texas Book Depository; che due colpi furono sparati e che uno di essi produsse sette perforazioni. L'inclinazione del parabrezza aveva sollevato la possibilità che un altro colpo potesse essere stato sparato da qualcuno che si trovava di fronte al corteo presidenziale). « ... La natura delle ferite e la posizione dell'automobile al momento degli spari dimostrano che i colpi vennero sparati dall'alto e dietro la limousine presidenziale. Il presidente Kennedy fu colpito dapprima da una pallottola che gli penetrò nella regione posteriore del collo e gli uscì dalla parte anteriore, provocando una ferita che non era necessariamente mortale. Il Presidente

Marina Oswald, la moglie del giovane uccisore di Kennedy, ha fatto le più ampie rivelazioni sulla personalità del marito

fu colpito una seconda volta da una pallottola che penetrò nella parte posteriore della testa, provocando una ferita letale. Il governatore Connally, dal canto suo, fu colpito da una pallottola che penetrò nella parte destra della schiena fuoruscendo sempre dalla parte destra sotto il capezzolo ».

Circa il punto relativo a quale fu la pallottola che colpì il Governatore, la Commissione sulla scorta delle risultanze accertate dai tecnici è arrivata alla conclusione che fu la stessa che aveva perforato il collo del presidente Kennedy.

Nel sommario del rapporto Warren è detto testualmente: quando la macchina presidenziale stava raggiungendo l'incrocio tra Houston e Elm Street, di fronte si scorgeva già un edificio di sette piani, sede del Texas School Book Depository. L'auto presidenziale che procedeva in direzione nord a Elm Street compì una svolta verso sud-ovest. Ora, la facciata del Texas School Book Depository si trovava sulla destra del Presidente.

« Pochi secondi dopo, in rapida successione, echeggiavano gli spari. Il Presidente si portò le mani alla gola. Sembrò irrigidirsi per un momento e quindi piegarsi leggermente in avanti nel sedile. Una pallottola lo aveva raggiunto al collo. Il governatore Connally, mentre stava per voltarsi dalla parte del Presidente, sentì improvvisamente un colpo nella schiena: era stato colpito anch'egli da una pallottola che gli aveva attraversato il torace nella regione destra.

Al Parkland Hospital il Presidente venne immediatamente curato da un gruppo di medici i quali constatarono che il paziente respirava ancora, seppure irregolarmente, e che un leggero battito del cuore era tuttora avvertibile. Invece, il polso non si sentiva. Osservata anche un'ampia ferita alla testa di Kennedy ed un'altra al collo, i medici, preoccupati di cercare di mantenere in vita il Presidente, non pensarono però mai a rivoltarlo per esaminargli la schiena. Alle 13, dopo che il cuore cessò di battere e un prete aveva provveduto a somministrare l'estrema unzione, il Presidente fu riconosciuto morto ».

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Matrimonio a Mosca con Marina Prusakova

« Il mese dopo conobbe una ragazza russa di 19 anni, Marina Nikolaieva Prusakova; si sposarono il 30 aprile 1961. Oswald insieme alla moglie si recò nella sede dell'Ambasciata americana a Mosca nel luglio del 1961. Sulla base di un colloquio e dopo aver fatto riempire un questionario, l'Ambasciata riconobbe che Oswald non aveva perso la cittadinanza americana. La coppia finalmente partì da Mosca il 1. giugno 1962. Due settimane dopo giunsero a Fort Worth nel Texas. Durante questa sua permanenza a Fort Worth, Oswald fu interrogato per due volte dagli agenti del F.B.I.

« Il 6 aprile 1963, Oswald perse il posto che aveva ottenuto presso una ditta fotografica. Pochi giorni dopo, il 10 aprile, attentò alla vita del generale Walker, servendosi di un fucile che aveva ordinato per posta dando un nome falso. Quindi, partì in autobus per il Messico, giungendo a Città del Messico il 27 set-

poi a quella cubana. Dichiarò che desiderava ottenere un visto per visitare Cuba prima di proseguire per l'Unione Sovietica, ma il tentativo fallì. Ripartì per Dallas dove giunse il 3 ottobre 1963. Il 21 novembre disse ad un suo collega, certo Wesley Frazier, che intendeva recarsi in macchina ad Irving per prendere uno stipo per un appartamento di Dallas. La mattina seguente Oswald partì lasciando sua moglie ancora a letto.

« Poco dopo, Frazier scorse Oswald che, prelevato dalla macchina un lungo involto, entrava nell'interno del deposito. L'accusa formale contro Oswald di avere assassinato il Presidente Kennedy venne formulata poco dopo le 13,30 di sabato 23 novembre. Entro le 22 del giorno dell'assassinio, gli agenti del F.B.I. avevano ritrovato il fucile usato per l'attentato al sesto piano del deposito accertando che era stato spedito da una ditta di Chicago. La ditta precisò poi di avere avuto l'ordinazione del fucile nel marzo 1962 con la richiesta di spedirlo alla Casella Postale 2915 a Dallas. Si trattava di una casella affittata da Oswald.

« Domenica mattina, 24 novembre verso le 11,20 Oswald, circondato dagli agenti usciva dalla sede della polizia da una porta posteriore. Fatti pochi passi verso l'auto che lo attendeva, si trovò investito dai riflettori della televisione quando improvvisamente un uomo si fece avanti e gli sparò all'addome. Trasportato d'urgenza all'ospedale, vi moriva alle 13.07 ».

Fin qui il testo del sommario del rapporto Warren.

[illegible] inclinato dall'

« La natur[illegible] la posizione [illegible] denzale dimos[illegible] si furono spa[illegible] dietro l'auto.

Un gross[illegible] per meno c[illegible]

Questo, dunq[illegible] Warren: un lav[illegible] numentale ed [illegible] sua lettura h[illegible] un moderno ro[illegible] tapolitica ». Le[illegible] ni non [illegible] in dubb[illegible] fra testi[illegible] lustrazioni [illegible] una [illegible] e di [illegible] valore [illegible] rici che si occ[illegible] Presidente Ken[illegible] cano gli episod[illegible] sagi, le comm[illegible] porio Warren [illegible] te anche per [illegible] ca delle infor[illegible] Cinquecentoci[illegible] hanno [illegible] riale ottenuto [illegible] Mosca e dell'A[illegible] volumi dell'ine[illegible] dopo oltre [illegible] terrogato! pe[illegible] trentamila pa[illegible] 1550 interrog[illegible] capo del S[illegible] wley e dal [illegible] questo [illegible] testimo[illegible] di tutte [illegible] missione [illegible] porto.

oggi [illegible] per l' [illegible] ni può [illegible] di tre [illegible] federa[illegible]

CADONO GLI ULTIMI DUBBI SUL DELITTO DI DALLAS

Pubblicato il rapporto Warren

(Continuazione dalla 1. pag.)

redandola di nuovi toccanti particolari, del delitto del secolo.

« Ironicamente, la mattina del 22 novembre, poche ore prima della sua tragica morte, il Presidente Kennedy fece questa osservazione parlando con un suo collaboratore: "Se qualcuno volesse davvero sparare contro il Presidente degli Stati Uniti, non sarebbe poi molto difficile: tutto quello che dovrebbe fare è di portarsi in cima ad un edificio con un fucile telescopico e nulla si potrebbe fare per difendersi da un simile attentato".

« Alle 12,30, Kennedy fu colpito da due pallottole sparate con un fucile dotato di un cannocchiale dall'alto del sesto piano della Texas School Book Depository. Portandosi le mani alla gola, fu sentito dire: "Mio Dio! Mi hanno colpito!". Queste furono probabilmente le ultime parole di John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Mentre con le sue mani cercava di sollevare la testa del marito, Jacqueline Kennedy esclamò: "Oh! Dio! Hanno sparato a mio marito. Ti amo, Jack" ».

Il Presidente Kennedy, quando fu ucciso a Dallas, la mattina del 22 novembre dell'anno scorso, aveva esattamente 46 anni, sei mesi e tredici giorni

Proposta una riforma dei servizi di sicurezza

A proposito della protezione che si deve assicurare al Capo dell'Esecutivo, la Commissione fa numerose proposte, e cioè:

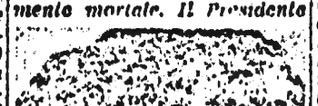
— Che il Presidente ed il Congresso decidano se sia il caso che il Servizio Segreto cui è stata sempre affidata la protezione del Capo della Casa Bianca, da quando fu ucciso il Presidente McKinley, nel 1901, debba cedere l'incarico a qualche altro organismo.

[illegible]

espressa adesione al marxismo ed al comunismo così come li intendeva e come manifestò il suo antagonismo verso gli Stati Uniti con la sua fuga nell'Unione Sovietica; con la sua incapacità a riconciliarsi con la vita negli Stati Uniti anche dopo la delusione provata nell'Unione Sovietica e con i suoi tentativi, falliti, di trasferirsi a Cuba ».

Perché Ruby « fece giustizia »

Quale fu il motivo che spinse Ruby ad uccidere Oswald? La Commissione non arriva a conclusioni precise ma prende nota di questa deposizione dello stesso Rubinstein: « Lessi una lettera (su un giornale) a Carolina (Kennedy). Una lettera commovent[illegible]ssima seguita da una breve nota del



sto piano ed i piccioni che fuggirono, non appena si ebbe la detonazione. Un testimone precisò che l'assassino, che più tardi identificò per Oswald, « dopo aver ritirato il fucile dalla finestra si fermò per qualche attimo come se avesse voluto assicurarsi di aver colpito il Presidente, dopo di che scomparve ».

Una pallottola quasi intera venne trovata nella barella su cui fu adagiato il governatore Connally e due frammenti di pallottola sul sedile anteriore della limousine presidenziale. Entrambe le pallottole furono sparate « da un fucile Carcano cal. 6,5 mm. ritrovato al sesto piano dell'edificio del deposito, con esclusione di qualsiasi altra arma ».

La Commissione afferma inoltre: « Il parabrezza della limousine presidenziale fu colpito da un frammento di pallottola sulla superficie interna del vetro, ma non fu perforato». (L'inclinazione del parabrezza aveva sollevato la possibilità che un altro colpo potesse essere stato sparato da qualcuno che si trovava di fronte al corteo presidenziale). « ... La natura delle ferite e la posizione dell'automobile al momento degli spari dimostrano che i colpi vennero sparati dall'alto e dietro la limousine presidenziale. Il presidente Kennedy fu colpito dapprima da una pallottola che gli penetrò nella regione posteriore del collo e gli uscì dalla parte anteriore, provocando una ferita che non era necessariamente mortale. Il Presidente

Lee Harvey Oswald era rimpatriato dalla Russia un anno e mezzo prima del delitto

Street, una grande arteria est-ovest che attraversa il centro di Dallas, l'accoglienza della folla si fece tumultuosa, e quando la macchina presidenziale stava raggiungendo l'incrocio tra Houston e Elm Street, di fronte si scorgeva già un edificio di sette piani, sede del Texas School Book Depository. L'auto presidenziale che procedeva in direzione nord a Elm Street compì una svolta verso sud-ovest. Ora, la facciata del Texas School Book Depository si trovava sulla destra del Presidente.

« Pochi secondi dopo, in rapida successione, echeggiavano gli spari. Il Presidente si portò le mani alla gola. Sembrò irrigidirsi per un momento e quindi piegarsi leggermente in avanti nel sedile. Una pallottola lo aveva raggiunto al collo. Il governatore Connally, mentre stava per volgersi dalla parte del Presidente, sentì improvvisamente un colpo

Matrimonio a Mosca con Marina Prusakova

« Il mese dopo conobbe una ragazza russa di 19 anni, Marina Nikolaieva Prusakova; si sposarono il 30 aprile 1961. Oswald in[illegible]iene alla novità si recò nella sede dell'Ambasciata americana a Mosca nel in-

se per l'Unione Sovietica ed ebbe spesso modo di manifestare idee politicamente radicali appoggiate a convinzioni dogmatiche. Durante questo periodo parlò spesso in termini elogiativi di Fidel Castro e del suo desiderio di arruolarsi nell'esercito cubano. Oswald terminò il suo servizio nei marines l'11 settembre 1959. Poche settimane prima del congedo inoltrò domanda per ottenere un passaporto, indicando l'Unione Sovietica tra i paesi che desiderava visitare. Il passaporto gli fu rilasciato ».

« Nell'ottobre del 1959 Oswald giunse a Mosca in treno dopo aver attraversato il confine finlandese. Il 31 ottobre si presentò all'Ambasciata americana per annunciare la sua intenzione di rinunciare alla cittadinanza americana e divenire cittadino sovietico... Richiesto di spiegare i motivi di questa sua decisione, rispose: "Sono un marxista". Oswald però non compì mai i passi necessari per rinunciare alla sua cittadinanza americana. Da parte sua il Governo sovietico non accolse la sua richiesta per ottenere la cittadinanza russa. Ma nel gennaio del 1960 le autorità sovietiche gli accordarono il permesso di restare nel Paese... Nel febbraio del 1961 scrisse all'Ambasciata americana manifestando il desiderio di ritornare negli Stati Uniti.

Jack Ruby, che uccise Oswald all'interno del posto di polizia di Dallas, il pomeriggio del ventitré novembre scorso

tembre. Qui, subito si recò prima all'Ambasciata russa e poi a quella cubana. Dichiarò che desiderava ottenere un visto per visitare Cuba prima di proseguire per l'Unione Sovietica, ma il tentativo fallì. Ripartì per Dallas dove giunse il 3 ottobre 1963. Il 21 novembre disse ad un suo collega, certo Wesley Frazier, che intendeva recarsi in macchina ad Irving per prendere uno stoino per un appartamento di Dallas. La mattina seguente Oswald partì lasciando sua moglie ancora a letto.

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Quanto alle conclusioni raggiunte dalla Commissione di sette membri ordinata dal Presidente Johnson, esse sono che i colpi che uccisero Kennedy e ferirono il governatore Connally partirono, senza più alcun dubbio, [illegible] dal sesto piano [illegible] Texas School Depository [illegible] Dallas. E ciò è dedotto dai seguenti elementi:

a) Testimoni oculari hanno veduto sparare il fucile dalla finestra al sesto piano.

b) La pallottola rinvenuta sulla barella del governatore Connally e i frammenti di pallottola ritrovati sul sedile anteriore della limousine presidenziale furono sparati da un fucile Mannlicher-Carcano cal. 6,5 ritrovato al sesto piano del deposito.

c) I tre bossoli ritrovati nei pressi della finestra provenivano dallo stesso fucile sopra descritto.

d) Il parabrezza della macchina presidenziale è stato incrinato dall'interno.

e) La natura delle ferite e la posizione dell'[illegible] presidenziale dimostrano che i colpi furono sparati [illegible] dietro l'auto.

Un grosso volume per meno di tre dollari

Questo, dunque, il rapporto Warren: un lavoro questo, monumentale ed esauriente. La sua lettura ha il fascino di un moderno romanzo di « fantapolitica ». Le sue conclusioni non possono essere messe in dubbio. Novecento pagine fra testo, appendice, note, illustrazioni e carte di vario genere, una ordinata miniera di dati e di notizie di incalcolabile valore per il lavoro degli storici che si occuperanno del Presidente Kennedy. Non mancano gli episodi curiosi [illegible]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DOPO DIECI MESI DI INDAGINI

Pubblicato il rapporto sulla morte di Kennedy

La più grande inchiesta giudiziaria di tutti i tempi - Sconcertante premonizione del Presidente assassinato

Washington, 2 settembre.

La mattina del 22 novembre 1963, poco prima di lasciare Fort Worth alla volta di Dallas, il presidente John F. Kennedy osservò, con una inconsapevole premonizione: «Se qualcuno volesse uccidere il Presidente degli Stati Uniti, non dovrebbe essere difficile; basterebbe piazzarsi con un fucile munito di cannocchiale su un edificio elevato».

Due ore dopo, il trentacinquesimo Presidente degli Stati Uniti veniva assassinato da due precisi colpi di moschetto sparati da un tiratore appostato ad una finestra del «Texas school book depository» di Dallas. Questo tiratore fu dalla polizia identificato in Lee Harvey Oswald.

A distanza di dieci mesi dalla tragica catena di avvenimenti di Dallas, la commissione presidenziale, presieduta dal giudice capo della Corte Suprema, Earl Warren, incaricata di far luce sulla genesi, le circostanze e le responsabilità di quei fatti, ha pubblicato un rapporto di ottocentottantotto pagine che, per impegno morale, accuratezza e vastità dell'indagine e massa di risultanze ed ar-

Il giudice Warren

In terza pagina:

Il rapporto Warren

nel servizio di Girolamo Modesti da Washington

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 1, 3

La Nazione

Florence

Date: 9-26-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

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limitarono ad esprimere il parere che la ferita poteca esse-

Washington: una foto di Oswald con il fucile, allegata al rapporto Warren (U.P. Ansa)

di certezze, e cioè la questione del fucile trovato al deposito librario, e della capacità di Oswald a sparare con successo con esso tre colpi nel giro di cinque secondi contro un bersaglio mobile. L'inchiesta fa al riguardo le precisazioni seguenti:

1. La sola arma trovata al sesto piano del deposito librario è il Carcano calibro 6 e mezzo di proprietà di Oswald. E' vero che il primo poliziotto che la scoprì, il sergente Seymour Weitzman, dichiarò che riteneva trattarsi di un Mauser calibro 7,6. Ma Weitzman non esaminò l'arma e non è, del resto, un esperto in materia. Egli, a uno sguardo superficiale, ritenne il fucile simile a un Mauser. L'arma venne poi fotografata sul posto, analizzata per vedere se vi erano impronte digitali e portata in seguito alla sede della polizia di Dallas, dove un esperto la identificò subito per un Carcano modello 91.

L'ora serie di prove di tiro è stata in seguito effettuata da vari esperti e il giudizio è che un tiratore di capacità media quale Oswald era perfettamente in grado, con l'aiuto del mirino telescopico e tenendo conto che il bersaglio mobile è rimasto sempre nella stessa linea di tiro (muovendosi cioè longitudinalmente e non trasversalmente) di colpire tre volte l'automobile di Kennedy nel giro di cinque secondi.

Sul fatto che Oswald avesse acquistato il fucile e lo avesse portato la mattina al deposito librario in una scatola di cartone, e che egli si fosse recato da un armaiuolo di Dallas per far installare il mirino telescopico, non vi sono dubbi e le prove testimoniali al riguardo appaiono ineccepibili.

Il rapporto affronta in seguito il problema della cronologia

di polizia si trovava, solo, in un radiocar, mentre il regolamento prescriverebbe che in macchine del genere devono viaggiare sempre due poliziotti. Buchanan aggiunge inoltre che Tippit si trovava nel sobborgo di Oak Cliff in violazione di una disposizione della polizia, che richiederà la sua presenza nel centro della città di Dallas.

Il rapporto Warren indica che ambedue queste affermazioni di

sul tragico giorno. Il rapporto dichiara altresì che non vi è alcuna prova che Oswald abbia agito in contatto con il governo sovietico o con quello cubano. In altri termini, il rapporto conclude confermando la tesi che la tragedia di Dallas è il risultato di due atti individuali non collegati fra loro, quello di Oswald del 22 novembre e quello di Jack Ruby del 24 novembre.

Ugo Stille

I PUNTI SALIENTI del rapporto Warren

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Washington, 27 settembre.

Lee Harvey Oswald — e lui solo — uccise John F. Kennedy.

Questa la sostanza del tanto atteso rapporto della commissione presidenziale capeggiata dal giudice Earl Warren, che è giunta anche alle seguenti conclusioni:

Non vi sono prove di qualsiasi complotto, interno o straniero, da sinistra o da destra, nella tragedia di Dallas del 22 novembre 1963 in cui il Presidente degli Stati Uniti perse la vita.

Non vi sono prove di un complotto o di un rapporto qualsiasi tra Oswald e l'uomo che lo uccise due giorni dopo: Jack Ruby. Ciascuno, indipendentemente dall'altro, ha ucciso per proprie ragioni emotive.

Le misure adottate dal servizio segreto per la protezione del Presidente furono inadeguate, non comprendendo neppure, come avviene usualmente, il controllo degli edifici lungo il percorso che avrebbe dovuto seguire il corteo presidenziale. Il Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) omise di segnalare al servizio segreto la presenza a Dallas di Oswald, un noto marxista che un tempo si era trasferito in Russia.

I metodi ora usati per la protezione del Presidente richiedono provvedimenti adeguati e moderni.

La commissione d'inchiesta che era diretta ed aveva preso il nome dal settantatreenne giudice Earl Warren, presidente dell'Alta Corte di giustizia fe-

nel Maryland, che procedettero all'autopsia.

La discrepanza riguarda la valutazione della ferita alla gola. I dottori di Dallas, secondo quanto riferisce Buchanan, ritennero la ferita alla gola effetto dell'ingresso di una pallottola, i dottori di Bethesda la considerarono, invece il foro di uscita di una pallottola entrata nella schiena.

Il rapporto Warren precisa che i dottori di Dallas, nel tentativo di ristabilire la respirazione, effettuarono una tracheotomia a Kennedy e allargarono perciò la ferita alla gola senza avere il tempo e il modo di analizzarla. Alle domande successive dei giornalisti, essi si limitarono ad esprimere il parere che la ferita poteva essere

Washington: una foto di Oswald con il fucile, allegata

senza di una ferita nella schiena.

Il fucile

Quando la commissione domandò a uno dei dottori, James Carrico, perchè dopo la morte del Presidente nessuno pensò a rivoltare il cadavere per esaminare le condizioni della schiena, il medico rispose: «Suppongo che nessuno avesse realmente il cuore di farlo, in quel momento».

Il rapporto Warren esamina poi un altro settore dove informazioni confuse e contraddittorie, nei giorni successivi all'attentato, hanno alimentato dubbi e incertezze, e cioè la questione del fucile trovato al deposito librario, e della capacità di Oswald a sparare con successo con esso tre colpi nel giro di cinque secondi contro un bersaglio mobile. L'inchiesta fa al riguardo le precisazioni seguenti:

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Il rapporto [illegible] e Oswald [illegible] il deposito librario? Com'è stato possibile alla polizia di Dallas trasmettere per radio, pochi minuti dopo l'attentato, una descrizione del presunto assassino che corrispondeva abbastanza fedelmente a Oswald, quando questi non era ancora sotto sospetto? E' una coincidenza puramente casuale l'incontro di Oswald col poliziotto Tippit?

Ecco come il rapporto Warren risponde a tali interrogativi, ricostruendo la situazione cronologica. L'attentato a Kennedy avvenne esattamente a mezzogiorno e mezzo: mentre un poliziotto, il motociclista Marion Baker, si precipitò subito nel deposito librario, fu soltanto alle dodici e trentasette, a causa della confusione e dell'emozione generale, che la polizia riuscì a bloccare completamente l'edificio. Oswald ebbe quindi tutto il tempo di allontanarsi indisturbato, e il rapporto Warren ritiene che egli avesse lasciato il deposito librario alle dodici e trentatrè.

La cronologia successiva appare la seguente, secondo l'inchiesta, che è basata su testimonianze rinvenute minutamente controllate: Oswald, uscito dall'edificio, prese un autobus alle dodici e quaranta per recarsi a Oak Cliff, il sobborgo di Dallas dove egli viveva in una camera ammobiliata. Sull'autobus venne riconosciuto dalla signora Mary Bledsoe, proprietaria di una pensione dove egli aveva abitato in passato. Dopo quattro o cinque minuti, visto che l'autobus procedeva troppo lentamente, Oswald scese dall'autobus e prese un taxi (vi è la deposizione dell'autista) e si fece lasciare nei pressi di casa sua. Qui arrivò all'una del pomeriggio (deposizione dell'affittacamere), si fermò tre o quattro minuti e poi uscì di nuovo. All'una e sedici egli venne fermato da una macchina della polizia con a bordo l'agente Tippit, in una località poco più di un chilometro lontana dalla sua abitazione.

Il rapporto precisa che non vi sono dubbi sul fatto che Oswald uccise Tippit con quattro colpi di pistola. Egli è stato riconosciuto da due testimoni oculari dello scontro con Tippit e da altri sette testi che hanno udito gli spari e visto l'assassino fuggire. Inoltre il rapporto conferma che i bossoli trovati presso il luogo dell'uccisione di Tippit appartengono alla stessa rivoltella che Oswald aveva al momento dell'arresto

[illegible] giungono che assisterà al passaggio del corteo presidenziale di fronte al deposito librario e che aveva notato l'apparire, a una finestra del sesto piano, di un uomo armato di fucile. E' la descrizione di quest'uomo che, senza sapere naturalmente che si trattava di Oswald, Brennan ha fornito alla polizia; descrizione poi risultata esatta.

La morte di Tippit

Un altro elemento sospetto avanzato da Buchanan per sostenere che l'agente Tippit fosse uno dei membri del complotto diretto ad assassinare Kennedy, è il fatto che l'agente di polizia si trovava, solo, in un radiocar, mentre il regolamento prescriverebbe che in macchine del genere devono viaggiare sempre due poliziotti. Buchanan aggiunge inoltre che Tippit si trovava nel sobborgo di Oak Cliff in violazione di una disposizione della polizia, che richiedeva la sua presenza nel centro della città di Dallas.

Il rapporto Warren indica che ambedue queste affermazioni di [illegible] sono [illegible] errate, infine, che la commissione ha analizzato una ad una tutte le voci circa un presunto legame fra Oswald e Tippit, fra Tippit e Ruby e tra Ruby e Oswald, ed è giunta alla conclusione che i tre uomini non si conoscevano e non avevano avuto in passato alcun rapporto tra loro. L'elenco di queste voci e delle piste che sono state seguite per controllare la loro possibile veridicità è contenuto nel rapporto.

Egualmente categorico è il rapporto Warren nello smentire la possibilità che Oswald sia stato un agente del servizio di Intelligence americano durante il suo soggiorno in Russia o informatore della polizia federale al suo ritorno. Il rapporto dichiara altresì che non vi è alcuna prova che Oswald abbia avuto [illegible] con il governo sovietico o con quello cubano. In conclusione, il rapporto conclude confermando la tesi che la tragedia di Dallas è il risultato di due atti individuali non collegati fra loro, quello di Oswald del 22 novembre e quello di Jack Ruby del 24 novembre.

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Lee Harvey Oswald — e lui solo — uccise John F. Kennedy.

Questa la sostanza del tanto atteso rapporto della commissione presidenziale capeggiata dal giudice Earl Warren, che è giunta anche alle seguenti conclusioni:

Non vi sono prove di qualsiasi complotto, interno o straniero, da sinistra o da destra, nella tragedia di Dallas del 22 novembre 1963 in cui il Presidente degli Stati Uniti perse la vita.

Non vi sono prove di un complotto o di un rapporto qualsiasi tra Oswald e l'uomo che lo uccise due giorni dopo: Jack Ruby [illegible]

Le misure adottate dal servizio segreto per la protezione del Presidente furono inadeguate, non comprendendo [illegible] come avviene usualmente, il controllo degli edifici lungo il percorso che avrebbe dovuto seguire il corteo presidenziale. Il Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) omise di segnalare al servizio segreto la presenza a Dallas di Oswald, un individuo sul quale si sapeva che un tempo si era trasferito in Russia.

I metodi ora usati per la protezione del Presidente [illegible] provvedimenti speciali e [illegible].

La commissione [illegible] che era diretta [illegible]

Oltre a ricostruire la tragedia di Dallas passo per passo e nei suoi diversi elementi, il rapporto Warren si preoccupa, in una sezione particolare, di elencare tutte le voci, anche le più fantastiche, circolate in contrasto alla versione ufficiale originale, e di rispondere, punto per punto alla schiena da una pallottola che è uscita poi dal petto.

Contrariamente alle affermazioni di Buchanan e di altri, secondo cui il ponte del sottopassaggio ferroviario non era sorvegliato e avrebbe consentito perciò a eventuali complici di Oswald di rimanere in agguato su di esso, il rapporto precisa che due poliziotti erano di guardia sul ponte e che le deposizioni di questi ultimi escludono la presenza di elementi sospetti nella zona.

Il secondo elemento basilare dell'ipotesi Buchanan è costituito dalla discrepanza tra le dichiarazioni dei dottori dell'ospedale di Dallas che cercarono con un intervento operatorio in extremis di salvare Kennedy e il verdetto successivo dei dottori dell'ospedale di Bethesda nel Maryland, che procedettero all'autopsia.

La discrepanza riguarda la valutazione della ferita alla gola. I dottori di Dallas, secondo quanto riferisce Buchanan, ritennero la ferita alla gola effetto dell'ingresso di una pallottola. I dottori di Bethesda la considerarono, invece il foro di uscita di una pallottola entrata nella schiena.

Il rapporto Warren precisa che i dottori di Dallas, nel tentativo di ristabilire la respirazione, effettuarono una tracheotomia a Kennedy e allargarono perciò la ferita alla gola senza avere il tempo e il modo di analizzarla. Alle domande successive dei giornalisti, essi si limitarono ad esprimere il parere che la ferita poteva essere o il foro di ingresso o il foro di uscita di una pallottola. Successivamente, dopo aver appreso i risultati dell'autopsia, essi concordarono col verdetto dei dottori dell'ospedale di Bethesda, secondo cui la ferita era il risultato dell'ingresso, e non dell'uscita di una pallottola.

Il rapporto Warren conferma che durante l'intervento operatorio all'ospedale di Dallas Kennedy rimase sempre giacente sulla schiena e i dottori che lo operarono non ebbero il tempo e il modo di riscontrare la presenza di una ferita nella schiena.

Il fucile

Quando la commissione domandò a uno dei dottori, James Carrico, perchè dopo la morte del Presidente nessuno pensò a rivoltare il cadavere per esaminare le condizioni della schiena, il medico risposte: «Suppongo che nessuno avesse realmente il cuore di farlo, in quel momento».

Il rapporto Warren esamina poi un'altro settore dove informazioni contuse e contraddittorie, nei giorni successivi all'attentato, hanno alimentato dubbi e incertezze, e cioè la questione del fucile trovato al deposito librario, e della capacità di Oswald a sparare con successo con esso tre colpi nel giro di cinque secondi contro un bersaglio mobile. L'inchiesta fa al riguardo le precisazioni seguenti:

1. La sola arma trovata al sesto piano del deposito librario è il Carcano calibro 6 e mezzo di proprietà di Oswald. E' vero che il primo poliziotto che la scoprì, il sergente Seymour Weitzman, dichiarò che riteneva trattarsi di un Mauser calibro 7.6. Ma Weitzman non esaminò l'arma e non è, del resto, un esperto in materia. Egli, a uno sguardo superficiale, ritenne il fucile simile a un Mauser. L'arma venne poi fotografata sul posto, analizzata per vedere se vi erano impronte digitali e portata in seguito alla sede della polizia di Dallas, dove un esperto la identificò subito per un Carcano modello 91

Nella copertina interna del rapporto Warren, pubblicato ieri, a fianco del frontespizio la foto del Presidente assassinato. (Radiofoto Associated Press).

dei movimenti di Oswald fra il momento dell'attentato a Kennedy e il momento del suo arresto, ottanta minuti più tardi, in un cinema alla periferia di Dallas.

Anche in questo campo, molti dubbi erano nati dalle dichiarazioni contraddittorie emerse nel giorno della tragedia. Buchanan e altri sostenitori della teoria del complotto hanno sollevato una serie di quesiti al riguardo: com'è stato possibile a Oswald lasciare inosservato e indisturbato il deposito librario? Com'è stato possibile alla polizia di Dallas trasmettere per radio, pochi minuti dopo l'attentato, una descrizione del presunto assassino che corrispondeva abbastanza fedelmente a Oswald, quando questi non era ancora sotto sospetto? E' una coincidenza puramente casuale l'incontro di Oswald col poliziotto Tippit?

Ecco come il rapporto Warren risponde a tali interrogativi, ricostruendo la situazione cronologica. L'attentato a Kennedy avvenne esattamente a mezzogiorno e mezzo; mentre un poliziotto, il motociclista Marion Baker, si precipitò subito nel deposito librario, fu soltanto alle dodici e trentasette, a causa della confusione e dell'emozione generale, che la polizia riuscì a bloccare completamente l'edificio. Oswald ebbe quindi tutto il tempo di allontanarsi indisturbato, e il rapporto Warren ritiene che egli avesse lasciato il deposito librario alle dodici e trentatrè.

La cronologia successiva appare la seguente, secondo l'inchiesta, che è basata su testimonianze rigorosamente controllate: Oswald, uscito dall'edificio, prese un autobus alle dodici e quaranta per recarsi a Oak Cliff, il sobborgo di Dallas dove egli viveva in una camera ammobiliata. Sull'autobus venne riconosciuto dalla signora Mary Bledsoe, proprietaria di una pensione dove egli aveva abitato in passato. Dopo quattro o cinque minuti, visto che l'autobus procedeva troppo lentamente, Oswald scese dall'autobus e prese un taxi (vi è la deposizione dell'autista) e

Buchanan e gli altri fautori della tesi del complotto hanno visto un elemento sospetto nel fatto che la polizia di Dallas trasmise per radio già alle dodici e quarantacinque un allarme in cui si descriveva il presunto assassino di Kennedy in modo esattamente corrispondente all'aspetto di Oswald. Come spiegare ciò? Il rapporto Warren chiarisce che la descrizione trasmessa dalla polizia era basata su dati forniti da un certo Howard Brennan, uno stagnino che assisteva al passaggio del corteo presidenziale di fronte al deposito librario e che aveva notato l'apparire, a una finestra del sesto piano, di un uomo armato di fucile. E' la descrizione di quest'uomo che, senza sapere naturalmente che si trattava di Oswald, Brennan ha fornito alla polizia; descrizione poi risultata esatta.

La morte di Tippit

Un altro elemento sospetto avanzato da Buchanan per sostenere che l'agente Tippit fosse uno dei membri del complotto diretto ad assassinare Kennedy, è il fatto che l'agente di polizia si trovava, solo, in un radiocar, mentre il regolamento prescriverebbe che in macchine del genere devono viaggiare sempre due poliziotti. Buchanan aggiunge inoltre che Tippit si trovava nel sobborgo di Oak Cliff in violazione di una disposizione della polizia, che richiedeva la sua presenza nel centro della città di Dallas.

Il rapporto Warren indica che ambedue queste affermazioni di Buchanan sono inesatte. Anzitutto il regolamento della polizia di Dallas non proibisce a un poliziotto di girare da solo in un radiocar, ma anzi considera questo perfettamente regolare durante i turni di giorno. In secondo luogo esiste al quartier generale della polizia di Dallas un registro che conferma che il poliziotto Tippit aveva istruzione, durante la mattina del 22 novembre, di perlustrare [illegible] di Oak Cliff.

Il rapporto Warren precisa, infine, che la commissione ha analizzato una ad una tutte le voci circa un presunto legame fra Oswald e Tippit, fra Tippit e Ruby e fra Ruby e Oswald, ed è giunta alla conclusione che i tre uomini non si conoscevano e non ebbero alcun rapporto tra loro. L'elenco di queste voci e delle piste che sono state seguite per controllare la loro possibile veridicità è contenuto nel rapporto.

Egualmente categorico è il rapporto Warren nello smentire la possibilità che Oswald sia stato un agente del servizio di Intelligence americano durante il suo soggiorno in Russia o informatore della polizia federale al suo ritorno. Il rapporto dichiara altresì che non vi è alcuna prova che Oswald abbia agito in contatto con il governo sovietico o con quello cubano. In altri termini, il rapporto conclude confermando la tesi che la tragedia di Dallas è il risultato di atti individuali non collegati fra loro, quello di Oswald del 22 novembre e quello di Jack Ruby del 24 novembre.

Ugo Stille

I PUNTI SALIENTI del rapporto Warren

Poche ore prima Kennedy previde

Nella copertina interna del rapporto Warren, pubblicato ieri, e tiene del frontespizio la foto del Presidente assassinato. (Radiofoto Associated Press).

...nisti scorsi, e cioè che Lee Harvey Oswald ha agito da solo nell'uccisione del Presidente, e che Jack Ruby ha agito da solo nell'uccisione di Oswald, due giorni dopo. Nell'un caso come nell'altro, dichiara nettamente il rapporto, non esiste alcun indizio di complotto.

Questa è la conclusione centrale raggiunta al termine di un'ampia inchiesta durata circa dieci mesi (la commissione Warren era stata formata il 29 novembre 1963 e ha presentato il suo rapporto alla Casa Bianca giovedì 24 settembre 1964) nella quale sono raccolte le deposizioni di cinquecentocinquantadue testimoni. Si è proceduto ad una serie di complesse prove tecniche per valutare tutti i dati del dramma e ricostruirne i particolari nella sequenza più precisa e dettagliata possibile.

Trecentomila parole

Il rapporto, di circa trecentomila parole, pubblicato stasera in un volume di ottocentottantotto pagine, espone tutti i risultati dell'inchiesta ed avanza una serie di raccomandazioni per rendere più adeguati, in futuro, i metodi di protezione del presidente degli Stati Uniti.

Al documento attuale seguirà fra breve la pubblicazione di altri venti volumi, che raccolgono il testo completo delle deposizioni dei testimoni.

Oltre a ricostruire la tragedia di Dallas passo per passo e nei suoi diversi elementi, il rapporto Warren si preoccupa, in una sezione particolare, di elencare tutte le voci, anche le più fantastiche, circolate in contrasto alla versione ufficiale originale, e di rispondere, pertanto alle tesi che essi sono attualmente il giornalista americano Thomas Buchanan nel libro «Chi ha ucciso Kennedy?»; il giornalista Joachim Joesten nel libro «Oswald: assassino o capro espiatorio?»; l'avvocato Mark Lane) si daranno facilmente per vinti, e si prevede anzi che essi si preparino a polemizzare coi risultati dell'inchiesta, negli ambienti della Casa Bianca e del dipartimento della giustizia si esprime la convinzione che il rapporto Warren chiarisca le principali lacune, incertezze e dubbi, rimasti sinora nella versione ufficiale degli eventi, e confuti in modo adeguato le principali tesi sostenute sulla esistenza di un complotto.

In attesa di vedere, adesso, come sulla base di un'analisi minuta del voluminoso documento si svilupperà la discussione, appare tuttavia chiaro che il rapporto Warren stabilisce una serie di elementi importanti per dissipare l'atmosfera d'incertezza su alcuni punti basilari. Il primo di questi punti riguarda la direzione dalla quale sono prorenuti i colpi di fucile contro la macchina presidenziale.

Alla base della teoria di Buchanan, per esempio, è la tesi che Kennedy non è stato colpito soltanto da pallottole giunte da dietro, cioè dal sesto piano del deposito librario dove si trovava Oswald, ma anche da pallottole giunte dal davanti, e cioè dal ponte del sottopassaggio ferroviario di fronte al corteo presidenziale. Il rapporto Warren esclude categoricamente l'ipotesi di Buchanan e ribadisce la versione secondo cui i soli colpi sparati contro la macchina presidenziale sono sesto piano del deposito librario.

Contrasti sulle ferite

2. L'esame balistico dei frammenti di pallottole trovati nella vettura presidenziale conferma che tutti i proiettili provenivano da una stessa arma, il fucile Carcano scoperto al sesto piano del deposito librario e acquistato da Oswald.

3. I tre bossoli vuoti, trovati al sesto piano del deposito librario, sono stati tutti utilizzati dalla stessa arma, il Carcano calibro 6 millimetri e mezzo.

4. Il parabrezza dell'automobile presidenziale è stato scalfito dal frammento di una pallottola dall'interno, e non dall'esterno come sostenevano le tesi Buchanan. Su tale punto l'analisi degli esperti non lascia dubbi: la pallottola ha colpito l'automobile da dietro e un frammento, rimbalzando, ha intaccato il parabrezza dall'interno.

5. La natura delle ferite riportate sia da Kennedy che dal governatore Connally indica che i colpi sono stati sparati dall'alto e da dietro l'automobile. Il Presidente è stato colpito da due pallottole, una entrata dalla parte posteriore del collo e uscita dalla gola, la seconda — quella mortale — che ha colpito il cranio. Connally è stato colpito alla schiena da una pallottola che è uscita poi dal petto.

Contrariamente alle affermazioni di Buchanan e di altri, secondo cui il ponte del sottopassaggio ferroviario non era sorvegliato e avrebbe consentito perciò a eventuali complici di Oswald di rimanere in agguato su di esso, il rapporto precisa che due poliziotti erano di guardia sul ponte e che le deposizioni di questi ultimi escludono la presenza di elementi sospetti nella zona.

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La discrepanza riguarda la valutazione della ferita alla gola. I dottori di Dallas, secondo quanto riferisce Buchanan, ritennero la ferita alla gola effetto dell'ingresso di una pallottola. I dottori di Bethesda in cambio, [illegible] re o il foro di ingresso o il foro di uscita di una pallottola. Successivamente, dopo aver appreso i risultati dell'autopsia, essi concordarono col verdetto dei dottori dell'ospedale di Bethesda, secondo cui la ferita era il risultato dell'ingresso, e non dell'uscita di una pallottola.

Il rapporto Warren conferma che durante l'intervento operatorio all'ospedale di Dallas Kennedy rimase sempre giacente sulla schiena e i dottori che lo operarono non ebbero il tempo e il modo di riscontrare la presenza di una ferita nella schiena.

Il fucile

Quando la commissione domandò a uno dei dottori, James Carrico, perché dopo la morte del Presidente nessuno pensò a [illegible] dei movimenti di Oswald fra il momento dell'attentato a Kennedy e il momento del suo arresto, ottanta minuti più tardi, in un cinema alla periferia di Dallas.

Anche in questo campo, molti dubbi erano nati dalle dichiarazioni contraddittorie emerse nel giorno della tragedia. Buchanan e altri sostenitori della teoria del complotto hanno sollevato una serie di quesiti al riguardo: com'è stato possibile a Oswald lasciare inosservato e indisturbato il deposito librario? Com'è stato possibile alla polizia di Dallas trasmettere per radio, pochi minuti dopo l'attentato, una descrizione del presunto assassino che corrispondeva abbastanza fedelmente a Oswald, quando questi non era ancora sotto sospetto? E' una coincidenza puramente casuale?

Buchanan e gli altri fautori della tesi del complotto hanno visto un elemento sospetto nel fatto che la polizia di Dallas trasmise per radio già alle dodici e quarantacinque un allarme in cui si descriveva il presunto assassino di Kennedy in modo esattamente corrispondente all'aspetto di Oswald. Come spiegare ciò? Il rapporto Warren chiarisce che la descrizione trasmessa dalla polizia era basata su dati forniti da un certo Howard Brennan, uno spettatore che assisteva al passaggio del corteo presidenziale di fronte al deposito librario e che aveva notato l'apparire, a una finestra del sesto piano, di un uomo armato di fucile. E' la descrizione di quest'uomo che, senza sapere naturalmente che si trattava di Oswald, Brennan ha fornito alla [illegible]

Buchanan sono inesatte. [illegible] tutto il regolamento della polizia di Dallas non proibisce a un poliziotto di girare da solo in [illegible] ruolare, ma anzi considera questo perfettamente regolare durante i turni di giorno. In secondo luogo esiste al quartier generale della polizia di Dallas un registro che conferma che il poliziotto Tippit aveva [illegible] ne, durante la mattina del [illegible] novembre, di perlustrare la zona di Oak Cliff.

Il rapporto Warren precisa, infine, che la commissione ha analizzato una ad una tutte le voci circa un presunto legame fra Oswald e Tippit, fra Tippit e Ruby e fra Ruby e Oswald, ed è giunta alla conclusione che i tre uomini non si conobbero e non ebbero modo di passare alcun [illegible] fra loro. [illegible] di [illegible]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

IL RAPPORTO WARREN SULLA TRAGEDIA DI DALLAS

OSWALD SOLO UCCISE KENNEDY ANCHE RUBY AGI' ISOLATAMENTE

La relazione, cui seguiranno venti volumi di testimonianze, compendia il risultato di quasi dieci mesi di indagini - Sono emerse, tra l'altro, gravi responsabilità dei servizi di sicurezza - Spiegate le discrepanze tra i reperti dei medici che tentarono invano di salvare il presidente e i successivi accertamenti dell'autopsia - Il concorso dei governi di Mosca e dell'Avana alle ricerche sul passato dell'assassino

DAL NOSTRO CORRISPONDENTE

Nuova York, 27 settembre

Il rapporto della commissione Warren sulle circostanze dell'assassinio del presidente Kennedy conferma quanto era già emerso da indiscrezioni autorevoli, nei mesi scorsi, e cioè che Lee Harvey Oswald ha agito da solo nell'uccisione del Presidente, e che Jack Ruby ha agito da solo nell'uccisione di Oswald, due giorni dopo. Nell'un caso come nell'altro, dichiara nettamente il rapporto, non esiste alcun indizio di complotto.

Questa è la conclusione centrale raggiunta al termine di un'ampia inchiesta durata circa dieci mesi (la commissione Warren era stata formata il 29 novembre 1963 e ha presentato il suo rapporto alla Casa Bianca giovedì 24 settembre 1964) nella quale sono raccolte le deposizioni di cinquecentocinquantadue testimoni. Si è proceduto ad una serie di complesse prove tecniche per valutare tutti i dati del dramma e ricostruirne i particolari nella sequenza più precisa e dettagliata possibile.

Trecentomila parole

Il rapporto, che sarà seguito da venti volumi di testimonianze, è di trecentomila parole. Esso esamina e respinge le ipotesi avanzate in varie parti del mondo sulla consistenza di una cospirazione o di un complotto.

Per quanto non ci si illuda, a Washington, che i fautori delle teorie del complotto (i principali fra essi sono attualmente il giornalista americano Thomas Buchanan nel libro «Chi ha ucciso Kennedy?»; il giornalista Joachim Joesten nel libro «Oswald: assassino o capro espiatorio?»; l'avvocato Mark Lane) si daranno facilmente per vinti, e si prevede anzi che essi si preparino a polemizzare coi risultati dell'inchiesta, negli ambienti della Casa Bianca e del dipartimento della giustizia si esprime la convinzione che il rapporto Warren chiarisca le principali lacune, incertezze e dubbi, rimasti sinora nella versione ufficiale degli eventi, e confuti in modo adeguato le principali tesi sostenute sulla esistenza di un complotto.

In attesa di vedere, adesso, come sulla base di un'analisi minuta del voluminoso documento si svilupperà la discussione, appare tuttavia chiaro che il rapporto Warren stabilisce:

1. La deposizione di testimoni oculari che hanno visto un fucile sporgere dalla finestra del sesto piano del deposito librario.

Contrasti sulle ferite

2. L'esame balistico dei frammenti di pallottole trovati nella vettura presidenziale conferma che tutti i proiettili provenivano da una stessa arma, il fucile Carcano scoperto al sesto piano del deposito librario e acquistato da Oswald.

3. I tre bossoli vuoti, trovati al sesto piano del deposito librario, sono stati tutti utilizzati dalla stessa arma, il Carcano calibro 6 millimetri e mezzo.

4. Il parabrezza dell'automobile presidenziale è stato scalfito dal frammento di una pallottola dall'interno, e non dall'esterno come sosteneva la tesi Buchanan. Su tale punto l'analisi degli esperti non lascia dubbi: la pallottola ha colpito l'automobile da dietro e un frammento rimbalzando ha urtato il parabrezza.

In suffragio a ciò, il rapporto cita gli argomenti seguenti:

Il governatore del Texas, John Connally, ferito nell'attentato, ha dichiarato di essere stato colpito da un proiettile che lo ha attraversato da parte a parte. Il proiettile è stato trovato sul barella che lo trasportava all'ospedale. Il governatore Connally ha dichiarato di essere stato colpito da un proiettile che lo ha attraversato da parte a parte. Il proiettile è stato trovato sul barella che lo trasportava all'ospedale.

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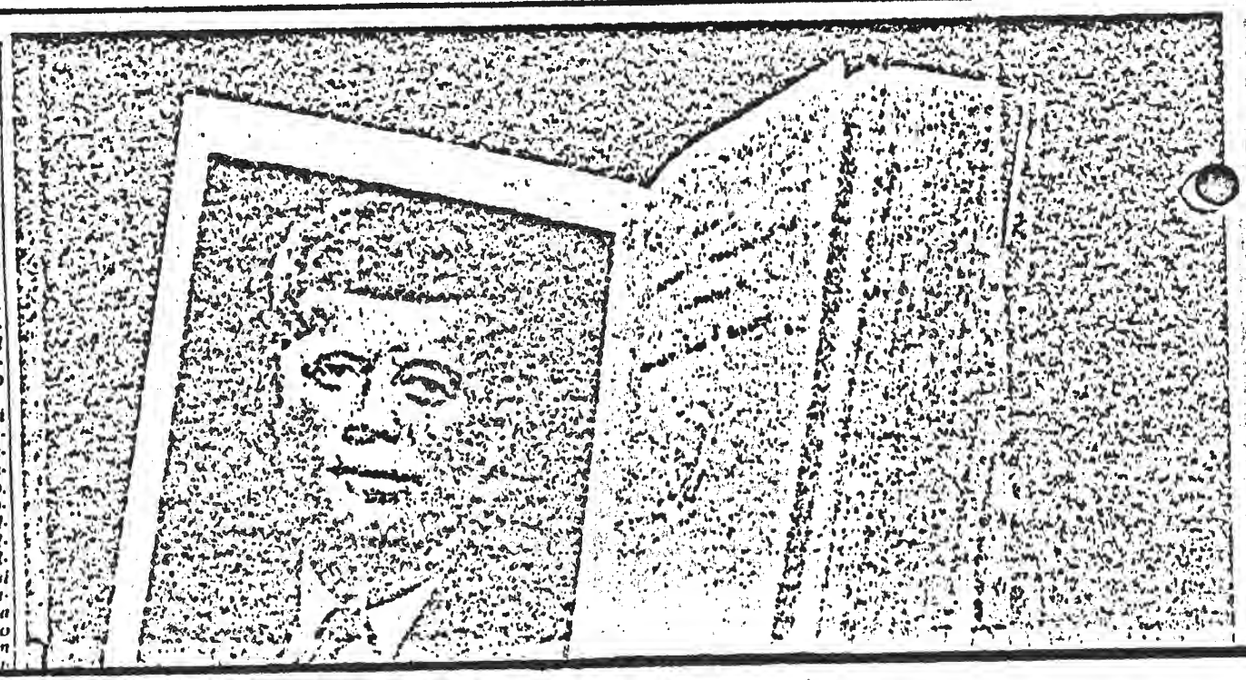

Escluso il complotto politic
per l'assassinio del Presidente Kenned

Sarebbe accertato che Oswald agì di sua iniziativa - I colpi partirono dall'edificio in cui fu trovata la carabina dell'ex-marine - Se critiche alla polizia di Dallas per la mancata protezione della vita del Presidente e per l'assassinio dell'ex marine da parte di Jack R

La prima pagina del rapporto Warren

WASHINGTON, 28. — La pubblicazione del rapporto Warren, avvenuta ieri sera, ha concluso che fu Harwei Oswald, da solo, ad uccidere nel novembre scorso il Presidente Kennedy.

I principali punti che emergono dalla lettura del rapporto sono:

1) I colpi d'arma da fuoco che hanno ucciso il Presidente Kennedy e ferito il governatore del Texas, Connally, furono sparati dal sesto piano dell'edificio della «Texas School Book Depository». Questa affermazione è basata: a) sulle deposizioni di testimoni oculari; b) sul fatto che i frammenti dei tre proiettili trovati nell'automobile presidenziale provenivano da quelli sparati dalla carabina calibro mm. 6,5 ritrovata al sesto piano dell'edificio; c) che i tre bossoli trovati vuoti al sesto piano dell'edificio provenivano dalla stessa carabina; d) che il parabrezza dell'automobile presidenziale fu toccato nella parte interna da un colpo che non lo perforò; e) che le ferite riportate da Kennedy e Connally indicarono chiaramente che i colpi furono sparati dall'alto in basso e da dietro; il Presidente fu colpito con due proiettili, un primo che, penetrato dalla nuca, uscì dalla gola e non era mortale, e un secondo che penetrò nella parte posteriore del cranio e fu fatale. Il governatore fu colpito da un proiettile che gli penetrò nella schiena e uscì dal petto, sotto la mammella destra; f) non esiste alcuna prova che i colpi siano stati sparati dal cavalcavia ferroviario sotto il quale stava per passare l'automobile.

2) Furono sparati soltanto tre colpi, uno dei quali probabilmente andò a vuoto.

3) Due proiettili probabilmente provocarono tutte le ferite riportate dal Presidente Kennedy e dal governatore Connally. Il primo proiettile che colpì Kennedy, ferì anche il governatore.

4) I colpi che uccisero il Presidente e ferirono il governatore furono sparati da Lee Harvey Oswald. L'arma del delitto apparteneva a lui. Egli l'aveva portata quella mattina nell'edificio. Egli si trovava alla finestra del sesto piano da dove furono sparati i colpi. La carabina fu trovata in quel punto. Oswald era perfettamente in grado di sparare tre colpi successivi nello spazio di tempo in cui furono tirati: l'arma adoperata permetteva di sparare i tre colpi in questo spazio di tem-

5) Oswald uccise l'agente di polizia Tippit 45 minuti dopo l'assassinio del Presidente Kennedy. Questa affermazione è basata: a) su testimonianze oculari; b) sulla scoperta di bossoli vuoti sparati con la rivoltella che egli aveva con sè. Quella rivoltella gli apparteneva. Inoltre, lungo il percorso che Oswald seguì dopo l'uccisione di Tippit, fu trovata la giacca di Oswald.

6) Un'ora e venti minuti dopo l'assassinio di Kennedy e trentacinque minuti dopo quello di Tippit, Oswald tentò di uccidere un altro agente di polizia che cercava di arrestarlo.

7) Azione della polizia di Dallas: a) Oswald maltrattato e fu lasciato di scegliersi un to; b) la libertà di a to lasciata ai giorna locali della polizia s situazione caotica s permise un interroga dinato e la protezion ritti dell'arrestato; c) tepidi dichiarazioni sbagliate, fatte alla dalla polizia locale a costituito un ostaco processo equo. Ques mazioni hanno origin bi, congetture e in l'opinione pubblica.

8) Assassinio di O

Continua in 6. p

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Editions:
Author:
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Being Investigated

RAPPORTO WARREN

parte di Jack Ruby: nulla permette di pensare che Ruby sia stato aiutato dalla polizia di Dallas per sopprimere Oswald La decisione della polizia di Dallas di trasferire pubblicamente Oswald da una prigione ad un'altra non era saggia e, nonostante le minacce di morte profferite contro di lui, la polizia di Dallas non prese le precauzioni necessarie per proteggerlo.

9) La commissione, non ha trovato alcuna prova che permetta di pensare che Oswald o Ruby facessero parte di un complotto, organizzato negli

-ENGLA-

1) non vi sono prove di qualsiasi complotto interno o straniero, da sinistra o da destra, nella tragedia di Dallas del 22 novembre 1963 in cui Kennedy perse la vita;

2) non vi sono alcune prove di un complotto o di un rapporto qualsiasi tra Oswald e l'uomo che lo uccise due giorni dopo: Jack Ruby. Ciascuno, indipendentemente l'uno dall'altro, ha ucciso per proprie ragioni emotive;

3) le misure adottate dal servizio segreto per la protezione del Presidente furono inadeguate, non comprendendo neppure, come avviene usualmente, il controllo degli edifici lungo il percorso che avrebbe dovuto seguire il corteo presidenziale. Il Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) mancò di segnalare al Servizio Segreto la presenza a Dallas di Oswald, un noto marxista che un tempo si era trasferito in Russia;

4) i metodi ora usati per la protezione del Presidente richiedono adeguati e moderni provvedimenti di riforma;

5) tre furono i colpi sparati contro l'auto presidenziale a Dallas in un tempo che oscilla tra i 4,8 secondi e i 7 secondi. Probabilmente un colpo ha mancato il bersaglio;

6) due pallottole probabilmente provocarono le ferite riportate dal Presidente Kennedy e dal Governatore del Texas John Connally. Da un punto di vista medico, al suo arrivo in ospedale il Presidente era vivo ma in condizioni che non davano adito a speranze.

Così la Commissione ha assolto il suo compito dopo quasi dieci mesi di indagini ed avere raccolto la testimonianza di 552 persone, da oscuri testimoni oculari a quelle della vedova del Presidente Signora Jacqueline Kennedy e del Presidente Johnson.

Sulla base di tali testimonianze e su quella delle prove disponibili, la Commissione ha riconfermato in particolare che i colpi che uccisero il Presidente Kennedy e ferirono il Governatore Connaly vennero sparati dal sesto piano del Texas School Book Depository a Dallas. A conforto di tale conclusione sono stati posti in coincidenza i seguenti elementi:

a) testimoni oculari hanno veduto sparare il fucile dalla finestra al sesto piano; *b)* la pallottola rinvenuta sulla barella del Governatore Connally e i frammenti di pallottola ritrovati sul sedile anteriore della Limousine presidenziale furono sparati da un fucile Mannlicher-Carcano, cal. 6,5 ritrovato al sesto piano del deposito; *c)* i tre bossoli ritrovati nei pressi della finestra provenivano dallo stesso fucile sopra descritto; *d)* il parabrezza della macchina presidenziale è stato incrinato dall'interno; *e)* la natura delle ferite e la posizione dell'auto presidenziale dimostrano che i colpi furono sparati dall'alto e dietro l'auto; *f)* non vi è nessun elemento concreto per accreditare l'ipotesi che siano stati sparati colpi da altre direzioni.

La Commissione di inchiesta che, come accennato è stata istituita dal Presidente Johnson era composta da sette persone, prendendo il nome dal suo presidente, il Giudice Earl Warren, presidente dell'Alta Corte di Giustizia federale degli Stati Uniti.

Oltre a Warren, il quale ha 73 anni, hanno fatto parte della Commissione, Allen W. Dulles, fratello del defunto segretario di Stato, ed ex Capo dei Servizi di controspionaggio americano; John J. Mccloy, banchiere, studioso e diplomatico, considerato uno dei massimi e migliori consiglieri della Casa Bianca sui problemi del disarmo; Senatore Richard B. Russel, egli, è presidente della Commissione del Senato per i servizi armati. Senatore John Sherman Cooper. E' sta-

vocato varie e contrastanti reazioni.

Il fratello di [redacted] Robert, già Ministro della giustizia, ora candidato democratico alle elezioni senatoriali del prossimo novembre per lo Stato di New York ha dichiarato alla stampa di essere «pienamente soddisfatto per la maniera con la quale la Commissione Warren si è occupata nella sua inchiesta di ogni possibile eventualità ed ha esaminato tutte le prove. Sono convinto — egli ha affermato — che Oswald sia il solo responsabile di quanto è avvenuto e che non abbia ricevuto alcun appoggio o assistenza da una qualunque parte. Era uno scontento che non sapeva vivere qui meglio che nell'URSS a.

Per rimanere su questo piano, fa riscontro a tale dichiarazione quella della madre di Lee Harvey Oswald, la quale, invece, da parte sua ha sostenuto che il rapporto della Commissione Warren è riuscito a convincerla che suo figlio abbia assassinato il Presidente Kennedy. Secondo la signora Oswald il rapporto «è solo un riassunto delle risultanze e, pertanto, dovremmo credere alla parola della Commissione circa il fatto che Lee Harvey Oswald è l'assassino. Non vi è alcuna prova; non ci viene

baroni petroliferi ne[redacted] Te[redacted] prestato un ruolo fatale».

L'articolo, firmato da [redacted] è pubblicato sotto il titolo [redacted] greta dei baroni del petrol[redacted]

Intanto, in ordine alle con[redacted] rapporto Warren, il Presid[redacted] ha designato un Comitato [redacted] quattro componenti del Gab[redacted] ne di vigilare sulla buona [redacted] delle raccomandazioni ivi fo[redacted] quattro personalità sono: il [redacted] Tesoro Douglas Dillon, il M[redacted] Giustizia ad interim Nicola [redacted] il Direttore della CIA McCon[redacted] gliere presidenziale per le [redacted] della sicurezza nazionale, Bundy.

Questa decisione risponde [redacted] delle raccomandazioni form[redacted] Commissione Warren che [redacted] che un Comitato di compon[redacted] binetto comprendente in p[redacted] Ministro del Tesoro e quello [redacted] stizia debba essere costituito [redacted] dere e supervisionare tutte le [redacted] servizio segreto e degli org[redacted] rali che hanno la responsa[redacted] protezione del Presidente.

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO
28-29 SETT 1964

Le conclusioni della Commissione Warren sull'inchiesta per l'uccisione di Kennedy

I principali punti affermati — Gli elementi considerati — Le dichiarazioni di Robert Kennedy — I dubbi della madre di Harvey Oswald — Commenti sovietici

WASHINGTON, 28.

La Commissione nominata dal Presidente Johnson per indagare sull'assassinio di John F. Kennedy, trentunesimo Presidente degli Stati Uniti, ha reso noto il rapporto conclusivo della sua inchiesta. Sostanzialmente questa ha raggiunto la convinzione che l'atto delittuoso è stato compiuto da Lee Harvey Oswald, il quale ha agito da solo.

Oltre a questo punto, il rapporto pone in luce le altre seguenti conclusioni:

1) non vi sono prove di qualsiasi complotto, interno o straniero, da sinistra o da destra, nella tragedia di Dallas del 22 novembre 1963 in cui Kennedy perse la vita;

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3) le misure adottate dal servizio segreto per la protezione del Presidente furono inadeguate, non comprendendo neppure, come avviene usualmente, il controllo degli edifici lungo il percorso che avrebbe dovuto seguire il corteo presidenziale. Il Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) mancò di segnalare al Servizio Segreto la presenza a Dallas di Oswald, un noto marxista che un tempo si era trasferito in Russia;

4) i metodi ora usati per la protezione del Presidente richiedono adeguati e moderni provvedimenti di riforma;

5) tre furono i colpi sparati contro l'auto presidenziale a Dallas in un tempo che oscilla tra i 4,8 secondi e i 7 secondi. Probabilmente un colpo ha mancato il bersaglio;

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Sulla base di tali testimonianze e su quella delle prove disponibili, la Commissione ha riconfermato in particolare che i colpi che uccisero il Presidente Kennedy e ferirono il Governatore Connaly vennero sparati dal sesto piano del Texas School Book Depository a Dallas. A conforto di tale conclusione sono stati posti in coincidenza i seguenti elementi:

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Per rimanere su questo piano, fa riscontro a tale dichiarazione quella della madre di Lee Harvey Oswald, la quale, invece, da parte sua ha sostenuto che il rapporto della Commissione Warren è riuscito a convincerla che suo figlio abbia assassinato il Presidente Kennedy. Secondo la signora Oswald il rapporto «è solo un riassunto delle risultanze e, pertanto, dovremmo credere alla parola della Commissione circa il fatto che Lee Harvey Oswald è l'assassino. Non vi è alcuna prova; non ci viene fornita alcuna specie di prova. Ci [illegible] che in futuro verranno resi noti particolari; ciò non è giusto. La [illegible] missione continua a tenere a sua [illegible] sizione tutti e 28 i volumi di testimonianze; vengono fornite solo le [illegible] sioni».

Anche l'agenzia sovietica *Tass* [illegible] mentando le conclusioni della Co[illegible] sione, sostiene che il lungo rap[illegible] «non dissipa completamente [illegible] dubbi e i sospetti suscitati dal "[illegible] del secolo", come la stampa amer[illegible] ha battezzato l'uccisione di Kenn[illegible]

La *Tass* afferma in particolare [illegible] rapporto non ha chiarito in mod[illegible] disfacente i dubbi che esistevano [illegible] il numero dei colpi sparati contro [illegible] nedy e la traiettoria seguita dai p[illegible] tili. Inoltre, osserva l'agenzia sovi[illegible] la Commissione «non dà una ris[illegible] esatta» per quanto riguarda i [illegible] che hanno spinto Oswald a sparar[illegible]

Un altro commento di fonte sovi[illegible] riferito dall'*A.P.*, è quello del gi[illegible] moscovita *Komsomolskaya Pravd*[illegible] quale afferma che l'assassinio del[illegible] sidente Kennedy «fu il risultato [illegible] cospirazione da parte delle forze pi[illegible] zionarie» negli Stati Uniti ed in [illegible] baroni petroliferi del Texas hanno [illegible] pretato un ruolo fatale».

L'articolo, firmato da certo Ra[illegible] è pubblicato sotto il titolo «Mos[illegible] greta dei baroni del petrolio».

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Questa decisione risponde alla [illegible] delle raccomandazioni formulate [illegible] Commissione Warren che ha ri[illegible] che un Comitato di componenti de[illegible] binetto comprendente in partico[illegible] Ministro del Tesoro e quello della [illegible] stizia debba essere costituito per [illegible] dere e supervisionare tutte le attivi[illegible] servizio segreto e degli organismi [illegible] rali che hanno la responsabilità [illegible] protezione del Presidente.

...un punto al... ...spalle dei due... ...può essere prova... ...i colpi fos... ...dal « triplo un... ...pallottola, ver... ...l'automobile, ...altro punto.

...sparato... ...numerosi te... ...pallottole del... ...che... ...colpì Kennedy al col... ...che penetrò nel cra... ...tra i 4,8 ed i 5,6 se... ...rapporto afferma per... ...colpo andato a vuo...

ciotto chilometri) e il bersaglio in movimento si presentava favorevolmente in quanto la vettura si allontanava dal tiratore in linea retta.

La minuziosa ricostruzione del fatto, resa possibile dalle fotografie e dai fotogrammi dei film girati in modo particolare quello di Abraham Zapruder, ha stabilito che l'intervallo tra la pallottola che colpì Kennedy al collo e quella che penetrò nel cranio oscilla tra i 4,8 ed i 5,6 secondi. Il rapporto afferma pertanto che il colpo andato a vuoto

ratore può sparare tre colpi con il modello 91 entro cinque secondi e mezzo; va rilevato, inoltre, che una pallottola era già nell'otturatore e che Oswald, pertanto, doveva solo premere il grilletto per sparare il primo colpo e poi azionare due volte il manubrio dell'otturatore per sparare il secondo e il terzo colpo. Lee Harvey Oswald era stato classificato « tiratore scelto » dal corpo dei « marines » e la moglie Marina ha testimoniato che Oswald si era esercitato più volte con l'arma durante il suo soggiorno a New Orleans.

I periti sono stati unanimi nel definire il moschetto 91 « un'arma precisa ». Uno di essi, Ronald Simmons del laboratorio di ricerche balistiche dell'esercito americano, ha paragonato l'arma, per precisione, a quelle attualmente in dotazione. Un esperto dell'FBI, Ronert Frazier, ha sottolineato il fatto che l'arma di produzione italiana ha meno rinculo di un moschetto medio e che non è necessario essere tiratori provetti per colpire il bersaglio nelle condizioni in cui Oswald sparò contro Kennedy. Il rapporto Warren informa, inoltre, che dalle competenti autorità militari italiane è stato comunicato alla commissione che il moschetto « C-2766 » è l'unico esistente con tale matricola: esso venne prodotto nelle officine di Terni nel 1940, ed è in effetti un modello « 91/38 », ma con un calibro 6,5 anziché 7,35 come per il « modello 38 ».

Il rapporto Warren è suddiviso in otto capitoli ed è integrato da diciotto appendici, tra cui una dedicata alla biografia di

fuga da Dallas. La commissione Warren è giunta a queste conclusioni, in relazione al possibile movente dell'omicidio: « Molti fattori erano, indubbiamente, coinvolti nella spinta al delitto, e la commissione ritiene che sia possibile attribuire a Oswald un particolare movente ovvero una serie di motivi. E' evidente, tuttavia, che Oswald era animato da una prepotente ostilità verso l'ambiente. Egli era perennemente scontento del mondo che lo circondava. Molto tempo prima dell'assassinio, aveva espresso il suo odio per la società americana ed agiva in segno di protesta contro di essa. Egli cercava, per sè, un posto nella storia, un ruolo di "grande uomo". La sua dedizione al marxismo e al comunismo sembra aver rappresentato un altro importante fattore. Egli aveva dimostrato, anche, la capacità di agire in modo decisivo e senza riguardo alcuno per le conseguenze, quando la sua azione fosse servita a farlo avanzare verso gli obiettivi del momento ».

La conclusione, raggiunta dalla commissione Warren in relazione alla possibilità che Oswald facesse parte di un complotto per l'uccisione di Kennedy, è che nessuna prova « credibile » può essere addotta a sostegno di tale congettura. « L'analisi della vita e delle attività di Oswald, dal 1959, non ha fornito le prove dell'esistenza di una cospirazione », afferma il rapporto Warren. « La commissione non ha raccolto alcun elemento, che comprovi alcuna responsabilità dell'Unione Sovietica ovvero di Cuba nell'assassinio del presi-

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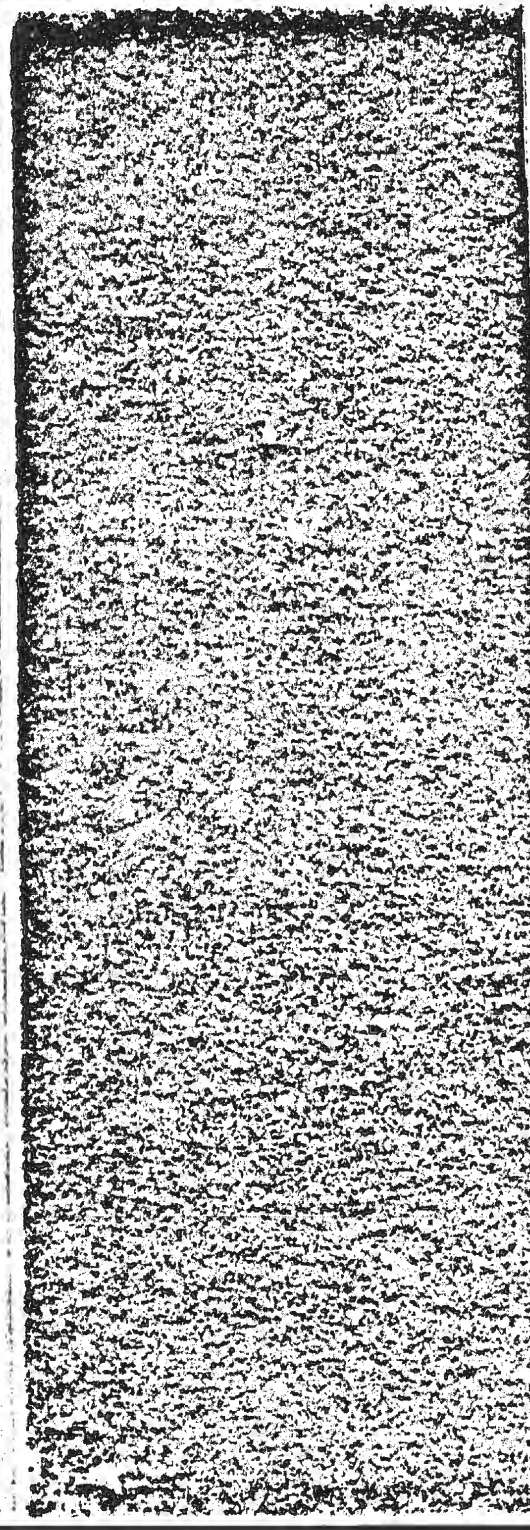

sparo e alcuni anche dopo la esplosione dei colpi; b) la pallottola, quasi intera, trovata nella barella del governatore Connally all'ospedale Parkland e i due frammenti di proiettile trovati sul sedile anteriore della vettura presidenziale, partirono dal moschetto 91 «Mannlicher Carcano» di calibro 6,5 abbandonato sul pavimento del sesto piano del «Texas school book depository».

Ricostruzione

c) I tre bossoli, trovati vicino alla finestra, furono espulsi dalla stessa arma; d) il parabrezza della vettura presidenziale fu intaccato da un frammento di proiettile dalla parte interna, ma non venne perforato; e) la disposizione delle ferite del presidente Kennedy e del governatore Connally, nonchè la posizione della vettura al momento degli spari, dimostrano che le pallottole provenivano da un punto al di sopra e alle spalle dei due uomini; f) non può essere provato in alcun modo che i colpi fossero stati sparati dal «triple underpass», il triplice sottovia, verso cui si dirigeva l'automobile, nè da alcun altro punto.

La ricostruzione della sparatoria — basata sulle numerose testimonianze, sulla posizione delle vittime e sulle caratteristiche delle ferite, nonchè su tre riprese cinematografiche — ha permesso alla commissione di stabilire che «con tutta probabilità», due proiettili causarono le ferite del presidente Kennedy e del governatore Connally». In base all'opinione preponderante che i colpi furono tre, la commissione è giunta alla conclusione che «un colpo ha probabilmente mancato la vettura presidenziale e i suoi passeggeri, e che i tre colpi furono sparati in un intervallo di tempo variante da circa 4,8 secondi a più di sette secondi».

Il rapporto Warren è categorico circa la possibilità di colpire bersagli umani con il moschetto 91 dalla finestra del sesto piano in un lasso di tempo assai breve. Lee Harvey Oswald aveva una visuale favorevole, era un tiratore provetto e, per di più, pratico dell'arma. La vettura presidenziale — d'altra parte — procedeva a una velocità ridotta (11,2 miglia all'ora, pari a diciotto chilometri) e il bersaglio in movimento si presentava favorevolmente in quanto la vettura si allontanava dal tiratore in linea retta.

La minuziosa ricostruzione del fatto, resa possibile dalle fotografie e dai fotogrammi dei film girati (in modo particolare quello di Abraham Zapruder) ha stabilito che l'intervallo tra la pallottola che colpì Kennedy al collo e quella che penetrò nel cranio oscilla tra i 4,8 ed i 5,6 secondi. Il rapporto afferma pertanto: «Se il colpo andato a vuoto fosse il secondo, l'intervallo totale tra i colpi sarebbe oscillante tra i 4,8 e i 5,6 secondi. Ma se il colpo andato a vuoto fosse il primo, ovvero il terzo, bisogna allora aggiungere almeno 2,3 secondi (necessari per caricare il moschetto) all'intervallo totale tra i colpi andati a segno, con il risultato che lo spazio di tempo minimo per i tre colpi oscillerebbe tra 7,1 e 7,9 secondi».

Il colpo mortale ferì la testa del presidente Kennedy, allorchè questi si trovava a 265,3 piedi (meno di novanta metri) dal tiratore, ad un angolo, approssimativo, di quindici gradi e ventuno primi.

Il moschetto

Secondo gli esperti convocati dalla commissione, un buon tiratore può sparare tre colpi con il modello 91 entro cinque secondi e mezzo; va rilevato, inoltre, che una pallottola era già nell'otturatore e che Oswald, pertanto, doveva solo premere il grilletto per sparare il primo colpo e poi azionare due volte il manubrio dell'otturatore per sparare il secondo e il terzo colpo. Lee Harvey Oswald era stato classificato «tiratore scelto» dal corpo dei «marines» e la moglie Marina ha testimoniato che Oswald si era esercitato più volte con l'arma durante il suo soggiorno a New Orleans.

I periti sono stati unanimi nel definire il moschetto 91 «un'arma precisa». Uno di essi, Ronald Simmons del laboratorio di ricerche balistiche dell'esercito americano, ha paragonato l'arma, per precisione, a quelle attualmente in dotazione. Un esperto dell'FBI, Ronert Frazier, ha sottolineato il fatto che l'arma di produzione italiana ha meno rinculo di un moschetto medio e che non è necessario essere tiratori provetti per colpire il bersaglio nelle condizioni in cui Oswald sparò contro Kennedy. Il rapporto Warren informa, inoltre, che dalle competenti autorità militari italiane è stato comunicato alla commissione che il moschetto «C-2766» è l'unico esistente con tale matricola: esso venne prodotto nel[illegible]

rifiutato di commentare il rapporto della commissione da lui presieduta. (Tel. A.P.)

Lee Harvey Oswald e una a quella del suo «giustiziere» Jack Ruby. Le due biografie sono di un interesse eccezionale e contribuiranno forse, in modo considerevole, a fare del rapporto un «best seller» ovvero uno dei libri più venduti nel 1964. Una «corsa allo spasimo» è in atto, infatti, tra varie case editrici, per pubblicare il volume nel più breve volgere di tempo, dal momento della consegna anticipata alla stampa.

Un'altra appendice è dedicata a una minuziosa analisi della situazione finanziaria di Oswald, dal 13 giugno 1962 al 22 novembre 1963, al fine di dimostrare che l'assassino di John F. Kennedy non ricevette denaro da alcun presunto mandante, ma agì da solo, senza neppure preoccuparsi di preparare la sua fuga da Dallas. La commissione Warren è giunta a queste conclusioni, in relazione al possibile movente dell'omicidio: «Molti fattori erano, indubbiamente, coinvolti nella spinta al delitto, e la commissione ritiene che sia possibile attribuire a Oswald un particolare movente ovvero una serie di motivi. E' evidente, tuttavia, che Oswald era animato da una prepotente ostilità verso l'ambiente. Egli era perennemente scontento del mondo che lo circondava. Molto tempo prima dell'assassinio, aveva espresso il suo odio per la società americana ed agiva in segno di protesta contro di essa. Egli cercava, per sè, un posto nella storia, un ruolo di "grande uomo". La sua dedizione al marxismo e al comunismo sembra aver rappresentato un altro importante fattore. Egli aveva dimostrato, anche, la capacità di agire in modo decisivo e senza riguardo alcuno per le conseguenze, quando la sua azione fosse servita a farlo avanzare verso gli obiettivi del momento».

La conclusione, raggiunta dalla commissione Warren in relazione alla possibilità che Oswald facesse parte di un complotto per l'uccisione di Kennedy, è che nessuna prova «credibile» può essere addotta a sostegno di tale congettura. «L'analisi della vita e delle attività di Oswald, dal 1959 non ha fornito le prove

ok depository» di Dallas.

Tre colpi

A distanza di dieci mesi dalla tragica catena di avvenimenti di Dallas, la commissione presidenziale, incaricata di far luce sulle circostanze e le responsabilità di quei fatti, ha pubblicato un rapporto di 888 pagine reso noto questa sera.

L'inchiesta della commissione Warren — così chiamata perché presieduta dal giudice capo della Corte suprema — è durata dieci mesi. Ha ascoltato 552 testimoni, ha esaminato 3.154 documenti, ha interrogato 395 persone. Le conclusioni a cui è giunta la commissione sono le seguenti: 1) Lee Harvey Oswald, l'assassino del presidente Kennedy, è stato anche l'uccisore del poliziotto Tippit; 2) Oswald è stato arrestato dalla polizia di Dallas circa 70 minuti dopo l'assassinio di Kennedy e 35 minuti dopo l'uccisione di Tippit; 3) Oswald non fu trattato con durezza eccessiva durante gli interrogatori; 4) Oswald non fu vittima di violenza da parte della polizia; 5) Oswald non fu ucciso da Jack Ruby per vendicare il presidente Kennedy, ma per altri motivi personali; 6) Jack Ruby non ebbe complici nell'uccisione di Oswald; 7) Jack Ruby non ebbe contatti con persone che avrebbero potuto avere interesse a che Oswald fosse messo a tacere; 8) Jack Ruby non ebbe contatti con persone che avrebbero potuto avere interesse a che Oswald fosse messo a tacere; 9) Nessuna prova, ovvero indizio, suffraga la tesi secondo cui Oswald, oppure Ruby, facessero parte di un complotto, interno od esterno, per assassinare il presidente Kennedy.

10) Nel corso dell'inchiesta, nessuna prova è emersa circa un presunto complotto, oppure circa atti di sovversione e slealtà verso il governo degli Stati Uniti da parte di alcun funzionario federale, statale o locale; 11) Oswald agì da solo, sospinto da un complesso di sentimenti che lo rendevano capace «di rischiare tutto in gesti crudeli e irresponsabili»; 12) I criteri e le procedure seguiti dal servizio segreto, al fine di proteggere il capo dello Stato, furono «inadeguati» mentre l'FBI è responsabile di non aver segnalato al servizio segreto la presenza di Oswald a Dallas.

A sostegno della conclusione relativa alla provenienza dei proiettili, la commissione ha raccolto una schiacciante serie di prove e testimonianze, corroborate da una rigorosa ricostruzione dell'episodio. Ecco, in sintesi le prove addotte dal rapporto Warren: a) vari testimoni scorsero il moschetto nel riquadro della finestra, al momento dello sparo e alcuni anche dopo la esplosione dei colpi; b) la pallottola, quasi intera, trovata nella barella del governatore Connally all'ospedale Parkland e i due frammenti di proiettile trovati sul sedile anteriore della vettura presidenziale, partirono dal moschetto 91 «Mannlicher Carcano» di calibro 6,5 abbandonato sul pavimento del sesto piano del «Texas school book depository».

Ricostruzione

c) I tre bossoli, trovati vicino alla finestra, furono espulsi dalla stessa arma; d) il parabrezza della vettura presidenziale fu incrinato da un frammento di proiettile dalla parte interna, ma non venne perforato; e) la dislocazione delle ferite del presidente Kennedy e del governatore Connally, nonché la posizione della vettura al momento degli spari, dimostrano che le pallottole, «due proiettili causarono le ferite del presidente Kennedy e del governatore Connally». In base all'opinione preponderante che i colpi furono tre, la commissione è giunta alla conclusione che «un colpo ha probabilmente mancato la vettura presidenziale e i suoi passeggeri, e che i tre colpi furono sparati in un intervallo di tempo variante da circa 4,8 secondi a più di sette secondi».

Il rapporto Warren è categorico circa la possibilità di colpire bersagli umani con il moschetto 91 dalla finestra del sesto piano in un lasso di tempo assai breve. «Lee Harvey Oswald aveva una visuale favorevole, era un tiratore provetto e, per di più, pratico dell'arma. La vettura presidenziale — d'altra parte — procedeva a una velocità ridotta (11,2 miglia all'ora, pari a diciotto chilometri) e i bersagli erano relativamente fissi. Se il primo colpo andato a segno fosse il secondo, l'intervallo totale tra i colpi sarebbe oscillante tra i 4,8 e i 5,6 secondi. Ma se il colpo andato a vuoto fosse il primo, ovvero il terzo, bisogna allora aggiungere almeno 2,3 secondi (necessari per caricare il moschetto) all'intervallo totale tra i colpi andati a segno, con il risultato che lo spazio di tempo minimo per i tre colpi oscillerebbe tra 7,1 e 7,9 secondi».

Il colpo mortale ferì la testa del presidente Kennedy, allorché questi si trovava a 265,3 piedi (meno di novanta metri) dal tiratore, ad un angolo, approssimativo, di quindici gradi e ventuno primi.

Il moschetto

Secondo gli esperti convocati dalla commissione, un buon tiratore, come Lee Harvey Oswald e quella del suo «giustiziere» Ruby. Le due biografie so... un interesse eccezionale ... tribuiranno forse, in mo... siderevole, a fare del rapporto un «best seller» ovvero uno dei libri più venduti nel 1964. Una «corsa allo spasimo» è in atto, infatti, tra varie case editrici, per pubblicare il volume nel più breve volgere di tempo, dal momento della consegna anticipata alla stampa.

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SAN FRANCISCO — Il giudice della Corte suprema Warren, con la moglie, si è rifiutato di commentare il rapporto della commissione da lui presieduta. (Tel. ...)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Le conclusioni dell'inchiesta sui tragici fatti di Dallas

Il rapporto Warren esclude un complotto nell'uccisione del presidente Kennedy

La commissione d'indagine voluta da Johnson afferma che Lee Harvey Oswald agì da solo - Anche Jack Ruby uccise di sua iniziativa - Insufficienti le misure dell'FBI per proteggere il capo della Casa Bianca - Critiche alla polizia di Dallas - Sottolineata la collaborazione sovietica e cubana allo svolgimento delle indagini

NOSTRO CORRISPONDENTE

ASHINGTON, 27 — *La mat- del 22 novembre 1963, poco ta di lasciare Fort Worth volta di Dallas, il presiden- John F. Kennedy osservò, una inconsapevole premoni- : «Se qualcuno volesse uc- e il Presidente degli Stati , non dovrebbe essere dif- ; basterebbe piazzarsi con ucile munito di cannocchia- un edificio elevato». Due dopo, il trentacinquesimo dente degli Stati Uniti ve- assassinato da due preci- pi di moschetto sparati da Harvey Oswald, appostato finestra del «Texas school depository» di Dallas.*

Tre colpi

istanza di dieci mesi dal- agico catena di avvenimen- Dallas, la commissione pre- iale, incaricata di far lu- lle circostanze e le respon- à di quei fatti, ha pub- o un rapporto di 888 pagi- so noto questa sera.

chiesta della commissio- arren — così chiamata per- presieduta dal giudice ca- po della Corte suprema — ha raggiunto queste conclusioni: 1) i colpi di moschetto, che uccisero il presidente Kennedy e ferirono il governatore del Texas Connally, furono sparati da una finestra del sesto piano all'angolo sud-orientale del «Texas school book depository»; 2) La grande maggioranza delle prove raccolte indica che furono sparati solo tre colpi; 3) Gli esperti sono convinti che la stessa pallottola che attraversò la gola di Kennedy causò anche le ferite del governatore Connally; 4) I colpi furono sparati da Lee Harvey Oswald; 5) Quarantacinque minuti più tardi, lo stesso Oswald uccise, a colpi di pistola, l'agente di polizia J. D. Tippit; 6) Ottanta minuti dopo l'assassinio di Kennedy e trentacinque minuti dopo l'uccisione di Tippit, Oswald oppose resistenza mentre veniva arrestato in un cinema, tentando di sparare contro un altro agente di polizia.

L'elenco delle conclusioni a cui la commissione Warren è pervenuta così prosegue: 7) Oswald non fu trattato con durezza dalla polizia, però non potè essere interrogato e protetto nel modo voluto, a causa delle «condizioni caotiche» esistenti nel comando della polizia di Dallas, dovute alla presenza di rappresentanti della stampa, radio e televisione; 8) Jack Ruby entrò nel sotterraneo dell'edificio del comando alle 11,17 di domenica 24 e, quattro minuti più tardi, sparò un colpo di rivoltella contro Oswald, ferendolo mortalmente, senza alcuna assistenza da parte di alcun esponente della polizia di Dallas, ma favorito dall'«imprudente decisione» del comando di trasferire Oswald al carcere della contea in modo pubblico; 9) Nessuna prova, ovvero indizio, suffraga la tesi secondo cui Oswald, oppure Ruby, facessero parte di un complotto, interno od esterno, per assassinare il presidente Kennedy.

10) Nel corso dell'inchiesta, nessuna prova è emersa circa un presunto complotto, oppure circa atti di sovversione e slealtà verso il governo degli Stati Uniti da parte di alcun funzionario federale, statale o locale; 11) Oswald agì da solo, sospinto da un complesso di

la polizia ha arrestato tre ragazze che erano salite su un terrazzo, in contravvenzione alle disposizioni delle autorità locali, per veder passare il Presidente. Questi avvenimenti, che in altre circostanze avrebbero provocato scarsa sensazione, hanno invece avuto oggi l'effetto di una clamorosa conferma della necessità di adottare maggiori cautele per la sicurezza del Presidente degli Stati Uniti, sostenuta dal rapporto Warren sull'assassinio di John Kennedy che in queste ore è al centro dell'attenzione, delle discussioni e dei commenti in tutto il Paese.

Il corteo presidenziale è stato per la prima volta bloccato dalla folla a Hartford, nel Connecticut. Un paio d'ore dopo una folla ancora più strabocchevole si è serrata intorno alla macchina aperta di Johnson a Providence, capitale del Rhode Island, una città di popolazione prevalentemente italiana. «Sembrava una parete umana — ha commentato uno degli accompagnatori di Johnson. Non avevamo mai incontrato finora una folla simile». Johnson, in piedi a stringere mani a centinaia di persone, ogni tanto rivolgeva la parola alla folla attraverso un megafono, poi attraverso un microfono. A un certo punto ha dato addirittura disposizioni a voce per sbloccare il traffico. E' stato in uno dei momenti in cui il corteo ha dovuto quasi arrestarsi, che una delle macchine ha preso fuoco. Era la terza auto della fila, dopo quella del Presidente e quella, chiusa, di sua moglie lady Bird. Le fiamme sono partite spontaneamente dal motore. Quelli che si trovavano a bordo — l'assistente del Presidente Jack Valenti, il medico personale, dott. George Buckley, e un gruppo di fotografi — sono saltati fuori, mentre le due prime macchine si allontanavano immediatamente nel passaggio fatto sgombrare dalla polizia. Non si sono avuti danni alle persone. Venti minuti prima la polizia aveva arrestato le tre ragazze, che sono state rilasciate poco dopo.

Proprio stamane era stato annunciato che il Presidente aveva deciso di dar corso alle raccomandazioni del rapporto Warren in materia di sicurezza, che verranno studiate a fondo da un comitato di quattro eminenti membri dell'Amministrazione. Il Presidente riceverà tra breve il comitato per impartire le sue disposizioni sulle proposte del rapporto, che, in sintesi, chiede la formazione di alcuni nuovi organi di sicurezza, una riorganizzazione completa dei mezzi a disposizione del Presidente, l'elaborazione di norme di condotta per la stampa e per le autorità giudiziarie e di polizia locale, l'approvazione di una legge che dia carattere di «reato federale» agli attentati contro il Presidente e il vice Presidente ed altre varie disposizioni. Rappresentanti di ambedue i partiti al Congresso hanno assicurato la loro piena collaborazione per il rapido passaggio delle nuove misure legislative.

La pubblicazione del rapporto Warren sui giornali di questa mattina ha avuto una vastissima eco. Il giudizio della stragrande maggioranza del pubblico, rispecchiato dalla totalità dei commenti di stampa, è di approvazione incondizionata dell'operato della

detto di essere stato sempre assolutamente sicuro della versione ora ufficialmente accreditata, e che anzi non intende neppure leggere a fondo il rapporto, che gli risveglia ricordi così dolorosi.

Le uniche voci di dissenso circa le risultanze dell'inchiesta sono state stamane quelle della madre di Oswald, dell'avvocato Mark Lane di New York, autore di buona parte delle 127 «congetture» respinte dal Rapporto Warren, e del gen. Edwin Walker che fu la prima vittima designata dall'attentatore. La signora Marguerite Oswald ha detto che il rapporto «non prova assolutamente nulla». «Esso si limita ad elencare gli accertamenti fatti, e quanto alla colpevolezza di Lee, nessuna prova viene fornita. I membri della commissione chiedono di essere creduti sulla parola». L'avvocato Lane ha fatto un'affermazione analoga. Le «prove» date dal Rapporto non sarebbero state sufficienti, a suo giudizio, a far condannare Oswald da un tribunale né per l'uccisione di Kennedy né per quella dell'agente Tippit. Lane, che capeggia un «comitato di cittadini» che ha già speso 25.000 dollari in indagini private e conta oltre duecento membri in America e all'estero, ha annunciato che un giorno pubblicherà un «controrapporto» contenente «la verità vera». Il generale Walker, che, com'è noto, vive a Dallas da quando fu esonerato dall'esercito

La stragrande maggioranza degli americani approva le risultanze del rapporto Warren

Edward e Robert Kennedy convinti della versione ufficiale - I giudizi della madre di Oswald. Connally e di Warker - Il Capo dell'Esecutivo dà corso alle raccomandazioni in materia di sicurez

UNA MACCHINA DEL CORTEO DI JOHNSON S'INCENDIA A PROVIDEN

La signora Marguerite Oswald, madre dell'uccisore di Kennedy, con in mano una copia del rapporto Warren (Telefoto Ansa)

per i suoi atteggiamenti pubblici di ultraconservatore, ha definito il Rapporto Warren «un paravento» per coprire il «complotto ideologico» di cui sia Oswald che Ruby sarebbero stati parte.

A parte la sostanza delle conclusioni, raggiunte con quel massimo di certezza possibile in ogni sforzo umano, l'inchiesta ha lasciato aperti diversi quesiti e qualche divergenza. La Commissione stessa lo ha riconosciuto, pur avvertendo che, a suo giudizio, si trattava di una incompletezza inevitabile e che nessun ulteriore sforzo riuscirebbe ad eliminare. Tra i punti che restano oscuri è, per esempio, la discordante versione di alcuni fatti fornita nuovamente ieri sera dal Governatore del Texas, Connally, il quale cadde ferito accanto al Presidente Kennedy. Parlando alla televisione, questo personaggio principale del dramma ha ripetuto d'esser convinto che fu la seconda pallottola, e non la prima, a colpirlo. Secondo il rapporto Warren, il primo proiettile colpì Connally dopo aver trapassato il collo di Kennedy. «Nessuno al mondo riuscirà a convincermi di questo — ha detto il governatore — Io r benissimo di aver udito il colpo e di essermi voltato, a vedere se Kennedy fosse Solo qualche istante dopo d'essere colpito anch'io; tu non udii lo sparo».

I verbali delle testim che accompagnano il ra Warren, oltre venti volum ranno pubblicati nelle pr settimane. Essi conterranno rizioni ancora totalmente te, come ad esempio qu Jacqueline Kennedy. Si p però che una parte del ma quella che attiene a talune mazioni fornite dai servizi ti, dalla «CIA» e dallo «. non sarà pubblicata mai.

Attraverso i propri ser governo di Washington ha curato una particolare dif al contenuto del rapporto ropa. Ci si rendeva infatti che i dubbi sulle circostan la morte di Kennedy avreb rato credito nei Paesi euro sai più che non negli Stati Uniti, e dell'effetto negati essi hanno certamente un punto di vista politico e gandistico.

(Dal nostro corrispondente)

New York, 28 settembre

L'automobile scoperta del Presidente Johnson è stata più volte circondata da una folla acclamante questo pomeriggio, durante un giro di comizi nella nuova Inghilterra. A Providence, nel Rhode Island, la terza macchina del corteo presidenziale ha preso fuoco per combustione spontanea del motore. Pochi minuti prima la polizia ha arrestato tre ragazze che erano salite su un terrazzo, in contravvenzione alle disposizioni delle autorità locali, per veder passare il Presidente. Questi avvenimenti, che in altre circostanze avrebbero provocato scarsa sensazione, hanno invece avuto oggi l'effetto di una clamorosa conferma della necessità di adottare maggiori cautele per la sicurezza del Presidente degli Stati Uniti, sostenuta dal rapporto Warren sull'assassinio di John Kennedy che in queste ore è al centro dell'attenzione, delle discussioni e dei commenti in tutto il Paese.

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commissione e di completa accettazione delle conclusioni raggiunte. Le reazioni più significative sono certamente quelle dei due fratelli del Presidente assassinato, il senatore Edward e l'ex guardasigilli Robert. Il primo, che è tuttora immobilizzato a letto per le ferite riportate in un incidente aereo, ha dichiarato di essere pienamente convinto della ricostruzione dei fatti compiuti dalla commissione. Il secondo ha detto di essere stato sempre assolutamente sicuro della versione ora ufficialmente accreditata, e che anzi non intende neppure leggere a fondo il rapporto, che gli risveglia ricordi così dolorosi.

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Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

Classification:
Submitting Office:
Being Investigated

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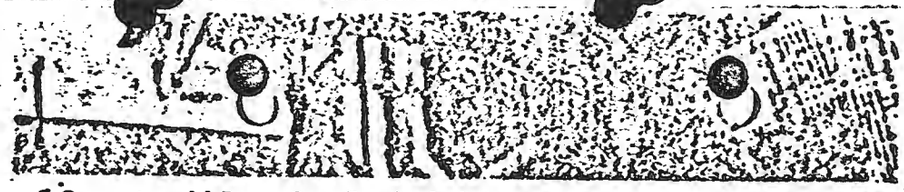

Il Governatore del Texas, Connally, che fu ferito da una delle pallottole di Oswald, si fa fotografare mentre sfoglia il volume del «rapporto» (Telefoto A.P. a «Il Tempo»).

(Nostro servizio particolare)

Washington, 28 settembre

La pubblicazione del rapporto Warren ha incontrato nell'opinione pubblica mondiale e su tutta la stampa internazionale apprezzamenti che variano in funzione diretta dell'orientamento politico dei vari Paesi e dei vari giornali. Così, mentre apprezzamenti positivi, unanimi e senza riserve verso l'opera della Commissione e verso la completa attendibilità delle sue conclusioni, vengono manifestati dalla maggioranza, alcune voci insoddisfatte si levano dalle sinistre e da tutti gli ambienti che, sin dall'inizio, tentarono di sfruttare la tragica vicenda di Dallas a fini speculativi. L'interesse suscitato dal rapporto Warren è stato comunque senza precedenti: basta ricordare che una casa editrice specializzata in edizioni economiche ha rovesciato sul mercato, sin da stamani, qualcosa come ottocentomila copie del testo delle decisioni della Commissione, copie che insieme a quelle distribuite dalla tipografia statale e alle edizioni imminenti di altri editori, faranno ascendere in settimana a parecchi m[ilioni] gli esemplari in circola[zione]. Tutto sembra anzi conf[er]mare che il rapporto W[arren] diverrà un «best-seller» [e] migliaia di cittadini han[no] già fatto la coda davan[ti] librerie per acquistarn[e] copia.

Dubbi in Europa

Consapevole dell'ass[ieme] dei dubbi circolati all[ora] sulla ricostruzione de[lla] di Dallas e sul credi[to] tali dubbi hanno trov[ato] vari Paesi, il Governo [de]cano ha anche assicu[rato] rapporto grande dif[fu]attraverso i propri [or]USIS. E che negli Sta[ti] si sia preoccupati de[l] siero europeo lo si n[ota] vari commenti della s[tam]e fra l'altro in un edi[to]della New York Herald [Tri]ne nel quale si legge: «[L'E]ropa, con una lunga [tra]il assassinii attuali ma[ssi] complotti, compreso [quel]che provocò a Serajev[o] prima guerra mondiale [a] essere meno disposta a [ac]cettare queste conclusio[ni] in Europa che la teoria [del]ospirazione per spiegare la morte del Presidente Kennedy è stata in maggior misura accolta con favore. E' in Europa che, specialmente da parte della sinistra, si è più che mai ansiosi di considerare l'intera triste faccenda, compresa la stessa formazione della commissione Warren, come un mostruoso intrigo».

Risultati imparziali

«Alcune di queste persone e gruppi — continua il giornale — forse non saranno mai convinti del contrario. Ma coloro che leggeranno con mente aperta il voluminoso e onesto rapporto della Commissione, non potranno non concludere che la Commissione stessa ha fatto veramente quanto di meglio menti giuridiche avrebbero potuto fare, con vaste risorse, per cercare e reperire i fatti. Le sue conclusioni sono rassicuranti, nel senso che esse hanno fatto svanire il fantasma di un torbido complotto».

Dal canto suo, il New York

H. R.

(Continua in decima pagina)

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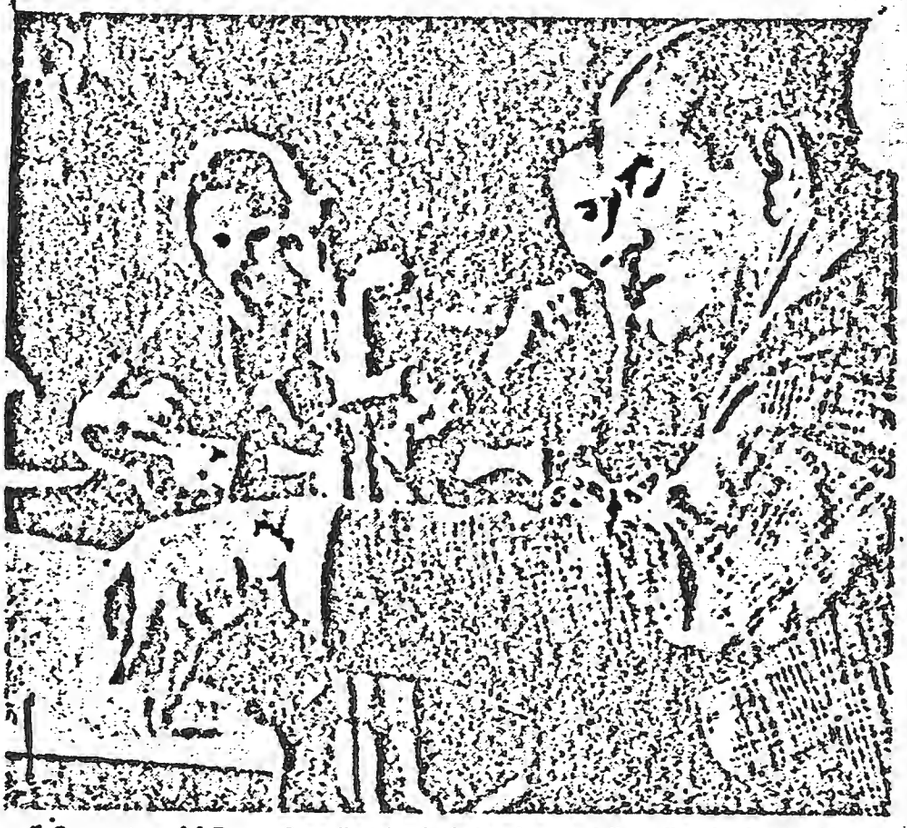
L'America concorde sul rapporto Warren

I grandi giornali, Bob Kennedy e lo stesso fratello di Oswald hanno riconosciuto la validità delle tesi sostenute nel documento - Patetica protesta della madre



Il Governatore del Texas, Connally, che fu ferito da una delle pallottole di Oswald, si fa fotografare mentre sfoglia il volume del «rapporto» (Telefoto A.P. a «Il Tempo»)

(Nostro servizio particolare)

Washington, 28 settembre

La pubblicazione del rapporto Warren ha incontrato nell'opinione pubblica mondiale e su tutta la stampa internazionale apprezzamenti che variano in funzione diretta dell'orientamento politico dei vari Paesi e dei vari giornali. Così, mentre apprezzamenti positivi, unanimi e senza riserve verso l'opera della Commissione e verso la completa attendibilità delle sue conclusioni, vengono manifestati dalla maggioranza, alcune voci insoddisfatte si levano dalle sinistre e da tutti gli ambienti che, sin dall'inizio, tentarono di sfruttare la tragica vicenda di Dallas a fini speculativi. L'interesse suscitato dal rapporto Warren è stato comunque senza precedenti: basta ricordare che una casa editrice specializzata in edizioni economiche ha rovesciato sul mercato, sin da stamani, qualcosa come ottocentomila copie del testo delle decisioni della Commissione, copie che insieme a quelle distribuite dalla tipografia statale e alle edizioni imminenti di altri editori, faranno ascendere in settimana a parecchi milioni gli esemplari in circolazione. Tutto sembra anzi confermare che il rapporto Warren diverrà un «best-seller»: migliaia di cittadini hanno già fatto la coda davanti alle librerie per acquistarne una copia.

Dubbi in Europa

Consapevole dell'insistenza dei dubbi circolati all'estero sulla ricostruzione dei

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state

Pg 1, 1

IL Tempo

Rome

Date: 9-29-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

nedy, fu ricoverato in una cl... Boston in seguito all'incidente ...orio del 19 giugno. D... sto, pure il fratello di ...ald, Robert, si è trovato d'accordo con l'affermazione del rapporto Warren circa la colpevolezza di Lee Harvey. Intervistato alla televisione egli ha dichiarato che il rapporto ha interamente dissipato i dubbi da lui nutriti in passato sulla colpevolezza di Oswald. A differenza del fratello Robert, la madre dell'assassino di Kennedy ha invece continuato a respingere le risultanze delle inchieste ufficiali esprimendo dissenso rispetto ai giudizi di colpevolezza espressi dalla Commissione nei confronti dell'ex marine e all'assenza di complotti o complicità. Quanto a Jack Rubinstein, il «giustiziere» di Oswald, egli non ha voluto fare alcun commento. Visitato in carcere dalla sorella, signora Era Grant, «Ruby» ha mostrato anzi di non capire quando gli è stato consegnato il testo del rapporto Warren.

REAZIONI MOSCOVITE — Ma le reazioni più attese negli Stati Uniti erano quelle sovietiche. Una copia del rapporto Warren è stata consegnata ieri sera dall'ambasciatore Kholer al Primo Ministro Kruscev, ma mentre il Capo del Cremlino non si è, almeno fino a questo momento, voluto pronunciare

Lo scrittore americano Thomas Buchanan, autore del best-seller «Chi ha ucciso Kennedy?», tradotto in 18 lingue è diventato improvvisamente ricco e famoso per una fantastica ricostruzione dei fatti di Dallas, in contrasto con i fatti accertati dalla Commissione Warren

lati per varie generazioni». Né la radio, né i giornali russi, nel riferire il testo del rapporto Warren, hanno fatto riferimento al soggiorno di Lee H. Oswald nell'Unione Sovietica e si sono soltanto limitati ad identificare l'assassino del Capo della Casa Bianca con un ex marine, accusando nel frattempo la stampa americana di «cercare di rappresentare Oswald come un marxista».

APPROVAZIONE A LONDRA — Di tutt'altro tenore la stampa britannica. Il Times approva in pieno l'operato della Commissione Warren affermando che i sette membri che ne facevano parte hanno svolto in modo esauriente il loro lavoro, reso difficile dall'atmosfera di estremismo e di odio che crebbe a Dallas, come altrove nel Sud e nel Sud-Ovest degli Stati Uniti, intorno al defunto Presidente. E il conservatore Daily Mail pur criticando la negligenza dei responsabili della sicurezza del Presidente americano che ebbe a verificarsi a Dallas, esprime piena fiducia su ciò che il rapporto afferma. Anche il liberale Guardian sotto il titolo: «Kennedy, un rapporto decisivo», scrive: «Il rapporto Warren è un documento impressionante; le conclusioni più importanti sono corroborate da ampi particolari e da prove schiaccianti. Solo i più scettici continueranno a nutrire dubbi in presenza di questo documento, ma facendo ciò sbagliano».

INCREDULITA' FRANCESE — Altrettanto attese di quelle russe erano in America le reazioni della Francia di De Gaulle e nessuno si meraviglia se esse sono improntate all'incredulità. Le Figaro, ad esempio, afferma di non credere ciecamente a quanto contenuto nel rapporto Warren ed anzi sostiene che sotto certi aspetti, il rapporto stesso accrescerà lo scetticismo nei riguardi dell'inchiesta di Dallas. Lo stesso Aurore, pur elogiando il lavoro dei sette membri della Commissione, si dichiara insoddisfatto delle conclusioni raggiunte. Senza parlare della stampa comunista o paracomunista che, come era logico prevedere, si scaglia contro il rapporto.

LA STAMPA TEDESCA — Dopo quella americana la stampa della Germania Federale è la più unanime nel commentare positivamente lo operato di Warren e dei suoi collaboratori. Die Welt afferma che «per chi ragiona» non vi è bisogno di altro per riconoscere in Oswald l'autore solitario del delitto, un essere socialmente e politicamente deviato. Un altro giornale sottolinea l'integrità morale di coloro i quali hanno partecipato all'inchiesta su incarico di Johnson. Ed il B.Z. di Berlino Ovest conclude il suo editoriale odierno affermando che il rapporto Warren ha demolito la leggenda della «cattiva America» e le congetture circa «una presunta cospirazione di vecchi miliardari, di razzisti fanatici e di fcpnisti bianchi».

Più scettici appaiono, infine, i commenti dei quotidiani danesi e belgi, ma tutti non mettono in dubbio che la Commissione Warren ha cercato con tutti i mezzi di scoprire la verità.

M. R.

IL DOCUMENTO PUBBLICATO IN MILIONI DI COPIE

L'America concorde sul rapporto Warren

(Continuazione dalla 1. pag.)

Times scrive invece: «Il rapporto è un resoconto ampio e convincente sulle circostanze dell'assassinio del Presidente Kennedy. I fatti, esaurientemente raccolti, controllati con imparzialità e presentati in modo persuasivo, distruggono le basi delle teorie della cospirazione sviluppatesi come erbaccia in questo Paese e altrove. Quanti leggeranno il documento nella sua interezza non troveranno basi per contrastare la conclusione della Commissione, secondo cui Kennedy fu ucciso dal solo Lee Harvey Oswald. La lettura del rapporto assume una particolare importanza nell'esaminare le teorie contrarie che hanno riscosso tanto credito nel mondo».

TUTTA LA VERITA' — Altra voce autorevole e positiva è quella del Washington Post nel cui articolo di fondo si afferma che la Commissione Warren ha dato al popolo americano e al mondo un rapporto che merita di essere accettato «come tutta la verità e niente altro che la verità sull'uccisione del Presidente Kennedy». Affermazioni che hanno incontrato l'approvazione dei due fratelli del defunto Presidente americano. Bob Kennedy, ha dichiarato infatti ai giornalisti di essere soddisfatto e pienamente convinto di quanto i sette membri nominati da Johnson per far luce sulla tragedia di Dallas hanno fatto in dieci mesi di estenuanti e difficili inchieste; e dello stesso avviso si è detto il giovane senatore Edward Kennedy, tuttora ricoverato in una clinica di Boston in seguito all'incidente aviatorio del 19 giugno. Del resto, pure il fratello di Oswald, Robert, si è trovato d'accordo con l'affermazione del rapporto Warren circa la colpevolezza di Lee Harvey. Intervistato alla televisione egli ha dichiarato che il rapporto ha interamente dissipato i dubbi da lui nutriti in passato sulla colpevolezza di Oswald. A differenza del fratello Robert, la madre dell'assassino di Kennedy ha invece continuato a respingere le risultanze delle inchieste ufficiali esprimendo dissenso rispetto ai giudizi di colpevolezza espressi dalla Commissione nei confronti dell'ex marine e all'assenza di complotti o complicità. Quanto a Jack Rubinstein, il «giustiziere» di Oswald, egli non ha voluto fare alcun commento. Visitato in carcere dalla sorella, signora Eva Grant, «Ruby» ha mostrato anzi di non capire quando gli è stato consegnato il testo del rapporto Warren.

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Accolto positivamente da tutta la stampa

I commenti americani al "rapporto Warren,,

Giudizio pressochè unanime dei giornali sulla "onestà e l'obiettività,, del documento – Limitati dissensi e riserve all'interno e all'estero – Le reazioni a Mosca

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— P. U. C.

— Il Popolo

— Roma

Date: 9-25-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

New York, 28 settembre

Il «rapporto Warren» è negli Stati Uniti l'argomento del giorno. Accanto ai commenti dedicatigli dalla stampa americana, una casa editrice popolare si accinge a rovesciare sul mercato una prima edizione di 700 mila copie, che insieme a quelle distribuite dalla tipografia statale e alle edizioni imminenti di altre case editrici, popolari o meno, faranno ascendere a vari milioni le copie in circolazione. Tutto sembra confermare che il «rapporto Warren» diverrà un «best seller». Da questa mattina c'è una fila di persone in attesa dinanzi all'ingresso della tipografia nazionale di Washington, dove il volume è in vendita. Gli acquirenti si procurano numerose copie, non di rado fino a 25. Alla tipografia sono pervenute numerose ordinazioni anche per corrispondenza e la prima tiratura prevista in 50 mila copie è già portata a 110 mila copie.

A Boston, un portavoce de[l] se-

(Continua in ultima pagina)

Il "rapporto Warren"

natore Edward Kennedy, fratello del defunto presidente, ha dichiarato che il senatore stesso ha avuto parole di lode per il rapporto Warren. Edward Kennedy è tuttora ricoverato in una clinica di Boston in seguito all'incidente aviatorio del 19 giugno.

A Dallas la signora Eva Grant, sorella di Jack Ruby, ha detto di avere visitato ieri il fratello, condannato a morte nello scorso marzo per l'assassinio di Lee Harwey Oswald. La signora Grant ha parlato al fratello del rapporto Warren, ma Ruby ha mostrato di non capire. Egli appare «inibito da allucinazioni circa persecuzioni antiebraiche e le parole rivoltegli non si imprimono nella sua mente».

A Wichita Falls, nel Texas, Robert Oswald, fratello di Lee Harwey Oswald, ha dichiarato ad un giornalista di accettare le risultanze dell'inchiesta Warren, inchiesta che egli considera condotta nel migliore dei modi. Ha tuttavia aggiunto: «Non posso fare a meno di pensare che qualcuno, in qualche modo, fece sorgere l'idea, direttamente o indirettamente nella mente di Lee».

Critiche ai risultati dell'inchiesta sui fatti di Dallas sono state formulate da Thomas Buchanan, autore del libro «Chi ha ucciso Kennedy», tradotto e pubblicato in diciotto lingue. Buchanan afferma che la commissione Warren «era sottoposta a pressioni» e osserva che essa ha svolto più un'opera da agente di relazioni pubbliche che da vero e proprio inquirente. Il rapporto, afferma Buchanan, conferma la sua tesi «secondo cui Oswald non è nè completamente innocente, nè completamente colpevole». Lo scrittore rimprovera alla commissione di aver accettato troppo rapidamente «quelle testimonianze che confermavano l'ipotesi secondo cui un solo uomo è responsabile della uccisione di Kennedy».

La madre di Oswlad, dal canto suo, ha detto a Fort Worth, dove abita, che gli inquirenti «si sono limitati a esporre ed elencare i loro accertamenti, ma per quanto riguarda la colpevolezza di Lee dobbiamo crederli sulla parola. Non hanno prove. Non ci hanno dato nessuna prova».

Il generale della riserva Edwin Walker, esponente dell'estrema destra americana, il che nello aprile del 1963 subì un attentato che la commissione ha addebitato ad Oswald, ha definito invece il rapporto «un paravento», diretto a coprire la «cospirazione ideologica» che l'ufficiale insiste nell'attribuire a Oswald e a Ruby.

Dissensi e consensi giungono con le reazioni dall'estero. Particolarmente interessante l'atteggiamento sovietico: in una corrispondenza da Washington della agenzia «Tass» si giunge alla conclusione che il rapporto presenta contraddizioni, non fa piena luce sugli avvenimenti e dà adito a dubbi e sospetti.

Le «Izvestia», il giornale del governo che esce nel pomeriggio, riprendono a loro volta la corrispondenza della «Tass» sul rapporto della commissione Warren. Essi riferiscono però anche il commento alla pubblicazione del documento da parte della madre di Oswald.

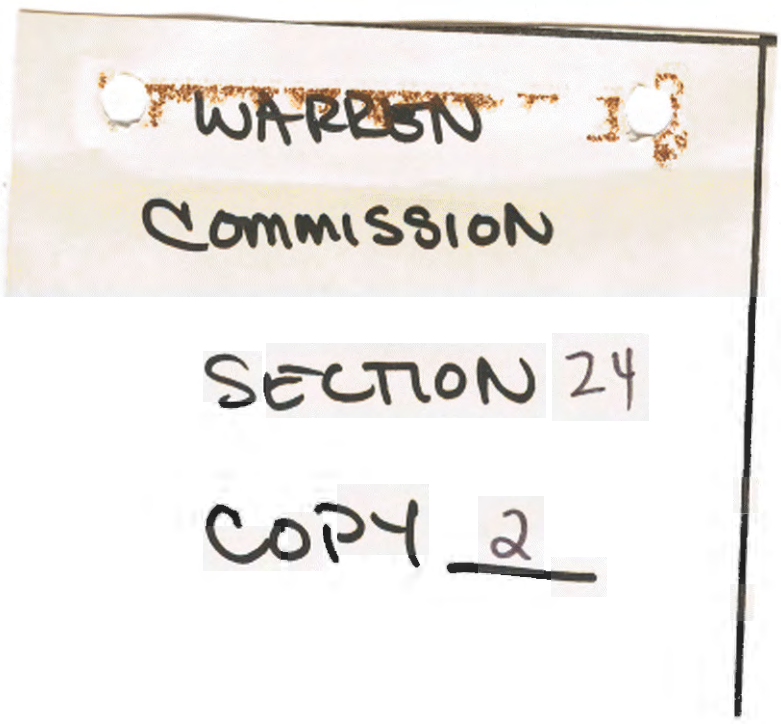
Per il noto filosofo e pacifista britannico Bertrand Russel, il rapporto della commissione Warren è, invece, un documento «spiacevolmente incompetente e copre di vergogna i suoi autori». E' chiaro, ha affermato, che «molto è ancora tenuto nascosto al pubblico». Russel ha assicurato che il comitato «Chi uccise Kennedy» da lui formato rinnoverà gli sforzi per scoprire «i veri assassini» del presidente americano.

Secondo la maggior parte dei giornali scandinavi, il rapporto è convincente e imparziale. In particolare, il «Morgenbladet» di Oslo scrive: «Il grande lavoro svolto dalla commissione e l'alto livello delle sue considerazioni e dei criteri di giudizio seguiti nella scelta del materiale a disposizione garantiscono che le conclusioni della commissione sono corrette». «A cagione del suo contenuto critico — scrive il quotidiano — il rapporto avrà naturalmente conseguenze per le competenti autorità americane, anche se non si osa attendersene per quelle di Dallas».

A quest'ultimo proposito, il presidente Johnson ha formato ieri una commissione che lo consiglierà in merito alla «esecuzione delle raccomandazioni della commissione Warren» circa la protezione dei presidenti. La commissione è formata dal ministro del tesoro Dillon, dal vice ministro della giustizia Katzenbach, dal capo della CIA MacCone, e da Bundy, assistente speciale di Johnson per gli affari della sicurezza nazionale.

Molto interessante, infine, una dichiarazione del governatore del Texas, Connally, in una delle interviste trasmesse dalla CBS nel programma di illustrazione del rapporto Warren. Egli ha ripetuto ciò che ha sempre detto fin dall'inizio: e cioè di essere convinto che la pallottola che lo colpì fu la seconda. Secondo la ricostruzione dell'inchiesta, la prima pallottola, dopo aver attraversato la gola di Kennedy, colpì Connally in varie parti del corpo; la seconda colpì Kennedy al cranio; la terza andò a vuoto. Connally ritiene invece che Kennedy sia stato colpito dalla prima e terza pallottola; il secondo proiettile avrebbe colpito soltanto lui stesso. «Nulla al mondo — ha detto Connally — potrà convincermi che le cose non siano andate così. Dopo aver udito il primo sparo, mi girai per vedere se il presidente era stato colpito. Allora fui ferito dal secondo proiettile, senza tuttavia aver udito la detonazione».

FOUND


WARREN
COMMISSION
SECTION 24
COPY 2

October 19, 1964

Mr. Victor Riesel
Apartment 4C
610 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Victor:

I do not want the opportunity to pass without extending thanks for your excellent column of October 16th entitled "What Price 'Presidential Safety'?"

You may be sure your expression of support of my views means a great deal to me, and all of us in the FBI deeply appreciate your favorable comment concerning our work.

Sincerely,

Edgar

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 27 1964

NOTE: Mr. Riesel is on the Special Correspondents' List.

DFC:mc
(4)

MAILED 25
COMM-FBI

1 ENCLOSURE

69 OCT 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Tolson
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Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
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Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

VICTOR RIESEL: INSIDE LABOR

What Price 'Presidential Safety'?

WASHINGTON—In some regions of this land the FBI estimates there are at least 5,000 men and women who are threats to the life of a visiting President because they are of all shades of subversion, emotionally unstable or irrational in behavior.

This is an awesome number since this land of ours is of many regions. How, then, can a swiftly moving President be made secure? Shall these tens of thousands be rounded up in concentration camps the moment a President's itinerary is released? Shall they be kept under some vast network of surveillance? Or shall they be put under house arrest?

In Chicago the other day agents of the Federal Alcohol and Tobacco Unit set aside rooms in a motel for the detention of some men during a visit by President Johnson. They walked in on the home of a gun dealer without a search warrant and demanded that he move to the motel for the night. They had no subpenas nor reason to suspect the man they kept under house detention.

During a previous visit of President Johnson to that city, the police moved in on left wingers associated with groups such as the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Two were told to stay at home while the President was in Chicago. They were warned they'd be shadowed if they went out.

They were watched because the police there believed that members of such committees were "suspicious" characters.

☆

Apparently this is what the Warren Commission believes in favor preventive action. There can be no other conclusion it seems to me, after reading the report in which the Commission group criticizes the FBI by charging that J. Edgar Hoover's famed Bureau "took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination (of President Kennedy). A more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

The implication here is that the FBI was remiss in its duty in not naming Lee Harvey Oswald as a potential assassin because he was a Marxist and had lived in Russia. How should Oswald then have been picked up? What say the civil liberties organizations to that?

If the Commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, is right in its criticism, what should the FBI do when, for example, the President visits New York City? There are

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

OCT 16 1964

ENCLOSURE

scores of men in the big city who have lived in or visited Russia and even Communist China.

Should they be rounded up or put under house arrest? What of the hard core members of the Communist Party, which now numbers some 10,000 by its own count?

What of the thousands of members of some 250 organizations on what is known as the Attorney General's subversive list? This is a compilation of the full spectrum running from Communists to Ku Klux Klansmen. It is officially a list of those organizations which are "totalitarian, Fascist, Communist or subversive or which have adopted or shown a policy of advocating the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the U.S., or which seek to alter the form of government of the U.S. by unconstitutional means."

What of the neo-radical, pro-Chinese Communist splinter groups which call for world revolution and which jumped into the rioting in U.S. cities this summer by calling for the killing of judges and police?

☆

Does the Warren Commission, through its criticism of the FBI, insinuate that it wants Mr. Hoover to take a less "restrictive view" of civil liberties and name all members or all leaders and activities, of all "suspicious" organizations as potential dangers to the president? If so, whom will the Commission name as the arbiter of what constitutes men and organizations as potential threats to our Chief Executive?

If this becomes national security policy, would there not be needed an immense national police of the kind which J. Edgar Hoover has always disdained?

Just as poignant as all these questions is the unknown reason for the Warren Commission's apparent antagonism toward the FBI. The Commission, for example, indicates a lack of cooperation between the Bureau and the Secret Service. This is not so. Secret Service chief James J. Rowley is a former special FBI agent and a close personal friend of Mr. Hoover. Furthermore Mr. Rowley lectures at the FBI National Academy.

Any implication that lack of cooperation between the two agencies had any bearing on the tragedy at Dallas is not only without basis when the record is examined but is cruel in its grim insinuation.

Many observers believe that the chairman and members of the Warren Commission owe the public an explanation especially of the use of their word "restrictive." Hindsight is formidable. The use of it in such a way that it could shake the confidence of the public in the FBI appears inexcusable.

October 19, 1964

Honorable Eugene I. Herrington
Managing Editor
The Arkansas Democrat
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Herrington:

I read the editorial, "Warren Commission and J. Edgar Hoover," which appeared in your October 7th issue. Words such as yours are most reassuring, and I want you to know of my deep appreciation for your support and kind expression of confidence in me and the work of the FBI. You may be assured my associates join me in conveying thanks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 25
OCT 19 1964
COMM-FBI

62-10340

1 - Little Rock - Enclosure

NOTE: Herrington is on the mailing list to receive the Law Enforcement Bulletin. We have cordial relations in the past with Mr. Herrington.

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(5)

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SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR

OCT 20 1964

64 OCT 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

10-19-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Atlanta (105-3191)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10-15-64, submitting the palm prints of SA Benjamin O. Keutzer for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case.

The latent palm print is not identical with the palm prints of Keutzer which are being retained.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sem
(13)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 26 1964

30 OCT 27 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

DATE: 10/19/64

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan 1 - J.C. Sto

By letter dated 10/15/64 the Criminal Division forwarded for our attention and appropriate action a copy of a 10/13/64 letter to the Acting Attorney General from Joachim Joesten, the left-wing writer who authored the book called "Oswald, Assassin or Fall Guy?" In his letter Joesten repeats charges in his book that Chief Curry and Captain Fritz of the Dallas Police, SAC Shanklin, SA James P. Hosty, Jr., and Forrest V. Sorrels, Secret Service Chief in Dallas, conspired to shield the persons responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy and that they manufactured false evidence against Oswald and suppressed evidence that might have been in Oswald's favor and intimidated witnesses.

Joesten is a German born (1907) naturalized United States citizen (1943) who since 1944 has been self-employed as a free lance writer. At his naturalization hearing he described himself as a "left-wing liberal." The publishers of his book are the well-known communists (Security Index subjects), Carl Aldo Marzani and Alexander Munsell. Joesten's scurrilous book, which was principally an attack on the Director and the Bureau, and his preposterous letter to the Acting Attorney General are typical of the support given communist causes by Marzani and Munsell. There isn't a scintilla of truth in either Joesten's book or letter and the latter appears to be basically a pitch for some publicity for the book. In his letter Joesten asks that an investigation be initiated into his charges and that he be called upon to testify. He claims that he can support his charges by reference to the Warren Report.

Joesten and his writings regarding the assassination are well known to the Commission, which body chose to ignore Joesten in its summary report. Considerable details concerning Josten's writings and the results of a detailed interview of him in March were furnished to the Commission, to the Department, and to the Secret Service in June, 1964.

Enclosures (5) 10-23-64

105-82555

JCS:mec

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 23 1964

58 OCT 27 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

RECOMMENDATION:

That we furnish copies of Josten's 10/13 letter to the President's Commission and to Secret Service. No further action is indicated.

Attached for approval are letters to the President's Commission, the Acting Attorney General, and Secret Service.

FOUN

MR. TROTTER 10-19-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of SA Benjamin O. Koutzer were submitted by the Atlanta Division and the palm prints of Vernon R. Glossup, Essa Jean Gray, William Hughes, A. Shirlene Lacy, David Ray Lofland, Thomas Paul Alyea, and Seymour Weitzman were submitted by the Dallas Division for comparison with the unidentified latent palm print in this case.

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted palm prints which are being retained.

Atlanta, Dallas, and the Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

BGV:scn
(10)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 21 1964

F81

68 OCT 23 1964

SECRET

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan 1-Mail Room

October 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of the following communications which set forth results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and related inquiries:

(1) Memorandum dated October 2, 1964, at New York, New York, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba."

(2) Report of Special Agent J. Stanley Rotz dated September 30, 1964, at Baltimore, Maryland, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba."

(3) Report of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys dated September 18, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, entitled "Orest Pena, Internal Security - Cuba," classified "Secret."

We will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of the classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 6

DEL:mec
(9)

SECRET

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

These reports and memorandum, consisting of 14 pages, have been approved by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. Transmittal mail is classified "Secret" inasmuch as the New Orleans report of September 13, 1964, is classified "Secret" because it contains information from a foreign source who classified the data "Secret."

10-19-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10-16-64, submitting the palm prints of Vernon R. Glossup, Emma Jean Gray, William Hughes, A. Shirlene Lucy, David Ray Lofland, Thomas Paul Alyea, and Seymour Weitzman for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case.

The latent print is not identical with the submitted palm prints which are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission) 62 109090

RGW:sem
(12)

NOT RECORDED
155 NOV 2 1964

64 NOV 4 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Raupach, Rm. 5730)
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Lab File

October 16, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my communication dated October 15, 1964, and to your letter of September 10, 1964, concerning the interviews of Commission members and staff regarding alleged leaks of the Oswald diary, the Ruby Polygraph transcript and the Ruby testimony.

Concerning the documents subjected to Laboratory examination in connection with this matter, the following findings are set forth for your information.

Of the copies of Ruby's testimony submitted, it was concluded that the following were not used to reproduce the facsimile of page 103 appearing in the August 18, 1964, issue of the New York Journal-American.

Copy number five of the "Ward and Paul" copies obtained from Congressman Ford's Office

Copy obtained from Mr. Redlich's Office

Copy obtained from Senator Russell's Office

Copy obtained from Mr. Willens's Office

Original transcript of Ruby's testimony

BY COURIER SVC.
43 OCT 19
COMM-FBI

44-24016
2 - Washington Field Office (44-520) (105-37111)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (44-1639)
1 - Buffile (105-82555)
2 - Houston (44-939)
JJE:FA:kw (14)

61 OCT 26 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

25 OCT 20 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Because of the effects of retouching on the newspaper facsimile and the effects of the process of newspaper reproduction, it was not possible to make a definite determination in any of the following instances:

Copies numbered one through four of the "Ward and Paul" copies

Copy obtained from Mr. Tonahill

However, some characteristics in the Journal-American facsimile appear also in the above five copies.

The impressions of the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in red on the pages of the "Ward and Paul" copies were not printed in the manner of the impressions of the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in red on the sample pages obtained from the Ward and Paul firm.

The impressions of the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in red on the pages of the "Ward and Paul" copies of Ruby's testimony were printed by an offset printing process, whereas the impressions of the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in red on the sample pages furnished by the Ward and Paul firm were printed by a letterpress printing method.

The word "CONFIDENTIAL" in red on the covers of the five "Ward and Paul" copies of Ruby's testimony contains characteristics of rubber stamp impressions. It was found, however, that these were not made from the type used to print the word "CONFIDENTIAL" on the sample pages furnished by the Ward and Paul firm or from the two rubber stamps furnished by the President's Commission.

The impression of the word "CONFIDENTIAL" at the bottom of the facsimile reproduction of page 103 appearing in the Journal-American contains some characteristics in common with the impressions in red of the word "CONFIDENTIAL" at the bottom of page 103 of each of the "Ward and Paul" copies and the word "CONFIDENTIAL" appearing in black on page 103 of the transcript furnished by Mr. Tonahill.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Examination of the knots of the ribbons binding the pages of each of the five "Ward and Paul" copies of Ruby's testimony revealed no conclusive evidence that any had been untied and retied. The ribbon of copy number four shows more fraying of the ends than do the others. The pages of copy number three reveal that they have been subjected to much more handling than do the pages of any of the other copies.

The evidence examined will be returned separately.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: In view of the fact that the Washington Field Office and Houston Office furnished the evidence examined and in view of the fact that the evidence was obtained from specific individuals who requested that their respective items be returned to them, the evidence examined and treated in the above report will be returned to the Washington Field and Houston Offices for return to the respective individuals.

MARY
FOUN
y

10-16-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Newark (105-15291)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10-14-64, submitting the palm prints of SA Warren A. Larson for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case.

The latent print is not identical with the submitted palm prints which are being retained.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sem
(13)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 26 1964

DIRECT 10%

56 OCT 26 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley 1-W.A. Branigan
1-Stokes

October 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify various documents previously furnished by this Bureau to the President's Commission. In this connection, the following communications may be regarded as unclassified:

(1) Memorandum of two pages dated June 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(2) Memorandum of four pages dated January 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(3) Memorandum of five pages dated January 13, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(4) Memorandum of two pages dated July 31, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(5) Memorandum of five pages dated July 21, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(6) Memorandum of ten pages dated September 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
193 OCT 20 1964

Item Number 6, identified above, was transmitted to the President's Commission by our letter dated September 21, 1964, which bore a "Confidential" classification. The enclosure to your letter of reference listed both Item Number 6, identified above, and our letter of transmittal dated September 21, 1964, as being among the communications you desired to be declassified. In connection with our letter dated September 21, 1964, it will not be possible for us, in view of a portion of the contents thereof, to amend the classification. As a matter of assistance, there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated October 15, 1964, in which is set forth that portion of our letter dated September 21, 1964, which we believe to be of interest to you in completing the public record supporting the Commission's summary report.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Rm.
Holmes

GCS:mcc
(6)

1 ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

BY COURIER SVC.
43 OCT 19
COMM-FBI

69 OCT 28 1964
56 OCT 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-5705

OCT 16 3 51 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our review of the documents referred to in the enclosure to your letter of reference is continuing and the results thereof will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

NOTE:

The communications referred to herein are identified as follows:

1, serial 4171, an unclassified [illegible]; 2, serial 1554; 3, serial 4674; 4, serial 4397; 5, serial 4594; 6, serial 4877.

Items 2-6 are letterheads prepared by Legat, Mexico City, bearing [illegible], "Confidential" classification to protect our operations in Mexico. State Department has advised it has no objection to our declassifying much of our investigation in Mexico and; hence, advisable to declassify Legat's letterheads . All of the sources who furnished information therein have been properly protected. The letter of transmittal of Item Number 6 (9/21/64) was classified "Confidential," Group I, for it openly referred to our inquiry in Mexico City. The Commission is not interested in making public identity of people conducting the investigation and obviously their interest in the cover letter is in that portion in which we reaffirmed some information which appeared in the 11/9 letterhead. Therefore, this portion of our cover letter has been sanitized in the form of an unclassified letterhead enclosed herewith.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - J. C. Stokes

October 15, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In connection with the availability of the pamphlet "This Week - Esta Semana" in the Laredo area on September 26, 1963, a confidential source abroad has reaffirmed the information obtained from Juan Miranda as set forth on page three of our memorandum in the Lee Harvey Oswald Case dated September 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

In this connection, our source advised that Rosa Maria Pereda, assistant to the editor of the pamphlet, and Manual Velez, shop foreman at Editorial Cultura, the firm printing the pamphlet, confirmed that the publication is printed each week on the Thursday immediately preceding the initial date of the publication and that it is mailed on the day it is printed with the hope that it arrives at its principal destination by the following Saturday.

JCS:mec
(5)

NOTE:

Letterhead memorandum prepared for dissemination to The President's Commission by 9/16/64 letter. Two xerox copies of original sent to Commission.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

62-109090

62-109090

October 16, 1964

Mr. George R. Wackenhut
President
The Wackenhut Corporation
3200 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida

Warren Commission

Dear Mr. Wackenhut:

Mr. Hoover received your letter of October 8th and asked me to thank you for your expression of support of this Bureau. In connection with these matters, enclosed are copies of articles by Jerry O'Leary and John Chamberlain which it is hoped will be of interest.

MAILED 8
OCT 16 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosures (2) (See Next Page)

1 - Miami - Enclosure

NOTE: All offices were instructed by SAC Letter 62-24 (E) dated 4-24-62 to refrain from any contact with this organization and to extend absolutely no cooperation. By Mr. Jones to Mr. DeLoach memorandum of 4-16-62 it was recommended and approved that all former FBI employees currently known to be associated with the Wackenhut Corporation be removed from Bureau mailing list. Wackenhut was a Special Agent from 2-12-[illegible] till he voluntarily

DTP:cll (4)

(Note Continued on Next Page)

OCT 29 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-52

OCT 16 3 33 PM '64

George R. Wackenhut

resigned 5-21-54. Although his services were satisfactory, information has been reported to the Bureau by our Miami Office indicating that Wackenhut and his wife are allegedly responsible for immoral conduct, each reportedly having had affairs. Files reflect Wackenhut has continually attempted to obtain favors, information and the services of our Miami Office but without success.

Enclosures (2)
Jerry O'Leary's Column, The Evening Star, 10-2-54
John Chamberlain's Column, The Washington Post, 10-2-54

THE WACKENHUT CORPORATION

Services for management and the professions

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
3280 PONCE DE LEON BOULEVARD
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA
HIGHLAND 5-1481

October 9, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

After reading the Warren Report concerning the Oswald case, I wanted to advise you that I feel that it completely misses the point when it by "hindsight" says that the FBI failed to fulfill its reponsibilities in the field of preventive intelligence. It would seem to me that the Commission was straining to make this point because the impracticality of what they seem to have in mind in dissemination of subversive type information to other governmental agencies should be evident to anyone who gives the matter any thought.

I am certain that the Leftists will try to use statements which could be considered critical of the FBI, to your detriment and to the detriment of the reputation of the Bureau, in spite of the fact that in the past they have been extremely critical of dissemination of subversive type information by the Bureau. I want to assure you that myself and all of the former Special Agents of the Bureau in this company will take every opportunity to set straight persons who may suffer from a misconception based on the Warren Report, although I am certain that the American people will not be duped and that they will continue to recognize the magnificent work done by you.

Very truly yours,

G. R. Wackenhut

George R. Wackenhut
President

GRW:hpn

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

39 OCT 13 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 10/12/64

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: KENNEDY ASSASSINATION FILM

Mrs. Jane Roman, CIA, asked the Liaison Agent on 10/9/64, if we could make available to CIA a copy of a film which portrayed the assassination of former President Kennedy. CIA is referring to the film which was taken by Adrian Zapruder, who sold the film to Life Magazine. The Bureau was furnished a copy by Zapruder prior to his negotiations with Life. We have an understanding with Life that the copy being retained by the Bureau can be used only for official purposes.

Mrs. Roman stated that CIA desires to use the film strictly for training purposes and it is understood that it would be furnished on a loan basis.

ACTION:

This matter is being referred to the attention of the Laboratory. If approved, a copy of the film will be made available to CIA on a loan basis with the understanding that the Agency use it internally and only for training purposes.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich
SJP:chs
(7)

REC-56 321

18 OCT 19 1964

Tell CIA this is an exhibit of the Warren Commission & CIA should take up with the Commission

1 XEROX
OCT 20 1964

Mr. D. Roman, CIA advised for above

67 OCT 26 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

October 19, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On October 15, 1964, Commission employee Miss Mary Ann Roncotsky telephonically requested one photograph of the six post cards contained in FBI Exhibit D64. The requested photograph is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
15 OCT 19
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Dallas has been previously furnished with photographs of D64 and should note that the six post cards in this exhibit have been designated as Commission Exhibit 2190.

JCC:mjd
(11)

NOTE: The six post cards in D64 have been designated as Commission Exhibit 2190. These are blank post cards obtained by Oswald in Mexico City.

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 29 1964

79 OCT 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-2190

October 19, 1964

Honorable William F. Buckley, Jr.
Editor
National Review
150 East 35th Street
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Buckley:

I cannot tell you how much I appreciate the remarks contained in your column entitled "Dissent to Warren" which appeared in the October 16th issue of "The Washington Daily News."

Your timely comments have certainly put this matter in its proper perspective, and my associates and I are indeed grateful for your support. We hope our future endeavors will continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. Buckley is on the Special Correspondents' List.

CJJ:cal
(4)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

XEROX OCT 22 1964

OCT 23 1964

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 29 1964

COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Rev. 11-1-61

Tolson
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Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Dissent to Warren

By William F. Buckley Jr.

I HAVE news that is interesting, healthy, and infuriating.

Three members of the Warren Commission apparently raged, behind closed doors, against the projected criticisms of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. But Earl Warren was adamant, and the criticisms were therefore registered.

The official Commission report said that the FBI "took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination. A more carefully co-ordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

The three gentlemen who were healthy enough to dissent were Representatives Gerald Ford and Hale Boggs, and Sen. Russell. They made the point that it was unfair to criticize the FBI without suggesting what, of a concrete nature, the agency could have done, and without weighing the meaning the kind of preventive activity Justice Earl Warren seemed to be recommending on the rights of the individual citizen.

It is all very well grandly to suggest that the FBI should pick up more suspects, or turn the names of those suspects over to the Secret Service to be picked up.

Any implementation of such a program would, however, end the FBI up defending its behavior before — guess who? Earl Warren himself, who — and this is what is infuriating about Mr. Warren's criticism of the FBI — during the past years has done everything within his power to undermine anti-subversive legislation (for instance, of the kind that might have put the spotlight on Oswald), and criminal-apprehension techniques (there was the famous Mallory case, for instance, where a rapist-murderer was released because he hadn't been arraigned soon enough: who went on to rape again).

The task of sequestering anyone who might conceivably assassinate a President of the United States is overwhelming, and it must dismay J. Edgar Hoover to be castigated for failing to do a possible job largely by the same group of people who make it difficult for him to do a possible job — and who are always on the alert against any enhancement of the FBI's powers.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 29
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

SCL Meeting 11/1 10-1964 Change Heading

Ltr to Buckley 10-19-64

62-109090 OCT 16 1964

ENCLOSURE

It is especially curious that the testimony of Mr. Hoover to the Warren Commission was not published. Why, one wonders? Because it would have defanged Mr. Warren's criticisms?

What, actually, is the Chief Justice recommending? The FBI has estimated that in some areas of the country there are as many as five thousand persons who are as likely to assassinate a President as Lee Harvey Oswald was, judging only from his previous record. They are communists, subversives, ultras of every variety, neo-fascists, men and women who are emotionally unstable or demonstrably irrational in their behavior.

It is seriously proposed that, let us say, every time the President comes to New York, five thousand people be picked up and tucked away somewhere until the President is so gracious as to leave town? The proposal is preposterous.

Clearly the principal responsibility rests on the President himself. It is not fair for him to impose upon the Secret Service or the FBI an undischargeable burden.

It is in the great tradition of political leadership to wave away the bodyguards and mingle with the people, and one's republican blood stirs at the sight of it. Charles de Gaulle entered Notre Dame Cathedral on the day that Paris was liberated and walked majestically up the great aisle even as snipers fired bullets all around him from the choirloft.

He got away with it, but the whole point about personal heroism is that sometimes you don't get away with it. Otherwise, it wouldn't be called heroism. When you don't get away with it, it is hardly fair to blame the FBI.

One would like to think that a President could mingle among his own people with impunity. But we are a free society, free even to the point that men and women who think disorderly and abusive thoughts nevertheless are unmolested until and unless they act overtly, or are known to be afraid to act.

1 - Callahan
1 - Mr. Bonner

10/13/64

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 9/29/64.

The President's Commission has advised that the motel registration card belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Sitz, owners of the "Half-Circle J" Motel at Fort Worth, Texas, may be returned to them. Accordingly, this registration card is enclosed herewith and you should promptly return it to Mr. and Mrs. Sitz. You should not, however, inform Mr. and Mrs. Sitz that the handwriting on the card is not that of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosure
RHL:mec
(5)

NOTE:

Mr. and Mrs Sitz informed the Dallas Office, immediately after the assassination, that they thought Oswald may have registered in their motel on 11/20/63 under another name. They made available the original registration card involved and it was afforded handwriting examination by the FBI Laboratory. The Laboratory concluded the handwriting on the card was not Oswald's. The Sitzes requested on 9/29/64 the card be returned to them. We took this up with the Commission and Commission advised such card is of no further interest to Commission. Dallas suggested Bureau may desire to inform the Sitzes that the writing on the card was not that of Oswald. This action not desirable since our handwriting comparison was furnished to the Commission and we have not divulged results of FBI Laboratory examinations to public.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 6
OCT 15 1964
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-5712

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

OCT 8

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

D-45
O-41

With reference to your request of October 5, 1964 pertaining to the return of a physical exhibit--a motel registration card belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Sitz, owners of the "Half-Circle J" Motel at Fort Worth, Texas--this office has no further need of this card and it may be returned to the owners.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

RETURNED 10/16/64

30 OCT 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 22 1964

10 OCT 20 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley

10-10-64

1 - Glascock
1 - Lenihan

Airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, San Francisco (100-32461)

From: Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARK LANE
SM - C

Reurtel 10-10-64 in captioned matter, a copy of which is enclosed herewith for the Dallas Office.

The San Francisco Office should immediately prepare a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination setting forth details concerning the debate between Melvin Belli and Mark Lane. If this debate has given press coverage in San Francisco newspapers, copies of such articles should be furnished to the Bureau along with the requested letterhead memorandum.

Handle immediately in order that this data can be made available to the President's Commission.

Don Ing
Original 10/20/64

1 - Dallas (Enclosure)
1 - New York (100-184549)

NOTE: Melvin Belli, former attorney for Jack Ruby, and Mark Lane, the New York attorney who has made a number of false allegations and charges regarding the Commission's inquiries into the assassination, had a debate in San Francisco on 10-9-64. Belli took the position that the Warren Report was an excellent document, whereas Lane attacked several of the findings in the report involving evidential matters. The Commission has previously requested the results of our coverage of Mark Lane and, as a result, this data should be forwarded to the Bureau by San Francisco in a LHM setting forth complete details regarding the debate.

RRL:mhw (12)

MAILED 20
OCT 30 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-1125

9 OCT 30 1964

FBI

Date: 10/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-52919) - RUC

RE: MARK LANE
SM - C

OO - New York

Re New York airtel 10/1/64.

On 10/9/64, a debate between San Francisco attorney MELVIN BELLI and New York attorney MARK LANE captioned "Is Oswald The Lone Assassin of the President?" was held at the Masonic Memorial Auditorium, California Street, San Francisco. Prominent San Francisco attorney JAKE EHRLICH was the moderator. The meeting was attended by an estimated 1500 persons. SA JAMES G. CARLISLE and Panel Source Mrs. HELEN JANET MEYER attended this meeting.

An opening statement was made by BELLI. He began his statement by praising the Warren Commission Report, stating that it was a tribute to such a great democracy as the United States and he believed that no other country could have produced such a complete report. He derided LANE for speaking in foreign countries and harming the image of the United States by implying that there had been a conspiracy in this country to kill President KENNEDY and implying that OSWALD was not the only person involved in the assassination. BELLI then asked if this is so, who are these conspirators and where are they now. BELLI stated there was no one else besides OSWALD and he said he would show this beyond a reasonable doubt. He said OSWALD was a psychotic person and always had been, and even as a youth under the New York Youth Authority, OSWALD had exhibited psychotic and schizophrenic tendencies.

2 - Bureau (AM-RM)
2 - New York (100-117844)(AM-RM)
1 - San Francisco
JJC/jr (9)

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 29 1964

FEDERAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SF 100-52919
JGC/jr

BELLI then discussed the events the day KENNEDY was killed. He discussed OSWALD's travel to get the "curtain rods;" the events at the time of the shooting; how OSWALD left the building; took a bus; the finding of the bus transfer on OSWALD; his travel by cab; the shooting of TIPPIT, and OSWALD's subsequent arrest. He discussed the palmprint found on the gun; the rifle purchased by OSWALD under an assumed name; the fingerprints on the bag in which OSWALD carried the gun; the fibers of OSWALD's jacket on the gun; the witness who saw OSWALD at the window of the book depository building; the witnesses who saw the shooting of TIPPIT; HOWARD BRENNAN's identifying OSWALD from the police line-up; the cartridges which were found to have come from OSWALD's hand gun, and the hole on the inside of the windshield of the President's car.

BELLI insisted that all these things showed beyond a reasonable doubt that OSWALD was guilty.

MARK LANE then made an opening statement. He said he had never said anywhere that there had been a conspiracy in this country to kill the President. He said that in this country there still exists the presumption of innocence until proven guilty. He commented on the voluminous heavy Warren Report and stated that historians may some day record the most precise description of the Report and that would be President JOHNSON's remark, "It is very heavy" when he received his copy from Chief Justice WARREN.

LANE stated that OSWALD was never represented by counsel before the Warren Commission. He then discussed what he believed to be discrepancies in the Report. He talked about the Dallas Police officers at first reporting the finding of a Mauser rifle which later turned out to be an Italian gun. He discussed witness HOWARD BRENNAN who had been standing outside the book depository building and his description of OSWALD as being entirely too accurate from that distance. He stated that BRENNAN had said OSWALD was shooting while standing by the window, but the Warren Report said OSWALD was sitting down. If OSWALD was sitting down, how could BRENNAN tell how tall he was?

He discussed the Dallas Police line-up where BRENNAN identified OSWALD as the man most closely resembling the person he had seen. LANE stated there were five teenagers in the line-up handcuffed together and also OSWALD who kept saying, "This is not a fair line-up." He stated that there were no notes made by the

AAPC

FBI, the Dallas Police, Secret Service, nor was there any tape or steno record for the twelve hours that OSWALD was interrogated, and he said if you believe that you might as well believe the rest of the Warren Commission Report. What OSWALD is supposed to have said during the interrogation is reported from police memory only.

He talked about the photographs of OSWALD holding the gun which he said had been doctored or superimposed and which had been printed in various magazines. He stated that no rifle expert in the world, using the gun OSWALD had, could hit a moving target at that distance with the accuracy that OSWALD had exhibited. He stated that three leading rifle experts using the Italian gun, fired eighteen shots at a still--not a moving--target and missed five times. He said that authorities have stated that OSWALD ordered the rifle from a Chicago sporting firm from an article in the February, 1963, "Rifleman" magazine. He said that is a lie because the length and weight of the gun advertised in that article is different than the length and weight of the gun actually found.

He discussed the witnesses testimony who saw OSWALD bring the gun into the building. One witness did not see any package. The other two said the package was carried under OSWALD's armpit cupped in his right hand, and that is impossible because the gun broken down was too long for that.

He discussed eleven witnesses who saw Officer TIPPIT shot. He said the Warren Commission never called many of these witnesses; one gave a completely different description, and one woman was told by the Dallas Police not to testify. He said the Warren Commission relied on the FBI, Dallas Police, and Secret Service, [illegible] never got all the facts.

EMILI in his rebuttal stated that the Dallas Police, the FBI, and Secret Service had carried out their duty and had done everything possible to protect the President. He said the Commission had been composed of elite Congressional members and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and insisted that the facts had been ferreted out and that the Warren Commission Report was complete.

He then discussed nailing down the various rumors and discussed some of these, such as the erroneous name GLICK for the taxi driver, OSWALD's description, and possible shots coming from the overpass.

LANE in his rebuttal stated he did not believe that elite Congressmen were on the Commission. He said he felt that honor would return to the United States when American people look at the facts in the case. He said he is not concerned about the image of the United States, but is concerned with the substance of the case. He then said that the four reporters who heard the sound of shots coming from the area of the overpass were never called by the Warren Commission. He stated that the Warren Commission believed only what it wanted to believe.

After this, there was a short question and answer period.

TRUE COPY

7935 Ravenna Ave
Waynesburg, Ohio
Oct. 14, 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs;

Could you please send me some information of John F. Kennedy's assasination. I am doing a report on it. I would be greatly gratified.

Thank you,
Karen Ross

REC-61

EX 109 OCT 21 1964

1-TC
10-19-64/dlh

O.K: 10-20-64
SFW:rlh 1PM

7935 Ravenna Ave
Waynesburg, Ohio
Oct. 14, 1969

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs,
Could you please send me some information of John F. Kennedy's assassination. I am doing a report on it. I would be greatly gratified.

Thank you,
Karen Ross

CORRESPONDENCE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE:

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 22930-22931. Congressman Johansen, (R) Michigan, spoke concerning the August 28th directive issued by the State Department directing destruction by burning of certain files. After contact by Mr. Johansen and Congressman Utt, (R) California, the Department issued another directive (October 1st) supposedly amending the first directive. G. Marvin Gentile, Director, Office of Security, met with Johansen and Utt. Mr. Johansen makes reference to instructions in the directive regarding the handling of investigative reports by resident agents. Mr. Johansen stated "The October 1 directive states that the resident agent is to dictate this investigative report 'into a dictating machine' and send 'his report, together with his notes, to the appropriate field office.' It further states that this procedure is 'similar if not exactly comparable to the way investigative reports are processed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Civil Service Commission.' - - - Mr. Gentile categorically stated that the transcript of the dictaphone record is not returned to the resident agent for reading, editing, correction, and initialing. He stated that this was identical to the FBI procedure. We are informed on the contrary that local FBI agents are supplied with the transcribed report for such reading, editing, correction, and initialing before it is forwarded to Washington or placed in the district or regional office file." He also commented on the Warren Commission investigation of the Oswald case and stated "The timing of the State Department directives regarding file burning, in the light of the knowledge which State Department officials must have had of the Warren Commission's lines of inquiry, could hardly be more incredible."

NOT RECORDED
193 OCT 21

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

61 OCT 21 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

October 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For the further completion of your files, there are enclosed two copies of a letter to the Acting Attorney General dated October 13, 1964, from a Joachim Joosten. The enclosure was forwarded to us by the Department of Justice for our attention and appropriate action.

Further information concerning Joachim Joosten and his writings concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, is set forth on pages 524 through 525 of the report in the assassination case of Special Agent Robert P. Comberling dated May 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. We are furnishing a copy of the enclosure to the United States Secret Service. We do not intend to take any further action in connection with Joosten's preposterous charges.

Sincerely yours,

BY COURIER SVC.
17 OCT 21
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
159 OCT 22 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

cs:hrt
(10)

See memo Branigan to Sullivan 10-19-64, JCS:hrt;
SEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA -
CUBA.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - J. C. Stokes

October 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

In this connection, you inquired as to the possibility of declassifying our memorandum of three pages dated May 6, 1964, at Washington, D. C., and our letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated April 6, 1964, summarizing recently developed information pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Mexico. It is requested that you consider the aforementioned memorandum and letter to still bear a "Confidential" classification.

In this regard, your attention is invited to the fact that the information recorded in our May 6, 1964, memorandum and in our April 6, 1964, letter appears in unclassified documents previously furnished to the Commission, namely our summary memorandum of 173 pages dated May 18, 1964, at Washington, D. C., and our memorandum of 13 pages dated April 20, 1964, which were furnished to you by our letters dated October 12, 1964, and October 16, 1964, respectively.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 22 1964

JCS:mcc
(6)

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BY COURIER SERVICE
OCT 20 1964
COMM-FBI

OCT 20 2 03 PM '64
FBI
MAIL ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

The method of reporting in unclassified summary was slightly changed to protect the Legat's operations (we do not attribute to confidential sources abroad observations which were made by members of the Embassy staff i.e. checking of phone book, etc.). The 4/6 letter is serial 3007 which summarized pertinent developments regarding Mexican investigation which were reported to Bureau at the time by cable. The letter stated that the inquiry summarized therein would be furnished to Commission in detail at a later date. This has been done in our 5/18 and 4/20 unclassified memoranda. It is inadvisable to declassify 4/6 letter for in it we spoke openly of our investigative efforts in Mexico. The unclassified documents clearly protect all sources.

FOUNT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - J. C. Stokes

October 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished by this Bureau to the President's Commission. In this connection, you may regard as unclassified our letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated September 10, 1964, and the two enclosures thereto, namely a memorandum of two pages dated August 25, 1964, at Washington, D. C., and a memorandum of three pages dated August 28, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

In connection with our letters (two) to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated September 4, 1964, dealing with interview of Rolando Barnes and transmitting two copies of page twenty of Exhibit D-238, we request that you continue to regard them as bearing a "Confidential" classification. There are enclosed in this regard two copies each of memoranda dated September 4, 1964, which may be regarded as unclassified and in which are set forth portions of our September 4, 1964, letters.

Our review of the documents referred to in the enclosure to your letter of reference is continuing and the results thereof will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC
4 6 OCT 20
COMM-FBI

2 ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 21 1964

Enclosures - 4

JCS:lcc
(8)

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
2 ENCLOSURE
261 OCT 27 1964

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OCT 21 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

The 9/10 letter is serial 4806 and served only as letter of transmittal and becomes declassified when detached from its enclosures. The 8/25 memorandum is serial 4785 and the 8/28 memorandum is serial 4793. These are letterheads prepared by Legat, Mexico City, which can now be declassified as all sources therein are properly protected. Our 9/4 letter dealing with interview of Rolando Barrios, an employee of a travel agency in Mexico City through whom Oswald purchased his bus ticket on his return to U. S. in October, 1963, explained in response to specific Commission inquiry that Barrios was interviewed on only one occasion (4/2/64) by SA Rolf Larson of Legat's staff. This letter goes further by way of explaining how the information obtained from Barrios was elicited. It is the latter portion in which the Commission is undoubtedly interested. We do not want to declassify 9/4/ letter as SA Larson is identified therein. The enclosed letterhead attributes information in 9/4/64 letter to a confidential source abroad and, hence, does not need declassification at this time. Our other 9/4 letter which transmitted a portion of Exhibit D-238 summarized our findings concerning inquiry at various points in Mexico City, the locations of which were marked on a street map of Oswald's which was belatedly turned over to us by Marina Oswald in late August. This letter indicates that we were conducting inquiry at other areas in Mexico City, locations of which were also marked on the map. This shows our investigative activity in Mexico. The portions in this letter summarizing results including Laboratory findings are set forth in second enclosed letterhead which need not be classified.

1 - Mr. Stokes

September 4, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Concerning the markings on the large and small maps depicted in Exhibit D-240, a confidential source abroad has advised that the central markings in the J-7 and the K-3 areas of these maps define Lee Harvey Oswald's place of residence at the Hotel del Comercio at Bernardin de Sahagun Street, Number 19, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

Examination by the FBI Laboratory of Exhibit D-237, the portion of the Transportes del Norte bus ticket obtained from Mrs. Oswald, established that D-237 was originally connected to the two ticket stubs depicted in Exhibit D-202. The examination further established that the D-202 ticket stubs were originally connected.

According to a confidential source abroad, Mr. Ricardo Medina, Mexico City manager of the Transportes del Norte line, explained that tickets issued by his company for travel from Mexico City, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, consist of three sections which are delivered to the purchaser. Each of these sections bears the same number. According to Mr. Medina, one section is for travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and the second is for the travel between Monterrey and Laredo, Texas. The third section, recording the total travel from Mexico City to Laredo Texas, is retained by the passenger. This section (Exhibit D-237) records the price of the ticket to be ninety-three pesos and seventy-five centavos. The tickets of the Del Norte line are pink in color and are torn from a bound, numbered book of tickets in which a stub remains to record the sale thereof.

JCS:nec
(4)

NOTE:

Letterhead prepared for dissemination (2 xerox copies) to President's Commission by 10/10/64 letter.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109090-2.8

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Stokes

September 4, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following was received from a confidential source abroad:

Mr. Roland Barrios, former employee of the Chihuahuenses Travel Agency, Mexico, D.F., Mexico, when shown Photostats of the exchange order (Exhibit D-202) issued in connection with the travel of H. O. Lee from Mexico, D.F., Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, via the Transportes del Norte bus line on October 2-3, 1963, stated that the handprinting and signature on this document were his and that undoubtedly he handled the transaction represented by the document. A photograph of the tourist card (Exhibit J-3) of Lee Harvey Oswald was also displayed to Mr. Barrios. He stated that he would interpret the comma following the name "Lee" on the tourist card to indicate surname of the traveler to be "Lee" and, in order to avoid unnecessary writing on the exchange order, he would have used the initials of the first and middle names appearing on the tourist card which he considered to be "Harvey Oswald."

Mr. Barrios stated he could not recall Lee Harvey Oswald or his dealings with him. On viewing the above-described documents, he affirmed that he would have written the name of the traveler as "H. O. Lee" had he copied this name from Oswald's tourist card.

Mr. Barrios stated that he would attempt to reconstruct the events following issuance of the exchange order in question. However, he subsequently advised that he was unable to recall his contact with the traveler for whom he issued the exchange order in the name "H. O. Lee."

JCS:mec
(4)

NOTE:

Letterhead prepared for dissemination (2 xerox copies) to President's Commission by 10/20/64 letter.

ENCLOSURE
62-109090

Telson
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Tele. Room
Holmes

WAR ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 10/20/64

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

By letter dated September 30, 1964, the President's Commission requested that the Bureau authorize the Commission to declassify approximately 100 documents which had been furnished to the Commission in connection with our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In furnishing the identity of the documents it desired declassified, the Commission was not specific enough to identify the majority of the documents. Accordingly, a conference was held on October 7, 1964, with Dr. Alfred Goldberg and Miss Helen Tarko, of the Commission, and Inspector James R. Malley and Supervisor Robert E. Lenihan, to clarify the identity of the documents the Commission desired we declassify. Each of the documents involved was personally examined by Supervisor Lenihan in the Commission's offices and brief identifying data was set out on work papers by Supervisor Lenihan in order that each document could be positively identified in Bufiles. These work papers are attached.

ACTION:

This memorandum and its attachment should be filed in the Lee Harvey Oswald Case for record purposes.

Enclosure

105-82555

REL:mec
(7)

ENCLOSURE

OCT 23 1964

OCT 23 1964

62-109090-322

REC-6 EX 109

October 20, 1964

Miss Karen Ross
7935 Ravenna Avenue
Waynesburg, Ohio

Dear Miss Ross:

Your letter of October 14th has been received.

In response to your request, I would like to point out that the results of our investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy have been forwarded to the President's Commission, and it is not possible for me, as a matter of policy, to furnish you any information regarding this report.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SAW:pjf
(3)

MAILED 25
COMM-FBI

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Holmes
Gandy

61 OCT 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SECRETARY DIRECTOR

FBI
RECD-READING ROOM
OCT 27 4 29 PM '64

J. M. Andrew
1260 Pierce Street, Clearwater, Florida, 33516

October 17, 1964.

Chief Justice Earl Warren,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I am enclosing a well written and true Opinion by William F. Buckley, Jr.

That I must confess that the only BIG MISTAKE former President Eisenhower made while in office was to name you Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,-and you might be surprised to know this was and is the opinion of many, many citizens of the U.S. Whenever your name is mentioned in many large and small gatherings,-they state and feel "Warren is a little PINK. Frankly, it would be pleasing to millions if you would RETIRE.

Whenever you, or any like you, criticize a great AMERICAN, like J.Edgar Hoover, we feel it is time for such to "Get Out". I unfortunately don't personally know Mr.Hoover; however if you would or could do a WONDERFUL a performance in your job, as he does and has done,-then and only then, would people accept any criticism of you.

I suggest you apologize to Mr.Hoover and RESIGN!

Very truly yours,

J. M. Andrew

Copy to-
Mr. J. Edger Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EX-PROC

REC-6

EX 109

323

OCT 21 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

60 OCT 27 1964

October 19, 1964

CR 157-91 - 324

REC-6 109

Mr. J. Richard Berry
2111 Prince, Box 725
Conway, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Berry:

I received your letter of October 12th, with enclosure, and want to thank you for your generous remarks concerning my administration of the FBI. It is hoped our future endeavors continue to merit such approbation.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to bring this editorial to my attention and you may be assured your expression of support is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Little Rock - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:mc
(4)

MAILED 25
OCT 19 1964
COMM-FBI

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61 OCT 27 1964

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RECEIVED DIRECTOR

OCT 19 11 34 AM '64

FBI

RECD-READING ROOM

Oct. 12, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Head, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed please find a clipping taken from editorial page of our Arkansas Democrat under date of Oct. 7. You probably already have seen it, but I personally wanted to thank you for and say I appreciate very much your efforts in battling Communism, and let you know there are hosts of others down here too, like this good editorial writer.

Respectfully yours,

J. Richard Berry
2111 Prince, box 725
Conway, Arkansas

1 Incl.

1- ENCLOSURE

REC-6 EX 103

16 OCT 14 1964

EX-PROC

39-OCT-14-1964

Mailing List
Change Noted

Warren Commission and J. Edgar Hoover

We can imagine nothing more inconsistent than the Warren Commission's criticism of FBI head Hoover in its report of President John Kennedy's murder.

The commission says Hoover's FBI should have tipped off the Secret Service, which guards the president, to Lee Harvey Oswald's stay in Russia and his attempt to become a Russian citizen.

Then, the inference is, Oswald could have been forcibly kept at home while President Kennedy was in Dallas. The commission admits its criticism is "tinged with hindsight." Worse than that, it suggests a course that is practiced only in despotic nations.

For by the same token the FBI should also wise up the Secret Service to probably thousands of eccentric, loose-mouthed characters it knows. They could be put under house detention in any city the president visits, and his talk of freedom and its blessings would be embroidered with a Gestapo tactic from Russia.

Warren should have dissented from that criticism on his record as Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. For the court, in decision after decision, has made it harder to squelch the Reds in this country, more difficult to convict for crime.

If anybody is to blame in this matter, it appears to be the State Department. Hoover, in his testimony to the Warren Commission, cited a State Department document, based on an interview with Oswald at our embassy in Moscow. This indicated that Oswald had changed his views and could safely be permitted to return to the United States.

The FBI kept watch of him afterward, but found nothing justifying his restraint.

Hoover stands at the forefront of communism's dedicated foes. He has repeatedly warned of its peril to the nation. His FBI has brought a flock of spies to trial, with many convicted.

Hoover wants to keep our free America. We aren't so sure about the Warren Court.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT Oct. 7, 1964

10-7-64

ENCLOSURE

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 13, 1964

The attached clipping was sent to the Director by Rev. Howard C. Wilkinson, Chaplain, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

crt

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DEL[illegible]
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

22 16

325

NOT RECORDED
OCT 22 1964

EX-102

ENCLOSURE

M
68 OCT 23 1964

VOL. LXXI DURHAM, N. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1964 NO. 12

Durham Morning Herald

EDITORIALS

Readers' Views

'Just A Minute'

To the Editor:

What happened to "Just A Minute?" We read it each morning and have missed it.

MR. AND MRS. S. REAMS LONG

Virgilina, Va.

Editor's Note. Dr. Hickman has found it necessary to discontinue writing his column, much to our regret. An editorial Saturday, Oct. 3, the last day on which "Just A Minute" appeared, carried an explanation.

Unfair Cartoon

To the Editor:

Ordinarily I appreciate Mr. Herblock's cartoons and I would be glad to see more of them, but the one you published today (Oct. 6) was very objectionable, in that it presented an unfair picture of J. Edgar Hoover, one of the nation's most dedicated servants. The cartoon went far out of its way to caricature Mr. Hoover as an egomaniac who resents anything which does not trumpet him as "Public Hero No. One." Considering the monumental service Mr. Hoover has rendered his country across many years, he surely deserves better treatment than this ill-mannered slap. Mr. Herblock is in error this time.

HOWARD C. WILKINSON

n/o ack necessary acknowledged by our outgoing 10/15/64 FBI

62-111-32[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

October 20, 1964

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable William D. Moyers
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moyers:

I am enclosing a copy of an article by William F. Buckley, Jr., appearing in "The Washington Daily News" on October 16, 1964, which you may not have seen but which you may find to be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NOTE: Buckley was thanked for his article by letter 10-19-64.

DTP:cal
(3)

REC-16 62-109060-326

EX-102

1c OCT 22 1964

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OCT 28 1964

56 FEB 18 1965

FBI
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BY COURIER SVC.
OCT 21
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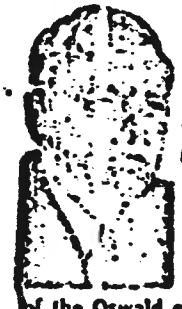
TELETYPE UNIT

Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

SAVE

Dissent to Warren

By William F. Buckley Jr.



I HAVE news that is interesting, but not . . . alarming.

Three members of the Warren Commission apparently raged, behind closed doors, against the projected criticisms of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. But Earl Warren was adamant, and the criticisms were therefore registered.

The official Commission report said that the FBI "took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination. A more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

The three gentlemen who were healthy enough to dissent were Representatives Gerald Ford and Hale Boggs, and Sen. Russell. They made the point that it was unfair to criticize the FBI without suggesting what, of a concrete nature, the agency could have done. And without weighing the meaning the kind of preventive activity Justice Earl Warren seemed to be recommending on the rights of the individual citizen.

It is all very well grandly to suggest that the FBI should pick up more suspects, or turn the names of those suspects over to the Secret Service to be picked up.

Any implementation of such a program would, however, end the FBI up defending its behavior before — guess who? Earl Warren himself, who — and this is what is infuriating about Mr. Warren's criticism of the FBI — during the past years has done everything within his power to undermine anti-subversive legislation (for instance, of the kind that might have put the spotlight on Oswald), and criminal-apprehension techniques (there was the famous Mallory case, for instance, where a rapist-murderer was released because he hadn't been arraigned soon enough, which was on to rape again).

The task of second-guessing anyone who might conceivably assassinate a President of the United States is overdemanding, and it need dismay Mr. Edgar Hoover to be castigated for failing to do an impossible job — and who are always on the alert against any enhancement of the FBI's powers.

It is especially curious that the testimony of Mr. Hoover to the Warren Commission was not published. Why, one wonders? Because it would have defanged Mr. Warren's criticisms?

LURZ Dupe

9 Hop

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 29
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

OCT 16 1964

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and [illegible]
[illegible]
10 [illegible]
DTP [illegible]

32

5 - ETT

What, actually, is the Chief Justice recommending? The FBI has estimated that in some parts of the country there are as many as five thousand persons who are as likely to assassinate a President as was Harvey Oswald was, prior, only from his previous record. They are known to be unbalanced, afraid of every variety, neo-fascists, neo-Nazis and others who are fantastically unstable or unpredictably irrational in their behavior.

It is seriously proposed that, let us say, every time the President comes to New York, five thousand people be picked up and locked away somewhere until the President is so gracious as to leave town? The proposal is preposterous.

Clearly the principal responsibility rests on the President himself. It is not fair for him to impose upon the Secret Service or the FBI an undischargeable burden.

It is in the great tradition of political courage for a man to wave away the bodyguards and mingle with the people. Any man's republican blood stirs at the sight of it. Charles de Gaulle rides up Notre Dame Cathedral on the day that Paris was liberated and walked majestically up the great aisle even as snipers fired bullets all around him from the clerestory.

He got away with it, but the whole point about personal heroism is that sometimes you don't get away with it. Otherwise it wouldn't be called heroism. When you don't get away with it, it is hardly fair to blame the FBI.

One would like to think that a President could mingle among his own people with impunity. But we are a free society, free even to the point that a few sick and unstable but dangerous and abusive thoughts nevertheless are unmolested until and unless they find events, or are known to be afoot to act.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: Mr. C. D. DeLOACH

DATE: 10/8/64

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI

SUBJECT: THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

During the late hours of October 6, I sent to the Bureau the mounted clipping of editorial which appeared October 6 in the Cincinnati Enquirer. It was captioned, "The Warren Report." This editorial was personally prepared by SAC Contact ROGER FERGER, President, and in concert with BRADY BLACK, Vice President and Editor, and THOM GEPHARDT, Editor, Editorial Page.

Mr. FERGER read me the editorial prior to printing. He stated that he wanted to prepare it because he believes that the FBI needs support and should always have the support and accolades of the Cincinnati Enquirer because of Director HOOVER's vigorous and continuous fight to keep the FBI unfettered and effectively dedicated to its primary purpose.

There is attached hereto editorial from the Athens Messenger prepared by GORDON K. ABUSH, Publisher, and entitled, "The Security Lapse." 10-2-64

Also attached is another editorial by BUSH entitled, "Aimless and Lawless," relating to the Director's recent release on the summer riots and lootings.

Also attached is an editorial entitled, "Mr. HOOVER's Testimony," which appeared in the Citizen Journal of Columbus, Ohio.

Another editorial entitled, "Mr. HOOVER's Testimony," is attached and it appeared in the Cincinnati Post and Times-Star.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Cincinnati

REC-16 62-101090-327

EDM:mrg
(3)

OCT 12 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Security Lapse

The Warren Commission which investigated the assassination of President Kennedy found a reprehensible lack of liasion between the Federal agencies concerned with the security of the President on his travels.

In particular, the commission deplored the failure of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to notify the Secret Service that Lee Harvey Oswald was a potential assassin, and that he worked in a building on the parade route where he could commit the crime.

It would have been an ordinary precaution for the Dallas police, armed with this information, to have taken Oswald into protective custody during President Kennedy's visit to Dallas.

Kennedy himself saw the danger the morning he was slain. He told his wife, Jacqueline, and his aid, Kenneth O'Donnell, "If anybody really wanted to shoot the President of the United States it was not a very difficult job — all one had to do was to get into a high building some way with a telescope rifle and there is nothing anybody could do about it."

What must be done, if for all Federal agencies to work together, as they now are.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

X Page 6
The Messenger
Athens, Ohio

Date: 10/2/64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Gordon K. Bush
Title: Publisher

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Cincinnati

☐ Being Investigated

62-109090-327

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Secret Service and FBI Protection Is Criticized

By Edward T. Pollard
Staff Reporter

Both the Secret Service and the FBI viewed "too narrowly" their responsibilities as Presidential bodyguards when President Kennedy was assassinated, the Warren Commission report concluded.

The report blamed neither agency, but saw a "need for a more imaginative and less narrow interpretation of their responsibilities" for Presidential protection.

To this end, it recommended a $3 million budget increase for the Secret Service, which would enable it to employ more than 200 additional agents. It also recommended that the Secret Service be empowered to call as needed on the FBI and other Federal agencies for investigative and protective help.

And it said that the Secret Service should improve the protective measures used in presidential motorcades and increase the precautionary attention given to buildings around parade routes.

Legislation Sought

The Commission also called on Congress for legislation making the murder or kidnaping of a President or Vice President—or any official in the Presidential line of succession—a Federal crime, and suggested that a Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury supervise the Secret Service.

The report pointed out that since the assassination "many changes have already been made and others are contemplated" in the standard provisions for Presidential protection.

The Commission tempered its recommendations for procedural improvements with the observation that it could "recommend no procedures for the future protection of our Presidents which will guarantee security."

The demands on the person who holds the office are so complex and varied, and "the traditions of the office in a democracy such as ours are so deepseated as to preclude absolute security," the report said.

Shared Responsibility

The Secret Service has the primary responsibility for the protection of the President. However, the Warren Commission points out that the FBI also has some duties in this area. Since 1910, the FBI appropriation has included an item for the "protection of the person of the President of the United States."

The Secret Service has what is called a Protective Research Section. Its job is to collect and evaluate information about individuals and groups who might be a danger to the President. It depends on other agencies, Federal and local, for part of its information, but it had none on Oswald.

Said the report:

"The Commission has concluded that at the time of the assassination the arrangements relied upon by the Secret Service to perform this function were not adequate."

But the Commission acknowledges that at the time, the Protective Research Section was very small: 12 specialists and three clerks. The PRS would be much enlarged if the recommended money were authorized by Congress.

A Finding of "Arrogance"

The FBI began a file on Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President Kennedy, in October, 1959, after reports that he had defected to the Soviet Union. FBI agents first interviewed him in June, 1962, at Fort Worth and found him "arrogant."

The report says that FBI agent James P. Hosty Jr. knew that Oswald was in Dallas in November and knew that he was working in the Texas School Book Depository Building, from which Mr. Kennedy was ambushed, but did not—and was not required to—pass on this information to the Secret Service.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover defended Hosty before

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Holmes
Gandy

Washington Post and Times Herald A 15

The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 9-28-64

62-109090-10070-328

21 OCT 23 1964

58 OCT 26 1964

the Warren Commission, saying: "There was nothing up to the time of the assassination that gave any indication that this man (Oswald) was a dangerous character who might do harm to the President or the Vice President."

Hoover said that the first indication of Oswald's capacity for violence was his attempt on the life of former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, the right-wing leader. That was in April, 1963, but Hoover said the FBI did not learn that Oswald was the sniper until after the Kennedy assassination.

Should the FBI have told the Secret Service about Oswald's presence in Dallas before the arrival of President Kennedy on Nov. 22?

Criteria for Trouble

Robert I. Bouck, in charge of the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service, gave his testimony to the Warren Commission:

"I would think his (Oswald's) continued association with the Russian Embassy after his return, his association with the Castro groups, would have been of concern to us; a knowledge that he had, I believe, been courtmartialed for illegal possession of a gun, of a hand gun in the Marines; that he had owned a weapon and did a good deal of hunting or use of it, perhaps in Russia, plus a number of items about his disposition and unreliability of character. I think all of those, if we had them altogether, would have added up pointing out a pretty bad individual; and I think that, together, had we known that he had a vantage point would have seemed somewhat serious to us, even though I must admit that none of these in themselves would be—would meet our specific criteria, none of them alone.

"But it is when you begin adding them up to some degree that you begin to get criteria that are meaningful."

The report went on to say that Bouck acknowledged that he had no reason to believe that any one Federal agency had access to all this information, including the significant fact that Oswald worked in a building which overlooked the motorcade route.

After agreeing with the FBI contention that Oswald had not shown any potential for violence (except the attempt on the life of Gen. Walker, which the FBI knew nothing about until after Nov. 22), the report said:

"The Commission believes, however, that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work, prior to the assassination.

"The Commission appreciates the large volume of cases handled by the FBI (636,371 investigative matters during fiscal year 1963). There were no Secret Service criteria which specifically required the referral of Oswald's case to the Secret Service; nor was there any requirement to report the names of defectors.

"However, there was much material in the hands of the FBI about Oswald: the knowledge of his defection, his arrogance and hostility to the United States, his pro-Castro tendencies, his lies when interrogated by the FBI, his trip to Mexico where he was in contact with Soviet authorities, his presence in the School Book Depository job and its location along the route of the motorcade.

"All this does seem to amount to enough to have induced an alert agency such as the FBI, possessed of this information, to list Oswald as a potential threat to the safety of the President."

The report noted that the FBI Director testified he did not believe his agency, under an operating directive, was required to give the Secret Service what information it has about Oswald. And it recalled the testimony of Secret Service Special Agent Bouck that the accumulation of facts known to the FBI should have constituted a sufficient basis to warn the Secret Service of the Oswald risk. The Commission then said:

"The Commission believes that both the FBI and the Secret Service have too narrowly construed their respective responsibilities. The Commission has the impression that too much emphasis is placed by both on the investigation of specific threats by individuals and not enough on danger from other sources. . . ."

Cooperation Needed

The Commission recommended that the Secret Service "completely overhaul" its advance detection facilities and develop "more useful and precise criteria" for defining potential threats to the President. It added that other agencies of government should tell the Secret Service about "all returned defectors."

In addition, the Commission said the Secret Service should enter into agreements with other agencies to insure that it gets all the information it needs and that it should expedite plans to use data-processing techniques.

The Commission noted also that both the FBI and Secret Service had conducted investigations of the assassination on their own immediately following the tragedy and had turned over to the Commission the results of those inquiries.

Commenting on the liaison (and lack of it) between the two agencies just prior to the crime, the Commission observed:

"Most important, notwithstanding that both agencies have professed to the Commission that the liaison between them was close and fully sufficient, the Commission does not believe that the liaison between the FBI and the Secret Service . . . was as effective as it should have been."

The Commission also looked into reports that some Secret Service agents travelling with President Kennedy did some drinking at the Fort Worth Press Club and remained up late in the Cellar Coffee House on the night of Nov. 21.

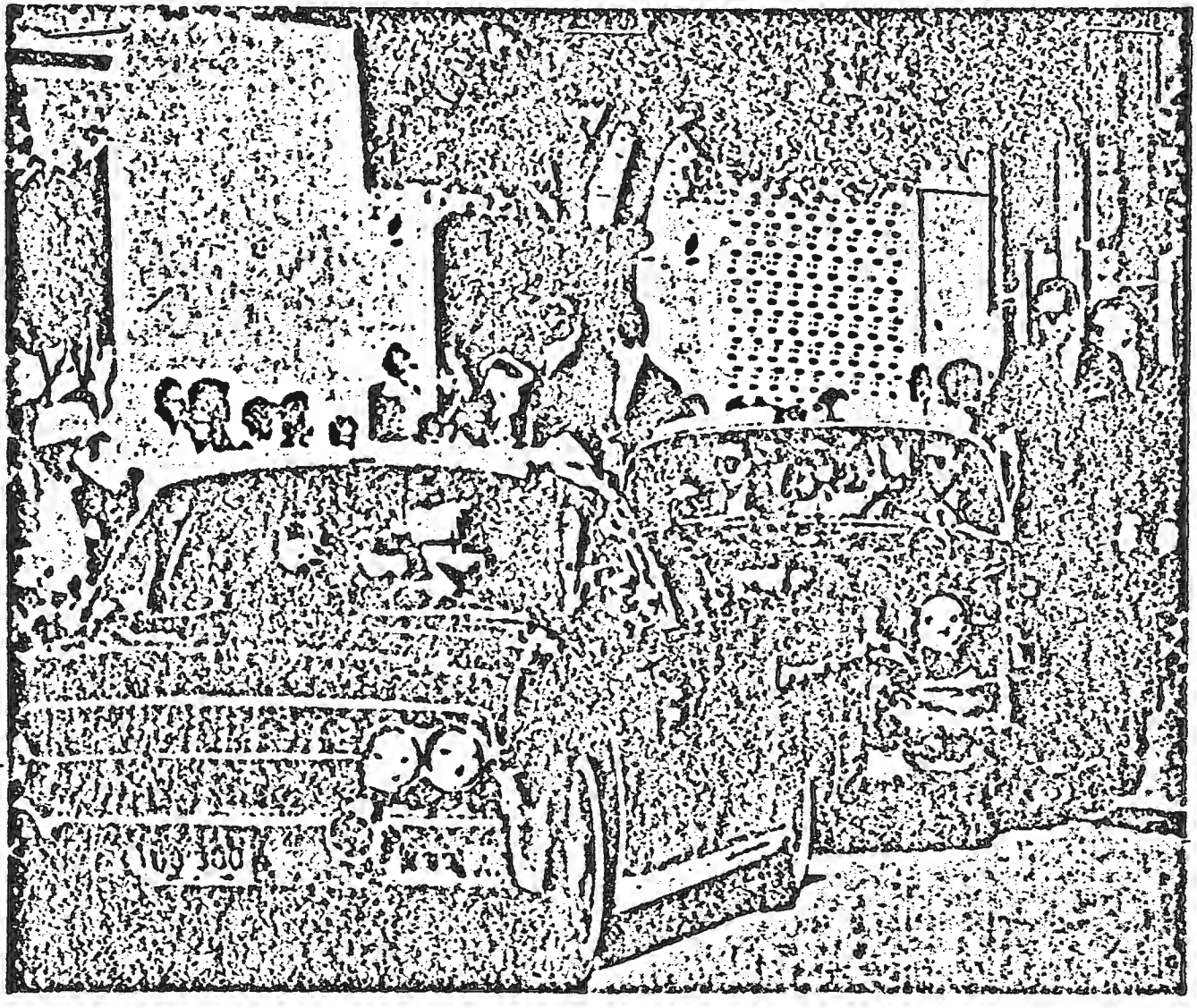
The report said that Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley did not condone this behavior, but was satisfied that all the agents carried out their duties satisfactorily. Indeed, the report said that the conduct of the agents at the time of the assassination was "in the finest tradition of Government service."

Presidential Risks Discussed by JFK

In Fort Worth on the morning of the day he was to die in Dallas, President Kennedy was talking to P. Kenneth O'Donnell, a White House assistant, about the risks inherent in the office of Chief Executive.

O'Donnell, testifying before the Warren Commission, recalling what Mr. Kennedy had told him, said "if anybody really wanted to shoot the President of the United States, it was not a very difficult job—all one had to do was get a high building some day with a telescopic rifle, and there was nothing anybody could do to defend against such an attempt."

The Warren Commission, in Appendix VII of its report, includes "A Brief History of Presidential Protection," and it is sober reading. In less than a century, four Presidents have been assassinated. Attempts were made to kill two other Presidents, one former President.



James W. Altgens, the Associated Press photographer who took this picture, believes it was snapped just about the time the first of two shots hit the President. Secondly men look toward shot's source.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: Crime Records Division

DATE: 10/6/64

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (62-568)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

In connection with the report of captioned committee, there is transmitted herewith a letter to the editor signed by HAROLD E. HARVEY, which appeared in the 10/4/64 issue of the "Sarasota Harold Tribune", Sarasota, Florida. Mr. HARVEY is a retired Army Colonel and resides at 2920 Clark Road, Sarasota, Florida. See Tampa letter to the Bureau dated 11/21/62 captioned, "HAROLD E. HARVEY, Sarasota, Florida RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURISTS)."

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Tampa
(1 - 94-75)
JFS:ct
(4)

EX-114 62-109060-329

REC-19 16 OCT 22 1964

ENCLOSURE

CRIME RESEARCH

58 OCT 26 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Report

Dear Editor:

The report on the assassination of President Kennedy, turned over to the President, contained some remarks, so we are told, which tend to discredit that great organization, the Federal Bureau of Investigation for not co-ordinating their information with the Secret Service, whose job it is to secure the safety of our Presidents.

What all people should understand is that the FBI reports only to the Attorney General of the United States. It is up to the attorney general's office to co-ordinate with other interested agencies. Congress gets its FBI information from the attorney general.

HAROLD E. HARVEY
Sarasota

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5 Sarasota Herald-Tribune
Sarasota, Florida

Date: 10/4/64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Waldo Proffitt
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Tampa

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-3017 ERP

ENCLOSURE

LX-11A

October 21, 1964

REC-19 (-) (0) (-) - 330

Mr. Pat Marshall
Route 1
Pekin, Indiana

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I have received your letter of October 12th.

With regard to your inquiry, I would like to point out that the results of our investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy have been forwarded to the President's Commission, and it is not possible for me, as a matter of policy, to comment further regarding this report.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SAW:djg
(3)

MAILED 25
OCT 21 1964
COMM-FBI

OCT 21 12 45 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

OCT 26 1964

9 NOV 4 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY

Rural Route #1
Pekin, Indiana
October 12, 1964

John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We have recently been discussing the Warren Report in our Civics Class. I am writing to inquire about any information you may be able to furnish me with concerning this report.

I am sure any information you can send me will be appreciated by my Civics Class and myself.

Sincerely,

Pat Marshall

RYF

Rural Route #1
Perkin, Indiana
October 12, 1964

John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

We have recently been discussing the Warren Report in our Civics Class. I am writing to inquire about any information you may be able to furnish me with concerning this report.

I am sure any information you can send me will be appreciated by my Civics Class and myself.

Sincerely,

Pat Marshall

OCT 12 10 2 PM '64
FC
SI
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
CORRESPONDENCE

(October 14, 1964)

Dear Sir:

I have just written a letter to Caroline & John & family.

Maybe I cannot split an angel food cake but I would like to do that!

I could tell you everything I know about the president but I have learned.

Today I had to pay 4 cents on the Att. Gen's mail. That is Kelly's of Mich.

It is imperative that I speak with you on said rifle 4 power scope Italian rifle sling & all. I have read the Dallas report & Warren report. I even know "Aidell"

Now you hear mine if there are no leaks in this letter as there are in every town.

Last letter I sent to CIA with a picture of Lt. Col. they hang Lt. Col. in S. America so don't tell me you don't have leaks.

I think sometimes I cannot say anything.

Bird hunting is fair but the birds I want do not fly & I have not played dumb for so long for nothing.

If not I give to you Sir.

The Queen believe in me & so does the president.

As I've been in his corner with Kennedy from the start.

I leave it to you to contact me.

I'm tired of playing pussy foot with said people & want to run with the ball.

If not you carry it but listen to me. Ask Mr. Rusk or rest of Cabinet if need be!

Sincerely yours

Jimmy Terrence Long.

P. S. Wrote to Caroline to you plus Mr. Johnson as of now so Ill be seeing you. I have two suits now.

COPY: crt

Dear Sir:

I have just written a letter to Caroline & John & family.

Maybe I cannot split an angel food cake but I would like to do that!

I could tell you everything I know about the president but I have learned!

To day I had to pay 4 cents on the dollar. Here's mine. There is Kelly's of Mich.! 1964

It is imperative that I speak with you on said rifle found at Texas Texas rifle sling & all!

I have read the Dallas report & Warren report. Jacqueline Kinelli"

Now you hear mine if there are no leaks in this

CONFIDENCE

letter, as they are in every town.

Last letter I sent to C I A. with a picture of Lt. Col. They have Lt. Col. in S. America. Don't tell me you don't have leads.

I think sometimes I cannot say anything.

Bird hunting is fair but the birds I want do not fly & I have not played dumb for so long for nothing.

If not I need cartridges - tape recorders & free way!

If not I'd give to you Sir! The Queen believe in me & so does the President.

As he's been in his
comes with Kennedy from
the start.
I leave it to you to
contact me.
I'm tired of playing
pussyfoot with said people
& want to run with the
ball.
If not you carry it
but listen to me!
Ask Mr. Bush or Wirtz of
Cabinet - if need be!

Sincerely Yours
Jimmy Hoffa

P.S. Wrote to Caroline & you
plus Mr. Johnson as of now
so I'll be seeing you!
P.S. I HAVE TWO SO IT'S NOW!

EXP. PROC.
34 OCT 14-1964 34

Monthly Letter
10-16-64
Ref

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-16-64

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: JIMMY TERRENCE LONG
IRON MOUNTAIN, MICHIGAN

By letter postmarked October 12th captioned individual wrote an incoherent, disjointed letter which indicated he had corresponded with "Caroline & John & family," and that the President believes in him because he has been "in his corner with Kennedy from the start." He stated it is imperative that he speak with the Director on "said rifle 4 power scope Italian rifle sling & all. I have read the Dallas report & Warren report. I even know 'Aidell.'" He states in addition that he has also written to "Mr. Johnson."

OBSERVATIONS:

Captioned individual appears to be a victim of mental deficiency or disorder and it is not felt his communication warrants a reply. In view of the fact, however, his letter indicates an interest in the Kennedy family and the presidency a copy of it is being referred to the Secret Service.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That captioned individual's letter not be acknowledged.

(2) That a copy of it be referred to the Secret Service in view of his interest in the Kennedy family and President Johnson.

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

DFC:mc
(3)

REC-19 62-109060-332

17 OCT 23 1964

58 OCT 23 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Trantham
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Tall File
1 - Mr. E.
October 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated October 8, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which contains further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. Each copy of such report contains three enclosures.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
193 OCT 22 1964

Enclosures - 8

RHL:nce
(9)

NOTE:

This report consists of 265 pages. It has been approved by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. The report and its enclosures are unclassified.

58 OCT 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-5139

1 - Mr. Bel[illegible]
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - P. E. Lenihan

October 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission. Your specific attention is directed to the twelfth item on your list which you identified as follows:

"FBI - Report of SA James P. Hosty, Jr.
dated 12-11-63, Field Office File No.
[illegible]
[illegible]"

Please be advised that you may regard Special Agent Hosty's report, identified above, as unclassified. You may also disregard the printed statement which appears on the bottom of the first page of Special Agent Hosty's report which reads, "It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 22 1964

RBL:nec
(8)

NOTE: SEE ABOVE DIRECTION

By letter 9/30/64 Commission furnished a list of approximately 100 documents which it desires to publish as backup data to its summary report which was recently made available to the public. Instant report of Special Agent

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

58 OCT 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN [illegible]

OCT 21 1964 FBI

REC'D READING ROOM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: October 22, 1964

FROM : C. A. EVANS

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln, secretary to former President Kennedy, telephoned and made reference to her earlier call last August. At that time Mrs. Lincoln at the request of Mrs. John Kennedy sought information as to the location and availability of the clothing worn by President Kennedy at the time of his assassination. It was explained to Mrs. Lincoln at that time that this was a matter within the jurisdiction of the President's Commission.

Today, Mrs. Lincoln said that following our earlier conversation she had gotten in touch with Warren Commission counsel, Lee Rankin, who had assured that the President's clothing would be returned following the submission of the Warren Commission's report. Mrs. Lincoln has heard nothing further from Mr. Rankin and asked what else she could do.

After checking, Mrs. Lincoln was informed that the President's Commission still has an office and it was suggested she endeavor to contact Mr. Rankin through the Commission office here in Washington. She was furnished the telephone number and the name of Mr. Rankin's secretary there.

Mrs. Lincoln was most appreciative and said she was going to pursue this matter further in view of the interest of the President's widow.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Stanley

CAE:tjm
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 3 1964

NOV 2 1964

79 NOV 5-1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Hosty was classified when sent to the Commission because it contained information from the Department of the Army which was classified "Confidential" by the Army. We have contacted appropriate [illegible] officials and they have downgraded the data to unclassified. Accordingly, our report has been [illegible]. We have authorized the Commission to disregard our Property Stamp since it was understood throughout this investigation that the Commission would probably publish some of our reports and memoranda in its over-all report to the nation.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED

PAGE NO. 72

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO. 24

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - J. C. Stokes

October 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

We are unable to declassify our memoranda dated December 11, 1963, and December 23, 1963, at Washington, D. C. It is accordingly requested that you regard the aforementioned documents as still bearing a "Secret" classification.

In this connection, your attention is invited to the fact that most of the material reported in the above documents is recorded in our unclassified memorandum of 178 pages dated May 19, 1964, copies of which were furnished to you by our letter dated October 12, 1964. In addition, further comments of Dr. and Mrs. John D. McFarland are set forth in our unclassified letter to you dated April 7, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 26 1964

JCS:mec (8)
NOTE:

12/11 memorandum (serial 1388) is a 13-page letterhead prepared by Legat, Mexico City, and 12/23 letterhead (serial 1388-X) is a 5-page letterhead prepared at Bureau summarizing earlier investigation in Mexico. We cannot declassify these memoranda as Legat's contains information obtained in Mexico by CIA from highly sensitive sources of that Agency. The 12/11 letterhead was not furnished to the Commission when received

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

64 OCT 28 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

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FBI

NOTE CONTINUED:

and because of its contents it was rewritten in the form of the 12/23 letterhead from which we deleted the information received from CIA's sources and in which we referred the Commission to CIA. When the Commission's representatives were in Mexico they learned that Legat had given some papers concerning his investigation to the American Ambassador which resulted in Commission asking us to furnish them with the "dossier" furnished to the Ambassador. Included among four documents furnished to the Ambassador by Legat was a copy of his 12/11 letterhead and, accordingly, in response to the Commission specific request we, on 4/7/64, furnished them with copies of 12/11 letterhead. All of the material in the two letterheads in question except that information obtained from CIA from its sensitive sources is set forth in our 5/13/64 unclassified summary letterhead dealing with investigation in Mexico and in our 4/7/64 unclassified letter and these documents should satisfy the Commission's needs for backup material to support its summary report.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

October 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the oral request of Miss Helen Tarko of your staff on October 19, 1964, that the Commission be furnished two photographic copies of the pamphlet entitled "Dallas Marksmanship" by Rovilo P. Oliver.

In accordance with Miss Tarko's request, there are enclosed two photographic copies of the pamphlet in question.

BY COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090-

RECORDED
19 OCT 26 1964

INDEXED
19 OCT 26 1964

Enclosures - 2

NOTE: By letter to the Commission 9-4-64 we forwarded two Xerox copies of Mr. Oliver's pamphlet. On 10-19-64 Miss Tarko informed SA Robert E. Lenihan that the Commission desires to print Oliver's pamphlet in a mass volume for use as exhibits to its summary report and requested that photographic copies of such pamphlet be furnished to the Commission to assure reprinting of such pamphlet will be vivid and sharp. The enclosures are responsive to Miss Tarko's request.

REL:mec/mhw (9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

84 NOV 2 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

FBI - MAIL ROOM FILED IN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Oct. 23, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I do appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing concerning my recent surgery. You are most kind to think of me at this time when your burden is so heavy in defending the F.B.I. against the attacks of the "wolf packs."

I was in New York Hospital when the Warren Report was published. Many of the staff of that hospital commented that the criticism of the FBI was unfair. The publicity in the Washington Star of your testimony before the Warren Commission, which appeared in the New York City newspapers, was most helpful in informing people that there was no reasonable basis for the F.B.I. to refer Oswald to the Secret Service as a potential assassin.

Again, thank you,

Tom (Donegan)

NOT RECORDED
159 OCT 29 1964

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COPY:skw

OCT 28 1964

66 NOV 3 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - J. C. Stokes
1-Mail Room

October 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission. In this connection, our letter to you dated August 23, 1964, dealing with Joe Rodriguez Molina may be regarded as unclassified when it is detached from its classified enclosures, namely a memorandum dated August 23, 1964, captioned "American GI Forum," and report of Special Agent W. James Hood dated August 20, 1964, captioned "Joe Rodriguez Molina; Security Matter - C."

In connection with the enclosures to our August 23, 1964, letter we would request that you continue to regard them as bearing a "Confidential" classification. As a matter of assistance to you, there are enclosed two copies of a redraft of Special Agent Hood's August 20, 1964, report in the Molina matter which may be regarded as unclassified. The enclosed report duplicates the classified version of Special Agent Hood's report with the exception of minor changes on pages five and seven.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures - 2

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NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 29 1964

JCS:ecc
(10)

1 - 105-126101 (J. R. Molina)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-126101-57-82

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Pilot is serial 4702 which was classified only because the enclosures thereto were "Confidential." Mr Todd's report is serial 12 in Pilot 102. It was classified "Confidential" to protect current security informants who reported information concerning Pollak's association with the Communist Party and interest in that organization by CP members. The Commission's report on the Pollak incident pointed out how his reputation was endangered by statements made to the press by the Dallas Police Department concerning Pollak shortly after the assassination. Pollak has reviewed this report and by 11/13 teletype advised that it could be declassified by deleting three short paragraphs on pages five and seven. The informant information deleted does not materially affect the report and the contents of the unclassified enclosure which has been requested by Hunter should cover all aspects in which the Commission is interested to serve by way of backup material for their report of this Pollak incident in the summary. We do not wish to declassify our letterhead memo of 4/5/63 which dealt with CP efforts to infiltrate the Party in Dallas in 1961 and 1962, because information concerning this was furnished by security informants who are currently active. Our memo only did not deal with efforts of CP to infiltrate the Party.

[redacted]

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DELOACH
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MISS HOLMES
MISS GANDY

SEE ME
NOTE AND RETURN
PREPARE REPLY
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION
WHAT ARE THE FACTS?
HOLD

REMARKS:

62-109440

6 OCT 6 1964

ION

the project, walks through ... three birdhouse "doors" strung with plastic beads. The beads are intended to keep birds from flying out. In this area, birds and people will be able to mix freely.

to the Pentagon ... He was on duty in France during most of the previous five years.

Dallas Police Chief Says FBI Asked Coverup on Conduct in Oswald Case

DALLAS, Oct. 7 (UPI)—... killed Presiden... The Warren Commission ... Kennedy.

port took the FBI to task for ... Curry had told ... failing to warn other agencies ... that day that although ... about Lee Harvey Oswald. ... FBI had known about Os... The Dallas Police Chief said ... wald, they had passed on no yesterday that he was once ... information to the Dallas po... asked by the FBI to deny ... lice. there ever was such a failure.

In a letter to the Warren Commission made public yesterday, Police Chief Jesse Curry said the request came from Gordon Shanklin, agent in charge of the Dallas FBI office, on Nov. 22, the day

"Within a few minutes of my statement to the press," Curry said in the letter, Shanklin was on the phone. Curry said the FBI did not want to admit publicly that it had known about Oswald before the assassination, and ... asked Curry to retract his statement. Curry did retract ... statement.

... later admitted it ... under investigation.

Shanklin refused to confirm or deny that he had made the phone call or the request.

HIGH PERFORMANCE SWEDISH IMPORT!

VOLVO

2-Doors! 4-Doors! Station Wagons! Sport Coupes!

Downtown • 1418 P Street, N.W. • DE 2-4300

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 10-22-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMISSION MEETINGS
THE AMERICAN LEGION
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
OCTOBER 19-20, 1964

SA Hanning attended captioned meetings and deliberated with the National Americanism Commission, of which he is a member. Twenty-seven resolutions deferred from the National Convention in Dallas last month were considered. The following were of interest to the Bureau.

Four resolutions dealt with The Michal Goleniewski case and called for Congressional investigation of Goleniewski's charges that all branches of the Government with the exception of the FBI have been penetrated by Soviet intelligence. On SA Hanning's confidential recommendation these four resolutions were rejected. Goleniewski is, of course, the former Polish Lieutenant Colonel who defected to the West and is handled by CIA. The Bureau has interviewed him on many occasions and found his charges baseless.

Four other resolutions dealt with the Warren Commission and demanded the full facts of President Kennedy's assassination be released to the public by the Commission. These resolutions also had come before the National Convention in Dallas and we were able to have them deferred to the current meeting. They were rejected as their purpose had already been accomplished by the release of the Warren Report.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Numerous prominent Legionnaires including two former National Commanders expressed to Hanning their indignation at the Warren Report's criticism of the Bureau. The concensus of opinion was that it was strictly "Monday morning quarterbacking." In Legion circles the Bureau has lost no prestige whatsoever because of it.

NOT RECORDED

Newly elected National Commander Donald E. Johnson of West Branch, Iowa, was most complimentary in his comments concerning the Director and the Bureau and the cooperation he has received. He was most appreciative of the Director allowing

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

10 OCT 29 1964

DGH:par
(7)

14 OCT 28 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

(CONTINUED - OVER)

you to serve on his 13-man Advisory Board. He indicated he hoped to have the privilege of paying an official visit to the Director on his first trip to Washington in the near future to convey his respects and express his appreciation.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - J. C. Stokes

October 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC'D-READING ROOM OCT 22 11 55 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In connection with the conversation on October 16, 1964, between Dr. Alfred Goldberg of your staff and Mr. John C. Stokes of this Bureau, there were delivered to the Commission on October 21, 1964, two copies each of a redraft of pages 154 through and including 157 of our summary memorandum dated May 18, 1964, two copies of which were furnished to you by our letter dated October 12, 1964. It is requested that you replace the present pages 154 through 157 in our summary memorandum with the revised pages 154 through 157 which were delivered to the Commission October 21, 1964.

For your information, the revised pages 154 through and including 157 were prepared by us at the request of the Central Intelligence Agency to avoid disclosure of the identity of the complainant in this matter who is referred to in the amended pages as "T-32."

This will confirm delivery to the Commission of the revised pages 154 through and including 157 of our summary memorandum dated May 18, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

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169 OCT 23 1964

3 OCT 28 1964

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(8)

NOTE: CC is ENCLOSURES

On 10/16 Dr. Goldberg, the Air Force historian who is presently engaged in working up the Commission's exhibits which are to be made public, advised SA J. C. Stokes that the Commission had been requested by CIA not to publicly disclose the name of Alvarado Ugarte, the 22-year-old Nicaraguan who on November 25, 1963, walked into our Embassy

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

COMM-FBI

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NOTE CONTINUED

in Mexico City and made the wild allegation that he saw Oswald receive $6,500 in the Cuban Consulate in Mexico for the purpose of killing the President. Alvarado's story was completely discredited. He was given a polygraph examination in Mexico by CIA which showed that he was lying. Our Legat assisted in the polygraph examination following which Alvarado admitted he was in error.

The Alvarado incident was recorded in detail in Legat's summary memorandum of 5/18, copies of which were furnished to both the Commission and CIA. It was not known to us at the Bureau or to Legat that CIA desired Alvarado's name not be placed in the public record. At the Commission's request, we on 10/12 furnished them a sanitized unclassified version of Legat's 5/18 summary in which Alvarado was identified as the complainant. Mexico Agent Papich on 10/16 checked with Ray Rocca of Office of Deputy Director, Plans, CIA. Rocca said that CIA would prefer that Alvarado's name not be placed in the public record. While the incident is described in some detail in the Commission's summary report, Alvarado's name was not inserted therein. Hence, in view of CIA's request, we have rewritten four pages of Legat's summary memorandum from which Alvarado's name and other data tending to identify him have been removed.

The amended pages were delivered to Mr. Douglas Prather, a member of the staff of the President's Commission on 10/21/64 at the specific request of Dr. Alfred Goldberg of the Commission. Mr. Goldberg explained that the Commission desired to get the revised pages involved to the Government Printing Office immediately for printing.

October 22, 1964

Mr. Monnsha E. Katz
6102 Pimlico Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21209

Dear Mr. Katz:

Mr. Hoover received your letter of October 16th enclosing a copy of your communication to the Department of Justice and asked me to thank you for your expression of confidence in this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED
COMM-FBI

1 - Baltimore - Enclosures

NOTE: Correspondent is a retired Maryland State Police Officer who is on the Law Enforcement Bulletin mailing list. In Baltimore airtel 4-5-63, it was pointed out that Katz was known by many as the Governor's "court jester" and "dreamed up" social gatherings apparently for the sole purpose of promoting himself by associating himself with prominent individuals invited. In view of this attitude an in-absence reply is deemed appropriate.

DTP:rls (4)

TELETYPE UNIT

Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 16th. 1964.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
DIRECTOR
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C. 20535.

Dear Chief and Good Brother Noble.

I thought you would enjoy this, to read, so I am sending you this copy.

But in seriousness, I had been sort of going deeply into this matter for some with my many years in this game., and some fairly good knowledge of what it is all about.

As far as I am concerned, IT CAN STAND A GOOD OVERHAULING, good brother. My recommendations, and perhaps you will GET HAD WITH ME, is that the SECRET SERVICE, has out-lived IT'S REAL USEFULNESS, as the ARM, in the matter of PROTECTING THE PRESIDENT of the United States. I think that they should CONFINE THEMSELVES, to GUARDING UNCLE SAM'S MONEY, I guess you know what I mean.

My possitive feeling, that the HIGHLY TRAINED FBI system, is today, the DEPARTMENT, that should TAKE OVER the JOB, The Secret Service, as far as I am concerned, and know about their records, going back to Abraham Lincoln, and in the last 100 years, I am possitive, they made no REAL STRIDES, in the ideas, plans, etc,. of the VERY SERIOUS MATTER of PROTECTION of a President. Gimmicks, about FANCY CARS, etc,. what have you, well that is merely plain SHOW OFF. If they really want a BRAIN PLANT about the matter of cars, perhaps I can sort of give them a little BRAIN IDEA.

Perhaps not to perfect, but I seriously, have a design, in the matter of the PROTECTION of a PRESIDENT. Many dern fools have come up with some BRAIN STORM IDEAS.

So, that is that. I leave the rest to you.

With best wishes, good health, to yourSir and all your loved ones.

Sincerely,
a humble man,

Ignatius J. Galt
Captain MSP, Ret.,.

6102 Himlico Road
Baltimore, Md. 21209.

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 29 1964

16 OCT 23 1964

Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Tele. ...
Miss ...
Miss ...

Baltimore Md.
October th. 1964.

Hon. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.,
Assist.,. Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington D.C. 20530.

Dear Mr. Miller.

Thank you very much for your letter of 11th.., and the reply to my letter of Sept,. 29th.,. addressed to the Hon. Nichola Katzenbach the ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL.

That is the very reason, I wtote to Mr. Katzenbach, because he was appointed a Member of the Commission by the President, to look into the serious matter of PROTECTION of the PRESIDENTS.

Let me plainly outline this - The matter of an ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT, is not merely just the matter of a DEAD PERSON, but a very serious matter to the Nation. When you can kill 4 Presidents, in a CIVILIZED NATION, in a span of say 100 years, it is nothing to just BRUSH OFF, with the WAVE of YOUR HAND, or the SHRUG of YOUR SHOULDER.

I am very well aware of the facts, that to PROTECT A PRESIDENT, is a very TOUCH PROBLEM. Specially when certain PRESIDENTS, violate every RULE of SAFETY. But never the less, many METHODS, IDEAS, PLANS, etc.,, can be sort of CHECKED OUT, tried, plans of any thinking person, who is sort of learned, or some one with ADAPTATION to this VITAL problem, it dont have to be an FBI, or SECRET SERVICE, or any of the INTELLIGENCE DIVISIONS, individuals.

In other words, the people, RESPONSIBLE to the SAFETY OF THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, and I mean the Higher Up People, should not CLOSE the DOOR, to any reliable information, that can do much, to prevent such SERIOUS MATTERS, as an ASSASSINATION of a President.

IT IS TO LATE, to LOCK THE BARN, AFTER THE COW IS GONE.

Since the Assassination of the late - Illustrious - Immortal, John F. Kennedy, I had planed to consult with the APPROPIATE MEMBERS of CONGRESS, and I can work it very well, thru my many contacts of some 45 years, and outline, some of the PROBLEMS, some over hauling, THAT HAS TO BE DONE.

XXX The UNTASTEFULL - remarks by the WARREN COMMISSION, sort of CONDEMING the FBI, etc., was un-warranted, needless, by some people, WHO KNOW ATOUT THIS MATTER OF SECURITY of the PRESIDENT, as much as you are FIT TO BE THE POPE. It did not do any good, and it has many LOYAL MEN of the FBI, and in the TOP BRACKET, pretty sore and a little DISTURBED. After all the COMMISSION, depended a lot on the FIB for it's entire REPORT.

XX The SAFETY of the PRESIDENTS, can be modified, re-arranged, and even APPROPIATE EQUIPMENT, is very IMPORTANT, instead of the SHOW OFF methods, as now applied. Take the case of General DeGaulle of France, a man whose LIFE HAS BEEN THREATHENED MUCH MORE, then any HEAD of any GOVERNMENT, in the History of any Nation. So what is the ANSWER, lets take a good look, and sift the situation, how it is DONE. O yes several near misses all right.

62-109040
4 — ENCLOSURE

No, my interest in this does not start with the SAD SITUATION, of this fine, Noble American, the late John F. Kennedy. It goes back to many years, as far back as the Democrat Convention, at the 5th.., Reg. Armory, in Baltimore, were President Wilson was NOMINATED and in many other times, when I had the honor and privileges, to be in many other such duties, around Presidents, Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, then Kings, Queens, and Presidents of France. Many more then the Youngsters today, assigned to this very SERIOUS MATTER.

So I assume I have said enough, and I leave the rest, in the good hands of you people.

Best wishes, good health, to you and all your loved ones.

Sincerely,

a humble man,

Menasha E. Katz
Captain USN, Ret.,

6102 Pinlico Road
Baltimore, Md. 21209.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

October 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - P.E. Lenihan

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting our authorization to declassify a number of documents which were furnished to the Commission by this Bureau during the course of our investigation regarding the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

In accordance with your request, we have reviewed the documents in question and have declassified a number of these documents where their continuance in a classified status is not required by the interests of the national defense. In addition, we have revised certain pages in a number of these documents in order to place them in an unclassified status and at the same time meet the requirements of the Commission.

62-109090

However, I again wish to call your attention to the fact that many of our reports in the assassination case, the Lee Harvey Oswald case, and related inquiries contain considerable information of a highly personal nature which was furnished to our Agents during the investigation of these cases. I particularly desire to point out those reports and memoranda dealing with Michael and Ruth Paine and George and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt and the personal lives of these people. Making the contents of such documents available to the public could cause serious repercussions to the Commission.

You will recall that I previously expressed my concern regarding this matter in my letter to you dated January 13, 1964. Such letter dealt with our reports concerning Jack Ruby which contain information which may be

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(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
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Gandy

OCT 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX-COURIER SVC

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in the nature of gossip and rumor and which has not been substantiated. Such information did represent the views of the persons interviewed and was reported as it was received by us. I brought such matter to your attention in view of the fact that if this type of information should be misused or become a matter of public knowledge, it would reflect most unfavorably upon the Department of Justice and the President's Commission. I also informed you that I was alerting Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., of the Department of Justice regarding these observations.

I also want to point out that on May 4, 1964, Mr. A. H. Belmont of this Bureau discussed the matter of making public our investigative reports with Mr. Howard Willens and Mr. Samuel Stern of your staff. Mr. Belmont pointed out to Mr. Stern at that time that at a previous meeting Mr. Stern had raised questions on certain items in our reports which might reflect on innocent persons if the reports are made public in their entirety. Both Mr. Stern and Mr. Willens at that time concluded that if the Commission publicized such reports in their entirety, the Commission would be criticized for making public information concerning innocent persons.

In view of the great number of documents which the Commission has requested authority to declassify at this time, I again want to specifically call this matter to your attention and point out the responsibility which must be assumed by the Commission in the event these documents are made available to the public.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan dated October 22, 1964, regarding "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - CUBA," prepared by REL:hrt...

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: September 25, 1964

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

At 1:00 p.m. today, Mr. Katzenbach in the Department gave to us two copies of the report on the assassination by captioned Commission. One copy is attached hereto. Mr. Katzenbach asked that one copy be made available to Mr. Hoover.

It should be observed that on page 24 under "Conclusions" it is stated:

> "The Commission has concluded, however, that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination. A more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

This conclusion is based on more detailed data contained in Chapter 8 on page 425. Mr. Katzenbach said the Bureau might give consideration as to how inquiries from news media concerning the content of the report might be issued. He has been told the FBI will "no comment" all inquiries. He said the Department and the FBI has the problem, however, of answering the question, "Has anything been done by the FBI to correct the fault found by the Commission in the above conclusion?" Mr. Katzenbach said we might be thinking about how the FBI would like to have the Department answer whether the FBI has complied with the Commission's recommendations.

Give immediate attention.

PERS. REC. UNIT

Mr. Katzenbach said the Director's and Mr. Belmont's testimony will be made available to the public within the next ten days to two weeks and possibly this testimony might answer a great number of the questions.

ACTION: For information

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:saj (8) 1 30 1964

REC-32 ST 100 6 OCT 23 1964

Chapter 8 answers the question

I want this carefully reviewed as to what is going to be said about shortcomings by Secret Service & the FBI. Also, what is meant by "more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tavel

DATE: October 6, 1964

FROM : F. W. Waikart

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION -
USE OF AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING (ADP)
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)

Reference is made to the attached clipping from the "Evening Star" dated 10-5-64 referring to testimony of John A. McCone, Director of CIA, before the Warren Commission suggesting that Federal agencies adopt computers and data processing to improve liaison. He referred to the fact that Chief Justice Warren had seen some of CIA's installations and this was only the beginning of what really could be done, although McCone emphasized that a computer would not replace the man. The Director inquired, "What about this process? H."

The CIA briefing of Chief Justice Warren and members of his Commission covering various aspects of the collection, indexing and dissemination of information was reported in a memorandum from Brennan to Sullivan dated 4-17-64 (62-109090-136). During this briefing, it was pointed out by a CIA representative that the FBI has the most effective manually operated filing system in the world.

In the attached article, McCone is apparently referring to a project that has been going on in CIA for a number of years referred to as "Walnut." This involves the alleged automation of a small segment of their records utilizing IBM equipment and punched cards. The estimated cost of this experiment is presently in excess of six million dollars and because of technical and other practical problems that have arisen, the program will not be completely activated for another year and a half, if then. We have been closely following and on occasion have observed this system as well as other developments in the field of automatic data processing. Through membership on the Committee on Documentation, U. S. Intelligence Board, we are also in close touch with efforts along this line throughout the entire Federal intelligence community. The chairman and secretary of this Committee incidentally are both employees of CIA and, while efforts are being made through this Committee to develop more sophisticated equipment that could ultimately handle large and complex records systems such as our own, none are in existence. McCone certainly, therefore, must be aware of the limitations of automatic data processing at this time. It is observed that he qualifies his

REC 10 62-109090-334

ENCLOSURE

1 - 2 XEROX

OCT 26 1964

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CONTINUED - OVER

observations in this regard by emphasizing that computers will not replace man and in the complete exchange of information and cooperation between agencies who share mutual responsibilities. Also, on direct question from Commission Counsel J. Lee Rankin if he, McCone, believed methods for the exchange of information between Government intelligence agencies could be materially improved replied that he thought CIA exchanges with the FBI and the Secret Service "are quite adequate."

ACTION:

We will continue to follow with CIA and other intelligence agencies on developments in the field of computer and automatic data processing as they relate to records matters.

10/6

McCone Told Warren Computers Could Help

Testimony Data Processing to Better Agencies Liaison on Potential Assassins

By JERRY O'LEARY Jr.
Star Staff Writer

John A. McCone, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, in testimony before the Warren Commission, urged that Federal intelligence agencies adopt computers and data processing to improve liaison in cases of potential assassins, the Star has learned.

Testifying last May 14 before the panel that investigated the assassination of President Kennedy, McCone told Chief Justice Earl Warren and the other commission members:

"There is a great deal of improvement of information that might be of importance in a matter of this kind through the use of computers and mechanical means of handling files, and, you, Mr. Chief Justice, saw some of our installations and that was only a beginning of what really can be done."

Urged Reward

"I would certainly urge that all departments of government that are involved in this adopt the most modern methods of automatic data processing with respect to the personnel files and other files relating to individuals. But I emphasize that a computer will not replace the man, and therefore, we must have at all levels a complete exchange of information and cooperation between agencies where they share this responsibility."

McCone also recommended special awards for informers who might furnish information about potential assassins. He told the commission:

"I have given a good deal of thought to the matter of some incentives to bring out informers."

He said he had in mind the old informer statutes, some of which are still on the books, in which people were rewarded for informing.

He said he believed something could be done under a clause of the Atomic Energy Act that provides rewards for information leading to the apprehension of persons attempting to import special nuclear materials or nuclear weapons into the United States.

"Some such legislation might be enacted," McCone said, "which would make it really worthwhile for a fellow who sold . . . a gun with a telescopic gunsight to a person that he might be suspicious of would have an incentive to watch him more carefully and maybe in-

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What about this process?

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ENCLOSURE 62-109090-3264

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form the author[illegible] concerning that sale.

Commission Counsel J. Lee Rankin asked McCone if he believed methods for the exchange of information between government intelligence agencies could be materially improved. He replied that he thought the Central Intelligence Agency's exchanges with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service "are quite adequate."

Questioned By Dulles

Former CIA Director Allen W. Dulles, a member of the Warren panel, asked McCone whether he felt the CIA received adequate information from the State Department at the time of the defection of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of Kennedy, and his later activities in the Soviet Union.

McCone replied, "Well, I am not sure we got full information, Mr. Dulles. The fact is we had very little information in our files."

Richard M. Helms, deputy CIA director, then testified that he assumed the State Department had only limited information about Oswald. He said it is hard to find people who were in the United States Embassy in Moscow who were familiar with Oswald's case.

McCone testified it was the State Department's responsibility to transmit information to the CIA about Americans such as Oswald in the Soviet Union. But he did not think there was any order requiring that information about an American citizen returning from a foreign country be sent to the CIA.

Rep. Gerald Ford, R.-Mich. asked if the CIA was informed by the State Department step by-step of Oswald's defection and successful attempt to return.

Helms replied it was the impression the CIA was not informed step-by-step but that there was no requirement that the State Department should do so.

"But an American going to the American Embassy would be handled by the embassy officials," Helms declared, "either consular or otherwise, and this would be a matter well within the purview of the State Department to keep all the way through, because we do not have responsibility in the Central Intelligence Agency for the conduct or behavior or anything else of American citizens when they are abroad."

Uniqueness of Case

Ford then told Helms:

"I think it could be argued, however, that the uniqueness of this individual case was such that the Department of State might well have contacted the Central Intelligence Agency to keep them abreast of the developments as they occurred. This is not, and when I say this, I mean the Oswald case, is not an ordinary run of the mine type of case.

"And I am only suggesting that if the regulations were not adequate at the time and are not now, maybe something ought to be done about it."

Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R.-Ky., asked McCone if it would have been possible to have secured more comprehensive information about the activities of Oswald in Russia. McCone replied it would not have been possible for the CIA "because we do not have resources to gain such information."

McCone said the CIA did investigate Oswald's trip to Mexico. He said the judgment was that Oswald made contact with the Cuban Embassy while there in order to obtain transit privileges and was unsuccessful.

"We could not verify that he was there for any other purpose or that his trip to Mexico was in any way related to his later action in assassinating President Kennedy," McCone replied.

October 22, 1964

REC 30 62-109090-335

Mr. Leonard A. Dickinson
1221 West Farnham Court
Irving, Texas

Dear Mr. Dickinson:

Mr. Hoover received your letter of October 16th, with enclosure, and asked me to thank you for your generous remarks concerning his administration of the FBI. He also requested me to explain that due to the nature of our duties, it is contrary to this Bureau's policy to comment on specific personnel assignments.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

1 - Dallas - Enclosures (2)
NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
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Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1221 West Farnham Court
Irving, Texas
October 16, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have longed admired, and respected, the excellent work of the FBI! I consider your department the finest their is, above reproach, and one of the strongest factors there is in keeping our country a democracy. However, the enclosed clipping, with the Warren Commission mentioned, that disciplinary action has been taken against a man, with a large family, with a excellent record amongest the law enforcement agencies, makes me wonder if your department is being fair towards this man. Even if he made one mistake, have you taken into consideration all the good things? Have you considered the hardship of a 30 day suspension, without pay, and relocating him will cause his family?

I do not know this man, but do feel that his previous work should be reviewed before he is publicly ridiculed.

Very truly yours,

Leonard A. Dickinson

Leonard A. Dickinson

ENCLOSURE

REC 30 62-109090

OCT 20 1964

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The Dallas Morning News Section 4 3

FBI Keeps Silent On Agent's Case

By JAMES EWELL

The Federal Bureau of Investigation maintained official silence Tuesday on the report that Dallas-based agent James P. Hosty Jr., who investigated Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy had been suspended for 30 days and reassigned to the Kansas City office.

Hosty's supervisor here, agent-in-charge Gordon Shanklin, declared flatly:

"I'll make no comment on it at all."

An FBI spokesman in Washington withheld comment, saying that the office never discusses personnel.

The report said that Hosty, whose wife is expecting their ninth child, would not draw pay during the suspension.

The report added that the action was the direct result of the Warren Commission's criticism of the FBI in its report on the assassination.

Hosty specialized in security intelligence for the Dallas office, and had routinely checked on Oswald and Oswald's Russian wife, Marina.

The Warren Commission report said Hosty never talked with Oswald, but had sought information about him through other sources, including Mrs. Ruth Paine, who shared her home in Irving with Marian Oswald.

The agent's name was drawn into the FBI-Dallas police squabble after Police Chief Jesse E. Curry disclosed on the day after the assassination that the FBI knew, but had not informed police, that Oswald was working in Dallas in a building on the Presidential parade route. Curry based the charge on a memo from Detective Lt. Jack Revill which was sent to his office only hours after assassination. The memo quoted Hosty as telling Revill that the FBI knew Oswald was "capable" of killing the president.

FBI director J. Edgar Hoover denied that the agent ever made the statement to the Dallas police lieutenant.

Curry and Revill, the department's criminal intelligence chief, both testified in Washington before the commission about the memo.

Neither would comment Tuesday on the Hosty suspension.

Sources, meanwhile, described morale as "shot" among Dallas FBI agents as a result of the action against Hosty. The sources said some of the other agents feel Hosty was being made a "fall guy," a feeling also shared by those in other branches of law enforcement here.

One police official defended Hosty's work in the FBI. He described him as "one of the better agents in the area, conscientious, worked hard and was well informed."

The official said it was obvious that Hosty was made a "scapegoat for doing exactly what he was told to do."

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ENCLOSURE

October 13, 1964

Honorable A. N. Spanel
Founder-Chairman
International Latex Corporation
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10001

Dear Mr. Spanel:

I have read your article, "When Tragedy Distilled Statesmanship," which appeared in the October 13th issue of "The Washington Post" and want to send you this note to express my sincere thanks. All of us in the FBI certainly appreciate your timely and complimentary remarks.

Your support means a great deal to my associates and me and we are most grateful.

I am forwarding to you, under separate cover, one copy each of my books, "Masters of Deceit" and "A Study of Communism," which I have autographed to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

2-ENCLOSURE

NOTE: Spanel was the subject of an Internal Security-France and IS-R investigation in 1953 after we received a report he was associated with communist sympathizers. Investigation disclosed he married a Miss Lieb who was a contributor to "New Masses" and a communist sympathizer. Several sources indicated he was pro Soviet but others indicated otherwise. He is not a member of the Communist Party and on occasions has publishe lengthy advertisements in newspapers of anti-communist nature. We have had no prior correspondence with him.

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When Tragedy Distilled
STATESMANSHIP

by A. N. SPANEL
FOUNDER-CHAIRMAN
International Latex Corporation

It was inevitable that a document as complex as the Warren Report, dealing with events surcharged with emotion, should raise some questions. But fair-minded Americans must acclaim the competence, objectivity and dedication of Chief Justice Earl Warren and his associates on the Commission.

We have read with particular care the sections of the Report analyzing the roles played by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, the State Department, CIA and the Dallas police. As a result we found the excerpts from the testimony of the veteran director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, as published in the Washington *Star* on October 2nd absorbingly interesting—and reassuring for the American future.

The information on the Oswald case which he provided is pertinent and compelling. But even more significant, we believe, *are Mr. Hoover's solemn warnings against restrictions on the civil liberties of the individual American in the name of Presidential security.* His testimony in this connection has been reported; but its deeper implications—his deliberate emphasis on the sanctity of personal rights under our American system—have not as yet received the focused attention they deserve.

To appreciate the drama of this aspect of his testimony, it should be recalled that Mr. Hoover has been smeared and pilloried by fire-eating Left-wingers who dishonor a noble word by calling themselves "liberals." Some of these gentry in times past had the effrontery to compare him with Himmler and to equate the organization he heads with the Gestapo.

Genuine liberals and responsible conservatives alike, we submit, will understand and applaud these views and warnings. They carry exceptional weight because they come from a man who probably more than any other single American is aware in concrete terms, not as generalizations, of the threats posed by subversives, extremists and assorted crackpots.

We believe that J. Edgar Hoover by this clearheaded defense of essential civil liberties has earned the gratitude of all thinking Americans who value our democratic institutions. It is devoutly to be hoped that his detractors on the fanatic Left, at least those who have not sold their brains and conscience for a mess of ideological pottage, will reconsider their conduct in the light of Mr. Hoover's testimony. Those who vilify the FBI and its seasoned director should be helped to understand that they are doing a grave disservice to themselves and to this Country.

J. Edgar Hoover has drawn a sharp line between legitimate police powers and near-totalitarian techniques. In effect he has given the American people timely reassurance that their freedoms are safeguarded.

This is what the late President John F. Kennedy understood so well. His profound concern for the rights of the individual and basic freedoms was perhaps his greatest legacy. Fortunately his successor, Lyndon B. Johnson, wholeheartedly embraces and carries forward that legacy.

FLOODGATES OF VIOLENCE

...ously imbecilic to attempt [illegible] reputation as the man and the organization he has directed for some forty years.

For here is J. Edgar Hoover, the man who under our Federal setup comes closest to being the "police chief" of the United States, rejecting and denouncing the additional police powers implicit in what he calls "totalitarian security." *Firmly and eloquently he cautions his countrymen against eroding our traditional concepts of civil liberties, no matter how great the provocation.*

"I don't think you can get absolute security," he told the Commission, "without almost establishing a police state, and we don't want that."

The 100 percent security being advocated in some quarters, he pointed out, would require the authorities to round up or place under house arrest all known or suspected subversives and "extremists" in every town or city visited by the President. "Now I don't think there is any place in this Country for that kind of thing," Mr. Hoover declared. *Isolation and detention of people without due process of law, he maintained, was intolerable in a free society and could constitute a long leap toward the police state.*

AMERICANS WILL APPLAUD

"I am particularly concerned that we don't become hysterical," he went on, "and go too far in restricting the citizens of our Country from exercising their civil and constitutional rights.... I think that the enforcement of security and the enforcement of laws dealing with subversion ought to be handled in the American manner."

...which law and order [illegible] zealots. The peril-packed doctrine is nowadays being preached in words — and worse, practiced in action — that the law may be flouted to promote a good cause." But this is a suicidal fallacy.

Once the floodgates are opened to "justified" violence, the Country would be launched on a catastrophic course. Innumerable individuals and groups could then proclaim the justice of their own brands of violence, and the whole concept of legality — the only reliable foundation for the civil liberties Mr. Hoover champions — would begin to crumble. There simply is no room in our Country for lawlessness, whatever the alibi or the provocation.

So we salute J. Edgar Hoover for his memorable pronouncement before the Warren Commission. We salute him for holding fast to the rock-bottom principles expounded by Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln. His cautions against hysteria and totalitarian methods should have a sobering effect on our Country. Moreover, his clearheaded approach will heighten the moral authority of the FBI in carrying out its strictly limited but all-important functions.

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

We believe it is incumbent upon every newspaper, every radio and television station, every writer and speaker with access to an audience, to make Americans — especially the new generation growing up in a time of tensions and confused counsel — aware of Mr. Hoover's spirited defense of our living freedoms, his unswerving allegiance to due process, to law and order, to the foundation principles of American democracy.

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REC 142-109090-337

October 22, 1964

Ex-117

Mr. Reginald R. Clark
Post Office Box 271
Sparta, New Jersey 07871

Dear Mr. Clark:
R.R.

Your letter of October 18th, with enclosures, was received during Mr. Hoover's absence; however, you may be sure it will be brought to his attention upon his return.

I know he would want me to thank you for your very complimentary remarks concerning his administration of the FBI. Enclosed are copies of four recent newspaper articles which I trust will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

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Enclosures (4)
Article by Jerry O'Leary, The Evening Star, Washington, D. C., 10/2/64
Article by John Chamberlain, The Washington Post, 10/2/64
Article by Arthur Krock, The New York Times, 10/4/64
Article by A.N. Spanel, The Washington Post and Times Herald, 10/13/64

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

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19 Windy Bush Lane
P.O.Box 271
Sparta, New Jersey - 07871
October 18, 1964

Hon. John Edgar Hoover, Director
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

As a citizen interested in the welfare and security of our great Country, I feel I must write to you tonight to tell you how my family feels, and how so many of my friends feel about the wonderful job you are doing for Freedom and Liberty, and in our great battle against communism.

You are not only a symbol, but an inspiration for all of our citizens to pitch in and fight this menace, and we wish to commend you for your untiring efforts in our behalf.

In my profound belief in God, my Country, my family and my neighbors, it is difficult how the Warren Commission could give its report and completely by-pass, and many of us feel deliberately, the fact that Oswald, the communist killed our President Kennedy. But they did manage to find fault with the Justice Department.

As a Mason, I cannot understand how Chief Justice Warren and some other Justices keep rendering decisions in favor of the communists. This man, Warren, definitely appears to be anti-God, anti-American, pro-Red and has broken every Masonic oath in the book. Besides, to millions of us he is irreligious and a non-believer. I am writing to the highest Masonic bodies with a recommendation that this man be ex-communicated because of his betrayal of all Masonic oaths. And his stand of being anti-God. It is unfortunate as I understand it, he was at one time the Grand Master of Masons for the State of California.

I have individually fought communism ever since I came out of the U.S.Army(combat infantryman) in 1945. If there is anything I can ever do to help our Country, please have someone contact me. Incidentally, remember communism does not deserve a capital 'C', because it is a disease, and all diseases are spelled with small letters.

You are a man of God, and be assured that many millions of us are with you and you are in our prayers and meditations.

Respectfully your friend,

Reginald R. Clark

Reginald R. Clark

4 ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

Why I still Vote

Sel

It was Benjamin Franklin who declared, before the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787: " . . . God governs in the affairs of men and, if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable than an empire can rise without His aid?" So also, the survival of our American republic against the onslaughts upon it from the evil forces of communism and materialism and secular and militant atheism demands godly, religious, principled leaders who not only know the nature of the satanic enemy we face but who have also the courage of their convictions, the courage to speak and to act and to lead in accordance with their convictions. men of God for whom patriotism, love of country, is neither old fashioned nor incidental but rather a matter of pride and honor and especially in our day, a most pressing duty. Such a leader is SEN. GOLDWATER, exemplary citizen of God and country. With a sufficiency of leaders of his calibre, we can be assured that this nation, under God will emerge triumphant over all enemies, both foreign and domestic, who seek to bring about its ruin.

In World War II, I was a combat infantryman with millions of other men fighting for FREEDOM. fighting an enemy whose sole purpose was to peoples of Europe, Asia and the Pacific area. Fortu the residents of America, not a single bomb was this Country.

Today in the missile age, we have a much m enemy . . . communism. The Soviet dictator says to bury us. The communists are making progr soaping the Johnson administration with their underhanded, deceitful, two-faced, truth-twisted the present administration is lulled into a false security, believing in this state of idealistic drea the communists are not such bad guys after all, a all can live together in peaceful co-existence. No how can you live o peaceful co-existence when y is out to bury you? This is hogwash and you kno

The present administration faltered at the B and in the Cuban crisis in 1962—at the very mo victory was at hand— and thereby forfeited Cub

In YOUR heart YOU,

for GOLDWATER for President

domination, subjected our Nation to the peril of an armed enemy camp 90 miles from our shores, and opened the doors of this hemisphere to communist subversion.

The present administration has sent our youth into combat in Viet Nam, refusing to call it war, and demanding of our youth the risk of their lives without providing either adequate equipment or a goal of victory. Why doesn't President Johnson do something about the "don't win" war in Viet Nam? Is it because he doesn't want to offend the communists? The Johnson administration is weak . . . and the hesitation and indecision in Viet Nam is unpardonable. THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION HAS A WISHBONE INSTEAD OF A BACKBONE.

The Johnson administration continues to sell our FREEDOM and LIBERTY down the river . . . slowly, but surely, falling into the communist master plan, whose ultimate purpose is to take over our great country from within through subversion.

IF the American people permit the Johnson administration to return to power, FREEDOM, as we have known it in this Country, is doomed and individuals will be destined to lives of regulation, control, coercion, intimidation and subservience to a power elite who shall rule from Washington.

REMEMBER THIS: Forget political party lines. YOUR FREEDOM AND LIBERTY IS AT STAKE. This is no ordinary election.

After much thought, prayer and meditation, I can only vote the way my heart and conscience tells me, which I believe to be in the best interest of our Country and the FREEDOM of our people.

Only a strong leader, a man with courage of his convictions, can make a good President. To me, SEN. GOLDWATER is that man.

REGINALD R. CLARK,
Average Citizen, U.S.A.
(Sparta, New Jersey)

Paid for by Reginald R. Clark

oo, KNOW he's RIGHT

their eternal life?

The same is true concerning our [illegible]ical responsibilities. Our present governm[illegible] is far along in its first phase of our tota[illegible]armament. If this continues we will soon [illegible]t the mercy of a world government, a world church, and total enslavement to its will. What chance will our children then have to know and live the real Truth in Christ? We must use every means, every method and every ounce of wisdom in doing our part, each of us, in seeing that we remain a free people!

Do everything in your power to get copies of this message into the hands of your fellow church members, your neighbors and others. Let's use extreme means in warning our fellow Christians and our fellow citizens to rise to action while still there is time.

Send for a large supply of this bulletin. The title and message are most timely, and these pamphlets will be picked up and read wherever you leave them. Every citizen in America and Canada should have a copy! Do your part in seeing that they receive them.

Mail or distribute copies to friends, neighbors, relatives, church leaders, Sunday School teachers, ministers. Enclose them with your checks in payment of bills, etc.

It's awfully late—but we trust it's not yet too late. Take action NOW.

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an evangelical, Christian organization

The GREATEST EXTREMIST of all

Extremism is sin! That's what our enemies would have us believe. They want us to raise no voice and take no action while they go about with their final plans to bury us.

Those who work for the one-world government of the antichrist want us to quietly sit by while they take every liberty from us. We will soon be disarmed and at their mercy. We are told by the Apostle Peter to be vigilant, "because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walks about, seeking whom he may devour. Whom resist steadfast in the faith." The spiritual application is obvious here, but unless we are likewise vigilant in resisting the forces that would rob us of our national liberties we will soon not be permitted to freely propagate the message of our Savior Jesus Christ throughout the world. It is true that we should not fear to witness for our Lord even if the enemy ruled over us. However, that doesn't mean that we are to be passive and allow the enemy to take over.

There is no advantage in serving the Lord under a government where death is the price to be paid for an agressive witness for Christ. The Christians in Russia will tell you that this is true. It is from free America that the message of our Savior is today going to the ends of the earth. And unless we are willing to use extreme methods and measures to preserve our liberties we will find ourselves enslaved with the rest of the world. It need not happen here unless we continue passive in our resistance and allow it.

The need of the hour calls for vigilant action in the extreme! There is need for extreme action in prayer, in speaking to our fellow Americans in warning, in distributing the printed warning and in taking whatever other action is legitimate, Christ-like and effective.

The Greatest Extremist

The greatest extremist of all time was Jesus Christ. He had a work to do, and He knew what was necessary to accomplish it. He also knew what would be necessary in our lives to receive eternal life and to obtain the rich rewards available to us.

Just think of the extreme statement Christ made as recorded in John 14:6. He said, "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." He certainly wasn't using any moderation here when He stated that He was the only way a person could get to God the Father. He was dogmatic and extreme in making such a statement. However, He was simply telling the naked truth.

Part of the reason for our national and spiritual weakness today is that many so-called ministers of the gospel are so lukewarm and compromising in their contending for the faith, that they are actually giving hope to many who are lost. Such moderation in preaching is sin! One preacher told me he couldn't understand why I took exception to his message. He stated that he was preaching the gospel almost as strongly as it was written in the Bible. I told him that was the trouble. He was preaching it almost as strongly which meant that he was compromising by not going all the way.

Passive Attitude Denounced

Consider how extreme our Lord was in His regard for lukewarmness. In the Revelation, chapter 3, beginning with verse 15 He says to the Laodicean church, "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot; I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth. Because thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and knoweth not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked:

"I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich; and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with eyesalve, that thou mayest see."

God has a holy hatred for lukewarmness both in preaching and in living the Christian life. It's very evident here that God considers one who is living a lukewarm Christian life to be one whose love is really with the world, and is therefore "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked" spiritually. God is looking for those who are in love with Him in the extreme. Notice what He says about those who are moderate and lukewarm in their spiritual interest. He says He will spew them out. It is spiritual suicide to have an attitude of toleration toward compromise on the part of our ministers or on the part of our own selves in our living for the Lord.

Tolerance Here Means Death!

We are asked in this day of political strife to be tolerant of the Communists and the one-worlders. They ask this of us in spite of the fact that they are planning our death and destruction. There is no place for toleration when life and liberty are at stake. We are not tolerant with poison in our food or drinking water!

How tolerant does Christ ask us to be of sin? In Matthew 5:30 it is reported that Christ stated, "If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee; for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell." That's extremism! But extremism is often necessary when the issue is between life or death.

Nearsighted Failures

Our children are being taught in our schools so much about the welfare state, about their pensions for old age, etc., to the extent that this is one of their first interests when they start their first job in their early years. They are so set on making certain of security in this life that they have little or no initiative to get out and make a go at a business of their own.

Our Lord had something to say about working all your life for a pension, or to lay up a big enough pile so that you could live in comfort in your old age. Christ had an extreme statement to make concerning this. In the Gospel of Matthew, chapter 6, beginning with verse 19 He states, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal: For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." He goes into quite a discourse on this subject here and then He sums it up in verse 33 with the words, "But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

RECKLESS WISDOM

This is quite an extremist teaching. He is actually asking us to live recklessly for Him, giving that the gospel may go forth, giving to the poor, and living our lives in such a manner

not on earth.

Notice the wise conclusion He gives to this when He says, "For where your treasure is there will your heart be also." How true that is! Where is your heart interest? Be honest with yourself now.

Which is better, may we ask, to make full and adequate plans for every contingency of life, only to find at the judgment that the Lord has listed you among those who are rich and have need of nothing, but are blind and naked—or to take the greater thought for serving the Lord and giving toward the needs of the lost both near and far—giving to the extent that at the end of life you may even find yourself going through those last years in straitened circumstances. As a result you may not be able to live as you once did, or to even have all the pleasant things that you would like to have in the sunset years of life. But at the judgment you find you have wealth and position in Christ's kingdom far above anything you had ever hoped or imagined.

You say we're being extreme. Yes, our Lord was an extremist. And He still is an extremist today. And He is looking for extremist followers.

Peace And Plowshares Can Only Follow Victory

We hear so much about peaceful coexistence these days. But we are not expected to live peacefully in coexistence with enemies whose purpose is to enslave and destroy us! Christ also had something to say about this. The modernist preacher in his smooth preaching speaks about Christ as the Prince of Peace. He surely is the Prince of Peace in one sense. But He also came to bring a sword which He has asked us to use in an offensive warfare for Him. Little is said about this by the modernists.

Called For Battle

In Matthew 10:34-37 Christ states, "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword. For I am come to set a man at variance with his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law. And a man's foes shall be they of his own household."

These are words of an extremist. He further states following this, "He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me: and he that loveth son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me." Christ expects us to be so extremely for Him that there will be a sharp

believer. Again He is showing that He has no use for lukewarmness. He is asking that our love for Him be extreme and true no matter what the cost.

He followed this extreme position even toward His own mother. He knew there would be those in the future who would worship her and consider her to be above all other beings on earth. He stated to a large crowd that whoever did the will of God the Father was on an equal with His mother. Undoubtedly He loved Mary as much as any of us love our own mothers. But His concern to please the Father was of greater concern than His love for Mary. The truth He brought here needed to be brought out even if Mary should have resented it.

Fearless

He was likewise an extremist in His fearlessness of the modern religious leaders of His day. In Matthew chapter 23 we read that He called those modernists hypocrites, blind guides, fools, snakes, and a generation of snakes. He hated the evil of their lives and of their teaching and He didn't pull any punches.

There are a few preachers today who are fearless in their denunciation of the modernist, and of the lukewarm and fearful, weak representation of Christ on the part of those who should be bold even in the face of the richest man in the congregation. There is death in the message of the modernist preacher. His message needs to be denounced and uncovered that both young and old may take heed to the true way.

Likewise let me say to my fellow ministers who believe in the fundamentals of the faith that it is not always what you preach that is harmful but it is what you are leaving unsaid and unemphasized which is wrong. Unless we declare all the counsel of God we deny the faith. To preach to please any person or any group of persons, even if that group constitutes the whole denomination, is sin! There is only one to whom we are responsible, and that is our Lord. It is He before whom we will stand in judgment.

Extremist In Realities

Christ prophesied destruction and war for the days of the end of the age. His apostles under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit did likewise. The modernists' preaching and work toward world peace is a sad affair. The preaching of judgment and war is considered extremism. Yes, our Lord was an extremist. He was a realist. He stated that He came to this world to

Him to bring. He did not come to give us a message to our liking. Therefore, we His followers are commanded to go with the message of truth and not a message of wishful thinking which has no grounds in God's Book.

Notice the fact that Christ claimed that He came from the Father. He claimed that He pre-existed before His birth on earth. He thereby verified the account that He was born of a virgin. The modernist claims that Christ was a man like any of us, with a human father. They do not believe in the virgin birth, claiming that it is a scientific impossibility. How little faith they have in the Almighty God!

Yes, Christ was an extremist, claiming things concerning Himself which the natural man cannot receive.

Of Himself He also said, "I am the Bread of Life." Also He said, "I am the Light Of The World." And also, "I am the Good Shepherd."

Maybe the most extreme statement Christ made was to the man Nicodemus who came to Him one night. In John chapter 3 we read that this man wanted to know about heaven, and Jesus told him, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." Christ was the instigator of the extremist teaching that unless a person becomes a new person in Him they will not see the kingdom of God, and their end will be to be judged by God for their sinful lives.

Jesus expects His followers to follow Him in the same extreme beliefs and actions.

Inspired Extremism In Others

Notice the extremism of the apostles Peter and John. They were arrested for preaching about Christ after He had been resurrected from the dead and had ascended to heaven. They were warned not to preach that message again. However, here is the record of how they reacted. It is recorded in Acts 4:19 and 20, "But Peter and John answered and said unto them, Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye. For we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard."

Yes, they were compelled to speak the things which they had seen and heard. They had been commanded by Christ to do so. They had sold out their lives and all that they were or hoped to be to their Lord and to the propagation of His life-giving message. They were extremists, not fearful of prison or death. And some of us fear lest we should not receive the smiles of all. Christ said, "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you." All men will not speak well of us if we preach the truth of Christ without com-

will rebel.

Take note of another great of the faith, the Apostle Philip. He was preaching in Samaria and was in the middle of a great revival when God told him to go down into the desert. He obeyed, leaving the great successes of a great revival. There on the desert he ministered to one man, the Ethiopian eunuch. The one person here and there whom the Lord sends our way is just as important an assignment as the multitude. Philip was an extremist in doing the seemingly unprofitable thing, but doing it in obedience to the Lord.

Then there was Stephen, the first martyr of the church. Read in the Book of Acts the extremist message of truth and conviction which caused the mob to stone him.

So much could be said about the Apostle Paul. Suffice it to say that wherever Paul went there was either a revival or a riot! He was such an extremist preacher, preaching the truth without favor or fear that he is considered possibly most like his Master.

WHAT IS YOUR STAND?

Where does all this leave us today? You say you are not a preacher. You're just a Christian layman. You have just as much responsibility to make sure that the truth of the old Book is being preached as anyone else. Timothy warned of our time. He said in II Timothy 4:3-4, "For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears; and they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables." Are you one who encourages your pastor to preach the truth in all of its fulness and severity? Or are you one who frowns and lets the pastor know in various ways that you disapprove such preaching. If you are one of the latter you are one of those spoken of here who is endeavoring to heap to yourself the kind of preacher and teaching that will satisfy you and not disturb you in the enjoyment of your selfishness and sin!

THIS YOU CAN DO!

As a layman you are responsible to make your voice heard and to make sure that you maintain in your church a minister who will preach the message God gives him, from the Word.

If we will not tolerate poison in the food we feed our children, how can we ever think to tolerate poison in the teaching they are receiving, especially with that which has to do with

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ELI

FOUND

Baltimore County, Maryland

CHIEF INSP. KARL E. ZINKHAN
Western Division

POLICE BUREAU
HEADQUARTERS: TOWSON 4, MD.
VALLEY 3-2626.

ROBERT J. LALLY
Chief of Police

CHIEF INSP. ELLISON W. ENGER
Eastern Division

October 9, 1964

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During the past two weeks I have read a variety of excerpts of the Warren Commission Report, and although I have not had the opportunity as yet to read the full report, nevertheless the portions that I have read, brings my blood to the boiling point. I am referring to the portion of the report that is critical of the Bureau. To permit this document to go down in history in its present form would be the worst miscarriage of justice that I have ever witnessed, and it compels me to make known my views to you for whatever small consolation it may bring to you personally and the Bureau.

This report is symptomatic of our times where the Supreme Court, including its Chief Justice, as well as many other unrealistic leaders of our country strive to make law enforcement the whipping boys for all the ills of our present day society.

To imply that a lack of liason on the part of the Bureau was even remotely to blame for the lack of security surrounding the assasination of the President is almost as absurd and unrealistic as some of the decisions of Earl Warren's Supreme Court. I forone can testify to the fact that the Bureau leaned over backwards to immediately notify the Secret Service whenever any shred of evidence was received indicating a potential threat to the President. I can personally recall referring such data to the Secret Service in the middle of the night, rather than waiting until the next business day to disseminate this information. This was done, of course, at your insistence, and rightly so, that any such information affecting the safety of the President be disseminated to the Secret Service by the fastest possible means.

If there was any breakdown in liason between the Bureau and Secret Service, it most assuredly was on the part of Secret Service, who

October 9, 1964

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

had the prime responsibility and not on the part of the Bureau. During my career with the Bureau, our various Presidents over the span of years frequently visited the areas to which I was assigned. In this span of time of over twenty-six years, I cannot recall one instance where Secret Service contacted the F. B. I. to notify or consult with us regarding the visit of the President. Let me recite a recent incident, in confidence, which leads me to believe the lethargy on the part of Secret Service still exists. This week I noticed in the local press that President Johnson was due to visit Baltimore County on October 22nd. I assumed they would contact me for assistance from my Department, since the President's visit was only two weeks distant. After several days of waiting and no word from Secret Service, I took it upon myself to initiate liason with Secret Service and called their Agent in Charge to offer our assistance. While I was glad to offer our help, I do think it was their responsibility to initiate liason rather than mine.

Last week I attended the Convention in New York City of the Society of Former Special Agents of the F. B. I. Everyone in attendance were incensed at the Warren Commission's criticism of the Bureau, and were especially upset over the article in Life Magazine and other news media. I am sure you would be impressed with all of the expressions of loyalty to you and the Bureau that were made in an effort to combat this unjustified and undeserved criticism.

Later this month, I am scheduled to attend the IACP Convention in Louisville. At this convention, I intend to support and encourage an official resolution to counteract this gross miscarriage of justice.

I also make many public appearances before organizations throughout Baltimore County with a population of over a half million people. You can rest assured that at each of these talks I will welcome the opportunity to defend the Bureau on this issue.

You certainly must be deeply hurt over this turn of events, but please believe me when I say that I personally, along with hundreds of other former agents of the Bureau, will do everything in our power to guarantee that the annals of history will record that your forty years of selfless and dedicated service to our country were not in vain.

Hoping to see you at the National Academy graduation this month.

With warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Lally

RJL:b

Robert J. Lally

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. 339

PAGE NO. 1-5

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

21

CIA

REFERRAL

...NTS DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
...AL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel Commission
The President's Que, N. W.
200 Maryland Ave
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your [illegible] on May 28, 1964, that he be furnished a copy of the enclosed photograph which was displayed to Mrs. Marguerite C[illegible] Lee Harvey Oswald on November 23, 1963, by Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum.

Enclosed are two copies of the exact photograph, same size and same [illegible] which was displayed to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by Special Agent Odum on November 23, 1963. The original of this photograph, maintained in the files of this Bureau, contains on the back side the initials of Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum and is the only photograph that was exhibited to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by Special Agent Odum.

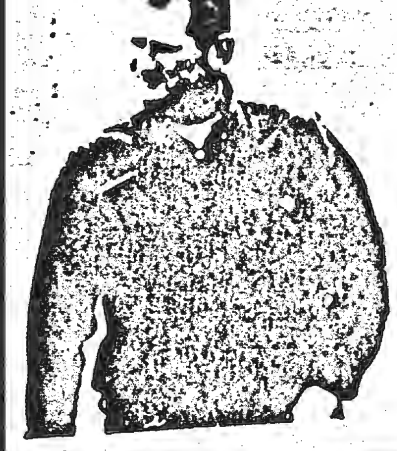
Also enclosed for the Commission are two copies of an enlargement of the aforementioned photograph.

Sincerely yours,

[signature]

Enclosures (4)

Enclosure to Serial 4032 - 4023
Filed 105-82555



Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 5640
Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

October 8, 1964

Editor
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, New York 10036

Dear Sir:

The testimony of Mr. Hoover before the Warren Commission as printed in The New York Times of October 3, 1964, is an important supplement to the Commission's report.

The excellent work performed by the Commission has highlighted the need to expend greater energy and resources to the protection of the President. Many steps can, and will be taken to improve the security which properly should surround the physical presence of the President and other high officials. This is all to the good.

But, as Mr. Hoover has correctly pointed out, in a free society the physical protection of the Chief of State is not the sole or necessarily the most important value. If the prospect of a President's visit to a community is the signal for several thousand house arrests, it would be a disasterous blow to civil liberties. It would be a supreme irony if the protection of President Johnson, who has done so much to enhance civil liberties in this country during his presidency, should be the occasion for an unprecedented loss of civil liberties by large numbers of citizens.

It is especially encouraging that this problem has been highlighted by Mr. Hoover. As the nation's chief constable he might be forgiven if, in his zeal to carry out the functions of police protection, he had been silent on the conflict between physical security provided by the state and the restraints which the constitution places on state action against the individual. That he should be the first to speak out in the defense of individual libertion says much to his credit and to the credit of the system he is charged with administering.

OCT 27 1964

Very truly yours,

INTERNATIONAL LATEX CORPORATION
BENDER BUILDING
1120 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

M. Lichtenstein
International Latex Corp.
1585 Broadway
New York, New York 10036

340

62 109090

October 16, 1964

REC-64

EX-102

Mr. M. Lichtenstein
International Latex Corporation
1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lichtenstein:

Assistant Director DeLoach has brought to my attention a copy of your letter dated October 8th to the Editor of "The New York Times" and I want to take this means to thank you for your very complimentary remarks.

It certainly was thoughtful of you to do this and I appreciate your support of views which I have expressed publicly. My associates and I trust our future endeavors will continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Lichtenstein is not identifiable in Bufiles.

PDW:eje (3)

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MAILED 25
OCT 16 1964
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

NOV 3 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

DATE: 10/20/64

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (80-100)

SUBJECT: THE WARREN REPORT

Transmitted herewith is a page appearing in the 10/12/64 issue of the "Orlando Sentinel," containing letters to the Editor, all of which are favorable to Director HOOVER. The names of the persons signing the letters have been checked through Tampa indices and nothing identifiable with them located.

2 Bureau (enc.-1)
2 Tampa (1 - 62-568)
JFS:KH
(4)

REC-64

EX-102

5 OCT 21 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

CRIME RESEARCH

7 NOV 3 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hoover Cartoon Said Insulting

Editor: Your choice of the cartoon insulting and degrading a man such as J. Edgar Hoover who has spent more than half his life protecting the national security of this country and its laws is to be deplored.

All Americans owe Mr. Hoover a debt of thanks for inspiring an organization free from political pressures, bribery, scandal, and infiltration by enemy agents, to which many of our federal agencies have been subjected in the past.

The letters F. B. I. also stand for its motto—"Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity" — and thanks to Mr. Hoover's inspiring leadership, it has never failed to live up to it.

MRS. REGINA M. PAULES

Rockledge

Editor: Your cartoon about J. Edgar Hoover was the lowest of the low!

The Democrats are doing to Hoover, a dedicated American what they did to MacArthur.

In fact we can blame the whole Russian buildup on the Democratic party — starting with Roosevelt.

CARRIE WILSON

Winter Park

Editor: What a nasty cartoon on your editorial page about Hoover. I'm disappointed The Sentinel would stoop to reprint this Washington Post cartoon. Ugh!

M. J. LINDSAY

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 Orlando Sentinel - Orlando, Florida

Date 10/12/64

Edition:

Author:

Editor Robert J. Howard

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Tampa

☐ Being Investigated

62 [illegible]

34

F

ENCLOSURE

REC 5 62-109060-342

October 23, 1964

EX-103

Mrs. Walter McGarry
508 Tulip Lane-Pelican Cove
Vero Beach, Florida

Dear Mrs. McGarry:

I received your letter of October 17th, with enclosures, and want to thank you for your expression of confidence in me and for your support of this Bureau. You may be assured we will do everything within our power to discharge our responsibilities with the highest degree of dispatch, thoroughness and objectivity.

In connection with this, I am enclosing copies of articles by John Chamberlain and Jerry O'Leary which I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
John Chamberlain's column, The Washington Post, 10-2-64
Jerry O'Leary's column, The Evening Star, 10-2-64

NOTE: Mrs. McGarry is not identifiable in Bufiles. Her reference to her employment with the Philadelphia Office in 1932 apparently means when she was single. As a result, no information is available to substantiate her employment in absence of her maiden name.

DTP:rsp (3)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 25
OCT 23 1964
COMM-FBI

79 OCT 30 1964

79 NOV 5 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mrs. Walter McGarry
508 Tulip Lane - Pelican Cove
Vero Beach, Florida

October 17, 1964.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Like millions of other Americans, I have been seething over the dishonest and unjust accusations of inefficiency directed at our magnificent FBI, in connection with the Kennedy assassination and now the current Jenkins matter.

You probably feel, with your unassailably perfect record, that it is beneath your dignity to take public notice of these petty, cheap liars who are trying desperately to cover up their own inefficiencies and corruption.

It is an outrage that they should dare to try to make you The Whipping Boy and in consideration for the millions of your fellow Americans who revere and literally adore you, won't you do something to put a stop to this???

If you decide to make a public statement of facts, they wouldn't dare to do a thing. It might make a great deal of difference in the future of our country.

Someone - sometime - has to stop this brazen attempt at lying and misleading the American public and no one is in a stronger position to do it than you.

Respectfully,

Gladys I. McGarry
(MRS. WALTER McGARRY)

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

I worked for your Philadelphia Office in 1932 under your Mr. R. G. Harvey so I know - better than average - just how superb you are.

2 ENCLOSURE

No one of intelligence will accept the Warren report until you confirm it which few expect you could. In justice to history, people hope you will decide to clarify it - with the actual facts.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EX-PROG

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109060-99 OCT 19 1964

REC 5

OCT 19 1964

CORRESPONDENCE SECTION

OCT 29 1964

Ack 10-22-64
DTP:mp

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

FBI Criticism Unwarranted

I have news that is interesting, healthy, and infuriating. Three members of the Warren Commission apparently raged, behind closed doors, against the projected criticisms of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. But Earl Warren was adamant, and the criticisms were therefore registered.

WARREN

The official Commission report said that the FBI "took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination. A more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

The three gentlemen who were healthy enough to dissent were Reps. Gerald Ford and Hale Boggs, and Sen. Richard Russell. They made the point that it was unfair to criticize the FBI without suggesting what, of a concrete nature, the agency could have done, and without weighing the meaning the kind of preventive activity Justice Warren seemed to be recommending on the rights of the individual citizen.

It is all very well grandly to suggest that the FBI should pick up more suspects, or turn the names of those suspects over to the Secret Service to be picked up. Any implementation of such a program would, however, end the FBI up defending its behavior before — guess who? Earl Warren himself, who — and this is what is infuriating about Warren's criticism of the FBI — has during the past years done everything within his power to undermine (a) anti-subversive legislation (for instance, of the kind that might have put the spotlight on Oswald), and (b) criminal-apprehension techniques (there was the famous Mallory case, for instance, where a rapist-murderer was released because he hadn't been arraigned soon enough, who went on to rape again).

The task of sequestering anyone who might conceivably assassinate a president of the United States is overwhelming, and it must dismay J. Edgar Hoover to be castigated for failing to do an impossible job largely by the same group of people who make it difficult for him to do a possible job — and who are always on the alert against any enhancement of the FBI's powers.

It is especially curious that the testimony of Hoover to the Warren Commission was not published. Why, one wonders? Because it would have defanged Warren's criticisms?

What, actually, is the Chief Justice recommending? The FBI has estimated that in some areas of the country there are as many as 5,000 persons who are as likely to assassinate a president as Lee Harvey Oswald was, judging only from his previous record. They are Communists, subversives, ultras of every variety, neo-fascists, men and women who are emotionally unstable or demonstrably irrational in their behavior.

Is it seriously proposed that, let us say every time the President comes to New York, 5,000 people be picked up and tucked away somewhere until the President is so gracious as to leave town? The proposal is preposterous and, one would think, utterly unenforceable for so long as we decline to repeal the Bill of Rights.

Clearly the principal responsibility rests on the President himself. It is not fair for him to impose upon the Secret Service or the FBI an undischargeable burden.

It is in the great tradition of leadership to wave away the bodyguards and mingle with the people, and one's republican blood stirs at the sight of it. Charles de Gaulle entered Notre Dame Cathedral on the day that Paris was liberated and walked majestically up the great aisle even as snipers fired bullets all around him from the choirloft.

He got away with it, but the whole point about personal heroism is that sometimes you DON'T get away with it (otherwise it wouldn't be called heroism), and when you don't get away with it, it is hardly fair to blame the FBI. It was John Kennedy himself who rejected the protective bubble on Nov. 22, and the Secret Service had no power to overrule him.

One would like to think that a President could mingle among his own people with impunity. But we are a free society, free even to the point that men and women who think disorderly and abusive thoughts are nevertheless unmolested until and unless they act overtly, or are known to be afraid to act.

A committee of eminent people should solicit from all presidential candidates the pledge that they will, if elected, submit to elementary precautions against stray wildmen with 20-dollar rifles and telescopic sights. It is better to ask one man to restrain his impulse to mingle with the crowds, than to ask the FBI to deprive of their freedom every man and woman whose unorthodoxy conceivably explode into an act of regicide.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-342

October 28, 1964

REC-8

62-109090-343

EX-103

Mr. Tim Laney
139 Lee Run Road
Poland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Laney:

Your letter was received on October 26th.

With regard to your inquiry, I would like to point out that the results of our investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy have been forwarded to the President's Commission and it is not possible for me, as a matter of policy, to comment further regarding this investigation. I know you will understand my inability to be of aid.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
OCT 28 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

OCT 26 9 36 AM '64
FBI
RECORDS READING ROOM

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79 OCT 30 1964

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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(October 26, 1964)

Dear Sir:

I am a senior at Poland High School. I have heard some rumor-type stories concerning the Warren Report. I wonder If you could make a definate statement to me about the affiliation that Lee Harvey Oswald had with the communistic party. To the best of your knowledge, did the communistic party have anything to do with the assination of Kenedy or the part that Oswald played in the assination. I would truely appreciate this.

Thank you very much,

Tim Laney
139 Lee Run Road
Poland, Ohio

REC 5

62 [illegible] - 343

COPY:skw

21 OCT 28 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DEAR SIR:

I AM A SENIOR AT POLAND HIGH SCHOOL. I HAVE HEARD SOME RUMOUR-TYPE STORIES CONCERNING THE WARREN REPORT. I WONDER IF YOU COULD MAKE A DEFINATE STATEMENT TO ME ABOUT THE AFFILIATION THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD WITH THE COMMUNISTIC PARTY. TO THE BEST OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE, did the COMMUNISTIC PARTY HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE ASSINATION OF KENEDY OR THE part THAT OSWALD PLAYED IN THE ASSINATION. I WOULD TRUELY APPRECIATE THIS.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH,

TIM LANEY
139 LEE RUN ROAD
POLAND, OHIO

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

1357 Hardin Drive
El Cajon, California 92020
October 22, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Warren Commission

Honorable Mr. Hoover:

You may recall my letter to you a few days after the assassination of President Kennedy in which I pleaded with you to leave no stone unturned in getting at the bottom of such an act, and to spare no one involved even in high positions.

There were two reasons why only the FBI should have made the investigation. First, because it is the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and secondly, because the assassination was a Federal matter of the highest magnitude.

Who told the public at the beginning that the real truth of President Kennedy's assassination would not be revealed in this generation because of security measures? How could the truth of a President's assassination threaten our security when we were not officially at war? Who was hiding what? That statement was undoubtedly Johnson's, hoping it would satisfy the public and curb their doubts and suspicions. But, as more and more people voiced dissatisfaction Mr. Johnson thought a dishonest report by Warren would solve his problem. Was that Warren Report 100 percent honest?

Lyndon B Johnson D.C. Texas

Mr. Hoover, I've read articles that insinuate that Earl Warren is a Communist. Records have proven he favors the Communists in trials. Is it the truth since he never bothers to deny the accusations? I've also read articles for his impeachment. Why then, would President Johnson pick a man disliked and mistrusted by many to head the investigation, if it was not a means to a needed end? Earl Warren is a judge, and NOT an investigator!

D.C. Calif.

The Warren Report did nothing to eliminate my suspicions. It only convinces me more than ever that it was one more effort to try to fool the people, and another attempt to cover the guilt of overly-ambitious men in high offices. Not only is this my opinion. It is the opinion of thousands of Americans, and people of othe countries. The voting public MUST know the truth before the elections, don't you think?

I felt this way even before I read that President Johnson appointed Justice Earl Warren to head the investigation only three days after the Communists had suggested Warren in their newspaper The Daily Worker.

344

REC 5

EX-103

OCT 28 1964

OCT 23 3 15 PM '64

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

At present I am reading "A Texan Looks at Lyndon." If it was written by a man of integrity, then Lyndon Johnson is not a fit man to be the President of our United States of America, now or in the future.

The book "None Dare Call It Treason" reveals that many government positions are held, or have been held, by Communists. Why is this permitted when we spend billions yearly supposedly to eliminate Communism from the world? Can't the FBI throw known Communists out of our government?

Mr. Hoover, I am really concerned. We are slowly, but surely being handed to the Communists by greedy, vote-getting politicians that will blackmail, kill, or stop at nothing to get where they want to go, or to make a fast million.

Today on the TV news a high official, of a state offering Goldwater support, did not appear or make comment because he doesn't know how the election will go and he is afraid of the consequences if he openly supports Goldwater and Johnson wins. Isn't that fear a type of blackmail? Isn't it curtailing freedom and freedom of speach? Haven't many people already paid with their lives, or money when they crossed Johnson and his Wheeler-Dealer cronies? I understand many businesses feel they have to support Johnson publically or their companys will suffer through Johnson's revenge. That too, is blackmail. But, thank God those business men DO NOT have to vote for him at the poles.

What, Mr. Hoover, can we citizens as individual do, I mean the citizens that care enough about their country and its future?

Yours very truly,

Maudella Peterson

Maudella Peterson

October 27, 1964

REC 5 62-109090-344

EX-103

Mrs. Maudella Peterson
1357 Hardin Drive
El Cajon, California 92020

Dear Mrs. Peterson:

Your letter of October 22, 1964, was received in Mr. Hoover's absence. You may be certain your communication will be brought to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

OCT 27 1964
COMM-FBI

OCT 27 3 10 PM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

NOTE: Bufiles reflect an outgoing communication to the correspondent on 11-29-63. She was addressed as Mrs. per previous correspondence in July, 1962. No derogatory information was contained in the files concerning this individual. An in-absence is being sent in this instance due to the fact that many of her statements concerning Earl Warren are extremely inflammatory. She obviously distrusts the President of the U.S., openly accusing him of blackmail and any statement made to this individual would compromise our consistent policy of nonpartisanship. In spite of the fact that she concludes her letter by asking what can citizens do, the rest of the letter contains so many questions concerning the Johnson Administration that even a files confidential and no evaluation statement would be insufficient to this correspondent.

WAM:deh (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 30 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

70 JAN 2 1965

RAYMOND S. RICHMOND
Institutional Financing
Public Relations
775 POST STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 9, CALIFORNIA

October 23, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Last night I was shocked to hear on a late night radio program from an Oakland, California, station that among the many expressions of sympathy received by Walter Jenkins and his family was one from you. This is hard to credit.

As I understand it, President Johnson has asked you to make a full and complete investigation of the dark and shady chapters in the life of Mr. Johnson's close political and business associate. Can you make an investigation with complete objectivity if you are among those who sympathize with Jenkins and his family to the extent that you write a consoling letter?

The public at large expects you to reveal every aspect of this sordid mess. It will not be content with a mere private report to the President, himself. Having a man of Jenkins character privy to the top secrets of this nation is not a trivial matter.

If you will consult your files you will find therein friendly and commendatory letters from me. I have been a staunch supporter over the years of J. Edgar Hoover. I have defended you from public platforms and in hundreds of private conversations. I must confess my zeal on your behalf has been dampened somewhat of late. Several things have brought about this feeling on my part.

1. No amount of verbiage in the Warren Report can conceal the fact that the F.B.I., which is supposed to keep a close watch on the movements of all dangerous communists in this country, did not have Oswald under close surveillance while President Kennedy was in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. A man of the Oswald background well-known to your Bureau, should not have permitted him to be at large during

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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62-109060-34
27 OCT 28 1964

REC 8 107

OUT 29 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

No Acknowledgment Necessary

Per CSD 11/4

9 NOV 5 1964

a presidential visit to the community in which he was located.

I wont go into the so-called lack of ~~connection~~ communication between your official body and the Secret Service. Secret Service is not chargeable, as I understand it, with tracking down and keeping a wary eye on dangerous communists. That has been your job.

2. The F.B.I. seems to be becoming increasingly arrogant in its contacts with good Americans. Witness the intrusion of two of your men on Barry Goldwater at 6:00 a.m. recently. Witness further that some of your men awakened American newspaper men for questioning in the middle of the night. Over the years your organization has been our chief bulwark in thwarting the communist conspiracy within our borders. I know your Department has many duties and the public most appreciates the work it has done in the field of tracking down and exposing communist conspirators. When your agents undertake to heckle and annoy private American citizens of unimpeachable standing, it is trespassing the bounds of good judgment.

It is hoped that you and the F.B.I. come back on the right track. As before stated, the public at large expects a complete report on the Jenkins mess. The public justifiably feels you should work for it and not as a private agent for Lyndon B. Johnson or any other single Federal official.

In this connection one wonders why an F.B.I. report on Jenkins' 1959 offense was not placed before President Johnson.

If you should want the name of the radio station that carried the report that you had written a letter of sympathy to Jenkins or his family, I will be glad to dig it up for you.

Sincerely,

Raymond S. Richmond

RSR:a

Raymond S. Richmond

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 9-30-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT
CRITICISM OF FBI

Last evening SAs John W. O'Beirne and James R. Healy of this Division attended a testimonial dinner at the Mayflower Hotel for Reverend James A. Martin, S. J., who built and directed for the past six years Loyola Retreat House at Faulkner, Maryland. This is the retreat house attended annually by many FBI employees. Father Martin has been reassigned to the Jesuit Retreat House at Manresa on the Severn.

When greeting the Agents and knowing of their FBI affiliation, Father Martin stated he has been "burning mad for two days" over the unfair criticism of the FBI in the Warren Report and was going to write the Director a letter of support. Father Martin, who is acquainted with many FBI employees, has been a strong booster of the Bureau and has frequently during the retreats praised the Director's leadership.

During a later conversation, Monsignor John K. Cartwright of St. Matthew's Cathedral, who represented Washington Archbishop O'Boyle at the dinner, commented to O'Beirne and Healy that Mr. Warren had given a clean bill of health to Khruschev and had taken several knocks at the FBI.

It was obvious that these knowledgeable churchmen, both in responsible positions of influence, felt strongly about the underhanded attack on the Bureau and are not reluctant to speak out in our defense.

While hostile elements, ill-informed quarters and fair-weather friends will undoubtedly continue to hurl criticism at the Bureau's good name, it is encouraging to see this clear indication that the Bureau's real friends are not going to be fooled by the faulty conclusions set out in the report.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - M. A. Jones

JRH:rs (4)

COPIES DESTROYED
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FBI ANNEX
OCT 26 1964

OCT 30 1964

REC-19 62-109070-

6 OCT 29 1964

PEPS PROCESSING UNIT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

October 15, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In answer to your letter of September 23, 1964, and your inquiry therein concerning the appropriate authority to receive information as to the results of any investigations that you may make, or have made, after September 24, 1964, relating to the assassination of President Kennedy, I have been instructed to advise you that these matters should be handled, insofar as the Commission is concerned, the same as any other investigation involving law enforcement.

The Commission was advised that its responsibilities, except as to closing out its operations and the publication of its hearings and exhibits, were terminated as of the delivery of its Report to the President on September 24, 1964.

The Commission greatly appreciates all that you and the Bureau have done in assisting its work.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Let to AAG Miller 11/4/64
Memo Liebeler & Belin to J. Lee Rankin 11/3/64 RDR:RCL:pmb

REC-46 109090-347

30 OCT 19 1964

66 NOV 12 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 10-28-64

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

The Commission by letter dated 10-14-64, furnished a copy of an article which might "be of interest" to us entitled "The Other Witnesses" which appeared in the 10-12-64, issue of "The Newleader" a liberal anticommunist magazine. The authors of this article, George and Patricia Nash, are a husband and wife research team at Columbia University in New York and allegedly wrote the article attached after an "intensive two weeks' study" in Dallas. The Bureau initiated inquiries on this article prior to receipt of the Commission's letter. No pertinent information identifiable with the Nashes could be located in Bureau files.

The theme of the article is the Commission's report is "less than complete" and they endeavor to show with particular reference to the Officer J. D. Tippit murder that some witnesses having "pertinent" information were not called by the Commission to testify. It is pointed out we had no jurisdiction to investigate the Tippit murder which was strictly a local Dallas matter. We only entered the case to handle specific requests of the Commission.

The alleged witnesses highlighted in the article are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wright who reside near where Tippit was killed and a female (allegedly interviewed by us) Acquilla Clemmons whom Dallas has been unable to discreetly identify.

The Wrights allegedly furnished information to the Nashes which was different from data developed by the Commission The article relates that the Wrights did not look on the scene of the murder until after the shots that killed Tippit had been fired. Therefore, their observations are not contemporaneous with the crime itself. The Nashes in referring to Acquilla Clemmons admittedly state "her version of the slaying was rather vague, and she may have based her story on second-hand accounts of others at the scene."

Enclosure

RDR:las
(8)

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112 REC-46

54 OCT 16 1966

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ENCLOSURE

68 NOV 4 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

The Nashes either intentionally or by oversight failed to make any reference to the numerous items of evidenc and witnesses who made it possible for the Commission to positively conclude that Oswald killed Tippit.

OBSERVATIONS

Over thirteen witnesses testified before the Commiss concerning the Tippit murder. The evidence developed while circumstantial would still make it possible for any prudent jury to return a guilty verdict against Oswald, regardless of the alleged statements of the Wrights and Clemmons. The Wright and Clemmons have yet to come forth to volunteer any informatio concerning this matter, and it is not felt we should interview them or inject ourselves into a strictly local murder case wherein our participation was limited to specific requests by the Commission. Further, the information furnished by the Wrights is not subject to verification and would only lend undue credence to the Nashes' article which when compared with the over-all findings of the Commission concerning the Tippit murder is filled with inaccurate information.

RECOMMENDATION

That no further action be taken in this matter.

OCT. 12, 1964-35¢

THE NEW LEADER

OF NEWS AND OPINION... 41ST YEAR OF PUBLICATION

BRODSKY IN ARKHANGELSK
AN EDITORIAL

THE WARREN REPORT—TWO ARTICLES
KARL E. MEYER GEORGE AND PATRICIA NASH

EUGENE O'NEILL: A TOUCH OF THE ADOLESCENT
ERIC BENTLEY

ENC

The Other Witnesses

By George and Patricia Nash

THE WARREN Commission Report already has won the respect of almost all who have read it, and deservedly so. It is a clearly written, remarkably comprehensive document that is cautious in reaching conclusions. It dispels rumors, wrecks theories, dismisses items of "evidence" used to convict Lee Harvey Oswald in the public mind, and draws some order from the confusion surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy over these past 10 months.

In the process, it also takes the trouble to dispense justice where injustices have been done. The Dallas police, for example, had issued an extremely damaging story about Joe Molina, for 17 years credit manager at the Texas School Book Depository, as a "possible Number 2 man" in the murder. Their suspicions had been aroused by the fact that Molina belonged to a veterans' organization called the American GI Forum, which the Dallas police alone considered subversive, and the publicity cost him his job. The Commission delves into the details of Molina's case and clears him.

But what of the future historians or political scientists attempting to reconstruct the events of last November 22? Will they find all the pertinent facts in the voluminous Report? In the light of an intensive two-week investigation that we conducted ourselves in Dallas, we would have to answer: No. Particularly where the slaying of Patrolman J. D. Tippit and the events at the Depository are concerned, the Report is less than complete.

The most convincing aspect of the case against Oswald involves the testimony of three witnesses to the Tippit shooting at 10th Street and Patton Avenue, in Oak Cliff. Here the evidence is not merely circumstantial, as with the assassination. The Commission quotes extensively the accounts given by three persons who were near the scene of the crime: William Scoggins, Domingo Benavides and Mrs. Helen Louise Markham.

Taxi-driver Scoggins—eating lunch in his parked taxi—noticed a man and the approaching police car, heard shots, saw Tippit fall, then saw the man run south on Patton. At the moment of the actual shooting his view was partially obstructed by shrubbery, and he did not emerge from the cab until he heard the firing. The next day he picked Oswald out of a lineup, not as the killer but simply as the man he had seen running past him.

Domingo Benavides was driving a pickup truck west on 10th Street. As he crossed the intersection a block east of 10th and Patton, he saw a policeman standing by the left door of the patrol car and a

man standing on the car's right side. He then heard three shots, saw the policeman fall. He waited in the truck until the gunman ran to the corner, and saw him empty the shells into some bushes. "It was Benavides, using Tippit's car radio, who first reported the killing of Patrolman Tippit at about 1:16 P.M.," the Report declares, although the ambulance records show a different source of the shooting report. The Report goes on to note that Benavides told police "he did not think that he could identify the man who fired the shots."

Mrs. Markham gave the only detailed account of what occurred between the gunman and Tippit from the moment the patrolman stopped on 10th Street. According to the Report: "Her description and that of other eyewitnesses led to the police broadcast at 1:22 P.M. describing [Tippit's] slayer as 'about 30, 5'8", black hair, slender.'" But Mrs. Markham also told attorney Mark Lane that the gunman was "short, a little on the heavy side," with "somewhat bushy" hair. In testifying before the Commission, she first denied that she had ever said this and changed her story only when confronted with a tape recording of the conversation. The Commission observes that "in her various statements and in her testimony, Mrs. Markham was uncertain and inconsistent in her recollection of the exact time of the slaying." Nevertheless, the Report declares: "Addressing itself solely to the probative value of Mrs. Markham's contemporaneous description of the gunman and her positive identification of Oswald at a police lineup, the Commission considers her testimony reliable."

Contrary to what some have maintained, we did not find Mrs. Markham inaccessible. Our interview with her, though, did lead us to feel that any testimony she might give was of dubious value. Since she is a critical witness, we think part of the interview worth quoting verbatim:

"Q. Has the assassination of the President and what happened afterwards affected you personally?

"A. It sure has. I lost my job . . . having to go to Washington. I've had a nervous breakdown. I'm the witness. I'm the one he was talking to when he died. I know what it's like when someone dies. I was with my father when he died. He [my father] said 'Well, I don't know.' And then he was dead. I couldn't understand what Tippit said. I guess he wanted me to call on the car radio and get some help. I was there with Tippit when they put him on the stretcher. He was dying.

"Q. Was it long until the ambulance came?

"A. No.

"Q. About how long?

"A. I was there hollering and screaming, trying to get help. Wouldn't nobody come help me. I would guess that it was about 20 minutes before the ambulance came—20, 25 minutes I was there alone until the ambulance came and then another five minutes until the police came . . . The police treated me like a queen. Me and the cab driver, I guess we're the only witnesses. When the police got there, I fainted. I fainted three or four times."

Thus Mrs. Markham stated that Tippit talked to her after being shot (although the Commission says he was killed instantly), and that she was alone on the scene for 20 minutes (although the ambulance arrived within minutes of the shooting). And nowhere does she mention Benavides, who used the car radio to call the police.

WE WERE able to locate at least two witnesses at the Tippit murder scene who were not questioned or even contacted by the Commission. We had little difficulty in tracking them down and could find no reason to doubt their veracity. Because their statements are important in relation to Mrs. Markham's testimony, and because they have not appeared elsewhere, we shall also quote them verbatim. First, Frank Wright, who lived in a ground floor apartment on 10th Street, about half a block east of the murder site:

"I was sitting watching television with my wife. I was sitting in a chair next to the door. I wasn't but two steps from the door. I heard shots. I knew it wasn't backfire. I knew it was shots. As soon as I heard them, I went out the door. I could see a police car in the next block. It was toward the end of the next block. I could see it clearly. The police car was headed toward me. It was parked on the south side of the street. In other words, it was parked across the street from our apartment house. I saw a person right by the car. He had fallen down. It seems as if he had just fallen down. Maybe I saw him as he had just finished falling. He was on the ground, and then he turned over face down. Part of him was under the left front fender of the car. It seems to me that I saw him just as he hit the ground. I saw him turn over and he didn't move any more.

"I looked around to see what had happened. I knew there had been a shooting. I saw a man standing right in front of the car. He was looking toward the man on the ground. He stood there for a while and looked at the man. I couldn't tell who the man was on the ground. The man who was standing in front of him was about medium height. He had on a long coat. It ended just above his hands. I didn't see any gun. He ran around on the passenger side of the police car. He ran as fast as he could go and he got into his car. His car was a grey, little old coupe. It was about a 1950-1951, maybe a Plymouth. It was a grey car, parked on the same side of

the street as the police car but beyond it from me. It was [illegible] away from me. He got in [illegible] and he drove away as quick as you could see. He drove down 10th Street, away from me. I don't know how far he drove. After he got into the middle of the next block between Patton and Crawford, I didn't look at him any more.

"I looked at the car where the man was. I looked to see what had happened there. About the same time as I came out, or maybe a little while after, a woman came down from her porch. She was at the house about three or four doors from the intersection of 10th and Patton. The house was on the same side of the street as the police car. Just as the man in the car pulled away she came toward the police car and then she stepped back. I heard her shout, 'Oh, he's been shot!' throwing up her hands. Then she went back up toward the house. There was no one out there except me and that woman when I got there, except for the man I described earlier. I couldn't figure out who did the shooting. I didn't see a gun on the man who was standing in front of the car. There wasn't anyone else but the man who drove away and the woman who came down from her porch. I was the first person out. I knew there wasn't anyone else there at all. It wasn't any time at all until the ambulance got there. By the time the ambulance got there, there were maybe 25 more people outside. Then after a while, the police came up. After that, a whole lot of police came up. I tried to tell two or three people what I saw. They didn't pay any attention. I've seen what came out on television and in the papers but I know that's not what happened. I knew a man drove off in a grey car. Nothing in the world's going to change my opinion. I saw that man drive off in a grey coupe just as clear as I was born. I know what I saw. They can say all they want about a fellow running away, but I can't accept this because I saw a fellow get in a car and drive away."

We have no way of knowing how the investigation could have ignored Wright, whether his memory is accurate, or whether a plausible explanation for the mysterious man in the car might be a passerby unwilling to be a witness. For our purposes here, such speculation is beside the point, which is simply: Why didn't this account come to the Commission's attention?

The question becomes all the more relevant when it is realized that it was a call from Mrs. Wright which was responsible for the ambulance being dispatched, and the police had her address:

"I was sitting in my apartment watching television with my husband. We had just learned that the President was shot. I was sitting in a chair with my back to the intersection of 10th and Denver. My husband was sitting across from me. I heard shots fired and I immediately ran to the window.

"I heard three shots. From my window I got a clear view of a man lying there on the street. He was there in the next block. I could see there was a man lying in the street. I didn't wait a minute. I ran to the telephone. I didn't look in the book or anything. I ran to the telephone, picked it up and dialed 'O.' I said, 'Call the police, a man's been shot!' After that I went outside to join my husband. It wasn't but a minute till the ambulance got there."

The operator took Mrs. Wright's address, 501 East 10th, and called the police. The police noted there was a shooting at 501 East 10th and pushed a buzzer connecting them by a direct line to the Dudley M. Hughes Funeral Home.

THE DUDLEY M. Hughes Funeral Home is the central ambulance dispatching point for southern Dallas. It either handles calls directly or calls other funeral homes in the system that cover other areas. Dudley M. Hughes Jr., the dispatcher, took the call from the police. He filled out an ambulance call slip with the code "3-19" (which means emergency shooting) and the address, "501 East 10th Street." He put the slip into the time clock and stamped it 1:18 P.M., November 22, in the space marked "Time Called." Since the location was just two short blocks away he told one of his own drivers, Clayton Butler, to respond. Butler and Eddie Kinsley ran down the steps, got into the ambulance and took off, siren screaming.

Butler radioed his arrival at the scene at 1:18 P.M., within 60 seconds of leaving the funeral home. He remembers that there were at least 10 people standing around the man lying on the ground. It was not until he and his assistant pulled back a blanket covering Tippit that they realized the victim was a policeman.

Butler ran back to his radio to inform headquarters. The radio was busy and he could not cut in. He yelled "Mayday" to no avail, and went back to Tippit. The officer lay on his side, face down with part of his body under the left front fender of the police car. Butler and Kinsley rolled him over and saw the bullet wound through Tippit's temple. Butler told us, "I thought he was dead then. It's not my position to say so. We got him into the ambulance and we got going as quick as possible. On the way to the hospital I finally let them know it was a policeman." The record shows that Butler called in to the funeral home at 1:26 P.M. to say he had reached the hospital.

Despite the fact that the ambulance was dispatched to 501 East 10th, no statement was ever taken from either of the Wrights. Mrs. Wright remembers that a man who did not identify himself came around two months after the President's assassination and talked with her for a few minutes. He took no

notes, did not ask her to sign anything, did not speak to her husband and did not ask if he had seen anything unusual. Clayton Butler, the ambulance driver, says he was questioned by the Dallas police when he arrived at the hospital, but not since then.

Others never questioned included Butler's assistant, Eddie Kinsley; Dudley M. Hughes Jr., who dispatched the ambulance; and the managers of the apartment house facing the murder site. All of these potential witnesses were in agreement on the lapse of time between the shots and the arrival of the ambulance—in direct contradiction to Mrs. Markham's statement. It is worth noting, in connection with Mrs. Markham's reliability, that the lineup (which satisfied the Commission as fair in its procedure) included only three persons besides Oswald for Mrs. Markham to choose from: two 18-year-olds and a 26-year-old man of Mexican descent. Oswald (who had appeared on television before this lineup) was the only one whose face was cut and bruised. In the light of our own findings in the Tippit slaying, it appears quite possible that Mrs. Markham came on the scene only after hearing the shots; and without Mrs. Markham, there is no one to say precisely what happened between Tippit and Oswald.

THERE ARE also a number of other points which the Report leaves unresolved or untouched:

1. The Report cites as one "speculation" the rumor that "another witness to the slaying of Patrolman Tippit, an unidentified woman, was interviewed by the FBI but was never called as a witness" by the Commission. In reply, the Report declares: "The only woman among the witnesses to the slaying of Tippit known to the Commission is Helen Markham. The FBI never interviewed any other woman who claimed to have seen the shooting and never received any information concerning the existence of such a witness."

We interviewed this "other witness," whose name is Acquilla Clemmons. She claims to have seen two men near the police car, in addition to Tippit, just before the shooting. The woman said the FBI did question her briefly but decided not to take a statement because of her poor physical condition (she is a diabetic). Her version of the slaying was rather vague, and she may have based her story on second-hand accounts of others at the scene. It seems probable, however, that she is known to some investigative agency if not to the Commission itself.

2. The Report dismisses the rumor that Oswald lived near Jack Ruby, pointing out that their residences were a mile apart. But the Tippit shooting took place only two blocks from Ruby's home on Marsalis St., a fact not mentioned by the Commission.

3. The Report gives the impression that Oswald was the only Depository worker found to be absent after the assassination. But Bill Shelley, Oswald's foreman, and others who worked in the building told us that Charles Givens was missing from the sixth floor work crew. Shelley said he was sent outside in an unsuccessful attempt to locate Givens, and there was talk of sending out an "all-points bulletin" on the missing man. This proved unnecessary because Givens heard he was being sought and made his way to police headquarters.

4. The Report accepts the version of the assassination aftermath in which Roy Truly, the Depository supervisor, and Patrolman M. L. Baker are supposed to have entered the building and met Oswald on the second floor less than two minutes after the attack. But Molina, the unjustly accused worker, told us he testified that he was standing by the Depository door and saw Truly run past him into the building—alone. Further, Bill Shelley told us that Truly and Baker returned five or six minutes after the shooting.

Obviously, the question of the precise timing has important implications: If Oswald was not encountered for five or six minutes after the shooting, this would have allowed him time to reach the second floor easily from either the sixth floor or from the front of the building, as he himself claimed; if the time was just two minutes, the argument is sure to continue that Oswald could not have made it from the sixth floor to the second—despite the FBI re-enactment showing this was possible.

5. The Report mentions that "the front door" and "the rear door" of the Depository were guarded from about six minutes after the shooting. What it omits, however, is that there were four separate "rear doors," all of which were open and only one of which was guarded. There are two loading platforms, a customer's door and a rail entry. No one guarding any one of these doors could see any of the others. This conceivably might be relevant to a question of whether Oswald acted alone. As Shelley told us, "Any one of a thousand different people could have entered or left the building and nobody would have known it."

Again, our purpose in discussing the items we found untouched or unresolved by the Report has not been to determine whose version of the events is correct, or to establish any one person's guilt or innocence. Our object has simply been to demonstrate that future historians and social scientists will not be able to reconstruct what occurred last November 22 from the Commission's report alone. Moreover, as the years go by, witnesses vanish, inconsistencies are forgotten and memories fade, the questions they will undoubtedly raise will become increasingly difficult to answer with any degree of accuracy.

October 6, 1964

REC-65 62-109090-349

Professor Norman Redlich
School of Law
New York University
Washington Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Professor Redlich:

I received your letter of October 1st regarding the cooperation extended to you by personnel of the FBI in connection with your duties as Assistant Counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

It was certainly thoughtful of you to furnish me your observations and comments concerning my associates and I am glad to learn their services impressed you so favorably. You may be assured they join me in conveying thanks for your very generous remarks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8
OCT 6 - 1964
COMM-FBI

2 XEROX 1 - New York - Enclosure
NOV 2 1964 6 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosures (6)
2 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (2)
2 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosures (2)
2 - Mr. Trotter - Enclosures (2)
1 - Personnel file of SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA Courtlandt Cunningham - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA Robert A. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA James C. Cadigan - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA John F. Gallagher - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of Inspector James R. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of Inspector Leo J. Gauthier - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of Mr. Sebastian F. Latona - Enclosure

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DTP:ems (24) (See page 2)

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62-109090-349
62-109090-

Professor Norman Redlich

NOTE: Redlich is subject of Bufile 140-29239 and a Security of Government Employee investigation was completed in April of this year in connection with his duties with the above Commission. Information concerning his prior affiliation with the Emergency Civil Liberties Union was developed and furnished to this Commission. Inspector Malley is assigned to the General Investigative Division; Inspector Gauthier is assigned to the Administrative Division; SA Lyndal Shaneyfelt is assigned to the Laboratory Division; SAs Cunningham, Frazier, Cadigan and Gallagher are also assigned to the Laboratory Division; Mr. Latona is assigned to the Identification Division.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

FACULTY OF LAW

AREA CODE 212 SP 7-20

October 1, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During the past ten months, I have served as Assistant Counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. During this time, I had the opportunity to work closely with many persons in your Bureau and I am writing this letter to express my personal appreciation for the cooperation which they provided. In addition, I wish to express my very high regard for the caliber of the work performed by these men and by your entire Bureau in connection with the work of the President's Commission. My experience with the Bureau left me with a strong impression of the technical competence, objectivity, and scrupulous integrity of the personnel of your Bureau.

In particular, I would like to call to your attention the names of Inspector James Malley, Inspector Leo Gauthier, and Special Agents Lyndal Shaneyfelt, Courtlandt Cunningham, Robert Frazier, Sebastian Latona, James Cadigan, and John Gallagher. Finally, the men in the Exhibits Section under Inspector Gauthier deserve special commendation for the tremendous effort which they expended during the last few weeks of the Commission's work in order to supply the Commission with visual aids for use in our Report.

I have returned to my teaching assignment with a renewed respect for the work of your organization.

Sincerely,

Norman Redlich
Professor of Law

NR:gf

2 XEROX NOV 2 1964

REC-65 62-109090-349

Ref. to Call. Law ack 10-6-64 10-9-64 LJG:lkk

6 OCT 3

2 OCT 3 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

62-109060-350

October 23, 1964

Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner
112 Lansdowne Court
Lansdowne, Pennsylvania 19050

Dear Dr. Kempner:

I have received the German edition of "The Warren Report" which you edited.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to inscribe this book to me and I want to take this opportunity to thank you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - [redacted] - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles reflected that we have had frequent cordial correspondence in the past with Dr. Kempner who was a [redacted] and special employee of the Philadelphia Office (1942-45). He served as a translator and an analyst of German matters. No derogatory information was contained in Bufiles.

WAI:[redacted]

62-350

69 NOV 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DELOACH
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

October 19, 1964

The attached copy of the Warren Report was sent to the Director by Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, 112 Lansdowne Court, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.

The book is autographed:

"To John Edgar Hoover, Esq

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is the second copy of the German edition of the Warren report, just edited by myself. In the forword I stressed your point that 'maximum' protection can be achieved only in a totalitarian state.

Respectfully Yours,

Robert Kempner"

crt

1 ENCLOSURE

REC-28 160 - 350

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

K[illegible], Robert Kempner, internat. lawyer, polit. scientist; b. Freiburg, Germany, Oct. 17, 1899; s. Walter K. and Lydia (Rabinowitsch) K.; student of law, polit. sci., pub. administra., criminol., univs. of Berlin, Freiburg, Breslau (Dr. of Law and Public Administra.); student U. of [illegible], Ruth Lydia Hahn, 1925; two sons—[illegible] Walter and Arndt Franklin. Naturalized U.S. citizen. Asst. to state atty., Berlin, 1923; judge municipal ct., Berlin, 1927; superior govt. counselor, Ministry of the Interior, Berlin (chief [illegible] police system of 7,000 [illegible]; recommended supression of Nazi party and prosecution of Hitler for high treason and perjury, 1930, later executed by Hitler); judge civil service tribunal, 1931-33; lectr. German Acad. Politics, [illegible]; criminol. [illegible], prof. polit. sci. and criminology, Police Inst., Berlin, 1931-33; counselor internat. law and extradition matters, 1931-33. Pres. and prof. polit. sci., Florence Coll., Florence, Italy, and Nice, France, 1933-39; research work and asst. Inst. Local and State Govt., U. of Pa. (research on machinery of European dictatorships under Carnegie and Guggenheim grants), [illegible] counsel to Fed. courts, conference and [illegible] appeal cases; expert consultant Dept. of Justice, Chief counsel to pros. of War criminals, polit., police and prosecuting technicians of Economic & Industrial and [illegible] affairs in U.S., 1945-46; U.S. staff prosecutor in Nuremberg trials against Goering, Frick et al., [illegible] U.S. prosecutor, 1945-46; dep. U.S. chief of counsel for war crimes, chief prosecutor of German Police cases, [illegible] prosecutor and [illegible] Foreign Ministry cases, chief of Counter-[illegible] and Evaluation of Documents, U.S. Army, 1946-47; lectr. law and polit. sci. Dr. [illegible] U.S. rep. at Inst. of Public [illegible] in charge of Southern Civil Service for Am. Council on Edn., 1948; [illegible] internat. law and fgn. relations, [illegible] international law cases, since 1933; lectr. Univ. of Pa., Temple, Univ. Columbia, Gettysburg, U.S. Army Acad., federal officials, civil affairs, etc.; also in France and Switzerland, on fgn. relations. Europe's place in U.S. policy, security; World War I, internat. law and war crimes trials, German-[illegible] relations, Balkan and Near Eastern affairs; broadcast first anti-Nazi German language radio program for German speaking people of U.S., 1942. Mem. Am. Polit. Sci. Assn., Am. Acad. Polit. and Soc. Sci., Pa. Polit. Sci. Assn., Am. Soc. for Internat. Law, Author (in German, pub. in Berlin): Prussian Civil Service, 1931; Police Administra. Code, 1929; [illegible] of Justice, 1932; Internal Security (with [illegible]), 1932; (in U.S.): Blueprint of the Nazi [illegible] Ground, 1943; The German Civil Registration System, 1943; Women in Nazi Germany (with Ruth Kempner), 1944; Prussian Bureaucracy on Trial, 1945; The Judgment in the Wilhelmstrasse Case, 1950; Police Administration (in Governing Post-War Germany), 1953; The Case Against Eichmann, 1961. Contbr. to Am. Jour. Internat. Law, Am. Polit. Science Review, The Nat. Law Jour., U. of Pa. Law Rev., Readers Digest. Research fields: Foreign Relations, Internat. Law, Comparative Administra. and Govt., Internat. Administration, Police Techniques, Criminology, Modern European History. Home: 312 Lansdowne Court, Lansdowne, Pa.

For [illegible] biography such as [illegible] city [illegible] Marquis [illegible] there [illegible] as [illegible] and [illegible] centers their [illegible] the [illegible] ing the biograp

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-350

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

November 4, 1964

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(R.E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Rogge

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On September 23, 1964, we directed a letter to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requesting information as to who the appropriate authority would be to receive results of our investigations conducted in connection with the assassination subsequent to the termination of the President's Commission.

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission answered this by letter dated October 15, 1964, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

Reports containing miscellaneous allegations and information relating to the assassination and reports concerning the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack L. Ruby have been and will continue to be furnished to the Department. In addition, reports containing results of our continuing investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald will also be furnished in view of the importance of this case. Where relevant, dissemination of these reports will also be made to other Governmental agencies having an interest in the data reported.

MAILED 2
NOV - 4 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

RDR:REL:jgs
(15)

REC 4 62-109090-351

19 NOV 4 1964

1 - 62-109090 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016

NOTE:

See Rosen to Belmont memo dated 11/3/64, RDR:REL:rab.

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Holmes
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53 NOV 9 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RA

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NOV 2 - 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With regard to your letter of October 29, 1964 requesting information concerning whether Peter Hurkos conducted any investigation on behalf of this Commission, there is no record or other information indicating that Peter Hurkos had any relationship with the President's Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-39

6

Ltr to Mr. 11/9/64 w/2 xerox copies

53 NOV 10 1964

MR. TROTTER 11-2-64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following named individuals were submitted by the Dallas Division for comparison with the unidentified latent palm print in this case:

NANCY C. BELL
TEDDIE JOAN DEGELIA (former employee)
SA KENNETH C. HOWE
A. SCOTT PINKSTON
SA LEO L. ROBERTSON
PAUL E. STONE

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted palm prints, which are being retained.

Dallas and the General Investigative Division are being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

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193 NOV 4 1964

JL:gpt
(10)

NOV 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

10-31-64

airtel airmail

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 10-20-64.

Submitted palm prints following persons not identical remaining latent palm print from cardboard cartons in this case:

NANCY C. BELL
TEDDIE JOAN DEGELIA (former employee)
SA KENNETH C. HOWE
A. SCOTT PINKSTON
SA LEO L. ROBERTSON
PAUL E. STONE

All submitted palm prints are being retained.

1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1- Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1- 62-109060 (Assassination)
(1)- 62-109090 (President's Commission)

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Airtel mailed from Ident. Div. 10-31-64 wgc

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Holmes
Gandy

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60 NOV 3 1964

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1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - R. E. Lenihan

October 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated October 20, 1964, at San Francisco, California, entitled "Debate on October 9, 1964, Between Melvin Belli and Mark Lane on the Question 'Is Oswald the Lone Assassin of the President?'" The enclosures set forth results of our coverage of the debate between Melvin Belli and Mark Lane.

For your additional information, Mr. Lane and Mr. Belli also held a debate in New York City on October 19, 1964. This debate was entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald - Guilty or Innocent?"

According to a source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past, approximately 4000 people attended the debate between Mr. Belli and Mr. Lane and paid from $1.50 to $5.00 each for admission.

Our source indicated that Mark Lane continued his criticism of the findings of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and was particularly critical of the fact that certain witnesses had not been called before the Commission. He also alleged that witnesses in connection with the assassination had been instructed not to talk to anyone and that the FBI, Secret Service, and the Dallas Police Department kept evidence from the public.

Our source stated that Mr. Belli expressed his opinion that the Report of the President's Commission had presented an accurate picture of the assassination and he [illegible] Commission's findings to refute a number of Lane's

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BY COURIER SVC.

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

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FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

statements. Mr. Belli also stated that the American people should have faith in the FBI and the Secret Service and pointed out that numerous rumors and false statements appeared after the assassination because of the general shock and confusion which surrounded the assassination.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

NOTE:

Melvin Belli, Jack Ruby's former attorney, and Mark Lane, the New York attorney who represented Marguerite Oswald, have engaged in various debates in connection with the assassination. Lane is continuing his attacks on the Commission, FBI, and the Secret Service. Belli, on the other hand, is using the Warren Commission's report to discredit Lane. It is obvious that both Belli and Lane are having highly sucessful financial results in debating the assassination.

M
FC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : J. R. Malley

DATE: October 30, 1964

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Alfred Goldberg of the President's Commission called concerning one Joe Bonds, Texas Department of Corrections No. 151515, stating that the Commission was desirous of setting forth information concerning an arrest for sodomy of Bonds in Dallas, Texas. He advised the Bureau had previously objected to the Commission's utilizing the information set forth in the Identification record and requested to be advised whether a statement appearing in the report of SA Manuel Clements, Dallas, Texas, dated 11-30-63, on page 486, might be used as a source for such a statement. The page in question shows that Joe Bonds, Texas Department of Corrections No. 151515, upon interview at Wynne Prison Farm, advised as follows: Bonds is serving a sentence on a sodomy charge out of Dallas, Texas.

Before advising Mr. Goldberg that this statement could be used by the Commission, a check was made with the Houston Office and SAC Rightmyer advised that the statement as appearing in the report is correct and that Bonds did volunteer to the interviewing Agent that he was serving a sentence on sodomy charge out of Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Goldberg was advised that the statement appearing in the aforementioned report could be used by the Commission as a basis for making the statement that Bonds was serving a prison term on sodomy charge mentioned.

Submitted for information.

JRM:hw
)5(

79 NOV 5 1964

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

October 30, 1964

62-109090 -

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

By letter dated October 28, 1964, you forwarded a French language letter dated September 26, 1964, from Paul Hoefliger, Lausanne, Switzerland, and requested that it be translated.

The translation from the French language, as well as the foreign language material, is forwarded to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

~~Enclosures (2)~~

ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC.
OCT 30
FBI - DC

BWR:drv
(9)

~~ENCLOSURE~~

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53 NOV 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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62 NOV 4 1964

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

A six-page handwritten letter addressed to the Warren Commission;

From: No return address

Postmark: Lausanne
8/29/64

Translator's Note: The letter is very incoherent and the meaning of many passages is not clear. Parenthetical remarks of the translator are indicated by asterisks.

* * *

Lausanne, Switzerland
September 28, 1964

Warren Agency (sic*)
the United States of
America

General Director

Dear Sir,

Your statement is (not*) 100% right.

1. Swiss newspapers and people do not believe and cannot believe the (interpretation of the*) affair of the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, for the simple reason that they accuse the police force of Dallas and also (think*) that this assassination was thoroughly planned; also, people have told me not to believe that Lee Harvey Oswald fired from the Municipal Library of Dallas (sic*).

62-109090—

* Translator's Note.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:mmg
October 28, 1964

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

3 (sic*). The assassination of President Kennedy was openly done from the top of the railroad bridge or from its passageway, since he (Oswald*) did not wish to endanger the population of Dallas by firing from the Municipal Library; (he*) did not wish to risk the very lives of the population or of certain authorities.

4. Up there he had better protection and facility for firing from this spot on the bridge at the surrounding area and the police of the FBI did not search the vicinity where the range of the shot would have been most favorable or see the imprints of shoes at the location of the shot.

The world of today condemns television, the radio and the press for having shown and justified this assassination contrary to reality, such as it is, totally false; and your agency for finding a motive, approved 100% and satisfying the present-day world according to the investigation made among the people. But this is limited by an extenuating circumstance, as considered more or less, but the facts are what they are, according to your agency, and not the diversion, making the world believe that the location of the criminal shots was at the Dallas Library, that is, on its 5th or 6th floor.

The audacious and perverse thing is that it is believed that Lee Harvey Oswald could still have contacts among high authorities or those close to the Government of the United States.

5. The mistake was that the police or strict protection of President Kennedy became more and more weakened, and this conspiracy gave a green light to all possibilities of an assassination such as this one. (sic*)

6. It did not behoove the FBI to make an investigation of this kind; this police corps is too close to all the most sensitive information in the service of the State in Washington; it behooves the President of the United States to train 3,000 men, appointed strictly by the White House and not by the exterior or ulterior (sic*) police, for the police should be organized exclusively by the State.

7. The protection of Lee Harvey Oswald was not assured 100% but was simply for blackmail and glorifying of the television, press and radio; for anyone could kill him, even in front of policemen guarding him.

* Translator's Note.

The whole world is doubtful and more and more indignant at the flagrant and audacious injustice of our time and the times to come, and if this investigation was carried out according to the motivation, such as it could come up with, and with sincerity, reality and good sense, then it is not Jack Ruby who should have been arrested but, on the contrary, the one who proceeded to hide this affair, so sad and audacious, among the high authorities or those close to the Government. (sic*) Another thing, it should be underlined that the White House did not take care of checking and examining the individuals or doing a very thorough investigation of a man or no matter whom, to learn about his daily private activities and where and why this eventual travel abroad had outstanding importance. (sic*) Only when the White House proceeds to do this minute examination, will the day come when the assassination will be totally eliminated, for the peace of the Government and everybody else. (sic*)

The whole of Switzerland is profoundly moved by this terrible affair and prays for the security of the White House, so that this is not repeated again. Vigilance, ability and tenacity, prompt and rapid, and the most serious attention to the matters which are brought to light today are needed for this.

We are rendering an homage of sympathy again for President Kennedy and expressing a wish that the present one will develop more technical systems to bring an end to such atrocities.

Given and written in Lausanne, Switzerland, on September 28, 1964, with sincere and cordial greetings.

/s/ Paul Roelliger

Finally, on the fate of Jack Ruby, of whom no one talks any more; we rather think would it not be unjust to simply kill him like an animal in a butcher shop, if you pardon the expression? (sic*)

* Translator's Note.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

October 23, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose a letter addressed to the Chief Justice, dated September 28, 1964, from Paul Hoefliger, Lausanne, Switzerland, written in the French language. I will appreciate your arranging for a translation of this communication.

The Commission and I thank you for your gracious and constant assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encl.

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 5 1964

EX-102

OCT 26 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3215

October 30, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. DE LOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN

On last Friday evening, October 23, the President called me between 5:00 and 6:00 PM and inquired as to whether I was in the office or at home as he wanted to talk to me. I told him I was at home and he said that he would then talk with me over the phone rather than have me come down to the White House to see him.

The President said he wanted me to know that he was particularly pleased with the thoroughness and manner in which the investigation of Walter Jenkins had been conducted by the FBI. He stated that this situation had, of course, been a great shock to him but he had the consolation of being able to turn to the FBI, in which he had implicit faith, to make the investigation as promptly and as thoroughly as possible and that this had been accomplished and he wanted me to know of his feelings about it and of his appreciation.

The President also mentioned that he understood that he had not made any statement about the report of the Warren Commission in which that Commission had seen fit to criticize the FBI. I told the President that I was outraged at the report of the Warren Commission insofar as it pertained to the FBI because it was not factual and was not predicated upon any testimony. I stated that they had used excerpts of testimony of witnesses to try to prove their points and I thought this was dirty tactics, particularly since the Chairman of the Commission was the Chief Justice of the United States.

62-109090-
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133 NOV 5 1964

The President stated that he was sympathetic with my views and that he intended at an early date to find the opportunity to publicly reaffirm his faith and confidence in the FBI and its Director. I expressed to the President my appreciation of his calling me and making the statements which he did.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

11 NOV 3 1964

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JEH:EDIS (10)

NOV 9 AM 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

SENT FROM D. C.
TIME 9:22 AM
DATE 11/3/64
BY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 161-2564-2067

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: October 29, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

By letter, October 23, 1964, J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission referred a letter in French and requested a translation thereof.

This letter is addressed to the "Warren Commission," signed by Paul Hoefliger, postmarked Lausanne, Switzerland, and contains no return address. The letter is very incoherent. The meaning of many passages is not clear. The writer does not believe Oswald shot from the "Library"; he feels that the shots were fired from the railroad bridge; he condemns television, radio and the press and is critical of weak protection of the President.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin's letter furnishing the required translation.

Enclosures (sent 10-29-64)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander
BWR:drv
(8)

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 5 1964

53 NOV 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - R. E. Lenihan

October 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 28, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

Your specific attention is directed to the next-to-last item on your list which you identified as follows:

"FBI - Report dated 12-3-63 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL"

Please be advised that you may regard the above-described report as unclassified. You may also disregard the printed statement which appears on the final page of this report which reads, "It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.

29

(3)

NOTE:

NOT RECORDED
190 NOV 2

19 OCT 30 1964

By letter 9/30/64 Commission furnished list of approximately 100 documents which it desires to publish backup data to its summary report which was recently made available to the public. Instant report was prepared by the Legat, Mexico City, on 12/3/63 and set forth information volunteered by a Mexican national concerning possibility that

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

64 NOV 4 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

MORE CONTINUED:

there was a connection between Oswald and Ruby. We thoroughly checked out allegation and found it had no basis in fact. State Department has indicated it does not object to FBI declassifying reports setting forth data developed by FBI in Mexico. Accordingly, there is no objection to declassifying instant report.

October 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two self-explanatory letters bearing the name of Mr. William A. Harper of Fort Worth, Texas. One letter was directed to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the second letter was sent to the Department of the Navy, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Both communications were referred to this Bureau and are being furnished for whatever action you deem appropriate.

Mr. Harper is the individual who recovered a piece of human bone on November 23, 1963, in the vicinity where the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated. This matter is recorded in the Dallas report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald; Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," commencing on Page 150. Copies of Special Agent Gemberling's report have been previously furnished to you.

For your information, we are advising Mr. Harper that his communications have been referred to you. We are taking no further action in this matter.

2 - Dallas (100-10461) Encs. (4)
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (13)

Enclosures (4)

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR
SAC, DALLAS

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

62-109090-112

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 3 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

66 NOV 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies each of the above letters from Harper. You should promptly contact Harper and advise him his letter to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and his letter to the Navy were referred to this Bureau and subsequently turned over to the President's Commission for appropriate action. Harper should be advised that any action in regard to his request will of necessity have to be handled by the Commission or its duly delegated authority who has sole jurisdiction over all evidence developed during this investigation. Should the question arise Harper should be advised that this Bureau does not furnish "letters of verification."

When this matter has been handled the Bureau should be appropriately notified.

NOTE:

Harper is a premedical student at Texas Christian University and while taking pictures on 11-23-63, in the vicinity of the President's assassination found a piece of skull bone which he turned over to us. The bone was examined by our Laboratory and turned over to the late President's physician Admiral George Burkley on 11-27-63. From the medical testimony it appears the skull bone found by Harper was a part of the late President's head. Harper in his letters desired "a letter of verification" for reasons unknown to us but possibly because of the historical significance of his find. Since all evidence in this investigation is in the custody of the President's Commission, it is felt this matter should be referred to the Commission for whatever action they deem appropriate. Once Harper has been advised of the disposition of his letters, no further action appears necessary and none is recommended.

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - R. E. Lenihan

October 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the oral request of Miss Helen Tarko of your staff on October 19, 1964, that the Commission be furnished two photographic copies of the newspaper articles entitled "Film Here Before JFK on 'Business'" and "Nixon Predicts JFK May Drop Johnson" which appeared in Dallas, Texas, newspapers on November 21, 1963, and November 22, 1963, respectively.

In accordance with Miss Tarko's request, there are enclosed two photographic copies of each of the newspaper articles in question.

BY COURIER SVC.
OCT 26 1964
COURIER

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 4

162-10060A1 —
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 29 1964

REL:mcc
(3)

NOTE: SP

By letter to the Commission 6/29/64 we forwarded seven copies of each of the newspaper articles mentioned herein. On 7/21/64 Miss Tarko informed SA Robert E. Lenihan that the Commission desires to print these two articles in a mass volume for use as Exhibits to its summary report. She requested that photographic copies of such articles be furnished to the Commission to insure reprinting of such articles will be vivid and sharp.

79 OCT 30 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OCT 26 1964
FBI - WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

7/15

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated October 14, 1964, concerning an article which appeared in the July 15, 1964, issue of "Liberty," a Canadian magazine.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication dated October 21, 1964, incorporating the results of an interview with Mr. Ray Jefferies in Tokyo, Japan, on October 20, 1964.

This concludes our inquiries in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Encs. (2)
1 - Chicago (62-6115) Encs. (2)
1 - Legal Attache Ottawa (163-364) Encs. (2)
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND CHICAGO, AND LEGAL ATTACHE OTTAWA:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 28 1964

ReLegal Attache Tokyo airtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum dated 10-21-64, copies of which are furnished for the information of receiving offices.

Foreign Liaison Unit

DUPLICATE YELLOW

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 OCT 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Norman Similas, a Canadian citizen and photographer, took several pictures during the assassination and claimed to have taken a picture showing a rifle with two individuals close by. His comments were incorporated in an article which was published in the now defunct Canadian magazine "Liberty." Investigation strongly indicates Similas concocted this story in order to make money and to have his views published. We have sent five letters to the Commission keeping them advised of the developments in this matter. This concludes our inquiries.

FOUND

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - E. E. Lenihan

October 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify various documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

Your specific attention is directed to those items on your list which you identified as follows:

1. "FBI - Report dated 12-12-63 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY"

2. "FBI - Report dated June 12, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY"

3. "FBI - Report dated March 31, 1964, re George de Mohrenschildt and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt - CONFIDENTIAL"

BY COURIER SVC. 28 OCT 2 8 COMM-FBI

For your information, our files disclose that items one and two, above, have never been classified by this Bureau. Accordingly, inasmuch as these documents are unclassified, we are taking no additional action concerning them.

We have reviewed our March 31, 1964, memorandum concerning George de Mohrenschildt and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt, identified as item three above, and it can now be declassified. Accordingly, you are authorized to declassify the two copies of this document in the possession of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Rm.
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Gandy

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 29 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

79 OCT 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-

FBI - CENTRAL READING ROOM
OCT 28 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

By letter 9/30/64 the Commission requested authority to declassify approximately 100 documents in order that such documents could be published at an early date. In connection with item number one mentioned herein, this is a copy of a letter we wrote to the State Department with copies to CIA and Secret Service relating to a hoax situation in our investigation of Oswald. This item concerned an allegation that one Pedro Charles possessed data regarding Oswald and that assassination. This letter was unclassified when sent to State Department. (Serial 105-82555-4170).

Item two concerned a letterhead memorandum prepared by the Washington Field Office, June 12, 1964, setting forth results of a survey of passports issued by the State Department in New Orleans between 6/17/63 and 7/1/63. It has never been classified. (Serial 105-82555-4141).

Item three concerns a letterhead memorandum prepared by Legat, Mexico, dated 8/31/64 which contained results of a check of immigration records. The source who made such data available is appropriately covered by a T-symbol and since the Commission has included in its summary report considerable data from Mexican records, this particular memorandum cannot now be downgraded/unclassified. (Serial 100-[illegible]-457).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

2 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: 10/28/64

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. A. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: PRESENTATION FOR USE IN DIRECTOR'S APPEARANCE BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION OCTOBER 29, 1964

The Warren Commission submitted its report on the assassination of President Kennedy to the President of the United States on September 24, 1964. In its report, the Commission made twelve specific recommendations for improving Presidential protection or related matters.

There is attached a presentation for the use of the Director in his appearance before the President's Committee on Presidential Protection which sets forth a concise summary of each of the recommendations of the Warren Commission along with comments related to each of these items as they relate to FBI policy and implementation.

There is also included a brief summary of data included in our letter to the White House and the Acting Attorney General wherein we stated that we felt the report is seriously inaccurate insofar as its treatment of the FBI is concerned. We pointed out that it appeared that the Warren Commission in the preparation of its report apparently made up its mind to avoid criticism of its findings by criticism of the FBI and selected only certain portions of testimony of witnesses which would support such findings. We pointed out that the net result of the Warren Commission report is to place the FBI in the completely untenable position that if a similar tragedy or event occurs in the future and this Bureau has any information at all in its files, the gift of hindsight displayed by the Warren Commission will permit a conclusion to be reached that somehow, someway, this information should have been transmitted to Secret Service and other appropriate authorities.

16 OCT 30 1964

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed presentation be forwarded to the Director.

Enclosure

62-[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV. 2 1964

10-27-64

69 NOV 13 1964

CC - MR. TOLSON

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Bailey
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - J. C. Stokes
1 - Mail Room

CONFIDENTIAL

October 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1,2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

One of the documents in which you expressed an interest was our memorandum of eleven pages dated March 31, 1964, at Washington, D. C., dealing primarily with the observations of Herbert Francis Voorhees.

We are unable to declassify our March 31, 1964, memorandum as it was originally prepared and, accordingly, we request that you regard it as still bearing a "Confidential" classification.

There are attached for your assistance two copies of a redraft of our March 31, 1964, memorandum which may be regarded as unclassified. With the exception of a minor change on the first page, the redraft duplicates our memorandum as originally prepared.

It is our understanding that you desired us to declassify the memorandum in question in connection with the preparation of Commission's Exhibit Number 2420.

62-109090-

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
136 NOV 3 1964

Tolson
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JCS:mcc
(9)

CONFIDENTIAL

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

38 NOV 9 1964

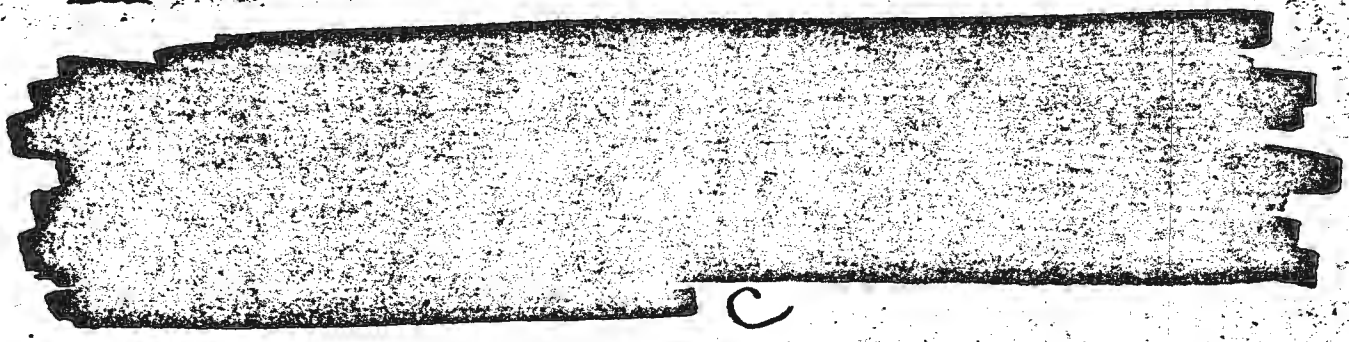
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2211

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTE:



CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - J. C. Stokes
1 - Mail Room

CONFIDENTIAL October 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

105-82555-1274

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In connection with the request of Miss Helen Tarko of your staff that we declassify our memorandum of fourteen pages dated May 25, 1964, at Washington, D. C., this is to advise that we are unable to declassify the memorandum as originally prepared. It is accordingly requested that you regard the original version of our May 25, 1964, memorandum to bear a "Confidential" classification.

For your assistance, there are enclosed two copies of a redraft of our May 25, 1964, memorandum which may be regarded as unclassified. It is our understanding that you desired us to declassify the memorandum in question in connection with the preparation of the Commission's Exhibit Number 2412.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 3 1964

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

Enclosures - 2

JCS:mec
(9)

NOTE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

CONFIDENTIAL

58 NOV 9 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

COMM-FBI

REC'D READING ROOM OCT 27 1:32 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTE CONTINUED:

[redacted]

DIRECTOR, FBI 10/23/64

SAC, LOS ANGELES (80-208)

JOHN LATORRACA
SHERIFF
MERCED COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

On recent occasions, Sheriff JOHN LATORRACA has made commendatory remarks regarding Director J. EDGAR HOOVER and the FBI, which have come to the attention of the Los Angeles Division.

At a recent meeting of the San Joaquin Valley Investigators' Association, former Special Agent WILLIAM SOUTH, currently Chief Special Agent, Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles, California, commented that he was particularly pleased when JOHN LATORRACA told him in a private conversation that he was deeply concerned about the unwarranted and unjust criticism of the FBI in connection with the release of the Warren Report involving the assassination of President KENNEDY.

SOUTH also advised that Sheriff LATORRACA said he was pleased that he was able to second the resolution commending the Director that was unanimously passed by the California State Sheriffs Association at Victorville in March, 1964.

SOUTH added he considered LATORRACA to be one of the Bureau's many good friends in law enforcement. Former Special Agent JOHN CANNY, currently employed as a Special Agent for Richfield Oil Company, commented that he was in attendance at a recent law enforcement meeting and JOHN LATORRACA, Sheriff of Merced County, made favorable comments concerning the FBI and the Director.

On 10/13/64, Sheriff LATORRACA expressed concern to SA CLARENCE E. NEWTON, JR. assigned at Merced, Californin, regarding the "undue and unfair inferences" regarding the actions of the FBI as inferred by reports in national news releases as a result of the Warren Commission Report.

2-Bureau
1-Los Angeles
REK:ism
(3)

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 5 1964

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LA 80-208

For the information of the Bureau, LATORRACA continues to be a most cooperative law enforcement officer.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau.

FOUNDAT

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Evans
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

October 27, 1964

The Acting Attorney General

Director, FBI 62-109090

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

By letter dated September 30, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, requested authorization from this Bureau to declassify approximately 100 documents which we had furnished to the Commission in connection with our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Rankin stated that the Commission wishes to publish such documents at the earliest opportunity. In accordance with Mr. Rankin's request, we reviewed the documents in question and declassified a number of those documents where their continuance in a classified status is not required by the interests of the national defense. In addition, we revised certain pages in a number of the documents in order to place them in an unclassified status and at the same time meet the requirements of the President's Commission.

While the publishing of such unclassified documents by the President's Commission will not adversely affect the national security, it might result in considerable adverse criticism. Our reports contain a great deal of information which can be classified as rumor, gossip and character-assassination type of information. Considerable information is from persons who are mentally disturbed. If the information in such reports is misused or made a matter of public knowledge, there is a strong possibility there will be complaints, both on the part of persons who gave the information and persons against whom allegations were made.

I have been concerned over this situation and when it appeared in January, 1964, that some of our reports in the Jack Ruby investigation might become available to the public, I sent letters to Mr. Rankin and to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., and pointed out that certain of our

NOTE: LAST PAGE

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Holmes
Gandy

REL:mhw (13)

MAILED 2
OCT 30 1964
COMM-FBI

79 OCT 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-0-READING
OCT 27 11 39 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1825

The Acting Attorney General

reports contain information which may be in the nature of gossip and rumor and which has not been substantiated. I reported that such information represented the views of the persons interviewed and was reported as it was received by us. I informed Mr. Rankin and Mr. Miller that if this type of information should be misused or become a matter of public knowledge, it would reflect most unfavorably upon the Department of Justice and the President's Commission.

Again in May, 1964, when the President's Commission indicated a necessity for making public FBI investigative reports, Mr. A. H. Belmont of this Bureau discussed the matter of making public FBI investigative reports with Mr. Howard Willens and Mr. Samuel Stern, staff members of the Commission. Mr. Belmont pointed out to Mr. Stern at that time that at a previous meeting Mr. Stern had raised questions on certain items in our reports which might reflect on innocent persons if the reports are made public in their entirety. Both Mr. Stern and Mr. Willens at that time concluded that if the President's Commission published such reports in their entirety, the President's Commission will be criticized for making public information concerning innocent persons.

In view of the great number of documents which the President's Commission recently requested authority to declassify, I sent a letter to Mr. Rankin on October 22, 1964, again expressing my concern in such matters. I informed Mr. Rankin that I wanted to specifically call this matter to his attention and point out the responsibility which must be assumed by the Commission in the event these documents are made available to the public.

1 - Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: Instant letter prepared to Acting Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Miller in accordance with the instructions of the Director and Mr. Tolson as noted on the attached memo from Branigan to Sullivan re "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS-R-Cuba" 10-22-64.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 10-22-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
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Holmes
Gandy

By letter 9-30-64 the President's Commission requested FBI authority to declassify approximately 100 documents which we had furnished the Commission in connection with our investigation of the assassination and Lee Harvey Oswald. We have reviewed these documents and each document involved is being declassified when such action will not affect the national security. In certain instances, we are furnishing the Commission revised pages to a document, deleting classified material when such action will meet the Commission's requirements.

While publishing such unclassified documents will not adversely affect the national security, it might result in considerable adverse criticism. Our reports contain a great deal of information that can be classified as rumor and gossip and character-assassination type of information. Considerable information is from persons who are mentally disturbed. If the information in such reports is misused or made a matter of public knowledge, there is a strong possibility there will be complaints, both on the part of persons who gave the information and persons against whom allegations were made.

We have been concerned over this situation and when it appeared in January, 1964, that some of our reports in the Jack Ruby investigation might become available to the public, we wrote letters to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller of the Department, and Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission and pointed out that our reports in many instances contain information which may be in the nature of gossip and rumor and which has not been substantiated. We stated that such information represented the views of the persons interviewed and, accordingly, was reported as it was received by us. We pointed out to Mr. Miller and to Mr. Rankin that if this type of information should be misused or become a matter of public knowledge, it would reflect most unfavorably upon the Department of Justice and the President's Commission.

RLE:hrt
(8)
Encs.
105-82555

ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 29 1964

OCT 28 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Again, on 5-1-64 when the Commission indicated the necessity for making public FBI investigative reports which detailed our investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination, we prepared a memorandum, Branigan to Sullivan, dated 5-1-64 (attached) wherein we analyzed the reports and memoranda involved and stated that it is definitely not in the Bureau's interest to have these reports made public, as they are raw material and not prepared for public examination. We recalled the flood of comment, speculation and the like which followed the publication in the court records of some of our reports in the Judith Coplon case which, likewise, were not prepared for public consumption. We also pointed out that these reports tend to reveal some of our investigative techniques and will reveal information furnished to our Agents which, although not stated to be furnished in confidence, would probably not have been furnished if the person interviewed thought the information would be made public.

In our 5-1-64 memorandum it was recommended and approved that Mr. Belmont inform Mr. Rankin of the Commission that the FBI has no desire to restrict the activities of the Commission in any way and the decision as to whether these documents are introduced in the record, is the decision for the Commission to make. Further, that criticism can arise through publishing of our documents and such criticism will be directed to the Commission and the Commission should be prepared to stand up to this.

On 5-4-64 Mr. Belmont contacted Commission staff members Howard Willens and Samuel Stern and reiterated the Bureau's position that we have no desire to restrict the activities of the Commission in any way and the decision as to whether FBI documents are introduced into the record is a decision for the Commission to make. Mr. Belmont pointed out to Mr. Stern that at a previous meeting, Mr. Stern had raised questions on certain items which might reflect on innocent persons if the reports are made public in their entirety. Mr. Belmont specifically made reference to a report which dealt with Ruth Hyde Paine which contained a number of interviews relating to Mrs. Paine's marital difficulties and the like. Mr. Stern and Mr. Willens looked over this report and concluded that if the Commission publishes this report in its entirety, the Commission will be criticized for making public information concerning innocent persons. Therefore, in this instance they decided that they would introduce only certain pages of the report in question.

In view of the large number of documents which the Commission has now requested we declassify, it is felt desirable we again point out to the Commission the possibility that certain data in our reports might reflect on innocent people and that the responsibility for such action must be assumed by the Commission in the event our documents, containing such information, are made available to the public.

- 2 - CONTINUED - OVER

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to Mr. Rankin setting forth our views in this matter.

Rel

OWW

O WWL/s

V

wrote all & Miller
10/23

TT

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - J. C. Stokes
1 - Mail Room

CONFIDENTIAL

October 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

One of the documents in which you expressed an interest was our memorandum of thirty-three pages dated April 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C., dealing primarily with the travel of Lee Harvey Oswald and others on buses of the Transportes del Norte line on October 2 and 3, 1963. We are unable to declassify our April 7, 1964, memorandum as originally prepared and, accordingly, we request that you consider that memorandum to still bear a "Confidential" classification.

For your assistance there are enclosed two copies of a redraft of our April 7, 1964, memorandum which may be regarded as unclassified. With the exception of minor changes on pages one, thirty-two, and thirty-three, the enclosed memorandum duplicates our memorandum as originally prepared. It is our understanding that you are interested in the aforementioned memorandum in connection with the preparation of the Commission's Exhibit Number 2535.

162-10090-90

NOT RECORDED
NOV 3 1964

In connection with the preparation of the Commission's Exhibits 2529, 2530, 2531, and 2532, your letter of reference requested us to declassify various records relating to the travel of H. O. Lee from Mexico, D. F., Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, on October 2 and 3, 1963, via the Transportes del Norte

JCS:mec
(9)

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
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Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
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Conrad
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Rosen
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Trotter
Tele. Room
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Gandy

29 NOV 5 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-5205

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

CONFIDENTIAL

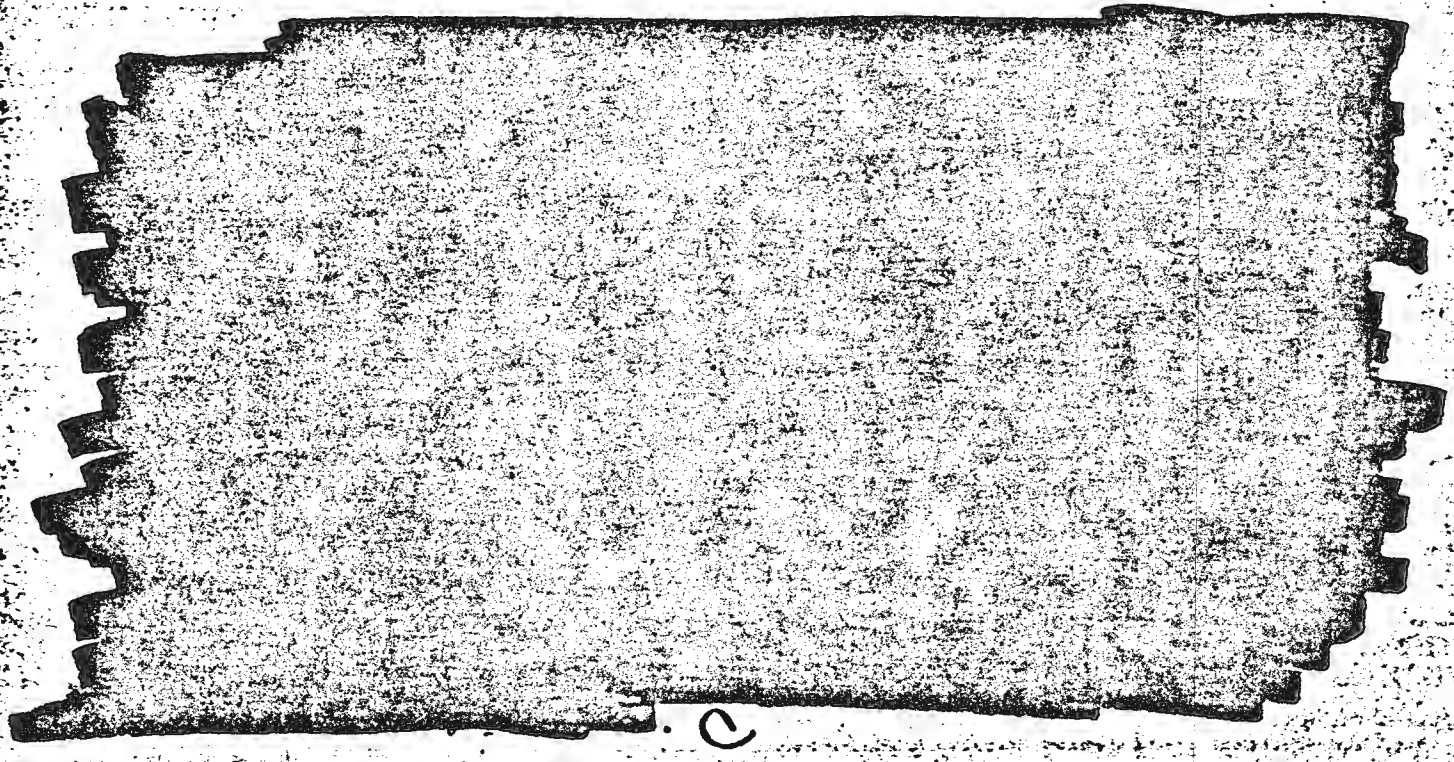
line. The items in which you were interested were included among seven exhibits attached to our April 7, 1964, memorandum, which items were designated as Exhibit D-232. You may regard Exhibit D-232 as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

NOTE:



Attached for filing is a xerox copy of unclassified redraft and xeroxes of pages 1, 32, and 33 of the original draft.

CONFIDENTIAL

October 27, 1964

62-109090

Mr. John Latorraca
Sheriff of Merced County
Merced, California

My dear Sheriff:

I received your letter of October 15th and want to thank you for your support and generous remarks concerning my administration of the FBI.

In connection with this matter, I am enclosing copies of articles by John Chamberlain and Jerry O'Leary which I trust will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
1 - Los Angeles - Enclosure
John Chamberlain's column, The Washington Post, October 2, 1964
Jerry O'Leary's column, The Evening Star, October 2, 1964

NOTE: In May, 1957, the SAC at Los Angeles recommended that the Director autograph a photograph for Mr. Latorraca who was the undersheriff. A review of Bufiles reflected we have reference to his alleged contacts with notorious individuals in his area and while there was no evidence of a criminal violation, the Bureau felt that Latorraca was not the type of individual who should have the Director's photograph. In view of his current expression of support and lack of additional derogatory information, the above reply is deemed appropriate in this instance.

DTP:dll (4)

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FILED IN 62-109090-6

OCT 27 11 39 AM '64

John Latorraca, Sheriff

RADIO STATIONS KNDSCO AND KNAGSS MERCED, CALIFORNIA TELEPHONE: RAnd

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

October 19, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Some of the news releases since the publication of the Warren Commission Report of the assassination of President Kennedy, have disturbed me greatly. I am referring to the inference or innuendo of criticism of your great organization, as a result of the Warren Commission Report. I have been in law enforcement over twenty-five years, and can vouch that the FBI is the first organization to immediately notify other law enforcement agencies of matters of mutual interest, when the facts warrant such notification. I have never seen a violation of this splendid cooperation on the part of the FBI.

I want to take this opportunity to express my complete support to you, as well as your entire staff, as I consider you the unquestioned leader of honest, efficient law enforcement in our world today. I consider the unwarranted and baseless critical inferences relative to a lack of cooperation by the FBI, as completely unjustified and unfair.

You always have and will continue to represent, the epitome of integrity and courage as the strong right arm of decency, and certainly deserve my unqualified support as the leader of sound law enforcement in our country today.

Most sincerely,

JOHN LATORRACA, SHERIFF

JL/dh

162-10998
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 29 1964

10 OCT 23 1964

Ref
10/27/64

EX-102

62-109248-9

39-0CR-23-1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan (1 Lenihan)
1 - Foreign Liaison (Orally approved 10-26-64, by Mario Gregorio)
1 - Mr. Rogge

October 27, 1964

AIRTEL 62-109090

To: Legat, Mexico City (Enclosures - 2)

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Legat, Mexico City, and Dallas is one copy each of a letter from the President's Commission dated 10-21-64, and an attachment thereto from "Jorge Barragan E.," dated 10-12-64.

A Bureau file on Barragan (64-38215) indicates he has claimed to be an attorney and general director of the weekly magazines, "Reportaje" and "Informacion." He has communicated with the Bureau on several occasions. He reportedly communicated with Fidel Castro on 9-7-59, offering his services to Castro. He also visited our Los Angeles Office in 1955 and was characterized by the local police as a "phony." He normally has furnished nonspecific information and unfounded complaints regarding security matters in the Western Hemisphere.

The magazine "Reportaje" printed an article in 1959 erroneously claiming that the FBI violated Mexican sovereignty.

It is not known if the itinerary for Barragan as set out in the enclosed communication dated 10-12-64, was actually followed. As of 10-26-64, Barragan had not contacted the Bureau.

Legat, Mexico City, through sources, attempt to locate and interview Barragan concerning the "very important information" he has relating to the assassination. Any additional investigation necessitated by the interview of Barragan should be promptly initiated. Results of investigation should be incorporated in appropriate inserts for transmittal to Dallas who will subsequently report this and other matters. Twenty-five copies of inserts are necessary.

2 - Dallas (Enclosures - 2)

(1 - 62-109090) (President's Commission)
(1 - 62-105401) (Reportaje)
(1 - 64-38215) (Jorge Barragan E.)

RDR:hw
)12(

64 NOV 4 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Airtel to Legat, Mexico City

NOTE:

The Commission forwarded us a letter from Barragan for "whatever action" we deemed necessary. In the letter, Barragan states he has important information concerning the assassination and indicated that he would be in Washington, D. C., on 10/22-23/64, at which time he hoped to speak with the Commission. It is not known if Barragan made any efforts to contact the Commission. It would appear from the background appearing in Bureau file that Barragan is an opportunist; however, in view of his allegation, it is felt we have the responsibility to check it out. When the results of investigation are completed, it will be reported by Dallas and afforded appropriate dissemination.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

OCT 21 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The attached letter from Mr. Jorge Barragan E. addressed to Chief Justice Warren is being forwarded to you for whatever action you deem necessary.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encl. ENCLOSURE

14 OCT 1964

REPORTAJE

V. JUAREZ 56-601 TEL. 12-97-30
MEXICO, D. F.

México City. Oct. 12 - 1964.

Mr. Earl Warren
President of the Supreme Court.
United States of America.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have very important information concerning the death of late President John F. Kennedy, in my opinion will be usefull on the "Warren Comission".

I'll be on New York Oct. 17th. from Mexico City for the - closing of the New York's Fair. I'll be at the St. Regis Hotel untill Oct. 22nd, on Oct. 23tr. in Washington D.C. to have the pleausure of calling you personally.

I thank you for your attention in this matter.

Yours Truly.

JORGE BARRAGAN E.
"REPORTAJE" General Editor.

* 62-105401
64-38215-13, 14
65-44035-57

62-109090

F UN ATT

XEROX

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - J. C. Stokes
1 - Mr. Malley

CONFIDENTIAL

October 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify various documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

In this connection, you indicated a desire that we declassify our memorandum of three pages dated August 4, 1964, at Washington, D. C., and our memorandum of twenty pages dated April 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

We are unable to declassify the aforementioned memoranda as they were originally prepared and, accordingly, we request that you continue to regard them as bearing a "Confidential" classification. For your assistance, there are enclosed two copies of a redraft of our August 4, 1964, memorandum which may be regarded as unclassified. The material recorded in our April 23, 1964, memorandum is substantially reported on pages forty-six through fifty-nine of our May 18, 1964, unclassified summary memorandum, two copies of which were furnished to you by our letter dated October 12, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
1964 NOV 3

Enclosures - 2

2 ENCLOSURES

JCS:mcc

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

CONFIDENTIAL

Tolson
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Gandy

79 NOV 5 1964

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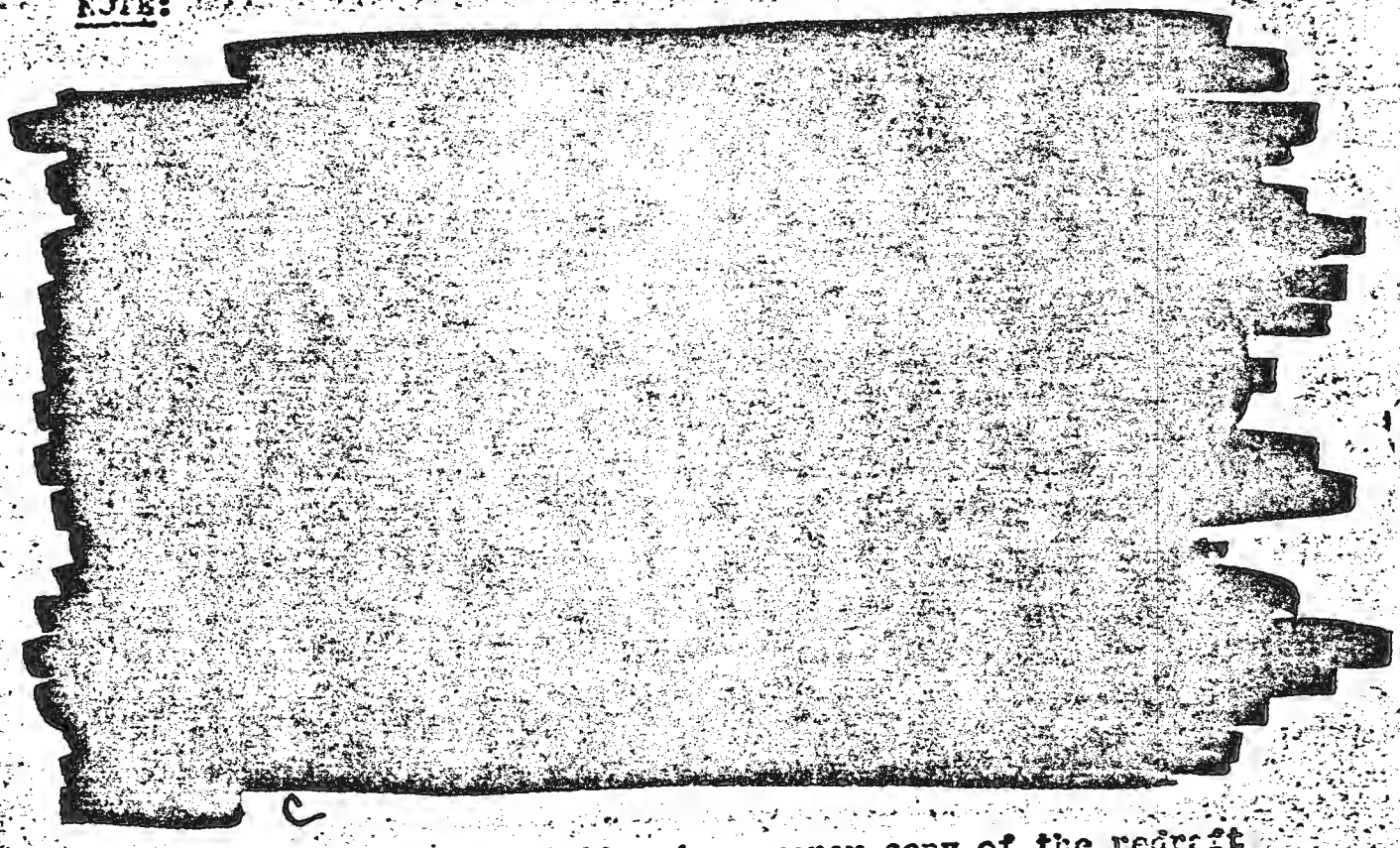
BY COURIER SVC.

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:



Attached for filing is a xerox copy of the redraft of our 8/4 memorandum and a copy of page two from the original version.

October 26, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During your long tenure as Director of the FBI, Department of government has been without question the finest example of efficiency and integrity possible, with an unblemished record recognized by all grateful Americans. It is therefore a great blow to suddenly see your excellent department caught in the crossfires of political chicanery.

To begin with, your organization was chastized in the Warren Report on the assassination of President Kennedy as having somehow been derelict in duty in protecting the Chief Executive, making you the goat for an error of judgment in the State Department's Security division. Secondly, the FBI has been injected into the Walter Jenkin's case as a "defender" no less, of this latest scandalous episode surrounding the White House. The enclosed clipping from the Pittsburgh Press complete with king-sized headlines leaves the impression that Little Orphan Annie would welcome Mr. Jenkins as her advisor, and that the national security had really not been endangered at all. This kind of reporting sinks the Fourth Estate to a new low and I protested vigorously at the heading of this article, the particulars of which managed to so interpret the FBI'S findings within the release from the White House as to conceal the double indictment of immorality and intoxication, either of which were bad enough even if no top level secrets are missing. And Mr. Hoover, as much as I admire and respect the FBI, I find it rather incredible to swallow the fact that you were able to establish in the matter of three days that there was not one particle of evidence that information of a security nature had been obtained from this man. Who can say what slip of information was revealed while the subject was intoxicated and did not recall what he said. The enemy who would know this man's weaknesses would certainly not hang around to be questioned by the FBI, but could have found what he wanted and departed several years ago.

Mr. Hoover, I have the terrible sinking feeling that the Executive is planning to use your department as a political weapon and thus betray all you have stood for down through the years. Never before has your name been used as a planned rehabilitation of offenders whose records it was your duty to search out. And never before have the American voters been faced with a President so surrounded by unsavory examples of ruthless power. If we are to survive as a nation, I pray that the lord will prevent this Executive from prostituting our last bastion of governmental integrity-the FBI-by using it for his own nefarious purposes.

With all good wishes for your own personal safety,

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. Leo Sheran

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 3 1964

66 NOV 6 1964

October 26, 1964

Honorable Wayne W. Freeman
Editor
The Greenville News
Box 600
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Freeman:

I have read the editorial, "Criticism Is Misplaced," which appeared in the October 9th issue of your paper. All of us in the FBI are grateful for your bringing my views to the attention of your readers.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI Oct 26 4 00 PM '64

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 28 1964

1 - Charlotte - Enclosure (89-47)

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondent's List.
PDW:dll (5)

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66 NOV 2 1964

19 OCT 27 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Criticism Is Misplaced

While the findings of the commission which studied the assassination of President Kennedy are generally accepted by most Americans, some of its recommendations may reasonably be called into question.

The conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone and out of what a layman can only call madness seems inescapable. But the commission went further to lay blame for the success of his efforts on the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service. This seems illogical, to say the least.

The commission dealt only in generalities in assessing blame. It criticized both the FBI and the Secret Service for the lack of inter - agency communications, saying that if the FBI had told the Secret Service what it knew about Oswald some unspecified steps might have been taken to prevent his acting on the fatal day of November 22.

The lack of specifics is probably not an oversight on the part of the commission. In truth, it probably did not know what might have been done.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover made it quite clear in testifying before the commission that any effective steps might have been harsh and objectionable in a free nation. He pointed out that simply reporting Oswald's background to the Secret Service, and his presence in Dallas, would not have been an end in itself but only a beginning. After that, the real problem would only have begun.

Was Oswald to have been arrested? For what? His defection to the Soviet Union, while reprehensible to an overwhelming majority of Americans, is no crime under our laws and, in any event, was mitigated by his subsequent return. His attempted murder of Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker was known to only one person, his wife Marina Oswald. He had no public record of violence.

Since the assassination of President Kennedy, Mr. Hoover has tried to do just what the commission has recommended that he do. He is not happy with the assignment and he spelled out the details which the commission omitted.

"Just recently, in the city of Chicago," the FBI Director said, "when the President was there, the local authorities were asked to give assistance as they usually do to the Service and they went to the homes of some of these people, and it resulted really almost in house arrest.

"Now, I don't think there is any place in this country for that kind of thing, but these people who belonged to extreme subversive organizations . . . we told that they couldn't leave their house or if they did they would be accompanied by a police officer."

That is what the commission's simple-seeming and innocuous-sounding recommendation that the FBI "report" the names of subversives to the Secret Service means when it is spelled out in detail.

These people who have done nothing that the present Supreme Court, at least, would hold them accountable for under the law, are to be told to remain inside their homes or be accompanied by policemen wherever they go. To the commission this is "preventive intelligence work." Others would describe it differently.

Ironically, one of those most certain to do so, we are sure, is the head of the commission, Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 GREENVILLE NEWS
Greenville, S.C.

Date: 10-9-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Wayne W. Freeman
Title: WARREN COMMISSION'S REPORT
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CE 89-47

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-8[illegible]

W26

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

5 smelled Walk 10/26/64 PDW:ale

WARREN
COMMISSION

SECTION 25

COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: October 15, 1964

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE: NEW HAMPSHIRE
OCTOBER 8 - 11, 1964

COVER MEMO--DETAILS ATTACHED

This summarizes pertinent information re captioned conference which was attended by approximately 100 individuals, including most Attorneys General (AGs) and some staff members from 9 Northeast States and Virgin Islands; Supreme Court Chief Justices from Maine and New Hampshire; U. S. Attorney Louis M. Janelle and Assistant U. S. Attorney Paul L. Normandin of New Hampshire; Department represented by Deputy Assistant Attorney General William A. Geoghegan. Conference very successful and valuable from emphasis placed on law enforcement and current criminal law problems. No adverse references to FBI or Director but numerous public and private references to excellent cooperation furnished by Director to local law enforcement through Seat of Government, cooperative services FBI liaison with AGs and daily contact with field investigative staff. SAC Handley of Boston attended Saturday night banquet and seems to be held in favorable regard by lawyers and judges from his territory. Congressman Louis C. Wyman, former AG of New Hampshire, was banquet speaker and in conversation before and after banquet, he expressed continued highest regard for Director. No open mention at conference re Warren Commission Report but several AGs privately told me they regretted Commission's "hindsight" criticism and were confident public would evaluate problem realistically. AGs from Vermont and New Hampshire added they agree with Director complete security of President is hopeless task, especially after observing how President Johnston disregarded security and mingled with crowds on recent New England tour.

ENCLOSURE

Major portion of conference discussion concerned numerous timely law enforcement and criminal law problems, including seriously rising crime rate, continued undesirable trend of U. S. Supreme Court decisions creating further imbalance between rights of society and individual rights; problems involving indigent persons accused of crime, such as current trend to release as many indigents on own recognizance or at greatly reduced bail rather than holding them in jail. Geoghegan of Department summarized efforts of present administration under former Attorney General Kennedy to push programs benefiting indigent persons. He mentioned that all 93 U. S. Attorneys had been urged to be liberal as possible in releasing prisoners on reasonable bail or on own recognizance and said over-all average of 18% now released and there has been no increase in bail jumping. Following National Conference on Bail sponsored by White

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
195 NOV 12 1964
NOV 12 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dear Sir,

I have been very interested in the Warren Report and would like to be information from your department on Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby.

Sincerely

Albert C. Miller

0: 11 5-2-11.24

REC 4

62-109090-352

EX-117

October 21, 1964

Mrs. M. D. Winne
Wild Acres, Box 426
Northville, New York 12134

Dear Mrs. Winne:

Your letter of October 12th, with enclosure, has been received in Mr. Hoover's absence from the city; however, you may be assured it will be brought to his attention upon his return.

As you requested the newspaper article which you forwarded is being returned.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosure

NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles. In view of the nature of her letter, it is felt an in-absence letter is appropriate in this instance.

PDW:djg
(3)

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6 NOV 9 19 AM

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OCT 21 1 45 PM
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FBI

COMM-FBI

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

2nd - I would like a copy.

NORTHVILLE, NEW YORK 12134

Oct 12, 64

Dear Mr. Dorin

I wrote to you a long time ago re the question of possible connection of the Red Rose girl Mrs. Kinney - to a woman, this is a strong point towards the possibility of a target, red to on in a pink suit, would it!

I am now enclosing what should help you interest to the ridiculous Spec. Comm report months of previous time, politics pressure, all not worth the paper it was printed on, when a Specialist in one phase of the truth thing, has to say re his interpretation of the report.

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

I know you are busy and I hope you will read this & not take this report as it is

Yours

Warren

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EX-102

39 OCT 20 1964

62-109060

J. Pierce Lee
P.D.W. Oct 21 64
Read & Destroyed

you and your good family & F.D.R. Jr.
have always been a comfort to me, dedicated
honest & fearless & non partisan. I hope you
will stay with it for many more years.

In many years I hoped to meet Pres. Roosevelt
whom I loved at long distance & finally had my
wish during Hoover Comm. Meetings in Washington

I have always wished, when I read of
your lonely life, that I could help neutralize
you, at least add a family touch & thereby
catch the time you have

This is not a school girl letter crush, it's
a worthily expression of a WWI - veteran
retired R.N. formerly U.S. Navy, more or less isolated
now in this lovely old retreat where you would
surely find a wonderful contrast to Washington.

I am very sincerely a grateful citizen

OCT 1 1954

ROUNDATION
THEA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Oct 12, 64

Dear Mr. Hoover

I wrote to you a long time ago re the question of possible connection of the "Red Roses" given Mrs. Kennedy-to a woman, this is a strong point towards the possibility of a target, red to one in a pink suit, would be!

I am now enclosing what should bring your interest to the riduculous "Spec Comm report" months of precious time, politics opinion, all not worth the paper it was printed on, when a specialist in one phase of the terrible thing, has to say re his interpretation of the report.

I know you are busy but I hope you will read this & not take this report as it is you and your great group of F.B.I. people have always been a comfort to me, dedicated, honest & fearless & non political. I hope you will stay with it for many more years.

For many years I hoped to meet Pres Hoover whom I loved at long distance & finally had my wish during Hoover Comm. meetings in Washington.

I have always wished, when I read of your lonely life, that I could help mother you, at least add a family touch to the little free time you have. This is not a school girl little crush, its a motherly expression of a WW I veteran retired R.N. formerly U.S. Navy, more or less isolated now in this lonely mt retreat where you would surely find a wonderful contrast to Washington.

I am very sincerely a grateful citizen.

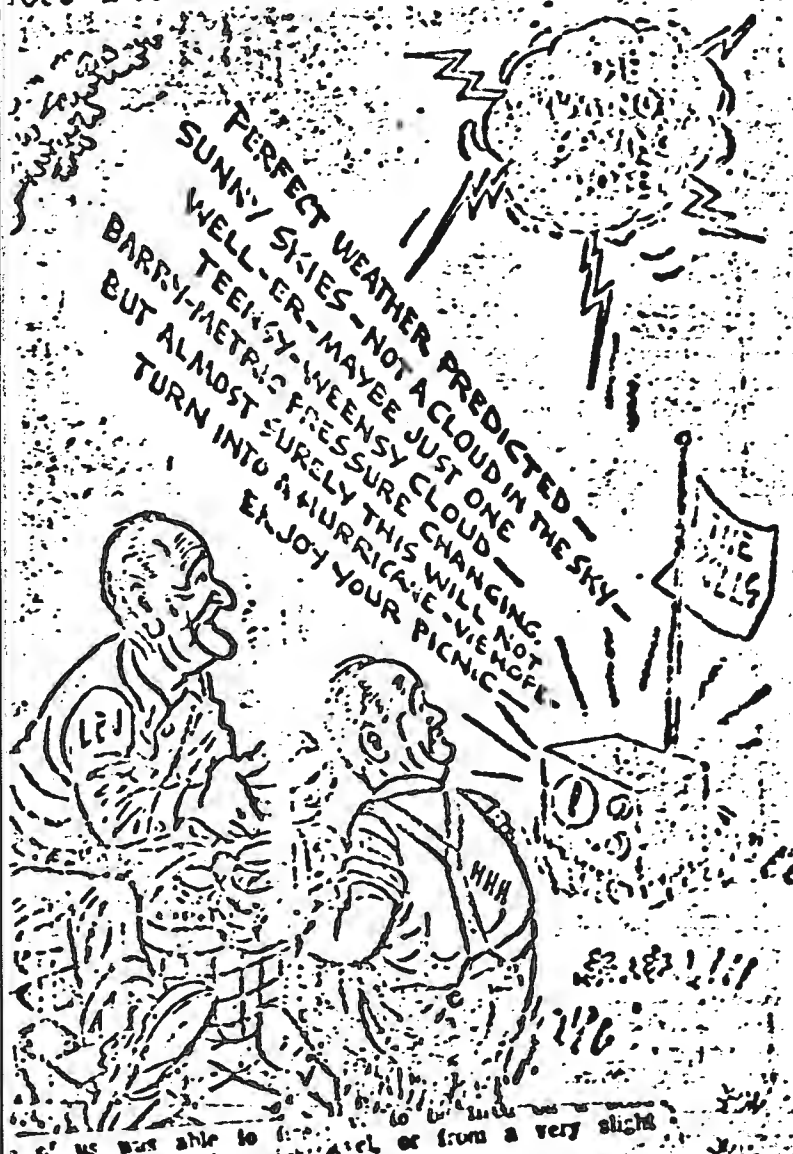
(Mrs. [redacted]

Enc. I would like ret. or a copy.

COPY: crt

GAZETTE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1964

...ose Picnic Weather Forecasts



...e of us was able to fire ...re shots in under eight ...onds.

Walter was shooting faster ...an I was, but he was using ...en sights, which raises an ...ther point. Someone in the ...ary Report mentioned that the scope made fast shooting ...ossible.

THIS IS UTTER nonsense. ...hen you fire a scoped rifle the blast knocks your eye ...ut of the scope, and you have ...o rediscover the target. There ...s also something called "paral...lax" which blurs a scope, mak...ing the target disappear if your eye isn't rightly adjusted to the lenses.

...el, or from a very slight ...slow.

Walter Johnson and I have read the report scrupulously, several times, and the ballistic end of it makes no sense.

I can say this: The last thing I shot was a gazelle for Walter's mama's kitchen. I aimed at the eye. The bullet went into the eye, and blew the other side of the impala's head off.

It did not break up going in, as they would have us believe happened in the case of Jack Kennedy's assassination.

(Copyright, 1964, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

...PHONE FR 6-1441

By Robert C. Ruark

LONDON—I am sitting in my ...flat here with a professional ...hunter, Walter Johnson of ...Rhodesia. We have just ...finished a hunt—the fourth in ...Rhodesia in two years, by ...and east in years in countries ranging from Tanganyika to the Central Provinces of India.

We are talking about the ...shooting of President Kennedy ...in terms of what we both know ...best, rifles. Walter shot his ...first elephant when he was nine ...years old. I have been shooting ...big game with rifles, with ...and without scopes, for most ...of my life.

ON THE LAST month's trip ...to Mozambique I had three ...guests, who came up a pound ...of ammunition on the game. I ...have personally ...over 15 years, ran ...at least two thousand rounds of ...fire unless at live targets, ...from elephant to lion to ...to buffalo to rhino to dik-dik, ...the tiniest of them all. God ...knows how many times Walter ...has fired a rifle. He was chief ...pooh of the Rhodesian army ...when he was called up for ...national service, and I have ...seen him kill a bird with a ...rifle with open sights, at 200 ...yards.

This being established, I wish ...to make a point.

It is a rule of shooting thumb ...that a hardnosed bullet goes all ...the way through. A soft-nosed ...bullet goes in little and comes ...out big. A dumdum, or doctor-...ed bullet, might conceivably ...break up on entry, fail to ...penetrate as well as a human skull, ...its chances of breaking up on ...entry are very small indeed.

WHAT WALTER and I cannot understand, among other findings of the Warren Report, is how a bullet fired from behind could tear the back of President Kennedy's head off. Ballistically, a bullet fired from behind should have gone in small and blown the front of his head off as it came ...out. Second inside the ...

With a scope you have to ...—you just can't brace off ...with a shotgun, a double ...or an open-sighted rifle. ...stake of a fraction of a ...meter on the sighting end ...of a rifle magnifies into a ...foot-long proportion as the ...bullet arrives at its target. A ...inch will make an error ...of feet at 200 yards.

There was some comment ...the scope had a slight ...in stability which may ...needed angle unnecessary. ...You would have to know the ...exact span of right-or-left ...wobbling in order to compensate, and the same would apply ...high or low. I doubt very much if Lee Oswald bothered his rifle and then adjusted the scope in order to eliminate the basic necessity of ...shooting at moving targets—the ...broadside angle.

* * *

A PRINCIPLE in shooting ...that you ignore the package ...and shoot for the little ...inside. You always go for ...heart or head, and where you ...aim depends on where you are. ...One of the best heart shots ...straight up the backside, ...you are behind the animal. ...a quartering shot behind the ...rib cage if the animal is going ...away. I shot a buffalo the ...other day with a tiny rifle ...aiming at his nostrils, and ...hit him in the brain. I have ...shot a close elephant in the ...brain by aiming at his third ...so that the bullet could pass ...upward between the tusks.

According to reports, ...Kennedy was hit in the back ...a heart shot, as well as being ...hit in the neck, the bullet pass...ing through and coming out ...the throat. Another bullet hit ...off the back of his head.

As a rifleman I do not understand the combination of an ...A shot fired on high goes on ...A shot fired on the level goes ...straight in. A shot fired ...below travels up. One ...shooting from his lofty vantage ...point would have had to hit Ke...

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: November 3, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached letter be sent to Assistant Attorney General Miller advising the data concerning the assassination and the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation developed subsequent to the termination of the President's Commission will be disseminated to the Department.

DETAILS:

By letter 9/23/64 we asked the Commission to whom we should send our investigative results in connection with the above matters.

By letter 10/15/64 J. Lee Rankin advised in part "I have been instructed to advise you that these matters should be handled," insofar as the Commission is concerned, the same as any other investigation involving law enforcement." Rankin's letter continued the Commission's responsibilities, "except as to closing out its operations and the publication of its hearings and exhibits, were terminated" on 9/24/64 when its report was delivered to the President.

In connection with the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation, the approved memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 12/19/63 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia" recommended that since we furnished the Department the summary which was sent to the Commission and since investigative reports are being furnished to the Commission, we would not send these reports to the Department or any other agency. Inasmuch as our reports on Oswald have been furnished to the Commission for its evaluation and use in the preparation of its report on the assassination, it is not deemed necessary to furnish these hundreds of reports to the Department.

REC-21 62-109090-353

RDR:REL:rab
(15)

CONTINUED - OVER

1 - 62-109090 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016

XEROX

58 NOV 10 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

With reference to the investigation captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," we received numerous complaints, remarks and threats made by individuals which included their feelings concerning President Kennedy, the former Attorney General, other officials and the policy of the administration. Included were allegations that persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald were involved in the assassination. Therefore, these miscellaneous type reports were furnished to the Department. The Jack L. Ruby investigation was conducted at the request of the President's Commission and the Department based on a possible violation of Oswald's civil rights. Reports have been disseminated to the Department as done in all civil rights cases.

In view of Rankin's letter it appears desirable that reports containing miscellaneous type information relating to our continuing investigation of the assassination as well as the results of our continuing investigation of Oswald be furnished to the Department.

It is proposed that in the future when miscellaneous type reports and reports entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald" are received they will be furnished to the Department following review. If deemed necessary, they will also be furnished to other appropriate agencies of the Government, such as Secret Service, Central Intelligence Agency, etc. where such agencies might have an interest in the data reported. Since the Commission did not designate any authority to whom our reports should be disseminated the following is recommended:

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Sent 11-4-64

1. The attached letter be furnished to Assistant Attorney General Miller advising we will disseminate reports to the Department.

2. Pertinent reports will be disseminated to other appropriate agencies of the Government where such agencies might have an interest in the data reported.

3. You will be kept fully advised of any pertinent developments in these investigations.

OK H Ryan ✓ NS

October 27, 1964

REC 10
Ex-112 62-109090-354

Honorable Bob Lee Kidd, Jr.
Editor
The Poteau News
Poteau, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Kidd:

I read the editorial, "Ghosts Will Still Walk," which appeared in your October 15th 1964 issue, and I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your support and complimentary presentation of the work of this Bureau. My associates join me in conveying appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Las Vegas - Enclosures (2)
1 - Oklahoma City - Enclosures (2)
NOTE: Kidd nor his paper is identifiable in Bufiles.
DTP:cal
(6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED-READING ROOM
FBI
OCT 27 11 40 AM '64

OCT 28 11 11 AM '64

OCT 22 11 25 AM '64

6 NOV 10 1964

October 21, 1964

Mr. Robert E. Wick
Room 5640
Justice Building

Dear Bob:

You may wonder why you are getting a newspaper clipping from "The Poteau News" Poteau, Oklahoma, from the Las Vegas Division, but thought I should explain that my mother lives over in eastern Oklahoma, and I receive this county paper. The article which I am sending is favorable to the FBI, and I have noted that from time to time this editor and publisher is alert to publishing various speeches and articles by the Director, and I have never seen anything unfavorable in the paper concerning the FBI.

Since there is not a resident agency within 75 or 80 miles of this town, I am just assuming the resident agent might not have seen this, and I do not want to middle him or Oklahoma City, but thought you would like to see it and if it has not previously been brought to the Bureau's attention, you might consider whether it is worth dropping this editor a note from the Director.

Feel free to throw this away if you care to.

Best regards,

Jim T. Moreland

JAMES T. MORELAND
Assistant Agent in Charge
Las Vegas, Nevada

REC 10 112

62-109090-354

ENCLOSURE

14 NOV 6 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ghosts Will Still Walk

It appears the victim of the Warren Commission in its monumental report on the assassination of President Kennedy is the long-suffering Federal Bureau of Investigation, although these Monday morning quarterbacks expressed displeasure with the Secret Service as well.

The FBI was taken to task for failing to tell the Secret Service that Lee Harvey Oswald was in Dallas. This in view of the fact that the substance of the Commission findings is that the President's assassin had no association with either Communists nor rightist, was "profoundly alienated from the world in which he lived," with "few if any close relationships with other people," seems a little odd.

Why, if Oswald was just another irrational nut without subversive connections or associations, would the FBI be expected to keep him under surveillance and to advise the Secret Service of his presence in a city the President planned to visit?

Are we to believe that all of our homicidal maniacs ~~are~~ charges of the FBI?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 "The Poteau News", Poteau, Oklahoma

Date: October 15, 1964
Edition:
Author:
Editor: BOB LEE KIDD, Jr.
Title:
WARREN COMMISSION

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Las Vegas

☐ Being Investigated

(1) Bureau

62-109060-3904

8-8TP

ENCL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 10/2/64

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, was contacted telephonically at his New York office today on other matters and during the conversation and in accordance with instructions received, he was advised that the Bureau feels he did the Bureau a great disservice and had out-McCarthied McCarthy.

There was a notable silence on Mr. Rankin's part and he then asked just what was meant by the remark. Mr. Rankin was told by Malley that he had no further comment concerning this statement other than the fact that he had been requested to pass this remark on to Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin then advised that the members of the Commission were very strongly set in their views and the information which had been placed in the report concerning the FBI had been a unanimous decision by the members of the Commission. He advised that the original version of the Commission's report concerning the Bureau's activities in the Oswald case was much more critical than the version which was published. He stated he was sorry the report came out the way it did but the members of the Commission felt very strongly.

As an afterthought Mr. Rankin stated the Commission's criticism was actually aimed at an individual Agent rather than the Bureau as such.

Submitted for information. REC 4 62-109090-355

JRM:mpd

6 NOV 9 1964

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

"Politica," 6th Year, No. 107, October 1, 1964, Pages 29 - 31.

OUR CONTINENT

UNITED STATES

Oswald, Kennedy, Ruby, and the FBI

The Warren Investigative Commission (sic*), headed by Earl Warren, President (sic*) of the Supreme Court of Justice, submitted to President Lyndon B. Johnson the voluminous report on the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, which occurred on November 22, 1963, in the city of Dallas, Texas.

The most substantial portions of this report are already known from extracts published in the Yankee press, and, therefore, nobody was surprised when the Warren Commission declared that Kennedy's assassination was committed by Lee Harvey Oswald, who worked alone, firing three bullets from one of the windows of the School Book Depository of Dallas, where the assassin was employed. The report also affirms that Jack Ruby (before he changed his name, his name was Jack Rubinstein) killed Oswald on his own initiative, without anyone inducing him to do so.

The report totally rejects any national or international conspiracy, from the right or from the left, in Kennedy's assassination. The report says, "Oswald, and he alone, prepared, premeditated and carried out the assassination of Mr. Kennedy." It also reveals that Oswald killed Police Officer Tippit, because he feared that he would be arrested inside of a movie theater.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED

The report mentions that 193 NOV 3 1964 were taken from a good half a thousand people, including President Johnson and the wife and mother of Oswald, with the exception of Kennedy's widow and the Governor of Dallas (sic*) John Connally, who sat in Kennedy's automobile and was wounded. About the shots, fired at Kennedy, the commission stated that there were three and that one of the bullets "got lost," and that the other two caused Kennedy's death and Connally's injuries.

64

NOT RECORDED

21 NOV 3 1964

Copy to: [ ] info [ ] action

58 NOV 6 1964

* Translator's Note

TRANSLATED BY:

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Finally, the report discusses the defective service of protection of the President rendered by the Secret Service and the Dallas Police, which did not even preoccupy themselves with surveillances of the houses of the streets through which Kennedy passed in an open automobile, together with his wife and the Governor of Texas.

Pointing out this lack of good protection, and recalling that the same thing happened in 1901, when an anarchist killed President McKinley, the Warren Investigative Commission (sic*) suggests that the Secret Service be reorganized and that this service be in closest contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation; that is to say, with the all-powerful FBI.

The report notes that the Secret Service did not consider Oswald's presence in Dallas, or that he was "an individual who had been in the USSR" and "who had applied for a passport at the Embassy of Cuba in Mexico to return to the USSR with his Soviet wife and daughter."

The report has been received throughout the world with ironies and incredulity. Oswald's mother declared that it was an "enormous fake and an enormous lie." The liberal and progressive European press recorded many contradictions in the declarations of the U. S. Police (sic*) immediately after the assassination, and highlighted, as no U. S. newspaper wanted to publish it, the series of articles of the great U. S. newspaperman Thomas Buchanan (see "Politica," "March 15, 1964), in which authentic facts were published showing that Oswald alone could not have assassinated Kennedy and that shots from two different sites were fired at him: from the railing of a bridge and from a window of the Schoolbook Depository.

Marina Oswald, the wife of the presumed assassin, who had married him in the USSR, made several declarations before the Warren Commission, but systematically refused to make statements to newspapermen. Why?

Bertrand Russell speaks.

The great English philosopher Bertrand Russell said in London that the report of the Warren Commission "was a mockery of the truth and an infamy." He added: "The assassination of the U. S. President affects the peace of the world. A conspiracy to kill him could have grave consequences." For this reason, the Warren Commission had to explain the baffling anomalies which occurred at the time of the assassination and afterwards. With all the resources of The White House at its command,

* Translator's Note

the FBI, the Secret Service, the Dallas Police, the CIA, and other governmental agencies, its report, evidently, has not succeeded in removing the doubts about the official account of the assassination. We have seen the alteration of the medical evidence, three contradictory official versions about the assassination, the circulation of Oswald's description as Tippit's murderer over 20 minutes before Tippit's death, a report fabricated by the Dallas authorities, ignored eye witnesses, lies about the number of bullets, and a sequence of distortions and invented evidence. These facts have been established by the investigations of Mark Lane, a New York attorney, who heads a private investigative committee.

"The Warren Commission is composed of men, so closely connected with the investigative agencies of the U. S., that its conclusions are unacceptable to any jury. Many times it has surreptitiously supplied data about the report which it now presents. The report eludes the facts given by Lane and suppresses the evidence which supports them. It is a lamentably incompetent document and covers its authors with infamy.

"Mr. Lane is justified in comparing the action of the Warren Commission with the trials of the Trotskyists in the USSR and of Dreyfus in France. The same levels of fraud are evident and the very lack of interest in the truth.

"It is evident that many things are still hidden from the public. We shall continue the campaign and the publication of facts as they arise, until the true assassins of President Kennedy have been found. The lack of integrity of the Warren Commission has been plainly manifested."

How was it possible that the FBI would be guilty of negligence with regard to the indirect protection which it gives the Presidents of the U. S.? How could the Secret Service, exclusively charged with the President's safety, not fulfill the elemental precaution of keeping the buildings of the streets under surveillance where Kennedy was to pass; a protection, which is universally adopted for the protection of the life of important persons?

The report of the Warren Commission does not answer these questions and only suggests the reorganization of the police service.

In this connection, it is important to make a brief analysis of the position of the very famous FBI in the U.S.A. J. Edgar Hoover has been its head for 40 years. He recently reached the age of 70 and wanted to retire, but President Johnson "reiterated to him his confidence" and asked him to remain at the head of the powerful police organization.

Hoover and his FBI are like a state within the state. They have at their disposal a budget, which is twice as big as that of all the federal courts. In order to spend money, Hoover does not need the Senate's approval. However, the CIA, charged with espionage, counter-espionage and pro-imperialistic subversion throughout the world, needs such approval.

Hoover does not have any authority above him, and, neither his inherent chief, the U. S. Attorney General, nor the Senate, dares to remove him nor even give orders to a man, who has enjoyed the confidence of seven Presidents. Hoover and his FBI Agents constitute a monolithic bloc, which, in addition to the investigations of criminal acts, has the duty of guarding the security of the state.

It is significant that the fascist groups admire Hoover and the FBI, and, with these groups, all the reactionary circles and rightists of the U.S.A. It is not a secret that Hoover's closest friends are members of the Southern reactionary bloc and of other fascist and rightist groups. Hoover describes the liberals as "more destructive than the communists owing to their cloak of respectability."

Many books were written about the FBI; one by Hoover himself. The most recent one is that of a former FBI Agent, Jack Levine, a graduate of the Law School of the University of New York. The book has not been put in circulation as yet, because it is a report, submitted by the author to the Department of Justice, whose chief, until recently, was Robert Kennedy, a brother of the assassinated President.

This is in synopsis what Jack Levine had to say about the FBI:

To criticize Hoover is like being declared a traitor to the country and even the Senators and Congressmen know and admit that a recrimination against Hoover would be "a political suicide". The FBI would take it upon itself "to discover many things about the person who criticizes."

The newspapermen are afraid to criticize Hoover for the same reasons as the Congressmen and Senators.

If the hostilities, which the bellicose Yankees hope to undertake against the USSR, would be realized, Hoover would imprison all communists and all people who sympathize with communism and the USSR.

The FBI utilizes illegal techniques, such as the tapping of telephone lines, the violation of correspondence, and the use of electronic devices in order to find out what is being said at a certain place.

According to the FBI, bourgeois newspapers, such as The New York Post, the Denver Post, St. Louis Post Dispatch, and Louisville Courier Journal, employ communists and sympathizers of communism.

According to the FBI, Adlai Stevenson, permanent delegate of the U. S. to the UN, is surrounded by communists, liberals and "radicals."

The National Association for the Progress of the Negro Population (sic*) and other liberal organizations belong to the "communist front."

In 90% of the cases, the personnel of the FBI refer to the Negroes in a contemptuous tone (among that personnel there is not a single Negro).

Hoover and the FBI believe that the U. S. Supreme Court has aided the "communist conspiracy."

The Nazi Party of the U. S., led by George Lincoln Rockwell, is not a subversive organization, according to the FBI, but a group of young people who talk against the Jews, which is not a subversive act.

In 1963, Hoover appeared before the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives and asked for "more money" in order to make a full investigation of 165 political organizations which are in favor of peace and against nuclear weapons, syndicates of workers and Negro societies, "because he thought that they were engaged in anti-U. S. activities."

*Translator's Note

No one in the U. S. receives a passport without the intervention of the FBI, and no one is given a visa in the U. S. embassies abroad without the FBI's knowledge. Every individual, suspected of being a sympathizer of the communists, is the object of surveillance by Agents of the FBI. Therefore, how could Oswald come to Mexico shortly before Kennedy's assassination and apply for a passport at the Cuban Embassy without the interference of the FBI? How could Oswald get a government job at the Schoolbook Depository in Dallas without the FBI knowing about it?

Another question arises in connection with the publication, in the U. S., of two "official" photographs of Oswald with "his rifle": one, in which the weapon has a telescopic sight, and another one, in which there is none. Who made the falsified photograph?

These and many other questions have not been answered in the report of the Warren Commission. Besides, does this report contain everything which was investigated? No one believes it. It must be noted that Earl Warren declared at various occasions that "many things, related to President Kennedy's assassination, will not become known for many generations to come."

The mystery remains: Who assassinated Kennedy?

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/4/64

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

By letter dated 4/6/64 we transmitted to the President's Commission answers to thirty specific items which the Commission desired answered by the FBI. Such questions largely dealt with our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. An original and one clear, clean xerox copy containing answers to these thirty questions were furnished to the Commission as enclosures to our 4/6/64 letter.

On 11/3/64 Miss Helen Tarko, a secretary at the President's Commission, contacted Supervisor Robert E. Lenihan and asked if the Bureau could make available to the Commission a new copy of the memorandum answering the thirty questions. She stated the Commission had mislaid the original and clean copy previously furnished the Commission by the Bureau and all she had at hand was a carbon copy that had been reproduced at the Commission from the original and it had been defaced and marked so that it could not be used for mass reproduction. She indicated the Commission desired to use this document as back-up data to its report. Supervisor Lenihan checked the file and tickler copies of the thirty questions and noted that all contain markings which would make it undesirable to reproduce such copies and furnish same to the Commission. Supervisor Lenihan contacted Miss Tarko and explained this situation to her and suggested, if deemed necessary, the Commission might desire to retype the copy of this document in possession of the Commission in order to serve the needs of the Commission. Miss Tarko stated the Commission would do this but first she planned to conduct additional research to find the previous data the Bureau had furnished since she felt someone at the Commission had mislaid such data.

ACTION:

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
186 NOV 5 1964

None. For record purposes.

105-82555

REL:mec
(6)

5 NOV 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1-52 2?

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Stokes

November 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request of Miss Helen Tarbo of your staff, this is to advise that you may regard our memorandum of twenty-seven pages dated March 16, 1964, at Washington, D. C., to be unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JCS:mec
(8)

NOTE:

BY COURIER SVC.
7 1 NOV-
COMM-FBI

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
193 NOV 5 1964

Memorandum in question is letterhead prepared by Legat, Mexico City, dealing with procedures of the Mexican Immigration Service in recording information concerning people who enter and leave Mexico at Nuevo Laredo. It sets forth a list of all individuals who entered at Nuevo Laredo on 5/26/63. The source of the information has been properly protected in the letterhead memorandum and there is no reason for us not to declassify it at this time.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

NOV 5 10 01 PM '64
FBI - HEADING ROOM

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
193 NOV 5 1964

58 NOV 10 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mail Room

November 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Personal to J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 3, 1964, concerning the property of Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald.

There are enclosed two copies of a list of all material believed to be the property of the Oswalds which was obtained by this Bureau from various sources. A copy of the enclosed list is being furnished to Mrs. Marina Oswald in accordance with her request.

BY COURIER SVC.
7 1 NOV - 6
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 5 1964

JCS:mcc
(9)

NOTE:

Relet asked for assurance that the Commission has been made aware of the nature of all property of Lee and Marina Oswald as of 11/23/63. We have advised the Commission that we cannot grant such assurance but that we would furnish them with a list of all property of the Oswalds which we received. Enclosure is this list. The list has been reviewed by the Laboratory against our master inventory and, where necessary, has been corrected.

53 NOV 10 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
NOV 5 5 01 PM '64
FBI

CONFIDENTIAL per 10/2/97 pc 157-52-23

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

OCT 30 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The attached piece of correspondence is being forwarded to you for your records and whatever action you deem necessary.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encl.

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
139 NOV 10 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

6 NOV 9 1964

INTERPRETATION OF ENGLISH DOCUMENT

The airmail envelope, postmarked 10/23/64, Toronto, Ont., addressed to Mr. Earol (sic)* Warren, Chairman, Commission (sic)*, Department of Foreign War Veterans (sic)*, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., bears the return address of:

Waclaw Wojciechowski
85 Hillcrest Drive
Toronto 4, Ontario
Canada

* * *

EXAMINER'S NOTE: This letter is written in phonetic English and contains garbled and incoherent passages.

October 23, 1964
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

Mr. Earol Warren
Chairman, Commission
Department of Foreign War Veterans
Washington, D. C., 2 (sic)*
U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

I must ask you about the murder of U. S. President F. Konnedy in October, 1963, in Dallas, U. S. A. I do not think Oswald was alone. Please send to me a man from the U. S. intelligence service to the American Embassy in Toronto, Canada. This man must hold secret meetings and report only to you.

* EXAMINER'S NOTE

62-109090

NOT RECORDED

I can give you some information, provided I want to save the life of President F. Kennedy (sic)*.

President F. Kennedy was alive on October 24, 1962. When his to this political all world want told only for America (sic)*.

Who supported this political President of the U. S. A.? I think — only Walter Lippmann, correspondent for the "Toronto Daily Star" in Washington, U. S. A. Why? I wish I had written to the first "Daily" on October 23, 1963, asking about this trouble in America. But I could not do this job and I must be quiet.

I have a small piece of evidence on this — my letter about what I can do for President F. Kennedy in the U. S. A. (sic)*.

I am a Canadian citizen and a veteran of the last war. My military serial number is 99/III/44. I was with the Second Polish Corps which fought in Italy from 1944 to May 8, 1945.

Enclosed are two small photographs of me. Because this affair is very important for the whole world, please keep it secret from my family that I did this job alone.

Yours faithfully,

Vaclaw Wojciechowski
Veteran of the Polish Army

P. S. I do not understand much English, just a little bit.

Whoever comes to see me, he must identify himself with my "service" picture enclosed herewith and, furthermore, I must also be contacted in secret at my place.

* EXAMINER'S NOTE

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

62-109090

Director, FBI (105-82555)

November 6, 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Deloach
1 - Mr. Conrad
(C. F. Downing)
1 - Mr. Rogge

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS-R-CUBA
(ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION)

Enclosed for receiving offices is one copy each of material furnished by the President's Commission concerning Mr. Vaclav Wojciechowski of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Also enclosed is one copy of an interpretation of the English document bearing Wojciechowski's NAME which was prepared at the Bureau.

No information identifiable with Wojciechowski could be located in Bureau files. No action in this matter is desired, however, this material is being furnished for your information and possible future reference.

Enclosures (7)

1 - Legal Attache (Enclosures (7)
1 - Foreign Liaison (Orally approved by SA W. P. Dix, 11/5/64.

RDJ:rab
(10)

MAILED 11
NOV - 6 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: The Commission by letter 10/30/64 furnished us a letter written by Wojciechowski in phonetic English. It was necessary to have the Cryptanalysis and Translation Section decipher this material in order to obtain some sense from it. The interpreted letter is still incoherent, rambling and contains no specific information of value other than it appears that Wojciechowski is a Canadian citizen, former Polish soldier and that he does NOT believe that President Kennedy was killed by Oswald alone. He requests that he be contacted by an intelligence agent in a "secret" manner so that he can furnish the information he has. He furnished photographs of himself and it would appear he is suffering from a mental illness. There is no apparent need to contact him and no further action in this matter is recommended.

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Mohr
DeLoach
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Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 NOV 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - J. C. Stokes

November 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For the further completion of your records, there are enclosed two copies each of the reports in the Lee Harvey Oswald Case of Special Agent Calvin W. Evans dated September 20, 1964, at Phoenix, Arizona; of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender dated September 23, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana; and of Special Agent Harry N. Whidbee dated September 25, 1964, at Los Angeles, California. There are also enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated September 26, 1964, and October 2, 1964, at Miami, Florida.

The enclosed material deals with our investigation into the allegations of Sylvia Odio. The investigation recorded in the enclosed material, together with the inquiries set forth on pages 176 through 214 in the October 8, 1964, report at Dallas, Texas, of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, completes our investigation into the statements of Sylvia Odio.

BY COURIER SVC.
74 NOV 9
SOISH, FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 10 1964

Enclosures - 10

JCS:mcc (9)

NOTE:

Enclosed material has been approved for dissemination by Messers. Belmont and Malley. Sylvia Odio is a mental case who, during last week of September, attempted suicide. She claimed to the Commission that Oswald, in the company of two

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

79 NOV 12 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

other individuals, called at her apartment in Dallas on 9/23/63. We know this was not possible for Oswald on that date was on a bus enroute to Mexico. Nevertheless, the Commission asked us to conduct further inquiry into Odio's story. Our inquiries have shown that Odio is an unstable person who has the reputation of seeking notoriety.

SAC, Dallas (62-109090)

November 6, 1964

Director, FBI (62-109090) — 356

1- W.C. Sullivan (O.H. Bartlett)
1- I.W. Conrad (C.F. Downing)
1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Rogge

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Legat Paris letter 10/28/64 and enclosures classified "secret", copies of which are furnished for the information of Dallas.

In addition, the Spanish letter was translated at the Bureau and one copy of this translation is being furnished Dallas and Legat Paris.

[redacted]

Enclosures (4)

1- Legat Paris (62-143) (Enclosure 1)
1- Foreign Liaison (orally approved by SA Mario Gregorio 11/5/63)

RDR:mas
(9)

NOTE:

[redacted]

MAILED 24
NOV - 6 1964
COMM-FBI

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Gandy

79 NOV 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

DATE: November 6, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Gauthier

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
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Evans
Gale
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

With reference to the re-enactment of the assassination of President Kennedy, which took place in Dallas, Texas, on May 24, 1964, the surveying firm of Robert H. West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas, was secured by the Dallas Office to perform certain measurements, etc., required by the President's Commission. While the Dallas Office made the arrangements with Mr. West, he was specifically told that the bill for his work should be made to the President's Commission. Subsequent to the work performed by Mr. West, he submitted his bill which he addressed to Mr. Leo Gauthier, c/o FBI, Washington, D. C. Upon receipt of this bill, Malley took the same to Mr. Rankin's Office, July 1, 1964.

Mrs. Beverly Heckman telephoned Malley November 6, 1964, and stated that the President's Commission had returned Mr. West's bill to him requesting that he prepare an itemized bill for the use of the President's Commission prior to paying him for his services. She stated this last correspondence with Mr. West was on July 30, 1964, and to date the requested itemized bill has not been submitted by Mr. West.

Mrs. Heckman stated in view of the fact that the President's Commission hoped to be completely finished with their work within the next two to three weeks, she would appreciate it if the Bureau could contact Mr. West and advise him that the President's Commission had not received the itemized bill requested and to let him know of the complete termination of the President's Commission in the near future and that if he desired his reimbursement without considerable difficulty, he should submit his bill immediately.

ASAC Clark of the Dallas Office was advised of the request of the President's Commission on November 6, 1964. Subsequently, ASAC Clark advised the Dallas Office had been in touch with Mr. West and West stated he did not understand exactly what kind of an itemized bill the Commission desired inasmuch as his company had never before furnished such a bill. Clark was told that this was no concern of the

F 93/1
67 NOV 13 1964
JRM:hw

REC 8 62-109090-357
8 NOV 10 1964

the Bureau, that it was between Mr. West and the President's Commission and he should communicate directly with the President's Commission for clarification either by telephone or letter in order that he could be reimbursed for his services.

Upon receipt of this information, Mrs. Heckman was advised of our contact with Mr. West and was told that he would probably be in touch either by telephone or letter for clarification of what the President's Commission desired in order to receive reimbursement.

Submitted for information.

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Leahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan

November 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter of October 26, 1964, wherein we advised that Robert L. Oswald had written a letter to our Dallas Office in which he requested that we forward to him all items that he turned over to this Bureau which had belonged to his brother, Lee Harvey Oswald. In our letter of October 23, 1964, we requested to be advised whether or not we can return all or any of the items concerned to Robert Oswald at this time.

Please advise whether the Commission has made a decision in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 12 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
78 NOV 12
COMM-FBI

RLL:nec
(9)

NOTE:

In our October 26, 1964, letter to the Commission we furnished the Commission a list of all the items we obtained from Robert L. Oswald. To date we have not been advised by the Commission as to whether we can return such items of evidence to Robert Oswald. Inasmuch as the Commission will go out of existence in the very near future, desirable we attempt to get an answer from them in order that we can take whatever action is necessary in disposition of the evidence involved.

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FBI
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NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 12 1964

EX-25

79 NOV 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. LEE R.

2 - 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In view of your continuing investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, it might be desirable and useful to develop information that was not available at the time of the preparation of the Commission's Report. In particular, it might be desirable to have specific information concerning the precise sources of the description of the suspected assassin broadcast over the Dallas Police Department radio network at 12:45 p.m. It is likely that this information came chiefly, if not entirely, from Howard Brennan, but the establishment of a complete chain of information from Brennan to the Police dispatcher could be most helpful in rounding out an account of this event. It would also be valuable to know whether the police and other law enforcement officers searching within the building, especially on the sixth floor, were ever notified that the shots had come from the window identified by Brennan. This might help explain why it was not until 40 minutes after the shooting that the shells and cartons were discovered at the window from which the shots came.

In the event that you do secure information on these matters, we should like very much to have copies of the reports for inclusion in the files of the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
133 NOV 17 1964

November 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090-

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated November 2, 1964, suggesting additional investigation concerning the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

With regard to your suggestion that to determine the precise sources of the description of the suspected assassin broadcast by the Dallas Police Department, it is pointed out by letter dated January 14, 1964, we responded to substantially the same matter. At this time you were informed the Dallas Police Department advised the inquiry was initiated on the basis of a description furnished by an unidentified citizen who had observed an individual approximating Oswald's description running from the Texas School Book Depository Building immediately after the assassination. It is not felt recontact with the Dallas Police Department on the same matter would be justified at this late date.

With regard to your other suggestion, we do not have any specific information as to the time it took local authorities to locate pertinent evidence on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building; however, our investigation suggests local authorities were initially searching the building to locate a gunman in the assassination. Traffic congestion from the Presidential motorcade and the subsequent assassination could have

1 - SAC, Dallas (100-10461) Enclosure
105-82555-6071
RDR:las (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SAC, DALLAS

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

66 NOV 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
7 cc: NOV 12 1964
FBI-DALLAS

NOV 17 1964

CRIMINAL FILED IN 105-82555-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

contributed to the delay in the arrival of members of the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory. The significance of this time lapse is not readily apparent when considered in the light of the scientific examinations and findings of the evidence found.

In view of the above, no further investigation is being initiated in these matters.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for your information is one copy of the Commission's letter dated 11-2-64. No further action in this matter is desired.

NOTE:

For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo dated 11-10-64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R - Cuba," RDR:jgs.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

September 30, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We appreciate the cooperation of your Bureau in furnishing to the Commission a number of documents which aided us in the preparation of our summary report.

The Commission wishes to publish at the earliest opportunity the attached list of classified documents which were cited in the summary report, and requests your authorization to declassify these documents.

Also, many other FBI documents were cited in our report which do not bear a security classification; however, the following printed statement appears on each document: "This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency." Therefore, we are requesting your authority to publish these documents, also.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 7 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Attachment

62 OCT 2 1964

62 OCT 8 1964

60 NOV 18 1964

LIST OF CLASSIFIED FBI ITEMS

FBI report of John W. Fain dated 7-3-61, field office file No. Dallas 100-10461, title, Lee Harvey Oswald, Bureau File No. 105-82555 CONFIDENTIAL

FBI report of Carl E. Graham dated 12-2-63 field office file No. 105-37111, Title, Lee Harvey Oswald, Bureau File No. 105-82555 INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI report dated 12-23-63, re Lee Harvey Oswald SECRET

FBI report of John James O'Flaherty dated 12-6-63, field office file No. 105-38431, title Lee Harvey Oswald INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI report New York, New York dated April 10, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald INTERNAL SECURITY - R - Cuba

FBI report, Houston, Texas, dated April 17, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald INTERNAL SECURITY - R - Cuba

FBI report dated April 22, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of John James O'Flaherty dated May 8, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of SA Edward P. Gazur dated 12-31-63, Bureau File No. 105-82555 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Identification Record dated 6-4-64, Number 261 801 A - OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FBI - Report of SA Darrel B. Currie dated 12-23-63, Bureau File No. 105-126128 and 105-126129 of Ruth Hyde Paine and Michael Ralph Paine - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of SA James P. Hosty, Jr. dated 12-11-63, Field Office File No. DL 105-1716 of Ruth Hyde Paine - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated May 14, 1964 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of John James O'Flaherty dated April 9, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated March 17, 1964 of Lee Harvey Oswald - SECRET

FBI - Report of Robert James Nelson dated March 14, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-125128 of Ruth Hyde Paine and Michael Ralph Paine - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of SA Hilton L. Pearson dated March 21, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

62-109090

FBI/DOJ

FBI - Report dated May 18, 1964 concerning Lee Harvey Oswald - investigation on all aspects of his connections and contacts in Mexico - SECRET

FBI - Report dated March 12, 1964, of Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of John M. Kenny dated April 30, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of SA Edwin Dalrymple dated January 14, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of John M. Kenny dated January 6, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-8255 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of SA John M. Kenny dated February 28, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Letter dated August 26, 1964 to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of SA Edwin Dalrymple dated February 20, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of SA Stephen M. Callender dated 12-16-63, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated March 16, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of Chester C. Orton dated December 18, 1963, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of SA Emory E. Horton dated March 11, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of John James O'Flaherty dated 12-13-63, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of SA Richard L. Kesler dated December 18, 1963, Field Office File No. 105-1731 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of SA Edwin Dalrymple dated 12-4-63, Bureau File No. 62-109060 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of SA Ervin B. Bruninga dated February 11, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated June 10, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Letter dated July 1, 1964, to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - SECRET and FBI report dated June 23, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated July 10, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated April 8, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of Harry H. Whidbee dated June 11, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Letter dated June 29, 1964 to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

FBI - Report dated March 31, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Letter dated July 1, 1964, to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL and FBI report dated June 23, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald- CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated December 11, 1963 re Lee Harvey Oswald - SECRET

FBI - Report dated July 23, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Letter dated July 16, 1964 to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL and FBI report dated 7-9-64, re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated 2-20-64, re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Transportes Del Norte Dated October 2, 1963 - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Agencia de Viajes Transportes Chihuahuenses - dated September 30, 1963, - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Western Greyhound Lines dated October 31, 1963 - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated May 11, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald-Confidential

FBI - Report dated April 7, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Transportes del Norte tickets No. 13688 and trip envelope for bus - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of John P. McHugh dated April 6, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Letter dated 4-6-64, to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated April 23, 1964 of Oswald's Hotel Account in Mexico City- CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated April 20, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Letter dated May 4, 1964, to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated May 4, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated May 6, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of James J. O'Connor dated July 16, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated July 21, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of SA Robert E. Shortelle dated July 28, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated July 31, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated August 4, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated August 7, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated August 10, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated May 18, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Letter dated September 4, 1964 to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Letter dated 9-4-64, to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of SA John J. Sweeney dated 12-1-63, Bureau File No. 62-109060 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated March 31, 1964 re George de Mohrenschildt and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of SA Marion C. Street dated April 10, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated June 12, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated 12-12-63 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Letter dated September 10, 1964 to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL and FBI report dated August 25, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of SA Edwin Dalrymple dated March 24, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated 12-20-63 (NM 105-3382) - SECRET

FBI - Report of James J. O'Connor dated 1-23-64, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated January 23, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated January 13, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of James J. O'Connor dated March 27, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of SA Joseph T. Boston dated March 30, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated 5-25-64 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated 8-14-64 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated 6-11-64 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated 12-3-63 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Letter dated September 21, 1964 to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL and FBI report dated September 11, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Ray

October 15, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, on October 14, 1964, to a representative of this Bureau concerning reproductions of certain Commission exhibits. These exhibits were furnished by Miss Rowcotsky and had Commission Exhibit numbers 1979 and 2188.

In accordance with this request, there are enclosed herewith two photocopies of each of the above Commission exhibits. The two exhibits, which were furnished, are also returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

62-109090

BY COURIER SVC.
41 OCT 15

Enclosures (8)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (4)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas are photocopies of exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with a listing of same.

62-109060

DMR:fa (10)

ENCLOSURE

(See NOTE next page)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

OCT 20 1964

Rm 7629

NOTE:

SA Robert A. Frazier contacted Miss Rowcotsky concerning this request by telephone on 10/14/64 and she indicated the Commission wanted only two prints for their files and that the originals are to be returned with the photocopies.

(See Roy H. Jevon's memo to Mr. Conrad dated 10/14/64)

10-15-64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION
1979	Dallas Transit Co. map of Dallas (2 pieces)
2188d	Blueprint of blocks one through thirteen, Dallas, Texas

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 10/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas letter to Bureau 10/6/64 enclosing list of property belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and/or MARINA OSWALD and reflecting source from which such property obtained.

The following quoted letter dated September 14, 1964, (believed to have been written October 14, 1964), postmarked at Wichita Falls, Texas, 10/15/64, to SA BARDWELL D. ODUM, was received from ROBERT L. OSWALD, 4720 Alamo, Wichita Falls, Texas:

"Sept. 14, 1964

"Dear Mr. Odum,

"Please forward to this writer's attention all items that were removed from our house in Denton, Texas that belonged to Lee H. Oswald.

"I am addressing this request to you since you signed most of the inventory list I have.

"Yours Truly

"Robert L. Oswald
4720 Alamo
Wichita Falls, Texas

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 26 1964

"C.C: file"

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

Mr. OSWALD's letter is being answered by the Dallas Office, in which he is being advised that this matter has been referred to FBI Headquarters to be taken up with the President's Commission or its designated representati

The Bureau is requested to advise when it is believed ROBERT L. OSWALD can have the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD returned to him, if at all.

EL

1 - Conrad
- Rosen
- Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

October 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mr. Robert L. Oswald, 4720 Alamo, Wichita Falls, Texas, has written a letter to our Dallas Office requesting that we forward to him all items that he turned over to this Bureau which belonged to his brother, Lee Harvey Oswald.

For your information and assistance, there are enclosed two copies of a list of the items which we received from Robert L. Oswald. Please advise whether or not we can return all or any of these items to Robert L. Oswald at this time.

BY COURIER SVC.
COMMISSION

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosures - 2

REI:mac
(9)

1 ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOV 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Lenihan

105-82555

October 22, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The following is a list of all material believed to be the property of Lee Harvey Oswald and/or Marina Oswald as of September 30, 1964, which was obtained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from Robert Oswald:

Evidence Item Number:	Description of Material:
C227	Gray long-sleeved shirt
C228	U.S. Marine Corps overcoat liner
C229	Beige long-sleeved shirt
C230	Pair of blue jeans
C231	Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool
C232	Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool
C233	Beige short-sleeved sport shirt
C234	Pair of blue outdoor shorts
C235	Blue and white print short-sleeved shirt
C236	Brown and white flannel-type shirt, long-sleeved
C237	Fatigue jacket - U.S. Marine Corps
C238	Pair of khaki-colored trousers
C239	Pair of khaki-colored trousers
C240	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt with two USMC collar insignias
C241	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt
C242	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:mec
(4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109070-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Evidence Item Number:	Description of Material:
C243	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt
C244	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt
C245	Pair of high top shoes
C246	
C247	Pair of black Russian boots
C248	
C254	"val-pak" type suitcase
C255	Texas flag - small
C256	Master lock (padlock)
C257	Shower spray attachment
C258	Treated cloth in paper container
C259	Marine Corps belt and buckle
C260	Pencil
C261	Sea bag
C262	Carton for "Vigran" chewable vitamins
C263	Set of long underwear
C264	Three ties
C265	Pair of men's black gloves
C266	Brown and gray leather cap
C267	Two mufflers
C268	Summer khaki overseas hat
C269	Chess set (board and 27 pieces) and dominoes (15)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Evidence Item Number:	Description of Material:
C270	Extension cord
C271	Pair of shoe trees
C272	Can of black shoe polish
C273	Pencil sharpener
C274	Sea shell
C275	Green eraser
C276	Shoebrush
C277	Coloring pencil
C278	Shaving brush
C279	Schick box for electric shaver
C281	Miniature silver spoon - broken
C282	Knit shopping bag
C283	Green winter overseas hat (dome)
C284	Book entitled "V. I. LENIN - MARX - ENGELS - MARXISM"
C285	Book entitled "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. Benjamin Spock
C286	Book entitled "The Iliad" - Homer
C287	Book entitled "Perfect Lovers Guide and Other Stories" - Stephen Leacock
C288	Book entitled "Squibb Product Reference"
C289	Book entitled "Short Russian Reference Grammar"
C290	Book entitled "Russian - Elementary Course I"

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Evidence Item Number:	Description of Material:
C291	Book written in Russian language ("Idiot by F. M. Dostoevskii")
C292	Book written in Russian language ("USSR-1960 Annual")
C293	Book written in Russian language ("International Electro-technical Vocabulary")
C294	Book written in Russian language ("Practical Aids for Cutting and Sewing")
C295	Book written in Russian language ("Newspapers and Magazines for USSR-1960")
C296	Book written in Russian language ("Course in Spanish language")
C297	Cellophane tape, one roll
C298	Small fuse (electrical)
C299	Pair of dice
C300	Twenty-nine dominoes and one box "Made in Japan"
C301	Pencil sharpener
C302	Carriage bolt
C303	Clothespin
C304	Sheet of white bond paper located in book
C305	Cardboard box

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Evidence Item Number:	Description of Material:
D140	Camera, Imperial Reflex, duo lens, size 620, used by Marina Oswald to take Lee Harvey Oswald's picture holding rifle, newspaper, and wearing a pistol, and believed by her to have been used by Lee Harvey Oswald to photograph Walker's house
D134	Volume I of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, identified by Marina Oswald as the property of Lee Harvey Oswald
D135	Volume II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, identified by Marina Oswald as the property of Lee Harvey Oswald

N

File

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

11/6/64

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Deloach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1-Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bishop -Mr. F. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. Conrad

Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The Warren Commission Report charged that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work prior to assassination and placed emphasis upon the fact that Oswald had a vantage point to commit assassination. Bureau did not know President Kennedy's motorcade would pass the Texas School Book Depository Building where Oswald was employed nor had Secret Service requested FBI to check our files regarding identities of questionable individuals who, because of residence or employment, held a vantage point along route.

The foregoing raises certain questions as to FBI responsibility in connection with motorcade routes of Presidential parties:

1. Is it FBI responsibility to obtain a motorcade route from Secret Service regarding Presidential parties, check our files, and advise Secret Service of identities of individuals on whom we have security cases who have vantage point on such motorcade route?

2. Will it be FBI responsibility to inform Secret Service whenever any of the individuals whose names we have already furnished Secret Service as representing possible threats (approximately 13,600 to date) have a vantage point on a Presidential motorcade route?

3. Once we have furnished an individual's name to Secret Service, do we have responsibility of determining if such individual has a vantage point and also have responsibility of covering his activities to verify certain he makes no attempt upon the life of the President or his party?

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(11)

LBJ
RECD - HOSEN

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62-109090-358

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

4. Should we disseminate to Secret Service names of all persons arrested in United States for violent crimes as indicated by receipt of an arrest record in Identification Division?

ANALYSIS:

Presidential protection is the responsibility of the Secret Service. To have taken the position that once we furnish information on an individual to Secret Service, it becomes the responsibility of Secret Service from the standpoint of the protection of the President. In our letter to the White House and the Acting Attorney General on September 30, 1964, stating we felt Warren Report generally incorrect as far as its treatment of the FBI is concerned, we pointed out that Warren Commission did not make it clear FBI did not have responsibility of checking route of Presidential party to ascertain identities of persons who were en route and thus determine one of the persons had a record in our files.

In our criminal investigations, we have followed practice of disseminating to Secret Service information concerning any individuals or groups who have made a threat, either direct or implied, against any prominent individual or local, state, or Federal official. There appears to be no need to advise Secret Service of identities of criminals who have been arrested for violent, heinous crimes unless there is evidence that the ex-criminal has a disdain for or has made a threat against a prominent individual or official.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That we not obtain copies of Presidential motorcade routes from Secret Service for purpose of checking our files to determine if we have subjects residing or employed on such motorcade routes; that we not afford coverage to individuals whose names we have given to Secret Service whenever a Presidential party visits the locality where such individuals reside; that we not disseminate identities of all persons who are arrested for violent crimes but, instead, dissemination be made on individual basis utilizing careful judgment when it appears an individual might present a threat to the President or other Federal, state, or local officials. A detailed memorandum setting forth our analysis and views in this matter is attached.

"We will adhere to our criteria and not barge all over the field. H."

- 2 -

"This is up to Secret Service. 11/5 T"

"I agree. H."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/5/64

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1-Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley 1 -Mr. D.J. Brennan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The Warren Commission Report charged that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work prior to assassination and placed emphasis upon the fact that Oswald had a vantage point to commit assassination. Bureau did not know President Kennedy's motorcade would pass the Texas School Book Depository Building where Oswald was employed nor had Secret Service requested FBI to check our files regarding identities of questionable individuals who, because of residence or employment, held a vantage point along route.

The foregoing raises certain questions as to FBI responsibility in connection with motorcade routes of Presidential parties:

1. Is it FBI responsibility to obtain a motorcade route from Secret Service regarding Presidential parties, check our files, and advise Secret Service of identities of individuals on whom we have security cases who have vantage point on such motorcade route?

2. Will it be FBI responsibility to inform Secret Service whenever any of the individuals whose names we have already furnished Secret Service as representing possible threats (approximately 18,500 to date) have a vantage point on a Presidential motorcade route?

3. Once we have furnished an individual's name to Secret Service, do we have responsibility of determining if such individual has ~~a~~ vantage point and also have responsibility of covering his activities to make certain he makes no attempt upon the life of the President or his party?

ENCLOSURE

REC 8 62-101090-35

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(11)

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56 NOV 12 1964

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

4. Should we disseminate to Secret Service names of all persons arrested in United States for violent crimes as indicated by receipt of an arrest record in Identification Division?

ANALYSIS:

Presidential protection is the responsibility of the Secret Service. We have taken the position that once we furnish information on an individual to Secret Service, he becomes the responsibility of Secret Service from the standpoint of the protection of the President. In our letter to the White House and the Acting Attorney General on September 30, 1964, stating we felt Warren Report seriously inaccurate as far as its treatment of the FBI is concerned, we pointed out that Warren Commission did not make it clear FBI did not have responsibility of checking route of Presidential party to ascertain identities of persons who were on route and thus determine one of the persons had a record in our files.

In our criminal investigations, we have followed practice of disseminating to Secret Service information concerning any individuals or groups who have made a threat, either direct or implied, against any prominent individual or local, state, or Federal official. There appears to be no need to advise Secret Service of identities of criminals who have been arrested for violent, heinous crimes unless there is evidence that the criminal has a dislike for or has made a threat against a prominent individual or official.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That we not obtain copies of Presidential motorcade routes from Secret Service for purpose of checking our files to determine if we have subjects residing or employed on such motorcade routes; that we not afford coverage to individuals whose names we have given to Secret Service whenever a Presidential party visits the locality where such individuals reside; that we not disseminate identities of all persons who are arrested for violent crimes but, instead, dissemination be made on an individual basis utilizing careful judgement when it appears an individual might present a threat to the President or other Federal, state, or local officials. A detailed memorandum setting forth our analysis and views in this matter is attached.

We will adhere to our criteria & not change all over the field. - 2 - This is up to Secret Service. 1-11-5 Agree

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: 11/5/64

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan1-Mr. Bran
1 - Mr. Malley1-Mr. D.J. B
1 - Mr. Lenj

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The Report on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy by the Warren Commission, wherein the Commission charged that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibiliti in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination, placed considerable emphasis upon the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald had a vantage point to commit the assassination, that is, Oswald was employed in the Texas School Book Depository Building which overlooked the motorcade route of the Presidential party.

The facts of the situation are that the FBI did not know that the Presidential motorcade was going to pass the Texas School Book Depository Building. Special Agent James P. Hosty of the Dallas Office testified to this effect before the Commission, pointing out that he was not aware such motorcade would go past the Texas School Book Depository Building.

The Secret Service had not furnished the Dallas FBI Office the motorcade route of President Kennedy, nor had it requested the Bureau or the Dallas Office to check its files regarding identities of questionable individuals who, because of residence or employment, held a vantage point along the motorcade route.

The foregoing raises the following questions as to where FBI responsibility lies as to motorcade routes of Presidential parties and necessitates a decision as to FBI policy in such matters.

1. Is it FBI responsibility to obtain a motorcade route from the Secret Service regarding a Presidential party; then check our files to determine if we have cases on individuals who have a vantage point on such motorcade route and who pose a threat to a member of the Presidential party; and then notify the Secret Service of the identities of such individuals?

ENCLOSURE

REC 8 62-109090-358

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2. Will it be FBI responsibility to inform Secret Service whenever any of the individuals whose names we have already furnished Secret Service as representing possible threats to the safety of the President (approximately 18,500 to date) have a vantage point on a motorcade route of a Presidential party due to their employment or residence along the route? In this connection, with the hindsight displayed by the Warren Commission and numerous representatives of the press, it appears that should one of these over 18,500 individuals make an attempt on the life of the President or the Vice President, we may be criticized because we did not follow through and inform Secret Service such individual had a vantage point on the motorcade route.

3. Once we have furnished an individual's name to Secret Service, do we have responsibility for then determining if such an individual has a vantage point on a Presidential motorcade route and the added responsibility of affording such an individual appropriate coverage to make certain he makes no attempt upon the life of the President or his party? Here, again, it appears that if we do not take steps to neutralize the threat presented by such an individual, we will be subjected to criticism because we failed to afford proper coverage to an individual who we knew had a vantage point and who we considered so dangerous to the safety of the President that we had even given his name to the Secret Service.

4. Should we disseminate to Secret Service names of all persons arrested in the United States for violent crimes as indicated by the receipt of an arrest record and fingerprint card in the Identification Division? It appears there is a possibility the FBI might be criticized should one of these individuals, on whom we have an identification record, as having a propensity towards violence, attempt to assassinate the President or a member of his party during a motorcade or elsewhere and it be subsequently determined we had not given his name to Secret Service.

ANALYSIS:

Presidential protection is the responsibility of Secret Service. We have leaned over backwards to furnish Secret Service with identities of individuals who we feel might

CONTINUED - OVER

pose a threat to the President, the Vice President, or individuals in line to succeed the President. We do not have the time nor the manpower to check our files each time the President or a Presidential party makes a motorcade in the United States to determine if we have cases on individuals residing or employed on a Presidential motorcade route. It is the responsibility of Secret Service to neutralize the threat presented by such individuals and the utilization of local law enforcement officials to assist in such action.

Since the assassination of President Kennedy, we have taken a number of steps to broaden the criteria we use for disseminating information to Secret Service. This was done voluntarily, without request, in an effort to provide additional information that might be helpful. Under these broadened criteria, we began dissemination of information concerning subversives, ultrarightists, racists, and facists possessing one or more of the following characteristics:

a. emotional instability or irrational behavior.
b. who have made threats of bodily harm against officials or employees of Federal, state or local government or officials of a foreign government.
c. who express or have expressed strong or violent anti-United States sentiments and who have been involved in bombing or bomb making or whose past conduct indicates tendencies toward violence.
d. whose prior acts or statements depict propensity for violence or hatred against organized government.

In addition, we included in our dissemination to Secret Service information on any defector to the Sino-Soviet bloc.

It is noted that since we broadened our criteria for dissemination to Secret Service in December, 1963, we have furnished Secret Service with the names of approximately 18,500 individuals coming within our criteria and we estimate that henceforth the referrals to Secret Service from the Bureau

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will number approximately 15,300 each fiscal year, including changes of residence and employment of subjects. In this connection, it is noted that both the Director and Mr. Belmont expressed great concern when testifying before the Warren Commission that referrals to Secret Service under the new criteria could well result in interference with the personal liberty of those involved if the information was not carefully handled.

In connection with our dissemination to Secret Service, we have taken the position that once we furnish information on an individual to Secret Service, he becomes the responsibility of Secret Service from the standpoint of protection of the President. Under our current procedures, we advise Secret Service of any change of address on the part of an individual whom we list on our Security Index on a six-month basis. We advise Secret Service of change of address for defectors based on our 30-day checks. In addition, our policy is to check our files upon a request from Secret Service, regarding names of individuals Secret Service furnishes as having a vantage point along a motorcade route.

In our letter to the White House and Acting Attorney General Katzenbach dated 9/30/64 wherein we stated we felt the Warren Report is seriously inaccurate as far as its treatment of the FBI is concerned, we pointed out that the Commission placed stress on the point that knowledge that Oswald had a vantage point covering the procession was highly significant and yet it is not made clear that the FBI did not have the responsibility of checking the route of the Presidential party to ascertain the identity of persons who were on the route and thus determine that one of the persons had a record in our files. We stated that in the event a check had been made by Secret Service of our files regarding persons employed along the route, we would have, of course, tied Oswald in with the route of the President.

In connection with question number 4, as set out on page two of this memorandum, it is noted that for some time we have followed the practice of disseminating to Secret Service information concerning any individuals or groups who have made a threat, either direct or implied, against any prominent individual or local, state or Federal official. Such information is also furnished to interested local and state police agencies if applicable.

CONTINUED - OVER

With regard to subjects of criminal investigations, there would appear to be no basis to furnish their identities to Secret Service unless information had been developed on these individuals indicating that they possess potential for violence against prominent individuals or elected officials. Even in cases concerning individuals known to have been involved in violent heinous crimes, there would not appear to be any reason to furnish the identities of such individuals to Secret Service unless there was some other factor present relating to a dislike of or a threat to a prominent individual or elected official.

In this regard it is noted that the volume of criminal matters presently under investigation would require a tremendous amount of correspondence to be furnished to Secret Service. As an illustration, in the Criminal Section of the General Investigative Division we have an average of 25,000 cases pending monthly throughout the field. It is estimated that the monthly turnover for these cases would be approximately 12,500 and of these anywhere from 5,000 to 8,000 would be known subject cases which would require our furnishing Secret Service the identities of the subjects involved. This would result in the Bureau's furnishing an estimated minimum of 60,000 communications to Secret Service each year.

Consequently, it would appear that where information is developed or received indicating potential threat to the safety of the President or any other Federal, state, or local official, appropriate dissemination should be made on a current basis. It is believed that our dissemination responsibilities will achieve the objectives in mind with the exercise of careful judgement on individual matters rather than on referral of all subjects under investigation. As indicated, the sheer magnitude of the dissemination would diminish the effectiveness of the dissemination concerning real threats.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That we not obtain copies of Presidential motorcade routes from Secret Service for purpose of checking our files to determine if we have subversives residing or employed on such motorcade routes. If Secret Service requests we make such checks, it is recommended that we refer Secret Service to the data we have furnished to them regarding individuals possibly posing a threat to the safety of a Presidential party and inform Secret Service that it should make its desired checks.

CONTINUED - OVER

2. That we not afford coverage to individuals whose names we have given to Secret Service whenever a Presidential party visits the locality where such individuals reside except where such coverage is desired in matters of primary interest to us; for example, a surveillance to detect a possible espionage contact on the part of a security subject.

3. In connection with the question regarding dissemination to Secret Service of all persons who are arrested for violent crimes, it is recommended that we not disseminate identities of all persons who are arrested for violent crimes upon receipt of an arrest record and fingerprints in the Identification Division. Instead, dissemination will be made on an individual basis utilizing the exercise of careful judgement when it appears an individual might present a threat to the President or other Federal, state, or local officials.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 11-5-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: AVE MARIA
NATIONAL CATHOLIC WEEKLY

Tolson
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BACKGROUND:

The November 7, 1964, issue of captioned magazine contains an article entitled "Cops, Reporters and the Warren Commission" by K. T. Dewey. (Bufiles are negative on Dewey and the magazine states this is the pseudonym of a man who was associated with law enforcement for many years and holds nine journalism awards.) The article was apparently prompted by a meeting in Washington, D. C., referred to in the lead paragraph of the story. The meeting is to discuss "establishment of ethical standards for news coverage of criminal investigations and court proceedings." The meetings are allegedly the result of the Warren Commission report on the murders of John F. Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald, which criticized both the press and police.

The article is very well written and is based upon the writer's observations from having covered many news events in the past as a reporter as well as his association with the law enforcement field. He tries to outline the problems from both sides--the police and the press--the failings on both sides and where the public interest fits into the total picture. From his previous experience, he is able to make several worthwhile suggestions dealing with the matter of police and public relations. He cites several examples where some cities have an enlightened public relations approach by the police department in that city in its dealings with the press.

The writer of the article refers to the FBI on two occasions. In discussing how some agencies deal with the press in public relations matters, he states the FBI and some other branches of Federal service do an effective job in dealing with the press. "They make no statement until their work is completed. Then, only one man is authorized to issue a statement. It will contain only the essential information and no additional comments are allowed. This makes for dull newspaper stories sometimes, but there is rarely a question of violating 'the right to know.'" In discussing courtesies by police officials toward the press, he stated, "More than once I've seen an FBI man turn down flatly a request for information in such gentlemanly fashion that the reporter thought someone had just given him a big break."

REC-57 62-109090-359

1 - Mr. DeLoach
JMM:par
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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

NOV 13 1964

ENCLOSURE

(CONTINUED - OVER)

NOV 12 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

65 NOV 20 1964

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: Ave Maria, National Catholic Weekly

OBSERVATION:

The above comments by the writer of this article are certainly favorable to the FBI and vindicate the policies we have followed over the years in dealing with responsible members of the press.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

We have enjoyed very cordial relations with Ave Maria and we have prepared articles for that publication in the past.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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GIVE A GIFT THAT
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52
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AVE MARIA Magazine
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

COPS, REPORTERS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11)

seen an FBI man turn down flatly a request for information in such gentlemanly fashion that the reporter thought someone had just given him a big break.

To reporters about all I can say is this: Granting all of the demands of your job and all of your legitimate ambitions and all of the unfairness you have met at the hands of police . . . when you are on a real breaking story, try asking yourself these questions:

"Will the world come to an end if the readers of the next edition don't know the middle initial of the deceased?"

"Is it worth disturbing an agonized witness to clear up one detail in my story?"

"Is it possible that if I disturb a detective right now I may delay the capture of the criminal?"

"Is any story worth letting a dangerous man get away or letting a man get killed?"

And the final question: "Am I reporting the important elements of this story as quickly and accurately as conditions will permit?" If you can answer "yes" to that one, the "right to know" is in no danger.

If police and press can come closer together, the basis would seem to be a good balance of reason and courtesy. The public deserves good police work and ethical reporting, but has no right to ask more.

I hope this attempt to explain both the police and press sides of problems like the ones covered in the Warren Commission report will make it a little easier for everyone to understand the difficulties involved, the legitimate concerns and rights of various parties and of the general public. I don't think the final answer lies in any frozen ethical code, although such a code could provide some good guidelines.

Both police work and journalism present frequent situations where there are few if any rules or precedents to go by and a need for immediate decision and action. I think harmony between police and press, protection of citizens' rights and of the right to know can be served better by continuing dialogue between police and press, and by constant effort to understand better and carry out better the work they do which is so important to the people they serve.

K. T. Dewey is the pseudonym of a man who was associated with law enforcement for many years and holds nine journalism awards, too.

Christmas Gift Suggestions

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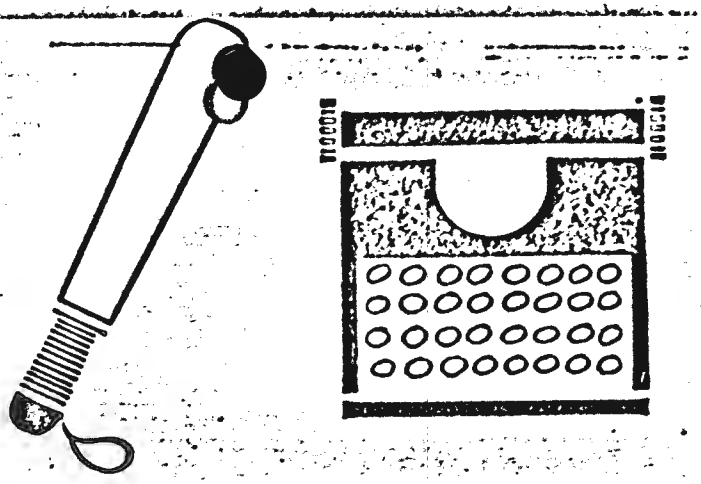
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556



Police and prosecutors have known to protect prominent people when they were in trouble. I know of a case where all due process of law was thrown to the winds, a policeman disciplined severely and a reporter thrown out of a courtroom by a district attorney and a justice of the peace. They were protecting a pretty socialite who was very drunk and probably would have been killed if it weren't for the policeman's action.

"Pooling" news is often suggested as a safeguard against things like the Oswald murder. It can work, but in most cases the stronger the medium, the more it resists pooling. I know of one case where the radio and television stations agreed to a pool of all routine police news, but the newspapers balked, thereby killing the plan. Also, it's hard to set up a pool on a fast-breaking story, such as the one in Dallas.

Police public-relations offices, if they are conducted properly, can do a lot to ease the problems, but too often these offices become sources of publicity handouts rather than news. New York City took a major step when it made veteran reporter Walter Arm deputy commissioner of police. Chicago has developed a fine PR bureau since Orlando Wilson took charge of the department. Detroit's commissioner is ex-reporter Ray Giardin.

One city had a setup where a public-relations officer went to the scene of every major accident, felony crime, greater-alarm fire or disaster. Because of his training in police work and knowledge of the needs of the newsmen, he was usually able to telephone a preliminary report to an operator minutes after the event. She would then call each radio and television station, as well as the newspapers, if they did not have a man on the scene. If they did, their men could concentrate on human-interest and feature angles, knowing that they could get the hard details from the public-relations man.

He would call in more detailed reports until the story was completed. Also, he could be nearby during interrogations and drawn-out investigations to act as liaison between investigators and newsmen.

I think most big departments need this kind of service around the clock to protect everyone's interests. It need never stifle a reporter's initiative. The only thing is that the public-relations man must be well grounded in both police work and journalism, and few departments have many such men around. I think it would take about 10 years to train one on the job.

Of course federal agencies operate differently, but the FBI and some other branches of federal service do a pretty good job of dealing with the press. They make no statement until their work is completed. Then, only one man is authorized to issue a statement. It will contain only the essential information and no additional comments are allowed. This makes for dull newspaper stories sometimes, but there is rarely a question of violating "the right to know."

Most state police departments handle things pretty well, but their men will tell you the telephone calls from the press drive them crazy. There are some excellent sheriffs' departments, but many are purely political and do little real police work. However, politicians need friends, so deputies sometimes tip off reporters to developments in cases being handled by other agencies.

It's this kind of thing that can lead to real heartbreak. I remember working with three other men, mostly undercover, for about seven months on a murder case. It meant trips out of town on our own time (and money). It meant unbelievable labor as we tried to thread the maze of the pornographic-picture business, the sale of marijuana to teen-agers, operations of a gang of young rapist-extortionists and the activities of a psychopath, trying to find a link to a particular case.

We thought we were getting close, when we picked up the morning paper one day and read all about what we were doing. Years later we learned we were on the wrong track when a man, arrested for another murder, confessed to the one we had worked on. That didn't make up for the years of thinking we had let the real killer get away.

As I said at the beginning, I don't think anyone is going to be able to draw up a code of ethics that would cover every situation mentioned here and all of the other possible police-press conflicts. Both police and press are interested in legitimate goals, but the goals just have to clash sometimes.

In addition to the partial solutions I have already indicated, I can suggest a couple of other ideas. One seems obvious, but is often neglected. Police and press representatives should sit down together more often to iron out difficulties as they occur. That could lead to a kind of relationship that would at least minimize confusion and danger when something of really major proportions breaks.

Police and press leaders could meet, preferably under sponsorship of a crime commission or human-relations committee, where these exist, and talk over calmly the day-to-day problems and irritations. They could foresee certain difficulties, and plan to handle them to everyone's satisfaction. They could review real complaints, find the causes and work for solutions. If representatives of the hospitals, fire departments, public utilities, bar and medical associations were involved, or at least consulted from time to time, a great deal of trouble could be avoided. I think this kind of procedure would benefit everyone, and that the public would get better news coverage.

I think all policemen should keep in mind that often the public knows them only as they are reported by the press. If they want to have the press tell people how really rough the work is, how badly the pay increases are needed, how public cooperation can help, they must have good press relations. Making a little extra effort to please, being a little extra careful not to be annoyed by the phone calls and the foolish questions and all the rest, trying to provide good, reliable information whenever possible . . . all these things can help. Above all, I think, comes courtesy. More than once I've

(Continued on page 30)

on federal, state, courthouse, city hall beats, they frequently on the protective coloration of the civil servants whose work they report. They need the good will of these men to function, so they play ball. Even reporters from rival papers co-operate with each other to an amazing extent at times. This is not an ideal situation, but it is far from the worst one possible.

All other things being equal, one of these old "headquarters dogs" can usually do a better job on a police story than anyone else. He will be reasonably fast, generally accurate and provide enough color and quotes so re-write men can put a little life in the stories that the "beat" man would miss. Above all, he has a major advantage in having been around a long time. He's seen just about everything and doesn't get excited very often. Such men would have covered Dallas much differently than it was covered a year ago, although it's likely that a few were mashed in with that noisy horde.

THE big problem with the "beat" men is that they are in an ethical bind which either causes them trouble because it bothers them or causes them trouble because it doesn't bother them. They rarely tell their own employers all they know, and, strictly speaking, employers have a right to this information if it is gained in the course of covering the beat. These men, not consciously in most cases, are reporters who can have major police scandals go on under their noses. But their cynicism, boredom, dislike of friction and acquisition of much of the cold, hard pragmatism and situation ethics of the cop on the street, keep them from the truth very many times. All in all, though, if you were a city editor, you'd probably be best off with this kind of men in headquarters. As in most things, it's the day-to-day, routine work that needs covering and no one can beat them on that. Matter of fact, few can beat them on big stories when they break.

On the other side of the coin are the "Nervous Nellies" the radio and television newsmen. They have deadlines newspapermen could never live with. They don't need as much detail, but their competition is fierce. As a result, they often drive everybody crazy on the phone and at the scene, and are not always too accurate. I've known of more than one who made up details until facts were available.

A third group would be the general-assignment reporters from the newspapers. They may be sent out to "leg" a story because the "beat" man is busy, or to back him up on a really big story. Or, they may be youngsters sent out from the office to get experience. A few are very shrewd veteran reporters, sent out occasionally to shake up the status quo or to sniff up a scandal.

With the exception of the last group, the newsmen, be they radio, TV or newspaper representatives, vary tremendously. Few have any serious interest in police matters; some don't have any serious interest in journalism. They may be young men who want to become broadcast commentators or bright young fellows who want to be editorial writers or columnists and simply put up with having to cover a story on the street. The resulting mixture of motives, personalities and degrees of competence has a lot to do with the fact that an awful lot of cops get a little edgy when the "working press" arrives on the scene.

Let's balance things briefly by admitting that there are publicity-happy policemen who would do almost anything to get in the paper in one of those pictures with a cutline like: "Officer Mortimer Petulak points to the bullet hole in the bathtub." Some are so eager to have their pictures on television that they will arrange arrests and prisoner transfers to suit the convenience of photographers. It isn't limited to cops, either. I remember one time when four firemen claimed to have rescued the same man.

Day after day there is tension and annoyance. An accident is reported, for instance. The desk man in the precinct responsible for handling the case may get a call from a radio station, asking for a report before a squad car could get to the scene. He's bound to get calls from the headquarters press room, six or eight radio and television newsmen and, perhaps, a city desk, before the report is completed at the station. In the meantime he goes crazy trying to get his own work done. This never stops. Burglaries, accidents, assaults, anything routine but vaguely newsworthy is good for at least a dozen calls.

The same problem causes strain in hospitals. Small-town police departments are called as often as every hour by radio and television stations. All in all, it doesn't make for good relations.

Now, take the scene of a major crime or disaster. Everybody rushes in. The policeman has his areas of concern as listed earlier. The reporter has his. There almost has to be a clash of interests, and there's no arbitrator. Tempers get raw at times. Some cops get so they won't talk to reporters unless ordered to do so. Some papers hold grudges against policemen for years for "not co-operating."

Usually the problem is wanting to know too much too soon. For instance, a cop isn't going to stop to identify a man who is certainly dead until he makes sure there isn't someone alive who needs help. He's not going to add up the loot from a holdup until he calls in a description of the bandit. Reporters don't always seem to understand.

Here are a few fast examples. I lived every one of them:

Item: Detectives arrive at scene of crime. Victim is on telephone. Keeps them waiting five minutes. She's been giving the details to a radio station that called her before police arrived.

Item: Detective is questioning cashier of cafeteria that was robbed. Reporter rushes in. Interrupts to ask cashier how many people were eating in the place when the bandit struck.

Item: Battalion Chief comes from burning building, almost overcome by smoke and heat. Reporter asks him how many hose lines are in use, then insists on a damage estimate. The chief had come out to call for a second alarm. Later an arson investigator comes out of building in bad shape.

Reporter: *"Where did the fire start?"*

Investigator: *"In the restaurant, east wall, low."*

Reporter: *"What caused it?"*

Investigator: *"Midgets playing with blowtorches!* &*)$%$)&?(!"

Item: Man shoots wife. Homicide Squad arrives to find TV reporter posing with the murder weapon.

Item: Reporter demanding picture of victim. Family refusing. Argument.

Reporter: *"You know we can always go down and take a picture of her in the morgue."*

Time for more balance. I have seen reporters kept waiting unreasonable lengths of time for basic information on a major crime. Many police departments still "bury" crimes, that is, keep them from appearing in reports where they should be carried. Police have hidden witnesses and prisoners to keep them away from the press. Police called a certain death a "natural" [due to natural causes] until a reporter pointed out a bullet hole in the man's head.

SPECIFIC AREAS OF PRESS INTEREST

1. To report breaking news as fast and as accurately as possible.
2. To get as much on-the-spot coverage as possible . . . pictures, films, live television or radio broadcasts, readable quotes, etc.
3. To keep major stories "alive" until the crimes are solved or investigations closed.
4. To get maximum human-interest value from every story.
5. In addition, the press is usually interested in reporting any indications of police corruption or inefficiency.

It won't take too much thought to see that these specific areas of interest, quite proper in themselves, lead to automatic conflicts when a big story is breaking. The press concerns mentioned here are made more intense by increasing competition among the media.

Use of mobile units by radio and television stations has complicated conditions on the scene while providing faster on-the-spot coverage.

. . . who decides?

Competition among newspapers isn't as sharp as it once was, but the newspaper versus radio-TV competition is very determined in most places, even when newspapers own the radio and television stations.

Before getting to the problems themselves, let's spell out the public's share in the situation. We hear a great deal about the "right to know" which, so far as I can determine, is nothing more than a way of saying that people are entitled to know what is going on in their communities and nation. No one would deny that. The arguments are more often concerned with how fast the public has a right to know, how much detail it has a right to know at any given stage of a breaking story, and how much it has a right to see and hear as opposed to the rights of privacy of victims and witnesses, and the constitutional rights of prisoners.

For example, there is no doubt that the public was entitled, in due time, to a complete report on the President's assassination. However, it is very doubtful that anyone's "right to know" made necessary the pushing and shoving and yelling among press representatives that went on all during Oswald's detention and questioning. Certainly, the "right to know" did not demand presence of announcers and photographers in the police garage as Oswald was being led out. There is little doubt that the confusion which resulted made his murder possible.

The sad part of it is that the Dallas police got all the blame, at least in the beginning. A lot of cops, both city and federal, erred at various stages of the case, but I'll say this much for the Dallas department. I'll bet anything that the exact reason for the confusion in the garage was a genuine desire to co-operate with the press on the part of police who knew the press could kick their brains out if they didn't co-operate. As it turned out, they lost anyway.

It wasn't fully considered by anyone, police or press, that Oswald, whoever he was and whatever he did, had a right to safety and to a fair trial. The guarding of the prisoner and the assuring of his safety were the only things that mattered at the time. No one had any right to widen chances of his escape or provide opportunity for his murder under the heading of "the public's right to know."

Too many people talked too much to the press during the whole Kennedy-Oswald-Ruby affair. All kinds of rights were violated because of haste, stupidity, a desire for publicity and heaven knows what else.

In other words, the public certainly has a right to know what is going on, but that right has never been very well spelled out. Certainly, there is a hierarchy of values where rights are concerned, and the right to know may occasionally have to yield to the general good of the community or even the rights of one person.

Who decides? There you have the problem. Leaving it all up to police presents some clear dangers. The people could be deprived of information to which they have a right, or at least which no one has a right to withhold. The best detective chiefs and district attorneys are often the worst censors.

Certainly, though, you couldn't leave it up to reporters to decide where to draw the line. They'd never draw it. You can often work out agreements of this kind on stories that don't involve "here-and-now" action. Court procedures assure a certain amount of balanced protection for the rights of all in most places, but on a breaking story, it's every man for himself. I'd better give some examples of the problems from firsthand experience.

Let's start off on a minor level, day-to-day coverage of police news in a metropolitan area. There will be variations, but the following is a pretty accurate picture. Each paper will have men assigned to police headquarters. Some papers cover around the clock, others for only 12 or 16 hours. In most places, these reporters will be neither callow youths nor "flash" types. They will be seasoned newsmen, bored, a little cynical, often doing work that is only a step above a clerical job . . . gathering the facts of minor accidents, fires, thefts and other routine matters, getting names and addresses straight, and turning in short stories that are little more than reports.

There are exceptions, but most of these "beat" men have been on their assignments for many years. They know the history of the department, all the rumors and all the gossip. They have a good many friends on the force. They have access to just about anything they want in the way of information, but they obtain a lot of it under an elaborate system of unwritten laws by which they tell so much and withhold so much, depending on the situation.

Very few of these men are corrupt. Very few win Pulitzer Prizes. Their main fault is that like men

COPS, REPORTERS and the WARREN COMMISSION

BY K. T. DEWEY

Top men from the major news media have been meeting in Washington to discuss "establishment of ethical standards for news coverage of criminal investigations and court proceedings." The meetings were one result of the Warren Commission report on the murders of John F. Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald, which criticized all police agencies involved as well as the press.

The trouble with such reports and their recommendations often is that they are made by neutral parties, not familiar with the special human problems involved. Another weakness can be an attempt to pass judgment or recommend action on the basis of scattered testimony from persons who of necessity have a highly specialized point of view.

For instance, few newspaper editors have any real idea of the ins and outs of police work. Few policemen know much about the demands of a reporter's job, much less the particular needs of a given communications medium. This leaves the public open to possible false impressions as to the nature of a given problem or the means of solving it. The public has a pretty high stake in this case, and I think a more detailed exploration of the situation is in order.

The whole subject of police-press relations is extremely involved and rarely discussed in public. I've been on both sides of the fence, and in the middle, too. For that reason I'm not too optimistic as to what the editors will come up with in their efforts to set down a code. However, they certainly deserve maximum encouragement and support. At the same time, police agencies might do well to review their policies regarding crime and court coverage.

The reason I am not optimistic is simply that police and press representatives, while they have many common goals, have many areas of conflict in which the rights of both sides must be protected in the public interest. There are no simple solutions available, and the problem will continue to grow more complex as new media and new techniques within existing media are developed and put into use. I'll try to spell out the areas of both agreement and conflict, give some examples of specific problems and indicate some possibilities for improving things.

In doing this, we'll have to assume, that for the most part, everyone on both sides wants to be ethical and does everything possible to act in an ethical manner. That's assuming a great deal, but we'd never get started without the assumption. Secondly, it should be remembered that all the ethical codes in the world would be strained to the breaking point under the conditions that usually surround a major crime or trial, that everyone is under pressure and that the margin for error is automatically high no matter how good the intentions.

COMMON GOALS OF POLICE AND PRESS

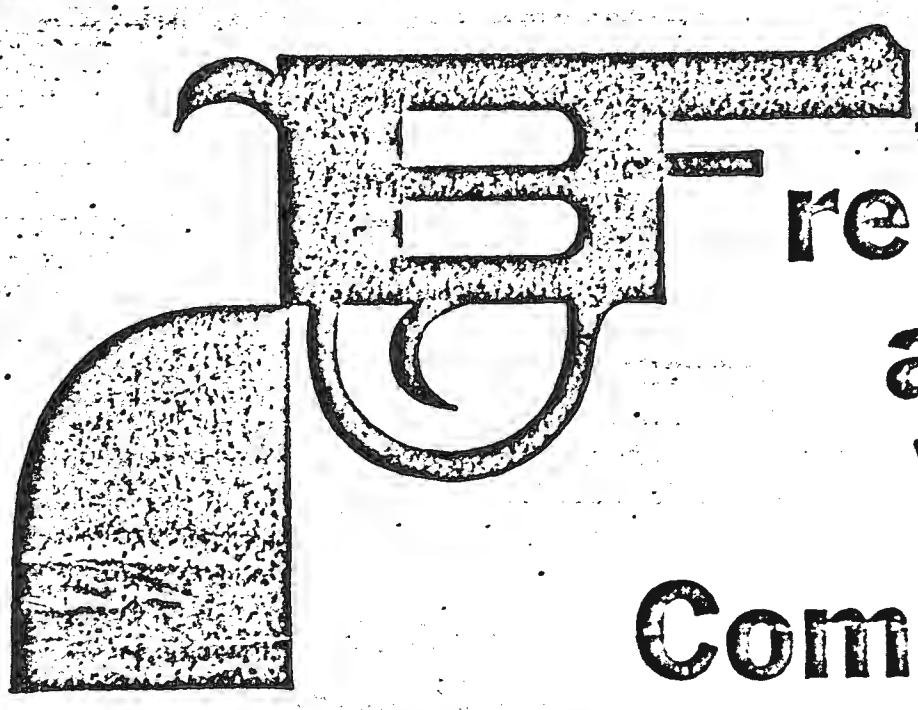
1. To inform the public of dangers.
2. To advise the public in the interests of safety during time of danger.
3. To present accurate, factual accounts of criminal activities.
4. To report arrests of major criminals, the investigations leading to the arrests, and the trials that follow.
5. To encourage public support of good law enforcement.

SPECIFIC AREAS OF POLICE INTEREST

1. To keep order at the scene, preserve life and protect property.
2. To gather and preserve evidence which can lead to arrests and convictions.
3. To find reliable witnesses and get accurate reports of what they saw and heard.
4. To find criminals and arrest them with minimum danger to others.
5. To present the best possible case to prosecutors and co-operate with them until the trial is over.

the right to know

AVE MARIA
NATIONAL CATHOLIC WEEKLY
NOVEMBER 7, 196
25 CENTS



Cops, reporters and the Warren Commission

Religion and International affairs

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

FROM : H. L. Edwards

DATE: October 15, 1964

Except of 6 page DETAILS memo.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE; NEW HAMPSHIRE
OCTOBER 8 - 11, 1964

The captioned conference terminated Sunday, 10-11-64. Approximately 100 people attended, including the Attorneys General and several members of their staffs from most of the 9 Northeastern States and the Virgin Islands. Attorney General Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts was not personally present because he is having a difficult campaign for re-election. The Attorney General of Puerto Rico, Hiram Cancio, cancelled at the last moment. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine Robert B. Williamson, Chief Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court Frank R. Kenison, and several justices of the superior courts of New Hampshire attended. The Department was represented by Deputy Assistant Attorney General William A. Geoghegan. U. S. Attorney Louis M. Janelle and Assistant U. S. Attorney Paul L. Normandin of New Hampshire attended some of the sessions.

The conference was very successful. No controversies or problems concerning the Bureau arose. To the contrary, there were numerous references to specific assistance which the Director has made available to the various Attorneys General in the form of cooperation in criminal matters. Attorney General William Maynard of New Hampshire, the host, was profuse in his expressions of appreciation for the Director's having made available Special Agents from the Boston Division to assist them in setting up machinery for administering a gruesome sex murder investigation which occurred earlier this year. Maynard said the outstanding assistance rendered was a major factor in their early solution of the case. A defendent is now awaiting trial.

Attorney General Joseph Nugent of Rhode Island, who is having a difficult campaign for re-election, expressed thanks for the Bureau's making available to him on short notice some crime statistics from the Uniform Crime Reports which he put to good use. Attorney General Walter Alessandroni of Pennsylvania praised the help which the Bureau has given the Pennsylvania State Police in recently taking one of their members for training in the National Academy and he said the Philadelphia Division of the FBI had been very cooperative in a recent major criminal case. Without exception, the Attorneys General were highly complimentary of the Special Agents with whom they deal on a daily basis.

ENCLOSURE 62-109090

There was no mention in any of the sessions of the Oswald case or the Warren Commission Report. However, several of the Attorneys General privately told me they had been sorry to see any criticism of the Bureau resulting from the

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Evans 1 - Mr. Rosen

62-109090-1170
NOT RECORDED

Warren Commission and they said they were sure the public would evaluate the Warren Commission Report in the light of its "hindsight" conclusions. Attorneys General Charles E. Gibson of Vermont and William Maynard of New Hampshire also told me that they didn't see how in the world any reasonable person could expect the President to be protected the way he insisted in getting down and mingling with the crowds on his recent tour of the New England area.

A major part of the conference was devoted to a discussion of current problems in law enforcement and the administration of criminal law. Included was a discussion of the experimental studies of the past several years into the problem of bail. Herbert Sturz, Executive Director of the Vera Foundation which has been studying this problem in Manhattan, indicated that out of 3,500 prisoners released on their own recognizance after an inquiry into their backgrounds and a finding of inability to pay, only 35 or 1% failed to show up in court. Geoghegan from the Department reviewed the background of former Attorney General Kennedy's efforts to alleviate some of the problems of poverty in the field of criminal law. He mentioned the National Conference on Bail, which was sponsored by the White House in May, 1964, and stated that as a result of Mr. Kennedy's interest in this problem, all U. S. Attorneys had been urged to be as liberal as possible in releasing prisoners on bail on their own recognizance. He cited the figure of 18% on an over-all average are now released and there has been no increase in bail jumping. He said the percentage of this varies from district to district and in some cases is much higher than 18%. A 15-man Executive Board has now been appointed by the Attorney General to follow through with the Bail Project and he cited the fact that the American Bar Association, the National District Attorneys' Association, the National Sheriffs' Association, and the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) have all gone on record in support of the ideas behind the Bail Project. He mentioned that legislation has been introduced into Congress by Senators Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (D - N. C.) and Roman L. Hruska, (R. - Neb.), the general tenor of which is that no one charged with a crime is to be denied bail for poverty reasons alone unless the prosecution can show that there would be an undue risk. This legislation also contains severe criminal provisions for bail jumping. Geoghegan ended by mentioning the fact that the Attorney General had set up an "Office of Criminal Justice" in the Department to study the entire spectrum of criminal justice and conduct research for the purpose of recommending improvements, so forth. He said this staff is now specifically studying the bail question.

Various state Attorneys General mentioned state legislation which has either been passed or pending in their jurisdictions to make bail jumping a criminal offense. For example, Attorney General Arthur J. Sills of New Jersey said that bail jumping carries a criminal offense equal to the substantive crime for which the defendant was originally charged and when the fugitive is brought back he can be prosecuted not only for the bail jumping offense but for the original offense. Attorney General Nugent of Rhode Island said he disagrees with releasing defendants on their own recognizance because the costs to the state are too much to extradite bail jumpers. However Sills pointed out that the theory of the present study is to benefit those indigents who don't have or can't afford bail. He also mentioned that the idea of updating the

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: October 15, 1964

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE: NEW HAMPSHIRE
OCTOBER 8 - 11, 1964

COVER MEMO--DETAILS ATTACHED

This summarizes pertinent information re captioned conference which was attended by approximately 100 individuals, including most Attorneys General (AGs) and some staff members from 9 Northeast States and Virgin Islands; Supreme Court Chief Justices from Maine and New Hampshire; U. S. Attorney Louis M. Janelle and Assistant U. S. Attorney Paul L. Normandin of New Hampshire; Department represented by Deputy Assistant Attorney General William A. Geoghegan. Conference very successful and valuable from emphasis placed on law enforcement and current criminal law problems. No adverse references to FBI or Director but numerous public and private references to excellent cooperation furnished by Director to local law enforcement through Seat of Government, cooperative services FBI liaison with AGs and daily contact with field investigative staff. SAC Handley of Boston attended Saturday night banquet and seems to be held in favorable regard by lawyers and judges from his territory. Congressman Louis C. Wyman, former AG of New Hampshire, was banquet speaker and in conversation before and after banquet, he expressed continued highest regard for Director. No open mention at conference re Warren Commission Report but several AGs privately told me they regretted Commission's "hindsight" criticism and were confident public would evaluate problem realistically. AGs from Vermont and New Hampshire added they agreed with Director complete security of President is hopeless task, especially after observing how President Johnston disregarded security and mingled with crowds on recent New England tour.

ENCLOSURE

Major portion of conference discussion concerned numerous timely law enforcement and criminal law problems, including seriously rising crime rate, continued undesirable trend of U. S. Supreme Court decisions creating further imbalance between rights of society and individual rights; problems involving indigent persons accused of crime, such as current trend to release as many indigents on own recognizance or at greatly reduced bail rather than holding them in jail. Geoghegan of Department summarized efforts of present administration under former Attorney General Kennedy to push programs benefiting indigent persons. He mentioned that all 93 U. S. Attorneys had been urged to be liberal as possible in releasing prisoners on reasonable bail or on own recognizance and said over-all average of 18% now released and there has been no increase in bail jumping. Following National Conference on Bail sponsored by White

Enclosure

62-109090

1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
195 NOV 12 1964

NOV 12 1964

62-109090-360

REC 20 (3873)

October 29, 1964

EX-103

Mr. Robert C. Miller
Shorty's Garage
101 Highway at Walnut Street
Lomita, California

Dear Mr. Miller:

Your letter of October 25th has been received.

In response to your request, I would like to point out that the results of our investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy have been forwarded to the President's Commission, and it is not possible for me, as a matter of policy, to comment further regarding this investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
OCT 29 1964
COMM-FBI

OCT 29 3 16 PM '64
SECURITY-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

SAW:des (3)

OCT 29 3 35 PM '64

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOV 6 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dear Sir,

I have been very interested in the Warren Report and would like to have information from your department on both Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby.

Sincerely

Robert. C. Miller

Shorty's Garage
101 HIGHWAY AT WALNUT STREET
LOMITA, CALIFORNIA

HARBOR CITY
OCT 25
CALIF.

62-109090-360

REC 20

EX-104

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dear Sir,

I have been very interested in the Warren Report and would like to have information from your department on Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby.

Sincerely

Albert E. Miller

0: 11 52 11 64

10-28-64 des

EX-114

REC-66 62-109090-361

November 12, 1964

Mr. M. A. Crum
7035 Edgewater Drive
Fort Worth 14, Texas

Dear Mr. Crum:

Your letter of November 6th and newspaper clipping have been received and I certainly want to thank you for your support of this Bureau and for your offer to be of assistance.

It was thoughtful of you to bring your views to my attention and you may be sure the FBI will continue to discharge its responsibilities with the highest degree of dispatch and thoroughness.

Enclosed are copies of articles by John Chamberlain and Jerry O'Leary which I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
NOV 12 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2) Jerry O'Leary's Article, The Evening Star, October 2, 1964
John Chamberlain's Article, The Washington Post, October 2, 1964
NOTE: Bufiles reflect prior, cordial but limited correspondence with Crum. Last outgoing 9-3-63.

DTP:blk
(3)

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Trotter
Tele. Room

69 NOV 18 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

NOV 12 1964 FBI

...RLD TODAY Sunday, October 4, 1964 ...ORT WORTH STAR-TELE...

State Department Debunks Hoover's Clai...

...e State Department believes has been hit below belt by FBI Director J. ...ar Hoover's contention that ...ad concluded that Lee Har... Oswald was "a thoroughly ...e risk."

...fficials of the department ...d that they could find no re... ...ts or documents to support ...t statement by the chief of Federal Bureau of Investiga...

...he department did make ...ilable to newsmen a 1961 ...d a 1962 document on Oswald. ...ne document, from the ...erican embassy in Moscow, ...ears, to be the one which ...ver referred when he testi... before the Warren Commis... last May 14. But the docu... ...nt says nothing that indicates ...d Oswald was "a thoroughly ...e risk," or a "loyal man." ...does it give him "a clean ..." as Hoover said a State ...artment report concluded. ...ne State Department source ...d it was "undignified" for ... departments of government ...ne thrown into public dispute ...the way they were when ...ver's accusation was pre...aturely made public Friday.

J. Edgar Hoover, 11-5th.-1964.
...ashington, D. C.

SUBJECT "SURVIVAL"

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have a very deep interest in the survival of our Government under the constitution, along with the F.B.I and the H.C.U.A. It is needless to say you are aware of the hundreds of subversive publications and organizations working much more consiste than termites, along with interlocking untouchables such as sc TAX FREE FOUNDATIONS, those with in our GOVERNMENT and even i... our churches and our American Legion nodoubt un-knowingly, but never the less assisting the weakening the will of the people.

I failed to mention the NEWS MEDIA above but I think it shoul definately to included and this news clipping of making the Department of State look good and the F.B.I. look bad is an example. If I did not read the WORKER wrong, it recommended that the president appoint a committee to investigate with WARREN to head said committee at least three days before sa... committee was anounced, by Mr. President.

I do not like the above insinuations or accusations coming f... the State Department and published prominently to the NATIO... that down grades your department. (Where it stated OFFICIAL... of the department, I contend that the name of the officials should be named. Of course it starts from the top, in my opinio...

In to many cases the word OFFICIAL is used by the news media that is misleading to the public or even head lines that are mis-leading and mis-construed.

It appears to me even with all of the warning that have been issue... in reference to internal subversives by you and many many others t... administration along with others are closing their eyes to the dangers that confront us. Such things as the Ruther ...emorandum and the Phoenix Report are examples and are given the green light by o... government officials or the disarmament proposal and others that are damaging the foundation of our government and clouding the mind of our people.

So much for that. Ofcourse the main reason for this note to you is for self preservation of the F.B.I and YOU, since you are on the li... the same as any other patrotic person or organization.

REC-66 62-109090-361

I closing I would like to state that I regret that I can not be of greater help to the cause of constitutional government and would gladly offer my services if called upon.

My two other letters to you were in reference to the 1952 and 1953 American Legion conventions of which I was a delegate.

Hoping for the best for God and Country, I remain, Sincerely,

...ewator Dr. Ft. Worth 14, Texas.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: October 12, 1964

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT

The Domestic Intelligence Division submitted a suggestion for counteracting some of the criticism of the Bureau in the Warren Commission Report. The suggestion was that the Bureau endeavor to have some reputable legal group such as the American Bar Association treat the legal aspects of the Warren Commission Report. For example, Secret Service is in a legal position to act against persons who make threats against the President's life. However, would it have legal basis to act against persons unilaterally determined to possess tendencies toward violence? If persons in the latter category were detained and their cases went to the Supreme Court based on an analysis of Supreme Court decisions during the past 20 years, how would the Supreme Court hold?

It does seem to me that if some of the conclusions and recommendations of the Warren Commission are taken to their logical end, the inevitable result would be to invade many areas of privacy and even deprive American citizens of certain of their rights as individuals which the U. S. Supreme Court under Warren have held sacrosanct. For example, many of the individuals whose names were furnished to Secret Service under the expanded criteria have never indulged in any overt acts or statements even constituting a remote probable cause to justify interfering with their privacy or liberty at a time when the President might be in the area where these people are located. Yet, the obvious implication of the Warren recommendations would require Secret Service to possibly impose some sort of check or even physical restraint on these individuals, otherwise Secret Service might run the risk of having the President's life endangered. Such action by Secret Service might be justified where the individual has been known to make an actual threat against the President. But, in the majority of cases, there would be insufficient justification to stand up in court, at least under the civil libertarian yardstick of the present-day Warren Court.

REC 20 62-109090-362

There are possibly other constitutional questions raised in the Warren Commission Report.

REC-131

In the event it is felt desirable to attempt implementing this suggestion my thought would be to approach Lewis F. Powell, Jr., President of the American Bar Association, and endeavor to interest him in having a proper committee or sectio

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

HLE:mbk
(4)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

of the American Bar Association take a public position against such portions of the Warren Commission Report as would fall into the category of unreasonable restrictions on constitutional liberties. Although Powell is an excellent friend of the Bureau, I doubt whether he would be willing to take any partisan pro-Bureau stand which would subject the American Bar Association to complaint of criticizing Warren or the other members of the Commission. However, Powell might be persuaded, in the interest of objectivity and respect for constitutional liberties, to promote American Bar Association action against such portions of the Warren Commission Report as would be antagonistic to constitutional liberties. At least it would be worth trying and if Powell were amenable to such a proposal, the result could well be that the American Bar Association would take a position which we could thereafter use in defending the Bureau's decision against wholesale dissemination to Secret Service.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I be permitted to contact American Bar Association President Powell and discuss this proposal with him. If this memorandum is approved, it should be returned to me for arranging a contact with Powell.

ADDENDUM, INSPECTOR H. L. EDWARDS: (mbk, 11-4-64) I have communicated with ABA President Lewis Powell. He has been in constant travel status but advised me 11-1-64 that he will contact me on his very next trip to Washington at which time I will be able to take the subject matter of this memorandum up with him.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 11/10/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Mr. Patrick Burns, who introduced himself as associated with John McCloy, member of the President's Commission, telephoned today. He advised the American Legion Post at the Chase National Bank, New York City, was having as a speaker Honorable Judge Matt Troy who was to give a talk relative to the assassination of the President and information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. Burns stated that the speaker indicated he had information relating to tapes of interviews with Oswald and Ruby at the Dallas Police Department when they were interviewed by Dallas Police Officers and FBI Agents. Burns advised that he had discussed this matter with Mr. McCloy who had in turn talked with J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission.

Mr. Rankin suggested to McCloy that he contact Malley and see if any information was available concerning this matter, it being noted that Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, when testifying before the President's Commission, had stated that no tapes were made by the Dallas Police Department relative to interviews with Ruby and Oswald.

Mr. Burns was advised by Malley that if such tapes were made it would have been handled by the Dallas Police Department and that Malley was not in a position to answer any questions as to whether or not any such tapes had been made. He was further told that if any tapes had been made they were not made with the knowledge of the FBI. Mr. Burns then inquired as to whether or not Malley could furnish him any information concerning Judge Matt Troy, particularly with regard to whether or not he had been making other talks concerning the assassination similar to those being made by Attorney Mark Lane. Burns was advised that no information was available concerning Judge Matt Troy. 62-109090-363

REC 20 NOV 16 1964

Bufiles reflect a reference in 1957 concerning Honorable Matthew J. Troy, Justice, Court of Special Sessions, New York City. He was a speaker at the annual communion breakfast of St. Jude's Holy Name Society in April, 1957, and on this occasion referred most favorably concerning the Director and the FBI. Other references reflect that he is now retired, he is a Justice of the Special Sessions Court, and there are a number of references indicating his anti-Communist attitude.

Submitted for information.

JRM:mpd (8)

November 6, 1964

EX-100
REC-24 62-109090-364

Honorable John Graham
Editor
Alma Times
Alma, Georgia

Dear Mr. Graham:

Mr. Edward L. Boyle, Special Agent in Charge of our Savannah Office, has brought to my attention the editorial, "The FBI Was the 'Goat'" which appeared in the October 29th issue of your paper.

All of us in the FBI are grateful for your staunch support and trust that our future endeavors will continue to merit your approbation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
NOV - 6 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - Savannah (80-36)
Reurairtel 11-2-64

NOTE: Mr. Graham is on the Special Correspondents' List.

PDW:djg
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
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NOV 16 1964

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FBI

Date: 11/2/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (80-36)

SUBJECT: EDITORIAL, "THE ALMA TIMES",
ALMA, GA., 10/29/64

Warren Commission

Re Savannah airtel to Director, 10/21/64, forwarding copy of editorial from captioned newspaper on 10/15/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of another editorial which appeared in "The Alma Times", a weekly newspaper published in Alma, Ga., issue of 10/29/64. The editorial is favorable to the Bureau.

There are no references in the Savannah Office indices unfavorable to JOHN GRAHAM, Editor, "The Alma Times". He maintains an excellent reputation in Alma, and there is no reason known which would preclude the advisability of the Bureau writing another letter to Mr. GRAHAM regarding this last editorial, if the Bureau so desires.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Savannah

RPK:ecw
(4)

Mailing List Change Noted

62-109090-

62-109090-364

REC-24

EX-100

8 NOV 13

2 ENCLOSURES

cc - Mr. Gurnea

cc Orlando

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The FBI Was the "Goat"

It appears the victim of the Warren Commission in its monumental report on the assassination of President Kennedy is the long suffering Federal Bureau of Investigation, although these Monday morning quarterbacks expressed displeasure with the Secret Service as well.

The FBI was taken to task for failing to tell the Secret Service that Lee Harvey Oswald was in Dallas. This in view of the fact that the substance of the Commission findings is that the President's assassin had no association with either Communists nor rightists, was "profoundly alienated from the world in which he lived," with "few if any close relationships with other people" seems a little odd.

Why, if Oswald was just another irrational nut without subversive connections or association, would the FBI be expected to keep him under surveillance and to advise the Secret Service of his presence in a city the President planned to visit?

Are we to believe that all of our homicidal maniacs are charges of the FBI?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 8
"The Alma Times"
Alma, Georgia

Date: 10-20-64
Edition: Weekly
Author:
Editor: JOHN GRAHAM
Title: "The FBI Was the 'Goat'"

Character: Publicity Matters
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Savannah

62-109090

1 XEROX
NOV 16 1964

ENCLOSURE 62-109090-361

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/5/64

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

There is enclosed herewith an article which appeared in the 11/2/64 edition of the "Legal Intelligencer," a publication of the Philadelphia Bar Association.

The author of the article, VINCENT J. SALANDRIA, has two addresses, 2226 Delancey Place and 1305 South 19th Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia indices reflect that VINCENT SALANDRIA, Esq., 1916 South 15th Street, was the addressee of a mailing of approximately 1,000 letters sent out by the Citizens Against Rearming Germany in March 1952. This was a temporary propaganda organization substantially infiltrated by the CP.

In April 1963 [redacted] turned over a list captioned "Additional List for Mailings to Meetings and Subs," which was used in connection with a fund raising affair 3/29/63 sponsored by the Independent Citizens Committee for Political Action. The name VINCENT SALANDRIA, 2226 Delancey Street, appeared on the list. The Independent Citizens Committee is a political action group comprising many innocent non-Communists but having substantial Communist direction from the top.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Philadelphia (157-916)

NSH:EMR
(3)

REC-24 62-109090-365

ENCLOSURE

EX-103

6 NOV 24 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THE WARREN REPORT

ANALYSIS OF SHOTS, TRAJECTORIES AND WOUNDS—A LAWYER'S DISSENTING VIEW

Arlen Specter, Esq., Assistant Counsel of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, was quoted by The Evening Bulletin of October 23, 1964, page 4, as follows: "The people are going to have to rely on the conclusions (that have been drawn) and the stature of the men on the Commission."

We know that Mr. Specter did not mean by the above statement that the Warren Commission was ever meant to be construed as a "ministry of truth." Nor would the members of the Commission, as public servants in a democracy, ever consider that their "stature" insulated their interpretations and findings from public criticism. Since we are all agreed on this score, we can now proceed to disagree.

Let us then, as lawyers, address ourselves to the evidence and findings of the Commission, limiting ourselves for the present to Mr. Specter's area of particular interest relating to the shots, their number, source or sources and trajectories. We will also look briefly into the subject of the wounds inflicted. Then we will scrutinize the Commission's conclusions that their evidence supports the proposition that three shots were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald alone from a bolt action 6.5m. Carcano rifle while he was stationed at a window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. The Commission further concluded that the three shots caused all the damage at the assassination site and that the time span between the first and last shot which struck President Kennedy and Governor Connally was 4.8 to 5.6 seconds. These conclusions I commend to your scrutiny and urge that you relate them to the evidence of the Commission.

First, with reference to the source of the shots, it is not central to my

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1,9-"The Legal Intelligencer" Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 11/2/64
Edition: Vol.151, No.86
Author: Vincent J. Saland...
Editor: Henry Thomas Dol...
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
Philadelphia
☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 1
62-109090

-31-

thesis that the Warren Commission erred in determining that three shots came from the Book Depository Building. On the contrary, I am willing to concede for the purposes of this presentation that three shots did come from the Book Depository Building. But I will endeavor to prove that all the evidence of the Commission's Report points up that another shot or shots came from a source other than the Depository Building.

The following witnesses reported evidence indicating a source other than the Book Depository Building: Austin L. Miller on the railroad bridge thought the shots came from the Presidential limousine itself.[1] Frank E. Reilly, an electrician on the same bridge, heard three shots that seemed to come from the trees "on the north side of Elm Street at the corner up there."[2] S. M. Holland heard "four shots which sounded as though they came from the trees on the north side of Elm Street where he saw a puff of smoke."[3] Thomas J. Murphy said the two shots he heard "came from a spot just west of the Depository."[4] L. E. Bowers, Jr. said they came "either from the Depository Building or near the mouth of the Triple Underpass."[5]

Arlen Specter, Esq., stated that Senator Ralph W. Yarborough said he smelled gunpowder at the assassination site. Mr. Specter dismissed this as the function of "an overly active olfactory sense." He admitted that a Dallas police officer was reported to have smelled gunpowder 350 to 400 feet from the Depository Building immediately following the assassination shots. Mr. Specter did not comment on this.[6] If the smell of gunpowder was detectable at street level immediately after the assassination, then this would indicate a source of shots other than the sixth floor of the Book Depository Building.

So, the Commission ignored all of the above in so far as the evidence reveals auditory, visual and olfactory stimuli reception incompatible with the source of shots exclusively from the Book Depository Building. Needless to say, this aforementioned evidence does not rule out additional shots having been fired from the building in question. But it certainly supports the conclusion that one or more shots originated from the tree and fence area north of Elm Street.

Further support for the inference that at least one shot emanated from a source other than the Book Depository Building is the fact that James T. Tague was hit in the cheek by a bullet, or part of a bullet, which impact evidentially was the result of a ricochet from the "south curb of Main Street." Tague "got out of his car to watch the motorcade from a position between Commerce and Main Streets."[7] Please take careful note that Tague was not on Elm Street, not on Main Street, but between Main and Commerce Streets "near the Triple Underpass."[8] From my view of the pictures, maps and exhibits of the Commission Report (let us except my personal inspection of the situs in Dallas) I conclude that the South curb of Main Street near the Triple Underpass was not in the line of fire with the presidential limousine traveling on Elm Street. Tague was about 1½ blocks from the building in question. But he was directly across from the tree and fence area on the north side of Elm Street from which so many witnesses reported the shots came. The Commission finds "The mark on the curb could have originated from the lead core of a bullet but the absence of copper precluded the possibility that the mark on the curbing section was made by an unmutilated military full metal-jacketed bullet such as the bullet from Governor Connally's stretcher."[9] The obvious deduction that this was a bullet fired from the north side of Elm Street, and that it came from a rifle which was different from the Carcano that the Commission described as the assassination weapon, is scrupulously avoided. The bullet smear on the curbing did not reveal a trace of the metal jacket which coated the bullets allegedly fired from the Carcano. This fact cries for the inference that the bullet which hit Tague was of a different type, made of lead and antimony, and sans copper. If such was the case, then more than one gun was firing on that fateful day, and more than one man was firing. My law school professors described such activity as pointing in the direction of a conspiracy. Such a conclusion is in accordance with the basic scientific law of parsimony which requires us to select as between two equally good explanations for an occurrence of a phenomenon, the simplest thereof.

Next, let us consider the number of shots. The Commission states, "It is possible that the assassin carried an empty shell in the rifle and fired only two shots with the witnesses hearing multiple noises made by the same shot. Soon after the three empty cartridges were found, officials at the scene decided that three shots were fired . . ."[10] So, therefore the Commission concedes that since only three shells were found, no more than three shots could have been fired from the vantage point of the sixth floor of the Depository Building. It suggests that maybe less than three were fired if the assassin brought in a discharged shell. In that event he would have fired only two shots on that day from that point. The Commission speaks as if their problem is perhaps one of superfluous shots which are not required to explain the carnage of that dreadful site. Examination of the Commission's evidence, however, indicates the opposite to be true. This reader is not satisfied that only three shots could possibly have raked that lead-spewn site on November 22, 1963.

Let us presently read G. A. Bennett's testimony with reference to the number of shots fired. "Secret Service Agent Glen A. Bennett, stationed in the right rear seat of the President's followup car, who heard a sound like a firecracker as the motorcade proceeded down Elm Street. At that moment, Agent Bennett stated:

". . . I looked at the back of the President. I heard another firecracker noise and saw that shot hit the President about four inches down from the right shoulder. A second shot followed immediately and hit the right rear of the Presidents' head." [11]

The Report goes on to explain "Substantial weight may be given Bennett's observations" because "he recorded what he saw and heard at 5:30 p.m., November 22, 1963, on the airplane en route back to Washington." [12] According to Bennett, then the first shot missed.

The Commission discussed other evidence to indicate the first shot did not miss. Then the Report goes completely awry. "If the first shot did not miss, there must be an explanation for Governor Connally's recollection that he was not hit by it. There was conceivably a delayed reaction between the time the bullet struck him and the time he realized that he was hit . . ." [13] Conceivably Governor Connally had a delayed reaction to realizing he was hit, but Abraham Zapruder's motion picture frames taken at the assassination scene did not register subjective findings. These frames recorded what actually happened and not what was subjectively felt. These films show, according to Governor Connally's own viewing, that the Governor's body reacted some 6-9 frames later than that of the President at frames 231 to 234.[14] The President's body showed reaction at frame 225.[15] According to photographer, Phillip L. Willis, he "snapped a picture at a time which he also asserts was simultaneous with the first shot. Analysis of his photograph revealed that it was taken at approximately frame 210 of the Zapruder film which was the approximate time of the shot that probably hit the President . . ." [16] Therefore, according to Willis' photograph, the President was hit at frame 210 of the Zapruder film, or some 21 to 24 frames before Governor Connally's body seems to react. Some 1.04 to 1.31 seconds after the President's body reacted, Governor Connally indicates that he was hit.

If we are to assume that the Commission is correct in stating that the President's body was seen to react at Zapruder frame 225, and that he was hit at this point, then the Governor's body reacted from 6-9 frames later than when the President was hit. At 18.3 frames per second, this would be translated into the time period of 0.34-0.49 seconds. These films record that the Governor's body reacted 0.34-0.49 seconds after the President's body reacted. This interval is, as is the interval recorded by photographer Willis of 1.04 to 1.31, below the minimum firing time of 2.3 seconds necessary to operate the rifle. This 2.3 seconds was the top accomplishment of the Commission's marksmen, at stationary and not moving targets, which feat was only accomplished once and then never again approached by the Commission experts.[17] Lt. Col. A. G. Folsom Jr., head, Records Branch, Personnel Department, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, evaluated Oswald's marine shooting ratings as indicating a "fairly good shot" (sharpshooter qualification) and as a "rather poor shot" (low marksman rating).[18] Naturally, both 0.34-0.49 and 1.04-1.31 second intervals represent time periods far above the maximum time of the bullet in transit from the President to the Governor.

Irrespective of Governor Connally's reaction time, the Zapruder films should show the Governor's body conforming to the simple law of physics which requires that every action have an equal reaction. If Governor Connally did not have any nervous system at all, his body would have had to react immediately when pierced with a rifle bullet from back to chest which projectile exited at the speed of 1500 feet per second.[19] The Governor's body did not register any lurch when the first bullet struck the President. As a matter of fact, the Commission asks us to believe that the Governor executed a turn completely around to the right, and then partially to the left, after he had been struck with at least one bullet in the back, through the right nipple, right wrist and left thigh.

The Governor's body did not react immediately after the President's body reacted. Therefore, he was not hit by the same bullet that hit the President. The Commission would have us believe that Governor Connally was wrong,[20] his wife was wrong,[21] the F.B.I.'s initial findings were wrong; all the eye witnesses were wrong (none contradicted the Governor's recollection); the Zapruder films were wrong, and that there is no law of physics called action and reaction.[22] Governor Connally was not hit by the first bullet to hit President Kennedy. All of the above-mentioned evidence is against it.

See how weak the following testimony is in support of the Commission's proposition that the first bullet to hit the President also hit the Governor: "Dr. Frederick W. Light, Jr., the third of the wound ballistics experts . . . testified that the anatomical findings were insufficient for him to formulate a firm opinion as to whether the same bullet did or did not pass through the President's neck first before inflicting all the wounds on Governor Connally." [23] The Commission further states, "The alinement of the points of entry was only indicative and not conclusive that one bullet hit both men." [24]

If Governor Connally was not hit by the same first bullet to hit the President, then the Government's case is destroyed. The Government admits one shot missed.[25] A separate shot removed the back of the President's head.[26] This would constitute a minimum of four shots and would put the Government's theory that only three bullets were fired out of business. The explanation that the President and the Governor were first hit by different shots conforms to the "substantial majority of the witnesses (who) stated that the shots were not evenly spaced. Most witnesses recalled that the second and third shots were bunched together . . ." [27] Governor Connally said he was hit at a point corresponding to frames 231 to 234 of the Abraham Zapruder films. If, as the Commission states, the President was hit no later than at frame 225, then this would in-

dicate two separate shots hitting close upon one another. Since they were fired within 6 to 9 frames of one another, or according to photographer Willis 21 to 24 frames of one another, this represents a time interval of from 0.34 to 1.31 seconds. This time gap is insufficient to allow firing from the same bolt-action rifle and therefore points to the existence of another marksman. Needless to say, the majority view of the spectators that the last two shots were bunched, militates against a single carbine, bolt-action weapon firing all the firing. The time period between the first hit on the President and the final hit on him is not greater than 5.6 seconds according to the Commission's own findings. "As previously indicated, the time span between the shot entering the back of the President's neck and the bullet which shattered his skull was 4.8 to 5.6 seconds." [29] Therefore, 5.6 seconds being the longest time span, if there were two hits on the President and one separate hit on Connally, there could not have been any bunching of two shots since the once-accomplished 2.3 seconds minimum firing time could not permit bunching.

The Commission tries to have Connally nailed with the same bullet that struck the President. If logical fallacies were bullets, the job would have been done cleanly. Here is the reasoning. "The bullet that hit President Kennedy in the back and exited through his throat most likely could not have missed both the automobile and its occupants. Since it did not hit the automobile, Frazier testified that it probably struck Governor Connally." [30] But that argument assumes as proven, that which the Commission had not proven, to wit, that no other marksman was firing from any vantage point other than the Book Depository Building. A shot from the tree and fence area above the grassy knoll on the north side of Elm Street would account for a shot passing through the President and not striking the car in a flatter trajectory. This simple explanation which conforms to logic, geographical facts and trajectory is never considered by the Commission.

Additional evidence to the that there were more than three shots fired can be deduced from the testimony of the following: Royce G. Skelton who was on the railroad bridge, "thought that there had been a total of four shots, either the third or fourth of which hit in the vicinity of the underpass." [31] Dallas Patrolman J. W. Foster, who was also on the Triple Underpass testified that shot hit the curb near a manhole cover in the vicinity of the underpass." [32] James T. Tague, as previously mentioned, was struck in the cheek by a missile.[33] These three witnesses could well be accurately recording separate shots missing their target. From all the above, I deduce that more than three shots were fired from more than one rifle.

In addition to the hard fact of the hitting of Tague, and the bullet strike in the curbing, we have in the Presidential limousine "the cracking of the windshield and the dent on the windshield chrome." [34] Where these hits came from is never explained satisfactorily by the Commission.

Finally, let us discourse briefly on the trajectory as revealed by the wounds. Assistant Professor of Surgery Robert N. McClelland, M.D. of Parkland Hospital stated that "cause of death (president) was due to massive head and brain injury from a gunshot wound of the left temple." [35]

You will recall that Secret Service Agent Glen A. Bennett, stationed in the right rear seat of the President's followup car saw a "shot hit the President about four inches down from the right shoulder." [36] "An examination of the suit jacket worn by the President by F.B.I. Agent Frazier revealed a roughly circular hole approximately one-fourth of an inch in diameter on the rear of the coat, 5¾ inches below the top of the collar and 1¾ inches to the right of the center back seam of the coat." [37] "The shirt worn by the President contained a hole on the back side 5¾ inches below the top of the collar and 1¼ inches to the right of the middle of the back of the shirt." [38] "The tie had a nick on the side of the knot." [39] The Commission would have us believe that a trajectory of a bullet from the sixth story downward would hit the President four inches from the right shoulder, or 5¾ inches from the top of his short collar, and ranging upward emerge from his neck tie knot without having hit any bones. This proposed trajectory of down and then up fails to comport with a sixth-floor shot, and if possible at all, must have been fired from a lower level. Further they ask that this same bullet which exited flying upward after not hitting any bone in the President [40] then changed direction in mid-air and coursed downward striking the Governor in the back, chest, right wrist and left thigh.[41]

When I suggested to Arlen Specter, Esq. on the 22nd of October, 1964 that the Commission owes it to the public to enact the alleged performance of Oswald with a rifle on moving targets, he asked whether I would have them kill a man. The joke fell upon ears which detect no humor in murder. I insisted that the moving target could convey dummies. Mr. Specter then complained that the traffic conditions were terrible around the Book Depository Building. I explained to him that the conditions could be duplicated with a tower and an open field. To this he made no reply.

Having read the Report, I conclude that the evidence offered by the Commission indicates there was more than one rifleman firing on November 22, 1963. There were more than three shots. If Oswald was one of the gunmen, then with that gun, from that vantage point, in that timespan, suggested by the Commission, he could not have been alone in the performance of the terrible work that destroyed our President and wounded two other men.

VINCENT J. SALANDRIA
of the Philadelphia Bar

12

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MAX C. SHIRLEY
LAW OFFICES
422 ARMSTRONG-LANDON BLDG.
KOKOMO, INDIANA

TELEPHONE
GLADSTONE 9-6177

November 13, 1964

TO: Mr. Dow Richardson, Editor
Kokomo Tribune
Kokomo, Indiana

Mr. Frank Gregory, President
Kokomo Morning Times
Kokomo, Indiana

Mr. J. C. Jeffrey, Manager
Radio Station WIOU
Kokomo, Indiana

COPY

Gentlemen:

"You are aware that the 'Warren Commission' headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren has now submitted its report to the President and in turn to the American public regarding the findings involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963.

In its report, the Warren Commission published various criticisms involving a number of Federal agencies including the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Dallas police and communications media also came in for their share of criticism. Strangely enough, however, while the Warren Commission published the testimony of representatives of a number of organizations, they did not publish the testimony of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI. In his testimony, Mr. Hoover offered a strong rebuttal to what might be termed 'Monday morning quarterbacking' and as the Commission itself termed 'hindsight.'

You will agree that it is only fair for any criticism of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be judged only in the light of the testimony which Mr. Hoover gave before the Warren Commission. This was based strictly on investigative fact and judgment backed up by 40 years experience as a professional law enforcement and intelligence officer.

You, of course, are the final judge in comparing these matters. Attached for your information are two articles which have appeared in hundreds of newspapers throughout the United States. It is felt that these articles are fair in their approach to this matter.

If, after reading the attached material, you deem it advisable to come to the FBI's defense, it would appear to me, certainly to be in order to bring the attached information to the attention of the people of Howard County.

REC 47 62-109090-368

NOV 21 1964

NOV 16 1964

DEC 2 1964

FBI - KOKOMO, IND.

FBI/DOJ

RECEIVED

CORRESPONDENCE

62-109090-368

PERS. REC. UNIT

As you all know, I was an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for several years and have personally experienced the unbelievable integrity and the devotion to country taught by Mr. Hoover and expressed through more than 40 years of operation of his agency.

I personally am shocked by this utterly unwarranted and one-sided presentation of the evidence by the Warren Commission which resulted in the criticism of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

For 40 years the FBI has stood, untainted by responsible criticism as to its very delicate objectives and its unbelievable responsibilities in counter-intelligence and counter-sabotage.

Heretofore all criticism of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been propagandized by irresponsible left-wing organizations who were dedicated to the destruction of the internal security of the United States.

Such an attack as we have today from an apparently responsible commission without detailing the explanation of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover is an act of irresponsibility almost beyond my recall.

In the cold war we are now fighting, the Federal Bureau of Investigation stands as the foundation of that fight and unwarranted criticism of its activities greatly lessens its power to discharge its awesome responsibilities.

It would appear to me that you gentlemen to whom this letter is addressed, who represent the news media in Howard County, have a heavy responsibility to protect this agency in the face of unwarranted criticism.

I would personally appreciate it if you would read the enclosed newspaper clippings as to the actual testimony of Mr. Hoover before the Warren commission and judge for yourselves as to the utter impropriety of the Warren Commission's purported findings in connection with the purported delinquency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the assassination of our late president.

In my personal opinion any unexplained delinquency of the FBI is a weakening of our entire national ability to withstand the attacks of the communist party upon our national institutions and as such warrants the most conscientious and diligent efforts on all our parts to preserve the reputation of Mr. Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In closing may I respectfully ask you gentlemen who represent the news media of this county to give this matter your most serious consideration and to take the action you deem appropriate to maintain the integrity of the FBI in its unbelievable combat with the subversive forces of this nation.

Your cooperation in this matter will be personally appreciated by me and I would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation in this matter.

Yours truly,

Max C. Shirley
MCS:csc

Encs.

cc: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

November 25, 1964

REC-9 62-109090-369

EX-103

Mr. Andrew B. Richwien
4619 Mary Avenue
Baltimore 6, Maryland

Dear Mr. Richwien:

Your letter of November 20th, with enclosures, has been received. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the material which you sent and your complimentary remarks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOV 25 11 05 AM '64
FBI
MAIL ROOM

MAILED 4
NOV 25 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles and the enclosure entitled "Communists Have Won Another Handout Victory From U. S. Supreme Court Chief Judge Earl Warren," is a three-page typewritten criticism of the actions of the Supreme Court and its personnel.

WAM:cal
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

69 NOV 30 1964

4619 Mary Avenue
Baltimore 6, Md.
November 20, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The news broadcast today reported your disfavor with the Warren s Commissionfs report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

A friedd of mine recently wrote the enclosed article along similar lines and I know it will be of interest to you. Enclosed also are some articles from our local newspaper which are relative to the threat of communism.

Knowing that communists are sych a silent threat to our freedom and liberty, there is a feeling of gratitude to know that you are so willing to speak out and not be afraid of the truth.

Many thanks for your devotion to duty and above all, to our country.

Sincerely,

Andrew B. Richwien

EX-PROC 12 NOV 23 1964 35

REC-9 62-109090-369

3 ENCLOSURES

EX-103

8 NOV 27 1964

October 6, 1964

Dear Friends:

COMMUNISTS HAVE WON ANOTHER HANDOUT VICTORY FROM

U. S. SUPREME COURT CHIEF JUDGE EARL WARREN

From newspapers, magazines, radio, TV commentators and conversations of different people, the Warren Commission's report on the investigation of President John F. Kennedy's assassination has failed to give a conclusive explanation with regard to the important questions: Why did Lee Oswald kill President Kennedy, and what were the factors which had caused Oswald to commit such a crime?

After ten months of hard work and much cost, the Commission merely compiled and re-edited the facts of the unfortunate crime which were known within a few days after the assassination.

But, every American wants to know what made Oswald take that devilish step to assassinate , so that effective measures shall be taken to prevent similar actions by other communists or communistically inclined persons in this country. It is a terrible disappointment that the Warren Commission omitted this very important aspect in the report.

However, if one would stop and examine what the U. S. Supreme Court has done to encourage communism and atheism, one could arrive at some conclusive opinions. They are:

1. The Supreme Court has granted the request of Mrs. Murray (an atheist), that praying be stopped in public schools.

2. The Supreme Court ruled out the request by the Justice Department that communists must be registered with the Attorney General.

The Supreme Court judges have used our 178 year old constitution as their argument of individual rights and liberty to justify these opinions as "legally" right. The Chief Judge and his colleagues did not consider that not only the United States is confronting the danger of being buried alive by the communists, but the freedom of men everywhere is also being threatened by the communists. Yet, our Supreme Court judges are talking about the individual rights and liberty of a few die-hard communists and atheists. They simply forget about the freedom of everyone else. As the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, Honorable Earl Warren must share the major portion of the responsibility of this grave situation. Reasons behind the actions of these judges may not be known to outsiders today, but from the actions of their past, one may summarize them as follows:

1. The Chief Judge, now 74 years old, is still in 1904, not 1964, when the threat of communism was not known to the outside world. He used the 178 year old constitution to judge the unbelievable, inhuman actions of communists in 1964. Today, everybody knows that approximately 1,500,000,000 people are being enslaved under the yoke of communism and that 190,000,000 Americans are also being subjected

(1) [illegible] 369

to this threat. The Supreme Court Judges seem to be unconcerned. The U.S. is spending more than $50,000,000,000 a year on military expenditures to fight communism, but our Supreme Court judges are encouraging communists to conduct their subversive activities in our homes without fear of being arrested. The communists are actually protected by the U.S. Supreme Court!

2. It could be that because of the Chief Judge's high position or his strong personality, he does not accept advice. His actions plainly show that he does not understand communism, and yet his decisions are the laws of the land which is now a good brewing ground for communism and atheism. This can create more crimes and disturbances for the society. From news reports, Judge Charles D. Harris of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, Presidential Nominee Senator Barry M. Goldwater and many other leading citizens have the same convictions.

3. That the Chief Supreme Court Judge may have been threatened by the communists. So, he just conveniently interpreted the 178-year old constitution for self protection. Who knows?

4. Of course no one would suspect that the Chief Supreme court Judge could be an agent of communism or a communist sympathizer, but his actions certainly have given another victory to the communists. They are very happy about it. When one sees the big headlines that appeared on newspapers of March 20, 1964, which stated that 847 pro-reds and alcoholics are in the State Department, one cannot help but wonder who can be counted as 100% faithful public servants in any government agency.

Since the Warren Commission has proved that Oswald was the Killer of President Kennedy and that Oswald had been an active agent of communism, there is no excuse that the report did not clearly state that communism is responsible for the death of the President. Without mentioning this simple but obvious fact, it has given victory to communism. This can encourage further actions by communists or their sympathizers of the Oswald type.

As the case of athiest, Mrs. Murray, - after she had won the favorable judgment from the U.S. Supreme Court, she could not disguise her devilish heart any longer. She openly committed the crime of beating the law enforcement officers, and she quickly flew to Hawaii to enjoy the liberty of being a "famous" athiest under the protection of our Supreme Court. More than that, she is now requesting the Supreme Court to remove the words "IN GOD WE TRUST" from the pledge to the American flag. Many people in this country now have the great fear of what the Supreme Court might do, in view of its former actions in favor of communism and atheism. It could be possible that either communists or Mrs. Murray had sent copies of Marks-Lenin Doctrines to the Chief Judge to make it into law when he can conveniently find a loop-hole in the 178-year old constitution so that he can change the words "In God We Trust" into "In Marks-Lenin Doctrines We Trust."

From unforgettable and experience[d] my 13 years dealing with communists, I can say that all communists are atheists and that all atheists do have the qualifications of communists - the aims of both which are to destroy the government of the United States. However, the actions of atheist Mrs. Murray are more devilish and more extremely dangerous than that of the communists, for she has won our Supreme Court to her side thus far.

It is therefore strongly urged that all those who wish to keep the words "In God We Trust", which were adopted when this country was founded by our forefathers, must raise their voices without delay as follows:

1. Objecting to further irresponsible decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court to accomodate communists or atheists.

2. Objecting to the request made by the atheist Mrs. Murray to abolish the words "In God We Trust" from our pledge to our national flag.

3. Since this country was founded on the faith , "In God We Trust", any one who tries to destroy this solemn faith should be obliged to go to any country where he or she fits in more properly. Free belief is allowed in our beloved country. But, when the communists and atheists are taking advantages of the week points in our 178-year old constitution and the ignorance of our general public, while actively engaged in their well-concealed subversive activities to destroy our beloved country, they must be dealt with by positive and resolute measures if this country is to remain free for postority.

A lover of freedom.

Reds Recruiting College Students, FBI Chief Warns

By DAVID SENTNER
News-American Correspondent
and Hearst Headline Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 — FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned of a Communist Party recruiting drive aimed at getting college students "to help bury America."

"The academic year will undoubtedly be marked by Communist Party efforts to enter its [illegible] on the nation's campuses. It draws young blood for the violence which is inherent in communism," Hoover asserted in the latest FBI law enforcement bulletin.

He revealed that in its continuing effort to attract young Americans, the Communist Party has sponsored a new national student youth organization — the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America.

"AS AN EXAMPLE of Communist deception in action," the FBI chief added, "the DuBois clubs chose as their official insignia a half-white, half-black circle encompassing a white hand and a black hand under a dove.

"Thus the symbols of unity, brotherhood, and peace wave as a banner for an ideology that countenances discord, hate and violence."

This organization and its Communist parent, Hoover said, "would have us believe that communism has only one hand—the extended, open hand."

"BUT A LOOK over their shoulder sees the other hand clasping the Berlin Wall and suppressing freedom's breath from enslaved millions," Hoover continued.

"It is this duplicity that is difficult for young Americans to comprehend. If our young citizens turn an objective, analytical searchlight on this ideology and its organizational arms, they will understand communism for what it is—a materialistic, godless dogma dedicated to world domination."

Clergy Castigates Supreme Court's 'Immoral' Trend

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—(UPI)—The U. S. Supreme Court was under new fire today by nine Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic clergymen for "virtually promulgating degeneracy as the standard way of American life."

A statement issued by the influential clergymen of the clergy bitterly attacked the court's recent decision that failed to find obscene Henry Miller's novel "Tropic of Cancer" and the French film "The Lovers."

EARLIER charges of alleged Supreme Court immorality followed the historic school prayer ban decision.

Four archbishops were among the signers of the new charge that was issued under the sponsorship of Operation Yorkville, an anti-pornography group and the New York Board of Trade.

"These (Supreme Court) decisions cannot be accepted quietly by the American people if this nation is to survive," the statement said. "Giving free rein to the vile depiction of violence, perversion, illicit sex and, in consequence, to their performance, is an unerring sign of progressive decay and decline."

THE STATEMENT was signed by the Rev. Wilburn C. West, president of the eastern states mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke, presiding bishop of the New York conference of the Methodist Church; the Most Rev. W. Scott Morton, executive director of the University Christian Foundation, New York University, Presbyterian Church.

Also, the Most Rev. Leo A. Pursley Catholic Bishop of Fort Wayne, Ind.; the Most Rev. Aloysius J. Willinger, Catholic Bishop of Monterey-Fresno, Calif.; the Most Rev. John King Russo, Catholic Bishop of Steubenville, Ohio; Rabbi James G. Neumann of Manhattan's Congregation Zichron Moshe and founder of Operation Yorkville; Rabbi Jehuda Mosher of Forest Hills Jewish Center in Queens; Rabbi Chaim Lipschutz editor of the Brooklyn Jewish Press, and Henry I. Lambert, president of the New York Board of Trade.

62-109060—369

Passports Issued To 500 Commies

By DAVID SENTNER
News American Correspondent
Hearst Headline Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Frances Knight, director of the passport bureau, testified before the Warren Commission that passports are currently being issued to Communists with even a worse black-and-white record than Harvey Lee Oswald.

Miss Knight told the commission that before the new State Department regulations were issued on the basis of the Supreme Court decision of June 16, 1958, relating to "freedom of travel," there would have been no passport issued to Oswald for his return to the U. S.

MISS KNIGHT has aroused the ire of her departmental superiors for protesting before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee against the issuance of passports to more than 500 Communists since the high court ruling.

The passport director, in unpublished testimony before the Warren Commission, made these further points:

○ On January 12, 1962, the secretary of state promulgated passport regulations provided for the confrontation and full discovery in cases involving curtailment of passport privileges.

○ The higher court bypassed the danger to the nation in permitting Communist espionage agents and functionaries to travel, unimpeded from the U. S. to and from the Iron Curtain to pursue their assignments directed at undermining the government of the U. S. and its freedoms.

It is quite evident that the regulations make it virtually impossible to deny passports to Communists. The source and record and details of their nefarious activities are not an open record and quite obviously cannot be made an open record by the government.

The departmental regulations stressed that in making a decision on granting a passport to an alleged Communist, the passport office shall not take into consideration confidential security information that is not made available to the applicant.

Miss Knight asserted that from a practical operation it is very difficult to submit evidence that an applicant was a member of the Communist Party because most of the information in the FBI reports is confidential and by bringing forward their informers inside the Red party it would destroy their security and usefulness.

Miss Knight presented the paradoxical position of State Department officials following

She pointed out that Section Six of the Internal Revenue Act specifically prohibits officials from issuing passports to individuals believed or known to be Communists.

The witness also testified that putting names of Communists in the look-out file was complicated by the Supreme Court decision insisting on confrontation of Communists with their informers.

The look-out file which contains the names of security risks with which all passport applications are checked did not contain the name of the assassin of President Kennedy.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

November 3, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission plans to publish the FBI reports listed below, which had been classified CONFIDENTIAL. Mr. Scatterday of the Bureau notified the Commission on September 14, by telephone, that these reports were declassified. We would appreciate receiving written confirmation that these reports may be declassified:

Report of John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, File No. Dallas 105-976, Bureau file 100-353496
(Commission Exhibit 821)

Report of John W. Fain, dated July 10, 1962. Field Office File No. 100-10461, Bureau File No. 105-82555
(Commission Exhibit 823)

Report of John W. Fain, dated August 30, 1962, Field Office File No. Dallas 100-10461, Bureau File No. 105-82555
(Commission Exhibit 824)

Report of Milton R. Kaack, dated October 31, 1963, File No. NO 100-16601, Bufile: 105-82555
(Commission Exhibit 826)

Report of John W. Fain, dated July 3, 1961, Field Office File No. Dallas 100-10401, Bureau File No. 105-82555
(Commission Exhibit No. 980)

62-109090 - RECORDED

NOV 12 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - R. E. Lenihan

November 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109090

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of November 5, 1964, requesting written confirmation that certain specified reports may be declassified by the Commission.

Please be advised that the report of Special Agent John F. Fain dated May 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia, IS - R," has been declassified by this Bureau.

In connection with the four other reports listed in your letter of November 5, 1964, your attention is directed to our letter to the Commission dated December [illegible], transmitting two copies each of sixty-eight reports. You will note that the attachment to such letter indicated that each of the following reports concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, of current interest to the Commission, was unclassified when it was furnished to the Commission:

1. Report of Special Agent John F. Fain dated July 10, 1962, at Dallas, Texas.

2. Report of Special Agent John F. Fain dated August 30, 1962, at Dallas, Texas.

3. Report of Special Agent Milton E. [illegible] dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

4. Report of Special Agent John F. Fain dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas, Texas.

RSL:mcc
(3)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-5252

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FBI

BY COURIER SVC.
6 NOV
COMM.-FBI

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69 NOV 18 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In connection with each of the aforementioned reports, you may disregard the printed statement which appears on the bottom of the first page of each report which reads, "It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Commission by letter November 3, 1964, requested confirmation of oral information furnished the Commission that five disseminated reports may be declassified by Commission. Four of these five reports had been furnished to the Commission in an unclassified status and, accordingly, should not have been listed by the Commission as requiring declassification. The remaining report of SA John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, was declassified at the request of the Commission. This will confirm oral information furnished to the Commission advising such report had been declassified by this Bureau.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS.

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 11-13-64 Ltr to Bu

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO. 25

CIA

REFERRAL

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

NOV 18 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of October 23, 1964 called to our attention that many of the reports made in connection with the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination, especially those pertaining to Michael and Ruth Paine and George and Jeanne deMohrenschildt, contained information of a highly personal nature. The Commission has been keenly aware that publication of such documents should take place only after serious consideration of all of the implications.

You are aware, of course, that a great deal of the information pertaining to individuals, some of it in the nature of gossip and rumor, was presented during the hearings before the Commission and is therefore on the record, which had to be published. The Commission has a responsibility to publish to the fullest extent possible the sources on which the Report is based. The documents being published, including reports of the investigative agencies, have been screened by the Commission staff in the course of its work and again in response to your letter of October 23, 1964. Every effort has been made to minimize the use of information of a highly personal nature consistent with the overriding requirement that the Commission make available to the public the fullest possible record of the investigation of the President's assassination.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

5-Encl

162-10909b-
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 25 1964

17 NOV 18 1964

79 NOV 27 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

NOV 1 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In view of your continuing investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, I wish to draw to your attention the following:

At 3:05 p.m., November 6, 1964, Dr. Alfred Goldberg of this staff received a telephone call from Mr. Louis Kleppel, Albert Hotel, 23 East 10th Street, New York City. Mr. Kleppel said he had information of vital importance concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He stated that he has previously been in touch with the Chief Justice and with the FBI in an effort to pass on his information. He stated that he was a mental case, specifically a schizophrenic, but that he felt that the Government had nothing to lose by taking his statement.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-1090-96
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 21 1964

11-20-64

1 - Mr. Rogge

airtel

62-109090

To: SACs, New York (89-75)
Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Enclosed for New York and Dallas is one copy each of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 11-18-64 concerning one Louis Kleppel.

No information identifiable with Kleppel could be located in Bureau files.

New York should check indices on Kleppel and furnish any pertinent results to the Bureau and Dallas so that a determination can be made as to whether further investigation in this matter is warranted.

Enclosure

RDR:las
(6)
NOTE:

Commission letter indicates that Kleppel contacted a member of the Commission staff on 11-6-64 and stated he had information of "vital importance" concerning the assassination. Kleppel alleged he had previously been in touch with the Chief Justice and the FBI. Kleppel admitted being a mental case and stated the Government "had nothing to lose" by interviewing him. The Commission furnished this for whatever action we deem appropriate. It is not felt this nebulous type of information is worthy of other than a cursory indices check. If any information of pertinence is developed from a review of New York files, consideration will be given to instituting appropriate investigation.

79 NOV 25 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

NOV 13 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of November 12 responded to our suggestion that it might be desirable to investigate further the sources of the original description of the President's alleged assassin that was broadcast by the Dallas police at 12:45 p.m., November 22, 1963. We had also asked whether the police engaged in searching the Texas School Book Depository were notified of this description of the alleged assassin, and if so, when.

You state that in a letter of January 14, 1964 you notified the Commission that the Dallas Police Department advised that the broadcast was initiated on the basis of a description furnished by an unidentified citizen who had observed an individual approximating Oswald's description running from the Texas School Book Depository Building immediately after the assassination. Since there is other testimony that the description was also based on information given by Howard Brennan who stated that he saw the assassin in the southeast corner window of the building, it would seem desirable to ascertain as precisely as may be possible the sources--of which there seem to have been several--on which the description was based and how and by whom the information was transmitted to the Police Department to be put out by the radio dispatcher.

In its Report, the Commission has determined that considerable time--15 minutes or more--elapsed between the broadcast of the description and the discovery of the cartons and other material evidence in the southeast corner window of the sixth floor, 37 minutes elapsed before the discovery of the rifle. An even longer time had elapsed since Brennan first told a policeman of seeing the shots come from the southeast window. Yet the men searching in the building seem never to have been notified of Brennan's statement.

1 ENCLOSURE

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV

It is appreciated that the members of the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory may have been delayed by traffic in reaching the building, but there is ample evidence that search of the sixth floor had already been undertaken by other law enforcement officers. It would therefore be desirable to know when, if ever, information was transmitted to the officers engaged in searching the building that the shots had been fired from the sixth floor, or more specifically, from the southeast corner window on the sixth floor. It is appreciated that the failure to communicate this information to the officers in the building might well have been the result of the turmoil and uncertainty that prevailed, but it would still be desirable to have this information on the record and available for future reference and research.

Analysis and criticism of the Commission Report in the press (see attached article) has pointed to this significant time lag in the discovery of the carton, cartridges, and rifle. For future reference and research purposes, and to render the investigation more complete, it would be desirable to secure more precise information on these points.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Attachment

Warren Report

Case for the Prosecution

by Murray Kempton

We are the only appellate court the ghost of Lee Oswald will ever know, and so it becomes our duty to cast the coldest eye we can upon a version of the life of Lee Oswald and the death of John F. Kennedy that has been produced by men who have sifted through the memories of 552 witnesses. It is no consolation under these circumstances to read, in the Warren Commission's Report, page after page of ratiocination on the source of Lee Oswald's interior quarrel, and then to look in the appendix and discover that the Commission hired for its staff two Army historians and no psychiatrists. It heard only two witnesses who were psychiatrists, one of whom saw Oswald last when he was 13 and the other of whom saw only Jack Ruby. The Commission has acted faithful to the great tradition of a nation of persons who practice psychiatry without a license; we then can go forward with less shame to practice the Commission's profession without a license.

The report destroys most of the assumptions which fed speculations about conspiracy in Mr. Kennedy's murder. Those assumptions were always irresponsible, largely because government was irresponsible. You cannot, as an instance, usefully discuss the source of the wounds of the victim of a murder unless you have an autopsy report. But speculation is unavoidable, and it was hardly responsible of government to give speculation a broader excuse than it deserved by withholding any information so routine – however dreadful to read in this special case. Now, late in the tenth month, the Warren Commission releases the autopsy the Naval Hospital at Bethesda performed on Mr. Kennedy the night of his assassination. Hereafter it will be unreasonable to doubt that the shots came from the general area of the Texas School Book Depository, where Oswald was working. We have the ballistics tests which make it hard to believe that Mr. Kennedy was not killed by shots from the rifle found by the Dallas police in that Depository. We have a history of that rifle which persuades that Oswald was its owner. We have a chronicle of Oswald's day which destroys any reasonable basis for not believing that he could have done all the things he was accused of doing in all the places the police said he had been, and with such ease as to have no need of an accomplice. It is hard to believe that Oswald did not kill John F. Kennedy, and that he did not act alone.

This report then has drastically narrowed the area of doubt. What doubts remain turn out to be less about Oswald's guilt than about the method of his judges.

Once Oswald was dead, could any established institution give him a fair trial? The Warren Commission began with certain handicaps. It was, if not an established institution, at least a composite of established persons, sharing the commitments of their institutions. Most of its members were insiders examining the claim of that most absurd of all outsiders, a young man who alive had never been able to belong for any respectable period of time to anything, and who dead lay under the heaviest evidence that he had committed the ultimate act of alienation. The Commission, like most of us, had to want Lee Oswald to be guilty and guilty alone. We can then only test the Commission, not by its findings, which were in the main the findings of law enforcement agencies before the Commission staff came to Washington, but by how it went about its business.

There was the danger that the Commission, Oswald's lone guilt accepted, might, in its concern to set all doubts to rest, tidy up its case with evidence that is not evidence at all. Failure to avoid that danger is demonstrated by a particularly conspicuous exercise in argument from evidence which it seems to have gathered on its own.

The Commission has decided that Lee Oswald must have shot Mr. Kennedy twice, once in the neck at a range of 175 or so feet and then in the head at 265 feet. Oswald fired three shots and missed one entirely. If the first hit the President's neck and the second missed and the third hit the President's head, the report says, Oswald would have had no more than 5.6 seconds

ENCLOSURE 62-109090

to fire all three. If either the first or third had missed, Oswald would have had as many as eight seconds to complete the series.

One problem has always been whether Oswald was capable of firing that distance with that accuracy at that speed with a bolt-action rifle. Oswald was an average marksman when he left the Marines; he had fired only twice for record and never in combat. That is not a history of elaborate training; and what experience Oswald had in the service must have been entirely with semi-automatic weapons. In Russia, he does seem to have hunted with a shotgun; in Texas, he hunted occasionally with a .22. But no witness the Commission would accept testified that Oswald had practiced firing this rifle to any special extent, although Marina Oswald reported that she saw him on occasion with the rifle on his knee, opening and closing its bolt; and that could have improved his firing speed.

The Commission insists, from all this, that Oswald was an excellent rifleman by civilian standards. That is a statement without much meaning. At least 15 million adult males have been through the services in the last 20 years and most of them made the marksman's score; which was Oswald's rating the last time he fired for record.

But, in terms more concrete, the Commission accepts Marina Oswald's story that her husband fired a shot at Major-General Edwin Walker in April of 1963. That judgment strengthens assumptions about Oswald's bent for homicide, but it clearly damages assumptions about his skill with a gun. Walker was shot at while sitting at a table before an open window in his home. Oswald in that case would have fired into a lighted room at a stationary target with his rifle steady on a fence at a range less than a quarter of the distance from which he later killed Mr. Kennedy. And Oswald missed. His performance on November 22 can only be explained in terms of the one day of the golfer's life when he cuts 10 strokes off his normal score. The best argument is that such a rise over his ordinary level is implausible but by no means impossible.

The Commission, of course, cannot accept any explanation both so real and so irrational; it must offer us evidence that, on any normal day, Oswald could have shot the way he did. To fortify this proposition, the Ballistics Research Laboratory had three marksmen, using Oswald's rifle, fire at targets set at each of the three distances from which Oswald is thought to have shot Mr. Kennedy.

The Commission's three specimens were all certified by the National Rifle Association as Master Marksmen, the highest of the NRA's five gradations of skill and three rungs above Oswald's last-known rating on the ladder. That amounts to judging the probable performance of a golfer whose usual score is 85 by testing the course with men who regularly shoot near 70. Even so these Master Marksmen missed the target on five of their 18 shots, which is not much better than Oswald's average. One missed two of his three targets, a performance worse than Oswald's.

The Masters were instructed to shoot as fast as they could, which, of course, diminished their accuracy as it would have Oswald's. As the times turned out, if Oswald had had only 5.6 seconds to fire all three shots, he was faster with his rifle than these Masters were in four cases and slower only in two. If he had had eight seconds, he would still have accomplished the series in less time than one Master took.

And yet the Commission accepts without question the judgment of Ronald Simmons, its ballistics expert, that "on the basis of these results the probability of hitting the target . . . was relatively high."

If these tests indicate anything, it is that the probability of *Oswald's* hitting the target was rather low.

In the face of all the other evidence, I am ready to concede that Oswald might just this once have been functioning over his head. But it is hardly fair to his ghost for his judges to employ such a test standard for no better purpose than to elevate the implausible to the probable. That is the kind of thing we expect, not from judges, but from prosecutors of the better sort. In this instance we begin to see the Warren Report not as a judicial finding but as a presentation of a highly responsible prosecutor of the evidence gathered for him by a police force. It is to test such cases that we have an adversary system of criminal justice; with the best will in the world it is hard for courts to function without the minatory presence of a defense counsel.

Testimony of Eyewitnesses

Most of the speculation which has afflicted public discussion about the Kennedy assassination can be blamed on – or perhaps credited to – the refusal of many of us to accept the absurd. But the Warren Report, when it most persuades, is a recital of a series of accidents which ends by convincing us that the absurd really does explain it all, and that Mr. Kennedy really might as well have been killed by a bolt of lightning. Thinking of that, it is possible to sympathize with those who cannot accept such chaos except as the result of the work of a highly rationalized conspiracy.

There was always the danger that the Warren Commission, having accepted the only persuasive theory, would feel some duty to convince the unpersuaded by the desperate sort of carpentry which trims every piece to make it neat, even though the whole is untidy. The case against Oswald badly needs an unimpeachable direct eyewitness; and the Commission functioned in continual peril of losing its balance in the strain to

find the person whose testimo[illegible] indisputable.

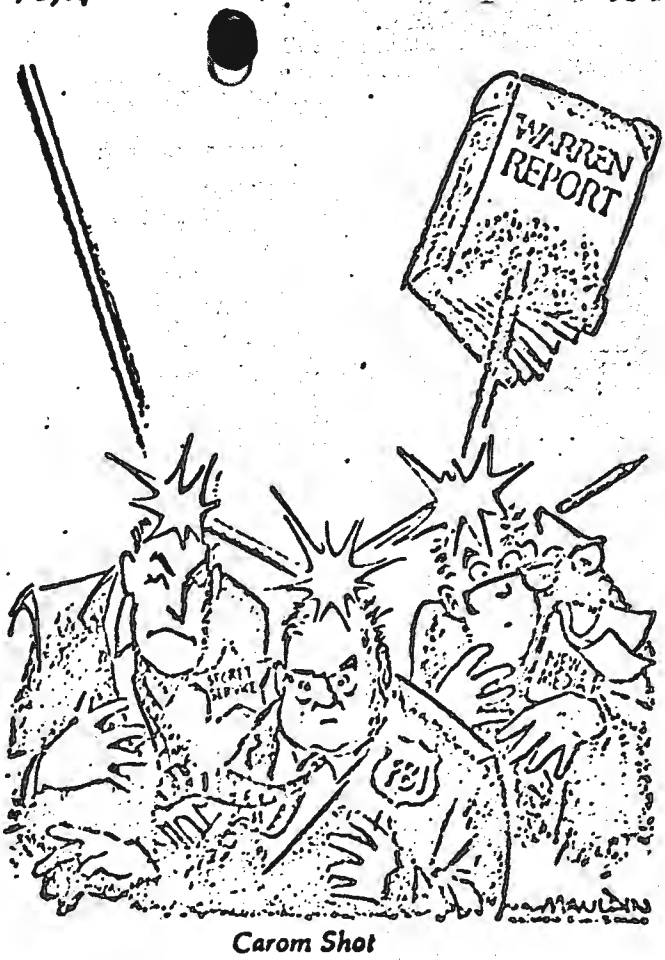
Most of the eyewitnesses have untidy memories, because all witnesses have untidy memories, and because the disorder is worse in this case because they are all persons who were living through an hysterical moment. The first reports of their testimony produced conflicts which are the strongest reason why doubts of Oswald's guilt have until now persisted. The Commission, like the rest of us, had to pick and choose whom to believe among hundreds of clouded witnesses.

It gives special confidence to three witnesses to the Kennedy murder. The most important is Howard Brennan, a steamfitter who claims he saw a man firing a rifle from a sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository. His description of that man seems to have been given to a policeman a few minutes after the shooting and is assumed by the Commission to have been the basis for the first police broadcast warning all patrols to look out for a suspect who would have looked very like Lee Oswald.

After Oswald's arrest, Brennan was taken to a police line-up where he said that Oswald looked like the man he had seen in the window, but that he could not make a positive identification. Brennan explained four weeks later that he had been sure that Oswald was the man but had refused to say so outright because he was afraid the Communists might kill him too. He told the Commission finally that he was sure that he had seen Oswald in the window.

Even so and quite properly, the Commission concludes its summary of his testimony with the statement that it could not base its conclusion that Oswald was the assassin on any identification by Brennan. But then, 3 pages later, Brennan enters again with the flat reminder from the Commission that "Howard L. Brennan made a positive identification of Oswald as being the person in the window." The best of prosecutors tidy up matters that way between the day the witness testifies and the day they sum up to the jury; that is why we have defense attorneys.

The Commission is also impressed with the testimony of Ronald Fischer and Robert Edwards, who were standing in the street and also saw the man in the window. Fischer looked at him for 15 seconds – "he appeared uncomfortable . . . [he] was just there transfixed." The Dallas police do not seem to have found out about Fischer until a week after the assassination. Then they showed him a picture of Oswald, and Fischer said "that could have been the man," but he was "not sure." The Commission concedes that Fischer and Edwards did not see this suspect "clearly enough or long enough to identify him." That is an odd finding, set against Fischer's recollection that he watched the man intently for 15 seconds and saw enough of his expression to reach a judgment on the state of his nerves.



Carom Shot

But the Commission seems rather to appreciate high color when it is offered by a supporting witness. Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, Oswald's former landlady, saw him on the bus in which he began his errant progress from the Book Depository. "He looked," she said, "like a maniac . . . he looked so bad in his face, and his face was so distorted." No other witness who saw Oswald between the assassination of Mr. Kennedy and the murder of Tippit remembers him in any such state of frenzy, and only one remembers him in an unusual hurry; Mrs. Bledsoe is a precise witness, but we have to assume that high romance is her little weakness, and that the Warren Commission offers her description of Oswald with the fit upon him with the indulgence good prosecutors render to good witnesses.

William Whaley, the taxi-driver who drove Oswald after he left the bus, remembered that he was in a state so oddly calm under the circumstances that he even offered to give up the cab to a woman passenger who said she was in a hurry. The Commission is not too content with Whaley; he was an untidy witness, even though his misrecollections offered small substantial support to any case for Oswald.

Whaley picked Oswald out of the line-up with ease, although his reflections on that scene might explain

DATION

why any good prosecutor would find him untrustworthy. In that line-up, Whaley said, "You could have picked him out without identifying him by just listening because he was bawling out the policemen, telling them it wasn' right to put him in line with those teenagers." Whaley said that the line-up consisted of five young teenagers, all handcuffed together, and Oswald. That is the only account of Dallas police line-up techniques to be found in the report and the Commission is careful to correct it.

"Whaley's memory of the line-up," it says, "is inaccurate. There were four men altogether, not six men, in the line-up with Oswald." Two of these men were 18 and one was 24; Whaley may have exaggerated a little, but the truth, as provided by the Dallas authorities, is hardly a model of police practice.

There are, incidentally, strange gaps in the Commission's selection of witnesses. After he saw his man fire from the sixth floor, Brennan quickly "reported his observations to police officers." While he was talking to them, three more witnesses came out from the Depository. Brennan heard them tell the police that they had been on the fifth floor, that there had been three blasts directly overhead, and that they had even heard the ejected cartridge cases fall on the floor above them. This last detail is extraordinary, when we remember it was recorded by ears still ringing with a muzzle blast overhead. However, the Commission favors us with the results of detailed tests proving that it could have happened.

Yet it neglects to follow through on a detail much more important. Brennan's description, the Commission decides, was the source for the 12:45 police alarm describing a suspect very like Oswald. Brennan told a number of policemen. One of them, if the Commission is correct, must have called headquarters and given the material for the alarm. The way to find out whether the Commission is correct would be to find out who that policeman was. But Brennan's story, which I assume is true, is nowhere supported by the printed testimony of any of the policemen with whom he talked. The three witnesses who were on the fifth floor and heard the shots on the sixth wander in the same vacuum. Instead of going to the sixth floor to investigate, they sensibly went down to the street to find a policeman. Brennan says he heard them tell their story to a group of policemen. No policeman is cited to confirm this story either.

It is possible to guess why none is. We have every reason to believe that, no later than 12:40, a group of Dallas policemen had been told that the shots came from the sixth floor. "Around 1 p.m.," the Commission tells us, "Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney noticed a pile of cartons in front of the window in the southeast corner of the sixth floor. Searching the area he found, at approximately 1:12 p.m., three empty cartridge cases on the floor near the window." Now that, if it means anything at all, describes a man who is searching blind and who has to depend on luck and patience to find what he does not know he is looking for. Mooney happened upon the assassin's ledge 25 minutes after Brennan had told a policeman precisely where it was, and he happened upon the cartridge cases 32 minutes after three witnesses had told a policeman where they heard them fall.

The Dallas Police

We come, by way of the Commission's fixed solicitude for the Dallas police, to the worst danger the Commission faced.

On November 29, Mr. Johnson appointed the Warren Commission and instructed it "to satisfy itself that the truth is known so far as it can be discovered" and to report its conclusions to him, "to the American people and to the world." The mention of the "world" rather gives the game away; the Commission was charged from the beginning with custody not just of the truth but also of the nation's reputation. At the time of the assassination, the Dallas Police Department was custodian of the national tradition of orderly justice, and the national reputation can hardly be served by too indignant recollections and too forceful strictures upon the Department's conduct. The Commission is disturbed by the disorder which ruled the Dallas jail all that weekend; it is far harsher on the news media than it is on the police. I confess a bias for the reporter over the cop; even so, the reporter is a private man and the cop is the representative of the public order and his conduct is what must be judged. The Commission says that Police Chief Curry may have erred out of his fixed belief in the public's right to know. That is a terrible excuse; the reporters who badgered Oswald could also claim that they were serving the public's right to know. The only policemen of my acquaintance who respect the public's right to know have been publicity hounds. That is what Chief Curry and Sheriff Decker give every evidence of being; lust for public notice was their only motive. The reporters should not have baited Lee Oswald; but, much more fundamental, the police should not have brought him out to be baited. Reporters go as far as society will let them; it was the duty of those cops to throw the reporters out. And the Commission has to be harsher on private citizens who were doing their job than it can be on policemen who refused to do theirs.

The Commission, in the most moderate terms, makes one revelation at which, I should think, Chief Justice Warren would normally climb walls.

For two days, Chief Curry had been b..ing to the

papers any piece of evidence he thought useful to his image. After Oswald was murdered, J. Edgar Hoover called Curry and told him to shut up. Thereafter the chief stopped talking to reporters. On Sunday night District Attorney Henry Wade came to Curry, said the world was full of rumors that Oswald died an innocent victim and that he proposed to go before the press and set the record straight with full details of the case assembled by the police.

Curry, with the wrath of Hoover still hot upon him, refused to give Wade any of the police case. Wade went doggedly ahead from what he remembered hearing around the corridors over the prior two days and appeared on television to reassure the public that Oswald was guilty beyond any possible debate.

"Unfortunately," the Commission says, "he lacked a thorough grasp of the evidence and made a number of errors . . . [which] provided much of the basis for the myths and rumors that came into being soon after the President's death." Oswald was a defendant who had been executed without trial, and Wade saw fit to pillory his yet-unburied body for no higher need than the public relations of a law enforcement office whose public relations were beyond repair. And the Warren Commission can find nothing larger for criticism in this spectacle than that it was poor public relations.

The Commission, one supposes, has to be gentle with these people because it thinks that so much of the case against Oswald depends on belief in the findings of the Dallas Police Department. And that brings us to a final danger the Warren Commission could hardly have entirely avoided.

Under Surveillance

The Commission is a creation of the President and therefore responsible to him. Only persons possessed by the notion of some great public conspiracy could demand that the Commission appoint its own investigators and pursue its inquiry as though the Dallas police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were suspect institutions.

The Department of State gave the Commission what it chose to; what it gave was useful to enlighten those of us who wondered how Marina Oswald got out of Russia and how Oswald got his passport in 24 hours, two puzzles which the Department's explanations suggest most satisfactorily were not puzzles at all. The Commission also mentions the surmise that Oswald had some connection with the Central Intelligence Agency; it might better have left the subject alone than attempt to rebut with the single piece of testimony which is here cited:

"Director McCone stated unequivocally that Oswald was not an agent, employee or informant of the CIA, and that the Agency never communicated with him in any manner or furnished him any compensation."

There is, of course, the tangential matter of the Commission's criticism of the Secret Service and of the FBI for failing to spot Oswald in advance. It seems strange that the Secret Service could report that its files did not contain the name of a single person in the whole Dallas-Fort Worth area who might shoot the President of the United States. But it is even stranger to find Earl Warren's name attached to a suggestion that police surveillance of private persons needs to be tightened in this country. The FBI seems to have underrated Oswald's potential for violence; but it kept him under surveillance rigorous enough to shock any of us at this invasion of personal privacy.

Here is a summary of Special Agent James P. Hosty's handling of the FBI's Oswald file from March, until November, 1963: Hosty had closed the Oswald file, but, in March, he went to Oswald's last-known address to see Marina for the routine check-up the FBI makes on Russian émigrés. The Oswalds had moved; their former landlady told Hosty that Oswald drank and beat his wife. That was enough to make Hosty reopen the file.

In April, New York informed him that Oswald was subscribing to the *Daily Worker*. Later New York informed him of the contents of a letter Oswald had written to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The FBI then found Oswald in New Orleans. A confidential informant told its agents that Oswald was not engaged in Communist activities. On October 10, the CIA informed the FBI that Oswald had visited the Russian Embassy. Early in November, Hosty learned that Oswald was back in Dallas and living with Mrs. Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas. Hosty conducted a limited survey of the Paines, decided that she seemed trustworthy, went to see her, was told that Oswald had gone to work at the Book Depository, made sure it was not a sensitive industry and decided to let Oswald go for awhile.

So the FBI keeps a check on subscribers to the *Daily Worker*, it has ways of opening letters to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, its underground informants keep an eye on Oswald, and the CIA reports to it when Americans visit the Russian Embassy. That seems to be surveillance quite intensive enough for a man who seems rather to have bored the FBI. For compelling reasons, I wish the FBI had gone farther with Oswald, but, in general, it would seem to me to have gone if anything too far with anyone else. I should think Mr. Justice Warren would normally find this sort of thing excessive. But for the moment he worries over whether our police methods are strong enough. In sum, he has given us an immense and almost indisputable statement for the prosecution.

11-20-64

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge

airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBulet to the President's Commission dated 11-12-64 concerning additional investigation suggested by the President's Commission in its letter 11-2-64.

Enclosed for the assistance of Dallas is one copy of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 11-18-64 and a copy of an attachment thereto entitled "Warren Report, Case for the Prosecution" by Murray Kempton. The pertinent part of the article by Kempton appears on Page 16 in the brackets.

Every effort should be made to trace the exact steps and individuals involved in the broadcasting of the suspect alert by the Dallas Police Department on 11-22-63 at 12:45 p.m. You should also endeavor to ascertain whether any of the individuals searching the Texas School Book Depository Building were advised where the shots were fired from.

In connection with the above, your attention is directed to your airtel dated 1-9-64 in the above caption (VED:mja) concerning a contact with the Assistant Chief of Police Charles E. Batchelor on 1-9-64 by SA Vincent E. Drain.

The results of investigation should be set out in a chronological manner so as to give as clear a picture possible of the events leading up to the suspect broadcast, and the findings of the shell casings and cartons. These results should be incorporated in an investigative report.

Enclosures (2)

RDR:las
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 19
NOV 20 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3307

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79 NOV 27 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

The Commission has been receiving articles which are somewhat critical of some of their findings. One of these concerns how a suspect broadcast originated and further why it took approximately 40 minutes to locate the shell casings used in the assassination rifle. The Commission was advised in January, 1964, that we endeavored to ascertain the origin of the suspect broadcast and were advised by the Dallas Police Department that it was furnished by an unidentified citizen. The Commission gave credit for the broadcast to an eyewitness Howard Brennan who saw the assassin in the window. In a letter to the Commission on 11-12-64, we also advised the Commission that our investigation suggested that authorities were initially checking the assassin as a possible reason for the delay in finding the casings. The Commission in its most recent letter sets out more precisely why it desires this information. While it does not appear that anything significant will be developed at this late date, it is felt an effort should be made in view of the Commission's request.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Glascock
1 - Mr. Lenihan

November 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request on February 25, 1964, that this Bureau afford coverage to the talks or meetings held by Mark Lane.

For your information, we are discontinuing our coverage of Mark Lane's talks and speeches at this time. Should any information come to our attention concerning Mark Lane or statements made by Lane of a substantive nature that have a bearing on the assassination and which necessitate additional inquiry, such investigation will be immediately instituted by us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 23 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
23 NOV 64
COMM-FBI

1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)

RRL:mec
(10)

NOTE:

Mark Lane is the New York attorney who has been making numerous false statements regarding the assassination and has been highly critical of the FBI and the President's Commission. On February 25, 1964, Rankin contacted Inspector Malley and requested Bureau afford coverage to Lane's meetings and talks. This was done and we kept the

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

NOV 24 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Commission advised regarding Lane and his statements. This has necessitated utilization of considerable manpower since Lane has traveled throughout the U. S. as well as abroad. We note through our coverage that Lane is producing no information that is new but is merely rehashing his false statements and allegations. By letter 10/15/64 the Commission advised it was closing out its operations and indicated that any additional investigation conducted by this Bureau should be handled the same as any other investigation involving law enforcement. Inasmuch as we possess no information indicating Lane is violating Federal laws and since the Commission is no longer interested in our investigation, we are discontinuing our coverage of Lane. The Dallas and New York Offices are being so advised by separate letter.

November 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 6, 1964, and my letter dated August 18, 1964, concerning the possibility Lee Harvey Oswald had a telescopic sight mounted and sighted at the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas. Enclosed with my letter were two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Houston Office dated August 14, 1964, setting out the results of our interview of Mrs. Denie L. Dominey.

On September 29, 1964, and again on November 12, 1964, Mrs. J. T. (Gertrude) Hunter, 141 South Hastings, Irving, Texas, contacted our Dallas Office and expressed extreme displeasure with the President's Commission report because she stated it had "labeled her a liar." During the latter contact she also blamed the FBI and endeavored to ascertain the identity of the Special Agent from our Houston Office who interviewed Mrs. Dominey. This information was not furnished to her. Mrs. Hunter also indicated she was considering a suit against Mrs. Dominey, would still endeavor to identify the interviewing Agent through friends in Houston, Texas, and might write to the President's Commission.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Houston (105-1291)
105-82555
RDR:las
(12)

SEE NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND HOUSTON PAGE TWO

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 23 1964

BY COURIER SVC.

COMM-FBI

29 NOV 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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NOV 20 12 26 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mrs. Hunter was informed that our interview of Mrs. Denney was conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission and that the results of this interview were furnished to that body. She was also told this Bureau had no control whatsoever over the preparation and/or publication of the President's Commission report.

This matter has been brought to the attention of Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice and is being brought to your attention in the event Mrs. Hunter should contact you. No further action is being taken in this matter; however, should Mrs. Hunter recontact us or should we receive any pertinent data concerning this situation, Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND HOUSTON J. Edgar Hoover

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDLairtel 11-13-64 regarding Mrs. J. T. (Gertrude) Hunter. This is being furnished for your information.

NOTE:

For full details concerning this matter see Rosen to Belmont memo captioned as above dated 11-19-64, RDR:jad.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: November 13, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

By letter dated 11-2-64, the President's Commission suggested additional investigation concerning the precise sources of the description of the assassin that was given out by the Dallas Police Department at 12:45 p.m., on 11-22-63.

Commission also suggested the Bureau endeavor to determine if the local officers searching the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, on 11-22-63, were ever specifically notified that shots had come from that floor and specifically the window pointed out by one Howard Brennan, who may also be the individual who furnished the description that was given out on the police broadcast as mentioned above. The Commission commented that they desired information why it was some 40 minutes after the shooting occurred that shells and cartons were discovered at the window from which the shots came rather than during the immediate search of the area following the shooting.

62-109090-

By letter to the Commission dated 11-12-64, we pointed out that results of investigation the Bureau had conducted, which had been made available on 1-14-64, to the President's Commission, covered the precise sources of the description of the suspected assassin, which was broadcast by the Dallas Police Department. It was pointed out that the police department did not have data available to pinpoint the identity of the person who furnished the description that had been put out at 12:45 p.m., on 11-22-63. It was also pointed out to the Commission that at the time of the assassination the police that were on hand were performing various duties and that it appeared that a detailed search had not gotten underway immediately at the Texas School Book Depository Building and consequently the shells were not found for approximately 40 minutes after the shooting occurred.

REC 20

Mr. Albert Goldberg of the President's Commission called today and stated that he fully appreciated the investigation that had been conducted by the Bureau in the early stages and information which had been previously transmitted to the Commission. He advised that the President's Commission had never questioned the information that the

JRM:hw

CONTINUED - OVER

60 NOV 25 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

Bureau had submitted and at the time did not feel a necessity existed for attempting to delve any deeper into this situation; it being noted that the Bureau's investigation appeared to exhaust the possibilities that were available.

Mr. Goldberg stated that since the release of the report of the President's Commission, there have been a number of articles written and some correspondence wherein issue was being made concerning the two points referred to and that based on this he had discussed the problem with Mr. Rankin and Mr. Rankin felt that it would be to the advantage of the Commission, even though it was too late for the report, and to the Bureau's advantage to show that an additional check was made concerning these items. He was interested in whether or not we were able to develop any positive information. He advised that for this reason he would like to send another letter to the Bureau again requesting this investigation and would furnish additional information showing what the request was based on in order that the Bureau would have full facts and would see the justification for additional effort being made in running out these two items. The new inquiry should be before any concern about the Bureau's advantage. K

ACTION:

Upon receipt of the letter from the President's Commission it will be carefully reviewed, and if justified based on the information made available, instructions will be issued the Dallas Office in an effort to develop the information requested.

ND. ..ON

The Acting Attorney General

November 5, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shrodor
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. Rogge

JIT

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON THE WARREN REPORT

Reference is made to your letter dated October 27, 1964, seeking the identity of possible candidates for a proposed new position in the Department of the Treasury concerned with the coordination of Presidential protection.

Subsequent to your letter we attended a conference on October 29, 1964, concerning Presidential protection where I stated that if the U. S. Secret Service was properly supervised, equipped and staffed, the need for such a coordinator would appear unnecessary. I pointed out that creating such a position would encourage agencies to go over the head of the U. S. Secret Service. It is my opinion that the proper way to handle this matter would be to place full responsibility for Presidential protection on the Chief of the U. S. Secret Service and insure that he is given the necessary tools with which to work.

62-109717
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (14)

NOTE:

For full details concerning the conference of the President's Committee on Presidential Protection see A. H. Belmont to the Director memo dated 10-29-64, captioned "President's Committee on Presidential Protection," AHB:CSH. Briefly, the Warren Commission recommended that a special position be created in the Treasury Department for coordinating Presidential protection procedures throughout the Federal Government. Due to this recommendation the above committee was formed.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 12 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

FEF

69 NOV 19 1964

MR. TROTTER 11/23/64

S. F. Latona

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of W. Harlan Brown and Dolores A. Alexander were submitted by the Dallas Division for comparison with the unidentified latent palm print in this case.

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted palm prints, which are being retained.

Dallas and the General Investigative Division are being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Deloach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NOW:jma
(11)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 25 1964

79 NOV 27 1964

FOUNDAT

0-7 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Public to Get Testimony on Assassination

The testimony taken by the Warren Commission during its 10-month investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy will be made public on Nov. 30, White House Press Secretary George Reedy announced today.

The 26 volumes include 15 volumes of testimony and exhibits and 11 volumes of exhibits only. Included are the testimony of such witnesses as Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy and Mrs. Marina Oswald as well as the revealing medical and ballistics evidence.

The special commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren made its report to President Johnson on Sept. 24, concluding that Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina's husband, was the lone and unaided assassin.

The report, which promptly became a best-seller, was based on the testimony and exhibits being released Nov. 30. Cost of the 26 volumes is $76.

Reedy said in response to questions that he understands nothing has been deleted from the testimony to be published. "The purpose here," he said, "is to present that testimony and facts upon which the Warren Commission reached its conclusions!

Reedy told questioners he did not know what Chief Justice Warren meant when he said several months ago that some things about the investigation of the Kennedy assassination might not be made public for 100 years.

He said that of course the volumes of testimony and exhibits being published did not include every piece of paper in the commissions' files, but that he understood the complete files would be turned over to the National Archives where they could be inspected under normal regulations of Archives.

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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-109090-A
NOV 25 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 11-27-64

FOI
CO NOV 30 1964

11/23/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtels of 11/19/64 and 11/20/64, submitting the palm prints of W. Harlan Brown and Dolores A. Alexander, former employees, for comparison with the unidentified palm print in this case.

The comparisons have been made without effecting an identification.

The submitted palm prints are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:jpm
(13)

DUPLICATE YELLOW 62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 25 1964

69 NOV 30 1964
FOUND

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

[redacted]

November 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of November 10, 1964, and the enclosure thereto consisting of a copy of a letter to the President of the United States from [redacted] In his letter to the President, [redacted] stated he had been interviewed by both the FBI and the United States Secret Service but had not been called upon by the Warren Commission to give his direct and full testimony.

For your information, [redacted] was interviewed by this Bureau on November 27, 1963, concerning his knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald. Results of our interview with [redacted] were furnished to the President's Commission in the report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys dated December 2, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the matter entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - RUSSIA - CUBA," pages 705 and 706. [redacted] identity was not set out in the report of Special Agent DeBrueys, but instead [redacted] was referred to as Confidential Informant PD T-5. For your added information, [redacted] identity was not revealed in Special Agent DeBrueys' report because of his specific request that his identity not be revealed. He made this request because his father was at the time imprisoned in Cuba and his mother was then residing in Cuba.

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
J. Edgar Hoover 195 NOV 24 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

[redacted]

Tolson
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Gandy

REL:mec (8)

BY COURIER SVC.
NOV 24 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

79 NOV 25 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
Nov 23 11 48 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-3256

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

[redacted] is an anti-Castro Cuban refugee residing in [redacted] following Oswald's arrest by the New Orleans Police Department, August 9, 1963, when he was distributing pro-Cuban material, [redacted] on August 16, 1963, contacted Oswald in an effort to [redacted] Oswald's Fair Play for Cuba Committee organization. [redacted] was unsuccessful in such mission. Results of [redacted] interview by the New Orleans Office was furnished to the Commission in the report of SA DeBrueys mentioned herein but his identity was protected by a T symbol at his specific request. By letter 11/10/64 the President's Commission forwarded to the Bureau a copy of a letter [redacted] directed to the President of the United States. In this letter [redacted] signed his name, indicated he had been interviewed by the FBI and Secret Service, and wondered why he had not been called upon by the Warren Commission to give his direct and full testimony. We do not know why [redacted] has apparently changed his mind and identified himself in his letter to the President. He probably feels affronted that he did not get publicity in the Warren Commission report. Desirable we inform the Commission that we did interview [redacted] during our investigation and set forth the reason why his name was not identified to the Commission.

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Lo[illegible]
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bosse
December 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, contacted our Dallas Office on November 27, 1964, and advised that she intends to visit Washington, D. C., in the near future. Mrs. Oswald stated that she plans to contact this Bureau while in Washington, D. C., and request a conference with me. She stated she did not come to discuss her information with any Special Agent of the FBI. She also stated that she is still investigating the assassination of President Kennedy and still believes that her son was not guilty of the assassination. She also believes her son was an agent working for the United States Government.

Mrs. Oswald added, "I have thousands of words to give to Mr. Hoover only."

For your information, our Agents have advised that Mrs. Oswald appeared to be in a highly emotional state during our interview with her.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3111

EX. COURIER SVC. 64 DEC-1 COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED 198 DEC 2 1964

MLL:sec
(10)

NOTE:

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald has previously testified before the Commission and has made a number of unsubstantiated and ridiculous allegations concerning the assassination. She has been interviewed by our Dallas Office on several occasions and has given evidence of mental instability. In the event she appears at the Bureau at some future date, it is respectfully suggested that the Director not meet with her but that she be advised by a supervisor.

79 DEC 3 1964

TRUE COPY

Arthur F. Bell
11 College Road.
Wellesley 81, Mass.

Nov 11, 1964

Dear Mr. Stombaugh

I would be most appreciative if you would be kind enough to send me your autograph and photograph if possible.

I would like to add it the historic material I am collecting relating to the assassination of President Kennedy

Thanks and warmest regards

Arthur F. Bell

REC 45 62-109090-376

NOV 30

79 DEC 2-1964

Arthur F. Bell
11 College Road
Wellesley 81, Mass.

Nov 11, 1964

Dear Mr. Stambaugh

I would be most appreciative if you would be kind enough to send me your autograph and photograph if possible

I would like to add it the historic material I am collecting relating to the assassination of President Kennedy

Thanks and warmest regards

Arthur F Bell

REC 45
62-109090-371

EX-117

November 24, 1964

Mr. Arthur F. Bell
11 College Road
Wellesley 81, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Bell:

I read your letters of November 11th and 17th to Special Agents Stombaugh and Cadigan and want to thank you for your interest in writing.

It is contrary to the long-standing policy of this Bureau to furnish photographs and autographs for the purpose you indicated. I regret it is not possible to accede to your request but trust you understand.

I am returning the cards and the self-addressed, stamped envelopes which you forwarded with your communications.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8
NOV 24 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

3 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosures (6)
Attention SAs Stombaugh and Cadigan
NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing derogatory concerning Bell and prior limited cordial correspondence with him, last outgoing 1-29-63. SA Cadigan and Stombaugh are assigned to the Laboratory Division.
DFC:cai
(6)

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

2 DEC 2-1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Arthur F. Bell
11 College Road
Wellesley 81, Mass.

Nov. 17, 1964

Dear Mr. Cadigan

I would be most appreciative if you would be kind enough to send me your autograph or if possible your autographed photograph.

I would like very much to add it to my collection of historical material relating to President Kennedy's death

Thanks and best regards

Arthur F. Bell

REC 45 62-109090-371

NOV 30

FBI

Arthur F. Bell
11 College Road
Wellesley 81, Mass.

Nov 17, 1964

Dear Mr Cadigan

I would be most appreciative if you would be kind enough to send me your autograph or if possible your autographed photograph

I would like very much to add it to my collection of historical material relating to President Kennedy's death

Thanks and best regards

Arthur F Bell

g C4½5

C24

November 24, 1964

62-109090

Honorable Meier Steinbrink
Special Referee
Supreme Court of the State of New York
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Judge:

I received the letter of November 18th, signed by your secretary, and I want you to know how much I appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing. Your support means a great deal to me, and I am grateful for the best wishes you extended.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Judge Steinbrink is on the Special Correspondents' List.

MAILED 29
NOV 24 1964
COMM-FBI

CJJ:rsp (4)

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61 DEC 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-18

NOV 24 3 22 PM '64

Supreme Court of the State of New York

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

MEIER STEINBRINK
SPECIAL REFEREE

BROOKLYN 1, N. Y.

November 19, 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Personal and Unofficial

Dear Mr. Hoover:

When the report of the Warren Commission first was published referring to the Oswald-Ruby matter, I was incensed at the criticism of the FBI. I could not see, from any viewpoint, that criticism of your agency was justified and I cannot understand how a man like Chief Justice Earl Warren loaned himself to an act so unjustified. I was tempted at the time to write a vigorous letter to the N Y Times and to send you a copy, but "discretion is the better part of valor" and I refrained; but I was delighted this morning when I read in the Times your vigorous attack on that report. Your agency did not deserve to be so maligned. I thought possibly a letter of this kind from one who has known you and your work so long and so well might give you some satisfaction. Keep up your good work.

With cordial regards and good wishes,

Sincerely,

62-109080

5 DEC 1 1964

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
FBI, Washington, D.C.

RECORDED
DEC 3 1964

Judge Steinbrink was obliged to leave before signing the above letter dictated by him.

Mollie L. Berlin
Secretary
Mollie L. Berlin

EX-PROC.

NOV 20 1964 34

CORRESPONDENC

FOU

LO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Baltimore, Nov. 19, 19[illegible]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for statement regarding Warren Commission Report. Those of us acquainted with F.B.I. policy, have waited hopefully for revelation of these facts.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Always sincerely,

"Ma." (Skilling)

COPY:mm

MR. TOLSON
MR. [illegible]
MR. MOHR
MR. [illegible]
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. [illegible]
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
201 DEC 8 1964

NOV-20-1964

62-109090 December 3d, 1964

Mrs. J. Gale Shilling
440 Shade Circle
Sarasota, Florida 33577

Dear "Jay":

It was typically thoughtful of you to send the note of November 19th, and I appreciate the best wishes you extended. Your support certainly means a great deal to me.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

JEH

NOTE: Mrs. Shilling is on the Special Correspondents' List and is known to the Director by the above salutation. CJD:dl (4)

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

67 DEC 8 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. ROSEN

DATE: 11/24/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter

SUBJECT:

TESTIMONY BEFORE
WARREN COMMISSION
RE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. Dwight Smith of the General Services Administration called at 2:55 p.m. on 11/23/64, referring to news reports that the 26 volumes of testimony before the Warren Commission would be released on 11/23 rather than on 11/30, as originally planned. Mr. Smith recalled that on the occasion of the previous release of the Warren Commission report there had been a mix-up in getting copies of the report to the FBI, and he wanted to be sure that the FBI had the 26 volumes of testimony before they were released to the public. He said he had instructed Mr. Wallie Burton of the Government Printing Office (Code 149, x-734) to make two sets of the testimony available to us immediately; that we might want to contact Mr. Burton for this purpose. I thanked Mr. Smith for his thoughtfulness and told him we would get the testimony at once.

I called SAC Jenkins, Washington Field Office, and requested he have agents contact Mr. Burton and get the testimony. The agents secured the testimony and delivered it to my office on the afternoon of 11/23/64. One set has been made available to the Domestic Intelligence Division and the other to the General Investigative Division.

In view of the voluminous nature of this testimony, involving over 500 witnesses, we will not attempt to go over it word for word. We will check the Director's testimony for accuracy, and will check the testimony of Bureau representatives from the field, inasmuch as we have copies of their testimony. With respect to other Bureau representatives who testified, it will be the responsibility of each representative to check his own testimony and note any discrepancies.

In accordance with prior arrangements, we will ultimately get additional copies of the testimony for both the seat of government and our field offices. Meanwhile, however, these two sets will be maintained in the offices of Supervisor Rogge, of the General Investigative Division; and Supervisor Lenihan, of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

AHB:CSH (13)

REC-58 62-109090-372

25 DEC 2 1964

74 DEC 8 - 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

NOV 16 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On behalf of the Commission and also myself, I wish to thank you for the unlimited cooperation that we have received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding every request we have made for assistance in the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Over these almost twelve months now, we never asked for help from the Bureau but what it was given to us in the most generous and competent manner. The volume of our requests and the limited time allowed to try to meet deadlines were often unreasonable, but despite that you and your agents responded immediately and in the finest tradition of an intelligence agency.

Whatever excellence both the investigation and the Report were able to achieve was in a very substantial measure due to that cooperation. Your help was such that you never turned down the requests to assist the Commission in its work even though at times you had doubts either as to the necessity or desirability of some of our inquiries.

REC 58 62-109090-373

Let me say again that we are most grateful to you and every agent who participated in the investigation.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

14 NOV 17 1964

CORRESPONDENCE
FBI - REC. UNIT

60 DEC 10 1964

November 23, 1964

REC-58
62-109090-374

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

NOV 24 4 44 PM '64
FBI READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I received your letter of November 18th regarding the assistance personnel of the FBI extended to the Commission throughout the year.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to make your observations and comments available to me and you may be assured my associates join me in thanking you for your very complimentary remarks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOV 24 1 30 PM '64
FBI READING ROOM

MAILED 6
NOV 24 1964
COMM-FBI

3 - Dallas - Enclosures (3)
2 - New Orleans - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
2 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosures (2)
4 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (4)
5 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (5)
6 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosures (6)
2 - Mr. Trotter - Enclosures(2)

Personnel file copies listed next page.
NOTE: Mr. Rankin is on the Special Correspondents' List.
DTP:dll (45)

Tolson
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Trotter
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DEC 8 1964

64 DEC 10 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

1 - Personnel file of SA William A. Branigan - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA James R. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA L. Lydall Shaneyfelt - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA Robert A. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA Leo J. Gauthier - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA Cortlandt Cunningham - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of Supv. Fgpt. Examiner Sebastian F. Latona - Enclosure
1 - Personnelfile of Paul M. Stombaugh (Special Agent) - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of James C. Cadigan (Special Agent) - Enclosure
~~1 - Personnel file of SA Gordan J. Shanklin - Enclosure~~
1 - Personnel file of SA William J. Hines - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA Richard D. Rogge - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA Robert E. Lenihan - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA John C. Stokes - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA Robert P. Gemberling - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of SA Manning C. Clements - Enclosure
1 - Personnel file of Warren C. de Brueys - Enclosure

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

November 18, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

While I recognize that it is not the usual practice of the Bureau to single out individual agents in connection with the services performed for any governmental task, I think it only proper in this case for the Commission to thank you and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the very special contribution made by a number of your people to the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Al Belmont was especially helpful in his many acts of cooperation and his general supervision of the investigative work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the Commission. I wish you to know how much we appreciated the aid and assistance of James R. Malley in handling the various investigative requests that the Commission made throughout this twelve-month period. He was always generously cooperative and often of special assistance in helping us to get some investigations completed within special time limits.

On Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, Robert A. Frazier, Leo J. Gauthier, Sebastian F. Latona, Cortlandt Cunningham, Paul M. Stombaugh, and James C. Cadigan, we depended for technical information and testimony which was furnished to the Commission with the highest skill and deserved and received the full confidence of all of those who worked with what they supplied. The exhaustive demands upon Gordon Shanklin and his staff became legend at the Commission, but the help received from all of them was without limit and a major contribution to the investigation. I would also like to commend to you the following agents who were of great assistance to us: William Hines, Richard Rogge, Robert E. Lenihan, John Stokes, and William Branigan.

NOV 19 1964

REC-58 62-109090-374

NOV 19 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

DEC 15 1964

In addition, there were the long reports compiled by Agents Gemberling, Clements and De Brueys to which the Commission constantly referred in its efforts to try to develop the truth regarding the entire matter.

All of these agents deserve special commendation and if there are others who made a like contribution and have been overlooked, they have not been included here only because of our failure to know of them.

Again let me say how much the Commission and all of those working with the Commission appreciate the invaluable investigatory activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with their work.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MARSHALL
FOUNDATION
courtesy of THE MARSHALL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 11/25/64

FROM : R. I. Shroder

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On November 18, 1964, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, sent a letter to the Director pointing out the tremendous service and assistance provided by a number of Agents assigned at the Seat of Government and in the field. Mr. Rankin noted that all of the Agents mentioned deserved special commendation, and stated that if there are others who have made like contributions and have been overlooked, their identities were not included only because of the Commission's failure to know of them.

In addition to the personnel mentioned in Mr. Rankin's letter it should be noted that Special Agents George H. Scatterday and Kenneth M. Raupach materially assisted the Commission and made many fine contributions to the over-all supervision of this investigation. Specifically, SA Raupach was assigned to the Assassination Desk, Criminal Section, General Investigative Division, and for several months devoted his full efforts to matters pertaining to the Commission. It is felt that his contributions made in this case also deserve special recognition.

SA Scatterday, during the absence of Inspector Malley, handled a large volume of telephonic requests fromthe Commission, thereafter following up to make sure that these matters were handled promptly and correctly. It is felt that SA Scatterday's contributions also deserve special recognition.

ACTION:

That copies of the Commission's letter be directed to personnel files of SA's Raupach and Scatterday so that their contributions to the Commission and to the over-all successful outcome of this investigation will be recognized.

REC 58

62-109090-375

6 DEC 1 1964

RIS:AOB
(5)

XEROX

U.S. UNITED

5 6 DEC 9 1964

November 24, 1964

J. Edger Hoover, Chief
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a law abiding citizen of this country, I was incensed to read the "Newsday" Long Island account of how your agents "drank" before the assassination of President Kennedy.

I feel that fate destined this action and the attempt to find a so-called "goat" for this situation is obnoxious to me and my family.

If the President had adhered to the recommendations of his protectors, he would be alive to commend, as I do, the actions of these brave men who would give their lives to save those whom they were protecting.

I have never written a letter to any public official, but to me this attempt to condemn your men to a sentence of disgrace is more than I, personally, can take.

Hats off to all your decent men.

Sincerely,

Madeline (Mrs. Gregory) Lampasona
1036 Hasting Avenue
Baldwin, Long Island, New York

REC 58

62-109090-376

NOV 27 1964

6-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19__

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☐ Attention _____
- ☐ Return to _____
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main _____ References Only.

Type of Search Requested:
- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
- ☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Jaroslav, Mrs.
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities
R# Date 11/28 Searcher Initials LC
Prod.

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
100	
Mrs. [illegible]	
NR	
No Ref [illegible]	
[illegible] for	
Bodyguard	
to Secret Service	
[illegible]	

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: November 25, 1964

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Director's and Mr. Belmont's testimony on 5/14/64 and 5/6/64 respectively, before the above Commission, appears in Volume 5 of the 26 volume hearings of the President's Commission which were received by us 11/23/64.

The accuracy of the actual testimony given was compared with the testimony as set out in the Commission's hearings, and no discrepancies were found with regard to the Director's testimony which is included on pages 97 through 120.

It is noted that in the published hearings just received, on page 31, statements are incorrectly attributed to the Chief Justice and Mr. Belmont in a brief sequence of conversation concerning the sensational "National Enquirer" newspaper. The conversation as it should have been is: (From page 6202 of hearings)

"The Chairman. -- and with your knowledge there is any truth to any part of it.....

Mr. Belmont. You, of course, are acquainted with that paper.

The Chairman. No, sir; I am not. In fact, someone told me it was, it came from, the Philadelphia Inquirer, and I was shocked that something like that would be in that paper. I found it was not the Philadelphia Inquirer."

The discussion as it appears in the published hearings is: (Page 31, Volume 5)

REC-58 62-109090 - 377

"The Chairman. And with your knowledge there is any truth to any part of it. You, of course, are acquainted with that paper.

Mr. Belmont. No sir; I am not. In fact, someone told me it was, it came from, the Philadelphia Inquirer, and I was shocked that something like that would be in that paper. I found it was not the Philadelphia Inquirer."

RDR/cb
79 DEC 8 - 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Inasmuch as the hearings have already been published and that the above error does not materially affect the testimony of Mr. Belmont, it is not felt any additional action is necessary in this regard. The accuracy of all other testimony by Mr. Belmont, which appears on pages 1 through 32, was compared and is accurate in all respects.

ACTION:

None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tele. Room
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rogge
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 11-25-64

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: TESTIMONY BEFORE WARREN COMMISSION RE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re memorandum Mr. Belmont to Mr. Rosen of 11-24-64 indicating testimony of FBI personnel before the President's Commission was being reviewed.

For your information, the testimony of SAs James P. Hosty of the Dallas Office and John L. Quigley of the New Orleans Office and the testimony of former SA John W. Fain was reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division. No changes were noted in the testimony as currently printed by the Commission from that which was made available to the Bureau for review immediately following the testimony of each of these three men before the Commission. Memoranda were prepared at that time setting forth a brief review of the testimony of each of the aforementioned individuals.

ACTION:

None. For information.

REL:hrt
(11)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Lenihan

REC-58

62-109090-378

NO DEC 1 1964

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REC-58 62-109090-379

November 24, 1964

Mr. James T. Butler
Vice President, General Manager
WISN
759 North 19th Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

NOV 24 3 38 PM '64
FBI - MILWAUKEE READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Butler:

Your letter of November 19th has been received. It was indeed thoughtful of you to write as you did, and I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your staunch support and kind comments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Milwaukee - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
WAM/ufy
(4)

MAILED 19
NOV 25 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 DEC 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WISN AM 1150 kc FM 97.3 mc
MILWAUKEE'S FIRST RADIO STATION

NOW BUILDING WISCONSIN'S MOST POWERFUL RADIO STATION — 50,000 WATTS

JAMES T. BUTLER
Vice-President — General Manager

November 19, of WISN's
43rd Year, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Sir --- my sincere congratulations!

It took guts to level a long-needed blast at the theory that some "institutions" or "idealistic theories" are sacred cows. Our country is badly in need of justified, honest expressions of disagreement as typified by your rebuttal of the charges and insinuations made by certain civil-rights groups and individuals.

I also applaud heartily your fortitude and forthright defense of your organization against the controversial Warren Commission report.

Sincerely,

James T. Butler

James T. Butler

JTB/ck

P.S. - Radio is more than meets the eye.

REC-58 62-109090-379

114

1 1964

EX-PRC.

NOV 20 1964 34

SUBSCRIBER NAB Radio Code of Good Practices

REC 58

62-109090-380

November 30, 1964

Mr. Elbe Mitchell
413 Transcontinental Drive
Metairie, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of November 21st, with enclosure, has been received, and I want to thank you for giving me your observations. Your thoughtfulness in writing is appreciated.

I thought you might like to read the enclosed speech.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOV 27 4 34 PM '64
FBI
RECORDING ROOM

NOV 27 7 18 PM '64
FBI
RECORDING ROOM

COMM-FBI

Enclosure

(Director's speech of 11/24/64 entitled "TIME FOR DECISION")

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:mac (4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
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Conrad
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DEC 8 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX. PROC.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Metairie La 11-21-64 — 35 NOV 23 1964

Hon-J. Edgar Hoover
Washington Dc

Sir

Inclosed is an editorial by our Malicious fictional propaganda machine, I am greatly shocked at the malicious fictional propaganda that is being directed at one of our most distinguished, Noble and honorable servent of this great country of ours by political fictional professional fearasites just to satisfy their own personal and selfish greed; I Belive that these damnation accurations should get a Congressional hearing, Lee Harvey Oswel did not murder J.F.K. Lee only pulled the trigger, J.F. Kennedy was murdered by our political and fictional molicious propaganda machines; Professional liers, Traitors and impostus; Our fictional fearasites has only one Ambition, That is to educate or hypnotize all of our peoples to be idiots, Create political, Racial and religious wars and riots, And rule all of this world, And all of us illiak idiots will continue to Contribute to their luxurious way of life, I know that you have all the facts, So please bring them out and save this great Country of ours,

REC-58 62-109090-380

21 NOV 23 1964

Respectfully

Elbe Mitchell — WR
413 Transcontinental Dr
Metairie La

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE

J. Edgar Hoover
C/o Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington
DC

MARY FE

62-104090-380

ENCLOSURE

King's views that the FBI has not provided protection for Negroes in the South.

"We expressed our disagreement with Mr. Hoover's characterization of Dr. King," said Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Wilkins said the Negro leaders expressed themselves incidentally about King and the FBI during an hour-long meeting with Johnson in Washington. He said Johnson "simply listened and gave no comment and no opinion."

King directs the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

HOOVER'S CHARGE

Hoover, in his news conference, said King had advised Negroes not to report civil rights violations to the FBI office in Albany, Ga., because the staff members were Southerners.

The FBI chief said King also refused to make an appointment with him to receive proof that four of the five Albany agents were born in the North.

King denied this, saying his secretary had searched his mail and telephone records in vain for any such request to meet with Hoover.

"I never advised Negroes in Albany not to report to the FBI," King said. "On the contrary, we reported every incident. But we were dismayed by the fact that nothing was ever done.

'DISCOURAGED'—KING

"The fact that no arrests have been made in the brutalities at Albany, the murder of three civil rights workers in Mississippi and the bombing of a church in Birmingham, Ala., has left us all discouraged.

"This has encouraged individuals on the lunatic fringe to feel that they are aided and abetted by federal agents," King added.

King said he had never made a blanket criticism of the FBI and its agents. He said he be-

Mississippi, deplore the outrageous statement you made against Dr. Martin Luther King.

"We can testify that prior to the Kennedy administration Negroes of Mississippi and Alabama hardly knew there was an FBI. Whether your agents were from the North or South, their actions were the same."

The telegram charged Negro houses were "bombed, churches burned, we were beaten and murdered.

"As of today, there have been very few arrests by the FBI and no convictions at all. Now that you have begun to involve personalities, it would be good for all concerned and the betterment of the FBI if you stepped down and let a more capable person take over the reins of justice and equality for all people."

The message was signed by Evers, as field secretary of the Mississippi state conference of the NAACP.

In an interview Wednesday, Hoover criticized King, labeling him a liar concerning FBI activities in the South.

Klown Klub's Season Opened

The Boeing Management Association Klown Klub opened its season of performances for the underprivileged and shut-ins Wednesday night with acts at the Willow Wood Home for Jewish aged, 3700 Behrman pl., and the Touro Shakespeare Home, 2621 Gen. Meyer ave.

Sven Kalve, head jester, said the Klown Klub, composed of 20 Boeing executives working on the Saturn rocket at Michoud, has for the last three years performed comedy pantomimes in this area.

Kalve said the schedule called for shows at Chinchuba Institute for the Deaf, Hope Haven in Marrero, Charity Hospital and Lighthouse for the Blind in New Orleans.

King Charges FBI 'Path of Appeasement' in Dixie

By BEN FUNK

BIMINI, Bahamas (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said Thursday the FBI under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover is following the path of appeasement in the South.

The Negro integration leader, smarting under criticism by Hoover, also accused the FBI chief of "faltering under the heavy burden and the criticisms of his office."

His comments came in reply to Hoover's statement Wednesday in a rare news conference that King "is the most notorious liar in the country."

The FBI, King said, "is following the path of appeasement of political powers in the South. If this continues, the reign of terror in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia will increase rather than subside."

BLAMES 'PRESSURE'

King, who came to this tiny Bahamian island to write his speech accepting the Nobel Peace Prize, said he was certain Hoover "would not have made such a vicious accusation without being under extreme pressure."

"This pressure," he said, "has come on the racial front and from the Warren report raising serious questions about the effectiveness of the FBI."

In an exclusive interview with The Associated Press, King repeated some statements he had made earlier in a telegram to the FBI director.

GROUP SUPPORTS KING

King drew support from six other Negro leaders, who told President Johnson they share King's views that the FBI has not provided protection for Negroes in the South.

"We expressed our disagreement with Mr. Hoover's characterization of Dr. King," said Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Wilkins said the Negro leaders expressed themselves incidentally about King and the FBI during an hour-long meeting with Johnson in Washington. He said Johnson "simply listened and gave no comment and no opinion."

King directs the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

HOOVER'S CHARGE

Hoover, in his news conference, said King had advised Negroes not to report civil rights violations to the FBI office in Albany, Ga., because the staff believed a Southerner dedicated his job can be as effective one from the North.

"Rather than criticize t[he] FBI," King said, "I have acte[d] as a mediator, urging Negro[es] to keep faith with the FBI a[nd] to not lose hope.

'CAN'T EXPLAIN'

"But you can't explain to [a] Negro why a plane can b[e] bombed and its pieces scattere[d] for miles and the crime can b[e] solved, but they can't find ou[t] who bombed a church" in Birmingham.

King said he planned to re[-] main in Bimini about a week, working on the speech with which he will accept the Nobel Prize Dec. 10 in Oslo, Norway, and other speeches he will mak[e] in England and Sweden.

Gates of Prayer

Friday 8:15 P.M.

Rabbi Share will speak on

"Grim Lessons of the Presidential Campaign"

The Public Is Invited

1139 Napoleon Ave.

—AP WIREPHOTO.

J. EDGAR HOOVER
Calls Negro leader a liar

EVERS ASKS FBI CHIEF TO RESIGN

Hoover Hit in Telegram from NAACP Figure

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Mississippi National Association for the Advancement of Colored People field secretary Charles Evers Thursday called for Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover to "step down and let a more capable person take over."

Evers said he telegraphed Hoover "We, the Negroes of Mississippi, deplore the outrageous statement you made against Dr. Martin Luther King.

"We can testify that prior to the Kennedy administration Negroes of Mississippi and Alabama hardly knew there was an FBI. Whether your agents were from the North or South, their actions were the same."

The telegram charged Negro houses were "bombed, churches burned, we were beaten and murdered.

"As of today, there have been very few arrests by the FBI and no convictions at all. Now that you have begun to involve personalities, it would be good for all concerned and the betterment of the FBI if you stepped down and let a more capable person take over the reins of justice and equality for all people."

The message was signed by Evers, as field secretary of the

62-109090-380

LAF

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ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DEL OACH

Letters to The Times

Hoover Stand on Report

F.B.I. Head's Criticism of Warren Commission Is Defended

The writer is general counsel to the New York chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

TO THE EDITOR:

In the recent press conference held by F.B.I. chief J. Edgar Hoover he voiced resentment against the Warren Commission's criticism of the F.B.I.'s work in relation to President Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Hoover's resentment is, I believe, justified. The Warren Report itself shows that there was no reason to suspect that Oswald was a danger to the President and that, as Mr. Hoover says, only in a police state would there have been surveillance of Oswald on the basis of the available information about him.

In defining Oswald's possible motivation, the Warren Commission points to only one factor of which the F.B.I. could have been aware: "his avowed commitment to Marxism and Communism, as he understood the terms. . . ." The other factors mentioned by the commission are psychological tendencies, such as Oswald's "inability to enter into meaningful relationships." It also notes his attempt to kill General Walker, but this was revealed by Oswald's wife only after the assassination.

Facts on Oswald

We all can, with the Warren Commission, appraise the F.B.I.'s conclusion that Oswald was not a danger so long as he was working in a non-sensitive industry, for the report details the items which it says should have alerted the F.B.I.:

Oswald had gone to Russia at the age of 19 and unsuccessfully attempted to renounce his American citizenship; after about a year, however, he had become disenchanted and had returned to the United States a year and a half before the assassination.

He distributed pro-Castro leaflets on the street in New Orleans and wrote to a pro-Castro organization in New York.

When he was arrested because of a scuffle with anti-Castroites while he was handing out leaflets, he asked to see an F.B.I. agent (agents had interviewed him several times on his return from Russia, and told him to inform them if he was approached by Russian intelligence agencies). After a self-serving explanation to the agent of the leaflet distribution, Oswald lied about immaterial points, such as where he was married.

The C.I.A. reported that Oswald had visited the Russian or Cuban embassies or consulates in Mexico City.

Oswald had an "aggressive" or "arrogant" attitude toward the United States in interviews in Russia and upon his return.

Secret Service Decision

The Warren Report also mentions that Oswald worked in a building on the President's motorcade route. However, since the Secret Service decided against a special check of the route, the location of Oswald's job does not enter into the issue whether the F.B.I. should have warned Secret Service that he was a danger.

The Warren Report indicates that the F.B.I. may have used improper methods of surveillance. For example, how had it known that Oswald wrote from Texas to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York? But even with this surveillance, no significant or violent political activity on Oswald's part, or involvement in violence of any kind, was discovered.

The Warren Commission engages in peculiar find-some-culprit hindsight when it says the F.B.I. should have considered Oswald "a potential threat to the safety of the President." It would be repugnant and dangerous to our institutions if the F.B.I. drew such irrational and exaggerated conclusions from evidence of ideological sympathy.

NANETTE DEMBITZ.

New York, Nov. 24, 1964.

The New York Times
Nov. 30, 1964

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

0-3 (Rev. 10-30-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11/30, 1964

✓ Director	✓ Mr. Jones, 4264
✓ Mr. Tolson, 5744	Mr. Fulton
Mr. Belmont, 5736	Mr. Gunn
Mr. Mohr, 5525	Mr. Hanning
Mr. DeLoach, 5636	Mr. Healy
Mr. Casper, 5234	Mr. Heim
Mr. Callahan, 5515	Mr. Rebein
Mr. Conrad, 7621	Mr. Stukenbroeker
Mr. Evans, 1742	Mr. Suttler
Mr. Gale, 5256	
Mr. Rosen, 5706	Mr. Morrell, 4718
Mr. Sullivan, 807 RB	Mr. Malmfeldt
Mr. Tavel, 7746	Mr. Stapleton, 1734
Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB	
	Mr. Daunt, 320 OPO
Mr. Clayton, 5744	
Mr. Cleveland, 1246	Mr. Kemper, 5632
Miss Gandy, 5633	Mr. Leinbaugh, 5634
Miss Holmes, 5633	Mr. Wick, 5642
Mr. Hyde, 5525	
	Miss Beals
_____	Mrs. Johnson
	Miss Lurz
Room _____	Miss Piper
	Miss Robosky
Courier Service, 1522	Miss Southers
Mail Room, 5531	
Reading Room 5533	See Me
Records Branch	Call Me
Teletype, 5646	For Your Info.
Tour Room, 1734	For Approp. Action
	Note & Return

The ACLU is lining up with us.

The ACLU is lining up with us.

We had better keep our guards up.

C. D. DeLoach
Room 5640, Ext. 691

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 4 1964

11 DEC 4 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

79 DEC 8 - 1964

REC- 66

62-109090-381

December 2, 1964

Mr. Robert Snyder
5840 Stofer Road
Chelsea, Michigan 48118

Dear Mr. Snyder:

Your letter of November 23rd has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance but trust you understand the necessary reasons for this policy.

Regarding your request for a copy of the press report, I am sorry I cannot furnish you with one as this conference was oral in its entirety and notes were taken by those reporters present.

Enclosed is some material which I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DFC:mc
(3)

Enclosures (2)
"Time For Decision
Next: A National Police Force?
(U.S. News & World Report 12-7-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
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Rosen
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 25
DEC 4 1964
FBI

79 DEC 8 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY

5840 Stofer Rd.
Chelsea, Michigan
Nov. 23, 1964

Director of the F.B.I
J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

May I have any information you have considering the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I wrote to the Warren Commission and they just said, "to look on Chapter VIII and pages 664-5, Appendix XII of the Commission's Report for information on the protection of the President."

Also I would like a sample copy of the speech you gave to group of women reports Wednesday, November 18, 1964.

Thank you for your time and help.

Your truly,

Robert Snyder

REC-65 62-109090-381

DEC 3 1964

5840 Stofer Rd.
Chelsea, Michigan
Nov. 23, 1964

Director of the F.B.I
J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

May I have any information you have concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I wrote to the Warren Commission and they just said, "to look on Chapter VIII and pages 464-5, Appendix XII of the Commission's Report for information on the protection of the President."

Also I would like a copy R. Snyder of the speech you gave to group 5840 Stofer reports Wednesday, November 18, 1964. Chelsea, Michigan

Thank You for your time

Yours truly,

Robert Snyder

11C 12-1-64
mw
cd 12-1-64

December 1, 1964
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen
(J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SACs, Dallas
New Orleans

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Bureau all SAC and all Legats airtel dated 9/30/64 which advised copies of the above commission's report would be furnished and that Dallas and New Orleans would receive three copies each of the report as well as three sets each of the backup material when received.

Under separate cover Dallas and New Orleans will receive but one set each of the 26 volumes constituting the backup material for the commission's report. Should additional copies of this backup material be needed, sufficient justification for same should be submitted for Bureau evaluation.

RDR:rab
(9)

NOTE:

In view of Director's observations on Belmont to the Director memorandum 11/25/64 AHB:csh only one set of the backup material, instead of three as previously anticipated, is being sent to Dallas and New Orleans.

MAILED 8
DEC 8 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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REC-43
62-109090-382
EX-101
11 DEC 3 1964

REC-21 62-109090-383

November 27, 1964

Honorable Herbert C. Taylor
Chairman of the Board
Taylor Publishing Company
Post Office Box 597
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Taylor:

H. C.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your letter of November 20th and for your very complimentary remarks concerning our work. I was very glad to learn that I have your support, and my associates and I hope that our future efforts will continue to meet with your approval.

I thought you might like to read the enclosed speech.

MAILED 30
NOV 27 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure
Director's speech, "Time for Decision," 11-24-64

1 - Dallas - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:eje (4)

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Mohr
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Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

TAYLOR PUBLISHING COMPANY
P. O. BOX 597 DALLAS, TEXAS FLEETWOOD 7

HERBERT C. TAYLOR
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

November 20, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th & Pennsylvania
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The first presidential assassination I can remember was that of President McKinley in Buffalo, New York. Insofar as the information I have been able to obtain, neither this assassination or the assassination of Abraham Lincoln in Washington involved the wide spread investigations that have been connected with the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas one year ago. Furthermore, insofar as I can tell, neither Buffalo or Washington suffered the personal criticism which Dallas has had regarding the assassination of President Kennedy -- maybe times have changed. I am not trying to minimize or shirk any responsibility as a long time citizen of Dallas in connection with President Kennedy's assassination, but having lived here for many years and having visited practically every area of the United States, I don't believe you will find a more patriotic or law abiding group of people than those of Dallas.

REC-21

62-109090-383

The purpose of this letter is to tell you that I admire the stand you have taken during the past few days, and I strongly object to the criticism that has been made of you and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Since your connection with the organization in 1924 I have had occasion to meet different FBI men at various times, and I have never met a man who is not wholly devoted to the organization--they have been well informed on all matters; they have been courteous; and they have been men of high character and integrity. In fact, we now have one individual in our employ who is a former member of the FBI and he is doing an excellent job for us.

16 DEC 4 1964

EXP. PROC.

NOV 23 1964

Mailing List
Change Noted

For some "fly by night" organization or individual to criticize a government organization that has functioned for so many years and through so many different political and presidential changes as has been the case with you and the FBI, is, in my opinion, entirely out of line.

In conclusion, I would simply like to say that I think you have done a wonderful job for these forty or more years, and I think every section of this United Sates and most people have had, and still have, a profound appreciation and respect for the job you have done, and are still doing.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert C. Taylor

H. C. Taylor

HCT/dg

M[illegible]EL
FOUNDATION

REC- 56 62-109090-384

December 1, 1964

Mrs. Lillian B. Greene
32 Gloucester Road
Massapequa, New York

Dear Mrs. Greene:

Thank you for the copy of your letter dated November 19th to "The New York Daily News." I was interested in having your observations, and your support is encouraging.

Enclosed is a copy of my recent speech I trust you will find of interest.

MAILED 6
DEC 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure
"Time For Decision"

NOTE: Nothing derogatory concerning correspondent appears in Bufiles.

DCL:rls (4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

84 DEC 8 1964

COPY SENT TO J EDGAR HOOVER

Mrs. J. B. Greene
32 Gloucester Rd
Massapequa, L.I.N.Y.
Nov. 19, 1964

The New York Daily News,
220 East 42nd st. N.Y.C.
News Desk.

Warren Commission

Dear Sirs,

With this dredful slur by the Warren Court on J.Edgar Hoover's dept, I feel I must put some of my thoughts on paper.

With the Warren Court(headed by Earl Warren) having said during their investigation, to a reporter, 'Some of the findings could not be made public through our lifetime,'-gives we Americans little confidence in our Government but with J.Edgar Hoover doing such a wonderful job through the years, it helped a lot.

Bob Kennedy after being appointed Attorney General by his brother JFK, did try to usurp Mr.Hoover's Office, but Mr.Hoover threatened to resign, after which JFK left things as they were.

In your paper on page 6 of Nov.16-64-you have a story that should be given more publicity-as it shows the hypocrisy of Civil Rights law, as it is now carried out.

At Lillington N.C. two Indian couples entered a Negro night spot. Indian, a Mr. James Lunn was murdered. They were told by the woman Negro proprietor that her place was for Negroes only, when they refu to leave, a free for all broke out and this Indian was killed. This Negro spot is called Pinestate Tourist Court. Now with all the riot looting, and stealing being done by the Negroes-what type of law i this against the White race by the Negro, that still acts in revers This is all very un-American-They scream for fair american treatmen but they act like hoodlums.

The Indian has had a very bad deal-they are really the first Americans-yet they are shoved on reservations and live in poverty. The Negro on the other hand, was brought over here by the British, in holds of ships, and sold to British land owners, who at time held the south. So the Indian Acts like, and is, an enemie The Negro seemingly must lean on the white race to help them. It was the white race that fought to free them. Lincoln was assassi before he had finished his job. We did offer them one way [illegible] black country, which they refused. Even centuries old Africa- cannot rule itself. Better bring the Indians out and put the B on reservations, most of them are on relief anyway-we'll sup them. I have hired and helped them through the years, but a they have acted, I dont even like their accent.

Martin Luther King traveled the world over, he called it non-violence, but his tongue belied loved in his pulpit.

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 19

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☐ Attention
- ☐ Return to
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- ☑ Restricted to Locality of
- ☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Variations
- ☐ Buildup

Subject
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

Searcher
Initials

R# Date

Prod.

	FILE NUMBER – SERIAL
T	100-11360-1
	[illegible]
NI	100-30310-12
NI	100-[illegible]
	[illegible]
NI	100-20676A-6
NI	[illegible]
NI	[illegible]
	[illegible]
	100-11360-2
	Eg 12-14-46

KY
FOUNI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12/1/64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM: Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference is made to memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan from Mr. W. A. Branigan dated 11/23/64 (attached) summarizing for the Director's information the letter the Bureau received from the President's Commission dated 9/30/64 requesting authority to declassify approximately 100 FBI documents and our response to such request.

In connection with referenced memorandum, the Director noted that, nevertheless, we did refuse to declassify some of our reports and the Director instructed that he be informed just what they were and how many.

For the Director's information, of the approximately 100 documents involved, there were 17 documents which we were unable to declassify because of the sensitive nature of their contents and their relationship to the national defense.

These 17 documents consisted of two reports which were classified only because they contained information from Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) which was classified; one FBI Identification Division record; nine letterhead memoranda prepared by the Legal Attache, Mexico City; and five letters to the Commission prepared at Seat of Government dealing with FBI investigation in Mexico.

ENCLOSURE

In connection with 16 of these documents, we furnished to the Commission revised pages deleting classified material or referred the Commission to an unclassified document containing the pertinent information involved. In connection with the FBI Identification Division record, we referred the Commission to the local police department which maintained the original data concerning the arrest record involved. Without exception, all results of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald have been furnished to the Commission in an unclassified status for use by the Commission in any manner it so desired.

Enclosures (3)

62-109090-5177

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 7 1964

105-82555

84 DEC 8 1964

ENCLOSURE (3)

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-5327

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

In each instance where we found it necessary to furnish the Commission revised pages to a document to protect important sensitive informants [redacted], or classified information obtained from another agency, we did so by separate letter to the Commission. In the note on the file copies of such letters to the Commission we carefully explained the purpose of the revised pages and the necessity for them. For example, there are attached to this memorandum copies of two yellow file copies of letters to the Commission concerning two documents involved.

ACTION:

None. For the information of the Director. There is attached a list identifying the 17 documents that we were unable to declassify in their original form.

LIST OF CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS
OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION

1. Report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated December 20, 1963, at Miami, Florida.

2. Report of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty dated December 13, 1963, at New York, New York.
(Both of these reports contain classified information from CIA)

3. FBI Identification Division Record Number 261 801A dated June 4, 1934, regarding Isadore Miller.
(Commission was referred to Dallas Police Department, the original arresting agency.)

4. Letterhead memorandum dated December 11, 1963, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

5. Letterhead memorandum dated December 23, 1963, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

6. Letterhead memorandum dated March 31, 1964, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

7. Letterhead memorandum dated April 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

8. Letterhead memorandum dated April 20, 1964, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

9. Letterhead memorandum dated May 6, 1964, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

10. Letterhead memorandum dated May 25, 1964, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

11. Letterhead memorandum dated August 4, 1964, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

12. Letterhead memorandum dated August 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

13. Letter to the President's Commission dated April 6, 1964, dealing with our investigation in Mexico.

14. Letter to the President's Commission dated July 1, 1964, concerning our investigation in Mexico.

ENCLOSURE
62-109090

LIST OF CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS
OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION

15. Letter to the President's Commission dated September 4, 1964, concerning our investigation in Mexico.

16. Letter to the President's Commission dated September 4, 1964, concerning our investigation in Mexico.

17. Letter to the President's Commission dated September 21, 1964, concerning our investigation in Mexico.

1 - Original
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
December 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Yellow
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

You previously have been informed that this Bureau is in possession of a copy of a film portraying the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The film being referred to was taken by Abrian Zapruder who, after making a copy available to the FBI, sold the film to "Life" magazine. This Bureau has not permitted the copy of the film to be released outside of this Bureau without the concurrence of the Commission.

The Central Intelligence Agency has inquired if the film copy in possession of this Bureau can be loaned to that Agency solely for training purposes. The showing of the film would be restricted to Agency personnel. We have been informed that the Central Intelligence Agency consulted with Mr. Alfred Goldberg of the Commission who, according to that Agency, has approved the loan of the film.

Unless advised to the contrary, this Bureau will make available a copy of the film to the Central Intelligence Agency on a loan basis and under the arrangement described above.

62-109090

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED

J. Edgar Hoover

SJP:chs/cd
(9)

NOTE: Based on cover memo, Mr. Brennan to Mr. Sullivan, dated 12/2/64, re "Kennedy Assassination Film." SJP:chs. A copy of this letter is being furnished to CIA.

11 DEC 5 1964 COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
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Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 DEC 8 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

NOV 16 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With reference to your letters of October 26 and November 12, 1964 concerning the return of items of physical evidence to Robert Oswald, we have requested of the Attorney General an opinion concerning the right of the Government to retain in its permanent possession certain of the items of physical evidence related to the assassination of President Kennedy.

As soon as we have received the Attorney General's opinion, we shall notify you what items may be returned to the various owners, including Robert Oswald.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
193 DEC 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

68 DEC 11 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: October 2, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Name Check

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SYNOPSIS

The attached clipping from the 9/29/64 issue of the "Washington Post and Times Herald" sets forth the names of 84 individuals who comprised the staff and employees of the captioned Commission. Pursuant to the Director's request, Bureau files have been reviewed concerning these individuals and brief summaries follow.

Briefly, Bureau files contain derogatory information concerning the following individuals or their relatives.

Staff Members: Alfred Goldberg (page 2); Richard Mitchell Mosk (page 11).

Assistants to J. Lee Rankin (page 2): Francis W. H. Adams (page 3); Joseph Anthony Ball (page 4); William T. Coleman, Jr. (page 5); Burt Wagner Griffin (page 5); Leon D. Hubert, Jr. (page 6); Albert E. Jenner, Jr. (page 7); Norman Redlich (page 9); Howard P. Willens (page 10).

Lawyers, Secretaries and Clerks: Stephen G. Breyer (page 12); Paul Dodyk (page 12); Lela B. Hewlett (page 14); Elaine Johnson (page 14); Ella McCall (page 14); Jay Vogelson (page 15).

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

GHS:ncb
(8)

62-109090-385

REC 36

31 DEC 2 1964

ENCLOSURE

1 XEROX
DEC 4 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: President's Commission

ALFRED GOLDBERG, Staff Member

Mr. Goldberg is a historian with the Air Force and teaches part time at the University of Maryland.

He was investigated in 1954 under the Security of Government Employees Program. Bureau files indicate that it appears that our investigation of Mr. Goldberg stems from an allegation made by one Mrs. Evans that in a conversation with Mrs. Goldberg she, Mrs. Goldberg, defended Owen Lattimore, Gunther Stein and Israel Epstein and stated that probably the communist government of China was right.

The investigation developed nothing regarding any disloyalty on the part of Mr. Goldberg, but did indicate that he has been active in local nonpartisan politics in Arlington, Virginia. (140-2429)

ARTHUR K. MARMOR, Staff Member

No investigation has been conducted and Bureau files contain no identifiable derogatory data re this person. In 1948 we conducted a Departmental Applicant investigation of Margot Marmor, believed to be his spouse, when she was applicant for translator, Office of Alien Property. No derogatory data was developed. (77-41427)

EDWARD A. CONROY,
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Investigators

Both individuals were assigned to the Commission from the Internal Revenue Inspection Staff.

Neither have been investigated by the Bureau and our files contain no pertinent information identifiable with them.

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Rankin has been investigated twice by the Bureau. An applicant-type investigation was conducted in 1953 prior to his employment with the Department. He was again investigated in 1955 when he was being considered as the Department's representative to the President's Committee on Disarmament Problems. Both investigations were favorable and our relations with him while he was Solicitor General of the United States were cordial. Mr. Rankin is on the Special Correspondents List on a first name basis.

XEROX
DEC 4 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: President's Commission

Additional information in Bureau files reveals that Mr. Rankin, as general counsel of the President's Commission, was contacted in 1964 relative to his knowledge of Norman Redlich, consultant to the Commission, who has a subversive background (see write-up page 9). He stated that Redlich, who joined the President's Commission at his (Rankin's) request, was an "active civil rights libertarian." Rankin advised that Redlich had done work for the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and was carried on its National Council. He advised that Redlich was critical of the House Committee on Un-American Activities because of their tactics and treatment of some witnesses. Rankin stated he had no doubt concerning Redlich's loyalty or devotion to the United States and recommended him for a position of trust and confidence in the Government. (77-55004; 140-29239)

FRANCIS W. H. ADAMS, Assistant to Rankin

Bureau files reveal that we had cordial relations with Adams while he was U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1935. "The Tablet," a Catholic Weekly, dated 4/20/40, at Brooklyn, New York, carried an article captioned "FBI Engineered 'Plot' Asserts Star Witness." This article went on to relate that Adams, representing one of 16 defendants charged with sedition, referred to the FBI as the "Federal Bureau of Instigation" and got from one Dennis Healy an admission that the Bureau instigated all the moves made to ensnare the defendants. Regarding this, the Director commented "This statement certainly doesn't jibe with his alleged friendliness."

In September, 1949, Adams appeared on a radio program dealing with the loyalty program and was most commendable in his remarks concerning the FBI. The "Daily Worker" of 6/9/50 carried an article captioned "Ask Halt to Move to Disbar 11's Lawyers." This article indicated that a demand that disbarment proceedings against two attorneys for the eleven top communist leaders be dropped was voiced at a conference with Adams, the counsel for two bar associations.

In 1961, the Department requested an investigation be instituted concerning Adams who was then being considered as a U. S. District Judge in New York. Investigation was discontinued when his name was withdrawn during the investigation although the Attorney General's office did not elaborate on the reasons for this withdrawal. No derogatory information was developed during this limited investigation. Adams is on the Special Correspondents List. (62-100685)

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2 XE.10

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: President's Commission

JOSEPH ANTHONY BALL, Assistant to Rankin

Mr. Ball was investigated by the Bureau under the Federal Employees Security Program in 1964 at the specific request of J. Lee Rankin, general counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Ball, a prominent California attorney, is a current member of the U. S. Judicial Conference Advisory Commission on Federal Rules of Criminal Procedures, appointed by the Supreme Court to consider changes in rules. During a Ninth Judicial Circuit Panel discussion in 1962, Ball advocated Federal court rules be liberalized to enable the defense to get a closer look at prosecution cases before trial.

The investigation disclosed that Ball is generally regarded as "civil rights libertarian" and has consistently injected himself in support of the civil rights movement. He has been active in the American Civil Liberties Union and was leader in a committee of the California Bar in 1949 which vigorously opposed legislation to require loyalty oaths for attorneys in California. He headed the legal defense of George Shibley, member of the Communist Party, who in 1953 was convicted of conspiracy in theft of Government records from a U. S. Marine Base. In 1950, Ball headed "Kenny for Senate Committee" on behalf of Robert Kenny, a Communist Party member in the 1940's and active in communist fronts as late as 1963. Ball has been affiliated with the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild (cited by House Committee on Un-American Activities) and he congratulated Benjamin Dreyfus upon his election as a national president, National Lawyers Guild, in 1960. Dreyfus is a security index subject of the San Francisco Office.

Investigation further revealed that Ball has been affiliated with or sponsor of organizations cited by either the Attorney General or the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (140-29260)

DAVID W. BELIN, Assistant to Rankin

Bureau files contain no pertinent information identifiable with Belin.

XEROX
DEC 4 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: President's Commission

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, JR., Assistant to Rankin

Coleman was the subject of an applicant investigation in 1959 requested by the White House. He is a Negro lawyer from Philadelphia and was then being considered as an alternate member of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. The investigation generally developed no derogatory information. Coleman was described as a bright and astute individual. He graduated magna cum laude from the University of Pennsylvania in 1941 and with the same distinction from Harvard Law School in 1946, being first in a class of 75 law students. He was editor of the "Harvard Law Review" in his senior year. Coleman has been a vigorous champion of the rights of the colored people; however, he has always sought to accomplish the removal of all legal barriers with regard to racial discrimination by means of legal process. He has been active on the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and one attorney described Coleman as very conservative in his political outlook.

The only derogatory information developed concerning Coleman was [redacted]

MELVIN A. EISENBERG, Assistant to Rankin

Bureau files contain no pertinent information identifiable with Eisenberg.

BURT WAGNER GRIFFIN, Assistant to Rankin

Griffin was the subject of a Departmental Applicant investigation in 1960 when under consideration as Assistant U. S. Attorney (AUSA), Northern District of Ohio. Investigation was generally favorable; however, from June, 1957, to September, 1957, he was employed doing research work for Alan F. Westin, who in 1953 voluntarily advised the Bureau that he had been a Communist Party member in 1948, leaving the Party in April, 1949. From August, 1959, to August, 1960, he was employed by the Administrative Office of United States Courts, of which Warren Olney is Director. He left this position to become AUSA in Cleveland Ohio, leaving that position in October, 1962, to enter private law practice. (77-83795)

2 XEROX
DEC 14 1964

Local press in Dallas, Texas, reported that Griffin, President's Commission investigator, in the Spring of 1964, had been removed from Dallas by the Commission as the result of protests by the Dallas County District Attorney and other local officials that Griffin used improper tactics in questioning a Dallas police officer and called the officer a liar. On 4/17/64, Frank L. Ellsworth, Special Agent of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Tax Division, Treasury Department, advised a Dallas Agent that he had been interviewed several nights previously by the same Commission employee who had been involved in difficulty during interview with a Dallas police officer indicating it was Burt Griffin. The general questioning of Ellsworth by the Commission investigator concerned Cubans and gun activities with which Cubans were connected in the Dallas area, and the Commission investigator then inquired of Ellsworth what he knew concerning two FBI Agents assigned to Dallas. When Ellsworth inquired of the investigator what connection this had with the inquiry into the President's assassination, Ellsworth stated he received a most evasive answer. Thereafter, the Commission investigator asked Ellsworth about the relations with the FBI and whether there had been any instances where the FBI had withheld information which should have been disseminated. Ellsworth stated he advised the Commission investigator that the relations with the FBI in Dallas were excellent. (62-109060-3065)

- LEON D. HUBERT, JR., Assistant to Rankin

The Bureau investigated Hubert in 1937 as a Departmental applicant when he was under consideration for appointment as Assistant U. S. Attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana. This investigation was favorable. He was considered brilliant, above average in ability, excellent personal character, habits and reputation. (77-8959)

In 1955, a letter was received by the Bureau from the Anticommunist Committee of the Americas, which in part stated that a condition precedent to the last election of the Mayor of New Orleans was his acceptance of Leon Hubert as District Attorney of New Orleans. The letter further alleged that Hubert had been a protege of one Dr. Mitchell Franklin, a law professor at Tulane University, who was allegedly an admitted addict of Russian communism and a long-time vice president of the National Lawyers Guild (cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities). The letter indicated that the committee did not contend that Hubert was a communist or knowingly aided and abetted subversion. However, the committee believed that Hubert was inexperienced, naive, and was permitted to become District Attorney so that there would be no prosecution under the Louisiana Communist Control Act.

FOU... DEC 4 1964

In 1956, Hubert contacted our New Orleans Office and offered the services of his wife as a translator of Slavic languages. At that time, files were reviewed and revealed that Hubert had been a member of the National Lawyers Guild but had resigned in 1940.

In addition, our files reveal that Guy Banister, former SAC, had contacted the Bureau's New Orleans Office in July, 1956, and confidentially advised that within a short time several top heads of the New Orleans Police Department would "roll." Banister indicated that corruption among the city officials in New Orleans was great and indicated that he had enough on District Attorney Hubert and the rest of the city officials to charge them with malfeasance. He did not explain or clarify the type of charges he intended to press. (77-72922)

ALBERT E. JENNER, JR., Assistant to Rankin

Jenner, born 1907, Chicago, Illinois, is a lawyer. We have not investigated him; however, files show he was a member of United States Loyalty Review Board, 1952-53, and since 1956 served as a Special Assistant Attorney General of the State of Illinois. He is a member of the United States Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Federal Civil Rules.

In March, 1951, the Illinois Senate sitting as a committee conducted hearings on a bill which provided that persons affiliated with organizations advocating the overthrow of the Government be barred from public office and teaching positions. At this hearing a statement prepared by Jenner was read. These were stated to be Jenner's personal views. Jenner indicated that the proposed legislation would actually defeat the purposes of the sponsors and would create machinery for persecution of good citizens. He said that he believed the bill to be unconstitutional, and indicated that there was no guide provided for determining whether or not an organization is subversive.

Bureau files also show Jenner was a member of the National Lawyers Guild (cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities) in 1940.

DEC 4

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: President's Commission

Subsequent to Jenner's appointment to the staff of the President's Commission, Jenner was ill and confined to a hospital. Our Chicago SAC personally delivered a report of our investigation on the assassination and at that time Mr. Jenner appeared most appreciative and indicated he was serving the Commission at the direct request of Chief Justice Earl Warren. He expressed his very high regard for the Director and the FBI, indicating that he became acquainted firsthand with the reports of the Bureau when serving on a Loyalty Commission in Washington years ago. He said that he had always noticed that our reports were completely impartial and factual.

In February, 1964, Marina Oswald obtained a new attorney, William A. McKenzie. McKenzie confidentially advised the Bureau that while representing Oswald at the President's Commission in February, 1964, Jenner questioned Robert Oswald in detail and asked some very leading questions, such as "Did the FBI ever harass you during the course of the interview of you or Marina Oswald?," and "Do you think the various agencies such as the FBI and Secret Service are doing a good job or if not, what do you think the trouble is?" McKenzie indicated that on 2/21/64 when he and Robert Oswald were out to lunch he was approached by a "New York Times" writer. No questions were answered, but the writer indicated he was waiting for Mr. Jenner, and McKenzie subsequently observed Jenner talking with the "New York Times" man. Following this, an article appeared in the "New York Times" by that same writer wherein certain erroneous statements were attributed to the testimony of Robert Oswald. Thereafter, before the Commission, the question came up about someone on the Commission staff leaking information to the "New York Times" and McKenzie advised one of the officials of the Commission that he was fairly certain who the person was that leaked the information. Thereafter, Mr. Rankin contacted Mr. McKenzie and asked who the person was on the Commission's staff that leaked information to the press. McKenzie would not name the person because he could not prove the fact with any specifics. (105-82555, 23-24; 62-109090, 23,39)

WESLEY J. LIEBLER, Assistant to Rankin

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Liebler.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
FOUNDATION

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: President's Commission

NORMAN REDLICH, Assistant to Rankin

On 12/22/63 a New York informant advised Norman Redlich, professor at New York University, was working with the President's Commission. On 12/31/63 a memorandum was prepared showing subversive derogatory information in Bureau files. On 1/3/64 the memorandum was given to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, and by letter 3/16/64 Mr. Rankin requested the Bureau to initiate a full-field investigation of Redlich.

A Security of Government Employees investigation was thereupon initiated, which disclosed Redlich generally regarded as an "active civil rights libertarian" and strongly sympathetic to the cause of civil liberties. He was a subscriber to "National Guardian" prior to June, 1952, (cited by House Committee on Un-American Activities). He has since 1955 been active as a sponsor and/or speaker of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) and the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). Both of these groups have been cited by HCUA as communist front groups. Redlich admitted membership in the ECLC on a form submitted in connection with his current employment, but stated "Have never paid membership dues but have been listed on National Council since 1961."

He has been associated with Harry Magdoff and represented Magdoff when he was subpoenaed to appear before HCUA in 1961. Elizabeth T. Bentley identified Magdoff as member of a Soviet espionage group active in Washington, D. C., during early 1940's. Redlich has also been associated with Isidore Gibby Needleman, who was formerly employed by Amtorg Trading Corporation, registered Russian trade agency in the United States; has represented current and former Communist Party (CP) members before Congressional committees and in the courts; has served as a custodian for CP funds and has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines. In 1961 Redlich, Boris I. Bittker, and Edmond Cahn, latter individuals listed as references, were among a group of professors who signed a statement which condemned Supreme Court decision upholding registration provisions of Internal Security Act of 1950, which required the Communist Party of the United States to register as a "communist action" organization. In 1962 Redlich was one of a group of university professors who signed a petition for clemency to President of the United States in behalf of Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson (Braden and Wilkinson former members of the CP and convicted for refusing to testify concerning their CP membership before the HCUA). In 1953 Redlich co-authored an article with Laurent B. Frantz, (identified CP member) concerning the Fifth Amendment.

DEC

When information reached the public concerning Redlich's association with the President's Commission, it resulted in numerous critical editorials in newspapers throughout the country as well as critical comments in Congress. In addition, numerous individuals wrote the Bureau stating their opposition to an individual with Redlich's background being associated with the President's Commission.

Redlich is currently maintained on Section A of the Reserve Index. (100-441512; 140-29239)

W. DAVID SLAWSON,
ARLEN SPECTER, Assistants to Rankin
SAMUEL A. STERN,

Bureau files reveal no pertinent information identifiable with these individuals.

HOWARD P. WILLENS, Assistant to Rankin

Willens was investigated by the Bureau in 1955 for the position of law clerk in the Antitrust Division of the Department. The investigation was brought up to date in 1961 at which time he was being considered for the position of attorney, Criminal Division. These investigations revealed no derogatory information concerning him; however, some derogatory information was developed concerning his father, Joseph Robert Willens.

The father's name appeared on the mailing list of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, an affiliate of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. It was also determined that the senior Mr. Willens was a next-door neighbor of Tony Accardo, prominent Chicago hoodlum. Mr. Willens was interviewed by the Bureau in 1961. He indicated he was opposed to communism and the types of government existing behind the Iron Curtain. He denied any affiliation or association with any cited organization. He admitted being a neighbor of Accardo's but said he had no association with him or any of his friends. (77-67364)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: President's Commission

In March, 1964, our Dallas Office advised that Mr. Willens, Department attorney on special assignment to the Commission, was in Dallas. He was advised of duplication of work by dual interviewing of witnesses in that the Bureau had interviewed several individuals and the Commission attorneys were reinterviewing these witnesses. The Director commented in connection with this communication "I would suggest we take this up with Rankin and see if we can't withdraw and let his attorneys take the statements. We are wasting man power, time and money. In future, don't deal with Willens, he is a mere underling."

This matter was discussed with Rankin and he instructed Commission attorneys to cease the duplication. (62-109060-2762)

PHILLIP BARSON,
JOHN HART ELY, Staff Members
MURRAY J. LAULICHT,

Bureau files reveal no pertinent information identifiable with these individuals.

RICHARD MITCHELL MOSK, Staff Member

Richard Mitchell Mosk is the son of Stanley Mosk, Attorney General of the State of California. No investigation has been conducted regarding Richard Mosk and our files contain no pertinent information identifiable with him.

Relative to Stanley Mosk, Bureau files indicate that he was a member of or affiliated with five subversive organizations during the middle and late 1940's, including the National Lawyers Guild and American Youth for Democracy. We have had difficulties in the past with Mosk regarding the differences between the Bureau's crime statistics as published in the Uniform Crime Report Bulletin and the California Statistics for Crime published by the State of California. It will be recalled that Mosk recently made inquiry into what he called the lack of cooperation between law enforcement agencies in the Frank Sinatra kidnaping case. He was informed of the facts by the SAC, Los Angeles. (62-109090-109)

1 XEROX
DEC 4 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: President's Commission

STUART R. POLLAK, Staff Member

In 1963 we investigated Stuart Robert Pollak, born 8/24/37, for the position of attorney with the Criminal Division of the Department. Pollak, a Harvard Law School graduate, was then employed as a clerk with the United States Supreme Court. The investigation was favorable. (77-92695)

ALFREDDA SCOBEY, Staff Member

Bureau files reveal no pertinent information identifiable with this person.

CHARLES N. SHAFFER, Staff Member

In 1958 we investigated Shaffer for the position of attorney, Criminal Division of the Department. This investigation was favorable.

LLOYD L. WEINREB, Staff Member

In 1964 we investigated Weinreb for the Department. He was being considered for the position of attorney in the Criminal Division. The investigation was entirely favorable.

He is a Harvard Law School graduate and was formerly employed as a law clerk to Justice Harlan, U. S. Supreme Court. (77-94540)

With regard to the individuals who are listed as lawyers, secretaries and clerks, Bureau files contain no record or no pertinent information except for the following. It should be noted that the article contains no identifying data concerning these individuals; therefore, it was necessary to limit the search of our records to the name only.

STEPHEN G. BREYER
PAUL DODYK

We have not investigated either of these individuals. However, our files show that both Breyer and Dodyk, in 1959, notified the Department of State that they were American students who planned to attend the Vienna Youth Festival. Both indicated

5 XEROX

they realized that this was a communist-sponsored propaganda exercise, however, they desired to attend as loyal and well-informed young Americans and would be in a position to calmly present the facts in defense of America and the American point of view. They both expressed a desire not to do anything harmful to the interest of the United States and asked the Department of State if there was any official objection to their attendance. State advised both students that it was a matter for their own decision.

Information received in 1960 indicated that Breyer and Dodyk had been expelled from Russia for deviating from the prescribed route in that they had traveled to a city where Dodyk had relatives living which was not in accordance with the authority granted. They both received publicity in the United States as a result of their expulsion. (62-106275, 100-431394)

Bureau files contain no other information identifiable with these individuals.

JULIA EIDE

Mrs. Eide was investigated as a departmental applicant in 1953. No derogatory data was developed. In 1955 an Atomic Energy Act Applicant investigation was conducted and again no derogatory information was developed concerning her.

Mrs. Eide is the mother-in-law of SA Jesse L. Orr, presently assigned to the Denver Office. As a matter of interest, Mr. Rankin was interviewed in the 1955 investigation. He stated he recommended Mrs. Eide highly as she had been employed as his private secretary since he assumed office in the Department. (77-58728)

BEVERLY HECKMAN

This individual was investigated at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission as an applicant in 1955 in connection with her employment as a secretary in the Department of Justice. No derogatory information was developed.

XEROX
DEC 4 1954

LELA B. HEWLETT

Mrs. Hewlett was investigated as a departmental applicant in 1953. No derogatory security information was developed.

[redacted]

ELAINE JOHNSON

The Bureau conducted a departmental applicant investigation of Roslyn Elaine Johnson in 1961. No derogatory information was developed concerning this individual. However, our files do disclose that a father-in-law of Mrs. Johnson's sister had been a member of the Communist Party in Blue Island, Illinois, in 1943. There is no indication of any close relationship between Mrs. Johnson and her sister or any indication of any relationship between Mrs. Johnson and her sister's father-in-law. (77-88672, 140-10865)

ADELE W. LIPPARD

A departmental applicant investigation was conducted concerning Adele W. Lippard in 1954 and again in 1962 where she being considered for secretarial-clerical employment. No unfavorable information was developed.

DAVID LUHM

An applicant investigation was conducted concerning Luhm at the request of the Department (Immigration and Naturalization Service) in 1963. No derogatory information was developed.

ELLA MC CALL

One Ella Marie McCall, believed to be identical with Ella McCall of the Commission, was the subject of a departmental applicant-type investigation in 1961 and 1962. This investigation resulted favorably.

[redacted]

XEROX
DEC 4 1964

By letter dated 5/27/57 the CSC advised her employer in the Department of the Air Force as follows:

[redacted]

JEAN MILLARD

This individual may be identical with Jean Louise Millard, subject of an Atomic Energy Applicant investigation in 1950, which developed no derogatory data. (116-206608)

VAUGHNIE PERRY

This individual was investigated at the request of the Department in 1951. She was being considered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for a position of clerk-typist. No derogatory information was developed.

MARY ANN ROWCOTSKY

This individual was investigated by the Bureau at the request of the Department in 1963. No derogatory information was developed. It was ascertained she had been employed as a clerk-stenographer in the Criminal Division of the Department since February, 1963. (77-92808)

JAY VOGELSON

This individual may be identical with Jay Michael Vogelson, investigated in 1963 as a departmental applicant, honor recruit, Criminal Division. Only derogatory data developed was that one former teacher at Lehigh University declined to recommend, stating applicant very outspoken on many and various subjects but declined to express any political views. An individual believed identical with applicant's father registered a preference for the American Labor Party (ALP), New York City in 1942 and 1943. The House Committee on Un-American Activities has cited the ALP indicating the communists had captured the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections thereof, but had been unable to win control outside of New York City. (77-92410)

5 XEROX
DEC 4 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: President's Commission

MARGARET YAGER

This person may be identical with Margaret Catherine Yager, originally investigated in 1947 when an applicant as stenographer in the Antitrust Division of the Department. She was reinvestigated in 1951 when applicant for clerk-steno in the Antitrust Division. No derogatory information was developed. (77-34828)

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The Federal Diary

Praise Is Voiced For Staff Engaged On Warren Report

By Jerry Kluttz

Behind the massive Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy was a staff of civil servants and private attorneys who have won praise for their "unstinting efforts."

Kluttz

Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois described the staff yesterday as one of the ablest and most competent groups ever assembled and he added it did not get sufficient credit for its labors.

Members of the staff were wary about talking about their work but one of them likened the report itself as the top of the iceberg; beneath it, he explained, was the tremendous amount of work that has gone into 15 volumes of hearings, depositions and investigative reports, all of which will be made public.

Most of the staff members, one of them said, were used to working long hours but they all found work with the Commission to be particularly intense and hectic as the deadlines for the report neared.

70 to 80 Hours a Week

"Hours were long, frequently up to 70 and 80 hours a week with no days off," one of them said and added that some of them weren't able to be with their families for days at a stretch.

The staff wrote much of the report, except the recommendations and conclusions supplied by members of the Commission. The report has been praised for its easy and convincing reading. This has pleased staffers who said the report was written for the man in the street and not for lawyers, historians and political scientists.

The report was described as a cooperative writing effort of Commission members and the staff. Two of the staff members who did a tremendous amount of work on it were Alfred Goldberg, senior historian of Air Force's Historical Division, and Arthur K. Marmor, an Air Force historian.

IRS Probers on Job

Edward A. Conroy and John J. O'Brien of Internal Revenue's inspection staff were two of the crack investigators assigned to the Commission. They were selected from IRS because members of the Commission wanted independent investigators from an agency not involved in any way with the assassination.

J. Lee Rankin, who was Solicitor General during the Eisenhower Administration, was the Commission's chief counsel. He had 14 assistants. The Commission praised their "high professional qualifications . . . their wealth of legal and investigative experience and total dedication to the determination of the truth."

The assistants are: Francis W. H. Adams, former New York City police commissioner; Joseph A. Ball of Los Angeles, who practices and teaches criminal law; David W. Bells of Des Moines.

Check names of this staff.

Request to Publicize!

The Washington Post and Times Herald 21
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-375

10/5/64 Memo Rosen to Belmont GHS:nos

68 DEC 11 1964 75

REC 36 11 DEC 2 1964 SEP 2 0 1964

Other Assistants

Also, William T. Coleman Jr. of Philadelphia, a consultant to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Melvin A. Eisenberg of New York City; Burt W. Griffin of Cleveland; Leon D. Hubert Jr. of New Orleans, former Assistant U.S. Attorney and Tulane law professor; Albert E. Jenner of Chicago, vice chairman of the Joint Committee for the Effective Administration of Justice.

Also, Wesley J. Liebler of New York City; Norman Redlich, professor of New York University School of Law; W. David Slawson of Denver; Arlen Specter of Philadelphia, a former assistant city prosecutor there; Samuel A. Stern of Washington, former law clerk to Chief Justice Warren, and Howard P. Willens, who acted as liaison between the Commission and the Justice Department, in which he is Second Assistant in the Criminal Division.

Among the staff members were Phillip Barson, a CPA who formerly was a special agent with Internal Revenue; John Hart Ely, a law clerk to Chief Justice Earl Warren; Murray J. Laulicht of New York, a law clerk to the U.S. Court of Appeals there.

Richard M. Mosk, a law clerk in the Los Angeles Federal court; Stuart R. Pollak, an assistant in Justice's Criminal Division; Alfredda Scobey, a law assistant in the Court of Appeals, Atlanta; Charles N. Shaffer and Lloyd L. Weinreb of Justice's Criminal Division.

The Commission had special thanks for the following lawyers, secretaries and clerks, most of whom were borrowed from Federal agencies:

Sheila Adams, Stephen R. Barnett, Thomas D. Barr, Miriam A. Bottum, Stephen G. Breyer, Patrick O. Burns, Charlene Chardwell, Anne M. Clark, Jonathan M. Clark, George C. Cochran, Betty Jean Compton, Francine Davis and Viola C. Davis.

Also, Paul Dodyk, Charlee Duke, Julia Eide, Josephine Farrar, William T. Finley, Dennis Flannery, James C. Gaither, Stephen R. Goldstein, Patricia Gormley, Jeanne Hauer, Beverly Heckman, Sadie Hennigan, Lela Hewlett.

And, Elaine Johnson, Vivian Johnson, Pearl Kamber, Sharon Kegarise, Adele Lippard, David Luhm, Ella McCall, Louise McKenzie, Michael Maupin, Jean Millard, Seresa Mintor, Maurice Moore, Mary L. Norton, Vaughnie Perry, Jane Peter and Edward Pierpont.

Finally, James H. Pipkin, Paul Posner, Douglas Prather, Monroe Price, Lucille Ann Robinson, Suzanne Rolston, Mary Ann Rowcotsky, Carolyn A. Schweinsberg, Ruth Shirley, Ray Shurtleff, Helen Tarko, Jane Vida, Jay Vogelson, Anne V. Welsh and Margaret Yager.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-23-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE WORLD AT TEN," NEWS PROGRAM
STATION WNDT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK
FEATURING FRED J. COOK
AUTHOR OF "THE FBI NOBODY KNOWS"
AND DONAL E. J. MACNAMARA
FORMER DEAN OF THE NEW YORK
INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 11-20-64

The captioned thirty-minute news program was monitored by the New York Office and a tape of it has been reviewed by the Crime Research Section. Approximately the last thirteen minutes of this program was devoted to an interview of Cook and MacNamara by announcer Harry Schwartz. Schwartz preambled his interview of these two individuals by indicating that he was puzzled at the Director's attack on the Reverend Martin Luther King and the Warren Commission Report. He asked Cook and MacNamara to comment.

Cook indicated that this is a normal reaction on the part of Mr. Hoover when he is criticized but that he usually does not speak out himself, but rather has some other supporter i.e. The American Legion do it for him. Cook said that he thought the Warren Commission Report's criticism of the FBI was "mild." He indicated that there was a lack of strong activity on the part of the FBI in connection with civil rights investigations which has caused a lot of criticism of the Bureau and Mr. Hoover is so "nettled" that he decided to reply himself. At this point, MacNamara said that he also thought the FBI and the Director were "oversensitive to criticism." He added, however, that a two-hour news conference with female reporters should not be allowed to weigh too heavily in the balance against "thirty years of rather professional law enforcement activity on Mr. Hoover's part." MacNamara said he agreed with the Director's criticism of the Warren Commission Report stating that if every "kook" and every other person who was mentally unbalanced or potentially dangerous were confined when the President was in the area civil rights organizations throughout the country would be up in arms and our jails would be overflowing. Cook disagreed with MacNamara and said the FBI had full knowledge of Oswald, his activities and his employment but did nothing about it. Cook said he recalled seeing Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department on television following the assassination of President Kennedy and that Curry was rather irate. According to Cook, Curry said that the FBI "always" advised the Dallas Police Department in situations of this nature but had furnished no information on Oswald. Cook added that if the FBI was blameless why were the two Agents who were assigned to investigate Oswald disciplined and transferred.

62-109090-386

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. DeLoach
MJJ:kcf (4)

XEROX DEC 1 1964

REC-21

DEC 4 1964

CRIME RES. SECT.

At this point Schwartz asked for comments concerning the Director's statement that Dr. Martin Luther King was the most notorious liar in the country. MacNamara said that the Director's language was undiplomatic and that he never should have said anything like this about a man of "Dr. King's status." MacNamara said the FBI has problems in conducting civil rights investigations what with the problems of the Ku Klux Klan and uncooperative law enforcement agencies in the south but that he feels the FBI could do a better job than it is doing.

Cook observed that King and other Negro leaders are justified in their criticism of the FBI for its activity in civil rights matters. He questioned the "willingness" of the FBI "to do" in connection with civil rights investigations. He noted that he had commented on this in his book. He said that Mr. Hoover had written a letter to the Attorney General in 1946 requesting that the FBI be relieved of responsibility for "investigating civil rights complaints in the south." Cook admitted the problem of civil rights in the south goes much deeper than the FBI; however, he said that discouraging as it may be for the FBI to successfully investigate a case and then see the guilty parties go free, it still has the duty to press these cases. Exposing situations like the Beckwith case he said will eventually change the sentiment not only of the south but the whole country.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Cook, of course, is well known to the Director. Our files reflect that MacNamara, as of 1948, was associated with the New York Institute of Criminology, a privately-owned school. He has lectured at numerous universities and is active in various associations concerned with criminology. In April, 1960, he was President of the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment. During the period from December, 1949, through July, 1953, he was the subject of a Bureau security investigation which was closed when no information was developed indicating that he was a member of the Communist Party, although many of his past statements were consistent with Communist Party lines. Our files contain documentary evidence that MacNamara engaged in homosexual intimacies with at least one individual while he was teaching at the University of Southern California from 1949 to 1950 and later in New York when he was a lecturer on criminology in the Graduate School of Public Administration, New York University, from the Spring of 1950 to 1951. We have received information from other sources further substantiating the homosexual allegation made against MacNamara. In April, 1964, we received information that he was conducting a survey of the Bristol Township Police Department for a fee of $4,000 in order to determine what administrative features were necessary in order to revitalize and modernize that organization.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

MARTIN FRELL
FOU

DEC 1 1964

Hogansville, Ga. R. 2.
11-28-64.

Hon J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D.C.

WALKER
COMMUNICATIONS

No Ack
Dec 1st

Dear Sir:

I want to Congratulate you for Exposing Luther King. For You are right. But its all of them. One told at the Democrat Convention how she was Beaten, if she had received what she said she did, She would have died. Mr Hoover I have and always have had More Confidence in you Than any Man in the Federal Gov and I want to tell you (Something in Strict Confidence) Mrs Johnson went over Ga. 3 Times Saying What London Wants London Gets, and London wanted to be President for over 20 yrs. and he Knew he Could not Beat Kennedy, and I have heard so many say He and The Mrs Knew what would happen when they went to Texas. I Wish Some one would go to Texas and give Ruby a truth Shat will Blast Every One Knows? The truth. I guess you Knew Earl Warren, done a good Job Whitewashing The Job.

34 DEC 1 1964

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REC-6 62-109090 3

68 DEC 11 1964

I'm not telling you what to do I know you are Experienced and knows what is Best to do, and Please don't let this letter be known for I am a W.W.t widow 73 yrs old and live alone, and King Could have me Shut up. I Want Even let my Best Friend Know what I Think.
I'm asking God to Bless you with long life and a healthy one.

Very Very Rapt Yours

Mrs Carrie Smith

P.S. Mon A M.
I Just heard Johnson will Put you out Jan 1, He is Powers drunk, I hope you do Something to Stop him, go to Legan and Get the Truth, and Maby he will get a new Chair by Jan 1. I'm Crying my Eyes out

62-109090-388

December 2, 1964

REC-6

EX-100

Mr. C. S. Flugel
Post Office Box 304
La Jolla, California 92038

Dear Mr. Flugel:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your letter of November 25th. Your kind comments concerning the work being done by the FBI are deeply appreciated, and your support is most encouraging.

Enclosed is material I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
DEC 3 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
Time For Decision
LEB Introduction 12-64

NOTE: Nothing derogatory concerning correspondent appears in Bufiles.

DCL:blk
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI - RECORDS-READING ROOM

NOV 27 1964

P.O. Box 303
La Jolla - 92038
Calif

Nov-25-64

To J. Edgar Hoover Head F.B.I.
Washington D.C. U.S.A -

So Glad you stood out - for King
in a kind - spirit Eduard: Not to
Warren U.S. Compound ex A.W. Jr - R
F. Kennedy - & Lewis us - Jr. Red!
Even I heard Warren report him
in back from the polo ground
Pix - the Cat was out of the bag!
Ops - Pack should be out the
Hoover not head of F.B.I.

U.S.A. Britain Israel you
fine world, Lincoln Ex-100
Hoover
Assigned REC-6

62-109090-388

12-7
NOV 27 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19___

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☐ Attention _____
- ☐ Return to _____

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
- ☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Miss C. S. Flugel
Birthdate & Place _____
Address [illegible]

Localities _____

Re [illegible] Date [illegible] Searcher Initials JJ

Prod. [illegible]

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NY.	
Flugel, C. S.	
62-62188-[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	

4-22 (1[illegible]-22-60)
Federal Bureau of In[illegible]igation
Records Brea[illegible]

_____, 19__

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☐ Attention _____
- ☐ Return to _____
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
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- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
- ☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

[illegible]

Subject _____
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____
Searcher Initials _____
Re [illegible] Date _____
Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NY	61-22625	
NY	100-124410-15	
NY	[illegible]	
NY	[illegible]	
NY	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
NY	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]

REC-6
EX-100 62-109090-389

December 4, 1964

Mr.
538 Struth...
Struthers, Ohio

Dear Mr. Harness:

Thank you for your note of Novem... indeed kind of you to write me at this time, and I want to ... you for your support.

Enclosed is material I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
DEC 4 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
Time For Decision
U. S. News and World Report, 12-7-64

DCL:jal
(4)

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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8 DEC 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 1 ... 16

READING ROOM

DEC 1 1964

538 Struthers Rd.
Struthers, Ohio.
Nov. 28, 1964.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of Secret Service
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to commend you most sincerely on your stand in regards to the Kennedy Report. I was almost of the opinion that there were no men of your caliber left in the U. S. I realize that the pressure of the opposition is most tremendous. I do wish that you can withstand it and remain the man that millions of us admire.

Yours respectfully,

Joseph F. Harness

EX-100 REC-6 62-109090-389

12-7
NOV 30 1964

WARREN
COMMISSION

SECTION 26

COPY 2

December 3, 1964

REC-53 62-109090-

Mrs. Irma M. Gregg
325 West Jefferson Street
Butler, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Gregg:

Thank you for your letter of November 20th and enclosures. Your expression of confidence in the work being done by the FBI is appreciated, and I hope that our future efforts will continue to merit your approval.

Enclosed is material I hope you find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
DEC 4 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)
"Time for Decision" November 24, 1964
LEB Intro July, 1963
LEB Intro April, 1964
What You Can do to fight...CRIME.

NOTE: Correspondent encloses replicas of numerous news clippings and these stories, as well as her appended notations, indicate she believes courts are being lax today and there are too many "bleeding hearts" regarding hardened criminals. She is quite outspoken in her criticism of the President. Mrs. Gregg is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:rsp (4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19__

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☐ Attention _____
- ☐ Return to _____
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
- ☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject _____
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 11/ Searcher Initials 16

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
11K	

November 20, 1964

NOV 25 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL LETTER

Dear Mr. Hoover: Warren Comm...

The publicity of the past few days concerning your protests the Warren Report accusations has prompted me to write this letter

I have read a small portion of the Warren Report and am of the opinion that the blame does not lie with the FBI nor the Secret Service personnel.

Our Presidents themselves are at fault, to some extent, in exposir themselves in such an unprotected manner as the recent Election Campaigns and Party Conventions shown on TV.

A President should maintain his dignity and refrain from participati in mob demostrations, which not only jeopardize his own life, but also the lives of others in the mobs.

Queen Elizabeth conducts herself in public with dignity, restraint and poise to preserve the respect of her subjects.

President Kennedy had his tie clasp pulled from his clothes.
President Johnson had his hand injured from mob contact.

Presidents Truman and Roosevelt were both targets for would-be assassin's bullets ... so "crack-pots" can appear from anywhere a President travels. Even the thoroughness of the FBI and Secret Service Depts. cannot spot every "nut" in the crowds.

From the portion of the Warren Report which I have read, I cannot understand why the State Dept. is so lax on allowing the "defecto to ever re-enter the United States and permitting them to move about as freely as Oswald did. Oswald had so many "subversive" interests, that it would appear he would have been considered a mental case many years before the assassination.

The report, thus far, does not state where Oswald got the money to do his traveling and gun-buying when he was unemployed from time to time and never held a job of any importance which would pay a high salary. The puzzle may not be solved in my life time

Since it is not a Federal offense to kill a President, and by present indications in the Ruby [illegible] it would appear that any

The crime in this Country drains millions of tax-payers dollars each year, yet our Government permits it to continue to grow steadily worse without any action to stop it.

The laws of the States are not uniform and various crimes are punishable according to the laws of each particular State.... or the judge mating out the sentence.

Any arrested person today can claim a phony "psycho" plea and be forgiven... seldom confined to an institution for his violence.

Death Penalties are very infrequent and then execution is delayed until the public has lost interest, and pardoned.

How long is a "life" sentence today? A change of State Governors commutes sentences and signs pardons to get himself re-elected.

My first interest in the Law Enforcement started with the shameful "boot-legging gangster" days... but I never felt crime was beyond control until recently... with street riots, race riots and Televised murder.

Respect of the Law will only come about by Fear of the punishment.

Tax dollars poured into "modern" prisons only further coddles prisoners and lessens their hardships of punishment.

My tax dollars are too hard-earned to be spent in this manner, as I also pay tax-dollars to support Law Enforcement. Then I pay more tax-dollars for a Judge's salary who makes a joke of the cour

Could I personally appeal to you to bring about a nation-wide expose of the laxity and apathy toward crime and possibly invite the Governors to unite in their laws and enforcement?

With your knowledge of the Law and your many years of experience in handling crime, perhaps you could arouse both the Government and the Public to actively support a War on Crime and demand a measure of respect for the Law from these young punks and hoodlums

Does the Public know how many persons are now confined in prisons throughout the United States? And how much does it cost the tax-payers to support these criminals?

My commendations to you and to the FBI and Secret Service for the many years of excellent work. Your name is Honored and also Feared by the American people, all of whom have benefited from your servi

Thanks for reading this and I hope portions of it are worthy of yo

MORE COURT SUPPORT ASKED

Trooper Head Blames Public Apathy for Rise in Crime

HARRISBURG (AP) — State Police Commissioner E. Wilson Purdy says he blames public apathy and failure of the courts to support law enforcement as the major reasons for the growth of crime in Pennsylvania during 1953.

"There is a tremendous amount of public apathy toward crime," Purdy declared Tuesday, commenting on a federal report showing an 11 per cent increase in the number of Pennsylvania crime cases between 1952 and 1953.

Apathy grows from many things, said Purdy, but mainly from society "developing a tolerance for crime."

Purdy also listed two other reasons contributing toward the increase in crime—"a lack of manpower in law enforcement agencies and a need to create a community awareness of the crime problem and the needs to overcome it."

Statistics from the Federal Bureau of Investigation showed Pennsylvania with 87,652 crime cases in 1963, compared to 79,681 the year before. The rate of increase was .8 per cent higher than on the national level.

The main problem with the courts, said Purdy, centers on a trend within the legal system for emphasis on the individual rather than on society.

As for apathy, Purdy said tolerance to crime has shown its greatest development in the field of gambling.

"Society closes its eyes to gambling," he said. "Yet gambling poses one of the greatest threats to the American way of life."

Purdy said the police manpower problem could be alleviated to some degree by better screening and training program to insure top quality. But quality, he said "calls for adequate salaries."

The greatest police manpower need, he said, is to find qualified administrators.

The community also must become aware of the fact that crime "is not just a police problem," said Purdy. "There must be community participation and involvement in this problem of crime."

Part of the community problem, Purdy indicated, centers on the matter of racial tensions. And the racial tensions, in turn, go back to the question of crime tolerance, he said.

"In much of the civil disobedience (in racial protests) we find young people," said Purdy. "They are being encouraged to violate the law, but when they become adults they will pass that on to their children."

"Thus," he said, "we have a situation in which the country could pay for generations to come."

KANGAROO cour
at
tax-payers ex

Some law enforcement officers may be corrupt, others may participate in crime, but the majority of the men fulfill the duties with honor.

The COURTS are at fault in accepting the phony "psycho" pleas and returning these persons to society to repeat their offenses.

Judges are more corrupt than the arrested offenders. The light sentences make a mocker of justice.

Woodshed Punishment

Law Gains in War on Delinquency

By JACK J. ZYGMOND

HELENA, Mont. (AP) —Juvenile offenses, an awesome, growing problem in the nation, come up against a stiff hand in Montana, and one of the main reasons is a 71-year-old judge who advocates woodshed punishment and tough laws.

"Montana," says gray-haired, gruff-voiced District Judge Lester H. Loble, "owns the best juvenile court law in the nation."

Tough, yes. But former delinquents are coming back to thank him for straightening out their lives. And authorities from as far as Great Britain are taking an interested look at the Loble technique.

"I probably have the best and most efficient force of probation officers in the land — parents," Loble says. "The woodshed is coming back, indifferent parents are diminishing; they don't want the publicity or the trial."

For three years, under a 1961 law he fathered, Loble has been permitting open court hearings for juvenile hoodlums who commit felonies and vicious crimes. Their parents sit in the front row of the courtroom and the cases get full newspaper coverage including the names of the juvenile offenders.

Loble says that elsewhere — where secrecy is the law — the crime rate goes up and up. In his division, juvenile felony cases are down 49 per cent compared to the three-year period before the Loble law went into effect.

The law is simple. It provides that "whenever the hearing in the juvenile court is had on a written petition charging the commission of any felony, persons having a legitimate interest in the proceedings, including responsible representatives of public information media, shall not be excluded from such hearing."

The key is the written petition by the county attorney — without it publicity is forbidden.

Loble's fight against juvenile crime began in 1956 when he was elected district judge. He describes his first year as "a nightmare," with 99 cases involving serious offenses. Helena residents, according to Loble had no confidence in the court, which was then closed.

It was from this point that he began his successful drive to put the offender in the spotlight and assume his responsibility as a member of society whether he be 12 or 17.

Discipline Comes First

"I'm tough, yes," Loble says, "but I spend lots of time on prevention and rehabilitation. For an atrocious offense, I don't spend time trying to talk him out of a life of crime. I can't, even if the social workers think so. Send him to reform school or prison and then, after he has learned discipline, he gets an abundance of help from me."

Nationwide publicity is creating a demand for Loble as a speaker. Legislative leaders in several states have asked for copies of Montana's open court law. "I don't tell them how to operate their law. I tell them what I'm doing.

Not Fault of Police

"In the big cities, the fact that law is flaunted is not the fault of the police. They're the fall guys," Loble says. "Too often the delinquent never sees a judge. The social worker, inherently opposed to punishment, is out for rehabilitation."

In a letter entitled "This I Know," the judge declares that prevention and rehabilitation programs are not enough.

"Open courts establish public confidence. It is a myth that publicity glamorizes the juvenile and makes him worse. Any juvenile, or adult, who likes to see his name in the paper as a criminal is in a class with those who threaten witnesses. He is dangerous and should be so dealt with. My experience shows the quickest way to break up a gang is a public hearing, naming names and having the blame placed where it belongs—on the hoodlum and his parents.

In nonfelony cases, Loble's court is closed. "We can lay our cards on the table," he explains. "The offender may be placed on probation, but he's told that if he comes back he'd better bring a toothbrush because he's going to stay for awhile.

"The twin enemies of crime are fear of punishment and fear of publicity," he asserts, adding, "Discipline begins in the high chair, not the electric chair."

UTILIZES PARENTS

Judge Lester H. Loble, national leader in the fight against juvenile delinquency.

Most Teen-Agers Want More Parental Control

By GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS Ph.D.

In recent years there have been scattered indications that teen-agers wish to have more guidance and restrictions by their parents. Now comes an article by Kenneth Erickson, Superintendent of Schools in Corvallis, Oregon, reporting what teen-agers have to say on this matter. It is based on a survey of opinions by students of Wilson High School in Portland. The article, Parents Who Care More or Less, appears in the June issue of the PTA Magazine, official publication of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

An Appeal To Parents

Here are a few high spots quoted from the article: "The teen-agers' replies seemed almost to be an appeal to parents for a firm guiding hand . . . Most students (82 per cent) expressed a strong conviction that parents have—or should have—a major role in helping young people to become good citizens. . . . The young people showed their disapproval of what we might call a hands-off policy by parents — the policy of letting children make their own decisions on schoolwork, friends, choice of careers, religion, and other important matters."

Superintendent Erickson observes that parents, while often deploring teen-age patterns of behavior, usually accept them. These parents are in constant dread that their sons or daughters, if reasonably guided and restrained, run the risk of being unpopular. And don't most parents rate the popularity of their children as more to be desired than health, academic success or reputation for good citizenship?

But such is not the opinion of the youths in this survey. Many of them said they would like clearer and more definite rules on late hours and dating. They don't wish to bear the burden of setting their own limits. Obviously, the opinions of these teen-agers were given when they could feel and think reflectively. They were not faced with the emotionally - charged urge for more freedom in the hundreds of situations which face them daily. In these daily experiences, the parents usually are not fortified with objective values and resolves, and easily surrender to immediate pressures from the children.

Old-Fashioned Virtues

Superintendent Erickson believes that if we parents wish to rear good citizens, "we had better revive the old-fashioned virtues and values," and take stock of our own sense of family direction. He recommends to the P.T.A. that it take leadership in stimulating parents to do so.

How wonderful it would be if every local P.T.A. were to devote one or more of its meetings this coming year to encouraging parents accordingly. This article by Superintendent Erickson would provide good material for this purpose. Any such discussion inevitably would lead to awareness of the need to cultivate adequate restraints during the child's early years, in a family atmosphere of love and understanding.

(My bulletins, Love and Restraint, How to Teach Child Meaning of No, and How Juvenile Delinquency Can Be Curbed, may be secured by sending a U.S. stamped, self-addressed envelope to me in care of the Butler Eagle.)

Answering Parents' Questions

Q. Should a parent always try to suit punishment to the offense?

A. No. It rarely can be done effectively. Of first importance is the certainty and consistency of punishment and that it follows the offense immediately.

EX-BOXER GETS STAY

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The U.S. Court of Appeals has granted a stay of execution to former boxer Albert E. Raymond, 32, scheduled to die in the electric chair next week for the slaying of a city policeman in 1960.

NEW YORK (AP) — As hundreds watched—but offered no help—a man in the Times Square area was stabbed repeatedly Sunday afternoon by an assailant who had tried to force his attentions on the victim's wife.

Joseph Zaia, 32, and his wife, Sandra, 26, were strolling along Broadway near 47th Street when a Negro, over six feet tall and in his 20s, put his arm around Mrs. Zaia and whispered in her ear, police said.

Zaia tried to push the intruder away. The man slashed her husband and stabbed Zaia in the neck at five times in the neck, chest and abdomen. Two ran through [illegible].

Zaia was reported in fair condition at St. Clare's Hospital.

Eagle Want Ads Bring Results

Graham Says Bible Permits Death Penalty

BOSTON (AP) — Evangelist Billy Graham says he believes capital punishment is permissible under certain conditions.

Dr. Graham, who opens a religious crusade at Boston Garden tonight, told a news conference Sunday: "I believe the Bible allows, that under certain conditions, capital punishment is permissible in the eyes of God.

He said God's condemnation of extreme sin, such as murder, rape and kidnap, has as much strength today as in the day of ancient Israel.

62-109090—390

ENCLOSURE

Philadelphia Urged to Adopt Tough Arms Law

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Mayor James H. J. Tate has proposed an ordinance requiring licensing of persons who buy or transfer firearms.

The police department could withhold approval for persons under 18 years of age, those convicted of crimes of violence, drug addicts, habitual drunkards, those of unsound mind, persons "not of good moral character" or those who have no proper reason for acquiring a firearm.

Police also could revoke the license.

Tate said Tuesday the number of "reckless and senseless crimes involving firearms makes it necessary to put real teeth in the regulations with respect to these weapons."

Judge Grants Ex-Prisoner $20,000 in Suit

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A U. S. District court judge in Pittsburgh has signed an order awarding $20,000 in damages to an ex-convict injured in a fall in the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg.

The order was in favor of Stephen Demko, 34, of the city's Squirrel Hill section. It was signed Tuesday by Judge Wallace S. Gourley.

Asst. U. S. Atty. Stanley Greenfield said an appeal will be filed on the grounds that the award is excessive.

Demko sued the U. S. Government after he fell while installing a plate glass window in the penitentiary in 1962. Demko said he was working on a ledge when he fell 37 feet, suffering multiple injuries of the right foot and a back injury.

Demko, who was serving a 2½-year term on a conviction for the interstate transfer of forged checks, was released 18 months ago.

Others Say: Print The Names

Juvenile delinquency in the United States has risen 370 per cent since 1940.

But it isn't rising in Montana, and the rest of the country ought to be interested in examining the reasons why.

Montana dispensed with its juvenile courts two years ago and now deals in open court with all offenders regardless of their ages.

Their names, addresses, crimes and the names of their parents are reported fully in the newspapers.

The resulting publicity has had a salutary effect. Juvenile felony cases in Montana are 49 per cent below what they were under the former system. Juvenile traffic cases are down 75 per cent.

Newspapers could print editorials every day on the subject and not have the effect they would by printing those names.

—Bedford Gazette

almost made their bar-room business, because of this kind of risk.

Today, he's high in praise of the new law which has "cut down the number of minors coming in here trying to buy alcoholic beverages."

Detective Capt. David M. Rineer of Lancaster said the law has made it easier for officers to deal with under age drinkers. "Before this law there were many times when our detectives

the border. Evan observed that the new law has reduced both the number of drinkers and the number of teen-age traffic accidents caused by intoxication.

According to Police Chief John R. Juba of State College, home of Penn State University, the new law is deterring teen-age drinking.

"The law, initially, was misunderstood here," the chief said. "Fraternities, especially, were

taken, the house ... burned down, and one pers... s dead. ... years and ... later, the toll is still ... hen in human as well ... financial terms.

To date the county ... spent more than ... in resentencing that crime, and ... sum will grow.

Yesterday the latest legal step was taken when Judges Clyde S. Shumaker and George P. Kimmel recommended ... C. Gauss Jr. spend the rest of his life in prison.

Gauss, a former Cabot resident was 17 years old, and his accomplice, Donald H. Montgomery, of Brackenridge, was 15 when the pair appeared at the door of Raymond A. Hiller's home with a rifle they had borrowed from Morris J. Steinhiser, of Cabot.

The money the pair expected to find was not there. But they

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

...

...

WASHINGTON (AP)—James ... Killough, 42, a former mailman who confessed three times ... strangling his wife and led police to her buried body has ... freed even though the judge said, "We know this man is guilty."

"With a heavy heart," Judge George L. Hart Jr. said Thursday he was directing a U.S. District Court jury to acquit Killough of manslaughter charges. He added, "In fact it almost makes me physically ill."

The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled Killough's three confessions invalid and Hart said this left the U.S. attorney's office without sufficient evidence to send the case to the jury.

Killough's wife disappeared on Oct. 13, 1958. Killough was questioned by police, and after 27 hours led them to her body. He signed a confession which was ruled out on grounds that the method of questioning him and the time he was held before he was charged were improper. Two other oral confessions also were barred.

Bryan Given Life In Boy's Death

CHARLESTON, S.C. (AP) — Joseph Francis Bryan Jr., 26, and ex-convict and former mental patient, was sentenced to life imprisonment Thursday in the kidnaping of a 10-year-old South Carolina boy who was found dead in Florida.

The slender, brown-haired Audubon Park, N.J., man showed no emotion when he heard sentence passed by Judge J. Robert Martin Jr.

Bryan pleaded guilty Wednesday to the kidnaping of Johnny Robison who disappeared Feb. 27 from his home in suburban Mount Pleasant. The boy's body was found March 31 in a mangrove swamp near Hallandale, Fla.

Bryan also faces prosecution in New Jersey, Florida and Tennessee in connection with

ENCLOSURE

1933 Law Credited With Cutting Down Under-Age

12 Charged With Serving Minors Drinks

Editor's Note: Has law, pa d in 196 strumental in curbi drinking in Pennsy rooms? Many poli nd tave.owners law as going far i stamp out this type drinking. This Asso State Panarama rep lice are using this n in their war on ju quency.

By ALAN KA
Associated Pre

PHILADELPHIA war against teen-ag going well in I thanks to a 1933 l police and tavern

The boy or girl, u still be able to drink party or use false i to get a highball at today—because of the he risks a trip to jail fine. Before, the wor ment could be a l for disorderly co there had to be su of that charge.

"I think this law c out our problem with three years," says Bi tino, Lancaster tavern And his comment is ty most of those who face people across a bar and decide whether he or she is of age.

The new law stipulates minors—those under 21 — "attempt to purchase, consu possess or transport alcohol liquor or malt-brewed beverag es" are subject to fines between $25 and $100 or 30 days in jail or both.

This puts the onus directly on the juvenile. Before the legisla ture put this law on the statute books the tavern-owners were

ers."

It's "the best law ever passed," says Richard Hagerty, Warren County's deputy sheriff. He asserts the statute not only deters youthful liquor purchasers, but it is equally effective in unveiling their suppliers.

The reason: Minors who are unwilling to disclose information about where they obtained liquor or beer are threatened with stiffer sentences. This generally loosens the tongues, says Hegerty.

In Bellefonte, police make spot checks of automobiles with young drivers on Saturday night.

"If we find a case of beer in the trunk we make an arrest," says police chief Eugene Stine. "There's none of this stuff about one of the parents leaving it there without the knowledge of the child."

Stine said offenders between 18 and 21 are taken directly to a

the extent that it no longer is as noticeable as before."

A recent raid on a Conneaut Lake area nightclub ended in the arrest of several youths for violation of the new drinking law, a Meadville state policeman sai.

Police Chief John Holt said Meadville itself hasn't had any cases involving the law since it went into effect.

"Good results" is how Scranton police Superintendent Anthony J. Batsavage sums up the impact of the legislation.

Even more impressive, he adds, is the record of knocking off tavern operators who sell alcohol to minors and juveniles.

It's all, he said, a credit to the vigilance of the juvenile police unit, consisting of three Scranton police officers and a state police trooper.

Lycoming County state and borough police, who report numerous arrests for liquor viola-

is its designation of 16 and 17 year-old offenders as juveniles. They are thereby removed from magistrate court jurisdiction.

But, "at any rate, Schlicter added, "it is a tool in law enforcement.

A Chambersburg state police official pointed out that juveniles may be arrested by petition and

DARIEN, Conn. (AP)—Three corporation executives, a psychiatrist and a teacher are among 12 persons charged with serving liquor to minors at dinner and debutante parties in two Darien homes.

The arrests Monday drew wide attention throughout Fairfield County, one of New York City's most fashionable suburban areas.

The charge is based on a late Connecticut law that prohibits the serving of liquor to anyone under 21, except by his parents. No one could recall it being invoked before.

The minimum age for buying liquor in Connecticut is 21. In New York state, just a few miles from here, it is 18.

The statute was invoked by Circuit Court Judge Rodney S. Nielson, presiding at the trial of Michael Smith, 18, who pleaded innocent to charges of reckless driving and negligent homicide in the death of Nancy Hichings, 17, last June 23.

The two were in a car that crashed shortly after the parties. Smith's trial has been continued until Sept. 30.

One of those arrested was Carlton Josselyn of Westport, a science teacher in Fairfield Public School who was a bartender at one of the parties.

Police often stand by at large house parties to control traffic on the narrow roads and prevent party crashing.

The parties were held June 1 at the homes of F. E. Duche, 51, a vice president of the Johns-Manville Corp., and Dr. George S. Hughes, a psychiatrist.

Hughes, his wife, Julia Ann, and Dutcher were among the 12 who appeared at the police station for booking.

Others booked included two couples described as co-hosts of the Hughes party, William J. Otersrom, 55, and his wife Lucille, 54, of Darien, and Dr.

...PHIA (AP) — A ... commis- ... a three-year study, ... a $11.6 mil- ... replace the ... rectional In- ... Philadelphia.

... of the crime ... of Philadel- ... the new prison ... The plans include ... center, guidance cen- ... facilities for research, ... and correctional treat- ...

... multi-purpose ... would house 1,016 pris- ... compared to the 975 in ... institution. The new ... would require a 150-acre ... compared to the 13 acres ... occupied by Eastern State for the past 135 years.

Additional 1,141 million per annum

Marina Oswald In Hospital

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Marina Oswald was in a Dallas hospital today after being admitted complaining of stomach pains.

A physician said the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald, President John F. Kennedy's assassin, would be in Doctors Hospital from two to three days.

Why must Americ tax-payers continue to support this Russian citize

How much is being paid to her?

Why not deport

Prisoners are no longer "punished"

The above figures look like a luxurious plush confine at tax-payers expense.

62

This news is no surprise to the general American public.

[illegible] Cuba

[illegible] except [illegible] mates more than 1 per cent [illegible] of Fidel [illegible] Cuban refugees in this [illegible] country are Communist agents. About 200,000 cubans have come since Castro's 1959 takeover.

[illegible] anti-Castro [illegible] with an Intelli- [illegible] department of its own

Another exile leader, whose office claims wide access to exile and Cuban underground information, estimated the number of Castro agents at 5,000, including Cubans and Americans.

An official of the State Department's Cuban affairs office here described such claims as without substantiation.

Miami district immigration director Robert Woytych said his men screen [illegible] by "one of the most [illegible] techniques yet devised."

"Our record is [illegible] that no cases have been brought to light," he said.

"The Cuban who [illegible] the [illegible] of 5,000 agents [illegible] "Many have lived in the United States since before Castro, [illegible] are American citizens. They [illegible] cross back and forth into Mexico freely. The Cuban Embassy in Mexico is the hub of the spy network."

The exile produced a list of alleged Castro agents or "very suspicious persons."

Pres. Johnson is prepared to revise present immigration laws to permit more immigrants to enter the country.

Immigrants are social problems, raise the birth rate, raise the crime rate and take jobs needed for Americans.

President Defends 'Great Society' Plan

By FRANK CORMIER

SAN MARCOS, Tex. (AP) — President Johnson, returning to his college of 34 years ago, defended his "great society" concept today as realistic and attainable. He said it is "not an idle dream or vague Utopia."

Johnson was making a sentimental journey to San Marcos, a city of 13,000 some 30 miles southeast of his ranch home near Johnson City.

It was at San Marcos State Teachers College in 1930 that Johnson received a bachelor of science degree. Now he was returning to that campus, renamed Southwest Texas State College, to help inaugurate a new college president, James H. McCrocklin.

In his text, Johnson set forth two broad goals for the "great society" program he hopes will become the central theme of his administration's efforts:

1. "We must strike down the barriers which limit the hopes and the achievements of some of our people." He mentioned racial discrimination, poverty and lack of educational opportunities.

2. "We must move to enlarge the horizons of all Americans." He said: "the ultimate test of any society is the quality of the men and women it produces and the quality of the life they are permitted to lead."

Johnson said the great society "is concrete goals and will require specific programs. Even as we meet, some of these programs are being prepared for my review."

Without getting specific, he mentioned forthcoming administration proposals to help make cities "a decent place to live," to preserve the beauty of the land and to "make it possible for every child to receive an education of the highest quality to the limit of his ability—no matter how poor he is, or where he lives."

While limiting his catalogue of proposals to these, Johnson promised the over-all program "will do all these things and more, much more."

FBI Head Rips Warren Data

Hoover Calls Negro Leader Liar

By BARRY SCHWEID

WASHINGTON (AP) — FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has blasted the Warren Commission as "unfair and unjust" and called Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. "the most notorious liar in the country."

Hoover boiled over on these and other matters, including lenient "bleeding heart judges," in a lengthy interview Wednesday with a group of women re

...USIONS

...ack Ruby Befuddled Man Year After Killing

By JAMES W. MANGAN

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — A year behind bars has taken a heavy toll on Jack Ruby.

The once well-groomed, well-exercised night club operator now is a sloppy, befuddled man who apparently suffers from delusions of persecution.

He is confined to a blocked-off section of a hallway inside the Dallas County Jail, a stone's throw from where President Kennedy was assassinated last Nov. 22.

Ruby has been in jail since Nov. 24 when he shot Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin of the President. Since March 14 he has been under the death sentence imposed by a jury which found him guilty of murder with malice.

Ruby's lawyers hope to win a reversal of this verdict when they argue before the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals in Austin sometime next spring.

They will contend, among other things, that local conditions made it impossible for Ruby to get a fair trial in Dallas, and that testimony from certain police officers, which tended to show malice on Ruby's part, should have been ruled inadmissible.

A succession of attorneys have joined and left the Ruby defense team since Melvin Belli was dismissed after the trial. At present, Phil Burleson of Dallas and Joe Tonahill of Jasper, Tex., are the attorneys of record in the case, with Sol Dann of Detroit apparently acting in a consultant capacity for the Ruby family.

Tonahill said Ruby might be a free man in a year if the Austin court reverses the case.

"If the appellate court supports us on the issue of inadmissable police testimony," he said, "then the element of malice will be gone from the case. Murder without malice means two to five years, and, considering time off for good behavior, Jack already will have served the minimum time on such a sentence."

Meanwhile, in his constantly guarded jail quarters, wearing white coveralls and sandal-type shoes, Ruby waits. Sheriff Bill Decker maintains strict security measures.

Those allowed to see Ruby say he often appears to lose touch with reality, and raves about how Jews are suffering because he killed Oswald. He has attempted suicide by banging his head against a steel wall, and by sticking his finger into a light socket. He has lost weight, and let his body go soft.

A man who formerly liked to flash a large roll of bills, Ruby now is a declared pauper. His family is said to have little money. Voluntary contributions apparently help defray legal and other expenses.

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

REC 53 - 100-10461 - 211

December 3, 1964

Mr. James Kerr
Director
Dallas Bureau
WFAA-TV News
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Kerr:

I received your letter of November 19th and want to thank you for your support of this Bureau in connection with our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

With respect to your observations concerning public disclosure of our files, I would like to point out that information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. As you may recall, the President appointed the Commission to look into this tragedy and ordered the FBI to conduct an investigation. Based upon these instructions, our investigative reports and the data appearing in our files were furnished to this Commission and naturally, any release of these facts fell within the responsibilities of the Commission. A premature release on the part of this Bureau could have possibly jeopardized the work of the Commission. Further, I would like to call your attention to the statements issued by FBI representatives disclaiming the allegation that Oswald was a "paid confidential informant," and the denial of the statement allegedly made by Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr. I am certain you will agree the magnitude of the tragedy created an emotional atmosphere and many individuals were reluctant to accept facts released in this case.

With regard to the disciplinary action taken against Agent Hosty, it has been my long-standing policy not to discuss specific personnel problems in public. I know you will recognize the reasons underlying this policy. I can assure you, however, that many factors were involved and your conclusion about this action is in error.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Dallas - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent was interviewed by the Dallas Office in connection with the shooting of Oswald; however, he was not able to furnish any pertinent information.

DTP:alb (4)

FBI - DALLAS ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Court House Press Room
Dallas, Texas.

November 19, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I want you to know, as one who covered the entire affair of the assassination and its aftermaths, that I agree that the Warren Commission dealt harshly with the FBI.

I cannot see how any reasonable person could have suspected Lee Oswald as a potential assassin from his background, despite his Marine sharpshooting, defection and affinity for the Castro cause. New York, Chicago and Los Angeles must have dozens with approximately the same background--while Dallas had one.

As you know, the terrible events of last November spawned scores of myths which will persist, and even grow, with the passage of time. We on the local news scene were, let's face it, expecting something, due to the relatively minor but still unpleasant incidents which had attended previous visits of Sen. Johnson and Ambassador Stevenson, and because of the agitation of right-wing extremists. It would have been madness to expect trouble from the left-wing.

However, I do think that the FBI was remiss in not making an immediate disclosure of its file. It was commonly said here that Oswald was a "paid confidential informant", that agents had talked with him several times in front of the Texas School Book Depository, and then of course there was the story allegedly quoting Agent James P. Hosty as saying "we knew he was capable of doing It but didn't think he would". Inasmuch as Oswald was killed forty-eight hours after the assassination and the matter of prejudicing his rights was no longer a factor, a full disclosure of the true facts would have done much to set to rest some of the tripe that was afloat.

Actually, the disciplinary action against Hosty would seem to be an admission of a blooper in the Bureau for which someone had to atone.

REC 55 62-109090

A great good, in my opinion, could still be accomplished by releasing the full Oswald file, with no more harmful affects than if the subject were Karpis, Dillinger, et al. Would you consider this?

6 DEC 9

Respectfully

James Kerr, Director
Dallas Bureau
WBAP-TV News

EXP. PROC.

MAY 29 1964 3

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 23, 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The Washington "Evening Star" for November 20, 1964, contained an article entitled "Warren Probers Will Hold Back Some Information." In this article it is indicated that Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission stated some evidence, such as confidential documents submitted to help the Commissio reach its conclusions, "will be delivered to the Archives but won't be made public until it is declassified by the agencies which supplied it."

In connection with the aforementioned article, the Director stated "I hope we were not a party to having any information withheld. H."

For the Director's information, during our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, we furnished to the Commission over 2300 reports totaling approximately 26,000 pages. The vast majority of such documents were unclassified when furnished to the Commission. There were, however, a number of documents that were classified when furnished to the Commission, largely because such documents contained information from other agencies which had been classified by such agencies or because the documents contained information received by us from highly sensitive coverage or informants.

In May, 1964, when the Commission indicated it desired to publish some of our documents which contained a security classification, Mr. A. H. Belmont personally contacted the Commission on May 4, 1964, to discuss the documents in question. Mr. Belmont specifically informed Commission Staff Members Howard Willens and Samuel Stern that the FBI had no desire to restrict the activities of the Commission in any way, and the decision as to whether our documents are introduced into the Commission's record is a decision for the Commission to make.

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

By letter dated September 30, 1964, the Commission forwarded to the Bureau a list of approximately 100 FBI documents it desired authority to declassify and publish as backup data to its summary report. We carefully reviewed each document in question and in the great majority of cases, declassified the document involved where it was no longer necessary to

REL:kas
(8)

SENT DIRECTOR

1 DEC 4 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

maintain a security classification in the interest of national defense. In certain instances when our documents were classified because they contained classified information from other Government agencies, we contacted the agencies involved and either obtained authority from the agency to declassify the information involved or referred the Commission to such agency to resolve the classification problem. In a few instances where our documents could not be declassified because of the sensitive sources or confidential coverage involved, we furnished the Commission revised pages of such documents deleting the classified material and at the same time meeting the requirements of the Commission.

ANALYSIS:

We do not know what Mr. Rankin had in mind when he told the press that certain documents "will be delivered to the Archives but won't be made public until it is declassified by the agencies which supplied it." The FBI has leaned over backwards to permit the Commission to use any of our documents it desired in its report released to the public. When it was impossible to declassify certain documents because of their contents, we rewrote the reports to delete classified information and still meet the needs of the Commission.

It is probable that the Central Intelligence Agency, State Department, United States Secret Service and other agencies of the Government furnished the Commission classified documents in the data such agencies reported to the Commission. It is possible Rankin had reference to such data when he made his comment to the press.

ACTION:

None. This is for the Director's information.

Mohr
A. Locchi
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Warren Probing Will Hold Back Some Information

NEW YORK (AP)—Some information obtained by the Warren Commission in its investigation of President Kennedy's death was classified and will not be included in the public transcripts, the commission's chief counsel says.

The White House announced yesterday that the hearing transcripts would be made public Nov. 30 in 26 volume sets weighing 51 pounds. They will be sold for $76 a set.

White House Press Secretary George Reedy said none of the testimony heard by the commission had been deleted.

J. Lee Rankin, commission counsel, said here last night that nothing had been deleted from actual testimony of witnesses before the commission.

However, he said, other evidence, such as confidential documents submitted to help the commission reach its conclusions, "will be delivered to the archives but won't be made public until it is declassified by the agencies which supplied it."

ENCLOSURE

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 4 1964

11 DEC 4 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

NOV 20 1964

December 9, 1964

REC-40 62-109090-79

EX-101

Mr. Edward L. Gaudreau, Jr.
61 "B" Street
South Portland, Maine 04106

Dear Mr. Gaudreau:

Your communication has been received, and I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your staunch support.

Enclosed is some material I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
DEC 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)

"Time for Decision"
US News and World Report 12-7-64
St. Louis Globe Democrat 11-25-64

CJJ:fdg (3)

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles

DEC 9 2 27 PM '64
FBI
SPECIAL READING ROOM

DEC 9 2 58 PM '64
FBI
SPECIAL READING ROOM

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 5, 1964

Chief Edgar J. Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

First allow me to congratulate you on a bang up job on your long tenu
office. If there is a greater living American I hav'nt heard of him
your name belongs beside Gen. Billy Mitchell, Gen. Doug MacArthur and ot
their ilk. They too, received criticism(all unjust,)but I personally
these REAL MEN whom had the real interest of America in their hearts
bless them, one and all.

The Warren commission was definitely way out in left field on their report
of the late Pres. Kennedy's assassination. In fact it goes much deeper
The late J.F.K. warned Congress that he was going to expose some of their
UN-CONSTITUTIONAL activities if they did'nt get on the ball. I truly feel
assassin was hired(bought and paid for)by higher ups in government who fear
exposure.

A case in point, the Constitution of the U.S. states that "Congress alone shal
coin, regulate money and the value thereof." No where does it say that a gr
of private individuals may handle the "live blood of the nation" currency,
creation and circulation thereof. Any nation whom allows this, according,
great economists such as, Hilaire Belloc(of Britain I believe)and Professor
Irving Fisher of Yale(both of whom now may be dead)will become bankrupt.
The great Thomas Jefferson said that if this usurious system is allowed, to
prevail, one day all Americans will wake up homeless on the continent foun
by their forefathers.

I fully realize, that the so called Federal Reserve Act passed about 19?? r
delegated monetary powers to private bankers so what happens, they(the bank
charge interest to the U.S. Govt. for the use of it's own money. No wonder t
tall thin man(Uncle Sam)stays skinny! The important thing is, THE CONSTIT
TION TODAY IS BEING VIOLATED and I, as an American resent it. I dont like
see my country sold down the river.

Recently, they blame the F.B.I. for being lax, but they should blame the Sec
Service, the Treasury Dept. and the C.I.A. LONG LIVE THE F.B.I.!!!!!!!!!
(the) (the)

I realize, that crooked money system's set up on wall St., is not in the ju
diction of the F.B.I. Actually, it is the Attorney General's duty to check
to this situation. In fact, I wrote to Robert Kennedy two or three years a
to check it and was hoping that he would look into it and prove that I was
dead wrong in my belief of phoney doings with the money system of the U.S.
however, he did not offer me the curtesy of a reply.

Most sincerely yours, and I salute the greatest policeman
in the history of our great Country.

Edward L. Gaudreau, Sr.

Edward L. Gaudreau
61 A" St.
South Portland, Me.

EX-RD
45 DEC 7 1964

REC 40 DT 1-10690

EX-104

DEC 7 1964

P.S.

Records Branch

_____, 19__

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention _____
- [ ] Return to _____
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [ ] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

Subject [illegible]

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

Rs [illegible] Date 12/7 Searcher Initials [illegible]

Prod. _____ DEC 7 1964

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	[illegible]	
NH	[illegible]	

December 9, 1964

REC-40 [illegible] - 32

EX-101

Mr. C. Dale Stafford
1529 Cherry Street
Toledo 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Stafford:

Your letter dated December 5th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, our report covering the assassination of President Kennedy was forwarded to the President's Commission, and I am unable to comment on this matter in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is material I hope you find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
DEC 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)
"TIme for Decision"
4-17-62 Internal Security statement
What you Can Do To Fight Communism
What You Can Do To Fight Crime

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:pem
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 1 1964

FBI

HELD IN READING ROOM

TRUE COPY

Toledo 8, O.
Dec. 5/64

Director FBI
Mister Hoover
Dear Sir

After all the smoke seems to be cleared away and everyone is satisfied that Oswald is guilty, I would like to be different and have you answer a question for me.

This request may seem odd to you, but as I never believed in calling a person guilty with out plenty of provocation, I feel my question should be answered. If it can be, then there is no doubt not only in my mind but in a lot of other peoples minds.

The question is this. When the first officer to enter the building after the shots were fired and the building manager were runing up the stairs, Who came down in the elevator?

Very Truly Yours

REC-40 62-109060

16 DEC 10 1964

Mr. C. Dale Stafford

EX-101

C. D. Stafford
1529 Cherry St.
Toledo 8, Ohio

Tallahassee, Fla.
Dec. 5/64

Director FBI
United States

Dear Sir

After all the smoke seems to be cleared away and everyone is satisfied that Oswald is guilty. I would like to be different and have you answer a question for me.

This request may seem odd to you, but as I never believe in calling a person guilty without plenty of provocation, I feel my question should be answered. If it can be, then there is no doubt not only in my mind but in a lot of other people minds.

The question is this. When the first officer to enter the building after the shots were fired and the building manager were running up the stairs, Who came down in the elevator?

Very truly Yours
Mrs. C. Vail Stafford

CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Editor,

You say that millions question the Warren Commi[ssion] Report. They continue to feel that it was a well-planned [assassination]. The motive is coming glaringly to the fore today, one yea[r] later in the all-out vicious attacks upon J. Edgar Hoover.

The Communists (meaning the real-behind-the-scenes would-be WORLD RULERS who never show their faces) have never been able to penetrate the mighty force for TRUTH that J. Edgar Hoover has built.

These so-called "Communists" would stop at nothing to drive a wedge into the rank-and-files confidence in J. Edgar Hoover and his loyal 100% American F.B.I. agents.

They would not for one minute hesitate to murder the President of the United States and then point the finger at J. Edgar Hover, and say, "Look, he's not so hot! Why wasn't he on the job?" And then see to it that a phoney "Warren Commission Report" was slowly gotten out to lay to rest all their criminal conspiracy.

The answer to that crime of assassination can be found in the Protocols and in the Talmud where their plans stand fully revealed.

Jacob Levy.

REC-10 62-109090-3171

EX-101

10 DEC 4 1964

45 DEC 4 1964

CORRESP

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. 395

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

21

STATE

REFERRAL

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Gallagher
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 11/24/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT:

DISSEMINATION OF COPIES OF
TESTIMONY BEFORE WARREN COMMISSION
RE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Now that we have received the copies of the testimony which back up the one-volume report of the Warren Commission, dissemination should be made in accordance with the memorandum of Mr. Rosen, dated 9/29/64, covering the dissemination of the original Warren Commission report itself. For ease of handling I am setting forth the recommended dissemination below, which is the same as set forth in Mr. Rosen's memorandum of 9/29/64, with minimal changes: (There are 26 volumes per set.)

1	- Director
1	- Mr. Tolson
2	- Mr. Belmont
1	- Mr. J. P. Mohr
10	- One for each Assistant Director
3	- General Investigative Division
4	- Domestic Intelligence Division
2	- Laboratory Division
2	- Crime Records Division
4	- Files & Communications Division
60	- One for each field division, except Dallas and New Orleans, which should receive 3 each
10	- One for each Legal Attache
100	

If approved, dissemination will be made in accordance with the above.

I want 2 sets.
See memo re Dallas & New Orleans!
Long Beach.
one each to Dallas & New Orleans per N.P.C.

AHB:CSH (6)

SOG Copy furnished 11/30/64
Fbi + LA will be shipped 12/1/64

EX-101

11 DEC 14 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-5-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: THE LES CRANE SHOW
TELEVISION PROGRAM
11:30 P. M. - 1 A. M.
WMAL-TV, CHANNEL 7

Captioned program is a new interview and discussion-type feature presented nationally over the American Broadcasting Company. In opening his program last night, Crane directed two questions to his studio audience: "Was J. Edgar Hoover imprudent in making his statements about Martin Luther King?" and "Should he be removed?" Two members of the audience responded, one alleging that the Director had been imprudent and the other stating, "He has served his usefulness." For the next hour, Crane devoted his program to various guests who spoke on other subjects.

At the beginning of the final 30 minutes, he introduced Attorney William Kunstler of the American Civil Liberties Union and Robert Morris, former Counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Crane noted that Fred Cook in his book, "The FBI Nobody Knows," stated that the FBI stands in the corner of white supremacy and the racists. Morris stated that the role of the FBI was "widely misunderstood," that it was not a national police force, that it could not provide protection and that it was an investigative agency reporting results to the Department of Justice. Morris said, "J. Edgar Hoover does his job and always does it most thoroughly."

Kunstler stated that "Hoover has been notoriously delinquent in the South. If he had any dignity, he would resign after his remarks regarding Reverend King." Kunstler said there had been 40 bombings in Birmingham and he asked, "How many has the FBI solved?" Kunstler said that the Director has a duty to make arrests in these cases and "he cannot hide behind the claim that he doesn't have the necessary power." Kunstler went on that the Warren Commission justifiably criticized the FBI, that Lee Harvey Oswald was a known Soviet defector and the FBI should have furnished this information to the Secret Service.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

[illegible]jol/skd
(7)

DEC 17 1964

Kunstler said that "Hoover appeared before a Congressional Subcommittee early this year and said that there was communist infiltration of the civil rights movement." He said that "everyone" coming into the Justice Department is handed a copy of an article prepared by "New York Herald Tribune" writer Roscoe Drummond in which Drummond states that the FBI is doing a good job in civil rights. Kunstler alleged that the FBI never did anything in the civil rights field "until today when, as a result of three murders, a sheriff was arrested on a minor charge." Elsewhere Kunstler alleged that the Director had always worked well with every conservative in the Senate and that every Southern legislator "regards Hoover as a states righter."

Mr. Morris described Cook's book as a "tissue of fabrications." He said that the Director was the sole bulwark of the Nation's internal security. He said that King had had the nerve to make false allegations regarding the number of Southern Agents in the South in the face of the established fact that 70% of all Bureau Agents in the South were actually Northerners. He said that any shortcomings in the civil rights field could not be justifiably attributed to the FBI. He said that the blame must be placed on local authorities and local juries. He said that the FBI had been hampered in this field "by the policy of the Justice Department."

Mr. Morris criticized the Warren Commission saying that it went out of its way in unjustified criticism of the FBI. When Crane quoted from Cook's book defining the Director as an "arch conservative," Mr. Morris described this as nonsense and said that the Director was a model of nonpolitical activity.

William Moses Kunstler, who is a New York City attorney who has been active in civil rights activities, is the subject of a Security Matter - C investigation (Bufile 100-439612) and is included on the Reserve Index, Section A, of the New York Office.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DRAFT OUTLINE OF DISCUSSION WITH THE DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1. General Allocation of Responsibilities for Presidential Protection

   a. Role of the FBI

   b. Desirability of any relocation of responsibilities

2. Criteria adopted by the FBI for referring subjects to the Service

   a. Individuals

   b. Organizations

3. Responsibility for Additional Investigation of Subjects Referred to the Secret Service by the FBI

   a. Cases where the FBI has limited information in its files

   b. Cases under current investigation by the FBI

   c. Cases involving sensitive FBI sources

4. Use of FBI Personnel to assist Secret Service in connection with Presidential trips

5. Neutralization of subjects considered threats to the President

6. Automatic data processing and coordination among federal agencies

7. Proposal for meetings between Secret Service and FBI personnel to prepare a memorandum of understanding covering such matters as definition of criteria, responsibility for investigation and liaison

62-109090

[redacted] ENCLOSURE

Declassified By 204 b. AB 4/27/77

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 11, 1964

[redacted]

STERLING TAYLOR ROCHESTER,
Also Known As Roch

BACKGROUND

Residence and Employment:

Subject resides at 2346 North Orkney Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and is unemployed.

Description:

Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Height	5' 6"
Weight	160 pounds
Build	Medium
Complexion	Dark Brown
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Distinguishing Characteristics	Moustache, stained teeth, slightly decayed.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Declassified By 2040. PTB 6/27/77

-2- 100-90 --

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

STERLING TAYLOR ROCHESTER:

Date of Birth — October 15, 1901; November 15, 1902; or November 15, 1903

Place of Birth — Barclay, Queen Anne County, Md.

PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNIST PARTY MOVEMENT

All confidential informants utilized have furnished reliable information in the past.

On November 25 and 26, 1957, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised that STERLING ROCHESTER joined the Communist Party in Philadelphia, Pa., in either December 1930 or January 1931. Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised he also attended the Lenin School in Moscow during 1935 to 1937.

On June 28, 1946, Confidential Informant PH T-2 advised he observed STERLING ROCHESTER in attendance at a District Educational Meeting, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, held that date at 1305 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

On February 6, 1954, Confidential Informant PH T-3 advised he has known STERLING ROCHESTER to have been a Communist Party member from about 1949 to 1952.

On January 22, 1959, Confidential Informant PH T-2 advised STERLING ROCHESTER attended an Executive Meeting of the Unity Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, held that date.

On January 27, 1960, Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised STERLING ROCHESTER attended an Executive Meeting of the Unity Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, on January 25, 1960, at 2308 North 25th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STERLING TAYLOR ROCHESTER:

In January 1964, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised that STERLING ROCHESTER is Chairman of the 24th Ward Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, and is Secretary of "The Worker" Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. Confidential Informant PH T-1 said the latter club is the District Press Club.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
April 21, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JOHN ALFRED REESON

John Alfred Reeson is being called to your attention in connection with your responsibility of protecting the President of the United States.

Reeson resides at 3715 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. He is the owner of the new Plaza Theater, 303 West North Avenue, and the Vatia Shipping, 1021 South Loomis Street, both Chicago, Illinois. Reeson enlisted in the United States Army on February 21, 1942, and was discharged a Sergeant from the United States Army Air Corps on October 27, 1945. On May 3, 1957, Reeson was issued a passport, which document indicated that Reeson used the passport to travel to Spain for military service.

In 1941, Reeson ran for the office of Mayor of St. Louis, Missouri, on the Communist Party (CP) ticket.

On November 30, 1951, Reeson publicly admitted to former membership in the CP, claiming that he left the CP when the Russians moved their troops into the Hungarian uprising in 1956.

In 1958, he was Public Relations Director and a member of the Executive Committee of the Veterans of Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB). He has publicly admitted participation in the Spanish Civil War against the government of Francisco Franco.

In the early part of 1959, he was the moving force behind the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) and has served as its chairman. He has also elected a number of the FPCC National Advisory Council. He has cooperated with the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (Nacionalistas) and assisted in their fund raising efforts in Chicago. He led a picket demonstration in Chicago on the day of President John F. Kennedy's visit to this city on April 23, 1962.

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

JOHN ALFRED ROSEN

The following organizations referred to above have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

CP, USA
YCLD
IPPF

The following organizations which have been referred to above and which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are characterized on the attached appendix pages:

PPCC - Chicago Chapter
PPCC - National

The following is an arrest record for Rosen:

1932 - St. Louis, Missouri; stealing; charges dismissed.
1933 - St. Louis, Missouri; anti-Hitler demonstration; charges dismissed.
1934 - St. Louis, Missouri; anti-Austrian fascist demonstration; charges dismissed.
1934 - St. Louis, Missouri; unemployed demonstration; charges dismissed.
1934 - St. Louis, Missouri; hit-fight with Nazi Bundist; charges dismissed.
1934 - St. Louis, Missouri; hit-fight with Nazi Bundist; charges dismissed.
1935 - St. Louis, Missouri; unemployed demonstration; charges dismissed.
1935 - St. Louis, Missouri; anti-Japanese demonstration; charges dismissed.
1936 - Detroit, Michigan; passing out anti-Coughlin leaflet; charges dismissed.

In addition to the above, Rosen was arrested resulting from a disturbance at the municipal auditorium at St. Louis, Missouri, on June 20, 1946. He was fined $500 for resisting arrest, $500 for general peace disturbance, and $100 for individual peace disturbance. The FBI number for John Alfred Rosen is 4824165.

The following is a description of John Alfred Rosen:

John Alfred Rosen

Name	John Alfred Rosen
Aliases	Alfred J. Rosen, Abraham J. Rosen, Alfred Rose, Alfred Rose, A. J. Rose
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	May 13, 1910
Place of Birth	St. Louis, Missouri
Height	5'8"
Weight	170 pounds
Complexion	Ruddy
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown, balding
Build	Stocky
Marital Status	Married - wife, Louise Spencer Rosen

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised in October, 1960, that the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed during the summer of 1960 at Chicago, Illinois, under the direct guidance and leadership of RICHARD CRIEM, a member of the State Committee, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

A second source in August, 1960, furnished a leaflet entitled, "What Is Really Happening in Cuba?" distributed by the FPCC in Chicago. The aims and purposes of the FPCC as set forth in this leaflet include the following: "To disseminate the truth, to combat untruth; to publish and distribute factual information which the United States mass media suppresses. In general, to contribute to foundations for peace, friendship, and understanding between ourselves and the Cuban people." The leaflet reflects the FPCC plans to accomplish these aims: "By mailing of informational bulletins; organizing public meetings and forums; providing speakers, movies, and slides for meetings of interested organizations, placing ads in newspapers; to visit Cuba and see for themselves what conditions really are."

A third source advised that as of May 9, 1963, this Committee continued to exist, with the same aims and purposes, but under the direction and leadership of former communists, communist sympathizers, members of the Socialist Workers Party and others who are pro-CASTRO supporters.

The mailing address for the FPCC, Chicago Chapter, is Post Office Box 4474, Chicago 80, Illinois.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 13, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 339 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "Ted" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : THE DIRECTOR DATE: 10/29/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Bland
Mr. D.J.Brennan

SUBJECT: Warren Commission
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON
PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION

At 10 a.m., on 10/29/64, in the office of Secretary of Treasury Dillon, the Director met with the President's Committee on Presidential Protection, comprised of Secretary of Treasury Dillon; McGeorge Bundy of the White House; Director McCone of CIA, and Acting Attorney General Katzenbach. In addition, representatives of the Bureau of Budget were present, as well as aides of Mr. Dillon and Mr. McCone; Mr. Howard Willens of the Department of Justice; and Mr. Belmont of FBI. The agenda of the meeting, as it concerned the FBI, is attached.

Secretary Dillon said that the Committee would like to have the views of the Director on the various points in the agenda. The Director stated that in his opinion it would be a grievous mistake to relocate the responsibility for protecting the President; that this responsibility should remain with Secret Service. He said that it was essential that this responsibility should rest with one agency, namely Secret Service. The role of the FBI should be the same as that of the various other intelligence agencies in the government, namely to provide information to Secret Service for its consideration in the matter of protecting the President. The Director pointed out the need for a crash program to expand the facilities of personnel of Secret Service to meet the responsibility of protecting the President.

2 ENCLOSURES With reference to the criteria for referral of information to Secret Service, the Director pointed out that Secret Service had not provided any written criteria prior to the assassination; that the FBI had referred any information pertaining to a possible threat to the President to Secret Service. However, in December 1963 the FBI broadened its criteria to include subversives, et cetera, even though there was no history of a threat, as such, to the President, and as a result we had sent about 18,800 names to Secret Service since December 1963, and the flow would continue to amount to about 15,000 a year.

62-109090-
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199 DEC 7 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

3 ENCLOSURES

AHB:CSH (7)
Enclosures

70 DEC 18 1964

SOVIET SECTION

The Director

The Director reiterated his concern that the mishandling of some of this information, by Secret Service or the police, could have strong repercussions, and pointed out that he had testified to this effect before the Warren Commission.

The Director briefly reviewed the Oswald matter and pointed out that Oswald had never shown potential for violence and, as an employee of the School Book Depository Building, Oswald was not even challenged after the assassination when he was encountered by the police and the superintendent of the building. He pointed out that, contrary to the Warren Commission report, there had been close liaison between the FBI and Secret Service, and the Warren Commission apparently recognized the extreme difficulty of drawing up proper criteria, as they left that to the current committee to handle.

Relative to criteria, the Director pointed out that each agency has a different type of information and different problems; consequently, the criteria should be basically broad to cover persons who may have threatened the President or his family, et cetera, but Secret Service should get together with the various agencies and work out additional criteria pertinent to the type of information the agency receives. Further, there should be a close liaison between Secret Service and all government agencies having intelligence information (such as State Department, CIA, et cetera), and those agencies should be extremely careful to forward information to Secret Service.

The Director pointed out that the degree of security to be applied depends on where the President is traveling; for example, in Puerto Rico or Mississippi there would have to be close security, because of the tendency toward violence, whereas in other parts of the country the possible threat of danger was less. He stressed that the approach must be practical; that it is not possible to empty all buildings and it is not possible to restrict the movements of the President beyond a certain point. He stated that the President should notify Secret Service in advance of his plans for travel, as any extemporaneous and sudden excursions do not permit proper advance planning and notification to the police.

CONTINUED - OVER

The Director

Secretary Dillon noted that in our dissemination we have furnished the names and addresses of individuals, together with the fact that they are members of the Communist Party, and that Secret Service is not taking action on such cases, but is filing the information in the event we have trouble with Russia. (It is noted that we give more than the name, address and membership in the Party. Attached are two of the samples of information we furnished to Mr. Katzenbach as memoranda we disseminate to Secret Service.) The Director pointed out that we do disseminate on subversive individuals, even where there is no indication the individual has threatened the President; that these are the type of people we would pick up in the event of a war emergency.

Secretary Dillon asked if we disseminate reports on organizations and he was advised that we do disseminate information to Secret Service on organizations such as the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, the Ku Klux Klan, the Nation of Islam, and other "hate" organizations.

It was pointed out that it is the responsibility of Secret Service to conduct additional investigation, where necessary, on persons who may be considered a threat to the President, and if a particular case involves a highly sensitive FBI source, Secret Service will check with the FBI in advance. The Director stressed the need for careful handling of such cases in order that our informants and sources would not be exposed.

The Director advised that we had loaned a total of about 500 FBI Agents to assist Secret Service, and we must be relieved of this burden because of our other responsibilities; that the answer to this was to provide additional personnel to Secret Service, which had the responsibility to neutralize subjects who were threats to the President.

The Director noted that, because of the volume of our files, we have not considered automation to be practical in our case, but we have an open mind as to this. Automation of Secret Service files should be considered to permit the prompt extraction of information therefrom, based on the type of threat and the geographical location of the subject.

CONTINUED - OVER

The Director

The Director endorsed the proposal for meetings between Secret Service and the FBI to prepare a memorandum of understanding covering such matters as definition of criteria, responsibility for investigation, and liaison. He outlined our system of liaison, which has proved to be so effective. The Director suggested that such meetings be held between Secret Service and other agencies also.

The Director noted, in response to a question from Secretary Dillon, that local police ought to be given written instructions by Secret Service as to their duties when the President travels to their cities.

Secretary Dillon asked where the extra personnel should be used by Secret Service, assuming they secured additional personnel. The Director pointed out this must be flexible, depending on where the President travels and the problems in the particular area. Secretary Dillon noted that Secret Service is proposing a liaison system, patterned somewhat after the Bureau's, and the Director endorsed this. Mr. McCone spoke up as to the effectiveness of the Bureau's liaison with CIA.

Secretary Dillon noted that the Warren Commission recommended appointment of an Assistant Secretary in Treasury to strengthen the supervision of Secret Service. The Director noted that if Secret Service is properly run, with proper equipment and personnel, they don't need such an individual to supervise them; that this would encourage other agencies to go over the head of Secret Service, and the proper way to handle this is to pin the responsibility on the head of Secret Service and give him the tools to work with. The Director discussed the use of inspectors to insure tight discipline and proper functioning of any agency.

Secretary Dillon expressed his appreciation for the Director's appearance before the Committee.

62-109090-

REC-21

1-4

31

December 9, 1964

CR-103

Mr. Richard L. Hogg
39 Harwood Terrace
Wheeling, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Hogg:

Please accept my thanks for your letter of November 30th and your complimentary remarks concerning my administration of the FBI.

It is encouraging indeed to know of your support and I trust that our future efforts will continue to meet with your approval.

Enclosed is some material which I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
DEC 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

U.S. News & World Report, 12/7/64
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 11/25/64

NOTE: Mr. Hogg is a graduate in good standing of the [illegible] session of the FBI NA.

PJWhale
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-31

39 Hammond Terrace
Wheeling, W. Va.
November 30, 1964

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have intended to write you since the Warren Commission released their report stating, in part, that the F. B. I. failed to cooperate with the Secret Service prior to President Kennedy's visit to Dallas. I cannot believe that the Commission's report was accurate in making such a statement. I do agree with your statement that it would be necessary to round up thousands on certain [illegible]

During President Kennedy's trip to Wheeling in 1962 to attend a political rally for Cleveland Bailey, I heard many people make statements that should have been left unsaid. It would cause an agent such concern if they heard them. The following day I had an opportunity to discuss the President and how he exposed himself. I stated at that time that if the President was hurt or killed every police department from the F. B. I. to the local department would be accused of not doing their job. We did not believe such a thing would actually happen as it did.

From my personal experience, I feel there are hundreds of police officers all over the United States who had many trying hours during a President's visit. I do not think the Commission made an honest investigation or they would have consulted police from other parts of the country to get their honest remarks.

Another subject that has received much publicity that those who have written about lacks many facts. That is the Martin Luther King case. I hear that at one time Mr. King was a member of an organization sponsored by the Communist Party. If this is true it is even worse to accuse you and the Bureau for not doing as they want. That is not a function of the Bureau as I see it. I have enforced a law in my life to please any person or group and I'm quite sure the press should realize that too. I believe the press honored the Bureau investigations of the Civil Rights cases as well as the Dallas case. I also believe many of those who have spoken out in behalf of Mr. King could be considered a very risk as far as being a good citizen of the United States. I have never failed to or worked with a Special Agent whose pride and respect for the Bureau could be questioned. They would not belittle or disgrace the Bureau by not doing their job. I also feel that the Lutheran Human Relations Association of [illegible] should investigate the facts before they seek an apology.

I do hope you don't think I am too outspoken. I feel that you and the Bureau have been unjustly criticized not only by the Warren Commission, the NAACP, the Lutheran group and the press but all those who applaud. I have confidence in you not only as a friend and excellent leader, but the greatest American History who has done more for not only [illegible] in the United States but the free world as well.

Sincerely,

[illegible]

Ex-103

REC-21

62-109390

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199 DEC 17 1964

39 DEC 21 1964

During [illegible] years as a police officer I was always proud to be able to assist the F. B. I. Agents whenever the called day or night. I was the happiest man alive when I was accepted to attend the F. B. I. Academy. I will never forget how good you were to me when I was a patient at the Hopemont Sanitarium for nearly eighteen months. As long as I live I will always be for to you and the Bureau. I just wish I was rich enough to really do something for you. I feel there are many more police officers, not only the graduates of the Academy, your own agents, but thousands of others who express my feelings to their friends.

There is one paper that has been on your side from the beginning and that is the Wheeling paper. They don't fail to back you to the fullest in their editorials at least three or four times a week. This I am proud. I know we don't have a person in our church that has any doubt about how great a man you have been. We discuss you every Sunday morning before we start our Sunday School lesson. I have been nominated to the Session for the coming three years and am completing ten years as Trustee and Treasurer and I believe if anybody would say anthing against you it wouldn't get too far.

If I can in any way do or say anything for you please let me know and I will do all in my power.

Very truly yours,

Richard R. Hogg

62-109090-597
CHANGED TO
62-114869-X1

FEB 10 1972

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/25/64

FROM: Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge 1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: TESTIMONY BEFORE WARREN COMMISSION REGARDING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Reference is made to memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Rosen 11/24/64 advising FBI had received twenty-six volumes of testimony released to the public by the Warren Commission on 11/23/64. One set of testimony was made available to Domestic Intelligence Division and is being reviewed by such Division.

A review was made of the testimony of Marina Oswald during her appearance before the Commission, February 3 through 6, 1964. During such testimony, Marina Oswald brought no substantive information to the attention of the Commission that had not already been fully developed and reported to the Commission by the FBI.

However, at one point in her testimony, Marina Oswald made statements which were critical of the FBI. Such statements appear on pages 79 and 80 of Volume I of the hearings printed by the Commission. At this point in the hearings, Mr. Rankin of the Commission asked Marina Oswald whether the police, the FBI, and the Secret Service asked her any questions after the assassination. Marina Oswald answered that in the police station there was a routine regular questioning, as always happens, and that, thereafter, she was asked many questions by the Secret Service and the FBI. Marina Oswald then stated, "Sometimes the FBI agents asked me questions which had no bearing or relationship, and if I didn't want to answer they told me that if I wanted to live in this country, I would have to help in this matter, even though they were often irrelevant. That is the FBI."

REC-11 62-109060-398

DEC 14 1964

Mr. Rankin then asked Marina Oswald, "Do you know who said that to you?" Marina Oswald then answered, "Mr. Heitman and Bogoslav, who was an interpreter for the FBI." (Immediately following the assassination, Marina Oswald was interviewed several times by a Special Agent Wallace R. Heitman of the Dallas Office and Special Agent Anatole A. Boguslav, Russian-speaking Agent of the New York Office).

Enclosures sent

REL:mec (11)

70 DEC 1 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

DEC 7 1964

FBI - DALLAS, TEXAS

Subsequently Mr. Rankin asked Marina whether the various people from the police and the Secret Service and the FBI treated her courteously when they asked her about matters concerning the assassination. Marina Oswald stated that she had a very good opinion about the Secret Service and the people in the police department treated her very well. She then stated, "But the FBI agents were somehow polite and gruff. Sometimes they would mask a gruff question in a polite form."

During this same point in her testimony, Marina Oswald indicated she had been contacted by an Immigration and Naturalization Service official who had informed her that if she was not guilty of anything and if she had not committed any crime against this Government, then she had every right to live in this country. Marina stated these comments were made to her by the Immigration official as a type of introduction before the questioning of her by the FBI. Marina alleged that the Immigration official even said it would be better for her if she were to help them (FBI). During this same point in the testimony of Marina Oswald, Mr. Rankin asked Marina, "Is there anything else about your treatment by law enforcement officials during this period that you would like to tell the Commission about?" Marina Oswald answered, "I think that the FBI agents knew that I was afraid that after everything that had happened I could not remain to live in this country, and they somewhat exploited that for their own purposes, in a very polite form, so that you could not say anything after that. They cannot be accused of anything. They approached it in a very clever, contrived way."

ANALYSIS:

While it does not appear that the Commission placed particular credence concerning the remarks of Marina, as noted above, since the Commission did not raise this point with the FBI during the period of its existence, it is felt, for the record, we should have Special Agents Heitman and Boguslav comment on Marina's remarks. It appears highly unlikely that Agents Heitman and Boguslav made such comments and it is noted that during the initial interviews of Marina by these Agents, Marina was generally uncooperative and pointedly stated she did not like the FBI. She indicated that both she and her husband, Lee Oswald, felt the FBI had caused Lee to lose one job after another. (This, of course, was not true and was conclusively proved to the Commission during our investigation of the Oswald Case.)

CONTINUED - OVER

It will also be noted that Marina Oswald deliberately withheld data during her interviews with our Agents (Walker incident, allegation to kill Nixon, and the like) and deliberately lied to Bureau Agents on various occasions (lied she did not know of Oswald's trip to Mexico when she did, and the like). Our Agents recognized that Marina was not cooperating and diligently and correctly pressed her for full and accurate information in view of the vital importance of this investigation. Marina undoubtedly resented this and this probably accounts for her remarks in her testimony enumerated above.

Following Marina's interviews and testimony before the Commission in February, 1964, we, of course, interviewed her on a number of occasions and Marina generally became more cooperative and we had no difficulties with her.

While the Commission initially may have had some concern regarding Marina's remarks, the Commission members' eyes were quickly opened concerning Marina immediately following her testimony before the Commission when she engaged in sexual intimacies with her then business manager, James Martin.

ACTION:

Attached is an airtel to the Dallas and New York Offices alerting each office to the remarks of Marina Oswald regarding interviews conducted by Special Agents Wallace R. Heitman and Anatole A. Boguslav. We are asking that Special Agents Heitman and Boguslav furnish their comments to the Bureau concerning scurrilous allegations of Marina Oswald.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 9-30-64

To

☑ Director

FILE # 62-109060

Att. .....

☐ SAC .....

☐ ASAC .....

☐ Supv. .....

☐ Agent .....

☐ SE .....

☐ CC .....

☐ Steno .....

☐ Clerk .....

Title Assassination of President John F. Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas. (In Re Oswald)

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge	☐ Open Case
☐ Assign.....Reassign.....	☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Bring file	☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Call me	☐ Recharge serials
☐ Correct	☐ Return assignment card
☐ Deadline.....	☐ Return file
☐ Deadline passed	☐ Return serials
☐ Delinquent	☐ Search and return
☐ Discontinue	☐ See me
☐ Expedite	☐ Send Serials.....
☐ File	to .....
☐ For information	☐ Submit new charge-out
☐ Initial & return	☐ Submit report by.....
☐ Leads need attention	☐ Type

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Attached for information are two copies of a Bonn telegram dated 9-28-64 from American Embassy, Bonn to Dept of State dealing with German Press reaction to the Warren Commission Report. ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
4 OCT 7 1964

SAC .....

☐ See reverse side

Office Bonn

56 OCT 14 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109098

SERIAL NO. NR 7-30-64

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

REFERRAL

12/11/64
1- Mr. Sullivan(R.E. Lenihan)
1- Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1- Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

For your information and future guidance information has been received that the President's Commission will officially close its offices on Monday, December 14, 1964. All files and other material in the possession of the Commission will be turned over to the National Archives and will be under the custody of Mr. Herman Kahn, Assistant Archivist.

RDR:mas
(6)

NOTE:

Rosen to Belmont memo 12/10/64, captioned "President's Commission" JRM:ige, developed this information from a contact with J. L. Rankin's Secretary on 12/10/64. It is felt Dallas the Office of Origin in all matters relating to the assassination should be apprised of this fact.

62-109090-399

REC-11

12 DEC 14 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 25
DEC 11 1964
COMM-FBI

9 DEC 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

12/14/64

1- W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1- I. W. Conrad
1- C. D. DeLoach
1- Mr. Rosen
1- Mr. Rogge

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

If not already received you will be receiving shortly under separate cover one set of the hearings before the President's Commission consisting of 26 volumes.

Dallas is instructed to arrange for the systematic review of this material within a reasonable period of time. Your review should endeavor to detect any potentially serious problems which might possibly result in future embarrassment from unfounded allegations, criticisms and the like.

Items of this nature should be brought to the attention of the Bureau when detected with your recommendations as to any action considered necessary.

For your information a more limited type review of this material is being made at the Bureau.

RDR:mas
(8)

NOTE:

Any items of possible controversy that are detected will be handled as received.

Tolson
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REC-35 62-109090-1141
19 DEC 14 1964

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-35

Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 10, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Mrs. Julia Eide, Secretary to Mr. Rankin, President's Commission, while calling on another matter, advised that the President's Commission was closing their office in the Veterans of Foreign War Building on Monday, December 14, 1964. She stated that all files and any other items are being turned over to National Archives and would be under the custody of Mr. Herman Kahn, Assistant Archivist.

Mrs. Eide advised that should any matters come up that need to be discussed, Mr. Rankin will still be available at his law office in New York and will be glad to render any assistance that is possible.

Submitted for information.

JRM:ige
(10)

DEC 35

10 DEC 16 1964

56 DEC 21 1964

P.O. Box 304
La Jolla
Calif.

11-14-64

Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover
U.S. Supt. F.B.I. Wash.

Thanks for dedicating
Am reading "Prize by J.
Wallace on Nobel and peace
We get the prizes - very
much unsight -
Best to Mrs Tolson
Clifford

Merry Xmas + Happy New Year.

REC-44

62-[illegible]-402

DEC 18 1964

11-?-1964

The Director stated the Warren Commission had completely distorted the FBI's investigation of Oswald; that Oswald had not given any indication of being a violent type of individual, nor did we have any record of violence on his part until after the assassination. He was a "loner." He had gone to Russia, had defected, and had worked in a factory in Russia. Mr. Hoover said he personally thought it was wrong to grant Oswald a visa to return to this country and to allow him full citizenship rights when he did return.

The next question dealt with the approaching anniversary of President Kennedy's death and the Director was asked if he would comment on the Warren report. Mr. Hoover said the Warren report was not fair as far as the FBI is concerned; that they did not release the full testimony of witnesses; that they did not release his own testimony and that he felt there was no such thing as complete security of a President. He stated President Johnson is a extrovert and he is not going to allow himself to be "boxed in." He said we could not arrest every crack pot without creating a police state.

A reporter stated that the Warren Commission had criticized the FBI because the FBI had taken an unduly restrictive view of its authority in preventive intelligence. The reporter inquired as to whether the Director agreed with this criticism. The Director emphatically replied that the criticism by the Warren Commission was unwarranted, untrue, and a classic example of Monday morning quarterbacking. The Director again reiterated that the FBI had not known of any violence whatsoever in Oswald's background. As a result there had been no need or necessity to furnish Oswald's name to the Secret Service or to the Dallas police.

NOT RECORDED
16 DEC 21 1964

64 DEC 22 1964

December 16, 1964

Warren Commission
Executive Office
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I recently wrote a letter to The New York Times asking why a record of the interrogation of Lee Harvey Oswald by the Dallas Police has not been made public.

Is the full record of his interrogation printed in the Warren Commission's report? If not, where could I get a complete set of the minutes of his interrogation?

Sincerely yours,

Gloria Stavers

405 East 63rd St.
Apt. 10 K
New York, N. Y.

encl.

cc: F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

REC-15 [illegible] 403

16 DEC 22 1964

67 DEC 23 1964

December 21, 1964

REC 15

Miss LaVerne Davis
308 South 15th Street
Wilmington, North Carolina 28403

Dear Miss Davis:

Your letter of December 15th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, our report regarding the assassination of President Kennedy has been forwarded to the President's Commission, and it is not possible for me to comment along the lines of your request. I know you will understand my inability to be of aid.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8
DEC 21 1964
COMM-FBI

SAW:med
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DEC 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

309 South 15th Street

Wilmington, North Carolina
28403

December 15, 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, District of Columbia

Dear Sir:

I am doing a research paper on the Report Of the Warren Commission. I am interested in the steps taken by the Commission in forming their conclusion. Any information that you can give me concerning this will highly be appreciated. I also welcome any reference of other sources of information. P lease send this to me as soon as possible for I have a deadline to meet.

Yours truly,

LaVerne Davis

(Miss) LaVerne Davis

DEC 15

21 DEC 22 1964

FBI

Date: 12/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: ASAC, BALTIMORE (62-1366)

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Bureau airtel to Baltimore dated 12/11/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each and for the Dallas Division two copies each of affidavits prepared by SAs JAMES W. SIBERT and FRANCIS X. O'NEILL, JR. as requested in referenced communication.

It is to be noted that the statements referred to by Mr. ARLEN SPECTER, Assistant Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY which were included in report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at Dallas dated December 10, 1963, and which refers to an interview by SAs FRANCIS X. O'NEILL, JR. and JAMES W. SIBERT appeared in insert form.

It is to be further noted that these statements were made on the night of November 22, 1963, while the autopsy was being conducted and during this entire time inasmuch as only two Bureau Agents were present, Bureau Agents decided that SA SIBERT would remain in the presence of SA WILLIAM GREER, the President's driver, and SA O'NEILL would remain in the presence of SA ROY H. KELLERMAN to insure that one Bureau Agent and one Secret Service Agent would be present in the autopsy room at all times. SA KELLERMAN Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the White House detail, was in charge of the President's security on the Dallas trip.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 4)
2 - Dallas (Encl. 4)
2 - Baltimore (1 - 89-36)
(1 - 62-1866)

FXO:JWS:rch
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 DEC 28 1964

BA 62-1866

A joint investigative insert was prepared by Agents O'NEILL and SIBERT on November 26, 1963, setting forth results of conversations made by GREER and KELLERMAN to the respective Agents. Material from this insert formed the basis for KELLERMAN's alleged misquotes.

Enclosed affidavit by SA O'NEILL specifically attests to the complete accuracy and truthfulness of the information as reported on the investigative insert.

Affidavit

Baltimore, Maryland
December 17, 1964

I, JAMES W. SIBERT, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after being duly sworn depose and say:

I have reviewed the statements made by Special Agent ROY H. KELLERMAN, United States Secret Service, as contained on Pages 92 and 93 of Volume II of the hearings before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY.

The statements made by Agent KELLERMAN relating to the statements made by President JOHN F. KENNEDY and Mrs. JACQUELINE KENNEDY immediately after the shots were fired were made by Mr. KELLERMAN to Special Agent FRANCIS X. O'NEILL, JR. out of my presence.

Although I was not present when these statements were made, I recall Special Agent O'NEILL dictating such statements from his notes in my presence, such dictation being made on November 26, 1963.

James W. Sibert
JAMES W. SIBERT, Special Agent,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 17th day of December, 1964.

Edwin R. Tully
Special Agent in Charge,
Baltimore Division, Federal
Bureau of Investigation

Affidavit

Baltimore, Maryland
December 17, 1964

I, FRANCIS X. O'NEILL, JR., Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after being duly sworn depose and say:

I have reviewed the information contained in Volume II, Pages 92 through 100, of the hearings before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY. These pages refer to the testimony of ROY H. KELLERMAN, Special Agent, United States Secret Service. Reference is made on these pages to report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at Dallas, Texas, dated December 10, 1963, setting forth information furnished by Mr. KELLERMAN to me.

I have reviewed the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING and without qualification state that the information contained in his report attributed by me as being furnished by Mr. KELLERMAN is an accurate and true representation of what Mr. KELLERMAN told me on November 22, 1963.

These statements were made directly by Mr. KELLERMAN to me out of the hearing of Special Agent JAMES W. SIBERT, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FRANCIS X. O'NEILL, JR., Special Agent,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 17th day of December, 1964:

Special Agent in Charge
Baltimore Division, Federal
Bureau of Investigation

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] I have your note of [illegible] and [illegible] I [illegible] conference. I cannot tell [illegible] your support of my views [illegible] comments concerning my work. [illegible] such staunch friends as you mention [illegible]

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

RECEIVED
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Edgar

1 - Detroit

NOTE: Mr. Fitzgerald is on the Special Correspondents' List and is known to the Director on a first-name basis.

CJJ:mcc (5)

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THE PONTIAC PRESS

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

HAROLD A. FITZGERALD
PUBLISHER

November 25, 1964

Dear Edgar:

I am enclosing a tear page with an editorial standing squarely behind you in your current discussion of the Warren Report.

Good luck and stick by your guns.

Sincerely,

Harold

Harold A. Fitzgerald

enc. 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

THE PONTIAC PRESS
43 West Huron Street Pontiac, Michigan
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1964

HAROLD A. FITZGERALD
President and Publisher

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Executive Vice President and Business Manager

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Career of FBI Chief Supports His Charges

The provocation must have been strong that moved FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover to his forthright denunciation of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and one of the findings of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy that held criticism of the Federal law enforcement agency.

Since taking over the Bureau in 1924, then a ragtag, patronage-ridden government appendage, and building it into the world's leading crime-investigation instrument, Hoover has been renowned for deeds, not words. The personal integrity of the director and the reputation of his arm of government have shone brightly in an environment where such is the exception, not the rule.

☆ ☆ ☆

Thus, when Hoover has spoken out, his utterances have been listened to attentively and given the public consideration they have invariably merited.

In the exception he took to the Warren report over FBI negligence in maintaining effective liaison between governmental agencies that conceivably would have protected the President against the man charged with his slaying, Hoover would assuredly be in the best position to evaluate real or hypothetical defection of responsibility.

That his rebuttal came some time after release of the report would indicate that it was a considered and dispassionate statement, not an impetuous outburst triggered by criticism.

Again, in the matter of Dr. King's charge that sectional prejudice influenced FBI agents in their investigation of racial violence in Southern states, their boss alone would have the internal knowledge qualifying him for eminent decision.

☆ ☆ ☆

Since in 40 years none of Hoover's public statements have been open to question, those now under fire should be viewed in that light.

62-104074-

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

12/11/64

1- Mr. Sullivan (O.H. Bartlet
1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. Rogge

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Baltimore

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The attention of Baltimore is directed to Volume 2 of the hearings before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, specifically the testimony of Roy H. Kellerman which commences on Page 61. Your attention is also directed to the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas, Texas, dated 12/10/63 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, IS - R - Cuba." This report on Page 3 contains an insert prepared by the Baltimore Office by SA's Francis X. O'Neill, Jr. and James W. Sibert regarding their activities on 11/22/63 in connection with the autopsy of President Kennedy.

In Volume 2, on Page 92 of the Commission hearings a Commission staff member quotes from the insert prepared by the Baltimore Office and takes issue with SA Kellerman regarding statements attributed to him by Agents O'Neill and Sibert. The Commission was particularly concerned that our Agents report that Kellerman after the first shot heard the President say "get me to a hospital" and then heard Mrs. Kennedy say "oh no!" Inasmuch as Kellerman denied making any such statements to our Agents on a material point affidavits should be immediately obtained from SA's O'Neill and Sibert clearly attesting to the fact that the conversation reported by them as quoted in the Commission hearings is accurate and a true representation of what Kellerman told them on 11/22/63. The affidavits should be promptly submitted to the Bureau with copies to Dallas for its information.

1 - Dallas

WLH:mas (12)

NOTE: Authorization to obtain affidavits in this matter and for full details see Rosen to Belmont memo captioned as above dated 12/10/64, RDR:tat.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 12-10-64

1-Mr. Sullivan
(O.H. Bartlett)
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Shroder
1-Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

PURPOSE:

To advise you that an Agent of the Secret Service, when testifying before the President's Commission, denied making certain statements to FBI Agents which were subsequently reported to the Commission.

DETAILS:

In Volume II of the hearings before the President's Commission commencing on page 61 there appears the testimony of Roy H. Kellerman, Assistant Special Agent*, White House Detail, U. S. Secret Service on 3-9-64. *In Charge

Under questioning by a Commission member, Kellerman was asked about certain statements reportedly made by him on 11-22-63, to SA's Francis X. O Neill, Jr. and James W. Sibert, of our Baltimore Office, which appear in the 12-10-63 Dallas report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling (page 3, paragraph 4). SA's O'Neill and Sibert were under orders to be observers during the autopsy of President Kennedy at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, which commenced on the evening of 11-22-63, to be of assistance to the Secret Service, and to look after the Bureau's interests.

Our Agents, in conversation with Kellerman, sometime during the evening of 11-22-63, learned of certain information portions of which were reported as follows:

"He advised he heard a shot and immediately turned around, looking past Governor Connally who was seated directly in back of him, to the President. He observed the President slumped forward and heard him say, 'Get me to a hospital.' Mr. Kellerman then heard Mrs. Kennedy say, 'Oh, no!', as the President leaned towards her. He immediately advised the driver to take the President to the nearest hospital."

RDR: tmt
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont Memo
RE: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

The Commission in questioning Kellerman made specific reference to the underscored portions of the above paragraph as it contradicts some of Kellerman's testimony. Kellerman claims he did not hear the President nor Mrs. Kennedy say these things and had never told our Agents that he had. In part of Kellerman's denial he stated "I don't know where they got those quotes."

OBSERVATIONS:

Kellerman is claiming our Agents furnished inaccurate accounts of a conversation with him. It is to be remembered that at the time this conversation with our Agents reportedly took place 11-22-63, Kellerman had been a security guard in the President's car and more than likely was upset and feeling remorse over the days episode. In his testimony before the Commission he endeavored to give the impression that he acted calmly and immediately took command, issuing logical instructions after the President was hit. The conversation reported by our Agents made it appear Kellerman reacted normally to the tragedy and not dramatically as indicated in his testimony, as he didn't order the driver to the hospital until after the President had so directed.

It is felt our Agents reported accurately what Kellerman told them on 11-22-63, and that Kellerman's testimony 3½ months later is the result of considered deliberation, on his part, to paint the most favorable picture possible, under the circumstances, for the Secret Service.

Consideration has been given to discussing this matter with Chief Rowley of Secret Service, however, since it is the word of our Agents against Kellerman's, it is not felt any good purpose would be served by this course of action.

RECOMMENDATION:

Affidavits are being obtained from our Agents Sibert and O'Neill attesting to the accuracy of their report and refuting Kellerman so that we will be in a position to show any future inquirer that we recognized this contradiction and did something about it.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/30/64

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: KENNEDY ASSASSINATION FILM

Reference is made to my memorandum dated 10/12/64. (62-109090-321). At that time, CIA inquired if the Bureau could make available to CIA a copy of a film which portrayed the assassination of President Kennedy. CIA was referring to the film which was taken by Adrian Zapruder, who sold the film to Life Magazine. The Bureau was furnished a copy by Zapruder prior to his negotiations with Life. CIA informed us that the Agency desired to use the film strictly for training purposes and if made available by the Bureau, it would be done with the understanding that it was being furnished on a loan basis.

When CIA made this request in October, 1964, the Liaison Agent, per instructions, informed CIA that the film was an exhibit of the Warren Commission and that the Agency should take up this matter with the Commission. On 11/27/64, Mrs. Jane Roman, CIA, advised the Liaison Agent that her Agency had conferred with Mr. Alfred Goldberg of the Warren Commission. Goldberg has informed CIA that the Commission has no objection to the Bureau making a copy of the film available to CIA under the conditions described above.

ACTION:

This matter is being referred to the attention of the Laboratory. If approved, a copy of the referenced film will be made available to CIA on a loan basis with a clear understanding that the Agency would use the film only for training purposes as indicated.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich
SJP:chs
(7)

62-109090-407

REC-10

DEC 23 1964

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GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12/2/64

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION FILM

Reference is made to my memorandum dated 11/30/64, advising that CIA was interested in obtaining a copy of the assassination film from the Bureau on a loan basis. CIA intends to use the film for training purposes and had obtained the approval for the release of the film from Mr. Goldberg of the Warren Commission. The Liaison Agent was instructed to confirm the loan of this film by letters to the Commission and to CIA.

ACTION:

If approved, the enclosed letters will be sent to Mr. Rankin of the Commission and to CIA.

Enclosures Rec'd 12-4-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Lapich
SJP:clm
(7)

12/7/64 - Rankin advised Malley is holding release of film to CIA. He indicated he was conferring with "Lee" Mrs. J. Ronen, CIA was informed release being held up at request of Rankin. OOS letter dated 12/1/64 to CIA not delivered OOS

12/10/64 - Mrs. Julia Dale spoke to Rankin advised Malley that "Lee" would be in contact with Gen. v CIA re this matter. Mrs. Ronen, CIA so advised 12/10/64 OOS

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REC- 117

DEC 24 1964

DEC 28 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12/15/64

FROM : Mr. W. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: KENNEDY ASSASSINATION FILM

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Reference is made to my memorandum dated 12/2/64. By letter dated 12/4/64, we advised Mr. Rankin of the Warren Commission that we planned to make available a copy of a film to CIA on a loan basis. This is the film which had been furnished to us by Abraham Zapruder who subsequently sold the film to "Life" magazine. The Bureau has not made the copy of the film available to any other agencies without first obtaining approval from the Commission.

On 12/7/64, Mr. Rankin advised Mr. Malley of the Bureau to hold up the release of the film to CIA. He indicated that he was conferring with "Life" concerning this matter. Mrs. Jane Roman, CIA, was informed by the Liaison Agent on 12/7/64, that the release of the film was being held in abeyance at the request of Mr. Rankin. The letter dated 12/4/64, which had been approved for dissemination to CIA with the film was not delivered. On 12/10/64, Mrs. Julia Eide, Secretary to Mr. Rankin, advised Mr. Malley that "Life" would be in contact with the Bureau and CIA concerning this matter. Mrs. Roman of CIA was so advised by the Liaison Agent on 12/10/64.

On 12/14/64, Mrs. Roman advised the Liaison Agent that a representative of "Life" magazine in Washington, D. C., had contacted CIA in order to verify that the Agency was interested in utilizing the copy of the film in possession of the Bureau. CIA explained to this individual the purpose of the request; namely, that it was to be used for training purposes and that the showing would be restricted to CIA personnel. The "Life" representative indicated that he would pass this information to his superiors in New York City.

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ACTION:

In view of the above, the film is not being transmitted to CIA. No release will be made unless the Bureau receives proper authorization in writing.

The film is being returned to the Laboratory for retention.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Liaison
2 XEROX

SENT TO DIR. CRIME LAB. 12/28/64

REC-117

DEC 24 1964

Miss Beverly
MRS. FORREST WILCOX
R. F. D. 2C
BROADVIEW DRIVE
YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

In our English class we are using the Warren Commission report. I don't have much money, so, since you don't like yours, could I have it?

Yours very truly,
Beverly Wilcox

CORRESPONDENCE

410

December 30, 1964

Miss Beverly Wilcox
Route 2C
Broadview Drive
Yorktown Heights, New York

Dear Miss Wilcox:

Your letter of December 23rd has been received in Mr. Hoover's absence. Please be assured your communication will be brought to Mr. Hoover's attention; however, I know he would want me to tell you the FBI does not have a copy of the President's Commission Report to send you.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

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DEC 30 1964
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NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

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TRUE COPY

Miss Beverly Wilcox
R. F. D. 2C
Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

In our English class we are using the Warren Commission report. I don't have much money, so, since you don't like yours, could I have it?

Yours very truly,

/s/ Beverly Wilcox

A

MRS. FORREST WILCOX
R. F. D. 2C
BROADVIEW DRIVE
YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N. Y.

REC-34

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

- [ ] DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
- [ ] EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. ATTORNEYS
- [ ] EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. MARSHALS
- [ ] EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
- [ ] OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
- [ ] SOLICITOR GENERAL
- [ ] ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
- [ ] LIBRARY
- [ ] ANTITRUST DIVISION
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- [ ] INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
- [ ] LANDS DIVISION
- [ ] TAX DIVISION
- [ ] OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
- [ ] OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
- [ ] BUREAU OF PRISONS
- [ ] FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.
- [x] FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- [ ] IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
- [ ] PARDON ATTORNEY
- [ ] PAROLE BOARD
- [ ] BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS

MEMORANDUM

12/14/64

TO: Mr. Hoover

For your information.

NdeBK

(Nicholas deB. Katzenbach

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

December 14, 1964

Dear Mr. Chief Justice:

Thank you for your letter of December 7, 1964, concerning the work of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. The people of the United States owe a debt of gratitude to the members of the Commission and its staff for having undertaken the difficult and onerous task which was thrust upon them, and for the manner in which that task was carried out. I and other members of the Department of Justice involved are proud to have had the opportunity to have worked with the Commission and to have earned its commendation.

I am particularly pleased that you have been able to single out the Federal Bureau of Investigation for praise, for I know how difficult a burden was imposed upon the Bureau and its personnel in connection with assisting the Commission and of the efficient and tireless manner in which that burden was discharged.

Sincerely,

Acting Attorney General

The Chief Justice
The Supreme Court
Washington, D.C.

62-109090-111

ENCLOSURE

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF
THE CHIEF JUSTICE

December 7, 1964

Honorable Nicholas deB. Katzenbach,
Acting Attorney General,
Justice Department,
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear General:

The work of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy has been concluded, and the many volumes of the record of testimony and exhibits to support the final Report have been released to the public. It is appropriate, therefore, that the Commission at this time should make known its appreciation to those who were so helpful in the development of the Report.

On behalf of the Commission, I desire to thank you personally and all those in your Department who were so helpful to us throughout the many months of our endeavors. So many of your people were of inestimable assistance that I will not undertake to name the individuals and their accomplishments, but I assure you that all of them performed services for the Commission in a cheerful and efficient manner. I know it put a strain on your staff, but everything we asked for was handled splendidly.

I would like to make special mention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The work we imposed upon it was of tremendous magnitude. It would be difficult to estimate the man-days which were devoted by the Bureau to the work of the Commission, but everything was done in the best manner possible, and the members of the Commission are very grateful for it.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Earl Warren

62-109090-1111

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ENCLOSURE

12/18/64

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three (3) reels of a tape recording made of the "At Random" television program, Channel 2, CBS, Chicago, Illinois, on 12/5-6/64.

This particular "At Random" program was moderated by JOHN MADIGAN and included as participants JOHN WALSH, Associate Professor of Law, Northwestern University; MAURICE WEXLER, Chicago Attorney, President of the John Howard Association; MICHAEL DE LANEY, Captain, Chicago Police Department, Director of Police Department Youth Bureau; THOMAS BUCHANAN, author of "Who Killed Kennedy?"; Judge LESTER LOBEL, Juvenile Court Judge, Helena, Montana; and ALBERT JENNER, JR., former Senior Attorney for Warren Commission.

The bulk of this program was taken up with the discussion of the assassination of President KENNEDY and the part played by OSWALD in the assassination. Mr. JENNER was extremely complimentary in his remarks concerning the Bureau's investigations conducted at the request of the Warren Commission. BUCHANAN made numerous allegations

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Chicago

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along the lines as set forth in his book to the effect that OSWALD did not kill President KENNEDY and further that the FBI investigative techniques were inadequate or else he implied the FBI may have participated in a plot to implicate OSWALD to the benefit of some unknown culprit.

The remaining portion of the tape was taken up with the discussion between Judge LOBEL and the other participants in connection with the judge's theories of the treatment of juvenile delinquency. Judge LOBEL gave favorable mention to Director HOOVER and indicated that he had recently had occasion to meet and speak to the Director.

JAMES C. CLEVELAND
2d Dist., New Hampshire

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT RESEARCH

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1318 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515
Tel.: 225-5206

DISTRICT OFFICES
[illegible] Main Street
[illegible], New Hampshire 03300
Tel.: 224-[illegible]

December 23, 1964

Office of Congressional Liaison
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have received several inquiries from interested and perhaps qualified constituents asking about the "special agent" positions that may be established as a result of the Warren Commission Report recommendations.

Any information, announcements, or letters, you can make available to me which I in turn may transmit to my correspondents will be very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

James C. Cleveland
James C. Cleveland, M. C.

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Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/22/64

Television program held in Chicago on 12/5-6/64 on Warren Report. Panel included Judge Lester Lobel, Juvenile Court Judge, Helena Montana; Mr. Jenner, former Senior Attorney for Warren Commission; Thomas Buchanan, author of book making numerous false allegations re assassination; and other prominent people. Judge Lobel gave favorable mention to Director and indicated he recently personally met Director. Mr. Jenner extremely complimentary re Bureau's investigation of assassination.

Action: For Information.

REL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (137-2623) DATE: 12/[illegible]/64

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (137-2623)

SUBJECT: FRANK A. CAPELL
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

ReNYlet to Bureau, 12/15/64.

On 12/17/64, captioned individual advised that he had discussed the matter regarding the derogatory information set forth in the Warren Report, with Mr. JOHN RAY, on the same date. He stated that RAY told him that he would contact Congressman JERRY FORD of the Warren Commission, in an effort to determine the reason why only derogatory information was used to characterize him. CAPELL stated that RAY informed him he will request Congressman FORD to contact the Bureau in an effort to obtain all of the information regarding him and his publication, "The Herald of Freedom", which was given to the Commission by the Bureau. He advised that RAY will attempt to learn the reasons, if any, as to why he, CAPELL, was characterized in such an unfavorable way.

CAPELL advised that he personally had no further thoughts on the matter, and was leaving it in the hands of Mr. RAY.

Warren Comm.

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 6 1965

2 - Bureau (137-2528) (RM)
(1 - 44-24016)
1 - New York (137-2623)
1 - New York (44-974)

JFS:mbg
(5)

[illegible]
JAN 6 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-18-64

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
(DECEASED) - VICTIM;
CIVIL RIGHTS
(44-24016)

On December 17, 1964, Congressman Gerald R. Ford, Jr., (R-Mich.) who was a member of the Warren Commission, reported it had been alleged to him that the account of SA Vincent J. Savadel's interview with Frank A. Capell, which had been furnished to the Commission and was published in the Commission's testimony, was not identical with Savadel's original report of this interview.

Per your instructions, SA David W. Bowers of this Section contacted Congressman Ford on 12-18-64, and exhibited to him a copy of the interview form FD - 302 which recorded SA Savadel's interview on 1-28-64, with Capell. It was pointed out to the Congressman that Volume XXVI of the committee's testimony before the Warren Commission actually contains, beginning on Page 609, a photographic reproduction of this form. He stated this certainly proved beyond any doubt that the committee had received the original account of the interview.

Congressman Ford indicated that Capell was the source of the allegation that the interview results had been "doctored" before being furnished to the Commission. He said Capell had given this indication to "my friend," obviously in an effort to protect his (Capell's) reputation. It was pointed out to the Congressman that our dealings with Capell clearly indicate that he is not to be trusted.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

62 109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 6 1965

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention SA Hines)

DWB:gms
(7)

JAN 7

December 30, 1964

62-109090-

Mr. Bernard F. Conners
Hillsdale, New York

Dear Mr. Conners:

Your letter of December 22nd, with enclosure, has been received.

It certainly was thoughtful of you to bring Mr. Wallace's comments to my attention and I appreciate your interest in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. Conners is on the Special Correspondents' List. He is a former SA who EOD 8-13-51 and resigned 12-11-59. The letter which he enclosed was from Dewitt Wallace who is the Editor of the "Reader's Digest" and who also is on the Special Correspondents' List.
PDW:cai
(3)

DEC 30 1964
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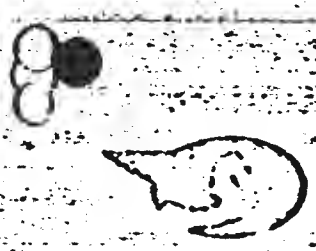

THE READER'S DIGEST

PLEASANTVILLE • NEW YORK

December 17, 1963

Dear Bernie:

It was a pleasure to receive your letter and to infer that life in Hillsdale goes well for you two fine people.

Thank you for your welcome suggestion. Since we're now working on the March issue, a piece on the Warren Commission report would not be timely for us. We are hoping, however, for a strong defense of Hoover soon.

High Winds misses the vibrant Conners family. We know you and your youngsters have a merry Christmas in prospect. And the new year will be the more joyful for Mrs. Wallace and me if it brings occasional glimpses of you.

With all best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Wally

Mr. Bernard F. Conners
Hillsdale
New York

62-109090—

ENCLOSURE

ENCL

BERNARD F. CONNERS
HILLSDALE, NEW YORK

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. D[illegible]
Mr. C[illegible]
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

December 22, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I received recently from Mr. Wallace of the Reader's Digest in which he mentions plans for a defense of the Bureau against observations made by the Warren Commission.

I thought this would be of interest to you.

Sincerely,

Bernard F. Conners

BFC:db
Encl.

ENCLOSURE

62-109191
NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 31 1964

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

DEC 31 1964

12-30-64 PDW/cw

ENCLOSURE

EX-REC.

DEC 28 1964 32

DIRS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-4-2211-823

J. C. PEELE, M. D.
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
KINSTON CLINIC
KINSTON, N. C.

December 30, 1964

Mr. Robert H. Talmer
Deputy Archivist of the United States
General Information
National Archives and Records Service

Dear Mr. Talmer:

Thank you for your letter of December 23 in reply to my letter of November 25 which was addressed to Mr. Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States Supreme Court. In my letter to Chief Justice Warren, I raised the question of whether or not F.B.I. Director Hoover's testimony had been included in the Warren Report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Your letter of December 23 stated that in the one volume Report Mr. Hoover's testimony is published in various parts of the Report. Does the one volume Report carry ALL of Mr. Hoover's testimony or only a part? If ALL of Mr. Hoover's testimony is not included in the one volume Report, why not?

Also, I understand that Oswald called for John Abt, Attorney for the Communist Party, U.S.A. soon after his arrest. Does the Warren Report comment on this incident? I did not hear this mentioned or read about it in any of the usual news media.

Finally, I understand that Professor Norman Redlich of the Warren Commission is a member of a Communist front organization. Is my information correct?

According to the Manion Forum TV broadcast, number TF-101, the fact that Oswald was a Communist is the real reason why he murdered President Kennedy and that this is left out in the Warren Report. Why?

I will appreciate an answer to my questions.

Sincerely,

J. C. Peele, M. D.

ENCLOSURE
JAN 7 1965

JAN 5 1965

REC-6 62-109090-4102

EX-11

4 JAN 4 1965

cc: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
cc: Chief Justice Earl Warren
cc: Mrs. Clarence Manion
The Manion Forum
South Bend, Indiana
cc: Mr. Charles Ryan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN CORRESPONDENCE

Dean Manion

THE MANION FORUM

THE WARREN REPORT IS A SHAMEFUL MEMORIAL TO JFK

HONORABLE JOHN R. PILLION
Member of Congress for New York

DEAN MANION: Ladies and gentlemen, for some months now the public has had access to the big, bulky Warren Report on the murder of President Kennedy. I have read this document and in spite of its enormous size, in my judgment, it is distinguished not by what it contains but by what it leaves out. The Report concludes finally that Lee Harvey Oswald did murder the President. But, it doesn't say why. During the continuity of these hearings, Congressman John Pillion, of New York, asked to be heard as a witness. The Commission refused to hear him. Whereon the Congressman wrote a letter to the Commission and he asked that this letter be included in the evidence and in the record. But this request was refused. What did Congressman Pillion want to tell the Commission? It gives me pleasure now to take you to Washington, D.C., where my daughter, Marilyn, is in process of interviewing this distinguished Congressman.

MARILYN MANION: America has just observed a sad and tragic anniversary—the first anniversary of the assassination of President Kennedy. As we reflect on that awful event of November 22 a year ago, we ask ourselves—Why? Why did it happen, and what could we have done to prevent it? Now those questions were supposed to be answered, of course, by the report of the Warren Commission. But, I understand, Mr. Pillion, that you do not agree that the Warren Report tells the whole story.

CONGRESSMAN PILLION: Yes, Miss Manion, I am most disappointed in both the contents of the report and in the lack of helpful conclusions and recommendations in the report.

The Warren Commission sent its report to President Johnson on September 24. For some months before this, there were continuing leaks out of the Commission to the effect that Lee Oswald, alone and unassisted, committed the assassination of President Kennedy. There were also suggestions coming out of the Commission that Lee Oswald's crime was the result of an anti-social personality.

I became so indignant about these impending, incomplete and fantastic conclusions that I addressed a 10-page communication to the Warren Commission two weeks before the completion of its report. In my letter, I outlined Oswald's total commitment to the Communist cause, his continuing close association with the Soviet Secret Police, which is also known as the KGB. I stated to the Warren Commission that the report would, i effect, constitute a "whitewash," if the Soviet-dominate World Communist apparatus was not identified as th prime motivating influence in Lee Oswald's assassina tion of President Kennedy.

MARILYN MANION: Well, what did the Warren Re port do?

CONGRESSMAN PILLION: Well, first of all, th Warren Report most cleverly diverted the attention c the American public away from the Communistic influ ences that created the fanatic killer, Lee Oswald. In stead, the Warren Report devoted about four-fifths c its 888 pages toward proving that Lee Oswald reall committed the crimes of November 22, 1963, in whic President Kennedy and Police Officer Tippit were mur dered, and Governor Connally was shot.

As a matter of fact, the Dallas Police, our own FI and the United States Secret Service, within days afte the murder, did a thorough job in gathering evidenc that conclusively proved Lee Oswald to be the murderer before the Warren Commission was even establishec In essence, the Warren Report is an accumulation c minute detail and is an "over-proof," an exaggerate "over-proof" of Oswald's guilt.

MARILYN MANION: Well, what did the Warren Com mission fail to do?

CONGRESSMAN PILLION: Well, it failed realisticall to evaluate the known facts concerning Oswald's in volvement with Communism and the Soviet Secre Police. The Commission chose to gloss-over and t avoid evaluating Oswald's long record of pro-Commu nism. It obviously did not want to relate Soviet an American Communism, in which Oswald was only tool, to President Kennedy's death.

MARILYN MANION: Congressman Pillion, do you be lieve the American public is fully informed of Oswald' close associations with the Communist Conspiracy?

CONGRESSMAN PILLION: No. Most of our peopl are unaware of the extent of the Communist influence upon Oswald's life. From the age of 15, to the time c his death at the early age of 24, Oswald's life and min were shaped by the teachings and the terroristic tactic of revolutionary Communism. Oswald was first incul cated with Communism in New York City at the ag of 15.

At the age of 17, he joined the United States Marine Corps where he brazenly expressed his admiration for the Soviet and the Communist life. It is a disgrace to our military forces that a boy sworn to defend this Nation would become an admitted and confirmed Communist, without our Marine Corps officers even recognizing it.

Immediately upon his discharge from the Marine Corps, Oswald went to Russia. And upon arrival there, he voluntarily sought out and became associated with the Soviet Secret Police. The KGB arranged the Moscow press conference in which Oswald denounced the United States, and the KGB publicized Oswald's defection to the Soviet.

After interrogation by the KGB, Oswald was sent to the City of Minsk and given a sham cover job, since he had no technical skills. Besides being given an outright 5,000 rubles, Oswald received 700 rubles per month in wages, and another 700 rubles per month from the KGB. This second monthly payment of 700 rubles was falsely represented to come from the Soviet Red Cross, whereas, it actually came from the Soviet's KGB.

Oswald's 1,500 ruble income per month was more than the income of the manager, the General Manager of the huge 5,000 employee electronics plant where Oswald was employed. The KGB provided Oswald with a scarce luxury apartment in Minsk on a rental of only 6 rubles per month.

Oswald married his wife, Marina, who was a member of the Komsomol, which is the training organization for the Soviet's young Communist Party members. Marina's uncle was a Colonel in the MVD, another branch of the Soviet Intelligence.

After a stay of more than 2-1/2 years actually in the Soviet, Oswald returned to the United States—about June, 1962. From that period to the time of his assassination of President Kennedy, Oswald was completely preoccupied with Communism. By this time, he was a cold professional killer associated with the Communist apparatus.

On April 10, 1963, Oswald shot at and attempted to murder Major General Walker, who was an effective opponent of Communism. In anticipation of his arrest, Oswald left a note of instructions to his wife, Marina, advising her to contact the Soviet Embassy for help. It is obvious that Oswald intended Marina to contact the KGB through the Soviet Embassy.

And on his trip to Mexico City, late in September of last year, Oswald contacted the KGB in Mexico City on two occasions. As late as early November, 1963, about two weeks before the assassination, Oswald again contacted the KGB by letter. The Commission deliberately avoided assigning the least bit of culpability to the Soviet KGB and to Communism as the decisive factor motivating Lee Oswald's crimes.

MARILYN MANION: Congressman, in light of all the facts that you just related, what did the Warren Commission recommend?

CONGRESSMAN PILLION: I was most shocked to read that 8 of the Commission's 12 recommendations amounted to a criticism of the United States Secret Service and, by implication, it also criticized the lack of protective measures by the FBI and the Dallas Police force.

Now the police officers faithfully discharged their duties. The Commission indicted these loyal Americans who are protecting us, while it deliberately failed even to accuse those Soviet and American Communists and pro-Communists who produced this creature of hate and violence, Lee Harvey Oswald. The report absolves the criminal and convicts the police who brought the criminal to trial. The remaining 4 recommendations of the Commission were superficial and almost absurd. They did not effectively deal with the prevention of future Communist subversions and terroristic tactics.

MARILYN MANION: But why did the Warren Commission totally absolve the Communists of any blame for the assassination?

CONGRESSMAN PILLION: Well, first, because the Warren Commission was bound to conform to the State Department's policies not to create any hostility toward the Soviet or toward Communist infiltrations and subversions; and second, because some members of the Commission lack a comprehensive understanding of the devious and complex political operations of the Communist machinery.

The Warren Report is a sad commentary upon this great American tragedy, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. It is a shameful memorial to his memory.

DEAN MANION: Thank you very much, John Pillion, of New York, and thank you, too, Marilyn, for this informative interview.

It is extremely significant to me, my friends, as Congressman Pillion has underscored, that the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Marxist with a record like the one that the Congressman has told you about, was not given any particular significance by the report of this distinguished Commission. The fact that Oswald was a Communist, as the Congressman has said, is the real reason why he murdered President Kennedy. Why did the Warren Report leave this out?

Fair Play for Cuba and President's Murder

President Kennedy was apparently murdered by a member of the Communist-run group his brother had refused to label as a subversive organization.

This tragically ironic footnote to the assassination of the chief executive emerged with stark significance as Americans slowly began to take stock of the horrifying event.

As early as March 15, 1962, Florida Rep. Bill Cramer chided Attorney General Robert Kennedy for having failed to declare the Fair Play for Cuba Committee a subversive organization despite the 14 months of investigation by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which established its Communist control.

Accused murderer Lee Harvey Oswald, an avowed Marxist, had declared himself to be a member of the Fair Play unit in New Orleans and was arrested there recently for disturbing the peace after he was discovered distributing Castroite literature.

Deepening the bitter irony surrounding the assasination was the fact that Attorney General Kennedy has frequently attacked anti-Communists while permitting more than two years to elapse without convicting a single Communist under the McCarran Internal Security Act.

"If the President had been murdered by a right-winger," said one local anti-Communist, "one shudders to think of the cries for blood that would have been shouted at the Attorney General."

As the international Communist conspiracy sought to disavow any complicity in the President's murder, Cuba Premier Fidel Castro made a startling but perhaps inadvertent admission at long last that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is run from Havana.

"We have searched our records," he said in his lengthy speech Nov. 23 after the assassination, "and find no record of any man named Oswald." The question was obvious: Why should Castro have records of membership for an organization which has persistently tried to claim it has no connection with any foreign government?

FOREIGN AGENT PROVISIONS

Under provisions of the McCarran Act agents of a foreign power are liable for prosecution.

Investigation by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has established that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was founded in 1960 by Robert Taber, an ex-convict recently on the Castro payroll.

Taber, who was once sentenced to 30 years in prison for kidnapping, armed robbery and auto theft, set up the committee with a group of New York Communists and left-wingers. These included Joanne Grant, a reporter for the Communist National Guardian, who earlier had made a clandestine visit to Red China. Miss Grant once toured the University of California and other campuses to recruit delegates to the Communist World Youth Festival of 1959.

Shortly after its founding the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee began its probe of the Fair Play Committee. Called as a witness, Miss Grant took the Fifth Amendment when asked about the group's Communist connections.

CRILEY A LEADER

The Senate investigations established that among the identified Communists running various units of the Fair Play organization was Richard Criley, now of Chicago, who was once a Communist youth leader at the University of California (TOCSIN, Nov. 20, 1962). Criley

(continued on page 2)

TOCSIN

THE WEST'S LEADING ANTI-COMMUNIST WEEKLY

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Vol. 4, No. 49 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, DECEMBER 4, 1963 20 Cents

'I WANT TO CONTACT MR. ABT....'

Oswald, Spy Ask Same Lawyer

"I want to contact Mr. Abt in New York to defend me as my lawyer," said accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald to reporters Nov. 23, the day before his death.

"Mr. Abt" is top Communist Party lawyer John J. Abt (TOCSIN, Dec. 4, 1962) — the same attorney demanded by Rudolf Abel in Aug. 1957. The activities of Abt — who pleaded a prior commitment in the Abel case — figured in espionage revelations of former Communists Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley in 1948.

The lawyer represented California Communist leaders Albert J. Lima and Roscoe Proctor, both East Bay residents, at San Francisco hearings of the Subversive Activities Control Board in Nov. 1962 to determine why the two CP members had failed to register under the McCarran Internal Security Act.

Determined that the Communist Party or its members should never comply with the act, Abt vowed he would never personally register the subversive organization as proposed during arguments before the Court of Appeals in Washington, last June.

BENTLEY TESTIMONY

Elizabeth Bentley, who served as courier between Soviet agents and Communist employees in the U.S. government in the 40's, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities July 31, 1948, that Abt was the leader of an underground Communist group which had been operating for the benefit of the Soviet Union since the early 30's.

Whittaker Chambers told the committee Aug. 3, 1948, that he knew Abt as an underground Communist while Abt was employed in the legal division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

Twice given the opportunity to refute this testimony, Abt took the Fifth Amendment before both the HCUA in 1948 and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1953.

In 1937 Abt was employed by the Department of Justice as an assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the trial section of the Anti-trust Division. Convicted perjurer Alger Hiss also held a similar position as an aide to the AG.

'MUNITIONS' PROBE

At a time when the devil myth of the "capitalist munitions maker" was enjoying wide currency in Communist propaganda, both Abt and Hiss were members of a Senate Committee to Investigate the Munitions Industry. Abt had also been chief counsel to the LaFollette Civil

(continued on page 4)

Communist Attorneys Petitioned Kennedy

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York distributed a reprint of a petition signed in 1961 by a number of identified Communist Party lawyers asking for a change in U.S. neutrality laws to favor Castro.

The petition, dated May 18, 1961, was addressed to the President and the Attorney General and bore the endorsement of the following identified Communists:

George R. Andersen, Benjamin Dreyfus, Bertram Edises, Laurent B. Frantz, Charles R. Garry, Doris Brin Walker — all of the San Francisco Bay Area.

Also, Pauline Epstein, Seymour Mandel and John T. McTernan of Los Angeles.

Other signers who are past or present members of the Communist-run National Guild included:

San Franciscans Allan Brotsky, Beverly Axelrod, Vincent Hallinan, Norman Leonard, Francis J. McTernan, Carl B. Shapiro, Marvin Stender and Richard Wertheimer.

Also, Loraine Binder, Leo Gallagher, Daniel G. Marshall, Stanley Moffatt, Richard W. Petherbridge, Irving Rosenfeld, A. L. Wirin and Louis S. Katz of Los Angeles.

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ENCLOSURE

Oswald Wants Attorney Abt

(continued from page 1)

Liberties Investigating Committee, assistant counsel to the Works Progress Administration and special counsel to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Abt's pivotal position within the Communist network is indicated by his relationship with other Communists, as shown in the following ways:

— The CP cell which Miss Bentley said Abt had headed was originally run by the late Harold Ware. Ware was the son of old-time Communist Ella Reeve ("Mother") Bloor.

— Abt's wife is Jessica Smith, editor of Soviet Russia Today (now called New World Review). Abt himself wrote for the magazine, including an article in the June 1947 issue on social insurance in the USSR. Jessica Smith was formerly married to Harold Ware.

— Abt's sister was Marion Bachrach, who refused to answer questions about her affiliations in a 1948 congressional committee probe, but who told newsmen that she was a Communist Party member "and proud of it."

HILLMAN GROUP LAWYER

When Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson was U.S. attorney general, he was asked by the late Sidney Hillman to recommend an attorney for Hillman's CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, according to columnist Victor Riesel, Nov. 16, 1953. Jackson recommended Abt and he was hired, the columnist wrote.

Early in 1948 Abt took a leave of absence from the post to join the legal staff of the newly formed Independent Progressive Party, a Communist-instigated third party backing the candidacy of Henry Wallace for U.S. president.

Abt had been general counsel of the CIO Political Action Committee and the National Citizens Political Action Committee, the latter one of the IPP-founding groups.

In an article entitled "Some Observations on Soviet Law and Lawyers" for the Nov.-Dec. 1945 issue of the Lawyers Guild Review, Abt vigorously defended the Soviet judicial system. The Review is the organ of the National Lawyers Guild, cited as the Communist Party's legal bulwark.

Purportedly based on Abt's observations made during his visit to the USSR, the article claimed that the notorious police-state justice of the Soviet Union was in reality stern but scrupulous in its regard for rights of defendants.

Abt also was an adviser at a conference of the Kremlin's World Federation of Trade Unions in Paris in 1946 and a participant at a Prague conference of the same group in 1947.

In 1952 Abt and former Representative Vito Marcantonio represented the Communist Party in hearings before the Subversive Activities Control Board in New York.

Communists in Smith Act cases whom Abt has represented are Benjamin J. Davis, former New York City Councilman, in his 1953 bid for parole; Claude Lightfoot, Illinois CP chairman in 1955; and Henry Winston, New York party member, during Winston's imprisonment in 1960.

TOCSIN, 5765 Claremont Avenue
Oakland, California 94618

I enclose $_____ for

_____a one-year subscription ($10.00)

_____a six-months subscription ($5.00)

_____a contribution to your work

_____5-week subscriptions at $1.00 for persons listed on separate sheet

from _____

Cuba Unites Red Factions

Two long feuding Communist factions joined hands in support of Communist Fidel Castro in the Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a probe by the House Committee on Un-American Activities dated Nov. 2, 1962, revealed.

The regular U.S. Communist Party as well as the dissident Socialist Workers Party of Leon Trotsky followers were both represented in the Communist front, with the Trotskyites predominating.

The new "united-front" operation permitted greater strength in the conduct of vitriolic demonstrations against the United States and supporting Castro's Communist dictatorship.

Key officers of the committee in Los Angeles were Albert Lewis, executive secretary, and Steve Roberts, West Coast representative for the national committee. Both were identified as Socialist Workers Party members but took the Fifth Amendment during the HCUA hearings.

The Fair Play group had planned a giant picket demonstration during President Kennedy's scheduled speaking engagement in Los Angeles Oct. 26, 1962. Although the President's speech was cancelled because of the gravity of the Cuban crisis, the chapter nevertheless carried out the anti-American demonstration.

Delfina Varela represented the Southern California district of the Communist Party on the Fair Play chapter and Martin Hall, German-born Communist and sometime representative of the left-wing American Friends Service Committee, was its chairman.

Disclaims Oswald

Vincent T. Lee, national chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee who issued a denial after the President's assassination of the existence of a New Orleans unit of the committee, was the subject of a report this year by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

The report dated Feb. 14 linked Lee with Pacifica Foundation (radio stations WBAI, New York; KPFA, Berkeley; and KPFK, Los Angeles). Lee, according to the report, obtained a U.S. passport to visit Cuba last December as a radio reporter with the object of obtaining taped interviews for WBAI. The Pacifica Foundation itself was the object of hearings by the SISS last January to determine possible Communist infiltration.

The request for Lee's passport was signed by Richard M. Elman, public affairs director for the New York station.

A Tampa (Fla.) Tribune article of Dec. 15, 1961, included in the Senate report, stated that Lee, 35, was actually the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tappin of New York.

Lee, former head of the Tampa Fair Play for Cuba Committee, refused to answer whether or not he knew the Tappins, whether he was a member of the Communist Party or had ever received financial compensation from it and all questions relating to his education, date and place of birth.

He also declined to tell the committee his whereabouts during the time he dropped out of sight in Miami in Dec. 1961 and re-emerged with a press release in May 1962.

The Tampa Tribune article declared that Lee was known to have been a member of the now defunct Socialist Youth League. He described himself as a "retired seaman."

The People's World, West Coast Communist Party organ, devoted two articles April 13 to interviews with Lee, who urged resumption of U.S.-Cuban diplomatic relations and removal of the travel ban.

Bohemia, Spanish-language magazine printed in Havana, carried a photo of Lee in its Jan. 11 issue. "On the left," reads the caption, "is V. T. Lee, a North American, great defender of our revolution in the midst of his hostile country..."

'FAIR PLAY'

(continued from page 1)

is also a member of Communist Frank Wilkinson's National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

As other Communists were found to be leading the group in various cities, Taber escaped to Cuba to avoid prosecution by the Justice Department for failing to register as a foreign agent. He returned to the U.S. in March 1962 and the following month was called as a witness before the Senate subcommittee.

December 30, 1964

62-109090 -

Mr. Franklin H. Hawke
Chief of Police
720 Maryland Avenue
Prospect Park, Pennsylvania

My dear Chief:

I have received your letter of December 24th and want to thank you for your very generous remarks concerning my administration of the FBI.

I want to assure you that we in the FBI are grateful for the excellent cooperation which exists between your association and this Bureau. We hope that our future endeavors will continue to merit your approval and Messrs. Frohbose and Jamieson join me in expressing appreciation for your kind comments.

MAILED 4
DEC 30 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Philadelphia - Enclosure
1 - Miami - Enclosure

NOTE: Chief Hawke is a graduate in good standing of the 56th Session of the FBI National Academy.

PDW:ems
(5)

67 JAN 12 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-32

DELAWARE COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION

FRANKLIN HAWKE, Secretary
Prospect Park Police Department
Prospect Park, Pa.

December 24, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

At a recent meeting of the Delaware County Police Chiefs' Association, our members passed a motion, going on record as being in opposition to the recent report of the Warren Commission, calling it unwarranted and unjust.

Our Association would like to commend you and the F.B.I. for your outstanding work and faithful service in dealing with the police departments in Delaware County. We recognize the fact that some of the outstanding men in the field of law enforcement have represented the F.B.I. in this area and feel that as long as men of the caliber of Special Agent in Charge Fred Frohbose and Special Agent in Charge Joe D. Jamieson are in charge, the cooperation between the F.B.I. and the local police departments will continue.

Yours very truly,

Franklin H. Hawke
Secretary

FHH:g

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Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

62-109090-
ENCLOSURE

January 7, 1965

REC 33 -411

EX-100

Mr. Stewart R. Manville
46 Ogden Avenue
White Plains, New York 10605

Dear Mr. Manville:

Your letter of December 27th, with enclosure, has been received. The interest which prompted you to write is appreciated, and I am glad to have your observations.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JAN 7 4 50 PM '65
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FBI

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COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent wrote to the Director in 1963 regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. His letter was acknowledged on 12-3-63.

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56 JAN 14 1965

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

December 27, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover,

The enclosed letter-to-the-editor of our local paper is self-explanatory, and I hope you or somebody in your department will read it carefully.

Suspicious still, in spite of the Warren report, I'm also wondering whether the crash of Senator Ed. Kennedy's was the work of the same people who plotted the death of President Kennedy. (Some misguided souls may believe that the Kennedys represent another Huey Long sort of family.) I hope that this airplane accident has received your quiet attention and investigation.

Sometimes a civilization's worst enemies are within, they say, rather than being the more obvious opponents on the outside -- and I just wonder how many other accidents will happen to those in our nation having the greatest potential for strong future leadership. Is some sinister group, within (one prefers to consider the communists as outsiders), working against our nation's better interest in favor of its own selfish ends?

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11
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EX-100
2 JAN 4 19

Stewart R. Mantle

1 ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

Questions Why Details Overlooked In Warren Report Considerations

To The Reporter Dispatch:

With the release of the full testimony and other exhibits of the Warren Commission hearings, there will be many questions raised as details become known which were formerly obscured in the Warren Report itself. Granted that the average person couldn't care less about these details, nevertheless it seems fitting to examine carefully those points which seem to support belief that a conspiracy was responsible for staging the assassination.

One detail of the testimony (out of hundreds of equally intriguing obscured points) is that the Commission staff chose to use a map of the Oak Cliff area of Dallas (in Exhibit No. 1119-A, p. 158, Report) which entirely omits the name from Lancaster Ave. (For those interested, this is the street lying between Marsalis and Ewing.) The large words "Fifth", "Sixth", "Seventh" and "Eighth" occupy the space where the name "Lancaster" should be found. Curiously enough the word "Av." remains on the map, along Lancaster, between Comal St. and Addison St. The full length of Lancaster Ave. in Oak Cliff shows on the map as reproduced, so the name must have been there originally.

Why is Lancaster Ave. so important in the events of Nov. 22, 1963? Simply because Officer Tippit, in his police car "with No. 10 prominently displayed on each side", was at the corner of LANCASTER and Eighth St. at 6 minutes to 1 o'clock. (See p. 165.) That corner happens to be only 8 blocks away from Oswald's rooming house on N. Beckley Ave.

The testimony of the housekeeper at the rooming house (see p. 253) is that she saw a Dallas police car at about 1 P.M., while Oswald was briefly in the house getting his jacket. The number of this police car began with "10", as she recollects it, and the car drove slowly by, stopping momentarily in front of the house and honking its horn several times. Before Oswald came out, the car had left.

While this police car could have been Tippit's car, it probably was not, although the connection is quite remarkable, since the Commission found that no other police car was in the neighborhood of the rooming house at 1 PM. (See p. 253.) Tippit could have been driven the eight blocks to the house in the six minuttes available, Tippit was alone, whereas the housekeeper saw several occupants in the police car, but there is no evidence that the Commission tried to find them for questioning. The Commission went out of its way to say that there is no evidence that a police car [illegible] in the neighborhood of the rooming house about 1 p.m., other than the housekeeper's sworn testimony to them and to the F.B.I. Since the official Commission conclusion is that Oswald had no accomplices and that nobody in the police department was working with him, is this a case of stretching the reported facts to fit the conclusion?

Unfortunately for our country's future, the Warren Commission Report is permeated with such instances of cavalier treatment of reported facts, and obscuration of relations. During the next few years, these instances may give rise to numerous articles and discussions which would result in unjustly (I repeat, UNJUSTLY) pointing the finger of suspicion at the very heads of the executive and judiciary branches of our national government. I believe the blame lies with the staff, and not the leaders.

A more probable area exists than those just mentioned, in which to seek out the cause of the assassination, if indeed there was a conspiracy. Quasi-military men, who have mastered the craft of psychological warfare, are technologically quite capable of executing a deed such as the assassination and getting away with it. Are we quite sure that all such men in Washington are morally utterly incapable of such dastardly action? Might they have done it if they honestly believed that President Kennedy was not acting in the best interests of the country, in attempting to reach an accommodation with the Russians, to allow "co-existence"?

It would be most unfortunate if we should find out that the Warren Commission Report had appeared to try to cover up the existence of such a conspiracy.

The public must learn more about the domestic (non-intelligence) operations of our so-called "intelligence agencies", so that, despite their limitless budgets, their secret use of Foundations and dummy corporations, their penetration of the military "Special Forces" and the radio and press services, ... so that, despite all this, they are not unwittingly permitted to undermine and overthrow what is left of democracy in our country. The growing attempt by the Defense Intelligence Agency (an arm of the Pentagon) to discredit the C.I.A. (not under Pentagon control) is of relevance in this connection, since Allen Dulles was removed as head of the C.I.A. by the late President Kennedy.

LEON DAVIDSON
64 Prospect St.

413

FBI

Date: 12/31/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (P)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 12/14/64 and Bureau airtel to all SACs and Legats dated 9/30/64.

Dallas is presently conducting a systematic review of the 26 volumes of hearings before the President's Commission and upon completion of same, the Bureau will be advised of the results.

There is set forth below the results of a thorough review of the "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy", which report was furnished to the Dallas Office shortly after the release of same by the President's Commission. The information set forth below reflects certain incorrect statements and/or typographical errors in the President's Commission Report, which are being brought to the Bureau's attention with the suggestion that the Bureau consider making such incorrect statements and/or typographical errors known to Mr. HERMAN KAHN, Assistant Archivist, National Archives, in whose custody all material pertaining to the President's Commission's investigation was released as of 12/14/64, or other appropriate individual or agency. It is felt that should there by subsequent printings of the Commission's Report, such inaccuracies should be corrected prior to such printings.

Page 30, paragraph 2, lines 5 and 6 -- reflect that SA WINSTON G. LAWSON of the U. S. Secret Service upon his arrival in Dallas on 11/12/63, conferred with the local police and the "local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation about potential dangers to the President". The records of the

62-109090-4154

3-Bureau
2-Dallas
RPG/cms
(5)

EX-112 REC-7

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20 JAN 4 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Dallas Office fail to substantiate that LAWSON conferred with this office on 11/12/63.

Pages 72 and 73 -- paragraph 2 of page 72, line 5, makes reference to Commission Exhibit #2218 appearing on page 73. The Commission Exhibit number appearing on page 73 is reflected as Exhibit #2118. It is believed the correct exhibit number is 2118.

Page 152, paragraph 3, lines 3, 4, 5 and 6 -- indicate that SA JOHN HOWLETT of the U. S. Secret Service carried a rifle from the southeast corner of the 6th floor of the TSBD along the aisle to the northeast corner, placing the rifle on the floor near the site where OSWALD's rifle was actually found after the shooting. It is pointed out that this statement gives the impression the rifle was found in the northeast corner of the 6th floor of the TSBD when in actuality it was found in the northwest corner. Page 156, paragraph 2, last sentence correctly reflects that the rifle was found in the northwest corner.

Page 244, paragraph 4 -- last sentence is incorrect grammatically. "were known to one another prior to the assassination" should read "were known to each other prior to the assassination".

Page 281, paragraph 2, lines 4,5, and 6 -- indicate that OSWALD's brother ROBERT lived in Fort Worth and his mother resided in "nearby Vernon, Texas". It is pointed out that Vernon, Texas is approximately 163 miles from Fort Worth.

Page 304, paragraph 3, lines 7 and 8 -- refers to "Commission Exhibit #2564, P. 306". (This should be page 303). On page 306 however, there appears Commission Exhibit #1400. Commission Exhibit #2564 does appear on page 303.

Page 329, paragraph 2, lines 18, 19 and 20 -- reflects that from 9/24/63 until 11/22/63, MARINA OSWALD stayed with RUTH PAINE while OSWALD lived in roominghouses in Dallas. It is pointed out that this period includes the period OSWALD travelled to Mexico and therefore the statement is to a certain extent incorrect.

Page 400, paragraph 3, line 10 -- "through the fall of 1963" should read "through the fall of 1962".

Page 494 -- "Pinkston, Nat A." is shown as "employee, TSBD", and should be shown as "Agent, FBI".

Page 504, line 7 -- reflects "Andrew Jackson----i. Jan. 30, 1835", whereas on page 505, paragraph 4, line 1, reflects date as "January 10, 1835". One of these dates is incorrect.

Page 664, next to last paragraph, line 1 -- name "Sheriff E. J. Decker" should be "Sheriff J. E. Decker".

Page 698, paragraph 3, line 3 -- year "1959" is incorrect as OSWALD did not go to Russia until October, 1959. It is believed that the year should be "1960".

Page 708, paragraph 2, lines 4 and 9 -- word "dairy" should be "diary".

Some of the above errors are minor; however, they are being brought to the Bureau's attention and if not deemed worthy of any action, the Bureau may disregard.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 1-6-65

FROM: W. A. Branigan

1 - J. R. Malley
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. D. Rogge
1 - O. H. Bartlett
1 - R. E. Lenihan

SUBJECT: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

By airtel December 31, 1964, the Dallas Office called to the Bureau's attention numerous errors contained in the Commission's report on the assassination which was released to the public in September, 1964. Most of these errors were typographical errors involving misspelled words, erroneous dates or erroneous exhibit numbers. Two of the errors, however, pertain directly to the FBI.

On page thirty of the Commission's report, the report reads that when Secret Service Special Agent Winston G. Lawson arrived in Dallas, Texas, on November 12, 1963, in connection with duties he had as an advanced agent of President Kennedy's contemplated visit to Dallas on November 22, 1963, "Lawson conferred with the local police and the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation about potential dangers to the President." This statement is not true. In Volume 4 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," page 346, it is reported that Congressman Ford specifically asked Agent Lawson whether when he got to Dallas on November 12, did not he personally check with the local FBI Office about any individuals or any groups. Mr. Lawson replied, "No, Sir; I did not. All the liaison either would be handled from the local SAC's Office (Secret Service) or through Washington."

A check of Bufiles discloses no indication of a contact with Agent Lawson with our Dallas Office prior to the assassination. Our files do reveal that on October 30, 1963, our Dallas Office informed Secret Service that one Norman Lee Elkins had reportedly made a statement that if President Kennedy made a trip to Dallas, a "reception" was planned for him. In addition, on the morning of November 21, 1963, an Agent of the Dallas Office found in Dallas, a bundle of leaflets captioned "Wanted for Treason," which contained seven separate criticisms of President Kennedy's policies. These leaflets and further information subsequently received by Dallas concerning the origin of these leaflets were furnished to Secret Service on November 21, 1963.

REC-7

The Dallas Office also noted that on page 494 of the Commission's report wherein the Commission set out a list of witnesses before the Commission, Nat A. Pinkston is identified as an employee of the Texas School Book Depository. This is not correct inasmuch as

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JAN 13 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

Nat A. Pinkston is a Special Agent of the FBI attached to the Dallas Office of the FBI. We noted, however, that the Commission in setting out testimony of Nat A. Pinkston in Volume 6, page 334, of its "Hearings," Pinkston is correctly identified as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

ANALYSIS

Although the Commission was at error in connection with the two points mentioned above relating to the FBI, the Commission was not directing or implying any criticism of the Bureau. It appears this erroneous data slipped through the editorial staff of the Commission. Inasmuch as the Commission has ceased to exist, we are taking no action to correct the typographical or editorial errors that we have noted in the Commission's report.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Morris -

Many thanks again for the copy of your speech. You made so many fine points. Have you read the enclosed? I thought you might enjoy it. Mencken is on radio on Sunday morning.

Have you read "Guns of the Peaceful Right"? A fascinating story not known at all to most Americans.

My letter is just to say all success with that you will not resign. Let us talk about one day. Best wishes for the New Year!

Sincerely, Marion C. Siedel

REC. PROC. Reilly
JAN 12 1:65
JAN 13 1965

NO ack necessary

MANION forum

SOUTH BEND, IND

WEEKLY BROADCAST NO. 529 NOVEMBER

THE WARREN REPORT

Absolves the Real Criminal of History's Most Heinous Cr

HONORABLE JOHN R. PILLION
Member of Congress for New York

DEAN MANION: We have just lived through the longest and possibly the most fateful year of history. It started on November 22, 1963, when one Lee Harvey Oswald fired the fatal shot heard 'round the world. The shocking sound of that awful fusillade is still reverberating. Official hopes that the published findings of the Warren Commission would silence it have been in vain.

Unfortunately, the Commission's report has raised more questions than it answered. Readers of the report cannot escape the impression that on the all-important subject of Oswald's motivation, the Commission's conclusions were made possible by its persistent disregard of notorious facts, deliberately excluded from the evidence before it.

In its sum and substance, the report gives the firm impression that the Commission was pre-determined to conclude that this horrible crime of the century resulted merely from Oswald's "demonstrated" propensity to act "dramatically" and at times "violently." (Page 544, Commission Report, Popular Library Edition, New York, New York.)

This is in spite of many recitations like the following: "Oswald's activities with regard to Cuba raise serious questions as to how much he might have been motivated in the assassination

CONGRESSMAN JOHN R. PILLION

by a desire to aid the regime which Presider nedy so outspokenly cri For example, the Dallas Herald of November 19 prominently reported Pr Kennedy as having 'all vited the Cuban people overthrow Fidel Castro' munist regime and promised prompt l if they do' ... There can be no doubt wald was aware generally of the criti tude that Castro expressed about P Kennedy." (Page 556-557 - Ibid.)

But the Commission refused to ac idence that might have answered the vit tion that it raised here. On Septem 1964, U.S. Representative John R. Pi New York, addressed a documented lett members of the Commission with the that it be made a part of the Commiss ficial record. He also offered to testif the Commission and be questioned co the facts he submitted. Both requests nied. Congressman Pillion is with me l to tell you some of the things that l have told the Commission if he had b mitted to do so.

Congressman, I understand that you appointed with the report of the Warr

mission. Now will you please tell us the reasons for your disappointment.

CONGRESSMAN PILLION: Yes, Dean Manion, I am most disappointed in both the content of the report and in the lack of helpful conclusions and recommendations in the report.

The Warren Commission sent its report to President Johnson on this past September 24. For some months before this, there were continuing leaks out of the Commission to the effect that Lee Oswald, alone and unassisted, committed the assassination of President Kennedy. There were also suggestions that Lee Oswald's crime was the result of an anti-social personality.

I was so indignant about these impending, incomplete and fantastic conclusions that I addressed a 10-page communication to the Warren Commission two weeks before the completion of its report. In my report, I outlined Oswald's total commitment to the Communist cause and his continuing close associations with the Soviet Secret Police, which is also known as the KGB.

I stated to the Warren Commission that the report would, in effect, constitute a "whitewash," if the Soviet-dominated World Communist apparatus was not identified as the prime motivating influence in Lee Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy.

DEAN MANION: Tell us what the Warren Report did.

CONGRESSMAN PILLION: First of all, the Warren Report most cleverly diverted the attention of the American public away from the Communistic influences that created the fanatic killer, Lee Oswald.

Instead, the Warren Report devoted about four-fifths of its 888 pages toward proving that Lee Oswald really committed the crimes of November 22, 1963, in which President Kennedy and Police Officer Tippit were murdered, and Governor Connally was shot.

As a matter of fact, the Dallas Police, the FBI and the U.S. Secret Service...

ing evidence that conclusively proved Lee Oswald to be the murderer, before the War Commission was even established.

In essence, the Warren Report is an accumulation of minute detail and is an exaggerated "over-proof" of Oswald's guilt.

Report Obscures Communist Influence on Oswald

DEAN MANION: Apparently its chief conclusion was obvious. What then did the War Commission fail to do?

CONGRESSMAN PILLION: It failed to realistically evaluate the known facts concerning Oswald's involvement with Communism and the Soviet Secret Police. The Commission chose to gloss-over and to avoid evaluating Oswald's long record of pro-Communism.

It obviously did not want to relate Soviet and American Communism, in which Oswald was a mere tool, to President Kennedy's death.

DEAN MANION: Congressman, do you believe that the American public has been fully informed of Oswald's close associations with the Communist Conspiracy?

CONGRESSMAN PILLION: No. Most of the people are unaware of the extent of the Communist influences upon Oswald's life. From the age of 15, to the time of his death at the age of 24, Oswald's life and mind were shaped by the teachings and terroristic tactics of revolutionary Communism.

Oswald was first inculcated with Communism in New York City at the age of 15. At the age of 17, he joined the U.S. Marine Corps where he brazenly expressed his admiration for the Soviet and the Communist life. It is a disgrace to our military forces that a boy sworn to defend this Nation would become an admitted and confirmed Communist, without our Marine Corps officers even recognizing it.

Immediately upon his discharge from the Marine Corps, Oswald went to Russia. Upon

The KGB arranged the Moscow press conference in which Oswald denounced the United States and publicized Oswald's defection to the Soviet. After interrogation by the KGB, Oswald was sent to the City of Minsk and given a sham cover job, since he had no technical skills.

Besides being given 5,000 rubles outright, Oswald received 700 rubles per month in wages, and another 700 rubles per month from the KGB. This second 700 rubles per month was falsely represented to come from the Soviet Red Cross.

Oswald's 1,400 rubles per month income was more than the income of the General Manager of the huge electronics plant in which he worked —a plant that had 5,000 employees. The KGB provided Oswald with one of their scarce luxury apartments for 6 rubles per month rent.

Oswald married his wife, Marina, who was a member of the Komsomol, which is the training organization for the Soviet's young Communist Party members. Marina's uncle was a Colonel in the MVD, another branch of the Soviet Intelligence.

After his stay of more than 2-1/2 years in the Soviet, Oswald returned to the United States —about June, 1962. From that period to the time of his assassination of President Kennedy, Oswald was preoccupied with Communism. By this time, he was a cold professional killer associated with the Communist apparatus.

On April 10, 1963, Oswald shot at and attempted to murder Major General Walker, who was an effective opponent of Communism. In anticipation of his arrest, Oswald left a note of instructions to his wife, Marina, advising her to contact the Soviet Embassy for help. It is obvious that Oswald intended Marina to contact the KGB through the Soviet Embassy.

On his trip to Mexico City in late September of last year, Oswald contacted the KGB there on two occasions. As late as early November, 1963, about two weeks before the assassination, Oswald again contacted the KGB by letter.

The Commission deliberately avoided assigning the least bit of culpability to the Soviet KGB and to Communism as the decisive factors r tivating Lee Oswald's crimes.

U.S. Law Enforcement Singled Out for Blame

DEAN MANION: Now, in the light of all th facts, Congressman, what did the Commis recommend?

CONGRESSMAN PILLION: I was shocke read that 8 of the Commission's 12 recomm dations amounted to a criticism of the Un States Secret Service and, by implication, criticized the lack of protective measure the FBI and the Dallas Police.

The police officers faithfully discharged t duties. The Commission indicted those l Americans who are protecting us while it liberately failed even to accuse those Soviet American Communists and pro-Commur who produced this creature of hate and viole Lee Harvey Oswald. The report absolves criminal and convicts the police who bro the criminal to trial.

The remaining four recommendations o Commission were superficial and almost surd. They did not effectively deal with prevention of future Communist subvers and terroristic tactics in these United State

DEAN MANION: So much for the motiv Oswald's crime. Now what was the Com sion's motive for obscuring it?

CONGRESSMAN PILLION: First: Bec the Warren Commission was bound to con to the State Department's policies not to c any hostility toward the Soviet or toward C munist infiltrations or subverions; and

Second: Because some members of the C mission lack a comprehensive understandi the devious and complex political operatic the Communist machinery.

The Warren Report is a sad commentar on this great American tragedy, the assas tion of President John F. Kennedy. It shameful memorial to his memory.

DEAN MANION: Thank you. Congres

John R. Fillion, of Ne[illegible]k.

My friends, at the end of this long sad year of mourning, some profitable conclusions would seem to be in order. From what this distinguished Congressman has said, we did not get such conclusions from the Warren Commission. But look at the 1963 report of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities:

"Because hate is so large an element in Communist doctrine and propaganda, it is reasonable to conclude that Oswald's close association with the Communist movement and reading of its propaganda markedly influenced his conduct.

"Within the past year, we have witnessed a shocking example of the kind of horrible [illegible]t can be committed by a fana[illegible] exist who had for years been an reader of Communist anti-Ame[illegible] propaganda and—not long before the s[illegible] ing of the President—a leader of Castro agitation on the streets of o[illegible] our major cities.

"Perhaps, it would not have happene[illegible] during past years, the American pe[illegible] as a whole, had worked harder to dis[illegible] the lies and half-truths in domestic C[illegible] munist propaganda so that our youth w[illegible] not be misled by it."

My friends, here is your cue for 1965. [illegible] harder to disclose the lies and half-truth[illegible] Communist propaganda. Begin by sending broadcast to a friend who needs it.

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WHAT THE WARREN COMMISSION NEGLECTED TO SAY

"President John F. Kennedy was killed by a Communist. This shocking fact has stunned the American people . . . .

"President Kennedy is the latest victim in a long list of murders committed by Communists. The Kremlin has had 44 years of experience in the business of murder on foreign soil, and has built up an efficient apparatus for abduction, for murder, for assassination . . . .

"The gunfire that killed President Kennedy also exploded the following popular myths about Communism:

"1. 'The Communist threat is external, not internal.'

"2. 'Communism is dwindling in danger because the Party is dwindling in membership.' The Reds have always boasted that all they need is one Communist in the right place at the right time.

"3. 'We don't need to worry about Communists unless they are in sensitive positions.' Oswald was only a janitor.

"4. 'Communists are no threat unless they commit an overt act.' Communists are always a threat because they are criminals.

"5. 'We should muzzle activities of anti-Communists.' . . . Kennedy's assassination shows that Communists and left-wing extremists are the real danger to America.

"President Kennedy can serve his country in death, even as he did in life, if his assassination awakens us to the truth that the Communist danger is both internal and external."

—the Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation, December 11, 1963

January 8, 1965

PERSONAL

REC'D 1:100 10-2970-417

Honorable Edward A. Tamm
Judge
United States District Court
Washington, D. C. 20001

JAN 8 10 40 AM '65
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Ed:

I have received your letter of January 4th, and it was thoughtful of you to send me the article by Hugh Trevor-Roper on the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. As you probably surmised, his allegations are not based on the facts.

With all good wishes for a Happy New Year,

Sincerely,
JEH

~~J. Edgar Hoover~~

MAILED 6
JAN 8 - 1965
COMM-FBI

1- Mr. Sullivan

NOTE: Tamm is on the Special Correspondents' List and is a former Assistant to the Director. The item which Tamm enclosed regarding the Warren Commission has been previously brought to the Bureau's attention. It contains allegations along the lines of those made by Mark Lane who has been critical of the Bureau and other government agencies in connection with the Kennedy assassination.

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(7)

56 JAN 26 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON 20001

CHAMBERS OF
EDWARD A. TAMM
JUDGE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

January 4, 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover:

A friend of mine in London sent me the enclosed pages from the London TIMES WEEKLY REVIEW for December 13, 1964 which contain an appraisal of the Warren Commission Report by Hugh Trevor-Roper. Because of the references in this article to the Bureau, I thought you might desire to have someone review it with the thought in mind of possibly writing to the author with special reference to his statements concerning the Bureau.

With best wishes and kind regards.

Sincerely,

Ed (Tamm)

REC- 11
EX-100

14 JAN 18 1965

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

IS KENNEDY MURDER INQUIRY IS SUSPECT

HUGH TREVOR-ROPER, Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, who cables this astonishing report from America, finds that suppressed police and medical evidence eluded the Warren Commission

THE SUNDAY TIMES
LONDON, ENGLAND
DECEMBER 13, 1964

ENCLOSURE

THE ASSASSINATION of President Kennedy was a great shock to the whole world. To the American people it was more than a shock: it was a humiliation. The shooting of the President, followed only two days later by the shooting of the supposed assassin, Lee Oswald, seemed to show that the leading power of the West, the guardian of its security and culture, rested precariously on a basis of insecurity and violence. In order to reassure the world, President Johnson set up a commission of inquiry charged to discover the true facts. In order to reassure the American people, he must have hoped that the true facts would reveal—especially in an election year—no basic strains in American society. This is, in fact, what the commission has done.

Its report, the Warren Report* has answered the factual question. The assassination is explained. The report has also resolved the emotional problem: the assassination is explained away. Oswald, we are assured, shot the President for purely personal motives, explicable by his psychological case history. Jack Ruby shot Oswald on a purely personal impulse, similarly explicable. No one else is involved. The police, which watches over the city of Dallas, may have made errors; so may the secret service, which watches over the security of the President. These errors must be regretted and corrected in future: but American society is unaffected; the episode can be forgotten; or at least, if it is remembered, it leaves no taint in the American reputation, no trauma in the American soul.

Now let me say at once that there is no reason why this explanation, so massively documented, should not, theoretically, be true. Many assassinations, or attempted assassinations, have been the act of isolated, unbalanced individuals. The public has always been too prone to see conspiracy in what is really the effect of nature or chance. The Warren Commission was composed of responsible public men whose officials undoubtedly collected a great deal of matter. Its chairman, however reluctantly he may have accepted the chair, was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Therefore no one should dismiss the report lightly. On the other hand, we need not altogether abdicate the use of reason in reading it.

IF I DISSENT from its findings, it is not because I prefer speculation to evidence or have a natural tendency towards radicalism: it is because, as a historian, I prefer evidence. In this case I am prepared to be content with the evidence actually supplied by the Commission. That evidence is certainly copious enough. Behind the summary, so gleefully and faultlessly endorsed by the Press, lies the full report, and behind the full report lie the twenty-six volumes of testimony on which it claims to lead to the comfortable conclusions of the report. It convinces me that the Commission, for whatever reasons, simply has not done its work, or, rather, it has done half its work. It has reassured the American people by its findings but it has not reassured the world by its methods; it has not established the facts; behind a smokescreen of irrelevant material it has accepted impermissible axioms, constructed invalid arguments, and failed to ask elementary and essential questions.

At this point I must declare my own interest. In June, 1964, before the Warren Report was issued, I agreed to serve on the British "Who killed Kennedy?" committee. I did this because I was convinced that the composition of the Warren Commission and the procedure which it announced were ill-calculated to produce the truth. They did not guarantee a full examination of the evidence, and there was some reason to fear the relevant evidence might never come before the Commission. The purpose of the committee was to guard against the danger that dissenting evidence might be silenced

*"The Official Warren Commission Report," just published in this country by W. H. Allen (25s.).

between political authority and emotional expediency, but at the same time there was no need to prejudge the issue. Truth can emerge even from an official body, and the political composition of the Commission and its defective methods need not necessarily prevent it from reaching valid conclusions, provided that it showed itself capable of independent judgment. I was therefore perfectly willing to examine the report, when it should appear, on its merits, to let it stand or fall, in my judgment, on its handling of the evidence. It is by that standard that I now consider it an inadmissible report. In order to demonstrate this, I shall concentrate on a few central facts which, to me, render the whole report suspect.

First of all there is the attempted arrest of Oswald by Patrolman Tippett. Any reader of the report must be struck by this episode. According to the report, the Dallas police issued the order which led to this attempted arrest before any evidence had been found which pointed personally to Oswald. We immediately ask, on what evidence did they issue these orders? To fill the gap, the report mentions one witness, Howard Brennan, who, we are told, saw the shots fired from the sixth-floor window and made a statement to the police "within minutes" of the assassination. This statement, says the report, was "most probably" the basis of the police description radioed (among others) to Tippett.

Now this chain of events is obviously of the greatest importance. It also contains obvious difficulties. Not only does the alleged statement of Brennan seem far too precise to correspond with anything he can really have seen, but the alleged police description far too vague to be the basis of a particular arrest, but the words "most probably," which slide over these difficulties, are unpardonably vague. Any police description leading to an attempted arrest must have been based on some definite evidence—the police must know on what evidence it was based—and it was the inescapable duty of the Commission, which claims to have "critically reassessed" all the evidence, to require the police to reveal the evidence. Either the police description was based on Brennan's statement, or it was not. Certainty, in such a matter, is absolutely essential and easily discoverable. Why then has the Commission been satisfied with the vague phrase "most probably"?

It is easy to see why the police prefer vagueness in this matter. If the description was based on Brennan's statement, then we immediately ask another question. For Brennan (according to the report) did not only give a general description of the man who fired the shot: he also gave a particular description of the window from which he fired. Why then, we naturally ask, did the police broadcast the vague description of the man, but make no immediate attempt to search the precisely identified room? That room was searched only later, in the course of a general search of the whole building. On the other hand, if the police description was not based on Brennan's statement, it follows that the police used other evidence which they have not revealed to the Commission. Either of these consequences raises further questions of great importance. By calmly accepting the comfortable phrase "most probably," the Commission saved itself the trouble of asking these further questions.

When we turn from the prelude to the aftermath of Oswald's arrest, the same pattern repeats itself. After his arrest, Oswald, we are told, was warned by Captain Fritz, chief of the homicide bureau of the Dallas police, that he was not compelled to make any statement, but that any statement which he made could be used in evidence against him. After that, Oswald was interrogated, altogether for twelve hours, by the F.B.I. and police, mainly by Captain Fritz. And yet, we are told, Fritz "kept no notes and there were no stenographic or tape recordings." This, I do not hesitate to say, cannot possibly be true. How could any statement made by Oswald be used against him if his statements were unrecorded?

Even in the most trivial cases such a record is automatically made—and this case was the assassination of the President of the United States. If no record was available to the Commission, there can be only one explanation. The record was destroyed by the F.B.I. or the police, and the Commission, with culpable indifference, has not troubled to ask why. In the introduction to its report the Commission expresses special gratitude to the Dallas police for its readiness to answer all questions. The reader can only marvel at the Commission's readiness to accept every answer—provided that it came from that source.

If the police withheld or sup-

pressed [illegible] evidence, at least there was one other source on which the Commission might have drawn: the medical evidence of the President's wounds. Unfortunately, here too we quickly discover the same pattern of suppression. On medical evidence alone, the doctor who examined the President concluded that he had been shot from the front, and all police investigations were at first based on that assumption. This meant that the President—if indeed he was shot from the book depository—must have been shot either as his car approached the building or, if the building had been passed, at a moment when he had turned his head towards it. When both these conditions were ruled out by photographs, the police concluded that the shots must have come from behind, and the doctor was persuaded to adjust his medical report to this external police evidence.

WHEN THE Commission "critically reassessed" the evidence, it naturally had a duty to reexamine the medical evidence undistorted by police theories. Unfortunately it could not do so: the purely medical evidence was no longer available. The chief pathologist concerned, Dr Humes, signed an affidavit that he had burned all his original notes and had kept no copy.

Only the official autopsy, compiled (as is clearly stated) with the aid of police evidence, survives—and the Commission, once again, has accepted this evidence without asking why, or on whose authority, the original notes were destroyed. Police evidence withheld, police evidence destroyed, medical evidence destroyed, and no questions asked. This is an odd record in so important a case, but it is not the end.

According to the report, a specially constructed paper bag was afterwards found in the room from which Oswald is alleged to have fired the shots, and the Commission concludes that it was in this bag that Oswald introduced the fatal weapon into the build[illegible]place this conclusion is in fact contrary to the only evidence printed by the Commission, it seems strange that the police should have to admit that the bag, too, has since been destroyed. It was, we are told, "discoloured during various laboratory examinations" and so "a replica bag" was manufactured under police orders "for valid identification by witnesses." In other words, the police destroyed the real evidence and substituted their own fabrication. The replica may well have been a true replica, but we have to rely on a mere assertion by the police. Finally, to complete this record of suppression and destruction, there is the destruction of the most important living witness, Oswald himself.

Oswald was murdered, while under police protection, by Jack Ruby, an intimate associate of Dallas police. Ruby's close association with the Dallas police is admitted in the Warren Report, and it is undeniable that he entered the basement, where he murdered Oswald, by either the negligence or the connivance of the police. But how did he enter? Once again, the details are of the greatest importance—but the police are unable or unwilling to say, and the Commission is unwilling to press them. All that we are told is that, after his arrest, Ruby refused to discuss his means of entry: he was interrogated in vain. But then, suddenly, three policemen came forward and said that, within half an hour of his arrest, Ruby had admitted to them that he had entered by the main street ramp just before shooting Oswald—after which Ruby himself adopted this explanation of his entry. These three policemen, we are told, did not report this important piece of evidence to their superiors, who had been vainly interrogating Ruby on precisely this point, "until some days later." Why, or in what circumstances, Ruby made this interesting admission, and why the three policemen did not pass it on for several days, are clearly important questions. But the Commission evidently did not ask them. It was content

evidence from police or F.B.I. sources. It never subjected this evidence to proper legal or intellectual tests. Never looked beyond that evidence, never pressed for clear meaning or clear answers. The claim of the Commissioners that they "critically reassessed" the police evidence is mere rhetoric. Their vast and slovenly report has no more authority than the tendentious and defective police reports out of which it is compiled. And of the value of those reports no more need be said than that even the Warren Report can only acquit the Dallas police of worse charges by admitting its culpable inefficiency.

Where then does the Warren Report leave the problem of President Kennedy's assassination? My own belief is that the problem remains a mystery. Nothing in the Warren Report can be taken on trust. There is no evidence that Oswald took the gun into the book depository, nor that he fired it. He may have done so, but it is still to be proved. The evidence laboriously presented by the F.B.I. and the Dallas police against Oswald is no stronger than the evidence incidentally admitted against themselves by their suppression and destruction of vital testimony. The best that can be said of the Warren Commission is that it has given publicity to the prosecutor's case. The case for the defence has not been heard—and until it is heard, no valid judgement can be given.

More significant is the question, why has the report been so uncritically hailed by the Press of America and even of Britain? I find this a disturbing fact: it suggests a failure of the critical spirit in journalism. In part this is explicable by mere technical necessity. A work like the Warren Report (or the Robbins Report) appears to be well documented. It is issued under respectable public names. It is too long to read—and its authors, recognising this fact, obligingly serve up to busy journalists a "summary and conclusions" in which the chain of reasoning is concealed. The journalist who has to express a hasty but emphatic judgment glances at the document, weighs it, reads the summary, and then plumps for a safe opinion. That may not necessarily be an endorsement of the document—but it will be a safe orthodoxy.

There is an orthodoxy of opposition, even of "liberalism," which is no less smug and unthinking than the orthodoxy of assent. Sometimes the two orthodoxies coincide. It seems that in respect of the Warren Report they do coincide. The Warren Report has satisfied the Left, because it exonerates the Left: it gives no countenance to the theory of a Communist plot. Equally, it has satisfied the Right because it exonerates the Right: it reveals no "fascist" plot either. Moreover it pleases both great parties in America: on the eve of an election either of them might have been split by uncontrolled accusations. Fortunately the report does not touch either party, even at its extreme edges. Nor does it touch the sensitive soul of the American people. Unfortunately, it may not touch the real facts either.

That acceptance of the Warren Report is emotional, not rational, is shown in many ways. Several of its most vocal supporters have had to admit, in controversy, that they have not read the text. Even those who have avoided this admission often show a surprising unfamiliarity with its contents. And anyway, documented or undocumented, the attacks of the orthodox on the heretics have been of a virulence incompatible with reasonable belief. When Lord Russell argued his dissent, he was attacked by "Time" magazine, and in England by the "Guardian," as a senile dotard whose beliefs could be dismissed unexamined. His supporters were declared to be psychological cases. The "New York Herald Tribune," having published a personal attack on him, refused in advance to publish any reply.

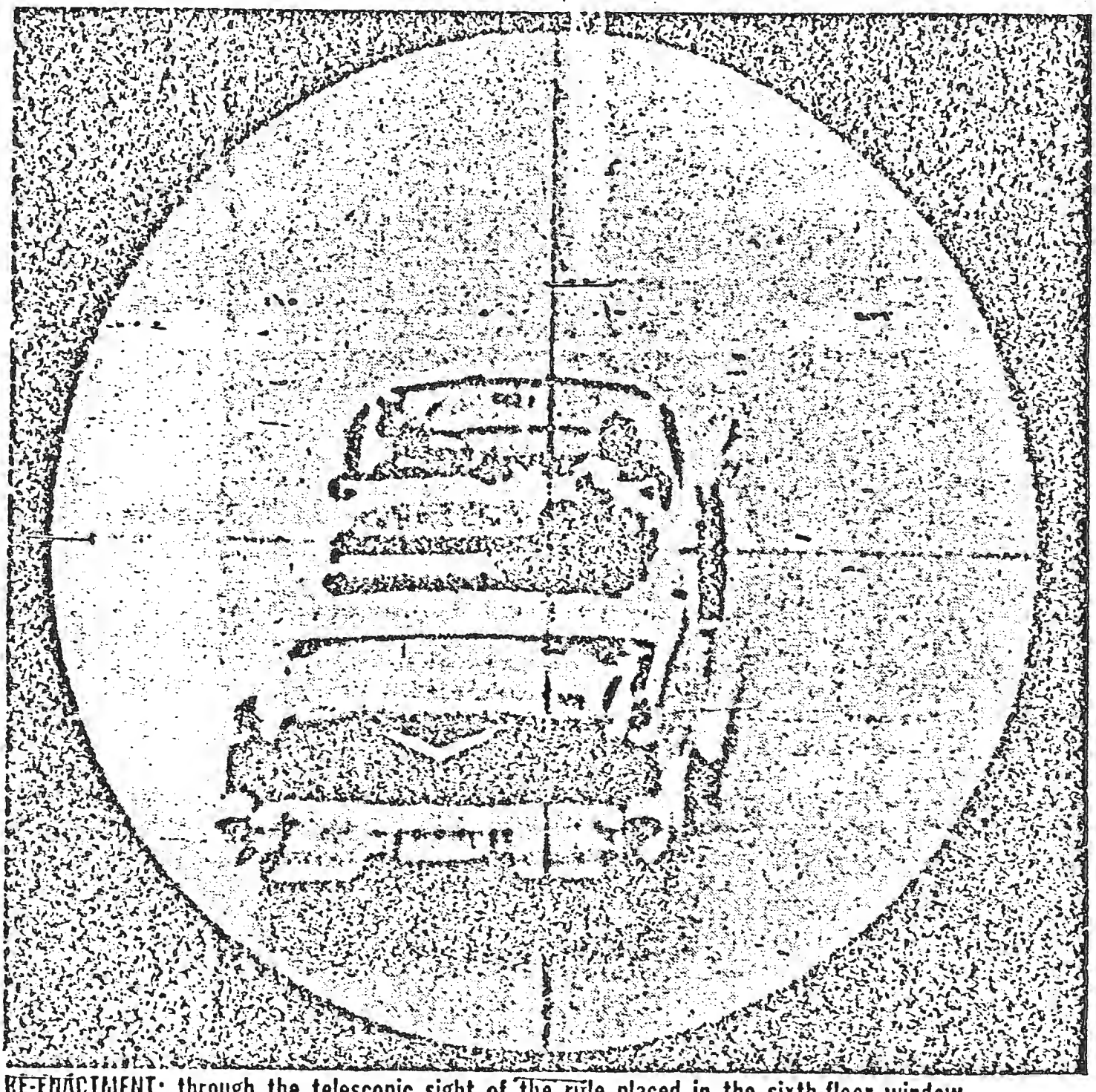
MR MARK LANE, American lawyer whom the Warren Commission refused to admit as counsel for Oswald, appointing instead an "observer" who was content merely to observe, has made a series of formidable criticisms of the report. They are documented, reasoned and, in my opinion, generally conclusive. For his pains, he has been subjected to an incredible campaign of vituperation in the American and even the British Press. To the Press, it seems, the report is a sacred text, not to be questioned by the profane. And yet, behind the Press, there still stands the public: a public which, I believe, is becoming increasingly sceptical both of the Press and of the report.

The American public does not much discuss the report. The same psychological causes which excite the Press to shrillness drive the public into silence: for both shrillness and silence are protections for uncertainty. When I offer to discuss the report with Americans, many of them evade the offer. Some say frankly that they have not read the report but are determined to believe its conclusions: they are so reassuring. But many are sceptical. In fact, a recent poll showed that a majority of Americans were sceptical. No doubt the majority had not read the report either—but in such an atmosphere there is hope that the matter is not yet closed. Orthodoxy is not yet final; heresy may still be heard.

WORLD COPYRIGHT RESERVED.

62-109090-417

ENCLOSURE



RE-ENACTMENT: through the telescopic sight of the rifle placed in the sixth-floor window

62-109090-411

ENCLOSURE

January 9, 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Warren Report newly [illegible]
a weak force and whitewash.

Life Magazine, May 15th, 1964
carried an article by Edward
J. Partin, labor official who helped
convict Jimmie Hoffa, in which
he testified that Hoffa in a secret
meeting plotted the assassination of
Attorney General Robert Kennedy
that was in 1962, two years before
John F. Kennedy's murder.

62-109079-
NOT RECORDED
100 JAN 22 1965

Of that line Hoffa planned to
catch Robert Kennedy in a Southern
city, so as to blame segregationists, in
an open car, and shoot him
with a high-powered rifle with
with a long-range telescopic sight.

Does it mean anything that this
same plot did not reveal

Carry out successfully on Bobby's more important brother Jack, who was involved in Hoffa's vendetta, because of restrictions against union crimes?

Does it not give enough circumstantial evidence to warrant investigation, quietly to learn whether Lee Harvey Oswald was a member of any labor unions (I have read that he belonged to two labor unions), and if, because of Oswald's Marxist character, he could have been contacted by a Hoffa agent to assassinate Kennedy on a rich reward. It was written that Oswald promised his wife abundant means soon. Hoffa could have communicated [illegible]

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-4-64)

Date 1/15/65

To:
☒ Director
Att.:

BU FILE # 62-109090

☐ SAC
☐ ASAC
☐ Supv.
☐ Agent
☐ SE
☐ IC
☐ CC
☐ Steno
☐ Clerk

Title THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge	☐ Open Case
☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____	☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Bring file	☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Call me	☐ Recharge serials
☐ Correct	☐ Return assignment card
☐ Deadline ____	☐ Return file
☐ Deadline passed	☐ Return serials
☐ Delinquent	☐ Search and return
☐ Discontinue	☐ See me
☐ Expedite	☐ Send Serials ____
☐ File	to ____
☐ For information	☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Initial & return	☐ Submit report by ____
☐ Leads need attention	☐ Type

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

[redacted]

Paris 62-146(P) 013 ENCLOSURE
NWP:ij (2)
____See reverse side

SAC Norman W. Philcox
Office Legat, Paris

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
21 JAN 22 1965

60 JAN 25 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-6-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
(DECEASED) - VICTIM:
CIVIL RIGHTS
(44-24016)

Congressman Gerald R. Ford, Jr., (R-Mich.), a member of the Warren Commission, contacted your office on 1-6-65 concerning the matter regarding an allegation that the results of the interview conducted in captioned matter with one Frank A. Capell had been "doctored." Congressman Ford was shown a copy of the interview form FD-302 of 12-18-64 and was satisfied that no changes had taken place between this and the reproduction of it in Volume XXVI of the Warren Commission's Report. He explained, however, that John H. Ray, a New York attorney who formerly was Congressman from the 16th Congressional District in Staten Island, New York, was now in his office and was still concerned about this matter. He asked that someone come to his office and explain the situation to Mr. Ray.

SA David W. Bowers of this Section went to Congressman Ford's office and met Mr. Ray. It was determined that his concern with this matter was the fact that background information showing Capell had a prior criminal record had been published in the Warren Commission Report. He stated that this information was also published as though it had been developed by SA Vincent J. Savadel through an interview with Capell and he knew that this was not true (See enclosed Xerox of pages 608 and 609 of Volume XXVI of the Commission's Report which contains pertinent information).

It was pointed out to Mr. Ray that the results of SA Savadel's interview with Capell were recorded on a single page which became page 43 in an FBI report. It was explained to him that pages 40, 41 and 42 in this report set forth the reason for the interview with Capell and pertinent background information about Capell which was obtained from FBI files. This same procedure was followed in the interview of all individuals in the investigation. And it was pointed out to him that we had absolutely no control over what the Commission selected to print or not print in its final report. He stated he fully understood this and was in complete agreement with such procedure.

Enclosures (2)

62-109090

RECORDED 60 JAN 13 1965

- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Rosen (Attention SA Hines)

WVB:mm

Continued.....

Mr. Ray expressed concern over the manner in which the data about Capell was reproduced in the Commission Report since it led him to believe that it all had resulted from SA Savadel's interview with Capell. Our procedure of using the interview form, FD-302, as inserts in investigative reports was explained to him and the fact that the form recording the interview with Capell bore the page number 1 in the upper left hand corner was pointed out to him. He then stated that he could now understand the procedure, adding that he felt it was unfortunate that the Commission had published the background data on Capell and particularly in the manner that it was set out. He was most appreciative of our explaining the situation to him and apologized for any inconvenience which his inquiries may have caused.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed letter be sent to the New York Office regarding this contact with Mr. Ray since he has been in contact with that office regarding this situation.

NY 44-978

"The Herald of Freedom", published biweekly in Staten Island, New York, in its issue of January 17, 1964, contained the following statements concerning JACK RUBY:

"Jack Leon Rubenstein, alias Jack Ruby, the murderer of Lee H. Oswald, was a notorious character who has been close to several people in Chicago who were murdered and is a big time narcotics distributor. He was involved in many rackets, including strip tease 'joints' and party girls and has had contacts in Havana. Rubenstein visited Havana within the past year in violation of State Department regulations. While there, he visited his friend Franklin and owns and operates a novelty store on the Prado in Havana across the street from the Hotel Sevilla. Franklin is a known long-time Castro collaborator. He is a native Cuban married to an American girl. Franklin is involved in slave trade and party girls as a side line. The above information was received from Havana by one of the best informed men in the United States on Soviet and Castro intelligence operations."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3055

NY 44-978

"The Herald of Freedom" is a four page pamphlet, edited and published by FRANK A. CAPELL in Staten Island, New York. It is published biweekly. CAPELL has described his publication as being "devoted to exposing Communism, Socialism, and un-American activities by pointing the whole truth in detail".

"The Staten Island Advance", a Staten Island, New York, daily community newspaper, in its issue of July 13, 1963, carried a front page article entitled "Island Pamphlet Triggers North Carolina Camp Race Riot". According to this article, "reports of interracial, nudity, and free love", which were published by FRANK A. CAPELL in "The Herald of Freedom" "caused 600 armed Blue Ridge Dixie Belt mountaineers to burn" Camp Summerlane's gymnasium at Rosman, North Carolina, and also shoot up one of their buses. This article reflected that CAPELL "said late night at his New Jersey home that he had published an account in the July 3 issue and that the Rosman Chamber of Commerce had ordered additional copies". This article also indicated that "The Herald of Freedom" was widely distributed among rural folk in the mountain area. This article in "The Staten Island Advance" stated that Sheriff C. R. MC CALL of Rosman told the Associated Press that the mountaineers were incensed because of camp activities published in the pamphlet.

now

FRANCIS A. CAPELL, Editor of "The Herald of Freedom", was arrested September 21, 1943, at New York, New York, by agents of the FBI on a charge of bribery.

An indictment was filed April 10, 1944, in the Southern District of New York against FRANCIS A. CAPELL, charging him with conspiracy in the acceptance of a $1,000.00 bribe intended to influence the decision of investigators of the War Production Board on September 21, 1943, in violation of Title 18, Section 207. A second indictment returned on the same date contained two counts

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3055—Continued

NY 44-978

and charged CAPELL with the solicitation and acceptance of $1,000.00 bribe and a $400.00 bribe intended to influence the decision of investigators of the War Production Board in violation of Section 207, Title 18, United States Code.

CAPELL entered a plea of guilty on May 29, 1945, at the United States District Court, Southern District of New York (SDNY), and was sentenced to one year and one day on each count of a three count indictment, sentences to run concurrently. Execution of this sentence was suspended, and he was placed on probation for two years. He was fined $2,000.00 on count one, and the fine was to be paid within one year. He was discharged from probation by order of the United States District Court, June 24, 1946. At that time his fine had been paid in full.

FRANCIS A. CAPELL in January, 1952, testified before a Subcommittee of the United States Senate Armed Services Committee relative to illegal hiring for work on overseas bases. CAPELL was then manager of Personnel Service Bureau, Incorporated, New York, New York. The Personnel Service Bureau was one of the few agencies in the New York area to hire men for overseas work.

42

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1a

Date 1/28/64

FRANK A. CAPELL, 56 Bay Street, Staten Island, New York, advised that he is the editor of the biweekly publication, "The Herald of Freedom". He stated that this publication is devoted to fighting Communism and its entire contents are written by himself. CAPELL advised that his material is received from confidential sources and also from public source material.

CAPELL advised that with respect to the January 17, 1964, edition of his publication, which contained considerable information of a background nature on JACK RUBY, also known as Jack Rubinstein, the data which concerned RUBY's contacts in Havana, Cuba, was received in confidence from a reliable source in the newspaper industry. He advised that he had written that RUBY had been in Havana in the past year, but that accurately speaking, it should have read, "a few years ago."

CAPELL stated that the information regarding RUBY's contact in Havana with one "FRASKIN", was likewise received from the same source in the newspaper field.

He advised that in order to add further credence to his comments about RUBY in Cuba, he added the comment that the information was received from Havana from one of the best informed men in the United States on Soviet Intelligence. CAPELL stated this individual was the original source of the information regarding RUBY's trip to Havana and contact with "FRASKIN". He advised that this individual had furnished the information to his source in the newspaper field.

62-109060-70

ENCLOSURE

On 1/27/64 at 56 Bay Street, Staten Island, New York File # NY 44-978

by SA VINCENT J. SAVADEL/aog Date dictated 1/27/64

43

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

REC-44 2-107(?)-413

January 18, 1965

Mr. Lawrence Ur
682 Amboy Avenue
Perth Amboy, New Jersey 08861

Dear Mr. Ur:

Your letter dated January 11th has been received. Although I would like to help you with your schoolwork, the results of the FBI's investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy have been forwarded to the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

DCL:kaf (3)

Jan 18 3 51 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

69 JAN 27 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted] Amboy Avenue
Perth Amboy, New Jersey
January 11, 1965

[redacted]
Lawrence Ur
542 Amboy Avenue
Perth Amboy, New Jersey 0:86:

Presidential Assassination Report
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, District of Columbia

Dear Sir:

I have been assigned a term paper dealing with the possibility of Lee Harvey Oswald conspiring with others in his assassination plot despite the findings of the Warren Commission Report.

I believe that one week after the assassination the FBI reported that Oswald acted alone in his plot to kill President Kennedy. I would like to request any information concerning the possibility of a conspiracy which you may be able to release. Specifically I would gratefully acknowledge the answers to the following questions:

1. Why did Oswald assassinate President Kennedy?
2. On what evidence did the FBI base it's belief that Oswald acted alone, as an individual?
3. Why were possible accomplices such as the Cuban "Scentor", an unidentified right-wing millionaire, Jack Ruby, and Marina Oswald discounted?
4. To what percentage is the FBI positive or reasonably certain of the fact that Oswald was not involved in a conspiracy of any kind?

62-109090-418
EX 103 REC-44
JAN 19 1965

1-14-65
DCH

FREEDOM EVIDENCE

5. From what source or sources did Lee Harvey Oswald obtain the money necessary in order to travel to Mexico from September 26 until October 3, 1963?

6. Why did Oswald, contrary to his previous pattern of behavior, choose to room in a Dallas boarding house shortly before the assassination?

7. Did Oswald ever contact Jack Ruby in Ruby's nightclub as suggested by memory expert Bill Demar shortly after the assassination?

8. Why, in the estimation of the FBI, did Ruby shoot Oswald?

9. Did Oswald recognize Ruby in the Dallas police headquarters basement and then turn his glance away from him as suggested by a television commentator from photographs of the crime on the day that Oswald was fatally wounded?

10. Were any facts about the possibility of a conspiracy surpressed out of consideration of the emotional instability of the nation, the world situation at that time, or for any other reason?

I have no doubt that some of these questions may be answered by the Warren Commission Report. However I believe that the FBI has studied this particular question in more depth than the Warren Commission was able to, and was not under the intense public

pressure of that Commission to publish the facts as soon as possible. Also some additional evidence may have come into existence since that Report. Therefore I am requesting this information.

I would also greatly appreciate the name of any sources which may assist me in my gathering of information for my paper.

Thank you for your time and trouble.

Yours truly,

Lawrence Ur

Lawrence Ur

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 1/13/65

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On January 13, 1965, Mr. Ralph Given, Security Officer, General Services Administration (GSA), made available to the Bureau a copy of a letter President Johnson received from Mr. Robert M. C. Johnson, Mayor of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, wherein Mr. Johnson criticizes the decision of the National Archives to withhold from the public for 75 years the testimony and exhibits of the Warren Commission. Mr. Given informed Inspector James R. Malley of this Bureau that his office has drafted a reply to Mayor Johnson and he requested to be advised whether Bureau has any objection to such proposed reply. A copy of such reply is attached.

A check of Bufiles disclosed we have had cordial correspondence with Mayor Johnson in the past on matters of mutual interest. Mayor Johnson has previously solicited advice from the Bureau in handling juvenile activities.

In its proposed reply to Mayor Johnson, GSA points out to Mayor Johnson that the Commission's report and additional 26 volumes of testimony, documents, affidavits, and other exhibits contained relevant facts concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and that no pertinent facts have been withheld and none are now cloaked in secrecy.

GSA also points out to Mayor Johnson that the Commission records in National Archives will be administered under the same laws, executive orders, and regulations that apply to other Government archives and that restrictions on use of any unpublished records of the Commission are not necessarily imposed because of considerations of national security. REC-44 62-109090-4

GSA further points out to Mayor Johnson that some of the items maintained by National Archives relating to the Commission's report deal with data involving innocent persons having no connection with the subject of the investigation, and that it would be improper

Enclosures Rec't 1-14-65
62-109090

REL:mec (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

64 JAN 26 1965

to release information of this nature which would needlessly embarrass or damage innocent third parties. In addition, GSA points out that because of the techniques and sources of investigatory agencies, reports of investigation and similar materials are withheld from use, except for the permission of the originating agency, for a period of 75 years. In conclusion, GSA points out that the application of this policy to the records of the Commission appears to be required by the public interest.

The proposed draft of GSA closely conforms with our policy and feelings in this matter. By letter dated October 23, 1964, we informed the President's Commission that we were concerned that publication of all of our investigative reports might reflect on innocent persons if the reports are made public in their entirety. We noted that our reports contained information in the nature of gossip and rumor which had not been substantiated and that if this type of information should be misused or become a matter of public knowledge, it would reflect most unfavorably upon the Department of Justice and the President's Commission. It is to be noted that, without exception, all results of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination were furnished to the Commission in an unclassified status for use of the Commission in any manner it desired. To do this, we found it necessary to rewrite 16 reports and letterhead memoranda to protect important, sensitive informants, [redacted] or classified information obtained from another Government agency. The revised documents were used by the Commission in its report to the public and the original classified versions of such documents have been filed in National Archives along with other Commission documents.

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to the GSA advising that this Bureau has no objection to its proposed reply to Mayor Robert M. L. Johnson.

OK

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Sullivan

(8) 62-109090

Date: January 14, 1965

To: Mr. Leonard T. DeLisio
Director, Compliance Division
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
JAN 14 12 24 PM '65

On January 13, 1965, Mr. Ralph Given of your agency made available to this Bureau a copy of a letter to the President received from Mr. Robert M. L. Johnson, Mayor of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Given also furnished to us a copy of a proposed reply of your agency to Mayor Johnson.

Please be advised that this Bureau has no objections to your proposed reply to Mayor Johnson.

REL:mec
(11)

62-109090

See memo Branigan to Sullivan dated 1-13-65, prepared by REL:mec.

ENCLOSURE

REC-109 62-109090

1 JAN 21 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 13 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 14 8 20 AM '65

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

ROUTING SLIP

TO	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10

NAME AND/OR SYMBOL	BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.
1. Computer Jr. [illegible]	Rm 5710
2.	W. J. Bily
3.	
4.	
5.	

- ☐ ALLOTMENT SYMBOL
- ☐ APPROVAL
- ☐ AS REQUESTED
- ☐ CONCURRENCE
- ☐ CORRECTION
- ☐ FILING
- ☐ FULL REPORT
- ☐ HANDLE DIRECT
- ☐ IMMEDIATE ACTION
- ☐ INITIALS
- ☐ NECESSARY ACTION
- ☐ NOTE AND RETURN
- ☐ PER OUR CONVERSATION
- ☑ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION
- ☐ READ AND DESTROY
- ☐ RECOMMENDATION
- ☐ SEE ME
- ☐ SIGNATURE
- ☐ YOUR COMMENT
- ☐ YOUR INFORMATION
- ☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____
- ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____

REMARKS

5/ L.C. Rudd

FROM	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10

NAME AND/OR SYMBOL	BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.	
R. Given - Security	TELEPHONE 183/2755	DATE 1/13/65

GPO : 1962 O—655346

GSA FORM 14
FEB 62

62 109090-1

ENCLOSURE

January 4, 1964

RECEIVED
JAN 6 1964

Mr. President:

As one who read and believed the Warren Report on the assassination of President Kennedy I am disturbed and chagrined that you would permit a government agency to dictate to you what will be done with testimony and exhibits for the next 75 years.

Knowing that you believe in the public's right to know - a statement you have often made - it intrigues me that you would permit a 75 year cloak of secrecy to fall over the facts involved in the Kennedy assassination.

The decision of the National Archives Bureau to withhold from the public "off the record testimony and exhibits of the Warren Commission for 75 years" is inexplicable and inexcusable and gives cause to doubt the veracity of the published Warren Commission report.

I believe in national security but I fail to see the relationship between the facts of the Kennedy assassination and the security of the nation at this time.

Why I suggest that if there is true justification for withholding from the public the facts of one of the most tragic events of our time, it is also incumbent upon our national leadership to make it clear why.

Franklin D. Roosevelt said: "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." Secrecy creates fear.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert H. L. Johnson
Mayor

cc: [illegible]

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

62-109090

RHLJ/bw

ENCLOSURE

Copies sent to:

Hubert Humphrey, The Vice-president elect
Earl Warren, Chief Justice
B. B. Hickenlooper, U. S. Senator
Jack Miller, U. S. Senator
John C. Culver, U. S. Congressman
American Society of News Editors
Associated Press Managing Editors Association
National Association of Broadcasters
Director of National Archives
Harry Boyd, Editor, Cedar Rapids Gazette
Kenneth McDonald, Editor, Des Moines Register
Wm. B. Quarton, General Manager, W H T Stations
Redd Gardner, General Manager, K C R G Stations
George Lipper, General Manager, K L W W Station
U. S. News & World Report

Honorable Robert M. L. Johnson
Mayor of Cedar Rapids
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Dear Mayor Johnson:

Thank you for writing me concerning the records of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy which have now been deposited with the National Archives of the United States.

The Commission's Report of its findings and conclusions and the 26 additional volumes containing the testimony, depositions, affidavits, copies of investigative reports and of the documentary and photographic exhibits on which the findings were based, contain the relevant facts concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. No pertinent facts have been withheld and none are now cloaked with secrecy. Since no transcript was made of "off the record" testimony, publication of this evidence is, of course, impossible.

The Commission records in the National Archives will be administered under the same laws, executive orders and regulations that apply to other Government archives. Restrictions on use of any unpublished records of the Commission are not necessarily imposed because of considerations of national security. As in the case of all such investigations, numerous innocent persons having no connection with the subject of the investigation are involved in the reports. It would be quite improper to release information of this nature that would needlessly embarrass or damage innocent third parties. For this reason, as well as the fact that the

62 10114-

ENCLOSURE

techniques and sources of investigatory agencies must be protected, reports of investigation and similar materials are withheld from use, except with the permission of the originating agency, for a period of 75 years.

The application of this policy to the records of the Commission appears to me to be required by the public interest.

January 19, 1965

Miss Eileen Corbett
16 Amackassin Terrace
Yonkers, New York 10703

Dear Miss Corbett:

Your letter of January 13th also signed by Miss Mary Beth Malone, with enclosure, has been received.

In response to your request, I would like to point out that the results of our investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the events which followed have been forwarded to the President's Commission. As a matter of policy, I am unable to furnish you any information and the money you enclosed is being returned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure
SAW:dll (3)

JAN 19 4 10 PM '65
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 JAN 20 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY

Jan. 13, 1965

To Whom It May Concern,

We would like some information on Ruby (not Oswald if possible. If you are wondering why, we are working on a debate in school. We would like all the information we can possibly obtain. We would like to obtain this information as soon as possible therefore we will enclose (10¢) ten cents for air mail.

Sincerely,
s/ Eileen Corbett
s/ Mary Beth Malone

P.S. Please send to either of the addresses below.

Miss Eileen Corbett
16 Amackassin Terr.
Yonkers, New York
10703

Miss Mary Beth Malone
37 Amackassin Terr.
Yonkers, New York
10703

Thank You!

CX-100

TNT

Jan. 13, 1965

Dear Mr. Conrad,

We would like some information on Ruby & Lee Oswald, if possible. Of you are wondering why we are working on a debate in school. We would like all the information we can possibly obtain. We would like to obtain this information as soon as possible therefore we will enclose (10¢) ten cents for bird mail. Sincerely,

Eileen Carlott

ENCLOSURE

ltc w/ltr to Mary Beth Malone

(over)

1/14/65

vandle

January 21, 1965

REC-55 [illegible] - 431

Mr. John E. Strapp
1106 Ellsworth Avenue
Columbus 6, Ohio

Dear Mr. Strapp:

I have received your letter of January 15th, and I am encouraged to know of your support. It was thoughtful of you to write to me, and I deeply appreciate the generous comments concerning my administration of the FBI. It is hoped that our future endeavors continue to meet with your approval.

May I assure you that it is my desire to remain in my present capacity as long as I can be of service to our Nation.

Enclosed are publications which I trust you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

Our Heritage of Greatness - 12-12-64
U.S. News & World Report - 12-21-64

NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles.

JLS:deh
(3)

[illegible] 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 21 9 00 AM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

TRUE COPY

January 15, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I just wanted to tell you in a few words, what a sense of satisfaction my family and myself get, in the knowledge that a man of your integrity, deep thinking and clear perception of what is good or bad for this country of ours, is the Director of our F.B.I.

Your testimony before the Warren Commission, in which you warned against restrictions, on the civil liberties of the individual American in the name of Presidential security, should be read and digested, by every loyal citizen of this wonderful country of ours.

May our country have the good fortune for many years, of having you at the head of this most vital organization. We need more men in our government, Mr. Hoover, with your qualities and ideals.

Sincerely

John E. Strapp

1106 Ellsworth Ave.
Columbus 6, Ohio

E: 1-20-65

established 1851

Lazarus

columbus, ohio 43216

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nelson
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

January 1.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I just wanted to tell you in a few words, what a sense of satisfaction my family and myself get, in the knowledge that a man of your integrity, deep thinking, and clear perception of what is good or bad for this country of ours, is the Director of our F.B.I.

Your testimony before the Warren Commission, in which you warned against restrictions, on the civil liberties of the individual American in the name of Presidential security, should be read and digested, by every loyal citizen of this wonderful country of ours.

May our country have the good fortune for many years, of having you at the head of this most vital organization. We need more men in our Government like Hoover, with your qualities and ideals.

Sincerely

John E. Hoopes

106 Ellsworth Ave
Columbus 6, Ohio

A Division of Federated Department Stores, Inc.

1-21-65

REC-55 62-109060-33

38 JAN 18 1965

EX-102

3 JAN 18 1965

521

CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090) DATE: 1/22/65

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (62-3026)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Bureau airtel to all SACs and all Legats 9/30/64.

Attached hereto is a letter received from SANDY RYBAK, a student. Also attached hereto is a suggested reply which will be forwarded to SANDY RYBAK on Tuesday, 1/26/65, UACB.

REC- 131 62-109090-423

EX 109 6 JAN 26 1965

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - San Antonio
WTB:mkd
(3)

CORRESPONDENCE

67 FEB 9 1965

4245 Hampshire
El Paso, Texas

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Austin, Texas

Dear Sirs:

I am writing a term paper on the effect the Warren Commission Report has had in Texas. If possible, could you please send me any available information, or your opinions on how the Austin area reacted to the report.

I thank you for your time.

Sincerely yours,
Sandy Rybak

62-109060-423

ENCLOSURE

478 Federal Building
Post Office Box 1630
San Antonio, Texas 78206

January 25, 1965

Mr. Sandy Rybak
4245 Hampshire
El Paso, Texas

Dear Mr. Rybak:

Your undated letter has been received.

I regret that I can make no comment concerning the subject of your inquiry.

Very truly yours,

J. Myers Cole
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Addressee
(1) - Bureau
(Enclosure letter
from SANDY RYBAK)
1 - San Antonio
WTB:mkd
(3)

100-10-423

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 1/27/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (P)

RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On 1/20/65, Mrs. MYRTLE A. ROGERS, 2503 Kilburn Avenue, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised the Dallas FBI Office that she had at approximately 7:00 p.m. that same evening received a telephone call from an individual identifying himself to her as LESTER HARRIS.

Mrs. ROGERS stated that HARRIS, who is completely unknown to her, started to ask her some questions about former roomers of hers who were residing in a cottage to the rear of her house at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mrs. ROGERS stated that she was dumbfounded when he started to mention dates and facts. She expressed to him her wonderment as to the source of his information. HARRIS replied to her, "Why Mrs. ROGERS, didn't you know that your name is in the Warren Commission Report?"

Mrs. ROGERS stated that she did not know that her name was in the Commission's report and so advised HARRIS.

HARRIS then questioned her as to the identities, present place of employments, telephone numbers, exact dates of residence, etc., of the roomers who were tenants at the time of the assassination. Mrs. ROGERS stated that her memory

62-109090-42

3 - Bureau
2 - New York
2 - Dallas

airtel DL+NY REC 40
RJB:law 1-29-65

2-1

RJB/jtf
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

is poor and told HARRIS that she would have to search for her old rent receipt book before she could furnish him this information.

HARRIS then advised Mrs. ROGERS that he would call her the following evening around 7:00 p.m. for the information regarding names, dates, etc., of the former roomers. HARRIS gave his telephone number as LEhigh 5-6200.

Regarding this telephone number, Mrs. ROGERS has advised that HARRIS did not mention the name of the city from where he was calling. She knows that there is no such telephone exchange as "Lehigh" in the Dallas area.

On the night of January 21, 1965, Mrs. M. A. ROGERS, supra, recontacted the Dallas FBI Office and advised that LESTER HARRIS had just called again at which time he stated he was calling from New York City and that his telephone number was LEhigh 5-6200.

Mrs. ROGERS advised that she truthfully had not been able to find her 1963 rent ledger and so advised HARRIS. She then told him that she recalled that one of the former roomers was a (FNU) MC FADLIN, and that another roomer was a WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Mrs. ROGERS noted that HARRIS then started to press her for details regarding the search of MC FADLIN's room, that is, was it a legal search; who had the right to take the bullet shells and turn them over to the Sheriff's Office, etc.

Mrs. ROGERS stated that she halted HARRIS at this point and expressed her curiosity as to why he was wanting such information. He then replied that the information he was describing to her and asking questions about had appeared in the President's Commission report and he was merely trying to verify same.

Mrs. ROGERS asked HARRIS if he was writing a book and he said that he was not; but that he was just doing research and free lancing work.

At this point, their conversation came to an end and HARRIS expressed his thanks to Mrs. ROGERS for her cooperation. He said that he was going to try to locate WILLIAM ANDERSON for interview and he might someday call Mrs. ROGERS back by telephone.

Mrs. ROGERS cannot understand why HARRIS did not know the names of ANDERSON and MC FADLIN if he claims her name appears in the Commission Report.

It is noted that the index available to the Dallas Office of the Commission's Report, including the original report and the 26 volumes, does not contain any references to Mrs. M.A. ROGERS, WILLIAM ANDERSON, MC FADLIN or TOMMY JOHNSON.

The information originally obtained from Mrs. ROGERS, ANDERSON, and MC FADLIN, during the course of the Assassination investigation, appears in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/10/63, Dallas, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS - R - CUBA", pages 606 through 617.

The Dallas indices contain no identifiable reference to LESTER HARRIS.

LEAD:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY

1. Through established sources, will attempt to identify LESTER HARRIS, his nature of employment, and the identity of the subscriber to telephone number LEhigh 5-6200.

2. Will advise the Bureau and Dallas Office of the results of the above inquiry.

1-29-65

airtel

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge

To: SACs, Dallas (62-3588)
New York

REC-40

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

ReDLairtel 1-27-65 concerning information furnished by Mrs. Myrtle A. Rogers.

Based on limited information available on Lester Harris, no information identifiable with this individual could be located in Bureau files.

New York insure Bureau furnished copy of your inquiries concerning Harris.

RDR:las
(7)

NOTE:

Mrs. Rogers fits into the assassination investigation as a result of an allegation that three men resided in her home just prior to the assassination, acted suspiciously and departed immediately after the assassination leaving numerous personal belongings and three rifle cartridges. Intensive investigation identified these three men and it was established the cartridges belonged to Dudley Hall McFadin who admitted leaving Mrs. Rogers' home hurriedly as he had no money to pay his rent and had intended to return for his personal belongings after he obtained money he owed her. This he never did. At this time we know nothing of Lester Harris; however, it is possible he may be doing some type of research and is making an effort to shed some doubt on the guilt of Lee Harvey Oswald based on the type of questions he asked Mrs. Rogers.

Nelson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 8
JAN 29 1965
COMM-FBI

69 FEB 9 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

February 2, 1965

REC-13 62-101960-425

Mr. Grover C. Klein
123 Font Boulevard
San Francisco 32, California

Dear Mr. Klein:

Your letter of January 24th has been received.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to write as you did and I am glad that you found the remarks I made upon receiving the "Sword of Loyola" award in Chicago to be of interest. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your complimentary comments.

It is my long-standing policy not to make any statement concerning literature not prepared by me or personnel of the FBI and, therefore, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment concerning the question you asked regarding the Report made by the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy.

FEB 1 3 07 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

FEB 2 2 54 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 4
FEB 2-1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no information identifiable with correspondent.

WAM:eje (3) Note Continued Next Page

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 3 1965
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Grover C. Klein

NOTE Continued: In view of the statement in the first paragraph in Mr. Klein's letter, general indices were carefully checked without locating any references identifiable with him. It may be that his letter was misdirected and was never received at the Bureau.

TRUE COPY

123 Font Blvd.
San Francisco 32, Cal.
Jan. 24, 1965.

To: The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover

Having written you a critical letter last Fall when the press carried your reportedly forgiving attitude toward Walter Jenkin's conduct while in high office, I send you my hearty congratulations and warm appreciation for the remarks you made upon the receipt of the Sword of Loyola Award in Chicago, as carried in the San Francisco Examiner of Jan. 23, 1965. Well said!

I have just finished reading the "Warren Report" and I have never read a more meticulous presentation of the facts surrounding an event. It is completly convincing so far as Oswald is concerned. But I did not find an expected and hoped for discussion of the devestating effect that the Communist philosophy (Force and violence is not only right but praisworthy in destroying the existing order to bring about communism) must have on all such brittel minds as that of Lee Harvey Oswald's. Why?

One can not but wonder what comment might have been offered in the "Report" had the perpetrator of the vile murder been of the John Birch persuasion as was at first predicted by some members of the "Commission" and certain other politicians.

Sincerely

/s/ Grover C. Klein

c.c. The Hon. Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States
Mr. Charles S. Gould, Editor of the San Francisco Examiner.

San Francisco
Jan 24, 1965

To: The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover

Having written your critical letter
last fall when the press carried your reportedly
favorable attitude toward Walter Jenkins'
resignation while in high office, I send you my
hearty congratulations and warm appreciation for
the remarks you made upon the occasion of the
Award of Legion Award in Chicago, as carried in
the San Francisco Examiner of Jan 23, 1965.
Well done sir!

I have just finished reading the Warren
Report and I have never read a more meticulous,
presentation of the facts surrounding an event.
It is completely convincing as far as Oswald
is concerned. But I did not find an expected
and hoped for discussion of the devastating
effect that the Communist philosophy of
force and violence is not only rife but
presently in destroying the existing order
in having about 13 million [illegible] must have
had in it - 425
on all such brittle minds as that of
Lee Harvey Oswald. Why?

JAN 26 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

Commission but wonder what amount might have been offered in the "Report" had the perpetrator of the Wall murder been of the John Birch persuasion as was at first predicted by one or more members of the Commission and by their other political allies.

Sincerely

Groner C. Klein

"C. Harris Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States

Mr. Charles S. Gould, Editor of the San Francisco Examiner.

like yesterday.

Warren Commission

We only hope that you will be allo
to continue to do your job: a finding would be al
al, however, to see you refute what amounts to
the closure contained in "The Warren Report" as
it regards the Person: and to refute it again &
again until those responsible for that calumny are
led towards making public their cost & judg
of as a rotten slap, dealt by bureaucrats who lack
qualms, and who couldn't possibly, in any measure,
comprehend a fraction of what you must deal with
every day of the year; year in, year out.

Yet those foolish ones again: de
Yet respectful wishes to you always,

64 FEB 1 1965

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 26 1965

62-109093-

ENCLOSURE

REC-132 109030-426

February 4, 1965

Mr. Mike Howell
Route 1, Box 312-C
Helena, Arkansas 72342

Dear Mike:

Your letter was received on February 1st.

While I would very much like to help you and your classmates, the results of our investigation concerning the killing of the late President Kennedy were furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and we have no information I can send you.

In answer to your inquiry, there is no Federal statute at the present time which prohibits the killing of the President. Congress has under consideration proposed legislation which would make it a felony to kill a President or any of certain other top Government officials.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
FEB 4 - 1965
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

PDW:kaf (3)

FEB 4 4 00 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

FEB 15 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

WMS-2730

TRUE COPY

Dear Sir:

We of the 5th period civics class of Central Jr. High School would like to have some information on what the F. BI. did after the slaying of President Kennedy. Some people of our 9th grade class made some reports on the assassination of Kennedy, and we would like to have farther information.

We understand also that there is a federal law against killing a president. We know there is a state law but we would like information on the federal law. Our 5th period civics class at Central Jr. High School in West Helena, Arkansas would appreciate any information you could give us.

Respectfully yours,

Mike Howell
Rt. 1, Box 312-C
Helena, Ark.

Address per envelope:
Mike Howell
Rt. 1, Box 312-C
Helena, Ark.
72342

REC- I32

4 FEB 5

ack 2-4-65
10 Wmed

1 TC
2-4-65
mea

Dear Sir:

We of the 5th period civics class of Central Jr. High School would like to have some information on what the F.B.I. did after the slaying of President Kennedy. Some people of our 9th grade class made some reports on the assassination of Kennedy, and we would like to have farther information.

We understand also that there is a federal law against killing a president. We know there is a state law but we would like information on the federal law. Our 5th period Civics class at Central Jr. High School in West Helena, Arkansas would appreciate any information you could give us.

Respectfully yours,
Mike Howell
RT. 1, BOX 310-C
Helena, Ark.

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
Mike Howell
R.T. 1, Box 312-C
Helena, Ark.
72342

ack - 4-6-65
Notified

ITC
2-4-65
mail

February 10, 1965

Mr. Paul Hoch
International House, Room 506
University of California
Berkeley, California 94704

Dear Mr. Hoch:

Your letter of February 4th has been received and I want to thank you for your kind comments concerning the work of this Bureau in connection with our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

With respect to your request, it is not expected that our original report in this matter will be made public since information in FBI files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I would like to point out that the President appointed the Commission to look into this tragedy and ordered the FBI to conduct an investigation. Based upon these instructions, our investigative reports and the data appearing in our files were furnished to this Commission and any release of these facts fell within the responsibilities of the Commission. I hope you will understand my inability to be of help in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

EFT:fcl (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
COMM-FBI

nternational House, Rm. 506
Berkeley, California 94704

February 4, 1965

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Hoch
International House, Rm. 506
Univ. Calif.
Berkeley, Calif. 94704

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am currently engaged in a study of the excellent investigative work done by various agencies, especially the F.B.I., concerning the tragic assassination of President Kennedy.

I understand that in December, 1963 the FBI completed an extensive report on the assassination, which was turned over to the Warren Commission. I have not been able to find the text of the F.B.I. report among the published papers of the Commission.

Could you tell me how to obtain a copy of the original F.B.I. report, in which I am particularly interested ? If it has not yet been made public, would you please advise when its release might be expected.

Sincerely yours,
Paul Hoch
Paul Hoch

PH:lnc

62-109090—427

REC-131

FEB 12 1965

EX-102

CORRESPONDENCE

J. C. PEELE, M. D.
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
KINSTON CLINIC
KINSTON, N. C.

February 10, 1965

Robert H. Bahmer
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Mr. Bahmer:

My letter of January 16, 1965, states that the twelve questions listed in regard to the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy could be answered by the former General Counsel of the Warren Commission. I have not as yet received an answer from the General Counsel.

The two questions which I want answered to be as follows:

1) Does the Warren Commission's Report record the fact that Gerald Gallop, Attorney for the Communist Party, U.S.A., soon after his arrest?

2) Is Professor Norman Redlich of the Warren Commission a member of a Communist front organization?

I will appreciate an answer to these questions.

Sincerely,

J. C. Peele, M. D.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
188 FEB 16 1965

cc: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
cc: Earl Clarence Gallion
cc: Gallion Forum
South Bend, Indiana
cc: Dr. Charles Fenn
Fresno
3765 Claremont Avenue
Oakland, California
cc: Chief Justice Earl Warren

8 FEB 15 1965

58 FEB 23 1965

KE-8
CORRESPONDENCE
Rec'd
copy to ac
Wednesday

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-46

February 10, 1965

Miss Catherine Snyder
Templeville, Maryland

Dear Miss Snyder:

Your letter of February 4th and enclosure have been received.

The motives prompting your contacting this Bureau are appreciated, and I want to thank you for bringing this literature to our attention. The type of printed matter going through the United States mails, however, is the primary jurisdiction of another governmental agency and, for this reason, I am forwarding a copy of your letter and a copy of your enclosure to the Chief Postal Inspector, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles nor is Alec C. Beasley, Route 1, Winfield, British Columbia, Canada. Copies of incoming and enclosure sent to the Post Office Department by form. The literature Mrs. Snyder has been receiving is of an anti-British, anti-American nature.

DCL:djg
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

9 FEB 25 1965

TRUE COPY

Feb. 4, 1965

Dear Sirs:

My mother received this in the mail, just the other day. She has received some before and has just thrown them away. When I was in High School I was under the impression something could be done about this stuff. I sincerely hope you can do something to stop this sort of trash.

Sincerely,

Catherine Snyder
Templeville, Maryland

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

EXTRACTS

The Christian Century, Nov. 26 - 1964 (Ecumenical Weekly, Chicag
Cecil Northcott, editor-at-large, reporting from London, Eng.:

After 12 months of patient investigation, a "working par.
set up by the British Council of Churches has concluded that "at thi:
stage" economic sanctions against South Africa cannot provide a sat-
isfactory solution to the racial situation in that nation.

The investigators, who took the trouble to go to South Afr
do not predict when the pressure of sanctions might be profitably use:
They have evidently been overwhelmed by the internal strength of Sou
Africa both economically and politically, and by recognition of how
feeble any international pressure which might be assembled would be.

Pressure, however, is to be brought to bear on the new British government to devise ways in which Britain and her citizens
longer act in such a way as to encourage aparthied. There are signs
that a vigourous South African lobby is at work in Britain - an effo
probably expedient in view of the present climate of opinion. We are
in a state of suspended hypocrisy on aparthied; publicly we condemn i
- but all who have dealings with South Africa know that the barrage
of words has little effect on that country's policy. Indeed, sympat
towards South Africa's attitude is powerfully entrenched in financi
circles here. And in these circles the brave words of Christian in-
vestigators have little effect.

Letter from Germany:

...There is ... a great blindness on the American part
thinking they can maintain any sort of an image as a'Christian'nat...
still
in a world that is/mostly non-Christian and non-white. They attribu
all the evils of history to Communism. Yet they use weapons and tac
ics that the Communists cautiously avoid, because they wish to
win people to their political and economic concepts.

I have learned from German, British and American missionaires (by reading church papers) that the greatest tragedy in the whole scene is undoubtedly the destruction of the image of Christian itself. It is becoming increasingly difficult to make the uncommitte people believe that to be "Christian" means to be compassionate. just and full of love, and that to be Communist means to be cruel and unjust. I even read that some missionairies observed with heartbreak

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* From page 4: The Warren Report has correctedly been summed up as the case for the prosecution, and Trevor-Roper echoes this and ask for the case for the defence. He also castigates the American and British press for their lack of "the cririca spirit in journalism". This heavily applies to Canada, too.

how Hinduism, Buddhism, even Mohammedanism remain symbols of gentleness and brotherhood - for all their primitive and wretched superstitions - while Christianity increasingly is thought of as limitless wealth spent quite largely on weapons of indescribable and indiscriminate horror. And it began with Christian Americans planning and dropping the first nuclear bombs on Buddhist and non-white cities!

The Word, Glasgow, Scotland, Nov., 1964:

The Mystery of MR. K.

While Britain and the U.S.A. have been having their election the U.S.S.R. has been having an "un-election". The right of recall is a tenet of communism. So is the right of self-vindication. Who recalled Krushchov; and what were the charges; and what was his defence?

The "29 errors" is an evidence of desparate searching for reasons to suit every taste, from parish pump to United Nations. One of these "errors" concerns the Cuban crisis. It is asserted tha the placing of missiles in Cuba, and their subsequent removal caused the U.S.S.R. to "lose face".

Nonsense. Placing rockets in Cuba and revealing their presence just as the U.S.A. was about to invade the little island with the "biggest fleet ever assembled" was a master stroke. It won the war for Cuba without one life being lost.

If he had NOT placed the rocket there Cuba would have been invaded and Russia would have lost face. If he had not placed them in time some of us by now would not have any face worth losing- or keeping.

Comment:

The left has been aggravatingly silent on this bombshell from Russia. As silent as the press on the case for Oswald.

Our press has ferreted out practically nothing on the sta of K. Even the pacifist international weekly, Peace News, when it does get something buries it with small space, Dec. 4, and which is the first real news on the what of Krushchov. It is that the man is alive as he has been, ~~and still is~~, corresponding with Bertrand Russell. Lord Russell is afraid to release details for fear the pre will distort it.

The Word is a pacifist, atheist, independent left wing monthly. It has done well to have this opinion and speak it out.

Letter, Vancouver Sun Dec. 10 - 1964:

Churchill on Hanging

Editor, The Sun, Sir:

On the question of capital punishment I am reminded of the words of the greatest humanitarian of our times, the incomparable Sir Winston Churchill, in a speech in the House of Commons in 1948:

"If I were assured that abolishing the death penalty would bring all murders to an end I certainly would be in favor of

(Mrs.) J. C. Bennet
3870 Cambie, Vancouver.

Comment:

"Humanitarian"! Churchill is the embodiement of CALLOUSNESS. I believe his own daughter's drunkenness bothers him not at all? And was it he or his minister who said that the saturation bombing of German cities was "an excellent idea"?

Did Churchill really roll out those words? If so, what has he said! Nothing, of course.

In all, 'how crazy can you get'!

Letter from Kalamazoo, Michigan:

...I also listen to educational programs broadcast by the Canadian Broadcasting System in Toronto, Ontario, which are much better than anything that is heard on most U.S. stations.

The UNited States has always been fairly materialistic, but I think it is becoming much more so as time passes. Of course there is no way to stem this tide, but a few of us can try to believe in truth and goodwill among peoples.

The U.S. greatly needs this type of information, even though most of us don't realize it and, worse, don't even want to think of it.

Awake! Dec. 22, 1964 (Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, New York

(An article dealing with public morality as evidenced in the presidential election.):

An interesting comment in this regard was that of the Altus, Oklahoma, Times-Democrat, Oct. 4, 1964. In an editorial entitled,

"Next President - Portrait in Mud," the following points were made: "Whom do you like for president? Do you prefer a 'raving, ranting demagogue' who is the trigger-happy leader of 'reckless and rejected extremes' and who would steer a "callous course'? Or will your vote go to a 'liar' ... a crafty millionaire who amassed a fortune in a manner that must cause him some sleepless nights... a political schemer who deliberately sets up international crises so he can show off... who uses his high office to threaten citizens with exposure as income tax cheaters unless they come across with real money for his party's campaign fund?"

The Oswald Case

Mrs. Kennedy uses the plural in reference to the killers of her husband, "They have shot my husband". This need not have significence by itself but one wonders when another plural use was omitted in the Warren Report. According to The Peacemaker a reporte Jack Anderson, had access to a tape recording made by Mrs. Johnson when she got home from Dallas in which she recounted her version of the crime. She did this for its therapeutic value. In regard to Mrs. Kennedy not changing her blood-stained clothes, Mrs. Johnson quotes her as saying, "I want them to see what they have done to Jack". The Commission has omitted this.

I do not believe Mrs. Kennedy has told all. I cannot believe she does not remember why she climbed to the back of the car. From beginning to end Mrs. Kennedy demonstrated nothing but superb mental stability. THis blank wall at this one point is inconsistent. She would remember the reason for her action only too well

Governor Connally must be privy to the lie of the Warren Report, as of course must be very many, but evidently he will not al it where it affects himself, personally, namely the number and order of the shots. He sticks to three bullets. The second hit him; the third Kennedy to the brain. The Commission says he is mistaken, tha the firsf bullet hit him after going through Kennedy's neck.

I think the most blatant thing I have yet read in the Warren Report is that of the Commission discarding the evidence of their only two witnesses to the "paper bag" incident, and substituting therefore some of their own imagination!

The paper bag has already been taken up by critics, of course, and now The National Guardian, Dec. 26, reports it among a number of other challenges to the Commission's findings by the Brit historian, Hugh Trevor-Roper. (SEE 1ST PAGE)

Alec C. Beasley, R. R. No 1, Winfield, B.C., Canada, Dec. 30 - 196

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2-12-65

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION REPORTS AND WORKING PAPERS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PREDICATION:

By letter 2-8-65 the Attorney General (AG) informed the Bureau the President has requested Department of Justice to coordinate a study among appropriate Government agencies concerning the availability to members of the public of materials delivered by the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy to National Archives. The AG specifically requested Bureau comments as to the possibility of making FBI investigative reports and other FBI documents, which were furnished to the Commission, available to the public at this time and also requested to be advised regarding certain criteria and procedures we would follow if requested to permit examination of our documents.

PROBLEMS INVOLVED:

Basically, the Bureau's position is that materials emanating from the Bureau for the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy are in the public realm, except in the minority of instances requiring that the data be classified. Material in our reports and other communications that necessitated security classification in interests of the national security included:

1. Information from confidential security informants, some of whom can be identified if the information is made public.

2. Information obtained through confidential investigative techniques, such as mail covers, technical surveillances, anonymous sources, and the like.

Enclosure 2-15-65

REC-56 ST-100

REL:pa/chs (10)

CONTINUED - OVER

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

1 XEROX

FEB 17 1965

3. Information showing our coverage of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

4. Information from other Government agencies which was classified by such agencies and, therefore, we must maintain such classification.

According to United States Government classification procedures, anyone having access to classified material must have the necessary security clearance.

The overwhelming majority of our letters and reports which we disseminated to the President's Commission were unclassified because we endeavored to make them so: However, there are real problems involved in some of these letters and reports, and we have previously pointed this out to both the AG and the President's Commission.

For example, our unclassified documents which were furnished to the President's Commission contained a considerable amount of rumor, gossip, and character-assassination-type data involving innocent people. We have been extremely concerned over the possibility of this type information becoming available to the public. We specifically pointed out to the AG and the President's Commission that making the contents of such documents available to the public could cause serious repercussions to the Commission, and we pointed out the responsibility which must be assumed by the Commission in the event such documents are made available to the public.

The Commission took cognizance of our letter and by letter dated 11/18/64 replied that it was keenly aware that the publication of such documents should take place only after serious consideration of all the implications and that it was making every effort to minimize the use of information of a highly personal nature, consistent with the overriding requirement that the Commission make available to the public the fullest possible record of the investigation of the President's assassination.

In addition, there is a real problem involved where our unclassified documents contain information that was furnished to us in confidence by sources such as banks, hotels, Western Union, and the like whose records cannot be produced, except under the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. Public disclosure of such information could lose us the cooperation of these valuable sources and possibly subject these sources to a civil suit.

CONTINUED - OVER

Another problem involves our reports concerning Marina Oswald and her personal activities following the assassination. Also, in checking out the background of Lee Harvey Oswald's associates, including Ruth and Michael Paine and George and Jeanne DeMohrenschildt and others, we conducted extensive investigation into the personal lives of these people, which could cause them real embarrassment if published, and which would be unwarranted since these people were not involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

In addition, it is noted that the entire extensive investigation we conducted concerning Jack Ruby, convicted assassin of Lee Harvey Oswald, is part of the records of the President's Commission now being maintained by the National Archives. The Ruby case is presently on appeal.

OBSERVATIONS:

During this Bureau's investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and related inquiries, we sent to the Commission over 2,300 reports, letters and memoranda totaling approximately 25,400 pages. These included reports on Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, Mark Lane, Ruth and Michael Paine, Jeanne and George DeMohrenschildt, general assassination reports dealing with false allegations and evidential items and other related matters.

At the termination of its investigation, the Commission in the preparation of its report to the public requested authority from this Bureau to declassify certain of our documents in order that it could use data in such communications in its report. In such instances we did authorize declassification of certain classified reports, or furnished to the Commission amended pages to a document to meet the needs of the Commission and still protect our sources and coverage. Some of our classified communications dealing with the investigation of false leads, allegations, and the like, were never used by the Commission in its report to the public. Although we do not know whether all data we furnished to the Commission has been turned over by the Commission to the National Archives, we assume this has been done.

QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL:

In his letter, the AG specifically requested to be furnished answers to the following questions:

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION REPORTS AND WORKING PAPERS

1. QUESTION: What are the circumstances under which the FBI would refuse permission to inspect documents prepared for the Commission?

ANSWER: Basically, the FBI's position is that materials emanating from the Bureau for the President's Commission are in the public realm, except in the minority of instances requiring that the data be classified. In order for a person to gain access to the relatively few classified documents of this Bureau being maintained by the National Archives for the President's Commission, a security clearance would be required.

2. QUESTION: Would these considerations apply equally to all persons interested in viewing the documents, or would there be some persons such as recognized historians or those with security clearance, who would be given freer access?

ANSWER: As stated in the answer above, to have access to classifie documents of this Bureau being maintained by National Archives, a person, whether a recognized historian or otherwise, would have to have a security clearance, as such person would be bound by the classification of the document in such person's handling of the material.

3. QUESTION: In determining what documents should remain sealed, what consideration would be given to the extent to which information related to that included in the document in question appears in materials which have previously been published or otherwise made public?

ANSWER: Should it be considered desirable, this Bureau will examine the classified information from the FBI which was sent to the National Archives by the President's Commission for the purpose of extracting the classified information from the report so that this material could be segregated from the remainder of the report.

4. QUESTION: How often and under what circumstances would the FBI re-evaluate the reasons for maintaining the secrecy of particular documents?

ANSWER: We will review each classified document at least once a year and at any other time a specific inquiry is received concerning the classification of a certain document.

CONTINUED - OVER

The AG also requested to be furnished our comments and recommendations as to the possibility of establishing uniform criteria for the disclosure of investigative reports prepared for the President's Commission, and/or of establishing a unified procedure for reviewing requests to examine these materials.

In responding to this question, we are informing the AG that we do not have any comments or recommendations for establishing uniform criteria for the disclosure of investigative reports involved and/or of establishing a unified procedure for reviewing requests to examine these materials. We are pointing out to the AG that there are certain serious problems involved in the disclosure of certain unclassified information which the Department should seriously consider. These problems, as mentioned above, include the following:

1. A number of our unclassified reports contain a considerable amount of rumor, gossip, and character-assassination-type data involving innocent people, and that there could be serious repercussions to the Commission and to this Government should such documents be made available to the public.

2. A number of our reports contain information from confidential sources such as banks, hotels, Western Union, and the like, whose records could not be produced except under the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. Public disclosure of such information could lose us the cooperation of these valuable sources and possibly subject the sources to a civil suit.

3. A number of our reports contain extensive investigation into the personal lives of Marina Oswald and associates of Lee Harvey Oswald. Disclosure of such data to the public could cause these persons real embarrassment, which would be unwarranted since they were not involved in the assassination.

4. Reports containing the entire extensive investigation, which we conducted concerning Jack Ruby, are part of the records of the President's Commission, now being maintained by National Archives. The Jack Ruby case is presently on appeal.

The AG in his letter also stated that National Archives has indicated it would be able to make available to each agency all of its investigative reports, which are in the files of the President's Commission. The AG indicated that this being so, would we deem it feasible to have a representative of this Bureau make an item-by-item examination of the Commission documents from this Bureau to determine which may properly be made the subject of immediate examination by

CONTINUED - OVER

members of the public (and, where necessary, be properly declassified,) and which may be made subject to examination at some time less than 75 years hence.

In our reply to the AG on this point, we are stating that we do not find it necessary to make this item-by-item examination since we have complete records of everything we have disseminated to the President's Commission. We will inform the AG, however, that as pointed out above, we will examine each classified document maintained by National Archives for the purpose of extracting the classified information from the report so that this material could be segregated from the remainder of the report, if such action is deemed desirable.

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to the Attorney General responding to his letter along the lines discussed herein.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109990

SERIAL NO. NR 2-10-65

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO. 26

STATE

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : The Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: February 8, 1965

FROM : The Acting Attorney General

SUBJECT: Public Disclosure of Warren Commission Reports and Working Papers

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The President has requested the Department of Justice to coordinate a study among the appropriate governmental agencies concerning the availability to members of the public of materials delivered by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy to the National Archives.

As you know, the current regulations of the National Archives provide that reports of investigative agencies are not to be made available to any member of the public, regardless of his credentials or purpose, for a period of 75 years without the approval of the agency which prepared the report. The President requested that this Department consider in particular "the feasibility and advisability of making an exception, in this particular case, to the normal 75-year disclosure procedure."

I can appreciate that the considerations which underlie the general policy of delayed disclosure of investigatory materials are applicable to some of the unpublished materials of the President's Commission. It is undoubtedly necessary to withhold certain of the Commission's papers from the public at this time. On the other hand, in light of "the very special nature of the Warren Commission's investigation and the desirability of the fullest possible disclosure of all the findings," as recognized by the President's Office, careful consideration must be given to possible alternatives to the 75-year procedure which would protect the legitimate demands of the government while allowing "the fullest possible disclosure." Moreover, since much of the evidentiary material relied on by the Commission has already been published, it may well be that the normal reasons for delaying disclosure are not applicable to a substantial portion of the unpublished materials.

REC-50 62-109090-430

39 FEB 9 1965

17 FEB 9 1965

2-12 FEB 17 1965

2-15-65

CORRESPONDENCE

Since, under the normal procedures of the National Archives, the Federal Bureau of Investigation would determine whether Bureau reports submitted to the Commission would be made available for inspection, it seems advisable to begin the study by ascertaining the criteria and procedures that would be employed by your Bureau if requested to permit the examination of such documents. Though it may be that these matters are normally handled on an ad hoc basis, it will be helpful to know, so far as possible, the circumstances under which your Bureau would refuse permission to inspect documents prepared for the Commission. Would these considerations apply equally to all persons interested in viewing the documents or would there be some persons, such as recognized historians or those with security clearance, who would be given freer access? In determining what documents should remain sealed, what consideration would be given to the extent to which information related to that included in the document in question appears in materials which have previously been published or otherwise made public? How often and under what circumstances would your Bureau re-evaluate the reasons for maintaining the secrecy of particular documents?

The National Archives has indicated that it would be able to make available to each agency all of its investigative reports (and letters in the nature of investigative reports) which are in the files of the President's Commission. This being so, would you deem it feasible to have a representative of your Bureau make an item-by-item examination of the Commission documents from your Bureau to determine which may properly be made the subject of immediate examination by members of the public (and, when necessary, be properly declassified), and which may be made subject to examination at some time less than 75 years hence?

In addition to this information, I would appreciate your comments and recommendations as to the possibility of establishing uniform criteria for the disclosure of investigative reports prepared for the President's Commission, and/or of establishing a unified procedure for reviewing requests to examine these materials.

I realize that several of the questions raised by this memorandum present difficulties and will require your thoughtful consideration. I appreciate your assistance in examining this matter.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Conrad; 1 - Mr. Gale;
1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Trotter; 1 - Mr. Branigan;
1 - Mr. Lenihan

The Attorney General February 15, 1965

ST-100 62-109090-430

Director, FBI REC-58

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION
REPORTS AND WORKING PAPERS

This letter is in response to your letter of February 8, 1965, in captioned matter wherein you requested to be furnished certain data which would be of assistance in the study the Department of Justice is coordinating among the appropriate Governmental agencies concerning the availability to members of the public of materials delivered by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy to the National Archives.

Basically, this Bureau's position is that materials emanating from this Bureau for the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy are in the public realm, except in the minority of instances requiring that the data be classified. Material in our reports and other communications that necessitated security classification in interests of the national security included:

1. Information from confidential security informants, some of whom can be identified if the information is made public.

2. Information obtained through valuable confidential investigative techniques of this Bureau.

3. Information showing our coverage of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

4. Information from other Government agencies which was classified by such agencies and, therefore, we must maintain such classification.

MAILED 2
FEB 15 1965
COMM-FBI

REL:hrt
(13)

See memo Branigan - Sullivan 2-12-65, same caption,
REL:PA:CHS

1 XEROX
FEB 17 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

The Attorney General

According to U. S. Government classification procedures, anyone having access to classified material must have the necessary security clearance.

The overwhelming majority of our letters and reports which we disseminated to the President's Commission were unclassified because we endeavored to make them so. However, there are real problems involved in some of these letters and reports and we have previously pointed this out, both to the President's Commission and to the Department.

For example, our unclassified documents which were furnished to the President's Commission contained a considerable amount of rumor, gossip, and character-assassination-type data involving innocent people. We have been extremely concerned over the possibility of this type information becoming available to the public. In our letter to the Department dated October 27, 1964, in the matter entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," we specifically pointed out that making the contents of such documents available to the public could cause serious repercussions to the President's Commission and we also pointed out the responsibility which must be assumed by the President's Commission in the event such documents are made available to the public. By separate letter we expressed the same concern to the President's Commission.

The President's Commission took cognizance of our letter and by letter dated November 18, 1964, the President's Commission replied that it was keenly aware that publication of such documents should take place only after serious consideration of all of the implications and that it was making every effort to minimize the use of information of a highly personal nature, consistent with the overriding requirement that the Commission make available to the public the fullest possible record of the investigation of the President's assassination.

Another real problem involved in making unclassified documents available to the public is where such documents contain information that was furnished

to us in confidence by sources such as banks, hotels, Western Union, and the like, whose records cannot be produced except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. Public disclosure of such information could result in the loss to us of the cooperation of these valuable sources and possibly subject these sources to a civil suit.

Another problem involves certain of our reports where we have conducted extensive investigation of Marina Oswald and her personal activities following the assassination. Similarly, in checking out the background of Lee Harvey Oswald's associates, including Ruth and Michael Paine and Jeanne and George DeMohrenschildt and others, we conducted extensive investigation into the personal lives of these people, which could cause them real embarrassment if publicized and which would be unwarranted since these people were not involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

In addition to the problems above, it is also noted that the entire extensive investigation we conducted concerning Jack Ruby, convicted assassin of Lee Harvey Oswald, is part of the records of the President's Commission now being maintained by the National Archives. The Ruby case is presently on appeal.

As a matter of interest, please be advised that during our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and related inquiries, we sent to the President's Commission over 2,300 reports, letters and memoranda, totaling approximately 25,400 pages. These data included reports on Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, Mark Lane, Ruth and Michael Paine, Jeanne and George DeMohrenschildt, general assassination reports dealing with false allegations and evidential items and other related matters. At the termination of its investigation, the Commission, in the preparation of its report to the public, requested authority from this Bureau to declassify certain of our documents in order that it could use data in such communications in its report. In such instances, we did authorize declassification of certain classified reports where such was possible.

In other instances, we furnished to the President's Commission amended pages to a document to meet the needs of the President's Commission and still protect our sources and coverage. Some of our classified communications dealing with the investigation of false leads, allegations and the like, were never used by the President's Commission in its report to the public. Although we do not know whether all data we furnished to the Commission has been turned over by the Commission to the National Archives, we assume this has been done.

In your letter of February 8, 1965, you specifically requested to be furnished the answers to certain questions. These questions and our answers to the questions are set out below:

Question: What are the circumstances under which the FBI would refuse permission to inspect documents prepared for the Commission?

Answer: Basically, the FBI's position is that materials emanating from the Bureau for the President's Commission are in the public realm, except in the minority of instances requiring that the data be classified. In order for a person to gain access to the relatively few classified documents of this Bureau being maintained by the National Archives for the President's Commission, a security clearance would be required.

Question: Would these considerations apply equally to all persons interested in viewing the documents, or would there be some persons such as recognized historians or those with security clearance, who would be given freer access?

Answer: As stated in the answer above, to have access to classified documents of this Bureau being maintained by National Archives, a person, whether a recognized

historian or otherwise, would have to have a security clearance, as such person would be bound by the classification of the document in such person's handling of the material.

Question: In determining what documents should remain sealed, what consideration would be given to the extent to which information related to that included in the document in question appears in materials which have previously been published or otherwise made public?

Answer: Should it be considered desirable, this Bureau will examine the classified information from the FBI which was sent to the National Archives by the President's Commission for the purpose of extracting the classified information from the report so that this material could be segregated from the remainder of the report.

Question: How often and under what circumstances would the FBI re-evaluate the reasons for maintaining the secrecy of particular documents?

Answer: We will review each classified document at least once a year and at any other time a specific inquiry is received concerning the classification of a certain document.

In your letter of February 8, 1965, you also requested to be furnished our comments and recommendations as to the possibility of establishing uniform criteria for the disclosure of investigative reports prepared for the President's Commission and/or of establishing a unified procedure for reviewing requests to examine these materials. For your information, we do not have any comments or recommendations in this connection. We do desire to point out again, however, that there are certain serious problems

involved in the disclosure of certain unclassified information which appeared in the data which we furnished to the President's Commission which the Department should seriously consider in its study. These problems, as mentioned heretofore, include the following:

1. A number of our unclassified reports contain a considerable amount of rumor, gossip and character-assassination-type data involving innocent people and there could be serious repercussions to the President's Commission and to this Government should such documents be made available to the public.

2. A number of our reports contain information from valuable confidential sources such as banks, hotels, Western Union, and the like, whose records could not be produced except under the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. Public disclosure of such information could result in the loss to us of the cooperation of these valuable sources and could possibly subject the sources to a civil suit.

3. A number of our reports contain extensive investigation into the personal lives of Marina Oswald and associates of Lee Harvey Oswald. Disclosure of such data to the public could cause these persons real embarrassment, which would be unwarranted since they were not involved in the assassination.

4. Reports containing the entire extensive investigation which we conducted concerning Jack Ruby are part of the records of the President's Commission now being maintained by National Archives. The Jack Ruby case is presently on appeal.

In conclusion, in your letter of February 8, 1965, you stated that National Archives has indicated it would be able to make available to each agency all of its investigative reports which are in the files of the

The Attorney General

President's Commission. You requested to be advised whether we deem it feasible to have a representative of this Bureau make an item-by-item examination of the Commission documents from this Bureau to determine which may properly be made the subject of immediate examination by members of the public (and, when necessary, be properly declassified), and which may be made subject to examination at some time less than 75 years hence.

For your information, we do not find it necessary to make this item-by-item examination at this time since we have complete records of everything we have disseminated to the President's Commission. However, as pointed out heretofore in this communication, we will, if deemed desirable, examine each classified document maintained by National Archives for the purpose of extracting the classified information from the document so that this material can be segregated from the remainder of the report.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

February 19, 1965

Director, FBI

REC-22 62-109090-41

PREPARATION OF CERTIFIED COPIES OF THREE EXHIBITS TO REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

In your letter of February 11, 1965, you requested to be furnished certified copies of the following three documents which you desire to forward to Marina Oswald:

(1) Commission Exhibit 129, Marina Oswald's Birth Certificate

(2) Commission Exhibit 1111, Soviet Marriage Certificate of Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald (F.B.I. Exhibit 434).

(3) Commission Exhibit 1112, Soviet Birth Certificate of June Lee Oswald (F.B.I. Exhibit 344).

In accordance with your request, certified copies of these three documents are enclosed.

Enclosures - 3

62-109090

1 - 105-126032 (Marina Oswald)

REL:dbc:kab (5)

NOTE:

FBI Laboratory is holding the originals of the documents mentioned herein for the President's Commission until final disposition of the evidence is determined by the Department. Marina Oswald has requested certified copies of instant three documents from the Department.

MAILED
FEB 19 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

56 MAR 4 APL 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: February 11, 1965

FROM : Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

HJM:SRP:cas
129-11

SUBJECT: Preparation of certified copies of three exhibits to Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

It is my understanding that the F.B.I. presently has possession of the originals of the following three documents, among others, which were obtained from Marina Oswald in connection with the investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy:

(1) Commission Exhibit 129, Marina Oswald's Birth Certificate.

(2) Commission Exhibit 1111, Soviet Marriage Certificate of Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald (F.B.I. Exhibit 434).

(3) Commission Exhibit 1112, Soviet birth certificate of June Lee Oswald (F.B.I. Exhibit 344).

As you know, consideration is now being given to the appropriate disposition of these documents. At this time however, would you please prepare certified copies of the above three documents and send them to me, so that they may be forwarded to Marina Oswald.

EX-PROC
FEB 12 1965

REC-99 2-10-4410 — 431

25 FEB 12 1965

1 XEROX
FEB 26 1965

Memorandum to Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Encl -3
1-10-4410
Rec'd Rec'd

SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

The Mexican Magazine "Politica," Year V, No. 114, January 15, 1965:

Title: "Puerto Rico: New Governor"
Pp. 34 and 36

In an article commenting on the recent elections in Puerto Rico, the pro-Independence Movement of Puerto Rico is mentioned thusly:

"Electoral Farce: The pro-Independence Movement (MPI), which is made up of the more valiant Puerto Rican patriots, announced that the elections which gave the victory to the Popular Democratic Party were an example of an electorial farce. This announcement has been confirmed, in part, by the national committee of the cited party, which has begun a survey to find out why more than 200,000 Puerto Ricans did not register or vote in the elections.

"The answer is easy: They did not vote because they followed the counsel of MPI, which urged them to participate in an "electoral strike," in spite of the fact that the law prohibits and demands that every citizen vote. If these 200,000 "striking" votes were added to the votes of the opposition parties, we could see that the PPD is in the minority in spite of having control over the electoral machinery.

"The MPI, which has increased in number and strength during 1964, besides denouncing the servilism of the new government to the will of the U. S., underlined the great successes gained by the movement. Among these successes is the release of their glorious independent leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, who was pardoned by Munoz Marin. Another of their successes is the treatment of the matter of Puerto Rican independence by the United Nations.

"The MPI is now preparing for the fight to succeed in the following objectives: prepare themselves

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NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 19 1965

for the 1968 elections and put an end to the problem of "statehood" so that Puerto Rico can cease being a U. S. colony; cause the failure of Munoz Marin's plans to convert Puerto Rico into a stage for the newly structured neo-colonialism of the United States, which is the objective of the U. S. in their request that the Puerto Rican question be dismissed by the United Nations; strengthen the expansion of the National Liberation Movement; seek the unity of anti-colonial forces upon a broad and highly militant political basis; and, develop diverse and increasing international pressures.

"To succeed in these proposals, the leaders of the MPI are reorganizing their party; this also includes the reorganization of their agencies in other countries, including the U. S."

Title: "United States; Who Killed Kennedy?"*
Pp. 36

The famous Warren report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, instead of clarifying the facts, it has hung a smoky veil over them. Such is the opinion of one of the more renown European historians, the Englishman, Hugh Trevor-Roper, Professor of Modern History at Oxford University.

Trevor-Roper (?) has made an extensive study of the report and is writing a book which refutes the assertions which are contained therein, pointing out the incongruities, contradictions and lack of investigative logic.

The English historian has exposed some of his ideas in the "London Sunday Times." These ideas have caused a sensation throughout Europe, even though the American press has given them very little space. According to Trevor-Roper, there are two outstanding points. The first thing is the manner in which they proceeded to arrest

*Translator's Note: This article is translated in full.

Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused Kennedy assassin, and second, the death of the policeman, D. D. Tippit (sic). The police gave Oswald's description and the order to arrest him, by radio, almost immediately after the President had been killed, without having any proof at all. To explain this anomaly, the Warren report says that a witness, Howard Brennan, saw them (sic) shoot from the window of the Texas School Book Depository Building and he told the police "a few minutes later." Trevor-Roper considers this to be improbable and suspects that the police had other proofs which they did not give to the Warren Commission.

According to the report, the police detained Oswald and Captain Fritz questioned him for 12 hours without even writing down one line of the questioning, taking shorthand notes or recording anything on tape. This seems impossible; nevertheless, the report claims that it is so. The FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation - could not have committed the grave error of not recording the questioning process, especially when it concerned the assassination of the President of the United States. Either the record was destroyed, or the FBI is guilty of complete indifference - the Warren Commission has not bothered to find out.

In the first report issued by the doctors who attended Kennedy and made the autopsy, it says that Kennedy was hit from the front, and all of the police investigations were based on this assertion. It was supposed that the President was wounded when he approached the building or when he turned his head toward it. However, the police, not being able to coordinate that which the doctors had said with their affirmations concerning Oswald's supposed responsibility, maintained that Kennedy was shot from behind. The doctors re-examined their opinion and agreed with what the police wanted. The doctors did not save their notes. In spite of all this, the Warren Commission considers everything that happened to be all right. "The police evidence concerning Oswald's arrest and the doctors notes were destroyed," says Trevor-Roper, "and the Warren Commission did not consider these anomalies important."

At the place from where the shots were fired, the police found a paper sack in which - they say - Oswald put the fatal weapon. The sack was too small to hold the weapon; nevertheless, the police analyzed and later destroyed it, however, not without substituting a new sack, "so as to provide an instrumental proof." The police

explained to the Commission that they destroyed the paper sack because it was discolored and rumpled. The Commission conforms with this explanation, since the "replica of the sack was the same as the original."

"After having completely destroyed all of the proof," says Trevor-Roper, sarcastically, "the police destroyed the supreme proof: Lee Harvey Oswald, the most important witness." How could Jack Ruby, Oswald's killer, enter the place where Oswald was in custody - even to the point of being held by two policeman - and kill him with one well-aimed shot from a revolver? He could have only gotten in the basement of the building with the consent or connivance of the police. Nevertheless, he did enter, and this is what the Warren Commission has not been able to clarify. In his initial declarations, Ruby refused to say how he had entered the place where Oswald was held. There appeared three policemen who declared that Ruby could have slipped-in to the place. Ruby then said that what the police reported was true.

The Warren Commission admits that Ruby was well known to the Dallas police and that they were on good terms. While referring to this part of the facts, the Warren Commission employs the word "probably" on various occasions in its report.

"The Commission," says the historian, "has considered valid everything that the Texas (sic) police and the FBI have told them, without ever submitting what they have said to a legal or intellectual investigation. Never has the Commission investigated further the proofs given by the police, and never has it insisted that the police express themselves or answer clearly."

Upon closing, Trevor-Roper criticizes the Commission and says that the confused and turbid report is limited to "criticizing the negligence" of the police. (sic) "The vast and disorderly Warren Commission report," terminates the historian, "has no more authority than the tendencious and defective police reports from which it was compiled."

The historian also refers to the declarations made by Mark Lane, Oswald's attorney, and says that these declarations were very just and well put. The historian adds that the report is a basis for accusation rather than an impartial document which could be used as a defense.

Mark Lane is now finishing a book in which he analyzes the Warren Report step by step.

February 23, 1965

Mr. P. R. Gyger
1437 Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mr. Gyger:

Your letter of February 15th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, the results of FBI investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy were forwarded to the President's Commission, and I am not able to furnish you with any information concerning this.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: There is no record identifiable with correspondent in Bufiles.

CJJ:mc
(3)

FBI
FEB 12 2 57 PM
RECD-READING ROOM

MAILED 6
FEB 23 1965
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

February 15, 1965.

The Honorable,
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover;

For historical reason and purpose may I ask for any available information in regards to the weapon that the president was killed with, (President Kennedy)

Is the weapon still in custody of the F.B.I.

Have you an opinion regarding the eventual disposition of it.

Is a picture of the gun only, available.

Thank you for your kindness.
Yours truly,

P.R. Geiger,
1437 Rhode Island Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EX-104

84 FEB 18 1965

ok 2-23-65
RJ Lmw

REC-44

FEB 15 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

REC-41 [illegible] — 432

March 5, 1965

Miss Diane Rinard
Route 1
Saxton, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Rinard:

Your letter of March 1st has been received.

In response to your request, I would like to point out that the results of our investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy have been forwarded to the President's Commission, and it is not possible for me, as a matter of policy, to comment regarding this report.

I am forwarding a copy of your letter to the Chief, United States Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., for any information he can furnish you regarding that agency.

Enclosed is some material about the FBI which I hope you will find of interest.

MAR 5 3 45 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

[illegible] 5 1965

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)
The Story of the FBI
Fingerprint Identification
The FBI Laboratory
Facts about a Career in the FBI

NOTE: Copy referred to Secret Service by form referral.

SAW:des (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

52 MAR 12 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

Saxton R.D.#1
Pennsylvania
March 1, 1965

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am working on a project for which I need information pertaining to the Warren Report and the work of the Secret Service in protecting the President. I would appreciate your sending me any information you may have available. Also, anything in the way of visual aids would be very helpful. (charts, pictures, graphs, ect.)

Since my report is due on March 15, could you possibly get this information to me by March 10?

Sincerely yours,

Diane Rinard

62-109117-1

REC-41

MAR 8 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

X Director — File # 62-109090

Att.: — Title PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

SAC — ON THE ASSASSINATION OF

ASAC — PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Supv. —

Agent —

SE —

IC —

CC —

Steno — NY 89-75

Clerk —

ACTION DESIRED

- ☐ Acknowledge
- ☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____
- ☐ Bring file
- ☐ Call me
- ☐ Correct
- ☐ Deadline ____
- ☐ Deadline passed
- ☐ Delinquent
- ☐ Discontinue
- ☐ Expedite
- ☐ File
- ☐ For information
- ☐ Initial & return
- ☐ Leads need attention
- ☐ Open Case
- ☐ Prepare lead cards
- ☐ Prepare tickler
- ☐ Recharge serials
- ☐ Return assignment card
- ☐ Return file
- ☐ Return serials
- ☐ Search and return
- ☐ See me
- ☐ Send Serials ____ to ____
- ☐ Submit new charge out
- ☐ Submit report by ____
- ☐ Type

SIX

CONSOLIDATION

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Re NY airtel to Bureau (cc Dallas), 2/26/65. Page 2, Paragraph 3, lines 2 & 3 CANIN should be KANIN and address should be 242 East 49th St. (not 242 East 48th St.) NY copy has been corrected. Bureau and Dallas are requested to correct their copies.

1 - Bureau
1 - Dallas

____See reverse side

SAC JOHN F. MALONE

Office NEW YORK

FBI

Date: 2/26/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via: AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re DL airtel to the Bureau, 1/27/65.

On the basis of available information no record was located in the files of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York or the Bureau of Criminal Identification, NYCPD, concerning LESTER HARRIS.

The records of the NY Telephone Company made available on 2/24/65, reflected that telephone number LE 5-6200 is listed to a telephone answering service, dba Belles North, Ltd. at 221 East 78th St., NY, NY. This telephone was connected 1/22/63, and the operator of the answering service is Mrs. GAFFNEY. Telephone number AG-1134 is listed to Mrs. GAFFNEY at this address also.

FLORENCE GAFFNEY, operator of Belles North, Ltd. Answering Service, basement of apartment house located 221 East 78th Street on 2/25/65, advised as follows:

3-Bureau
2-Dallas (62-3588)
1-New York

JJR:mm
(7)

REC 5 62-109090-434

EX-109

FEB 27 1965

Received: 1:55 MAR 1 1965 JFK/Jmp Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

She has no subscriber by the name of LESTER HARRIS and she knows no one by that name.

She does have a subscriber named JONES HARRIS and he has been her subscriber since she began operating an answering service at her present location in 1963. He was also one of her subscribers for several years when she was part owner of Belles Celebrity Secretarial Service, Inc., a telephone answering service at 243 East 53rd Street, NY, NY. She indicated that it is common knowledge in theatrical circles that JONES HARRIS, a free lance writer, was born out of wedlock to JED HARRIS, well known NY theatrical producer and RUTH GORDON, Broadway stage actress.

RUTH GORDON is now married to GARSON KANIN another Broadway producer. JONES HARRIS resides with the KANINS at 242 East 48th St., NY, NY, telephone PL 5-8310.

According to GAFFNEY, HARRIS is convinced that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not assassinate President KENNEDY. HARRIS believes that OSWALD is one of the persons appearing in a well publicized photograph taken of a group of people appearing in the doorway of the Texas Book Depository Building on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY. HARRIS is supported in this theory by ARNOLD KRAKOWER, a NY attorney.

An article about JONES HARRIS and KRAKOWER and their theory appeared in one of the issues of "Life" magazine in the Fall of 1964. GAFFNEY could not recall the date that this article appeared in "Life" magazine.

Mrs. GAFFNEY never knew HARRIS to be employed, but she believed he is a free lance writer. She described him as white male, in his early thirties, short stocky build, about 5 feet 6 inches, dark hair, balding, and dark eyes.

JONES HARRIS, who described himself as a writer telephonically contacted the NYO on 2/7/62, indicated he was writing an article and he had a question concerning a point of law. He inquired as to why if it is a federal violation for a man to transport a woman across state lines for immoral purposes, it is not a federal violation for a woman to take a young boy across the state lines for an immoral purpose. At that time, HARRIS was referred to the USA, SDNY. No further inquiry being conducted, unless advised to the contrary by Dallas.

FBI

Date: 3/3/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Clarer
Mr. Calhoun
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (P)

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 12/14/64, instructing Dallas to arrange for the systematic review of the 26 volumes containing the results of the hearings before the President's Commission, for the purpose of detecting any potentially serious problems which might possibly result in future embarrassment from unfounded allegations, criticism and the like.

In several instances, individuals, when interviewed by representatives of the President's Commission, indicated they did not recall certain statements recorded by FBI Agents reflecting the results of their interviews at an earlier time. For the most part, these were minor discrepancies which could have been due to a lapse of time and the state of mind of the individual when interviewed by FBI Agents. All of such minor discrepancies noted are not being brought to the attention of the Bureau, but are recorded in memorandum form in Dallas file.

It is noted that in numerous instances throughout the exhibits' volumes (e.g. Volumes XXII and XXV), FD-302s and/or letterhead memoranda were reproduced, which reflect examination of bank records, income tax records (both Federal and State), Western Union records, U. S. Post Office records, hospital records, and telephone records, which

(5) Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG/jfe
(4)

REC-12 62-109090-4355

EX-101 REC-15

MAR 9 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

information is normally considered confidential and produced only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. It is unknown to the Dallas Office whether the President's Commission in all instances caused subpoenaes to be issued or otherwise obtained authority prior to the publication of such information.

It is also noted that some security-type reports were published in their entirety. It is presumed that this was done with the knowledge and sanction of the Bureau.

It is further pointed out that during instant review, a number of misspellings and typographical errors were noted, none of which appear to be of major consequence. No tabulation of all of the misspellings, poor grammar and punctuation, etc., was made.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The Bureau is well aware of the criticism of the FBI in the President Commission's report on Page 24 concerning the FBI's "unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence...." Accordingly, no discussion of this subject matter herein appears required.

There is set forth below for the Bureau's attention certain data obtained during a review of the 26 volumes containing the results of the hearings before the President's Commission and certain of the volumes containing the exhibits which are considered worthy of mention. Where a volume number is not indicated, the review failed to reflect anything considered worthy of being brought to the Bureau's attention.

VOLUME I

On Pages 410-412, testimony of ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD, the witness in describing an interview of MARINA OSWALD named one of the interviewing Agents as "Mr. BROWN", but did not identify the other Agent. Dallas files reflect the other Agent was SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. The witness

inferred coercion or threats against MARINA OSWALD by the other Agent (SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.). It is noted that MARINA OSWALD herself has not complained of any such actions on the part of any Agents.

The same witness, on Page 446, claimed MARINA OSWALD was interviewed on a second occasion until she was almost exhausted. It is believed the witness was undoubtedly referring to an interview by SA ANATOLE BOGUSLAV and SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN on November 28, 1963. The FD-302 record of this interview relates information concerning the physical condition of MARINA OSWALD at the time. She was advised by interviewing Agents that she should not exhaust herself and to advise if she needed a respite. It is recognized this interview was lengthy. It was an important interview. MARINA OSWALD's physical and mental state of mind was, of course, not due primarily to the length of the interview but to the events of the preceding days.

On Page 495, witness JAMES HERBERT MARTIN described a reported conversation between himself and SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN concerning how newspapers obtained the story of OSWALD's attempt on General WALKER's life. MARTIN told the President's Commission representative that SA HEITMAN told him the story had not come from the Dallas Office of the FBI, but it was his opinion that it came through Washington -- Headquarters of the FBI or the Department of Justice. SA HEITMAN advised that he does not recall this reported conversation with MARTIN and denies he made any statement to MARTIN to the above effect.

VOLUMES IV AND V

These volumes contain testimony of SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., Chief of Police JESSE EDWARD CURRY, Lt. JACK REVILL, Detective V. J. BRIAN, all of the Dallas Police Department, and Dallas District Attorney HENRY WADE relative to the statements Lt. REVILL attributed to SA HOSTY on November 22, 1963, concerning the FBI's knowledge that OSWALD was capable of the assassination. This matter has previously been brought to the Bureau's attention, and the Bureau has already thoroughly considered the allegations made.

DL 62-3588

VOLUME VIII

Pages 228 through 265 reflect the deposition of NELSON DELGADO, a former U. S. Marine associate of OSWALD. This deposition might possibly cause some adverse reflection on the Agents who originally interviewed DELGADO.

On Page 238, DELGADO claims a misquote on the part of his interview; on Page 239, he claims the interviewing Agent who spoke Spanish kept "badgering" him; on Page 246, DELGADO infers interviewing Agents showed sarcasm toward him during interview; and on Page 259, DELGADO indicates the FBI misquoted him regarding the trip of OSWALD from his duty station to Los Angeles.

The interview referred to by DELGADO is one conducted by SA RICHARD B. MURDOCH and SA JAMES A. MARLEY, JR. The Spanish-speaking Agent DELGADO referred to is SA RICHARD B. MURDOCH (see report of SA JAMES A. MARLEY, JR., dated January 27, 1964, at Newark, New Jersey).

The report of SA JOHN T. MURPHY dated February 11, 1964, at Newark, sets forth on Cover Pages A and B certain evaluating comments concerning DELGADO, which it appears adequately explains DELGADO's remarks reflected in his deposition.

VOLUME IX

On Page 379, interview with Mrs. MICHAEL PAINE (RUTH PAINE), by a President's Commission representative, disclosed she was asked "Did the FBI, any of the FBI Agents, inquire of you prior to November 22, 1963, as to whether there were any firearms in your home?", to which Mrs. PAINE responded, "No". She was then asked "Did any FBI Agent inquire of you as to whether you thought there was any suspicious -- anything suspicious about LEE HARVEY OSWALD that caused you any concern with respect to the safety of the Government of the United States or any individual in it, in that Government?", to which she responded, "No, they made no such inquiry".

This testimony might be seized upon by some critic to substantiate his opinion there was a deficiency in investigating this matter. It is believed the Bureau has already thoroughly analyzed the results of the investigation conducted concerning OSWALD immediately prior to the assassination and further analysis would not appear to be warranted.

VOLUME XII

In testimony of Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY on Page 30, he was asked if he received a message (on November 22, 1963) that Director HOOVER wanted him (CURRY) to know of his concern about OSWALD's security. Chief CURRY testified, "Specifically, I don't remember anyone coming to me and telling me that." (Mention is also made in the President's Commission report on Page 225.) It is noted this message was given to Chief CURRY on November 22, 1963, by an Agent of the Dallas Office. Chief CURRY does not deny receiving the message, but states he does not remember receiving such message.

VOLUME XVIII

Pages 795-796 and 798-799 are statements of U. S. Secret Service Agents relative to an incident at Parkland Hospital on November 22, 1963, concerning an individual claiming to be an FBI Agent, who attempted to enter the Emergency Room and was forcibly restrained. This Bureau is already thoroughly familiar with this incident involving SA J. DOYLE WILLIAMS, and no further action would appear warranted.

VOLUME XXI

Page 261 concerns the same incident discussed immediately above in Volume XXIII.

DL 62-3588

VOLUME XXII

On Pages 297-303, there is a reproduction of an FD-302 in which the person being interviewed (PAUL ROWLAND JONES, known hoodlum) alleged that Dallas attorney T. K. ERWIN was a pay-off man of the hoodlum element to law enforcement authorities at Dallas. T. K. ERWIN continues to be an attorney in the City of Dallas. The truth of the allegation is not known.

An FD-302 interview report of Miss ELAINE ROGERS appears on Page 880. Miss ROGERS was one of many individuals discovered to have been acquainted with JACK RUBY. She related details of a conversation she had with RUBY in which he read suggestive and obscene poetry to her and in which he described his privates to her and went into detail as to how sexual intercourse with her would be accomplished and the gratification of same that she would receive. While it appears this information was voluntarily furnished by Miss ROGERS, it must be supposed she would not have anticipated publication of the interview for reading by millions.

On Page 903, an FD-302 report of interview with JOSEPHINE ANN BUNCE is reproduced. Miss BUNCE voluntarily furnished information as to having been intimate with JACK RUBY. It is not to be supposed that she anticipated widespread publication of this information.

VOLUME XXV

On Page 190-192, FD-302 reports of interviews with JEAN AASE and LAWRENCE V. MEYERS are reproduced. It is evident to the reader of such reports that these two persons cohabited illicitly, Mr. MEYERS being a married man. The information was supplied voluntarily, but, of course, it is doubtful either conceived of the publication of the interviews for the public to read.

DL 62-3588

On Page 276, a portion of an investigative insert sets forth information from the files of the Dallas Office concerning BILLY RAY WILSON aka, who, during the course of a previous Selective Service investigation, identified himself as a homosexual. It appears that WILSON's statement as to his homosexuality may have been a self-serving statement, but at the same time not made with the knowledge that it would one day be widely publicized.

On Page 374, the FD-302 report of interview of KAREN GREEN WILLIAMS is reproduced. Mrs. WILLIAMS advised that she danced under the name of FELISA PRELL as she did not want it publicly known that she was working as a strip-tease dancer.

* * * * *

With respect to the Bureau's request in referenced airtel that recommendations be made as to any action which should be taken, the following observations are made:

The President's Commission report and supporting volumes have been available to the public now for several months. The Dallas Office has received no complaints with regard to any of the items mentioned herein. It is presumed that had the Bureau received any complaints, such would have been brought to the attention of the Dallas Office. It would appear that any effort at corrective action at this time in view of the widespread circulation of the President's Commission report and the supporting volumes would only serve to invite attention to the items mentioned and thus possibly encourage criticism, which otherwise would not be forthcoming.

March 11, 1965

62-104090-416

REC-16

Mr. Wallace Y. Roper
150 West 83rd South
Wichita, Kansas 67217

Dear Mr. Roper:

Your letter of March 3rd addressed to Special Agent Robert A. Frazier has been referred to me.

In connection with the question you have raised, I would like to point out that the results of our investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy have been forwarded to the President's Commission, and it is not possible for us to comment further regarding this investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAR 11 1965
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Special Agent Robert A. Frazier is assigned to the laboratory.

SAW:eje (3)

MAR 11 5 19 PM '65
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Tele. Room
TELETYPE UNIT
6 9 MAR 15 1965

TRUE COPY

March 3, 1965

Mr. Robert A. Frazier, Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Frazier:

I have been reading your testimony before the Warren Commission in a book titled The Witnesses.

In it, you state that you received the rifle and two of the cartridge cases on Nov. 23, 1963 and the third cartridge case on Nov 27, 1963. I am curious as to why it took 4 days for the third cartridge case to reach you in Washington.

If you can give me an explanation of this incongruity, I would appreciate it very much.

Yours very truly
Wallace Y. Roper
156 W. 83rd So
Wichita, Kansas
67217

REC- 16

62-109090(1)-1

MAR 15 1965

Mr. Robert A. Frazier, Agent
Fed. Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Frazier:

I have been reading your testimony before Warren Commission in a book titled "Inquest" on page 84 of it, you state that you received eight and two of the cartridge cases from Dep. 23, 1963 and the third cartridge case on Dec. 27, 1963. I am curious as to why it took 4 days for this cartridge case to reach you in Washington. If you can give me an explanation of this incongruity, I would appreciate very much.

Yours very truly
Wallace J. Hope
156 W. 83rd St.
Wichita, Kansas
67217

March 15, 1965

Mr. John Graham, Jr.
3025 West Forest Lake Drive
Sarasota, Florida

Dear Mr. Graham:

Your letter of March 7th has been received.

In connection with your inquiry, at the request of President Johnson, this Bureau conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished results to appropriate authorities. It is not within our province to make further dissemination of our investigation.

Enclosed are publications pertaining to the activities of the FBI which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

The Infallible Means of Personal Identification
Science Fights Crime
Cooperation - The Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement
The Story of the FBI
Know your FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

EFT:deh (3)

66 MAR 23 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

John Graham
March 7, 1965
McIntosh Student Center

Dear Sirs:

I am a student at McIntosh Student Center in Sarasota Florida. As a research project I am to teach my class for one period on the subject of the assassination of the late President Kennedy. As one of the resources, I am using the Warren Report in its revised edition. I would appreciate any additional material on the subject, including any pictures or information that was not available or for other reasons not printed in that edition.

Please send any of these materials to this address:

John Graham Jr.
3025 West Forest Lake Dr.
Sarasota Florida

Sincerely yours,

John Graham Jr

REC-9

1-1 1094 --4

8 MAR 16 1965

1ck : 3.15.65
cit : dlr

CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Gale

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 2, 1965

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The March, 1965, issue of "Esquire" magazine contains an article entitled "A Critique of The Warren Report" by Dwight Macdonald. This article is a critical attack on the Report issued by the Warren Commission and it also contains criticism of the FBI, Secret Service, State Department, Dallas Police Department, and the Warren Commission itself.

DATA REGARDING AUTHOR:

Check of Bureau files disclosed we are currently conducting a Special Inquiry investigation for the White House concerning Dwight Macdonald. The position for which Macdonald is being considered by the White House was not given. Our investigation disclosed that a Dwight Macdonald, apparently identical with author of instant article in "Esquire," has previously had articles in "Esquire" wherein he has been critical of the FBI and the Director. Macdonald was born in 1906 in New York City and was educated at Yale University. He joined the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyite group, in approximately 1937 or 1938 and reportedly left this group in April, 1940. He later became identified with the Workers Party, which he left in 1941. He has been active in activities of the Socialist Workers Party and has been active in attempts to secure the release from prison of Morton Sobell, convicted Soviet agent.

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT ARTICLE IN "ESQUIRE":

Macdonald's article primarily is a scathing attack upon the Report issued by the Warren Commission in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Throughout his article, Macdonald draws upon his knowledge of Greek literature and mythology to make a comparison of Greek heroes and the individuals whose names appear in the Warren Report. He does this to such an extent that it appears his main objective is to impress upon his readers his vast knowledge of Greek literature and mythology.

Enclosure
62-109090
REL:mec (9)

11 MAR 19 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

MAR 19 1965

Macdonald's main criticism of the Warren Report is its length and heap of inessential facts. He accuses the Warren Commission of using testimony of certain witnesses to build corroboration to findings of the Commission and claims that the Commission ignored or rejected the testimony of other witnesses where such testimony did not fit its findings.

On page sixty of his article, Macdonald makes reference to the Director as: "J. Edgar Hoover, whose G-men had efficiently kept Oswald 'under surveillance' as a defector to the USSR and a pro-Castro agitator, but who neglected to tell the Secret Service about it and whose response to a reproof in the Report was 'Monday-morning quarterbacking,' accurate, but somehow inadequate."

On page sixty-two of his article, Macdonald charges that FBI Agents Hosty and Bookhout, who conducted the interrogations of Oswald after the assassination, are "professionally stupid," whose "thinking has become so bureaucratized that it excludes unofficial reality, i.e., real reality."

Macdonald, on the same page in his article, is also critical of the FBI, Secret Service, and the Dallas Police Department for not making taped recordings and verbatum transcripts of all interviews conducted with Oswald after the assassination while Oswald was in custody of the Dallas Police Department.

In describing certain of the individuals or agencies whose names appeared in the Warren Report, Macdonald states as follows:

1. Lee Harvey Oswald - "Resentful underdog trying to give meaning to his failed life by elbowing his way into History."

2. Jack Ruby - "Hero-worshipper of cops and Presidents, who killed Oswald to avenge Jackie and the kids."

3. Judge Joe Brown - "Who presided over Ruby's trial chewing tobacco and occasionally leafing through magazines on the bench."

4. Police Chief Curry - "Who led the fatal motorcade and whose appetite for publicity made his headquarters a televised chaos which Ruby easily penetrated in his mission of vengence."

CONTINUED - OVER

5. District Attorney Wade - "Who tried and convicted 'the suspect' on TV during Oswald's miraculous survival for almost two days in the custody of the Dallas cops."

6. Chief Justice Warren - "The Washington of the Supreme Court," whose "rectitude was as important to the Commission as Washington's was to the infant republic. But, like Washington, his character is as solid as his intellect is not."

7. United States Secret Service - "Under established procedure, they had instructions to watch the route for signs of trouble, scanning not only the crowds, but roofs and windows of buildings-except, it seems, the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository."

8. State Department - "After thinking it over for half a year, the State Department decided that, since he (Oswald) had failed to denationalize himself, he was still a citizen and his passport must be renewed. The travel loan was routine; almost any American stranded abroad without funds can get one, it seems."

In his article, Macdonald also is critical of a number of phony authors and spokesmen who made wild statements and wrote wild articles of the assassination. This group includes Mark Lane, Joachim Joesten, Thomas G. Buchanan, and Trevor-Roper. He criticized these individuals and their unrealistic criticism of the findings of the Warren Commission. He claimed, "These diehards wouldn't have been convinced by the Warren Report if Jehovah had descended in Person and had the Recording Angel engrave it on tablets of stone before their eyes."

After fifteen pages of rambling from one end of the Warren Report to the other, Macdonald finally arrives at the conclusion that Oswald alone killed the President; that there were no accomplices, and that there was no conspiracy. He charged that, instead of the long, cumbersome, involved Report that the Commission published of its findings, it would have done far better had it confined its Report to a "tidy, organized presentation of the 'hard' evidence plus a tough-minded evaluation of the 'soft' evidence, mostly eye witness testimony."

In connection with this charge of Macdonald, it is ironical to note that the report of the assassination prepared by the FBI and furnished to the President's Commission in early December, 1963, appears to be the exact type of document Macdonald feels should have

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. [redacted]. Sullivan
RE: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
65-10000

been issued to the American public. This FBI report was never published by the Warren Commission in either its long report or in any of the other twenty-six volumes of its Hearings and Exhibits.

ACTION:

None. For information. "Esquire" magazine containing instant article by Macdonald, beginning on page fifty-nine, is attached.

43 Nevada Drive
Hazlet, N. J. 07730
March 17, 1965

Mr. J. E. Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are seniors in high school and are to be involved in a very serious debate concerning the assassination of the late President Kennedy. The point of controversy is whether or not this crime was the result of a planned conspiracy, domestic or foreign. Our viewpoint takes the con side of this statement. To make our arguement effective and also valid, it is necessary for us to obtain as much factual information as possible. We therefore would appreciate any data available from the F. B. I.'s investigation of this case. A personal comment would also be deeply appreciated. Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Jill Ryan, Doyle Cottrell

Jill Ryan, Doyle Cottrell

REC. 13

62-109465-431

9 MAR 24 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

March 23, 1965

62-109090-4

REC- 13

Miss Jill Wyan
43 Nevada Drive
Hazlet, New Jersey 07730

Dear Miss Wyan:

The letter of March 17th from you and Mr. Cottrell has been received.

At the request of President Johnson, the FBI conducted an investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to appropriate authorities. It is not within our province to make further dissemination of our investigation. I would like to point out, however, that this investigation did not indicate a planned conspiracy of any type.

I am enclosing some material I hope you will find of interest.

MAILED 19
MAR 22 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

Story of the FBI
Know Your FBI
Communism--The Incredible Swindle
Young People Can Help Defeat Communism
What Young People Should Know About Communism

NOTE: Neither correspondent is identifiable in Bufiles.
CJJ:fcl (4)

62 MAR 29 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
MAR 17 12 51 PM
RECEIVED-READING ROOM

March 22, 1965

REC- 18

Mr. Ray P. Saffold
2247 Eastway Road
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Mr. Saffold:

Your letter dated March 16th has been received in Mr. Hoover's absence from the city.

At the request of the President, the FBI conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to appropriate authorities. It is not within the province of this Bureau to make further dissemination of its investigation.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 19
MAR 22 1965
COMM-FBI

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

REC'D-READING ROOM
Mar 22 11 03 AM '65
FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:asf (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

60 MAR MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

2247 Sunset Rd.
Decatur, Ga.
March 15, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

President's C...

Dear Sir:

Drs. Perry and McClelland, who attended Mr. Kennedy's last moments in Dallas, Texas describe the bullet wound in his throat as one of entrance.

That bullet passed into the throat and down into the thoracic cavity, and did not exit.

Mr. Kennedy was facing straight forward, and his car was some forty feet beyond the bookstore window described as Oswald's vantage point, when the shots were fired. For Oswald's rifle to have made that wound, the bullet would have had to magically deflect itself approximately ninety degrees.

Sir, some Big People are trying to fool some little people...again.

I wonder who's interested besides me?

Sincerely yours,

Ray P. Saffold

REC-18

1 MAR 23 1965

cc: file

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Tavel

DATE: 3/30/65

FROM : L. E. Wherry, Jr.

SUBJECT: USE OF SOG-NEW YORK TELEPHONE TIE LINE BY MR. J. LEE RANKIN

In December, 1963, the Director told Mr. Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Committee for investigating the assassination of President Kennedy, that Mr. Rankin could use our SOG-New York private telephone tie line any time in his investigation.

Mr. Mohr advised Mrs. Smith, our telephone supervisor, of this at the time.

The investigation by the special committee has been completed, and it appears that perhaps these instructions should now be rescinded.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Communications Section be instructed as to whether or not Mr. Rankin now has the Director's permission to use our SOG-New York telephone tie line.

LEW:gev
(3)

Suggest we cancel permission
3/30

REC 12

EX-109

8 APR 2 1965

APR 6 1965

64 APR 2 1965

J. C. PEELE, M. D.
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
KINSTON CLINIC
KINSTON, N. C.

March 12, 1965

Mr. Robert H. Palmer
Deputy Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Mr. Palmer:

Thank you for your letter of March 6, 1965 in response to my previous inquiries about Lee Harvey Oswald.

Your letter states that the Warren Commission Report records the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald requested the legal services of John Abt after his arrest. My question was whether or not the Warren Report specified that Oswald had called for the legal services of John Abt, Attorney for the Communist Party in the Scarsden Area. Your letter states that such reference is made in the index of the Report, pages 801, 809 and 835. I now have the single volume copy of the Warren Report and I checked the references cited in your letter of March 6 and found that Abt is identified as a "New York lawyer." No mention is made of the fact that Abt is the Attorney for the Communist Party or that he is an identified Communist, as I understand him to be.

Why was this important information about Abt left out of the Report?

Sincerely,

J. C. Peele

JCP/jp
cc: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
cc: Senator James O. Eastland
cc: Representative Edwin Willis
cc: Chief Justice Earl Warren
cc: Dean Clarence Manion

1 ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

62 MAR 30 1965

1 XEROX
MAP 18 1965

Info only
Roath
CWR

62-109010

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 18 1965

94-54015

9 MAR 16 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-54015-42

J. C. PEELE, M. D.
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
KINSTON CLINIC
KINSTON, N. C.

National Archives and
Records Service
Washington, D. C.
20408

March 8, 1965

Dr. J. C. Peele
Kinston Clinic
Kinston, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Peele:

This will acknowledge your letter of February 10, 1965.

The Warren Commission Report does record the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald requested the legal services of John Abt after his arrest. As shown by the index to the Report, this matter is mentioned and discussed on pages 301, 329, and 655 of the Report.

For attention to the second question in your letter, I have sent a copy of your letter to the former General Counsel of the Warren Commission.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Bahmer
Deputy Archivist
of the United States

94-54015

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-1-65

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: MRS. ANDREW SCHMIDT
YONKERS, NEW YORK

Note was received March 26th from captioned individual in which she congratulated the Director upon the rapid solution of the recent killing of the civil rights worker in the vicinity of Selma, Alabama. In her note the correspondent states flatly that the Ku Klux Klan was responsible for this death.

The correspondent goes on to say that in solving this case the Director and the FBI made up for "the lack in Kennedy's shot, which could have been avoided by men (investigators) who allowed Oswald to get by without requesting Oswald to open that paper package." It is apparent that this correspondent has her facts completely mixed up with respect to the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

Bufiles contain no information concerning captioned individual.

OBSERVATIONS:

If we were to write to this individual we would be in a position of accepting her congratulations and at the same time explain to her our position concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

RECOMMENDATION:

NOT RECORDED
15 APR 7 1965

File without acknowledgment.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

WAM:kaf
(3)

APR 6 1965

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

March 26th, 1965

Hon. John Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr Hoover:

..for the wonderful rapid successful probe in finding the Klu Klux Klan responsible for the death of The Lady in Detroit, whose sympathies was directly in opposite of the Klans ideas.

In this incident you and your staff made up for the lack in Kennedys shot, which could have been avoided by the men (investigators) who allowed Oswald to get by without requesting Oswald to open that paper package (gun) he was holding on to....for inspection..just to be sure, and the shot could have been avoided. However, and inasmuchas you caught up with these & so and so's..proved once again you and your staff are on the ball and will be rolling for the benefit of the American public.

Keep up the good work. Thanx

MAR 29 1965
FBI - DETROIT
33-MAR 29 1965

12 MAR 29 1965
NOT RECORDED
190 APR 7 1965
CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Please see that these men are well reprimanded since up to now the Klu Klux have not known to be penalized for their burning crosses and defacements, and incitements and barbaric and . . . .

Appreciatingly yours

Lotte Schmidt

(Mrs.) Andrew Schmidt
52 Winchester Rd
Yonkers -2- NY

FBI - YONKERS
23-MAR 29-1965

Mailed to Del Laach Mar
11/1/65
Marked

4-5
12 MAR 29 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

April 6, 1965

Director, FBI

REC-15 62-109311-1

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The attached letter directed to Inspector Leo J. Gauthier of this Bureau is being referred to your office for further consideration.

Mr. West was employed by Mr. Arlen Specter, Staff Attorney, President's Commission, to prepare a plat from a survey made of the assassination site in Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas, on May 24, 1964. Payment for services rendered by Mr. West was handled directly through Mr. Rankin's Office. Members of the FBI, Secret Service and Commission Staff Attorneys were present while the re-enactment of the assassination was in progress. Mr. West was working under the direct supervision of Mr. Specter. No one in the FBI promised copies of the plat to Mr. West or any member of his surveying team. Pursuant to Mr. Specter's instructions to Mr. West, the original plat (tracing) was furnished to the FBI upon its completion on May 31, 1964. Copies made by the FBI from this tracing were furnished to Mr. Specter per his instructions. The tracing which measures 40 by 72 inches was marked and identified as Commission Exhibit 882 on June 4, 1964, when Inspector Gauthier testified before the Commission members. Commission Exhibit 882 is presently in the custody of the FBI along with other exhibit items which the Commission desired be maintained by this Bureau pending a decision regarding permanent disposition.

APR 6 1965 FBI

APR 6 2 19 PM '65 FBI-READING ROOM

In view of the fact that this Bureau has no authority to comply with Mr. West's request, the incoming correspondence is being referred to your office for further consideration. Exhibit 882 will be made available if you so desire.

1 - Mr. Rosen (Sent direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent direct)

Enclosure (letter directed to Federal Bureau of Investigation, c/o Inspector Leo J. Gauthier dated 3/29/65, from Robert H. West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas.

NOTE: Cover memo L. J. Gauthier to Mr. Callahan dated 4/2/65, captioned as above.

19 APR 7 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ LJG:lgv (6)

April 6, 1965

REC-15

Mr. Robert H. West
County Surveyor
160 Court House
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Mr. West:

Your letter to Inspector Leo J. Gauthier was referred to the Office of Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

The tracing as you mentioned became a matter of official record with the President's Commission inquiring into the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963.

The FBI has no authority to reproduce any of the Commission Exhibits. Your interest in obtaining copies of Commission Exhibit 882 for your file was immediately called to the attention of the Department of Justice. Mr. Gauthier has no recollection regarding the promise to furnish you with a copy of the plat prepared by you on May 24, 1964. As you will remember, the direction of the re-enactment of the assassination of President Kennedy through the use of surveying data, photographs, diagrams and scale models was supervised by staff attorneys assigned to the Office of Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission.

Sincerely, yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Mr. Rosen (Sent direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent direct)

MAILED 6
APR 6 - 1965
COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas (Enclosure)

NOTE: See cover memo L. J. Gauthier to Callahan dated 4/2/65, and letter to Assistant Atty. Gen. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., dated 4/6/65, captioned "PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOV. 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS."

LJG:ko (6)

Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 4/2/65

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference communication received by L. J. Gauthier from Robert H. West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas, dated 3/29/65.

Mr. West is referring to surveying work he performed for the President's Commission on 5/24/64. Representatives of the FBI, Secret Service and staff members of the President's Commission conducted the re-enactment of the assassination under the supervision of Commission Staff Attorney Arlen Specter. Mr. West was following the instructions of Mr. Specter while field data was being gathered with the instruction that the results of his survey be made available as soon as possible to the FBI in Washington. Mr. West furnished his original layout (tracing) to the FBI on 5/31/64. Pursuant to the instructions of Mr. Specter, copies were made from this tracing and furnished to the Commission for its use. The tracing (original of the surveyor's plat 40 by 72 inches) was later marked as Commission Exhibit 882. This was in connection with Gauthier's testimony before the Commission on 6/4/64. Exhibit 882 is being maintained by the FBI Laboratory along with certain other exhibit items. The Exhibits Section is presently storing Exhibit 882 in its exhibit vault.

No one in the FBI to my knowledge promised to furnish Mr. West with copies of the plat in question. It is noted that Mr. West had shortly after the assassination been engaged by Secret Service to perform surveying work with regard to the assassination activities in Dealey Plaza. Payment for services rendered by Mr. West was handled directly through Mr. Rankin's Office.

The General Investigative Division advises that current incoming material concerning the work of the President's Commission is being called to the attention of Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.

62-109060

REC-24 62-109060-1143

ST-105

2 APR 8 1965

Enclosures (3)

1 - Mr. Rosen - Encls. 3
1 - Mr. Conrad - Encls. 3

CONTINUED - OVER

LJG:k8
(4)

/ ENCLOSURE

THREE

Memorandum to Mr. Callahan
Re: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
62-109060

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the attached letter advising Mr. West that his request is being referred to the Department of Justice go forward.

(2) That attached memorandum referring this matter to Assistant Attorney General Miller go forward.

BT. H. WEST — COUNTY SURVEYOR

160 COURT HOUSE • DALLAS 2, TEXAS • RI 8-4981

TO: Federal Bureau of Investagation

℅ Inspector Leo. J. Gauthier

Washington, D. C.

DATE: 3-29-65

DATE

For the Warren Commission, I made a plat on Elm, Houston & Main Sts in the City of Dallas, Texas. I believe this plat was dated May 24, 1964 and is called Warren Commission Exhibit No. 882. Due to the time climate, I was unable to have any prints made for my files. You promised, as soon as the hearing was completed, that you would send my some prints. If you will, please send me 6 prints of the above survey plat.

Thanking you for your kind consideration in this matter, I remain,

As ever

SIGNED

INSTRUCTIONS TO SENDER:

INSTRUCTIONS TO RECEIVER:

62-10 097 — 41

ENCLOSURE

April 8, 1965

REC 20 — 4c-1

Mr. Joe Salas
Box 37
Verhalen, Texas 79772

Dear Mr. Salas:

Your letter of April 2nd has been received.

At the request of the President, this Bureau conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to appropriate authorities. It is not within our province to make further dissemination of our investigation.

Enclosed are booklets regarding the FBI which I hope you enjoy reading.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8
APR 8 - 1965
COMM-FBI

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
Apr 8 10 55 AM '65

Enclosures (4)
The Story of the FBI
Fingerprint Identification
Know Your FBI
FBI Laboratory

DCL:lsg (3)

Nelson
Rosen
Sullivan
Trotter
Tele. Room

77 APR 14 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY

Joe Salas
Verhalen, Texas
Box 37
April 2, 1965

John Edar. Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. D. Department of Justice

Dear Sir;

I will like to know, please, if you have the Bellistics Case of the assination of John. F. Kennedy.

Sincerely yours

Joe Salas

Address per envelope:

Joe Salas
Verhalen, Texas
Box 37
79772

REC 20

16 APR 9 1965

Joe Nolan
Dallas, Texas
Box 37
April 9, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice

Dear Sir,

I will like to know, please, if you have the Ballistics Case of the assination of John F. Kennedy.

Sincerly yours
Joe Nolan

Joe Nolan
Dallas, Texas
Box 37
[illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/8/65

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, telephoned today from his office in New York and advised he had received a communication from Waggoner Carr, Attorney General of the State of Texas. He stated Mr. Carr referred to the fact that he had seen some publicity indicating the guns belonging to Oswald had been returned to Mrs. Oswald. Carr expressed surprise at this action and desired to be advised by Mr. Rankin details concerning this matter. Mr. Rankin inquired as to whether Malley was in a position to furnish him any enlightenment on this matter and what action he might take with regard to this letter from Carr.

Mr. Rankin was advised that no information was available concerning this matter. It was suggested to Mr. Rankin that he might desire to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Carr's letter and refer Carr's letter to the Department of Justice, with whom the President's Commission had correspondence relative to the retention of exhibits. Mr. Rankin indicated he would handle Carr's inquiry in this manner. Mr. Rankin expressed his thanks to the Bureau for its assistance in this regard.

It is noted that the Bureau went on record with the President's Commission before they discontinued their activities and thereafter sent a letter to the Department advising that we desired to make appropriate disposition of the various exhibits which were in our possession. The President's Commission, in a letter to the Department, a copy of which was made available to the Bureau, set forth what exhibits they felt needed to be permanently retained and left the disposition of other exhibits up to the Department.

The Department has telephoned on a number of occasions concerning the significance of various exhibits and has commented they were trying to reach a solution on what to do with various exhibits. Up to this time no correspondence has been received from the Department authorizing the Bureau to dispose of any of the exhibits we are holding. The Bureau still has the guns of Oswald in its possession as exhibits.

REC 62-109090-1

ACTION: none - submitted for information.

JRM:mpd (7)

6 APR 12 1965

Photographic Copy Filed In

April 6, 1965

REC- 15

Mr. Joel D. Kuntz
Haverford College
Haverford, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Kuntz:

Your letter of March 31st has been received.

At the request of President Johnson the FBI conducted an investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to appropriate authorities. It is not within our province to make further dissemination of this information. You may wish to direct your inquiry to representatives of Winchester-Western.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
APR 6 - 1965
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Winchester Western manufactured 3 million rounds of this ammunition for the Italian Government. This was resold to individuals as were the rifles.

CJJ:cal
(3)

FBI
APR 5 3 50 PM 1965
REC'D-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

77 APR 15 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

1 XEROX
APR 12 1965

Haverford College
Haverford, Penna.
March 13, 1965

Federal Bureau of Ivestigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

Yesterday a Mr. Mark Lane spoke at Haverford. I did all I could to argue with him on the basis of the Warren Report. However, one point was raised that necessitates additional information. Lane said that Winchester Western has not manufactured 6.5 mm. ammunition for a Manlicher Carcano rifle for 19 years. The Warren Commision said that Oswald used Western 6.5 mm. ammo of current manufacture. It said that FBI agents fired 100 rounds of current manufature Western 6.5 mm. ammo through Oswald's rifle.

Question: Did Winchester Western manufacture 6.5 mm. ammo for Manlicher Carcano rifles around the time that President Kennedy was shot.

Thank you for your kind assistance.

Sincerely,

Joel D. Kurtz

Joel D. Kurtz

REC-15 62-109090

APR 12 1965

ack 4/16/65

XEROX
APR 12 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090) DATE: 4/6/65

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (P)

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a letter dated April 2, 1965, from LELAND A. QUINDRY, 200 Loney Street, Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which letter QUINDRY points out a possible relationship between Commission Exhibit 97 and Commission Exhibit 117.

The two exhibits mentioned by QUINDRY, as set forth in the President's Commission report, have been examined. There does not appear to be any way to establish if the relation alleged by QUINDRY actually exists, and the pertinence of such relationship, even if established, does not appear significant.

Mr. QUINDRY's letter has been acknowledged, and no further action appears warranted.

1 ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas

REG/jtt
(4)

REC-108 62-109090-1147

18 APR 9 1965

1-cc as altered as tickler

6-Fork

64 APR 15 1965

62-109090-411

200 Loney St., Fox Chase,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
April 2, 1965.

Mr. J. Gordon Shanklin,
Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
1114 Commercial St.,
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Sir:

The President's Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy has apparently missed the connection between Commission Exhibit 97 and Exhibit 117, both of which are pictured in Volume XVI. of the Hearings.

The latter may be described as a layout sheet such as a person would prepare to show a printer how to arrange the copy so as to get a desired effect. In this case, the copy is the material shown in Exhibit 97. It was to be set in type with three inch columns, probably with a handset heading, "THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BETRAYED ITSELF!"

In finished form, it was to have been a four page folder about 4½" x 7" in size with pages 1 and 2 of Exhibit 97 being printed on its face. Page two was to contain the material from pages 3 to 5½, that point being identified by a mark in the left margin as shown on page 426. Page three ends at the mark in the margin of page 426, and the remaining material would appear on page four.

It may be that this circular was actually printed in connection with some organization which Lee Harvey Oswald may have been interested. In that case it is even possible that such a folder might be found filed as an exhibit in some other case under your jurisdiction.

Very truly yours,

Leland A. Lewis

Leland A. Lewis.

April 12, 1965

REC-120

FBI

2:37 PM

Miss Aura Lola Martin
141 Pointview Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45405

Dear Miss Martin:

Your letter of April 6th, with enclosures, has been received, and I certainly appreciate your birthday wish and kind sentiments.

Enclosed is some material which I trust you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
APR 12 1965
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
Our Heritage of Greatness
U. S. News & World Report 12-21-64
The FBI's role in the Field of Civil Rights
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
Faith in God Our Answer to Communism

NOTE: Miss Martin cannot be identified in Bureau files. The enclosures, one of which is a copy of her letter to President Johnson mentions many controversial subjects. The other two are letters to the editor of an unidentified newspaper. One captioned "Taking Notes" by Richard D. Hill on whom we have no identifiable information relates to the Bobby Baker matter and the other captioned "Hoover Retirement" by Helen Paterchak, who is also unidentifiable in Bureau files relates to Mr. Hoover's retirement.
KLS:kaf (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Dayton, Ohio.
April 6, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

It is quite late to be wishing you a happy birthday, but as I had cut a couple clippings from our daily newspaper some time ago, when you were making headlines, to send to you, so decided it still not too late to forward them and I hope you have many many more birthdays and can continue with your good health; that you may enjoy life serving your country for a long time to come.

We need you and more men like you. I wanted so much to praise you for calling Dr. Martin Luther King, a LIAR before the nation. He is a menace to our country and the Negroes. He should contribute this leisure time he seems to have to culturing the Negroes, particularly in the South, so one day they will be better prepared for society and be able to think for themselves.

After John F. Kennedy was assasseinated, I was in wonder about some of the FBI procedures. On radio a few weeks ago I learned of the limitations and that FBI can only go so far. I was glad for this information.

I was not satisfied with the Warren report and I suppose I never will be. I still think this was a planned murder, altho' I have no proof what so ever, only that the newspapers said, "He had been warned not to go to Dallas".

I have just written a letter to LBJ and I am enclosing a carbon copy Thought mabe you might be interested in the thinking of a commoner, since you are a law man. I remain

Yours truly,
Aura Lola Martin

Aura L. Martin
141 Pentridge Ave
Dayton, Ohio 45405

ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC.
APR 8 1965

REC-120

21 APR 14 1965

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. M[illegible]
Mr. P[illegible]
Mr. C[illegible]
Mr. C[illegible]
Mr. C[illegible]
Mr. F[illegible]
Mr. G[illegible]
Mr. R[illegible]
Mr. S[illegible]
Mr. T[illegible]
Mr. T[illegible]
Tele. R
Miss H
Miss G

Dayton, Ohio.
141 Pointview Ave.
April 7, 1965.

Mr. L. B. Johnson
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Why does Dr. Martin Luther King go free after ignoring a court order? Just because his conscience tells him a law is unjust is no reason he can take the law into his own hands and cause innocent people to be killed. Just think what it would be like if each time someone's conscience says a law is unjust and would start a demonstration. I have a conscience telling me that the Government is taking away too much state rights, but I certainly am not going to start a demonstration.

Why didn't the Justice Department institute comtempt proceedings against Dr. King as was done against Governor Barnett, when he ignored a court order? and it is still pending against him and he is not even a governor anymore. Dr. King, as far as I know does not hold any office.

When I read that this last march consisted of none other than illiterates, prostitutes and a class of people who can't think for themselves, it is just too appalling that a nation like ours, who stand up to the world to be such a great democracy then let one man humiliate us in front of the whole world.

This is the reason for an organization called the KLU KLUX KLAN to start all over again. (I remember when they started back in the 1920's, it seemed so terrible hoped then I would never hear of them again.) I guess this is the reason for me being so perturbed about the Negro demonstrations. I had sympathy for the Negro until they have carried it to an extreme. I still feel that John F. Kennedy is responsible for the Negro starting these demonstrations in the first place. One of his first speeches over T.V. he said they would have to demonstrate. Now as I see it someone going to have to put the Negro in his place. The white men can't see the Negro men marrying their white women. Just how long will we have a white race? Consensus of just so for with we commoners.

The Negro isn't interested in his voting rights as much as he is in agitating everyone and everything that comes his way. I am sure the demonstrations would cease if camerman were kept away. The Negro thrives on publicity. The Negro here in Dayton has anything the White man does. We have very poor Whites same as we have very poor Negroes. I want to see the Negro vote as long as he can read and write. We have citizens who can't read nor write. If Dr. King wants to do something for this country let him do his home work among his illiterate people and get them ready for Society.

I feel if Dr. King, or any Negro living in this country is not satisfied, let them go back to their God given country (AFRICA) with their own kind. The African Negro is proud of his race. He hates the White race. Says the Negro of this country is not proud of his color.

There will never be peace. The great Society you want will never come, as long as Mothers and Fathers spend their evenings in liquor joints, spending money that should go to educate their children. And the children are out on the streets getting into trouble, staying out all night if their hearts so desire. Then if the law or teacher steps in to help their child, the parents protests

62-104190-417

ENCLOSURE

Washington D.C. doesn't set a good example for the Nation, especially when the Kennedys lived in the White House with liquor flowing over the bar, like water over a dam. Chiselers like Billie Sol Estes and Bobby Baker, making the headlines along with others, too numerous to mention.

To me the Democratic Party has become a Labor Party, which have become too strong for the good of our nation.

As long as our Government keeps doling out money to the poor and don't see that that they try to help themselves and help their country when asked to do a few days work in return, we are going to have a lazy bunch of misfits as long as the earth turns.

I am enclosing a couple newspaper clippings, that will give you some idea of the Negro race toward the Whites. We have rapings, knifing and shootings. Women afraid to leave their homes at night. Gambling seems to be a speciality with them. Then why should white people have to live beside of them! The better class of Negroes are afra afraid of the lower class.

Mr. President, I try to be a law abiding citizen. My husband and I have worked hard all our lives, with not too much education, as the saying goes, lived from hand to mouth most of our 43 years of married life. We managed to stay on top. We have a roof over our heads, with some savings. We are now retired. Have three granddaughters for which we are very proud. We did this with dignity and asked help from no one. I remain,

Yours truly,
Aura L. Martin
Aura L. Martin.

Taking Notes

Editor:

Why do we spend the time and money to expose the secrets of how Bobby Baker was able to parlay a $19,600 a year salary into a $2 million fortune?

The American people overwhelmingly voiced their approval at the polls for this type of government . . .

Now that I know that this is the accepted way of life and the powers that be are determined to proceed with this farce, I will be at my TV set taking notes on how it is done.

RICHARD D. HILL

Vandalia

Hoover Retirement

Editor:

The editorial, "Let Mr. Hoover Retire," (Jan. 1) is really food for thought . . .

Mr. Hoover is 70 years of age. You say at this age the mind and body cannot much longer withstand the demands, etc. May I refer you to certain supreme court judges (ages) and again-elected Sen. Stephen Young? . . .

On the other hand possibly it might be a good thing for Mr. Hoover to retire, then and only then, could he expose to our country what is making our government—and those who seek to control it—tick.

HELEN PATERCHAK

Dayton

62-[illegible]-445

ENCLOSURE

WARREN
COMMISSION

SECTION 27

COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090) DATE: 4/12/65

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (62-3388) (P)

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTS COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Dallas letter to Bureau dated 4/6/65, enclosing two copies of a letter dated 4/2/65 from Mr. LELAND A. QUINDRY, 200 Loney, Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Enclosed are two copies of another letter from Mr. QUINDRY, dated 4/9/65.

The second paragraph of Mr. QUINDRY's letter concerns inquiry as to whether any investigation was conducted concerning the H. R. Hidell Hardware, 5109 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, inasmuch as QUINDRY states the President's Commission report does not reflect that anyone by this name has ever been located.

The Bureau's attention is called to Philadelphia airtel to Bureau dated 1/21/64; Dallas airtel to Bureau, 1/31/64; and report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 2/11/64 at Dallas, Texas, page 277, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD,aka."

The above two referred to airtels set forth the fact that THEODORE HIDELL, Manager, H. R. Hidell Hardware, 5109 Woodland Avenue, Dallas, Texas, has been interviewed in an effort to locate an ALEX HIDELL.

Mr. QUINDRY's letter has been acknowledged and no further action appears to be warranted.

2 - Bureau (encls-2)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(3)

REC-89 62-109090-449

18 APR 15 1965

1 ENCLOSURE

1 - cc to be retained as Tickler Jun 5730
6 - mail

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

64 APR 23 1965

200 Loney St., Fox Chase,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
April 9, 1965.

Mr. J. Gordon Shanklin,
Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
200 Mercantile Continental Bldg.,
Dallas, Texas - 75201

Dear Sir:

The enclosed envelope contained your letter of April 6, 1965. I assume that the paper tape used to seal it was applied as a security precaution at your office. If not, it was done while in the hands of postal employees. I personally removed it from the mail box at this end of the line and found the paper tape as you see it. I know of no reason why anyone would want to pry into my mail, but thought it possible that someone was interested in yours.

By the way, were you aware that there is a listing in the current Philadelphia, Pa., telephone directory for "HIDELL, H R hardware 5109 Woodlnd Av SA 7-3181" ? I mention this because neither the Warren Commission's report nor hearings seem to show that anyone with that last name has ever been located. It is a medium sized hardware store located in a mixed neighborhood with white employees, and with about the type of stock that could be expected.

Being such an uncommon name, I would suppose that the manager of that store, if his name is Hidell, could probably give a complete run down on all the various branches of that family, regardless of where they are located. I say this because my last name is uncommon, too, and I could easily make such a listing for those having our family name.

Very truly yours,

Leland A. Quindry

Leland A. Quindry.

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
APR 11 1965
FBI—DALLAS

4/

FOUNDATION

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen.

DATE: May 4, 1965

1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. Sullivan
1- Mr. Callahan (Att. Mr. Dunphy)
1- Mr. Casper
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. Raupach

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Warren Commission

SYNOPSIS:

The Department by communication dated May 3, 1965, furnished a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives enclosing a draft bill pertaining to legislation to provide a legal basis for the retention of critical exhibits relating to the assassination. It establishes a procedure under which selected items could be retained and protected by the United States. The Attorney General would be authorized to determine which items are required for preservation and following his decision all rights and titles would be vested in the United States after publication in the Federal Register. His acquisition authority would expire one year after the enactment of legislation. The Court of Claims thereafter would be granted exclusive jurisdiction over claims for just compensation for any item acquired by the United States. The Department requested the Bureau's views by the close of business, May 4, 1965.

This proposed legislation appears to be a logical solution to the problem of final disposition relative to items of evidence that were acquired during the investigation of the assassination. If this legislation is approved we will thereafter relinquish the evidence in our possession to the designated authority upon instructions from the Attorney General.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109090-450

EX 105 REC 50

8 MAY 10 1965

XEROX MAY 11 1965

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the Deputy Attorney General advising this legislation appears to be the logical solution for the United States to retain critical evidence as it relates to the published findings of the President's Commission. Letter points out agencies other than the FBI may be in possession of evidence obtained in this case.

Enclosure 5-4-65

641 KMR:mas (10)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to [redacted] Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

BACKGROUND:

We have had previous correspondence with the Department concerning disposition of physical evidence pertaining to the assassination currently in our possession. Specifically, by letter dated February 24, 1965 to the Department, we clearly pointed out that we did not wish to be the custodian of the exhibits which related to the published findings of the President's Commission. Further, it was not within our prerogative either to object to or make recommendations as to the retention of exhibits.

Briefly, the Attorney General's letter to the Speaker of the House points out the evidence and investigative reports, transcripts and other working papers of the Commission have been officially transmitted to the National Archives. Pending final decision as to the disposition to be made of these exhibits, the physical evidence has been retained in our custody. The Attorney General has indicated that the national interest requires legislation to provide a valid legal basis for the retention of critical exhibits. He also indicates it is important to recognize that in years ahead allegations and theories regarding the assassination will continue to abound. Failure to retain critical exhibits would encourage rumors and allegations designed to destroy public confidence in the work and conclusions of the President's Commission. The Attorney General has indicated the legislation is desirable to protect the memory of President Kennedy from debasement which would occur if items connected with the President's death are permitted to become objects of commercial spectacle.

The proposed bill is quite specific and authorizes the Attorney General to determine, from time to time, which items should be selected and preserved by public use in connection with the published findings of the President's Commission. The selected items acquired by the United States will be preserved for public use and all rights and titles will be vested in the United States after publication in the Federal Register.

The bill points out all items acquired shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the Administrator of the General Services for preservation for public use under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed. To this end the bill indicates appropriate sums are to be made available to carry out the purpose of this act.

CONTINUED - OVER

OBSERVATIONS:

This proposed legislation appears to be a logical solution to the problem of final disposition relative to items of evidence that were acquired during the investigation of the assassination. It was specifically noted in the Attorney General's letter reference is made to physical evidence which has been retained in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This tends to indicate that all physical evidence is in our possession. It is noted the Bureau has no knowledge and is not aware of other items of evidence which may have been obtained by the President's Commission from other sources or requested to be obtained through agencies other than the FBI. This information is being pointed out in our letter to the Deputy Attorney General. If this legislation is approved we will thereafter relinquish the evidence in our possession to the designated authorities upon instructions from the Attorney General.

J. C. PEELE, M. D.
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
KINSTON CLINIC
KINSTON, N. C.

April 27, 1965

[illegible] Rubin
[illegible]
[illegible] Archives and Records Service
[illegible]ton, D. C. 20408

Warren Commission

Dear Dr. Rubin:

In previous correspondence, I asked whether or not previous information relative to the President's commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, was a member of a communist front organization. I believe that you said that you were referring this letter to the Council of Chief of the Commission for answer. I have not yet received an answer to my question and I will appreciate one.

In my letter to you under date of March 12, 1965, I stated my opinion was that pursuant to the President's request of a "blue ribbon" panel, any motion to make of the case that the Attorney General's Warren Commission, I often have to be. I have never received an answer to this question.

It seems to be considerable reluctance on somebody's part to answer my questions. Why?

Sincerely,

J. C. Peele

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1965

cc: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Honorable James C. Hazlund
Honorable Edith Wilkb
Honorable Earl Warren

Roach-up

APR 29 1965

FBI

60 MAY 7 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-76

The Deputy Attorney General

May 4, 1965

EX-103 REC-50 62-109090-451

Director, FBI

1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. Sullivan
1- Mr. Callahan (Att. Mr. Dunphy)
1- Mr. Casper
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. Raupach

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM NUMBER 304-
"BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ACQUISITION AND PRESERVATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ITEMS OF EVIDENCE PERTAINING TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY"

This is in response to the communication from Mr. Herbert E. Hoffman, dated May 3, 1965. Mr. Hoffman requested this Bureau's views concerning proposed legislation relating to the acquisition and preservation by the United States of certain items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

A review of the Attorney General's letter to the Speaker, House of Representatives, and the attached draft bill has been made and it appears the proposed legislation is a logical solution to this problem.

Your attention is invited to the comment set forth in Paragraph 2, Page 1 of the Attorney General's letter pertaining to physical evidence in possession of this Bureau. We have no knowledge concerning evidence which may have been obtained by the President's Commission from other sources or by agencies other than the Federal Bureau of Investigation. You may desire to give consideration to any additional items of evidence which may be in possession of other agencies or other sources.

If this bill is passed, we will relinquish items of evidence currently in our possession to the agency designated by the Attorney General.

KMR:mas (14)

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont Memo dated 5/4/65 captioned, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING," KMR:mas.

MAILED 2
MAY 4 1965
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

XEROX
MAY 11 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109090

MAY 4 1965 FBI - NEW YORK

23 PM '65

Form No. DJ-965
(Rev. 4-13-61)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO

- ☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
- ☐ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
- ☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE—U. S. ATTORNEYS
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE—U. S. MARSHALS
- ☐ SOLICITOR GENERAL
- ☐ ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
- ☐ LIBRARY
- ☐ ANTITRUST DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
- ☐ CRIMINAL DIVISION
- ☐ INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
- ☐ LANDS DIVISION
- ☐ TAX DIVISION
- ☐ OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
- ☐ OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
- ☐ BUREAU OF PRISONS
- ☐ FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.
- ☐ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- ☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
- ☐ PARDON ATTORNEY
- ☐ PAROLE BOARD
- ☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
- ☐ ATTENTION

O Warren Commission

2 - ENCLOSURE

- ☐ SIGNATURE
- ☐ APPROVAL
- ☐ RECOMMENDATION
- ☐ COMMENT
- ☐ NECESSARY ACTION
- ☐ YOUR INFORMATION
- ☐ NOTE AND RETURN
- ☐ SEE ME
- ☐ PER CONVERSATION
- ☐ AS REQUESTED
- ☐ NOTE AND FILE
- ☐ CALL ME
- ☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE
- ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF

EXP. PROC. MAY 3 1965

REMARKS:

May 3, 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

Re: Leg. Prog. #304 - "Providing for the acquisition and preservation by the United States of certain items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

Attached for your comment is a copy of a draft bill and a letter of submission to the Speaker of the House of Representatives which the Department proposes to submit to the Bureau of the Budget, and, subsequently, to the Congress.

Since the subject of the proposal is a matter of urgency within the Executive Branch, we would appreciate any views you may have by the close of business, Tuesday, May 4, 1965.

REC 50 62-109090 451

Herbert E. Hoffman

18 MAY 11 1965

Enclosure

FROM

XEROX

MAY 11 1965

EX 105

30

Memo - Rosen to Belmont 5/4/65
KMR:mls

Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530

The Speaker
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Enclosed for your consideration and appropriate reference is a legislative proposal "Providing for the acquisition and preservation by the United States of certain items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

In its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, the Commission appointed by President Johnson examined numerous items of physical evidence which were used to form the basis for its report. These items included the assassination weapon, the revolver involved in the murder of Patrolman J. D. Tippit, and many other exhibits. This evidence and the investigative reports, transcripts and other working papers of the Commission, have been officially transmitted to the National Archives by the Commission. Pending final decision as to the disposition to be made of these exhibits, the physical evidence has been retained in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Prior to the completion of its work, the Commission requested that this Department take the necessary steps to provide for the retention of the essential items of physical evidence in the possession of the United States Government for an indefinite period of time. After full consideration of the alternatives, I am persuaded that the national interest requires legislation which will provide a valid legal basis for the permanent retention of these critical exhibits.

1 XEROX
MAY 11 1965

ENCLOSURE

In the first place, retention of these items would permit a more accurate and complete reassessment of the conclusions of the President's Commission if at any time in the future this was considered desirable. Many of the items, such as the weapons, cartridges and various documents, were the subject of testimony before the Commission, during the course of which expert and other witnesses testified about their vital characteristics, ownership, use, and relationship to the assassination.

Furthermore, I think it is important to recognize that in the years ahead allegations and theories regarding the assassination of President Kennedy will continue to abound. This has certainly been the case abroad and, to some degree within the United States, since the publication of the Commission's report, despite the impressive documentation and presentation of the Commission's conclusions. To a considerable extent, such allegations and theories feed on secrecy and uncertainty, as is demonstrated, I believe, by the historical literature during the past 100 years relating to the assassination of President Lincoln. In my judgment, a failure to retain the critical physical exhibits and the resultant possibility of their loss, destruction, or alteration will serve to encourage irresponsible rumors and allegations designed to destroy the widespread public confidence in the work and conclusions of the President's Commission.

Lastly, I believe the legislation is desirable to protect the memory of President Kennedy and our country from the debasement which would occur if items connected with the President's death are permitted to become objects of commercial spectacle. The assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, is a sad chapter in the story of our Nation. It remains, however, part of our national

heritage. It would be most inappropriate, in my opinion, to permit these events and the work of the President's Commission to be demeaned by private profiteering. Retention of the items of physical evidence in the possession of the United States is necessary to protect this important national interest.

For these reasons, I am submitting the enclosed measure which would establish a procedure under which selected items of evidence could be retained and protected from dispersal and exploitation. The legislation would authorize the Attorney General to determine which of the items considered by the President's Commission are required by the national interest to be acquired by the United States and preserved for public use. When the Attorney General makes a determination that an item should be acquired, all right and title to it would be vested in the United States upon the filing of his determination with the Office of the Federal Register for publication in the Federal Register. The Attorney General's acquisition authority would expire one year after the enactment of the proposed legislation, and title to only those items described in determinations filed with the Office of the Federal Register within such one year period would vest in the United States. The Court of Claims would be granted exclusive jurisdiction over claims for just compensation for any item acquired by the United States pursuant to the procedure proposed in the legislation.

In order to meet the requirements of the national interest as indicated, I urge the early and favorable consideration of the enclosed proposal.

Sincerely,

Attorney General

the Committee on .....

A BILL

Providing for the acquisition and preservation by the United States of certain items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.
(Insert title of bill here)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That it is hereby declared that the national interest requires that the United States acquire all right, title, and interest, in and to, certain items of evidence, to be designated by the Attorney General pursuant to section 2 of this Act, which were considered by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (hereinafter referred to as "items"), and requires that those items be preserved for public use.

SEC. 2(a) The Attorney General is authorized to determine, from time to time, which items should, in conformity with the declaration contained in the first section of this Act, be acquired by the United

States and be preserved for public use. Each such determination shall be published in the Federal Register.

(b) Whenever the Attorney General determines that an item should be acquired by the United States and be preserved for public use, all right, title, and interest in and to, that item shall be vested in the United States upon the filing of that determination with the Office of the Federal Register for publication in the Federal Register.

(c) The authority conferred upon the Attorney General by subsection (a) of this section to make determinations shall expire one year from the date of enactment of this Act, and the vesting provisions of subsection (b) of this section shall be valid only with respect to items described in determinations filed with the Office of the Federal Register within that one-year period.

SEC. 3. The United States Court of Claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claim for just compensation for any item or interest therein acquired by the United States pursuant to section 2 of this Act: Provided, That the claim is filed within one year from date of the filing with the Office of the Federal Register of the determination by the Attorney General with respect to such item.

FROM THE AAPS

SEC. 4. All items acquired by the United States pursuant to section 2 of this Act shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the Administrator of General Services for preservation for public use under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 5. All items acquired by the United States pursuant to section 2 of this Act shall be deemed to be personal property and records of the United States for the purposes of laws relating to the custody, administration, and protection of personal property and records of the United States, including, but not limited to, sections 2071 and 2112 of title 18 of the United States Code.

SEC. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 5 1965

TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

425 PM CDST URGENT 5/5/65 JLS

TO DIRECTOR AND TAMPA

FROM CHICAGO (62-0) 2P

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL TWENTY NINE, NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

WILLIAM J. WALDMAN, VICE PRESIDENT, KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC., FORTY FIVE FORTY WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ADVISED TODAY THAT HIS FIRM IN RECEIPT OF ORDER POSTMARKED APRIL TWENTY NINE, NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE, FROM QUOTE "A. J. HIDELL" UNQUOTE, SIX FOUR ZERO FOUR PELICAN DRIVE SOUTH, ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA. ORDER CALLED FOR SHIPMENT ONE ENFIELD QUOTE "SPORTER" UNQUOTE, THREE ZERO POINT ZERO SIX CALIBER RIFLE WITH VARIABLE THREE TO SEVEN POWER RIFLESCOPE. ENCLOSED WAS MONEY ORDER FOR THIRTY THREE DOLLARS TWENTY EIGHT CENTS. ALSO ENCLOSED WAS HANDWRITTEN AFFIDAVIT APPARENTLY FROM HIDELL IN WHICH HE ADVISED HE WAS OF AGE, WAS NOT; ALIEN, FUGITIVE, DRUG ADDICT, EX CONVICT OR UNDER INDICTMENT. 62-109096

FBI - DALLAS EX. 105

REC-26 62-109013

WALDMAN ADVISED ORDER APPARENTLY PLACED FROM KLEIN'S ADVERTISEMENT IN MAGAZINE. ORDER CLERK NOTICED NAME OF HIDELL IN THAT KLEIN'S SOLD RIFLE TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD UNDER NAME A. HIDELL, WHICH

END PAGE ONE

MR. GARY R. SEALE, U.S. SECRET SERVICE PROTECTIVE RESEARCH, WHITE HOUSE ADVISED 9:15 AM, 5/6/65 BY LIAISON 6-Bayh

26 MAY 18 1965

58 MAY 25 1965

CONTINUED FILED IN

RIFLE USED IN ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. BECAUSE OF THIS WALDMAN CHECKED TELEPHONICALLY WITH ~~QUOTE~~"SOURCE"~~UNQUOTE~~ IN ST. PETERSBURG AND FOUND MIDELL NOT KNOWN PELICAN DRIVE ADDRESS. RESIDENT THERE IDENTIFIED BY WALDMAN'S SOURCE AS LOWELL BRANDLE, EMPLOYEE ~~QUOTE~~"ST. PETERSBURG TIMES"~~UNQUOTE~~.

WALDMAN ADVISED KLEIN'S DEFINITELY WILL NOT FILL ORDER. BECAUSE OF ~~QUOTE~~"BIZARRE IMPLICATIONS"~~UNQUOTE~~ OF ORDER HE FELT FBI SHOULD BE ADVISED.

INFORMATION FURNISHED SECRET SERVICE, CHICAGO. TAMPA ADVISE SECRET SERVICE, ST. PETERSBURG AREA AND OTHER APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES, AND ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY PERSON PLACING ORDER.

WALDMAN REQUESTED NAME BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

ORIGINAL OF ORDER AND OF AFFIDAVIT BEING FORWARDED BUREAU AND PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES TO TAMPA AMSD.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM

LHM BEING HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING ADVICE OF TAMPA.

END

WA JES

FBI WASH DC

TP AMG

FBI TAMPA

TU CLR

E. M. Sullivan

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Acting Assistant Attorney General

May 10, 1965

Director, FBI

REC-25 62-109090-452

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

EX-109

Reference your memorandum to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated May 4, 1965, FMV:JJC:bf 129-11.

In accordance with your instructions, six copies of Commission Exhibit 882 were forwarded to Mr. Robert H. West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas, by registered mail on May 7, 1965.

MAY 10 2 07 PM
FBI
MAIL ROOM READING ROOM

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Brennan)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad

LJG:ko
(7)

Note: Cover memo Gauthier to Callahan dated 5/7/65 captioned as above and letter to Mr. West dated 5/10/65.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 19
MAY 11 1965
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: May 4, 1965

FMV:JJC:bf
129-11

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Acting
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: President's Commission
Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

In reference to the recent telephone conversation between Inspector Leo J. Gauthier of your Bureau and Mr. Cella of this Division, it will be appreciated if you would deliver directly to Mr. Robert H. West the prints of Commission Exhibit No. 882 which you were kind enough to obtain through another Government agency.

Thank you for obtaining these prints and your compliance with the above request.

EXP. PROC
34-MAY-5-1965

EX 109

REC-25 62-109090-4529

12 MAY 5 1965

THREE

SIX

EX 109

May 10, 1965

62-109090-452

Mr. Robert H. West
County Surveyor
160 Court House
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Mr. West:

Pursuant to instructions received from the Office of Acting Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., six copies of the plat map requested by you were forwarded to you under separate cover by registered mail on May 7, 1965.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 10
MAY 11 1965
COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas - Enclosure (copy of Department memo dated 5/4/65)

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Brennan)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad

LJG:ko
(7)

NOTE: Cover memo Gauthier to Callahan dated 5/7/65 and memo to Department dated 5/10/65 captioned "PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS."

Tolson
Belmont
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Gandy

70 MAY 17 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 12 1965

FBI
REC'D READING ROOM
MAY 10 2 07 PM

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 4/28/65

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum Gauthier to Callahan 4/2/65.

Mr. Robert H. West, Surveyor, Dallas, Texas, who made the plat maps of the assassination area requested the Bureau to furnish him copies made from the original tracing which he had furnished to the Bureau on 5/31/64. Inasmuch as the Bureau had no authority to comply with this request, the matter was referred to the Criminal Division of the Justice Department for handling.

Mr. Cella, Department attorney, phone 187-2660, called me today and asked if I could determine what it would cost to have six prints made from the tracing which is in the possession of the Exhibits Section. He stated that Attorney Howard Willins who was Administrative Assistant to Mr. Rankin requested this information. Mr. Cella was advised that this information would be obtained and furnished to him.

ACTION:

The Cooper Trent, Inc., 1130 19th St., N.W., FE 8-3800, quoted a price of $2.10 per copy which measures 42" by 71". The Bureau's Liaison Section originally had copies made gratis by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) for use of the FBI in preparing exhibits for the Commission in June 1964. SA Robert H. Haynes, Liaison Section, advised that DIA would be most happy to furnish additional copies to the Bureau at this time.

Unless advised to the contrary, I will telephonically advise Mr. Cella that six copies of the plat map will be made available to him through FBI sources if he so desires.

62-109060
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Brennan)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad

LJG:ko
(5)

REC 24 62-109090-453

SA R. Haynes contacts DIA for prints on 5-3-65 lyz

MAY 13 1965

4-30-65 Cella desired prints. To be made by DIA-arranged thru FBI liaison. lyz.

May 7, 1965

1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Sullivan
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. Raupach

62-109090

TO SAC, TAMPA (62-630)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL TWENTY NINE, NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE, MISCELLANEOUS - DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING. Warren Commission

REFTEL MAY SIX LAST.

TAMPA IS INSTRUCTED TO THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW LOWELL BRANDLE AND DETERMINE IF HE ORDERED THE RIFLE UNDER THE NAME LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND QUOTE A. J. HIDELL END QUOTE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC. IF HE DID, DETERMINE HIS PURPOSE. YOU ARE AWARE THAT THE ST. PETERSBURG TIMES HAS PUBLISHED QUESTIONABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BUREAU IN THE PAST AND COPIES OF BUREAU RESPONSES ARE IN YOUR POSSESSION. ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE THERE IS STRONG INDICATION BRANDLE IS WORKING ON A STORY AND PLACED ORDER TO SEE WHAT WOULD HAPPEN. BEARING THIS IN MIND THE INTERVIEW SHOULD BE HANDLED IN A MOST DISCREET AND CIRCUMSPECT MANNER. SHOULD ANY QUESTIONS ARISE IN THE DELIVERY OF THE ORDERED WEAPON BRANDLE SHOULD BE ADVISED THIS IS A MATTER STRICTLY BETWEEN HIMSELF AND KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC.

2- Chicago (AIRED)

KMR:mas (15)

MAILED 25
MAY 10 1965
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-111174-8

See Note Page 2

AIRTEL

RE: ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC.

TAMPA FURNISH RESULTS IN TELETYPE SUMMARY. PREPARE A LHM FOR DISSEMINATION TO SECRET SERVICE HEADQUARTERS, TAMPA AND CHICAGO. CHICAGO SUBMIT LHM RE INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED. AIRMAIL COPIES SENT TO CHICAGO. EXPEDITE.

NOTE:

See Rosen to Belmont Memo 5/7/65, KTR:mas.

Information concerning Brandle contained in Bufiles 62-104401-2320; 62-107261-613; and 94-34091-21, 26 latter file also contains information re "The St. Petersburg Times."

FBI TAMPA

[illegible] PM EST URGENT 5/6/65 MJR TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, TAMPA (62-638)

ORDER OF RIFLES FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC., CHICAGO, ILL., FOUR TWENTY NINE SIXTY FIVE. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE CGTEL TO BUREAU AND TP FIVE FIVE SIXTY FIVE AND BUTEL CALL TODAY.

DISCREET PRETEXT CALLS DEVELOPED LOWELL BRANDLE CURRENTLY EMPLOYED AS FEATURE WRITER FOR ST. PETERSBURG TIMES, DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA. BRANDLE AND WIFE, TAIMA, RESIDE SIX FOUR ZERO FOUR PELICAN DRIVE SOUTH, ST. PETERSBURG AND NO ONE ELSE LIVING THAT ADDRESS. NO REFERENCE TO ANY HIDELL IN LOCAL DIRECTORIES. NO DEROGATORY REFERENCES TAMPA INDICES.

BUREAU REFER TO TAMPA LETTER TO BUREAU ELEVEN FIVE SIXTY FOUR CAPTIONED JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY, BUFILE SIXTY TWO DASH ONE ZERO FOUR FOUR ZERO ONE, TAMPA FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH NINETY ONE, WHICH ENCLOSED ST. PETERSBURG TIMES ARTICLE DATED TEN TWENTY NINE SIXTY FOUR BY LOWELL BRANDLE HEADED QUOTE ST. PETERSBURG BIRCHERS TOLD TO ARM SELVES, BUY GUNS FOR CHILDREN UNQUOTE. BRANDLE IS CRITICAL OF JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY IN HIS WRITING.

AIRMAIL COPY TO CHICAGO.

END.

VA---CMS

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 13 1965

MAY 11 1965

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 5/7/65

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum Gauthier to Callahan dated 4/2/65, and Department memorandum to Director dated 5/4/65, instructing the Bureau to furnish six copies of plat map (Commission Exhibit 882) to Mr. Robert H. West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas, as requested by Mr. West.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the attached letter advising Mr. West that six copies of the plat map are being forwarded to him under separate cover by registered mail go forward.

(2) That the attached memorandum to Acting Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., go forward.

62-109090

Enclosures (2) sent 5-11-65

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Brennan)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad

LJG:ko
(5)

EX 105

REC-24 62-109090-4544

MAY 13 1965

MAY 21 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: A. Rosen

DATE: May 7, 1965

1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Sullivan
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ORDER OF RIFLE FROM
KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
APRIL 29, 1965
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

This concerns the individual who attempted to purchase a rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, utilizing the name "A. J. Hidell," return address 6404 Pelican Drive, South, St. Petersburg, Florida. Tampa determined that the only resident at this address is Lowell Brandle, feature writer for "The St. Petersburg Times." It is a well known fact Lee Harvey Oswald purchased the assassination rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., under the name "A. Hidell." Attached is a teletype to Tampa instructing that Brandle be thoroughly interviewed.

BACKGROUND:

Chicago Division by teletype 5/5/65 advised information was received from Mr. William J. Waldman, Vice-President of Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., that on MAY 11 1965 order for a 30.06 Enfield "Sporter" rifle with a variable three to seven power scope had been received from an individual utilizing the name "A. J. Hidell", 6404 Pelican Drive, South, St. Petersburg, Florida. Mr. Waldman determined through a "source" of his that one Lowell Brandle resided at this address who was a reporter for "The St. Petersburg Times." He said due to the "bizarre implications" Klein's definitely was not filling the order and felt the FBI should be advised.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED

Tampa has determined Lowell Brandle is a feature writer for "The St. Petersburg Times" and resides at 6404 Pelican Drive, South, St. Petersburg, Florida, with his wife. In addition, there were no references in the St. Petersburg City Directories for "Hidell." Tampa and Bureau indices reveal no derogatory information concerning Brandle and he has previously written several favorable articles about the Bureau and in addition has written articles in which he w

KMR:mas (9)
Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER

critical of the John Birch Society, one of which was dated 10/29/64, wherein he states in effect the Bircher's were told to arm themselves and buy guns for children. The editor of "The St. Petersburg Times" is Mr. Courtland Anderson. It is noted we had cordial relations with this newspaper until October 14, 1964, when the paper printed in an editorial critical parts of the infamous book "The FBI Nobody Knows" written by Fred J. Cook. In the March 26, 1965 issue of this paper they took another "pot shot" at the Bureau by publishing an article captioned "Distorted Crime Rate Figures." In response to this article a letter was directed to the editor, Mr. Anderson, dated 4/2/65, which set the facts, as relating to this article, straight.

Consideration was given to the fact whether the ordering of this weapon under a fictitious name was a violation of the Postal Laws. Liaison Section contacted the Post Office Department and Mr. Saul Mendel, Assistant General Counsel, Post Office Department, advised that based on available facts he did not believe a violation of Postal Laws was involved in this instance.

Further, it is noted the ordering of this weapon which was not shipped does not constitute a violation of either the National Firearms Act or the Federal Firearms Act. The National Firearms Act deals generally with a weapon with a barrel of less than 18 inches in length or a machine gun and such weapon has been unlawfully transported, possessed or imported and the identification marks obliterated or changed. The Federal Firearms Act concerns the possession of a weapon or transportation thereof by a person who has been convicted of a felony.

ACTION:

In view of circumstances surrounding this matter it is believed we should interview Brandle to determine if he did order the rifle and, if so, his purpose in using the name "A. J. Hidell." Attached for approval is an airtel to Tampa instructing Brandle be immediately interviewed. Results of interview will be furnished to U. S. Secret Service, which agency has been advised of the information developed in this case. Department being advised.

FBI

Date: 6/7/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (P)

RE : PRESIDENTS COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a newspaper article appearing in "The Midlothian Mirror", Midlothian, Texas, on Thursday, 6/3/65, captioned "The Assassination No. 1 Reopen The Warren Commission."

The Bureau's attention is called to Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 6/1/65 captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., IS - R - CUBA", enclosing an LHM reflecting information furnished by PENN JONES, JR., on 5/28/65. PENN JONES, JR., is the editor of the "Midlothian Mirror."

The enclosed editorial is being furnished the Bureau for its information and no investigation concerning this editorial is being conducted, UACB.

62-109090-457

3 - Bureau (encl-1)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-16

EX-100

REC-34

ST-117

11 JUN 8 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Editorial

AN EXPLANATION

The march of events has made us rush this assassination story into print. Other stories will be published on the subject as we get them in shape. We have not finished reading the twenty six volumes of Warren Report testimony, and personal contact with many witnesses is time consuming, often difficult, and sometimes impossible.

To the lily-livered liberals in Dallas, extra copies of this paper are fifty cents each. This is the type of exclusive story we have been suggesting could be printed by an honest weekly in Dallas. Both Dallas papers have known many facts on this story for months. The Times Herald will not fight even when an employee is murdered! It must make those employees just glow with pride to be working for such papers.

The Assassination No. 1

Reopen The Warren Commission

As stated in the Warren Commission Report, Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department quoted Lee Harvey Oswald as saying about the killing of the President: "People will forget that in a few days and there would be another President." (V 4, P 225). This editor feels Oswald was wrong on his estimate of the nation's respect. This nation has not yet had a chance to adequately express itself over the assassination, and it may take a full scale war to make them forget.

We have been critical of the Warren Report, but we are so grateful for the many answers in the twenty six volumes of testimony. The answers are there for those who are willing to dig. We have felt from the very first that the final report should not have been made for at least five years. The report was made too soon, and too many important characters were overlooked.

We have steadily maintained that much study was needed concerning the finding of Oswald by Officer J. D. Tippett. All the police radio dispatcher could tell Tippett was that the suspect was "a white male about 30, slender build, height 5 feet 10 inches, 165 pounds." (Vol. 4, page 184). No clothes description, no color of hair or eyes could be given. Even though there must have been several thousand men in Oak Cliff who would fit this description, Tippett found the right man in a remarkably short time.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2
"Midlothian Mirror"
Midlothian, Texas

Date: 6-3-65
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Penn Jones, Jr.
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

1
XEROX
JUN 10 1965

Tippett knew how to kill. He is alleged to have killed a seventeen year old Negro burglar suspect about a year before he himself was killed. The burglar was running from the scene when hit in the back by a bullet alleged to be from Tippett's gun.

After reading thousands of pages of testimony, we have found what seems to be an important withholding of evidence.

This evidence forces us to plead for a revival of the Warren Commission for more study and consideration concerning the assassination. The evidence concerns the testimony of George Senator, self classified as a beggar (vol. 14, page 308), the roommate and admitted "boyfriend" (vol. 14, page 312) of Jack Ruby. The discrepancy concerns a meeting in Ruby's and Senator's apartment on Sunday night, November 24, 1963 after Ruby killed Oswald.

After what has happened to those present at the meeting, one can presume it was an important meeting on that Sunday night. At least six persons were present for the meeting and three of them have died strangely. A reasonable man would wonder if Senator accidentally revealed something important that particular night.

On April 22, 1964, George Senator was being questioned by the Warren Commission on Senator's activities that Sunday after the killing of Oswald. Leading the questioning in Washington was Messrs. Burt W. Griffin and Leon D. Hubert, Jr., assistant counsel of the President's Commission. Dr. Alfred Goldberg, historian, was present. Volume XIV page 256 reads in part:

Mr. Hubert: All right, let's continue from the point that you left the jail. Did you meet anyone?

Mr. Senator. Yes.

Mr. Hubert. Who?

Mr. Senator: I was with Jim, I met Jim Martin and another attorney who I had only met for the first time and I don't remember his name.

Mr. Hubert: They were waiting for you or you met them outside?

Mr. Senator: They told me they would meet me somewhere.

Mr. Hubert: Where was that?

Mr. Senator: We met at a bar across the street from the courthouse.

Mr. Hubert: Do you know the name of the bar?

Mr. Senator: I think it is the TV Bar.

Mr. Hubert: The message you had was that they would meet you there, is that right?

Mr. Senator: Yes.

Mr. Hubert: And you did go there and talked to Martin and the other lawyer?

Mr. Senator: Yes; the other attorney.

Mr. Hubert: How long were you with them?

Mr. Senator: If I recall right, I would say we sat in that bar and had two or three beers, if I remember right. I think I said to Jim "I don't have a place to sleep or a place to go" because I was afraid to go home.

Mr. Hubert: You told that to Jim Martin?

Mr. Senator: I told that to Jim, and I believe—wait a minute now—I believe, I am not sure but I think I went to his house and he said he would put me up on the couch if I was afraid to go anywheres, which I was. From there on in I was afraid to go home.

Mr. Hubert: Why?

Mr. Senator: Why was I afraid to go home? Well, I was just scared, that is all.

Mr. Hubert: Scared of what?

Mr. Senator: I don't know of what, but I was scared.

Mr. Hubert: Obviously you were scared that somebody might try to hurt you?

Mr. Senator: Very possibly, yes; or something like this. Now who or what I don't know but that was the instinct I had. As a matter of fact I was scared for about 10 days after that.

Mr. Hubert: You mean you were scared for 10 days after being—

Mr. Senator: In other words, for about 10 days I was afraid to sleep in the same place twice. Who I was to fear I don't know, but just the normal thing, I was afraid.

Mr. Hubert went back to the point on page 259 when he asked:

Mr. Hubert: After that Sunday night when you talked to the lawyers for a while, you went home I understand to Jim Martin's?

Mr. Senator: If I remember right, I'm not sure but I think Jim put me up because I was afraid to go home and I didn't have a place to go to. If I remember right I think he did. I think I went to his apartment, his home rather.

Mr. Hubert tried a third time as shown by the questioning below:

Mr. Hubert: You didn't see Tom Howard that night?

Mr. Senator: I don't know if I did or not. I don't remember if I saw him or not that night.

Mr. Hubert: Did you go to bed early?

Mr. Senator: You see I can't quote if I did or didn't. I just don't remember if I did or didn't. I just don't remember if I did.

Mr. Hubert: Do you remmeber what time you went to bed at Jim Martin's house?

Mr. Senator: No; it could have been 11, 12, I don't know.

Mr. Hubert: As I remember it, you said you met them at about 6 or 7. It was dark in any case?

Mr. Senator: Yes; something like that.

Mr. Hubert: You stayed about a half hour in the beer place?

Mr. Senator: It may have been a half hour, it may have been an hour, I don't know.

Mr. Hubert: And you left and went to Jim Martin's?

Mr. Senator: I believe we went to Jim Martin's house. I think that I slept there that first night.

Mr. Hubert: Did you meet anyone else that first night or speak to anyone else that first night, that is November the 24th, 1963?

Mr. Senator: November 24?

Mr. Hubert: Yes.

Mr. Senator: Are you talking about Friday?

Mr. Hubert: No, November 24 was a Sunday.

Mr. Senator: No; because I was wrapped up. I was wrapped up in the courthouse all that day.

Mr. Hubert: No. I mean to say after you left the beer parlor, which I think you said was the TV Bar?

Mr. Senator: Yes.

Mr. Hubert: You said you think you went to Jim Martin's house?

Mr. Senator: I don't remember if I met Tom Howard. I just don't remember the incident but I am almost certain that I went there to sleep.

Mr. Hubert: You went to Jim Martin's house?

Mr. Senator: Yes.

Mr. Hubert: What I am asking you is that prior to the time

Mr. Senator: Did we meet anybody else?

Mr. Hubert: Yes.

Mr. Senator: I don't think so, I don't remember but I don't think so.

Mr. Hubert: Let's come then to Monday morning.

Then Mr. Griffin of the Commission took a turn at asking about Howard:

Mr. Griffin: Was Tom Howard at the TV Bar at that time?

Mr. Senator: I don't remember. I remember there was Jim, there was this other attorney, but I don't remember if Tom was or not. In other words, I don't want to quote and say he was or wasn't because I just don't remember. He may have been now. He may have been there. I just can't think if he was or not that night. He may have been.

Shortly after dark a meeting took place in Ruby's and Senator's apartment in Oak Cliff. George Senator and Attorney Tom Howard were present and having a drink in the apartment when two newsmen and two attorneys arrived. The newsmen were Bill Hunter of the Long Beach (Cal.) Press Telegram, and Jim Koethe of the Dallas Times Herald. Attorney C. A. Droby of Dallas arranged the meeting for the two newsmen.

Droby insists that he only arranged the meeting. He says he did not accompany the other five men on a tour of the apartment, nor did he hear any of the conversation which went on. But the lives of three who accompanied Senator about the apartment have been taken.

We learned this week that Attorney Jim Martin, close friend of George Senator, was present for the apartment meeting. Martin did not testify before the Warren Commission, but he told this editor he heard the conversations during the visit of the newsmen. He could not remember anything that was said, but he was sure there was nothing significant. "Certainly there was nothing said that would make Senator lie about."

We asked Martin if he did not feel it was unusual for Senator to call Martin about the killing of Oswald before the announcement was made that Ruby had done the shooting. (vol. 14 page 245) Martin said this editor was wrong, but later said: "You are telling me something I didn't know about."

We asked Martin if he did not feel it was unusual for Senator to forget the meeting while testifying in Washington on April 22, 1964 since Bill Hunter, who was a newsman present at the meeting, was shot to death across the nation in Long Beach, California that very night. Martin grinned and said:

"Oh, you are are still looking for conspiracy."
We nodded yes and he said: "You will never find it."
We asked: "Never find it, or not there?"
He added soberly: "Not there."

(The string of amazing coincidences continues to grow. Someday a list must be compiled, and fed to a computer to get the fantastic odds for such things happening with such perfect timing and placement to produce the assassination.)

Bill Hunter, a native of Dallas and an award winning newsman in Long Beach, was reading a book after 11 p.m. in the police station called the "Public Safety Building". Two policemen going off duty came into the press room and one shot Hunter through the heart at range officially ruled to be "more than three feet". The policeman said he dropped his gun, and it fired as he picked it up, but the angle of the bullet caused him to have to change the story to one of quick draw with his fellow officer. The other officer testified that he had his back turned when the shooting took place.

Hunter had written:

Within minutes of Ruby's execution of Oswald before the eyes of millions watching television, at least two Dallas attorneys appeared to talk with him.

"He didn't tell us anything," one of the attorneys told the press after the first brief meeting. "He just listened. He paid for advice."

Hunter was quoting Tom Howard who died of a heart attack just a few short weeks ago here in Dallas. Howard was acting strangely to his friends two days before his death. He was taken to the hospital by "a friend." No autopsy was performed.

Dallas Times Herald reporter Jim Koethe was killed by a karate chop to the throat just as he emerged from a shower in his apartment in Dallas on September 21, 1964. His murderer was not indicted.

What went on in that meeting? Few are left to tell, and no one in authority to even ask the questions since the Warren Commission has made its final report and closed the investigation. As Oswald said: "People will forget that in a few days, and there would be another President."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1-Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1-Mr. Frazier - Enclosure

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 12/15/64

1-Mr. Herndon - Enclosure

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

A detailed review has been made of the testimonies published in the "Hearings before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" by each of the members of the Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory who testified or furnished depositions, and by each such member of the Document Section.

This review revealed numerous typographical errors and misspellings which were obviously caused during the editing and printing of this material. These errors are of little consequence and do not alter the tenor of the testimony. Detailed listing attached.

The only substantial error noted appears on page 517, paragraph 6 of Volume XIV, pertaining to the polygraph examination of Jack L. Ruby by SA Herndon of the Laboratory. This error consists of the omission by the printer of page 43 of the original testimony transcript. A copy of this transcript page is attached hereto for record purposes. Since the testimony has already been printed and the omission does not seriously change the substance of the testimony, calling this error to the official attention of the Warren Commission does not appear warranted.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-109060 3 ENCLOSURE

1-Bufile 105-82555 - Enclosure

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rogge - Enclosure
1-Mr. Lenihan - Enclosure

3-ENCLOSURE

62-109090

17 JUN 18 1965

17 JUN 21 1965

RHJ:fch (12)

Deposition of SA John F. Gallagher
Volume XV, pages 746 - 752

Page 747, paragraph 6
Hearings: "...this is the form..."
Edited testimony: "...this is the only form..."

Page 747, paragraph 13
Hearings: "...can be used to determined..."
Edited testimony: "...can be used in certain cases to determine..."

Page 747, paragraph 22
Hearings: "...official Bureau report."
Edited testimony: "...official report."

Page 749, paragraph 19
Hearings: "...these cases were made..."
Edited testimony: "...these casts were made..."

Page 750, paragraph 17
Hearings: "...disphenylbenzadene..."
Edited testimony: "...dyphenylbenzidine..."

Page 751, paragraph 11
Hearings: "However, the significance..."
Edited testimony: "However, in view of the data obtained from the back of the casts, the significance..."

62-109090 —.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Testimony of SA Cortlandt Cunningham
Volume III, pages 451 - 496

Page 456, paragraph 12
Hearings: "It does, because...was doing."
Edited testimony: "It does."

Page 458, paragraph 25
Hearings: "In a combat stance, that is crouched, with a gun at belt level, and your wrist locked, you would have no trouble..."
Edited testimony: "One would have no trouble..."

Page 458, paragraph 29
Hearings: "None whatsoever - if you can pull the trigger and point directly at a person, at 8 feet you would not likely miss - with one exception. If you did not lock your wrist, there is possibility you could shoot too low, or you could pull to the side. Anyone with..."
Edited testimony: "Relatively little - if you can pull the trigger and point directly at a person at 8 feet you would not likely miss. Anyone with..."

Page 458, paragraph 30

Hearings: "Mr. Eisenberg. When you say 'lock your wrist,' do you mean just pointing the wrist so that it is in a straight line with your lower forearm?
Mr. Cunningham. Yes. In other words, to tighten it, and not be in a relaxed position. By merely tightening the wrist, you would have no trouble at all hitting a person, approximately the same distance as Mr. Eisenberg and myself."
Edited testimony: (All above deleted when testimony edited)

Page 459, paragraph 3
Hearings: "Mr. Cunningham, you mentioned distance between you and me earlier, a few sentences ago. Could you estimate that distance?"
(ans.) "Approximately 8 feet."

Edited testimony: (All above deleted when testimony edited)

Page 464, paragraph 10

Hearings: "And it hurts, by the way, because the mainspring in this one - you can see the indentation in my thumb - is a very strong mainspring."
Edited testimony: (All above deleted when testimony edited)

Page 469, paragraph 22

Hearings: "If there are no dissimilarities, I would be suspicious that it would be faked - using the same photograph and just cut and put together."
Edited testimony: (All above deleted when testimony edited)

Page 471, paragraph 27

Hearings: "...And even in these photographs, the photograph you were asking me about, they were not as vivid as they are on this photograph."
Edited testimony: (All above deleted when testimony edited)

Page 477, paragraph 7

Hearings: "... it was returned November 17, 1963."
Edited testimony: "... it was returned November 27, 1963."

Page 480, paragraph 12

Hearings: "... was $4.60 a hundred."
Edited testimony: "... was $4.80 a hundred."

Page 481, paragraph 4

Hearings: "So in you opinion..."
Edited testimony: "So in your opinion..."

Page 487, paragraph 1

Hearings: (Representative Ford's question omitted)
Edited testimony: "What is the purpose of the test then?"

Page 494, paragraph 22

Hearings: "... the first test..."
Edited testimony: "... the first tests..."

Page 494, paragraph 25

Hearings: "Yes, sir; what they do is they ask, say, 'We are going to run a paraffin test on you, you might as well confess now,' and they will- it is-"

Edited testimony: "Yes, sir; they may ask, in effect, 'We are going to run a paraffin test on you; if you are guilty, you might as well confess now' and they will sometimes."

Testimony of Jack L. Ruby
(Questions asked in part by SA Bell P. Herndon)
Volume XIV, pages 504 - 598

Page 516, paragraph 7
Hearings: "Have you every had..."
Edited testimony: "Have you ever had..."

Page 517, paragraph 6
Hearings: "Mr. Herndon. Now, Mr. Ruby, have you ever had a...
Mr. Ruby: The reason why I say this,..."
Edited testimony: "Mr. Herndon: Now, Mr. Ruby, have you ever had a polygraph examination?"
NOTE: Page 43 of original testimony transcript has been omitted from Hearing's text. See attached page 43.
"Mr. Ruby: The reason why I say this..."

FOUNDATION

Deposition-SA Bell P. Herndon
Volume XIV, Pages 579 598

Page 584, paragraph 6
Hearings: "was area"
Edited testimony: "were areas"

Page 590, paragraph 4
Hearings: "Nichols who"
Edited testimony: "Nichols whom"

Page 590, paragraph 5
Hearings: "question"
Edited testimony: "questions"

Page 592, paragraph 18
Hearings: "truck ... you"
Edited testimony: "car ... it"

Page 592, paragraph 22
Hearings: "considerable"
Edited testimony: "considerably"

Page 593, paragraph 21
Hearings: "Herdon"
Edited testimony "Herndon"

Testimony of SA Robert A. Frazier
Volume III, Pages 390 - 441

Page 414, paragraph 3
Hearings: "would that trend to..."
Edited testimony:""would that tend to..."

Page 415, paragraph 16
Hearings: "...on separate weapons."
Edited testimony: "...on other weapons."

Page 435, paragraph 33
Hearings: "...on the portion..."
Edited testimony: "...on the rear portion..."

Page 438, paragraph 3
Hearings: "...and reloading hunting type..."
Edited testimony: "...reloaded hunting type..."

Page 438, paragraph 8
Hearings: "And I think it is rather poor quality in this particular caliber, primarily due to the very short seating depth to which bullets of this type are seated in the cartridge, which causes the bullets to loosen very readily in the cartridge case..."
Edited testimony: "In this particular caliber the very short seating depth to which bullets of this type are seated in the cartridge causes the bullets..."

Volume V, Pages 58 - 74

Page 60, paragraph 4
Hearings: "...a bullet of 6.5 millimeters in diameter..."
Edited testimony: "...a bullet of .267 inch diameter..."

Page 66
Hearings: "...they have not?"
Edited testimony: "...they have not."

Testimony of SA Paul M. Stombaugh
Volume IV, Pages 56 - 88

Page 79, paragraph 22
Hearings: "I would say no..."
Edited testimony: "I would pay no..."

Page 83, paragraph 11
Hearings: "the fingerprintman..."
Edited testimony: "the fingerprint man..."

Page 86, paragraph 28
Hearings: "However, I do know that there are times and..."
Edited testimony: "However, I do know that there are time and..."

Page 87, paragraph 14
Hearings: "...organge..."
Edited testimony: "...orange..."

Page 88, paragraph 13
Hearings: "...everyone who had said that and been brought..."
Edited testimony: "...everyone who has said that and has been brought..."

FOUND AT

polygraph examination?

MR. RUBY: Never have---I haven't.

MR. HERNDON: I'm going to refer to this as a polygraph. That's the word technically used, and as you know, it's often referred to as a lie detector test. Th are one and the same, but I will refer to it as a polygra test.

Inasmuch as this is your first examination, I wan you to be fully aware of what I'm going to do and give yo little, in layman's terms if I can, general idea of how t polygraph works, and what I'm going to record and measure I want you to be fully aware of that.

However, before I take you over here and put you this polygraph chair, I usually like to give anybody an opportunity to make any statements they wish to make pric to actually taking the tests, the polygraph tests.

MR. RUBY: I feel well and I am not reluctant, I repeat.

First, I would like to know----do I sound as tho I have all my senses to you when I answer your questions

MR. HERNDON: Well, I'm not in a position to answer that, Mr. Ruby.

MR. RUBY: The main job is to my sanity.

MR. HERNDON: Mr. Ruby, you are cooperating ver fine with me.

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

ODELL OLIVER
COURT REPORTER FEDERAL COURT
BRYAN AND ENNIS
DALLAS, TEXAS

Volume IV, page 282, lines 39 and 40
Volume IV - "...and in the simulated photographs 748 and 747."
Transcript - "...and in the simulated photograph 748.

Volume IV, page 290, lines 30 and 31
Volume IV - "...and it then becomes narrower as you are looking at the edge of two ropes..." "...between the strands slightly..."
Transcript - "...and it then turns into a narrower area as though you are looking at the edge of two ropes..." "...between them slightly..."

Volume IV, page 291, line 1
Volume IV - "...screen pattern..."
Transcript - "...strip pattern..."

Volume V, page 154, line 8
Volume V - "...under his right nipple?"
Transcript - "...under his right nipple, assuming the bullet followed an undeflected path?"

Volume V, page 154, line 9
Volume V - "No; Governor Connally..."
Transcript - "No, if the bullet continued in a straight path, Governor Connally..."

Volume V, page 154, line 13
Volume V - "...undeflected path."
Transcript - "...undeflected path. However, I have no personal knowledge that it was undeflected."

Volume V, page 154, line 24
Volume V - "...with the window."
Transcript - "...with the window, if it followed an undeflected path."

62 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Volume V, page 155, line 8
Volume V - "That is correct."
Transcript - "That is correct, again provided the bullet is undeflected."

Volume V, page 177, line 57
Volume V - "Those are 88mm too."
Transcript - "Those are 8 mm too."

Volume VII, page 417, next to last line
Volume VII - "..., but it is my feeling that it is probably identical."
Transcript - (changed from above to) "..., but it may very well have been made from the Life Magazine cover."

Volume VII, page 436, line 39
Volume - "...exception of the Hidell signature..."
Transcript - "...exception of the Hideel signature..." (misspelling of name)

Volume XV, page 692, lines 6, 9 and 14
Volume XV - Refers to Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 22 but Vol. 21 showing the exhibit has it marked Shaneyfelt Exhibit #22A

Volume XV, page 700, line 24
Volume XV - Line 24 is actually a repeat of line 32 and the following text that should have been on line 24 is omitted: "Mr. Shaneyfelt. That is correct. Examination of the mark on the curbing..."

REC-34

EX-101

2 JUN 16 1965

RECEIVED

CRIMINAL DIVISION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRIC

Civil Action No. 27451

EVIDENCE EXCLUDED FROM THE WARREN REPORT.

FILED

MAR 15 1965

HARRY McCRAKEN

Clerk of District Court

By MARGARET PATTERSON

Deputy

THE ASSASSINATION

The American

IN ALL FIFTY STATES

Evidence Excluded

Receiv

Warren Report

HERE IS THE EVIDENCE THAT CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN SAID WOULD NEVER BE MADE PUBLIC DURING OUR LIFE TIME.

IN THIS COURT FILED DOCUMENT, THE ORGANIZATION THAT WAS IN DALLAS IN AUGUST OF 1963 MAKING PLANS FOR THE ASSASSINATION IS NAMED. THE FIVE MEN WHO CARRIED OUT THE ACTUAL ASSASSINATION ARE NAMED. THE WHY OF THE TRAGEDY AND WHY THIS EVIDENCE WAS EXCLUDED FROM THE WARREN REPORT.

THIS COURT DOCUMENT CONTAINS MANY PHOTOSTATS OF LETTERS WRITTEN TO AND RECEIVED FROM HIGH NAVAL AND GOVERNMENT SHOWING THAT THE ENTIRE DETAILS OF THE DALLAS PLOT WAS KNOWN TO THEM MANY MONTHS PRIOR TO THE TRAGEDY.

PHOTOSTATS OF LETTERS SHOWING THAT THE NEWS MEDIA AND LEADING TV NEWS COMMENTATORS CO-OPERATED WITH THE COMMISSION IN WITHOLDING THIS EVIDENCE FROM THE PUBLIC.

THIS VOLUME OF COURT FILED EVIDENCE WILL BE SENT TO YOU, POSTPAID UPON RECEIPT OF $10.00.

THE AMERICAN
POST OFFICE BOX 2924
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

A NONPROFIT, NONSECTARIAN GROUP OF DEDICATED AMERICANS DRIVING FOR THE RETURN OF THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE UNDER GOD AND THE CONSTITUTION

62-109090

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: May 24, 1965

FROM : J. H. GALE

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. Joseph Giordano, who advised he is employed in Mrs. Lincoln's Office at the Archives, called concerning late President Kennedy's clothing. Mr. Giordano advised that he had just recently begun working at Archives and had been assigned by Mrs. Lincoln to "tracing down the late President's clothing." He stated he understood the Bureau had certain articles of clothing in connection with our official investigation and he was interested in learning what the proper procedure would be to obtain these articles.

The Bureau does have some articles of the late President's as official exhibits obtained during our investigation. At the expiration of the Warren Commission, the Department was directed to handle the disposition of the official exhibits in this matter. The Bureau has corresponded with the Department concerning this matter and it was suggested to Mr. Giordano that he direct his inquiry to the Attorney General's Office. Mr. Giordano stated he had been in touch with the Office of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and it had been suggested to him that he call the Attorney General's Office, which he would do.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information since Mr. Giordano advised that he would discuss this matter with the Office of the Attorney General.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Stanley

CHS:tjm
(6)

EX-103 REC-25 62-109090-455

10 JUN 7 1965

58 JUN 15 1965

1 - Mr. Griffith 5/21/65
1 - Mr. Raupach, Rm. 5716
1 - Mr. Cadigan

airtel

62-109090

To: SAC, Chicago (62-6318)

From: Director, FBI

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S
SPORTING GOODS, INC., CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, 4/29/65
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reairtel of 5/6/65, transmitting original evidence in this matter for possible handwriting examination. In view of Tampa airtel of 5/13/65, advising the identity of the writer of the submitted evidence and further that this matter was being closed, no handwriting examination is being conducted. The original evidence submitted with your airtel has been photographed for possible future use and the original exhibits are returned to your office herewith.

Enclosures (3)
2 - Tampa (62-638)

NOTE: This matter has been co-ordinated with Division 6.

MAILED 8
MAY 21 1965
COMM-FBI

JCC:kw (8)

66 JUN 1 MAIL 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI

Date: 5/6/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-New)

SUBJECT: ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 4/29/65
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Chicago teletype 5/5/65.

As noted in referenced teletype, on 5/5/65, Mr. WILLIAM J. WALDMAN, Vice-President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that his firm was in receipt of an order postmarked 4/29/65, from one "A.J. HIDELL," 6404 Pelican Drive South, St. Petersburg, Florida. This order called for a shipment of one Enfield rifle, sporter model, and a variable three to seven power riflescope. Enclosed was a money order in the amount of $33.28. Also enclosed was a handwritten affidavit apparently from HIDELL, in which he advised he was of age, and was not an alien, fugitive, drug addict, ex-convict or under indictment.

Mr. WALDMAN advised that the order was apparently placed from an advertisement appearing in a magazine. Upon receipt of the order, one of Klein's clerks noticed the name of HIDELL in that Klein's sold a rifle to LEE HARVEY OSWALD under the name A. HIDELL, which rifle was used in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. WALDMAN stated that because of this he had telephonically checked with a "source" in St. Petersburg, Florida, and found that HIDELL was not known to be a resident of the Pelican Drive address. This "source" identified a resident there as one LOWELL BRANDLE, an employee of the "St. Petersburg Times."

3 - Bureau (RM)(Encl. 3)
2 - Tampa (RM)(Encl. 3)
1 - Chicago
RJD/mam
(6)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED 6 MAY 7 1965
199 MAY 26 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

cc to Fairpark Sto

Mr. WALDMAN advised that Klein's definitely will not fill the order in question. He added that because of the "bizarre implications" of the order he felt the FBI should be advised.

On 5/6/65, the original envelope, handwritten order and handwritten affidavit were furnished to SA ROBERT J. DOLAN by MITCHELL J. SCIBOR, Mail Order Manager, Kleins Sporting Goods, Inc.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau is the original envelope, handwritten order and handwritten affidavit as furnished by Mr. SCIBOR.

Also submitted herewith is one xerox copy of each of the above items for the information of the Tampa Division.

Above is submitted to the Bureau in the event the Bureau deems it advisable to compare handwriting on the documents submitted with known handwriting specimens acquired during the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

It is requested that following the Bureau's decision as to what examination, if any, need be made, and completion of such examination, submitted material be returned to the Chicago Division.

FBI

Date: 5/17/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ AIRMAIL (Priority)

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, TAMPA (62-638) (C)

[illegible] OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING [illegible], INCORPORATED, CHICAGO, ILL., [illegible] 20, 1965
[illegible] SCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Chicago teletype May 14, 1965, and Tampa airtel [illegible] LHM dated May 13, 1965.

In view of the results of the interview with LOWELL [illegible]NDLE set out in referenced Tampa airtel and letterhead [illegible]morandum and the fact that this information has been [illegible]rnished locally to Secret Service, no action is being [illegible]ken by Tampa on referenced Chicago teletype.

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 24 1965

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (62-6318) (RM)
- 1 - Tampa

[illegible]rch
(5)

1 MAY 18 1965

Approved: [illegible] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FOUN [illegible]TION 5

FBI

Date: 5/14/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6318)

SUBJECT: ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 4/29/65 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Remytel 5/14/65.

Submitted herewith is an original and 7 copies of a self-explanatory LHM. One copy of this LHM is enclosed for Tampa.

Secret Service, Chicago, advised of facts contained in LHM on 5/14/65 and a copy of instant LHM being furnished to them also.

(4) ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
1 - Tampa (Enc. 1) (62-638)
1 - Chicago

JRW:mav
(3)

1 ENCLOSURE

Bu file 62-110174

1 MAY 21 1965

62-109090 - 1
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 25 1965

13 XEROX
MAY 24 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 14, 1965

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 29, 1965
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On May 14, 1965, Mr. William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, made available to the Chicago Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) a letter which he received from Lowell Brandle of the "St. Petersburg Times", St. Petersburg, Florida. This letter was as follows:

"Dear Mr. Waldman:

"In reference to your letter of May 5, I am pleased to inform you that--as you suspected--there is no such person as A. J. Widell living at 6101 Pelican Dr. S., St. Petersburg. That is my home address and I am a special writer on the staff of The St. Petersburg Times.

"I attempted to order the rifle from Klein's in that manner, to see for myself if it was possible for someone else--with a far different motive--to purchase a firearm in a similar manner, using a pseudonym. In the past I've written on the subject of mail-order firearms, and I understand the many problems involved. Also, I know that there is a lot of emotionalism involved, too. This was another reason I sought to purchase the rifle from your firm--to learn facts.

"Well, I am pleased that Klein's has taken whatever precautions are necessary to detect those who might be using a pseudonym on an order. I intend to write an article saying what I attempted, and the result. It would be good if I could include an explanation of the measures your firm takes to avoid selling a firearm to the wrong person. It might help prevent unnecessarily harsh legislation. Would you please give me a brief general statement,

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

concerning the difficulties involved in operating your business in such a responsible fashion, how you overcame those difficulties, and any remarks you care to make on the matter of ordering firearms by mail.

"I know that there are some small, irresponsible firms which are selling firearms. Personally, I feel they are dangerous, and they must be an embarrassment to Klein's in many ways. Perhaps my article will help inform the public that there is a difference between Klein's operation and that of some others. I suspect that in the public mind--as it was in my own mind--all firms selling firearms are lumped together, more or less. This seems most unfair.

"Very truly yours,

"/s/Lowell Brandle
"Lowell Brandle
Special Writer"

Mr. Waldman also made available a copy of a letter dated May 5, 1963, to Mr. A. J. Hidell, 6404 Pelican Drive South, St. Petersburg, Florida, which letter had been prepared by himself. This letter was as follows:

"Dear Mr. Hidell:

"Please accept our thanks for your order. However . . .

"We cannot fill this order as inquiry by us indicates (1) the resident at 6404 Pelican Dr., So., St. Petersburg, Florida is not A. J. Hidell and (2) we are unable to establish there is such a person as A. J. Hidell residing elsewhere in St. Petersburg.

"While we are anxious to serve you, it is our first concern to conform to the letter as well as the spirit of the law.

RE: ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S
SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 29, 1965

We could, of course, ship the rifle and scope ordered and conform to our legal responsibilities. We think, however, under the circumstances it would be to your advantage as well as to ours if you were to submit the Affidavit attached bearing a notary seal.

"A refund check in the amount of $33.28 covering your remittance in full is enclosed together with an Order Blank and the Affidavit to be notarized. We will be pleased to fill your order if you will return the notarized Affidavit, the Order Blank with the description of the merchandise desired and your remittance. A postpaid envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

"Very truly yours,

"KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC.

"W. J. Waldman
Vice-President"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 5/13/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, TAMPA (62-638) (C)

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED, CHICAGO, ILL., 4/29/65
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Tampa May 7, 1965, and Chicago airtel with enclosure dated May 11, 1965.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies of a letterhead memo setting forth information concerning captioned matter. Two copies of the letterhead memo are being enclosed for Chicago, one being for local dissemination to the Secret Service at Chicago. Two copies of the letterhead memo are being furnished for Richmond for information and for local dissemination to Secret Service.

One copy of the enclosed letterhead memo, plus one copy of the letterhead memo enclosed with referenced Chicago airtel of May 11, 1965, has been furnished to Secret Service at Tampa, Florida.

The Bureau will note that FD-376 was not used in this instance as it did not appear to be apropos.

1 ENCLOSURE

In view of the results of interview with LOWELL BRANDLE set out in the enclosed letterhead memo, it is believed that no further action should be taken in this matter, and therefore it is being closed.

Refile 62-110114

(3) - Bureau (Enc 8) (RM)
1 - Chicago (Enc 2) (62-6318) (RM)
1 - Richmond (Enc 2) (RM) 62-109090
3 - Tampa
(1 - 62-467 TROPUS)
(1 - 80-139)

NOT RECORDED
15 MAY 27 1965

11 MAY 15 1965

LEB:dh
(8)

5 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-117494-9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida

May 13, 1965

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 29, 1965

Reference is made to a memorandum dated May 11, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois, in captioned matter.

On May 12, 1965, Mr. LOWELL BRANDLE, a special writer for the "St. Petersburg Times", St. Petersburg, Florida, telephoned the FBI Office, Tampa, and advised that he had been writing several articles about purchasing guns by mail order. He said he attempted to purchase a gun from Klein's Store in Chicago using a pseudonym "A. J. HIDELL", which is the name used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD when ordering the gun from Klein's which he later used to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Mr. BRANDLE stated that he felt if Klein's would accept this order from him under the name of HIDELL, they would accept an order from anyone. He ordered first a catalog from Klein's and later ordered a cheap Enfield rifle using the name HIDELL. Mr. BRANDLE stated that apparently Klein's has been checking into the matter in that they checked city directories and made further inquiries and then advised him that there was no one by the name of HIDELL residing in St. Petersburg, and consequently the rifle he ordered would not be shipped. He added that Klein's was taking the necessary precautionary measures concerning mail order purchases of weapons, and he had directed a communication thereafter to Klein's congratulating them on their alertness.

Mr. BRANDLE continued that he was now attempting the same approach on another arms company by the name of Potomac Arms Corporation, Post Office Box 35SN4, Prince Street, Alexandria, Virginia. He said he received a catalog indicating that the Potomac Arms Corporation have available for sale cannons, Soviet light machine guns, Italian carbines, and the like. He sent one order and requested that a gun be sent to him and he would pay for it on delivery. A reply was received by Mr. BRANDLE instructing him to complete a form which certified

62-109090-

ENCLOSURE

that he was over 21 years of age, had never been convicted, and was not a fugitive. He said that he plans to use the name of HIDELL and to order a rifle from the Potomac Arms Corporation. He said that the reason for his contact with the FBI at this time was to place himself on record in the event that any inquiries were received concerning his order of the gun from the Potomac Arms Corporation. He added that if he was able to receive the gun from the Potomac firm, he felt that his nine-year-old daughter could do the same thing and that this firm would not be exercising the same sound judgment as the Klein's store.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI CHICAGO

635 CDST URGENT 5-14-65 AAA

TO: DIRECTOR, TAMPA (62-638)

FROM: CHICAGO (62-6318)

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL TWENTYNINE NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. O

LOWELL BRANDLE

REMYTEL MAY FIVE LAST AND CHICAGO AIRTEL AND LHM MAY ELEVEN LAST.

WILLIAM J. WALDMAN, VICE PRESIDENT, KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED, MADE AVAILABLE TODAY A LETTER DATED MAY TWELVE LAST ADDRESSED TO HIM FROM LOWELL BRANDLE ADVISING THAT HIS ORDER OF A RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS STORE UNDER NAME OF A.J. HIDELL WAS A HOAX TO DETERMINE IF IT WAS POSSIBLE FOR SOMEONE USING A PSEUDONYM TO PURCHASE A FIREARM FROM THIS SPORTING GOODS STORE. BRANDLE, WHO IS A "SPECIAL WRITER" STATED HE HAS WRITTEN ARTICLES ON SUBJECT OF MAIL ORDER FIREARMS AND WAS GOING TO USE RESULTS OF THIS ORDER IN AN ARTICLE.

SECRET SERVICE, CHICAGO, ADVISED. TAMPA DIVISION ADVISE SECRET SERVICE, ST. PETERSBURG AREA, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA...ALS....

FBI WASH DC

TP

62-109090

62-110174-5

18 MAY 17 1965

FBI

Date: 5/11/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6318)

SUBJECT: ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 4/29/65
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Chicago teletype dated 5/5/65, Chicago airtel dated 5/6/65, and Bureau airtel dated 5/7/65.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning captioned matter.

Submitted herewith is 1 copy of described LHM for the information of the Tampa Division.

By separate communication 1 copy of described LHM has been furnished the U.S. Secret Service at Chicago, Illinois.

ENCLOSURE The Chicago Division will continue to follow this matter until completion of interview requested by Bureau in referenced communication of 5/7/65. As further information regarding this matter develops, the Chicago Office will immediately furnish it to the Bureau and interested offices.

Via Chicago airtel dated 5/6/65 the Bureau was furnished with the original envelope, handwritten order and handwritten affidavit as furnished by MITCHELL J. SCIBOR,

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - Tampa (62-6318) (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Chicago

RJD:mav
(5)

REC-26 62-109090-1-14

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 24 1965

70 MAY 28 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1

SOVIET SECTION

CG 62-5218

Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on 5/6/65. Such was done in the event the Bureau desired to request handwriting examination of mentioned documents.

FOUNDATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 11, 1963

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM
KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS,
INCORPORATED, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, APRIL 29, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On May 3, 1963, Mr. William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised the Chicago Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), that his firm was in receipt of a firearms order postmarked April 29, 1963, from one "A. J. Hidell", 6101 Pelican Drive South, St. Petersburg, Florida. Also enclosed was a money order in the amount of $33.28. A handwritten affidavit apparently from A. J. Hidell was also enclosed with the firearms order in which Hidell advised he was of age, was not an alien, fugitive, drug addict, ex-convict or under indictment.

Mr. Waldman advised that the firearms order apparently had been placed as a result of Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, advertisement appearing in a national magazine. Upon receipt of the order, one of Klein's order clerks noticed the name of "A. J. Hidell" and because the Klein's firm had sold the rifle used in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy under that name, the matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Waldman. Because of the unusual aspect of this order, Mr. Waldman stated, he telephonically contacted a "source" of his in St. Petersburg, Florida. He subsequently learned that no one by the name of Hidell was known to reside at the Pelican Drive address. Mr. Waldman's "source" identified a resident at 6101 Pelican Drive South, St. Petersburg, Florida, as one Lowell Brandle, an employee of the "St. Petersburg Times".

Mr. Waldman advised that Klein's definitely would not fill the order in question. He added that because of the "bizarre implications" of the order, he felt the matter should be brought to the attention of the FBI.

62-109090 —

ENCLOSURE

RE: ORDER OF RIFLE FROM
KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS,
INCORPORATED, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, APRIL 29, 1965

On May 6, 1965, the original envelope, handwritten order and handwritten affidavit as described by Mr. Waldman, were furnished to the Chicago Division, FBI, by Mr. Mitchell J. Seibor, Mail Order Manager, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated.

Examination of the envelope in question determined that it was postmarked St. Petersburg, Florida, April 29, 1965. It was addressed to "Klein's Sporting Goods, Department 654, 227 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606". The envelope bears the return address "A. J. Hidell, 6404 Pelican Dr. S., St. Petersburg, Florida".

The original order as furnished by Mr. Seibor reads as follows:

"Enclosed is a money order for $33.28, which includes the price of the Enfield rifle with scope, ($31.78), C23-3213, and the $1.50 postage."

The affidavit accompanying this order is as follows:

"6404 Pelican Dr. S
St. Petersburg, Fla.
April 29, 1965

"Dear Sir:

"I am over 21. I am not an alien, a fugitive or drug addict. I am not an exconvict and I'm not under indictment."

"A J Hidell"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-133750) 6/15/65

SAC, WFO (105-61205) (RUC)

NICOLAS MICHAILOVICH MITROFANOV
IS-R
(OO:CV)

ReCVlet dated 4/30/65.

On 6/7/65, MIKHAIL STEFAN SOLOVIEV, Translator, Institute of Modern Languages, Incorporated, 1322 18th Street, N. W., advised SA W. SCOTT JARRETT, JR. that during 1946-47 while a displaced person at Saltzburg, Austria, he was the editor of an anti-communist publication called the "Flame."

SOLOVIEV recalled that during this time subject was on the staff of this publication and contributed anti-communist articles designed to discourage displaced persons from returning to Russia. SOLOVIEV commented that the Russians in the Soviet Sector made strong protests to the Americans regarding these publications.

SOLOVIEV stated that in about 1948 subject immigrated to Chile. SOLOVIEV did not know subject prior to 1946-47 and knows nothing of his background prior to this time. SOLOVIEV subsequently immigrated to the U. S. and did not hear of or from subject until about two years ago when he corresponded with the subject. During this correspondence subject asked him if he would recommend that subject come to the U. S. SOLOVIEV told him it would not be easy but that he would find a place.

SOLOVIEV stated that after immigration to U. S. and while subject was at the University of Maryland, about two years ago, he had occasion to meet and talk with subject. At this time subject stated he had been associated with the University of Chile in research work as a Professor of Physics. SOLOVIEV also understood that subject did research work for the Government of Brazil and would spend three of four months a year in Brazil on this research.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

(2) - Bureau
2 - Cleveland (105-9372)
1 - WFO

WSJ:jcn
(5)

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NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 28 1965

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THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 6-15-65 NFO Airtel

PAGE NO. 2

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

27

CIA

REFERRAL

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr.
1 - Mr. Conrad Callahan
1 - Mr. Trotter 1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: 7/13/65

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan 1 - Mr.
1 - Mr. Hines Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach 1 - Mr. Stokes

SUBJECT: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Preparatory to reviewing the Warren Commission records in the National Archives pursuant to the request of the Attorney General, Special Agents J. W. Hines and K. M. Raupach of the Investigative Division and Special Agent J. C. Stokes of the Domestic Intelligence Division on 7/12/65 contacted Dr. James B. Rhoads, Assistant Archivist for Civil Archives.

Dr. Rhoads explained that the records of the Warren Commission in the possession of the National Archives are contained in 26 different sets of files. The principal file and the one to be reviewed at this time is known as the Numbered Commission Document File and it consists of approximately 32 cubic feet of records. This is the file into which the Warren Commission placed the basic raw materials from which they prepared their report and the supporting volumes.

The remaining files which have not to date been processed by the Archives are arbitrary breakdowns by the Commission of various facets of the investigation of the assassination and related matters. These other files contain copies of much of the material which is in the file presently being reviewed and, when processed by the Archives, a search of these files which contain Bureau documents will also have to be made by the Bureau to determine what material therein can be placed in the public domain. Not all of the remaining 25 Commission files will have to be reviewed as some of them contain only material relating directly to the work of the Commission, such as the Commission's personnel records, its vouchers, and the testimony taken by the Commission.

REC 48 62-109090-458

Dr. Rhoads explained that the placing of our records on the assassination of President Kennedy and related cases in the public domain simply means that anyone can walk into the Archives from the street and ask to view such records and, if such person so desires, may copy the records or request the Archives to produce copies of them. The Archives, according to Dr. Rhoads, has the facilities to reproduce documents in the public domain.

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(13)

CONTINUED - OVER

50 JUL 22 1965

Xerox
JUL 19 1965

Memorandum to Mr. [redacted] C. Sullivan
RE: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Dr. Rhoads escorted the Bureau representatives through the security room of the Archives where the records to be reviewed were observed to be contained in 33 cardboard boxes. The working area in the security room was highly undesirable as space is very limited. Dr. Rhoads stated that he would endeavor to locate other space where the review could be conducted under security conditions.

He said that the working hours at the Archives are from 8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. and, as the Warren Commission records must be maintained in the security room, the door to which is protected by a combination lock, the records would have to be returned to that room by 5:15 p.m. nightly as the guard force on duty after that time does not have the combination to the lock or access to the room.

On 7/13/65 Dr. Rhoads telephonically advised Special Agent J. C. Stokes that he had successfully located working space for the Bureau's representatives to review the Warren files and that this space could accommodate up to six Agents. He was told that Bureau representatives would be at his office on the morning of July 14, 1965, to commence the review. Dr. Rhoads, on 7/13/65, requested that we not commence the review on 7/13/65 due to the parade on Pennsylvania Avenue that date and as Mr. Skinner, the Custodian of the security room, was to be on leave that date. We have commenced to review that portion of the Warren files which we can identify from the list supplied by the Archives. While we have copies of all documents we furnished to the Commission, it will be necessary to examine many of the documents listed, for in the case of memoranda it is not possible to definitely identify the document on the basis of the information in the Archives listing.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOV. ENT OF JUS

Memorandum

TO : J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: JUL 8

FROM : Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Attorney General

SUBJECT: Public disclosure of Warren Commission records

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In a memorandum of February 8, 1965, I requested an expression of your views with regard to public disclosure of unpublished documents that were furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by the Bureau.

Following a review of your recommendations and the recommendations of the heads of other interested departments and agencies, I submitted a memorandum to McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President, proposing certain guidelines for determining which of those documents should be made available to the public. By a memorandum of April 19, 1965, Mr. Bundy approved those guidelines and asked me, in coordination with the National Archives, to instruct the appropriate agencies to conduct a review of pertinent documents in accordance with those guidelines and to complete that review by September 1965.

In order to facilitate this review, the National Archives has prepared a list of the documents which are in the files of the President's Commission which were submitted by, or originated in, the Bureau. This list includes only the documents that were not published by the Commission and those that could readily be determined to have been published only in part.

It is requested that you arrange for the prompt examination of the listed documents with a view to authorizing the removal of existing restrictions on public availability of as many of those documents as possible.

XEROX JUL 22 1965

REC-42 62-109090

EXP. PROC. JUL 8 1965

51 AUG 18 1965

JUL 22 1965

The guidelines approved by Mr. Bundy, which are set forth in the attachment to this letter, should be applied in making the required determinations.

The document-by-document review that this procedure requires may be undertaken on the basis of file copies of documents which were retained in the files of the Bureau, or, since all records of the President's Commission have been transferred to the National Archives, the Archivist will arrange to give your representative access to the listed documents if that procedure would be more convenient. At the conclusion of your review, a copy of the enclosed list, marked so as to show which documents may be made public and which must remain closed for the time being, is to be sent to Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States. With respect to items that must be withheld from the public, please indicate the letter or number of the item in the attached guidelines that best describes the Bureau's reason for such withholding..

It is essential that the Archivist of the United States receive a reply by August 15, 1965, since a report to the White House must be prepared and submitted by September 1 on the overall status of accessibility to the records of the Commission. In order to avoid any unnecessary delay in this regard, I suggest that you send your reply to the Archivist. If any questions or problems arise in the course of the review, your representative should contact Dr. James B. Rhoads, Assistant Archivist for Civil Archives, whose telephone number is code 13, extension 22442.

I am aware of the difficulties inherent in this undertaking, but the public interest in these documents, and the determination of the White House Office that they be disclosed to the fullest extent consistent with the national security, sound public administration, and the rights of individual privacy, require that this assignment be accomplished with care and dispatch.

INDICATION

GUIDELINES FOR REVIEW OF MATERIALS SUBMITTED TO
THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1. Statutory requirements prohibiting disclosure should be observed.

2. Security classifications should be respected, but the agency responsible for the classification should carefully re-evaluate the contents of each classified document and determine whether the classification can, consistently with the national security, be eliminated or downgraded.

3. Unclassified material which has not already been disclosed in another form should be made available to the public on a regular basis unless disclosure--

(A) Would be detrimental to the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations of the United States and its agencies;

(B) Might reveal the identity of confidential sources of information and impede or jeopardize future investigations by precluding or limiting the use of the same or similar sources hereafter;

(C) Would be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons, who are the subject, source, or apparent source of the material in question, because it contains gossip and rumor or details of a personal nature having no significant connection with the assassination of the President;

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JUL 22 1965

62 109090-4-1
ENCLOSURE

(D) Would reveal material pertinent to the criminal prosecution of Jack Ruby for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, prior to the final judicial determination of that case.

Whenever one of the above reasons for nondisclosure may apply, your department should, in determining whether or not to authorize disclosure, weigh that reason against the overriding policy of the Executive Branch favoring the fullest possible disclosure.

Unless sooner released to the public, classified and unclassified material which is not now made available to the public shall, as a minimum, be reviewed by the agency concerned five years and ten years after the initial examination has been completed. The criteria applied in the initial examination, outlined above, should be applied to determine whether changed circumstances will permit further disclosure. Similar reviews should be undertaken at ten-year intervals until all materials are opened for legitimate research purposes. The Archivist of the United States will arrange for such review at the appropriate time. Whenever possible provision should be made for the automatic declassification of classified material which cannot be declassified at this time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 7/12/65

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Raupach

Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Request of the Attorney General

By letter dated July 8, 1965, the Attorney General requested that a review of pertinent documents now in the possession of National Archives relating to the assassination of President Kennedy be made for the purpose of a public disclosure of information on file which has not previously been disclosed. The letter made available certain guidelines which had been approved by McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President, which guidelines were to be used in making this review.

Material to be Reviewed

The items listed by National Archives for review comprise 202 pages of items and list more than 2000 items for review. It appears National Archives has listed every report that was submitted to the Warren Commission by the Bureau, as well as all letterhead memoranda, all letters and any other written material that was furnished to the Commission, such as the preliminary report consisting of five volumes which was made available to the Warren Commission.

Guidelines for Review

(1) Statutory requirements prohibiting disclosure should be observed.

This appears to apply to national defense information and restricted data, disclosure of which is prohibited by the Espionage Statute and by the Atomic Energy Act.

ST-107 REC-49 62-109090-469

(2) Security classifications should be respected, but the agency responsible for the classification should carefully re-evaluate the contents of each classified document and determine whether the classification can, consistently with the national security, be eliminated or downgraded.

6 JUL 27 1965

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JUL 22 1965

With reference to security classifications in material furnished to the Warren Commission, we have previously declassified practically all material wherein such a request was received from the Warren Commission. This guideline will be followed in making the review.

(3) Unclassified material which has not already been disclosed in another form should be made available to the public on a regular basis unless disclosure--

(A) Would be detrimental to the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations of the United States and its agencies;

(B) Might reveal the identity of confidential sources of information and impede or jeopardize future investigations by precluding or limiting the use of the same or similar sources hereafter;

(C) Would be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons, who are the subject, source, or apparent source of the material in question, because it contains gossip and rumor or details of a personal nature having no significant connection with the assassination of the President;

(D) Would reveal material pertinent to the criminal prosecution of Jack Ruby for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, prior to the final judicial determination of that case.

Regarding (A) above, there is no problem.

With regard to Items (B), (C) and (D) above, these guidelines will be followed in making the review and the Department will be advised of any situations where because of the application of these guidelines the information cannot be disclosed.

With respect to the Ruby material, a legal decision will have to be rendered by the Department as to whether any of the reports in the Ruby case can be disclosed in view of the pending prosecutive action concerning Ruby.

The guideline indicates that in any instance where the foregoing reasons for non-disclosure might apply, we should in determining whether or not to authorize disclosure weigh that reason against the overriding policy of the Executive Branch favoring the fullest disclosure.

The comment is also made that unless the material has been released to the public, classified and unclassified material not now available to the public shall, as a minimum, be reviewed five and ten years after the initial examination (and each ten years thereafter) has been completed. The criteria applied in the initial examination, as previously outlined, is to be applied in each subsequent review.

All of the above guidelines will be followed to the fullest in making our review.

It is to be noted that many of our reports do contain information received from confidential sources where disclosure of same might possibly affect the Bureau's operations. In addition, many of our reports contain data received from banks, telephone companies and other places of business where disclosure could place such business concerns in a most embarrassing position unless appropriate subpoenaes were issued for this data prior to public disclosure. There is also the possibility that disclosure of some of the information as now contained in our reports could result in lawsuits wherein the claim would be made that character assassination, injury to reputation, or other miscellaneous claims resulted.

The review will be made by the Domestic Intelligence Division, the General Investigative Division and the Laboratory, and there is a possibility that some of the items may refer to matters handled in the Identification Division and possibly the Administrative Division. Where such applies, these Divisions will handle their own material.

In making this review considerable savings in time can be achieved by having the list furnished by the National Archives checked against the material actually in the possession of Archives in order to make sure that we are reviewing the proper material.

The letter from the Attorney General requested the results of our review be furnished directly to National Archives by August 15, 1965. Due to the circumstances relating to our reports, we do not contemplate furnishing results of our review to National Archives but instead will furnish it to the Attorney General as recommendations and advise the Attorney General that the final decision as to disclosure rests with the Department.

ACTION: A review of this voluminous material is starting today and will be completed as rapidly as possible.

Expedite

-3-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: July 14, 1965

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(Attention Mr. Leniham)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Trimbach

PURPOSE:

To advise that Leo Sauvage has prepared a 442 page book entitled, "L'Affaire Oswald" (The Oswald Affair). This book questions the sincerity of the Warren Commission in conducting an objective investigation into the assassination. It is written in French.

BACKGROUND:

Legat, Paris has furnished a new book, "The Oswald Affair," by Leo Sauvage, which is written in French. Also furnished was an article concerning this book which appeared in the "New York Times," International Edition, Paris, dated 6-23-65. The Times article quotes Sauvage as charging that the Warren Commission acted like a prosecutor rather then like an investigating body. The Times article states that throughout "L'Affaire Oswald" Sauvage expresses a conviction that Oswald was innocent and Sauvage advances an unsubstantiated hypothesis that the murders of President Kennedy and his suspected assassin may have been the result of two separate plots. Times goes on to state that the plot to kill the President, according to Sauvage's book was conceived by unspecified Southern racists and a trial of Oswald would have revealed his innocence. The Times article states that Sauvage presents no new evidence.

162-109090-
NOT RECORDED
12 JUL 16 1965

Sauvage is reported to be a French correspondent for a Socialist newspaper and was the author of an article entitled, "The Oswald Affair," which appeared in the March, 1964, issue of "Commentary," a publication of the American Jewish Committee. The approximate ten page article in "Commentary" was analyzed in a previous memo (A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, dated 4-27-64, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, Internal Security - Russia-Cuba," copy attached). The "Commentary" article states that as the Dallas authorities convicted Oswald by "press and television,"

Enclosure

56 JUL 29 1965

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the FBI "forced" the hand of the Warren Commission by leaking the results of our investigation and thus assuring that the Commission would return a verdict of "guilty" for Oswald. The "Commentary" article is based on speculation, unfounded material and half truths.

It appears likely that the book by Sauvage is an expansion of the information contained in the "Commentary" article, (both the book and the article are by the same author and have the same title); therefore, there would appear to be no need to translate the book.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached 442 page book not be translated as there is no reason to believe it contains any new material.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : THE DIRECTOR DATE: July 26, 1965

FROM : N. P. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT: THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
JULY 23, 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SENATE

Pages 17363-17365. The Senate passed with amendments H. R. 6097, to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for the assassination of the President or Vice President. This was set forth in a memorandum written on July 23rd. Senator Mansfield, (D) Montana, requested to have an excerpt from the committee report on this bill placed in the Record. Senator Cooper, (R) Kentucky, requested to have printed in the Record excerpts from the recommendations made by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy regarding Presidential protection. This material comments on Federal and local jurisdiction in connection with such crimes and states "While the police work of the Dallas authorities in the early identification and apprehension of Oswald was both efficient and prompt, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who strongly supports such legislation, testified that the absence of clear Federal jurisdiction over the assassination of President Kennedy led to embarrassment and confusion in the subsequent investigation by Federal and local authorities."

Pages 17384-17385. Senator Yarborough, (D) Texas, spoke concerning a recently passed California law providing compensation to innocent victims of crimes of violence. He stated "Recently I introduced S. 2155, the criminal injuries compensation bill. The bill would set up a Violent Crimes Compensation Commission to award compensation to persons who suffer losses as a result of their being a victim of a crime of violence. I hope that the Federal Government will not lag too far behind the State of California in enacting such meritorious legislation." He requested to have printed in the Record the California statute and an article from the Washington Post of July 23rd.

1 - Mr. Tolson - enclosure
1 - Mr. Mohr - enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont - enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - enclosure
1 - Mr. D. C. Morrell - enclosure

62 JUL 28 1965

F 62-109090 -
RECORDED
199 JUL 29 1965

vcs/ekc

ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

69 AUG 3 1965

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SENATE - continued

Page 17411. The Senate received the following nominations: Forrest F. Walker, of Virginia, and Doyle W. Foreman, of Oklahoma, to be U. S. marshals; and David M. Satz, Jr., of New Jersey, to be a U. S. attorney.

Adjournment: Until Monday, July 26, 1965, at 12 noon.

HOUSE

The House was not in session today; however, under previous order several conference reports were printed in the Record. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, July 26, 1965, at 12 noon.

APPENDIX

There was nothing contained in the Appendix that was of particular interest to the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/27/65

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: Sylvia Meagher
302 West 12th Street
New York, New York
INQUIRY RE WARREN
COMMISSION EXHIBITS

Today SA Shaneyfelt handled a telephone call with Miss Meagher who referred to his testimony before the Warren Commission and indicated an interest therein. She stated she is undertaking a book on the assassination of President Kennedy and raised some questions concerning procedures followed by SA Shaneyfelt in his examination of the "Zapruder" film (amateur film depicting the assassination events). Since SA Shaneyfelt had testified in great detail before the Warren Commission concerning his examination of this film and his testimony is now a matter of public record, Miss Meagher was referred to appropriate pages of the transcript as rendered by the Warren Commission. It was suggested to her that if she desired any further information that she contact Mr. DeLoach's Office. She was very appreciative and stated that after she had fully reviewed the testimony, she would decide whether it would be necessary to be in touch with the Bureau further.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

LLS:kr
(6)

REC 30 62-109090-461

2 JUL 29 1965

156

5 AUG 3 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090) DATE: 7/27/65

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (C)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT's COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Buairtel to all SAC's and all Legats 9/30/64; and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/7/65.

Referenced Bureau airtel instructed Dallas to open a new file captioned as above to handle inquiries received concerning the commission's report, which was done.

A review of captioned file reflects no inquiries or investigation in captioned matter since that reported by Dallas airtel of 6/7/65.

Therefore, captioned case is being considered closed in the Dallas Office subject to being re-opened should any other inquiries bearing on captioned matter be received, UACB.

EX-102

REC 25 62-109090-462

JUL 30 1965

2- Bureau
1- Dallas
RPG/wvm
(3)

SIX

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Callahan; 1 - Mr. Conrad; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

REC-32 62-109090-463
EX 105

The Attorney General

August 10, 1965

Director, FBI

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN
COMMISSION RECORDS

Pursuant to your request in your letter dated July 8, 1965, we have reviewed the material available at the National Archives which was described in the listing enclosed with your letter. This review was conducted on a document-by-document basis. In keeping with the spirit of the guidelines approved by the Honorable McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President, on April 19, 1965, we have examined this material with a view toward fitting the guidelines to the material on a page-by-page basis.

Documents identified as Commission Documents Numbers 294b-d, 294b-c, 294d, 294f, 294j, 294k, and 1114 were not presented to us for review at the National Archives as those documents were filed with the Warren Commission by the Department of State. Accordingly, we have not taken into consideration the effect the guidelines may have on Federal Bureau of Investigation material which may be included in the above-identified documents.

MAILED 11
AUG 10 1965

The results of our review of the material in question are contained in our August 10, 1965, memorandum, the original and one copy of which are enclosed herewith. The results of our review are expressed in this form for it was not feasible, on the basis of our page-by-page consideration of the documents, to express the results on the listing prepared by the National Archives.

Our basic position concerning the public disclosure of material emanating from this Bureau in connection with our investigations of events relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was expressed in my letter of February 15, 1965. As in our view the final decision as to the public disclosure of the material in question rests with the Department of Justice, we are furnishing the results of our review to you rather than to the National Archives. In light of the considerable derogatory

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JCS:hrs
(12) note page two

SENT DIRECTOR
8-10-65

55 AUG 17 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

AUG 11 10 46 AM '65
FBI - READING ROOM

data concerning Jack L. Ruby which has been published by the Warren Commission, we deemed it inadvisable to attempt to speculate as to which portion of the material under review may have an effect on the final adjudication of Ruby's case in the event of public disclosure. We, accordingly, suggest that the Department of Justice decide whether or not the material in the Jack L. Ruby case be publicly disclosed at this time.

We would call to your attention that a number of documents described in the National Archives' listing were missing. These documents are identified in Lists D and E in the enclosed memorandum. In addition, we have found several instances in which documents in the possession of the National Archives have been marked to indicate that they have been declassified when such is not the case. In these instances, we have included such items in List C.

Returned herewith is the original listing prepared by the National Archives which was enclosed with your letter of July 8, 1965.

Enclosures (3)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

This review has been completed in accordance with approved plans set forth in Branigan to Sullivan memo, same caption, 7-29-65 (attached).

A Xerox has been made of the Archives listing and is being retained in file along with all of the work papers utilized in compiling the letterhead.

August 10, 1965

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation documents listed in List A may at this time be made available to the public under the guidelines approved on April 19, 1965, by Honorable McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President. These documents are contained in the Warren Commission's Numbered Document File and the numbers in the lists that follow are the numbers of the documents assigned to them by the Warren Commission. Where any document in List A was heretofore classified, it may now be considered unclassified.

LIST A

1	21	36	53	70
8	22	37	54	72
9	23	38	55	73
10	24	39	56	74
11	26	41	59	--
12	29	43	63	--
13	30	44	64	85
14	31	45	64.1	92
15	32	48	65	93
16	33	50	67	94
17	34	51	68	95
18	35	52	69	96

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JCS:gas
(6)

62-109090 Encl. 163

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

97	132	159	195	226
98	134	160	196	228
99	135	161	197	229
103	137	162	198	230
104	138	164	199	231
107	139	165	200	232
107.1	140	168	201	233
108	141	171	202	234
113	142	173	203	235
116	143	174	204	236
118	145	175	207	237
120	146	177	209	238
121	147	178	210	239
122	148	179	211	240
123	150	180	213	241
124	151	182	214	242
125	154	184	215	243
127	155	185	216	244
129	156	187	217	245
130	157	193	224	248
131	158	194	225	249

250	295	336	393	414
252	297	337	394	415
253	298	338	395	416
254	307	339	396	417
255	308	340	397	418
256	309	341	398	419
257	310	342	399	420
259	311	343	400	421
260	313	345	401	423
261	314	346	402	424
262	315	350	403	429
264	316	356	404	430
265	317	357	405	435
267	318	359	406	436
269	319	370	407	437
270	328	378	408	438
272	330	380	409	439
274	331	383	410	443
275	333	389	411	447
276	334	391	412	450
277	335	392	413	452

453	487	519	551	582
454	488	521	552	583
455	490	523	553	584
457	494	524	---	585
458	495	525	556	586
459	496	526	561	587
460	497	529	562	588
461	500	531	563	589
462	501	532	568	590
463	502	534	569	591
464	503	536	570	593
465	507	538	571	594
466	509	539	573	595
467	510	541	574	596
468	511	542	575	598a, c, d, e
472	512	543	576	602
473	513	544	577	630
474	514	545	578	632
475	515	547	579	633
477	517	549	580	634
479	518	550	581	635

FOIA DATA

636	661	719	748	772
637	662	720	749	773
638	666	723	750	774
639	667	724	752	775
641	668	727	753	776
642	670	728	754	778
643	671	731	755	779
644	672	732	756	781
645	673	733	757	782
646	679	734	758	783
647	682	737	759	784
648	685	738	760	787
649	686	739	761	789
650	693	740	762	790
652	695	741	764	798
654	696	742	766	799
656	699	743	767	800
657	705	744	768	802
658	707	745	769	803
659	712	746	770	804
660	716	747	771	807

NEGATIVE

809	851	892	951	1009
811	856	893	952	1017
813	857	---	953	1018
820	859	899	954	1019
824	860 862	909	956	1020
825	863	915	958	1021
826	864	917	961	1022
827	865	918	963	1023
828	866	919	964	1024
829	867	920	965	1025
830	868	921	974	1026
831	875	922	980	1027
832	876	923	982	1028
833	878	925	984	1031
835	879	926	989	1032
836	881	927	993	1033
837	885	929	995	1034
842	886	934	999	1035
845	888	936	1001	1040
846	889 890	938	1003	1046
850	891	942	1004	1048

1049	-----	1160	1200	1234
1050	1103	1161	1202	1236
1051	1104	1162	1203	1241
1052	1108	1163	1204	1242
1060	1109	1164	1205	1243
1062	1111	1165	1207	1244
1063	1123	1167	1208	1245
1064	1125	1168	1209	1246
1065	1127	1169	1210	1250
1067	1132	1172	1211	1252
1068	1137	1175	1213	1256
1069	1140	1178	1214	1258
1070	1142	1181	1215	1260
1078	1147	1184	1218	1263
1079	1148	1185	1223	1264
1088	1150	1186	1225	1265
1091	1151	1192	1226	1271
1092	1152	1194	1227	1272
1097	1156	1196	1229	1274
1100	1157	1197	1232	1275
1101	1158	1199	1233	1278

1279	1322	1368	1416	1463
1280	1323	1369	1418	1464
1281	1331	1371	1420	1467
1286	1332	1381	1422	1473
1288	1333	1383	1423	1474
1289	1334	1384	1430	1475
1292	1335	1385	1431	1478
1293	1337	1387	1433	1480
1294	1338	1389	1435	1485
1309	1346	1392	1438	1488
1311	1349	1393	1439	1489
1312	1350	1395	1440	1492
1313	1351	1396	1441	1494
1314	1352	1399	1442	1500
1315	1355	1400	1446	1505
1316	1360	1403	1447	1511
1317	1361	1405	1454	1512
1318	1364	1408	1456	1514
1319	1365	1411	1459	1515
1320	1366	1412	1460	1516
1321	1367	1415	1461	1517

1518	1527	1534	1541	1553
1519	1529	1535	1546	1554
1520	1530	1537	1547	
1521	1531	1538	1548	--58
1524	1533	1540	1549	

The Federal Bureau of Investigation documents listed in List B may at this time be made available to the public under the guidelines after excision therefrom of the indicated pages and/or indicated subdocuments. Where pages are indicated to be in consecutive order, the pages to be excised are inclusive of the numbers of the pages shown. With the excisions noted in List B, the remaining pages and/or subdocuments in List B may be considered unclassified.

LIST B

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
4	278; 350-353; 368; 605; 606; 688-695	3B; 3C
5	171; 176; 177; 233; 234; 423; 424; 427; 429; 430	3B; 3C
6	61-63; 121-128; 151-156; 169; 210; 211; 215-219; 221; 234; 237; 239; 245; 248; 449; 450; 479-483	1; 3B; 3C
7	114-116; 328; 329; 361; 413; 416; 417; 481; 482; 494-777	3A; 3B; 3C

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
19	36; 53; 55; 56; 65; 66	3C
20	12; 26	3B
25	33	3C
27	18	3C
28	First Page (Synopsis); 1A; 2; 3	2
40	First Page (Synopsis); 15-17; 20; 21	2; 3B
42	First Page (Synopsis); 6	3C
46	First Page (Synopsis); 2-10	3B; 3C
47	First Page (Synopsis); 1A; 1B; 1C; 10-14; 16-27; 39	3C
49	36	3C
57	First Page (Synopsis); 6	3B; 3C
60	First Page (Administrative); B*; 8; 9; 12-67; 72	1; 3A; 3C
62	8; 9	3C
71	First Page (Synopsis); 30; 32; 33; 35; 36	3C

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
75	112; 164-166; 180; 182; 183; 207-210; 212-221; 225-228; 257-260; 281-304; 307-311; 313-316; 319-323; 334; 341-343; 345-347; 400; 415-417; 426; 427; 433; 434; 436; 461; 462; 466; 475-477; 509-519; 541-545; 572-574; 672; 673; 705; 706; 708; 709; 734-737	3A; 3B; 3C
84	18-21; 226-228; 230; 232-236; 238	3A; 3B; 3C
86	221; 222; 230; 231; 256; 257; 312; 313; 422; 540-542	3B; 3C
105	215; 216; 329; 330	3B; 3C
106	91	3B
109	1-4	3C
110	First Page (Synopsis); 2-6; 15; 16; 17-19	3C
111	First Page (Synopsis); 10-24; 26-32; 34; 35	3C
112	First Page (Synopsis); 17; 18	3C
115	First Page (Synopsis); 2-6	3C
126	46; 47; 49; 51-58	3B; 3C

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
128	First Page (Synopsis); 8-17	3C
133	22-27	3C
144	First Page (Synopsis); 14-24	3C
149	2	3B
152	45; 95-99	3B; 3C
163	27	3B
166	25; 29; 30; 31	3B
167	1-6	3B
169	9	3B
170	16; 31-53; 61; 63; 66	3B; 3C
172	35; 55	3B
183	First Page (Synopsis); 2; 34; 35; 38-40; 52	3B; 3C
186	3; 4	3B
188	44	3B
191	15	3C
192	5	3B

ND TION

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
205	152; 193; 229-235; 245; 246; 248; 288-291; 308; 329; 334; 340; 341; 344-347; 359-362; 381-385; 530; 563; 574-576; 579; 580; 587-597; 607; 621-626; 644	3A; 3B; 3C
206	61; 66; 72; 73; 331-357; 369-384; 391-394	3B; 3C
223	233; 284; 340-350; 423	3B
246	27; 28	1
251	11	2
263	First Page (Synopsis); 2-5	3B
268	First Page (Synopsis); 2-5	3B
301	11; 12; 14; 120; 130; 143; 161; 203; 219; 220-225; 237; 238; 251; 284	3B; 3C
302	81; 202; 203;	3B; 3C
312	First Page (Synopsis); i; 21; 22	3B
329	39-42; 174; 324-351; 353; 354	3B; 3C
360	58; 105; 141-144	3B; 3C
368	Letterhead Memorandum dated 7/19/63 at Washington, D. C., re David J. Fitch	2

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
385	100; 101	3B
441	38; 54-63	3B; 3C
476	27-30	3C
516	First Page (Synopsis); 14	3B
520	9	3B
533	First Page (Synopsis); 6; 7; 10; 12; 19-26; 33-35; 46-48	3B; 3C
535	First Page (Synopsis); 1A; 1B; 5-56; 72; 73	3B; 3C
537	2; 6-8	3C
546	3; 20; 21	3B; 3C
554	67	3B
555	81-95	3B
651	First Page (Synopsis); 3-6; 7; 11-21; 22-35	3A; 3B; 3C
722	9-14; 17; 19-27; 32; 34; 35; 38; 39; 41-43; 45-48; 50-52; 54-63; 67-73; 75-79; 81-94; 97-100; 102-119; 124-134; 140; 141; 143	3B

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
730	Subdocuments e and g	2; 3B
735	First Page (Synopsis); 2-4; 111; 347-374: 377; 396; 407-412; 454; 482	3B; 3C
736	5-7; 12	1
777	Cover letter of transmittal dated 4/10/64; Subdocument a, 4-8; 13; 14; All of Subdocuments b, c and d; Subdocument f, First Page (Synopsis); 2; 4; Subdocument k; 4-9	2; 3B; 3C
786	First Page (Synopsis); 7; 8 of Subdocument b	2
849	2; 9; 10-13; 14-26; 27; 31; 32	3B
884	Cover letter of transmittal dated 5/4/64 and the enclosed records of Parkland Hospital	3B
887	First Page (Synopsis); 2; 28-30; 33-38	2
897	356-393	2
904	Letter of transmittal dated 5/4/64; Subdocument c	2; 3B
905	Letter of transmittal dated 5/4/64; Subdocument c	2

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
913	152; 159-163; 184; 185; 188; 207-209; 234-238; 257	3B; 3C
914	18; 20-26; 31-33; 89-94	3B; 3C
916	First Page (Synopsis); 7; 8	2
924	8	2
979	Letter of transmittal dated 5/26/64; Subdocuments a and c	2
1002	Subdocument c	3B; 3C
1066	210; 211; 406; 422	3B
1102	Subdocuments c and d	3A; 3C
1107	Page xxiii; Exhibit D198 enclosed in exhibit envelope attached to report; 37-41; 75-77; 141-144; 169; 184; 185; 192-210; 300; 303; 343; 355; 409; 527; 528; 743; 867-873; 1087; 1088; 1148-1150	3B; 3C
1121	7-11; 15-19	3B
1144	5; 6	3B
1177	In Subdocument a, form FD 302 dated 6/19/64 made by James Woods on 6/18/64 in Dallas; in Subdocument c, form FD302 dated 6/11/64 made same date at Evansville, Indiana, by James Robert Duvall	3B

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
1179	34; 39; 62; 274-285	3B; 3C
1193	2-8; 15-18; 45-48; 131; 146-148; 150; 194; 207; 216; 220-222	3B
1228	First Page (Synopsis); 3; 11-17	3B; 3C
1230	First Page (Synopsis); 4; 5	3B
1247	First Page (Synopsis); 2-6	2
1295	5; 9	3B
1306	19-32	3C
1347	Page vi; white envelope marked "Obscene" contained in exhibit envelope attached to report; 121; 125; 126; 139; 187; 188; 240	3A; 3B
1348	51	3B
1426	5; 7	2
1472	53-75	3B
1481	Envelope marked "Obscene" contained in exhibit envelope attached to report; 33; 34; 55-58; 66; 67; 74	3A; 3B; 3C
1484	1; 4; 8-10	2
1513	18-51; 84	3B

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation documents listed in List C fall into the category of documents that should not at this time be placed in the public domain according to the approved guideline.

LIST C

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
66	3C
76	3A; 3B; 3C
78	2
114	3C
117	3C
119	3C
136	3C
153	3C
181	2; 3B
190	2; 3B
212	2
218	2
227	2
258	2
271	3C

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
273	3B
390	3B
433	2
434	3A
445	2
449	3C
451	3A
469	3C
470	3C
471	3C
478	3C
480	2
489	2
499	2
504	2
505	2
506	2
508	2
530	2; 3B
540	2; 3B

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
548	2; 3C
557	3B
564	2
565	2
566	2
597	3B
599	3C
600	2
601	2
602	2
603	2
604	2
605	2
606	2
607	2
608	2
609	2
610	2
611	2
612	2

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
613	2
614	2
615	2
616	2
617	2
618	2
619	2
620	2
621	2
622	2
623	2
624	2
625	2
626	2
627	2
628	2
629	2
653	3B
663	2
664	2; 3B

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
665	2
669	1
694	2
702	3A
721	2
729	2
751	2
763	2; 3B
785	2
788	3B; 3C
794	2
801	3B
808	3B; 3C
812	2
872	2
873	2
874	2
880	3B
894	1
895	1
896	2

NLJ 11-170

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
908	3B
910	2
933	3C
941	2
955	3C
959	2
983	2
988	3C
991	3C
992	3C
997	3C
1005	3B; 3C
1006	2
1007	2
1008	2
1029	2
1030	1; 3B
1037*	2

* Commission Document 1037 was not listed on the list of unpublished and partly published documents of the President's Commission which had been received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Document 1037 in the Commission's

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
Numbered Document File indicates on its face that it has been declassified and published as Commission Exhibit 2472. This Document is a memorandum of 14 pages dated May 25, 1964, at Washington, D. C. This Document has not been declassified. The Document published as Commission Exhibit 2472 was a redraft of Document 1037 which was unclassified. The redraft of 1037 which is the back-up material for Commission Exhibit 2472, was not in file.	
1038	2
1039	3C
1080	3C
1084	2
1085	2; 3A; 3B; 3C
1098	2; 3B
1126	3B
1133	3B
1138	3B
1149	3B
1171	2
1173	3B; 3C
1180	2
1206	2; 3B
1212	3B

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
1220	2
1262	3C
1268	3B
1269	3B; 3C
1353	2
1359	2
1394	2; 3C
1404	3B
1409	2
1413	3C
1414	3C
1425	2
1427	2
1437	3C
1457	2
1470	3B
1486	2; 3B
1487	2
1504	3B
1510	2

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
1522	2; 3A
1523	3B; 3C
1528	3C
1539	2; 3C
1543	2
1544	3B

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

The documents in the Warren Commission's Numbered Document Files which are identified in List D which follows were, as indicated in the listing, either missing from the files at the National Archives during review of the records or are documents of other agencies of the United States. Accordingly, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is unable to determine how these documents should be evaluated in light of the guidelines.

LIST D

Commission Document Number	Reason for listing
61	Missing
89	Missing - Internal Revenue Service records
90	Internal Revenue Service records
189	Missing
222	Missing - Secret Service documents
294b-d	Missing - documents filed by Department of State
294b-c	Same as 294b-d
294d	Same as 294b-d
294f	Same as 294b-d
294j	Same as 294b-d
294k	Same as 294b-d
299	Internal Revenue Service records
304	Missing

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Commission Document Number	Reason for listing
367	Internal Revenue Service records
369	Missing
558	Document prepared by Warren Commission
572	Missing
598b	Missing
692	Missing
713	Internal Revenue Service records
717	Missing
791	Letterhead 11-26-63 missing
793	Missing
848	Internal Revenue Service returns
966	Office of Naval Intelligence document
1114	Documents filed by Department of State
1345	Missing
1380	Missing
1528	Cover letter; 9-30-64 and memorandum 9-16-64 missing
1555	Missing

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Cover letters utilized to transmit material identified in List E which follows were not contained in the Warren Commission's Numbered Document Files at the National Archives during review of the records. Accordingly the Federal Bureau of Investigation is unable at this time to determine how the cover letters of transmittal for the following documents should be evaluated in light of the guidelines.

LIST E

89	867	1004	1142	1334
90	878	1009	1186	1335
298	879	1039	1194	1337
452	884	1080	1196	1338
453	897	1088	1214	1346
454	908	1091	1218	1347
455	941	1097	1225	1355
529	942	1103	1258	1364
597	964	1104	1260	1365
694	965	1107	1265	1371
724	982	1108	1269	1383
728	983	1121	1281	1399
731	988	1127	1295	1403
733	992	1133	1317	1404
846	993	1137	1319	1408
848	1002	1140	1323	1409

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

1411	1438	1467	1521	1534
1414	1441	1472	1523	1535
1415	1442	1480	1524	1540
1416	1447	1481	1527	1544
1420	1454	1487	1528	1547
1423	1457	1492	1529	
1426	1460	1504	1530	
1435	1461	1512	1531	
1437	1464	1519	1533	

M[illegible]
Enhancement

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

October 25, 1965

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Lawrence F. O'Brien
Special Assistant to the President

Attention: Mr. Claude Desautels

Re: Weekly Report - Major Legislation

There have been only two changes with respect to the legislation reported to you last week.

Both H. R. 11583, supplemental appropriation bill which includes the appropriation for the Law Enforcement Assistance Act and the Crime Commissions, and H. R. 9545, pertaining to the acquisition of evidence related to the assassination of President Kennedy, have been passed by the Congress.

Barefoot Sanders
Assistant Deputy
Attorney General

62-109070

5 NOV 2 1965

NOT RECORDED
1965 NOV 2

INVO

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Callahan
DATE: 7-29-65

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Memorandum from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 7-12-65 set forth facts concerning request of the Attorney General that we review pertinent documents in the possession of the National Archives relating to the assassination of President Kennedy for the purpose of recommending which of the material on file can be placed in the public domain. The Department furnished us with a set of guidelines to follow in making our review. (Copy of these guidelines is attached.) We have now completed our review of the pertinent material on file at the Archives. The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth our findings and our plans to complete this project.

We have reviewed over 2,000 documents and are prepared at this time to indicate which of these documents can go into the public domain as is. In our review we have been guided by the overriding policy favoring the fullest possible disclosure of this material. Our review has noted the reporting of some information which falls within the guidelines for excision and we are prepared to recommend the excision of such material on a page-to-page basis.

Examples of such material which falls within the guidelines are as follows:

REC-32 62-109090-463

Guideline 1 - Statutory requirements that prohibit disclosure. Example - Records of the Family Court in New York City concerning psychiatric treatment of Oswald as a youth.

Guideline 2 - Respect of security classifications. Examples - It has been necessary to classify some of our material in order to protect sensitive informants and investigative techniques and in line with classifications afforded material by other agencies. Examples - Considerable information was obtained from long-established sensitive sources of the Legal Attache in Mexico City. An anonymous source and a trash cover furnished some information reported and classified data from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is among the material. We are, at this time, reviewing the Administrative Pages of our classified documents to determine if

AUG 16 1965

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(9)
Enc.

CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE

they may be declassified or downgraded. Where possible to do so without destroying the significance of any given document, we are preparing to recommend excision of the classified portions of such documents so that the remaining portions may be placed in the public domain.

Guideline 3a.- Data detrimental to the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations of the U.S. Example - Information furnished by the Soviet defector Yuri Nosenko concerning his knowledge of the KGB file on Oswald. To publish this would be to inform the Soviets as to what Nosenko said.

Guideline 3b. - Information which would reveal identity of confidential sources by precluding or limiting the use of such sources hereafter. Example - This concerns records not normally produced unless a subpoena is issued, such as bank and telephone company records.

Guideline 3c. - This deals with information consisting of rumor, gossip or details of a personal nature having no significant connection with the assassination which would be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons. This is the area that gives us most difficulty in evaluating our material against the guidelines. We investigated hundreds of rumors and false reports often made maliciously or for reasons of personal aggrandizement or by demented people. In keeping with the policy of full disclosure, we are recommending leaving in the record information of a derogatory nature which we have uncovered which reflects unfavorably on people who have maliciously made false reports or charges. We have found many instances in which our rundown of false reports has uncovered derogatory data concerning the person making them. However, where a person has given us rumor, gossip or false information reflecting unfavorably on another person and which material is not related to the assassination, we are recommending excision. Example - Examples of this type of thing are the considerable derogatory data developed concerning the personal affairs of George de Mohrenschildt, a member of the Russian community in Dallas who befriended the Oswalds. De Mohrenschildt, who has been married several times, is regarded by many as a sexual delinquent. Information concerning mental treatment of a brother of Ruby; numerous instances of claimed extramarital activity and homosexual tendencies on the part of individuals not related to the assassination.

CONTINUED - OVER

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Guideline 3d deals with the excision of material pertinent to the criminal prosecution of Jack Ruby prior to the final adjudication of that case. In this connection, we are not attempting to theorize what material, the public disclosure of which, may affect Ruby's case and we plan to tell the Department that with respect to the Ruby material, the Department will have to render a legal decision as to whether the reports in the Ruby case can be disclosed in view of the legal action pending concerning Ruby. We know in this connection that the Commission has already reported considerable information concerning Ruby which is highly derogatory.

It is interesting to note that the records reviewed which are contained in that portion of the Commission's records known as the Commission's Numbered Document File, are not in very good condition. In this connection, some 125 documents (mostly cover letters) appearing in the Archives list are missing. We intend to call this to the Attorney General's attention when we make our report to him and to stress that our review did not include a review of the listed documents which the Archives has not to date produced. Mr. John F. Simmons, the supervisor of the Security Room at the Archives where these records are maintained, stated it is likely that the missing documents are contained among a group of unfiled papers which were turned over to Archives by the Commission. These documents are contained in some seven Archives filing boxes and we do not intend to review them at this time.

In addition, we have discovered four instances in which classified letterheads which have been marked to indicate that they have been declassified are contained among the documents in support of exhibits which were published in the Commission's report. The four documents in question are not copies of the exhibits that were actually published for in each instance we rewrote the classified document in an unclassified form and advised the Commission that the original document should remain classified. The Commission published our unclassified redrafts. This will be called to the Attorney General's attention.

ACTION:

For information. Our processing of the Attorney General's request is continuing and the deadline of 8-15-65 will be met.

GUIDELINES FOR REVIEW OF MATERIALS SUBMITTED TO
THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1. Statutory requirements prohibiting disclosure should be observed.

2. Security classifications should be respected, but the agency responsible for the classification should carefully re-evaluate the contents of each classified document and determine whether the classification can, consistently with the national security, be eliminated or downgraded.

3. Unclassified material which has not already been disclosed in another form should be made available to the public on a regular basis unless disclosure--

   (A) Would be detrimental to the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations of the United States and its agencies;

   (B) Might reveal the identity of confidential sources of information and impede or jeopardize future investigations by precluding or limiting the use of the same or similar sources hereafter;

   (C) Would be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons, who are the subject, source, or apparent source of the material in question, because it contains gossip and rumor or details of a personal nature having no significant connection with the assassination of the President;

ENCLOSURE

(D) Would reveal material pertinent to the criminal prosecution of Jack Ruby for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, prior to the final judicial determination of that case.

Whenever one of the above reasons for nondisclosure may apply, your department should, in determining whether or not to authorize disclosure, weigh that reason against the overriding policy of the Executive Branch favoring the fullest possible disclosure.,

Unless sooner released to the public, classified and unclassified material which is not now made available to the public shall, as a minimum, be reviewed by the agency concerned five years and ten years after the initial examination has been completed. The criteria applied in the initial examination, outlined above, should be applied to determine whether changed circumstances will permit further disclosure. Similar reviews should be undertaken at ten-year intervals until all materials are opened for legitimate research purposes. The Archivist of the United States will arrange for such review at the appropriate time. Whenever possible provision should be made for the automatic declassification of classified material which cannot be declassified at this time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Stokes

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. A. Branigan

DATE: August 18, 1965

FROM : Mr. J. C. Stokes

SUBJECT: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

By August 10, 1965, letter to the Attorney General, we completed the project of reviewing past records of the Warren Commission on file at the National Archives for the purpose of determining how this material fit a series of guidelines approved by the White House with a view towards making as much of the material as possible available to the public. To accomplish this, the Department sent us an original list prepared by the National Archives in which the material to be reviewed was identified by Commission numbers and was, in part, otherwise described. When we completed this review, we returned the original list to the Attorney General.

The purpose of this memorandum is to record the identities of the SA personnel who worked on the project and to serve as a vehicle for the inclusion in this file of the work papers prepared by the personnel involved and our master listing which is a Xerox copy of the original Archives list which was returned to the Attorney General.

The review of the material was completed by SAs J. C. Stokes, J. W. Hines, K. M. Raupach, T. N. Goble, J. M. Sizoo, L. L. Anderson, and L. Whitson. The project was coordinated by SA Stokes who completed the preparation of the master list.

Each item on the master list bears a marking at the Commission document number. The significance of these markings is as follows: A check mark indicates the document can be released to the public; an X mark signifies that the entire document is to be excised; a circle around the document number indicates that the document is to be excised in part prior to release to the public; and a square about the document number signifies that no decision could be reached as to public disclosure because the document was missing or was a document of another agency which should make the decision. The colors of the markings signify the identity of the agent who made the decision as follows: Red, Stokes; green, Hines; dark blue, Raupach; brown, Whitson; purple, Sizoo; pink, Anderson; light blue, Goble. Attached to this memorandum for filing are the master listing and the notes of indicated personnel showing those items that were designated for complete or partial excision as well as their reasons for this designation. There is attached in addition one Xerox copy of our August 10, 1965, memorandum which portrayed our findings in connection with the review of the material in question. A yellow copy of our August 10, 1965, letterhead has gone to file.

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109090

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE" REC-113 62-109090-4464

Enclosures-9

6 AUG 19 1965

JCS:val (5)

89 FEB 2-1966

All of this material should be filed and retained for future reference because it will be necessary to review in five years all of the material which we recommended be excised to determine at that time if it can be made public.

ACTION:

Route to Records Branch for filing.

20530

AUG 13 1965

Dr. Wayne C. Grover
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Dr. Grover:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has completed its survey of the documents relating to the Warren Commission files which were described in the list that was presented to this department by your agency, and has prepared five self-explanatory lists concerning those documents which the Attorney General has asked me to forward to you.

The first list describes the documents that may be publicly disclosed; the second list describes those that may be disclosed in part; the third list describes those that should not be released at this time; the fourth list describes those that are missing from your files or which were presented by other agencies; and the fifth list describes transmittal letters which were not in your files. Necessarily, the documents described in the last two lists have not been evaluated.

The Bureau notes that the documents identified as Commission Documents Numbers 294b-d, 294b-c, 294-d, 294f, 294j, 294k, and 1114 were not presented to it for review at the National Archives since those documents were filed with the Warren Commission by the Department of State. Accordingly, the Bureau has not taken into consideration the effect the guidelines may have on material of the Bureau which may be included in those documents.

Furthermore, the Bureau notes that it found several instances in which documents in the possession of your

REC-21 62-109090-465

EXP. PROC. AUG 13 1965
70 AUG 24 1965

EX-103

AUG 20 1965

Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

agency have been marked to indicate that they have been declassified when such is not the case. In those instances, the documents have been identified in the third list.

Sincerely,

Norbert A. Schlei
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

Enclosures

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

July 19, 1965

SECRET

TO: Inspector J. R. Malley

RE: COMMISSION DOCUMENTS ORIGINATING
IN THE BUREAU
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

In connection with the pending review of documents originating in the Bureau that were submitted in connection with this matter looking toward public disclosure, the Laboratory has completed a review of the copies maintained of various Laboratory reports and other documents prepared in the Laboratory. In addition, the Laboratory has carefully scrutinized the 202-page listing of documents submitted for our review. Based upon these reviews two items were noted that should be withheld from public disclosure as follows:

[redacted]

REC 45 62-109090-466 (5)

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Stokes, Room 6171 RB) (enc - 2) AUG 23 1965
1 - Mr. Raupach, Room 5716
1 - Mr. Griffith

62-109090

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3
Date of declassification Indefinite
EFG/ak 1/10/78

[redacted]

(S)

Copies of the two sensitive Laboratory reports are enclosed for General Investigative Division and Domestic Intelligence Division. U

No other patently objectionable documents were noted; however, for possible assistance and guidance of the other divisions conducting reviews, the following three items of possible significance were noted: U

[redacted]

(S)

3. Laboratory report dated 7/8/64, CR-12614 KA. The result of this examination is the decryption of two personal letters in Braille. The letters are answers to communications sent by an apparently mentally deranged blind person and do not deal directly with the Oswald matter. There is no question of cryptanalytic sensitivity, it is rather a question of personal aspects of the source of this material, which we are not in a position to evaluate. U

J. W. Conrad

FOUND IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43) Date: November 23, 1963

Re: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No.
Lab. No. D-466313 AK

Examination requested by: New Orleans

Reference: New Orleans Airtel 11-23-63

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Remarks:

You will be separately advised regarding the latent fingerprint examination requested.

Your attention is specifically directed to the possibility that specimens Qc37 and Qc38 may have been obtained from a highly confidential source.

In view of the importance of this case, the Bureau is tentatively holding all evidence submitted pending a determination as to when it can be properly released.

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

2 - New Orleans (89-69) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

1 - Mr. Schutz Room 5722

JCC:nlb (7)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: November 26, 1963

FBI File No.

Lab. No. D-436518 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Specimens received 11-25-63, from FBI, New Orleans

Q35 U. S. Post Office Form POD 3575, Change of Address Order dated 9-24-63, signed "LEE H. OSWALD" U

Q36 U. S. Post Office Form POD 1093 (two parts), dated 6-3-63, signed "L. H. OSWALD" U

Qc37 [redacted] (S)

Qc38 [redacted] (S)

Q39 Post Office change of address card, POD Form 3573, postmarked at New Orleans, La., bearing address "The Worker 26 W. 23th St. New York 10, N Y" U

K24 Application for Employment form for William B. Reily and Co., Inc., New Orleans, bearing known handwriting of LEE H. OSWALD U

Kc25 Xerox copy of Form W4, Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate, bearing known hand printing and signature of LEE H. OSWALD U

Kc26 Xerox copies of nine pages of employment reports bearing known hand printing and handwriting of LEE H. OSWALD U

K27 Five copies of magazine "The American Rifleman," issues of June, 1963; July, 1963; September, 1963; October, 1963; and November, 1963 U

Page 1 (continued on next page)

JCC:nlb (7)

K23 One copy of magazine "Guns and Hunting," issue of January, 1964

K29 One copy of magazine "Field and Stream," issue of December, 1953

K30 New Orleans Public Library card bearing known handwriting and hand printing of LEE H. OSWALD

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the pertinent handwriting, hand printing, and signatures on Q35 through Q39 were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5, whose additional known writings are designated above as K24 through Kc26 and K30.

No indented writing was found on page 61 of the June, 1963, issue of the magazine "The American Rifleman" in K27. It is noted that the murder weapon was shipped from Klein's store in Chicago on 3-20-63, and the order blank for the weapon could not have been torn from page 59 of the June, 1963, issue of the magazine in K27.

The submitted evidence is retained.

FOUND A C I

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith

Cadigan

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: April 6, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: Assassination of
President John Fitzgerald
Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas,
Texas
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-446511 AX

Examination requested by: MFO

Reference: Letter dated 3/30/64

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

[redacted] (S)

Q65 has been designated as D-193. Four photographs of D-193 are transmitted to your office herewith to be handled in accordance with existing instructions concerning "D" number photographs. U

Enclosures (7)(4 photographs of D-193, copy of MFO letter of 3/30/64, 2 copies of Lab report) U

2 - MFO (105-36569) - Enclosures (2)(2 copies of Lab report)
1 - Houston (105-1289) - Enclosure (Copy of Lab report) U

1 - Mr. Raupach, 5730 (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Stark, 648 IB (sent direct)

Page 1 (continued on next page)

JCC:om (11)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[redacted] (S)

It should be noted that Qc563 resulted from highly confidential coverage and Dallas should take this into account in any report. U

of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (39-43) SECRET

Date: April 6, 1964

FBI File No. 62-109060

Lab. No. D-440511 AX

Re: Assassination of
President John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 3/31/64 from Washington Field Office

Qc563 [redacted] (S)

Result of examination:

The hand printing on Qc563 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this hand printing will be added to this file. U

The evidence submitted is retained. U

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Callahan; 1 - Mr. Conrad; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

The Attorney General

August 25, 1965

Director, FBI

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Our letter dated August 10, 1965, forwarded to you copies of our memorandum of the same date which set forth the results of our review of certain material contained in the Warren Commission's Numbered Document File at the National Archives.

On August 18, 1965, Dr. James B. Rhoads, Assistant Archivist for Civil Archives, requested that we review certain documents which were listed in List D in our August 10, 1965, memorandum. We have completed this review as well as a review of several additional Commission documents among the Warren Commission's Numbered Document File which were not listed in the listing of unpublished material prepared by the National Archives. The results of our review of this material which was conducted on August 19 and 20, 1965, are contained in the enclosed memorandum dated August 24, 1965, two copies of which are enclosed. In order to expedite processing of the material in question by the National Archives, a copy of the enclosed memorandum is being furnished to Dr. Rhoads.

We call to your attention that among the documents reviewed on August 19 and 20, 1965, were Commission Documents 692 and 1114 which were originally listed in our List D. Document 692 is an official Central Intelligence Agency Dossier and 1114 is a file of the Department of State, both of which have been classified "Secret" in their entirety by the contributing agencies. The FBI documents contained in these files, which documents are described in the enclosed memorandum, by themselves all fall within the category covered in our List A; namely documents which, according to the guidelines, may at this time be placed in the public domain. However, as the contributing agencies have classified the files in which they are contained "Secret," we have listed them in the enclosed memorandum under List C which pertains to material which must, at this time, be excised under the guidelines. Should the contributing agencies declassify their files which are represented by Commission Documents numbered 692 and 1114, the FBI material contained therein may be placed in List A.

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Tele. Room
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62-109090

JCS:lrt (12), note page two

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 2
AUG 25 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-105 62-109090-467

AUG 30 1965

19 AUG 27 1965

FBI - READING ROOM
AUG 25 3 43 PM '65
B

The Attorney General

We continue in our view expressed in our letter of August 10, 1965, that the final decision as to the public disclosure of the material in question rests with the Department of Justice.

Enclosures (2)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

Dr. Rhoads on 8-18-65 requested J. C. Stokes to review certain of the Commission's documents; namely, Secret Service, CIA, and State Department files included among which were much FBI material. These files were not made available to us by Archives during our initial review of material in question. In addition to this material, the Archives located several other documents which were not previously listed by them and, hence, were not reviewed. The attached LHM includes results of review of all this material. For information, three items were found which should be excised.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes

August 24, 1965

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

There follow, lists of documents in the Warren Commission's Numbered Document File as maintained by the National Archives. The lists herein conform to the lists as defined in the Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum, same caption, dated August 10, 1965. The numbers in the lists that follow are the numbers of the documents assigned to them by the Warren Commission. Where any document in List A was heretofore classified, it may now be considered unclassified.

LIST A

91	247	294j*	388	966 (cover letter only)
176	266	294k*	602	
189	294b&c *	306	709	
208	294d*	332	791	
222	294f*	366	793	

*Warren Commission document number 294 is a Department of State file comprised of eleven folders of miscellaneous material, which folders have been numbered 294a, 294b&c, 294d through and including 294l. In listing the indicated folders of Document 294 the Federal Bureau of Investigation is referring only to material contained therein which is of Federal Bureau of Investigation origin. This material is described as follows:

294b&c - Report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana; first page of report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, at Dallas, Texas; letter from Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Office of Security, Department of State, dated June 3, 1960, dealing with Foreign Service Despatch Number 234; letterhead memorandum of six pages in the Lee Harvey Oswald case dated September 24, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana. (The report listed by the National Archives as the report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBruoys

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCS:mec
(13)

62-109090 - 467

AUG 30 1965

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

dated September 25, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Division matter was not located among the documents in folder 294b&c when this material was reviewed on August 19, 1965).

294d; letter from Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Office of Security, Department of State, dated February 27, 1961, dealing with Lee Harvey Oswald's discharge from the Marine Corps Reserve and his enrollment in the Albert Schweitzer College, Switzerland.

294f; letter from Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security, Department of State, dated December 20, 1963, concerning Thomas Eli Davis and Harold Loeb Schulman; report of Special Agent Darrel B. Currie dated November 24, 1963, at Boston, Massachusetts, regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy;

294j; report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia"; letter from the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Office of Security, Department of State, dated February 27, 1961 (same as letter in 294d); letter from Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Office of Security, Department of State, dated June 3, 1960 (same as letter in 294b&c).

294k; report of Special Agent James P. Hosty dated September 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; reports of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 10, 1962; August 30, 1962; and July 3, 1961, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; letters from Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Office of Security, Department of State dated June 3, 1960, and February 27, 1961 (same as letters in 294b&c and 294d).

LIST C

367	713
382	1114*
692*	

*Document 692 is an official dossier submitted by the Central Intelligence Agency and document 1114 is a file consisting of twelve folders of miscellaneous material submitted by the

Department of State. Both of these documents have been classified "Secret" by the contributing agencies. While the Federal Bureau of Investigation material contained in these documents when considered separately would fall within the category of List A, they are incorporated in List C because of the classification of the files by the contributing agency. Should documents 692 and 1114 be declassified by the contributing agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation material contained therein should be regarded as belonging in List A. The Federal Bureau of Investigation material contained in these documents is as follows:

692; report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys dated October 25, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Division"; report of Special Agent Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; memorandum in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter dated September 24, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana; report of Special Agent James P. Hosty dated September 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; reports of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, and August 30, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia."

1114 Folder II; letterhead memorandum of six pages in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter dated September 24, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana; letter from Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation to Office of Security, Department of State, dated June 3, 1963 (same as in 294b&c, List A); first page of report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia."

Folder IV; letter from Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation to Office of Security, Department of State, dated February 27, 1961 (same as in 294d, List A).

Folder V; letter dated February 27, 1961 (same as in Folder IV).

Folder VI; letter to Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security, Department of State, dated December 20, 1963 (same as in 294f, List A); report of Special Agent Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in

the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys dated October 25, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisianna, captioned "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Division."

Folder X; report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia"; letters dated February 27, 1961, and June 30, 1960, to the Office of Security, Department of State (same as letters in 294d and 294b&c, List A).

Folder XI; report of Special Agent James P. Hosty dated September 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; reports of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961; July 10, 1962; and August 30, 1962; at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; letter to the Office of Security, Department of State, dated June 3, 1960 (same as letter in 294b&c, List A).

LIST D

966 (enclosure - Office of Naval Intelligence Document)

LIST E

791

793

NOTE:

Letterhead prepared for dissemination to AG and to Dr. James B. Rhoads, Assistant Archivist for Civil Archives, National Archives, 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, by courier service. Review of this material was conducted by SA J. C. Stokes at request of Dr. Rhoads on August 19 and 20 1965.

Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 1 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE McGEORGE BUNDY

Re: Disclosure of Records of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

In a memorandum dated April 19, 1965, you asked me to assume responsibility for coordinating a review of investigative records furnished by a number of Federal agencies to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

With the assistance of the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration and the cooperation of the agencies that furnished records to the Commission, this review has now been completed.

As an initial step, the National Archives determined the origin of each of the investigative records in the files of the Warren Commission that had not been published by the Commission or had been published only in part, and compiled a list of such documents for each agency. Each originating agency was then requested (see Appendix A for a typical request) to review individually all listed documents, and to determine on the basis of the guidelines approved by your office (Appendix B), which documents might now be made available by the National Archives to qualified researchers, and which in its best judgment should be withheld. In every instance the overriding policy of the Executive Branch favoring the fullest possible disclosure of these documents was emphasized.

62-109090-468
REC-110

Although most of the records involved in this review are of a sensitive nature and would ordinarily

6 SEP 9 1965

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

SEP 15 1965

be withheld from public use for a considerable period of time, most agencies found that because of the special circumstances inherent in this situation, it was possible to make a substantial exception to normal policies. I am, therefore, happy to be able to report that 76 percent of the approximately 75,000 pages of documents reviewed are now open for public use in the National Archives. As a rule documents have been cleared for disclosure in their entirety, although in a few cases minor excisions have been requested. A table showing the degree to which documents have been opened or withheld by major source agencies is attached as Appendix C.

It has been agreed, as you will recall, that the Archivist of the United States will coordinate a similar review in 1970 and at ten year intervals thereafter until all records submitted to the Warren Commission are open for public use.

This report relates only to investigative materials submitted to the Warren Commission and does not cover the documentary material created by the Commission itself. In a few weeks, upon completion of appropriate arrangements with regard to the latter class of material, a further report will be submitted to you. At that time, I understand, the General Services Administration will make a public announcement regarding all aspects of accessibility to the records of the Commission.

Attorney General

Appendix C

RECORDS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION
INVESTIGATIVE DOCUMENTS OPENED AND WITHHELD

Source	Approximate Number of Pages	Percent Opened	Percent Withheld
Department of Defense	1,200	96%	4%
Department of State	2,000	69%	31% ✓
Central Intelligence Agency	2,900	7%	93% ✓
Federal Bureau of Investigation	58,400	81%	19%
U.S. Secret Service	6,100	76%	24%
Other Federal Agencies	3,500	76%	24%
State and Other Sources	2,900	51%	49% *
TOTAL	75,000	76%	24%

*Most of these documents are withheld because their release would reveal information pertinent to the prosecution of Jack Ruby.

62-109090 - 44 F

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Stokes

Mr. Norbert A. Schlei
Assistant Attorney General

October 4, 1965

Director, FBI

62-109090-469

REC-65

WARREN COMMISSION EXHIBITS

EX-103

12956

Pursuant to the request in your letter of September 17, 1965, we have obtained from the National Archives the two live rifle cartridges which formed a portion of Commission Document 1355. These cartridges will be retained by us until such time as a decision is reached as to the disposition to be made of the physical evidence collected in connection with our investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

62-109090

JCS:hrt:val
(4)

NOTE:

The two cartridges in question (30.06 caliber) have nothing to do with the assassination. They were obtained from an OC lawyer at the specific request of the Commission and were forwarded to the Commission with an OC Letterhead 7/31/64 which, together with the cartridges, was assigned Commission Document Number 1355. Both the letterhead and the bullets were turned over to the Archives by the Commission. The Deputy Archivist, on 9/13/65, wrote to the Department and asked if it would be possible for the Department to retain them. The OC letterhead is among those documents which can be made available for public review. However, it would be unwise to include with the letterhead two live cartridges which may be dangerous. The cartridges were picked up from the Archives 9/29/65 by SA K. M. Raupach and are being retained in the Lab with other exhibits.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 10
OCT 4 1965
COMM-FBI

OCT 20 1965

FBI - READING ROOM
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: 17 1965

FROM: Norbert A. Schlei
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: Warren Commission Exhibits

12951

Attached is a self-explanatory letter to me from the Deputy Archivist of the United States informing me that his agency has in its possession two live cartridges which were apparently submitted to the Warren Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Archives has asked that this Department take custody of those items.

It would be appreciated if you would arrange to have those cartridges deactivated so that they may be safely retained by the Archives, or if you would arrange to take custody of them on behalf of the Department.

Attachment

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109090-469

REC-65 EX-103

17 SEP 18 1965

62-109090

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

RECEIVED
SEP 15 9 43 AM '65
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20408

September 13, 1965

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Honorable Norbert O. Schlei
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

129352

Dear Mr. Schlei:

It has come to my attention that during the recent review of documents submitted to the Warren Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, two live cartridges were found. These cartridges were apparently submitted to the Commission in conjunction with an unsigned memorandum from the Oklahoma City office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation dated July 31, 1964. This memorandum is identified in Commission files as Document 1355 and is published as Commission Exhibit 1997.

As the Department of Justice has custody of the objects of physical evidence accumulated by the Warren Commission, and since these cartridges are possibly hazardous, I should like to suggest that it might be appropriate for us to transfer these items to the Department.

If this suggestion meets with your approval, your representative should get in touch with Dr. James B. Rhoads, Assistant Archivist for Civil Archives, whose telephone number is code 13, extension 22442. Dr. Rhoads will be glad to arrange for the delivery of the cartridges to whomever you designate.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Bahmer

Robert H. Bahmer
Deputy Archivist
of the United States

62-109090-469

ENCLOSURE

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-19-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN GERALD R. FORD;
INQUIRY CONCERNING RESTRICTIONS
ON FBI DOCUMENTS FURNISHED THE
WARREN COMMISSION

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Per your instructions, SA David W. Bowers, on 11-19-65, contacted Miss Mildred Leonard, Executive Secretary to Congressman Ford, who had telephonically contacted your office requesting an FBI representative stop by to see her.

Miss Leonard stated former Congressman John H. Ray, of New York, has conducted research concerning the Warren Commission investigation for Congressman Ford in the past and currently is reviewing the various documents which comprise the Commission files. He has determined a number of documents are "restricted" and not available for inspection. He requested Congressman Ford determine if the FBI might lift its restrictions on the documents for his review. He stated "any items I find of interest will be reported only to you" (Congressman Ford). A copy of Mr. Ray's statement regarding this matter is enclosed; the original and his notes concerning the documents he has been unable to review being returned to Miss Leonard.

The Domestic Intelligence Division has advised it has conducted a review of all FBI documents in the main Warren Commission file and by letters dated 8-10, 25-65, advised the Attorney General as to which documents and/or pages of documents should be restricted. Guidelines for the restrictions were established by the Attorney General and approved by the White House; hence, any exceptions would have to be approved by the Attorney General and the White House.

Handled with Mr. Conrad 11-26-65

RECOMMENDATION:

ENCLOSURE

62-109090-470

That someone from your office advise Miss Leonard that no exceptions can be made to the restrictions imposed on the documents since these were made in accordance with guidelines approved by the White House.

DEC 1 1965

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

DWB:lok/nal
(8)

Through the courtesy of Dr. Rhodes and his assistant, Marion Johnson, as arranged by Frank Meyer, I have had opportunity to examine the list of documents sent to the Hall of Records by the Warren Commission. Most of the documents came originally from the F.B.I., the Secret Service, and the C.I.A.

There are approximately 2500 listed documents. A few of them are marked "missing," and about 25% of the 2500 are marked "restricted," - that is, not available for inspection by me or any other researcher. Dr. Rhodes told me that those restrictions were imposed by the various agencies from which the documents had been received.

A substantial number of the restricted documents relate to Ruby. His case is still before the courts and I can understand the restrictions as to those documents.

I send you herewith the notes I made of missing or restricted documents.

Since most of the restricted documents originated in F.B.I., I suggest you talk with Mr. De Loach of that organization. It may be that F.B.I. will lift its restrictions at your instance. You can give assurance that any items I find of interest will be reported only to you.

I suggest that no inquiry be addressed to other departments until we have the F.B.I. answers.

62-109090-417

ENCLOSURE

REC-81 62-109090-471

December 14, 1965

EX 109

Miss Florence Lyons
621 South Burnside Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90036

Dear Miss Lyons: Florence Fowler

I received your letter of December 5th, with enclosures, and want to thank you for your confidence in my administration of the FBI.

While I would like to be of service to you, at the request of the President, the FBI conducted an investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to appropriate authorities. It is not within our province to make further dissemination of our investigation. Therefore, I am certain you will understand why I cannot comment specifically as you suggested.

In response to your request, enclosed is a copy of the FBI Annual Report for fiscal year 1965.

It was thoughtful of you to send Christmas Greetings. Please accept my best wishes for a happy Holiday Season.

MAILED 3
DEC 14 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

1 - Los Angeles - Enclosure

NOTE: Miss Lyons was last written 10-27-64. No derogatory information appears in Bufiles concerning her. She is on the Law Enforcement Bulletin mailing list.

DTP:kvs (4)

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Holmes
Gandy

53 DEC 22 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Florence Fowler Lyons

621 South Burnside Avenue
Los Angeles 36, California
December 5, 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please, may I have a copy of your Fiscal-1965 Annual Report?

And please, may I ask a question concerning your testimony before the Warren Commission, Vol. V, page 98.

Because of the incredibly-poor organization of the full set of the Warren Commission, I cannot find --if it appears at all -- the original FBI report you refer to on page 98 -- among the "Exhibits."

You refer to Mr. Johnson's request that the Bureau conduct an investigation then:

> "I immediately assigned a special force headed by the special agent in charge at Dallas, Tex., to initiate t investigation, and to get all details and facts concerning it, which we obtained, and then prepared a report which we submitted to the Attorney General for transmission to the President."

If this report appears as an "Exhibit," please, can you tell me in which Volume, and on which page or pages?

If this report does not appear as an Exhibit in the ful set of the Commission hearings, why doesn't it?

The thought has come that a matter of its form might ha entered -- meaning it was not in suitable form for public release.

If this is the case, and the report does NOT appear somewhere -- because of its historic interest, why was it not prepared in such a form so that it could have been included in the evidence?

And please -- you mention that the FBI books on the tragedy will never be closed. Is there any legal provisior anywhere for formal channeling of any future investigative results -- of course, of major importance -- to any specifi body or agency of Government except the Department of Justice?

REC-81 62-109090-471

2 ENCLOSURE

And please, are the "investigative report of December 23, 1963," and another dated February 11, 1964, which I refer to on page 112, published among the Exhibits? No Exhibit numbers seem to be assigned to these.

Mr. Hoover, if you can express an opinion, of what

DEC 10 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

his scholarly value --th[illegible] ahead 50-100 years -- is t[illegible]arren Commission full se[illegible]of hearings, when page-after page, in crucial testimony such as your own, the "OFF THE RECORD" tactic is employed?

Do you know of any legal provision which has been made for those constant off-the-record episodes to be preserved, for future publication, after the immediate problems involving "national security," etc. have resolved themselves by age?

If I moan now over such as the lack of proper, logica organization of the hearings, over the off-the-record episodes, etc. what will some pitiful researcher do in 2065? Ha!

A Very Happy Christmas to you, Mr. Hoover. And again my personal gratitude to you for your devotion to our country.

Sincerely,

Florence Lyons (Miss

courtesy THE AARC

Florence Fowler Lyons

UNICEF-ACLU SMASH LOCAL LAW IN NEWPORT BEACH

The legal Iron Fist behind the Velvet-Glove "humanitarianism" propaganda of the UN purchasing agency known to the public as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), showed itself late last month when the tax-exempt domestic propagandists for the global purchasing agency exerted legal force against a California city to overturn a decision its officials made under a city ordinance to preserve Halloween as a fun-holiday for its kids.

A banner headline in the October 21, 1965 issue of the Newport Harbor Ensign read: "UN CHAPTER, ACLU JOIN TO FIGHT NB UNICEF BAN."

"The Coastline Chapter of the United Nations Association, represented by two American Civil Liberties Union attorneys, will challenge the Newport Beach ban on UNICEF solicitation next Wednesday, October 27, in Superior Court."

On September 27, the Newport Beach Council voted 4 to 3 against granting a permit to the UN Association to transform the city's children into door-to-door money beggers for UNICEF. The female president of the UNA chapter charged "discrimination" and the ACLU legal beavers came running. The court order filed by this pair of professional bleeding-heart outfits ordered the city and its Police Chief to appear before the Superior Court.

Ironically, while this legal force was being exerted against an American city by UNICEF-lovers and their ACLU legal cohorts, the Swedish Socialists who hand-pick individuals and organizations to award "peace" prizes to, finally got around to bestowing the Nobel Peace Prize upon this UN purchasing agency.

Last year's Nobel "Peace" winner was Martin Luther King. The prize is $51,788.

In 1964 UNICEF spent over twice that prize sum to purchase a whole fleet of 52 brand new trucks and jeeps and the spare parts to keep them running in top shape for the Red Beast of the Caribbean—Fidel Castro of Cuba!

Your federal taxes, of course, footed 40 per cent of that UNICEF purchase for Castro, as your federal taxes foot 40 per cent of the total UNICEF budget—a cool annual $12 million, plus another around $17 million in tax-subsidized dried skim milk, which UNICEF ignores when it informs Americans and others as to the ratio of U.S. contributions to those of other countries.

By October 29th, area newspapers were carrying headlines reporting the result of the legal force exerted by UNICEF-propagandists against an American city:

"NEWPORT'S ANTI-HALLOWEEN SOLICITATION LAW 'INVALID'" appeared over one story, reporting that the Superior Court Judge Stephen K. Tamura had issued an injunction enjoining the City of Newport Beach and its police chief, James Galvis, from interfering with solicitation of funds for UNICEF on Halloween.

The Judge decided that the city ordinance governing issuance of such licenses "does not provide adequate objective standards for the guidance of the Council in determining which non-commercial charitable solicitations will be permitted and which ones will be denied.

"An ordinance," he went on, "which gives the official or board charged with the power to regulate such solicitations the power to grant or deny a permit at its discretion is invalid."

"U.N. HALLOWEEN 'IN' — COUNCIL EYES FUTURE BAN" headlined a story that the Newport Beach officials very probably will take a "hard look" at the present city ordinances regulating door-to-door solicitations and noted that the Council could prohibit such child-begging in the city.

Knowing the Legal Iron Fist in all UN System operations — at the national or global level — you can be certain the Newport Beach episode was a test-run for many more such legal-force attacks on similar city regulations all over the Nation. Los Angeles, for instance, for years has forbidden such child-begging, especially at Halloween, on grounds such door-to-door begging places the child in grave physical danger.

N-o-w is the time to alert your City Fathers to comb the laws they have enacted to protect your City's children from the physical and moral dangers of door-to-door begging to make certain there are no technical loopholes for the Legal-beavers in the UN Association, the ACLU and the U.S. Committee for UNICEF to crawl through come Halloween 1966!

Reprinted from The Ledger, Montrose, Calif., Nov. 7, 1965

Additional Reprints—20 for $1.00
P. O. Box 215, Montrose, California

CORE, for instance, sells Christmas cards to raise funds to "further the interracial work of the Congress of Racial Equality." Why shouldn't CORE get free space? They may picket the White House about Vietnam, but at least their cards in times past have carried a quote from the Bible, which is more than can be said for UNICEF's!

In Los Angeles, UNICEF cards are peddled by the UN Association — and by the officially cited "principal book store of the Communist Party."

Just last week a happy voice from that Red-atheist store informed me that not only would they be selling UNICEF cards again this year, but added: "We already have them, they came in last week!"

The UNICEF Halloween "Trick or Treat" propaganda sent this year included a picture of a nickel and a picture of a child with milk-rimmed lips. The message: "Your nickel treat to UNICEF at Halloween fills his cup with milk for 25 days."

It's your American nickel all right, but what you aren't told is that you've already put up a cool, annual $12 million for UNICEF, 40 per cent of all it gets. You have already donated another roughly $17 million in dried skim milk, but this $17 million isn't counted by UNICEF when it figures the ratio of U. S. contributions to those of other countries!

And speaking of drinking, UNICEF's liquor bill — they call it "Hospitality" in the budget — ran an estimated $5,800 for 1964. How many "nickels" are there in $5,800? How many glasses of "milk" for "starving" kids?

The U. S. Committee for UNICEF is tax-exempt. Its Executive Director, C. Lloyd Bailey, showed up in Los Angeles this week and clobbered "right wing groups, such as the John Birch Society" for calling UNICEF's Christmas cards "anti-Christian." Another paper quotes him as saying the critics claimed the "cards didn't bear symbols of Christianity."

And Bailey posed for a picture, holding a UNICEF "Christmas" card across his chest like a criminal holds up his number. The card shows a picture of a trio of desolate farm wagons and what might be a garbage can. There's snow, of course!

The one 1965 "Christmas"

• • •

October 31, 1965

COMPLEXITIES ALLOW UNESCO UNDER-COVER ROLE

A friend, a Congressman from Iowa, on October 19th wrote his reaction to Winchell's item about the UN Secretariat's new female press officer:

"There is nothing unusual about the daughter of a 'high Communist party exec' being employed by the United Nations. You and I know there are many Communists holding jobs in the U.N. Secretariat."

And so we do, this friend in Congress and I—but what's far more important, does the general public know about it?

Involved in the above are technicalities. There are two kinds of "communists" holding jobs in the UN System Secretariats—1. disloyal Americans and disloyals from other non-communist nations who are Soviet Agents or sympathizers, and 2. the admitted, Simon-pure Communists on the payrolls from the USSR and the rest of the Red-bloc, a right which goes with membership.

Two previous columns have explained that general American awareness of the latter variety of UN System red-nationals was never permitted to develop, thanks to the success of the communist campaign within the U.S.A., run under the cover-name of "McCarthyism." Actually, it was a campaign to bring an end to exposures of Soviet agents and sympathizers placed high in the U.S. Government and its agencies.

It is amazing how few people—even editors, etc.—here, and even in Rhodesia (which is the scene of a current newspaper letter-to-the-editor battle over UNesco's red-national employees) realize that the entire UN System operates as a rudimentary world government, which it, in fact, was designed eventually to become.

Thus throughout the entire UN System, including UNesco, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, ILO, etc., you find the identical changes from day-to-day, month-to-month, year-to-year in policies, in budgets, in projects, in every phase of the operation — including personnel—found in any local, state or national government.

Personnel is hired, fired, drops dead, gets sick, resigns, defects, contracts run out, or are made. New "laws" (called "resolutions," cies, etc., and the dropping or abolishing of old ones. Budgets are subject to the same periodical changes.

The UN System has its own peculiar lingo and terminology. Parts of the UN System must take UN "loyalty oaths," those on the Secretariat payroll. Other powerful bodies, such as the UNesco Executive Board, do not.

In other words, the UN System, including each of its agencies, is a complex, complicated, specialized kind of operation. Certainly it is a full-time research. Even then, because of the incredible number of documents issued by each part, plus a rapidly moving policy toward locking and interlocking UN System policies, funds, personnel, projects (UNesco, UNICEF, etc. are openly wailing now that they are "losing their independence" because of this new phase) no one person, or even a full staff, could hope to keep up with the System.

Furthermore, crucial alterations in translation policies in UNesco, plus an almost total blackout now of identification of individuals at all levels, in the Secretariat or outside of it on the myriad UNesco advisory boards, commissions, etc.; in documents dealing with the international non-governmental affiliated bodies, etc.; in reporting global gabfests, etc., is permitting the UN System — especially UNesco to operate almost completely under-cover.

This blackout of identification has even been extended to the nations involved. Nations are now lumped as to continent or area: "5 Asian," "3 Latin American," etc.

Total wiping out of all individual and national identity is, of course, what the UN System was designed to do.

The few who do attempt to sound an alert to their fellow-citizens, here or in Rhodesia—via letters-to-the-editor, or or even editorials by editors themselves—are now officially clobbered for their "errors," technical or otherwise, by professional UN, UNesco, UNICEF, etc. propagandists, whose salaries are paid, either domestically or internationally, by the very citizens they gleefully —and publicly — clobber! And this propaganda technique, this intimidation tactic, began with that "Nobel" winning UN purchasing agency—UNICEF!

Florence Fowler Lyons
P. O. Box 215
Montrose, Calif.

ish, the Soviet ordered its satellites —Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia — to "withdraw" from UNesco, howling that it was "too American" for them! Tito's commies stayed in.

Could you think of a better way for the State Dept. to try to silence UNesco's "critics" than to be able to announce that contrary to all the "charges" about red-infiltration, UNesco was so politically lily-white, so "American" that even the commies who had belonged to UNesco found it necessary to leave?

Poland "left" UNesco Dec. 11, 1952; Hungary "left" Dec. 30, 1952; Czechoslovakia "left" UNesco Jan. 29, 1953.

Meanwhile, the cries of "witch-hunts" and "book-burners" mounted . . .

To be continued.

• • •

October 21, 1965

UNESCO—SACRED COW OF KREMLIN AND STATE DEPT.

"The dghtr of a high Communist Party exec has been employed as a press officer with the United Nations. How come???"

This gem comes from Walter Winchell's column in the L.A. Herald-Examiner, Oct. 14, 1965.

How come? It's simple!.

Since the early 1950's, Americans have been brainwashed by the State Dept. with a series of UNesco, UNICEF, etc. whitewashes — UNICEF's latest is dated 1965 — assuring Americans that thanks to "Executive Order 10422 as amended" the UN System no longer hires or retains disloyal U. S. citizens.

The bitter truth is that however serious the "loyalty" information on an individual may be, once that information is transmitted to the UN System by the U.S., the final decision to hire, fire, or retain rests SOLELY with the UNers themselves!

Last week we began telling the story about the fight against UNesco going on via a newspaper in Salisbury, Rhodesia. The fight centers on the USSR and other Red-bloc nationals, and the jobs they hold in the UNesco Secretariat.

That this fight is going on in RHODESIA, and not in the U.S.A. is partly due to the fact that just at the peak of American awakening to the dangers of disloyal U. S. citizens on the UNesco, UNICEF, and other UN System payrolls — and before Americans

lous Secretariats — the Kremlin moved to help the State Department protect their mutual sacred cow—UNesco.

On Kremlin orders, Poland "left" UNesco membership on Dec. 11, 1952. Hungary "left" Unesco Dec. 30, 1952, and Czechoslovakia "left" Jan. 29, 1953. They all howled over their shoulders that UNesco was "too American" for them!

The State Department's tax paid stable of professional UNesco propagandists, maintained to "service" the tax-supported 100-member U. S. National Commission for UNesco, which includes 60 national organizations—using tax-cash from the UNesco "attackers" as well as from the UNesco-lovers—started the U.S. Government Printing Presses into a roar.

And the 60 national organizations, like the PTA, NEA, AAUN, and the UNesco-lovers in mass communications papered the Nation with the Glad Word—that in spite of the documented proof from such as The American Legion, VFW, DAR, etc., proving that UNesco at both the national and international levels was shot through with reds and pinks—UNesco "really" was so politically lily-white, so "American," that even the Red Bloc found it necessary to "leave" UNesco membership.

Concurrent with this campaign, there were the rising cries from about the same 60 UNesco Commission organizations and their outside helpers, plus the communist-press, about "Witch-Hunts," "Book-Burners," and from their cradles in the Red-press, words like "McCarranism" and "McCarthyism" showed up in the mouths of even "good" Americans . . .

Four months into 1954, the Kremlin moved again. April 21, 1954, stony-faced Jacob Malik strolled into the London office where UNesco's constitution is enshrined and signed the Soviet Union into full membership in UNesco.

May 12, 1954, the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR signed into full UNesco membership. June 1, Poland returned to the UNesco fold. Hungary returned June 18. Czechoslovakia rejoined UNesco Sept. 9, 1954.

May 18, 1954, Rumania petitioned for UNesco membership. July 21, 1954, Bulgaria petitioned for UNesco membership. Oct. 6, 1954, Albania entered her petition.

Did the U.S. State Department presses and its U.S. National Commission for UNesco

High Place in the U.S.A.—and in the Kremlin — the word went out, "Give UNesco the s-i-l-e-n-t t-r-e-a-t-m-e-n-t!"

Bulgaria joined UNesco on May 17, 1956. Rumania joined July 27, 1956. Albania was welcomed into UNesco Oct. 16, 1958, and Mongolia signed into UNesco Nov. 1, 1962. Cuba fell to the Kremlin and Castro Jan. 1, 1959.

Each of these, UNesco's Red-bloc of 12 countries, including Yugoslavia — legally — feed their nationals into UNesco's Secretariat. (To be continued week-after-week.)

• • •

October 28, 1965

UNICEFERS TO INVADE U.S. POST OFFICES

Something new has been added to the tricks UNICEF plays annually on the American taxpayers, not only at Halloween, but during the Christmas season.

"POST OFFICES TO SELL U.N. CARDS," reads a headline in the Hollywood Citizen-News, October 13, 1965:

"Washington (UPI)—Postmaster General John A. Gronouski has authorized postmasters to make space available in post offices for the United States Committee for the United Nations Children's Fund to sell Christmas cards."

This directive has arrived in Los Angeles. It came in the form of an official "bulletin" from the Bureau of Facilities, Post Office Dept., Washington, D.C.

Addressed to "all postmasters," the directive states that if requests are received from units of the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, they were "encouraged" to assign space in their local post offices for the sale of UNICEF "Christmas" cards from November 15 to December 5, 1965. The UNICEF salesmen are to provide their own table and chair.

This brazen attempt to misuse public property must be stopped. Since Polish-blooded Gronouski is now in commie Poland as U.S. Ambassador, cooking up deals for more U.S. trade with the commie Poles, your protest should be addressed to the new Postmaster General, Lawrence O'Brien.

Your Congressman and Senators should be informed.

Locally, your postmaster should be DIScouraged from taking the action Washington "encouraged" him to take. If he refuses to stop this invasion, and since your taxes are in

Florence Fo[illegible] Lyons

REPORTS on UNESCO

Vol. VI, No. 8
OCT. - NOV., 1965

Reprinted from THE LEDGER, Montrose, Calif.

P. O. BOX 2
MONTROSE, CALIFORNI

September 26, 1965

SEX, SECURITY, AND TAX-SHUDDERS IN AEROSPACE REPORT

Could anything in the way of a title sound duller than "THE AEROSPACE CORPORATION, A Study of Fiscal and Management Policy and Control," a Report of the Sub-committee for Special Investigations of the Committee on Armed Services, United States House of Representatives, 89th Congress, First Session?

Who'd ever suspect — with a title like that, and knowing it has been rolled off the presses of the U.S. Government Printing Office at a quarter a copy — that there's a shock on every page rivaling anything you'll see in tonight's best T-V melodrama?

Like a sex - and - security yarn? Like reading about "morals arrests?" Do you go for stories about "mental health" and "psychiatrists?" Like reading about how the other half — those working in a lavishly-financed "non-profit" corporation — live? On your federal tax cash, of course? If any of these dramatic situations appeals to you, you'd better get your quarter off to Washington, quick!

The shudders come when you realize that this outfit — a creature of the Congress and the Air Force — has been assigned the "systems management services" for MOL, the MANNED ORBITING LABORATORY, now being so highly touted as a great breakthrough for the "military" in the space effort, as contrasted to the primary emphasis on "peaceful" "civilian" space effort begun by Eisenhower and continued by Kennedy and Johnson.

All through the years since the earth satellite programs of the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. were kicked off by UNesco and the International Council of Scientific Unions as part of their International Geophysical Year — there has been a screaming need for a no-holds-barred Congressional investigation to spell out the tionally and the entire space program domestically.

The late Senator Joe McCarthy called for such a probe as early as 1955, and in 1956, he made an urgent plea to the Congress to set up a blue-ribbon, security-cleared, joint committee to find out whether the U.S. lag in space was due to communist-infiltration, or to mere incompetence.

The day the Soviet Union "won" its space-propaganda victory in 1957, the Soviet - defector who exposed the Red atomic spy ring operating in Canada, with taproots into the U.S., Igor Gouzenko, wrote a letter to Eisenhower warning him:

"In my opinion, it (the Red launching) indicates the work of well-organized Soviet spy rings in the U.S. missile production system. These espionage rings on one hand are pumping OUT of the United States the valuable scientific and other information, and, on the other hand, are sabotaging and DELAYING the U.S. missile efforts under all kinds of seemingly logical excuses."

Eisenhower never answered this warning, not in a courtesy letter to Gouzenko, nor in any other way, nor did Kennedy, nor has Johnson.

Khrushchev, from the beginning, knew there is no such thing as "peaceful" use of space — he saw the launch vehicles for what they are — nothing more or less than long-range artillery! Two years before he enrolled the USSR in 1954 as a member of UNesco, he sent his missile boys to chat with ours about "earth satellites" — on the invitation of UNesco and ICSU. Over and over Khrushchev repeated the truth — it's a simple operation to remove the "peaceful" space-package and substitute a warhead!

"The Aerospace Corporation" Report is m-u-s-t reading. I've used the sex-and-security lure to try to get you to spend a quarter to buy it. Here is a shocking story of wanton waste of public funds by one of those Think-and-Plan-and-Manage-Factories set up for space and other areas such as disarmament,

plus expenses, per psychiatrist. They worked on high-level staff personnel, on security cases, and even made suggestions for a planned group discussion at Aerospace. The Report provides quotes from that section under a title: "Creative Sabotage."

• • •

October 10, 1965

NOW MEET "LIL" ANOTHER SPACE - SECURITY SHUDDER

How many millions in hard cash, and how many months or perhaps years in time did the Soviet Union save for its space efforts as the direct result of the September meeting in Athens of the UNesco-affiliated International Astronautical Federation?

With key American space figures already there, Johnson exported the Gemini 5 astronauts Cooper and Conrad and their physician to attend. The result was those nauseating pictures of civilian-clad Cooper and Conrad exchanging "watches" and "pins" with the alleged Soviet "cosmonauts" Belyayev and Leonov, who were beautifully costumed for their roles in dazzling white military uniforms with enough brass on them to sink a battleship.

Unless you've read "The Wennerstroem Spy Case: How It Touched the United States and NATO," (45 cents from the U. S. Government Printing Office) you won't share my morning-paper sickness over the picture captioned "All Smiles," showing a grinning Wernher von Braun with the alleged Soviet spacemen and Leonid Sedov, a key Soviet missile expert who haunts UNesco House in Paris.

Sedov talks "peaceful" space when he visits UNesco as several-term V-P, and later as President of the International Astronautical Federation to sign contracts to get UNesco cash for IAF. IAF is cross-membered into and collaborates with the space work of the red-and-pinko ridden (even Red China, Red Vietnam, Red

Sedov prepares for war with the USA and others his regular job. In 1958, for instance, after studying Wennerstroem and other Soviet-spy donations as to detailed Western defense plans and military installations, he headed a staff to draft a master plan for Soviet missile sites. Sedov, for example, toured every missile site in Tito's "independent" (Ha!) communist Yugoslavia, then selected new locations for missile bases, to be manned by Soviet technicians, and aimed them at the free-world outposts of Greece, Turkey and Western Germany.

"Missiles and Rockets" (9-27-'65) covers part of the Athens meeting, giving space to a Thing called "LIL." LIL, "Space Daily" (8-21-'64) explained, is a Lunar International Laboratory, under study for four years by "scholarly" members of IAF and its Paris creature, the International Academy of Astronautics, Deputy Director of which is Frank J. Malina.

Malina headed the study board for "LIL." Other members were L. T. Akulinichev (USSR), engineering psychological problems; R. Angiboust (France), psycho-sociological problems; V. V. Beniuh (USSR), scientific instruments for lunar station; N. Boneff (Bulgaria), lunar geology; C. S. Draper (USA), data acquisition; S. Gorgolewski (Poland) radio astronomy; Andrew G. Haley (USA), space law; C. S. Henderson (USA), space exploration; L. G. Mitcham (USA), selenology; K. P. Ogorodnikov (USSR), optical astronomy and astrophysics; William H. Pickering (USA), radiation; O. E. Reynolds (USA), physiological problems; L. I. SEDOV (USSR), theoretical mechanics; J. C. Stoddart (U.K.), physiological problems; Yu Volynkin (USSR), bioastronautics.

Frank Malina and above board decided UNesco would be the ideal "sponsor" for LIL, since "prime importance to the planning is avoiding even a hint of NATIONAL interest becoming involved."

Frank J. Malina is an identified member of the Communist Party of California. With House commie probers in hot pursuit, he fled the U.S. in 1947 to become Deputy Director of UNesco's Natural Sciences Dept. under British commie, Joseph Needham. All WW II Malina worked on rockets for General Tire and Rubber Co.

A Malina co-worker in the CalTech rocket crew was Hsue-Shen Tsien, who fled Cal Tech and the USA in 1955 for Red China, and is now being credited as one of the major scientists behind the Red China a-bomb, and perhaps a missile delivery system for it.

Where were the House commie probers in November, 1964, when, for the first time, to my best knowledge, Malina dared to return to U.S. soil? He addressed the Third International Symposium on Bioastronautics and the Exploration of Space in San Antonio, sponsored by the Aerospace Medical Division, Air Force Systems Command, Brooks AFB. Where, come to think of it, was Air Force intelligence? Phenobarb, anyone?

• • •

October 17, 1965

RHODESIA WAGES WAR ON UNESCO'S RED EMPLOYEES

There's a fight against UNesco going on in Salisbury, Rhodesia. The fight is centering on the communist nationals employed by UNesco in its Secretariat, and the jobs they hold . . .

Even ONE communist in the UNesco Secretariat is a serious and dangerous matter from a security point of view, since the very nature of the international communist conspiracy makes it impossible for a communist national from the USSR or any of its Captive States to serve any other body or agency than the communist conspiracy itself.

Every Congressional investigation involving U.S. citizens serving as UN System personnel, including UNesco, UNICEF, etc., has exposed the danger to the internal security of this and other nations represented by the presence of "domestic" Soviet agents and/or their sympathizers in the UN machinery.

Each annual report issued by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, including his 1965 report to the Congress, stresses — and with annually mounting alarm —the fact that the Soviet intelligence services, employing their own, plus Communist-bloc personnel, use to the hilt the opportunities for the collection of classified and unclassified information offered via the LEGAL route. Mr. Hoover stated this year that "the focal points of these operations continue to be the United Nations representatives using the LEGAL COVER of their diplomatic or other official status to cloak their spying activities."

The Soviet Union participated fully in the drafting of UNesco's constitution, and in the writing of "UNesco" into so many provisions of the UN Charter itself that withdrawal from "UNesco" would be impossible, without withdrawal from the UN itself. Then the Soviet failed to join UNesco. Poland and Hungary joined in 1946, Czechoslovakia in 1948 and Yugoslavia in 1950.

In the early 1950's came the Congressional exposures not only of Soviet agents planted in U.S. Government, but of the heavy infiltration of U. S. citizens who were Soviet agents or sympathizers into the Secretariats of the entire UN System, including UNesco, UNICEF, etc. Great national organizations like The American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the DAR, etc., passed resolutions against UNesco, the U.S. National Commission for UNesco, and in the VFW resolution, against the U.S. Office of Education as well. Fights against UNesco were waged — and won — in cities like Los Angeles.

The general public was being awakened to the dangers of UNesco, and not only to its menace to internal security as a spy-roost and source of red-slanted educational, scientific, cultural, and other materials, reports, etc.

The public was also being awakened to UNesco's attack on patriotism and the whole concept of continued American national independence. UNesco and the State Dept. were caught red-handed tampering with U.S. school curricula and teaching materials, twisting and distorting them to achieve UNesco's political goal: training world citizens for their coming "citizenship" in a world government created out of the UN machinery already existing.

The U. S. passed a federal law in 1952 to try to stop UNesco and the State Dept. from spending any more taxes on the promotion — direct or INDIRECT — of the principles or doctrine of one world government and one world citizenship.

Then the Kremlin moved to protect UNesco. American public awakening seriously threatened not only UNesco's finances, but the Kremlin's use of UNesco and

11070 3/8 Darlington
Los Angeles, Calif., 90
December 6, 1965

Mr. Randall Shaneyfelt
F.B.I.
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Warren Commission

Dear Sir,

I have been doing some research in the 26 volumes of the Warren Commission Hearings, and recently noticed what I think is a small error in the labelling of two Zapruder frames in CE 885 in Volume 18. Since these volumes constitute an extremely important document, I thought I should call this to your attention.

I am referring to the two Zapruder frames labelling 314 and 315. I claim that the frame captioned 314 is actually 315 and vice-versa.

To prove this, drop a perpendicular from the forward foot of the little girl in the background to the side of the Presidential automobile in both frames. You will note that it falls further towards the rear of the car in the frame labelled 314 than in the frame labelled 315. Of course, the reverse should be true as the car is moving forward, with respect to the little girl, at about ten MPH. The lateral motion of the car is much greater than that of the little girl's foot.

Similarly, I note that the woman in the left background of frame 313 suddenly disappear in the frame labelled 314, but reappears in the frame labelled 315. Of course, the reverse would be true if the camera is slowly scanning from left to right.

If you agree that this is indeed an accidental mislabelling, may I suggest that the National Archives be notified about this? It is very possible that the slides are being shown there in this mislabelled fashion.

I would like to hear your opinion on the validity of my argument at your earliest convenience. Thankyou.

Respectfully yours,

Judith R. Schmidt

Judith R. Schmidt

12-14-65

REC 18 62-109060 ENCLOSURE 80 - 472

1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

REC- 18 62-109090-472

December 14, 1965

Airmail

Miss Judith R. Schmidt
11676 3/8 Darlington
Los Angeles, California 90049

Dear Miss Schmidt:

Reference is made to your letter dated December 6, 1965, to Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt regarding the labeling of two of the Zapruder frames numbers 314 and 315 of Commission Exhibit 885 in Volume 18 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy."

You are correct in the observation that frames labeled 314 and 315 of Commission Exhibit 885 are transposed in Volume 18 as noted in your letter. This is a printing error and does not exist in the actual Commission Exhibit. For your information the slides from which Commission Exhibit 885 was prepared are correctly numbered and are being shown in their correct sequence.

MAILED 3
DEC 14 1965
COMM-FBI

The National Archives is aware of this printing error; however, I do appreciate your interest in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

LLS:emh (4)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: The photographs described by Miss Schmidt as Exhibit 885 are photographs of each frame of the Zapruder film including the pertinent portion of this film that was made during the assassination of President Kennedy. These photographs were made in the FBI Laboratory from color slides that had previously been made directly from the original Zapruder films. The black and white photographs were bound in a book and each frame was numbered in sequence and this book was used during the testimony of SA Shaneyfelt before the Commission. SA Shaneyfelt has checked this Exhibit at the National Archives and found that not only Commission

(continued next page

Miss Judith R. Schmidt

Exhibit 885 is correctly numbered and sequenced but the slides from which they were made are also in their correct sequence and are correctly numbered. All of the photographs were reproduced in Volume 18 of the Commission Hearings and apparently the plates for frames 314 and 315 were transposed thus resulting in this printing error.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Miss Judith R. Schmidt.

LLS:emh

December 27, 1965

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

Anonymous threat to the Attorney General and members of the Warren Commission from Detroit, Michigan

There is transmitted herewith an undated, unsigned letter intended for the Attorney General concerning alleged murders and the assassination of the late President Kennedy. The letter contains a threat to the Attorney General and the members of the Warren Commission.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090

RECORDED
ASSOC. 1965

F16
50 DEC 30 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-2-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JOHN SCHUCHARDT
ASSISTANT DEAN
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

On January 28th, the captioned individual visited Bureau Headquarters and spoke to SA John W. O'Beirne, Crime Research Section.

Schuchardt indicated that he had just left the Archives Building where he is conducting research into the hearings conducted by the Warren Commission into the assassination of President Kennedy. He stated he wanted to look at photographs which were examined during the hearings and had been unable to locate them. He said he was referring to those taken by Robert J. E. Hughes, Malcolm Couch and Hugh Betzner. Schuchardt wondered, since this material was not contained in the exhibits in the Archives, whether they could be made available to him from FBI files.

Schuchardt was informed that all material gathered by the FBI was furnished to the Warren Commission for its review and eventual disposition. It was pointed out that while it was not known if the items were obtained by the FBI or one of the other investigating agencies which assisted the Commission, nevertheless, it was the Commission's responsibility to dispose of all material in any way it saw fit. He was informed that everything pertaining to the Kennedy assassination which involved the FBI was furnished to the Commission and other correspondence in FBI files regarding this matter is available to other government agencies only through official channels. He was informed of the confidential nature of FBI files and that no information could be provided to him.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Schuchardt. The photographs to which he referred were furnished to the Commission and no information is available regarding the disposition it made of this material.

REC-81 62-109090-473

15 FEB 7 1966

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

EX-103

JWO'B:jmh (5)

FEB 9 1966

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Herndon

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: February 21, 1966

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: MARGERY L. HIMES
505 PENN STREET
NEW BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

On February 18, 1966, SA Bell P. Herndon received at his home a letter from the above individual requesting SA Herndon's autograph on two envelopes obviously to be used in a Kennedy memorial collection. The letter furnished no reason as to why SA Herndon's autograph was requested, however, it is noted that SA Herndon testified before the Warren Commission.

Bureau files revealed Miss Himes sent a letter to the Director dated 11/29/63, requesting his autograph on some envelopes. Miss Gandy answered this letter enclosing the envelopes which the Director autographed. Bureau files contain no other identifiable information concerning the correspondent.

This is the second such letter SA Herndon has received; and in accordance with the manner the preceding letter was handled, unless advised to the contrary, the material will be returned to Miss Himes without autograph or notation in the self-addressed stamped envelope which was furnished. Any other requests of this type which are received by SA Herndon or other Agents in the Laboratory Division will be handled in a similar manner.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

BPH:SAC
(8)

EX 109

62-109090-474

REC-9

16 FEB 24 1966

54 FEB 28 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tavel

DATE: 2-14-66

FROM : L. E. Short

SUBJECT: HELEN ANN M. NEAR
GS-5, File Review Unit
EOD 6-11-53

SUGGESTION 549-66

Captioned employee who is assigned to the File Review Unit of the Files and Communications Division has suggested through this division's Streamlining Committee that the bulky enclosure for the file 62-109090-236 which is the "Hearing Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" be placed in the cabinet in the same manner as the Dies Committee Hearing enclosures. She noted the original enclosure and five copies consist of 25 bound volumes each which fill 11 boxes and are currently maintained in the bulky ramp bins. According to Miss Near, there are many references to and requests for this enclosure which often make it difficult to locate and review same. When such requests are received, enclosures are pulled from the bins by Filing Unit employees and given to a file reviewer for review. In researching this problem, the supervisory staff of this division felt that one copy could be placed in the File Review Unit for the analysts to review all references and this copy would not be charged out. A notation would be placed on the bulky ramp desk stating that no file reviewer is to review these references. The original and other copies would be kept on the bulky ramp with the original not to be charged out. Streamlining Committee is of the opinion this suggestion should be adopted as amended by the supervisory staff of this division and this suggestion is being effected by the Records Branch.

RECOMMENDATION:

No formal acknowledgement is deemed necessary in this matter and employee is being orally thanked.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 24 1966

5 FEB 25 1966

LEB:bpr
(5)

1 - Personnel file of Miss Helen Ann M. Near

SEE ADDENDUM OF THE TRAINING DIVISION ON PAGE TWO

FEB 13 1966

ADDENDUM OF THE TRAINING DIVISION, ML/njm, 2/16/66

Since this employee has been orally thanked for her submission by the Files and Communications Division, the Training Division is listing this idea for statistical purposes under the provisions of the Suggestion Program and a letter of appreciation is not being prepared.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That a letter of appreciation not be prepared for the suggester since she has been orally thanked.

(2) That a copy of this memorandum with addendum be placed in the personnel file of Miss Near.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 2/26/66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JAY SCHWARTZ
ATTORNEY AT LAW
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

A United Press International release dated 2/25/66 indicated that Jay Schwartz, a Kenosha, Wisconsin, attorney, during the 18th annual meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, criticized Federal authorities for removing the late President Kennedy's body from Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas, thus violating protocol, and for failing to corroborate the autopsy report. Schwartz also reportedly said that the Commission's report (Warren Commission) was based on evidence inadmissible in a court of law and "put a rubber stamp of approval" on a report by the FBI.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles indicate that an individual probably identical with Schwartz was on active duty with the United States Army in 1960 and served as a Legal Officer in the Hampton Roads Army Terminal in Virginia. At that time Schwartz was married to one Janet Kaufman Schwartz [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Jones
BC:jdm (7)

REC 70 62-109090-475
EX 105

15 MAR 3 1966

1 - [illegible]
51 MAR 2 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

[redacted] A PSYCHIATRIST, SAID HE WAS [redacted] BENEFIT
OF TRAINED PROFESSIONAL THINKING."

HE SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO BUILD UP AN UNDERSTANDING OF
LEE HARVEY OSWALD BASED ON THE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS AS TO HIS
RESPONSIBILITY AND MOTIVES.

[redacted]

[redacted] ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION
AT [redacted] UNIVERSITY, DESCRIBED [redacted] AS
A LEGAL DOCUMENT OF EXTRAORDINARY PROPORTIONS WHEN CONSIDERED IN THE CONTEXT
OF GENERAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE LITERATURE."

HOWEVER, HE SAID, "THIS WAS A QUESTION OF THE GOVERNMENT INVESTI-
GATING ITSELF. ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE COMMISSION'S APPOINTMENT
WAS TO ALLAY THE DOUBTS OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC AS WELL AS THOSE
EXPRESSED BY PETITIONERS.

"HAD OUTSIDE EXPERTS BEEN BROUGHT IN, THE PEOPLE WHO WERE
SKEPTICAL WOULD HAVE HAD MORE FAITH IN THE CREDIBILITY OF THE
COMMISSION."

OSTERBURG, NOTING THAT A PUBLIC OPINION POLL TAKEN AFTER THE
REPORT WAS RELEASED SHOWED 53 PER CENT OF THOSE QUESTIONED WERE
DISSATISFIED, SAID:

"I DON'T THINK ANY INVESTIGATION WHICH GIVES ONLY 45 PER CENT
SATISFACTION WITH THE RESULT IS AN [redacted] STANDING SUCCESS."

[redacted]

Dallas, Texas

1

MAR 9 1966

62-109090 - 475

ENCLOSURE

April 21, 1966

62-109090-476

EX-114

Mr. Charles E. Stanton
412 East 65th Street
New York, New York 10021

Dear Mr. Stanton:

Your letter was received on April 18th during Mr. Hoover's absence. You may be assured it will be brought to his attention upon his return. I know he would want me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED A
APR 21 1966
COMM-FBI

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

1 - New York - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Correspondent's self-addressed, stamped envelope is being used in reply.

DFC:sep
(4)

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Casper
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Conrad
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 28 1966

TELETYPE UNIT

Dear Sir/Madam:

P[illegible]o not DESTROY or disregard [illegible]letter.

While I realize that this could easily be your first impulse as it is so often mine when I receive unsolicited mail-it is important that you at least consider the contents.

I say this because the very validity of this project depends entirely on your eminence as a person-for there can be little doubt that future generations will consult and evaluate,the searching,incisive or just common sense comments you may feel free to make.

On Monday September 28,1964,when the Warren Commission finally released their voluminous report on the assassination of President Kennedy,they had this to say,in Chapter One,Summary & Conclusion:

> "The assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22,1962 was a cruel and shocking act of violence directed against a man,a family,a nation and against all mankind."

On the whole,I believe that one compassionate sentence from the report has been accepted with universal unanmity but unfortunately,the report itself-despite an enthusiastic endorsement by Louis Nizer-has not been as well received.

In October 1965,a book titled"The Unanswered Questions about the Assassination of President Kennedy" written by Sylvan Fox-a Pulitzer Prize reporter-unleashed a whole gravamen of grave doubts at the Warren Commission's considerable sins of OMISSION.

Following in February 1966,at the annual meeting of The American Academy of Forensic Sciences convening in Chicago,several of a panel of experts made up of doctors,lawyers,criminologists et al went on record as being"appalled" at the "unprofessional" modus operandi of the Warren Commission in arriving at a historical decision.

In view of these distinguished demurrers what I should like to ascertain is:

ARE YOU for the most part in agreement with the conclusions of the Warren Commission that this crazed act was the work of ONE and ONLY ONE assassin

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 18 1966

REC-114 62-109090-476

APR 18 19

CORRESPONDENC

from the technicalities and [illegible]nology of the report-

and this is somewhat personal:

WHERE WERE YOU on that fateful Friday and what were your IM-MEDIATE reactions to this terrible calamity?

Naturally,I would appreciate whatever recollections or reflections you may be able to summon up.

Copies of this letter are being addressed to a spectrum of opinion all the way from Bertrand Russell to Bill Buckley and from General Edwin Walker all the way to Dwight David Eisenhower.It will include a cross section of personalities,politicos,clergymen,lawyers and all shades of newsmen.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr.in his Boswellian account of theKennedy era,"A Thousand Days"-and some 1,100 pages-fails to even mention the existence of a Lee Harvey Oswald and this is how he defends his notable omission as reported by -Bob Considine,March 10,1966.

> "My feeling about the murder of President Kennedy is that it was motivated not by politics,but by madness,and my point about Dallas in "A Thousand Days" was that a city of such exceptional hysteria and violence might well subvert the already twisted psyche of a weak and impressionable man like Oswald and lead him to terrible actions.
> The issue in short,seemed to me not a question of ideology,whether Right or Left but irrationality vs rationality."

This is an opinion Marvin Belli also shares in his "Dallas Justice" but I am not certain whether YOU agree with this rationale. Possibly, there can be no consensus. Whatever thoughts you do have will certainly be most appreciated.

Naturally,I am not expecting an avalanche of responses considering my awesome anonymity and a possible reticence concerning the inquiry but whatever replies I receive,I hopefully expect to form the basis of an article.

P.S. You're one of my favorite Americans

Thanking you,

Very truly yours,

Charles E. Stanton

Charles E. Stanton

412 East 65 St.,

COPY TO: Gus Hall,C.P.A.
H.L. Hunt
Leander Perez et al

Have to include this box to make it objective

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

(8) 62-109090

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Stokes

Date: April 29, 1966

To: Dr. James B. Rhoads
Deputy Archivist of the United States
National Archives Building
Pennsylvania Avenue at 8th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

On April 22, 1965, Mr. Marion Johnson of your staff advised Special Agent John C. Stokes of this Bureau that Warren Commission Document Number 1380 had been located. Mr. Johnson requested an expression of our views as to whether or not Document 1380 should be placed in the public domain.

Applying guideline number two approved by the Honorable McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President, on April 19, 1965, it is our view that Document 1380 should now be included in our List C; namely, a document which should not at this time be placed in the public domain.

JCS:jav
(8)

NOTE:

Attorney General advised by separate communication.

REC 44 62-109090-477

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DELIVERED
APR 29 1966
BY COURIER
COMM-FBI

MAY

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

The Attorney General

April 29, 1966

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Stokes

Director, FBI

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Our letter dated August 10, 1965, forwarded to you copies of our memorandum of the same date which set forth the results of our review of certain material contained in the Warren Commission's Numbered Document File at the National Archives. The purpose of our review was to reach a determination under guidelines approved on April 19, 1965, by Honorable McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President, as to which of the documents may be made available to the public.

At the time of our review certain of the documents in the Commission's Numbered Document File were missing and, accordingly, we were unable to reach a determination as to the public disclosure of those documents.

On April 22, 1966, Mr. Marion Johnson of the staff of Dr. James B. Rhoads, Deputy Archivist of the United States, advised that Commission Document Number 1380 has now been located. This document is identified as a "Confidential" memorandum of thirteen pages dated August 4, 1964, at New York, New York, captioned "Mark Lane, Security Matter - C." Applying guideline number two, it is our view that Commission Document Number 1380 should not at this time be placed in the public domain.

MAILED 19
APR 29 1966
COMM-FBI

Dr. James B. Rhoads is being informed of the foregoing.

62-109090 — 478

62-109090

REC 20

1 - The Deputy Attorney General MAY 2 1966

JCS:jav (9)

NOTE: The document in question was classified "Confidential" to protect nine symbol numbered informants and a PSI. Similar documents concerning Mark Lane were placed in the category of documents that should not at this time be placed in the public domain. Dr. Rhoads is being advised by separate communication.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

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NOTE CONTINUED:

Guideline number two provided that classified material should not be placed in public domain. While Dr. Rhoads is not shown as the Deputy Archivist in the current Congressional Directory, he has been recently so designated according to Mr. Johnson, his assistant.

20530

MAY 9 1966

Dr. Robert H. Bahmer
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20408

Dear Dr. Bahmer:

Attached is a copy of a memorandum from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the Attorney General, dated April 29, 1966, 62-109090-478 which recommends that Document Number 1380 of the Warren Commission not be made available to the public at this time.

I have been asked to advise you that that document should be withheld from public disclosure.

Sincerely,

Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

cc- Director FBI

62-109090 —

NOT RECORDED
1 MAY 13 1966

53 MAY 16 1966

SOVIET SECTION

Dear Sir/Madam:

This is a follow-up of an original questionnaire whic may have wished to complete but possibly,due to the posing type of query being an overly busy person)you found it either impracticable or inconven

Then again,perhaps,you may be receiving the questionnai for the first time.If so,your opinion as a prominent person is honestly,in interests of future historical inquiry,inestimable.Therefore,I am taking the unenfranchised liberty of sending one along.

Assuredly,I am of the opinion that you care to comment on the thoughts and deep emotions that surged over you when,for the first time, you discovered,on that fateful Friday November 22,1963,that John Fitzgerald Kennedy,35th President of the United States of America,had cruelly been cut down,at the height of his vitality and vigor,by a crazed assassination.

Then,later on in November 28,1964 when the Warren Commission issued their 912 page report on the murder, were you completely satisfied that it put to rest,once and for all,all the innuendoes,the rumors,the suspicions,the incredible concatenation of coincidence all conspiring to create unsettling doubts?

As of now,I have had stimulating replies from Arnold Toynbee, Melvin Belli,Bob Considine,Bertrand Russell,Henry Steele Commagher,Allen Nevins, Norman Thomas,Herriman Smith,Reinhold Niebuhr,Fulton Lewis Jr.,Hugh Trevor-Roper Richard Cardinal Cushing,Bishop James Pike,Frederick C.Barghoorn(the Yale professor who was released by the Soviet Union on the unwaivering insistence of President Kennedy just 6 days before the assassination),Detective M.N.McDonald (who apprehended Lee Harvey Oswald in the Dallas theatre)and others.

Almost ALL of them,have made a judgement on the Warren repor although , IT IS NOT NECESSARY for you to do so.Answers to ONE or ALL questions will be tremendously appreciated. Believe me,I am ASKING you to articulate ONLY because NO ONE ELSE may have sought out your true convictions.

REC-6 62-109090-479

MAY 24 1966

In a sense then,this is a referendum of human response to one of the great tragedies of our age.

Sincerely.

Thank you!

CHARLES STANTON

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callaha
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
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dy

REC-6 62-109090-479

May 19, 1966

AIRMAIL

Mr. Charles Stanton
412 East 65th Street
New York, New York 10021

Dear Mr. Stanton:

Your letter and enclosures were received on May 16th.

In response to your communication, I do not feel it appropriate for me, as a matter of policy, as the head of a Federal investigative agency to comment along the lines of your inquiries. I hope you will understand my position.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 11
MAY 19 1966
COMM-FBI

NOTE: One prior letter from same correspondent (a printed form) was received on 4-18-66 in which he made inquiry regarding the Director's opinion of the Warren Commission's Report of the assassination of President Kennedy. He indicated at that time that he was sending such inquiries to numerous public officials, including Gus Hall, CPUSA, stating he "Had to include this bum to make it objective!" He received an in-absence reply dated 4-21-66 stating that his communication would be brought to the Director's attention, with no further reply over the Director's signature. (62-109090) Correspondent's second enclosure was an airmail-stamped, self-addressed envelope utilized in reply.

DCL:asf (3)

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answer the first question [illegible] the next two questions are for the most part innocuous Thanks Very best

Perhaps in your official position it would be impossible for you to answer the first question so I have deleted it. However answers to the next two questions are for the most part innocuous. Thanks, Very best!

e enclosed questions. Check off.

h the Warren Commission Report

that the assassination of President John F.Kennedy in Dallas,Texas on November 22,1963 was the work of ONE and ONLY ONE man,Lee Harvey Oswald.

When the assassination occurred I was _____

_____

_____

My immediate reaction was _____

_____

_____

Comment-if any -

.....

_____

Signed

-1/19

EXCLUSIVE

The Attorney General

May 25, 1966

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

On May 23, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that he learned that Fletcher Knebel, well-known journalist, is collaborating with Edward J. Epstein in writing a book on the "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." According to the source, Epstein allegedly has access to Federal Bureau of Investigation reports and is using material from these reports for the book. The source added that he learned that Wesley J. Liebelier, former Assistant Counsel to the President's Commission, has made such FBI data available to Epstein. According to our source, Knebel and Epstein plan to shed new light on the President's Commission's Report.

MAILED 4 MAY 25 1966 COMM-FBI

REC-31 62-109090-480

For your information, during the course of our intensive investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, numerous reports and other FBI data were made available to the President's Commission. Much of this data was later used by the Commission in part or in its entirety in the publication of its Report. We have also determined that FBI reports and other FBI documents which have been cleared for public disclosure and which are maintained by the National Archives are available to the public upon request. The National Archives, as a matter of policy, will reproduce for a nominal fee such cleared FBI reports upon request.

MAY 26 1966

The above is being furnished for your information and for any action you might deem desirable. No further inquiries in this particular matter are contemplated by this Bureau.

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1 - The Deputy Attorney General
SJP:REL/rab (10)

NOTE: See memorandum Brennan to Sullivan, dated 5/24/66, captioned as above, prepared by SJP:REL/rab.

MAY 27 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/24/66

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

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Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY (WARREN COMMISSION)

D.J.

Allen Dulles telephonically furnished the following information to Agent Papich on May 23, 1966.

Dulles had just received a phone call from Fletcher Knebel, well-known writer. Knebel informed Dulles that he was collaborating with one Edward J. Epstein in writing a book on the Warren Commission report dealing with the assassination of President Kennedy. Knebel indicated that this book would "throw a new light on everything." He did not elaborate but stated that Epstein had access to FBI reports. He explaiped that this access had been arranged through Wesley J. Liebeler, who had been a member of the Warren Commission working staff. Knebel was looking for Dulles' reaction and Dulles advised Knebel that he would be way out of line if he were using FBI reports. Dulles raised the question concerning legality and handling of classified information. Knebel made no further comment but did indicate that Epstein personally may have been in contact with Dulles in the past.

Shortly after, Dulles called again stating that he had checked his diary. He learned that Epstein had telephonically contacted him on September 27, 1965, explaining that he was a graduate student at Cornell University and that he was writing a thesis on the Warren Commission report. Epstein told Dulles that he had talked to other members of the Commission and he was interested in meeting with the former CIA Director. Dulles stated that he saw Epstein about three days later and they had a conversation concerning the work of the Warren Commission. The entire conversation was in general terms and he recalled that Epstein never expressed any personal views concerning the work of the Commission. He definitely gave no indication that he was planning to write a book.

SJP:REL/rab
(7)

REC-27 62-109090-481

EX-117

CONTINUED - OVER

Enc. sent 5-25-66

10 JUN 9 1966

Memorandum Brennan to Sullivan
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
(WARREN COMMISSION)

Dulles asked that we not contact Knebel or Epstein at this time and not identify Dulles as the source of this information. Dulles made the observation that the current atmosphere is such that he and the Bureau can easily be charged with "suppression." Dulles made it clear that he certainly was not restricting the Bureau from making any inquiry and he fully recognized that this might become necessary. He stated that if "the chips are down" and he is needed, he will be ready to cooperate with the Bureau.

Bufiles indicate that one Edward J. Epstein, born December 6, 1935, described as a student, residing at 121 Wright Road, Rocky Avenue Centre, New York, traveled as a tourist in the Soviet Union in 1958 (100-351585-3339).

Our files also indicate that in 1955 Edward J. Epstein, a student at Cornell University, complained that a telephone conversation between him and another student had been tape recorded by a member of an investigating committee connected with the Student Council of Cornell University. The Committee was looking into campus election irregularities. The facts were submitted to the Department for possible violation of unauthorized publication or use of communications and the Department declined prosecution (139-198).

OBSERVATIONS:

A large number of FBI reports and other documents were set out in part or in their entirety in the "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." In addition, it is to be noted that a large number of FBI reports prepared in connection with the assassination of the late President Kennedy are in possession of the National Archives and are available to the

 CONTINUED - OVER

public. As a matter of policy the National Archives will not release material originating from the FBI without prior FBI approval, however, the above material was specifically reviewed by us for release. It is not known what documents Epstein allegedly may possess, but there is a definite possibility he may have documents which have been cleared for release to the public.

ACTION:

Enclosed for approval is a letter to the Attorney General advising him concerning this matter. He is being informed that the Bureau does not contemplate any further action.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6/1/66

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson
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Callahan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To furnish information in Bureau files concerning Harold Weisberg and Edward Jay Epstein, who authored the books "Whitewash" and "Inquest" respectively, each dealing with the findings made by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

HAROLD WEISBERG

Harold Weisberg and his wife, Lillian Stone Weisberg, jointly own a 14 acre tract of land in Hyattstown, Maryland, upon which they operate the Coq d'Or Farm whose principal business is raising of pheasant-chickens, Rock-Cornish game hens, waterfowl and other poultry and the sale of poultry and eggs.

Bureau files contain numerous references to the Weisbergs. The Department of State, in a report dated April 28, 1947, showed that Harold Weisberg was an employee of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee from September, 1936, to October, 1939, and was discharged for permitting certain information to leak to the press. This report sets forth that Senator La Follette stated that Weisberg had been dismissed for a breach of trust involving the release of confidential information to newspapers, and the Senator was quite certain the newspaper involved was The Daily Worker.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
JUN 9 1966

Weisberg was one of ten employees fired summarily by the State Department in June, 1947, because of suspected communist or communistic sympathies. He was later allowed to resign without prejudice, but was not restored to his job. His wife, Lillian Stone Weisberg, was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835

ORIGINAL FILED IN CRIM. RECORDS

RIS:mpd (10)

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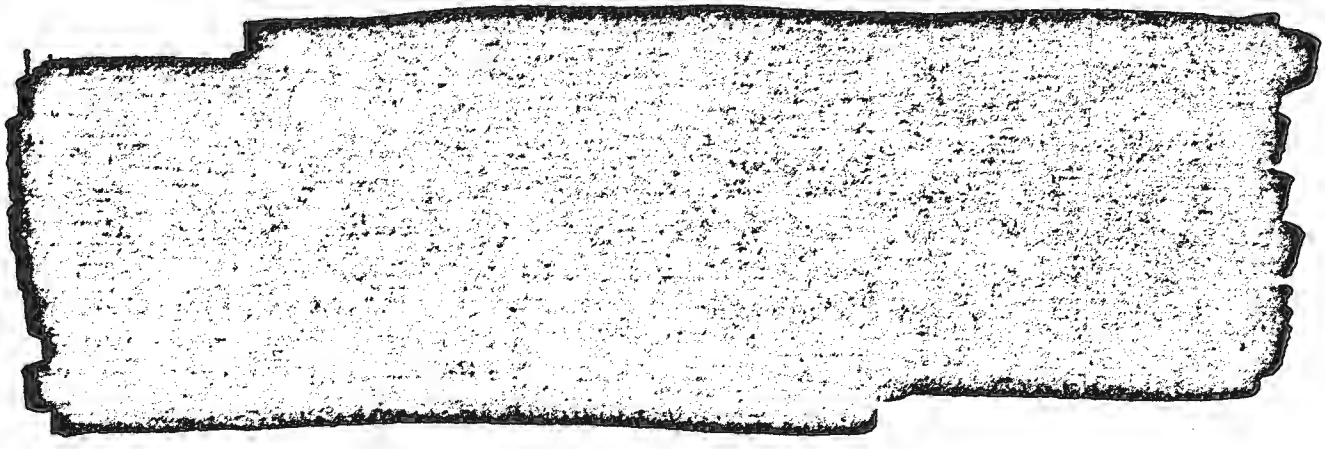
in 1948, and the Civil Service Commission advised in October, 1948, she had been retained. At that time, she was a clerk in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Her name had been carried on the active list of members of the Washington Book Shop Association and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action during December, 1947, and she was listed as an active member of the Washington League of Women Shoppers during January, 1941. Informants contacted during the investigation of Weisberg's wife advised that Harold Weisberg had been an associate of Maurice Helperin, who was involved in Soviet espionage conspiracy.



In 1961, Weisberg and his wife filed a claim against the Government under the Federal Tort Claims Act in the amount of $9,950 for damages allegedly sustained by them in their poultry business as a result of low-flying helicopters. This case was tried and court directed judgment in favor of the Weisbergs for $750.

In a letter dated May 23, 1966, to the Director, Weisberg enclosed a copy of his book "Whitewash" and made reference to quotations from the Director's testimony and that of FBI Agents and stated he believed these required "immediate and unequivocal explanation." He submitted three questions which pertain to testimony concerning the number of shots fired and he questioned the results of our Laboratory examination of the bullets.

EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

Bureau files indicate that one Edward J. Epstein, born December 6, 1935, described as a student residing at 121 Wright Road, Rocky Avenue Centre, New York, traveled as a tourist in the Soviet Union in 1958.

Our files also indicate that in 1955, Edward J. Epstein, a

CONTINUED - OVER

student at Cornell University, complained that a telephone conversation between him and another student had been tape-recorded by a member of an investigating committee connected with the Student Council of Cornell University. The Committee was looking into campus election irregularities. The facts were submitted to the Department for possible violation of Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications and the Department declined prosecution.

In a Washington Post article dated May 29, 1966, referred-to-below, Epstein is described as a candidate for a Doctor of Philosophy Degree at Harvard University and his book was written as his Masters thesis while at Cornell University.

ACTION:

ON TICKLER LIST.

Bureau files are being expeditiously reviewed in order to determine the complete facts to resolve any alleged discrepancies which were mentioned in an article appearing in the Washington Post, May 29, 1966, captioned, "An Inquest: Skeptical Postcript to Warren Group's Report on Assassination." This Post article was based on a review of the books authored by Weisberg and Epstein.

Bureau files are also being expeditiously reviewed in order to determine the facts concerning the items mentioned in Weisberg's letter of May 23, 1966.

Memoranda are being prepared setting forth recommended action in each of the above matters.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 6, 1966

FROM A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS:

A letter was received from Harold Weisberg of Hyattstown, Maryland, enclosing his book, entitled "Whitewash - the report on the Warren Report." He believed that immediate and unequivocal explanations are required from the FBI in connection with the FBI's report to the President's Commission. He specifically demanded answers to three items.

(1) Relating to the number of bullets which were involved in the assassination he suggests five were fired. The Commission's report concludes three shots were fired.

(2) He states that in testimony before the President's Commission evidence was not introduced as to the spectographic analyses of a bullet and fragments. This is absolutely incorrect, since the testimony of a FBI Laboratory expert concerning spectographic analyses is set forth in the Commission's report.

(3) Weisberg alleges the whole bullet (located on Governor Connally's stretcher) had been wiped clean and that the FBI Laboratory expert testified that the cleansing of the bullet was not complete and that foreign matter remained in the grooves of the bullet. This is inaccurate since our Laboratory expert testified the bullet was clean when he received it and that there was no blood or tissue present.

6 JUL 1 1966

Weisberg formed his opinions after reading the FBI reports to the President's Commission dated 12/9/63 and 1/13/64. Both of these are located in the National Archives and are available to the public.

KMR:me:eem
(9)
Enclosures

62-109090
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199 JUL 1 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

9 JUL 7 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

In connection with our original report to the Commission on 12/9/63, the Commission credited the Bureau by saying this report was of principal importance to them. Weisberg, in his book, describes this report in part as "neat, clean, colorful and optically attractive rendition of such tenuous content that a self-respecting undergraduate lawyer would hesitate to take it into an uncorrupted court."

His 208-page book has been reviewed. It is a vitriolic and diabolical criticism of the President's Commission, the FBI, the Secret Service, police agencies and other branches of the Government relating to the assassination investigation. Weisberg attempted to have his book published by 103 different publishers both in the United States and Europe, all of whom refused. He thereafter personally published a limited number and had it copyrighted in August, 1965. Weisberg, in his own comments stated, "In writing this book the author has had but one purpose. That was to show that the job assigned to and expected of the President's Commission on the assassination of John F. Kennedy has not been done." Weisberg has distorted the truth regarding the investigation of the assassination and has set forth his own theories and deductions of what should have been done. Illustrative of this, he contends the President was shot from both the front and back, and that another conspirator was therefore involved with Oswald. His book is full of errors and inconsistencies.

Due to the inaccuracies, falsehoods and deliberate slanting of facts to fit his own purpose, coupled with Weisberg's subversive background (memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach, 6/1/66, attached) it is not felt the Bureau should add dignity or credibility to him by acknowledging his communication.

ACTION:

That Weisberg's communication not be acknowledged.

- 2 - SEE OVER FOR DETAILS

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

DETAILS:

A letter was received from Harold Weisberg enclosing his book entitled " Whitewash - the report on the Warren Report." He stated, in the book will be found quotations from the Director's testimony and that of FBI Agents that he believes require immediate and unequivocal explanations. He specifically pointed to three items which, in his opinion, "It would seem no question of National security can be involved." Weisberg indicated that in the brief discussion of the assassination in the report to the commission it was said that three shots were fired, of which two hit the President and one the Governor. Weisberg is referring to our initial report of December 9, 1963, furnished to the Commission. He read into this comment that this report did not account for the bullet that hit the curbstone and that the bullet that did not kill the President struck him in the back, not the neck and did not go through his body. He said this did not account for the wound in the front of the President's neck and therefore theorized at least five bullets were fired.

This matter has been thoroughly covered by separate memorandum as it relates to the article published in "The Washington Post" dated May 29, 1966. Weisberg's theory is completely in error as it is obvious he has not conducted thorough research into this matter as all pertinent information is available in the "President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report."

In Weisberg's second point he states that in testimony before the Commission, evidence was not introduced as to the spectrographic analysis of a bullet and various bullet fragments. This is not correct since the Laboratory examiner's testimony to the Commission indicates that these items were examined spectrographically and were found to be similar in composition. The Laboratory examiner further pointed out that such similarity of composition does not necessarily mean that the fragments came from a particular bullet. Testimony as to the spectrographic comparison appears in Volume V, pages 67, 69, 73, 74 and in Volume XV, page 700.

In Weisberg's third point he states that the Laboratory expert testified that the bullet from Governor Connally's stretcher had been wiped clean. This is not

 DETAILS CONTINUED PAGE FIVE.

true. The expert testified the bullet was clean when he received it and that no blood or tissue which would interfere with the firearms examination was present. (Volume III, pages 428 and 429). With regard to Weisberg's further inquiry as to whether the bullet could be associated through residues with either the President's body or the Governor's body, there was, in fact, no blood or tissue on the bullet for such an examination when the evidence was received in the FBI Laboratory.

The bullets, one from Governor Connally's stretcher and the two bullet fragments from the front seat area of the limousine were identified with Oswald's rifle and were found to be physically the same as Western 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ammunition components. The other possible bullet fragments from the limousine, the President's head and the Governor's wrist, were only pieces of lead, similar in metallic composition to the lead core portion of Western 6.5 mm ammunition. These lead fragments and the lead smears on the windshield of the limousine and the lead residue found on the curbing at the scene, which the Commission thoroughly investigated, do not possess characteristic compositions or shapes which would permit their positive identification as fragments or smears of specific bullets.

In connection with the background of Weisberg himself, he was the subject of a separate memorandum, a copy of which is attached.

Weisberg's book has been reviewed. It is a 6" by 9" paperbound book, obviously cheaply prepared and its selling price is indicated as $4.95. The book was copyrighted by Weisberg in 1965, and on the cover it states "The book that couldn't be printed." In this respect it is of importance to note in the preface Weisberg stated the book was offered to 63 United States book publishers during a 14-month period and of these 63 publishers, 21 had so little interest they declined even to read the book. In addition, 11 offers were made by Weisberg to publishers in 8 foreign countries, none of whom accepted his offer. In all Weisberg stated 103 offers of this book were made, not counting repeaters. He indicated following refusals of publishers to print his book he prepared a limited edition and copyrighted it in August, 1965.

 CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

In Weisberg's own words he says his book is more than an analysis of the investigation of the assassination of the late President. "It is a commentary of the freedom of the press, the underpinning of the democratic society, and a measure of the state of that society."

Following a review of this book it was determined it is nothing more than a vitriolic and diabolical criticism of the President's Commission and the FBI relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. He indicated the superficial and immature manner in which the report deals with the possibility of a conspiracy or of a different assassin is only one of the ways in which the Commission may have crippled itself. He contended it would have been better if the Commission had had its own staff of investigators and restricted the use of the FBI and Secret Service to technical services.

Weisberg indicated his book is an attempt to "analyse the report itself exclusively on the basis of the Commission's own information." It is noted that of the 13 chapters in this book he quotes the Commission's findings extensively but thereafter inserts his own comments and theories as to what should have been done. In every instance concerning all phases of the investigation and the findings, he was critical. In Chapter 9 where he discusses the witnesses and their treatment he stated there are always those people who suddenly see a chance to become important, to themselves, to those for whom they will testify, to their circle of friends and to the world at large. He also said that there are nervous people and neurotics inevitably there are those who have axes to grind - hatreds or dislikes to be indulged, and political objectives to be attained. From these comments it would appear that Weisberg is adequately describing himself.

Weisberg said in respect to the Commission's report, "What is most lacking in this report is analysis." He has delved into the scientific findings and arrived at his own conclusions without apparent background relating to scientific research.

Weisberg claimed the Commission's report was abundantly clear that it distorts and misrepresents the Commission's information on Oswald's politics. He claims when the Commission did this, "Can there be any reason for this except a desire to fool the public?" He also contended whenever possible the Commission's report infers inefficiency of the Federal bureaucracy.

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Weisberg referred to the "Investigation of a Possible Conspiracy" involving Oswald. The Commission concluded there is no credible evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was part of a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Weisberg said "On both counts the report is wrong. First, it had more than evidence of a conspiracy; it had irrefutable proof. Second, the Commission had highly credible evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was, in fact, part of this conspiracy." Weisberg continues page after page in this particular vein of thinking. He criticized the Secret Service, the results of the autopsy examination and the bullet and fragments recovered, and the nature of the wounds of President Kennedy. It is quite obvious he has failed miserably in attempting to reconstruct the facts in their proper light.

In the author's conclusion he indicated in writing this book, the author has had but one purpose. That was to show that the job assigned and expected of the President's Commission on the assassination of John F. Kennedy has not been done. He then continues can the job really be done regardless of the consequences. Weisberg said, "Who can solve this crime?" Not the courts, for there is no question which can be taken to court. Not the Commission, for it has already both failed and closed up, its work unfinished." Therefore he said "Only Congress remains."

Based on Weisberg's inadequate research he contended the President was shot from both front and back. "Nothing else makes sense. Nothing else is possible." He stated "There was not a single assassin, Oswald or any other. Thus, there was at least one conspiracy - to kill the President."

Weisberg referred to an FBI report he observed in the National Archives which was carefully prepared document and one of the initial reports furnished to the President's Commission which the Commission commended us for. Weisberg described this report as "a tissue so thin and a polemic so undisguised that it would demean labors of a hick police force investigating the purloining of a desiccated flounder." He further described this report as a "Neat, clean, colorful and optically attractive rendition of such tenuous content that a self-respecting undergraduate would hesitate to take it into an uncorrupted court."

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

It appears Weisberg, by publishing his book, is attempting to establish controversy and to expound his personal theories and deductions concerning the assassination investigation. This book is full of errors and inconsistencies and Weisberg has distorted the truth relating to the assassination investigation. Due to information contained in his book and Weisberg's background, the Bureau should not add dignity or credibility to him by answering his communication.

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATT : SUPERVISOR DON HANNING (CRIME RECORDS DIVISION)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)
DATE: 6/8/66

SUBJECT: "INQUEST" by J. EPSTEIN
PUBLISHED BY VIKING PRESS
BOOK REVIEW

RcBu telephone call by Supervisor HANNING to SA RAYMOND H. GEISEN, NY, on 5/26/66.

Enclosed is one copy of "Inquest" as requested by the Bureau.

See memo Kunkel to Deloach 7/8/66 "Assassination of President Kennedy - Info Concerning the Book 'Inquest' by E. Epstein" 6-Kunkel 6-mail File

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2-Bureau (Encl 1)
1-New York
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CRIME RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 7-19-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: RICHARD H. POPKIN, PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO, ALLEGES LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS PART OF A CONSPIRACY

"The Washington Post," 7-18-66 issue, contained an article titled "Professor Feels Oswald Had a Double." Article alleged a California educator, Professor Richard H. Popkin, University of California at San Diego, writing in the New York Review of Books, contended that an analysis of the Warren Commission Report and two new books on the Kennedy Assassination, provide "compelling" substantiation of the theory that Lee Harvey Oswald was part of a conspiracy. Popkin demanded the investigation be reopened. Popkin's own theory is that a man who looked like Oswald and often posed as Oswald was the actual assassin, while Oswald was used to create the illusion that a lonely, alienated man with pro-Castro leanings was the sole perpetrator of the crime.

Popkin used a review of Edward J. Epstein's "Inquest" and Harold Weisberg's "Whitewash," both of which take issue with the Warren Report, as a forum for his own speculation.

Mr. Hoover asked "What do we know of Popkin?"

Bufiles contain only one reference to Richard H. Popkin. This is in a report dated 10-9-65, at San Diego, which alleged a confidential informant reported that four members of the faculty of the University of California at San Diego, were the main organizers of the "International Days of Protest" observance scheduled for 10-15 and 16-65. Informant said Richard H. Popkin was Chairman of the committee and he was affiliated with the Department of Philosophy of the University of California. Informant said Popkin

(Continued on next page)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
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CRIME RESEARCH

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was doing most of the paperwork and the protest, scheduled for 4 to 7 p.m. on 10-15-65 would consist of picketing plus a demonstration around the flag pole located on the Campus of San Diego State College. Speeches would then be made opposing the United States policy with regard to Vietnam, and leaflets along the same line would be passed out. It was learned from a confidential source that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) had expressed an intention to support the demonstration, if one was held. SWP has been designated by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (100-444608-126)

Biographical data in "Who's Who In America" reflects that Richard H. Popkin was born 12-27-23, New York City, the son of Louis and Zelda (Feinberg). Received B.A. at Columbia, 1943, M.A., 1945, and Ph.D., 1950. Married Juliet Greenstone 6-9-44 and they have three children. Instructor, University of Connecticut, 1946-47; Assistant Professor, State University of Iowa, 1947-53, Associate Professor, 1953-56; Visiting Professor, University of California at Berkely, 1953-54; Professor, Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, 1960-63; Professor and Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, University of California, San Diego, since 1963. Co-Director, International Archives of History of Ideas. President, Jewish Committee of LaJolla. Recipient of many honors such as Fullbright Research Scholar, Paris, 1952-53, and others. He won Phi Beta Kappa and other honors in school and has contributed numerous articles, reviews and monographs to a variety of publications. His home is 2674 Costebelle Drive, LaJolla, California 92307. His office is the University of California, San Diego.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 8, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE BOOK "INQUEST"
BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

SYNOPSIS:

To advise the book entitled, "Inquest," written by Edward Jay Epstein has been reviewed. Epstein, a candidate for a Doctorate degree at Harvard University, said "The primary subject of this book is the Warren Commission, not the assassination itself." He claims his book attempts to answer the question: "How did the Commission go about searching for such an illusive and many-faced quarry as the truth?" Epstein indicated the research for his book was based on four main sources: the Commission's report and the 25 volumes of testimony and exhibits: the investigative reports in the U. S. National Archives: the working papers of the Commission supplied by the staff: and last, and according to Epstein, the most important, were the interviews conducted with members of the Commission and staff. Epstein criticized the President's Commission severely, contending it did an inadequate job of investigating the assassination. He points out, based on his interview with Commission members, the internal strife which existed with the Commission and staff.

Epstein makes no direct derogatory remarks concerning the Bureau, but quotes members of the staff interviewed who expressed some dissatisfaction in dealing with the Bureau. For example, Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel, commented rather than having direct access to FBI Agents, his requests for assistance had to come from FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. Ball was quoted as saying the FBI was "exasperatingly bureaucratic." Other staff members, according to Epstein, believed FBI Agents were initially resentful of "amateurs" doing what they considered to be their job. However, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, was quoted as saying that, although there were some "communication" problems between the staff and the FBI, there was a liaison officer with the FBI on whom he could call "any time of the day or night." Epstein continues that the staff had "virtually all of its questions

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answered by the FBI."

Epstein reported a number of prominent persons, such as the Director, testified and gave stature to the Commission's investigation; however, such did not serve to reveal any new facts about the assassination.

"Inquest" attempts to establish a second assassin was involved, basing this premise on the time sequence of shots fired and the official autopsy report. Epstein's inquiries were obviously superficial since it is reported he spent only two days in the National Archives reviewing papers which totaled over 63,000 pages. Epstein distorted facts to fit his designed theories and is guilty of the very thing he accuses the Commission of - - inadequate research.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

DETAILS:

Edward Jay Epstein, a candidate for a doctorate degree at Harvard University, has written a book entitled "Inquest," "The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth." It was originally written as a thesis for a master's degree at Cornell University. The book contains a laudatory introduction by Richard H. Rovere, Washington correspondant for "The New Yorker." The book contains a preface and ten chapters which are broken down into three parts. Epstein copyrighted his book in 1965 and it was published by the Viking Press, New York, New York, and was simultaneously published in Canada by the MacMillan Company of Canada Limited.

DC NY

Epstein said "the primary subject of this book is the Warren Commission, not the assassination itself." It attempts to answer the question, "How did the Commission go about searching for such illusive and many-faced quarry as the truth?" He pointed out the Commission had to do an exhaustive investigation, evaluate and weigh all the facts, and arrive at an answer. Epstein's study dealt with four central questions arising out of the Commission's work: how did the Commission initiate, organize and direct a full-scale investigation; the general problem of truth-finding in a political environment; the problem of the investigation itself; and finally the question how the Commission's report was written.

Epstein stated the research for his book was based on four sources. The first, the Commission's report and the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits; the second, the investigative reports in the United States National Archives; and the third, the working papers of the Commission supplied by a member of the staff. Epstein points out this material and especially his chronological file were of particular importance in understanding the mechanics of the Commission. Epstein is specifically referring to Assistant Counsel Wesley J. Liebeler. The fourth point, and most important according to Epstein, was the interviews conducted between March 23, 1965, and September 25, 1965, among five of the seven members of the Commission; J. Lee Rankin, the Commission's General Counsel; Norman Redlich, Rankin's Special Assistant; Howard P. Willens, the Administrative Assistant; and Alfred Goldberg, who with Redlich had editorial responsibility for writing the report. In addition, six Assistant Counsels who conducted investigation were also interviewed.

Liebeler D.C

D.C

D.C

Warren Commission

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In criticizing the President's Commission, Epstein pointed out the internal strife which existed between staff members and Commission members. He said there were actually two separate investigations, the Commission's hearings and the staff investigation. Opinions differed as to what the Commission actually did, and staff members, according to Epstein, were of the opinion they did all the investigating, lined up the witnesses, solved the problems, and wrote the report. Wesley J. Liebeler, when asked what the Commission did, replied "nothing." The Commission was compared to a corporation's board of directors with Rankin as president and the staff members as the officers. He also said there was little direct contact between the Commission members and the staff lawyers and to most of the lawyers "Warren was the Commission."

Epstein said there was a restriction in communication with the FBI. Wesley J. Liebeler was quoted as saying that although the FBI was extremely efficient in answering questions submitted in writing, the Agents did not develop any information that was not specifically requested of them. This is a false statement as hundreds of independent investigations were conducted by us to resolve any questions and the results were all furnished to the President's Commission. In Epstein's book he clearly points out that the Commission did not read all of the material that was furnished to them. He also indicated other staff members were not satisfied with FBI cooperation. However, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, was quoted as saying that although there was some "communication" problems between the staff and the FBI there was a liaison officer in the FBI on whom he could call at "any time of the day or night" to expedite important problems.

Epstein indicated the Commission spent considerable time on other peripheral problems such as the methods of the Dallas Police, the activities of Jack Ruby, and anti-Kennedy advertisements. He conceded the Commission was obliged to explore these matters because they might possibly have been connected with the assassination. However, these explorations left little time for testimony concerning the assassination itself. In addition, he pointed out a number of prominent witnesses such as the Director, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency testified on procedures of their

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individual agencies. Although, according to Epstein, these notable witnesses gave stature and importance to the Commission's investigation, it did not serve to reveal any new facts about the assassination itself.

Epstein has attempted to establish that two assassins were involved in the shooting of President Kennedy. He bases his theory on the U. S. Navy autopsy report which states that a bullet which entered President Kennedy's back exited through the front of his throat. He cited two FBI reports which were made available to him in the National Archives, one dated 12/9/63 and the other 1/13/64, which he contended contradicted the autopsy report by saying the bullet entered Kennedy's back, did not exit from his body, and thus could not have struck Governor Connally. Further, in attempting to establish his theory, he indicated the Zapruder film shows that the assassination could have been committed by one man alone only under one condition; that Kennedy and Connally were hit by the same bullet. He doubles back and says that the previous mentioned summary and supplemental report of ours precluded this condition. He, therefore, said unless the basic facts and assumption established by the Commission are incorrect, there is a strong case that Oswald could not have acted alone.

The facts are our Agents who attended the autopsy at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, were advised by examining physicians that they could not locate an exit hole for the bullet which entered the President's back. Subsequently, they determined the exit hole had been obliterated by a tracheotomy performed on the President by doctors at Parkland Hospital, Dallas. The information we obtained from the physicians conducting the autopsy was furnished to the Bureau and set forth in our 12/9/63 report. This information was repeated in our 1/13/64 report along with a statement to the effect that a bullet exit hole had been located in the shirt worn by the President. The autopsy report as furnished orally to our Agents was repeated in the 1/13/64 report in order to emphasize the apparent discrepancy between the oral autopsy report and our examination of the clothing without making such a conclusion.

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Without fully taking into consideration pertinent details Epstein then raises the question: Why did the Commission fail to take cognizance in its conclusions of this evidence of a second assassin? He said a serious discussion of this problem would in itself have undermined the dominant purpose of the Commission, namely the settling of doubts and suspicions. He said if the Commission had made it clear that very substantial evidence indicated the presence of a second assassin, it would have opened a pandora's box of doubts and suspicions. In establishing the Commission's version of the truth, according to Epstein, the Warren Commission acted to reassure the Nation and protect the National interest.

Epstein's approach to writing his book was scholarly, however, in contending that the Commission's investigation was in essence superficial and inadequate he immediately fell into the same trap. He shifted the attention from various studies of the assassination itself to a study of the Warren Commission and its staff. By taking certain information and twisting the facts he prepared them in such a manner that to the reader they would appear to substantiate his own theories and conclusions. He purposely failed to include pertinent information in many instances which would have clearly defined either why the Commission did or did not pursue certain avenues of investigation.

On page 211 under notes Epstein indicated that he interviewed Dr. James Rhodes, Civil Archivist of the National Archives, as well as conducting limited examination and "spot check" of the investigative reports contained in the National Archives. It is noted that 23 Government agencies furnished information to the President's Commission relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. During July, 1965, based on a request of the White House, the Attorney General requested that a review of pertinent documents in possession of the National Archives relating to the assassination of President Kennedy be made for the purpose of public disclosure of information on file which had not previously been disclosed. The Bureau and other Government agencies complied with the Attorney General's request. The results of our review of those documents which we considered suitable for public disclosure was furnished to the Attorney General by letter dated August 25,

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1965. Subsequently, the Attorney General directed a memorandum to Mr. McGeorge Bundy in which he indicated that 76% of approximately 75,000 pages of documents contained in the National Archives were reviewed and open for public use; therefore, approximately 63,831 pages are currently available in the National Archives for review by the public.

An article appeared in "The New York Times" by Mr. Fred Graham, a lawyer and the Supreme Court correspondent for "The New York Times." Mr. Graham reviewed Epstein's book and was critical of it. He mentioned that the book jacket described Mr. Epstein as "a young scholar" and makes much of the academic genius of the book. The United States National Archives is given as a major research source and the impression is created that this is a definitive scholarly study of the Commission. However, he pointed out that Epstein considered the available papers and investigative reports submitted to the Commission by the FBI and other agencies of so little value that he spent only two days in the National Archives making a "spot check" on their contents.

Although Epstein did not make any direct derogatory remarks against the Bureau, he did quote several Commission staff members who were primarily dissatisfied with communications with the Bureau. He quoted Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel, who said that on his first trip to Dallas he called the FBI Field Office for assistance in a problem. Ball was told the request must come from FBI Headquarters, Washington. Thereafter, Ball had to telephone Mr. Howard P. Willens, Assistant Counsel, who prepared a formal request which was forwarded to the Bureau. Ball said three days later he was notified that this request had been approved, but by this time Ball had resolved his problem. Ball was quoted as saying the FBI was "exasperatingly bureaucratic." Epstein said that other lawyers on the Commission staff were less satisfied with FBI cooperation. Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Assistant Counsel, [illegible] said that although relations gradually improved, FBI Agents were resentful of "amateurs" doing what they considered to be their job. Joseph Ball was again quoted as saying that FBI Agents cooperated only on "express orders" from "Hoover." J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, said, however, that although there were some "communication problems" between the staff and the FBI there was a liaison officer with the Bureau on whom he could call at "any time of the day or night" to expedite important problems.

Since Epstein did not conduct adequate research of facts available and, further, that his book was based

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mostly on interviews he conducted, Epstein has exercised literary license in arriving at his conclusions and theories. His book and the manner in which it was prepared indicates there are many discrepancies existing in the Commission's investigation of the assassination. However, the discrepancies appeared not within the Commission itself but with the interpretation given by the writer. In the future, this book will no doubt cause considerable consternation with the findings of the President's Commission. However, the deception utilized by Epstein can be immediately revealed by making comparisons of those things he has written with the findings of the President's Commission.

RFC 20 62-109090-482 June 15, 1966

Honorable Arthur Price
President
Pennsylvania General Paper Corporation
225 West 34th Street
New York, New York 10001

Dear Mr. Price:

In response to your letter of June 8th, it is suggested that you communicate with the Archivist, National Archives, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20408, for the data you desire. It is not within the province of the FBI to make further dissemination of the information furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles disclose no prior correspondence with Price and contain no derogatory information concerning him.

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COMM-FBI

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PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL PAPER CORPORATION

225 WEST 34 STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. 10001 • (212) LONGACRE 3-1920

MILL COATESVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

June 8, 1966

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We are very interested in obtaining a copy of the now declassified Federal Bureau of Investigation Report, "Supplemental Report" dated January 13, 1964, regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

We would also be interested in obtaining a copy of the Bureau's "Summary Report", dated December 9, 1963.

If your office cannot supply us with these reports, can you tell us where they can be obtained?

Sincerely,

Pennsylvania General Paper Corp.

Arthur Price

Arthur Price
President

AP:FO

REC 20 62-109090-482

14 JUN 17 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

THEAM

MARK LANE
178 Spring Street
New York, N. Y. 10012

June 8, 1966.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As you may know I am a researcher duly registered with the National Archives and Records Service and a holder of researcher identification card number 604-145. I have, in addition, an account with that office which has permitted me in the past to order photostatic copies of documents in their records.

I have examined a number of the documents on the list of basic source materials in possession of the Warren Commission maintained by the National Archives. I am now anxious to examine some of the physical evidence in the case. I refer to the shirt and jacket worn by President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, the bullet designated by the Warren Commission as Commission Exhibit 399, as well as the two fragments of bullets also found, the alleged assassination rifle, the jacket which the Commission determined that Lee Harvey Oswald wore on November 22, Oswald's handwriting specimens that were examined by the Commission's experts, the pistol that the Commission determined was used to shoot J. D. Tippit, the bullets recovered from Tippit's body, the goatskin that served as a target for bullets fired from the alleged assassination weapon, the metal shims that were alleged assassination weapon before it was tested, the windshield of the Presidential limousine, the original photograph shown to Marguerite Oswald on Nov-

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er 23, 1963 by [redacted] Agent Odum, the curbstone that was damaged on November 22nd and examined at the FBI laboratory during August, 1964, the paper bag in which Oswald allegedly carried the rifle on November 22 and the paper bag manufactured by the FBI Laboratory to simulate the original, and the actual tape-recordings of the Dallas Police broadcasts which were examined by an FBI agent and from which two different and inconsistent transcripts were made and published by the Commission.

I have absolutely no objection to examining the evidence under the supervision of governmental agents. In some cases I would wish to have reputable and recognized authorities make the examination on my behalf. For example, I wish to employ outstanding handwriting experts to examine the handwriting specimens.

I have been informed that at least some, if not most or all of the evidence that I have referred to hereinabove, may be in the possession of the FBI. Accordingly I should like to know when it may be convenient for your office for me to see the evidence and arrange to have independent experts examine the evidence.

If for any reason you should decline to permit an examination of the evidence by me or by independent experts, I would appreciate it if you would in any event list those items of evidence that you actually do possess and the authorities upon which you rely both for the possession of the evidence and the declination to permit the examination of the evidence.

Sincerely,

Mark Lane

ML/mg

The Attorney General

June 13, 1966

Director, FBI 62-109090

LETTER OF INQUIRY FROM
MARK LANE DATED JUNE 8, 1966

Previous correspondence has been had with Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, concerning evidence temporarily retained by this Bureau relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. My most recent letter was dated June 13, 1966, and concerned a request from Mr. Edwin A. Walker, who desired the return of a bullet fired at him, which was acquired from the Dallas Police Department and subsequently became Commission Exhibit Number 573. It was also indicated it is desirable the material in our possession obtained during the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy be turned over to the Government agency designated or to other interested individuals. This will be done when appropriate notification is received from you.

Enclosed for any action deemed appropriate is a copy of a letter dated June 8, 1966, from Mark Lane, who requested permission to examine items of evidence obtained during the investigation relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. Also enclosed is a copy of my letter to Mr. Lane dated June 13, 1966.

You may recall Mark Lane represented Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, during the investigation relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. You are specifically referred to letterhead memoranda captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas; Miscellaneous - Information Concerning" dated March 30, 1966, Dallas, Texas; March 31, 1966, Dallas, Texas; and April 23, 1966, Dallas, Texas. These letterhead memoranda were furnished to the Criminal Division on April 11 and 29, 1966. They contained information concerning Mark Lane who, at that time, was in Dallas filming interviews with witnesses for an alleged educational television documentary relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. At that time Mark Lane was representing himself as "Robert Blake."

KMR:hw
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NOTE: See memorandum Rosen to DeLoach captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/23/63, Dallas, Texas; Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," 6-15-66, KMR:eem.

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JUN 10 1966
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57 JUN 24 1966

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The Attorney General

For your additional information, North Dano has been preparing a bill relating to the assassination entitled, "Bush to Judgment," which is scheduled to be released during the Fall of 1966.

It is noted legislation enacted on November 2, 1965, furnishing you authority to dispose certain items of evidence relating to the assassination for publication by the Government, expires on November 2, 1967. I have not received any information as to what action is being taken in this regard. I will be glad to comply with any instructions to enable me to furnish the Government agency designated or other interested individuals material currently in our possession, upon notification by you.

Enclosures (2)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. - Enclosures (2)
Assistant Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 23, 1966

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On June 22, 1966, Mr. S. Douglass Cater, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, contacted Mr. Donahoe in Mr. DeLoach's office and indicated that the publisher of Reporter magazine, described by Cater as a friend of the President, is planning to write a responsible article on the assassination of President Kennedy to rebut some of the more sensational books recently published which have taken issue with the Warren Commission report. Mr. Cater specifically made reference to a small portable radio which was found in Oswald's effects by the Dallas Police Department and which is now in custody of the FBI Laboratory until disposition is made of all evidence in this case.

Mr. Cater indicated that the article for Reporter magazine is being prepared by one Al Newman who has developed a theory that Oswald may have been influenced by listening to inflammatory remarks by Fidel Castro on the radio found in Oswald's possession. Cater requested that he be furnished all data in our possession regarding the radio, its capability to receive Cuban broadcasts and any data we may have received as to its use in this regard.

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A small, brown, plastic Russian-made radio commonly known as the "Tourist" was found in Oswald's effects after his arrest. This radio was designed for use on standard broadcast frequencies and is similar in this respect to American-made radios commonly found in the American home. The radio could be used with dry cell batteries or with a small power supply unit which would enable the radio to be operated on ordinary house current. Someone living in the Southeastern section of the United States could listen to Cuban broadcasts with this radio, particularly at night when reception would be better, if radio operating properly.

The radio was not in operating condition when it was received by the FBI Laboratory from the Dallas Police Department. The battery terminals were badly rusted and one terminal was missing. No effort was made by the FBI Laboratory to repair the radio since to have done so would have changed the physical

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ENCLOSURE
Enclosures

CONTINUED - OVER

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SOVIET SECTION

condition of the radio from that in which it was received. Obviously, from an evidentiary standpoint, it was essential no steps be taken to alter the radio.

The Warren Commission was furnished data by this Bureau concerning the radio since it was listed in an inventory of all evidence obtained. The Commission did not assign an exhibit number to the radio and no mention of it was made by the Commission in its "Report on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." During our investigation of Oswald, we developed no information indicating Oswald used this radio to listen to Cuban radio broadcasts.

Copies of photographs of the radio (FBI identification number A-2) and the power supply unit (FBI identification number A-6) are attached as enclosures to this memorandum.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Mr. Cater furnishing him the information concerning the radio as set forth herein in accordance with his request. We are suggesting that Mr. Cater not release the data furnished him concerning the radio to any publication without clearing such release with the Attorney General. We are pointing out to Mr. Cater that under Public Law 89-318, which was enacted on November 2, 1965, the Attorney General was authorized to choose any item of evidence for retention by the Government as it relates to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS

DATE: 7/20/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (66-3476)

SUBJECT: HAROLD WEISBERG
AUTHOR OF "WHITEWASH"
COOPERATION WITH NEWS MEDIA
WNEW-TV

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

On 7/13/66, PAUL NOBLE, Producer of the Alan Burke television show, seen on Saturday nights on WNEW-TV, telephonically advised that ALAN BURKE's guest for the 7/23/66 show would be HAROLD WEISBERG, the author of the book "Whitewash." According to PAUL NOBLE, this program would be taped on 7/14/66. His purpose in calling was to furnish us this information, and he requested any information in possession of the FBI which could refute WEISBERG's book.

Mr. NOBLE was furnished all public source data and material which refuted criticism placed on the FBI or the Warren Commission for their investigation of the assasination of President KENNEDY. Arrangements were made so that the audio portion of the tape could be reviewed by the NYO.

NEW YORK OFFICE

On 7/19/66, the audio portion of the Alan Burke Show was reviewed by Special Agents of the NYO, a summary of which follows:

Mr. WEISBERG advised that he had problems in having his book published as there was a self-emposed embargo by the publishing firms that this was not a good topic for their business. He stated that no one in government entered into this embargo and that it was entirely self-emposed by the publisher.

He stated he did not agree with the Warren Commission's report on the assasination of President KENNEDY, nor of the two FBI reports on President KENNEDY's death. However, he did not go into detail of why he did not agree with the FBI reports.

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1 - New York

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CRIME RESEARCH

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He advised that both the Warren Commission and the FBI were government agencies that were in some way involved either directly or indirectly with the President; such as the Secret Service protecting the President, and LEE OSWALD involved in assignments with the FBI.

He spoke of the autopsy performed by the Naval doctors in Washington, D.C., and how some of the first reports were destroyed by the Chief Examiner. He also stated that the Naval examinations did not wholely agree with the findings of the doctors in Dallas who tried to save the President's life on the day he was assasined. He explained that the doctors in Dallas had stated in their reports that there was a wound in the neck area of the President indicating a possibility of a person firing from another position other than that position of OSWALD's.

WEISBERG stated that it was his opinion that OSWALD was a fall guy, that there was someone else involved but that he did not know who, how many, or what their reasons were for killing President KENNEDY. He further stated that he could not name any organization or give any opinion of who might have taken part in this assasination.

He stated that the FBI reports were different from the Commission's report and that he did not hold the FBI responsible for the Commission's report, but that the Commission's staff was responsible and not the men on the Commission.

WEISBERG then went on to explain that each member of the Commission was a dedicated man, fair, and put out his best work. However, they erred in their findings. He also stated that he was not challenging the integrity of Chief Justice WARREN.

WEISBERG stated that he could not accept the Warren report in any form and set forth the conclusions of his book as follows:

1) The investigation was not done well.

2) The investigation must be done by Congress and must be public.

3) For him to succeed in bringing about the above second step, he must destroy, by means of his book, the findings of the Warren report or leave a very great doubt in everyone's mind.

He stated he did not feel the Commission proved that OSWALD could kill the President alone or that he must have had the help of another person. He further stated that OSWALD could not have killed police officer TIBETT. He stated he believed that the man who killed officer TIBETT bore a very close resemblence to OSWALD. At this point in his interview, he stated he believed the Commission bent evidence to their own thinking and should have investigated the death of officer TIBETT. He stated, based on the Commission's own investigation of OSWALD's movements, he could not have been in the area where TIBETT had been killed. He further stated that nowhere in the Commission's report is there any information on TIBETT's death.

In the discussion of the Warren Commission's report, WEISBERG stated that a number of problems confronted the government at the time of President KENNEDY's assasination; such as the public tranquility, was this assasination a conspiracy or a plot by a foreign government, and would it lead to war. All these thoughts lead to extremely difficult problems in conducting such an investigation.

He stated that in speaking of the men on the Commission, that they were loyal, dedicated and trustworthy citizens. However, because of their high position in public office and not being able to delegate these powers, they in turn delegated the investigation to staff members and this is the area in which they failed.

WEISBERG spoke about an unknown witness who was interviewed in Dallas, Texas, by a staff member and who was accused by this staff member of perjury and that the Commission never followed this up. He stated the Commission set about to prove a case against OSWALD, who was a person accused, rather than to obtain the truth.

He further pointed out that a man was arrested in a building across Houston Street in Dallas, Texas, for no other reason than for being unable to explain what he was doing there. This was just before Dallas Police had picked up OSWALD. He stated the Commission did not interview this person.

Several times during the interview, WEISBERG stated he doubted the accuracy of the Warren report but went out of his way to state he did not doubt the intent of the members of the Commission.

WEISBERG also spoke of finding a rifle in the Book Depository and three shells, that no one saw OSWALD carry the gun into the building, that the proof that OSWALD had bought such a gun was based on handwriting, and that no one had ever seen OSWALD with this rifle in his possession.

He also discussed, at some length, the autopsies performed on TIBETT, OSWALD, and President KENNEDY, and that in the report, only President KENNEDY is mentioned, and this is for the first time.

WEISBERG was very critical of the Dallas Police Department and stated "they were directly responsible for OSWALD's murder."

He then went on to explain that 70 Dallas Police officers were used to protect OSWALD and against the advice of the Sheriff's Office of Dallas and the FBI, they would not remove OSWALD on the night of February 23rd. He stated the reason the Dallas Police Department would not remove him was the Dallas Police Chief had told the Press the exact time he was planning to move him and that he wanted to keep this appointed time. He stated that he felt the Commission should have looked into the Dallas Police Department activities.

WEISBERG put great emphasis on the three shells found in the Book Depository. He stated that these shells, after examination, were found to have been in another rifle, other than the one found on the 6th floor. WEISBERG stated

he was using as his authority Mr. HOOVER, Director of the FBI. He stated that although they had markings on them from the rifle found on the 6th floor, they were not able to say when they had been fired. He also stated that only one of OSWALD's palm prints was found on the rifle, in a position under the barrel of the gun, and that various prints of OSWALD's were found on the 6th floor, but these were of no value in the investigation because OSWALD worked on that floor in his every day duties at the Depository.

WEISBERG further stated that a bullet, described by the Commission as hitting President KENNEDY and Governor CONNELLY, could do all the things that it did and not be disformed. He described three bullets, the above mentioned one, the missed bullet, and the one in President KENNEDY's head. He pointed out that OSWALD was a rather poor shot, having scored a 191 in the Marine Corps and that a 190 was the qualifying score for a marksman.

WEISBERG discussed ballistics during the discussion and divided this into two parts:

1) concerning the President.

2) concerning officer TIBETT.

WEISBERG stated that with regards to the President, some fragments can be identified and some cannot. He stated the FBI made a spectrographic analysis and a Special Agent GALLAGHER of the FBI, who made the analysis, was called as a witness only as the hearing concluded around September 15th, and that he was never asked for a spectrographic analysis nor is this analysis part of the record. Mr. WEISBERG stated even Mr. HOOVER said that the curbstone fragments were not associated with other bullet fragments.

With regard to officer TIBETT, WEISBERG stated that the FBI took his pistol to its laboratory in Washington, D.C., fired it 100 times, and could not associate the bullets with the pistol that they knew it was fired from.

In answer to a question about the speed of firing the rifle, WEISBERG stated that without regard to accuracy, and with a bullet in the breach, the most competent men in the FBI, "the fastest drawer in Washington" took 2.3 seconds just to reload.

A person by the name of GEORGE ABBOTT asked Mr. WEISBERG about the question of a person masquerading as OSWALD. Mr. WEISBERG replied that he denoted a whole chapter in the book to this. Another person made the allegation that there was a man using the name OSWALD around September 15th. The FBI was asked to look into this and located three Cuban refugees, one of whom bore the resemblence of OSWALD. WEISBERG stated the Commission got around this by stating that OSWALD was in Mexico at the time.

This program is two hours in length and because of the great expense involved in taping this program, no extra copies of the tape could be made and none are available.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

The Attorney General

June 27, 1966

Director, FBI

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Reference is made to Public Law 89-318 passed November 2, 1965, which gave you the authority to determine which items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy should be acquired and preserved by the U. S. Government.

As you are aware, this Statute declared that the authority granted was to expire one year from the date of enactment. As pointed out in my memorandum to you of June 16, 1966, captioned, "Letter of Inquiry from Mark Lane dated June 8, 1966," I have not received any information as to what action is being taken relative to determining what items among the exhibits will be retained by the U. S. Government.

MAILED 4
JUN 28 1966
COM-FBI

Since completion of the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, this Bureau has been the temporary depository for approximately one thousand exhibits. With increasing frequency letters are being received requesting permission to examine these exhibits.

This Bureau would like to turn over this material to the National Archives and Records Service, or whatever agency you select as the permanent depository for these exhibits, at the earliest possible time. It is believed that an early determination concerning the disposition of these exhibits is most important in that it would remove any veil of secrecy the public might attach to any material presently being retained by the Federal Government.

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JUL 13 1966

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Gandy

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

JRM:lnpd (11)

NOTE: See Memo Sullivan from Branigan 6/23/66 re LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS-Russia - Cuba; REL:kas

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REC-50 62-109090-483

JUL 13 1966

54 JUL 15 1966

The Attorney General

July 14, 1966

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Reference is made to my letters dated June 16, 1966, captioned, "Letter of Inquiry from Mark Lane dated June 8, 1966," and June 27, 1966, captioned, "Public Disclosure of Warren Commission Records."

These communications indicated my desire to relinquish evidence and exhibits temporarily being retained by this Bureau relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Since the passage of Public Law 89-318 on November 2, 1965, which gave the Attorney General authority to determine the items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy which should be acquired and preserved by the United States Government, no information has been received as to what action is to be taken. In view of the requirement that each of the hundreds of items will require individual consideration, I would appreciate a reply in this respect so that this Bureau can take such steps as are necessary to relinquish the numerous items in our possession.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

62-109090-484

KMR:eem:mkm
(12)

REC-55 EX-108. 9 JUL 15 1966

NOTE: See memo, Sullivan from Branigan, 6/23/66, re "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS--Russia--Cuba;" REL:kas; and memo DeLoach from Rosen 6/15/66, re "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; 11/22/63; Dallas, Texas; Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," KMR:eem. The Director has expressed the desirability of the Bureau getting rid of the various exhibits in our possession.

JUL 14 1966 COMM-FBI

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Professor Feels Oswald Had a Double

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP) A California educator said today that an analysis of the Warren Commission report and two new books on the Kennedy assassination provide "compelling" substantiation of the theory that Lee Harvey Oswald was part of a conspiracy.

Writing in the New York Review of Books, Prof. Richard H. Popkin of the University of California at San Diego contended the Commission's conclusion that Oswald was a loner is not consistent with much of the material in its 26-volume report on the late President's assassination. The professor demanded that the investigation be reopened.

Popkin's own theory is that a man who looked like Oswald and often posed as Oswald was the actual assassin, while Oswald was used to create the illusion that a lonely, alienated man with pro-Castro leanings was the sole perpetrator of the crime.

The educator used a review of Edward J. Epstein's "Inquest" and Harold Weisberg's "Whitewash," both of which take issue with the Warren report, as a forum for his own speculation.

Popkin made it clear that he does not believe Oswald was sincere in his pro-Castro activities and that he could have been involved with either right or left wing conspirators.

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What do we know of Popkin?

K

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

REC. 44 62-109090-4815

EX 113

14 JUL 22 1966

JUL 18 1966

29 JUL 25 1966

FOUNDATION

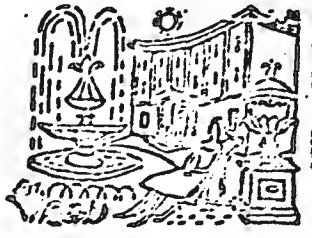
Tom Donnelly Cock Marks

The Little Assassin and How He Grew

By TOM DONNELLY

"INQUEST: THE WARREN COMMISSION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRUTH" by Edward Jay Epstein (Viking). Mr. Epstein's critique of the Warren Commission and the Warren Report has been applauded and booed by the early evaluators, with the booers just possibly outnumbering the applauders.

Richard Rovere, who has provided the book with an introduction, says Mr. Epstein, a scholar, has shamed journalists by doing a job journalists should have done; he has performed a public service by telling "the news." (For one thing, Mr. Epstein has discovered that the Commission's investigation had its superficial aspects.)



Newsweek, Time, and Look have decided Mr. Epstein's report has its superficial aspects.

Mr. Epstein has grave doubts about the theory that President John F. Kennedy and Governor John Connally were hit by a single bullet. (To support his own theory that there were TWO assassins, Mr. Epstein cites early FBI reports on Kennedy's wounds; the FBI has explained that those reports were written in a hurry, were incomplete, and were turned in before the autopsy was completed.)

The New Republic, greatly impressed by Mr. Epstein's effort, says "The Warren Report may now have been shot to death and require a full autopsy."

My own approach to the Epstein report is going to be superficial, no doubt because I have read, thru the years, so many "true crime" books explaining that the man or woman named as the killer (by either a court of law or the court of public opinion) didn't really do it, or wasn't alone in the plot. Lizzie Borden, for instance, didn't kill her father and step-mother. It was the Irish maid who did it. Clocks and charts and measurements and bannisters and the temperature in Fall River are cited to show that Lizzie couldn't have gotten the axe up out of the cellar before noon, whereas the Irish maid was probably down there that morning because it was the coolest spot of the house and the maid had been overcome by the summer sun.

Just as authors are free to reconstruct crimes of less than crucial importance (pointing up the unanswered questions that invariably attend any murder investigation), authors are free to make their own patterns out of the problems and puzzles involved in the assassination of a president.

Mr. Epstein doesn't say Lee Harvey Oswald was innocent. He says "There is a strong case that Oswald could not have acted alone." There must have been a second assassin. Noting that there were "three established shots," Mr. Epstein says that a bystander was hit by a fragment which might have come from a fourth shot. (The it might also have come from one of the three established shots.) Of course, "a fourth shot in itself would not indicate that a second assassin was at work but . . ."

And how about those witnesses who thought the shots came from "a grassy knoll"?

"If there was no evidence of more than one assassin," says Mr. Epstein, "there was also no evidence that precluded the possibility." (As far as I know, there wasn't any evidence that precluded the possibility of a third, fourth or fifth assassin.)

Mr. Epstein says if the Commission "had made it clear that very substantial evidence indicated the presence of a second assassin, it would have opened a Pandora's box of doubts and suspicions." For me, Mr. Epstein's "Inquest" falls apart because I can't begin to visualize how a second assassin fitted into the scheme. Mr. Epstein can't either, apparently. He mostly talks about possible fourth bullets and so on. That's very substantial evidence?

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184 JUL 19 1966

57 JUL 19 1966

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Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 13, 1966

MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. TOLSON
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

The attached newspaper was sent to the Director from "The New York Review, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

Reference is made to the Director on page 16, and numerous references are made to the FBI throughout the article, "The Second Oswald: The Case for a Conspiracy Theory," which appears on pages 11 through 22.

File in [illegible]
Re: Warren Commission / Rappoch 5715

62-109090-464

b1

The New York Review of Books
250 West Fifty-Seventh Street
New York City, New York 10019
PLaza 7-8070

Mr. Bl...
Mr. Wick...
Mr. Casp...
Mr. Colla...
Mr. Conr...
Mr. Felt...
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen...
Mr. Sull...
Mr. Tav...
Mr. Tro...
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Miss Gan...

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 18

Writing in the new issue of The New York Review of Books, Professor Richard H. Popkin presents the first systematic theory suggesting how Oswald may have conspired with others to assassinate the President.

Professor Popkin, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at the University of California, San Diego, writes: "The evidence seems to me compelling that there was a second Oswald, that his presence was being forced on people's notice, and that he played a role on November 22, 1963."

Professor Popkin's article is based on evidence that appears in the 26 volumes of the Warren Commission Report, but was neglected by the Commission itself, as well as on new evidence that has appeared in recent weeks. He shows, for example, that on September 21, 1964, the Commission received a potentially significant report from the FBI concerning a man "similar in appearance to Lee Harvey Oswald," but that "in the mad rush to publish" nothing was done by the Commission to follow up this report.

"One would have expected," he writes, "that if the Commission had really been interested in clearing up all of the questions and rumors about the case it would have stopped everything, located this man..., found out if he had been masquerading as Oswald, and, if so, why... The public should demand that the Commission or FBI tell us whether this turned out to be significant..."

Professor Popkin also points out that the Commission's theory that the President and Governor Connally of Texas were wounded by a single bullet passing through the President's neck is contradicted by two FBI reports recently published for the first time in Edward Jay Epstein's Inquest (Viking Press). The FBI reports, he points out, indicate that Kennedy was shot in the back, not the neck. But the Commission never examined photographs of the body taken during the autopsy in order to ascertain the truth.

"If Kennedy was shot in the back," he writes, "...then it seems unlikely that anything can redeem a one-assassin theory...the Commission's Report made no attempt to resolve the contradiction between the FBI reports and the autopsy. The question whether the FBI reports were accurate can only be answered if the photographs of the autopsy and the X-rays are made available for examination by responsible and independent observers, if not by the public at large. Since the Commission's theory of a single assassin depends heavily on this point, the photos and X-rays should be made available immediately."

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 1/16/76 Per FOIA Request

REC-79 62-109090-486

ENCLOSURE

JUL 8 1966

5 JUL 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. C. Cooke
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

The Attorney General

August 3, 1966

Director, FBI

Warren Commission

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Reference is made to my memoranda dated June 16, 1966, captioned, "Letter of Inquiry from Mark Lane dated June 8, 1966," and June 27, and July 14, 1966, captioned, "Public Disclosure of Warren Commission Records."

These communications expressed my wish to dispose of evidence and exhibits temporarily being held by this Bureau in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Public Law 89-318 granted authority to the Attorney General to decide the items of evidence pertaining to the assassination which should be acquired and preserved by the United States Government. Inasmuch as that Public Law is to expire on November 2, 1966, I would appreciate being advised of any decisions which are made concerning the items that are to be retained by the Government and those that are to be disposed of. This Bureau has hundreds of items in our temporary custody which we are desirous of making certain are disposed of prior to the expiration date of this Public Law.

MAILED 7
AUG 3 1966
COMM-FBI

REC-58 62-109090-487 EX-103

AUG 3 11 08 AM

AUG 2 9 47 AM

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

CWC:elh:mpd (12)

AUG 3 1966

NOTE: See Memo, Sullivan from Branigan, 6/23/66, re "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS--Russia--Cuba;" REL:kas; and memo DeLoach from Rosen 6/15/66 re "Assassination of President Kennedy; 11/22/63; Dallas, Texas; Misc. - Info. Conc.," KMR:eem. Director has expressed desirability of Bureau getting rid of various exhibits in our possession.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F-156

DALLAS

MARXMANSHIP

by

REVILO P. OLIVER

PARTS I & II

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Part 1..... American Opinion Magazine, Feb., 1964
Part 2..... American Opinion Magazine, Mar., 1964

62-109050

MARKSMANSHIP

In Dallas

Revilo P. Oliver is Professor of Classics in the University of Illinois. During World War II, he was Director of Research in a secret agency of the War Department. He has traveled widely. Dr. Oliver is an academician of international reputation who has published scholarly articles in four languages within the pages of twelve learned periodicals in the United States and Europe.

■ WE ALL KNOW what happened in Dallas on the twenty-second of November. It is imperative that we understand it.

Lee Harvey Oswald was a young punk who defected to the Soviet, taking with him the operational codes of the Marine Corps and such other secrets as a fledgling traitor had been able to steal while in military service. He not only forfeited his American citizenship by his acts, but also officially repudiated it under oath in the American Embassy in Moscow. He was then trained in sabotage, terrorism, and guerrilla warfare (including accurate shooting from ambush) in the well-known school for international criminals near Minsk, and while there he married the daughter of a colonel in the Soviet military espionage system (and possibly also in the Secret Police).* In 1962, after he had been trained for three years in Russia, the Communist agent and his Communist wife were brought to the United States, in open violation of American law, by our Communist-dominated State Department.

On his arrival in this country, Oswald took up his duties as an agent of the Conspiracy, spying on anti-Communist Cuban refugees, serving as an agitator for "Fair Play for Cuba," and participating in some of the many other forms of subversion that flourish openly in defiance of law through the connivance of the Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy. In April of 1963, he was sent to Dallas, where he tried to murder General Edwin Walker. The failure does not reflect on the assassin's professional training: General Walker happened to turn his head at the instant the shot was fired. According to a story that has been neither confirmed nor denied officially at the time that I write, Oswald was arrested as a suspect, but was released through the personal intervention of Robert F. Kennedy, and all inquiry into the attempted assassination of a great American was halted.†

In November, Oswald was sent back to Dallas, where a job in a suitably located building had been arranged for him. He shot the President of the United States from ambush, left the building undetected, and would have escaped to Mexico but for some mischance. He was stopped for questioning

* If you missed the detail about Mrs. Oswald's father, see the *Congressional Record* for December 4, page 22211.

† Reprinted in *The Councilor* (221 Oil & Gas Bldg., Shreveport, La.), December 20, 1963.

...ignant policeman, whom he killed in a moment (...anic. Arrested and identified, he, ...e his training, was so vain as to ... for photographs while triumphantly giving the Communists' clenched-fist salute; he asked for a noted Communist attorney, who had been a member of the little Communist cell that included the noted traitor, Alger Hiss; and he began to tell contradictory stories. He was accordingly liquidated before he could make a complete confession.

There are many other significant data, but I have stated the essentials. They are known to you.

The fact that they are known to you should give you—if you are an American—hope and courage. You will need both.

Obviously, something went wrong in Dallas—in our favor, this time. The best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley—and so do schemes of Communists, sometimes. The identification of the murderer was a near-miracle. If not the result of divine intervention, it was the result of a series of coincidences of the same order as might enable a bum with a dollar in his pocket to enter a casino in Reno and emerge with a thousand.

It is highly significant that, after Oswald was arrested, you learned the facts. That proves that the Communist Conspiracy's control of the United States is not yet complete.

I firmly believe that in our nation as a whole the overwhelming majority of local policemen, whom we shamefully neglect and take for granted, are brave and honorable Americans. But I know nothing of the police in Dallas. It is quite possible that, as is usual in our large cities, they are subject to great pressures from a corrupt municipal government. I shall not be greatly astonished if, in the course of the Conspiracy's frantic efforts to confuse us with irrelevancies, it should be disclosed that pay-offs (...een made by Jakob Leon Rubenstei... as Ruby, and other members of the underworld that pander to human vice and folly. It is by no means impossible that crypto-Communists have been planted in that police force. But paint the picture as dark as you will, it remains indisputably true that, at the very least, there were enough honest and patriotic men on that police force to bring about the arrest of Oswald, to identify him, and to prevent both his escape and his assassination "while trying to escape." It required a gunman from outside to do the job.

It is quite true that the Communist Conspiracy, through the management of great broadcasting systems and news agencies, through the many criminals lodged in the Press, and through many indirect pressures (such as allocation of advertising and harassment by bureaus of the federal government), has a control over our channels of communication that seems to us, in our moments of discouragement, virtually total. As was to be expected, a few moments after the shot was fired in Dallas, the vermin, probably in obedience to general or specific orders issued in advance of the event, began to screech out their diseased hatred of the American people, and, long after the facts were known to everyone, went on mechanically repeating, like defective phonograph records, the same vicious lies about the "radical right" until fresh orders reached them from headquarters. But the significant fact is that there were enough honest American newsmen, in the United States and abroad, to make it impossible to conceal the Conspiracy's connection with the bungled assassination. That is very encouraging.

The Show And The Sorrow

All that could be done at the moment to obscure the Communists' mischance was to stage an elaborate spectacle with

all the t[illegible]cal virtuosity seen in a performan[illegible] of *Aida* in the Baths of Caracalla or the amphitheatre at Verona, supplemented with the cruder devices of Hollywood's expert vulgarians. Every effort was made to incite an orgy of bathos and irrationality. For the most part, the good sense of the American people frustrated the efforts of the showmen. But we need to consider the facts clearly and objectively.

There are two basic reasons why the American people were shocked and grieved by the assassination. Neither has anything to do with either the personal character of the victim or the identity of the assassin.

(1) The victim was the President of the United States; he was therefore symbolically representative of the nation, and his assassination was a form of armed attack on our country. The alarm, indignation, and sorrow excited by such an attack made on American soil should have no relation to either the private or public character of the person who was President. To put the matter as clearly as possible, the crime would have been every bit as horrible and shocking, had it (*per impossibile*) been absolutely certain that on the very next day the President would be impeached, tried, convicted, removed from office, and executed for his own crimes. That would be tomorrow, and would not affect today, when he is still legally invested with the dignity of his high office.

dicates either a defect in the constitution (which may grant excessive powers or provide inadequate checks) or the fatuity of citizens who tolerate abuses for which constitutional remedies are available. In either case, the abuse is primarily evidence of a weakness that the society must learn to correct legally. And if the society cannot learn from experience, there is no hope for it anyway.

(2) Regardless of office, political violence is always shocking and a warn-

de mortuis nil nisi . . . ?

ing of impending collapse. The Roman

[illegible]

ficers whom that society has appointed in conformity with its own constitution be inviolate so long as they are clothed with the dignity of office, however mistaken and unfortunate their appointment may have been. So long as the officer has not outlawed himself by violent usurpation, any misuse of the powers legally bestowed upon him in-

his gangsters into the streets with impunity; when the decent people of Rome tried to protect themselves by hiring gangsters of their own under Milo, that was not an answer: It was a confession of defeat. The assassination of Kennedy, quite apart from consideration of the office that he held, was an act of violence both deplorable and

ominous—as ominous as the violence excited by the infamous Martin Luther King and other criminals engaged in inciting race war with the approval and even, it is said, the active co-operation of the White House. It was as deplorable and ominous as the violence of the uniformed goons (protected by reluctant and ashamed soldiers) whom Kennedy, in open violation of the American Constitution, sent into Oxford, Mississippi, to kick into submission American citizens, whom the late Mr. Kennedy had come to regard as his subjects.

Such lawlessness, regardless of the identity of the perpetrators or their professed motives, is as alarming as the outbreak of a fire in a house; and if not speedily extinguished, will destroy the whole social order. That is a fact that all conservatives know, for it is they who read the lessons of human history and understand how hard it is to build and how easy it is to destroy — how perishable and precious are the moral restraints and the habitual observance of them by which civilization shelters itself from the feral barbarism that is latent in all peoples. That is the very fact that "Liberal intellectuals" try to conceal with the contorted sophistries that they are perpetually devising to justify as "social good" or "progress" the murders and massacres that secretly fascinate and excite them. That is why conservatives try to conserve what "Liberals" seek to destroy.

The foregoing are two good and sufficient reasons why Americans were shocked and grieved by the assassination in Dallas. Let them suffice us. It is imperative that we do not permit ourselves to be confused at this critical time by a twisted proverb and residual superstition.

Taboo

The maxim, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum,* has long been a favorite dictum of Anglo-Saxons (for some reason, it is seldom cited on the continent of Europe). Reference books usually attribute it to one of the Seven Sages, Chilo, who lived in the early part of the Sixth Century B.C.; but that is a mistake. In his precepts for prudent conduct, roughly similar to Benjamin Franklin's, Chilo urges us not to *malign* the dead (*ton technekota me kakologein*). He was interested in our own integrity, not the comfort or reputation of the deceased, and the precept is on a par with his advice that we should not utter idle threats in a quarrel because that is womanish.

Whatever the source of the phrase so glibly and frequently quoted these days, the notion that one should speak only good of the departed is compounded of various sentiments. It undoubtedly had its origin in man's deep-seated and primitive fear of the dead—a fear lest the Manes may somehow hear what we say and, if angered, use their mysterious powers to work harm upon us. That residual awe is supplemented by our infinite pity for the dead, and our hope that after life's fitful fever they sleep well. Pity is reinforced by the strong impulse toward generosity and kindness that, although biologically inexplicable, is found in all decent men. And that kindness is directed in part toward the living, for even the most odious and despicable beings may be survived by someone who grieves for them. Even Nero had one concubine who loved him. Acte wept for him and saw to it that his body was decently buried. And we honor her for it.

The dictum has become a fixed convention. We all know the story of the old men in a rural community who attend the funeral of one of their contemporaries. Having known the old reprobate all his life, they stand silently in a circle, tongue-tied, uneasily shuffling their feet, eyeing one another and searching their memories, until one is at last able to say, "Well, when Jake

was a boy, he was mighty nigh the best speller in the sixth grade."

As an expression of courtesy and personal kindness, the dictum is unexceptionable. In politics and history it is utter nonsense — and everyone knows that it is. Were the dictum taken seriously, history would be impossible, for no page of it can be written without recording the follies and the crimes of the dead. Not even the sentimental innocents who now, under expert stimulation, weep over the "martyred President" believe in the dictum *de mortuis* — at least, I have yet to hear one of them utter a lament for Adolf Hitler, although Adolf is certainly as defunct as Jack and therefore presumably as much entitled to post-mortem consideration.

Taboos are for barbarians, who indulge in tribal howling and gashing of cheeks and breast whenever a big chief dies or an eclipse portends the end of the world. We are a civilized race.

In memoriam aeternam

Rational men will understand that, far from sobbing over the deceased or lying to placate his vengeful ghost, it behooves us to speak of him with complete candor and historical objectivity. Jack was not sanctified by a bullet.

The departed Kennedy is the John F. Kennedy who procured his election by peddling boob-bait to the suckers, including a cynical pledge to destroy the Communist base in Cuba. He is the John F. Kennedy with whose blessing and support the Central Intelligence Agency staged a fake "invasion" of Cuba designed to strengthen our mortal enemies there and to disgrace us — disgrace us not merely by ignominious failure, but by the inhuman crime of having lured brave men into a trap and sent them to suffering and death. He is the John F. Kennedy who, in close collaboration with Khrushchev, staged the phoney "embargo" that was

Communist Oswald trained in Minsk.

improvised both to befuddle the suckers on election day in 1962 and to provide for several months a cover for the steady and rapid transfer of Soviet troops and Soviet weapons to Cuba for eventual use against us. He is the John F. Kennedy who installed and maintained in power the unspeakable Yarmolinsky-McNamara gang in the Pentagon to demoralize and subvert our armed forces and to sabotage our military installations and equipment. He is the John F. Kennedy who, by shameless intimidation, bribery, and blackmail, induced weaklings in Congress to approve treasonable acts designed to disarm us and to make us the helpless prey of the affiliated criminals and savages of the "United Nations."

I have mentioned but a few of the hundred reasons why we shall never forget John F. Kennedy. So long as there are Americans, his memory will be cherished with distaste. If the United States is saved by the desperate exertions of patriots, we may have a future of true greatness and glory—but

we never forget how near we were to destruction in the year 1963, And if the international vermin succeed in completing their occupation of our country, Americans will remember Kennedy while they live, and will curse him as they face the firing squads or toil in a brutish degradation that leaves no hope for anything but a speedy death.

Three Explanations

Why was Kennedy murdered by the young Bolshevik? With a little imagination, it is easy to excogitate numerous explanations that are not absolutely impossible. For example: (a) Oswald was a "madman" who acted all alone just to get his name in the papers; (b) Oswald was a poor shot who was really trying to kill Governor Connally or Mrs. Kennedy and hit the President by mistake; (c) the person killed was not Kennedy but a double, and the real Kennedy is now a guest aboard a "flying saucer" on which he is heroically negotiating with Martians or Saturnians to Save the World. With a little time and a fairly wide reading in romantic fiction, anyone can think of sixty or seventy fantasies as good or better than those that I have mentioned.

On the evidence, however, and with consideration of human probabilities, there are only three explanations that are not preposterous, viz.:

(1) That Kennedy was executed by the Communist Conspiracy because he was planning to turn American. For this comforting hypothesis there is no evidence now known. Ever since January, 1961, some hopeful Americans have maintained that Jack was a conservative at heart, that he deliberately packed his administration with Schlesingers, Rostows, and Yarmolinskys so that these would bring our nation so near to disaster that even the stupidest "Liberal," not in the employ of the Conspiracy, could not overlook the obvious, and that when an unmistakable crisis at last made it politically feasible, Kennedy would carry out a sudden and dramatic *volte-face*, sweep the scum out of Washington, and rally the forces of the great majority of loyal and patriotic Americans.

I wish I could believe that. It is true that the late Senator McCarthy praised young Kennedy, but although the Senator was a great American whose memory we must all revere, he was not preternaturally gifted: He could have been either deceived by a smooth-talking hypocrite (as have been greater men than he in the past) or mistaken in his estimate of a person who, although then sincere in his allegiance to what then seemed to be the winning side, later thought it expedient to change sides. It is also true that Kennedy said some fine things in speeches delivered just before his death, but those statements did not significantly differ from the pro-American flourishes normally used as seasoning in the boob-bait manufactured by Salinger's technicians during the past three years.

If Kennedy did entertain laudable designs, he cannot have kept them entirely *in petto;* he must have disclosed them to a few persons, perhaps including his father, in whom he had confidence. And if he did, the time for those persons to give evidence is now, while there is still a chance to clear the reputation of the deceased.

(2) That the assassination was the result of one of the rifts that not infrequently occur within the management of the Communist Conspiracy, whose satraps sometimes liquidate one another without defecting from the Conspiracy, just as Persian satraps, such as Tissaphernes and Pharnabazus, made war on one another without revolting or intending to revolt against the King of Kings.

Now it was generally suspected for some time before the assassination that

Khrushchev and Kennedy were planning to stage another show to bamboozle the American suckers just before the election next November. According to this plan, a fake "revolt" against Castro would be enacted by the Communist second team, which has long been kept in reserve for such an eventuality. (Cf. *American Opinion*, March, 1962, p. 33.) The "democratic revolution" was to be headed by a Communist agent who differed from Fidel only in being less hairy and less well known to Americans, so that the *New York Times*, the State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency, and our other domestic enemies could swear once again that the vicious criminal was an "agrarian reformer," an "anti-Communist," and the "George Washington of Cuba." (It is confidently believed in conspiratorial circles that the dumb brutes in the United States will never learn—until it is much too late.)

[illegible] that this performance in Cuba was to accomplish two things: (a) the re-election of Kennedy and most of his stooges in Congress, which would, of course, be impossible without some seasonably contrived and major "crisis"; and (b) the endlessly repeated and trite device of making the tax-paying serfs in the United States, who have financed every important Communist conquest since 1917, work to provision and fortify another conquest under the pretext that by so doing they in some mysterious way "fight Communism."

Now, if those observers are correct in their projections, the scenario called for the "success" of the "democratic revolution." And that would involve, if the play was to be convincing, the liquidation of Fidel and a few of his more notorious accomplices. And that, as is well known to everyone who has made even the slightest study of Communism, would be merely commonplace and normal.

The rabid rats of Bolshevism devour one another—and no one knows that better than the rats themselves. Almost all of the Conspiracy's most famous murderers—Trotsky, Zinoviev (Apfelbaum), Kirov (Kostrikov), Kamenev (Rosenfeld), Yezhov, Beria, and a hundred others, possibly including Stalin—were murdered by their insatiably blood-thirsty confederates. Indeed, it is a general rule that only accident or disease can save a Communist "leader" from assassination or execution by other Communists as soon as his usefulness to the Conspiracy is ended or his liquidation will provide an opportunity for useful propaganda.

Cornered rats will fight for their lives. Castro, of course, knew of the planned "revolution," and if the dénouement was correctly foreseen by American observers, he also knew that [illegible] tion of Jack in the hope of averting, or at least postponing, his own. Now that Oswald is silenced and superiors who gave him his orders are unidentified, it may never be possible completely to disprove that hypothesis, although there are a number of considerations that weigh against it.

We should note, also, that a few American observers believed that the Communist scenario had a different third act. According to their forecast, the Communist second team was to stage an indecisive "revolt" against the first team. Jack, pretending to carry out after four years the pledge that he made to get himself elected, would commit the United States to support the second team. At the scheduled moment on the eve of elections Nick would "intervene" and yell about a

"nuclear holocaust," thus producing a "crisis" which would call for a "bipartisan" cancellation of the election. The gang in the Pentagon, hypocritically wringing its greasy hands, would claim that we were even weaker than its concerted sabotage of our defenses had in fact made us by that time. That would suffice to set craven "intellectuals" and neurotic females to running through our streets howling for "peace" and the "United Nations." After much tension, a great "statesmanlike solution" would be found: surrender of our sovereignty and weapons to an "international" body, with the Russians agreeing to do likewise. Then the savages in the "international police force" would move in, and the glorious and long-awaited butchery of the American boobs would get under way.

Those who make this prognosis support it by pointing out that the Conspiracy has already fallen far behind its schedule for the United States, and that the slow but ever increasing awakening of the American people from their hypnotic lethargy makes it necessary for the Conspiracy to adopt drastic and precipitate measures *now*, if it is not to fail utterly. If those observers are right, then interference by Castro is excluded, for the plan itself would guarantee his safety until the United States had been abolished.

(3) That the Conspiracy ordered the assassination as part of systematic preparation for a domestic take-over. If so, the plan, of course, was to place the blame on the "right-wing extremists" (if I may use the Bolsheviks' code-word for informed and loyal Americans), and we may be sure that a whole train of "clues" had been carefully planted to lead or point in that direction as soon as Oswald was safe in Mexico. These preparations were rendered useless when Oswald was, through some mischance, arrested—probably in consequence of some slip-up of which we as yet know nothing. He may, for example, have missed connections with some agent of the Conspiracy who was to transport him to the airport, and it may be significant that, when observed on the street, he was walking directly toward the apartment of the Jakob Rubenstein (alias Jack Ruby) who later silenced him.

Two objections to this explanation are commonly raised, but neither is cogent.

The first is the assumption that, if the International Conspiracy had planned the assassination, there would have been no slip-up. That is absurd. The degenerates are not Supermen. Their agents make blunders all the time — blunders that could destroy whole segments of the apparatus, if the Conspiracy did not have so many criminals planted in communications and politics to cover up the blunders and to paralyze the normal reactions of a healthy society. It would take pages even to list the mistakes that the Conspiracy's agents, including their branch manager, Castro, have made in the course of the Cuban operation. For that matter, a potentially serious and quite unnecessary mistake was made when the Communist Party's *official* publication, *The Worker*, yelled for the appointment of Earl Warren to "investigate" the assassination *before* the appointment was made—or at least, before the appointment was disclosed to the public. Nothing was gained by that mistake in timing, which serves only to give away the whole show.

The second argument is that the Conspiracy could not have wanted to eliminate Kennedy, who was doing so much for it. But that is a miscalculation. For one thing, the job was not being done on schedule. A few measures had been forced through Congress, but not, for example, what is called "Civil Rights," a very vital part of the vermin's preparations for the final take-over. Virtually nothing was done to speed up national

bankruptcy and the total economic collapse that is doubtless scheduled to accompany the subjugation of the American people. The Congress was, on the whole, the most American Congress that we have had for many years, and it blocked the measures most cunningly designed to destroy the nation. It was not the fault of any one man, to be sure, but the record for 1963 was, for all practical purposes, a stalemate. Our "Liberals," always impatient for open dictatorship and terrorism, were beginning to feel frustrated; some of them were screeching in our more prominent daily, weekly, and monthly liepapers about the "standpatism" of Congress and hinting that that nasty relic of the Constitution must be abolished in the interests of "effective democracy." Others were beginning to lose confidence.

That is what the Conspiracy cannot afford. It is already sadly behind schedule. Of course, its secret plans, like the identity of its master strategists, are undisclosed, but at the end of 1958 some competent observers, after the most careful and painstaking study of all available indications, concluded that 1963 was the year scheduled for the effective capture of the United States. And those analysts—without exception, so far as I know—still believe that they were right; they believe that the Communist schedule was retarded and partly disrupted by the awakening of the American people and their growing awareness of the Communist Conspiracy and its designs. It is known from past operations that the Conspiracy's plans always call for constantly *accelerated* subversion in the final phase of a conquest, and so even a stalemate is, from the standpoint of our enemies, an alarming tactical failure. They cannot afford many more without suffering total defeat.

The Conspiracy, we must remember, does not have the resilience of a nation at war, which, unless thoroughly rotted, can rely on the powerful cohesive force of patriotism. To be sure, a frenzied hatred of mankind and human civilization is an even more powerful cohesive force among the born Bolsheviks who direct and manage the Conspiracy, and it has been able to excite race hatred among certain "minorities" and so acquire some fanatical shock-troops; but for a very large part of the work of subversion it must rely on low-grade criminals, opportunistic collaborators,

Is this Communist Rubenstein?

and stupid employees. And its power of discipline over those groups largely depends on their complete confidence that the Conspiracy's triumph is inevitable.

Careful observers were aware of the feeling of crisis in conspiritorial circles before the assassination. In June of 1963, an experienced American military man made a careful analysis of the situation at that time, and in his highly confidential report concluded, on the basis of indications in Communist and crypto-Communist sources, that the

be[illegible] *Thanksgiving*. Taylor Caldwell, wh[illegible]mbines feminine sensitivity with art[illegible] perception, sensed in the tone of Communist and "Liberal" publications a direction that made the assassination of Kennedy "very probable"—and she said so in an explicit warning published on October thirty-first and written about a week earlier. Other observers, who saw that Communist plans called for some sensational act of violence in the United States naturally considered the assassination of Kennedy (possibly in a crash of his airplane so arranged as to show unmistakable sabotage) as one of the expedients that the Conspiracy might adopt, although they did not, so far as I know, regard it as the *most* likely at the present juncture.

But, aside from the Conspiracy's obvious need for some drastic means of checking the growth of American patriotism, there is the consideration that Kennedy was rapidly becoming a political liability. Despite the best efforts of the lie-machines, it was clear that his popularity was diminishing so rapidly that some observers doubted whether even the most cunningly contrived and timed "crisis" could procure his re-election. His conduct was exciting ever increasing disgust even among the credulous; and what was worse, the vast cesspool in Washington was beginning to leak badly.

The bandits of the New Frontier, of whom Billie Sol Estes was but a puny specimen, had operated a little too openly. It had not been possible entirely to conceal the theft of wheat worth $32 million in a single raid or the probable "disappearance" of another $109 million in the same way. It had not been possible completely to suppress the TFX scandal, which would incense the entire nation if it were really exposed; it had not been possible to prevent the public from finding out *something* about little rumored [illegible]me murders thus far successfully [illegible]guised as "accidental deaths") [illegible] ready to burst at the slightest pressure. Only the most desperate exertions, involving the *personal* intervention of two of the most prominent members of the Administration, have kept the lid — precariously and temporarily—on the modernized badger game that is operated (at the taxpayers' expense and partly on government property) to entrap and subject to blackmail members of Congress not responsive to bribery and other routine pressures from the Administration. There are rumors that an even more filthy scandal, involving both sadistic sexual perversions and the use of governmental powers for the importation and distribution of hallucinatory narcotics, is simmering dangerously near to the surface. I am told that documentary evidence of secret shipments of secret munitions of war to the Soviet by the Administration in treasonable defiance of law is available in a place in which it is secure from both burglary and bribery. Even so minor a matter as the recent exposure of "scientists" in the employ of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as having forged spectrographic data for use in a smear-job on an American physician disquieted some theretofore complacent and somnolent citizens. For aught I know to the contrary, the assassination of Kennedy may have been necessary as the *only* means of avoiding, or even long deferring, national scandals so flagrant as to shock the whole of our brainwashed and hypnotized populace back to sanity.

In summary, then, there is not a single indication that the Conspiracy did not plan and carry out the assassination of Kennedy. On the other hand, there is evidence which very strongly suggests that it did.

First of all [illegible]re is the suspicious celerity with [illegible]h the broadcasting agency sardonically called Voice of America, Tass in Moscow, Earl Warren, and many publicists and politicians noted for their services to the Conspiracy in the past, began to screech that the murder was the work of "right-wing extremists" almost as soon as the shot was fired. One is justified in asking whether the leaders of this chorus went into action as soon as they received news *that they were expecting*. Or, if they did not know the precise moment, were they not prepared in advance for news of that kind? Is it conceivable that the same story would have occurred independently to so many different persons, however intense their hatred of the American people, or that they would have dared to announce *as fact* a malicious conjecture, if they had no assurance that their statements would be confirmed by "evidence" to be discovered subsequently? Not even the most addle-pated emulator of Sherlock Holmes would pretend to identify a murderer without a single clue. But the screechers went much farther than that: What they said was the precise *opposite* of what was suggested by the first indications available (the arrest of a Negro, reported on the radio while the Presidential automobile was starting for the hospital) — an indication which, although it later proved to be [illegible] person could have [illegible] trusted that [illegible] would soon be produced.

Persons whose business it is to tamper [illegible] do lying, but even they do not lightly take the risk of being caught promptly in a particularly improbable and offensive lie. The case of Earl Warren is even more puzzling. No one would [illegible] Court must be shre[illegible]enough not to make allegations w[illegible]t some reason to believe that he will [illegible]ble to produce some shreds of "evidence" to support them.

It seems that preparations had been made for rioting and murder throughout the country. Americans known to be opponents of the Conspiracy, including General Walker, prominent members of the John Birch Society, and leaders of other conservative organizations, began to receive threats of death by telephone from creatures who somehow knew that Kennedy was dead *before* he reached the hospital. In many communities, mobs composed of the dregs of humanity and openly proposing to burn the homes and murder the families of known conservatives, began to form in the evening, as though in obedience to orders that had not been countermanded to all sectors. I do not suggest that the local vermin were entrusted with a fore-knowledge of precisely what was to happen in Dallas,

but it seems very likely that they had been prepared to respond to a signal and told what to do when the signal came.

It is easy to see what could have happened, had everything gone smoothly in Dallas. There could have been a complete break-down of law and order everywhere. The numerous vermin that have been living for years in ill-concealed anticipation of the glorious day when they will be able to hack Americans to pieces and drag bodies through the streets, could have "spontaneously" started looting, burning, and murdering. In many places they could have mustered strength beyond the control of the police, and even if checked and arrested, they could have claimed, like Rubenstein, that they had been "crazed" by "sorrow" for martyred Jack, and, of course, unlimited funds would have been available for legal defense. What is more, the great nest of traitors in Washington could have begun a pseudo-legal reign of terror, for which the infamous "Sedition Trial" in Washington in 1944 was obviously a small-scale and premature pilot-study. In an atmosphere of hysteria, maintained by the anti-American television, radio, and Press, all the leading American patriots could have been dragged in chains to Washington. The "Federal Marshals," fresh from Alcatraz and the like, whom the juvenile Czar had used for his invasion of Mississippi, could have been counted on to beat some of them to death or murder them while "trying to escape." The sadists whom we have imported as "mental health experts" could have tortured others into fake "confessions" or have destroyed their minds with drugs. There could have been a national Saturnalia of *legalized* violence under cover of which the International Conspiracy could have gained a control of the whole nation that could not subsequently have been broken.

You, who read these lines, may owe your life or at least your liberty to the vigilance and sagacity of Officer J. D. Tippit, the policeman who stopped Oswald on the street and was murdered by the Conspiracy's well-trained but not infallible agent.

There is other evidence, including definite indications that certain persons, whom observers have long regarded as members or at least auxiliaries of the Conspiracy, knew days in advance that *something* was going to happen to Kennedy in Dallas. But when one considers the enormous gains that the Conspiracy could have reaped from the assassination, had it been carried out without mishap, and when one remembers that the Conspiracy had an urgent and even desperate need of precisely such an event, one cannot avoid the conclusion that the weight of probability lies overwhelmingly on the side of the view that the murder was arranged by the Conspiracy as a strategic operation.

Be Ye Not Comforted

Many Americans, while giving thanks for their deliverance, strangely assume that the Communists' mishap in Dallas will give us a respite from danger of at least several months. On the contrary, the danger is greater than ever, for the partial failure merely augments the criminals' need for some signal victory over Americans to preserve enthusiasm in their own ranks. As I write, shortly before Christmas, it does not seem that that victory can be attained before the New Year, but we may be sure that every effort will be made to attain it as soon as possible thereafter.

The first expedient was primarily defensive. In a hasty and thus far successful attempt to thwart an investigation by legally constituted authorities, i.e. the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security and the Attorney General of the State of Texas, both of whom had already announced their de-

termination to conduct an impartial inquiry, a legal and un-Constitutional "special commission" was improvised with the obvious hope that it could be turned into a Soviet-style kangaroo court. The best-known members of this packed "commission" are:

(1) Earl Warren, so notorious as the chief of the quasi-judicial gang engaged in subverting the Constitution of the United States that many thousands of the finest and most prominent American citizens have for two years been demanding with increasing insistence his impeachment and trial. A favorite subject of speculation and debate among some informed observers is whether Warren, if brought to trial, would try to dodge behind the Fifth Amendment or would take it on the lam and disappear behind the Iron Curtain. Warren, who spends his vacations with Little Comrade Tito in Yugoslavia or with Big Comrade Khrushchev in the Crimea, began to traduce and defame loyal and informed Americans minutes after the murder in Dallas; and it is easy to see why the Communist Party, through some indiscretion or mis-timing, officially nominated him as head of the "special commission" two days before his appointment was announced in Washington.

(2) T. Hale Boggs, the loud-mouthed agitator who disgraces the State of Louisiana in Congress. *The Councilor* has reproduced a press photograph which shows young Boggs in the act of giving the Communist clenched-fist salute while he was head of the Communist-front "American Student Union" in Tulane University, ridiculing our Army, and urging young men not to

gang which meets annually in some city abroad to plot liquidation of the United States. As promptly as Warren, Boggs began to yell that the "right-wing" (as he and his kind call Americans who don't want to be liquidated) was guilty of having shot Mister Jack.

(3) Allen W. Dulles, one of the founders of the malodorous Council On Foreign Relations and currently its Director. Dulles was the head of an American spy ring in Switzerland during the Second World War and is said to have done a fairly good job, although it was believed at the time that his organization was infested with double agents who were really in the employ of the Soviet—and even more serious implications can be drawn from the testimony given in Karlsruhe last July by Heinz Felfe, a Soviet agent who had been Mr. Dulles' German counterpart and supposed competitor in Switzerland.

Our Central Intelligence Agency, although it was infected from the very beginning by the incorporation of scum from the notorious O.S.S., was still an American agency while it was under the command of Admiral Hillenkoetter. Under Mr. Dulles it was transformed into the bizarre gang of seventeen thousand or more secret and faceless agents, some of them expert assassins so recently imported into the United States that they cannot speak English. Mr. Dulles' C.I.A. is also the gang that helped Castro attain power in Cuba, staged the fake "invasion" to destroy anti-Communist organizations in Cuba, recently carried out (in close cooperation with the Soviet Secret Police) the murder in South Vietnam of

unlimited funds. Some perhaps frenetic

The Worker proposed Warren.

observers believe—based upon this and other "coincidences"—that the C.I.A. is now the major branch of the Soviet Secret Police in the United States.

It was to Mr. Dulles personally that the late Bang-Jensen trustingly confided evidence that very important members of the C.I.A. were officers in the Soviet Secret Police, and Mr. Dulles did nothing at all about it—unless, indeed, it was the C.I.A. that murdered Bang-Jensen to prevent him from ever giving testimony.

One writer has recently suggested that it was the C.I.A. that arranged the assassination of Kennedy; I know of no evidence to support that opinion, but obviously Mr. Dulles' creation is open to suspicion. Perhaps that is why he is a member of the "special commission."

(4) John J. McCloy, of the Council On Foreign Relations, the Ford Foundation, the World Brotherhood, and other mysteriously powerful organizations whose un-American or anti-American activities should have been investigated by Cong[illegible] long ago. McCloy is reputed to be the principal author of the present plan to disarm the United States and prepare it for occupation by Soviet troops and associated savages of the "United Nations," which he, as an assistant of Alger Hiss, helped to design and foist on the American people.

Well, those four form a majority of the "fact-finding commission" and their records offer a guarantee of the kind of "facts" they will find or devise. Two of the other members are self-styled "Liberals" of little political experience, and it is obviously idle to speculate concerning what Senator Russell may be able to do alone in such company.

It should be noted that the very creation of this Soviet-style "commission" in violation of our Constitution and for the express purpose of superseding legal and Constitutional procedures represents in itself a victory for which the Communist Conspiracy would have been willing to pay almost any price, since it accelerates the disintegration of legality and accustoms Americans to dictatorial acts that subvert the authority of Congress.

The functions of a "commission" so constituted are obvious. It will:

(1) Cover up for the Communist Conspiracy as much as possible by claiming that Comrade Oswald was a poor, lone critter who done it all alone. Probably "psychiatrists" will be produced to prove he done it 'cause, at the age of six months, he had to wait an extra five minutes for his bottle. That will establish the need for more Welfare and Civil Rights.

(2) Suppress permanently the report of the F.B.I., which it has already acted to conceal from the American people, and, if permanent suppression proves impossible, to have the report watered down or at least kept secret until a "crisis" can be arranged that will make its publication pass almost unnoticed.

(3) Smother and suppress the evidence of close contacts between Oswald and Rubenstein in both Waco and Dallas during the period immediately preceding the assassination of Kennedy, and other evidence connecting both of them with mysteriously prosperous persons of unknown antecedents in the vicinity of New York City. Every effort will be made to conceal Rubenstein's connections with Communist Cuba, including such items as a clandestine visit to Havana about a year ago, when he stayed with a long-time and close associate of Castro's named Praskin, who operates, as a cover for his other activities, a "novelty store" on the Prado opposite the Seville Hotel.* It may even be possible to prevent the public from learning definitely whether or not the "Jack" Rubenstein who executed Oswald is the person of the same name who has a published record of Communist associations and activities in this country going back for many years.

(3) Harass the Dallas police as much as possible. This will convey to police forces everywhere an understanding of the inadvisability of interfering with Communists engaged in the discharge of their duties. I doubt that the "commission" will go farther than this, although I confess that I am disturbed by the persistence with which the "Liberal" columnists around the world, from France to Australia, insist that poor Oswald, an innocent little Communist, was "framed" by the "Fascist" police of Dallas.

(4) Try to smear and intimidate loyal Americans in every way possible. Much can be accomplished in this direction if the Congress can be pressured into voting un-Constitutional powers of subpoena to an un-Constitutional "commission" dominated by persons who

*I understand that full report on this and other known activities of Rubenstein will probably appear in a future issue of *The Herald of Freedom* (Box 333, Staten Island 1, N.Y.).

The Communist clenched-fist salute.

should themselves be on trial for their efforts to subvert and destroy the Constitution. Since no American cow is wealthy after having been milked by the Income-Tax collectors, and since the majority of conspicuously loyal Americans are persons of very modest means, just one item, the cost of employing attorneys, could give the gang the power to inhibit and even paralyze most of the opposition to treason in the crucial year of 1964. It is possible, of course, that the "commission" may simply assume such powers. If so, Congress will probably object; but, if it should be necessary, the august Chief Justice could dash over to the Supreme Court Building, put on his black robe, and rule that Congress, like God, is un-Constitutional. It's just a ten-minute trip by cab.

(5) To go as much further as may be feasible. It is reported in the Press that the "commission" has requested the power to "extort" testimony from "unwilling witnesses." At the time at which I write, it seems unlikely that

any such un-Constitutional power will be unconstitutionally granted. Of course, the original plan, to have been carried out *eventually*, if everything went according to schedule in Dallas, called for nice, rubber-lined torture chambers (such as you may glimpse in that excellent film, *My Latvia*) in which the hated Americans could be scientifically tortured into "confession," and the remains of those who proved "uncooperative" could be efficiently washed down the drains.

(6) To create propaganda for other Communist projects to facilitate the final conquest of the United States. A number are likely, but the most obvious is the one that was contemplated when Comrade Oswald was careful to provide evidence that the rifle used in the assassination had been purchased by mail. It is eminently desirable that firearms now in the possession of Americans be confiscated, partly to convince the Conspiracy's serfs how helpless they are, and especially to reduce the occupational hazards to the Balubas, Outer Mongolians, or other beasts who may form the "international police force" that is to occupy the United States and butcher its white inhabitants.

(7) To co-operate when the Conspiracy arranges for further violence. We may be sure that such will occur at the earliest feasible moment, and that every precaution will be taken to avoid a slip-up such as occurred in Dallas. It is impossible to predict at this moment when such an incident will occur or what form it will take—except, of course, that the blame will fall on "right-wing extremists." The assassination of other high government officials is an obvious possibility—perhaps too obvious, despite the sudden yapping of "Liberals" that something must be done quick to prevent the succession of John McCormack, as now provided by law. (*Newsweek*, THE WEEKLY LIEPAPER published by the *Washington Post*, had the effrontery to state the cause for alarm: McCormack is suspected of "anti-Communism"!) The Conspiracy, however, might go so far as to arrange the assassination of some Justice: That could, perhaps, be made to seem plausible after the Warren Court has maltreated a number of Americans in its latest usurpation of un-Constitutional powers, and it is, furthermore, the only *sure* way of preventing an impeachment and trial by Congress.

But another assassination would seem a bit monotonous, unless preceded by several other incidents of a different pattern. A hundred varieties of incidents are possible, such as first-class race riots, an "accidental" nuclear explosion to pep up agitation for "*disarmament*," or a well planned series of *almost* convincing "suicides" of American "rightists." A properly timed "crisis" in Latin America, preferably near to our borders, would be a suitable *intermezzo* during the performance. We cannot now predict precisely what arrangements the unknown Directorate of the Conspiracy will deem most expedient, for it is likely that their choice of both time and events will be made after they have seen how much advantage they will have been able to extract from the Kennedy assassination.

One thing is certain, however: The bungle in Dallas, far from justifying the slightest relaxation, should summon us to the utmost vigilance. It should warn us that we have come to the year of decision, and that only our most devoted and united efforts can prevail against a gang of international murderers rendered desperate by the awareness that their time is running out. ■ ■

(*End of Part One.*)

MARXMANSHIP

In Dallas [Part II]

Revilo P. Oliver is Professor of Classics in the University of Illinois. During World War II, he was Director of Research in a secret agency of the War Department. He has traveled widely. Dr. Oliver is an academician of international reputation who has published scholarly articles in four languages within the pages of twelve learned periodicals in the United States and Europe.

■ HENCEFORTH, no American has an excuse for illusion. He has had an ocular demonstration of who and what his enemies are. And that lesson is repeated every day as his enemies, recklessly exposing themselves, try to carry out their original plan in spite of Comrade Oswald's bungling.

The assassination and its aftermath must have given to many Americans the shock that each of us must somehow feel in his own being before he can understand what Communists really are and why they are seeking to kill or enslave him. That understanding does not automatically come from mere information. We all carry in our minds a great accumulation of items of information, such as that a continent lies under the ice of Antarctica or that the natives of the Andaman Islands are pygmies, which have no effect on our thinking because such facts seem irrelevant to our own lives. By this time, every literate American has in his own mind a good deal of information about Communists, although often as detached and unrelated items that seem remote from his quotidian concerns. Even copious and systematic information may remain, so to speak, inert in the mind until illumined by a perception that carries conviction.

The Moment Of Truth

The perception usually comes from some personal experience or observation. It may be some minor shock, such as the falling apple is said to have given Newton; but at that shock a thousand bits of scattered knowledge latent in the mind arrange themselves into a coherent whole and exhibit a basic truth.

When I was a youngster, I knew a man of substance who told me that he had almost been enlisted in a Communist-front operation to release from prison a creature named Mooney, who had murdered nine persons in California to show how much he loved Humanity. Although moved by the plausible and pathetic story told him by the Editor of a "literary" periodical, the gentleman was canny enough to check a few facts and then visit the headquarters of the organization soliciting his support. His unannounced visit gave him his moment of perception. He returned with the conviction that he had seen specimens of a criminal gang that was burrowing its way beneath the foundations of society, bent on undermining the whole nation. I thought his alarm preposterous, and, I am afraid, smiled at it.

In college, I could not overlook the

young Communists. It required no great acumen to [illegible] at their idealistic squeakings about "social justice" and the "downtrodden" were mere pretense to cover the malice and phrenetic rancors seething within them. But I did not really understand them until I met, during the great Crusade to Save the Soviet, a young lawyer who had been provided with a direct commission and a "vital" job in Washington to preserve him from the kind of military service that may be bad for the skin. He explained to me the wickedness of making a profit, and he told me how "social justice" would come to businessmen. "We'll shoot them in the belly," he said rapturously; "they die longer that way." And the greasy-faced creature licked its dry lips.

A professional man tells me that his moment came at the time that Irreproachable Ike, violating the Constitution he had sworn to uphold, used the Army to help the Warren Crew get the race war under way. He was talking to a clergyman of the "social gospel" variety whose emotional perturbation he did not understand until some indiscreet exclamations let him see that the holy man was inwardly trembling with eagerness for news that Americans had been bayonetted or machine-gunned on the streets of Little Rock.

The moment came to another man when he was one of a party of four in the bar of a private club. One of the four, an evidently urbane and cultivated gentleman — who had come to the United States as a refugee and had been given a salary and security that he could never have attained in the land whence he came — took a Scotch or two too many and began to make it painfully clear that he regarded Americans as detestable swine who need to be taught, with the toe of a boot, their place in One World.

A university professor tells me that his moment came two years ago when a senior colleague, who had for many years pontificated about the "marketplace of ideas," and, seated as a seated Buddha, had beamed benignly when Gus Hall and Gordon Hall spoke on the campus, "because we need to hear all sides," began to yell like a Comanche at a scalp-dance. What had shattered academic serenity was the discovery that there was a horrible "hate-sheet" read by "Fascist war-mongers" who must be "stamped out" or, at least, have their teeth kicked in. As for contributors to the hate-sheet, said the Sakya Muni of Academic Freedom, whom I quote verbatim, "they must be exterminated. Shooting is *too good* for them." The hate-sheet in question was that mild and self-consciously "moderate" fortnightly, *National Review*, and my informant believes that the Double Dome would have run amok with a kris, had he even suspected the existence of American Opinion. As it was, however, the yells sufficed to make my informant suddenly realize what makes "Liberals" tick — and he compared them to certain well wrapped and disguised packages that are occasionally discovered by a postal inspector or the baggage master of an airline because they also tick.

A New Yorker says that his moment came early in December when he read a column by Walter Lippmann, whom he had long supposed to be suffering from nothing more serious than a cerebrum bloated with ideals. In that column the punctate pundit, wrapping his feet about his neck in one of his customary verbal twists, claimed that "in a free [*sic*] country" criticism of "Civil Rights and Russia" is "inherently subversive." Not content with having thus exposed himself, Big-Brained Walt went on tactlessly to yowl that because Oswald scored a bull's-eye, "the *only* solace for the nation's [*sic*] shame and grief can come from a Purge"—a purge, of course, of the awful Americans who think they still have a country. Thus,

said my correspondent, was long covert hatred of Americans and dissembled blood-lust made manifest for all to see. It is possible, to be sure, that the quoted phrase was just lipography, and that Lippmann meant something else, such as forced feeding of castor oil to Americans; but the phrase served to give at least one of his readers an impulse to put together and comprehend many data that his mind was holding in suspension.

Ex uno disce omnes

Oswald was a young Communist punk, but, aside from his fortuitous notoriety, there was nothing unusual about him. You have seen thousands like him, and you are paying taxes to breed or nourish swarms of them.

You saw a representative selection of them in that excellent film, *Operation Abolition*, which is now more timely than ever. You saw the veteran criminals, who should have been deported or imprisoned long ago, riot and yell at the House Committee, an official delegation of the highest governmental authority in our nation. You will not have failed to recognize in them rabid beasts grown insolent with long impunity. You saw also the rioting swarms of young creatures that had crawled out from the woodwork of the University of California and other tax-supported institutions of "higher learning." You had an opportunity to study their hate-contorted faces.

You can see fledgling Oswalds in the flesh whenever, as occasionally happens, a loyal American is permitted to speak on or near a college campus. The young "progressives" will be there to jeer and quibble. It will be instructive to observe how many are deformed in body or feature as well as mind, and, if you approach near enough, you can see the hatred glistening in beady eyes. (For a close approach, a handkerchief sprinkled [illegible] minimize the discomfort.) And you should reflect that you are financing, directly through taxes or contributions or indirectly through the institution's tax exemption, the hatching and "education" of young murderers.

You can see the species wherever you look. And with just a little patience and dexterity, you can make all but the most hardened and experienced disclose their inner emotions — perhaps in a spate of verbiage, but at least for a moment in an unguarded word or glare in the eyes; and you will feel like a swimmer who has glimpsed, six fathoms down, the flat, greenish flicker of a turning shark.

You can see them on television, on the floor of Congress, and in their pulpits; you can read them in the Press. And you need have no doubts. Whether they are trying crudely or subtly to use the Communists' assassination of Kennedy to incite hatred against "right-wing extremists," you can no longer fancy that they are just ignorant "intellectuals" with mixed-up ganglia. They are lying. They are lying with conscious calculation. They are lying with murderous intent.

You cannot mistake them when, in your very presence and with breath-taking effrontery, they discharge the diseased hatreds and homicidal lusts that fester in their gangrenous little minds.

From direct observation, you, as an American, can now recognize your enemy and know what he is. And if ever you are tempted to doubt the evidence of your own eyes and ears, remember that such monsters are no novelty — that in the brief span of man's sad and dolorous history one can find almost innumerable recorded instances of recrudescent savagery and of the frenzied and exacerbated rage of anthropoid beasts that cannot bear to be dragged toward civilization and humanity. The best illustration in a book that I have

seen is [illegible]is Zoul's *Thugs and Communists* (Public Opinion, Long Island City 4; cf. American Opinion, January, 1962, pp. 29-36).

The vital thing is that you, as an American, realize that you are being hunted by a feral and stealthy pack. And that this is no nightmare, from which you will automatically awaken in a moment, nor yet is it a vision excited by the writers who strove to be more *outré* than Poe. That is a reality which you must face, if you are to survive at all.

The Time Is Now

With the nature of our enemies thus made manifest, and with such unmistakable indications of their numbers and power, an American who does not wilfully close his eyes and drug his mind can scarcely escape a perception of the magnitude and immediacy of our peril. This is the year of decision. We cannot hope for a complete victory this year, but we must end thirty years of unvaried retreat and, for a change, advance a little to recover some of the ground we have lost and to turn the tide of battle. A mere stalemate is scarcely possible, and another defeat will be our last. With another defeat, you and I may not be alive in 1965—or, if we are, we may regret it.

Now that Providence has given us a last chance, we must use it wisely and well. We must act with courage and determination, and, above all, with a rational and realistic understanding of our situation. We are fighting against enormous, though not insuperable odds, and we shall need the utmost effort of every American who will work with us. Our greatest handicap is that we, unlike our enemies, do not have a unified and secret command which plans the total strategy without need to disclose or explain it to anyone, and which carries out that strategy by issuing orders that are obeyed without question. Against a conspiracy that makes its decisions in secret and coordinates with the efficiency of a single organism the movements of its numerous and often hidden tentacles, we can oppose only the voluntary efforts of individuals who are loosely organized into a large number of voluntary organizations, which must, in turn, voluntarily cooperate with one another. In these circumstances a secret strategy is impossible, and we must rely on the rationality and self-control of responsible individuals to supply that minimum of unity and coordination without which we could do nothing against a conspiracy that has almost absolute control over its agents through its appeal to their criminal instincts, their complicity in past crimes, and, if need be, fear.

Our enemies plan in secret, but they have a standard technique for dealing with Americans that has long been obvious to every observer. While the vast majority of Americans are kept, so far as possible, in a state of ignorant complacency and confusion by the lie-machine, conservative and patriotic organizations are destroyed by inciting them to fight one another and by paralyzing each one with internal dissension. That technique has been used for more than forty years, and, without exception until the past few years, accomplished its purpose speedily and infallibly. Its success depended partly upon our enemies' vast financial resources and long experience in covert and subtle manipulation of individuals, but even more on the fact that loyal Americans are divided in their personal interests and beliefs.

That we Americans are so divided is our basic weakness in the present struggle, but it is not one of which we need be ashamed. It is the weakness of all societies of free men, and hence it is, in large part, precisely what we are trying to preserve. But our conflicts of interest and belief must be candidly ad-

mitted and [illegible]ately defined, if we are not to succumb to the manipulations of our enemies.

The Unity Of Dissension

As Americans, our one bond of effective unity is the American tradition, which is, in its essentials, a severely *practical* one. It is our first and most urgent duty to take a lesson from our forefathers, the citizens of the thirteen colonies, who, confronted by overwhelming odds, achieved independence because they had the intelligence and self-control never to lose sight of their real objective; although the colonies were deeply divided by opposed economic interests, vehement religious dissensions, and cultural differences that were, within the ambit of Western civilization, comparatively great. The governing bodies of each colony well knew that they could make an extremely advantageous settlement by deserting the other twelve. And the larger colonies must have been often tempted to seek opportunities, during the long struggle, of extending their influence and power at the expense of others in the hope of dominating whatever confederation might come out of independence.

A desperate undertaking, which most political analysts would have pronounced impossible *a priori* for peoples so sundered by divergent interests and creeds, succeeded because — and only because — our forefathers were able to transcend those differences and maintain an effective unity for the specific and strictly limited purpose of attaining political freedom.

Our task as Americans today is to attain and maintain an effective unity for the specific and strictly limited purpose of (a) preserving our national independence by recovering our federal government from the international vermin who have stealthily captured it, and (b) restoring as rapidly as may be —and that will be [illegible] a period of more than a decade—our constitutional government that those vermin have all but totally subverted. As a *practical* imperative, all other purposes, however passionately important they may be to us personally, must be recognized as secondary and even irrelevant, so far as the cause in which we must unite is concerned.

Our problem, I grant, is far more complex and delicate than that which confronted our forefathers. Their opponents were men who frankly and honorably declared themselves and disdained disguise. Our enemies are secret criminals whose principal weapon has always been deceit, dissimulation, and stealthy subversion. But our problem, surely, is not beyond the power of reason. And we should derive a stimulus to use it from the consideration that we have much more at stake than did our forefathers.

Who Is The Enemy?

Every one of us who tries to calculate our chances of victory must be continually astonished, and not infrequently dismayed, by the fantastic fact that what should be our greatest strength is also our greatest weakness. We have so indulged our human propensities to sentimentality and emotionalism, and we have been so subtly conditioned to fear shibboleths and bugaboos, that we squander in acrimonious debate over correctures the energies which, if rationally directed, could save us from annihilation.

Our enemy is the International Communist Conspiracy. Of that, there can be no possible doubt. Every time the fetid nest of vermin in Washington spends our money and (usually) the lives of American soldiers to enslave and barbarize another country, that country is invariably handed over to Communists — never to Fabian Socialists, Illuminati or similar [illegible]

Germany, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, China, Cuba, and the many others are all obviously and notoriously *Communist* provinces. And it is perfectly obvious that what the nest is preparing for the United States, through "civil rights," disarmament, and the like, is a *Communist* regime.

Although the Conspiracy is secret, we have learned a great deal about it by (a) studying its operations, and (b) utilizing the testimony of defectors from the Conspiracy and of our own counter-espionage agents who were able to penetrate some distance into the organization. The information thus obtained is necessarily incomplete, and, for obvious reasons, it becomes the more scanty, the nearer we approach the Conspiracy's inner core; and fails us completely before we reach that core.

The information that we have is sufficient to give us a good working knowledge of the general structure of the Conspiracy, although, of course, there are a great many details and possibly some very important elements about which we urgently need to know more.

Only the most naive persons today are puzzled by the operations of what is the lowest level in the Conspiracy (although it includes persons of great social or political prominence). The Conspiracy, engaged in total subversion, naturally finds and exploits all the weaknesses that are inherent in our society as in all human societies. It finds, and uses as its unconscious instruments, fat-heads and dunces who can be stirred to glutinous sentimentality or a rancorous resentment of their betters. But it uses above all the criminal tendencies that always have been present in all large populations and always will be present to the utmost verge of the foreseeable future. Every large aggregation of human beings produces, by biological necessity, its sneak-thieves, robbers, shysters, "intellectuals," perverts, sadists, and other degenerates. As is known to everyone who has thought about it at all, the continued existence of a civilization, like that of a large city, depends on the efficiency of the sewage system that disposes of its organic waste: On this level, all that the Conspiracy has to do is stop up the sewers (which civilized societies seem naturally disposed to neglect anyway, since no one likes to think about such unpleasant necessities). By this time, we have all learned not to waste time arguing whether a given person, who is knowingly serving the Conspiracy's ends, is a member, an accomplice, a hireling, or just a petty criminal who has been given opportunity and encouragement.

The structure of the main Communist apparatus in this country is reasonably clear. There is a large number of them and, so far as is known, they operate independently of one another. The official Communist Party, the more concealed "Trotskyite" apparatus, the military and naval espionage rings directed from the various Soviet embassies, the industrial and technological espionage directed from the various consulates, and the Secret Police are all controlled directly from Moscow, and are believed to have no contact with one another in this country, except that the Secret Police watch all the others and probably supervise the transfer of talented criminals, recruited by the Party, to the more secret units. The vast crypto-Communist apparatus no longer has large cells, such as the one of which the infamous Hiss was a member; and is now so organized that no cell has more than three members and most of the criminals know the identity only of the superior from whom they receive orders. Most observers believe that this operation is handled by the Secret Police. There are other apparatus and transmission belts, some possibly of strategic importance, which *may* operate in this

country independently of the ones I have mentioned. But given the criminals' success in preventing or halting all official inquiry into their more clandestine activities in the United States, we can only speculate about the chain of command in operations that we cannot even *prove* to be Communist. Most observers would agree in identifying some of these by cogent inference from copious circumstantial evidence; about others, so little is known that competent observers differ widely in the surmises that they base on admittedly fragmentary indications; and it is quite possible that there are some whose true nature has not even been suspected.

So far as we know, however, the various Bolshevik apparatus are controlled from Moscow. Whenever we can trace their organization at all, we can follow the wires until they disappear in the massive walls of the Kremlin. (In recent years, some circuits have been rewired so that the lines from this country go to Peking; cf. AMERICAN OPINION, January, 1964, p. 71. That merely shows that a new exchange has been installed for operational convenience.) All observers, I believe, would agree that, so far as is known, the criminals in our country get their orders, directly or indirectly, from Moscow.

Now there are very good reasons for believing that the foul brute that is titular Boss in the Kremlin is merely a subordinate, an executive of limited powers. So long as the unspeakable thing called Stalin was alive, most (but not all) observers thought that he was the real head of the Conspiracy. Events subsequent to the death (or, perhaps, liquidation) of that monster have made it increasingly apparent to judicious observers that the organization of the Conspiracy is more complex than was once generally supposed — that the his personal appetites and eccentricities will, within rather narrow limits, be tolerated, since he represents a considerable investment in publicity; but who can always be fired by the producers of the show, and *will be* eliminated the minute that he gets out of hand so far as to endanger the success of production. So, who are the producers?

The question may be too precipitately asked. Let us state it first in more simple terms: Who controls Khrushchev and the organizations on which his power is evidently based?

An experienced and highly qualified anti-Communist organization, which has probably penetrated as far into the Kremlin and its secrets as any human beings, summarized its findings in a report that the Honorable Timothy P. Sheehan read to the House of Representatives on August 5, 1957. (You probably never heard of it. The unanimity with which daily liepapers ignored sensational, and therefore potentially profitable, news, and the extraordinary exertions made by prominent subhumans to avert the re-election of Congressman Sheehan, serve only, so far as prudent and rational Americans are concerned, to validate and confirm the report he communicated to Congress.)

The kernel of this long and circumstantial report is that, superior to Krushchev and similar administrators, and superior even to the Secret Police, is another and more select organization of truly international scope, the Communist Security System (CSS), which has penetrated and controls even the Secret Police. The existence of such an inner organization was first suspected by cautious observers in 1939, when the purulent blob of anti-human protoplasm called Nicolai Yezhov was blotted out and replaced by the equally loathesome thing called Lavrenti Beria.

until 1953, w[illegible] the ease with which the Beria-thing was in turn liquidated made it apparent to thoughtful analysts that the Secret Police, of which Beria had been the absolute and unchallenged master, must be in turn subordinate to some inner and even more secret apparatus. The CSS, as described in the report, precisely corresponds to that more secret apparatus, as its characteristics were deduced by many observers before the report was made public by a courageous and patriotic Congressman at the cost of his own political career.

Not all qualified observers find the report on the Communist Security System as convincing and cogent as I do, although I know of none who would categorically reject it. Since no member of the CSS has ever defected and confessed, the intelligence report concerning it can be corroborated only by deduction and inference from numerous, scattered, often ambiguous, and sometimes conflicting data. The most that any observer can say, therefore, is that he accepts the report's description of the CSS as highly probable, since it fits the known pattern of conspiratorial organization and provides the most comprehensive and consistent explanation thus far proposed of the facts which indicate that the Conspiracy is controlled by some inner circle.

But if the CSS is the controlling organism, we have merely pushed the ultimate question one step farther back. Who controls the CSS?

That, of course, must be the darkest and most jealously guarded secret of all. As was to be expected, the report can only state that "the guiding [i.e. controlling] members of the Communist Security System" are "fellow travellers, rich financiers, and secret Communists" whose identity is known only to themselves and the few trusted agents through whom they, as an invisible government, transmit their orders. That description suggests — even implies — that most or all of [illegible]eal directors of the Conspiracy live outside of Soviet territory. There is nothing implausible in that. Indeed, there never was any real evidence to support the gratuitous assumption that the Conspiracy's headquarters were moved to Russia after the conquest of that country in 1917.

Our Secret Enemy

Whatever hypothesis we may form concerning the inmost structure of the Communist Conspiracy, we can scarcely do other than postulate that the supreme direction must come from some supreme council which, in all probability, has not less than ten nor more than five hundred members. Whatever we may suspect, we do not know who they are; we do not know where they meet or how they communicate with one another; we do not even know what rational end (if any) they propose to themselves other than a Satanic dominion over the whole world. We only know that they must be phenomenally intelligent and unutterably evil.

Now, at the risk of laboring the obvious, we cannot too often remind ourselves that our ultimate enemies are the members of that council, *whoever* they are, *however* they work, and *whatever* their secret designs. And the International Communist Conspiracy by definition consists of the unknown members of that council and *all* of the instrumentalities and subordinate organizations that they direct. That is the conspiracy that we must defeat, at least in our own country, if we are not to perish most miserably at its hands. And I do not see how any American who has observed what has been done to his nation in recent years, and thought about it, could disagree with either the definition or a statement that only the most dedicated and united efforts of American patriots can save us from an imminent and unspeakable horror.

No reader of AMERICAN OPINION, I

am sure, to be confused, even for an instant, by the semantic quibble made possible by the fact that the Communist Conspiracy is not directed by Communists, if by that term we mean persons who believe in "Marxism." The barbarous jargon and confusing twaddle of "dialectical materialism" has always been what Marx designed it to be, an elaborate deception triply useful for enlisting recruits, stultifying ignorant "intellectuals," and concealing serious purposes. On the lower levels of the Conspiracy, many members of the Communist Party believe, or pretend to believe, that drivel as an article of faith; while the more sincere and intelligent rack their brains trying to solve a set of quadratic equations that were designed to be insoluble (and eventually they either defect or get the point and move upward to the next level). We may be quite sure, I think, that anyone who attains the rank of assistant to an immediate subordinate of a branch manager, such as Castro, has left belief in "Marxism" as far behind him as belief in Santa Claus. So, unless we find an adolescent's pleasure in the paradox that Khrushchev and his kind are *not* Communists, we must understand that by "Communist" we mean a conscious participant in the International Conspiracy, without reference to his real or feigned reasons for participation.

Some Theories

It has long been apparent that the Communist Conspiracy was something quite different from the picture that its members tried to hold before the general public. It was clear to judicious observers a century ago that the degenerates who publicly headed or secretly financed the International were not in the least interested in the "workers" or the "proletariat" about whose "oppression" they pretended to snivel. When the Conspiracy effected its first territorial conquest in 1917, only the simple-minded could describe as "Russian" a revolution whose leaders and executives had, almost without exception, swarmed into Russia a few months before the take-over, and had been financed from both Germany and the United States, although those two nations were technically at war with one another. And after the conquest of Russia, it was clear that the total resources of that hapless and more than decimated land were utterly inadequate to finance an international conspiracy. And although Trotsky, Lenin, Stalin, and the rest were, without doubt, viciously cunning monsters, it was extremely improbable that they had either the brains or the time to direct such a conspiracy while discharging their duties as executives in Russia and, incidentally, clawing at one another's throats.

Long ago, therefore, observers very reasonably began to look for a conspiracy behind the Soviet. The existence of such an inner or directing conspiracy was strongly suggested, as I have said, by the known facts in the history of Communism from the time of Marx to the present. It was also indicated by analogy to the structure of criminal conspiracies known to history. For example, Weishaupt's Illuminati* were organized in a set of concentric circles; all members, even those in the outer circle, were given the impression that they were "on the inside," but the members of each inner circle regarded the members of outer circles as neophytes to be prepared for more advanced work or as suckers who were useful because they could be made to believe anything. The Assassins, founded by Hasan-i-Sabbah, were similarly organized: The members of the lowest grade (*Lasiqs*) were fanatical believers in the *Koran* and Islam, while guru members of the grade next to the top (*Da'i i-Kabir*) found it difficult to

* See American Opinion, June, 1962, pp. 33-37.

straight face while talking to boo[illegible]hey considered so stupid as to believe in Allah or any god.

Since it was clear that there was a conspiracy inside the outer (Marxist) shell, it was only natural that attempts should be made to identify it. Various sincere and thoughtful writers have positively identified the inner conspiracy as composed of one of the following: "Force X," Illuminati, Satanists, "Bilderbergers," Zionists, Pharisees, Khazars, Fabian Socialists, International Bankers, Rockefellers, Rothschilds, or a gang of otherwise unidentified "messianic materialists." Good and authentic evidence drawn from the present or the recent past can be assembled to support each of these identifications, and it is easy to argue convincingly that each is right, provided that we can assume an extraordinary degree of stupidity or shortsighted venality in some or all of the others. And although some of the groups I have listed overlap others, or may do so, it is clear that *all* of them cannot be the *one* central conspiracy. Furthermore, we cannot assume that there are a number of *major* conspiracies independent of one another but all blithely working together today with no thought of the morrow.

Let me take as my example the "Force X," recently brought into prominence by Kenneth de Courcy in his excellent and generally reliable *Intelligence Digest*. And let me hasten to add that, although I feel confident that I recognize the entity to which Mr. de Courcy refers, I do not pretend to have at my disposal the mass of information and documentation that has presumably been assembled by Mr. de Courcy's private intelligence organization, which largely consists of former members of British Military Intelligence now stationed throughout the world as representatives of British industries or in similar capacities.

Mr. de Courcy has *not* said that "Force X" was the inner core of the Communist Conspiracy, but many of his readers have drawn that inference from the indications that he has provided. Mr. de Courcy has described "Force X" as "basically a criminal group," which "directs the entire drug traffic of the world," high-class prostitution and homosexual rings, and many other forms of profitable crime. But he says that it "has made use of Communism," that "its power far exceeds that of Communism," that "in Russia, Trotsky, Zhdanov, Beria, and Litvinov" were its agents (as were, in Germany, "both Ludendorff and Himmler"), and that its executive head, a homosexual and necrophilic degenerate, gave advice to Stalin and now advises both Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung. Mr. de Courcy concludes that "the alliance between this person and Communism is very close, although there are fundamental clashes of aim. Neither seems to mind this at present."

It is at that point that I have my doubts. As Communist agents and fuddled fops are forever telling us, there is only one world — and, what is worse, it is less than 25,000 miles in circumference at the equator. It is much, much too small for *two* conspiracies of "One Worlders," and if, perchance, there are two, the heads of both must have realized long ago that the more successful they were, the sooner one would have to liquidate the other to escape liquidation itself. I could believe that "Force X" is subordinate to the International Communist Conspiracy, and I could believe that "Force X" is the inner core of that Conspiracy and so controls Khrushchev and similar vermin, but I cannot believe that two wolves are peacefully munching one rabbit.

Less Blood-Pressure, Please

If not two, then not three or five or ten. What we have said about "Force X"

will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any other conspiratorial group that we may consider in connection with the Communists. Let us, therefore, draw some conclusions.

On the basis of the information supplied by Mr. de Courcy, and on the basis of our own deductions concerning the probable structure of the Conspiracy, we recognize that "Force X" may be:

(1) An inner circle, comparable to, if not identical with, the Communist Security System.

(2) A formal arm of the Conspiracy, comparable to the official Communist Party in the United States or the Secret Police, and like them controlled from above.

(3) A large and highly organized gang of racketeers, who, like all ordinary criminals, "take the cash and let the credit go," intent only on loot today and loot tomorrow, but with no long-range plans or cosmocratic ambitions. Such a gang would naturally be encouraged and protected by the Communists, and would naturally perform services for cash fees or in exchange for protection and opportunities. (Note that China is now the principal source of the narcotics commonly used by drug-addicts, so that one of the most profitable branches of the gang's business depends on supplies from Communist territory.) This, however, would make the gang, for all practical purposes, a Communist subsidiary or instrumentality, and it could not be "more powerful" than its employers.

Those are, I think, the three most probable explanations, but others are possible, viz.:

(4) That our inferences about the Conspiracy are incorrect, and that "Force X" and the Communists really are independent in the sense that neither controls the other.

(5) That the data supplied by Mr. de Courcy are wrong in part or in whole, because they were mistaken or because they were supplied with false information (a common trick in all intelligence work) or because they or Mr. de Courcy have some interest in deceiving us. Thus "Force X," as described to us, may not exist at all.

Now we may differ widely in the percentage of probability that we assign to each of those five explanations, and it will certainly do no harm to argue about them for the purpose of clarifying our own thinking and of eliciting from one another such incidental information as each of us may have that is relevant to the subject. But obviously, no one of the five hypotheses is *certainly* right or *certainly* wrong. And I trust that no one will place an extraordinary strain on his neuro-vascular system to shout at the rest of us.

Serious argument is futile when what we obviously need is more evidence. That evidence is available. A great deal must now be in the possession of various police forces throughout the United States and either has not been assembled or has been suppressed by political pressures. A vast amount of evidence was concealed when the gang around Mr. Macmillan succeeded in covering up most of the Profumo scandals, but the greater part of it is still there. In the opinion of the best informed observers, a *thorough* investigation of the activities of Bobbie Baker, and his high-ranking accomplices in the Administration, would uncover a vast cesspool of corruption necessarily connected with the one in England, because some specialists in vice and crime shuttle back and forth from one country to the other. Probably any one of the hundreds of known nests of drug-addicts, perverts, and degenerates in Washington (or others found in any other large city) would expose a trail that could be followed back to the lair of [illegible]

ascertained only by [illegible]matic and relentless inquiry conduct[illegible]with governmental powers; and wh[illegible]might take a long time for such an investigation to attain certainty, every bit of additional evidence would enable us to calculate probabilities more accurately. In the meantime, you can't prove anything by waving your arms.

Horrid Hypotheses

So far as I can see, all hypotheses regarding conspiracies that may be associated with the Communist Conspiracy are in the same status as views about "Force X." The evidence comes, of course, from other sources, is of varying degrees of probability, can be reconciled with more or less difficulty with what we know or think we can deduce with some assurance concerning the Communists, and is susceptible to different ranges of alternative interpretations. In some cases religious belief will strongly affect our estimates: A formidable and powerful conspiracy of Satanists will seem likely only to those who believe in a Devil having the power to intervene, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of this world. In others, a recognition of adverse interests or inveterate antipathies is very likely to color our opinions. But we are certainly dealing with hypotheses based on inadequate data. The most probable cannot be reasonably stated as a certainty; the least probable cannot reasonably be pronounced an impossibility. To prove or disprove anything, we shall need many more facts than we now have at our disposal.

I confess that I cannot understand the extraordinary amount of passion that can be generated by violent asseverations and hysterical denunciations of theses that can be established or refuted only by ascertaining facts. Quarrels on this subject remind me of two men whom I once saw engage in a violent brawl to determine which of the following day. I could not but wonder whether they imagined that their exertions would, through some sympathetic or methectic magic, affect the result.

Less Heat, More Light

No display of temper will change historical facts. The hair-pulling matches in which some Americans engage to vindicate their favorite hypotheses would be comic, if they were not tragic in their consequences: personal antagonisms, disruption of conservative organizations, and, quite possibly, defeat and death for all of us. I should suppose that even the most perfervid champions of antithetical hypotheses would realize, if they paused to think about it for a moment, that the only way to settle their argument — to say nothing of accomplishing something for their country — is to unite in demanding of their state and federal governments the kind of searching and unremitting inquiry into the Communist Conspiracy that we have urgently needed for fifty years and have never had.

Few Americans realize that all of our uncertainties and the futile quarrels that they occasion are directly caused by the International Communist Conspiracy's success in stifling, frustrating, or preventing official investigation. A raid, carried out jointly by the State of Michigan and Federal officers in 1922 on the headquarters of a nest of homicidal vermin disclosed evidence that should have scared every sober American as much as though a bullet had whizzed past his ear. But the net result was that a gang of subversives, headed by the malodorous Felix Frankfurter, stopped in 1925 all Federal investigation of the enemies in our midst. Nothing more was done by our Federal government, despite its obligation under the Constitution to protect us from foreign enemies, until a great American, Martin

Dies of Texas, established [illegible] the House Committee on Un-American Activities (see [illegible] new book, MARTIN DIES' STORY; [illegible] Bookmailer, New York; $5.00). Mr. Dies' committee accomplished a great deal, despite open opposition and clandestine harassment from the great War Criminal in the White House and the scabrous louts with which that being surrounded himself.

In the Senate, a valiant beginning was made by Senator McCarthy, but we all know what happened to him; and we know that all inquiry into treason in Washington was effectively stopped when Eisenhower issued his un-Constitutional order to protect the vicious vermin lodged in our government from interrogation.

Both the House and the Senate Committees have done the best that they could, I believe, in the face of enormous pressures from the criminals who had captured the Treasury of the United States and could use our money to prevent us from learning about our blood-thirsty enemies. But such inquiries were necessarily limited to the peripheral and superficial.

Some years ago, Judge Robert Morris, [illegible] the most experienced and [illegible]

example, in December of 1963, Texas Rangers, on the authority of the Attorney General of Texas, raided a criminal hang-out and discovered documents that astonished even seasoned observers. The membership of the Communist Party in Texas had been officially estimated at about five hundred. That was obviously too low, but few were prepared for the discovery of a list containing the names of *ten thousand* international criminals, members or conscious accomplices of the Conspiracy, residing in Texas. As I write, it is rumored that Earl Warren, if not soon impeached and brought to trial, will make heroic efforts to suppress that list, acting either in his capacity as Boss of the Warren Crew in the Supreme Court Building or in his capacity as chairman of Johnson's special Committee to Conceal. Whether those efforts succeed will depend on you, my fellow Americans.

Armageddon

I venture to suggest—even to urge—that we Americans suspend our vexatious *disputaillerie* about conjectures and concentrate our united efforts on obtaining the basic information that [illegible]

[illegible] higher echelons of the Conspiracy, was stopped by *"irresistible pressures."*

Obviously, what we Americans must do, if we wish to go on living, is to generate pressures which make those that once seemed "irresistible" seem as [illegible] as the waving of a cockroach's antennae.

The information is there and available in vast quantities. It is constantly [illegible] coming to [illegible]

[illegible] therefore know that every prudent man knows that—if it happens that he is unjustly accused of a crime of which he is innocent—he cannot destroy public documents and sandbag witnesses on their way to the Grand Jury without arousing in the grave suspicion that he may be less innocent than a new-born lamb on the hills of Arcadia.

We must [illegible] as reasonable and practical men, to pay

that the primary responsibility for the demoralization of American life falls on you and me who were too timid, too busy, or too lazy to do anything about it during the past fifty years. That means, specifically, that we must be prepared to condone and forget venial sins in public life — anything, that is, which is short of treason. We could all argue for a year, vehemently and inconclusively, about what should be a general standard of sexual morality. I hope that we would agree, however, that that standard, however much we prize it, is less important than our lives and those of our children. That question is vital, if, as informed sources in Washington assert, fifty-five Senators — a majority, mind you — are now kept in line by blackmail made possible by highly-trained and expert "call girls" operating, at the expense of American taxpayers, in collaboration with secret agents who installed concealed microphones and hidden cameras, including infra-red equipment. That, it is said, explains votes for "disarmament" and also explains the massive resistance that would be opposed to any proposal for an open and searching investigation. In the present crisis, I think it not too much to ask of even Mrs. Grundy that she look the other way for a while.

In the meantime, we certainly know enough about our enemies to attack effectively the Conspiracy on fronts that can absorb all our energies. Enough of in acts of open treason to make inquiry into their motives and antecedents a waste of time. And time is what we cannot afford to waste: We have so little of it left.

It is entirely possible that we may never be able to identify the head of the octopus, but that will matter little, if we can lop off enough of its tentacles.

I know that apocalyptic visions of cosmic disaster are usually born of disordered imaginations. I know that men tend always to exaggerate the importance of their own countries and hence of the crises of the moment. But look as I will, I cannot see a future for Western civilization anywhere in the world, if the United States is lost. What another race may do in five hundred or a thousand or ten thousand years is beyond our prevision; but the fate of human civilization as we know it depends, I fear, on what we do this year.

This is not Valley Forge: Had our forefathers lost, they would have reverted to the status of British colonies and still have enjoyed a good fortune greater than that of most of the rest of civilized mankind. This is Châlons or Tours, and the issue, quite simply, is whether the world's most hated minority, the Christian West, shall be forever obliterated by the infinite barbarism of irrational hordes. Or, to put it in less general terms, the issue is whether your children will regret having been born. ■ ■

SAINTED RELICS

■ A vase for flowers, purchased for $27, brought the highest price among 250 items sold at an auction conducted at Valkill, for many years the home of the late Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A "nice crowd" gathered at the cottage off Route 9G in Hyde Park where many items, once used by Mrs. Roosevelt and her husband, the late President Roosevelt, had been stored, said auctioneer Wilson Proper. Two old trunks, carved with the initials "F.D.R." brought $2.50 each and a third was sold for $3.

Mr. Proper said a rosewood chair used by the President "didn't bring $10," and went unsold. He also said he kept a tray that Mrs. Roosevelt had used in bed. "I couldn't get an offer of $2 for it," he observed.

The sale brought less than $300. "I just don't understand what happened," Proper said. "I had as many as 300 people standing out there on the lawn of the cottage at one time or another but they practically laughed in my face when I started asking reasonable prices."—From the Poughkeepsie Journal

FBI

Date: 8/12/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (C)

RE : THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 8/2/66, enclosing LHM concerning information furnished by ALBERT H. NEWMAN.

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM reflecting a recontact by NEWMAN of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING of the Dallas Office, which is self-explanatory.

not necessary to disseminate info in LHM contained in enclosed LHM furnished by Dallas airtel 8/16/66 captioned The President's Commission on the Assassination of President

U.S. Mint

62-109090-48

ENCLOSURE

EX-104 REC-49

2 AUG 15 1966

(3) - Bureau (encls-10)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

327

File

54 AUG 24 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 12, 1966

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The following information supplements that contained in memorandum dated August 2, 1966, at Dallas, Texas.

On August 11, 1966, Mr. Albert H. Newman, 310 East 75th Street, New York, New York, who identified himself as a correspondent for the "Reporter Magazine" and McGraw-Hill Book Company, both of New York, telephonically contacted a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Newman stated that with respect to the information he had furnished on July 27, 1966, he had made inquiries and had determined that Mrs. Thelma Lucio "is absolutely clean", and had no connection whatsoever with Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination.

Mr. Newman also advised that he had checked into the death of Professor William Thomas Wolf, previously mentioned by Mr. Newman, and that he had determined that this death was definitely accidental, and therefore neither Lee Harvey Oswald nor George De Mohrenschildt, had any connection with such death.

Mr. Newman commented that he merely wanted to furnish the foregoing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation which might preclude any necessity for the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducting additional investigation.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1* ENCLOSURE

FOUNDATION

FBI

Date: 8/9/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (C)

RE : THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/1/65 captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., IS - R - CUBA", enclosing an LHM concerning information furnished by PENN JONES, JR., on 5/28/66.

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM concerning PENN JONES, JR., Editor "Midlothian Mirror", Midlothian, Texas, who appeared on KRLD Radio program in Dallas, Texas, called "Comment" on 8/4/66.

For the information of the Bureau, referenced airtel pointed out that PENN JONES, JR., was the subject of Dallas file 100-9057 (Bufile 100-395874). JONES apparently was the subject of ill-founded and malicious rumors accusing him of being a communist sympathizer. JONES was primarily involved as the victim in Dallas file 157-187 entitled "UNSUB; Incendiary Device Thrown Into 'Midlothian Mirror', Midlothian, Texas, 4/20/62."

REC-6 62-109090-489

EX-103

The information from JAMES HUGHES contained in the enclosed LHM was received by SA GERALD LEWIS GEARY. The review of the tapes of the program "Comment" was by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING. The tapes were made available for review by EDDIE BARKER, News Director, KRLD Radio and TV, Dallas, Texas. It appears obvious that PENN JONES, JR., was grasping an opportunity to publicize the fact that Volume 1 of his book was now available for sale. Numerous persons who called him while on the program and asked questions were given the answer "I don't know."

The above is furnished the Bureau for its information and no investigation, or other inquiry, is being made by this office, UACB.

cc to Dept by O-6
cc to USSS by O-Mail
DUE 8/22/66
6-Fwk

3 - Bureau (encls-10)
1 - Dallas
(4)

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

1 cc LHM BM 5716
6-Fwk

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 9, 1966

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On August 4, 1966, Penn Jones, Jr., Editor "Midlothian Mirror", Midlothian, Texas, appeared on KRLD Radio, Dallas, Texas, on the program called "Comment" at which time he discussed Volume 1 of his book "Forgive My Grief", which he called "a critical review of the Warren Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

On August 5, 1966, Mr. James Hughes, Westchester House, 554 South Summit, Apartment 325, Fort Worth, Texas, telephone EDison 2-4275, who identified himself as an author and former newspaper writer, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that he had heard the program "Comment" on KRLD Radio, Dallas, Texas, on August 4, 1966. He stated that during this program certain comments were made by the guest speaker (Penn Jones, Jr.) and by an individual who had talked by telephone to the guest speaker during the program, which were slanderous to President Johnson and to a specific Special Agent of the FBI, and the Department of Justice.

Hughes refused to mention any names of individuals involved but stated he thought the FBI would be interested in the comments made on this program.

On August 8, 1966, the tapes of the program "Comment" on KRLD Radio, Dallas, Texas, of August 4, 1966, were reviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI.

Penn Jones, Jr., identified himself as editor of the "Midlothian Mirror", Midlothian, Texas, and was interviewed by commentators Jim Underwood and Wes Wise of KRLD Radio. Jones indicated he had completed Volume 1 of his book "Forgive My Grief", and that he was contemplating writing additional volumes. During this program, listeners were permitted to telephonically contact KRLD Radio to ask questions of Mr. Jones. During the program, a caller, unidentified, mentioned Special Agent James P. Hosty of the FBI and discussed the controversial remarks

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62 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

attributed to Special Agent Hosty and Lieutenant Jack Revill of the Dallas Police Department.

Another caller questioned Jones as to whether he had checked into the allegation that the now President Lyndon B. Johnson had in his pocket, immediately after the assassination, the oath of office which he made available to U. S. District Court Judge Sarah Hughes for purposes of her swearing him in as President. Jones commented that he would endeavor to look into this particular point during his future endeavors with respect to additional volumes which he planned to write.

Jones mentioned that there were several other books which had been written concerning the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and specifically mentioned the book "Unanswered Questions" by Sylvan Fox, and the book "Whitewash" by Harold Weisberg. He spoke most favorably of the book "Whitewash". He stated that a book by Mark Lane had been written and was soon to be released. US

Penn Jones also mentioned that a Sylvia Marr has compiled an index on the testimony and exhibits contained in the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report and Hearings before that commission which index has been printed by the Scarecrow Press of New York City, and remarked that this is an excellent index for reference purposes.

At the completion of the program, Mr. Jones was requested to again appear on this program in the event he ascertained information which he felt was of importance concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 17, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To advise Penn Jones, Jr., editor, "Midlothian Mirror," Midlothian, Texas, appeared on KRLD Radio, Dallas, 8/4/66. He discussed his book, "Forgive My Grief," which was termed a critical review of the Warren Commission. Comments made by Jones were considered slanderous to the President. Attached letterhead memorandum is being disseminated to U. S. Secret Service and the Department. No further action required.

BACKGROUND:

Jones is the editor of the, "Midlothian Mirror," a weekly newspaper published in Midlothian, Texas, a community located approximately 24 miles from Dallas, Texas.

On 8/4/66, Jones appeared on Dallas Radio Station KRLD on the program entitled, "Comment," and discussed Volume I of his book, "Forgive My Grief," which was termed a critical review of the Warren Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. A complaint was received at our Dallas Office from a listener of this program who considered remarks made by Jones as slanderous towards the President and to a Special Agent of the FBI.

REC 6 62-109090-490

The tapes of this program were obtained. Jones said he had completed Volume I of his book and was contemplating writing additional volumes. During the program, listeners were permitted to telephonically contact the radio station and ask questions of Jones. A caller questioned Jones as to whether he had checked the allegation that President Johnson had in his pocket, immediately after the assassination, the oath of office which the President made available to U.S. District Court Judge Sarah Hughes for the purpose of her swearing him in as the President. Jones commented he would look into this particular point during his future endeavors with respect to additional volumes he planned to write. Another unidentified caller discussed controversial remarks which were attributed to

Enclosure

61 AUG 23 1966
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

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SA James P. Hosty and Lieutenant Jack Revill of the Dallas Police Department. It concerns the alleged comment made by SA Hosty that Oswald was, "capable of committing this assassination." This was unequivocally denied by SA Hosty by affidavit and in his testimony before the President's Commission. This information appears on page 441 of the Warren Commission Report and is a matter of public record.

PENN JONES, JR.:

Our files show an investigation was conducted of Jones in 1953 based on an allegation that a representative of the Communist Party from New York City had contacted Jones during the Summer of 1945. Our inquiries determined the allegation had no basis in fact. Our files revealed on 4/30/62 an unknown individual threw an incendiary device into the offices of Jones' newspaper, however, no arrest was made although it was suspected a member of an anticommunist group may have been behind this act.

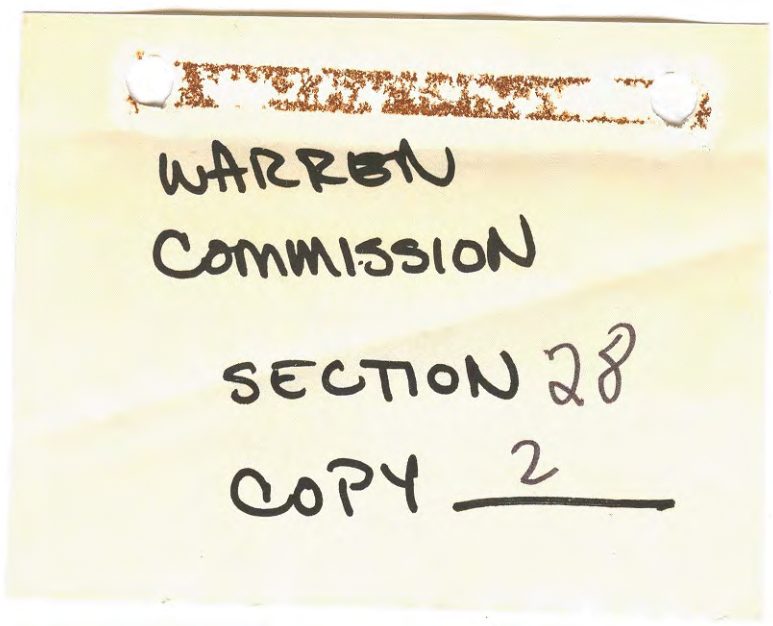
During May, 1965, Mr. John Russell Freeman, owner and editor of the, "Farmer and Miner," a weekly newspaper in Frederick, Colorado, alleged Jones had been conducting an investigation of the assassination. He had a theory Lee Harvey Oswald was paid a large sum of money by two brothers from Texas closely associated with President Johnson to assassinate President Kennedy. Freeman alleged Jones had discussed this matter with Theodore Sorenson, former Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Attorney General Katzenbach.

On May 28, 1965, Jones was thoroughly interviewed and denied he ever had such a theory and did not discuss any theory regarding the assassination with the previously-mentioned Government officials. He did visit Washington, D. C., in the Spring of 1964 and met Mr. Sorenson, Mr. Robert Kennedy and Mr. Katzenbach and had them autograph books, and at that time expressed his sorrow for the assassination. This information was disseminated to U. S. Secret Service and the Department.

Since it appears that Jones' appearance on radio station KRLD was for the purpose of publicizing his book, no further action is required.

ACTION:

The attached letterhead memorandum concerning comments made by Jones is being disseminated to U. S. Secret Service and the Department.


WARREN
COMMISSION
SECTION 28
COPY 2

WTOP-RADIO

Broadcast House, Washington, D.C. 20013

8 September 1966

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find bulletin board announcements for an upcoming WTOP RADIO program which we believe will be of interest to you and to members of your organization. By posting these announcements in a conspicuous location which will be seen by your associates, we hope they will be able to hear and enjoy this pertinent and informative program.

WTOP RADIO tries to vary its programming to inform and interest as many special groups of the public as possible. If you have any comments to offer concerning this special program, or any of our other programs, please direct them to us. We are always glad to receive any comments from our listeners, particularly those involved in some way with the subjects of our various broadcasts.

Again, we hope you will be able to post the enclosed announcements in some prominent area; the goal of WTOP RADIO is to serve the people of the Washington area.

Please do not hesitate to call if we can be of any further service to you.

Sincerely,

Charles Lawson
Director of
Community Affairs

109090 -
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199 SEP 22 1966

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encl.

SEP 21 1966

61 SEP 27 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS

August 8, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. C. Cooke
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

This is in reply to your memorandum dated August 3, 1966, captioned as above, wherein a request was made for one or more representatives of this Bureau to attend a meeting at which various Warren Commission matters will be discussed, including disposition of exhibits in the possession of this Bureau in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

This is to advise that the meeting scheduled for 2 p.m., on August 17, 1966, in Room 5131, will be attended by Messrs. James R. Malley and Robert A. Frazier, both of this Bureau.

REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 9 3 01 PM '66

CWC:pah
(10)

NOTE: Inspector Malley, representing the General Investigative Division, and Agent Frazier, representing the Laboratory, will attend this meeting solely with reference to the disposition of the hundreds of exhibits in the possession of the Bureau in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. In accordance with Public Law 89-318, the Attorney General has authority to decide the items of evidence pertaining to the assassination which should be acquired and preserved by the U. S. Government. Inasmuch as the Public Law is to expire on November 2, 1966, the Bureau is desirous of disposing of the items in our possession. At the meeting the Bureau representatives will convey our position that we desire a specific directive from the Attorney General to the Director requesting us to turn over to the Archives the exhibits we possess.

MAILED 7
AUG 9 1966
FBI

MAIL ROOM

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. 491

PAGE NO. 1-5

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

28

JUSTICE

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 8/2/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (C)

RE : THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION - ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM for possible dissemination by the Bureau, together with one Xerox copy of a rough draft of Chapter 6 of a forthcoming book entitled "The Kennedy Case" by ALBERT H. NEWMAN, consisting of 49 pages. Also enclosed is one Xerox copy of 18 pages concerning "The Militant's" letters referred to by NEWMAN.

NEWMAN was interviewed by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING. At the outset of the interview, he was advised that no comments whatsoever would be made concerning the President's Commission Report or concerning his observations, but that any information he desired to furnish would be made a matter of record. He requested to be advised whether investigation would be conducted and he was advised that in the event investigation was warranted same would be conducted and the results made known to the appropriate government officials but that such results could not and would not be made available to him. He stated that he did not want to make any inquiries that might interfere with any investigation contemplated by this bureau and he was advised that any investigation he desired to conduct was strictly up to him and that he was free to interview anyone he desired.

REC-28

The first source referred to in the LHM [redacted] who furnished the information to [redacted], of the New York Office.

17 AUG 24 1966

The second source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted], who furnished information to SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.

(3) - Bureau (encls-12)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

ENCLOSURE 12

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NO DISSEMINATION OF LHM - SEE REVISED DL LETTER dated 8/16/66

EX-REC COPY AND COPY OF LHM FILED IN

The third source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted] in Dallas.

The information concerning THELMA LUCIO was taken from Dallas file 100-11042.

It is felt that NEWMAN's visit had a two-fold purpose. 1. He was endeavoring to obtain additional information for his forthcoming book; and 2. when this failed he was endeavoring to furnish information which he felt required additional investigation which, if conducted, would permit him to take credit for having such investigation conducted.

It is recommended that no investigation be conducted into NEWMAN's allegations as it is felt any investigation conducted could possibly result in future embarrassment to the Bureau.

M

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 2, 1966

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On July 27, 1966, Mr. Albert H. Newman, 310 East 75th, New York, New York, who identified himself as a correspondent for the "Reporter Magazine" and McGraw-Hill Book Company, both of New York, appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He presented identification reflecting his affiliation as indicated above, and stated he had been sent to Dallas by the McGraw-Hill Book Company as they were considering publishing a book written by Newman entitled "The Kennedy Case." He stated he would be staying in Dallas for three or four days and could be contacted at Room 20, Dallas Park Motel, Dallas, Texas, telephone DA 1-6478.

Mr. Newman stated that the theme of his book was that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Trotskyite and a follower of Fidel Castro, and that Oswald committed the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy as an act of fanaticism and that he committed this act without any accomplice.

Mr. Newman stated the reason for his desiring an interview with a representative of the FBI was to bring to the FBI's attention certain information which he believed warranted additional investigation. He was advised that any information he desired to furnish would be accepted but that no comment with respect to the President's Commission's report on the assassination would be made.

Mr. Newman made available for review a rough draft copy of Chapter 6 of his forthcoming book. This chapter is captioned "Loose Ends and Unturned Stones." A review of this material reflects that Mr. Newman raises the following points, among others, which he states were not considered by the President's Commission during their investigation:

6

ENCLOSURE

Re: The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

1. What happened to the parcel referred to in the Notice Card of attempt to deliver mail dated November 20, 1963, addressed to Mr. Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, reflecting a parcel to be picked up?

   According to Newman, this Notice Card is listed in Exhibit No. 2003 as part of Oswald's effects and documents seized by the Dallas Police Department at the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine.

2. What happened to the Dallas Public Library's copy of the book entitled "The Shark and the Sardines" by Juan Jose Arevalo, which according to a delinquent notice was charged out on November 6, 1963, by Oswald and never returned?

   The delinquent notice is mentioned in Exhibit No. 2642.

3. Newman suggests that there is far more likelihood that Oswald had a confederate of some sort in his attempt on the controversial General Edwin Walker than in the assassination of a popular President and states the attempt on Walker's life deserved more attention by the President's Commission. Newman then sets forth his beliefs compared to what was set forth by the President's Commission.

4. Newman points out that the March 11, 1963 issue of "The Militant" depicted in the photograph of Oswald (exhibit No. 133-A), on page 7, contains in the "Letters from our Readers" column a letter from "L. H.", and that this letter has some connection with Oswald because "L. H." are the first two initials of Oswald. He suggests that the contents of this letter are well beyond the limits of Oswald's ability to write and that Oswald asked a friend to write this letter. He relates that in the five years, beginning January 1, 1959, and ending December 31, 1963, "The Militant" printed at least 15 letters from Dallas, 14 of which were from one person, referred by Newman as "X", and that the 15th letter was the "L. H." letter. Newman identified "X" on

July 27, 1966, to a Special Agent of the FBI as Thelma Lucio, and suggested that Oswald had her write the "L..H." letter. He also suggests that the missing book from the Dallas Public Library, "The Shark and the Sardines" may have found its way to Thelma Lucio's book shelf.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

5. Newman pointed out what he calls a conflict in the testimony of George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt with that of Marina Oswald concerning occurrences on April 13, 1963, at the Oswald apartment on Neely Street, with respect to the rifle.

6. Newman pointed out what he considers a conflict of testimony concerning the circumstances under which Marina Oswald left Lee Harvey Oswald on November 5, 1962, citing statements by George De Mohrenschildt and the testimony of Marina Oswald and Anne Meller.

7. Newman suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald and George De Mohrenschildt agreed in certain areas with respect to their political outlooks and that De Mohrenschildt could very well have been Oswald's accomplice in the attempt on General Walker's life, and that De Mohrenschildt's car could have been used. In this connection, Newman suggests that De Mohrenschildt could have been responsible for the fire death of William Thomas Wolf, 32-year old history professor who lived near De Mohrenschildt in Dallas on Dickens Street, and states that this would have been occasioned by the fact that Wolf may have seen something in connection with De Mohrenschildt's car being used on the night of the attempt on Walker's life.

8. Newman suggests that during the period October 9, 1962 to November 3, 1962, Lee Harvey Oswald could have spent time not accounted for at the residence of Thelma Lucio in Dallas.

The files of the Dallas Office of the FBI reflect that on May 13, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma Lucio, 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, was a subscriber to "The Militant", a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On July 23, 1964, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, also advised that Thelma Lucio was a subscriber to "The Militant."

On September 10, 1964, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma L. Lucio, and her husband Eusebio Lucio, moved from 2419 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, to 2719 Clymer, Dallas, about one year ago. This source advised that Eusebio Lucio was a Latin-American male, about 60 years of age, whose only source of income appeared to be a monthly pension check from the Veterans Administration (VA).

On October 27, 1964, records of the VA, Waco, Texas, revealed that Eusebio Lucio served in the U. S. Army from December 14, 1942 to August 3, 1945. He was born March 4, 1908 at Matiguala, Mexico. He is 5'9" tall, weighs 140 pounds, has black hair, brown eyes, and an olive complexion.

On May 25, 1945, while attached to the Headquarters of the Quartermaster General Supply Company, APO 782, Eusebio Lucio was afforded a physical examination at which time the diagnosis was [redacted] The medical report related that Lucio was a Mexican male who had been reared in Dallas as a member of a very poor family.

The VA file contained a letter from Terrell State Hospital, Terrell, Texas, dated July 23, 1945, which related that Eusebio Lucio had been admitted to that hospital on July 12, 1935, and was released to his stepfather June 13, 1936, on furlough, being discharged from that hospital on July 5, 1937, at which time the final diagnosis was [redacted]

Re: The President's Commission
on the Assassination of
President Kennedy

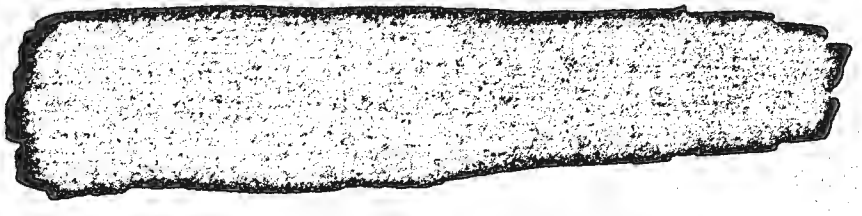
At the time of his discharge from the military service, Eusebio Lucio was awarded 100 per cent disability because of a nervous condition. He served two years in Italy in a non-combatant assignment.

On July 7, 1950, Eusebio Lucio was admitted to the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Fort Worth, Texas, and was thought to have [redacted] He eloped after the termination of a 90-day commitment to that institution. The VA file contained a copy of a judgment in case entitled "Thelma Lucio versus Eusebio Lucio Cause No. 19298-A in the 14th Judicial District of Dallas County," which was entered on March 22, 1948, in which a divorce was granted to Thelma Lucio and her name was restored as Thelma Smith.

A declaration of marital status of Eusebio Lucio, 2419 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, Texas, dated October 11, 1956, listed his spouse as Thelma Harris Smith, whom he claimed he married on June 1, 1953. In this declaration, Eusebio Lucio related he was previously married to the same woman. This document is evidenced by a copy of a marriage license between Eusebio Lucio and Mrs. Thelma Marcita Smith, issued in Dallas County on June 1, 1953, and filed for record after the ceremony was performed.

Eusebio Lucio and his wife Thelma have been divorced from each other and remarried.

The last diagnosis for Eusebio Lucio was on March 28, 1962, by the VA Hospital in Dallas, Texas, and was as follows:



The current May, 1966, Greater Dallas Telephone Directory lists Eusebio Lucio at 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, telephone number FE 7-1729.

Mr. Newman, at the completion of furnishing the above information, requested to be advised as soon as possible whether investigation would be conducted concerning the points raised by him. He was advised that in the event additional investigation was warranted and was conducted, the results would be made

available to the appropriate government officials but that the fact such investigation was or was not conducted, and the results of any investigation conducted, could not and would not be made available to him as a private citizen or as a writer. He stated that it was his desire not to interfere with any investigation which might be conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was advised that any inquiries and interviews he desired to make were strictly his decision to make and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had no objection whatsoever to any interviews and inquiries he wished to make.

Mr. Newman stated he planned to interview Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to endeavor to determine what Captain Fritz considered motivated Oswald to commit the assassination and that he possibly would interview other persons, the identities of whom he did not reveal.

8/12/66

1 - Mr C. Cooke

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (62-3588)

From: Director, FBI (62-109090) — 492

REC-28
EX-117

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Reurairtel August 2, 1966, which had as an enclosure a LHM dated August 2, 1966.

Dallas immediately furnish a LHM suitable for dissemination setting forth the information contained in your LHM dated August 2, 1966, plus the following additional data:

Set forth a brief succinct answer to each of the 8 questions raised by Newman which were set forth in your memorandum on pages 2 to 4. In preparing the letterhead memorandum each answer to the eight questions is to be set forth immediately below the question to which the answer pertains. In other words, following question #1 will be the answer to question #1, following question #2 will be the answer to question #2, etc. For reference material, first refer to the Report of the President's Commission, but if the information needed to prepare the answer to a question is not set forth in that Report, then refer to your files. In each instance wherein you use information obtained from your files, a statement is to be set forth in the letterhead memorandum that this particular data had been furnished to the President's Commission.

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SEE NOTE PAGE 2...

AUG 25 1966

65 SEP 1 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: Albert H. Newman is currently preparing a book for publication to be entitled "The Kennedy Case." In conducting research he contacted the Dallas Office and raised a number of questions regarding the assassination which he felt were not considered by the President's Commission. Newman was advised that in the event additional investigation was warranted the results would be made available to the appropriate Government officials but whether such investigation was or was not conducted, the results would not be made available to him. Dallas furnished a LHM summarizing the interview of Newman and a rough draft copy of Chapter 6 of the book mentioned above. Some of the questions raised by Newman and set forth in the memorandum are left unanswered. Prior to dissemination to other Government agencies it is felt the answers to the questions should be incorporated into the memorandum.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Frazier
August 18, 1966

1 - Office, 7133

Mr. Conrad

R. H. Jevons

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R- CUBA

It is anticipated that in the near future all of the physical evidence in the possession of the FBI, most of which is being retained in the Laboratory, will be delivered to the National Archives. Photographs or other copies of this material have been made; however, as in the case of books, pamphlets and other items consisting of several printed pages not bearing any handwriting or other information of value, the photograph is of the outside of the article. The question of the adequacy of these photographs with particular reference as to whether each page of every book, pamphlet, et cetera, should be photographed was discussed with the Investigative Division and Domestic Intelligence Division and we were informed that the photographs we currently had would be sufficient and that it would not be necessary to exhaustively photograph these items.

ACTION: None. For information only.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. Raupach, Room 5716)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. Lenihan, Room 818, 9&D)
1 - Bureau file 62-109060

RAF:bas
(8)

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199 AUG 26 1966

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Warren Report

THE WARREN Commission report on the assassination of John F. Kennedy may prove to be a best seller, but it is not the model of judicial consistency that so many people have taken it to be.

Most people, we believe, will agree that Jack Ruby acted alone, and that Lee Harvey Oswald likewise was a "loner" in the execution of the crime.

But while the report criticizes the U. S. Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Dallas police, it makes scant mention of the fact that Oswald had such easy sailing through the passport division, although he was an avowed Marxist, had sought to renounce his American citizenship, and was a self-elected pleader for the Castro regime in Cuba.

We still believe it was regrettable that Chief Justice Warren headed the commission, inasmuch as he "shot from the hip" immediately after the assassination in his assumption that the deed was the product of "hate groups"—meaning staunch conservatives—rather than a crackpot of the left.

Further, we believe the commission's free-swinging indictment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was prejudicial and unfair.

Nobody knows any better that the Chief Justice how far his court has gone in denying society adequate protection from the crimes of individuals. Just last June the court overturned New York law, the good faith action of a judge and the verdict of a jury in setting aside the conviction of a murder suspect who made a confession to police officers and to an assistant district attorney. The Warren court held that, because the suspect had been wounded and had been administered drugs, the confession violated the due-process clause of the Fifth Amendment. This point had been left to the jury to determine, and the jury had held the confession to have been voluntary. Numerous other cases involving felonies and Communist activities have been dealt with in a manner giving the most extreme regard to the rights of the defendants.

The question naturally arises, therefore, what Mr. Warren and his associates would have had the FBI do in the case of Oswald. Until he squeezed the trigger with the President's head in his telescopic sights, Oswald had not committed any crime for which he could be jailed or detained. Nothing in the files of the FBI suggested Oswald was a potential killer. Had Oswald been successful in his prior attempt to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, and had the FBI acted precipitously in that case, his very best hope of escaping punishment would have lain in the U. S. Supreme Court, so particular has it been about rules of evidence, search warrants, admissibility of confessions and the like.

A long list of murderers, rapists and criminals of various types have gone free because of its concern for the rights of an individual to the disregard of the rights of society. Mr. Warren, therefore, makes a poor judge of what law enforcement agencies might or should have done in the Oswald case.

50 DEC 28 1965

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, Ohio

Cincinnati Post & Times Star
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Citizen Journal
Columbus, Ohio

Columbus Dispatch
Columbus, Ohio

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio

Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio

Date: 10/6/64
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Brady Black
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Cincinnati

☐ Being Investigated

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SECURITY MATTER - C

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
DATE: August 22, 1966
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Mark Lane is an attorney who has maintained legal offices in New York City and has received considerable publicity for his criticism of the Warren Commission and its Report. Lane has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party Front groups and records of the office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, disclose Lane is a sexual degenerate.

Lane has authored a book entitled "Rush to Judgment," which has just been released by the publishers. Lane claims his book is a critique of the Warren Commission's inquiry into the murders of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J.D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald.

By airtel 8/19/66 New York Office reported Lane has appeared on two radio programs as a guest. His first appearance was over radio station WNBC of New York, wherein he discussed the Warren Commission Report and stated the FBI was inaccurate in presenting what witnesses told the FBI.

To make his point, Lane cited the case of Nelson Delgado, a former Marine Corps associate of Oswald. Delgado, according to Lane, stated the FBI did not like his statements and tried to get him to alter his statements.

Delgado is a young Puerto Rican who served with Oswald in the United States Marine Corps for a few months early in 1959 at Santa Ana, California. Delgado initially claimed that he was closely acquainted with Oswald, taught Oswald Spanish, discussed with Oswald the latter's plans to go to Cuba, and noted that Oswald was a poor shot with the rifle. Our interviews with Delgado regarding these points disclosed that Delgado was a fabricator and a liar and was greatly exaggerating his slight acquaintanceship with Oswald in order to achieve a position of prominence. We pinned Delgado down and he admitted he hardly knew Oswald and that he had no reason to say Oswald was a bad shot with the rifle since Oswald had qualified. One of our interviewing Agents was highly proficient in the Spanish language and noted that Delgado could hardly speak understandable Spanish himself, let alone teach it to anyone else. In addition, independent inquiries by us through other sources revealed Oswald had no command of the Spanish language.

CONTINUED - OVER

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Lane also appeared on a program on 8/16/66 with two guest panelists, Roy Cohn and Kiernan O'Dougherty, two well-known New York City attorneys. On this program, Lane was critical that he had not had access to the hard physical evidence in the Oswald case and complained that the FBI and other agencies were holding such evidence. He also complained that the FBI had threatened Marina Oswald that she would be deported if she did not cooperate with the FBI following the assassination of President Kennedy.

The hard evidence collected in our investigation of the assassination is in custody of the FBI Laboratory until appropriate disposition of it is made by the Attorney General. This matter is currently under discussion with the Department and it is anticipated in the near future all of the physical evidence will be delivered to the National Archives.

Lane's scurrilous allegation that the FBI had threatened Marina Oswald with deportation should she not cooperate has absolutely no basis in fact. While it is true Marina made such allegation during her testimony before the Warren Commission, such allegations by her were false. The interviewing Agents of Marina immediately following the assassination were SA Wallace W. R. Heitman of the Dallas Office and SA Anatole A. Boguslav, Russian-speaking Agent of the New York Office. Both SA Heitman and SA Boguslav categorically denied the allegation by Marina Oswald.

Immediately following the assassination during our first interviews with Marina Oswald, she was generally uncooperative and told a number of lies to both the FBI and Secret Service. Our Agents recognized her inaccuracies and correctly pressed her for full and accurate information in view of the vital importance of the investigation involving the murder of President Kennedy. As our interviews with Marina progressed and she recognized we would tolerate no foolishness or accept lies from her, she gradually became more cooperative and truthful.

In addition, it is to be noted that immediately following the assassination, Marina Oswald was told by Mr. Fred Harvey, an Immigration and Naturalization Service official, that her immigrant status in this country was legal and that there were no plans to deport her to Russia. Mr. Harvey further advised her that the Immigration Service could assure her residence in the United States and eventual citizenship if she so desired and qualified under law. Mr. Harvey also told Marina that she would be questioned by Federal officials concerning the assassination and it would be expected that she would give truthful answers to questions pertinent to this investigation.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: MARK LANE
100-409763

During this 8/16/66 radio program, Mr. Kiernan O'Dougherty accused Mark Lane of character assassination upon members of the Warren Commission, the Dallas Police Department, the FBI and on all law enforcement officials of the United States.

On the same program, Mr. Roy Cohn accused Lane of misunderstanding the FBI role completely. Cohn stated that he had undergone trial on three occasions and had been acquitted. He stated the FBI had been the investigative agency, had been fair and truthful all the way through and that he had developed more respect for the FBI than he ever had before in his life. He also stated that the FBI investigation of Oswald, which had been gone into by the Warren Commission, clearly demonstrated the link of motive, admission, design, plot, gun, forgery, delivery of the rifle, bullets and the like, resulting in as airtight a case as we have ever had of a murder in the history of this country.

Following this recital, Lane weakly stated that he had not said anything in the book about the FBI but was repeating the quotes of witnesses. He said the FBI is an agency for which he does not have a great deal of respect based upon the way they handled this matter and some other matters.

A detailed analysis is being made at Seat of Government concerning Lane's book "Rush to Judgment" and such data is being set forth by separate memorandum.

ACTION:

For information.

FBI

Date: 8/19/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (C)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

On 8/15/66, from 8:06 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. the radio program "Long John Nebel vs-Criticism of the Warren Commission Report", was aired over radio station WNBC in NY and appearing on the show as a guest was MARK LANE. During the course of the evening, in discussing the aforementioned topic, MARK LANE stated that the majority of witnesses before the Warren Commission, when asked about FBI reports given to the Commission, stated that the FBI was inaccurate in presenting what they, the witnesses, had said to the FBI.

In regard to this, LANE cited the example of NELSON DELGADO (PH), whom LANE characterized as a Commission witness, who was with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Marine Corps. LANE quoted DELGADO as telling the FBI that OSWALD was a very poor shot and that DELGADO said the "FBI Agents did not like my testimony about this." They did not like "my" statement that OSWALD was a poor shot. LANE said DELGADO went on to swear to the Commission that Agents of the FBI tried to get him to alter his statement and as LANE said, "to suborn perjury, if you will, to take the position that OSWALD was in fact, a better shot than he actually was." LANE stated that this is typical of the witnesses who appeared before the Warren Commission when asked about FBI statements.

NOT RECORDED
190 SEP 9 1966.

4-Bureau (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1-New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (31?)
1-New York

JJS:jv

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc: 1 3 SEP 1966

When questioned by WBAI, as to whether LANE was accusing the FBI Agents of being dishonest in their method of reporting, LANE replied that he did not believe that Agents of the FBI should be sent to jail for subornation of perjury based on the statements of the witnesses alone, but that the Commission had the responsibility of calling the agents and confronting them with these statements and this the Commission did not do. LANE stated that in view of DELGADO's testimony before the Commission, it shook his confidence in the FBI.

On 8/16/66, MARK LANE appeared on the same program together with guest panelists ROY COHN and KIERNAN O'DOUGHERTY, two well known attorneys in the NYC area. This show took the form of a panel discussion and the topics included LANE's discussion on the unavailability of the hard physical evidence in the OSWALD case; that the FBI and other government agencies are holding this hard physical evidence and will let no one examine it; testimony of firearms identification experts before the Warren Commission; The FBI's inability to find the print on OSWALD's rifle. In regard to this, LANE stated that the print on OSWALD's rifle came from the Dallas Police Identification Bureau; the testimony of MARINA OSWALD regarding the mutilation of the photograph (Commission Exhibit Number 5) after it came into the possession of the FBI and the Warren Commission; testimony of MARINA OSWALD regarding her questioning by the FBI, in that she was threatened by the FBI in essence, with depo. ation, if she did not cooperate with them; a reiteration of the topic subornation of perjury by the agents, previously discussed on 8/15/66, and a reiteration of what DELGADO testified before the Warren Commission.

During the course of the evening, telegrams from listeners were read by WBAI, accusing ROY COHN and O'DOUGHERTY of MC CARTHYISM.

In regard to the above, O'DOUGHERTY said if there is any character assassination on this program it is the character assassination Mr. LANE is making upon the members of the Warren Commission, the Dallas Police Department, the FBI and on all the law enforcement officials of the US.

During the course of the evening, ROY COHN had this to say, "I wonder if the people who really did not have the grievance might be the members of the Warren Commission.....the FBI, the role of which Mr. Lane misunderstands completely. He mentioned my trial three times. I was prosecuted and acquitted. The FBI was the investigative agency. They did not help prosecute me. They assembled evidence and when they were called to the stand, they were right down the middle. They were fair and they were truthful all the way through and in the role of a defendant I developed more respect for the FBI than I have ever had before in my life...We had the assassination of the President. Mr. Oswald, as the evidence painstakingly developed by the FBI, gone into by the seven man Warren Commission, clearly demonstrated the link of motive, admission, design, plot, gun, forgery, delivery of the rifle, bullets, as airtight a case as we have ever had of the murder of President Kennedy, Officer Tibett in the history of the country".

Regarding the FBI, LANE stated that he has not said anything in the book about the FBI; that he has repeated in the book the quotes of the witnesses. He said the FBI is an agency for which he does not have a great deal of respect based upon the way they handled this matter and some other matters.

Verbatim copies of the radio shows of 8/15 and 8/16/66, regarding MARK LANE appears in his file in the NYO in memorandum form.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/16/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588)(C)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau, with enclosures, 8/2 & 12/66; and Bureau airtel to Dallas, 8/12/66.

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM for possible dissemination by the Bureau as requested in referenced Bureau airtel.

The first source referred to in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished the information to [redacted] of the New York Office.

The second source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished information to SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.

The third source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted]

The information concerning THELMA LUCIO was taken from Dallas file 100-11042.

To locate the necessary material to compile the enclosed LHM required extensive review of the report by the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy; and it is recognized that in the future, it will be necessary to

ENCLOSURES FOR ENCL FILED IN

EVC REC 20 62-109090-493

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
2 - Dallas
AUG 25 1966 EEH/jp
(4)

EX-133

16 AUG 18 1966

Approved: 56 SEP 14 1966 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

perform numerous other research projects of similar nature. In this regard, it is noted, as set out in Dallas LHM, dated 8/9/66 , captioned as above, that PENN JONES, JR., Editor, "Midlothian Mirror", Midlothian, Texas, mentioned that a SYLVIA MARR has compiled an index on the testimony and exhibits contained in the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report and Hearings, which index has been printed by the Scarecrow Press of New York. PENN remarked that this is an excellent index for reference purposes.

The Bureau is requested to furnish one copy of the MARR index to the Dallas Office for future use in conducting research regarding captioned matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 16, 1966

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)

On July 27, 1966, Mr. Albert H. Newman, 310 East 75th, New York, New York, who identified himself as a correspondent for the "Reporter Magazine" and McGraw-Hill Book Company, both of New York, appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He presented identification reflecting his affiliation as indicated above, and stated he had been sent to Dallas by the McGraw-Hill Book Company as they were considering publishing a book written by Newman entitled "The Kennedy Case." He stated he would be staying in Dallas for three or four days and could be contacted at Room 20, Dallas Park Motel, Dallas, Texas, telephone DA 1-6478.

Mr. Newman stated that the theme of his book was that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Trotskyite and a follower of Fidel Castro, and that Oswald committed the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy as an act of fanaticism and that he committed this act without any accomplice.

Mr. Newman stated the reason for his desiring an interview with a representative of the FBI was to bring to the FBI's attention certain information which he believed warranted additional investigation. He was advised that any information he desired to furnish would be accepted but that no comment with respect to the President's Commission report on the assassination would be made.

Mr. Newman made available for review a rough draft copy of Chapter 6 of his forthcoming book. This chapter is captioned "Loose Ends and Unturned Stones." A review of this material reflects that Mr. Newman raises the following points, among others, which he states were not considered by the President's Commission during their investigation:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI.. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)

1. What happened to the parcel referred to in the Notice Card of attempt to deliver mail dated November 20, 1963, addressed to Mr. Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, reflecting a parcel to be picked up?

   According to Newman, this Notice Card is listed in Exhibit Number 2003 as part of Oswald's effects and documents seized by the Dallas Police Department at the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine.

The Notice of Attempt to Deliver Mail Card dated November 20, 1963, to Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas,--a parcel to be picked up, referred to by Mr. Newman above, is reflected as the 14th item of page 295, of the Dallas/Department Exhibit (Commission's Exhibit Number 2003), same appearing on page 348, Volume XXIV, of the report of The Commission's hearings.

On February 20, 1964, Mr. Roy F. Armstrong advised he is a postal inspector at the U. S. Post Office in Dallas, Texas; and he determined through contact with individuals at Irving, Texas, and Fort Worth, Texas, that a package for which an "attempt to deliver mail" notice dated November 20, 1963, addressed to Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, and instructing Oswald to call at the Irving Post Office for a parcel on which 12 cents' postage was due, had been delivered to Mrs. Marina Oswald on November 21 or 22, 1963. He added this package had been determined to be a newspaper or magazine, other identity unknown.

On interview July 31, 1964, Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, stated that about a week following the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, she became aware that Lee Harvey Oswald had read "The Militant" since one issue of "The Militant" had been addressed to him at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas. She said she does

not know the date of this issue of "The Militant" since she did not take it out of its wrapper. She stated that Oswald had one issue of "The Worker" addressed to him at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, and one copy of a Russian newspaper. She said she does not know the date appearing on any of these newspapers since she did not open the jackets. She said that the one issue of "The Worker" and the copy of a Russian newspaper arrived, addressed to Oswald at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, sometime during the approximate period November 12, 1963, to November 29, 1963; but she did not know the exact date each arrived. She said she destroyed all three of the above described items sometime within a week or so after the assassination, and she further advised that Marina Oswald did not see any of these items.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

On interview February 25, 1964, Marina Oswald was questioned concerning a notice of the Irving, Texas, Post Office of "attempt to deliver mail" which was dated November 20, 1963, and concerned a parcel addressed to Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on which was due 12 cents' postage. Marina advised she recalls that a parcel had been delivered by the postman at the Paine residence on or about November 20, 1963, on which 12 cents' postage was due. She paid the postage and accepted the parcel. The parcel contained, she believes, a magazine. She thinks this magazine was one to which they subscribed. This magazine is "Ogenk", a weekly Russian news-type magazine.

Information furnished by Inspector Roy Armstrong, Mrs. Ruth Paine, and Marina Oswald was furnished to The Commission.

2. What happened to the Dallas Public Libray's copy of the book entitled "The Shark and the Sardines" by Juan Jose Arevalo, which according to a delinquent notice was charged out on November 6 , 1963, by Oswald and never returned?

The delinquent notice is mentioned in Exhibit Number 2642.

It is pointed out The Commission's Exhibit Number 2642 as contained on page 901, Volume XXV, of the hearings is the report of interview with Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw, Director, Dallas Public Library, 1954 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas. During the interview, Mrs. Bradshaw made available two copies of a Dallas Public Library delinquency notice which reflects Lee Harvey Oswald, 602 Esbeth, Dallas, was delinquent on a book entitled "The Shark and the Sardines", by Juan Jose Arevalo. The book was due November 13, 1963; and according to Mrs. Bradshaw, it would have been charged out on November 6, 1963. The delinquency notice was never mailed. According to library records, the book had not been returned.

Mrs. Bradshaw indicated her records contained no other delinquency for Oswald.

A review of the lists of property taken from 1026 North Beckley, residence of Lee Harvey Oswald as of November, 1963, and property taken from Ruth Paine's house, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, residence of Marina (Mrs. Lee Harvey) Oswald as of November, 1963, by officers of the Dallas Police Department failed to reflect instant book was recovered. (See The Commission's Exhibit Number 2003, pages 349 and 350, Volume XXIV, of the report of The Commission's hearings.)

On interview, November 25, 1963, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she was employed as a housekeeper at this address; and due to this

employment and to the fact she resides on the premises, she has had occasion to be acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald, a roomer who had been there since October 14, 1963. During the interview, Mrs. Roberts stated she never saw a gun of any type in Oswald's room nor does she recall seeing any books.

The results of the interview with Mrs. Earlene Roberts was furnished to The Commission.

3. Newman suggests that there is far more likelihood that Oswald had a confederate of some sort in his attempt on the controversial General Edwin Walker than in the assassination of a popular President and states the attempt on Walker's life deserved more attention by the President's Commission. Newman then sets forth his beliefs compared to what was set forth by the President's Commission.

A review of The Commission's report and hearings reflects numerous witnesses were heard regarding the attempt on the life of Major General Edwin A. Walker (resigned U. S. Army) and pertinent exhibits considered in this regard. The Commission's conclusion in this regard is contained on page 187 of the report and reads as follows:

"Based on (1) the contents of the note which Oswald left for his wife on April 10, 1963, (2) the photographs found among Oswald's possessions, (3) the testimony of firearms identification experts, and (4) the testimony of Marina Oswald, the Commission has concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald attempted to take the life of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (Resigned, U.S. Army) on April 10, 1963. The finding that Lee Harvey Oswald attempted to murder a public figure in April 1963 was considered of probative value in this investigation, although the Commission's conclusion concerning the identity of the assassin was based on evidence independent of the finding that Oswald attempted to kill General Walker."

4. Newman points out that the March 11, 1963, issue of "The Militant" depicted in the photograph of Oswald (Exhibit Number 133-A), on page 7, contains in the "Letters from out Readers" column a letter from "L. H.", and that this letter has some connection with Oswald because "L. H." are the first two initials of Oswald. He suggests that the contents of this letter are well beyond the limits of Oswald's ability to write and that Oswald asked a friend to write this letter. He relates that in the five years, beginning January 1, 1959, and ending December 31, 1963, "The Militant" printed at least 15 letters from Dallas, 14 of which were from one person, referred to by Newman as "X", and that the 15th letter was the "L. H." letter. Newman identified "X" on July 27, 1966, to a Special Agent of the FBI as Thelma Lucio, and suggested that Oswald had her write the "L. H." letter. He also suggests that the missing book from the Dallas Public Library, "The Shark and the Sardines" may have found its way to Thelma Lucio's book shelf.

In this regard, Mr. Newman telephonically contacted a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the FBI, on August 11, 1966, and stated that with respect to the information he had furnished on July 27, 1966, he had made inquiries and had determined that Mrs. Thelma Lucio "is absolutely clean", and had no connection whatsoever with Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination.

5. Newman pointed out what he calls a conflict in the testimony of George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt with that of Marina Oswald concerning occurrences on April 13, 1963, at the Oswald apartment on Neely Street, with respect to the rifle.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)

The Commission's report, pages 248 and 249, Volume IX, reflect that George De Mohrenschildt testified that he and his wife visited the Oswalds at their residence on Neely Street in Dallas, Texas, on or about Easter Sunday, 1963. While there, his wife, who was with Marina Oswald in another room, called to him, saying, "Look George, they have a gun here", "and Marina opened the closet and showed it to Jeanne (De Mohrenschildt), a gun that belonged obviously to Oswald." De Mohrenschildt stated that he did not personally see the gun.

On page 315 of Volume IX, it is reflected that Mrs. Jeanne De Mohrenschildt substantiated the first part of her husband's testimony and further advised that while Mrs. Marina Oswald was showing her their apartment, she opened a closet, and Mrs. De Mohrenschildt observed a rifle standing on its butt and against the wall in the closet. The rifle appeared very much like the rifle which was The Commission's Exhibit Number 139. Mrs. De Mohrenschildt further stated that she told her husband about the rifle when she returned to the room where he and Lee Harvey Oswald were talking.

On page 13 and 14 of Volume I, Mrs. Marina Oswald testified that while they were living on Neely Street in Dallas, the above mentioned rifle was always in her husband's room located out in the open. It was not in a closet and it was either in a corner or standing up in a corner on a shelf. She advised that she did not remember showing DeMohrenschildt the rifle, although she knew he had said that the rifle had been shown to him.

On page 32 of Volume I, Mrs. Marina Oswald, in reply to questioning regarding the rifle, admitted that she may have said something to De Mohrenschildt about the rifle, something similar to "Look what my crazy one has done? Bought a rifle."

6. Newman pointed out what he considers a conflict of testimony concerning the circumstances under which Marina Oswald left Lee Harvey Oswald on November 5, 1962, citing statements by George De Mohrenschildt and the testimony of Marina Oswald and Anna Meller.

The Commission's report on page 232 of Volume IX reflects that George De Mohrenschildt testified that he could not recall what actually made him take Marina Oswald from her husband. He stated he could not remember whether she called them and asked them to take her away or whether George Bouhe (an acquaintance of the Oswalds and the De Mohrenschildts) suggested it.

De Mohrenschildt advised The Commission that on a Sunday they drove to the Oswalds' residence early in the morning and told Oswald that they were going to take Marina Oswald and her baby away from him and take them to Mr. and Mrs. Meller's (acquaintances of the Oswalds and the De Mohrenschildts). De Mohrenschildt stated he belived George Bouhe had made previous arrangements with the Mellers regarding Marina Oswald staying with them. De Mohrenschildt stated that Lee Harvey Oswald became quite upset regarding this; however, he was calmed by his wife and assisted them in taking Marina Oswald's clothing and personal items to their car. He stated they then drove Marina and her baby to the Meller's residence on the other part of town in Lakeside.

On page 310 of Volume IX is shown that Mrs. Jeanne De Mohrenschildt substantiated the testimony of her husband and the manner in which they took Mrs. Marina Oswald and her child from the Oswald residence to the home of Anna Meller.

On pages 11 and 34 of Volume I, Mrs. Marina Oswald testified that while she and her husband were residing on Elsbeth Street, Dallas, she had an argument with Lee Harvey Oswald, and she took her daughter, June, to Anna Meller's residence where she stayed for approximately one week.

Mrs. Oswald stated that she called Mrs. Meller, and she told her to take a cab and she could stay with her.

On page 416 of Volume V, when one of the members of The Commission inquired of Mrs. Marina Oswald if Mr. George De Mohrenschildt took her to the Mellers, she replied in the negative, stating, "No; we had a quarrel, and I took the child and took a taxi and went by myself there."

On page 386 of Volume VIII, Anna Meller testified that in November on a Monday, about 10:00 in the evening, Mrs. Marina Oswald called her and told her that her husband had beaten her and she was calling from a filling station. She asked Mrs. Meller if she could come over to her house. After discussing the request with her husband, she told her to come to her house and to take a cab, and the Mellers would pay the way. She advised that about 10:40 or 11:00 PM, Mrs. Oswald arrived at their house with only a few personal items and no money.

On page 365 of Volume VIII, George A. Bouhe testified that Mrs. Marina Oswald ran away from her husband in the middle of November. After leaving the house, she called Mrs. Anna Meller from a gas station at 11:00 that night, stating, "He is beating me up and here I am with the baby and no diaper and no nothing, and so on, what can I do?" Bohue stated that Mrs. Marina Oswald went to the Meller's residence and stayed there for about a week.

7. Newman suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald and George De Mohrenschildt agreed in certain areas with respect to their political outlooks and that De Mohrenschildt could very well have been Oswald's accomplice in the attempt on General Walker's life, and that De Mohrenschildt's car could have been used. In this connection, Newman suggests that De Mohrenschildt could have been responsible for the fire death of William Thomas Wolf, 32-year old history professor who lived near De Mohrenschildt in Dallas on Dickens Street, and states that this would have been occasioned by the fact that Wolf may have seen something in connection with De Mohrenschildt's car being used on the night of the attempt on Walker's life.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
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KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)

On August 11, 1966, Mr. Albert H. Newman, 310 East 75th Street, New York, New York, who identified himself as a correspondent for the "Reporter Magazine" and McGraw-Hill Book Company, both of New York, telephonically contacted a Special Agent of the FBI at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Newman advised that he had checked into the death of Professor William Thomas Wolf, previously mentioned by Mr. Newman, and that he had determined that this death was definitely accidental, and therefore neither Lee Harvey Oswald nor George De Mohrenschildt, had any connection with such death.

8. Newman suggests that during the period October 9, 1962, to November 3, 1962, Lee Harvey Oswald could have spent time not accounted for at the residence of Thelma Lucio in Dallas.

In this regard, it is noted that on August 11, 1966, Mr. Newman called the Dallas Office to report he had made inquiries and had determined that Mrs. Thelma Lucio is "absolutely clean" and had no connection whatsoever with Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination.

The files of the Dallas Office of the FBI reflect that on May 13, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma Lucio, 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, was a subscriber to "The Militant", a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On July 23, 1964, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, also advised that Thelma Lucio was a subscriber to "The Militant."

On September 10, 1964, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma L. Lucio, and her husband, Eusebio Lucio, moved from 2419 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, to 2719 Clymer, Dallas, about one year ago. This source advised that Eusebio Lucio was a Latin-American male, about 60 years of age, whose only source of income appeared to be a monthly pension check from the Veterans Administration (VA).

On October 27, 1964, records of the VA, Waco, Texas, revealed that Eusebio Lucio served in the U. S. Army from December 14, 1942, to August 3, 1945. He was born March 4, 1908, at Matiguala, Mexico. He is 5'9" tall, weighs 140 pounds, has black hair, brown eyes, and an olive complexion.

On May 25, 1945, while attached to the Headquarters of the Quartermaster General Supply Company, APO 782, Eusebio Lucio was afforded a physical examination at which time the diagnosis was [redacted] The medical report related that Lucio was a Mexican male who had been reared in Dallas as a member of a very poor family.

The VA file contained a letter from Terrell State Hospital, Terrell, Texas, dated July 23, 1945, which related that Eusebio Lucio had been admitted to that hospital on July 12, 1935, and was released to his stepfather June 13, 1936, on furlough, being discharged from that hospital on July 5, 1937, at which time the final diagnosis was [redacted]

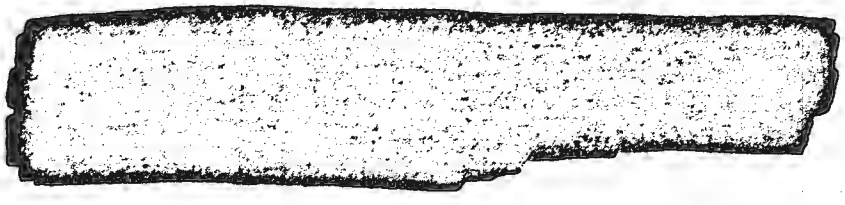
At the time of his discharge from the military service, Eusebio Lucio was awarded 100 per cent disability because of a nervous condition. He served two years in Italy in a non-combatant assignment.

On July 7, 1950, Eusebio Lucio was admitted to the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Fort Worth, Texas, and was thought to have [redacted] He eloped after the termination of a 90-day commitment to that institution. The VA file contained a copy of a judgment in case entitled "Thelma Lucio versus Eusebio Lucio Cause No. 19298-A in the 14th Judicial District of Dallas County," which was entered on March 22, 1948, in which a divorce was granted to Thelma Lucio and her name was restored as Thelma Smith.

A declaration of marital status of Eusebio Lucio, 2419 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, Texas, dated October 11, 1956, listed his spouse as Thelma Harris Smith, whom he claimed he married on June 1, 1953. In this declaration, Eusebio Lucio related he was previously married to the same woman. This document is evidenced by a copy of a marriage license between Eusebio Lucio and Mrs. Thelma Marcita Smith, issued in Dallas County on June 1, 1953, and filed for record after the ceremony was performed.

Eusebio Lucio and his wife Thelma have been divorced from each other and remarried.

The last diagnosis for Eusebio Lucio was on March 28, 1962, by the VA Hospital in Dallas, Texas, and was as follows:



The current May, 1966, Greater Dallas Telephone Directory lists Eusebio Lucio at 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, telephone number FE 7-1729.

Mr. Newman, at the completion of furnishing the above information, requested to be advised as soon as possible whether investigation would be conducted concerning the points raised by him. He was advised that in the event additional investigation was warranted and was conducted, the results would be made available to the appropriate government officials but that the fact such investigation was or was not conducted, and the results of any investigation conducted, could not and would not be made available to him as a private citizen or as a writer. He stated that it was his desire not to interfere with any investigation which might be conducted by the FBI. He was advised that any inquiries and interviews he desired to make were strictly his decision to make and that the FBI had no objection whatsoever to any interviews and inquiries he wished to make.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)

Mr. Newman stated he planned to interview Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to endeavor to determine what Captain Fritz considered motivated Oswald to commit the assassination and that he possibly would interview other persons, the identities of whom he did not reveal.

8/24/66

1 - Mr. Raupach

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

ReDLairtels 8/9/66 and 8/16/66.

For the information of New York, the Dallas Office recently requested the Bureau to furnish a copy of the "Marr index" compiled by Sylvia Marr, published by the Scarecrow Press, New York, relating to exhibits contained in The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report.

The Bureau does not have this index available. New York is instructed to determine the exact nature of this index and purchase price. Thereafter, the Bureau is to be advised so that a determination can be made as to whether this index will be purchased.

Based on the information furnished, there is no identifiable data in Bureau files concerning Sylvia Marr.

1 - Dallas (62-3588)

EX-102

KMR:jall
(5)

REC-27 62109090 - 494

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAILED 11
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Airtel to SAC, New York

NOTE: In connection with referenced communications the Dallas Division enclosed an LHM concerning Penn Jones, Jr., Editor, "Midlothian Mirror," Midlothian, Texas, who appeared on a radio program over radio station KRLD, Dallas, Texas, on 8-4-66. In essence Jones commented on various aspects of the assassination and was promoting a book he was writing. He referred to an index relating to the testimony and exhibits on the assassination which was prepared by Sylvia Marr and published by the Scarecrow Press, New York. In connection with an LHM prepared by Dallas which entailed considerable research, the Dallas Office requested the Bureau to furnish a copy of the "Marr index" for future use in conducting research regarding this matter. The Bureau does not have a copy of the index and is unaware of its contents or cost. New York is instructed to determine what the Marr index is, and the cost, so a determination can be made whether it should be purchased and utilized.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: August 24, 1966

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS

Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

In connection with evidence in the above matter retained by the Bureau, SAC Shanklin of the Dallas Office, advised me this morning that the only physical evidence being retained by the Dallas Office is the rifle with its attachments, the pistol and the holder.

ACTION: For information.

GHS:mpd (5)

REC 30 495

AUG 25 1966

TT

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

AUG 16 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF
THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Transfer of Warren Commission evidence and exhibits to the National Archives and Records Service

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

This is in response to your inquiries concerning the disposition of certain Warren Commission evidence and exhibits which are in the custody of the Bureau.

Except for the rifle and pistol which are now the subject of litigation in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (John J. King v. United States of America, decided July 29, 1966), you are hereby authorized to transfer to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration all evidence and exhibits involved in the investigation conducted by the Warren Commission.

This transfer does not constitute an action under Public Law 89-318 to vest title to these items in the United States, but is merely an administrative action designed to place all Warren Commission material under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration. Action to vest title to appropriate items in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318 will be taken before the expiration date fixed by that Act.

When the litigation concerning the rifle and pistol has terminated or when title to those items is vested pursuant to Public Law 89-318, you are authorized to transfer those items to the General Services Administration.

496

REC 33

EX-103

SEP 6 1966

Attorney General
Nicholas deB. Katzenbach

EXP. PROC.
AUG 19 1966
56 SEP 16 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 22, 1966

FROM A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Frazier

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS
TRANSFER OF WARREN COMMISSION EVIDENCE AND EXHIBITS TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

PURPOSE:

To advise that by letter dated August 19, 1966, Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach authorized the Bureau to transfer to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration all evidence and exhibits in our possession relating to the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Since the evidence and exhibits are maintained by the Laboratory, the Laboratory Division should arrange to make the appropriate transfer as soon as possible.

BACKGROUND:

The Bureau has previously gone on record with the Department advising we wish to relinquish evidence and exhibits in our possession relating to the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy as soon as possible. As a result, Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Wozencraft, Office of Legal Counsel, held a special meeting on August 17, 1966, which was attended by Mr. Malley of the General Investigative Division and Mr. Frazier of the Laboratory Division.

During the course of this meeting, it was concluded that the various exhibits temporarily held by the FBI were to be turned over to the National Archives. Further, it was decided a letter from the Attorney General authorizing such transfer would be furnished to the Bureau. This communication has now been received.

A letter dated August 19, 1966, signed by the Attorney General, authorized the Bureau to transfer to the "National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration all evidence and exhibits involved in the investigation conducted by the Warren Commission" except the rifle and pistol which are now the subject of litigation in the United States Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit. In connection with the rifle and

REC 33 497

54 SEP 19 1966

KMR:pla
(10)

CONTINUED - OVER

SEP 6 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

pistol, they are currently in possession of our Dallas Office as previously requested by the Department. The Attorney General has indicated that when this litigation is completed, we are authorized to transfer the rifle and pistol to the National Archives.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the following action be taken by the Laboratory:

(1) The Laboratory should arrange for the delivery to the National Archives evidence relating to the assassination of President Kennedy currently in Bureau's possession. Upon delivery, each item of evidence and/or exhibit should be properly receipted by a duly authorized representative of the National Archives.

(2) After delivery, a letter should be furnished to the Attorney General indicating that in accordance with his letter of August 19, 1966, the transfer of exhibits and evidence has been completed with the exception of the assassination rifle and the pistol.

ACTION:

If approved, the above action should be initiated immediately.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: August 26, 1966

FROM : Mr. Griffith

SUBJECT: President's Commission on Assassination of the President Exhibits being retained by Bureau

Subsequent to the publication of the Warren Commission's Report in September 1964 the Bureau continued to receive from time to time occasional material purporting to relate to the assassination matter. For the most part these items consist of letters setting out theories or views on the assassination. Representative examples of such items, received by the Bureau and still in the possession of the Bureau, are listed as follows:

1. Four letters to Mrs. Oswald
2. Letter to Dallas Times Herald
3. Western Union blank form containing printed name "Lee H. Oswall"
4. Letter to FBI, Dallas
5. Two photographs and one letter bearing Russian writing

The Bureau has received authorization from the [illegible] to turn over to Archives all material involved in the C[illegible] investigation, and the Laboratory has been instructed to [illegible] necessary arrangements for the transfer. Since the above [illegible] material was received subsequent to the Commission's re[illegible] is presumed that it should not be included in the materi[illegible] be turned over to Archives.

Enclosures
62-109060
62-109060 detached + destroyed in lab. 9/2/66

1 - Mr. Mohr originals in file.
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Raupach)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Stokes)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

70 SEP 9 1966

cc: Mr. Gale (10)

(CONTINUED - OVER) SEE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: President's Commission on
Assassination of the President
Exhibits being retained by Bureau
62-10960

Xerox copies of the above-mentioned items are attached for convenient reference. Subject to concurrence of the Domestic Intelligence and General Investigative Divisions, it is suggested that this original material not be turned over to Archives when the bulk of the other evidentiary exhibits in this case is delivered to Archives.

ACTION: Memorandum and attachments should be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence and General Investigative Divisions for review and appropriate comment.

ADDENDUM DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION 8/30/66 REL:kas

Domestic Intelligence Division concurs with the recommendation that material received by the Bureau regarding the assassination following the publication of the Warren Commission's Report on 9/24/64 not be turned over to National Archives. Such material was not considered by the Warren Commission in its publication of its Report and consequently was not included in its back-up data for the report. We have found none of the material received after the publication of the report to be of evidential value in our over-all investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. It is noted that all of the data being received by the Bureau since the publication of the Warren Commission Report will continue to be maintained in Bureau files and will be available at some future date should the need arise.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Bom...
1 - Office, ...

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 8-31-65

FROM : A. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS
TRANSFER OF WARREN COMMISSION
EVIDENCE AND EXHIBITS TO THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

Mr. Rosen's memorandum dated 8-20-65 advised that the Department had authorized the Bureau to transfer to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration evidence and exhibits in our possession relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

We are prepared to transfer these items at any time and are awaiting advice from Archives as to the date they will be able to accept them.

For the information of the Domestic Intelligence and General Investigative Divisions there are attached copies of the current list of items to be transferred to Archives under authority of the Attorney General's memorandum of 8-10-65.

ACTION: For information.

Enclosures:
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

MJM:nlb (5)

REC 32

31 SEP 8 1965

59 SEP 13 1965

SOVIET SECTION

Exhibits for which Commission Exhibit Numbers are known to the FBI and which are to be turned over to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration.

COMMISSION'S NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	Letter in Russian found in Oswald's room 4/10/63
2	Photograph of house and alley and photographic copy of four photographs
3	Photographic copy of five photographs
4	Photographic copy of five photographs
5	Photograph and photographic copy of house and automobile
6	Copy of letter to Russian Embassy from Marina dated 2/17/63
7	Copy of translation of Commission's #6
8	Copy (with translation) of letter to Marina from Russian Embassy dated 3/8/63
9	Copy of letter (with translation) from Marina to Russian Embassy dated 3/17/63
10	Copy of letter (with translation) to Marina from Russian Embassy dated 4/18/63

11	Copy of letter (with translation) to Marina from Russian Embassy dated 6/4/63
12	Copy of letter (with translation) to Russian Embassy from Marina, undated
13	Copy of letter to Russian Embassy from Lee Harvey Oswald dated 7/1/63
14	Copy of letter (with translation) to Russian Embassy from Marina dated 7/8/63
15	Copy of letter to Russian Embassy from Lee Oswald dated 11/9/63
16	Copy of envelope to Russian Embassy from P. O. Box 6225, Dallas, Texas
17	Secretarial type notebook with foreign words entered on some pages
18	2 1/2" by 4" gray plastic-covered address type notebook
19	Photograph of envelope postmarked 12:00 p.m. 11/4/63, Washington, D. C., with return address "Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington 6, D. C."
20	4" by 7" blue book in Russian language bearing No. 732648
21	Trade Union Card No. 3517282 with photograph of Mrs. Oswald

22	Lavender-colored booklet in name of Marina issued in 1960
23	War Service Card No. 560123 with photograph of Mrs. Oswald
24	Photograph of sheets of paper bearing hand printing and captioned "Historic Diary"
25	Copies of 17 pages of handwriting on Holland-America Line stationery
26	Russian language document
27	Four-page form in Russian language
28	Four-page form in Russian language
29	Booklet with photograph of Marina Oswald reflecting date of birth 7/17/41
30	Telegram in Russian with picture on front
31	Letter in foreign language
32	Two single sheet letters in Russian script dated 22/IX/61 and 24-7-62
33	Single sheet of paper, Russian script on each side
34	Single sheet containing typed Russian script and dated 25 mas 1962

35	Envelope postmarked Minsk "24-462-7"
36 - 55	Letters and sheets of paper bearing Russian script
56	Envelope and letter, letter dated "OKT. 18, 1961"
57	Envelope and two-page letter
58 - 66	Letters in Russian script
67	Photograph of female
68	Postcard to Ruth Paine (for Marina) and picture postcard to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald
69	Postcard to Ruth Paine and picture postcard in Russian script
70	Picture postcard in Russian script
71	Envelopes, one from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald, New Orleans, the other directed from Minsk, Russia to Ruth Paine, Irving, postmarked Irving, 10/7/63 (Letter for M. Oswald)
72	One-page Russian language form No. UM-3/266 dated 3uas1961
73	Small sheets of paper bearing Russian language, one carrying name of "LA VISTA" the other bearing date 13/5/62

74	Brown Identification Booklet bearing No. Y3095/K in the name of Oswald in Russian script bearing date 10/7/61
75	Envelope and letter in Russian directed to Mrs. Marina Oswald, New Orleans, from Russia, postmarked New Orleans 10/7/63
76	Three-page letter and envelope addressed to Marina Oswald at New Orleans, from Loyola Villa
77	Letter to Marina Oswald, New Orleans, in Russian language postmarked 23 763 13 Russia
78	Two-page letter in Russian language in envelope directed to Marina Oswald, New Orleans, postmarked Paoli, Pa. 8/25/63, return address Arthur Young
79	Letter and envelope addressed to Mrs. Ruth Paine (for Mrs. M. Oswald), Irving, Texas, from Minsk, Russia, postmarked 10/7/63, Irving
80	Two sheets of paper written in Russian by Marina Oswald
81	One sheet of paper written in Russian by Marina Oswald
82	Letter in Russian script
83	Photograph of a youth
84	Unaddressed envelope
85 - 89	Envelopes and contents in Russian language

90	A two-page letter and a four-page letter in Russian script
91	Envelope postmarked Minsk, addressed to Lee and Marina Oswald, 2703 Mercedes, Fort Worth, Texas
92	Copy of typewritten and handwritten sheets entitled "Collective"
93	Copies of Oswald's notes on his background, seven pages, handwritten
94	Copy of sheets of paper bearing handwriting in English
95	Copy of thirty-two-page typewritten dissertation and copy of five photographs
96	Copy of two-page hand printed paper entitled "The New Era"
97	Copy of eight and one-half sheets of paper regarding CPUSA
98 - 102	Copies of various pages of Oswald's diary
103	One page handwritten letter beginning "This is to inform you..."
104	Copy of petite notebook with Russian script
105	Notebook and contents in English
106	Notebook entitled "TETTADB" and Russian language contents
107	2-Cmeha Russian document
108	Sheet of notebook paper bearing Russian script

109	4" by 6" sheet of paper bearing Russian language script in blue ink
110	Sheet of paper bearing handwriting in Russian and English
111	Russian book dated 1962 at Sofia
112 (same as 426)	Application for Texas driver's license
113	Driver's handbook of State of Texas
114	Pair of black 4 by 20 binoculars, No. 591998, bearing the legend 6NT, with brown case with strap
115	Warrior rubber stamp kit
116	Spanish dictionary
117	Penciled diagram
118	News clipping regarding the President
119	One padlock key on key chain
121	Medical items including pills Lanacane, Pentids "400," aspirins, Pepto-Bismol, 7 various containers of pills some labeled in Russian language, thermometer, nasal decongestant, two eyedroppers, small container of white powder, numerous envelopes of powder and bottle of liquid labeled in Russian

122	Various articles including small stamp pad, two marking devices, pocket flashlight, fountain pen, four small bottles of Pentids "400" penicillin powder
123	One box of four bottles and one box of three bottles of "Squibbs" Pentids "400"
124	Imperial brand hunting type knife with sheath
125	Steel index card box, "Weis, Monroe, Michigan" brand
126	Blue and black zipper handbag with loop handles with side zipper compartment
127	Blue suitcase (composition type) (28" by 16" by 8")
128	Enco map of Fort Worth and Dallas
129	Folded sheet representing some type of Russian identification card bearing number 100584 and Oswald's wife's name "Marina" in Russian script
130	Green 4" by 8" sheet apparently a Russian form bearing number 16-20050
131	Russian language form executed in writing bearing number 16-24424
132	Envelope addressed to Marina Oswald and two-page letter written in Russim

133	Two of forty-seven photographs recovered by Dallas Police Department
134	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
135	Mail order coupon in name of A. J. Hidell used to order .38 caliber gun from Los Angeles
136	One Cuera-2 camera
140	Blanket
141	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from building
145	Two .38 Special cartridges obtained from Secret Service
146	Pair of men's brown oxford shoes, "Pinehurst" brand
147	Pair of men's black oxford shoes with crepe soles, "John Hardy" brand
148	Pair of men's shoes "thong style"

149	Photograph of Oswald's shoes
150	Suspect's shirt
151	Men's brown cotton sport shirt with long sleeves, "Briarloom Traditionals by Enro"
152	Red and gray sport shirt
153	Blue shirt
154	Blue sport shirt
155	White shirt
156	Pair of men's gray cotton slacks with zipper
157	Pair of men's gray cotton slacks "Farah" brand, ripped
158	Photograph of Oswald's pants
159	Olive sweater
160	Blue-gray shirt
161	Tan sweater
162	Gray jacket
163	Blue jacket from depository identified by Mrs. Marina Oswald as being property of Lee Harvey Oswald
164	Photograph of Oswald's shirt
344	Photograph of 1961 Lincoln Continental 4-door convertible bubbletop, taken from right side

END

345	Photograph of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 with top up, taken from rear
346	Photograph of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344, taken from right side above and depicting interior
347	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas
348	Photograph of Texas School Book Depository Building
349	Photograph of windshield of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 depicting an indentation on the metal framework of the windshield
350	Photograph of windshield of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 taken from outside the car front looking toward the car depicting a crack in the windshield on the driver's side
352	Photograph of rear seat of same vehicle as mentioned in Exhibit 344 taken from above depicting condition of rear seat after occupants were removed on 11/22/63
353	Photograph of same scene as Exhibit 352 taken from different angle
354	Aerial view of Main, Houston and Elm Streets in downtown Dallas, Texas

courtesy THE AARC

355	Copy of Daily Shift Report of Friday, 11/22/63, of Secret Service Vice President Detail
356	Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building (Marked by Rowland)
357	Copy of statement of Arnold Louis Rowland taken by Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas, 11/22/63
358	Copy of statement made by Arnold Louis Rowland to Special Agents James W. Swinford and Paul E. Wulff of the FBI on 11/24/63
359	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas (Marked by James Richard Worrell, Jr.)
360	Same photograph as Exhibit 348 of Texas School Book Depository Building but different picture (Marked by James Richard Worrell, Jr.)
361	Diagram showing vicinity of assassination in Dallas, Texas
362	First floor floor plan of Texas School Book Depository
364	Replica of sack
365	Aerial view of downtown Dallas, Texas, at scene of assassination (Marked by Amos Lee Euins)

THE

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
366	Same photograph as Exhibit 343 of Texas School Book Depository Building but different picture (Marked by Amos Lee Euins)
367	Copy of statement of Amos Lee Euins taken by Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas, on 11/22/63
381	Bus transfer
383	Bracelet inscribed "Lee"
389	Color print of movie film frame
390	Color print of movie film frame
393	President's coat
394	President's shirt
395	President's tie
396	Color print of movie film frame
397	Working papers associated with Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272
398	Color print of movie film frame
399	Bullet from stretcher
400	Schematic drawing from AFIP
401	Photographs of Hallmark Date Book, 1963 (calendar) obtained from Mrs. Ruth Paine
402	Photographs of address book

413	Photographs of two letters in Russian script addressed "Dear Marina"
414	Translation of two letters in Russian script addressed "Dear Marina"
417	Translation of two letters in Russian script addressed "Dear Marina"
418	Photographs of two letters in Russian script addressed "Dear Marina"
423	Photographs of two-page letter in Russian language in envelope directed to Marina Oswald, New Orleans, postmarked Paoli, Pa., return address Arthur Young
424	Translation of two-page letter in Russian language in envelope directed to Marina Oswald, New Orleans, postmarked Paoli, Pa., 8/25/63, return address Arthur Young
426 (same as 112)	Application for Texas driver's license
427	Employee Identification/Questionnaire
429	Photograph of interior of Paine garage
430	Plat and floor plan of Paine home
431	Photograph of front view of Paine home

432	Photograph of rearview of Paine home
433	Photograph of east side of Paine home
434	Photograph of west side of Paine home
435	Photograph of view from kitchen to garage in Paine home
436	Photograph of door leading to backyard of Paine home
437	Photograph of kitchen area in Paine home
438	Photograph of view looking northeast, showing Paine home
439 (same as 452)	Photograph of view looking west along West Fifth Street to Paine home
440	Street map - relative position of Paine and Randle homes, Irving, Texas
441	Plat and floor plan of Randle home
442	Photograph of corner view of Randle home
443	Photograph of Mrs. Randle standing at sink
444	Photograph of Mrs. Randle's field of view from kitchen window
445	Photograph of Mrs. Randle looking into carport from kitchen door

446	Photograph of inside of carport as seen by Mrs. Randle
447	Photograph of west side of Randle home
448	Photograph of view of Randle home looking east along West Fifth Street
450	Photograph of intersection
452 (same as 439)	Photograph of view looking west along West Fifth Street to Paine home
461	Copies of several letters from Ruth Paine to her mother in FBI, Cleveland report
469	Translation of a letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald
483	Diagram of sixth floor, Texas School Book Depository Building
487	Diagram of fifth floor, Texas School Book Depository Building
496	Photograph of employment application, signed by Oswald
497	Diagram second floor, Texas School Book Depository Building
507	Diagram of seventh floor, Texas School Book Depository Building
518	Four .38 Special cartridges
540	Barrel cast of Oswald's rifle
541-1	Photograph of Oswald's rifle

541-2	Photograph of serial number of Oswald's rifle
541-3	Photograph of barrel inscriptions and telescopic sight of Oswald's rifle
541-4	Photograph of barrel inscriptions and rear sight of Oswald's rifle
541-5	Photograph of inscription on receiver of Oswald's rifle
541-6	Photograph of inscription on side of rear sight of Oswald's rifle
541-7	Photograph of inscription on cocking piece of Oswald's rifle
541-8	Photograph of inscription on bolt handle of Oswald's rifle
541-9	Photograph of inscription on bottom of receiver of Oswald's rifle
542	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, Serial No. UC5209, with telescopic sight
543	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
544	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
545	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
546	Photograph of chart showing dispersion pattern of cartridge cases ejected from Oswald's rifle

547	Photograph of chart showing angles of ejection of cartridge cases from Oswald's rifle
548	Xerox copy of 15-yard target showing six bullet holes
549	Xerox copy of 15-yard target showing three bullet holes
550	25-yard target showing six bullet holes
551	300-foot (5.9 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
552	300-foot (6.2 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
553	300-foot (5.6 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
554	300-foot (6.5 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
555	Photograph of diagram of internal mechanism of telescopic sight
556	Chart showing "lead" and firing angles
557	Test cartridge cases from Oswald's rifle
558	Photograph of bolt face of Oswald's rifle
559	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of Oswald's rifle and cartridge case
560	Notes concerning firing angle, bullet velocity and car speed

561	Comparison photomicrograph - firing pin marks of rifle and cartridge case, Commission Exhibit 543
562	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of rifle and cartridge case, Commission Exhibit 544
563	Comparison photomicrograph - firing pin marks of rifle and cartridge case, Commission Exhibit 544
564	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of rifle and cartridge case, Commission Exhibit 545
565	Photomicrograph (rifle and Commission Exhibit 545 cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building)
566	Photomicrograph (rifle and bullet, Commission Exhibit 399)
567	Bullet fragment from President's car
568	Photomicrograph (rifle and bullet, Commission Exhibit 567)
569	Bullet fragment from President's car
570	Photomicrograph (rifle and bullet, Commission Exhibit 569)
572	Test bullets from Oswald's rifle

573	Bullet from General Walker's home
574	Photograph of rifle clip, loaded
575	Photograph of rifle clip, empty
576	Shim from under front end of telescopic mount
577	Shim from over telescopic sight at rear
578	Shim from under telescopic sight at front clamp
587	.38 S & W Western cartridge
588	Components of a .38 S & W Western cartridge
589	.38 S & W Remington-Peters cartridge and components of similar cartridge
590	.38 Special Western cartridge and components of similar cartridge
591	.38 Special Remington-Peters cartridge and components of similar cartridge
592	Five cartridges from Oswald's pocket
593	Copy of breakdown diagram for .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver

594	Four .33 Special cartridge cases from Tippit murder scene
595	Test cartridge cases from Oswald's revolver
596	Photomicrograph (revolver and cartridge case, Commission Exhibit 594) - (breech face marks)
597	Photomicrograph (revolver and cartridge case, Commission Exhibit 594) - (breech face marks)
598	Photomicrograph (revolver and cartridge case, Commission Exhibit 594) - (breech face marks)
599	Photomicrograph (revolver and cartridge case, Commission Exhibit 594) - (breech face marks)
600	Photomicrograph (revolver and cartridge case, Commission Exhibit 594) - (firing pin impressions)
601	Photograph of breech face and firing pin of Oswald's revolver
602	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body along with button from his uniform
603	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body

604	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
605	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
606	Test bullets from Oswald's revolver
607	Photograph of two bullets from Officer Tippit's body with similar make test bullets from Oswald's revolver
627	Xerox of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
628	Xerox of Oswald's right palm print from Dallas Police Department
629	Xerox of Oswald's left palm print from Dallas Police Department
630	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
631	Photograph of Oswald's palm print (right) from Dallas Police Department
632	Photograph of latent palm print from paper bag
633	Photograph of latent fingerprint from paper bag
633A	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department

634	Chart of Oswald's left index fingerprint and fingerprint on paper bag
634A	Chart of ridge characteristics used by experts in comparing fingerprints
635	Photograph of U. S. Marine Corps fingerprint card of Lee Harvey Oswald
636	Chart of Oswald's right palm print and palm print from papor bag
638	Photograph of Oswald's left palm print from Dallas Police Department
639	Photograph of latent lift from Oswald's rifle
640	Chart of Oswald's palm print (right) and palm print from Oswald's rifle
642	Photograph of Oswald's right palm print from Dallas Police Department
643	Photograph of latent palm print identified as Oswald's left palm print
644	Photograph of latent fingerprint identified as Oswald's right index finger
645	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department

646	Chart of Oswald's left palm print and latent palm print on carton
647	Chart of Oswald's right index fingerprint and latent fingerprint on carton
648	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
650	Photograph of latent palm print identified as Oswald's right palm print
651	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
652	Chart of Oswald's right palm print and latent palm print on carton
653	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
654	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
663	Piece of wrapping paper
664	Piece of string
665	Chart showing textile fibers
666	Diagram of a hair
667	Chart showing human and animal hairs
668	Chart showing racial determination of hairs

669	Chart showing racial determination of hairs
670	Chart showing racial determination of hairs
671	Chart showing photomicrographs of Oswald's limb hairs and comparison of Oswald's limb hairs and limb hairs from blanket
672	Chart showing photomicrographs of Oswald's pubic hairs and comparison of Oswald's pubic hairs and pubic hairs from blanket
673	Photograph of Oswald's shirt, Commission Exhibit 150
674	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
675	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
676	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
677	Paper sample from first floor, Texas School Book Depository Building
678	Comparison photomicrograph of two pieces of paper
746A	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
746B	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
746C	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
746D	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle

746E	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
747	Photograph of rifle
748	Photograph of investigator holding a rifle
749	Photographic negative of Oswald holding rifle
750	Size 620 Imperial Reflex camera
751	Photograph of camera, Commission Exhibit 750
752	Photographic negative of investigator holding a rifle
753	Two photographs: Oswald holding rifle and investigator holding rifle
754	Front cover "LIFE" magazine, 2/21/64
755	Page of magazine article on Oswald
774	Employment application dated 3/6/64, to Cosmos Shipping Company signed by Oswald
775	"Affidavit of Support to American Embassy" from Oswald
776	Twelve canceled checks payable to Oswald from Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated
777	Library card application signed by Oswald
778	Two photographs of two letters to State Department from Oswald

779	Two hand-printed pages on loose-leaf paper regarding CPUSA
780	USMC file on Oswald
781	Oswald's passport application
782	Three letters from Oswald to INS
783	Letter to ACLU from Oswald and ACLU membership card of Oswald's
788	U. S. postal money order payable to Klein's
791	Post Office box application of Oswald's
793	Post Office change of address form dated 5/12/63
813	WHO vaccination certificate
814	Photograph of above
815	Photograph of above
817	Post Office box application of Oswald's
819	Photograph of FPCC membership card
821	Letter to Leslie Welding Company from Oswald

822	Copy of report by Special Agent John W. Fain dated 5/12/60, Dallas
822-A	Copy of report by Special Agent John W. Fain dated 7/3/61, at Dallas entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
823	Copy of report by Special Agent John W. Fain dated 7/10/62, at Dallas entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
824	Copy of report by Special Agent John W. Fain dated 8/30/62, at Dallas entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
825	Copy of letter to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI dated 2/12/64, and enclosures (ten)
826	Copy of report by Special Agent Milton R. Kaack dated 10/31/63, at New Orleans entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R - CUBA"
829	Copy of report by Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., dated 9/10/63, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
830	Page 10 and 11 of FBI report (DL 105-1716, JPH:mam) which sets forth connections between Ruth Paine and the Oswalds.

831	Copy of letter dated 4/27/64, from Director, FBI to J. Lee Rankin, concerning alleged statement of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr.
832	FD-302 dated 11/22/63, concerning interview of Oswald by Will Fritz, Dallas Police Department
833	Copy of letter dated 4/6/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI concerning FBI's prior knowledge of Oswald
834	Copy of letter dated 5/4/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI concerning discussion between staff member and Mr. A. H. Belmont on 5/4/64
835	Copy of letter dated 2/6/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI which denies Oswald as FBI informant
836	Copy of letter dated 3/31/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI concerning FBI liaison with Secret Service
840	Three small lead particles found on rug underneath left jump seat of President's car
841	Lead residue found on inside surface of glass of windshield
842	Small fragment of metal from wrist of Governor Connally

843	Two metal fragments removed from the President's head at time of autopsy
863	Copy of letter dated 5/8/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI regarding article from "National Enquirer" dated 5/17/64
865	Copy of letter dated 4/30/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI regarding dissemination of all available information to Commission
866	Memorandum dated 12/2/63, from FBI regarding protection of the President
876	Aerial view of the site known as Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas, indicating large buildings surrounding area and Triple Underpass by numbers 1 through 11, and also indicating Main, Commerce, Elm and Houston Streets by names
878	Photograph of scale model of scene of assassination looking towards northeast with Texas School Book Depository Building in background and showing roadway, which is an extension of Elm Street, upon which appear miniature scale models of vehicles in motorcade
879	Photograph of the scale model of scene of the assassination looking towards southwest, towards Triple Underpass, from the southeast corner window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building

880	Photograph of a scale dimension view of the sixth floor looking towards southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building
881	Photograph of three-dimension scale model of Dallas Police Department garage
882	Tracing of survey made of scene of assassination on 5/24/64, by Robert H. West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas
883	Cardboard reproduction of Commission Exhibit 882
884	Copy of tabulation which appears on plat map containing positions marked according to frame numbers of movies indicating elevations, sight angles, degree of sight and distances
886	Photographic Exhibit depicting Position A, which did not show on Zapruder film, but which was established as first point at which a person in the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building could have gotten a shot at the President as his car rounded corner from Houston Street to Elm Street
887	Photograph of FBI Special Agent, taken on 5/24/64, at sixth floor window of Texas School Book Depository Building with purported assassination rifle mounted on tripod which was fixed at approximate height of boxes used by assassin to position rifle at time of assassination, with Aeroflex motion picture camera mounted on rifle

888	Photographic Exhibit depicting three photographs as follows: (1) photograph of frame 161 from Zapruder film (2) photograph of car taken during re-enactment on 5/24/64, with photographer positioned same as Zapruder when he took frame 161 and (3) photograph taken through rifle scope from sixth floor window of Texas School Book Depository Building during re-enactment on 5/24/64, of the car
889	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 166 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888
890	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 185 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888
891	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 186 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888
892	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 207 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888
893	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 210 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888
894	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 222 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888
895	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 225 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888

896	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 231 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888
897	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 235 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888
898	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 240 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888
899	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 249 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888
900	Photographic Exhibit of photograph taken by AP photographer at time of assassination and photograph taken from same position of AP photographer at time of re-enactment
901	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 255 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888
902	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 313 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888, one frame from Nix film with re-enactment photograph, and one frame from Muchmore film with re-enactment photograph
903	Photograph taken at garage, following re-enactment of assassination, on 5/24/64, showing white string

946	Passport of Lee H. Oswald, number 1733242
986	Copy of Soviet Embassy file regarding Oswald, furnished to the State Department, 11/30/63, with translation
997	Photograph showing area in which Chevrolet automobile was observed by Walter Coleman
998	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
999	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1000	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1002	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1003	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1004	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1005	Diagram showing streets in vicinity of General Walker's residence
1006	Photograph of a window

1007	Photograph of window
1008	Photograph of a wall showing a hole
1009	Photograph of a wall and nearby literature regarding General Walker
1010	Photograph of tire impression
1011	Photograph of a wooden fence
1012	Photograph of a clothesline post, water meter and a fence
1013	Map of Dallas, Texas
1014	Floor plan diagram
1016	Photograph of driveway entrance in vicinity of General Walker's residence
1017	Photograph of area in vicinity of General Walker's residence
1111	Sheet, folded in half, which appears to be Russian identification document No. 332281 bearing the name of Oswald in Russian script
1997 (Portion)	Two cartridges
2190	Six blank post cards (Mexican)
Burcham Exhibit No. 2	Texas Employment Commission slip dated 4/16/63, in name of L. H. Oswald
Cadigan No. 1	One roll of microfilm
Cadigan No. 2	Letter to Secretary of Navy by Oswald
Cadigan No. 3	Photographs of State Department records regarding Oswald
Cadigan No. 3	Composite photograph of order blank to Klein's and face of envelope addressed to Klein's
Cadigan No. 4	Composite photograph consisting of one page of letter to Secretary of Navy and one page of letter to USMC (both from Oswald)

Cadigan No. 5	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
Cadigan No. 6	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
Cadigan No. 7	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
Cadigan No. 8	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
Cadigan No. 9	Photograph of letter to Secretary of Navy from Oswald
Cadigan No. 10	Photograph of Oswald's passport application
Cadigan No. 11	Photograph of postal money order to Klein's from A. Hidell
Cadigan No. 12	Mail-order coupon to Seaport Traders Incorporated
Cadigan No. 13	Photograph of Oswald's post office change of address form
Cadigan No. 14	Photograph of change of address order from Post office
Cadigan No. 15	USMC certificate of service and SSS notice of classification bearing Oswald's name (copy)
Cadigan No. 16	USMC certificate of service and SSS notice of classification bearing Oswald's name (copy)
Cadigan No. 17	USMC certificate of service and SSS notice of classification bearing Oswald's name (copy)

Cadigan No. 18	USMC certificate of service and SSS notice of classification bearing Oswald's name (copy)
Cadigan No. 19	Photograph of SSS notice of classification to Oswald
Cadigan No. 20	Photograph of SSS notice of classification and USMC certificate of service
Cadigan No. 21	Photograph of USMC certificate of service and SSS registration certificate
Cadigan No. 22	Photograph of POD Forms 3575 and 1093
Cadigan No. 23	Photograph of smallpox vaccination certificate
Cadigan No. 24	Photograph of WHO vaccination certificate
Cadigan No. 25	Photograph of letter in Russian script
Cadigan No. 26	Photograph of letter in Russian script
Cadigan No. 27	Photograph of letter in Russian script
Cadigan No. 28	Photograph of letter in Russian script
Cadigan No. 29	Photograph of letter in Russian script
Cadigan No. 30	Photograph of letter in Russian script

Cole Exhibit No. 1	USMC certificate of service in the name of Lee Harvey Oswald
Louisiana Department of Labor Exhibit No. 17	Louisiana Division of Employment Security booklet
Louisiana Department of Labor Exhibit No. 18	Louisiana Division of Employment Security identification card
Louisiana Department of Labor Exhibit No. 19	Form ID-14 Louisiana Division of Employment Security
Herndon Exhibits No. 1 through 12	Twelve polygraph charts
Twiford Exhibit No. 1	Envelope addressed to New York Labor News Company from Oswald and back portion of "Spiral" notebook bearing Oswald's address
Kramer Exhibit No. 1	Photograph obtained from Mrs. Eyde (Minsk)
Kramer Exhibit No. 2	Photograph obtained from Mrs. Kramer (Minsk)
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 31	Photograph showing a portion of concrete curbing and a section of concrete curbing (3-A)
Burcham Exhibit No. 3	Last payment notice for L. H. Oswald from Texas Employment Commission

Exhibits which have not been assigned Commission Exhibit Numbers and which are to be turned over to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration. Those marked with an asterick indicate that certain portions of the exhibits were removed and were designated as Commission Exhibits. (Shown as C. E.)

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
*1 - 43	Photos and pictures (C. E. 2 & 67)
*44 - 64	Postcards (C. E. 68 & 69)
65	Negatives
66	18 Christmas cards; 5 envelopes; 5 folded note papers with flowered border
67	Christmas card with picture of "mother"
68	Christmas card from "mother"
*70	Photographs (C. E. 83)
73	Modern Postage Stamp Album
74	Texnika Russian magazine
75 - 83	Russian books
84	Russian book
85	Copy of Militant (10-7-63)
86	Copy of Worker (10-20-63)

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
87	Copy of Friend's World News (4/63)
88	Copy of Pocketbook entitled "GEORGE ORWELL, 1984"
89 - 94	Russian pamphlets
96	Applications for FPCC
97	Handbills entitled "Hands Off Cuba! Join the FPCC"
98	Receipt for fine from 2nd Mun. Court, New Orleans, 8/12/63 #21902 and newspaper clipping
99	Pamphlets by CORLISS LAMONT "The Crime Against Cuba"
100	Road map "Eastern States" (Cities Service)
101	Texas Highway Map (Phillips 66)
102	Map of Moscow
103	Map of Minsk
104	Map of City of New Orleans
105	Map of "Beautiful Russia"
106	Map of the World
107	No Admittance sign
110	Notebook with designs
111	Red Russian stamp folder with stamps

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
113	Pocket size blue book apparently identification booklet with small photograph of Oswald
114	Brown billfold with Marine group photograph
115	Fair Play For Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter ID Cards
116	Sheets of English writing, both sides, which appear to be a diary
*117 (D43)	Sheets of lined paper in green ink printing containing comments re CPUSA (C.E. 779)
118	Negative offset print of Russian city
121	Brown Manila envelop from Dept. of the Navy directed to Mr. Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, USSR
122	Single sheet in black ink printing entitled "The New Era"
123	Pages of blue ink handwriting numbered 1 - 11 on Holland-America Line stationery
124	Sheets of blue ink handwriting Holland-America Line stationery, numbered 1A through 4A
125	Sheets of blue ink handwriting on Holland-America Line stationery, numbered 1B and 2B

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
126	Folder captioned "BLOKNOTS"
*127 - 155	Letters in Russian script (C. E. 36-54, 58-65 & 82)
168	Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1956 for Lee Oswald
169	Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1956 for Lee Oswald
*170	Deposit slip NO Public Service #464792, Dallas City Water Works Deposit Slip K33331 and Texas Employment Commission slip dated 4/16/63, (all in name of L. H. Oswald) (Burcham #2)
171	Rent receipt 8/9/63, signed I. Dawson (New Orleans)
172	Receipt from U. S. Dept. of Justice for $5 (INS) in name of Marina N. Oswald
173	Birth certificate for Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald born 10/20/63, #19133, Dallas, Texas
174	Soc. Sec. Receipt Oswald (Soc. Sec. No. 433-54-3937 8/63)
175	Withholding Tax for 1956 in name of Lee Harvey Oswald
176	Invoice No. 38210 USA, Dept. of State, in name OSWALD, transportation costs $435.71

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
177	A promise by OSWALD to pay loan to Dept. of State
178	Remittance slips, State Dept. Nos. 298249, 298361 and 299461, addressed "OSWALD Box 2915, Dallas, Texas"
179	Receipts from U. S. Dept. of State, Nos. 1152090, 1152091, 1152095 and 1152096
180	INS form I-90 in name of Marina Oswald
181	Incomplete Form FDI-130 (INS) in name of Lee Harvey Oswald
182	Russian language forms, one entitled "АНКЕТА"
185	Form DD293, Application for Review of Discharge from Armed Forces of the U. S. (Two sheets)
186	Booklets which appear to contain embroidery patterns
187	Color slides
188	Pass dated 9/59 in name Sgt. Oswald, Zebra NCO, Open Mess
190	Empty envelope to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald from Vernon, Texas
191	Magazine wrapper addressed to Lee H. Oswald from Minsk
192	Pamphlet #13 Russian document
194	Hand sketches on plain paper

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
198	One letter and envelope from John Connally to Lee H. Oswald
199	Foreign language magazine pages
200	Note paper bearing name Paul Gregory, Norman, Oklahoma
201	Subscription coupon, LIFE magazine
202	Pages from foreign-language book
203	Pages from foreign-language book
204	Note with name Ruth Paine, 2515 5th St., Irving, Texas
205	Calling card, McKinney Secretarial Service
207	Address label advertisement
208	Negative bearing "Crime Against Cuba"
210 - 213	Note bearing telephone number EM 31335
219	Empty envelopes
226 - 230	Letter and envelope bearing name Alex Kleinlerer, P.O. Box 11277, Ft. Worth, Texas
231	Empty envelopes
	Slip of paper containing names Carlos J. Dungier, Miguel H. Cruz and Lt. William Gaillot

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
232 - 248	Envelopes with contents
249	Manila envelope which contained above envelopes and contents. Designated as letters during stay in Soviet Union
250	Affadavit by Byron Phillips guaranteeing Marina Nikolilava Oswald will not be ward of state
251	Letter dated 10/8/62 at Minsk from Erick to Aleck
252	Letter from Dept. of State, American Embassy, Moscow, 1/31/62, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia
253	Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 11/13/61, to Lee Harvey Oswald
254	A promise to repay Financial Assistance Loan for Repatriation, 6/1/62, signed by Lee Harvey Oswald to the Dept. of State
255	Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 7/10/61, to Mrs. Marina Oswald, Minsk, for interview regarding visa application
256	Form in Russian language dated 12/1/62
258	Letter from Soviet Embassy, Wash., D. C., dated 6/4/63, directed to Mr. M. Oswald, New Orleans, in Russian language

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
260	3" x 5" cards bearing respectively names G. Hall, A. J. Hidell, B. Davis and V. T. Lee
263	International Smallpox Vaccination Certificate in name of Marina Oswald
264	International Smallpox Vaccination Certificate in name of June Oswald
268	Small folder bearing name Oswald in Russian and No. 123610
270	Fort Worth Press news clipping showing photograph of Iranian native Mrs. John R. Hall
271	Small white sheet bearing Russian script
274	Letter by Lee H. Oswald to Federal Income Tax Bureau
275	Russian language form bearing No. 419123
276	Photographs portraying scenes in Russia
277	American Embassy letter, Moscow 7/10/61, to Mrs. Marina Nikilieva Oswald, nee Proosakova, Minsk
278	Russian language form bearing writing and numerals (Numerals on last line: 25 - 63)

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
280	Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington, to Marina Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas (3/8/63)
281	Group of sewing patterns
282	"Top Value" stamp book
286	Small blue pouch containing Elgin "17" pocket watch, tie clasp bearing letters CCCP, cuff links with hammer and sickle; stick pin with hammer, sickle and star; one Master lock key; one Benrus wrist watch, serial number 476343; one belt buckle; one tie clasp; one silver cuff link; one Marine Corps lapel button; one lapel button bearing red flag with hammer and sickle; one "Sharpshooters" Medal; one die; one "dog tag" No. 1653230, USMC and lapel pin with hammer and sickle
287	Nine negatives, size 620
300	Handbills entitled "Hands Off Cuba! Join The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, NO Charter Member Branch"
301	Application form to the FPCC, New Orleans, La.
302	FPCC New Orleans Chapter identification cards

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
303	Pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss LaMont
304	Booklet entitled "Fidel Castro Denounces Bureaucracy and Sectarianism"
305	Booklet entitled "The Socialist Workers Party" by Joseph Hansen
306	"The Coming American Revolution" by James P. Cannon
307	"Cuban Counter-Revolutionaries to the U. S." published by FPCC
308	Pamphlet by Dobbs-Weiss Campaign Committee, 116 University Place, New York
309	List of Russian and Communist literature publications.
310	Booklet entitled "The Pact of Madrid" by the Committee for a Democratic Spain
311	Booklet entitled "The McCarran Act and The Right To Travel"
312	Pamphlet entitled "The Revolution Must Be A School of Unfettered Thought -- Fidel Castro"
313	Booklet entitled "Ideology and Revolution" by Jean Paul Sartre
314	Pamphlet by FPCC reflecting literature catalog, Spring 1963

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
315	Pamphlet "The Road to Socialism" by Blas Roca
316	New Century Publishers, 1961 Catalog
317	Pamphlet entitled "The End of the Comintern" by James P. Cannon
318	Booklet "Speech at the UN" by Fidel Castro
319	"Continental Congress of Solidarity With CUBA" (Brazil, 3/63)by FPCC, New York
320	Publication entitled "The Nation" dated 1/23/60
321	Pamphlet by The Weekly People entitled "Automation: A Job Killer"
322	Reprint from 9/12/60 issue of "The New Republic"
323	Russian booklet bearing Oswald's name in Russian script
325	Brown-covered Russian pamphlet bearing number 500 on its cover
326	Russian book dated 1961 at Kiev
327	Russian magazine bearing No. 16 (1702)

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
328	Russian-English pocket-size dictionary
329	Literature list of the FPCC, New York
331	Photograph of Russian workers
332	Photograph of female Russian workers
333	Photograph of Russian workers in factory
334	Photograph of Fidel Castro
335	FPCC handbill bearing address "L. H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine, New Orleans, Louisiana"
336	Brown Manila envelope with return address in Russian at Moscow
337	Typewritten sheets entitled "Part 1 The Collective"
338	32-page typewritten dissertation outlining political, domestic and labor life of the Russian as well as other guides to the Russian political system (with 5 photographs)
339	Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington, 4/18/63 to Mrs. M. Oswald (in Russian script)
341	Pay vouchers of the Leslie Welding Co., Inc., 11241 West Melrose St., Franklin Park, Ill., covering employment between 7/21 and 9/29/62

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
342	Payroll vouchers of the Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Tex., for the period 10/24/62 through 4/13/63
343	Payroll vouchers of the Wm. B. Reilly and Co., Inc., New Orleans, La., for the period 5/17/63 through 7/22/63
344	Birth certificate for June Oswald, date of birth 2/15/62, Minsk, Russia, and two Texas Employment Commission cards for Lee Oswald
345	Alien Registration Card No. A12 530 645, Marina N. Oswald
347	Birth data regarding Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald, 10/20/63
349	New Orleans Public Service bills (3) August-September, 1963; one voucher from Louisiana Employment Security and IBM card notifying of last payment from Texas Employment Commission
350	Petite notebook with Russian script
351	Booklet containing food recipes
352	Pocket-size fashion magazine entitled "Simplicity" with a Manila envelope
354	Sears, Roebuck & Company catalog

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
355	Forth Worth Public Library card of Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Mercedes St., Ft. Worth; one return address label for Mrs. Arthur Young, 35 East 75th St., New York, N.Y. and one Russian language form No. 5099
360	Two postcards - one directed to Lee H. Oswald, New Orleans from Minsk, Russia, signed "Erik" and one directed to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia, from Vernon, Texas, signed "Mother"
363	Letter on letterhead of Pioneer Publishers, 4/26/63, to L. H. Oswald, P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas
365	Letter from Dept. of State, 1/11/63, to Oswald, Dallas, Texas
366	Photographs and a tourist pamphlet entitled "Visit the USSR"
367	Photographs
368	Photographs
370	Photographs
*378	One Cuera-2 camera; one Sawyer View-Mas (C.E. 136)
379	One leather container (empty)

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
380	Applications for "The Militant" (3) and one envelope containing three subscriptions for "The Worker" with return envelope entitled "Publishers New Press, Inc."
381	Russian language newspapers
382	Red billfold and one scrap of white paper with Russian script, in pencil
400	Letter from Arnold Johnson to Lee H. Oswald, P. O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La., 9/19/63
405	Letter from James J. Tormey, dated 12/13/62, addressed to Lee H. Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, on letterhead of Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis, Defense Committee, New York
406	Letter from Arnold Johnson, Director, Information and Lecture Bureau, Communist Party, U.S.A., 7/31/63, to L. H. Oswald, P. O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La.
408	Gregg shorthand dictionary; "20,000 Words" by Leslie and "Roberts Rules of Order Revised, Seventy-fifth Anniversary"
409	Book entitled "A Study of the USSR and Communism" Rieber and Nelson
410	Pocket-size editions of Ian Fleming's "The Spy Who Loved Me" and "Live and Let Die"

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
411	Pamphlet "New York School for Marxist Study, Fall Term, 1963"
413	Envelope addressed Mr. Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Ft. Worth, postmarked New York with return address Rm. 329, 799 Broadway, and newspaper clipping, Times Picayune, New Orleans, with article reflecting Oswald's fine of $10 or 10 days for disturbing peace
414	Handbill, FPCC New Orleans, with address L. H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.
415	Invoice of the Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod St., New Orleans, La. 6/4/63 billed to Mr. Osborne for 3,000 FPCC circulars, total $9.60, bal.$5.89 paid 6/4/63
416	FPCC application slip
417	Envelope with news clippings regarding Oswald defection to Russia and other news clippings concerning Oswald and cartoon regarding defectors
419	Identification booklet in Russian script containing Oswald's name and No. 01311655
420	U. S. Marine Corps document appointing "Lee Harvey Oswald 1653230/6741 Pvt. 1st Cls/ 3/9/59"

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
421	U. S. Air Force document certifying Oswald satisfactorily passed specialized course in "Aircraft Control and Warning, Operator, 18 June 1957, Kesler AFB"
422	Receipts, Texas School Book Depository, for salary Lee H. Oswald (no date listed)
423	Typewritten "Promise to Repay Financial Assistance Loan for Repatriation" with paid stamp, Dept. of State (in name of Lee H. Oswald)
424	Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington, addressed to Mrs. Oswald, New Orleans, 8/5/63 (in Russian language)
425	Undesirable Discharge USMC, 9/13/60, Lee Harvey Oswald, 1653230
426	Letter from U. S. Navy to Lee Oswald, Minsk, Russia, and signed by R. McC. Tompkins, Brigadier General, USMC, 3/7/62
427	Letter from Dept. of Navy, 7/25/63 to Lee Oswald, New Orleans, setting forth that no modifications to discharge are warranted

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
431	Letter on stationery of Peter P. Gregory, Ft. Worth Texas, 6/19/62, attesting to Oswald's ability as Russian interpretor and translator
432	Envelope containing receipt for Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Texas, dated 11/11/63, for period ending 12/31/63
433	Single sheet in Russian script containing Oswald's name bearing No. 4-5408
435	Form bearing months and blank spaces for stamps, in Russian language, with No. 01311655
436	Folded Russian language form bearing No. 01311655 with Oswald's name in Russian script
437	Legal-sized sheet in purple ink bearing date 3/22/62, with an official stamp
438	Letter by Johnny Tackett on letterhead of Ft. Worth Press, 6/22/62, addressed to Lee Oswald, in envelope of Ft. Worth Press

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
439	Two payroll vouchers, one from Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, 1/2/63, and Wm. B. Reily and Co., New Orleans, 5/31/63
440	Letter from Dept. of Navy, 4/2/62, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia
441	One payroll voucher of Leslie Welding Company, Inc., 11241 W. Melrose, Franklin Park, Illinois, No. 7619, dated 10/13/62, and one Federal Withholding Tax Statement addressed to Lee H. Oswald, 3519 Fairmount, Dallas, Texas
442	U. S. Armed Forces Institute certification that Oswald completed high school level tests 3/23/59
443	Dept. of Navy certification dated 5/3/57 that Oswald completed Aviation Fundamentals School, Jacksonville, Fla.
446	Passport No. D092526 in name of Lee Harvey Oswald, date of birth 10/18/39
447	Separation form, U. S. Marine Corps, in name of Lee Harvey Oswald dated 9/11/59
448	Birth certificate No. 17034 for Lee Harvey Oswald reflecting birth 10/18/39, Folio 1321, Book No. 207

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
451	Nine photographs, a Mexican airmail stamp and New Orleans library card No. NA NS640 in the name of Lee H. Oswald
453	World Atlas
454	Writing tablet
455	Postcard of city of New Orleans, five Russian stamps and one 10 cent U. S. stamp
A2	Brown plastic portable radio with gold trim
A6	Brown plastic power supply
A8	Blue plastic shaving kit with strap handle
A9	Pair of heavy cotton ribbed men's socks
A10	Pair of men's brown socks with brown and white diamond design
A11	Pair of brown men's socks with brown and white pattern
A12	Pair of men's white socks
A13	Pair of men's brown cotton gloves
A17	Pair of men's blue shorts

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
A18	Two white washcloths with yellow stripes, "Cannon" brand
A19	Two white hand towels with pink and red stripes with frazzled edges
A20	Two bath towels with white and pink stripes
A21	One white cloth, unlabeled
A22	One pillowcase with green top and flowered design
A23	One men's "BVD" T shirt, size 34-36 (dirty)
A24	One men's white T shirt, "Brent" brand, size 38-40
A25	One men's "Arrow" T shirt, size 36
A26	One men's white undershirt
A27	One pair of men's white shorts with name L. H. Oswald; torn in back
A28	Two men's white handkerchiefs
A29	One men's handkerchief, gray with gray and red stripes
A30	One box "Marcal Kitchen Charm" wax paper
A31	One bar pink "Lux" soap
A33	One small plastic box containing three lima bean-shaped "Squibbs" tablets and piece of cotton

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
A34	One single-bladed brown pocketknife
A35	One two-bladed pocketknife, plastic handle, with corkscrew
A36	Plastic box containing tweezers and two pieces of cotton
A37	Small plastic box, empty
A38	Mirror in green folding case
A39	One can "Tidy" deodorant powder
A40	One "Gillette" adjustable razor with blade
A41	One tube of "Colgate" dental cream, partially empty
A42	One plastic bottle "Mum" mist spray deodorant
A43	Yellow toothbrush, "Colgate" brand
A44	Small cake, used, pink soap
A45	Small green plastic hand brush
A46	Green and brown "BB" automatic ball-point pen
A47	Small pair scissors bearing letters "USA"
A48	Package containing 14 "Gillette" thin blades and one sample "Gillette Super Blue Blade"

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
A49	Pair black-rimmed green lens sunglasses
A50	"Farmers Electric Co-Op, Inc." (advertisement) ball-point pen
A51	Nail clipper with chain, "Gem" brand
A52	Nail clipper, "Trim" brand
A54	White plastic cup
A55	Partial tube "Foille"
A56	Small bottle iodine, "Layman's" brand
A57	Two small brown unl beled bottles with liquid
A58	Small bottle of clear liquid bearing labels with Cyrillic printing
A59	Four unused airmail envelopes
A60	One unused U. S. Post Office Change of Address card
A61	Four onionskin blank sheets of paper
A62	One "Pearl" beer bottle opener
A63	One small red soft plastic open container
A64	One "Venus Forum" pencil
A65	One yellow "Yellowstone" pencil

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
A66	One brown "E-Z Note" pencil
A71	One black small crayon pencil
A72	Two large paper clips
A73	One 10¢ box of "Steel City Gem" small #3 paper clips
A74	One cardboard box with 18 brass-colored thumbtacks
A75	One brush with hollow tin handle
A76	Label with 'King Oscar Kipper" recipes
A77	Box, yellow top, black bottom, bearing name "Ektachrome" (orn)
A78	One silver-colored men's cuff link
A79	Alphabetical index guidecards labeled A through Z - unmarked
A81	31 6"x 4" lined index cards, blank
A82	Two small padlocks with keys
A83	One Fair Play For Cuba positive film strip
A84	Tie bar
A85	"BB" and eyelet

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
*B1	Wallet belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald containing: 1. Social Security card #433-54-3937 2. Selective Service Notice of Classification SSN 41-114-39-532 3. Department of Defense Service ID card #N4, 271,617 USMC #1653230 4. USMC Certificate of Service 5. Fair Play for Cuba Committee Ident. card, National Card 6. Selective Service Registration Certificate 7. Hotel card 8. FPCC Membership card, New Orleans Chapter 9. ID card, US Forces in Japan 10. Dallas Public Library card 11. Three photographs 12. Slip of paper with three addresses, The Worke, The Worker and Russian Embassy (C.E. 801, 802 & 820)
*B3	Envelope containing: 28 35 mm negatives 6 2 1/4" x 2 1/4" negatives 1 positive of building 1 negative of Oswald's wife (C.E. 749)
B7	Two "Fair Play for Cuba" handbills stamped "L. H. Oswald 4907 Magazine St. New Orleans, La."
B8	Set of Flash Cards, Russian alphabet and numbers
B9	Set of Flash Cards, German Phrase - Sentence

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
B10	Set of "School Aid" Flash Cards, phonics
B11	Negative bearing: "Join The Socialist Workers Party fight for a better world! write Box 2915 Dallas, Texas"
B12	Slip of paper bearing 'The attached 1 Promissory Note (s) for financial Assistance Loans totaling 435.71 are hereby returned marked PAID as final payment of 106.00 is acknowledged. Remarks: L. H. Oswald Box 2915 Dallas, Texas"
B13	Envelope postmarked 12:00 p.m. 11/4/63, Washington, D. C., with return address "Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington 6, D. C."
B14	Envelope addressed to "To Whom It May Concern" with return address Peter P. Gregory, 1503 Continental Life Building, Fort Worth 2, Texas."
B15	Envelope marked "Passports and health certificate"
B19	Top of yellow box stamped inside "R-42 Mar 24 '55"
B20	Two Manila envelopes

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
B21	Envelope marked "Personal Military Papers & Birth Certificate"
B22	Blue loose leaf binder containing Manila envelope, 6 Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbills, piece of cardboard, 3 celluloid insert pages, postal card photograph of Karl Marx and photograph of a building
B23	Two frames of 35 mm negatives found in Item 75 (Russian book)
B24	Unaddressed American Greetings Corp., Christmas card with envelope
B25	Unused Post Office Change of Address form
B26	Pages 7 through 10, of section G of "The Times - Picayune" newspaper, dated 8/22/63
B27	8 newspaper clippings, 1 instruction sheet for child's car seat and 1 film mailer bag
B28	Manila envelope with notation "Grand Jury Hall," small photograph of Oswald and 8¢ U. S. airmail stamp
B33	3 prescriptions in Russian and Arlington Heights Senior High School student identification card for Lee Oswald
C26	Pair of black moccasin shoes
C27	Pair of black socks

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C28	Trousers
C30	Belt
C33	Handkerchief
C34	Comb
C35	Bandages and belt
C36	White shorts
C61 - C70	Ten cartridge cases, 6.5 mm Japanese caliber, recovered at gun range, Dallas, Texas
C71 - C136	Sixty-six 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases from gun range, Dallas, Texas
*C139 - C147	Oswald's clean clothes
	Belt, tie, tan sweater, olive sweater, blue-gray shirt, red and gray sport shirt, blue shirt, blue sport shirt, white shirt (C. E. 152 - 155 & 159 - 161)
C149 - C151	Three cartridge cases from A. R. Papurt, Barr's Gun Shop, Dallas, Texas
C152	6.5 mm cartridge case made available by Mrs. Lovell T. Penn
C153 - C156	Four 6.5 mm cartridge cases from Irving,. Texas, Police Department
C157 - C160	Four 6.5 mm cartridge cases from Mrs. Virginia Goodwin

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C161 - C226	Sixty-five cartridge cases from gun range, Dallas, Texas
C227	Gray long-sleeved shirt
C228	U. S. Marine Corps overcoat liner
C229	Beige long-sleeved shirt
C230	Pair of blue jeans
C231	Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool
C232	Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool
C233	Beige short-sleeved sport shirt
C234	Pair of blue outdoor shorts
C235	Blue and white print short-sleeved shirt
C236	Brown and white flannel type shirt, long-sleeved
C237	Fatigue jacket - U. S. Marine Corps
C238	Pair of khaki-colored trousers
C239	Pair of khaki-colored trousers
C240	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt with two USMC collar insignias
C241	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt
C242	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C243	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt
C244	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt
C245 C246	Pair of high top shoes
C247 C248	Pair of black Russian boots
C249	Five-page typewritten summary of speech given by Lee Harvey Oswald on July 27, 1963
C254	"Val-pak" type suitcase
C255	Texas flag - small
C256	Master lock (padlock)
C257	Shower spray attachment
C258	Treated cloth in paper container
C259	Marine Corps belt and buckle
C260	Pencil
C261	Sea bag
C262	Carton for "Vigran Chewables"
C263	Set of long underwear
C264	Three ties
C265	Pair of men's black gloves
C266	Brown and gray leather cap

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C267	Two mufflers
C268	Summer khaki overseas hat
C269	Chess set
C270	Extension cord
C271	Pair of shoe trees
C272	Can of black shoe polish
C273	Pencil sharpener
C274	Sea shell
C275	Green eraser
C276	Shoebrush
C277	Coloring pencil
C278	Shaving brush
C279	Schick box for electric shaver
C280	Manicure set
C281	Miniature silver spoon - broken
C282	Knit shopping bag
C283	Green winter overseas hat (USMC)
C284	Book entitled "V. I. LENIN - MARX - ENGELS - MARXISM"
C285	Book entitled "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. Benjamin Spock

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C286	Book entitled "The Iliad" - Homer
C287	Book entitled "Perfect Lovers Guide and other stories" - Stephen Leacock
C288	Book entitled "Squibb Product Reference"
C289	Book entitled "Short Russian Reference Grammar"
C290	Book entitled "Russian - Elementary Course I"
C291	Book written in Russian language ("Idiot by F. M. Dostoevskii")
C292	Book written in Russian language ("USSR-1960 Annual")
C293	Book written in Russian language ("International Electrotechnical Vocabulary")
C294	Book written in Russian language ("Practical Aids for Cutting and Sewing")
C295	Book written in Russian language ("Newspapers and Magazines for USSR-1963")
C296	Book written in Russian language ("Course in Spanish Language")
C297	Cellophane tape, one roll
C298	Small fuse

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C299	Pair of dice
C300	Twenty-nine dominoes and one box - "Made in Japan"
C301	Pencil sharpener
C302	Carriage bolt
C303	Clothespin
C304	Sheet of white bond paper located in book
C305	Cardboard box
C306	Hunting knife black and silver-striped handle in sheath received from Imperial Knife Company, Incorporated, Providence, Rhode Island
C308	Hunting knife black and gold-striped handle, in sheath, received from Imperial Knife Company, Incorporated, Providence, Rhode Island
C309	Box of 20 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges from John Thomas Mason, Mason's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas
C310	Box of 20 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges from John M. Brinegar, The Gun Shop, 11438 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas
C315	One girls' hand-engraved expansion identification bracelet

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C316	Gold paper-covered box
C317	Metal plate bearing the engraved names "Marina" and "Lee"
C318	Metal plate bearing engraved name "Marina"
C319	One men's hand-engraved expansion identification bracelet from H. L. Green Company, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Texas
C323	Bottle cap found in Dealey Plaza
C324	Piece of metal found in Dealey Plaza
C326	Piece of wood from window ledge on 6th floor of Texas School Book Depository building
D2	Known paper and tape samples from Klein's
*D4	Letters by Oswald to Secretary of Navy and USMC (C. E. Cadigan #2)
D8	Eleven payroll checks and insurance record card of Oswald
D10	Application for immigration visa, fingerprint card and application for new alien registration card (all signed Marina Oswald)
*D11	Twenty-six checks, questionair, etc. in handwriting of Oswald (C. E. 427 & 776)
D14	Employment application by Oswald
D15	Three magazines
*D17	Post Office box application in three parts (C. E. 791)

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
*D18	Post Office change of address form dated 5/12/63, letter to Leslie Welding Company from Oswald, Selective Service registration card, DD Form 214 and two applications for employment (C. E. 793 & 821)
D21	P. O. Change of Address form
*D22	Post Office box application (in two parts) and change of address form (C. E. 817)
D23	Electric and/or gas service order signed by Oswald
D25	Three FPOC handbills
D26	Hand printed application for employment by Oswald in July 1963
D29	W-2 forms, application for employment and card
D31	Layout, job ticket, handbills, FPCC card, etc.
D32	Passenger immigration questionnaire dated 9/16/59, signed by Oswald
*D33	Forty-seven photographs recovered by Dallas Police Department (C. E. 133)
*D35	Bus transfer, bracelet inscribed "Lee," key, ring, narrow black belt with buckle and property receipt (C. E. 381 & 383)
D34	Liberty Hotel, New Orleans, registration signed by Oswald
D36	Photocopy Mexico City hotel register book signed by Oswald

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D37	Four-page interview record signed by Oswald
D38	"Cotton pickin" application signed by Oswald
D39	Two envelopes obtained from property of Oswald and Mrs. Paine
D40	Envelope and letter to New Orleans Public Library
D41	Chamber of Commerce Map of Dallas
*D43	Eight and a half sheets of paper written in green ink regarding CPUSA (C. E. 779)
D48	Postcard from Riviera Beach, Florida
D49	Registration card, La Salle Hotel, New Orleans
D50	Guest register, Fox and Hounds, Milwaukee
D51	Checks, claim cards and TEC forms of Oswald
D52	Xerox copy of application to visit Mexico
D55	Hand printed anonymous letter from Buffalo
D56	Check signed Virgil L. Reece
D57	Cuban letter to Oswald
D58	Cuban letter to Attorney General
D59	Letter to Mrs. Gwynne Cassaway
D60	Brown paper envelope and paper bag from Irving, Texas, Post Office

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D61	Anonymous letter signed Fabian McElroy
D62	Two paper tape samples from the home of Mrs. Paine
*D64	Two dictionaries and six blank postcards (Mexican) (C. E. 2190 & 113)
D65	Xerox copy of W-4 Form of Oswald
D66	Xerox copies of nine pages of Employment reports by Oswald
*D67	Photographs of State Department records of Oswald (C. E. 773)
D68	Application for employment at Goldrings, New Orleans, by Oswald
D69	Seven-page handwritten resume on lined notebook paper concerning background of Oswald (Original of C. E. 93)

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D70	Photocopies bearing known writings of John T. Dutcher and Daniel Quinn
D71	SS Notice of Classification in Name Alek James Hidell
D73	Commercial Employment Service Application dated 6/26/62 signed by Lee H. Oswald
D74	Russian cookbook containing "Walker" note
D75	Bracelet engraved "Marina"
D76	Letter to Attorney General signed Ernesto Flores Luna
D79	Two empty boxes marked "6.5 Italian Ammunition"
D80	Minox camera obtained from Mrs. Ruth Paine
D81	Three Russian publications obtained from Dennis Ofstein
D82	Four miscellaneous photographs found in Russian language cookbook of Marina Oswald
D83	Folded card entitled "Rules for Betting" obtained from Mrs. Ruth Paine
D84	Three colored enlargements made from 35 mm transparencies taken by Stuart L. Reed

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D85	Two magazine ads on "Klein's Sporting Goods"
D86	Transient register card for YMCA
D87	Check-out Slip for D 85
D89	Wiener Lumber Company application for employment
D90	Form W-4, dated 10/13/63
D91	Photograph and negative of sheet torn from calendar
D97	Xerox copy of auditor's stub of Continental Trailways bus ticket
D98	Envelope containing anonymous hand printed letter and newspaper coupon
D99	Letter on Bureau of Prisons Form No. 70
D100	Anonymous typewritten envelope addressed to "Letters to the Editor," Newsweek
D101	Anonymous typewritten letter addressed to Senator Thomas H. Kuchel
D102	Century Arms, Incorporated order reflecting sale of 700 6.5 caliber Italian carbines to Aldens
D103	Original list of serial numbers of 700 Carcano Italian carbines received by Century Arms, Incorporated
D104	Twenty-one items from Texas Employment Commission files

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D105	Eleven photostatic copies of Texas State Warrants issued to Lee Harvey Oswald
D106	Xerox copy of Transportes Frontera Bus Company passenger list
D107	One copy of Flecha Roja passenger list
D108	Handbill "Hands Off Cuba"
D109	W-4 form dated 1/17/56
D110	Eleven time cards obtained from William B. Reily and Company, Incorporated
D111	Five payroll time cards obtained from G. F. Tujague
D112	W-4 form dated 11/12/55
D113	Two employee's record sheets
D114	Release dated 1/17/56 signed by Lee Harvey Oswald
D116	Roll of 16 mm duplicate film print of movies by WDSU-TV
D117	Roll of 16 mm duplicate film print of silent movie by WWL-TV
D118	Record of radio program "Conversation Carte Blanche"
D119	Envelope postmarked Minsk and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated September 9, 1963

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D120	Envelope postmarked Minsk and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated October 28, 1963
D121	Three pages of typewriting from Smith-Corona portable typewriter
D122	Envelope and accompanying typewritten letter addressed "Times Herald Dallas, Texas"
D123	Four-page handwritten letter in Russian from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald
D124	Known handwriting and hand printing of Jeno Farkas
D125	Envelope and accompanying one-page hand printed note addressed to "Mr. Jack Ruby c/o Dallas County Jail"
D126	Handwritten anonymous letter beginning "To the Investigating Committee"
D127	Envelope and accompanying one-page handwritten letter bearing handwritten address "The Prime Minister..."
D137	Envelope bearing handwritten address "Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald..."
D138	Handwritten note bearing printed word "Strictly Confidential..."
D139	Envelope bearing typewritten and hand printed address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald ..."

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D140	Slip of paper bearing typewritten message beginning "So you put..."
D141	One-page typewritten letter bearing heading "Emilio Carranza 4-a Texmlucan, Pue. Mexico"
D142	Certified copy of an entry of birth #BX 034062 regarding Albert Osborne
D143	Original and carbon of typewriting samples from the typewriter of Victor Cohen
D144	Three copies each of four Mexican Forms FM-11
D145	Camera, Baby Brownie Special, originally belonged to Lee Oswald but given to his brother's daughter about 1958
D147	Registration card, Rambler Motel, Waskom, Texas, for Mrs. Ruth Paine
D148	"Tag Repair" #18374 for "Oswald" obtained from Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas
D150	Polaroid photograph of the Presidential car on Stemmons Expressway, Dallas en route to Parkland Hospital

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D151	Page from record book of Mr. Fred W. Rupp, Perkasie, Pennsylvania, which reflects his work notes indicating a shipment of carton #3376
D152	Photostat of undated bill of lading #3178 furnished by Arthur Anders of North Pennsylvania Transfer, Incorporated, Lansdale, Pennsylvania, reflecting shipment of ten cartons of firearms
D153	North Pennsylvania Transfer, Incorporated delivery receipt for shipping order #3178 consigned to Klein's Sporting Goods store
D154	Dallas Transit Company transfer #004451 and Dallas Transit System route map disclosing transfer points
D155	One "home-made" paper clipboard DL-44 allegedly used by Oswald at the TSBD
D156	Empire Sporting Goods, Limited, invoice #1078, covering sale of 700 used Italian rifles to Century Arms, Incorporated
D157	Memorandum for Bill of Lading from H. P. Welch Company for 25 cases containing 700 rifles consigned to Aldens
D158	Photostatic copy of Consumption Entry #77, Bureau of Customs for shipment of items, one item of which is 700 Italian rifles

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D159	Photostatic copy of examination and appraisement of entry #77, examined by U. S. Bureau of Customs
D160	Duplicate of H. P. Welch Company, Burlington, Vermont, shipping order #B-3686 for 25 cartons containing 700 rifles dated 7/6/62
D161	Microfilm copy of invoice #8934, Century Arms, Incorporated, pertaining to shipment of 6.5 caliber Italian carbines to Aldens
D162	Microfilm copy of Aldens checking slip #293779, pertaining to shipment of 6.5 caliber Italian carbines to Aldens
D163	One purchase order of Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, showing effective date of 1/15/62
D164	Five pages of "Customer's Invoice" of Crescent Firearms, Inc.
D165	One invoice of Crescent Firearms, Inc., bearing invoice #3178, dated 2/7/63
D166	One check with attached voucher of Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., both bearing the number 28966, check dated 3/1/63 and voucher dated 2/7
D168	Consignees Memo Pro #A394857, dated 2/12/63
D169	Delivery receipt #3-041342, dated 2/13/63

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D170	Cashier's copy, Chicago run sheet, #48969, dated 2/21/63
D171	Bill of lading, shippers #3178
D172	Sale Order from Crescent Firearms, Inc., #3178, dated 2/7/63
D173	Office copy of 10 shipping slips reflecting carton numbers and gave numbers in each carton
D174	Bill of lading #18 dated 9/29/60
D175	Copy of inventory list reflecting carton numbers and gave numbers attached to bill of lading #18
D176	Copy of Warehouse Entry Form from Freedman and Slater, Inc., dated 10/24/60
D177	Copy of notice with estimated date of arrival of shipment dated 10/10/60
D178	Copy of a bill of lading dated 10/25/60
D179	Copy of sales invoice #03408 dated 10/16/62
D180	Photostatic copy of Canadian National Railways Straight Bill of Lading dated 6/29/62
D181	Photostatic copy of shipping order of H. P. Welch Company dated 6/29/62
D182	Yellow duplicate copy of H. P. Welch Company way bill #B-3686

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D183	Photostat of customer's copy of H. P. Welch Company way bill #B-3686 showing Eastern Express Company way bill #191947
D184	Vol. I of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells
D185	Vol. II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells
D186	Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate, dated 10/12/62, signed LEE H. OSWALD
D187	Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Texas, time records prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD
D188	Two copies of payroll records reflecting the number of hours worked by OSWALD while employed at the Texas School Book Depository
D189	Warehouse receipt dated 11/9/60
D190	Five delivery orders numbered 89138, 14473, 03408, A01640, and A00642
D192	Color prints made in connection with autopsy of LEE HARVEY OSWALD
D193	One sample of brown wrapping paper and a strip of 3" Manila gummed tape
D195	One sample of 60 lb. Kraft wrapping paper

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D196	Envelope postmarked "CHICAGO ILL MAR 18 1964 PM," bearing hand printed address "TEXAS ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH FOUNDATION ELECTRIC BUILDING FORT WORTH, TEXAS," and accompanying one-page hand printed letter and three hand printed slips of paper
D197	Envelope postmarked "DALLAS, TEX. 24 MAR 1964 AM," bearing handwritten address "Dallas FBI Office Dallas, Texas," and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning "Dear Sir: I would like..." and ending "...Yours Dub"
D198	Photocopy of envelope postmarked "HOUSTON, TEX. 24 NOV 1963 00 PM," bearing hand printed address "RUSSIAN EMBASY WASHINGTON D. C.," and accompanying hand printed letter beginning "THE MAN OSWALD..." and ending "...I HAVE THE ORIGINAL"
D199	Greyhound International Exchange Order #43599, dated 10/1/63
D200	Greyhound Passenger ticket #8256009, dated 10/3/63
D201	Photocopy of delivery receipt of Eastern Express, Inc., Pro #19147
D202	Section of Transportes del Norte Bus Line ticket #13688 and seven photographs of various other documents
D203	Envelope and one-page letter written in French to Governor John Connally, signed "Angele"

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D204	Envelope postmarked "MIDLAND, TEX. APR 9 1964 PM," bearing typewritten address "TO MR. J EDGAR. HOOVER. THE HEAD OF THE FBI. INCARE OF THE WHITE HOUSE. WASHINGTON DC." and typewritten slip of paper beginning "MIDLAND TEXAS. APRIAL 8th. 1964 TO MR. J EDGAR. HOOVER..." and ending "...it will be valuable."
D205	Envelope postmarked "CHICAGO, ILL. 6 MAR 1964," bearing hand printed address "-BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS - UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPT. 301 U.S. COURT HOUSE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, -64106" and accompanying 8 hand printed slips of paper, one beginning "TAKE INTO CUSTODY..." and number eight ending on reverse side "YARDS BRITISH OPERATIVE."
D208	Paper and tape sample obtained from MRS. RUTH PAINE
D209	Color transparency obtained from Mrs. Marie Hyde
D210	Xerox copy of Lee Oswald's 1962 income tax refund check
D211	35 mm color slide taken in Minsk, U.S.S.R., and obtained from Mrs. Kramer
D212	Envelope and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning "The people of US. have..."
D215	Envelope and accompanying two-page typewritten letter beginning "Gentlemen: A while back I overheard..."

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D217	Envelope and accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning "Dear Mr. Attorney General: A Mr. Johnny Carson, Most of the..."
D219	Anonymous letter and envelope and three news clippings
D221	Envelope and four-page accompanying handwritten letter
D222	One 9 by 11 3/4 inches Manila file folder
D223	Three sheets of paper bearing known handwriting and hand printing of Walter R. Newell
D224	Three sheets of paper bearing known handwriting and hand printing of George W. Allman
D225	Seven 3 by 5 inches cards, four cards bearing the name "A. J. Hidel" and three cards bearing the name "A. J. Hidell"
D227	One Thermofax copy of a work order concerning Lee Harvey Oswald
D228	Envelope and accompanying typewritten letter beginning "Mr. Kennedy If you..."
D229	Original slip of paper found in Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet at the time of his interview by Lt. Martello
D230	Three one dollar bills
D231	Negative of folder bearing photograph and negative of a card bearing handwritten notation

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D232	Airmail envelope and accompanying one-page hand printed and handwritten letter beginning "Mr. J. Edgar Hover. Sir as a..."
D233	Envelope and accompanying one-page hand printed letter beginning "Mr. Oswald; Since you..."
D234	Yellow-colored leaflet entitled "Hands Off Cuba"
D235	White-colored leaflet entitled "The Truth About Cuba Is In Cuba"
D236	One $5.00 Federal Reserve Note
D237	Transportes del Norte bus ticket stub #13685
D239	Book entitled "Learning Russian" by NINA POTAPOVA
D240	Map of Mexico City published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D. F.
D241	Pamphlet in English entitled "Fiesta Brava"
D242	Library pass dated April, 1962, written in Russian, in the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD
D243	One deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards
D244	Envelope and one-page letter dated 16/5/64, written in Russian to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D245	One-page handwritten letter in the Russian language ending in English "P.S. Excuse me for making you wait."
D246	Envelope and one-page letter dated 25-02-64, written in Russian to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD
D247	Envelope and one-page letter dated 29-10-63, written in the Russian language to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD
D248	Envelope with no postmark or stamp and accompanying two two-page letters to "Marina Oswald" from "Ruth Paine"
D249	Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three bearing the signature "Lee H. Oswald"
D250	One Russian-German textbook
D251	Hard-cover journal entitled "DIARY OF IMPRESSIONS & OBSERVATIONS OF ERIC RITZEL BEGAN SEPT. 5, 1963"
D252	Slip of paper bearing known handwriting of LEV (LEO) SETYAEV
D254	Book written in Russian for study of English, bearing note on flyleaf to MARINA OSWALD by Mrs. RUTH PAINE
D255	Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons
D256	English primer for Russian-speaking persons entitled "English in Pictures"

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D257	Book for advanced study of the English language by Russian students entitled "English"
D258	Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover
D259	Three stapled documents: 1. Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic; 2. Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for 11-21-63 at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic; 3. Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD for November 20
D260	Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD at time of her birth
D261	Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD and JUNE OSWALD
D262	Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, May, 1962
D263	One-page handwritten letter dated 11/28/63, to "Mrs. Ruth Paine" from "Walter Neunson"
E1	Personal History Form of New Orleans High School dated June 2, 1955 for Lee Oswald
E2	$13.87 obtained from Lee H. Oswald by the Dallas Police Department at the time of his arrest

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
E3	Transportes Frontera Bus Line form with known date stamp impressions
E4	One block of forms of the Transportes Frontera Bus Line
E5	Three pages of handwriting of George Bouhe
E6	One $5.00 Federal Reserve Note, SN L21781599C
E7	One sheet of paper bearing known handwriting of Francisco Alvarado
E8	Known handwriting of Lucio Lopez Medina
E9	Envelope and three pages of Braille writing
E10	Envelope and two pages of Braille writing
E11, E12	Envelope and two-page letter to Governor John Connally, Texas, postmarked Kenosha, Wisconsin

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS

DATE: August 17, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad 1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Frazier

Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

In response to a written request of Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Wozencraft, Office of Legal Counsel, Messrs. Malley of the General Investigative Division and Frazier of the Laboratory attended a conference in his office today at 2 p. m. Present at this conference were Mr. Wozencraft, Harold F. Reis, Executive Assistant, Office of the Attorney General, representatives from the Criminal Division and Civil Division, as well as a number of representatives from Archives.

The discussion centered on disclosing as much information as possible at the earliest date consistent with good judgment. The Justice Department obviously was attempting to transfer full responsibility for disclosure of anything to Archives and Archives in turn was passing the responsibility immediately back to Justice. Tentative arrangements were made that any specific problems that arose relative to disclosure would be settled by Archives and the Justice Department.

Comment was made concerning the classified material and a specific comment was made by Attorney Dave Slawson, now in the Office of Legal Counsel and one of the attorneys who worked with the Warren Commission, to the effect that the Bureau had considerable classified material which had not been made available for disclosure. It was immediately pointed out to those present that 80% of the Bureau's reports and other material had been made available for disclosure and that of the classified material, the Bureau had, in many instances, received the material from other Government agencies and these agencies had refused to have this material declassified. Dr. Robert Bahmer, Archivist, was outspoken in his comments concerning the fact that the FBI had made a real effort to make available for disclosure as much information in our possession as was possible. He also commented that all classified material and any other material that had not been made available for public disclosure would necessarily have to be reviewed in 1970. It is noted that the Attorney General in July, 1965, requested a complete review of all material relating to the Kennedy assassination and set forth guidelines

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FBI ANNEX
AUG 20 1966

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to be followed in making the review. The stated purpose for this review was the public disclosure to the fullest extent possible of all material consistent with the national security, sound public administration, and the rights of individual privacy. The Attorney General commented that the White House was determined that disclosure be made consistent with the above guidelines.

Concerning the exhibits now being held temporarily by the FBI, there was no objection on the part of those present for the exhibits to be turned over to Archives. Following the general meeting, arrangements were worked out with Charles F. Simms, Office of Legal Counsel, whereby a letter would be directed from the Attorney General's Office authorizing the FBI to transfer all the exhibits in possession of the FBI to Archives.

Mr. Simms indicated he would try to get this letter to the Bureau in the near future, following which any arrangements the Bureau desired to make with Archives for the physical transfer would be satisfactory with the Department.

ACTION:

1. Upon receipt of the letter from the Attorney General authorizing the transfer of the exhibits, immediate action will be taken to effect the physical transfer of such exhibits.

2. If the aforementioned letter is not received by September 1, 1966, this matter will be followed with the Office of Legal Counsel.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ANOTHER CHALLENGE FOR WARREN'S COMMISSION

The publication this week of The Second Oswald (Avon Library; 95 cents), by Richard H. Popkin, marks the appearance of the fifth book within six months to attack the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy. The impact of its four predecessors--by Harold Weisberg, Edward Epstein, Mark Lane and Leo Sauvage--has been remarkable: reviewers from the New Republic on the left to the National Review on the right have called for some form of "commission to investigate the Warren Commission." Columnist Murray Kempton, in a foreword to Popkin's book, gives this explanation: "Once persuaded that the commission's standards for the witnesses it accepted were fatally defective, we have no alternative in conscience except to begin to hear out those witnesses it rejected." Popkin's book reviews much of the material of other critics, but it also presents a fully developed alternative theory--that there was a second assassin who looked like Oswald, was a crack shot and was with Oswald in the book depository building--and it contains the Sibert-O'Neill FBI autopsy report, dated Nov. 26, 1963, that appears to contradict the Warren Commission's explanation of what happened to the first bullet to hit the President.

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Deleted per Richard H. Popkin 500
by letter 1/16/76 ptg
For FOIA Request

NOT RECORDED
9 SEP 16 1966
REC- 23

The Insider's Newsletter
For Men
September 12, 1966
Page 6

FD-36 (Rev. 5-2-64)

FBI

Date: 9/14/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (C)

RE : THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM concerning the appearance of MARK LANE on KRLD Radio program "Comment" on 9/6/66 in connection with his book "Rush To Judgment" concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Two copies of the LHM are furnished the New York Office for its file on MARK LANE. Two copies of the enclosed LHM have been designated for the Bureau's file on MARK LANE.

It should be noted that MARK LANE's appearance was obviously an effort to advertise the sale of his book "Rush To Judgment." It is further noted that although his appearance lasted approximately two hours on the radio program and he broadcasted the fact that he would be available at the Statler-Hilton Hotel for two days subsequent to the program in the event anyone desired to contact him with respect to the assassination, not a single complaint call was received by the Dallas Office concerning his appearance or the statements made by him on the program.

A summary of the major point made by LANE is reflected in the enclosed LHM for the Bureau's information and possible dissemination, and no further inquiry being made, UACB.

4 - Bureau (encls-10)(RM)
(2 - 62-109090)
(2 - 100-409763)(MARK LANE)
2 - New York (100-118944)(MARK LANE)(encls-2)(RM)
2 - Dallas (1 - 62-3588)
(1 - 100-10970)(MARK LANE)

RPG:jeg
(8)

REC-6 109090-501

SEP 16 1966

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 14, 1966

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On September 6, 1966, Mark Lane, author of the book "Rush To Judgment", concerning the assassination of President Kennedy, appeared on KLIF Radio, Dallas, Texas, on the program called "Comment."

On September 9, 1966, the tapes of the program "Comment" on KLIF Radio, Dallas, Texas, of September 6, 1966, were reviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Mark Lane's appearance on this program consisted of his being interviewed by commentators Wes Wise and Dick Wheeler, followed by a question and answer period whereby listeners were permitted to telephonically contact Mark Lane while on the air.

During the entire approximately two-hour program, Mark Lane dwelled on his criticisms of the President's Commission's investigation into the assassination. His major point throughout was to the effect that there was "overwhelming evidence" that at least one shot was fired from behind a wooden fence on the west side of the Texas School Book Depository. He endeavored to substantiate this theory by referring to the wound in the President's throat, claiming this was an entrance wound and therefore had to come from the area behind the wooden fence. He also claimed that there were numerous witnesses, identifying some of them as Union Terminal Company employees, who viewed a puff of smoke behind the wooden fence at the time of the shooting.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

/ FBI

Re: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Many callers questioned Lane's statements and as a result Lane and the callers engaged in heated argument. Lane stated at the conclusion of the program that he would be at the Statler-Hilton Hotel for two days in the event any additional witnesses to the assassination desired to come forward and be interviewed by him. He claimed that numerous witnesses were not interviewed during the course of the investigation. Lane also stated that he hoped his book "Rush To Judgment" was available at all book stores in Dallas, Texas.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9/9/66

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS

With reference to captioned matter, Mr. Charles Simms, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, called and inquired whether information was available to the Bureau as to what items of evidence utilized by the Warren Commission might be in the possession of the Dallas Police Department. Mr. Simms commented that as an example, he was aware of the fact that the clothing worn by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time he was shot and killed by Jack Ruby had been brought to Washington and utilized in connection with testimony taken by the Warren Commission. He stated he understood this clothing had been returned to the Dallas Police Department. Mr. Simms expressed concern as to how many other items might be in the possession of the Dallas Police Department and inquired as to whether or not the Bureau could make a check relative to such items.

In conversation Simms was somewhat vague as to exactly what his request was; however, he did state he was anxious to make certain that the Justice Department, in turning over information relating to the assassination of President Kennedy, was not placed in a position where any pertinent material was being withheld from National Archives.

In this connection it is noted a memorandum was received from the Attorney General dated August 19, 1966, authorizing all evidence and exhibits in the Bureau's possession be turned over to National Archives. The Bureau is in the process of complying with this request at the present time.

REC 16 - 502

With reference to the vague request of Simms, it is noted that various members of the Dallas Police Department, representatives of CIA, the State Department, and the Secret Service, and possibly other agencies, testified before the Warren Commission relative to various matters and this Bureau would not necessarily be in possession of the

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material concerning which they testified, nor have knowledge of any exhibits which these agencies might have contributed to the Commission or retained in their possession.

In view of the existing situation, Mr. Simms in the Office of Legal Counsel was requested to direct a memorandum to the Bureau outlining the exact nature of his request in order that there would be no possible misunderstanding of what he desires.

ACTION:

Upon receipt of the written request from the Department, it will be carefully examined and appropriate recommendations will be made at that time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: September 7, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: "RUSH TO JUDGMENT"
THE CRITIQUE OF THE
WARREN COMMISSION
WRITTEN BY MARK LANE

SYNOPSIS

AUTHOR - MARK LANE:

Mark Lane is an attorney who has received considerable publicity for his criticism of the Warren Commission and its report. He has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party Front groups and records of the Office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, disclose Lane is a [redacted] Lane formerly represented Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane's book, "Rush to Judgment," has been released and Lane claims his book is a critique of the Warren Commission's inquiry into the murders of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

Lane's book has been reviewed and the first reaction received is, in fact, it is a defense brief. It has been found to be a disturbing and cleverly contrived piece of literature designed to discredit the President's Commission. It comprises 478 pages, including appendices and is divided into four parts.

The introduction is written by Hugh Trevor-Roper who contended the Commission's power was limited, which was understandable, however, it was particularly serious because by the time the Commission effectively took over from the FBI, the FBI had already reached its conclusions that Oswald shot the President and that Oswald was not connected with any conspiracy.

He indicated criticism should take place before judgment and that if the Warren Commission had allowed Mark Lane to contest their evidence before judgment, there would have been no need of his book. He stated that he believed, along with Mark Lane, that their examination was defective and their

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arguments unsound: defective because they overlooked inconvenient evidence; unsound because they applied different standards to the evidence which they accepted. Trevor-Roper said the report of the Warren Commission is an "advocate's summing-up," however, before judgment can be given, the advocate of the other side must also be heard. According to Trevor-Roper, this advocate is Mark Lane and refers to Mark Lane's book as a brief.

Lane's approach has been an attempt to discredit witnesses, results of the examination of evidence, that the Commission bypassed relevant testimony, and was insensitive to destruction of hard evidence. He has attempted cleverly to lead the reader to believe the shots which killed the President came from a location other than the Texas school book depository and that there were more than three shots involved. His sly approach in trying to reach his objective can easily lead the reader to believe there is very little credible evidence to show Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy. He has attempted to show the possibility existed there was an association between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby, which we have clearly established there was not.

Throughout the book, Lane is attempting to establish the idea others were involved in the planning of the assassination. For example, Lane said, "A substantial body of evidence, some of it well corroborated, suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald was involved with others in planning the assassination-or others deliberately planned to draw attention to Oswald as the prospective assassin prior to November 22."

In some instances, Lane has alleged the FBI was confused in its investigation and by implication, although not directly, questions the accuracy of our reports which he refers to continually throughout the book as hearsay. In each instance, Lane's allegations are completely false.

ACKNOWLEDGED ASSOCIATES:

It is significant to note Lane has acknowledged in his book several individuals who encouraged and assisted him; namely, Bertrand Russell of England, who in the past has been a severe critic of the Bureau and has been an advocate of pacificism, world socialism, free love and believes that the consummation of human desires during life is the only happiness worth seeking. Also, Professor Arnold Toynbee of England, who

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was associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations, (IPR). According to a report on the IPR issued by the Senate Sub-committee on Internal Security in July, 1952, it stated among other things the IPR was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence which disseminated information originating from Soviet and communist sources. Also, Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper who wrote the introduction to Mark Lane's book was another individual recognized. Although Trevor-Roper has never been investigated, public source material published in England revealed he was a severe critic of the findings of the President's Commission. He was taken to task by close associates for his reasoning which was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies."

Lane also acknowledged "amateur investigators" among whom was Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma. During the course of investigation, we had numerous communications from her which were furnished to the Warren Commission regarding her alleged findings. She was the subject of an SAC Letter to all field offices indicating she was endeavoring to embarrass the FBI.

CONCLUSION:

Lane, with his deception, has created a masterpiece of doubt and criticism of the Warren Commission which will cause controversy concerning the assassination of President Kennedy for years to come. To those who will take time to closely analyze Lane's book, it will, after a period of time, become clear that he has been biased, and in many instances, dishonest. However, with all his allegations, his greatest failure is that he has not proven that an individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved.

ACTION:

For information.

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: "RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

DETAILS:

Mark Lane is an attorney who formerly represented Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. He is on the Reserve Index and during the time he was preparing his book, "Rush to Judgment," he did reside in England. Our files reveal that during 1962, [redacted]

During the period of time Mark Lane was preparing his book, "Rush to Judgment," he resided in England. It was during this time that he associated with numerous individuals among whom, specifically, were three individuals who he has acknowledged in his book as persons who encouraged and assisted him.

Bertrand Russell, a so-called philosopher, atheist, educator, author, pacifist and an advocate of free love who believes that the consummation of human desires during life is the only happiness worth seeking, is one of the individuals. In the past, he has been a severe critic of the Bureau and its work and also criticized the FBI for alleged "frame-up" practices. Another individual acknowledged is Professor Arnold Toynbee of England. Although we have not conducted any investigation concerning him, the files of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other International Security Laws of the Committee of the Judiciary, U. S. Senate, 82nd Congress on the Institute of Pacific Relations, has references to him. It is noted that among other things, the Institute of Pacific Relations has been considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of communist policy.* Toynbee's son, Philip, also has a history of membership in the Communist Party which he later rejected, and later, during World War II, was commissioned an intelligence officer in the English Military of Economic Warfare.

Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper, who wrote the introduction to Lane's book, has never been investigated by the Bureau. However, our files do reveal that he was a former member of [redacted] Public source material published in England revealed Trevor-Roper was a severe critic of the

*Report by Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security July, 1952

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findings of the President's Commission. Trevor-Roper, who is described as a historian at Oxford University, was severely taken to task by a number of critics in the United States and England, among whom were his close associates who indicated his reasoning was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies." Further, they believed his findings were formed without factual basis.

Due to the advice and encouragement Mark Lane received from the previously-mentioned individuals, which he publicly recognized, coupled with his own background, it can be understood why he was motivated to write his book.

Lane also recognized other individuals whom he TEXAS classified as "amateur investigators." Among these persons named was Mrs. Shirley Martin who resides in Hominy, Oklahoma. During the course of our investigation relating to the assassination, we received numerous communications from Mrs. Martin regarding her alleged findings which were submitted to the President's Commission. Mrs. Martin was interviewed on several occasions and in each instance, exhibited an insulting, argumentative and an antagonistic attitude towards the Bureau and Bureau personnel. As a result, on April 28, 1964, by SAC letter 64-23, all field offices were notified of Mrs. Martin's endeavors to embarrass the Bureau.

Hugh Trevor-Roper's introduction contended that the whole Warren Commission report was a series of conclusions based on carefully selected evidence and that the full body of evidence does not point necessarily to the Commission's conclusions. In addition, he contended the Commission's power was limited which, in his opinion was understandable, but it was particularly serious because, he said, by the time the Commission effectively took over from the FBI, the FBI had reached its conclusions based on the massive evidence collected and this must have had an effect on the thinking of the Commission.

He asked what were the conclusions with which the FBI ended and the Commission, in a sense, started? He quoted the Director from his testimony before the Commission on May 14, 1964. He said "Mr. Hoover was nothing if not explicit." He quoted the Director as saying "The conclusions of the FBI were final."

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They were: "No. 1, That Oswald shot the President; No. 2, That he was not connected with any conspiracy of any kind, nature, or description." There was no "scintilla of evidence" of any conspiracy. Trevor-Roper then goes on to say the only unresolved question was whether Oswald had actually aimed at the President or at Governor Connally. But he continues even that was hardly in doubt as he again quotes the Director as saying "I personally believe it was the President, in view of the twisted mentality the man had."

Trevor-Roper did not quote the Director properly as during the time the Director testified Representative Hale Boggs said he had read the FBI report very carefully (which was the original report furnished to the President's Commission) and the whole implication of the report is "that number one, Oswald shot the President; number two, that he was not connected with any conspiracy of any kind, nature, or description." In reply the Director said "correct." Representative Boggs then said "Do you still subscribe to that?" The Director replied "I subscribe to it even more strongly today than I did at the time the report was written. You see, the original idea was that there would be an investigation by the FBI and a report would be prepared in such form that it could be released to the public." Later during the Director's testimony the Director said "The more I have read these reports, (referring to reports of subsequent investigation) the more I am convinced that Oswald was the man who fired the gun; and he fired three times, killed the President, and wounded Governor Connally."

He also quoted the Director when the Director, in his testimony

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before the Commission, commented that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald was emotionally unstable and believed she had made a substantial sum through public lectures she had given, and for these reasons, Marguerite Oswald must not be heeded.

In this instance the Director was quoted out of context as the Director said in his testimony, "His mother I would put in a category of being emotionally unstable. She has been around the country making speeches, and the first indication of her emotional instability was the retaining of a lawyer that anyone would not have retained if they really were serious in trying to get down to the facts." Also the Director said "that kind of an individual is the type we have seen over the years who will say almost anything to draw a crowd just to be able to say something sensational." This has been further substantiated by Mrs. Oswald's activities during the past year wherein she has conducted her own investigation in an effort to exonerate her son, the accused assassin.

Trevor-Roper stated Mark Lane did not confine himself to re-examining evidence which was taken by the Warren Commission but has gone beyond it and has followed up "newspaper clues," examined witnesses whom the Commission did not examine, and pursued trails beyond the point at which the Commission stopped. He admitted the lack of confidence in the evidence submitted to the Commission and the Commission's handling of it. He indicated criticism should take place before judgment and that if the Warren Commission had allowed Mark Lane to contest the Commission's evidence before judgment, there would have been no need for Mark Lane's book. Trevor-Roper stated he believed, along with Mark Lane, that the Commission's examination was defective and their arguments unsound: defective because they overlooked inconvenient evidence; unsound because they applied different standards to the evidence which they accepted. Also he said the report of the Warren Commission is an "advocate's summing-up," however, before judgment can be given, the advocate of the other side must also be heard. According to Trevor-Roper, this advocate is Mark Lane and he refers to Mark Lane's book as a brief.

Mark Lane's book is divided into four parts: 1. "Three Murders;" 2. "Jack Ruby;" 3. "The Oswalds;" and 4. "The Commission and The Law." It also contains an appendices in which is contained maps, references, excerpts of testimony from

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various witnesses. The first reaction from reading this book is that Lane's book is a defense brief. Lane's approach has been an attempt to discredit witnesses, results of the examination of evidence and that the Commission bypassed relevant testimony and was insensitive to destruction of hard evidence.

Lane has been clever in his presentation and to refute all of his numerous allegations would only lend some degree of credence to his theories. Therefore, certain portions of his book are discussed briefly which will point out what Lane contends could have happened as to known facts established through investigation. It is important to note that throughout his book it is replete with footnotes at the bottoms of pages wherein Lane has set forth theories of what happened or what could have happened.

Chapter 2 is entitled, "Where the Shots Came From." He quoted the Commission as saying there was no credible evidence suggested that shots came from any place other than the Texas school book depository building. Lane thereafter has gone into considerable detail to imply that shots were fired from a grassy knoll which was a location adjacent to the depository building. He contends the testimony furnished by individuals was inconsistent and dwelled for a considerable period of time on the fact that flame was supposedly seen from the assassination rifle when fired. However, our tests determined that such a flame could not be observed. He dwells extensively on the fact that alleged smoke was seen in the trees on the grassy knoll and criticized the Commission that the men who were interviewed in this area, instead of interrogating them on this, as Lane terms it, important point, relied upon interrogation by counsel and the hearsay reports of FBI Agents. Lane admits there is some evidence to "suggest" that one or more shots originated from the school book depository building, but also said it is considerably less compelling than the evidence suggesting that shots came from behind a fence near the grassy knoll. However, Lane has said, "To contend, however, that shots came from the knoll is not to say that no shots were fired from elsewhere, but it is impossible to contend at one and the same time that some shots came from the fence and that a lone assassin - Oswald - fired from the book depository window." He said the Commission

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remained insensitive to the latter conclusion and the Commission had to first prove no shots came from the knoll, and in attempting to do so, the report cited evidence out of context, ignored and reshaped evidence, and, "which is perhaps worse," oversimplified evidence.

Lane writes a chapter called, "The Gauze Curtain." He ties this in rather ingeniously with his previous chapter in that it refers to the fact that the rifle used was incapable of its performance and the fact that the evidence seemed to indicate more than one assassin, or a different weapon, was involved. He dwelled on the time factor involved in firing the shots and the testimony of Governor Connally which was in variance with the Commission's findings. As a result of his hypothesis and so-called observation of the entry and exit wounds, and the controversy which first existed after the President was killed, Lane contended physical evidence appeared to rebut the Commission's basic working hypotheses that Oswald was the lone assassin. In making this statement, Lane, in essence, is implying that individuals other than Lee Harvey Oswald were involved in the assassination.

Throughout his book, Lane has continually distorted facts, and in one chapter entitled, "Why Oswald Was Wanted," (in connection with police broadcasts of description of Oswald following shooting of President) commented that the Commission did not know how to answer this question, but indicated a willingness to hazard a guess. He indicated the Commission relied heavily on Howard L. Brennan, who was a witness to the assassination and was the only individual who identified Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane has gone into great detail in order to discredit Brennan and by direct contrast, cited the testimony of a young man named Arnold Rowland, who also claimed he observed the assassin. We conducted investigation regarding Arnold Rowland who testified before the Commission that he had exceptional eyesight and other perfected achievements. As a result, not only because of the testimony of his wife which discredited him, but also because of the facts that we ascertained concerning Rowland himself, he was thoroughly discredited. Yet, however, Lane has reversed this situation and contends Brennan should have been the one who was discredited and the testimony of Rowland accepted. In his last chapter, he mentioned the investigation was unable to yield one instance when Rowland made a false statement on an important or germane matter. However, when Rowland made comments concerning his own abilities, there were numerous occasions on which our investigation proved him nothing more than a liar.

Lane extended himself into the technical evidence area, and by doing so, twisted and distorted facts to suit his purpose. For example, relative to Lane's allegation that the Commission bypassed relevant testimony and was insensitive to destruction of hard evidence, he stated the Commission counsel was informed by an FBI expert that the shirt's value as evidence had been destroyed. Thereafter, he merely went on into another matter and did not complete his observation. Lane was referring to the shirt worn by Governor Connally which was submitted to the Laboratory for examination. It is important to note that articles of clothing worn by Governor Connally had been cleaned and pressed prior to submission to the Laboratory. In this respect, when our expert testified as to his findings, he rightfully testified only to the facts as shown by the examination of the submitted evidence without any display of emotion or bias.

Another example of Lane's attempt to muddy the issue was exemplified in his discourse concerning the rifle Oswald used to shoot the President. In chapter 8 he goes into great detail on the finding of the rifle on the 6th floor of the book depository building by the Dallas police. The police originally described the rifle as a 7.65 German Mauser and that this information was widely publicized in the press and other news media. We determined that the rifle utilized was a Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5 Italian carbine. Lane claimed the Commission should have explored this discrepency more thoroughly which casts doubt upon the weapon found on the 6th floor as actually being the gun involved in the assassination. This theory is ridiculous since our Laboratory findings clearly established that bullet fragments and the bullet submitted as evidence were identified as having been fired from the rifle recovered on the 6th floor of the book depository.

Lane has attempted to establish that there was some degree of association between Jack L. Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald. In doing this, he has theorized that with Ruby's prior trips to Cuba and Oswald's interest in Cuba and trips to Mexico, a foreign element was involved in a conspiratorial capacity to assassinate the President. This phase of the investigation was thoroughly investigated and we did not establish any degree of association between Ruby and Oswald.

CONTINUED - OVER

In a chapter entitled, "Marina Oswald," (pages 307-316), Lane criticizes the Warren Commission for building so much of its case on the testimony of Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane goes on at length to point out the inconsistencies and contradictions in the testimony of Marina Oswald to the Warren Commission and to the FBI.

The fact that Marina Oswald furnished contradicting information to the Warren Commission and to the FBI is set out in great detail in the Warren Commission's report. The Commission recognized this as did this Bureau. It was only through thorough, intensive, painstaking investigation of Marina Oswald and penetrating interviews of her by our Agents that we were able to get the true facts from her. In all instances, wherever possible, we conducted extensive investigation of Marina's allegations to obtain corroborating data concerning information she furnished which would have basis in fact.

Lane frequently went far out of his way to levy false allegations against the FBI by quoting testimony of various witnesses before the Warren Commission. For example, on page 315 of his book, Lane reports that Marina Oswald told the Commission during her testimony before the Commission that FBI Agents told her that if she wanted to live in the United States, she would have to help in the matter of the investigation of the assassination.

Lane's scurrilous allegation that the FBI had threatened Marina Oswald with deportation should she not cooperate has absolutely no basis in fact. While it is true Marina made such allegation during her testimony before the Warren Commission, such allegations by her were false. The interviewing Agents of Marina immediately following the assassination were SA Wallace W. R. Heitman of the Dallas Office and SA Anatole A. Boguslav, Russian-speaking Agent of the New York Office. Both SA Heitman and SA Boguslav categorically denied the allegation by Marina Oswald.

Immediately following the assassination during our first interviews with Marina Oswald, she was generally uncooperative and told a number of lies to both the FBI and Secret Service. Our Agents recognized her inaccuracies and correctly pressed her for full and accurate information in view of the vital importance of the investigation involving the murder of

CONTINUED - OVER

President Kennedy. As our interviews with Marina progressed and she recognized we would tolerate no foolishness or accept lies from her, she gradually became more cooperative and truthful.

In addition, it is to be noted that immediately following the assassination, Marina Oswald was told by Mr. Fred Harvey, an Immigration and Naturalization Service official, that her immigrant status in this country was legal and that there were no plans to deport her to Russia. Mr. Harvey further advised her that the Immigration Service could assure her residence in the United States and eventual citizenship if she so desired and qualified under law. Mr. Harvey also told Marina that she would be questioned by Federal officials concerning the assassination and it would be expected that she would give truthful answers to questions pertinent to this investigation.

Lane claims on page 317 of his book that Agents of the FBI and the Secret Service detained Marguerite and Marina Oswald and the latter's two children on November 24, 1963, and held them incommunicado. This allegation is absolutely false. Following the assassination and following the visit of Marina and Marguerite Oswald to Lee Harvey Oswald at the Dallas jail on November 22, 1963, the Secret Service arranged for both Marguerite and Marina Oswald and the latter's two children to reside at the Inn of Six Flags in Dallas for several days. The primary purpose of this was for protection. After a short stay at the Inn of Six Flags, Marina Oswald voluntarily chose to take up residence with Mr. and Mrs. James Martin. Martin later became Marina Oswald's business manager and paramour. Marguerite Oswald took up residence elsewhere. Neither woman was held against her will and to support this statement, it is noted that a representative of the Civil Liberties Union in Dallas contacted Marina Oswald to see if she was being held against her will. Marina at this time told the Civil Liberties Union attorney that she was not being held against her will and that she was satisfied with arrangements that had been made for her. Marguerite Oswald, on the other hand, publicly complained that she was forced to shift for herself shortly after the assassination, and that she felt she was entitled to the same treatment and care that was afforded Marina Oswald.

CONTINUED - OVER

Lane alleges (page 391) FBI was confused in its investigation of Albert Osborne, also known as John Howard Bowen, and that FBI Agents apparently were unable to determine that two pictures of an elderly man actually were two pictures of the same person. Lane claims this is reason for one to challenge the Warren Commission's decision to delegate its investigative responsibility to the FBI.

Lane's scurrilous allegations against the FBI are completely false. In our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald following the assassination, we ascertained that an individual by the name of John Bowen sat next to Oswald on a bus which Oswald took to Mexico City on September 26, 1963. We conducted extensive investigation to locate Bowen for interview and in January, 1964, we learned Bowen, allegedly a Baptist minister, was residing at a mission he ran at Texmelucan, Mexico.

On January 7, 1964, our Agents visited Bowen's mission and spoke to an alleged ministerial associate, Reverend Albert Osborne. Osborne furnished background data regarding Bowen and suggested leads where Bowen could possibly be located in the United States. We subsequently located Bowen in the United States and interviewed him, but he denied knowing Oswald and made numerous statements which we later determined were false. We subsequently obtained photographs of Bowen and these photographs, plus other corroborating investigation, disclosed Bowen and Osborne were one and the same person. On March 3, 1964, the Memphis Office interviewed Osborne, also known as Bowen, at Nashville, Tennessee, and pinned him down on past false statements. He admitted furnishing the FBI numerous false statements concerning himself and it was obvious to the interviewing Agents that he was a confidence man and was engaged in soliciting contributions for his so-called mission in Mexico. Results of our investigation of Osborne, also known as Bowen, were furnished to the Warren Commission and also to the Postal Inspector and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in view of the interest of these agencies in this person's activities.

In connection with its report, the Warren Commission stated on page 305 that "Osborne's responses to Federal investigators on matters unrelated to Oswald have proved inconsistent and unreliable and, therefore, based on the contrary evidence and Osborne's lack of reliability, the Commission has attached no credence to his denial that Oswald was beside him on the bus."

CONTINUED - OVER

Lane devotes several pages (pages 336-342) of his book to allegations by a young Cuban female refugee by the name of Sylvia Odio. Odio made allegations several weeks after the assassination that she had been visited by three men in late September, 1963, who urged her to engage in anti-Fidel Castro activities. Odio alleged one of these men had the name Leon Oswald and that he had made statements to the effect that "President Kennedy should have been assassinated after the Bay of Pigs" and that "It is so easy to do."

In making use of Mrs. Odio's information, Lane states, "If Mrs. Odio is a reliable witness, as she seems and as the FBI investigation appears to have confirmed, and if the Commission was correct in stating that Oswald was not among her visitors that day, few alternatives present themselves save that someone impersonated him - perhaps in an effort to frame him nearly two months before the assassination."

Lane's presumption that the FBI appears to have confirmed that Mrs. Odio is a reliable witness is absolutely false. We conducted extensive investigation of Odio's allegations and found nothing to support them. If Oswald had visited Odio as alleged, he would have had to have taken an airplane from New Orleans to Dallas on September 25, 1963, visited with Odio a few moments and then flown to Houston, Texas, and then have taken a bus to Mexico in order to arrive on September 26, 1966, when it is known he arrived there. In view of Oswald's financial condition, it appears extremely unlikely he would have spent money for an airplane as would have been necessary as described above. In addition, our checks regarding Sylvia Odio disclosed she was a mental case and had been receiving psychiatric treatments in Dallas for some time prior to the assassination. A number of close acquaintances of Odio were interviewed by our Agents and they described her as a mental case, a notorious liar and felt that no credence should be placed in her statements.

Lane in his book on page 387 accuses the FBI of not accurately reporting testimony developed by the FBI in connection with its interviews of various witnesses involved in the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Lane accused the FBI of attempting to make certain witnesses change their testimony in order that it would conform with other data developed in the investigation. To make his point,

CONTINUED - OVER

Lane cited the case of Nelson Delgado, a former Marine Corps associate of Oswald's. Delgado, according to Lane, stated that the FBI accused him of furnishing false information and that the FBI made him change his testimony in order that the resulting testimony would conform with other FBI investigation.

Delgado is a young Puerto Rican who served with Oswald in the United States Marine Corps for a few months early in 1959 at Santa Ana, California. Delgado initially claimed that he was closely acquainted with Oswald, taught Oswald Spanish, discussed with Oswald the latter's plans to go to Cuba, and noted that Oswald was a poor shot with the rifle. Our interviews with Delgado regarding these points disclosed that Delgado was a fabricator and a liar and was greatly exaggerating his slight acquaintanceship with Oswald in order to achieve a position of prominence. We pinned Delgado down and he admitted he hardly knew Oswald and that he had no reason to say Oswald was a bad shot with the rifle since Oswald had qualified. One of our interviewing Agents was highly proficient in the Spanish language and noted that Delgado could hardly speak understandable Spanish himself, let alone teach it to anyone else. In addition, independent inquiries by us through other sources revealed Oswald had no command of the Spanish language.

In Lane's last chapter entitled, "The Law," he makes a comment "Every trial lawyer knows the frustration of being unable to present in evidence some important object or testimony which would allow the jury to interpret the actions of his client more favorably." He said it was his belief that the report of the President's Commission is less a report than a brief for the prosecution and the Commission constituted not just a trial, but one in which the rights of the defendant, referring to Oswald, were annulled. He quoted the Chief Justice who he claimed referred to the proceedings as a trial and therefore Lane said, "Denial of Counsel to the deceased was an act both unprecendented and unfair." He indicated the Commission's approach to physical evidence was unsatisfactory as they suppressed evidence; namely, x-rays of the President's body taken from doctors at Bethesda Hospital. He contended these may have resolved the controversy about the trajectory of the bullets which struck the President which might have helped to fix the location of the assassin. Here again, Lane has implied that an individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was involved.

CONTINUED - OVER

Lane's book is filled with this type of reasoning. He has created a masterpiece of doubt and criticism of the Warren Commission which will cause controversy concerning the assassination of President Kennedy for years to come. Lane is biased and in many instances, downright dishonest. He is guilty of the very things he has accused the Commission of; namely, twisting and distorting true facts to serve his own purposes. To those individuals who read his book, it will certainly cause speculation, but after a period of time, it will become clear what Lane is attempting to achieve.

In concluding his book, Lane has stated, "If the Commission covered itself with shame, it also reflected the shame on the Federal Government. The readiness with which its findings were accepted, I believe, can be symptomatic of disease."

With all his allegations, Lane has achieved only one thing, failure. He has not proven that an individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved.

FBI

Date: 9/16/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a blind memorandum captioned "DISCUSSION OF WARREN COMMISSION REPORT BY MARK LANE AND ALBERT E. JENNER, JR. ON JERRY WILLIAMS SHOW, 8 P.M. TO 11:30 P.M., 9/15/66, WBBM RADIO, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS."

As noted in the memorandum, MARK LANE attempted to discredit the work of the Warren Commission and its conclusions, obviously in an effort to promote the sale of his book, "Rush to Judgment" which attacks the Warren Commission report. ALBERT E. JENNER, JR. strongly defended the work of the Commission and was very critical of LANE's book.

For information.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encl. C) (RM)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 80-255)

HF/rms
(5)

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 19 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 OCT 26 1966

September 16, 1966

DISCUSSION OF WARREN COMMISSION REPORT BY MARK LANE AND ALBERT E. JENNER, JR. ON JERRY WILLIAMS SHOW, 8 P.M. TO 11:30 P.M., 9/15/66, WBBM RADIO, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Jerry Williams Show is a local program regularly broadcast for about the past year on WBBM radio, Chicago, Illinois, in which the host, Jerry Williams, invites guests to appear and discuss various current and usually controversial issues. Part of the program is devoted to comments and questions from listeners who telephone the program. On September 15, 1966, Jerry Williams introduced on the Jerry Williams Show as his guest Mark Lane, author of a book, "Rush to Judgment" which Williams described as a critique of the Warren Commission inquiry into the murders of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Police Officer J. D. Tippett and Lee Harvey Oswald, and Chicago, Illinois Attorney Albert E. Jenner, Jr. who served as a senior counsel to the Warren Commission.

Through the course of the program Lane and Jenner disagreed concerning the validity of the Warren Commission report, Lane being critical of the report and Jenner supporting the report. Their remarks on the program included the following:

Lane said that contrary to the opinion of the Warren Commission, he felt the evidence was not conclusive that Oswald was the murderer of President Kennedy. Lane said that at one time, Oswald's mother wanted Lane to represent the deceased Oswald before the Warren Commission, but that the Warren Commission would not allow him to do so though he did appear before the Commission. His subsequent investigation into

the circumstances of the assassination of President Kennedy led to his writing his book, "Rush to Judgment."

Jenner said that Mrs. Oswald, the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, had refused to allow Lane to act as her attorney before the Warren Commission, and he noted also that she had no standing to name an attorney to represent Lee Harvey Oswald before the Commission. Jenner said further that Mark Lane had appeared before the Warren Commission and offered little or nothing of value and further, that Lane declined to identify certain people to whom he had referred in speeches and articles. Lane responded that he had furnished pertinent information to the Commission.

Lane referred to the work of the Warren Commission as slovenly. In this connection, he said that the Commission's opinion that the shots which killed President Kennedy had come from the Texas School Book Depository was unjustified, and that he himself felt that while possibly some shots may have come from the Depository, there was also strong evidence that shots came from behind a fence and that the Warren Commission had ignored this latter evidence.

Lane referred to photographs taken of President Kennedy as President Kennedy was being struck by the assassin's bullets. He said these photographs were taken by an amateur photographer, Abraham Zapruder. Lane said further that the Warren Commission, in publishing these photographs, mislabeled frames 314 and 315. In proof of this statement, Lane said he had a letter from J. Edgar Hoover, signed by Hoover, December 14, 1965, in which Hoover stated, in answer to someone who had written to Hoover in "our" (Lane's) behalf, that frames 314 and 315 of Commission exhibit 885 were transposed. Lane said that the Zapruder film was not in the shape it should be because four of the frames had been taken out by the FBI and the film had then been spliced. Lane said that members of the Commission and lawyers for the Commission did not know that the film had been spliced. During the program, Lane

referred several times to this film and to his allegation that the FBI had removed some of the film and then spliced it. On one occasion, in referring to the Zapruder film, Lane said that the frames between "207 and 212" were removed by the FBI and the film spliced and again said that no member of the Commission knew about this. Lane said that an attorney, Wesley Liebeler, who had assisted Jenner on the Commission, had learned of what the FBI did to the film and as a result of Liebeler's concern, Liebeler had written to J. Lee Rankin, counsel for the Warren Commission, and asked that the Warren Commission reopen its investigation because the FBI had spliced an important document, the Zapruder film.

Lane also raised the issue of the photographs and X-rays which he said had been made of the body of President Kennedy and which Lane said might show whether a wound in the President's throat was an exit or entrance wound and hence, would shed light on the direction from which the bullet came. Lane noted that "Newsweek" magazine had recently stated that its investigation could find no one in government who would admit knowing where those X-rays and photographs were.

In the matter of the location from which the assassin's bullets were fired, Jenner cited what he said was positive testimony from a number of witnesses which showed that the shots came from the Texas School Book Depository and not from anywhere else.

Lane said that a number of witnesses who might have been called by the Warren Commission were not called and further, that he believed that these witnesses were not called because their testimony might contradict pre-conceived opinions of the Warren Commission about the assassination.

When asked by Williams to comment on Lane's book, Jenner said that the book uses testimony from witnesses which is taken out of context, that the book offers no solid or fair proof for Lane's speculations about the assassination, and that the book ignores the background of Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane said

that the background of Oswald was not relevant since Oswald might well have been only a spectator at the assassination.

Lane said that he was not one of those who held that Oswald was a government agent. Lane then went on to note that such allegations had been made. He said that in the book of Congressman Gerald Ford about the assassination of President Kennedy, Ford said that Dallas, Texas, District Attorney, Henry Wade, and Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr told Ford that Oswald was an FBI agent, that they knew the number assigned to Oswald, and that Oswald was paid $200 a month. Lane said he does not know if those allegations were true, but he thought they merited investigation. Jenner said that the allegations that Oswald was an FBI agent or government agent had been investigated and had been proven false by the Warren Commission.

Lane mentioned a cablegram, Commission exhibit number 917, from the American Embassy in Moscow to the FBI, the CIA, the Department of State and the Commandant of the Marine Corps concerning Oswald. In this cablegram, which referred to Oswald's desire to renounce his citizenship and to his giving information about radar to the Russians, Oswald is described, according to Lane, as a former Marine and apparently further described but this latter description had been deleted from the cablegram. Lane said this deletion was of a space large enough for 43 letters, and he asked Jenner if he knew what this deletion was. Jenner said he had never seen the cablegram in any condition other than with the blank space whereupon Lane asked how then does Jenner know whether Oswald was a member of the FBI or the CIA if he did not know what had been deleted from the cablegram. Jenner said that he knew because he had seen the records of the FBI and the CIA and other government agencies.

In the course of the discussion, Lane's motivation in writing the book was discussed. Lane said he had given up his political career and his law practice while pursuing his investigation, and that he and his wife have had to borrow

money from his parents. He said he had obtained some money from lectures, but that he had contributed this money to the Citizens Committee for Inquiry, which committee sent amateur investigators into Dallas and these amateur investigators, according to Lane, turned up a lot more information than the professional investigators relied on by the Warren Commission. Jerry Williams then suggested that the publication of the book would now bring considerable money to Lane, to which Lane said he hoped people would buy the book, "Rush to Judgment." Lane noted that Jenner had said his book was a pack of lies. Lane went on to say that he, Lane, would not call the Warren Commission report a pack of lies although it was, according to Lane.

Lane also mentioned a secret meeting of the Warren Commission which was referred to by Congressman Ford in Ford's book which was concerned with allegations that Oswald was connected with the FBI. Jenner said that there was no evidence that Oswald was an FBI agent or even that Oswald was an agent of the Soviet Union.

Lane noted his differences with the Warren Commission concerning whether Oswald was as good a shot with a rifle as the Warren Commission report would indicate, and further expressed dissatisfaction with the suppression of a number of items in the government archives concerning the Warren Commission investigation which he said would not be released until the year 2039.

Lane also again made reference to what he said was the splicing of the Zapruder film by the FBI, and Jenner responded that even if the film was spliced, this would not mean that anything of significance had been deleted.

Lane also said that the Dallas Police Department prepared a transcript of its police radio broadcast during the time of the assassination, which transcript the Warren Commission felt was inaccurate with the result that an FBI agent was sent to the Dallas Police Department and there

spent four days preparing an FBI transcript of the Dallas police radio broadcast. This FBI transcript, according to Lane, was entirely different in material respects from the Dallas Police Department transcript. This police radio broadcast was significant, according to Lane, because Lane said a description of Oswald was broadcast over the police radio in Dallas before Oswald was known to be a suspect.

Lane also asked why the Warren Commission files concerning Jack Ruby were classified, and Jenner pointed out in answer that they were classified because Ruby's case was still pending in court.

Lane said there are a number of people who do not believe the conclusions in the report of the Warren Commission. Jenner said that responsible people who had reviewed the work of the Commission supported the Commission's report. Jenner said that the Commission conducted a full and fair investigation and reported that investigation fully and fairly.

Jenner departed from the program at about 11 p.m. in order to catch a plane and during the last half hour of the program, Lane replied to telephone callers who had questions concerning his earlier remarks. In answer to one of the callers, Lane said that it was not his position that the members of the Warren Commission were charlatans. Lane said that people in government, however, sometimes found it necessary to satisfy the needs of government and in this connection, Lane said that Adali Stevenson, at the United Nations, had said that the United States was not involved in the invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles when, in fact, the United States was definitely involved. Lane further mentioned that President Eisenhower had publicly stated that the plane of Francis Gary Powers, downed in Russia, had been a weather plane and that later, President Eisenhower publicly admitted that his earlier statement was not true and that he knew it to be untrue when he made it.

Lane, in answer to a question concerning why the Commission would issue an inaccurate or distorted report, said that the Commission had been faced with a situation in which the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police were all saying that Oswald had been the assassin. The Commission felt it necessary to settle doubts in the minds of the public by issuing a report saying that Oswald had been the assassin. Lane said that the Commission probably felt that to issue a report saying there were assassins who the Commission did not know about would have been unsettling. Lane noted that attorney Louis Nizer had said that the Commission's report was a contribution to national tranquility, and Lane said he agreed with this but Lane also said that the Commission report was a total disservice to the truth.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 9-13-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HAROLD WEISBERG
AUTHOR OF BOOK, "WHITEWASH"
INTERVIEW ON WTOP RADIO
9-13-66

Harold Weisberg, author of the book, "Whitewash," which is a controversial study of the assassination of President Kennedy and the Warren Commission Report, was interviewed by Bob Rafford on WTOP Radio at 2:10 p.m. today.

Basically, Weisberg's comments followed the general theme of other individuals questioning the facts surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy. Weisberg commented that the Warren Commission Report on which his entire book is based leaves a lot of questions unanswered and that the Commission did not do the job which was expected of it. He contends that the entire matter must be investigated in public, preferably by Congress.

Weisberg commented that there is serious doubt concerning all conclusions in the Report and that the Report is replete with too many coincidences. He contends that the evidence clearly indicates that at least two individuals were involved in the assassination and that there is no proof that Oswald actually was in the sixth floor window of the Texas Depository Bookstore as stated in the Report.

Weisberg questioned the sight on the gun allegedly used by Oswald and said that the FBI could not even get the sight to function properly. He also commented that a different automobile was used in the re-enactment of the assassination and that the FBI reached conclusions without taking into consideration the different size of the car and the seats. Weisberg commented that one question which is still unanswered was volunteered by Mr. Hoover during his testimony before the Commission and that was: "Why didn't the assassin shoot prior to the car turning left off of Houston Street?" Weisberg commented that Mr. Hoover answered this by saying: "There was a tree in the way"; however, according to Weisberg, there are no trees on Houston Street.

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NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Vinson
1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/23/66

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (89-47)

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

There is attached a pamphlet entitled, "The Warren Report Is A Hoax", which has been received in the Seattle Division in an envelope postmarked at Coos Bay, Oregon, with return address of Box 652, Empire, Oregon, on it. The identity of the sender is not known, therefore, the letter has not been acknowledged.

Since undoubtedly this pamphlet has been given wide circulation it is presumed that the Bureau is aware of the source already.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Portland
1 - Seattle
JEM/cbf
(5)

Leaflet

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC 32 62-109060-504

EX-106

14 SEP. 26 1966

OCT 12 1966

61 OCT 10 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-64355-1

Five members of the organization known as JFCOTT, (Justice For Crew Of The Thresher) planned and carried out the Dallas tragedy. Les and Joe were in the Texas building, Art and Orville were on the over pass of-the-causeway. Their leader was a man known as H.C.Hill. He was outside the Texas building and directed the operation and escape by means of shortwave radio. Lee Harvey Oswald was set up as " A Patsy " by Hill. Two and ONLY Two Shots were fired from the Texas building.

In August of I963, over 3 months prior to the tragedy Naval Officials, Postal Authorities and others knew that the organization was in Dallas, Texas making plans to assassinate the former Secretary of Navy, Gov. John Connally. They knew that this group of men had vowed to secure justice , in their own way for the I29 young Americans who were aboard the Sub Thresher. Members of JFCOTT were aware of the fact that Naval Officials, U.S.Senator Richard B Russell, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and others had been warned that Navy was going to lose a "N" Sub because fraudulent pressure/depth tests had been used on equiptment built for Subs of the Thresher Class.

Naval Officials and others have made an all out effort to suppress this evidence. This court filed Evidence Excluded From The Warren Report is being made aviable to the American people. Five Thousand volumes will soon roll of the presses. You can reserve your copy by mailing your check or money order for $I0.00 to :

Evidence
PO BOX 652
Empire, Oregon

1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Rosen Att: Mr. Raupach, 5716
1-Mr. Sullivan, Att: Mr. Lenihan,
Rm. 818, 9th&D

The Attorney General

September 15, 1966

1-Mr. Conrad 1-Mr. Cunningham, 7410
1-Mr. Jevons, 7133

Director, FBI

TRANSFER OF WARREN COMMISSION EVIDENCE AND EXHIBITS TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

In accordance with your letter dated August 19, 1966, the FBI transferred on September 14, 1966, to the National Archives and Records Service, the evidence and exhibits set forth on the attached list relating to the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

At the termination of the litigation or when title to Oswald's rifle, revolver and holster is vested pursuant to Public Law 89-318, these items will be transferred to the National Archives and Records Service pursuant to your instructions.

Enclosure

1-The Deputy Attorney General

SEP 27 1966

MAILED 2
SEP 16 1966
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Transfer of items of evidence and exhibits to Archives previously approved by Bureau and Department. Immediately upon approval, we contacted Archives to make arrangements for the transf., and have been following the matter closely. On the morning of 9/9/66, Mr. Marion Johnson of Archives telephoned and advised they could begin the transfer at 1:30 p. m. Accordingly, this transfer was begun 9/9 and completed 9/14/66.

62-109010-505

REC 57

EX-106

CC:fch
(10)

19 SEP 27 1966

55 OCT 3 1966

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Box 652
Empire, Ore

COOS BAY, ORE
PM
1966

5c U.S. POSTAGE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
1015 Second Ave
Seattle, Wash

THE WARREN REPORT
IS A HOAX

WARREN
COMMISSION

SECTION 29

COPY 2

9/28/66

Airtel

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Mick

To: SAC, New York (62-89-75)

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

REC 32 EX 106 — 506

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY

ReNYairtel 9/6/66.

The New York Division is instructed to purchase two copies of "Subject Index to the Warren Report and Hearings and Exhibits" by Sylvia Meagher.

One copy should be furnished to the Dallas Division and the other furnished to the Bureau.

1 - Dallas (62-3588)

KMR:cmh
(5)

NOTE: See memorandum Rosen to DeLoach dated 9/27/66, captioned, "The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," KMR/cmh.

MAILED 19
SEP 28 1966
COMM-FBI

61 OCT 13 1966

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 9/6/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-89-75)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Buairtel to NY, 8/24/66, with copy to Dallas.

"Subject Index To The Warren Report and Hearings & Exhibits" by SYLVIA MEAGHER (152 pages) published by Scarecrow Press, Inc., 257 Park Avenue South, NY, NY 10010, sells for $4.00 per copy.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies and for Dallas one copy of card containing brief description of data put out by Scarecrow Press concerning the "Index".

The explanatory notes to the "Index" reviewed on 9/2/66, disclosed the following:

"Subject Index classifies information in 26 volumes of Hearings and Exhibits (containing transcripts of the testimony of witnesses and the documents) as well as that contained in report itself under series of subject classifications and subdivisions. The classifications encompass all elements in the assassination of and subsequent crimes as well as background and history of the principles."

The references under each subject incorporated in the "Index" extend beyond the citations in Appendix No.XVIII

ENCLOSURE 62-109090-506

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Dallas (62-3588) (Encl. 1)
1 - New York (100-153556)
1 - New York

REC 32 FBI SEP 3 1966

JJR:ggr
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

of the Warren Report. Negative references are also included.

The "Index" also utilizes footnotes in the report. It is "derived primarily from a detailed study and critical analysis of the Hearings and Exhibits."

"The objective of the 'Index' is to provide guidance to all information in the Hearings and Exhibits of direct and indirect importance, according to a rationalized system of classification. This will enable scholars to test the assertions and conclusions in the Warren Report against their independent judgement."

A name index of persons involved in the investigation including police officers and agents of the FBI is included.

The following is a brief summary of information in the files of the NYO concerning SYLVIA ORENSTEIN MEAGHER possibly identical with the author of the above-mentioned "Index":

NYairtel to Bureau, 7/24/64, captioned "National Guardian; Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc.; IS-C; ISA - 1950," enclosed 11 copies of a LHM setting forth a list of participants of a European tour sponsored by the "National Guardian" which was scheduled to leave from John F. Kennedy Airport, NYC, on 7/22/64. Included in this list was SYLVIA O. MEAGHER, 302 W. 12th Street, NYC, US Passport # D 390884.

WFOlet to Bureau, 9/18/64, captioned, "SYLVIA ORENSTEIN MEAGHER; SM-C," forwarded 11 copies of a LHM to Bureau, setting forth information obtained from the Passport Office, USDS, about SYLVIA ORENSTEIN MEAGHER, Passport # D 390884 who was born on 7/22/21, at NY, NY.

It was subsequently determined by the NYO that she did reside at 302 West 12th Street, NYC, and no additional investigation was conducted.

No further action being taken by NYO, UACB.

This Index Makes the Warren Report a More Useable Document —

SUBJECT INDEX TO THE WARREN REPORT AND HEARINGS & EXHIBITS

by SYLVIA MEAGHER

152 pages $4.00

RESEARCHERS, SCHOLARS, PROFESSORS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, GENERAL READERS...

... all now will be able to test the assertions and conclusions in the Warren Report against the facts contained in the huge, labyrinthine record of the investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

This Subject Index classifies the data in the 26 volumes of Hearings and Exhibits (containing the transcripts of the testimony of witnesses and the documents), as well as the information in the Warren Report itself, according to a rationalized system of subjects. The objective is to help the reader find all the information of direct or indirect relevance to any single aspect of the evidence, item by item.

A selected supplementary name index citing exhibit numbers for some key witnesses is also included in this book.

This new Index makes the Warren Commission's Report and records more coherent and usable, and should be available in all libraries.

INDEX TO LATIN AMERICAN PERIODICALS HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Prepared by the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union

Volume 3 — 1963	271 Pages	$16.00
Volume 4 — 1964	360 pages	$16.00
Volume 5 — 1965	(will start shortly)	$16.00

Everyone who is interested in the social sciences, and particularly contemporary history, will find this Index invaluable. The Index is now priced so that even smaller institutions can afford this excellent and important bibliography.

In order to bring this information to you as quickly as possible, this Index will again be issued in 3 quarterlies with a bound annual volume including Authors Index.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA: AN HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

SECOND EDITION

by EDWARD R. VOLLMAR, S.J.

400 Pages 1963 $8.50

The first edition was characterized as the most complete bibliography on the Catholic Church in the United States. This new edition has additions to the earlier years and a completely integrated supplement of the years 1950 through 1961.

Also included are titles of unpublished doctoral and master theses covering the history of the Catholic Church for which degrees have been granted by

62-109090-5710

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: September 27, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Mick

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
Sullivan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To instruct the New York Office to purchase two copies of the "Subject Index to the Warren Report and Hearings & Exhibits" ($4.00 each) by Sylvia Meagher, published by Scarecrow Press, Inc. Airtel attached.

BACKGROUND:

The Dallas Office previously furnished a letterhead memorandum concerning Penn Jones, Jr., Editor of the "Midlothian Mirror," Midlothian, Texas, who had appeared on a radio program in Dallas at which time he commented on various aspects of the assassination and was promoting a book he was writing. Penn referred to an index relating to the testimony and exhibits on the assassination prepared by one "Sylvia Marr" and published by the "Scarecrow Press," New York.

Dallas requested the Bureau to furnish a copy of the "Marr Index." Based on the information furnished, "The Marr Index" and the name "Sylvia Marr" were not identified in Bureau files.

REC-42 62-109060-507
EX 106
OCT 3 1966

New York determined the correct name for this index is "Subject Index to the Warren Report and Hearings & Exhibits" by "Sylvia Meagher," which comprises 152 pages and retails at $4.00 a copy. This index classifies information in the twenty-six volumes of the hearings and exhibits as well as the report itself. The classification encompasses all elements of the assassination and subsequent crimes as well as background and history of principals. In addition, the references under each subject incorporated in the index extends beyond the citation in the appendix of the Warren report and negative references are also included.

Enclosure-

KMR:cmh

(7)

OCT 14 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Sylvia Orenstein Meagher

Bureau files revealed Sylvia Orenstein Meagher was investigated during the early 1950's under Loyalty of Employees of the United Nations and Other Public International Organizations - IR, (138-2214), while employed by the World Health Organization. By letter dated 8/27/54, the Civil Service Commission advised a favorable loyalty determination was forwarded to the World Health Organization concerning her. Bureau files also reveal Meagher was a participant of a European tour sponsored by the "National Guardian," to depart New York City on 7/22/64. The New York Office conducted an appropriate inquiry concerning this matter and subsequently closed its case. It is noted the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published by the Committee on Un-American Activities cites the "National Guardian."

Bureau files contain a letter which appeared in the "Washington Post," 6/18/66 under "Letters to Editor" column signed by Sylvia Meagher. She stated in essence that the inconsistencies which appeared in the Warren Report are real. Also on 7/27/65 Sylvia Meagher telephonically contacted the Laboratory indicating she was preparing a book on the assassination of President Kennedy, and she raised questions concerning the procedures followed in the examination of the "Zapruder" film (amateur film taken depicting the assassination event). No comment was made to Miss Meagher concerning this matter, and she was tactfully referred to the Warren Commission Report.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

This index will be available to numerous individuals interested in the Warren Commission Report. Since this index was prepared under a series of subject classifications and subdivisions which apparently extend beyond those published in the Warren Commission Report, it is believed it would be beneficial for future reference. A copy should be in possession of the Bureau and Dallas.

ACTION:

For approval attached is an airtel to New York instructing the New York Division to purchase two copies of the index furnishing one to Dallas and one to the Bureau.

9/1/66 - 2 - OK RK KMP

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 9/27/66

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record — Presidential Commission

Pages 23203-23207. Congressman Ryderman, (D) New York, introduced H. Con. Res. 1023, to establish a joint committee to determine the necessity of a congressional investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. He spoke concerning the conclusions of the Warren Commission and the criticism of such. He commented on the various articles, books, etc., that have been written criticizing the Warren Commission. He stated "Finally, the critics suggest as typical of the superficial nature of the Commission's work, that the Commission never independently investigated rumors, whether Oswald was a paid informant of the FBI but merely took the word of FBI officials, principally J. Edgar Hoover, that he was not. They say the question that the public is left with now is whether the Commission's commitment from the onset of its assignment was less to the discovery of revelation and truth than to dispelling rumors that would damage the national interest. - - - - In light of the current and mounting criticism of the Warren report we must now objectively evaluate the findings of all those who would have us believe the Warren Commission in one way or another did all it could have. In this way the volume of work of the Warren Commission will be called upon to stand a true test. But so will the consistency and rationality of those who would attack the Warren Commission be put to an equally objective test." Mr. Ryderman placed the text of the resolution and an up-to-date list prepared by the Library of Congress of various articles and books dealing with the Warren report in the Record.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 11 1966

Original filed in: 62-109090-1221

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 9/26/66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that pertinent data from a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

FBI

Date: 10/4/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

ReBuairtel to NY, 9/28/66.

Inquiry by NYO 10/4/66, at Scarecrow Press, Inc., 257 Park Ave. South, NY, NY, disclosed that this company is presently moving to Metuchen, NJ. All publications of the company are packed in cases for shipment to Metuchen, NJ. Therefore, the "Index" by SYLVIA MEAGHER is not available. A representative of the firm requested that the "Index" be ordered by mail.

Two copies of the "Index" being ordered in the name of an individual Special Agent and will be forwarded to the Bureau and Dallas as soon as possible.

3-Bureau
1-Dallas (62-3588)
1-New York

JJR:dam
(6)

REC 30 62-109090-508

14 OCT. 5 1966

EX-104

C-1 OCT 11 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. 509

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

29

STATE

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/29/66

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

By airtel dated 9/13/66 the Chicago Office furnished a blind memorandum captioned "Discussion of Warren Commission Report by Mark Lane and Albert E. Jenner, Jr., on Jerry Williams Show, 8 P.M. to 11:30 P.M., 9/15/66, WBBM Radio, Chicago, Illinois." During the television program Mark Lane attempted to discredit the work of the Warren Commission and its conclusions in an obvious effort to promote the sale of his book "Rush to Judgment." Mr. Jenner strongly defended the work of the Commission and was critical of Lane's book. During the program, among other allegations Lane reportedly made erroneous references to some aspects of our examination of the amateur movie film of the assassination made by Abraham Zapruder. He reportedly stated that four of the frames had been taken out of the film by the FBI and the film had been spliced and that members of the Commission and lawyers for the Commission did not know that the film had been spliced.

This is completely in error; at no time did the FBI modify the original film in any manner. The facts are we never had custody of the original film which Zapruder sold to Life magazine. We made our original examination from copies of the film and later from slides made from each frame and furnished to us by Life magazine. At the request of the Commission, a representative of Life magazine did bring the original film to the Commission and in the presence of one of our Laboratory experts ran the film for the lawyers for the Commission. At that time and in the presence of the representative from Life magazine, an expert from the FBI was allowed to examine the original film briefly. The film was never out of the custody of

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-82555

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 19 1966

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Mr. Raupach)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

OCT 4 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

LLS:emhfa (9)

56 OCT 26 1966

the representative from Life magazine during this period. We at that time noted no splice; however, subsequently when Life made slides of each frame available to us, it was determined by reference to the FBI copy of the film that certain frames were not represented in the slides and that the film from which the slides were made, now had been spliced. It is interesting to note that in the footnote on page 66 of Lane's book "Rush to Judgment" he makes reference to the fact that the film was in the custody of Life magazine and that Life was reluctant to release it to the Commission.

The initial assignment of numbers to the frames was done in the Laboratory and was based on the frames in the copy of the original that had been furnished to the FBI and this copy of the Zapruder film contained all of the frames and was made before the splicing occurred. As indicated above, we first became aware of the splices when individual slides of the pertinent frames were made by Life magazine and furnished to the FBI. These slides clearly show the splice on frame 207 and frame 212 and no slides were furnished for frames 208 through 211. It can be assumed that the splicing was done by Life magazine. The four missing frames were examined from the FBI copy previously obtained and although there is slightly less detail in the copy than in the original film, there was insufficient loss of information to be pertinent to the study of the film.

During the printing of the Warren Commission report, testimony and exhibits, two photographs representing frames from the Zapruder film were transposed resulting in mislabeling. Lane in the television program also referred to this mislabeling. This matter had been previously discovered and it had been previously established that the photographs of the frames and their numbers as furnished by the FBI Laboratory were correct, and the mislabeling in the Commission Report is apparently the result of a printing error.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For your information.

10-7-66

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI

SPECIAL TELEVISION PROGRAM
CONCERNING THE WARREN COMMISSION
9 p.m., NOVEMBER 12, 1966
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)
BUDED 10-21-66

NY

A United Press International release indicates that a special three-hour panel discussion program will be aired November 12, 1966, by WNEW-TV dealing with criticisms of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy. The program entitled "A Re-examination of the Warren Commission Findings: A Minority Report" will feature five authors of books and articles on the report who will argue various aspects of the Commission's findings.

The program will be hosted by Jim Bishop and will include Mark Lane, Leo Sauvage, Harold Weisberg, Penn Jones and Jacob Cohen.

The New York Office, through an established source, should discreetly determine whether this program will be pre-recorded or will be presented live. In the event it is pre-recorded, efforts should be made to obtain a copy of the tape or to view a preview showing.

Advise the Bureau, Attention: Crime Records Division, of the results of your contact by 10-21-66.

MAILED 6
OCT 7 1966
COMM-FBI

REC- 43

ST-103

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Follow-up made for 10-21-66

Tolson
DeLoach
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TEC:jer (7)

51 OCT 21 1966

XEROX
OCT 13 1966

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOT RECORDED
19 OCT 13 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109090-512

October 14, 1966

REC. 11

Baptist X 1901

Mrs. Dudley Olcott III
192 Delevan Avenue
Corning, New York 14830

Dear Mrs. Olcott:

Your letter of October 9th, with enclosure, has been received.

This Bureau conducted an investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy upon the order of President Johnson, and the report containing all the facts developed by the FBI regarding this tragedy was submitted to the Presidential Commission. Inasmuch as dissemination of this material rested with the Commission, I am unable to make further comment.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Mark Lane is on the Reserve Index of the New York Office and is the subject of a Security Matter - Communist investigation. He served as counsel for Marguerite Oswald. Leo Sauvage is a writer for "Le Figaro" a conservative morning daily newspaper in New York City. In his book, "The Oswald Affair," he accuses the Warren Commission of setting out to prove Oswald guilty rather than attempting to establish the truth. He feels that a trial would have exonerated Oswald of guilt in the assassination of President Kennedy. Edward J. Epstein wrote his book, "Inquest," as a thesis for his masters degree at Cornell University. He alleges discrepancies in FBI reports regarding the assassination. In 1958 an individual with a similar name traveled as a tourist in the Soviet Union.

DEC:mjb (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 19
OCT 14 1966
COMM-FBI

OCT 12 2 53 PM '66
RECD-READING ROOM

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Oct. 9, 1966

Mr. dear Mr. Hoover-

I have just read the enclosed articles concerning Oswald - and am completely shocked at the reports of these three men- The discrepancies- from the "commission" so called- to Chief Justice Warren, certainly make a person stop and ponder - just what is going on in Washington.

I am a widow- and have seven smart, alert grandchildren - and perhaps I'm more concerned about them and the future of so called "Justice" than for myself - It seems a frightening future for the younger generation with all the undercover "dilly-dalling" that's apparently going on in Justice Dept of our government.

I have always admired you and the principals you work for, and I know personally a few of the boys who work for you- they have the same opinion of you. I do-

This is the first letter of this kind I have ever written in my life - perhaps reaching that magic age of 65 (medicare & tax deduction!!) have something to do with it - I do hope that you personally can read this -

Sincerely
S.
Lois L. Olcott

COPY mjm

rmd
ack
10-14-66
DFC:mjl

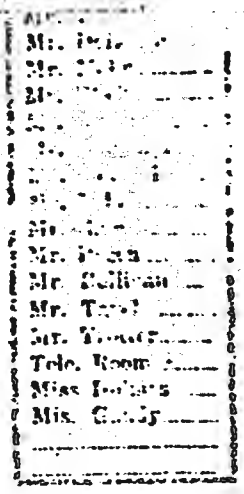
[illegible] for myself
a frightening future for us.
young generation with esp
the undercover, dilly-dallying
that's apparently going on in
Justice Dept of our Government
I have always admired you
and the principals you work
for, and I heard personally
a few of the boys who work
for you - they have the same
opinion of you. I do -
This is the first letter of this
kind I have ever written in
my life - perhaps reading that
report re 65 Cincinnati re
tax deduction (!) has something
to do with it - I do hope that you
personally can read this -
Sincerely - Lois S. Shott

M[illegible] DUDLEY OLCOTT III
192 DELEVAN AVENUE
CORNING, NEW YORK 14830

Oct. 9, 1966

My dear Mr. Hoover -

I have just read the enclosed articles concerning Oswald - and am completely shocked at the reports of those three men - The discrepancies - from the "Commission" so called - to Chief Justice Warren, certainly make a person stop and ponder - just what is going on in Washington. I am a widow - and have seven smart, alert grandchildren - and perhaps I'm more concerned about them and the future of so called Justice



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35 OCT 12 AM

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10-14-66
DEC:mjb

1 ENCLOSURE

REC 11 62-109060-51

EX 106

5 OCT 12 1966

CORR FROM

Did Oswald Act Alone?

Three investigators say Washington better take a new look at the assassination of President Kennedy

In the last several weeks, three books have been published, severely criticizing different aspects of the Warren Commission's Report on the assassination of President Kennedy. Their assertions have caused one of the late President's advisers, Richard Goodwin, to call for the convening of a new fact-finding body to examine the Commission's evidence. Here, in their own words, are the claims of the three leading critics.

LEO SAUVAGE, *author of "The Oswald Affair" (World) and U.S. correspondent for "Le Figaro" newspaper.*

"I am not anti-American. I have no political axe to grind. But speaking as a foreigner, and therefore with some extra claim to objectivity, I can only say that from the very first day, the Commission showed they were not looking for the truth but simply trying to prove what they had already decided — that Lee Harvey Oswald was guilty.

"They spent the entire first month of the hearings interrogating members of the Oswald family, who could shed no light whatsoever on the actual assassination as it happened, while the Dallas police officer, who was the first person into the warehouse from which the fatal bullets were supposedly fired, was not called as a witness for seven weeks.

"But the great and unforgivable flaw in the report is the refusal to permit cross-examination, essential to determining the truth in any judicial hearing. I, my secretary, any intelligent person could take the testimony of the incredible series of witnesses brought before the Commission and riddle it — and them — with the most glaring contradictions.

"Equally shocking are the gaps between what the Commission said and the report stated. For instance, the Commission went to great lengths to portray Oswald as a superb marksman. They summoned three masters of the National Rifle Association to hit a moving target at the same distance, with the same inferior rifle — and gave the impression they had thus proved a point. But read the report — you discover these three master marksmen could not duplicate Oswald's supposed feat! The Commission relied on the regrettable fact that the public was not going to read the report. They indulged in what can only be called brainwashing." ■

MARK LANE, *author of "Rush to Judgement" (Holt, Rinehart & Winston).*

"If one compares the one-volume Warren Commission report with the 26 volumes of evidence on which it is purportedly based, not one major conclusion reached by the Commission bears any relation to the facts. The evidence does not compel the conclusion that Oswald was involved in the killing of President Kennedy or of Officer Tippit, and the evidence is overwhelming that at least two persons were involved in the assassination.

"Absolute proof regarding the origin of the shots might well repose in the photographs and X-rays of the President's body made when the autopsy was performed at Bethesda Naval Hospital. The Commission never examined them, and their whereabouts remains a mystery. More than a third of the reports relied on by the Commission remain classified and inaccessible, including every document regarding Jack Ruby and his associates, and this material may not be seen until September, 2039. The bullets, pistol, rifle, the crucial radio tapes of the Dallas Police Radio on November 22, 1963, have been divided in secrecy among the various police agencies.

"If the Commission is right, if Oswald was the assassin, it is hard to

ENCLOSURE 62-104072-71

imagine the reason for [redacted] suppressing of evidence and [redacted] the continuing mystery [redacted] which the government surrounds the case." ■

EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN
author of "Inquest: the Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth" (Viking Press, Bantam).

"I do not agree with Mr. Lane or Mr. Sauvage. The evidence of Lee Oswald's guilt is obvious and overwhelming. But did Oswald act alone? I found in my research a major contradiction between the FBI reports and the autopsy findings in regard to where the murder bullet entered the President's body. And the primary evidence, the only documents that could resolve the contradiction — the autopsy photos — are missing.

"In almost all its actions, the Commission was far too heavily oriented toward public relations. For instance, Chief Justice Warren journeyed to Dallas, with great fanfare, to interview Jack Ruby. But he failed to bring two lawyers who had spent weeks probing Ruby's case, so he had no significant questions to ask.

"A good part of the Commission's ten-month investigation was conducted by one lawyer. The junior lawyers who did the bulk of the staff work operated under terrific pressure to resolve matters as soon as possible. The staff's efforts were often crippled by their lack of trained private investigators working directly for them. They had to depend on the FBI and the CIA and the liaison was very poor.

"I found no indication that anyone distorted evidence or did anything dishonest. I think the Commission did its best within the very inadequate framework in which it was forced to work. Overall, they did a sloppy job, but this does not mean that their conclusion was wrong." ■

THIS WEEK
October 9, 1966
The National Sunday Magazine
For A Better America

Ben G. Wright
President and Chairman
William I. Nichols
Publisher and Editorial Director

John J. O'Connell, Editor
Charles Robbins, Executive Editor
Nelson Gruppo, Art Director
Stanley Horstman, Managing Editor

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REC-18

62-109090-13

October 14, 1966

Mr. Clarence H. Smith
610 West 138th Street
New York, New York 10031

Dear Mr. Smith:

Your letter of October 11th has been received.

While I certainly wish it were possible to comply with your request, I suggest you communicate with the Archivist, National Archives, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20408, for the data you desire. It is not within the province of the FBI to make further dissemination of the information furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
OCT 19 1966
COMM-FBI

OCT 17 2 39 PM '66
FBI-READING ROOM

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information definitely identifiable with correspondent; however, a person of this same name with a Salt Lake City address was on the mailing list in 1942. The book to which correspondent refers has been reviewed at the Bureau and it attempts to establish a second assassin was involved and bases this theory on the time sequence of shots fired and the official autopsy report. Epstein's research was obviously superficial since it is reported he spent only two days reviewing material at the National Archives and he has obviously distorted facts to fit his theory.

HRH:tlc
(3)

53 OCT 21 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

61[illegible] West 13[illegible]th St
New York, New Yor
October 11, 1966

The Crime Records Section,
Federal Buerue of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

To Whom It My Concern;

My name is Clarence H. Smith, I am a resident of New York Ci for about Three years. The reason I am writing is I have become very interested in the workings of the F.B.I. during the investiga of the assination of President John F. Kennedy. I would like to k if I might obtain a copy of your investigatin rwports for this cas

The report I am interested in is the one printed in the book b: Edward Jay Epstein,"Inquiry". This seems to me one of the most truthful reports ever written on this subject, and if I could obt a copy would you pleaseetell me how I might go about it.

Thank you very much for your time and trouble.

Yours truly
Clarence H. Smith

Warren Commission

REC 18 62-109090-513

EX-109

3 OCT 17 1966

OCT 15 3 12 PM '66
FBI
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CORRESPONDENCE

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

September 22, 1966

The attached copy of "The New York Review of Books," was sent to the Director from The New York Review, 250 West 57th Street, New York City.

Letters to the Editor concerning "The Second Oswald" appear on Pages 29 through 34.

mjm

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. [illegible]
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

REC- 60

514

NOT RECORDED
5 OCT 19 1966

51 NOV 16 1966

ENCLOSURE
FBI, BALTIMORE

SEP 17 1967

SEP 17 1967

77 OCT 27 1966

FBI

Date: 9/26/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (C)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Buairtel to Dallas, 9/20/66, and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 9/13/66, enclosing LHM.

The LHM enclosed with referenced Dallas airtel is the first allegation received by the Dallas Office to the effect that 20 people had met violent deaths since their testimony before the President's Commission.

There have been some instances where comments have been recorded in newspapers and on the program "Comment" over Radio Station KRLD, Dallas, to the effect that several people had met violent deaths but it appears the number 20 is highly exaggerated.

It is known that among witnesses who did testify before the President's Commission who have died are the following:

Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS, who was the landlady at the rooming house where OSWALD was residing at the time he committed the assassination.

WILLIAM WAYNE WHALEY, the cab driver, with whom OSWALD proceeded to the Oak Cliff area immediately after the assassination.

LEE E. BOWERS, JR., the employee of the Union Terminal Company mentioned in the LHM enclosed with referenced Dallas airtel.

C WICK

REC 30 62-109090-91

10-18

SEP 27 1966

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

70 OCT 24 1966

It is highly possible there have been others who have died but no specific record of these is contained in the files of the Dallas Office and no inquiry or investigation is being made to establish the specific number of witnesses who testified before the President's Commission which have died, UACB.

9/20/63

1 - Mr. Raupach

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (62-3588)

From: REC 30 Director, FBI (62-109090)

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY

ReDLairtel 9/13/63.

In connection with the LHM attached to the referenced airtel, dissemination of this communication is temporarily being held in abeyance.

Noting that Mr. Charles Owens of the Claims Department, Safeco Insurance Company of America, has inferred that approximately twenty people have died as a result of the testimony before the President's Commission, it is apparent that his firm is trying to assume some basis on which they can refuse payment of claims in connection with the insured Lee Bowers, Jr.

Since no prior information has been received concerning allegations that twenty people had met violent deaths since the testimony before the President's Commission, the Dallas Division is to advise whether any allegations of this nature have been received.

Dallas expedite reply so that Department can be notified.

MAILED 3
SEP 20 1966
COMM-FBI

NHR:bap
(4)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

70 OCT 24 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/13/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (C)

RE : THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM for possible dissemination by the Bureau, it being noted that there is a likelihood that CHARLES OWENS, Claims Department, Safeco Insurance Company of America, Dallas, Texas, or attorneys for that firm, may contact the Department of Justice with respect to the matter mentioned in the enclosed LHM.

Contact with CHARLES OWENS was by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING.

The Bureau's attention is called to Dallas airtels to Bureau dated 3/30 and 31/66, each enclosing LHMs captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING", wherein the contacts with LEE E. BOWERS, JR., concerning his interview by ROBERT BLAKE, subsequently identified as MARK LANE, are set forth.

The above information, together with LHM are being furnished the Bureau for its information.

1 cc LHM by O-Mi: to Division of Def't
1 cc to Secret Service.

CGC:mcs

ENCLOSURE

10-14-66 62-109090 - 51

(3) - Bureau (encls-10)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

REC 30

18 SEP 15 1966

1 Copy of Letter delated & retained in Law 5716

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 13, 1966

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On September 12, 1966, Mr. Charles Owens, Claims Department, Safeco Insurance Company of America, Mayflower Building, Dallas, Texas, telephone RIverside 2-8711, telephonically contacted a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Owens stated that approximately two to three months ago Lee E. Bowers, Jr., obtained a $100,000 insurance policy with that firm and several weeks ago was killed in an automobile accident when he hit a bridge while traveling alone. Mr. Owens stated a claim has been made with respect to the above-mentioned insurance policy and that he is investigating the claim.

Mr. Owens continued that he was aware that Mr. Bowers had testified before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. He stated he was aware that approximately twenty people who had testified before the President's Commission had met violent deaths since their testimony. He stated that he had heard rumors that Mr. Bowers had been threatened as a result of his testimony before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and that there was information obtained during the investigation of the assassination which might assist Mr. Owens' insurance company in refusing to pay the claim resulting from Bowers having obtained an insurance policy with that firm.

Mr. Owens was advised that information contained in the files of the FBI were confidential and could not be made known to him by the FBI. He was questioned as to any specific information he had with respect to any threats and he would only comment that he had merely heard rumors that Mr. Bowers had been threatened. Mr. Owens continued that he had heard considerable talk among people on the streets concerning the investigation

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

516

into the assassination by the President's Commission and that he felt the citizens of this country were entitled to know all the facts. Mr. Owens was advised that the results of the investigation by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy had been published and that such results were available to the public. He stated he was well aware of this and had thoroughly reviewed the testimony of Lee E. Bowers, Jr., before the President's Commission.

Mr. Owens indicated that it was highly possible that his company's lawyers would endeavor through the Department of Justice to obtain any and all information concerning Lee E. Bowers, Jr., inferring that all of the information had not been published by the President's Commission with respect to Mr. Bowers, and that he felt if information was available which would justify his insurance company in not paying the claim such information should be made available to him.

It should be noted that the testimony of Lee E. Bowers, Jr., appears in Volume 6, pages 284 to 289 of the Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

It is further pointed out that on March 28, 1966, Lee E. Bowers, Jr., telephonically advised the Dallas Office of the FBI that he had been approached on March 26, 1966, by one Robert Blake concerning the making of a film on the assassination of President Kennedy. At thatttime Bowers advised that he told Blake he did not have time to discuss the matter with him and that Blake was supposed to recontact him later. It was pointed out that Lee E. Bowers, Jr., was an employee of the Union Terminal Company on duty at the railroad overpass on November 22, 1963.

On March 31, 1966, Lee E. Bowers, Jr., personally appeared at the Dallas FBI Office and advised that he had consented to a filmed interview with representatives of Judgment Films Corporation which interview and filming was conducted in room 21 at the Arlin Motel, Arlington, Texas, on March 30, 1966, by an individual identifying himself as Robert Blake and his associates. Mr. Bowers stated that prior to consenting to the

Re: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

filmed interview he contacted his attorney, Richard W. Smith of the law firm Lyne, Blanchette, Smith and Shelton, First National Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, telephone RIverside 1-4871, and had his attorney draw up an agreement to insure that the results of his interview were properly recorded.

Mr. Bowers advised that he had determined on the morning of March 31, 1966, that the individual representing himself as Robert Blake was actually Mark Lane and Mr. Bowers was interested in determining whether Mark Lane's representation as Robert Blake was a violation of Federal law.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 10-5-66

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 24961-24964. Congressman Rogers, (D) New York, spoke concerning a resolution (H. Con. Res. 1029) he introduced to establish a joint committee on the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. He stated "The Warren Commission was appointed to investigate the facts in order to provide domestic tranquility with respect to the assassination. It seems, however, to have created more conflicts than it resolved. Public confidence has been shaken as reported in the New York Post of October 3, 1966 and the Washington Post of the same date in the results of a Harris poll." He included this poll with his remarks. Mr. Rogers also included an article from the October 7 issue of Life magazine entitled "The Warren Report is Not Enough" written by Louis Nichols. He advised that the article is an excellent analysis of the reason for the public doubt and the need for his resolution.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
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Original filed in 62-109090-1971

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 10-4-66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in case and subject matter files.

57 NOV 14 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 5, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE OSWALD AFFAIR
BY LEO SAUVAGE

Warren Commission

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Thompson
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SYNOPSIS

This book which is advertised as "an examination of the contradictions and omissions of the Warren Report," is an expansion of an article by the same French author in the March, 1964, publication of the American Jewish Committee. The book was originally published in France in July, 1965. Bureau files reveal Leo Sauvage previously appeared on a list of individuals employed by the French Communist Party. He has been employed by the New York Bureau of a French Socialist Newspaper and was a member of a small group close to Louis Dolivet, who was refused re-entry to the United States due to his suspected Communist and Comintern background.

In his book, Sauvage arrives at the conclusion that he finds "nothing to show that Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy." In arriving at this conclusion, the following are typical examples of his distorted reasoning: (1) Chicken bones found near the window from which the death shot was fired could have been left by an accomplice. (The Commission report identifies the individual who left the chicken bones there as a building employee); (2) He questions the possibility that the rifle allegedly used by Oswald was capable of being fired with accuracy at a moving target in five or six seconds. (Actual tests in FBI Laboratory proved this to be possible); (3) He claims a number of essential witnesses were never interviewed in connection with the murder of Officer Tippit. (The Commission heard more than 13 witnesses concerning the Tippit murder, including

62-109090

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(SEE SYNOPSIS CONTINUED-OVER)

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two eyewitnesses who heard the shot and saw the shooting and seven eyewitnesses who saw the flight of the gunman with revolver in hand and positively identified Oswald as the man they saw fire the shot or flee from the scene. It was established that the revolver in Oswald's possession had been purchased by him using the name of A. J. Hidell. Four expended cartridge cases found near the site of the Tippit killing were identified as having been fired in Oswald's revolver); (4) The fact that Oswald did not order any ammunition at the time he ordered the rifle proved that the idea had not come to him that he might really use it one day.

The author claims it was not established that Oswald owned a "lethal weapon" since "an unloaded weapon is not a lethal weapon." (Examination in FBI Laboratory firmly established Oswald's rifle as the murder weapon.)

The author referred to the "curious absence of fingerprints on the rifle" while apparently placing little credence in the palm print of Oswald found on the rifle and which is equally conclusive with fingerprints as a positive means of identification.

Sauvage is critical of the Dallas Police and the "incoherent, uncorroborating, or self-contradictory affirmations of District Attorney Wade in his press conference of November 24, 1963." He alleges that details of the FBI report were "leaked" to the newspapers before the report was sent to the Commission and states "as anyone in a city room knew, the leak had come directly from the FBI."

The author finally concludes that the assassination was the result of a plot by racial extremists, that Oswald was used as a scapegoat and that Jack Ruby was used as the executioner to get rid of the accused assassin.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Commission was created for the purpose of developing full facts concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Approximately 25,000 interviews and re-interviews were conducted by the FBI alone and the results were furnished to the Commission. In addition, numerous

CONTINUED - OVER

interviews were conducted by other agencies and the Commission Staff. The case against Lee Harvey Oswald, however, will, in all probability, continue to be the subject of distorted speculation by journalistic charlatans such as communist inspired Leo Sauvage who seek to profiteer on the assassination of President Kennedy and to embarrass the United States Government. While the proof against Oswald is certainly clear and convincing, to any reasonably prudent opened-minded individual, the fact that no one saw Oswald pull the trigger and he died without making a confession are sufficient basis for a book of distortion such as "The Oswald Affair" by an unprincipled author such as Leo Sauvage. The book should be immediately recognized by any honest and discerning reader for what it is.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

DETAILS
CONTINUED - OVER

DETAILS:

The Book

"The Oswald Affair" is an expansion of a speculative article by Leo Sauvage, printed under the same caption in the March, 1964, issue of "Commentary," a publication of the American Jewish Committee. In a memorandum concerning this article prepared from A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont on 4/27/64, (attached) it was pointed out that this was similar to other articles being written by foreign authors having background of communist sympathies. Since it was not felt that we had the responsibility of furnishing The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (hereafter referred to as The Commission) with every piece of inaccurate, speculative, commentary on the assassination, a copy of the article was not furnished to The Commission.

The book ("The Oswald Affair") was originally published in France and came to our attention in July, 1965, when a copy of the book was furnished to the Bureau by the Legat, Paris. In the International Edition of the "New York Times" on 6/23/65, it was pointed out that Sauvage, the author, had advanced an unsubstantiated hypothesis that the murders of President Kennedy and his suspected assassin, may have been the result of two separate plots. The Times article stated the book presented no new evidence. It was recommended and approved that this 442-page book not be translated since there was no reason to believe it contained any new material (See memo, A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 7/14/65, attached). The current book in English was published in 1966 by the World Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Author

Leo Sauvage, according to information in Bureau files, was born in Nancy, France 2/23/13, and has been employed as a correspondent and chief of the New York Bureau of "Le Populaire," a French Socialist newspaper. In 1951, information was developed that Sauvage was a member of a small group close to Louis Dolivet, who was refused re-entry to the United States due to Dolivet's suspected communist and Comintern background (100-23792-143). On 9/27/56, a confidential source abroad advised the name of Leo Sauvage appeared on a list of individuals employed by the French Communist Party (64-200-231-1559). The March, 1964, issue of the "Commentary" described Sauvage as an author and New York correspondent for "Le Figaro" for nearly fifteen years.

 CONTINUED - OVER

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: THE OSWALD AFFAIR

The Review

Even though the author reaches page 285 before openly stating his conclusion that "no matter how I turned the case around to see it from every angle, I find nothing to show that Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy," one does not have to read this far to know that this is the theme of his book. On page 236, Sauvage states "Personally, I don't see why it should be necessary for a reporter to limit himself to reproducing dispassionately, everything said or done as if nothing affected him leaving all comment to the editorial writers." Throughout the book, the author furnished his personal "comment" in a very generous way.

In the first chapter, the author engages in much speculation as to whether Oswald had sufficient time to reach the lunchroom on the second floor of the Depository Building following the assassination and before he was seen by Officer Baker of the Dallas Police Department and Mr. Roy Truly, the building manager. The author concludes, it is a fundamental principal of the American law that any uncertainty should be interpreted to the advantage of the accused and the only conclusion of the Warren Commission is that "Oswald could have fired the shots and still have been present in the second floor lunchroom when seen by Baker and Truly."

Chapter two entitled "The Chicken Bones Mystery" is devoted to lengthy speculation concerning some partly eaten chicken and some chicken bones found on the sixth floor of the Depository Building which created an inference that an accomplice of the assassin of President Kennedy had left them there. (Page 644 of The Commission Report comments concerning this speculation and sets forth the findings of The Commission that the chicken lunch had been eaten on November 22, 1963, by Johnnie Ray Williams, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, who after eating his lunch, went to the fifth floor where he was when the shots were fired.)

In Chapter three, the author engages in more speculation as to whether the rifle allegedly used by Oswald was capable of being fired with accuracy at a moving target in five or six seconds. (The Commission's Report in pages 194, 195 sets forth results of actual tests made by experts which proved a skilled person could fire three accurately aimed shots with this weapon in five seconds.)

CONTINUED - OVER

In Chapter four, the author questions the findings of the FBI Laboratory that one bullet and two fragments were identifiable by markings as having been fired from Oswald's rifle. To support this questioning, Sauvage, on page 66, writes that he has "no intention of questioning the technical competence of Frazier" (referring to SA Robert A. Frazier of the FBI Laboratory) but he concludes "I do have the right to remind them, however, that none of the police manuals I have checked seems inclined to admit the possibility of positive identification in conditions comparable to those indicated above." Beginning on page 91 in discussing the murder of Officer Tippit, Sauvage referred to an inquiry conducted in Dallas by George and Patricia Nash, described as "two young research assistants" at Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research and contended that they named a number of essential witnesses who were never questioned or contacted by The Commission. Sauvage stated that the "most amazing negligence" as revealed by the Nashes was the absence of any effort on the part of the FBI or The Commission to question Clayton Butler, the ambulance driver, and Eddie Kinsley, his assistant, who arrived on the scene of the Tippit murder minutes after it had happened. Since they took him away before the police arrived, they could have provided such indispensable details as the exact position of the body, according to Sauvage. It is further alleged the FBI and The Commission similarly neglected to question Frank Wright, who lived in a ground-floor apartment on Tenth Street.

While the FBI had no jurisdiction in the murder of Officer Tippit, (this was investigated by the Dallas Police Department) we have previously considered the findings of the Nashes and there was no reason to believe that the remote possible witnesses suggested by them could furnish any information of value which had not been established through other sources. More than 13 witnesses testified before The Commission concerning the Tippit murder. On page 174 of The Commission's report it is reported that witnesses who testified included two eyewitnesses who heard the shots and saw the shooting and seven eyewitnesses who saw the flight of the gunman with revolver in hand and positively identified Oswald as the man they saw fire the shots or flee from the scene. It was further established that the revolver in Oswald's possession had been purchased by him using the alias of A. J. Hidell.

The book is most critical of The Commission for its failure to allow Mark Lane to represent Oswald before The Commission claiming that this deprived him of the right to cross-examine Oswald's accusers.

CONTINUED - OVER

The author's reasoning, perhaps reaches its lowest point of obfuscation when writing about the rifle used by Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. Sauvage admits it was proved that Oswald owned a rifle but claims that since he did not order any ammunition at the time he ordered the rifle, the idea had not come to him that he might really use it one day. The author goes on to say that the investigators did not even prove that Oswald owned the "lethal weapon" since "an unloaded rifle is not a lethal weapon." (It is noted that the examination in the FBI Laboratory determined that the three empty cartridge cases found near the window from which the shots were fired had been fired in the rifle owned by Oswald. It was also determined that a bullet found on the stretcher and two fragments found in the automobile in which President Kennedy was riding had been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald. This information is reported on page 18 of the FBI report.)

The author referred to the "curious absence of fingerprints on the rifle." He apparently placed little credence in the fact that the Commission's Report contains testimony by an FBI expert who identified the latent print lifted from a portion of the rifle as the right palm print of Oswald (page 123 of the Commission's Report). It is, of course, well established that a palm print is just as conclusive as a fingerprint as a means of positive identification.

Sauvage is critical of the Dallas Police and the "incoherent, uncorroborated, or self-contradictory affirmations of District Attorney Wade in his press conference of November 24, 1963." The author further alleges that details of the FBI Report were "leaked" to the newspapers before the report was sent to The Commission and states "as anyone in a city room knew, the leak had come directly from the FBI."

After concluding that Oswald was not the assassin of President Kennedy, Sauvage makes a prefunctory analysis of various theories and finally settles on the conclusion "of all the possible objectives in the assassination, I find only one that the organizer of the plot could reasonably have expected to achieve: the defense of white supremacy in the South." The author contends that these "racial extremists," tried to divert suspicion using Oswald as a scapegoat and this was followed by another plot to get rid of the accused assassin using Jack Ruby as the executioner.

In a final chapter to Sauvage's American edition of his book under the title "American Postscript" he makes reference to a "special introduction" by Harrison E. Salisbury

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to a paperback edition of The Commission's Report in which Salisbury referred to Sauvage and others as "mythmakers" who did not consider The Warren Report a "hard rock basis of fact." Sauvage added that if Salisbury has a chance to correct his "special introduction" to The Warren Report someday, he hopes Salisbury will not forget to include among his list of "mythmakers" the man "who, according to the Warren Commission must be the greatest mythmaker of all: J. Edgar Hoover." Earlier in the chapter Sauvage had made reference to his allegation that the FBI leaked its report to the newspapers before it was given to The Warren Commission and he presumed the Warren Commission for this reason had been displeased with the FBI.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 10-18-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION; CRITICISM OF THE FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Conrad
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SYNOPSIS

The Director has instructed memo be prepared briefly citing criticism of FBI by Warren Commission and indicating whether the Director has publicly answered these criticisms.

Report of Warren Commission contains a conclusion that "there was insufficient liaison and coordination of information between the Secret Service and other Federal agencies" including the FBI--and that "the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination" of President Kennedy. Warren Commission Report also reflects a conclusion of the Commission that "even in the absence of Secret Service criteria which specifically required the referral of such a case as (Lee Harvey) Oswald's to the Secret Service, a more alert and carefully considered treatment of the Oswald case by the Bureau might have brought about a referral" of data regarding Oswald to the Secret Service in connection with the Kennedy visit to Dallas.

During his November 18, 1964, background briefing for a group of newswomen, the Director was asked if he would comment on the Warren Report. He told the newswomen that the report was not fair to the FBI; that the Commission had distorted the FBI's investigation of Oswald; that Oswald had not given any indication of being a violent type or a threat to the President. The Director pointed out that every crack pot cannot be arrested without creating a police state, and he said there was no truth to rumors of "bureaucratic jealousy" between the FBI and Secret Service.

REC-126 62-109060-518

In March, 1965, Appropriations Testimony, the Director cited a report of the State Department which indicated that Oswald was a "thoroughly safe risk."

18 OCT 24 1966

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

GWG:jma (8)

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

DETAILS

The Director has instructed that a memorandum be prepared briefly citing criticism of the FBI by the Warren Commission and indicating whether the Director has publicly answered these criticisms.

CRITICISM OF FBI

The report of the Warren Commission, received by the Bureau in September, 1964, contains the following direct criticisms:

Page 24 - "The Commission has concluded that there was insufficient liaison and coordination of information between the Secret Service and other Federal agencies necessarily concerned with Presidential protection. Although the FBI, in the normal exercise of its responsibility, had secured considerable information about Lee Harvey Oswald, it had no official responsibility, under the Secret Service criteria existing at the time of the President's trip to Dallas, to refer to the Secret Service the information it had about Oswald. The Commission has concluded, however, that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination. A more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

Page 440 - "The Commission has considered carefully the question whether the FBI, in view of all the information concerning Oswald in its files, should have alerted the Secret Service to Oswald's presence in Dallas prior to President Kennedy's visit. The Secret Service and the FBI differ as to whether Oswald fell within the category of 'threats against the President' which should be referred to the Service.

"Robert I. Bouck, special agent in charge of the Protective Research Section (PRS), testified that the information available to the Federal Government about Oswald before the assassination would, if known to PRS, have made Oswald a subject of concern to the Secret Service. Bouck

pointed to a number of characteristics besides Oswald's defection the cumulative effect of which would have been to alert the Secret Service to potential danger... Mr. Bouck pointed out, however, that he had no reason to believe that any one Federal agency had access to all this information, including the significant fact that Oswald was employed in a building which overlooked the motorcade route."

Page 443-444 - "The Commission believes...that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work, prior to the assassination...There were no Secret Service criteria which specifically required the referral of Oswald's case to the Secret Service; nor was there any requirement to report the names of defectors. However, there was much material in the hands of the FBI about Oswald: the knowledge of his defection, his arrogance and hostility to the United States, his pro-Castro tendencies, his lies when interrogated by the FBI, his trip to Mexico where he was in contact with Soviet authorities, his presence in the School Book Depository job and its location along the route of the motorcade. All this does seem to amount to enough to have induced an alert agency, such as the FBI, possessed of this information to list Oswald as a potential threat to the safety of the President. This conclusion may be tinged with hindsight, but it stated primarily to direct the thought of those responsible for the future safety of our Presidents to the need for a more imaginative and less narrow interpretation of their responsibilities.

"It is the conclusion of the Commission that, even in the absence of Secret Service criteria which specifically required the referral of such a case as Oswald's to the Secret Service, a more alert and carefully considered treatment of the Oswald case by the Bureau might have brought about such a referral. Had such a review been undertaken by the FBI, there might conceivably have been additional investigation of the Oswald case between November 5 and November 22. Agent Hosty testified that several matters brought to his attention in late October and early November, including the visit to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, required further attention. Under

proper procedures knowledge of the pending Presidential visit might have prompted Hosty to have made more vigorous efforts to locate Oswald's roominghouse address in Dallas and to interview him regarding these unresolved matters.

"The formal FBI instructions to its agents outlining the information to be referred to the Secret Service were too narrow at the time of the assassination. While the Secret Service bears the principal responsibility for this failure, the FBI instructions did not reflect fully the Secret Service's need for information regarding potential threats."

Page 444 - "Most important, notwithstanding that both agencies have professed to the Commission that the liaison between them was close and fully sufficient, the Commission does not believe that the liaison between the FBI and the Secret Service prior to the assassination was as effective as it should have been."

Page 458 - "The Secret Service had no knowledge whatever of Oswald, his background, or his employment at the Book Depository, and Robert I. Bouck, who was in charge of the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service, believed that the accumulation of the facts known to the FBI should have constituted a sufficient basis to warn the Secret Service of the Oswald risk.

"The Commission believes that both the FBI and the Secret Service have too narrowly construed their respective responsibilities."

Page 459 - "...this Commission is convinced of the necessity of better coordination and direction of the activities of all existing agencies of Government which are in a position to, and do, furnish information and services related to the security of the President. The Commission feels the Secret Service and the FBI, as well as the State Department and the CIA when the President travels abroad, could improve their existing capacities and procedures so as to lessen the chances of assassination."

DIRECTOR'S PUBLIC STATEMENT REGARDING CRITICISMS

On November 18, 1964, the Director held a background briefing session for Sarah McClendon and a group of other newswomen. During this session, the Director was asked if he would comment on the Warren Report. The Director said the Report was not fair as far as the FBI is concerned; that the Commission did not release the full testimony of witnesses; that we could not arrest every crack pot without creating a police state. The Director stated the Warren Commission had completely distorted the FBI's investigation of Oswald; that Oswald had not given any indication of being a violent type of individual--nor did his actions show he was a threat to the President.

When asked a question by the women reporters as to whether "bureaucratic jealousy" exists between the FBI and the Secret Service and between the FBI and CIA, the Director replied that there is not one scintilla of truth in such rumors.

The Director's remarks during his November 18, 1964, briefing session for the newswomen were widely reported. An article in the November 19, 1964, issue of "The Evening Star" in Washington, D. C., reported that the Director "blasted the Warren Commission as 'unfair and unjust' " and that he "angrily charged the Warren Commission with 'a classic example of Monday morning quarterbacking.' " The article in "The Evening Star" continued, "In New York City alone, Hoover complained, 7,000 persons would have to be taken out of circulation every time a President makes a public appearance if it were deemed necessary to remove 'every individual who might threaten the safety of the President.' " The article further quoted the Director as stating there is "not a scintilla" of jealousy between the FBI and the Secret Service.

While the Director made reference to the Warren Commission, in his March, 1965, testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, his testimony did not deal with criticisms of the FBI. The Director did, however, cite a report of the State Department which indicated that Lee Harvey Oswald was a "thoroughly safe risk."

FD-36 (Rev. 12-8-50)

FBI

Date: 10/17/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TELEVISION PROGRAM
CONCERNING THE WARREN COMMISSION
9 P.M., NOVEMBER 12, 1966
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

ReBuairtel, dated 10/7/66.

Mr. LARRY FRAIBERG, Station Manager, WNEW-TV, an established source of the NYO, advised on 10/17/66, that the above captioned television show will be pre-recorded. Mr. FRAIBERG volunteered to make available a transcript of the show, which will be available on or about 10/25/66.

The NYO will immediately furnish this transcript to the Bureau when available.

REC 10 62-109090-519

4 - Bureau
(1 - Crime Records Division)
1 - New York

JMA:jaw
(6)

16 OCT 18 1966

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Jones Attack, Warren Report

Articles in two current magazines take up the theory that a conspiracy was behind the assassination of President Kennedy — one supporting such speculation and another undercutting it.

While exploring some territory gone over earlier by other critics of the Warren Commission, Ramparts magazine focuses on the "at least 10" persons "known to have been murdered, to have committed suicide or died in suspicious circumstances since the Kennedy assassination."

The accounts of the deaths are principally the work of Penn Jones Jr., editor of the Midlothian (Texas) Mirror.

At a news conference yesterday, Jones emphasized his belief that Lee Harvey Oswald was a "patsy" for an unidentified actual killer, or killers, and their co-conspirators. They, Jones reasoned, would have relied neither upon Oswald's "poor marksmanship" nor upon his rifle, which was of inferior design and defective to boot.

Also at the news conference was David Welsh, a Ramparts news editor, who wrote an accompanying piece in the magazine, detailing investigations carried on by members of the Ramparts' staff and others, in connection with the deaths.

It is the very defectiveness of the rifle that helped to persuade Dr. John K. Lattimer, a student of the medical aspects of presidential assassinations, that it was Oswald, and Oswald alone, who killed the President. Writing in the Oct. 24 Journal of the American Medical Association, the Columbia University urologist said:

"President Kennedy apparently sustained his second and fatal bullet wound in the back of the right side of his head, only because of a pair of unusual coincidences.

"The first was . . . that the telescopic sight of Oswald's rifle was aimed defectively, so that the bullets struck approximately 4 inches to the right of the aiming point and a little high.

"Coincidentally, however, the presidential automobile was following a course which curved to the right just enough to compensate for this error in the telescope.

"The second coincidence lay in the fact that President Kennedy was wearing not only a rigid metal and canvas back brace, but he had further reinforced its rigid support for the lower portion of his body by binding the brace to himself with an elastic knit bandage.

"The first bullet inflicted a nonfatal wound in the soft tissues of the neck. As a result of the unusual rigidity of his body, his torso did not crumple or topple over out of sight.

"Instead, his stiffened body merely tilted slightly sideways, leaving the back of his head exposed to Oswald's rifle with its telescopic sight."

Here are summaries from the Ramparts accounts of the deaths of some of the persons who had "crucial scraps of knowledge" and who "died mysteriously":

Jim Koethe, a young Dallas reporter, was apparently killed in his apartment by "a karate chop" to the neck. Robbery was the indicated motive, but his notes for an intended book on the assassination also were missing. Larry Earl Reno, 22, a former convict was arrested but "District Attorney Henry Wade secretly instructed the grand jurors not to indict" and they did not.

Bill Hunter was a Long Beach, Calif., reporter who covered the assassination and was killed April 23, 1964. He had been "seated at his desk in the press room of the Long Beach public safety building when Detective Creighton Wiggins Jr. burst into the room. A single bullet from Wiggins struck Hunter in the heart . . . Wiggins' story underwent several changes. His final version was that he and his partner had been playing cops and robbers with guns drawn when his gun started to slip from his hand and went off."

In eight other deaths, Ramparts questions official explanations including heart attacks, a suicide by hanging, a throat slitting in front of a broken plate glass window, and auto accidents.

DeLoach
Mohr
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ENCLOSURE
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NOT RECORDED
102 NOV 8 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date

Sent to Mr. Holmes
10-27-66
DLR

OCT 25 1966

Staff Photos by Wally McNamee

DAVID WELSH
A news editor of Ramparts Magazine

PENN JONES JR.
Editor of the Midlothian, Texas, Mirror

... magazine supports Texas editor's claim that Kennedy assassination was never investigated thoroughly.

What do we have on Welsh?

H

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 10/27/66

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

29

CIA

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. DeLoach

FROM A. Rosen

DATE: October 6, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
(BIASED BOOKS)

PURPOSE:

Attached for approval is a memorandum concerning Mark Lane and his book, "Rush to Judgment," which reviews some of the discrepancies, false statements, and irresponsible claims made by the author, each of which is properly documented.

BACKGROUND:

Following approval set forth in memorandum Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, dated 9/26/66, a review has been made of Lane's book for the purpose of furnishing some pertinent highlights which may be used to set the record straight. The information set forth in the attached memorandum is not confidential and is either public source data or is set forth in the Commission's Report.

For example, one point dealt with in the attached memorandum specifically sets forth the true facts concerning the autopsy report of the President's death and establishes that the allegations made by Lane that either the original autopsy report was modified or dealt with in an irresponsible manner are completely false. This is documented by information set forth in the Commission's Report.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information.

Enclosure

KMR:eem
(9)

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 26 62-109090-520

OCT 24 1966

REC 26 62-109090-5?

October 6, 1966

"RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

by Mark Lane

Mark Lane, an attorney, is the author of a book entitled, "Rush to Judgment." He claims it is "A Critique of the Warren Commission's Inquiry into the Murder of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald." It is considered to be a cleverly contrived piece of literature designed to discredit the President's Commission and its findings.

The American public should not be led into a state of belief by what Lane has written, as with all his criticisms and suppositions he has not established that any individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved to kill our late President. The President's Commission in its report, supported by the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits, clearly defines the investigation conducted which led to its final conclusion.

Lane, in his book, has set forth numerous irresponsible and speculative claims. In essence, his book is the result of the approach he has been assuming since the early days of the Warren Commission's inquiries and prior to the published findings of the Commission, when he appeared publicly on numerous occasions both in the United States and abroad. (100-409763-Vols. 2 and 3)

Lane states in his book, "If the Commission covered itself with shame, it also reflected shame on the Federal Government. The readiness with which its findings were accepted I believe to have been symptomatic of disease." Considering the extensiveness of the Commission's inquiry, Lane's rationale for the use of "readiness" is in itself cancerous. (page 398)

Lane traveled extensively while conducting his personal investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. A Reuter's

KMR:eem (14)
1 - 100-409763
1 - 105-82555
1 - 62-109090

NOTE: See cover memo Rosen to DeLoach, captioned "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION (BIASED BOOKS)" 10/6/66, KMR:eem.

5 NOV

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SENT PER NOTATION ON MEMORANDUM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

press dispatch dated April 5, 1964, at Budapest, reported that Mark Lane, an attorney from New York, appeared before the Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Budapest, at which time he asked for the creation of an international commission to be entrusted with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. At this meeting he made various statements that the official theory of the assassination of the President was false. It is noted the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has been cited as an international communist-front organization in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. (100-409763-43)

The May 27, 1953, issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that the National Lawyers' Guild held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the National Lawyers' Guild. The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper which is no longer published. The House Committee on Un-American Activities report number 3123, dated September 21, 1950, cited the National Lawyers' Guild as a communist-front, which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, . . ." (100-409763-19)

The December 18, 1961, edition of "The Militant" reported that on December 6, 1961, Lane spoke at a rally sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and said his first official action during the coming session of the New York State Legislature would be to persuade Congress to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It is noted Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960, and in May, 1962, was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as candidate for the United States Congress from the 19th Congressional District of New York. (100-409763-19)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which party was cited as a "subversive and communist organization which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States" ("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised December 1, 1961).

"Rush to Judgment"

The introduction to Lane's book was written by Hugh Trevor-Roper, a historian at Oxford University in England. He contended the whole Warren Commission Report was a series of conclusions based on carefully selected evidence and that the full body of evidence does not point necessarily to the Commission's conclusions. He stated criticism should take place before judgment and that, "If the Warren Commission had allowed Mark Lane to contest their evidence before judgment, there would have been no need of his book." Newspaper articles published in England revealed Hugh Trevor-Roper was a severe critic of the findings of the President's Commission and he was taken to task by close associates for his reasoning which was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies." (62-109060-3948; 62-109090 A-1/4/65)

Lane sets forth in his book many statements and hypotheses which, under close scrutiny, are found to be inaccurate or willful distortions. For example, Lane states on Page 307, "The case against Lee Harvey Oswald was comprised essentially of evidence from two sources: Dallas police officers and Marina Oswald." The basis for such a statement is incomprehensible when reviewing the Commission's Report, the 26 volumes of hearings and exhibits, the preponderance of physical evidence, as well as interviews with hundreds of individuals, all of which contributed to the Commission's final conclusion.

In addition, one should closely examine the following statement made by Lane on Page 141 of his book: "The rules of evidence ordinarily require an intact chain of events before a physical exhibit -- such as a murder weapon -- may be associated with the defendant. The Commission failed to present evidence of such a chain linking Oswald to the Mannlicher-Carcano. The evidence presented actually raised doubts that he could have possibly come by the weapon in the fashion described by the Commission."

This is a completely irresponsible statement since the Commission's Report, beginning on Page 118, traces the rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods Company, Chicago, Illinois, to Oswald, that the printing on the face of the money order coupon ordering the gun was that of Oswald, that the post office box to which the rifle was shipped was rented by Oswald, and finally that Oswald's palm print was located on the rifle barrel. This was established through the testimony of expert witnesses.

"Rush to Judgment"

Lane again clouds the issue by contending on Page 65, that if the FBI report of December 9, 1963, was accurate, the Commission's explanation of the throat wound in President Kennedy was inaccurate, as is the Commission's finding that a bullet entered the back of the President's neck. This report revealed "Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body."

This statement was accurately reported. The report reflects that the information was orally furnished to Special Agents of the FBI who attended the autopsy performed on the President at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. Following the autopsy of the President the FBI received the President's clothing and an examination by the FBI Laboratory determined that a slit having the characteristics of an exit hole for a projectile was located in the front of the shirt worn by the President. This information was contained in a supplemental report prepared by the FBI, dated January 13, 1964.

Commander James J. Humes, one of the physicians who performed the autopsy on President Kennedy, subsequent to the conclusion of the autopsy examination, concluded a bullet had passed through the President. He believed that a tracheotomy had been performed on the President at Dallas, Texas, which might have obliterated the exit wound. On the following morning, November 23, 1963, he telephonically contacted Dr. Malcolm O. Perry at Dallas, who verified there was a missile wound in the front of the President's neck and this wound had been used as the point to make the incision for the tracheotomy. (Page 89 of the Commission Report)

During the early stages of the autopsy the surgeons were unable to find a path into any large muscle in the back of the neck. When the surgeons learned that a whole bullet had been found on a stretcher at the Parkland Hospital, this led to the speculation that the bullet might have penetrated a short distance into the neck and dropped out onto the stretcher as the result of external heart massage. Further exploration during the autopsy disproved that theory. The surgeons determined that the bullet had passed between two large strap muscles and bruised them without leaving any channel since the bullet merely passed between them. (Page 88 of the Commission Report)

"Rush to Judgment"

Howard L. Brennan was an eyewitness to the assassination who subsequently identified Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane has gone into great detail in order to discredit Brennan. The President's Commission set forth the testimony of Brennan, which appears on Pages 64 and 65 of the President's Commission Report. In addition, his verbatim testimony appears in Volume III, "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Pages 161, and 184 through 186.

In this connection, Lane in attempting to support his theory of a conspiracy refers to the testimony of 18-year-old Arnold Rowland. Lane, on Page 397 of his book, states, "Rowland's testimony should have been accepted and Brennan's rejected." Rowland claimed he observed a man with a rifle on the southwest corner, sixth floor, of the Texas School Depository Building and had also seen an elderly man "hanging out that window" on the southeast corner of the sixth floor. In commenting on Rowland's credibility, the Commission Report, on Page 251, states "The investigation showed that numerous statements by Rowland concerning matters about which he would not normally be expected to be mistaken -- such as subjects he studied in school, grades he received, whether or not he had graduated from high school, and whether or not he had been admitted to college -- were false."

Lane devotes an entire chapter (Page 114) to the initial identification of the murder weapon as being a German Mauser rather than an Italian carbine. He alludes to statements made to the press by Dallas authorities initially identifying the gun incorrectly and by inference he attempts to substantiate his theory of a conspiracy and that the Commission should have explored this discrepancy more thoroughly.

"Rush to Judgment"

Actually, the Commission conducted extensive inquiries into this phase of the investigation. Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman, one of the first officers to observe the weapon, testified on April 1, 1964, in Dallas, Texas. His testimony is revealed in Volume VII, Pages 105 through 109 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission." Deputy Weitzman was questioned by Mr. Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel of the President's Commission. On Page 108, Mr. Ball asked Deputy Weitzman, "In the statement that you made to the Dallas Police Department that afternoon, you referred to the rifle as a 7.65 Mauser bolt action?" Deputy Weitzman replied, "In a glance, that's what it looked like." Mr. Ball then asked, "That's what it looked like - did you say that or someone else say that?" To which Mr. Weitzman replied, "No; I said that. I thought it was one." (a Mauser)

The Italian carbine was conclusively established as the murder weapon by experts who examined the bullet found on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital and that the three cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository Building were fired from the rifle. (Pages 18, 19, 84 and 85 of the Commission Report)

Lane on Page 44 states there is some evidence to "suggest" that one or more shots may have been fired from the Book Depository as the Warren Commission maintained, but "it is considerably less compelling than the evidence suggesting that shots came from behind the fence." He was referring to the fence located on a grassy knoll near the triple overpass. Lane continued by saying, "To contend, however, that shots came from the knoll is not to say that no shots were fired from elsewhere. But it is impossible to contend at one and the same time that some shots came from the fence and that a lone assassin -- Oswald -- fired from the Book Depository window. As the Commission was to remain faithful to the latter conclusion, it had first to prove that no shots came from the knoll. In attempting to do so, the Report cited evidence out of context, ignored and reshaped evidence and -- which is perhaps worse -- oversimplified evidence."

With reference to the above contention of Lane the Commission Report specifically states that "In contrast to the testimony of the witnesses who heard and observed shots fired from the Depository, the Commission's investigation has disclosed no credible evidence that any shots were fired from anywhere else."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 7, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

During a conversation with Mr. Thomas H. Kelley, Assistant Director, U.S. Secret Service, on other matters, Mr. Kelley in general conversation brought up the number of books that were coming out as well as the articles and publications in newspapers concerning the assassination. He commented on the fact that for the most part the articles and books were directed primarily to the Warren Commission relative to the manner in which they conducted the inquiry.

During the conversation, Kelley mentioned the fact that some of the criticism centered around the medical examination at the time the autopsy was performed as compared to the eventual medical reports as set forth in Warren Commission findings. In this connection, Kelley advised that Secret Service had received specific instructions from Robert Kennedy that the autopsy report and photographs were not to be released. Kelley advised no information from the autopsy was released by Secret Service until it was turned over to the Warren Commission on December 23, 1963, at the specific request of General Counsel J. Lee Rankin, Warren Commission, which request had been made through the Bureau to Secret Service.

ACTION:

The foregoing is submitted for information.

12 OCT 17 AM

JRM:hw
(3)

NOT RECORDED
139 OCT 17 1963

7 OCT 12 1963

FBI

Date: 10/21/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (C)

RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
PROFESSOR OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

ReBureau letter dated 10/19/66 to Mr. WESLEY J. LIEBELER, enclosing copy of letter to Bureau from Mr. LIEBELER dated 10/14/66, wherein he requested assistance in obtaining information for a book he is writing, describing generally how the President's Commission on the assassination of President KENNEDY conducted its investigation.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one Xerox copy of a letter from Mr. WESLEY G. LIEBELER to Mr. CHARLES KLIHR, 2046 Rosebud, Irving, Texas, dated 10/12/66 which letter is self explanatory. Mr. LIEBELER's letter was furnished the Dallas Office by a letter from Mr. KLIHR, reflecting his address as 1703 Salem, Irving, Texas. Mr. KLIHR advised that he had no intention of answering the letter because Mr. LIEBELER did not give a suitable reason for his inquiry. Mr, KLIHR stated in his letter that the enclosure of the photograph mentioned in Mr. LIEBELER's letter was not received by him.

For the Bureau's information, investigation concerning the 1957 Chevrolet mentioned by Mr. LIEBELER is reflected on page 263 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 5/28/64 at Dallas, Texas, and in the report of SA GEMBERLING dated 7/2/64, on page 104, both captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., etc." Dallas file does not reflect KLIHR was interviewed during this investigation.

The Dallas Office is in complete agreement that no information whatsoever should be given to Mr. LIEBELER and questions the possession by Mr. LIEBELER of copies of exhibits indicated in his letter to Mr. KLIHR. No investigation being conducted, UACB.

cc Wick

REC-57 62-109090-52

3 - Bureau (encl-1)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

D OCT 24 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OCT 31 1966

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO — SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

SCHOOL OF LAW
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

October 12, 1966

Mr. Charles Klihr
2046 Rosebud
Irving, Texas

Dear Mr. Klihr:

I am a former assistant counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. My interest in some aspects of the events of November 22, 1963 has been rearoused by some of the books that have been recently published about the Commission and its Report.

One of the pictures that Oswald took of the area around General Walker's house showed a car parked behind the General's house. The picture was mutilated by someone in such a manner that the license plate is no longer visible. When we noticed this during the investigation we asked the FBI to determine whose car it was. They asked Mr. Surrey about it and he told them he thought it was your car. I find no indication that FBI agents talked to you about the matter, however.

When I asked General Walker about it, he was not able to identify the car, which appears to be a 1957 Chevrolet.

I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know whether or not the FBI did interview you about this and if you were able to identify the car as your own. I enclose a copy of the exhibit in question so that you can determine now whether it is your car or not, if the FBI did not interview you about it.

As this matter is of some importance to me, I hope very much that you will be able to extend your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Wesley J. Liebeler
Professor of Law

WJL/mch
Enclosure

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. 522

PAGE NO. 1-5

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

29

STATE

REFERRAL

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 10-17-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: THE HERALD OF FREEDOM
FRANK A. CAPELL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

David H. McCabe, in the Office of Henri G. Grignon, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security, Department of State, by-form letter dated 10-12-66, furnished a copy of the October 7, 1966, issue of "The Herald of Freedom." This issue relates to the Warren Commission and states, in substance, that the report filed by this Commission was a cover up. It indicates that a number of witnesses interviewed by the FBI, the Secret Service and other agencies were not called to testify before the Commission and alleges the report was an obvious effort to prove that only one man (Oswald) was involved in the assassination.

The FBI is mentioned several times in this publication in connection with investigation conducted by the Bureau relating to the President's assassination. None of these references are critical in nature.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Frank A. Capell publishes "The Herald of Freedom" from his residence in Zarephath, New Jersey. This newsletter relates primarily to alleged security risks in agencies of the U. S. Government. It is an expose-type of publication reflecting the extremist views of Capell, who considers himself an expert on communism. Capell has no qualms about charging people with disloyalty based on information received from public sources or sources whose reliability is unknown.

Capell has volunteered information to the Bureau in the past, which information has been considered largely unreliable as much of it has been false or not subject to corroboration. He has consistently refused to divulge his sources of information.

62-LOT-10-523

REC- 44

5 OCT 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

ELR:jmh

77 0050 31 1966 K

Continued - Over

CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: THE HERALD OF FREEDOM

Bufiles reflect that Capell was arrested by the Bureau in 1943, while employed by the War Production Board in New York City, for accepting a bribe. He pleaded guilty, was given a suspended sentence, placed on probation and fined $2,000. In February, 1965, he was indicted by a grand jury in Los Angeles County, California, for criminal libel for printing that Senator Thomas H. Kuchel (R-California) had been arrested in 1950 for homosexual activities. He was convicted, fined $500 and placed on probation after pleading "no contest" to the charge.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security at the State Department has for some months furnished us copies of various "The Herald of Freedom" issues by the same type of form letter as the above-mentioned letter of 10-12-66. These copies of "The Herald of Freedom" have been furnished only for information and were not accompanied by requests by the State Department for any action on our part. In view of this, these form letters have not been acknowledged in the past and it is not believed necessary to acknowledge the 10-12-66 letter. (94-59092)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

A BOOK FOR TODAY

Foreign View of Kennedy Probe

A-10

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY

THE OSWALD AFFAIR: An Examination of the Contradictions and Ommissions of the Warren Report. By Leo Sauvage. The World Publishing Co. 418 pages. $6.95.

The correspondent for Le Figaro in the United States has two sentiments about the way things are in America that may partly explain his disbelief in the findings of the Warren Commission.

About the U.S. press, he writes: "Personally, I don't see why it should be necessary for a reporter to limit himself to reproducing dispassionately everything said or done as if nothing affected him, leaving all comment to the editorial writers."

About the U.S. concept of courtroom justice: "Americans do have a rather extreme concept of the required impartiality of jurors; foreign correspondents who sat through the selection of the jury in the Ruby trial marveled at the procedure. It seemed to them that the perfect juror would be the village idiot who never read a newspaper, never listened to the radio or watched TV (except soap operas)...."

Perhaps this American correspondent might be permitted to observe that Lee Oswald was handled with considerably more circumspection by the Dallas police in connection with the murder of Kennedy than he would have been in Paris. He was not, in fact, charged with Kennedy's murder but with that of Policeman J. D. Tippit. The French people live with the Code Napoleon under which a suspect is presumed guilty until proven innocent.

It is also a fact of life that French newspapers are fairly free in labeling suspects as guilty parties in criminal cases while American newspapers in general adhere closely to the language of warrants, indictments and quoted statements by responsible officials. If Sauvage's theory that U.S. newspapers should speculate on the guilt or innocence of parties in criminal cases is valid, would that not be even more reason to seek out juries that have not formed any opinion or read that of others about the facts involved?

Sauvage's book, like all the others, demonstrates an incredible facility at hair-splitting.

Item: Sauvage is fascinated by the chicken bones found near the window from which the death shot was fired at Kennedy and believes they could have been left there by an accomplice. But the commission identified the building employe who ate the chicken and left the bones.

Item: Sauvage questions that the rifle allegedly used by Oswald was capable of being fired with accuracy at a moving target in 5 or 6 seconds. But tests at the FBI laboratory proved that such a thing was possible. And it is important to point out again that although three shots were fired, the first bullet clearly could have been loaded and locked long before the target came into view. Therefore, the stop-watch starts with the pulling of a trigger and only two movements of the bolt had to follow the first shot.

Item: Sauvage claims a number of essential witnesses to the murder of Policeman Tippit were never interviewed. But the commission heard 13 witnesses to that slaying, including two eyewitnesses. All identified Oswald.

Item: Sauvage makes much of the idea that since Oswald did not order ammunition when he bought the assassination rifle, it therefore was not a lethal weapon "since an unloaded weapon is not a lethal weapon." The FBI laboratory established that the rifle Oswald bought fired the shots that killed Kennedy and that his palm-print was on the weapon.

It is Sauvage's conclusion that the assassination was the result of a plot by racial extremists, that Oswald was their instrument and that Jack Ruby was assigned to be Oswald's executioner, possibly by a separate group of plotters.

Any reasonable person is entitled to wonder about genuine mysteries, notably that Oswald died without confessing and that no one saw him fire the shots that killed Kennedy. But it is strange for a Frenchman to find nothing in the evidence to show that Oswald was the assassin and to contend that any uncertainty should be interpreted to the advantage of the accused.

Napoleon would not have liked that idea at all.

I object when the critics depart from challenging evidence and come up with theories of plots that are totally the products of their imaginations. Sauvage is entitled to applause for the skill with which he demolishes the first in the series of critics, Communist-line American expatriate Thomas Buchanan.

It is such a masterful dissection of an irresponsible pipedream that it is difficult to comprehend that the same author (Sauvage) can postulate his own weird theory.

If Sauvage is right, why wouldn't it have been necessary to get rid of Ruby? I know Ruby could have killed Oswald several times on the night of the President's death because I brushed elbows with him several times as Oswald was led in and out of the Homicide Squad. It would have been easier in the turmoil created by the press mob in the hall than it was on the Sunday morning when Ruby did fire the fatal shot.

If Oswald had to be silenced, why would Sauvage's plotters have waited nearly 48 hours? I believe with the Warren Commission that Oswald was the lone assassin because I have read all of the evidence and prefer to accept it, even with its missing factors, to the dreamed-up theories of Sauvage, Mark Lane, et al.

Delibach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

F. Thompson

Very well done Lou O'Leary

file

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News FINAL
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date

77 OCT 20 1966

OCT 11 1966

FBI

Date: 10/25/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75) (RUC)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

ReBuairtel to NY, dated 9/28/66, and NY airtel to Bureau, dated 10/4/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau per instructions in re Bureau airtel is one copy of "Subject Index to the Warren Report and Hearings and Exhibits" by SYLVIA MEAGHER.

One copy of above "Index" is being forwarded to Dallas in accordance with Bureau instructions.

Four dollars was paid to the Scarecrow Press in Metuchen, New Jersey for each of the above copies of the "Index".

Encl retained
Pm 5126
6-Kmk

REC-44 62-109090-525

10 OCT 26 1966

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas (62-3568) (Encl.1)
1 - New York

JJR:pmm
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

19 OCT 28 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/21/66

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (80-0-1454)

SUBJECT: WESLEY J. LIEBELER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to the Director's letter to captioned individual dated 10/19/66, a copy of which was furnished to this division with the instructions that the Bureau be advised of any requests made of this office by LIEBELER.

On 10/19/66 LIEBELER telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Division and advised that a letter had been directed to Bureau Headquarters, Washington, D. C., requesting certain specific information developed during the investigation of the assassination. He explained that he was one of the assistant counsel to the Warren Commission and participated in the investigation of this matter.

He made no request of the Los Angeles Division other than to advise that he would be happy to come to the Los Angeles Division and discuss the questions he posed to the Bureau for clarification or to further insure that the Bureau's interest is protected. It was pointed out that personnel in the Los Angeles Division would be in no position to evaluate his questions or to assist in this matter. He concluded by indicating that he was willing to cooperate in any way and that he was deeply concerned by the publicity that is being circulated by MARK LANE and others in various publications.

The Bureau will be kept advised of any further contacts by Mr. LIEBELER.

2 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles

ACL:cea
(3)

REC-16 62-109060-526

EX-113

14 OCT 25 1966

59 NOV 2 1966

UNIVERSITY of DENVER

.....Denver, Colorado.....

October 25, 1966

Warren Commission

Dear Mr. Hoover,

When in Washington as a little boy with my Mother I had the priviledge of coming to your office and meeting you in person. I have always had the greatest of respect for you and the fine job you are doing.

Recently I have become aware of the Shaw-Garrison Kimble-Clay Bertrand way in which the Warren Commission [illegible] and its [illegible] of trust and responsibility

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16 NOV 2 1966

61 NOV 10 1966

FBI - DENVER

to the citizens of this nation. Mr. Lane's book "Rush to Judgment" makes this all too painfully clear.

The need for a new investigation is clear. One that digs into every facet and dogma claim with the same vigor as the last one did.

Mrs Dan Rather of the President's Press Secretary of the Kennedy Archives for 25 years. This is sad. Democratic they should be given to the Public now.

Jay yourself stated sir that the [illegible] the assassination [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] was unethical [illegible]. It

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to the aliens of the nation. Mr. Lane's book "Rush to Judgment" makes this all too painfully clear.

The need for a new investigation is clear. One that digs into every place and doesn't skim the surface as the last one did.

Also Jim Gathers by the President's suppression of the Kennedy Archive for 75 years. This is mad. Democracy. They should be given to the public now.

Jay yourself stated Sir, that the [illegible] the Assassination [illegible] around us longer. Much more was unethical [illegible]. It

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UNIVERSITY of DENVER

.....Denver, Colorado.....

was stated that an F.B.I. agent [illegible] Leadsman into changing his testimony concerning the ability of Oswald as a marksman while in the Marines. This does sound like the F.B.I. that I have always admired.

But most disturbing of all to me is the statement that Mrs. Kennedy's cousin told of the World in England, that President Johnson stood over the casket and relaxed President and snickered!

There are many

Upon the Faulkland can be
Arrived at.

As a Citizen of Massachusetts
and the United States I ask
that you do all in your
power to secure the Post
Office of November 22nd and
report them to the Nation.

Thank you,
Nathan Hayward

6

J. K. Sayward

UNIVERSITY of DENVER
Denver, Colorado

1853 So. Ogden 80210

5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Rosen

DATE: October 28, 1966

FROM: R. I. Shroder

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

This is to advise a copy of a transcript captioned "A Re-examination of the Warren Commission Findings: a Minority Report," has been obtained. This is a transcript of a show to be telecast on 11/12/66, over WNEW-TV, New York City, and will be seen on WTTG, Channel 5, Washington, D. C., at 9 P.M., 11/12/66. A detailed memorandum will be submitted following a review of this transcript.

BACKGROUND:

A United Press International release indicated a three-hour panel discussion program is to be aired on 11/12/66, by WNEW-TV, dealing with the criticisms of the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

The program entitled "A Re-examination of the Warren Commission Findings: a Minority Report," is to feature five authors of books and articles on the Commission Report.

4253

DEC-52

The participants in this program are: Jacob Cohen, Penn Jones, Mark Lane, Leo Sauvage and Harold Weisberg. The show will be hosted by Jim Bishop.

6 NOV 17 1966

It is to be noted four of the five authors have been critical of the findings of the President's Commission and have been seeking notoriety to sell their publications and articles. Mr. Cohen indicated he defends the President's Commission. Mr. Bishop also agrees with the Commission.

The New York Office, through an established source, obtained a copy of the transcript of the television show which was recorded 8/30/66, and is to be telecast 11/12/66, at 9 P.M., over WNEW-TV, New York, and

Enclosure
KMR:eem
(8)

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109 NOV 29 1966

57 NOV 30 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

will be aired over WTTG, Channel 5. (an independent network) in Washington, D. C., at 9 P.M., 11/12/66.

Copies of this transcript have been prepared, which are being reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, the Laboratory Division, and the Criminal Section and Civil Rights Section of the General Investigative Division. These Divisions will review this transcript for any pertinent information concerning investigation or examinations conducted relating to phases of investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, which included Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby.

The Domestic Intelligence Division, the Laboratory Division and the Civil Rights Section of the General Investigative Division will submit rought draft reviews of observations relating to examinations or investigations conducted by their Divisions, to the Criminal Section of the General Investigative Division by Thursday, 11/3/66. Thereafter, the Criminal Section, General Investigative Division, will coordinate and prepare a memorandum, setting forth the results of this review.

The telecast program to be aired on 11/12/66, will be observed. and monitored. Enclosures forwarded separately.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: November 3, 1966

FROM : J. R. Malley

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. Charles Simms, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, called today and advised that the legal action pending with respect to the rifle used by Oswald, as well as the revolver used by Oswald in shooting police Officer Tippit, has been disposed of. He advised that in view of this it would now be permissible to transfer the two weapons from the Bureau to National Archives in accordance with previous correspondence with the Department.

Mr. Simms was requested to furnish the Bureau a letter setting forth the action taken relative to this matter and to put a statement in the letter that the Bureau now has the necessary authorization to transfer these weapons to Archives.

ACTION:

(1) In view of the foregoing, when the letter is received from the Department, giving the Bureau the necessary authorization, the Dallas Office should be requested to ship the two guns referred to above, as well as the holster for the Tippit murder weapon, to the Bureau so they can be transferred to Archives.

(2) Upon receipt of the weapons from Dallas the Laboratory, which has handled the transfer of all exhibits to Archives, will make the necessary arrangements for transfer of the weapons to Archives.

JRM:mpd (6)

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 8 1966

NOV 8 1966

RECEIVED - COPY

NOV 9

NOV 17 1966

PLAINTEXT 11/5/66

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. R. H. Jevons
(Rm. 7133)
1 - Mr. Raupach

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE; DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

DEPARTMENT HAS ADVISED LITIGATION CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION RIFLE WITH CLIP AND REVOLVER, COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBERS ONE THREE NINE AND ONE FOUR THREE RESPECTIVELY, HAS BEEN TERMINATED AND MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. PREPARE FOR SHIPMENT BY AIR EXPRESS THESE ITEMS PLUS THE BROWN LEATHER HOLSTER, COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER ONE FOUR FOUR AND SHIP TO REACH THE BUREAU, ATTENTION LABORATORY ON NOVEMBER SEVEN NEXT. SUTEL AIRLINE FLIGHT NUMBER, ARRIVAL POINT AND TIME SO POSSESSION CAN BE TAKEN BY BUREAU PERSONNEL.

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 8 1966

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KMR:pwl (5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

56NOV14 1966 COPY NOTE YELLOW OF THIS TRANSMITTED

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: The assassination rifle, revolver and holster previously shipped to Dallas on the authority of the Department in connection with the forfeiture proceeding regarding these weapons. By communication dated 11/3/66 the Department advised the litigation concerning these weapons has been terminated and authorized the transfer of these weapons to the National Archives pursuant to Public Law 89-318. By memorandum dated 8/19/66 the AG authorized the transfer to the National Archives all evidence and exhibits that was in possession of the Bureau. All exhibits and evidence have been transferred to the National Archives with the exception of the rifle and revolver and holster. When these items are transferred to the National Archives we will no longer have any of the material obtained during the investigation relating to the assassiaation of President Kennedy in our possession. See memorandum Rosen to DeLoach dated 11/7/66.

This matter telephonically coordinated with Mr. Roy Jevons of the Laboratory Division on 11/5/66, who advised the Laboratory will make arrangements for receiving these exhibits and subsequent transfer to the National Archives.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20408

November 9, 1966

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20535.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 1, 1966, transmitting certain evidence and exhibits relating to the investigation by the Warren Commission of the Assassination of President Kennedy.

We found the evidence exactly as described in the enclosure to your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Bahmer
Archivist of the United States

EX-PRO

NOV 10 1966

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16

3 NOV 10 1966

56 NOV 21 1966

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen, Att: Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Sullivan, Att: Mr. Lenihan
November 9, 1966

1-Mr. Wick
1-Mr. Raupach
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Frazier, 7410
1-Office, 7133

Dr. Robert H. Bahmer
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
National Archives Building
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Dr. Bahmer:

Reference is made to my letter dated September 14, 1966, advising that Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle (Commission Exhibit 139), a revolver (Commission Exhibit 143) and holster (Commission Exhibit 144) were in the possession of the FBI and would be transferred to the National Archives and Records Service when litigation was terminated or when title to these items was vested pursuant to Public Law 89-318.

The litigation has now been terminated and these items were turned over to Mr. Marion M. Johnson of your office on November 8, 1966.

REC 53

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
NOV 9 - 1966
COMM-FBI

NOV 15 1966

NOTE: Department of Justice memo to the Director dated 11/3/66 advised litigation has been terminated and Oswald's rifle and the revolver (which were returned from Dallas on 11/5/66) are to be turned over to Archives. Receipt for these items along with the associated holster, is attached. Based on memorandum Jevons to Conrad 11/8/66 re "Warren Commission Exhibits"

62-109060

RHJ:fch (11)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

NOV 29 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

I hereby acknowledge receipt of a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial Number C2766, designated as Commission Exhibit No. 139, a revolver, Serial Number V510, 210, designated as Commission Exhibit No. 143, and brown leather holster for revolver designated as Commission Exhibit No 144.

November 8, 1966
Date

Marion M. Johnson
Signature

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 11/8/66

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION EXHIBITS

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

In my memorandum of 11/3/66, I reported a telephone call from Mr. Marion Johnson of the National Archives and Records Service. He advised of an inquiry from Harold Weisberg, author of "Whitewash: The Report on the Warren Report" concerning information pertaining to spectrographic examinations in our FBI reports. In view of Weisberg's suspected Communist background, it was recommended that Johnson be advised that the FBI could not be of assistance to Weisberg in this matter. The Director noted "O. K. I assume we have given all exhibits & evidence to the Archives as previously directed by A. G."

Pursuant to Bureau approval, Johnson was advised that the FBI could not be of assistance to Weisberg in this matter.

With regard to the Director's comment concerning transfer of evidence and exhibits to Archives, further reference is made to Mr. Rosen's memorandum of 11-7-66 advising of the prior transfer of available material to Archives and the fact that the assassination rifle together with Oswald's pistol and associated holster had been held in Dallas at the Department's instructions pending adjudication of title and pending receipt of the instant authorization for release. The Director instructed that all such items should be transferred to Archives at once.

This is to advise that immediately following initial receipt of Mr. Rosen's memorandum and the Departmental authorization attached thereto for transfer of the remaining items, Laboratory representatives telephonically contacted Mr. Johnson of Archives to arrange for the transfer at the earliest possible date. Johnson subsequently called back to advise that he could receive this material on 11-8-66. Accordingly, the assassination rifle, Oswald's pistol, and its associated holster were personally delivered to Mr. Johnson on 11-8-66, and an appropriate signed receipt was obtained therefor.

REC 5 62-109161-530

SI-112

ACTION:

Suggested letters to Archives confirming the transfer, and to the Department advising of the action taken are attached for approval.

3 NOV 15 1966

Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (attn. Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Wick
RHJ: fch:mn
(10)

1 - W. C. Sullivan (attn: Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Mr. DeLoach

November 9, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rausch
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

C. Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

SYNOPSIS - WARREN COMMISSION

A three-hour television program entitled, "A Re-Examination of the Warren Commission Findings: A Minority Report," will be telecast over WNEW-TV, New York, New York, on 11/12/66, at 9 p.m. This program will be aired over WTTG-TV, Channel 5, Washington, D. C., 8 p.m., 11/12/66. This television program will be a panel-type show and participants are Jacob Cohen, Penn Jones, Mark Lane, Leo Sauvage, and Harold Weisberg. The moderator for this show is Jim Bishop. The New York Office, through established sources, obtained a transcript of this show which was recorded August 30, 1965, and it has been reviewed.

Mark Lane, Leo Sauvage, Harold Weisberg, and Penn Jones have all written books critical of the findings of the President's Commission and these individuals have been the subject of previous memoranda showing that their theories, observations, and writings in many instances were prepared out of context and did not reveal the true picture. This television show furthers their efforts to cloud the issues. They have developed no new information or new evidence which indicates that any individual or group of individuals was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy other than Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Jacob Cohen said he is a defender of the Commission, however, in some instances, he is critical and contends that some portions of the President's Commission Report are carelessly argued. Based on the information furnished, Mr. Cohen was not identified in Bureau files. The moderator of the show, Jim Bishop, is on the Special Correspondent's List and commented he is the only one on the show who "agrees with the Warren Commission Report as it stands."

Throughout the panel discussion, several points are taken up. These include events leading to the assassination; the "climate" in Dallas at the time and whether it was dangerous

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SYNOPSIS - CONTINUED OVER

for the President; the question of ownership of the assassination rifle; the question of the identification of the assassination rifle by the Dallas Police Department when it was first found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building; the accuracy and the capacity for firing of the assassination rifle; and the validity of various photographs and movies that were obtained and taken during the assassination.

The FBI was mentioned in several instances. For example, Orville Nix was one of the bystanders who photographed the motorcade in Dallas and the film he took, plus his camera, was utilized to establish the sequence of events of the assassination at the re-enactment. Lane alleged the "Nix" film was ruined by the FBI and that the camera was also destroyed by the FBI. These allegations are absolutely false. The autopsy of the President is discussed and mention is made of the report submitted by Bureau Agents who witnessed the autopsy examination performed on the President at Bethesda Naval Hospital. It is stated that the report prepared by our Agents was "a very imprecise document" and "it's a very incomplete document." Our Agents accurately and completely reported the opinions expressed by the attending autopsy physicians.

Penn Jones, a Texas newspaper editor, expounds the theory there is something sinister in the fact that at least 14 people are now dead who he alleges had some extra knowledge or connection with Lee Harvey Oswald. He suggests that Dorothy Kilgallen's death could be part of an over-all plot to kill persons connected with the assassination. Kilgallen was a former newspaper columnist who was granted an exclusive interview with Jack L. Ruby by Chief Justice Warren. She allegedly died from a toxic combination of barbiturates and alcohol.

No new evidence was introduced during this television show and each panel member endeavors to support his own theories and observations. This television show will be recorded by the Laboratory Division and thereafter will be reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, the General Investigative Division, and the Laboratory Division to determine if there is any deviation from the taped script the Bureau received.

ACTION:

For information.

SEE DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

DETAILS:

A three-hour television program entitled, "A Re-Examination of the Warren Commission Findings: A Minority Report," will be telecast over WRCA-TV, New York, New York, on 11/12/66, at 9 p.m. This program will be aired over WTTG-TV, Channel 5, Washington, D. C., 9 p.m., 11/12/65. This television program will be a panel-type show and participants are Jacob Cohen, described as "historian, author of the article, 'The Missing Documents;'" Penn Jones, "Editor, the Midlothian Mirror, and author of 'Forgive My Grief;'" Mark Lane, "ttorney, and author of 'Rush to Judgment;'" Leo Sauvage, "correspondent for Le Figaro, and author of 'The Oswald Affair;'" and Harold Weisberg, "author of 'Whitewash: The Report on the Warren Report.'" The moderator for this show is Jim Bishop, syndicated columnist.

The New York Office, through established sources, obtained a transcript of this show which was recorded August 30, 1966, and it has been reviewed.

Four of the five authors participating in this show, namely, Mark Lane, Leo Sauvage, Harold Weisberg, and Penn Jones, have been critical of the findings of the President's Commission and have all published books setting forth their opinions and observations based on the Commission's findings. In this show, they continue to pursue their allegations that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy; that the President's Commission ignored witnesses and evidence, manufactured evidence and destroyed evidence to reach their conclusions; there is nothing to show that Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy; and, several individuals who were interviewed in Dallas, Texas, relating to the assassination have died under mysterious circumstances. Memoranda concerning comments made by these individuals relating to the assassination have previously been prepared and it was determined allegations made were without foundation or substance and in each instance, it was found they developed no new evidence which indicated that any other individual or group of individuals was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy other than Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Jacob Cohen said that by and large, he is a defender of the Commission and "what I defend, rather what I am convinced by, is that there is one and only one assassin." He said he did not defend the Commission against the charge that "in some of its joints, it is rusty, and that some of the report

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

is carelessly argued." He indicated there are documents which the Commission never saw which are pivotal in its argument and, if they were made public now, could effectively verify or silence some of the theories of his colleagues on the show, referring to Lane, Sauvage, Weisberg, and Jones. Based on information furnished concerning Cohen, he was not identified in Bureau files.

The moderator of the show, Jim Bishop, is on the Special Correspondent's List and has said that he is the only one on the show who "agrees with the Warren Commission Report as it stands."

Throughout the panel discussion, several points are taken up such as the events leading to the assassination, the climate in Dallas at the time of the assassination and whether it was dangerous for the President, ownership of the assassination rifle, the various photographs and movies that were taken and obtained during the investigation, the question of the erroneous reporting of the assassination rifle when it was first found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, and the accuracy and capacity of firing of the assassination rifle. The autopsy of the President is discussed and in this respect, the FBI has been criticized, especially in connection with the observations of Special Agents Sibert and O'Neill who promptly submitted their FD-302 as to what information was furnished to them by the autopsy physicians. The panel indicated this document was "a very imprecise document" and also that "it's a very incomplete document." This comment is without justification, as when the autopsy was conducted, the autopsy physician, Commander Humes, was not aware a bullet had passed completely through the President until he confirmed his theory on the following morning, 11/23/63, that an exit wound appearing in the front of the President's throat had been obliterated by a tracheotomy performed on the President at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas.

The television script that we received is 131 pages in length. Some specific comments have been withdrawn to point out the inaccuracies and inconsistencies that exist among these panelists. On page 10, Mark Lane referred to a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald which shows him holding a rifle and he mentioned that Special Agent Shaneyfelt testified this picture had been altered and doctored. This statement is out of context

DETAILS CONTINUED-OVER

as Special Agent Shaneyfelt testified before the Commission that this photograph had been "retouched" prior to publication in various magazines and newspapers and further the Commission determined the newspapers and publications retouched the photograph themselves and it was not the Bureau.

On page 21, Weisberg commented to the effect the assassination rifle reached the Laboratory without any sight on it, that the sight was in an inoperative condition, and that the sight could never be made to operate. The rifle was received in the Laboratory and the telescopic sight was attached loosely to the rifle, but it is not known what condition the rifle and telescope combination were in at the time of recovery by the Dallas Police Department.

On pages 25, 26, and 27, comments are made by both Leo Sauvage and Mark Lane regarding the ammunition for the assassination rifle. They were exploring the availability and reliability of the ammunition used. Lane commented the Winchester-Western Company sent a letter in which they said because the ammunition was old, it is now of questionable reliability. The moderator, Jim Bishop, commented, "Didn't the FBI test fire this thing the following day, Saturday?" to which Lane replied, the Government did test the weapon "with this old Italian carbine ammunition ..."

The ammunition of the type mentioned was available in Dallas, Texas. Ammunition was used and test fired on numerous occasions by the FBI Laboratory and was found to be in excellent physical condition in every respect. Chronograph tests showed it to perform according to the specifications of the manufacturer. In addition, Special Agent Robert A. Frazier of the Laboratory Division, testified effectively regarding this matter, including the firing and accuracy of the assassination rifle, before the President's Commission on 3/31/64, which clearly established the weapon was a useful weapon. This information is contained in Volume III of the Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, commencing on page 390.

A point is also made by the panelists concerning whether or not Lee Harvey Oswald was present in the window of the Texas School Book Depository Building from which the shots were fired. The President's Commission relied on Mr. Howard L. Brennan, yet the critical panelists attempted to discredit him

DETAILS, CONTINUED-OVER

saying that he lied and also attempted to point out that due to the position of the sun, the height and opening of the window, it was questionable whether Brennan actually did see Oswald. They also go into considerable detail whether or not Oswald was standing or in any other position, however, with all the observations the panelists made, Brennan did identify Lee Harvey Oswald even though he later admitted he withheld information due to fear that reprisals may have been taken against him and his family. The Commission went into this phase thoroughly and is explained when Howard L. Brennan testified before the Commission on 3/24/64, which information appears in Volume III of the Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, beginning on page 140.

The panelists have tried to make a big issue out of the fact that numerous witnesses did not testify before the President's Commission. It must remain in mind that although numerous witnesses did not appear before the President's Commission itself, which comprised only seven members, these witnesses were interviewed by either the Assistant Counsels or Staff members, and their testimony was officially recorded.

The panelists, and especially Mark Lane, discussed at great length the findings relating to the autopsy as to whether the wound appearing in the front of the President's throat was an entrance or exit wound. Lane has, and continues, to attempt to defend his theory that shots also came from another location other than the Texas School Book Depository Building which in reality would bolster his theory that two or more assassins were involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. In this respect, Mr. Jacob Cohen, who has assumed the position of defending the President's Commission, made a clear rebuttal to these allegations.

On pages 59 and 60 reference is made to the Zapruder film which is the film taken by Mr. Abraham Zapruder and reveals the President being struck by the lethal bullet. Mr. Weisberg has contended this film was spliced and that some of the frames were removed, that this was corruption and destruction of essential evidence. Lane, during the discussion, said they were not charging Mr. Zapruder with suppressing the frames in this film, but, "We're charging the Commission."

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

On pages 61a and 62, Lane refers again to the "Orville Nix film" and alleges the film was ruined by the FBI according to information Nix furnished to Lane. Lane said that "several frames were missing" from the film and alleges "it was the ruined film, the altered film, which was shown to the Commission." This allegation is completely false and again displays the irresponsible approach Lane and the other panelists have taken in furthering their own theories.

The Nix camera was not destroyed by the FBI Laboratory as Lane alleged, as it was used during the re-enactment at Dallas and was working properly at that time and was in good operating condition when it left the Laboratory and was returned to Mr. Nix.

In connection with other photographs, Lane had made reference to a photograph made by Phillip Willis at the assassination scene approximately five minutes after the shots were fired and states that one of the pictures taken by Willis revealed an individual in the background possibly identical to Jack Ruby. Lane alleges the Commission "cropped" the portion of the picture showing this individual at the time the Commission's exhibit was published. The Bureau has no knowledge of any altering or cropping of referred to picture. The Commission determined that Jack Ruby was at a location other than the Texas School Book Depository Building when the President was shot.

On pages 64 to 66, Lane and Weisberg both claim that someone mutilated a photograph found in Oswald's effects portraying an automobile parked in the driveway of General Walker's residence. Lane claimed someone deliberately made a hole in the photograph to remove the portion showing the license plate of the car. This photograph was Commission exhibit 5, which was seized by the Dallas Police Department in its search of Oswald's effects and was turned over to the FBI with other evidence in the case. This photograph was in a mutilated condition when received by us and it appears Oswald himself mutilated the photograph to eliminate the possibility of anyone identifying Walker's residence through identification of the car parked in the driveway.

The panelists discuss the arrest of Oswald and his subsequent appearance in a lineup at the Dallas Police Department. Leo Sauvage said "the whole implication by lineup have absolutely no validity." Following this statement, Mr. Bishop, the

moderator, said you, referring to Sauvage, "are then in a position of throwing out the things which do not agree with your thesis and accepting only those which embrace you." Further discussion along this line was resolved by Mr. Bishop who said to Sauvage "then you would throw out the five witnesses" and Sauvage said "completely."

On page 80, Weisberg alleges Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., did not stay for the interview of Oswald on 11/22/63 at the Dallas Police Department. Special Agents James P. Hosty, Jr., and James W. Bookhout were present during an interview of Oswald which interview was conducted by Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department on 11/22/63. Both Agents identified themselves and advised Oswald of his rights. On 11/23/63, these Agents prepared an FD-302 which contained the results of the interview which was in accordance with Bureau policy in reporting interviews of subjects in Bureau investigations. This FD-302 was included as pages 90 and 91 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated 11/30/63 at Dallas and copies of this report were disseminated to the President's Commission.

On page 83, Lane alleged the FBI said they heard Oswald comment he was having lunch with two Negroes on November 22, 1963. Lane, in trying to make a point that investigators disagreed on highly pertinent interrogation reports of Oswald, said that the Secret Service said Oswald stated he was alone having lunch on 11/22/63, whereas the FBI said they heard Oswald say he was having lunch with two Negroes.

Lane's statements on this particular point are without question absolutely false. Special Agent James W. Bookhout participated in a subsequent interview of Oswald on 11/22/63, at which time Oswald stated he had lunch in the lunchroom at the Texas School Book Depository Building alone, but recalled possibly two Negro employees walking through the room during this period. The results of this interview were recorded in an FD-302 dated 11/25/63 which was included as pages 99 to 102 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated 11/30/63.

Lane also alleged that FBI Agents followed him all over the country and recorded every word he said as revealed on pages 83 and 84. At no time did we conduct surveillance of Lane.

Lane traveled extensively throughout the United States and Europe denouncing the work of the Warren Commission and attempted to show others were involved in the assassination of President Kennedy and Police Officer Tippit. These wild allegations caused members of the Warren Commission deep concern and on 2/25/64, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, requested the Bureau to make arrangements to have talks and meetings of Mark Lane recorded where possible. This was done through cooperation of various sources and the tape recordings were furnished the Warren Commission as obtained.

On page 89, Mark Lane misrepresents what one witness reported regarding the General Walker incident. Lane claimed that Walter Kirk Coleman, neighbor to General Walker, heard a shot the night someone shot at General Walker. Lane stated Coleman reported he saw a man, carrying what appeared to be a rifle, jump into a car, put the rifle on the floor, then drive away. Lane claimed the Commission completely ignored Coleman's information and didn't even list Coleman's name in its index to the report. Coleman was interviewed at the Dallas Police Department following the incident and said he heard what appeared to be a shot from a shotgun and did see an unknown male enter an automobile and speed away. Coleman made no reference to any rifle. This record was reviewed at the Dallas Police Department by one of our Agents and was recorded and is revealed in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated 12/10/63 on pages 441 and 442. Copies of this report were disseminated to the Commission.

Contrary to what Lane infers, Coleman's name is indexed in Volume XV of the Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

The panel discussed at length the single bullet theory, referring to the bullet that struck the President in the back, exited out the front, struck Governor Connally and was subsequently recovered at the Parkland Memorial Hospital. This is Commission exhibit 399 which Lane continually refers to as a pristine bullet. Lane has said "that bullet, insofar as I'm concerned, looking at the evidence, is totally unrelated to the assassination. I see nothing which relates it, and the Commission's ludicrous tale." He then goes on as to what the

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

Commission said regarding this bullet in an attempt to prove this same bullet could not have struck both the President and Governor Connally. This eventually leads into the autopsy report and comments are made regarding Commander Humes, who admitted he destroyed his original notes of the autopsy and by doing so, the panelists are attempting to establish some kind of sinister conspiracy. They discuss the accuracy of the drawings showing the entrance wounds on the back of the President and Lane questions their validity as they were only artist's conceptions because the Government was never to look at the original photographs and x-rays taken at the time of the autopsy.

Mr. Cohen, who has been defending the President's Commission, describes these drawings very pointedly. Lane at that time asked whether FBI Agents were present when the autopsy was conducted. This conversation leads to the report of Special Agents Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., and James W. Sibert, which accurately reported what Commander Humes told them prior to the time he determined the bullet which struck the President in the back had passed completely through his body. Mark Lane read this report practically verbatim and Mr. Jacob Cohen commented that it was obvious there was a discrepancy between the autopsy report which was written by Commander Humes on 11/24/63 and our report. He said the FBI report, or document Lane had been quoting from, is a document written by two FBI men who were present during the autopsy. Cohen said, "it is a very imprecise document. It's a very incomplete document." He also said the report has no reference to a hole, entry wound, in the throat, and it is clearly based upon "what O'Neill and Sibert of the FBI overheard in the autopsy room that night." Further, Cohen mentioned our Agents are not medically trained and that they made countless errors in their interview.

Although Cohen has been defending the Warren Commission throughout this panel discussion, his comment in respect to our Agents and our reporting is strictly opinionated and not factual, as our Agents accurately reported the information that was furnished to them. Although Cohen stated that the doctors revealed in the autopsy, a bruise on the top of the President's lung, and after conferring with the doctors on Saturday in Dallas, "concluded on the basis of all of the evidence, and out of our shot and in view shot of the FBI concluded that this bullet had exited from the throat. All I'm saying is...I don't want to shock you now, the FBI made a whopper of a mistake when it thus summarized that autopsy finding."

This is a completely irresponsible and untruthful statement as the doctors did not establish for certain that bullet had passed through the President until Dr. Humes' theory was confirmed by his telephone call with Dr. Perry in Dallas, Texas, on 11/23/63, following the completion of the autopsy. When the autopsy was completed on the night of 11/22/63, our Agents left and were not apprised of the doctors' theories and the Bureau was not aware of the final autopsy results until received on 12/23/63. Therefore, the comments made by Cohen are without qualification.

It is noted the panelists make reference to the fact the Government suppressed the x-rays and photographs taken during the autopsy. Since the time this show was recorded, these photographs and x-rays were made available to the National Archives and have since been reviewed by Commander Humes who has publicly stated they support his original conclusions reported to the President's Commission.

During the latter portion of the program, Mr. Penn Jones, Editor of the "Midlothian Mirror," commented and expounded the theory there is something sinister in the fact that at least 14 people are now dead who he alleges had some extra knowledge or connection with Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack L. Ruby. He even mentioned Dorothy Kilgallen, who spoke to Jack L. Ruby during his trial. This is pure speculation as there has been no evidence or information developed either during the investigation of the assassination or subsequent thereto, that any person mentioned by Penn was a part of sinister conspiracy or that Jack L. Ruby was part of any conspiracy.

Throughout the script, it is apparent that an argumentative atmosphere exists among members of this panel, especially between Weisberg and Cohen. Nothing was proven and panel members who have been critical of the President's Commission in the past were each trying to prove their own points. At the end of the show, Jim Bishop, the moderator, commented that he finds himself in disagreement with the other panel members. He indicated that when he writes his book, which may be in two years, that unless evidence to the contrary presents itself between then and now, he will support the Warren Commission Report and that Lee Harvey Oswald "did it, and did it alone." This television show will be recorded by the Laboratory Division and thereafter will be reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, the General Investigative Division, and the Laboratory Division to determine if there is any deviation from the taped script the Bureau received.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 10/26/66

1 - Mr. Cunningham

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTER;
REQUEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT

Pursuant to a request received from the Department by Inspector James Malley, this date, Supervisors Cunningham of the Laboratory and Raupach of the General Investigative Division, attended a conference this afternoon in the office of Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Wozencraft, Office of Legal Counsel. Present at this meeting were Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Wozencraft, Assistant Deputy Attorney General Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr., Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Charles F. Simms, Legal Counsel, David Slawson, Legal Counsel, and Martin F. Richmond, Office of Legal Counsel. It is noted that the Department has the responsibility for making the decision as to the items of evidence in the assassination matter which are to be permanently retained by the Government. In this regard, the Bureau by letter dated 9/15/66, furnished the Department a copy of the list of evidence and exhibits turned over by the Bureau to Archives on 9/14/66, (in accordance with prior Departmental authorization) and the Departmental officials were reviewing this list.

Certain of the items in this list had been assigned Commission exhibit numbers by the Warren Commission and such items were accordingly listed by the assigned Commission exhibit numbers. The remaining items were listed by arbitrarily assigned FBI identification numbers. Since many of the items which had originally been assigned FBI identification numbers were subsequently assigned Commission exhibit numbers, or were retained by the Warren Commission, or were returned to their owners, et cetera, such items properly do not appear under the FBI exhibit number heading of the list. The Departmental representatives inquired whether as a matter of assistance the FBI would undertake to provide them with cross reference information which would relate the FBI identification number to the Commission exhibit number, where applicable, or would otherwise set forth the disposition of those items not shown under the FBI identification number heading; (i. e. whether the item had been returned to its owner, et cetera.)

62-109060

REC 17 62-109060-531

EX-113

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. Malley, Room 5710)
1 - Mr. Raupach, Room 5716

5 NOV 7 1966

cc:bsm (7)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: WARREN COMMISSION MATTER;
REQUEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT
62-109060

The Departmental representatives were advised that this matter would be explored. They indicated that they would confirm their request in writing.

We are making a survey to see whether it is readily feasible to furnish the requested information. Basically what this request amounts to (in addition to providing cross reference relationship between Commission exhibit numbers and FBI identification numbers) is to provide the Department with a supplement to the list of items turned over to Archives. This supplement would constitute an inventory of certain items and exhibits which were formerly in FBI possession but which could not be turned over to Archives because they had already been turned over to someone else, such as the Warren Commission, the owners, or other authorized recipient.

ACTION:

Appropriate recommendations will be made upon completion of the above-indicated survey and upon receipt of the Department's written request.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: CC

FROM : Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: Warren Commission Exhibits

Public Law

The Acting Attorney General is preparing to publish his determination under P.L. 89-318 that the national interest requires that title be vested in the United States to the entire body of the Warren Commission exhibits now in the possession of the Government. This determination will be published in the Federal Register on Tuesday, November 1 (the statutory deadline), and will be announced Monday afternoon, October 31.

The form of the determination is a notice incorporating by reference all of the exhibits which were given Commission numbers and are enumerated in the printed volumes of the Commission's hearings. The additional exhibits collected by the FBI for the Commission, which were given FBI exhibit numbers but did not receive Commission numbers, will have to be enumerated in the Federal Register, since there is no published source to which reference can be made for any description of these items. The list of these items will consist of brief descriptions based on the descriptions given the items by the Bureau, and will include the Bureau exhibit numbers in order to provide a more certain identification of the individual items.

The published list will show gaps in the sequence of the FBI exhibit numbers. As explained to us by Mr. Cortland Cunningham and Mr. Kenneth M. Raupach of the Bureau, these gaps are explainable as follows: Most of the gaps are caused by omission of the items which

EX-113

11-15 OCT 25 1966

EX-109

62-109090-

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were subsequently given Commission exhibit numbers. A few gaps result from duplication or non-use of some numbers and from a few instances in which items were returned to their owners at the direction of the Commission. I don't understand why we followed such a loose procedure. A+

It seems likely that when the list is published, notwithstanding the reasonableness of the explanation for the missing numbers outlined above, critics of the work of the Commission and of the Bureau may seize upon the omitted numbers as a basis for speculation as to "missing exhibits." Accordingly, it seems advisable that a list be prepared to document disposition of each of the FBI exhibit numbers (as distinguished from the exhibits themselves). As we suggested to Mr. Cunningham (who indicated that such a list could be prepared, although it would take a great deal of work), this list might take the form of a separate line for each FBI exhibit number that was used, from the first to the last inclusive, with columns in which the disposition of each number might be described in accordance with one of the following categories:

Work no add- vised? N

Pert two matter told would be explained. By memo 10/26/64 CC

1. Items on FBI list. A check mark would indicate that this is one of the items enumerated from pages 39 through 90 of the list prepared by the Bureau under date of September 15, 1966. That list is the basis for the enumeration of FBI-numbered exhibits to be published in the Federal Register.

2. Items that became Commission exhibits. Here the FBI numbers of items which were subsequently given Commission numbers would be accounted for. It is suggested that the Commission exhibit number be shown in this column in the applicable cases.

3. Items returned. This category would refer to those items which were returned to their owners at the direction of the Commission. It would be

helpful in each of these cases to note the date of the return and the name of the person to whom an item was returned.

4. Numbers never used. A check mark in this column would indicate that the number had never been used for an exhibit. In the Commission's lists of its numbered exhibits, numbers not used similarly are included in sequence and marked to show non-use.

5. Duplicate numbers. Here those few cases where an FBI number was given to an exhibit which already had an FBI number could be shown, by listing the other FBI number.

We would appreciate receiving copies of these suggested lists as soon as feasible.

Originally the Investigative Div. had handled the matter properly this mess would never have arisen.

H

Form No. G-1F
(Rev. 7-13-62)

FROM

OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK

The Attorney General	
Executive Assistant	
Public Information	
The Solicitor General	
Deputy Attorney General	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation	✓
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Director, Bureau of Prisons	
Board of Parole	
Pardon Attorney	

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn: Mr. Lenihan
Room 818 9&D)

Mr. Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General

November 2, 1966

EX-113 REC 12 62-109090-532

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Rosen (Attn: Mr. Malley, Room 5710)
1 - Mr. Raupach, Room 5716
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Cunningham 1 - Office, Rm. 7133

WARREN COMMISSION EXHIBITS

Reference is made to your memorandum dated October 28, 1966, requesting a list of each FBI number used and the disposition of the represented exhibit.

It is noted that pages 39 through 90 of the list of those items turned over to the National Archives and Records Service on September 14, 1966, set forth the disposition of the numbered items shown thereon. A copy of this list was furnished to the Departmentiunder the date of September 15, 1966. Accordingly, it appears that the purpose outlined by you can most readily be accomplished by providing a supplementary list which shows the disposition of the remaining numbered items. Such a list has been prepared and is transmitted herewith.

Enclosure

1 ENCLOSURE

CC:bsm
(11)

NOV 16

(Based on memorandum R. H. Jevons to Mr. Conrad 11/1/66 re Warren Commission Matter; Request From The Department CC:fch)

MAILED 3
NOV 3 - 1966
COMM-FBI

53 NOV 22

Felt
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN FBI

FBI No.	
69	*C. E. 70
71	To Warren Commission 2/10/64.
72	To Warren Commission 2/10/64.
95	C. E. 30
108	C. E. 105
109	C. E. 106
112	C. E. 20
119	C. E. 117
120	C. E. 118
156-167	C. E. 55-57, 66, 84-89, 91 and 132
183	C. E. 28
184	C. E. 27
189	C. E. 107
193	C. E. 26
195	C. E. 31
197	C. E. 108
205	Not used
209	To Warren Commission 3/23/64.
220-224	To Warren Commission 3/23/64.
225	To Warren Commission 4/30/64, as D44.
257	C. E. 72
259	C. E. 34
261	Not used
262	C. E. 130
265	C. E. 131
266	C. E. 21
267	C. E. 23
269	C. E. 22
272	C. E. 35
273	C. E. 109
279	C. E. 73
283	C. E. 115
284	C. E. 122
285	C. E. 74
288	C. E. 127
289-299	Not used
324	C. E. 111
330	Turned over to Captain Will Fritz, Dallas Police Department, on 1/6/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
340	C. E. 129
346	C. E. Louisiana Department of Labor Exhibit No. 18

*C. E. abbreviation for Commission Exhibit

62-109090 — 1

ENCLOSURE

FBI No.	
348	C. E. 29
353	Turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
356	C. E. 75
357	C. E. 76
358	C. E. 77
359	C. E. 78
361	C. E. 79
362	C. E. 71
364	C. E. 90
369	C. E. 5
371-372	Turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine
373	C. E. 121
374	Turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine
375	All of 375, including C. E. 120. (15X telescope) turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
376-377	Turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
378	The Stereo Realist camera (C. E. 137) a part of 378, was turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
379	The flash assembly (C. E. 138), a part of 379, was turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
383-399	Not used
401-403	To Warren Commission 4/29/64.
404	To Warren Commission 5/7/64.
407	To Warren Commission 4/29/64.
412	To Warren Commission 9/12/64.
418	C. E. 113
428	C. E. Louisiana Department of Labor Exhibit No. 19
429-430	To Warren Commission 9/12/64.

FBI No.	
434	C. E. 1111
444	C. E. 813
445	To Warren Commission 4/15/64.
449	C. E. 946
450	C. E. 112 and 426
452	To Warren Commission 3/23/64.
A1	C. E. 126
A3	C. E. 146
A4	C. E. 147
A5	C. E. 148
A7	C. E. 114
A14	C. E. 156
A15	C. E. 157
A16	C. E. 151
A31	C. E. 123
A53	To Warren Commission 3/20/64.
A67-A69	Not used
A70	C. E. 119
A80	C. E. 125
B2	Turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine
B4	(C. E. 144) In Dallas Office, FBI, awaiting termination of litigation per Departmental instructions.
B5	C. E. 124
B6	C. E. 17
B16	To Warren Commission 9/12/64.
B17	Turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
B18	Turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
B29	C. E. 18
B30	C. E. 32
B31	C. E. 33
B32	To Warren Commission 3/23/64.
C1	C. E. 399
C2	C. E. 567
C3	C. E. 569
C4	C. E. 843
C5	C. E. 843
C6	C. E. 543
C7	C. E. 544

FBI No.	
C8	C. E. 141
C9	C. E. 842
C10	C. E. 142 and 626
C10A	C. E. 364
C11	C. E. 150
C12	C. E. 140
C13	C. E. 602
C14	(C. E. 139) In Dallas Office, FBI, awaiting termination of litigation per Departmental instructions.
C14A	C. E. 557 and 572
C14B	C. E. 540
C15	(C. E. 143) In Dallas Office, FBI, awaiting termination of litigation per Departmental instructions.
C15A	C. E. 595 and 606
C16	C. E. 840
C17	C. E. 841
C18-C25	To Warren Commission 9/4/64.
C29	C. E. 393
C31	C. E. 395
C32	C. E. 394
C37	C. E. 128
C38	C. E. 545
C39	C. E. 649
C40	C. E. 641, 648, 653 and 654
C42-C46	C42-C46 were the paper wrappers in which the individual paraffin casts of Oswald (C41) were contained. These wrappers were microscopically examined and chemically processed for gunpowder residues. The chemical processing destroyed the wrappers. Photographs were furnished Warren Commission.
C47-C50	C. E. 594
C51-C54	C. E. 518
C55-C59	C. E. 592
C60	C. E. 162
C137-C138	C. E. 145
C148	C. E. 573
C226	C. E. 163
C250	C. E. 542
C251	C. E. 605
C252	C. E. 604
C253	C. E. 603

FBI No.	
C307	(C. E. 351) To Secret Service 3/25/64.
C311-C314	To Warren Commission 6/16/64.
C320	Returned to owner (Robert Adrian Taylor) 6/16/64.
C321	C. E. Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 34
C322	C. E. 637
C325	Not used
D1	C. E. 677
D3	C. E. 781
D5	C. E. 780
D6	C. E. 775 and 782
D7	To Warren Commission 3/24/64.
D9	C. E. 115
D12	C. E. 80
D13	C. E. 81
D16	C. E. 777
D19	C. E. 788
D20	C. E. 134
D24	C. E. 110
D27	C. E. 135
D28	C. E. 774
D30	C. E. 1
D42	C. E. 118
D44	To Warren Commission 4/30/64.
D45	Returned to owner (Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Sitz) 10/28/64.
D46	C. E. 783
D47	C. E. Cadigan Exhibit No. 23 and 24
D53	To Warren Commission 4/6/64.
D54	To Warren Commission 4/6/64.
D63	To Warren Commission 4/15/64.
D72	C. E. 103
D77	C. E. Cadigan Exhibit No. 1
D78	C. E. 401
D88	To Warren Commission 5/28/64.
D92	To Warren Commission 4/28/64.
D93	To Warren Commission 4/28/64.
D94	To Warren Commission 4/17/64.
D95	To Warren Commission 4/17/64.
D96	C. E. Twiford Exhibit No. 1
D115	To Warren Commission 5/26/64.

Tolson
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Released to National Archives and Records Service 11/1/66.
C. E. 750
To Warren Commission 3/12/64.
To Warren Commission 4/28/64.
To Warren Commission 4/28/64.
Returned to Dr. Harold Byck two sheets from foreign visitors register, American Museum of Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on 4/29/64. Returned to Edward Stokely, Office of Public Information, one sheet from foreign visitors register, American Museum of Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on 4/15/64.

D206 To Warren Commission 9/8/64.
D207 To Warren Commission 9/8/64.
D213 To Warren Commission 5/11/64.
D214 To Warren Commission 5/20/64.
D216 To Warren Commission 5/28/64.
D218 To Mexico City 6/15/64, for return to owner.
D220 C. E. 404, 404A, 408A, 409A and 420
D226 To Warren Commission 7/7/64.
D238 To Warren Commission 9/3/64.
D253 To Warren Commission 9/17/64.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Cunningham, 7410

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 11/1/66

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1-Office, 7133

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTER;
REQUEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT

Reference is made to my memorandum of 10/26/66, reporting on a conference of representatives of the Laboratory and the General Investigative Division with the Department at the Department's request in connection with the disposition of exhibits and evidence in the assassination matter. Reference is also made to the letter from the Department dated 10/28/66, confirming the Department's oral request for information as to the disposition of those exhibits not turned over to Archives for retention on 9/14/66, it being noted that many such items previously had been turned over to the Warren Commission, or to the owners, or to other authorized recipients for retention.

In this regard, it is our judgment that the Department's last minute request for this type of information is due entirely to the fact that, inspite of repeated written promptings from the Bureau over a period of many months to resolve the issue of disposition of Warren Commission evidence, the Department still has not fully decided which items of evidence are to be retained in the permanent custody of the U. S. Government. Indeed, during the conference on 10/26/66, there was great deal of internal bickering and dissension among the Departmental attorneys present, and it is believed the decision to publish in the Federal Register the entire 90-page list of evidence turned over to Archives by the FBI is prompted by the Department's failure to decide which of the items listed thereon should be retained by the Government, and hence, the need to reserve all of the items.

REC-53 62-109090-533

As indicated in my memorandum of 10/26/66, the Department was orally advised by Bureau representatives that the Bureau would explore the possibility of preparing the information requested. The Bureau has maintained in its records a tight and meticulously accurate record of the disposition of all items and exhibits in this matter. Preparation of the requested information, therefore, is merely a matter of extracting such information from the tremendously voluminous file. We have now completed the necessary coordination with the investigative divisions involved and have been able through such coordination and by reference to Bureau records to prepare a tabulation as to the disposition made of the items of interest to the Department.

Enclosures (2)
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan, Att.: Mr. Lenihan, 818 9th & D
1-Mr. Rosen, Att.: Mr. Malley, 5710
1-Mr. Rabbitt, 5710

NOV 9 1966

CC:fch (9)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: WARREN COMMISSION MATTER;
REQUEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT

Inasmuch as the Department, under date of 9/15/66, was furnished a copy of the 90-page listing of the items turned over to Archives on 9/14/66, it is our considered opinion that rather than re-copy this lengthy 90-page list into a new composite listing in the manner suggested by the Department, the Department's purpose could be equally well and much more readily met merely by preparing a supplemental list which would include only those FBI numbered items not shown on the list of evidence turned over to Archives. In this connection, it is pointed out that the term "gaps" used by the Department in describing the list of material turned over to Archives is a misnomer in that it frequently carries an unfavorable connotation. On the contrary, the list of items turned over to Archives was a meticulously accurate listing of the actual evidence delivered at that time. It did not purport to be a list of items previously in the Bureau's possession. The listing was individually checked against each item of evidence as that item was turned over to Archives, and a receipted copy of this list signed by the Archives representative is maintained in the Bureau file. The presently proposed supplementary list will provide the Department with a complete accounting for all other FBI identifying numbers and numbered exhibits.

ACTION:

Such a supplementary list is attached hereto, together with a proposed reply to the Department, in the event the Bureau wishes to comply with the Department's request.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Cunningham, 7410

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 11/3/66

1-Office, 7133

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION EXHIBITS

On 11/3/66, Mr. Marion Johnson, the Archivist at the National Archives and Records Service who is handling the exhibits and evidence of the Warren Commission, telephonically contacted SA Cortlandt Cunningham of the Laboratory Division.

Mr. Johnson stated that Harold Weisberg, author of "Whitewash: The Report on the Warren Report," had requested information regarding the portions of the FBI investigative reports in which the spectrographic examinations were set forth. Mr. Johnson asked if any spectrographic examinations, other than those set forth in the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 11/30/63, at Dallas, were made and reported elsewhere.

Mr. Johnson was told that this matter would be looked into.

Bufiles reveal that Weisberg was summarily fired from the State Department but was later allowed to resign without prejudice and not be restored to his job because of suspected Communist or Communistic sympathies. Bufiles also reveal he has had previous contact with Soviet Nationals at the Russian Embassy. Weisberg has also previously written the Bureau concerning the Warren Report and because of his background, no acknowledgement was made.

EX-113
ST-11 REC 57 REC 22 4 NOV 21 1966

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended, in view of the above information, that Mr. Johnson be telephonically advised that the FBI cannot be of assistance to Weisberg in this matter.

1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen, Att: Mr. Mallery, 5710
1-Mr. Sullivan, Att: Mr. Lenihan, 818 9th & P
1-Mr. Wick
1-Mr. Raupach

CC:fch (10)

56 NOV 28 1966

I presume we have given a statement of evidence to the Archives as proposed & directed by E.S.H.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 7, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Warren Commission

PURPOSE:

The Department, by letter dated 11/3/66, authorized transfer of assassination rifle and revolver used by Oswald to kill Police Officer J. D. Tippit to National Archives. These items were in possession of our Dallas Office pending disposition of court action as to ownership of these items.

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum dated 8/19/66, the Attorney General authorized the Bureau to transfer to National Archives all exhibits and evidence in the Bureau's possession relating to the assassination of President Kennedy with the exception of the rifle and revolver. This has been done.

By letter dated 11/3/66, the Department authorized the Bureau to transfer to National Archives the assassination rifle and revolver (no mention made of the holster) used by Oswald to kill Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit. These items were previously shipped to the Dallas Office upon instructions of the Department in connection with a suit instituted by John J. King, a Colorado oilman. King paid Oswald's widow, Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, $10,000 for these items and agreed to pay an additional $35,000 when he obtained possession.

ENCLOSURE

Hearing held U. S. Federal Court, Dallas, Texas, and Judge Estes decided the guns were rightfully the property of U. S. Government. King appealed this decision to the 5th Circuit Court and, according to the Department's letter 11/3/66, the adverse decision of the 5th Circuit was not

KMR:eem

4 NOV 21 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

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going to be appealed and since time for such an appeal has expired, the Department states this, in effect, terminated the litigation. The Department indicates that the title to these items was vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318. The Federal Register for 11/1/66, specifically lists the rifle and pistol as coming within Public Law 89-318. No reference is made to the holster; however, the Acting Attorney General's order specifies that all other items of evidence which were assigned exhibit numbers by the Commission would be included. The holster was given Commission Exhibit Number C-144.

Upon Bureau instructions, the Dallas Office shipped the rifle, pistol and holster to the Bureau and these items were received on 11/5/66, and are presently in the possession of our Laboratory. It is noted that in the Department's letter of 11/3/66, it neglected to mention the holster; however, this item is being transferred to the National Archives along with the assassination rifle and revolver.

ACTION:

A memorandum transferring these items to Archives is being prepared by the Laboratory, and, thereafter, the Department will be advised of the action taken.

✓

Forward all & Commission all exhibits etc in this case transferred to Archives & Records.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

11/3/66

Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

Transfer of rifle and pistol involved in the assassination of President Kennedy to the National Archives

By a memorandum of August 19, 1966, the Attorney General authorized you to transfer to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration all evidence and exhibits involved in the investigation conducted by the Warren Commission, except for the rifle and pistol which were subject to litigation in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (John J. King v. United States, decided July 29, 1966).

That memorandum also authorized you to transfer the rifle and pistol to the National Archives when the forfeiture litigation terminated or when title to those items was vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318.

Title to those items has been vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318 (See Part II of the Federal Register of November 1, 1966, page 13963, et seq.). Furthermore, the Solicitor General, in conformity with recommendations from the Criminal Division and this Office, decided not to appeal the adverse decision of the Fifth Circuit and time for any such appeal has expired. This, in effect, terminated the litigation.

Accordingly, in conformity with the Attorney General's memorandum of August 19, 1966, it is requested that you arrange for prompt transfer of the rifle and pistol to the National Archives

Col'l

62-109090-5??

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn: Mr. Lenihan, Rm. 818 9&D)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attn: Mr. Malley, Rm. 5710)
1 - Mr. Raupach, Rm. 5716
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Cunningham
1 - Office, Rm. 7133

November 9, 1966

Mr. Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General

REC 22 Director, FBI 62-109090-536

EX-113

TRANSFER OF RIFLE AND PISTOL INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Your memorandum of November 3, 1966, advised that the title to the rifle and pistol which had been subject to litigation has been vested in the United States and instructed that these items be transferred to the National Archives.

Pursuant to your instructions, the rifle, the pistol and its associated holster were furnished to Mr. Marion M. Johnson of the National Archives on November 8, 1966.

RHJ:bsm
(11)

NOTE: Based on memorandum Jevons to Conrad 11/8/66 re "Warren Commission Exhibits."
RHJ:mjk

MAILED 6
NOV 9 - 1966
COMM-FBI

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

DATE: NOV 3

FROM : Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: Transfer of rifle and pistol involved in the assassination of President Kennedy to the National Archives

By a memorandum of August 19, 1966, the Attorney General authorized you to transfer to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration all evidence and exhibits involved in the investigation conducted by the Warren Commission, except for the rifle and pistol which were subject to litigation in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (John J. King v. United States, decided July 29, 1966).

That memorandum also authorized you to transfer the rifle and pistol to the National Archives when the forfeiture litigation terminated or when title to those items was vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318.

Title to those items has been vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318 (See Part II of the Federal Register of November 1, 1966, page 13968, et seq.). Furthermore, the Solicitor General, in conformity with recommendations from the Criminal Division and this Office, decided not to appeal the adverse decision of the Fifth Circuit and time for any such appeal has expired. This, in effect, terminated the litigation.

Accordingly, in conformity with the Attorney General's memorandum of August 19, 1966, it is requested that you arrange for prompt transfer of the rifle and pistol to the National Archives.

EX-113

REC 22 62-109090-536

3 NOV 4 1966

NOV 4 1966

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11/8/66 Conrad

Sullivan - Kevin Via Liaison 11/8/66 KHK

Felt-Walsh 11/9/66 RHJ FCH

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20408

November 14, 1966

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is in reply to your letter of November 9, 1966, regarding the transfer of Warren Commission Exhibits 139, 143, and 144 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the National Archives and Records Service. Mr. Marion Johnson has informed us of the receipt of these items.

We do appreciate your helpfulness and that of your staff in this matter and with regard to all other Commission-related matters in which we have a joint interest.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Bahmer
Archivist of the United States

NOV 15 1966

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REC 13 62-104070-537

EX-110

62NOV 28 1966

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

REC-100 62-109090-538

November 22, 1966

Mrs. Virginia T. Brockway
11937 Pantheon
Norwalk, California 90650

Dear Mrs. Brockway:

Mr. Hoover received your letter on November 16th.

He asked me to thank you for your observations and to advise you that all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration. The results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. Answers to any questions you may have concerning the work performed by the Warren Commission or the FBI would be available through review at the National Archives.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 5
NOV 22 1966
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DFC:jah (3)

77 DEC 2 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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TRUE COPY

November 14, 1966

To: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,

Dear Sir,

It seems that a great injustice has been done to you and the F. B. I agents in regards to the investigation made in the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

After reading and evaluating thoroughly the circumstances of his death, with material, such as, "Inquest" by Edward Jay Epstein & etc. I firmly believe that the F. B. I. was not allowed to complete their investigation because of the time element and authority taken away from your office and given to the Warren Commission.

The Warren Commission should have been given the authority only (as per ethics of judges and lawyers) to evaluate the investigation made by your office. The F. B. I. is a trained organization in the investigating field and the Warren Commission is not. When one part of the team is trained (The F. B. I.) and the other part is not trained (the Warren Commission) in the field of investigation, then there can never be a true and accurate account presented. There is too much overlapping of jurisdiction to contend with, also.

The issues at the present time should not be who is right or wrong (The F. B. I or the Warren Commission) nor on the methods taken either, or any legal red tape but to solve a problem of most importance.

First, the authority to investigate further evidence should be returned to your office.

Second, based upon your further investigation, the Warren Commission should be reopened to evaluate your office's investigation.

I believe strongly that Jack Ruby was the accomplice that fired approx. three shots at the same time Oswald was firing from the 6th floor of the Depository Bldg.

I believe Jack Ruby to be located within range to the President's car, close to Zupruder's film frome number 313, and fired approx - three shots with the same gun he shot Oswald with later, Only he had a silencer on the gun at the time he shot at the President's car.

Oswald was a decoy for Jack Ruby.

Where was Jack Ruby at the time President Kennedy, et all, were shot at?

Was a test ever made of Ruby's gun in which he shot Oswald with: (a) in connection with the fragments found in the President's car? (b) for markings of a silencer? (c) has he ever been questioned in connection with President Kennedy's assassination and was he ever questioned about owning a silencer?

Ruby shot Oswald, probably with the thought it is better to be tried for killing an assassin than for being an accomplice of an assassin.

The first shot from the 6th floor of the Depository Bldg. hit President Kennedy in the back. The next two shots went wild, one hitting the car (a fragment may have hit Connally's wrist) the other hit the curb (which ricoheted at James Tague, the innocent by stander).

The other shots from Jack Ruby's gun, with silencer, one hit President Kennedy in the throat & went clear through the back of the head, the other shots hit Connally.

Oswald, on the 6th floor was a diversionary method for Ruby who got away without being noticed.

I am hoping that the aforementioned information, which I am submitting to you to use as you see fit, will be accepted only on the sole purpose of it coming from a sincere citizen doing her duty in the best interest of her country.

Most sincerely,

/s/ Mrs. Virginia T. Brockway
Notary Public of L. A. County
11937 Pantheon
Norwalk, Calif. 90650

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FBI
REC-D WICK

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NOV 16 4 06 PM '66

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

NOV 17 9 33 AM '66

DEPUTY-AD

To: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,

Dear Sir,

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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC-100

16 NOV 16 1956

EX-PROC.

30 NOV 16 1956

(over)

(1)

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? Seline Jack Ruby is
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Oswald was a decoy
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Oswald, on the 6th floor was a diversionary method for Ruby who got away without being noticed.

I am hoping that the aforementioned information, which I am submitting to you to use as you see fit, will be accepted only on the sole purpose of it coming from a sincere citizen doing her duty in the best interest of her country.

Most sincerely,
Mrs. Virginia T. Brockway
Notary Public of L.A. County
11937 Pantheon
Norwalk Calif. 90650

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the other hit the curb (which
ricocheted at James Tague, the
innocent bystander).

(over)

H DC

LLAS

M URGENT 11-5-66 ASP-

PECTOR (62-109060)

DALLAS (100-10461)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE; DALLAS, TEX.; MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING.

RE BUTEL TO DALLAS THIS DATE.

ASSASSINATION RIFLE WITH CLIP AND REVOLVER, COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. ONE THREE NINE AND ONE FOUR THREE, PLUS A BROWN LEATHER HOLSTER, COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER ONE FOUR FOUR, SHIPPED AIR EXPRESS THIS DATE, VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES, FLIGHT NO. TWO TWO EIGHT, DEPARTING DALLAS THREE TWENTYFIVE PM, ARRIVING WASHINGTON, D.C., DULLES AIRPORT SIX THIRTYFIVE PM THIS DATE.

ASSASSINATION RIFLE SHIPPED AIR EXPRESS UNDER AIR EXPRESS WAYBILL NO. THREE ZERO TWO TWO TWO SIX.

AIR EXPRESS OFFICIAL ROBERT WORSHAM, DALLAS, STATES AGENTS CAN MEET FLIGHT TWO TWO EIGHT AT DULLES, AND AMERICAN AIRLINES WILL RELEASE RIFLE TO BUAGENTS.

CAPTAIN PICKERING IS AMERICAN FLIGHT CAPTAIN ABOARD FLIGHT TWO TWO EIGHT.

END

TMA

FBI WASH DC

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 10 1966

NOV 25 1965

55DEC6 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11/17/66

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder 1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Concerning the handling of Oswald by the State Department, it is noted this matter has been thoroughly looked into and was the subject of a memorandum from Sullivan to Belmont dated October 4, 1964, copy attached.

In addition to the information set forth in the October 4, 1964 memorandum, the Warren Commission report, on pages 26 and 27, makes the following comment: "The Commission has examined the Department of State's handling of the Oswald matters and finds that it followed the law throughout."

There is also attached for information an article from the Washington Post dated October 4, 1964.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the foregoing it is not believed any reference should be made in the proposed statement to the handling of Oswald by the State Department.

Enclosures (2)

JRM:mpd (8)

2 ENCLOSURES DEMarch

NOT RECORDED
193 DEC 1 1966

61 DEC 9 1966

4 DEC 2 1966

SIX

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: November 22, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Articles appearing in the "New York Post" and "Chicago Daily News," both dated 11-16-66, set forth statements of Arlen Specter, former assistant counsel on the Warren Commission. Specter, while defending the Warren Commission, stated ". . . that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover appeared before the commission and supported its conclusions. In fact, Hoover said the commission had been so thorough that it was unreasonably thorough." A review of the Director's testimony before the Warren Commission shows no such statements were made.

The Director's testimony which appears in Volume V, "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," beginning on Page 97, reveals the Director testified before the Commission on May 14, 1964. This testimony, as well as the original transcript of the Director's testimony as received from the Commission, has been reviewed and no statements as attributed by Specter to the Director are located therein.

As noted by the Director on the "Chicago Daily News" article (attached), the Warren Commission had reached no conclusions when he appeared before the Commission and testified.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

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199 DEC 1 1966

6 DEC 2 1966

RIS:hw
(8)

b5 DEC 6 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 11/25/66

FROM : R. E. Wick

11-23-1966

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT;
WARREN COMMISSION REPORT:
STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR

Attached is a copy of the statement by the Director which was sent by him under date of 11/23/66 to Mr. Sid Epstein of "The Washington Evening Star." It will be noted that a cover statement has been added setting forth the circumstances of the inquiry received by Mr. Hoover from Mr. Epstein for a statement and the Director's response thereto. It was prepared in this fashion so that it could be given to other news sources after it appeared in "The Washington Evening Star" and they could use it without attributing it to "The Washington Evening Star."

Immediately after the appearance of Mr. Hoover's statement in "The Washington Evening Star," copies of the attached were furnished to Associated Press, United Press International, "The Washington Daily News," "New York Daily News" and the U. S. Information Agency, all Washington, D. C.

REC 97 62-109060-539

It is noted that the above distribution of this item was previously discussed by Mr. Wick with Mr. Cliff Sessions, Information Officer of the Department, and it was approved by Mr. Sessions.

18 NOV 29 1966

Immediately following publication of the Director's statement in "The Washington Evening Star," and on the wire services, my office was swamped with calls. Representatives of the National Broadcasting Company, American Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, as well as radio stations WBAL, Baltimore, and WEAM, Washington, called asking whether Mr. Hoover or a representative of the Bureau would record the statement on tape for broadcast by their facilities. They were advised that it was preferred not to make such a recording since the statement of Mr. Hoover did not lend itself to this type of handling.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

2- ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

53 DEC 5 1966

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
TEB:mls (6)

1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE IN CRIMINAL DIVISION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

November 25, 1966

On November 21, 1966, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, received a letter from a newsman expressing concern over the rash of books, articles and statements which are "creating confusion and doubts about the validity of the findings of the Warren Commission regarding the assassination of President Kennedy." The newsman said that one of the "conflicts" concerned the alleged variance of the results of the medical examination of the President's body, recorded in FBI reports dated December 9, 1963, and January 13, 1964, and the official autopsy report.

The newsman said he would appreciate any comment Mr. Hoover would make concerning these matters.

The newsman requested that Mr. Hoover prepare a statement regarding the alleged conflict between information reported by the FBI and the autopsy report.

By letter dated November 23, 1966, to the newsman, Mr. Hoover said he shared the concern of the newsman regarding the criticisms of the Warren Commission's findings. He pointed out that while the critics had every right to state their views, they "should show more regard for the facts on record. They have ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others, and expressed pure speculation as truth."

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Hoover sent the newsman the attached statement and stated, "I am speaking only for the FBI, not for any other agency or group involved in any phase of the inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy."

Enclosure

November 23, 1966

The Warren Commission and its findings concerning the assassination of President Kennedy currently are being severely criticized. The conclusions of the Commission, especially its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination, have been openly challenged.

In support of their speculations, some of the critics allege, among other things, that there is a "conflict" between portions of two FBI reports and the official autopsy report regarding the wounds found in the President's body.

While there is a difference in the information reported by the FBI and the information contained in the autopsy report concerning the wounds, there is no conflict. The FBI reports record oral statements made by autopsy physicians while the examination was being conducted and before all facts were known. The autopsy report records the final findings of the examination.

Briefly, this is what happened. The autopsy was conducted at Bethesda Naval Hospital on the evening of November 22, 1963. Two

62-109090-5 31

ENCLOSURE

FBI Agents were present. They reported that Dr. James J. Humes, chief autopsy surgeon, located what appeared to be a bullet hole in the back below the shoulder and probed it to the end of the opening with a finger. The examining physicians were unable to explain why they could find no bullet or point of exit.

Unknown to the Agents, the physicians eventually were able to trace the path of the bullet through the body. On the morning of November 23, 1963, Dr. Humes contacted doctors who treated the President at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas, the previous day and confirmed his assumption that a tracheotomy had been performed using a bullet hole in the front of the neck as the point of incision.

The information reported by the Agents present during the autopsy was summarized on page 18 of the FBI report dated December 9, 1963. Meanwhile, the clothing worn by the President when he was shot was examined in the FBI Laboratory. This examination revealed a small hole in the back of his coat and shirt and a slit characteristic of an exit hole for a projectile in the front of the shirt one inch below the collar button. A nick on the left side of the tie knot, possibly caused by the same projectile which passed through the shirt, also was noted.

These findings clearly indicated the examining physician's early observation that the bullet penetrated only a short distance into the President's back probably was in error. Since this observation had been included in the FBI report of December 9, 1963, another reference was made to it in the report of January 13, 1964, in conjunction with the Laboratory findings to point up this probability.

The FBI and the Warren Commission each received a copy of the official autopsy report on December 23, 1963, from Secret Service following a specific request for this document. Since the FBI knew the Commission had a copy of the official autopsy, its contents were not repeated in an FBI report.

Recently the charge has been made that the FBI altered the film of the assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder. This is totally false. The FBI never had the original Zapruder film in its possession--it was purchased by a national magazine. The FBI obtained a copy of the original uncut film and reproduced this for the Commission which since has turned it over to National Archives.

At the direction of President Johnson, the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination. The results of this investigation were accurately reported to

the Warren Commission. Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion--that Oswald acted alone in his crime.

November 29, 1966

62-109060-540

REC-48

Mr. Joseph F. Lehnau
37 McAuliffe Drive
North Brunswick, New Jersey 08902

Dear Mr. Lehnau:

I have received your letter of November 21st and I want to thank you for your kind remarks concerning the FBI. It is encouraging to know of your support and it is appreciated.

In response to your inquiries, I am enclosing some material setting forth my views on the matter which I trust will answer your questions.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
DEC 1966
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
Press release of 11-25-66 enclosing statement of 11-23-66 regarding FBI report on autopsy of President Kennedy.
1 - Mr. Wick (Sent with cover memo of same date)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (Sent with cover memo of same date)

NOTE: See Morrell to Wick memo dated 11-29-66 captioned "Joseph F. Lehnau, North Brunswick, New Jersey" BGH:kcf.

BGH:mel (5)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56DEC 3

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

37 McAuliffe Drive
North Brunswick, N.J.
Nov. 21, 1966.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
The F B I
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

On Sunday, Nov. 20, 1966 at noon on channel 4 on a proram called "Open Mind" I heard the FBI referred to in, to me, unflattering tefms. This was during a discussion on the Warren Commision .

I got the impression members of the FBI are father stupid, don't know how to right a report and don't get paid for so doing. Would seem they aren't competent to get medical facts from doctors correctly.

This hurt me deeply. I have always had the greatest respect for the FBI because of all it had accomplished through the years. Are you going to ignore this smear?

Yours truly,

Joseph F Lehnau.

REC-48 NOV 22 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: 11/22/66

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Reference is made to the current publicity stemming from a "Life" magazine article which is asking for a reinvestigation of the Kennedy assassination by the Warren Commission.

[redacted]

REC 53 54

ACTION:

For information.

DEC 12 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

SJP:kmg
(7)

57 DEC 6 1966

The boys should be lumped for investigation of what Commission does. There will continue to be controversy by those critics.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 23, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Bowers
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

My memorandum of November 22, 1966, to Mr. DeLoach advised that the Director's testimony when checked contained no statements similar to those made by Arlen Specter which he attributed to the Director (memo attached). Because of the importance of this matter, the search through other material in Bureau files was continued through other sources than the Warren Commission material.

Based on this search the following have been located which appear to relate to the statements Specter attributed to the Director:

A UPI* release dated May 14, 1964 (copy attached), contains the statement, "The FBI Director said he felt the Commission was very thorough in its questioning. He said the Commission had gone into many areas which a reasonable man might not even expect them to." "All reasonable people will be impressed by the thoroughness with which the Commission is conducting its investigation.... Hoover said." While the UPI release makes no comment as to whether the remarks of the Director were given before the Warren Commission or elsewhere, it is noted the Director, after completing his testimony before the Warren Commission, was surrounded by representatives of the news services outside the building when he was leaving and a number of questions were asked.

Also attached is a copy of a newspaper article which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on November 19, 1964. This article by Associated Press was the result of an interview with the Director by a group of women reporters on November 18, 1964. In this article the following appears: "Hoover appeared before the Commission last May 14 and told newsmen after testifying the panel was doing a very thorough job. He said it had even gone beyond what a reasonable man would have expected in accumulating evidence."

62-109090 -

6 DEC 2 1966

It is noted the remarks of Arlen Specter are not the same as the remarks appearing in the above press items.

2 Enc.

*United Press International

JRM:mpd (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. DeLoach from Rosen
RE: ASSASSINATION

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the similar nature of the remarks made, it is believed it would not be desirable to write a letter to Mr. Arlen Specter because of the information we have now found in the Bureau's files. However, in the event the Director desires, there is attached a letter which can be sent to Mr. Specter.

FD-350 (6-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Discredit to Kennedy Memory

Warren-Report Challenges Draw Blast from Jenner

Recent books and magazine articles challenging the conclusions of the Warren Commission are a "deception of the American people," Chicago attorney Albert E. Jenner said Wednesday.

Jenner was senior counsel for the Warren Commission's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"I regard these books as mischievous and irresponsible and a discredit to the memory of Mr. Kennedy," Jenner said.

"I've read all these books and checked them against the 26 volumes of the commission report," he said. "I find answers for all the questions that have been raised."

JENNER SAID the critical works published since the report was issued have produced no new evidence that a second assassin was involved.

He was joined in his assertion by two other key figures in the investigation.

Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), a member of the commission, told Peter Lisagor, Daily News Washington bureau chief, that the findings of the commission are as valid today as they were when they

And Arlen Specter, an assistant counsel of the commission, said he had "no doubt whatsoever" of the accuracy of the finding that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin.

"Since books are still being written about the assassination of Lincoln," Specter said, "we can expect them to be written about Kennedy for years to come."

"But there has been no new evidence that there was a second assassin. If there was other evidence, it certainly would have been brought forward in an open society, such as ours."

THE CRITICS of the Warren Commission report "pick a piece here and pick a piece there, and omit the preponderance of evidence," Specter said.

"The people of the United States and the world ought to bear in mind that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover appeared before the commission, and supported its conclusions," he said. "In fact, Hoover said the commission had been so thorough that it was unreasonably thorough."

Ford, the House minority leader, opposed a move in the last session of Congress to reopen the investigation into

said he would oppose such a move if anyone presented any new evidence contradicting it.

In an interview in the U.S. News and World Report Oct. 10, Specter said he didn't believe a new inquiry would disclose any additional evidence, but added that "it's a free country" and that he would not suggest a limit on any author's work in analyzing or disputing the commission's work.

"I AGREE with everything Ford and Specter say," Jenner said.

"Booksellers have retreated to such an extreme that they are attacking the character of anyone who had anything to do with the investigation. These men are just not honorable.

"I plead with the people to consider these flimsy and mischievous books against the solid Warren Commission report," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 1 1966

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 11-16-66
Edition: RED DART
Author:
Editor: ROY M. FISHER
Title:

Character or Classification:
DEC 2 1966
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 - 1967

5-15 (Rev. 5-6-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Wolf
Wilson
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Warren Aides Hit Challenges To JFK Report

By PETER LISAGOR and DONALD ZOCHERT

Recent books and magazine articles challenging the conclusions of the Warren Commission are "a deception of the American people," attorney Albert E. Jenner says. He was senior counsel of the Warren Commission's investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

"I regard these books as mischievous and irresponsible and a discredit to the memory of Mr. Kennedy."

"I've read all these books and checked them against the 26 volumes of the commission report," he said in an interview. "I find answers for all the questions that are raised."

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Rep. Ford Upholds Report

Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), a member of the commission, said the findings of the commission are as valid today as they were when they were announced.

And Arlen Specter, an assistant counsel of the commission, said he had "no doubt whatsoever" of the accuracy of the findings that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin.

"Since books are still being written about the assassination of Lincoln," Specter said, "we can expect them to be written about Kennedy for years to come.

"But there has been no new evidence that there was a second assassin. If there was other evidence, it certainly would have been brought forward in an open society, such as ours.

The critics of the Warren Commission report "pick a piece here and pick a piece there, and omit the preponderance of evidence," Specter said.

"The people of the United States and the world ought to bear in mind that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover appeared before the commission and supported its conclusions," he said. In fact, Hoover said the commission had been so thorough, and it was unreasonably thorough."

Ford, the House Republican leader, opposed a move in the last session of Congress to reopen the investigation. He said he would support such a move if anybody produced any new evidence warranting it.

Jenner took exception to several books including "Rush to Judgement," by New York Attorney Mark Lane.—CDN.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 1 1966

DEC 1966

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

74 DEC 5 1966

NOV 16 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 23, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Shroder 1 - Mr. Bowers
1 - Mr. Raupach 1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

My memorandum of November 22, 1966, to Mr. DeLoach advised that the Director's testimony when checked contained no statements similar to those made by Arlen Specter which he attributed to the Director (memo attached). Because of the importance of this matter, the search through other material in Bureau files was continued through other sources than the Warren Commission material.

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Also attached is a copy of a newspaper article which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on November 19, 1964. This article by Associated Press was the result of an interview with the Director by a group of women reporters on November 18, 1964. In this article the following appears: "Hoover appeared before the Commission last May 14 and told newsmen after testifying the panel was doing a very thorough job. He said it had even gone beyond what a reasonable man would have expected in accumulating evidence."

ENCLOSURE

162-109090 -

NOT RECORDED
6 DEC 8 1966

It is noted the remarks of Arlen Specter are not the same as the remarks appearing in the above press items.

79 DEC 5- 1966

*United Press International

JRM:mnd (9)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo to Mr. DeLoach from Rosen
RE: ASSASSINATION

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the similar nature of the remarks made, it is believed it would not be desirable to write a letter to Mr. Arlen Specter because of the information we have now found in the Bureau's files. However, in the event the Director desires, there is attached a letter which can be sent to Mr. Specter.

Suggest no letter be sent.

December 1, 1966

(2-107990) 542

REC-23
EX-109

Mr. Robert W. Seebach
8208 Currie Avenue
Wauwatosa, Wisconsin 53213

Dear Mr. Seebach:

Your letter of November 28th has been received, and I want to thank you for your generous comments regarding my work.

In response to your inquiries, I am enclosing one copy each of two statements which I believe will answer the questions set forth in your communication to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
DEC 1 1966
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
Director's statements re assassination of President Kennedy of 11/25/66 and 11/23/66

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

HRH:jdm (3)

Tolson
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

66 DEC 9 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

28 November 1966

Mr. J. Hoover, Director
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Good Morning Sir,

Recently you stated your theory or support on the findings of the Warren report. To many, including myself, there appears to be to much evidence of a 'rigged' investigation. To better understand this situation, and have positive faith in our Government's report I would like to ask you two questions.

I hope you may find time during your busy day to reply. First, did anyone, or any Agency of Government suggest you make a statement? And second, you mention that a certain altered, or spliced film was not done or in the hands of the F.B.I. How than can you be sure that this alteration in the film it not important and indicate there is more to this matter than our Government wants us to know?

Thank you for your consideration on this matter. I would like to add also my thanks for the many years of service you have given to your country and its people. I have read your books and appreciate your true devotion to your country.

Very truly yours,

Robert W. Seebach

6208 Currie Ave.

Wauwatosa, Wisc. 53213

REC-23

16 NOV 29 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

November 30, 1966

REC 13 62-109090-543

Mr. Kenneth H. Dawson
14 Bartell Place
Clark, New Jersey 07066

Dear Mr. Dawson:

I received your letter on November 28th and want to thank you for your encouraging remarks. I certainly appreciate the interest which prompted you to furnish me your observations and comments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
DEC 1 1966
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

HRH:sep (3)

61 DEC 9 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

K Dawson
14 Bartell Pl
Clark N J

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. E. Hoover

Honorable Sir:

I was most re-assured to hear your statement, via news broadcast, that the assasin acted alone.

I read every word of the Warren Report and believe it. I believe and respect you. Of course, we know that publicity seekers, and authors will harangue and harass.

On Sat., Nov. 12, on Channel 5 New York, for three hours, from 9 PM to 12, the pro and con of facts pertinent to the assasination, were publicly on view.

One thing disturbed me, as it did thousands in the New York area. Mark Lane interviewed two men in Dallas, who have statements loud and clear, on Video tape. They stated that they positively believed that shots came from behind the fence, on top of the knoll, in the R. R. area.

If this video tape is falsely re-enacted, for exhibitionism, why is it allowed to disturb thousands of people?

It should not be permitted, in respect to our late beloved President.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth I. Dawson.

C7016

COPY:nm

HCK
11-30-66

K DAWSON
14 PARTELL PL
CLARK N J

Mr Tolson
Mr DeLoach
Mr Mohr
Mr Wick
M. Casper
M. Callahan
M. Conrad
M. Felt
M. Gale
M. Rosen
M. Sullivan
M. Tavel
M. Trotter
Tle Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr J. E. Hoover
Honorable Sir:

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It should not be permitted, in respect to our late beloved President.

REC 13 9 543

Sincerely yours,
Kenneth J. Dawson

NOV 28 1966

EX. PROC.

NOV 28 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

STATE 04

URGENT 12-2-66

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT PARIS NO. 536

Possible

CRITICISM OF WARREN COMMISSION BY MEMBER OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT, RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS). BUDED DECEMBER 2, 1966.

Warren Commission

REBUCAB NOVEMBER 30 LAST.

DISCREET CONTACTS MADE DECEMBER 1 LAST WITH REPRESENTATIVES IN PARIS OF [redacted] SECRET SERVICE, U. S. ARMY NEWSPAPER CLIPPING SERVICE (U. S. MILITARY ATTACHE'S OFFICE), U. S. EMBASSY POLITICAL SECTION AND PRESS SECTION. ALL ADVISE NO INFO HAS COME TO THEIR ATTENTION THAT ANY FRENCH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL HAD PUBLICLY CRITIZED WARREN COMMISSION. ABOVE SOURCES HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY SUCH CRITICISM APPEARING IN U. S. PRESS.

REC-62 62-109090-544

1 DEC 7 1966

ACCORDING TO POLITICAL SECTION, U. S. EMBASSY, PARIS ON OCCASION OF THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY,

CRIM DIV 12/2/66 Jane to Wick. mma settle need not reply. mma

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

6-1 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
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Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT PARIS NO. 536

FRENCH PRESS AS WELL AS FRENCH RADIO AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS CARRIED REPORTS REGARDING SUSPICIONS CONCERNING CRIME BASED ON RECENT BOOKS AND MAGAZINES PUBLISHED IN U. S. SIMILAR TO COVERAGE GIVEN SUCH ITEMS IN THE U. S. ITSELF.

BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED IF ANY SUCH CRITICISM IS MADE IN FUTURE.

RECEIVED: 7:21 AM HL

cc - Mr. Jones
- Mr. Stutenbroeker

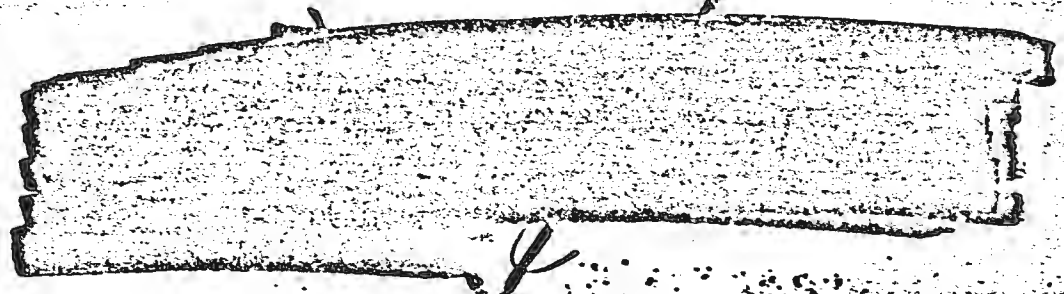
3RD CC MR. BRENNAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

REC 62 62-109090-544
EX-112

December 2, 1966

POSSIBLE CRITICISM OF WARREN COMMISSION BY OFFICIAL OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT



NOTE: See Jones to Wick memo dated 12-2-66, captioned "Possible Criticism of Warren Commission by Official of French Government"

JVA:jmh
3 11 D

56DEC 14 1966

Delivered to Mildred Stegall on 12-5-66

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Confidential

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

DATE: 12-1-66

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Warren Commission

Re memorandum Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson dated 11-29-66, reporting a conversation Mr. DeLoach had with Marvin Watson of the White House on 11-29-66. Mr. Watson indicated the President desired to have anything in FBI files reflecting immediate reaction of the Soviet Union following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and any reactions noted since then concerning the assassination. The President was also interested in receiving any "trends" indicating that a specific group, including the Communist Party, was back of the attacks on the Warren Commission.

During this same conversation, Mr. Watson indicated that the President had recently seen somewhere a newspaper article reporting that a member of the French Government had recently denounced the assassination investigation. Mr. Watson requested that if we could find this news clipping, we should furnish the President with what we had in our files concerning the matter. A cablegram was sent to the Legal Attache, Paris, in connection with this specific request on 11-30-66, and as soon as results of our inquiries are received, such data will be immediately furnished to Mr. Watson.

During Mr. Watson's conversation with Mr. DeLoach on 11-29-66, Mr. Watson also indicated that the President was seriously considering Mr. L. F. McCollom for a Cabinet position. Mr. Watson requested that the Bureau conduct inquiries concerning Mr. McCollom, including certain interviews. A check of our files disclosed Mr. McCollom was previously investigated at a request from the White House in 1963. We are bringing our investigation up to date and results will be promptly furnished to the White House.

Our files disclosed Soviet officials were shocked and concerned upon receipt of information that President Kennedy had been assassinated. We have received information from several

Enclosure

REL:cls (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-4382

DECLASSIFIED BY 12-3-66
ON

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Confidential

sensitive sources that the Soviets were very much concerned over the assassination and, particularly, because they knew so little about President Lyndon B. Johnson and his foreign policy plans as they related to the Soviet Union. The Soviets have frequently expressed the opinion they thought the assassination was a conspiracy planned by the "ultraright." The Soviets were fearful such group planned to effect a "coup" in the United States and utilize this act to stop negotiations with the Soviet Union, attack Cuba and spread the war.

Our files indicate Communist Party officials in the United States followed the Soviet party line and also expressed the opinion the assassination was committed by individuals of the "ultraright" and that more than one individual was involved in the assassination.

From time to time articles have appeared in the Soviet press and in communist publications in this country disagreeing with the conclusions of the report of the Warren Commission. Frequently, authors of these articles quote or use data published by many of the authors who are highly critical of the Warren Commission report, including Mark Lane, Joachim Joesten, Edward Epstein, Richard Popkin, Harold Weisberg and Leo Sauvage.

ACTION:

Attached for delivery to the White House is a memorandum summarizing data in our files concerning reaction of Soviet and Communist Party officials to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Rel

Confidential

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Wick

M. A. Jones

DATE: 12-2-66

SUBJECT: RAY MC HUGH
ARTICLES FAVORABLE
TO THE FBI

Attached are recent articles by Ray McHugh, Chief, Washington Bureau, Copley News Service, which are favorable to the Bureau and have had widespread coverage. McHugh is on the Director's Special Mailing List.

The articles, regarding the District Crime Bill and the Director's statement concerning recent criticism of the Warren Commission, were carried as follows:

1. "Elgin Daily Courier-News," Elgin, Illinois, 11-26-66,
2. "Daily Breeze," Torrance, California, 11-25-66,
3. "Aurora Beacon-News," Aurora, Illinois, 11-26-66,
4. "Burbank Daily Review," Burbank, California, 11-24-66,
5. "The San Diego Union," San Diego, California, 11-26-66.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

EX 101

REC-44

12 DEC 12 1966

Enclosures (6)
1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Morrell

62 DEC 20 1966

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(8)

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 13 1966

CRIME RECORDS

R. S. Dean

Hoover Hits Critics Of Warren Report

P. RAY McHUGH
Chief, Washington Bureau
Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover Friday threw his prestige behind the Warren Commission, rebuked its critics and said all available evidence indicates that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone when he killed President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

"No shred of evidence has been developed to link any other persons in a conspiracy with Oswald," Hoover said in a statement.

The FBI agents, who were among the first on the scene of the Dallas, Tex., assassination, have investigated continuously for three years. It was learned that they still track down rumors and insinuations.

The respected Hoover, regarded as the nation's top law enforcement officer for more than 40 years, stepped into the middle of the growing controversy about the assassination.

The third anniversary of the tragedy brought a welter of charges that the Warren Commission erred in its investigation or that it acted too hurriedly in ruling that Oswald alone was responsible for the death of the President.

Several writers and publications, including Life Magazine, have called on the commission to reopen its inquiry.

Hoover said critics of the investigation "should show more regard for the facts on record."

"They have ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others and expressed pure speculation as truth," he said.

He emphasized that his criticism centered only on statements regarding FBI aspects of the inquiry.

Many of the FBI findings that were turned over to the commission are still secret, but Hoover said said his bureau's probe was "prompt, intensive, objective and thorough." FBI findings, he said, were accurately reported by the commission.

Hoover denied that there was "conflict" between the FBI description of the wounds that killed President Kennedy and the official autopsy report. Hoover said his agents wrote their report on the basis of oral statements by the autopsy physicians made the night of Nov. 22 while the examination was being conducted and before all facts were known.

"The autopsy report records the final findings of the examination," he said.

"While there is a difference of information," he said, ". . . There is no conflict."

Hoover also denied that the FBI ever altered movie films of the assassination made by Agraham Zapruder, a bystander who was watching and filming the President's motorcade through Dallas.

Some critics say the films indicate there was more than one rifleman.

Some critics have accused the FBI of deleting or altering some of the motion picture frames.

"This is totally false," the director said.

"The FBI never had the original Zapruder film in its possession."

He said the FBI got a copy of the original, uncut film from Life Magazine that had purchased it from Zapruder. He said a copy was made for the commission and that copy, along with other evidence, is now held by the National Archives.

The dispute over contradictions in the FBI autopsy report and the official medical findings has centered on a wound in President Kennedy's back.

Hoover explained that Dr. James Humes, chief autopsy physician told two FBI agents at Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital on Nov. 22 that he had found what appeared to be a bullet hole in Kennedy's back, but could not find a bullet or a point of exit.

This was reported by the agents in a document signed Dec. 9, 1963.

Later, however, Hoover is determined that the bullet had exited through the front of the President's neck. The exit wound had been distorted when it was used by Dallas doctors as a point of incision in a tracheotomy operation performed in a desperate attempt to save Kennedy's life. This was covered in the official autopsy report signed Dec. 23.

Examination of the bullet holes in the President's clothing, Hoover said, supported this theory.

Since the official autopsy report went to the Warren Commission, the FBI did not repeat this information in its final report dated Jan. 13, 1964, Hoover explained. Some researchers who examined the preliminary report by the agents at Bethesda Hospital and then studied the official autopsy findings saw the contradiction and built up a theory of a missing bullet or another sniper.

"Elgin Daily Courier-News"
11-26-66
Elgin, Illinois

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

Warren Commission Backed by Hoover

By RAY McHUGH
Copley News Service

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"No shred of evidence has been developed to link any other persons in a conspiracy with Oswald," Hoover said in a statement.

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The respected Hoover, regarded as the nation's top law enforcement officer for more than 40 years, stepped into the middle of a growing controversy about the assassination.

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He emphasized that his criticism centered only on statements regarding FBI aspects of the inquiry.

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~~ENCLOSURE~~

"Aurora Beacon-News"
11-26-66
Aurora, Illinois

[illegible] Autopsy Critics

Finds No Evidence Linking Others To Assassination Plot

By RAY McHUGH
Washington Bureau Chief
Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, yesterday scored critics of the Warren Commission and said all available evidence indicates Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone when he killed President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

"No shred of evidence has been developed to link any other persons in a conspiracy with Oswald," Hoover said in a statement.

FBI agents, who were among the first on the scene of the Dallas assassination, have investigated continuously for three years. It was learned that they still track down rumors. Hoover commented for the first time on a growing controversy about the assassination.

MANY CLAIMS

The third anniversary of the tragedy brought a welter of claims that the Warren Commission erred in its investigation or that it acted too hurriedly in ruling that Oswald alone was responsible for the death of the president.

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Hoover said critics of the investigation "should show more regard for the facts on record."

"They have ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others and expressed pure speculation as truth," he said.

FBI ASPECTS

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"The autopsy report records the final findings of the examination," he said. "While there is a difference of information," he said, ". . . there is no conflict."

Hoover also denied that the FBI ever altered movie films of the assassination made by Abraham Zapruder, a bystander who was watching and filming the president's motorcade through Dallas.

Some critics say the films indicate there was more than one rifleman and have accused the FBI of deleting or altering some of the motion picture frames.

"This is totally false," the director said. "The FBI never had the original Zapruder film in its possession."

He said Life magazine had purchased it from Zapruder. He said a copy was made for the commission and that copy, along with other evidence, is now held by the National Archives.

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[illegible] reported by the [illegible] a document signed [illegible] 9, 1963.

[illegible], however, Hoover said, [illegible] determined that the bullet had exited through the front [illegible] president's neck.

The exit wound had been distorted when it was used by Dallas doctors as a point of incision in a tracheotomy operation performed in a desperate attempt to save Kennedy's life. This was covered in the official autopsy report signed Dec. 25.

Examination of the bullet holes in the president's clothing, Hoover said, supported this theory.

Some researchers who examined the preliminary report by the agents at Bethesda Hospital and then studied the official autopsy findings saw the contradiction and built up a theory of a missing bullet or another sniper.

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ENCLOSURE

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"The San Diego Union"
11-26-66
San Diego, California

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/6/66

FROM : LEGAT, OTTAWA

SUBJECT: CBC TELEVISION
MONTREAL, CANADA
ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM ON
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1966

Re memo J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr dated 11/4/66 and captioned "LEO PLOUFFE, DETECTIVE-LIEUTENANT, POLICE DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA, FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY GRADUATE, CBC TELEVISION, MONTREAL, CANADA, ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1966," cc Legat, Ottawa.

Enclosed is one copy of the TV script for this program for information of the Bureau.

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199 DEC 20 1966

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1-Ottawa
MLI/vmm
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ENCLOSURE

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DEC 22 1966

DEC 27 1966

CRIME RECORDS

DIRECTOR, FBI 12/15/66
ATTN: CRIME RECORDS SECTION

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

HAROLD WEISBERG
"WHITEWASH NO. 2"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 12/15/66 HAROLD WEISBERG, author of the book "Whitewash No. 2", appeared on KGO-TV, San Francisco, on a talk show moderated by JIM DUNBAR from 7:05 a.m. until 7:55 a.m. A number of callers called in asking questions about his conclusions in the book and statements made during the talk show. The callers were about evenly divided as to their belief in his conclusions and against his hypothesis. He made no critical comments concerning the FBI, but in response to one caller's question concerning the Warren Commission Report WEISBERG pointed out that the Commission was "spoon fed" information from the FBI and Secret Service and, therefore, their conclusions necessarily had to be based on the voluminous reports and thousands of interviews conducted by the FBI. WEISBERG indicated he did not wish to imply that the Commission were not honorable men because he felt that they were. WEISBERG's main premise seemed to be a person who was identified by the FBI as BILLY LOVELADY who was on the steps of the Texas Book Repository was in some way linked to President KENNEDY's assassination and he felt that OSWALD was in some way a "patsy." He stated he used the word "patsy" because OSWALD used this terminology when first apprehended by the Dallas Police Department.

WEISBERG was obviously on the program to push the sale of his new book "Whitewash No. 2" and announced on the program that he would appear at an open meeting at the Hall of Flowers in San Francisco on Friday night, 12/16/66.

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199 DEC 22 1966

2-Bureau
2-San Francisco
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62 DEC 27 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

December 5, 1966

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

On November 30, 1966, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, appeared on radio and television programs in San Antonio, Texas. During her appearance on these programs, Mrs. Oswald was critical of the investigation of the assassination conducted by the Warren Commission, and she contended that the investigation of the assassination has not proved that her son was either innocent or guilty.

Mrs. Oswald also contended that her son, Lee Harvey Oswald, was sent to the Soviet Union as an undercover agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with full knowledge of the United States Marine Corps and the United States State Department.

She also alleged that reports of the Warren Commission, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Secret Service prepared in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy contained numerous errors and attributed such errors to the fact that the individuals who prepared the reports were only human beings who were subject to error.

Following her appearance on the aforementioned radio and television programs, Mrs. Oswald proceeded to the San Antonio Airport to return to Dallas, Texas. While at the airport, she made unsolicited remarks concerning the assassination to two members of the San Antonio Police Department who were assigned at the San Antonio Airport in connection with Mrs. Oswald's visit to San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Oswald told the two police officers that she has letters from Cuba and Russia stating that President Lyndon B. Johnson was connected with the assassination of

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Honorable Marvin Watson

the late President Kennedy. She also alleged that when President and Mrs. Johnson were called before the Warren Commission to testify concerning their knowledge of the assassination, neither was placed under oath. She alleged that this showed that if President Johnson did not tell the truth, he could not be held for perjury. She noted in this regard that "Mrs. John F. Kennedy and J. Edgar Hoover" were placed under oath when they testified before the Commission.

Mrs. Oswald also stated that in her opinion, President Johnson and his family violate the law but should not be allowed to do so. She did not state, however, how President Johnson or his family allegedly violate the law.

For your information, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald's behavior since the assassination has been highly erratic. In my testimony before the Warren Commission on May 14, 1964, I stated that I considered Mrs. Oswald somewhat emotionally unstable.

The above is being furnished as of possible interest to the President. This information has not been furnished to the Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10/17/66

R. E. Wick

RICHARD WHALEN,
PROPOSED ARTICLE FOR THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST ON
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

By reference from Mr. Sullivan's office, Richard Whalen came to my office on October 12 and 14, 1966, and spoke with Bishop. Whalen is the writer-in-residence for the Institute for Strategic Studies and is the author of the book about Joseph Kennedy, father of the former President, entitled "The Founding Father." He is presently on leave of absence for two months from the Institute for Strategic Studies in order to prepare a definitive article on the assassination of the President for the Saturday Evening Post magazine, to come out sometime in December, 1966.

We have no identifiable data in Bureau files concerning Whalen.

Whalen advised that in his article he intends to make a very thorough and exhaustive study of all of the books which have recently been published in a critical vein concerning the Warren Commission Report of the assassination of the President and to point out the false premises upon which the writers of these books have based their conclusions. He stated that it is his personal feeling that following the publication of the Warren Commission Report it was the overwhelming opinion of people throughout the world that the assassination was the sole work of Oswald and, because of Oswald's Marxist background, the Marxist countries, particularly Russia, lost prestige. He stated that the recent wave of books critical of the Warren Commission Report, however, several of which have been written by individuals of "leftist" background, have served to discredit the work and conclusion of the Commission to the detriment of the integrity of the U. S. and its high officials. He advised that the purpose of his

CONTINUED - OVER

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

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article is to point out that the books critical of the Warren Commission and its conclusion are without any sound basis in fact.

Whalen had a number of questions concerning the FBI's role in the investigation of the assassination, all of which are completely and thoroughly covered in various portions of the Warren Commission Report, and the pertinent portions were pointed out to Whalen in answer to his questions. He indicated that should additional questions along these lines arise, he may contact this office again.

RECOMMENDATION

None. For information.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

November 15, 1966

Memo to: Cartha D. DeLoach

From: Richard J. Whalen

Before setting forth my specific requests, I would like to restate a pair of general points. First, I believe we agree that it is clearly in the national interest, and therefore in the interest of the FBI, that the full truth concerning the assassination be made known to the American people. This, of course, also requires maximum disclosure of the means by which the truth has been arrived at. (And if the truth cannot be known with absolute certainty, as so often happens in human affairs, that, too, must be told candidly.) Second, I believe we share a rising apprehension at the new-won respectability and popular acceptance of the various conspiracy-mongers. Indeed, they now dominate the mass media. What is profoundly disturbing in this development is the implicit thrust of their attack. It is directed against the person and policies -- particularly the Vietnam policy -- of Kennedy's successor. If the Kennedy assassination is not to become an occasion for wholesale assassination of the integrity of individuals and institutions, and thus perhaps the most tragically divisive chapter in our history, it is imperative that the defenders of the main findings of the Warren Commission promptly regain the initiative.

That said, here are my requests:

1. Not-for-attribution interviews, of the most candid nature and at the earliest possible date, with the following FBI Special Agents: Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., James W. Sibert, Robert A. Frazier, Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, and John F. Gallagher. To the maximum degree possible, I would like these gentlemen to have available for my inspection the documents on which their published testimony and reports were based.

2. The staff of the National Archives inform me that present restrictions on FBI documents stored there can be removed at the bureau's discretion. For a starter, I would like the restrictions lifted from the following documents:

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a) Commission No. 107.1. Supplemental Report to the Report entitled "Investigation of the Killing of Lee Harvey Oswald." 1/13/64.

b) Commission No. 277. "Lee Harvey Oswald" 12/3/63

c) Commission No. 357. Memorandum entitled "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." 2/2/64

d) Commission No. 696. Memorandum entitled "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." 3/30/64

3. I would like the bureau to use its good offices on my behalf with the Central Intelligence Agency, whose reports to the Warren Commission are presently restricted without exception. If there is nothing to conceal, the appearance of concealment must be eliminated, for it serves only the purposes of the conspiracy-mongers.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 18, 1966

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that the Bureau cooperate with Mr. Richard J. Whalen in providing facts for Mr. Whalen to use in an article to appear in the "Saturday Evening Post" in the near future, aimed at silencing critics of the Warren Commission Report.

Richard J. Whalen is an intellectual conservative. He is reliable and trustworthy and has an extremely high opinion of the Bureau. He was born in 1935 in New York City and was graduated with honors from Queens College in 1957. He formerly was associated with the Richmond, Virginia, "News Leader" and subsequently was a contributing editor for "Time" magazine, writing on national affairs, and was later an editorial writer for the "Wall Street Journal." In 1962, he joined the staff of "Fortune" magazine as an associate editor. He recently wrote a book entitled "The Founding Father: The Story of Joseph P. Kennedy." This book was written by Whalen over the Kennedys' objections. It was factual and not praiseworthy of the Kennedys.

Mr. Whalen has contacted the Bureau and requested that the FBI cooperate with him in bringing forth to the American people the full truth concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Whalen states he feels that this is absolutely necessary since he believed he and the Bureau shared a rising apprehension at the new-won respectability and possible acceptance of the various conspiracy mongers. Whalen stated what is profoundly disturbing in this development is the fact that their attack is directed against the person and the policies - particularly the Vietnam policy - of President Kennedy's successor. Whalen stated in his opinion it is imperative that the defenders of the main findings of the Warren Commission promptly regain the initiative.

Whalen specifically requested that he be allowed to conduct "not-for-attribution interviews of the most candid nature and at the earliest possible date" with five Special Agents of this Bureau. Agents to be interviewed would be three Special Agents of the Baltimore Office who were present at the Bethesda

62-109060

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JAN 4 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-4337

Memorandum Sullivan to DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
62-109060

Hospital when the autopsy was initially performed on President Kennedy on the evening of 11-22-63 and three Special Agents of the FBI Laboratory who furnished exacting evidence to the Warren Commission produced in our investigation of the assassination. (Special Agents Frazier, Shaneyfelt and Gallagher)

Mr. Whalen also requested that restrictions be lifted from certain documents now stored in the National Archives in order that Whalen could review such data. He listed four documents in particular he desired to have access to and a review of our files disclosed all four items are already available to the public in the National Archives.

OBSERVATIONS:

At the present time there is a considerable number of books, articles and newspaper stories appearing in American publications criticizing the Report of the Warren Commission and the manner in which the Warren Commission arrived at its conclusions. Among the more prominent critics are Mark Lane, who wrote "Rush to Judgment"; Edward Epstein, who wrote "Inquest"; Penn Jones, Jr., who wrote "Forgive My Grief"; Leo Sauvage, who wrote "The Oswald Affair"; and Harold Weisberg, who wrote "Whitewash - The Report of the Warren Report." Each of these works contain wild and unsubstantiated allegations and all have been subject of separate review at Seat of Government.

Each of these writers, in criticizing the Warren Commission, has also directly or indirectly criticized the FBI and our investigation of the assassination. It appears that it would be in the best interests of this Bureau to cooperate with Mr. Whalen in his efforts to bring the complete truth before the American people. Our investigation was sound, we have absolutely nothing to hide, and no critic has brought forth even one scintilla of evidence that would disprove our findings; that is, that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin, that he acted alone, and that there was no conspiracy involved in the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this Bureau cooperate with Mr. Richard J. Whalen, in strict confidence with no attribution to the FBI, on his current endeavor to bring the full truth concerning the assassination to the attention of the American people. This will necessitate permitting Mr. Whalen to personally discuss evidential matters with FBI Special Agent personnel and will also necessitate our assisting Mr. Whalen to locate specific data in copies of our reports and exhibits maintained in the National Archives, now public domain, which clearly refute the false allegations of the various critics of the Warren Commission Report.

'Life' Urges Review of JFK Death

From News Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP) Life Magazine called today for a new investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, contending there is "reasonable doubt" Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

The magazine said in this week's edition, to be published Monday, evidence shows "that reasonable — and disturbing — doubt remains."

"One conclusion is inescapable," Life said. "The national interest deserves clear resolution of the doubts. A new investigating body should be set up, perhaps at the initiative of Congress."

The magazine said Texas Gov. John Connally, who was riding with Kennedy in the Dallas motorcade Nov. 22, 1963, and was wounded himself, was still certain that he and Kennedy were hit by two different bullets, not one as the Warren Commission determined.

Film Sequence Shown

Accompanying the Life article are reproductions of frames taken from a strip of film made by Abraham Zapruder, a bystander in the crowd watching the President's motorcade at the time of the assassination.

Connally viewed the film when he testified before the Warren Commission.

He identified certain frames as recording the moment when he believes he was wounded.

"The moment he selected," Life said, "was at most 1.3 seconds after the earliest moment when Kennedy, according to the Commission, could have been hit. But experts have testified that the murder weapon could not be fired any faster than once every 2.3 seconds." The magazine continued:

"If the Warren Commission is right about the timing of the first bullet that hit Kennedy—and the film seems to confirm this, and if Connally is right about his own wound, Oswald could not have had time—in 1.3 seconds—to fire at both Kennedy and Connally. There would have to be a second assassin."

Studied by Connally

The magazine said that earlier this month at Life's request, Connally again looked at the Zapruder film — and this time examined enlargements of each frame under a magnifying glass. Life said:

"As he examined the individual frames he was able to see and recall a number of significant details that he had previously missed and had never brought up in his testimony. These confirmed in his mind what he had previously told the Commission—that he had been hit by a second bullet."

Life quoted him as saying:

"They talk about the 'one-bullet or two-bullet theory,' but as far as I'm concerned, there is no 'theory.' There is my absolute knowledge . . . that one bullet caused the President's first wound, and that an entirely separate shot struck me.

"It's a certainty, I'll never change my mind."

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Warren Commission

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NOV 28 1966

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-4126

NOV 29 1966

NOV 21 1966

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 12-5-66

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: J. M. STURN
13228 HANSWORTH AVENUE
HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By letter dated 11-27-66 (attached) Sturn questions the Director's statements concerning the findings of the Warren Commission.

Sturn states he has read several books regarding the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy and expresses the opinion that evidence was suppressed or ignored by the Warren Commission and that if such evidence were announced to the American people it would prove the existence of more than one assassin, as well as the existence of a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy embracing persons in local and state governments of Texas as well as the Federal Government. Sturn asks the Director why he defends the Warren Report; what he is afraid of; what the defenders of the Warren Report are trying to cover up; and who the defenders of this Report are trying to protect. Sturn ends his letter with the statement he hopes an honest investigation will be conducted and truth revealed to the American people and to the world.

It is obvious Sturn has a pre-conceived opinion of this matter and has no interest in the true facts; therefore, it is believed there would be nothing to be gained in a contact with him to straighten him out. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Sturn.

REC 10 62 545
ST 104

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgement to Sturn's letter of 11-27-66 be made.

DEC 7 1966

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

77 DEC 14 1966

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
HRH:lwp (4)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

11-27-66
13228 Hansworth Ave.
Hawthorne, Calif. 90250

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have read your comments published in the newspapers recently defending the conclusions of the Warren Commission which investigated the assassination of President Kennedy. You state your belief that Oswald was the lone assassin, etc., etc.

I have read several books on this subject. Among them are "Rush to Judgement" by Mark Lane; "Whitewash - The Report on the Warren Report" by Harold Weisberg; and "Pardon My Grief" by Penn Jones. As a result, I believe the conclusions of the Warren Report on Kennedys assasination are false. It is true that the books listed above don't bring forth any new evidence to prove the Warren Commissions conclusions false. But the writers of these books have done a public service by calling the attention of the American people to existing, available evidence which was suppressed or ignored by the Warren Commission, and which if announced to the American people would prove the existence of more than one assasin, as well as the existence of a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy embracing persons in the local and state governments of Texas as well as the federal government of the United States - including private individuals whose identity is not known or has not been revealed.

Mr. Mark Lane's book indicated that the FBI, which you head, went out of its way to harass & brain-wash witnesses with certain knowledge that would refute the false story of Kennedy's assasination given to the American people by the Warren Commission. Why do you defend the Warren Report, Mr. Hoover? What are you afraid of? What are the defenders of the Warren Report trying to cover up? Who are they trying to protect?

12-5-66

I hope Mark Lane, Harold Weisberg, Penn Jones and their allies succeed in getting a new investigation -- an honest investigation of Kennedy's assasination -- established. Then maybe the true story of this crime will be revealed to the American people and the world.

Yours truly,

J. M. Sturn

COPY:nm

Mr Mark does not indicate that the F.B.I. ~~[illegible]~~ would, want out [illegible] to ~~[illegible]~~ his case & Brennan witness with certain knowledge that would refute the story of Kennedy's assassination given to the American people by the Warren Commission. Why do you defend the Warren Report, Mr. Hoover? What are you afraid of? What are the defenders of the Warren Report trying to cover up? Who are they trying to protect?

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Yours truly,

J. M. Sturr

DIRECTOR
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
DEC 2 3 22 PM '66
DEC 2 11 21 AM '66

11-27-66

13228 HAINSWORTH AVE.
HAWTHORNE, CALIF. 90250

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau Of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have read your comments published in newspapers recently defending the conclusion of the Warren Commission which investigated assassination of President Kennedy. You stat your belief that Oswald was the lone assassin etc., etc.

EXP. PROC.
32 DEC 2 1966

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ENCLOSUR

EX-104

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 12-2-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE CRITICISM OF WARREN COMMISSION BY OFFICIAL OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT

In memorandum of Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson dated 11-29-66, Mr. DeLoach's conversation with Marvin Watson of the White House on that date was reported. Watson indicated the President was interested in securing anything in FBI files reflecting immediate reaction of the Soviet Union following the assassination of President Kennedy as well as any "trends" indicating that a specific group, including the Communist Party, was back of the attacks on the Warren Commission.

During the same conversation, Watson stated that the President believed he had seen a newspaper article reporting that a member of the French Government had recently denounced the assassination investigation. Watson wondered if we could locate anything on this matter.

A check at the Bureau failed to reveal any information concerning a criticism of the Warren Commission by the French Government. On 11-30 a cable was sent to Legat, Paris, who, by cable of 12-2, advised that no information is available to him indicating any criticism by an official of the French Government.

By Letterhead Memorandum of 12-1-66, the Domestic Intelligence Division advised the White House concerning Watson's inquiry relative to the Soviet reaction to the assassination. We should now inform Watson of the results of our checks on the inquiry regarding any criticism by a French Government official.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memo be sent to Watson.

Enclosure sent 12-5-66 REC 53

1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure

61 DEC 7 1966

FCS:jma
(9)

11-30-66

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT PARIS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

CRITICISM OF WARREN COMMISSION
BY MEMBER OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)
BUDED 12-2-66

THE BUREAU HAS RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT RECENTLY CRITICIZED THE WARREN COMMISSION AND THE INVESTIGATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION, DISCREETLY ASCERTAIN IF THIS INFORMATION CORRECT AND FURNISH AVAILABLE DETAILS. THIS CRITICISM REPORTEDLY HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN PRESS. SUCAB TO REACH BUREAU NO LATER THAN DECEMBER TWO UNDER ABOVE CAPTION.

VIA CABLEGRAM
NOV 30 1966
6:32 P MSE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - follow up made for 12-2-66
1 - Foreign Liaison (route through for review)

NOTE: Marvin Watson, White House, has advised that President Johnson had seen a newspaper article reporting that a member of the French Government had recently denounced the assassination investigation. Watson wondered if we could find this news item and furnish President Johnson any information we possessed regarding this matter. Efforts to locate this data at Bureau unsuccessful.

FCS:ksf
(9)

62-109060-

REC 10

DEC 8 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DEC 19 1966

STANLEY K. MONTEITH, M.D.
ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

618 FREDERICK STREET
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95060
DIAL 426-2454

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

November 28, 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

A number of statements have been attributed to you recently, concerning the Warren Commission and the assassination of President Kennedy. I wondered if you have a public statement as to your opinions on the validity of the Warren Commission's finding in the conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was alone in his carrying out of the assassination of the President.

On many occasions your statements to the public are edited, and it is extremely difficult to ascertain what actually has been said. One small paragraph in quotation marks is included in a long article made up primarily of editorializing and the opinions of the writer as to exactly what you meant. In this case, I feel that the opinion that you express will be of utmost importance as far as the public is concerned.

I am not just requesting this as a matter of personal curiosity. I have the unique opportunity of utilizing the radio on the West Coast, addressing between 150,000 and 200,000 people, quite frequently, in the evenings. I always try to check my facts ahead of time, to make certain that they are correct, and would certainly appreciate your help in clarifying the statements that have been attributed to you.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley Monteith, M. D.

ack
12-6-66
HRH:jat
SM/e

EX-112

Would it be possible to receive the FBI bulletin sent to law enforcement agencies?

REC 10 62-109090

5 DEC 1966

Would it be possible to receive the

EX-

REC 10 62-109060-548

December 6, 1966

Dr. Stanley Monteith
618 Frederick Street
Santa Cruz, California 95060

Dear Dr. Monteith:

Mr. Hoover received your letter of November 28th and asked me to send you the enclosed material concerning the statements he made in connection with the Warren Commission's findings.

Mr. Hoover also wanted you to know it would not be possible to send you the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin on a regular basis since the distribution of this publication is limited primarily to those engaged in law enforcement.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 5
DEC 7 1966
COMM-FBI

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosures (2)
Director's statements concerning the Warren Commission's findings.

NOTE: Bufiles disclose four prior communications from Dr. Monteith, all of which touched on the question of communist influence in racial matters. He is known to have been a principal speaker at a John Birch Society gathering in Montana and was described as a member of the Minutemen organization in April, 1964. Since that time no acknowledgements have been made to his letters, the last of which was received 9-13-66. In view of the fact it may be in the Bureau's best interest for Dr. Monteith to have available the unedited text of the Director's statements regarding the Warren Commission's findings, it is believed this is an appropriate in this instance.

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 DEC 15 1966

HRH:jah (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

0-20 (Rev. 1-28-88)

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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

any inquiries - no comment.

UPI-78
(KENNEDY)

WASHINGTON--FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID TODAY THAT DESPITE THE CONTINUING CONTROVERSY OVER THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT, ALL AVAILABLE EVIDENCE INDICATES LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTED ALONE IN KILLING JOHN F. KENNEDY.

HOOVER SAID CRITICS OF THE COMMISSION CONCLUSION THAT OSWALD WAS UNAIDED IN THE ASSASSINATION HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO AIR THEIR VIEWS. BUT HE SAID "THEY SHOULD SHOW MORE REGARD FOR THE FACTS ON RECORD."

"THEY HAVE IGNORED CERTAIN FACTS, MISINTERPRETED OTHERS, AND EXPRESSED PURE SPECULATION AS TRUTH," HOOVER SAID.

"NOT ONE SHRED OF EVIDENCE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO LINK ANY OTHER PERSON IN A CONSPIRACY WITH OSWALD TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY."

ASKED ABOUT CRITICS' CHARGES THAT THERE WERE DISCREPANCIES IN FBI REPORTS AND THE FINDINGS OF AN AUTOPSY, HOOVER SAID THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE IN THE FORMATION, BUT "THERE IS NO CONFLICT."

"THE FBI REPORTS RECORD ORAL STATEMENTS MADE BY AUTOPSY PHYSICIANS WHILE THE EXAMINATION WAS BEING CONDUCTED AND BEFORE ALL FACTS WERE KNOWN," HOOVER SAID. "THE AUTOPSY REPORT RECORDS THE FINAL FINDINGS OF THE EXAMINATIONS."

HE ALSO DENIED A CHARGE THAT THE FBI HAD ALTERED COLORED FILM OF THE ASSASSINATION TAKEN BY ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER, A BYSTANDER AT THE TIME OF THE NOV. 22, 1963, MURDER IN DALLAS.

"THIS IS TOTALLY FALSE," HOOVER SAID. "THE FBI NEVER HAD THE ORIGINAL ZAPRUDER FILM IN ITS POSSESSION."

HE SAID THE FBI OBTAINED A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL, UNCUT FILM AND REPRODUCED IT FOR THE WARREN COMMISSION. IT SINCE HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES ALONG WITH OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE AND MEDICAL DATA CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION IN ITS INQUIRY.

HOOVER MADE HIS STATEMENT IN RESPONSE TO NEWSPAPER QUERIES GROWING OUT OF THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION. THE CONTROVERSY REACHED A NEW HIGH THIS WEEK ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF KENNEDY'S DEATH.

11/25--01225P

REC 8 62-109010-549

7 DEC 14 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE DEC 12 1965

EX-112

REC-63 62-109090-550

December 8, 1966

Honorable James C. Gardner
650 Elmwood Avenue
Shreveport, Louisiana 71104

Dear Mr. Gardner:

I received your letter of November 28th and want to thank you for your interest in writing as well as for your favorable remarks.

It was certainly good of you to furnish me your observations and comments, and I appreciate them. With respect to this Bureau's inspecting the autopsy photographs and x-rays pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy and making a public report, the examination of these was basically a medical problem and was handled by appropriate United States Government personnel with medical qualifications.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
DEC 8 1966
COMM-FBI

NOTE: There is nothing derogatory in Bufiles concerning correspondent, and we have one outgoing to him dated 2-2-58 in which he was addressed as above in view of the fact he was Mayor of Shreveport, Louisiana.

DFC:jeg (3)

DEC 23 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAMES C. GARDNER

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

November 28, 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The murder of President Kennedy represented an attack not only upon a man but upon the entire Nation and every American citizen. The possibility that such a horrible crime could take place with some participants going undetected and unpunished causes me great anguish. This possibility has haunted me for three years now.

A reading of the Warren Report at the time of its publication did little to put my fears at rest. My impression was that the Commission felt the national interest dictated a finding that Oswald was guilty and acted as "a loner." All witnesses and evidence that pointed toward this seemed to be accepted and all witnesses and evidence to the contrary seemed to be ignored or discounted.

I was thus gratified to read your statement of November 25 in which you endorsed the findings of the Commission. Your professional reputation behind these findings was reassuring.

I should be much more reassured if you and F.B.I. professionals would view and report to the Nation on the autopsy pictures and x-rays. It is my understanding that these are now available for inspection to proper investigative agencies.

REC-63

JAMES C. GARDNER
650 ELMWOOD AVENUE
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

4 DEC 1 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

EXP-PROC

DEC 1 1966

You have had a long and distinguished career as Director. History will remember the events of November 22, 1963, as the most significant crime that took place in this century. No greater service can be rendered to the Nation by you and the Bureau that you have led so well so long than to assure the American people that they have the whole truth concerning the crime of the century.

Sincerely,

James C. Gardner

JCG:ja

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 12/7/66

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: WALTER LISTER,
CBS NEWS, NEW YORK CITY;
WARREN COMMISSION REPORT,
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

At 4:15 p.m. today above-captioned telephoned from New York and talked with me. He said CBS is exploring the possibility of making a television program concerning the Warren Commission Report. One of the areas to be televised is that relating to the firing of the murder weapon by a competent expert to demonstrate pictorially the time element in the firing of three shots, etc. He asked that Special Agent Robert Frazier, whose testimony appears in the Warren Commission Report, be made available for this purpose.

ACTION TAKEN

I told Lister this would not be possible. He then asked that other personnel from our FBI Laboratory be made available, or other experts in this and other areas of investigation and laboratory examination - all in connection with the Warren Commission report and the FBI investigation of the assassination. I told Mr. Lister that we absolutely could not be of any assistance to him and could not make these men available.

For record purposes.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:mls
(6)

REC-55 62-109090-1551

55 DEC 19 1966

EX-104

5 DEC 14 1966

CRIME RESEARCH

December 12, 1966

REC 8 62-109094-552

Mr. Ben Wasserman
Apartment 4
5844 Bowcroft Street
Los Angeles, California 90016

Dear Mr. Wasserman:

Benny

Your letter was received on December 8th.

In response to your inquiry concerning the Warren Commission's findings, I am enclosing some material which I trust will clarify this matter for you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1ST MAILED DEC 12 1966 COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
Director's statements of 11-23 and 11-25-66 regarding the Warren Commission Report

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

HRH:lwp
(3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
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Casper
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Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

55 DEC 19 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

11-30-66

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Recently I have come across many books and articles by critics of the Warren Report who feel that the inconsistancies and contradictions warrant the re-opening of the investigation.

Many of the critic's speculations point out the contradictions between the F.B.I. Summary report and the doctors autopsy report. It is this critisism which leads many critics to believe that thier was the possibility of another assassin.

Why Sir, doesn't the Warren Report include the F.B.I. Summary Report of 12-9-63 or the F.B.I. Supplemental Report of 1-13-64? It is understandable, in my opinion, that the commission chose to disagree with the F.B.I. reports, but it is not understandable to me and other critics as to why the F.B.I. reports, which included the autopsy, was not covered and included in the Report or the 26 volumes of testimony.

It appears to me that the F.B.I. believes in its Summary Report and does not believe the commissions conclusions. The answer to this question by the F.B.I. would either clear the air of much confusion or create a furor (deservedly so) until the whole truth was known.

I also feel that it is your duty to inform the American public whether or not the F.B.I. Summary Report was a logical mistake. (which I happen to believe it was -- concidering the circumstances)

Following are the two quotes which I feel have created much doubt in the minds of many people:

"---Dr. Humes states that the pattern was clear that the one bullet had entered the Presidents back and had worked its way out of the body during external cardiac message ---" F.B.I. Supplemental Report 1-13-64

"The missile contused the strap musceles of the right side of the neck damaged the trackea and made its exit through the anterior surface of the neck." Warren Commission Report, Appendix IX, Page 543

A reply to this letter would be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

Ben Wasserman

Mr. Benny Wasserman
5844 Bowcroft Street
Apartment 4
Los Angeles, Calif. 90016

COPY:nm

N.K. 12-12-66
H.L. Lee
none

Dear Mr. Hoover,

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Many of the critics' speculations point out the contradictions between the F.B.I. Summary report and the doctors autopsy report. It is this criticism which leads many critics to believe that there was the possibility of another assassin.

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"— Dr. Humes stated that the pattern was clear that the one bullet had entered the Presidents back and had worked its way out of the body during external cardiac message — —"

F.B.I. Supplemental Report
1-13-64

(3)

"The missile contused the strap muscles of the right side of the neck, damaged the trachea and made its exit through the anterior surface of the neck."

Warren Commission Report
Appendix IX, Page 543

A reply to this letter would be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,
Ben Wasserman

EXP. PROC.
38—DEC-8-1966

DEC 8 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

November 29, 1966

MR. TOLSON:

Marvin Watson called me from the White House at 12:45 p.m. today [redacted]

Watson referred to the assassination of President Kennedy and stated that he would appreciate receiving, on plain paper, any "trends" which indicated that a specific group, including the Communist Party, was back of the attacks on the Warren Commission. He stated that the President in giving him these instructions had told him that he, the President, had specifically noted that a number of individuals of left-wing beliefs had made denunciations of the Warren Commission.

Watson advised that the President would also like to have anything in FBI files which would reflect the immediate reaction of the Soviet Union following the assassination and any reactions noted since then concerning the assassination. He stated the President had told him that he had seen somewhere a newspaper article reporting that a member of the French Government had recently denounced the assassination investigation. Watson stated that if we could find this news clipping we should furnish the President anything we had in our files concerning the matter.

Watson raised the question as to whether the FBI was investigating the leak of information by the Presidential Crime Commission to the "New York Times." I told him we were not, that no one had requested such an investigation. He asked if one should be conducted. I told him this was entirely up to him and the President, however, he should know that such investigations were usually a waste of time, particularly when you considered that Fred Graham of the "New York Times" to whom the information had been

CONTINUED.....OVER

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale
CDD:amr (5)

REC-1 62-104090-553
NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 14 1966

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

SOVIET [illegible]CTION

leaked, was one of Katzenbach's social acquaintances and a person who was also very familiar with Vorenberg, consequently, it would be rather impossible to get these individuals to reveal any information. Watson stated he agreed thoroughly and if the President raised the issue once again, he would try to talk him out of it.

ACTION:

1. The Domestic Intelligence Division will check files and coordinate information relative to any immediate reaction on the part of the Soviet Union concerning the assassination. This Division will also check files relative to any reaction that the Soviet Union has shown since the assassination.

2. The Crime Records Division will check news clippings concerning the French Government official who allegedly made a recent statement concerning the assassination.

3. The Domestic Intelligence Division will prepare a memorandum on plain paper concerning all these matters so that this memorandum can be furnished to Watson in connection with his request.

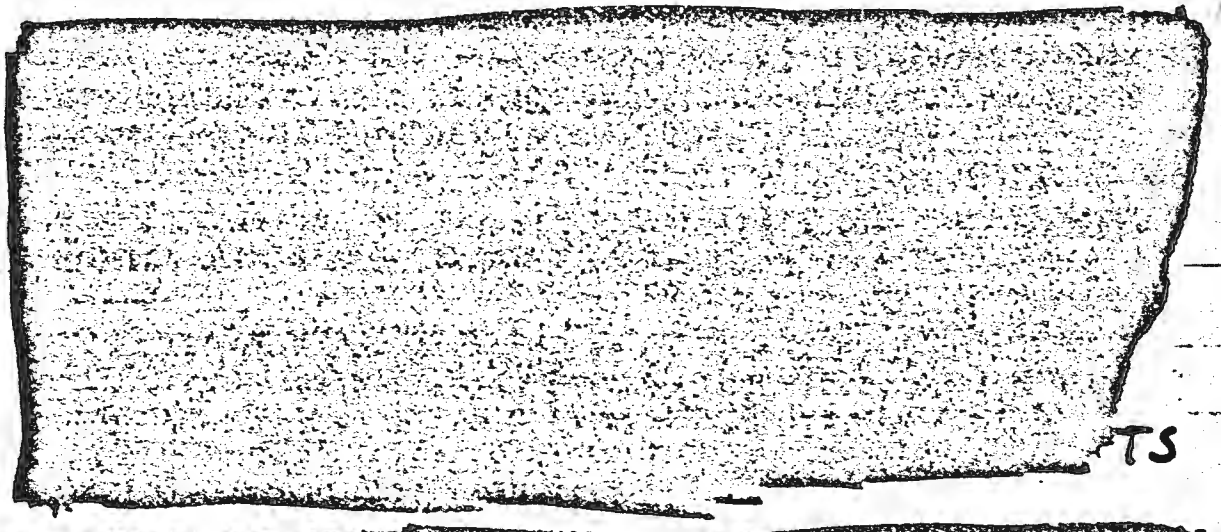
4. [redacted]

The man was investigated for White House in 1962. Roebuck being interviewed

RESPECTFULLY,

C. D. DE LOACH

REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY



The position of the Communist Party, USA, toward the Warren Commission Report was clearly set forth in the October 11, 1964, issue of "The Worker," an East Coast communist newspaper. In an article captioned "Warren Report Brushes Off Ultra-Rightist Conspiracy," it was stated that the Warren Report gives comparatively very little space to the material that came before it indicating that a "Right-wing conspiracy" was in the making and that Oswald was a "Left-painted" undercover instrument of such forces or of a Government agency. The article further stated that even the limited material which the Warren Commission has put into the record on the Rightist conspiracy that was in progress is an important contribution and provides a basis for further investigation.

No information has been developed indicating any of the so-called communist "splinter groups," such as the Progressive Labor Party, Socialist Workers Party or the Workers World Party, have planned or instituted any concerted effort or drive to discredit or attack the Warren Commission. Official publications of these organizations have from time to time contained isolated articles which have been critical of the Warren Commission. For example,

TOP SECRET

REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST
PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOTE:

Classified "Top Secret" because this communication contains information from several highly sensitive sources, the disclosure of which would result in exceptionally grave damage to the United States.

See cover memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 12/1/66, captioned as above, prepared by REL:cls.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 15, 1966

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: JOHN FRIEDMAN
BALTIMORE MORNING SUN
REQUEST TO INTERVIEW SPECIAL
AGENT LYNDAL L. SHANEYFELT
BUREAU LABORATORY
CONCERNING WARREN COMMISSION REPORT

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

At the request of the Laboratory, Bishop in my office telephonically contacted the above individual on 12/15/66 after he had attempted to contact Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, Bureau Laboratory, in order to arrange to interview him.

Friedman advised that he desired to conduct an interview with Shaneyfelt in order to question him concerning certain of his testimony before the Warren Commission. He stated that he desired to do this "in order to clear up some points in the testimony of Shaneyfelt."

Friedman was advised by Bishop that all of Shaneyfelt's investigations and examinations made in connection with the FBI's investigation into the assassination had been completely reported to the Warren Commission and that no purpose would be served by his interviewing Shaneyfelt.

Friedman stated that he understood.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jones

DEC 20 1966

TEB:dse
(6)

17 REC 51
EX-104

62 [illegible]

DEC 20 1966

CRIME SEC. WICH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 11-29-66

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: JOSEPH F. LEHNAU
NORTH BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

Joseph F. Lehnau, North Brunswick, New Jersey, under date of 11-21-66 wrote the Director calling attention to the program "Open Mind" on which he heard the FBI referred to in what he felt were unflattering terms during a discussion on the Warren Commission. Lehnau expressed a great respect for the FBI because of its accomplishments through the years, and he was distressed over the impression given by the show that members of the FBI are stupid, do not know how to write a report and do not get paid for so doing, that they were not competent to get medical facts correctly from doctors. He asked if the Director was going to ignore this smear. Bufiles contain no references identifiable with correspondent.

In view of the controversy being stimulated over the Warren Commission report, it is anticipated we will receive numerous similar inquiries. The material released to the press on 11-25-66 setting forth the Director's position in connection with our investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy and the Warren Commission reports certainly are the best answer possible to inquiries of this nature, and it is believed Lehnau's letter, and similar ones, can best be acknowledged by enclosing the Director's statement.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached letter enclosing the Director's statement be sent to Lehnau.

62-109090-555

2. In similar correspondence where it is felt the Director's statement would be responsive to the inquiry, ~~they~~ be furnished the correspondent as in this instance.

EX-101 REC-4

Enclosure Rec'd 11-30-66

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

JAN 9 1967 kcf (4)

DEC 2 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

DATE: 12/22/66

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

On 12/21/66 Mr. Paul Fairbanks, Office of Security, General Services Administration (GSA), advised Liaison Supervisor Bartlett as follows:

In December, 1964, the Warren Commission sent its records to the Archives. Immediately following this, GSA picked up the furniture and fixtures used by the Warren Commission and took them to a storage warehouse in Washington.

Inadvertently, one filing cabinet containing three cubic feet of Warren Commission records was included along with the other furniture for storage. This cabinet remained untouched in the GSA warehouse until 11/22/66 when it was discovered that the cabinet contained some records. The Security Office of GSA was immediately contacted and the records were taken to the Archives where they will remain. Archives, after looking these records over, have advised GSA that these records appear to have been the official records of Alfreeda Scobey, a member of the Warren Commission staff. Among memoranda and other working papers, three investigative reports of the FBI were located. Archives indicate these corresponded with Commission documents 76, 78, and 997. Archives point out that these three documents have previously been withheld from research by the FBI. This means that these reports will not be made available for review.

GSA indicates that the original mistake was probably made by the Warren Commission staff when the cabinet containing the records was sent to storage rather than to the Archives. GSA further advised that apparently no harm has come as a result of this mistake which has now been rectified by placing the records in the proper hands.

ACTION: For information.

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

ST-106 REC- 16 - 556

DEC 28 1966

5 JAN 4 1967

OHB:mjf
(7)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: June 4, 1964

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MANCHESTER
AUTHOR OF KENNEDY BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED IN 1969
APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR, 10:10 A.M., 6-4-64

By appointment, I introduced William Manchester, who has been commissioned by Mrs. John F. Kennedy to write a book concerning the four days surrounding the assassination and funeral of the late President, to the Director at 10:10 a.m., today in the Director's Office.

Mr. Manchester first thanked the Director for seeing him. He explained that he had already seen approximately 90 people, principally in Washington; however had not yet gone to Dallas, Texas, inasmuch as Chief Justice Warren felt that he should not conduct interviews in Dallas until after the Warren Commission report had been issued.

In instituting a series of questions to the Director, Mr. Manchester first inquired as to what the Director was doing on November 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1963. Manchester added that he would first like to start with November 22, 1963, at the precise moment the Director first received the news that the President had been shot. The Director replied that he had just returned from lunch. This was approximately 1:10 p.m. A news item was brought in to him reflecting the President had been shot. The Director immediately called the Attorney General who was at his home dining with the U. S. Attorney from New York, Mr. Morgenthau. The Director advised the Attorney General that a news announcement had been made that the President had been wounded. The Director stated he next talked to the SAC of our Office in Dallas, Texas. He was informed that the President had been wounded and had been taken to the Parkland Memorial Hospital. The SAC also advised that Governor Connally had been shot and was now in the emergency room with Kennedy at the same hospital. Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Connally, who were riding in the same car, had not been hit. The SAC told the Director that it appeared that the shots had come from an upper story window of the Texas Book Depository Building.

Enclosure

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 5 1967

1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morre

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

12 JUN 29 1964

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

The Dallas Office additionally advised the Director shortly after 2:00 p.m. that day that the President had died. The Director immediately called the Attorney General once again and told him of the death of his brother. At this time the Director inquired as to whether the Attorney General planned to go to Dallas. The Director stated that he had advised the Attorney General that if such plans were in the making he would facilitate his departure and arrival. The Director told Manchester that shortly thereafter our Dallas Office called once again to indicate that the President's body would be immediately flown back to Washington and that the Vice President had already been sworn in as President. The Director later called the Attorney General once again and told him that the FBI was moving into the investigation. The Director advised Manchester that the FBI took this action despite the fact that there was no law making it a Federal violation to assassinate the President.

At this point the Director gave Manchester a brief history of the assassination of SAC Shanahan in Chicago, Illinois, in the middle 1920's. There was no Federal law against assaulting or murdering an FBI Agent at that time. The Director told Manchester he initiated action to make it a Federal crime to assault or kill an FBI Agent so that proper action could be taken in Federal court rather than a local court in such matters.

The Director told Manchester that if the FBI had taken custody of Lee Harvey Oswald, Jr., Oswald would never have been killed by Jack Ruby. The Director stated that the murder of Oswald by Ruby naturally gave rise to considerable speculation and rumor. All of this could have been avoided had the Dallas police taken proper action to protect Oswald.

The Director told Manchester that the FBI immediately entered the case, despite non-jurisdiction, and that we interviewed Oswald as soon as he was made available. The Director stated that on the evening of November 22, 1963, at approximately 7:25 p.m., President Johnson called him at his home and requested that the FBI take complete charge of the case involving the assassination. The Director stated he advised the President that the FBI had already entered the case and that we would, of course, go all out in this matter. The Director also told the President that he was concerned about the great amount of publicity coming out of Dallas.

The Director then told Manchester that the Dallas police had given out considerable information received as a result of FBI findings, particularly from our Laboratory. He added that on the 4th or 5th day following the assassination he instructed our SAC in Dallas to contact Chief of Police Curry and order him to make no further statements to the press with respect to the evidence or investigation surrounding the assassination. The Director told Manchester that this Chief of Police could have told

him to go to hell; however, he had recognized the obvious necessity and logic of such instructions and had complied. The Director explained to Manchester at some length the necessity to keep physical evidence confined prior to the prosecution of an individual.

The Director told Manchester that on Saturday evening, November 23, 1963, our Dallas Office had received an anonymous telephone call indicating that plans had been made to murder Oswald when he was removed from the Dallas City Jail. The FBI informed the Dallas Chief of Police immediately. The Director told Manchester that original plans for removal of Oswald had been made for 10:00 p.m. that Saturday night. The Chief of Police, however, changed these plans by acceding to the pressure of the press that Oswald be removed at a convenient time so that communications media could cover the event. Our Dallas Office again called the Dallas Police Department on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, and reminded that Department of the same anonymous telephone call. At that time the Chief of Police assured our Dallas Office that all precautions were being taken to protect Oswald.

The Director informed Manchester that following the President's call at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963, he gave specific instructions that the FBI do everything possible to thoroughly investigate this case. The Director stated that additional personnel were immediately sent to Dallas. He told Manchester this was necessary inasmuch as our Dallas Office and FBI Headquarters, as well as other offices, received hundreds and hundreds of phone calls, telegrams and letters setting forth leads in this case.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director placed any significance to the anonymous phone call concerning the plan to murder Oswald. The Director replied that we had no way of knowing at the time whether any importance should be attached or not; however, we did have the responsibility to immediately notify the Dallas police, which we did.

The Director characterized Jack Ruby as somewhat of a "police buff." As a result of his friendship with a number of police officers he had easy accessibility to the Dallas Police Department. The Director stated that he did not know whether Ruby's reported insanity was of the sincere or faked type inasmuch as we were not psychiatrists. He stated that Ruby had given the excuse that he had killed Oswald because of his obvious affection for the late President and the fact that he wanted to prevent any further sorrow to Mrs. Kennedy inasmuch as she would necessarily have to return to Dallas and testify against Oswald.

over

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment With Director, 10:00 a.m., 6-4-64

Manchester inquired as to the exact location of the Director at the time Oswald was killed on Sunday, November 24, 1963. The Director replied that he was at home. He stated that the Dallas Office contacted him immediately following this event. Manchester inquired as to the Director's immediate reaction. The Director replied that his first thought was how such an event could take place, particularly under a system of civilized justice. The Director added that he had ordered an immediate check on Jack Ruby and particularly to ascertain if there had been a relationship between Ruby and Oswald.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director was watching television at the time of Oswald's murder. The Director replied in the negative. He stated he was working on official papers at the time. The Director added that he usually saved Sundays to review lengthy documents and memoranda as well as to prepare himself for interviews, hearings, etc.

Manchester inquired as to what the Director was doing on Friday morning, November 22, 1963, prior to the assassination. The Director replied that he was conducting business as usual, that he had had a number of interviews that particular morning.

Manchester inquired as to the physical location of the wire service ticker machine. He was told that it is located across the hall and that pertinent wire service items are brought in to the Director immediately.

The Director told Manchester that his first conversation on November 22, 1963, with our Dallas Office occurred at approximately 1:48 p.m. The Director was advised at that time that the President was not believed to be dead yet but that he had suffered a mortal wound. The Director mentioned that on the occasion of his second call to the Attorney General, the Attorney General had indicated that he had also been in touch with a number of the Presidential Staff and had been informed of a number of details concerning the shooting and the fact that the President had died.

Manchester inquired as to the Director's opinion of the Attorney General's reaction upon being informed that the President had been shot. The Director replied that the Attorney General had been silent for a few moments and had then requested that the Director keep him informed of any further facts received concerning this matter. The Director told Manchester that the Attorney General is usually very quiet in manner until he has all the necessary facts of a given situation. The Director stated that the Attorney General was not the explosive type unless he became angry.

cont'd

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment With Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

Manchester told the Director that the President's call to the Director at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963, appeared to be one of the first calls that the President made upon returning to Washington that evening. The Director replied that he would surmise that this was correct. The Director added that our investigation proceeded forthwith; however, it was not until Monday or Tuesday of the following week that the President decided to name a Presidential Commission to look into the assassination. The Director told Manchester that an FBI report had been sent to the Warren Commission within ten days after the President had set up this body. The Director stated that he personally had appeared before the Warren Commission and that he considered their questioning of him to be quite thorough. He stated that thoroughness was necessary on the part of the Commission inasmuch as this would serve to assist in quelling gossip and speculation in the future. The Director quickly added, however, that rumors will continue concerning this case, especially in Europe where there is widespread gossip concerning a supposed conspiracy, for many years.

The Director told Manchester that the statement that some of the information may be withheld by the Warren Commission naturally gave rise to further rumor. Manchester replied that he could understand the Chief Justice's statement in this regard inasmuch as not just any individual should be allowed to look at the classified material sent to the Commission by some agencies. The Director replied that the issue in point is such that excessive precautions of security is unwise. The Director explained that he had never been a great believer in wasteful precautions or going overboard regarding excessive security. He stated that an item is either classified or else it isn't classified. The Director gave examples of leaks in Government that have given several Presidents extreme cause and worry. He stated that the FBI is usually called upon to investigate these leaks, however, newspapermen naturally do not desire to reveal their sources. The Director stated that if newspapermen did reveal such sources that quite naturally the sources would dry up.

Manchester inquired of the Director as to whether the assassination case became one of major concern following the President's call at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963. The Director stated that as he had previously indicated, the FBI had already entered this case. He added, however, that after the President's call we went all out in doing such things as working around the clock, sending a Washington-based FBI official to Dallas and adding approximately 30 Agents to the Dallas personnel complement. The Director stated that we still have at least 50 men who are tied up in running down leads on this particular case throughout the FBI's service. He stated that this case will never be closed from an investigative point of view inasmuch as we will continually receive leads, many from mental cases, which necessarily have to be checked out.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

Manchester asked if the matter of a President being assassinated not being a Federal crime had ever been discussed fully by the Congress, or anyone else, according to the Director's knowledge. The Director replied that there had been no discussion to any extent. He stated the matter had just never been considered.

Manchester inquired as to whether the FBI had prior material on Oswald before the assassination. The Director replied that we did have some information regarding Oswald, however, it was quite flimsy in nature. The Director then explained at some length the background of Oswald. He told Manchester of the press releases that Oswald made in Moscow. He told Manchester of Oswald's employment in a factory in Minsk, Russia, and of the fact that Oswald had later returned to Moscow. The Director stated that he certainly did not understand why the Department of State had failed to have Oswald sign an affidavit forfeitting his American citizenship at the time Oswald returned to Moscow and visited the U. S. Embassy. Manchester spoke up and stated that the State Department claimed they had wanted to find out if Oswald had committed an extraditable crime in the Soviet Union, therefore, no signed affidavit was taken from him. The Director again deplored the failure to have such an affidavit executed.

The Director continued that we had interviewed Oswald within two or three days following his arrival in the United States. He explained that we, of course, desired to find out if Oswald had been recruited as an intelligence agent by the Soviet Union. The Director told Manchester that this did not appear to be true. He added that Oswald had classified himself as a Marxist rather than a communist. The Director added that Oswald had later been interviewed in New Orleans after getting into a street squabble with anti-Castroites over leaflets being handed out by Oswald. The Director told Manchester that Oswald could best be termed a "loner." He explained Oswald's communications with the Communist Party in the United States but added that Oswald had never joined the Party. The Director told of the incidents surrounding Oswald's attempt to kill General Walker in Dallas. He added that Oswald's wife, Marina, had advised us of this incident following the assassination. The Director summarized this part of the interview by indicating there appeared to be nothing in Oswald's background which would reflect that he was a man of violence and most certainly nothing which indicated that Oswald had any intentions of assassinating the President.

Manchester asked if the Director did not find it odd that Mrs. Oswald had failed to tell anyone about the attempted assassination of General Walker until after the murder of President Kennedy. The Director replied that he did not find this odd in view of the cold relationship between Oswald and his wife, the language barrier on the part of Mrs. Oswald and the fact that Mrs. Oswald did not have the natural instincts of an American woman but to the contrary had a different attitude altogether. He stated he placed no significance in Mrs. Oswald's failure to advise of this incident prior to the assassination.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

The Director told Manchester that it was extremely difficult to speculate on the motivations of Oswald to kill the President. The Director stated it was entirely possible Oswald may have wanted to kill Governor John Connally. He explained that Oswald had written communications to Governor Connally protesting his particular type of discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps. The Director added that President Kennedy was an intellectual liberal type. He stated that President Kennedy had been desirous of keeping peace with honor. He stated that President Kennedy desired peaceful co-existence --American style. The Director added that the President, although he had been firm in his dealings with Khrushchev, had a fairly good relationship with Khrushchev and the Soviet Union. The Director summed up by stating that Oswald could not have desired to kill the President because the President had dealt harshly, or spoken harshly, against the Communist Party and Chairman Khrushchev.

Manchester speculated that perhaps the communists, including Oswald, did not like the relationship between the late President and Khrushchev; therefore, the communists desired to do away with President Kennedy so that this obstacle to their desired philosophy could be removed. The Director replied that this was entirely possible; however, he wanted Manchester to clearly understand that Khrushchev was not a person to be trusted and that Chairman Khrushchev had a very cold and evil mind. The Director, at this point, gave examples of Khrushchev's understanding of the English language despite the fact that he had Troyanovsky, an excellent interpreter, with him at all times while on his visits to the United States. The Director told Manchester that he had always felt it better to kick individuals like Khrushchev on the shins once in a while rather than to boot-lick them. The Director explained that Khrushchev was basically an oriental and that individuals opposing orientals usually lost face in the oriental's opinion when fear or trepidation was shown.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director's duties and responsibilities allowed him to participate personally in the funeral ceremonies. The Director replied in the negative. He stated he had been at his desk constantly. He added that he had issued instructions that FBI personnel participate officially in the ceremonies by assisting Secret Service as much as possible. The Director spoke of the many visiting foreign dignitaries and of the dangers involved in the march from the White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral. He told Manchester that over 40 Special Agents had been assigned to assist Secret Service, particularly at St. Matthew's Cathedral. He further told Manchester that the authority to protect the President was clearly a function of the Secret Service; however, since the assassination we have assisted when called upon. The Director briefly advised Manchester at this point of the immediate widespread ramifications of this case following the actual shooting. He told Manchester that leads had spread to Mexico as well as throughout the entire United States. Therefore, it has been necessary for him personally to remain at his desk so as to supervise this matter.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment With Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

At this point I reminded Manchester of his previous statement to me that he had to be at the White House at 11:15 a.m. Manchester thanked the Director twice upon his departure and stated that he was very appreciative of the Director's cooperation and considerable time taken from a busy schedule to be of assistance.

ACTION:

The Director may desire to send the Attorney General the attached letter indicating that he had seen Manchester.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION)

DATE: 6/1/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: MRS. MARK E. MARTIN, aka - SHIRLEY MARTIN, BOX 566, HOMINY, OKLAHOMA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReSAClet 64-23 dated 4/28/64.

[redacted] (5)

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NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 10 1964

BPM:dec
(5)

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATT.

JUN 4 1964

JUN 9 1964

57 JAN 11 1965

JUN 15 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

[redacted]

"Italics ours"

The indices of the NYO contain no references to a THOMAS BUCHANAN at the address given.

Due to the highly confidential nature of the source furnishing the above information, same may not be disseminated nor incorporated into any Bureau report.

62-10990-558 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

#1

X0

2-1-67

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

The Acting Attorney General

January 6, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. J.W. Hines
1 - Mr. Lenihan

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Our letter dated August 10, 1965, forwarded to you copies of our memorandum of the same date which set forth the results of our review of certain material contained in the Warren Commission's Numbered Document File at the National Archives. The purpose of our review was to reach a determination under guidelines approved on April 19, 1965, by the Honorable McGeorge Bundy, then Special Assistant to the President, as to which of the documents may be made available to the public.

At the time of our review, certain of the documents in the Commission's Numbered Document File were missing and, accordingly, we were unable to reach a determination as to the public disclosure of those documents.

On December 30, 1966, Mr. John F. Simmons of the staff of Dr. James B. Rhoads, Deputy Archivist of the United States, advised that Commission Document Number 304 had been located in the files of National Archives. This Document consists of a letter from this Bureau to the President's Commission dated January 23, 1964, and two memoranda attached thereto which deal with a phonograph record which was issued and distributed by the Defensive Legion of Registered Americans, Incorporated (DLRA). The record is narrated by Herbert R. (Walley) Butterworth, Executive Secretary of such organization.

For your information, we have no objection to this Document being placed in the public domain.

Dr. James B. Rhoads is being informed of the foregoing.

62-109090

62-109090-559

REL:gow
(10)
See note page two

REC-20

EX-104

19 JAN 9 1967

MAILED 2
JAN 6 1967
COMM-FBI

79 JAN 10 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Acting Attorney General
RE: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

NOTE:

The phonograph record mentioned above which was described in our letter to the President's Commission on 1-23-64 was made available to our Atlanta Office during our investigation of the assassination. The DLRA was organized in Atlanta in 1962 reportedly for the purpose of opposing communism, marxism, Mongrelism, and so forth. The organization has been active in distributing anti-Jewish and anti-Negro phonograph records and literature. The record mentioned in Document Number 304 makes a number of wild allegations in connection with the assassination and is extremely anti-Jewish and anti-Negro throughout. It attempts to show that "the communist-Jewish conspiracy" was responsible for the assassination and subsequent events. It is also critical of the FBI for not trailing Oswald in Dallas prior to the assassination. The record is narrated by Butterworth who in 1962 was Public Relations Director of the United Klans of America. Butterworth has a long record of Ku Klux Klan activity.

Under the guidelines established by the White House, there is no reason for this Document not to be placed in the public domain. This determination was coordinated with Supervisor J. W. Hines of the General Investigative Division and Supervisor Robert E. Lenihan of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

(S) 62-109090

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: January 6, 1967

To: Dr. James B. Rhoads
Deputy Archivist of the United States
National Archives Building
Pennsylvania Avenue at 8th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

On December 30, 1966, Mr. John F. Simmons of your staff informed Special Agent Robert E. Lenihan of this Bureau that Warren Commission Document Number 304 had been located. Mr. Simmons requested an expression of our views as to whether or not Document Number 304 should be placed in the public domain.

For your information, this Bureau has no objection to this Document being placed in the public domain.

BY COURIER SVC. 77 JAN 9 COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. J.W. Hines
1 - Mr. Lenihan

REL:gow
(10)
NOTE:

EX-108
REC 26

62-109090-560

Acting Attorney General advised by separate communication.

57 JAN 13 1967

JAN 9 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

January 5, 1967

REC-74 62-109811-561

ST-114

Mr. Charles Kenneth Harvey
1622 Kent Drive
Arlington, Texas 76010

Dear Mr. Harvey:

With reference to your letter of December 30th, this is to advise that all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and the results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

It is not within the province of the FBI to make further dissemination of the information in our reports. You may, however, wish to communicate with the Archivist, National Archives, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20408, for the data you desire.

MAILED 7
JAN 5 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information re correspondent. Last outgoing to him was dated 12-14-64 in response to his letter to President Johnson which supported the Director. (62-109811-4031)

EFT:jeg (3)

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

62 JAN 25 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1622 Kent Drive
Arlington, Texas 76010
12/30/66

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington,
D.C.

Attn: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you send me what information that is available on the assassination of President Kennedy and the findings by the Warren Commission?

Once again may I say "Thank you" for your response to my other request.

Sincerely,

Charles Kenneth Harvey

Charles Kenneth Harvey

561

REC-74

JAN 12 1967

ST-114

CORRESPONDENCE

EX-103

January 11, 1967

REC-74 62-109060-562

Mr. Robert F. Steel, Jr.
Post Office Box 7102
Miami, Florida 33155

Dear Mr. Steel:

Your letter dated January 5th has been received.

At the request of the President, this Bureau conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to appropriate authorities. It is not within our province to make further dissemination of the results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 7
JAN 11 1967
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:mmj (3)

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

55 JAN 20 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

P.O. Box 7102
Miami, Fla. 33155
January 5, 1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs;

I am writing this letter in order to obtain a copy of a certain document. The document in question is your FBI Summary Report dated December 9, 1963, guided the Warren Commission's investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. I would appreciate your sending me a copy if possible. If there is any cost involved please send it COD. I will gladly accept the charges. Thank you for your time and trouble. Please reply.

Respectfully;

Robert F. Steel Jr.

Robert F. Steel Jr.

EX-103

REC-74 [illegible] -562

14 JAN 12 1967

1-11-67

COMMISSION EVIDENCE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick

REC-23 62-109090-563

January 11, 1967

EX-103

Mr. E. Joseph W. Mosbrook
WDEL News
2727 Shipley Road
Wilmington, Delaware 19803

Dear Mr. Mosbrook:

With reference to your communication of January 9, 1967, this is to advise that all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and the results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested answers to any questions you may have concerning the work performed by the Warren Commission or the FBI would be available through review at the National Archives.

Sincerely yours,

1-Baltimore, Enclosures (2) (INFO)

KMR:hw
(8)

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Attached is in reply to Mr. Mosbrook, WDEL News, who has requested information regarding the Zapruder motion picture film which was the film taken by a bystander at the assassination. Since our investigation relating to this film and other aspects of this assassination was complete and thorough and subsequently furnished to the Warren Commission, he is being referred to data contained in the National Archives. Baltimore furnished copies of Mosbrook's letter and our reply to him.

MAILED 2
JAN 12 1967
COMM-FBI

1 JAN 27 1967 TELETYPE UNIT

WDEL
AM • FM
1727 KIRKWOOD HIGHWAY, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE 19805 Phone
DIAL 1150 DIAL 93.7

January 9, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
10th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am preparing a broadcast report on the Warren Report and the various criticisms of it. Much of the criticism is based on analysizes of the Abraham Zapruder motion picture film. So that I may present an accurate report would you please answer two questions for me:

1. What was Zapruder's exact location when he shot the film?

2. At what speed did Zapruder shoot his film?

(The Warren Report indicated that it was 18.6 frames per second. But, in his book "Whitewash II" Harold Weisberg quotes two FBI reports fixing the speed variously at: 24, 22, and 17.6 frames per second.)

Also, if possible, I would appreciate a brief statement from you on the Warren Report and the various attacks on it. Are you convinced that the evidence presented by the Report supports the conclusion that Oswald acted alone in the crime?

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

REC. 27 EX-103 12 JAN 18 1967

Sincerely,

E. Joseph W. Mosbrook
WDEL News

EXP—PROC.
JAN 10 1967

NBC AFFILIATE

WARREN
COMMISSION
SECTION 30
COPY 2

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 11, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: EDWARD KERN
EDITOR, LIFE MAGAZINE;
REQUEST TO INTERVIEW BUREAU EMPLOYEE
RE FINDINGS OF WARREN COMMISSION

At 11:10 AM on 1/11/67, Bishop in my office received a telephone call from Edward Kern who stated he was an editor for "Life" magazine in New York City, but was calling locally from the National Airport. He advised he was conducting a "long range investigation of the findings of the Warren Commission," and wanted to interview the Bureau Laboratory examiner who had conducted a spectrographic examination of bullet fragments found in the assassination car. He stated he particularly wanted to know if such an examination was made by the examiner and also desired to ask him "technical" questions concerning the examination. He advised that the testimony of SA Robert A. Frazier of the FBI Laboratory as reported in the Warren Commission Report reflects that the spectrographic examination of these bullet fragments had been made, but he was unable to find the Laboratory results in the material available in Archives.

BACKGROUND

A spectrographic examination was made by SA John F. Gallagher of the FBI Laboratory of bullet fragments found in the assassination car, in the head of the President, and in the wrist of Governor Connally. The results of this examination were incorporated into a Laboratory report which was furnished to the Chief of Police at Dallas under date of 11/23/63, with copies designated for the SAC at Dallas. The results of the Laboratory report are incorporated into an investigative report of the assassination submitted by the Dallas Office. The Laboratory examination reflected that the lead metal in all the fragments are similar in composition.

62-109090-564

REC 67

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

JAN 19 1967

62 JAN 27 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

TEB:mjm
(6)

Memo Wick to DeLoach
Re: Edward Kern, Editor, Life Magazine;
Request to Interview Bureau Employee
Re Findings of Warren Commission

ACTION TAKEN:

Kern was advised by Bishop that all investigation conducted by the FBI, as well as all examinations made by the FBI Laboratory, were completely reported to the Warren Commission by the FBI, and therefore it would not be possible for Kern to interview a Bureau Laboratory examiner concerning this. He was advised that the FBI could not be of assistance to "Life" magazine in connection with their investigation into the findings of the Warren Commission.

TLB N 213

Right.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS.

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. 565

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

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CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109290

SERIAL NO. 566

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

30

STATE

REFERRAL

428 South Pacific Coast Highway
Redondo Beach, California.

January 23, 1967.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

You probably don't remember me but I was at Central High School while you were there and I remember you very well, particularly your drilling the cadets out on O Street in the broiling sun, and I have followed your career with great interest. I was in Sigma Lambda, and in later years was a neighbor to Dutch Acorn. I'm telling you these bits to identify myself.

I have read the Warren Report, and I believe that it is a fine piece of white wash and an insult to the intelligence of anyone who is interested enough in his Country to read it. I would like to know from you why in the Supplemental Report from your office which was written after all autopsy information was available, was no mention made of the "super bullet" which went thru the Presisent then thru Governor, and then out in almost perfeft condition an onto the stretcher of Governor Connolly, and while that report maintained that your agents who were present until the President's body was taken to Gawler's, saw a wound in the shoulder, and not the back of the neck. I have also read in the report testimony or evidence gathered by your Bureau that was completely disregarded by the Commission and their amateur investigators.

I believe in the integrity of the F.B.I. and particularly in your integrity. It is one thing that I hope we can believe in, but I read the Commission's twisting the words of your witnesses, and asking leading questions that could not elicit any response other than the one they wished to hear. I wish that it were possible for your Bureau to pursue the investigation, possibly for a Congressional committee, for I am completely dissatisfied with the conclusions of the Warren Commission, and I believe that if a Presidential commission can put a hoax like the Warren Commission on the American people, anything can be put over.

This leads me to another item for your attention and assistance. I am definitely opposed to the Consular proposal for the Communists, and I hope that you will continue to bring your influence to bear in the Congress. I saw Dorothy Healy on television last night, and she is definitely committed to the overthrow of our form of Gernment, by force if necessary, and brazenly said so on the air. She also ran for tax assessor out here last spring, and polled eighty-six thousand votes. In spite of her avowed stand in opposition to our Government, her son was given a Federal grant for his education of $6,400. Who is responsible for that?

REC 1 62-109090-567

You and I are each approaching the end of the line, but I love my Country. I am sure that you do, and many of the things that have happened and are happening are disquieting, and as long as I am able I shall protest secrecy and underhandedne on the part of those in authority.

3 1967

Kindest regards and best wishes

Sincerely,
Katherine K. Moore

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

February 1, 1967

REC 1 62-109090-567

Miss Katherine K. Moore
428 South Pacific Coast Highway
Redondo Beach, California 90277

Dear Miss Moore:

I have received your letter of January 23rd and want to thank you for the kind remarks you expressed regarding my work and the FBI. You may be certain I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write and furnish me your comments on these matters.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your communication to The Honorable, The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C., for any assistance he may be able to render since your inquiry concerning the son of Dorothy Healey is a matter of interest to his Department.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Moore. Dorothy Healey is Chairman of the Southern California Communist Party and is reported to be a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA. Her son, Richard E. Healey, is the subject of a [redacted] Security Matter-Communist investigation and is on the Security Index. Richard E. Healey has been granted a $6600 fellowship under the National Defense Education Act by the US Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Copy of Moore's letter sent to Health, Education and Welfare by form referral of same date.

HRH:mlb (3)

MAILED 19
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COMM-FBI

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INDEXED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
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Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 FEB 17 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
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Casper
Callahan
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-13-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF WILLIAM MANCHESTER ON THE TELEVISION PROGRAM "MEET THE PRESS" ON 2-12-67

Captioned individual, who is the author of the book, "The Death of a President," appeared on the television program "Meet the Press" on 2-12-67 and was interviewed with respect to his forthcoming book.

In answer to questions posed during the course of the program, he stated substantially as follows:

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy commissioned him to write the book as she wished to have a complete chronicle of the events that transpired on the occasion of the assassination of President Kennedy. He feels that the historical value of the book lies in the fact that he has been in a position to interview individuals closely connected with the tragedy before time has dimmed their memory of pertinent events.

He does not feel that he has broken any agreement with the Kennedys with respect to a publication date, although it was originally decided to publish the book in 1968. Manchester's purpose in publishing the book at the present time is to avoid any effect it may conceivably have upon the Presidential election in 1968. He also stated that Senator Robert Kennedy had clearly indicated to Marquis Childs, a newspaper columnist, that the old agreement had been "washed out."

Manchester was never employed or received any financial remuneration with respect to writing the book and the terms governing its publication were established in a written "memorandum" signed by Robert F. Kennedy and him. He stated that he would have prepared a document legally more binding and definitive if he had it to do again.

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62-109090

NOT RECORDED
59 FEB 20 1967

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Wick

FEB 17 1967

DFC:emm (5)

CONTINUED OVER

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: APPEARANCE OF WILLIAM MANCHESTER

Although he regards his book to be historically sound and objective, he admitted to deleting what he regarded as unfit material furnished to him by Mrs. Kennedy during his ten hour interview with her. The purpose is to avoid possible embarassment or further suffering to her.

Manchester unequivocally stated that he does not believe Robert F. Kennedy was politically motivated in releasing him from the original agreement to publish the book during 1968, nor does he regard his book as hostile to President Johnson. He feels the American public will recognize that President Johnson was not unfairly dealt with in his publication as he regards the President to have acted admirably throughout the whole period immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy.

He maintained that he had not seen any photographs depicting President Kennedy's male aids present during the swearing in of President Johnson. He continued to maintain that Kenneth O'Donnell had been described to him by several eyewitnesses as walking the corridor outside the room aboard the plane in which President Johnson was sworn in.

Manchester stated that he accepts the Warren Commission Report of the assassination as a valid finding of what occurred. He felt, however, that Marina Oswald was treated too gently in her appearance before the Commission and could have shed more light upon Oswald's activities. Of all the people connected with the assassination he had approached for an interview, she was the one person who declined to see him. He does not believe any reason exists to reopen the inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy.

No mention of the FBI was made during the course of Manchester's appearance before this panel.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

FOI courtesy A

62-109090

February 13, 1967

Mr. Warren R. Buschert
910 Caulfield, Southwest
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49503

Dear Mr. Buschert:

Your letter of February 6th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I sent the following letter to a citizen on December 14, 1965:

"Reference is made to your letter dated December 6, 1965, to Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt regarding the labeling of two of the Zapruder frames numbers 314 and 315 of Commission Exhibit 885 in Volume 18 of the 'Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.'

"You are correct in the observation that frames labeled 314 and 315 of Commission Exhibit 885 are transposed in Volume 18 as noted in your letter. This is a printing error and does not exist in the actual Commission Exhibit. For your information the slides from which Commission Exhibit 885 was prepared are correctly numbered and are being shown in their correct sequence.

"The National Archives is aware of this printing error; however, I do appreciate your interest in this matter."

(Continued - next page)

HRH:rlf (3)

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62-109090-
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Mr. Warren R. Buschert

Although my statement appearing on page 46 of the February, 1967, issue of "Playboy" magazine is accurately quoted, it is obvious it was taken out of context. It is necessary to read the entire paragraph in which this statement appears to correctly interpret my remarks concerning this matter. I have no objections to your making this letter public.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Buschert. The letter quoted herein of 12-14-65 was sent to Miss Judith R. Schmidt, 11676 3/8 Darlington, Los Angeles, California.

ION
THE

February 6, 1967

Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th St. and Pennsylvania
Washington, D.C.

Attn: Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: Recent interview in Playboy magazine

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just finished reading the February 1967 issue of Playboy magazine which contains an interview with Mark Lane. This concerns the assassination of President Kennedy and the Warren Commission report, of course.

On page 46 of the interview Playboy quotes from a letter offered them by Mr. Lane which purports to be from you or, at least, under your authorship. It would seem completely absurd to assume that Mr. Lane would attempt to deceive Playboy, which is very widely read, by submiting a document which were not correct.

As you will note I am forwarding copy of my letter to you to Playboy and what I wish is, first, a copy of the letter which you submitted to Mr. Lane's investigators that I might read it in its entirety or, if such is not possible then, second, confirmation that the quote is correct.

The statement ascribed to your letter is:

"Your are correct in the observation that frames labeled 314 and 315 of Commission Exhibit 885 are transposed in Volume 18 as noted in your letter."

Thanking you in advance -

Yours truly,

Warren R Buschert

Warren R. Buschert
910 Caulfield S.W.
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49503

cc: HMH Publishing Company
Playboy Building
919 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60611

ENCLOSURE

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 17 1967

4 FEB 14 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 2-13-67
HRH/mf

EXP. PROC.

The Acting Attorney General

February 20, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The Sunday editions of two Washington, D. C., newspapers for February 19, 1967, carried articles indicating that District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans, Louisiana, is conducting an investigation of the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Allegedly Garrison claims that the Warren Commission Report is inaccurate in stating Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed is a memorandum which sets forth a concise summary of the results of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald from April, 1963, when he returned to New Orleans from Dallas, Texas, until September, 1963, when he traveled to Mexico City, Mexico. Also set forth is information in our files concerning District Attorney Garrison and data concerning Miguel Torres and David William Ferrie who are mentioned in those newspaper articles.

Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President.

62-109060

62-109090 —
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 24 1967

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109090 (Warren Commission Report)
RHL:KMR:sal (15)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 2/19/67, captioned as above, prepared by REL:KMR:sal.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

2/19/67

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

W. A. Branigan

THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

BACKGROUND:

The Sunday editions of the "Washington Post" and the "Washington Evening Star" for February 18, 1967, carried articles indicating that District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans was conducting an investigation of the assassination and was claiming that the Warren Commission Report is inaccurate in stating Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy. Garrison did not furnish details of his investigation to the press but stated that arrests will be made, charges will be filed, and convictions will be obtained.

The newspaper articles indicated that Miguel Torres, a 26-year-old Cuban who formerly lived only a block from Oswald's last known New Orleans address "is known to be connected with the District Attorney's investigation." The "Washington Evening Star" article also reported that David William Ferrie, part-time private investigator and operator of a New Orleans flying service, informed the press that the District Attorney's Office informed him it had "positively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy."

DATA REGARDING GARRISON:

Bureau files reveal James C. Garrison was a former Bureau Agent who entered on duty 3/5/51 and resigned 7/24/51 for military purposes. His services were listed as satisfactory. He took office as District Attorney in New Orleans in May, 1962, and immediately became involved in a dispute with the New Orleans Police Department over his professed desire to clean up the so-called "minor vice" in New Orleans. In November, 1962, Garrison accused eight judges of delaying justice in New Orleans which resulted in the judges filing a defamation suit against Garrison. He was found guilty of such charges on 2/6/63 and was fined $1,000. He appealed his conviction and on 11/24/64 the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the conviction holding that the element of deliberate malice was lacking in the statements attributed to Garrison regarding

62-109060
(11)

Enclosures

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
193 FEB 24 1967

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109090

CONTINUED - OVER

the judges in New Orleans. [redacted] a reliable source, has informed the New Orleans Office that Garrison is politically ambitious and plans to run for Lieutenant Governor in Louisiana during the Fall of 1967.

ALLEGATIONS OF CONSPIRACY IN NEW ORLEANS:

During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we received a number of allegations indicating Oswald was in contact with Cuban or pro-Castro Cubans in New Orleans. Each allegation was very carefully and thoroughly run out and we found no evidence of any contact between Oswald and pro-Cuban sources in New Orleans. Furthermore, our investigation uncovered no evidence indicating Fidel Castro or officials of the Cuban Government were involved with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy.

RE: Miguel Torres

During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we developed no information indicating acquaintanceship or contact between Oswald and Miguel Torres, mentioned above. On 10/25/62 we received information from a U.S. Customs investigator in New Orleans that Miguel Torres, his father, mother, and two brothers were all in his opinion pro-Castro in their beliefs and reportedly had a short-wave radio in their home for the purpose of receiving Cuban broadcasts. (105-117817) We initiated investigation of Miguel Torres and other members of his family on the basis of such allegations but found no information to corroborate such allegations. Our investigation did disclose that Miguel Torres was an unsavory character who had a criminal record. He was arrested 2/1/59 on an Armed Robbery Charge and was sentenced 10/2/59 for a period of 10 years. On 2/2/61 he was discharged from the Louisiana State Penitentiary. He was arrested again on 9/5/64 by the New Orleans Police Department on burglary charges and was sentenced to nine years in the State Penitentiary at Angola, Louisiana. In September, 1964, he was also arrested for violation of the Federal Narcotics Law and was sentenced on 1/6/65 to three years (sentence to begin after completion of nine years imposed on State charges of burglary).

RE: David William Ferrie

Immediately following the assassination, we received allegations that Ferrie was acquainted with Oswald and was involved in the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. According to sources of the allegations, Ferrie, a qualified pilot, was to fly Oswald from Dallas following the assassination. We conducted extensive investigation of such allegations including interviews of Ferrie. No evidence was found to show that Ferrie knew Oswald or was involved in the assassination.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Our New Orleans Office advised on 2/19/67 that a New Orleans newspaper carried an article on 2/19/67 quoting Ferrie as saying that the Garrison investigation of the assassination in New Orleans is a "big joke." Ferrie reportedly told the New Orleans newspaper that he had been "pegged as the getaway pilot in an elaborate plot to kill President Kennedy. Our New Orleans Office also reported that Ferrie had contacted the New Orleans Office and indicated he planned to take civil action against those accusing him of being involved in a plot to kill President Kennedy.

OBSERVATIONS:

As early as December, 1966, New Orleans advised Garrison was conducting some type of an investigation regarding the assassination. Upon instructions, New Orleans has been following this through reliable and confidential sources. One source with whom we were in contact advised Garrison did not want this information furnished to the FBI.

We do not know what evidence Garrison possesses, if any, corroborating his claim that other individuals besides Oswald were involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. We recognize Garrison is politically ambitious and this may be an attempt by him to keep his name before the public. It is not known what part Miguel Torres plays in Garrison's investigation. However, he may be furnishing information of some type to Garrison in exchange for a reduction in his prison sentence.

In view of Garrison's background and political ambitions, it is not felt we should lend any credence to Garrison's investigation by interviewing him at this time.

ACTION:

Attached are letters to the White House and the Acting Attorney General with copies to the Deputy Attorney General and the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, enclosing a letterhead memorandum setting forth data concerning Garrison's statements to the press and results of our inquiries and file reviews in this matter.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

2-10-67

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

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STATE

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-2-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "PLAYBOY" MAGAZINE
FEBRUARY, 1967, ISSUE

The current "Playboy" contains a lengthy interview of the notorious Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment," a conscienceless attack upon the Warren Commission and its conclusions concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

A review of Lane's book was made on October 6, 1966, shortly after its issue, and the many false allegations he made about the Bureau and the Commission were refuted in detail. A copy is attached.

The interview is a rehash of the scurrilous and irresponsible charges he made concerning the Warren Commission's conclusions. It is replete with allusions indicating the FBI did not thoroughly investigate the assassination.

He was questioned by the "Playboy" interviewer regarding the comment in his book that the Warren Commission "covered itself with shame" and asked whether or not he was accusing the Commission of lying to the American people. He replied he did not care to say that the Commission lied, but "it did issue a false report." Many of the half-truths, irresponsible statements, and downright lies reflected in his book were repeated in the interview. It does not appear necessary to again analyze these charges.

The current issue of "Playboy" magazine is enclosed.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
APR 10 1967

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

1 APR 7 1967

CRIME RESEARCH

GJW:B:jma/epl (5)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Copied by THE AARC

Mr. Mohr 1/31/67

J. J. Casper

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached memorandum of 1/26/67, captioned as above, from Mr. W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad, concludes by recommending that the Legal Research Unit determine whether the statements made against FBI Laboratory Examiner SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt are libelous. For the reasons shown below, the Legal Research Unit concludes that the statements are libelous and that SA Shaneyfelt has a cause of action against the author of Whitewash II.

The statements made in the book definitely are libelous as to any ordinary person. They go far beyond the range of fair criticism and clearly charge, in their total context, that Shaneyfelt is a liar, forger, etc. They provide an ample basis on which the ordinary person could sue for libel, slander or defamation of character as the case may be.

A special problem arises in Shaneyfelt's case, however, because he is a public employee who has come to some public attention as a result of the use of his examinations in the work of the Warren Commission on the assassination of the President. If Shaneyfelt is now a "public official" his case would be determined by a rule different from that used in deciding an action for libel brought by an ordinary person. This rule was laid down clearly by the Supreme Court in New York Times, Inc. v. Sullivan, 376 U. S. 254 (1964), and reads as follows:

ENCLOSURE

A public official is allowed the civil remedy for libel and slander "only if he establishes that the utterance was false and that it was made with knowledge of its falsity or in reckless disregard of whether it was false or true." In other words, a public official may successfully sue for libel or slander only by proving actual malice and this must be proven by showing that the utterance was false and that it was made with knowledge of its falsity or in reckless disregard

Enclosure
Bufile 62-109060
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
(1) - Bufile 62-109090
DJD/pal
(11)

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 15 1967

51 FEB 27 1967

"CONTINUED - OVER"

62-109090-4423

of whether it was true or false. A public official is held to this stricter standard of proof because the very nature of the position of a public official is such that in a free government a great deal of criticism concerning the official and his conduct of official affairs must be tolerated.

The Supreme Court has not clearly defined the term "public official" for all purposes. As the Court said in Rosenblatt v. Baer, 383 U. S. 75 (1966):

"We remarked in New York Times that we had no occasion to determine how far down into the lower ranks of government employees the 'public official' designation would extend for purposes of this rule, or otherwise to specify categories of persons who would or would not be included."

After the above language, the Court went on, in Rosenblatt v. Baer, to use other qualifying words which we believe clearly indicate that SA Shaneyfelt is not a "public official" for purposes of suit for libel and slander. The Court said, for example:

"It is clear, therefore, that the 'public official' designation applies at the very least to those among the hierarchy of government employees who have, or appear to the public to have, substantial responsibility for or control over the conduct of governmental affairs . . . But a conclusion that the New York Times malice standards apply could not be reached merely because a statement defamatory of some person in government employ catches the public's interest; that conclusion would virtually disregard society's interest in protecting reputations. The employee's position must be one which would invite public scrutiny and discussion of the person holding it, entirely apart from the scrutiny and discussion occasioned by the particular charges in controversy."

From the above language the Legal Research Unit concludes that SA Shaneyfelt is not a "public official" for purposes of the law of libel and slander and that, hence, he is not held to the stricter standard of proof applied to a public

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official who sues. He is, on the contrary, held only to the ordinary standard of proof which is much easier to meet and which can be amply supported by the defamatory language used in the referenced book.

It is believed, moreover, that even should SA Shaneyfelt be held to be a "public official" for this purpose, the referenced book displays such a reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of charges that are actually false that SA Shaneyfelt probably could recover under even the stricter standard applied to public officials.

There are several policy considerations which are not within the province of the Legal Research Unit but we mention them for such value as they may have in making a decision whether SA Shaneyfelt should bring suit:

(1) The author of the referenced book may be inviting a law suit to obtain publicity and sales for his book.

(2) If the libel in the referenced book is not challenged now, the author may come out with Whitewash III - a book which he is said to be now writing - and make in that book additional statements which are even more libelous than those made here. The danger seems considerable if he is not stopped now.

(3) If SA Shaneyfelt's integrity ever is questioned in court where he appears in his usual capacity as an FBI Laboratory Examiner and challenged with particular reference to the statements made in this book, a bad impression is left, to say the least, if SA Shaneyfelt must reply that he took no action in this case. Many might consider failure to take action as a sort of admission of guilt by both SA Shaneyfelt and the FBI.

(4) As time passes and SA Shaneyfelt is not challenged in court during regular testimony, his claim for damages should be later consider... action in this case is considerably weakened.

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Dallas, Texas 11/22/63
Miscellaneous Information Concerning

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred to the FBI Laboratory.

Mail ERREL
FOUN
THEA

Mr. Conrad 1/26/67

W. D. Griffith

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

The most recent book by Harold Weisberg entitled "Whitewash II - The FBI - Secret Service Coverup" is highly critical of the Bureau and specifically of the testimony of FBI Laboratory Examiner SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt. Weisberg previously authored the book "Whitewash" and is now reported to be writing "Whitewash III." Harold Weisberg is a Hyattstown, Maryland, poultry farmer, an ex-State Department employee, and an ex-Senate investigator who was removed from both positions because of suspicion of being a communist or having communist sympathies. Weisberg had the book printed himself because he could not interest any publishers in it possibly due to the libelous nature of its contents.

In Whitewash II, Weisberg extensively quotes the testimony of SA Shaneyfelt regarding the examination of the Zapruder film and the re-enactment that was based on the Zapruder film. He states that Shaneyfelt "ran the re-enactment that was made essential by the doctrine of the Report" and "the FBI knowingly engaged in a reconstruction they knew to be utterly false." He alleges in Whitewash II that SA Shaneyfelt "was the Commission's photographic expert," "he did or supervised their photographic lab work," and "those faces on the cutting room floor may have been put there by Shaneyfelt." After establishing in the reader's mind that SA Shaneyfelt did all the photographic work he refers

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 15 1967

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Casper (Legal Research Desk)
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - 62-109090

LLS:mjk (11)

CONTINUED - OVER

unceasingly to "picture doctoring," "edited or altered' photographs and the "destruction of evidence." He concludes with a very specific implication that SA Shaneyfelt cut out the much-publicized missing frames 208 through 211 of the Zapruder film to conceal from the public what really happened during the assassination. All of these allegations are, of course, completely false. (Life Magazine has recently admitted having spliced the original Zapruder film and cut out the four frames.) These frames were not missing in the FBI copy of the film and were considered in all evaluations by the Laboratory and the representatives of the Commission who viewed the FBI copy. SA Shaneyfelt made several photographic examinations at the request of the Commission but did not "run their photographic lab work." He assisted in the re-enactment but did not "run it" and, of course, did not edit, doctor, or mutilate any evidence. Weisberg suggests that SA Shaneyfelt may be a perjurer.

The allegations of Weisberg would appear to be libelous of both the Bureau and SA Shaneyfelt. Accordingly, in an effort to discourage and stop such highly irresponsible and unwarranted attacks against the Bureau on the part of Weisberg and others like him, the Bureau may wish to explore the feasibility of having [illegible] libel action brought against Weisberg in SA Shaneyfelt's name. Factors to be weighed in any such consideration are: (1) Legal estimate of whether successful suit might be sustained based on (a) the irresponsible and malicious statements in the book as opposed to (b) the recent Supreme Court decision holding that newsworthy persons including those who do not seek publicity have only a limited right to sue for damages for false reports that are published about them; and (2) a tactical estimate as to whether a net gain would accrue, bearing in mind the greatly increased forum which such an action would provide for Weisberg, as opposed to the fact that he is now apparently forced to publish his books privately.

SA Shaneyfelt, of course, contemplates no action in the matter unless so desired by the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Bureau may wish to refer this memorandum and the enclosed book "Whitewash II" to the Legal Research Desk for review and consideration as to whether it might serve as a basis for libel action against Weisberg.

[illegible]

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

2-1-67

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED Bruzen & Sullivan

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

30

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 27 1967
TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

1042AM URGENT 1-27-67 LMB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISC., INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO DALLAS

RE MY TELEPHONE CALL TO ASST. TO THE DIRECTOR, MR. DE LOACH, THIS DATE.

[redacted] ADVISED ME CONFIDENTIALLY THAT THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING COMPANY WAS PLANNING A FIVE HOUR DOCUMENTARY ON THE ASSASSINATION. HE STATED THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THIS WAS TO TAKE THE BOOKS WHICH ARE CRITICAL OF THE WARREN REPORT, PARTICULARLY "RUSH TO JUDGMENT" BY MARK LANE, AND TEAR THE SAME APART. HE INDICATED THIS DOCUMENTARY WAS CERTAINLY NOT GOING TO BE CRITICAL OF THE FBI, AND IN FACT IT WOULD SUPPORT THE WARREN REPORTS. HE STATED HE UNDERSTOOD THAT COLUMBIA OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK HAD BEEN IN TOUCH WITH JOHN J. MC CLOY, ALLEN W. DULLES, AND J. LEE RANKIN. HE WAS OF THE OPINION THAT THEY WERE CERTAINLY COOPERATING, OR WERE GOING TO COOPERATE IN THIS PRODUCTION. [redacted] REQUESTED THAT THIS INFORMATION BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL, AND SAID HE WOULD FURNISH ME MORE DETAILS AT A LATER DATE. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

JAN 30 1967

62-109090

ENDRCS

51FEB 8 1

FBI WASH DC

P CC-MR. ROSEN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-1-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: MILTON VIORST

BACKGROUND:

The Director is in receipt of the February, 1967, issue of "the Washingtonian," which was mailed from the Washington, D. C. headquarters office of that publication. It contains (pp. 60-61 & 81) an article by Milton Viorst entitled "There Was Nothing Else They Could Do." Stapled to this article was a note: "Compliments of the editors. Your comments are invited."

The Director has inquired "What do we know of Milton Viorst?"

This article calls for a new investigation into the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy, claiming that the findings of the Warren Commission are not compelling and are losing public confidence. The Commission, argues Viorst, was trapped by pervading influences that sought a solution to the assassination which would serve the National interest rather than the truth. The article characterizes the Director and the FBI as part of these insidious influences that destroyed the Commission's "capacity to function as a free agency," and "drove it ineluctably to accept" Lee Oswald as the unassisted assassin.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

According to "Contemporary Authors" (copyrighted 1964), Viorst was born 2-18-30, at Paterson, New Jersey. He is married, the father of two children, and resides at 1725 Q Street, Washington, D. C. Receiving B. D., M. A., and M. S. degrees, respectively, at Rutgers, Harvard and Columbia Universities prior to 1955, Viorst took postgraduate study at the University of Lyon. He served with U. S. Air Force Intelligence, 1952-54, and since 1961 has been a Washington correspondent

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

REC 37 62-109090-569

EX FEB 9 1967

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JHC:djr
(9)

CONTINUED - OVER

Classified by 3002
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ITA/ltb 4/25/77

CRIME RESEARCH

FEB 24 1967

for the "New York Post." He reportedly has written several books on political and historical matters, and has done free-lance writing for several national periodicals.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

[redacted]

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For the Director's information concerning Viorst.

2. That the invitation to comment on the Viorst article be ignored.

FERREL

CONFIDENTIAL

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 31, 1967

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. WICK
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

The attached February, 1967, issue of "the Washingtonian" was sent to the Director from 1218 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20036. The attached note was clipped to page 61.

Mention is made to the Director on Page 61, and to the FBI on Pages 45, 61 and 81.

mjm

What do we know of Milton Viorst?

Compliments of the editors.

Your comments are invited.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109090-576

REC 37

FEB 9 1967

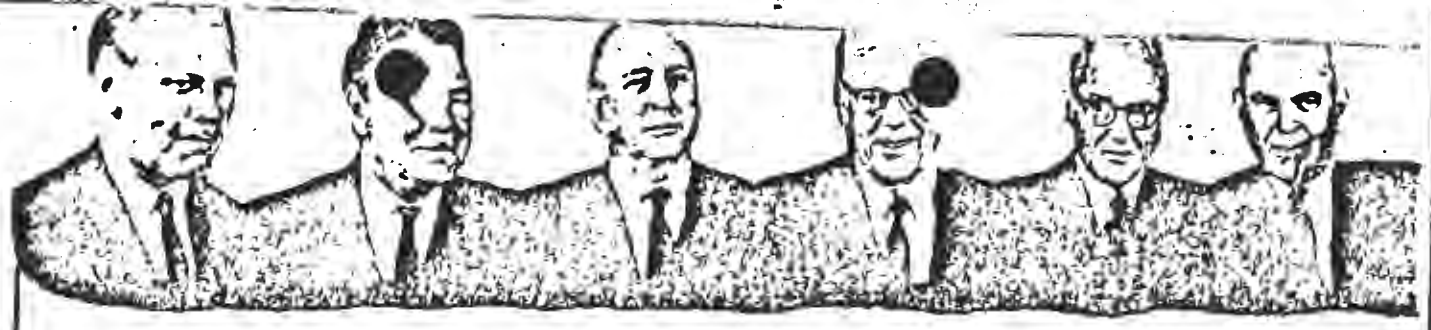
CORRESPONDENCE

MARY FERRELL

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

FEB 24 1967

re DLP 11/7/64 65-448-4 Gen'l file re Ruby



THERE WAS NOTHIN
THEY COULD DO

Much has been written about what *the Warren Commission found—*
but very little on why *they found what they did. . . .*
It's the story of an investigation that wasn't.

By Milton Vior

More than three years have passed since President Kennedy was shot down on a Dallas street, yet the crime appears more mysterious now than it did the day it was committed. The Warren Commission has declared that Lee Harvey Oswald, by himself, was the killer, but more and more persons have come to doubt that the verdict is correct, and their arguments can no longer be dismissed out of hand. One wonders, how could the Warren Commission have gone so far astray that its efforts are the object of such numerous and such persuasive challenges? The answer emerges when one reconstructs the atmosphere in which the Commission was created and the psychology with which it went about its work. In setting out to resolve the mystery of the Kennedy assassination, the Warren Commission fell into an intellectual trap which determined the course of its investigation from beginning to end.

Think back, if it is not too painful, to those awful days in November 1963, and recall that amid the terrible confusion and dismay there was, at least, some comfort in the feeling that the assassin had been caught. Texas police officials, one after another, had announced before the television cameras that the crime had been solved and, as if their word was not enough, the FBI confirmed the claim. At the time, one had no reason to doubt that Oswald had killed the President. When Oswald was himself murdered, there was almost a sigh of relief that the country would be spared a trial that would, at best, be indecorous—and, most believed, would be superfluous, besides.

Lyndon Johnson's first impulse seemed to be to let the matter take its natural course. Evidence contains no procedure for criminal action against a dead man, Johnson regarded the evidence against Oswald as so massive that the case would, through conventional channels of information, take care of itself.

It quickly became clear, however, that, despite Johnson, others were extremely interested in bringing to the public their own versions of events. Texas, looking for absolution, announced that a court of inquiry would be established. Senator Eastland of Mississippi, with uncertain motives, said that the Internal Security Subcommittee, of which he is chairman, would conduct an investigation. The House, never willing to surrender attention to the other body, began to talk of its own committee probe. Meanwhile, a grand jury was being contemplated and parallel investigations had been undertaken by the FBI and Texas law enforcement agencies. The imminent proliferation of inquiries generated consternation among those who took seriously the nation's dignity. It was not hard to foresee that they would degenerate into an unseemly rivalry, with the country becoming, in its moment of tragedy, an international laughing stock.

To President Johnson, Oswald's death indicated that the normal judicial channels—arrest, charge, indictment, trial—were closed. If there was to be an investigation at all, it had to be by some special body. To forestall a multiplicity of inquiries, he decided to appoint that body himself. He thus created the Warren Commission.

In retrospect, one understands better why Lyndon Johnson turned to the device of the Warren Commission. In November 1963, the new President's [illegible] Johnson

Now one realizes that his method handling difficult problems is not nec sarily to resolve them but to neutra them through politics. His concept of conducting an investigation into assassination of President Kennedy not to go straight for the truth, wh ever its consequences; it was to no nate a body whose political credent were so impeccable that, whatever found, it would be immune to criti

He chose as the chairman the pres ious Chief Justice. But Earl Warre hero to liberals, was anathema to South and to the extreme right, s appointed as counterweights Sen Richard Russell of Georgia and Re sentative Hale Boggs of Louisiana. T fair to Republicans, he named Sen John Sherman Cooper, a moderate, Representative Gerald Ford, a conse tive. To mollify the Establishment selected John J. McCloy, listed in W Who as a Wall Street banker, an calm the bureaucracy, he picked A Dulles, former head of the CIA. I were naming the Commission toda would probably include a Negro a Jew, but without them he did well indeed in covering the major ments of the political panorama.

Johnson picked his candidates o basis of their reputations as politi not investigators. It is clear that h not foresee an onerous inquiry. W Warren objected that he lacked the to serve, Johnson, certain that the was open and shut, assured him th could still perform his duties Court. Johnson persuaded his cand that it was their patriotic responsibil accept appointment. He wante *right* men, not *right* as seekers of but for a crucial exercise in p For politics, as Johnson knows, is the "art of government."

G ELSE

One need not impugn Johnson's motives in setting the standards for Commission membership. He regarded it as essential to the best interests of the nation that the Commission be politically perfect. The Commission members, for their part, understood their task as a service to the nation. It has been said as the President [illegible] that the members of the Warren Commission all men of integrity. But, in a sense, their very integrity played tricks on them. Though they did not anticipate a conflict between truth and the national interest, when it occurred, they accepted President Johnson's contention that their duty was to the nation.

Having been given by the President whatever powers it needed, the Commission began by selecting a staff—a group of lawyers, which, like itself, was more politically representative than it was competent at investigation. Then the Commission made the major decisions that set the direction and the quality of the inquiry. Whatever their intent, these decisions destroyed the Commission's capacity to function as a free agency and drove it ineluctably to the verdict that Lee Oswald was, by himself, guilty of the murder. Like a Greek tragedy, the Commission marched to a foreordained climax.

By deciding not to retain its own body of investigators, the Warren Commission made itself dependent for its principal facts on the FBI. On December 9, five days after the first Commission meeting, the FBI submitted a report which declared categorically that Oswald was the killer. Thus, from the Commission's opening days, the FBI possessed a vested interest in a single story. Even more than other governmental agencies, the FBI has a profound sense of its own rectitude. It was profoundly contrary to experience and reason to expect the FBI to put significant effort into providing information that could, by leading to an alternative explanation of the murder, cast discredit on itself. At best, the FBI was involved in a conflict of interests. The Warren commission was thus an investigative body without a reliable investigative arm.

Having decided to rely on it, the Commission could presumably have pressed the FBI to perform in a satisfactory manner. The Commission, after all, had been endowed by the President with the powers of a super-agency. But, in practice, the Commission did not exercise those powers and functioned on the FBI's sufferance. When the Commission was confronted with the allegation that Oswald had been an FBI agent, it dismissed the charge on the basis of a simple denial from J. Edgar Hoover. When there arose some suggestion that the FBI might have been remiss in helping to protect the President, Hoover replied testily that he had long before rejected police-state tactics. During the course of the investigation, Hoover's aggressiveness generated open feuding with the State Department and the Secret Service. Surely the members of the Commission felt that it was not in the best interests of the nation to [illegible] bickering on display. It was far easier to accept [illegible] what the FBI had to offer than to risk an intra-government rupture.

To be sure, Robert Kennedy, then Attorney General, was J. Edgar Hoover's titular supervisor, but, even in his best days, Kennedy had found it hard to keep Hoover in line. And the melancholy months after the assassination were not Robert Kennedy's best days. President Johnson has since cited Kennedy's presence in the Justice Department as evidence of the authenticity of the Commission's findings. But even if Kennedy's objective was scientific truth, he exercised little power over the FBI and none over the Warren Commission during the investigation. Besides, there is no reason to believe that Robert Kennedy did not share the Commission's outlook that the service which was called for was not so much to truth as to the national well-being.

Having rejected establishing an investigative staff of its own, the Commission made a second momentous decision: It agreed to do its work under the pressure of time. Johnson believed that unless the Oswald case were quickly closed, the assassination might somehow become a political issue in the 1964 election campaign. He was anxious to have the Commission's report finished well before the Republican National Convention in July. Since the Commission could not do any serious examining before the termination of the Jack Ruby trial in March, the time was short indeed. In consenting to the presidential deadline, the Commission precluded itself from any kind of painstaking investigation. It meant that the Committee would have to be selective in choosing its areas of inquiry. In practice, the decision meant that the Commission would seek, in Justice Warren's words, "to close doors, not to open them." It meant, of course, that the Commission would have time only to sustain the hypothesis that Lee Oswald alone was guilty. And that was precisely what the Commission sought to do.

By the time the Commission realized how complex the circumstances were, it was too late to reverse the momentum. Warren proved to have no stomach for rethinking and reorganizing the investigation. Impatient to get over with it, he drove the staff harder and harder to reach the preconceived conclusion. The end result became the opposite of his intention. The Commission report, instead of convincing the world of Oswald's culpability, has itself become the object of enormous mistrust.

According to its mandate, the Warren Commission had been established to find out *the truth* about the Kennedy assassination. President Johnson had instructed it to end, once and for all, speculation over the murder. The Commission, as a result, was denied the prerogative of saying that there were several possible theories, that its members could not agree on an explanation, that the puzzle demanded a further inquiry of [illegible] duration. The Warren Commission was called upon to supply certainty. Lyndon Johnson and the American people demanded an [illegible]. Under tremendous pressure, the Commission gave it to them—but it was the easiest answer available. It is ironic that the Commission's prestige persuaded some of the most renowned sages of American society to pronounce the work perfect before they had even read it.

The Warren Commission's conclusion is not necessarily the wrong one, but, by the same token, there is nothing compelling to indicate that it is the right one. The Commission selected facts as it needed them to sustain a hypothesis. Its critics have shown that it disregarded evidence which was contradictory. It is no exaggeration to say that the report of the Warren Commission fails to meet the highest standards of scientific methodology. Understandably, it has steadily been losing public confidence.

The defenders of the Warren Commission seem to be divided into several groups. Senator Philip Hart of Michigan, a member of the let's-not-rock-the-boat school, had this to say: "We should let this one rest now with the poets and the historians. I think the caliber of the men who composed that commission insures

(continued on page 81)

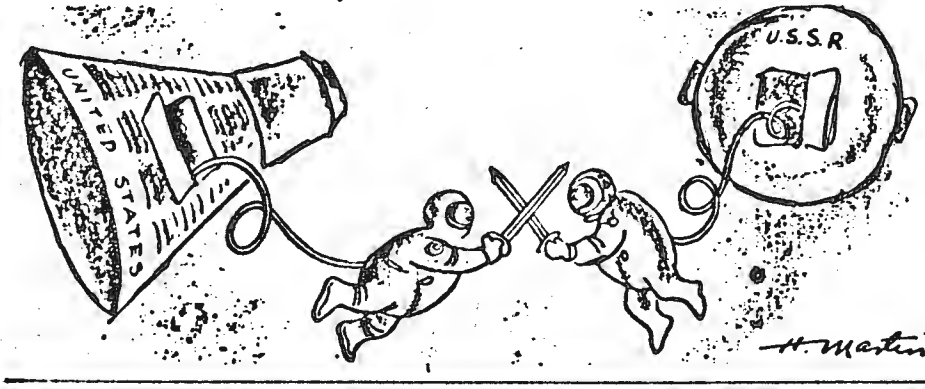
Warren *from page 61*

that the verdict, the general verdict, is sound." In contrast to Hart, others have been openly pugnacious and disparage the motives of the critics. Malcolm Kilduff, a former White House press aide, has characterized attacks on the report as "pure garbage," written for personal gain. A third group, of which the President is a member, declares loftily that the critics have brought forth insufficient evidence to justify reopening the case. "I know of no evidence," he said, "that would in any way cause any reasonable person to have a doubt about the Warren Commission." But this is to ignore the questions that quite reasonable persons and publications have raised on the basis of the Commission's own data. Virtually no effort has been put into the obvious instrumentality of refuting the critics' arguments.

For President Johnson to reopen the investigation now would, of course, be an enormous admission of failure. The prestige of the federal establishment is attached to the Warren report. Great Americans have a stake in its [illegible] tion. The FBI is sternly committed to its defense. The American people are most comfortable with its message. Right or wrong, it has stood for two years as official dogma. It now represents a vested interest to the American political system. For its critics to [illegible] would be a monumental task.

The pressure, however, may grow so severe that the President may not be able to resist. But what will happen? To return the case to the Warren Commission would be to invite the same difficulties as before. The French Republic was rocked by the Dreyfus case, not because the original injustice was so shocking but because a government, by refusing to concede a small mistake, allowed the mistake to be compounded into an enormous official lie. However more stable this country may be, the American Government is not immune to a profound crisis of confidence.

But there should be a new investigation, as even *Life* magazine has said, and the lesson of the Warren Commission is that a new investigative body must be independent of the federal bureaucracy and dedicated to scientific truth. Its chairman must be esteemed but free, a responsible maverick, a figure like ex-Senator Paul Douglas, Admiral Rickover (if he left the Navy), or James Conant, former president of Harvard. On its staff must be highly qualified criminologists, the best experts in crime detection, and a squad of highly qualified detectives, none of them in the debt of the FBI or any other agency of the United States or Texas. They must have at their disposal the power to subpoena and to grant immunity, the capacity to pursue any lead, and the authority to spend whatever time and money they need. They must be willing to challenge the status quo and defy the vested interests. Most of all, a new investigative body would have to begin its work free of the conviction that there is a single truth which best serves American society. □



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Povich *from page 57*

others at the very highest level of official Washington, that would prevent Griffith from ever moving.

But the complexion of things changed radically at a meeting of the American League expansion committee in New York in October of 1960. Unexpectedly, in the midst of deliberations on what new cities to move into at some time in the indefinite future, Griffith declared he wanted out of Washington. The committee chairman, the Yankees' Del Webb, quickly adjourned the meeting temporarily and reached Povich elsewhere in the same hotel.

Webb, one of the parties in the Povich plot to keep the Senators in Washington instead of losing major league baseball here, told Povich, "Calvin wants to move and he thinks he has the votes. We can block him again, but what would you say if we let him go to Minnesota and put another American League team in Washington?"

Povich didn't need much time to answer, "To hell with him. Let him go, as long as we're sure of getting another team."

Povich defends the wisdom of his advice today. "We would always be wondering when he was going to pull out," he reasons. He points out further that the Senators' management is a capable organization, spending freely and bu ing rapidly. *He predicts they will a pennant contender within three* y for these reasons and his high re for Manager Gil Hodges.

"Hodges is the key man in that w operation," he says flatly.

The organization which succee Griffith and preceded the present Jo ton-Lemon combine did not imp Povich, and the feeling was mu where team president Elwood Que was concerned. Quesada was crit in a public report, of Povich, Bob die, and Morrie Siegel, claiming writings were "doctored news accou which had an adverse effect on team's morale. Two weeks after charge was made, Povich reported Page One scoop that Quesada was bought out. Two days later it happe

In his farewell to the former Force general, Povich wrote: "The t like Quesada, is richer for his re ment." And: "It was France's Clen ceau who once observed that 'wa too important to be entrusted to erals.' So, perhaps, is baseball."

Another Povich critic, for a moment in the 1930's, was the Senat first baseman Joe Kuhel, who, i at being charged with an error, to swing at Povich in the dressing r He mi[illegible] Clark Griffith fined a hund[illegible] dollars, saying, "I must teet my writers."

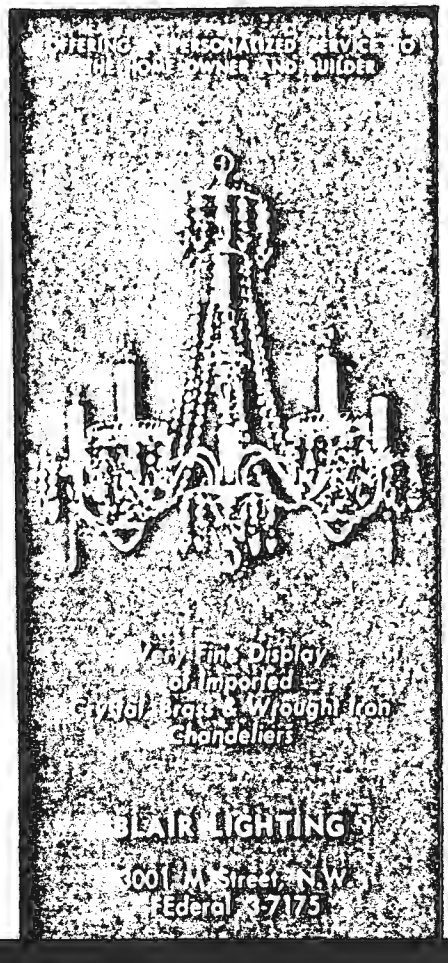
A few days later the mail produ a fifty-dollar check for Kuhel a fan who wrote, "Dear Joe—H fifty bucks to pay half your fine swinging at Povich. I'd send you other fifty if you hadn't missed."

The articulate columnist no doubt a few readers in December 1958, w he wrote an article for *Sports Illustr* called "Basketball Is for the Birds."

If he lost a few basketball fan readers, he gained something else. article was reprinted in two textb as examples of a good approach to type of critical humor and appears compendium in company with the w of William Shakespeare, Som Maugham, and George Bernard Sha and Povich, when he talks abou clearly relishes those literary surro ings. But they don't brighten the br fasts and Sunday afternoons of s fans like the Povich action last wi when the Redskins were on the for a new coach.

It was Povich who told Pres Edward Bennett Williams that Graham could be had. It was Po who told Graham that a deal was sible. And it was Povich, convinced before Bill McPeak was fired that ham was the best answer, who bro the two parties together and arra the marriage.

Not coincidentally, Washington

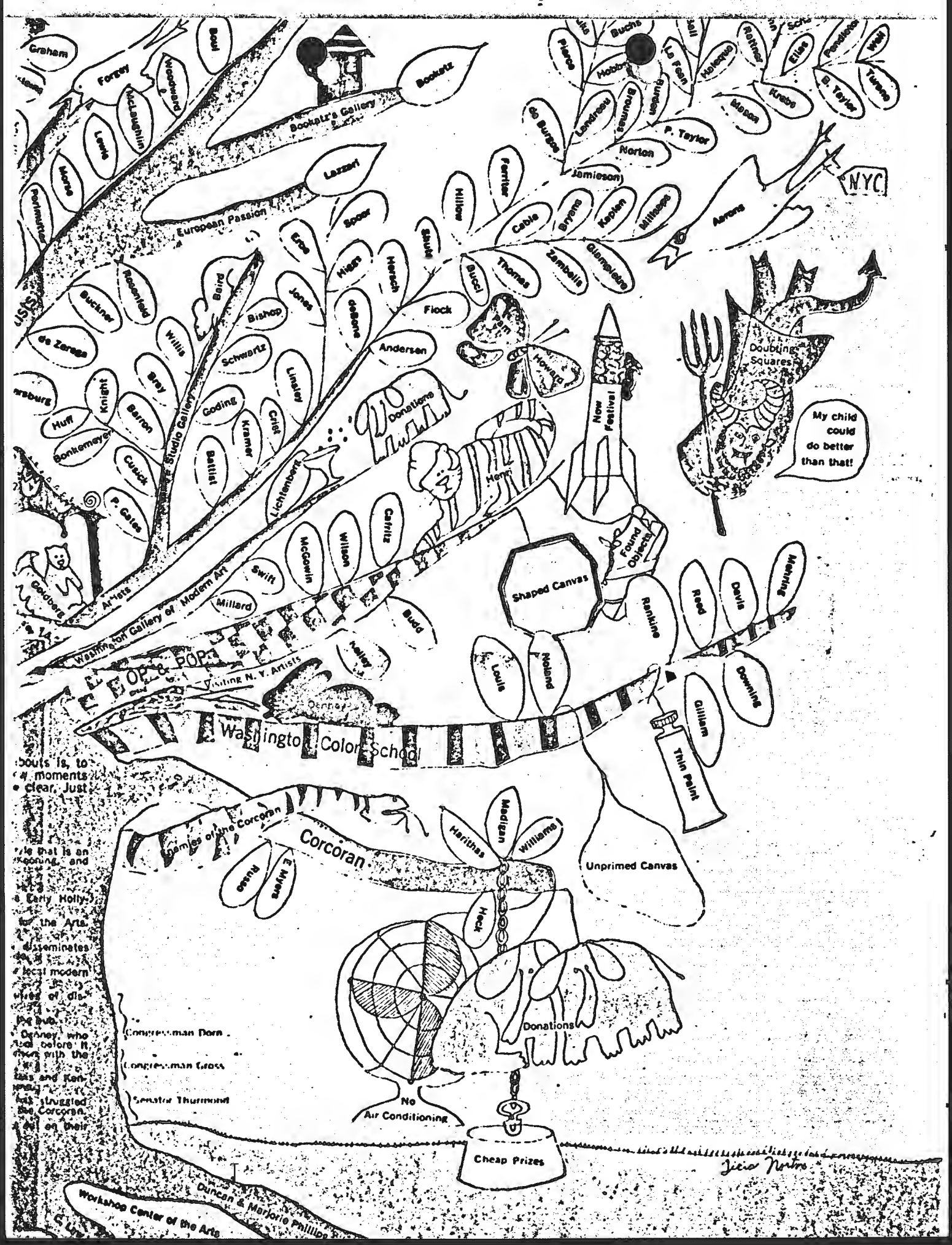


"I'm Hounganrian, how are you?"

A pictorial guide to embassy parties

By Eugene Basset

"Welcome, welcome to our humble abode."


Graham
Forsey
Woodward
McLaughlin
Lewis
Morse
Perlmutter
Boul
Booksta
Booksta's Gallery
Lazzari
European Passion
Studio Gallery
Buchner
Rosenfield
de Zarega
Willis
Bird
Bishop
Jones
Schwartz
Linsley
Goding
Kramer
Crist
Battist
Knight
Huff
Bonkemeyer
Barron
Gusick
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Artists
Washington Gallery of Modern Art
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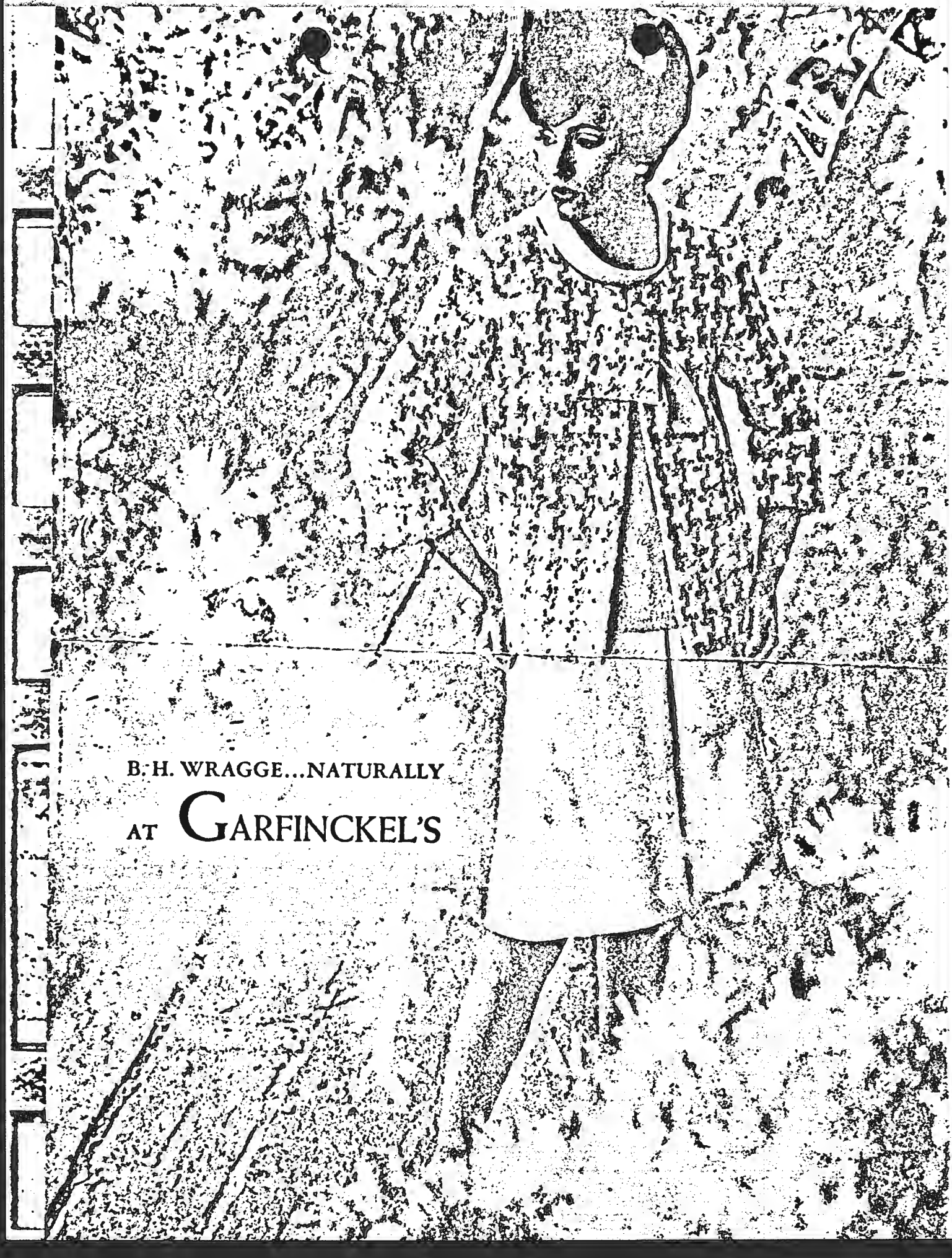
Aarons
NYC
Jamieson
Norton
P. Taylor
de Burgos
Landreau
Brunner
Watson
Lo Fean
Hollerman
Hobbs
Pierce
Buche
Bell
Rattner
Elias
Pendleton
Weil
B. Taylor
Turpen
Kreps
Morgan
Doubling Squares
My child could do better than that!
New Festival
Found Objects
Shaped Canvas
Louis
Noland
Rankine
Reed
Davis
Hartigan
Downing
Gilliam
Thin Paint
Unprimed Canvas
Washington Color Schools
Visiting N. Y. Artists
POP & POP
Corcoran
Games of the Corcoran
Russo
E Myers
Heritas
Madigan
Williams
Heck
Donations
No Air Conditioning
Cheap Prizes
Congressman Dorn
Congressman Gross
Senator Thurmond
Duncan & Marjorie Phillips
Workshop Center of the Arts
Julia Norton


B. H. WRAGGE...NATURALLY
AT GARFINCKEL'S

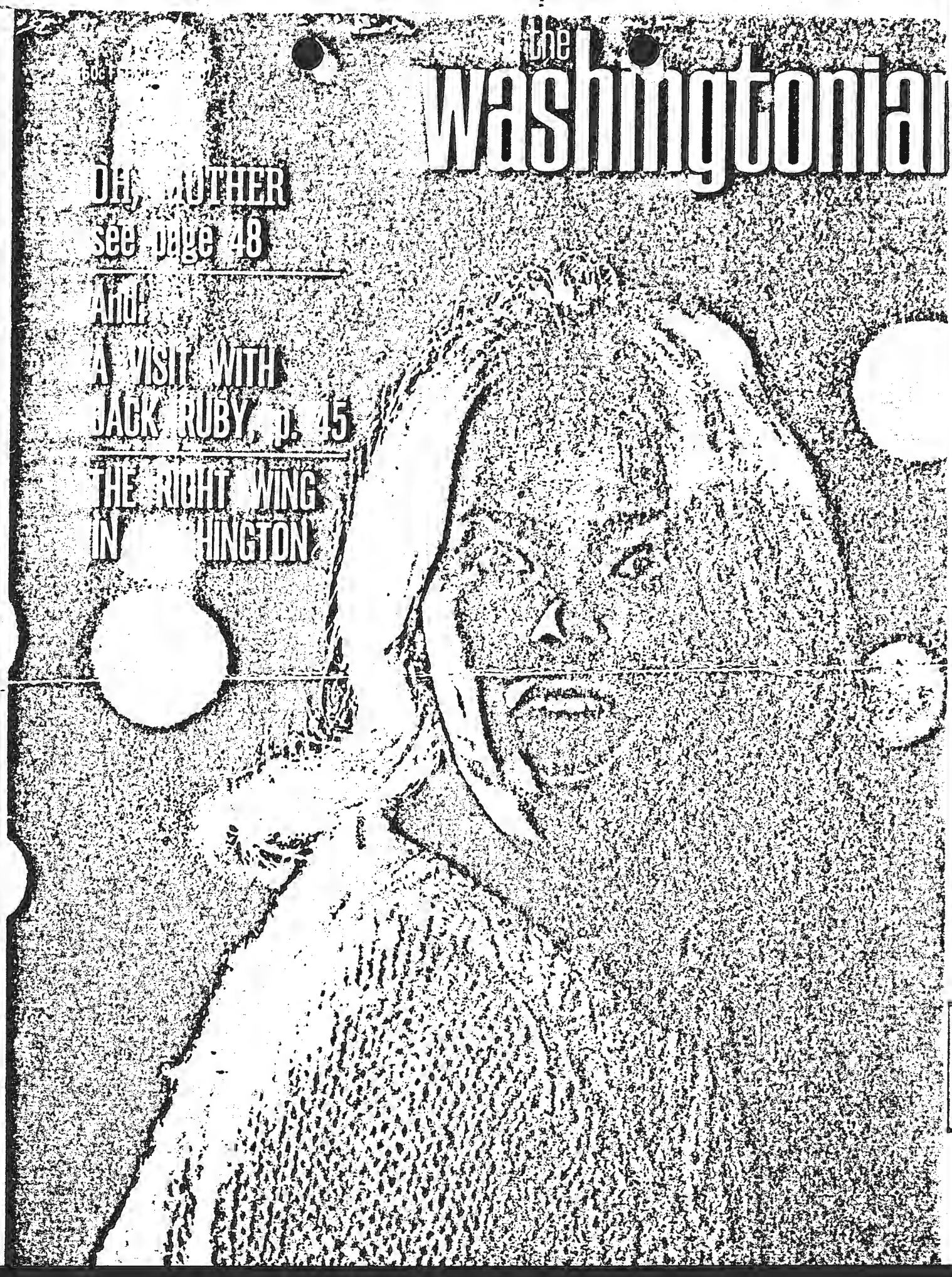
the washingtonian

DR. LUTHER
see page 48

And:

A VISIT WITH
JACK RUBY, p. 45

THE RIGHT WING
IN [illegible]HINGTON



1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
February 24, 1967

The Acting Attorney General

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Linton

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

On February 23, 1967, Mr. Marion Johnson of the National Archives contacted Special Agent Robert E. Lenihan to advise that correspondents had inquired concerning the public availability of information the FBI developed in 1963 concerning David William Ferrie, whose death in New Orleans, Louisiana, was reported on February 22, 1967. The "Evening Star," Washington, D. C., February 23, 1967, contains an article reporting that about 40 pages of material believed to involve Ferrie, but also to deal with FBI techniques and mode of operation, are kept secret.

The pertinent information appears on pages 212 to 221, 225 to 228, 231 to 304, 307 to 311, 313 to 316, 319 to 323, and 341 to 343, all inclusive, of Document Number 75 of the Warren Commission's Numbered Document File. Copies of these 55 pages are enclosed.

MAILED 2
FEB 24 1967

The above pages were excluded from public disclosure as set out on page 11 of an enclosure to my letter to the Attorney General dated August 10, 1965. These pages were then excluded from public disclosure under guidelines approved by Mr. McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President. The specific guideline applicable is identified as 3(C), which provided that public disclosure should be made unless disclosure "would be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons, who are the subject, source, or apparent source of the material in question, because it contains gossip and rumor or details of a personal nature having no significant connection with the assassination of the President."

REC-74 62-109090 25 FEB 28 1967 571

As, in our view, the final decision as to the public disclosure of the material in question rests with the Department of Justice, it is requested that you advise us and the National Archives of your decision concerning making disclosure of the enclosed pages. This Bureau has no objection to public disclosure of these pages in view of the public interest.

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures - 55
62-109090

79 MAR 1 - 1967

The Deputy Attorney General

LML:clr (12)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

The Acting Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, captioned as above, dated 2-24-67, prepared by LML:cls.

FBI - MIAMI
RECD - SUITLAND
FEB 27 10 12 AM '67

- 2 -

Orig. Office, 12-9-66)

Ferrie Death Probed, Link to 'Plot' Is Denied

A former investigator who claimed to know four conspirators in a 1963 plot to assassinate President Kennedy dropped out of sight early today in New Orleans, but later showed up at Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's office there.

David Lewis, 26, met reporters briefly, to say that David W. Ferrie, 49, former Eastern Airlines pilot found dead in his apartment yesterday was not one of the "possible members of the plot."

Lewis said previously he had given Garrison four or five names of persons involved in the conspiracy, and as a result feared for his life.

He dropped out of sight with his wife and four children last night, but reappeared at the district attorney's office today.

United Press International said he refused to say anything other than that Ferrie was not one of the group he knew.

Ferrie was mentioned in the Warren Report and questioned by Garrison in his new investigation of the assassination. Garrison called his death apparent suicide. The coroner said suicide was possible.

Washington sources who refused to be identified told UPI that a Warren Commission investigation of Ferrie showed that he had no connection with the Kennedy assassination.

"The allegations of Ferrie's connection with an assassination plot were washed out by the investigations done for the Warren Commission," the unidentified sources said.

Ferrie emphatically denied in 1963 that he knew either Lee Harvely Oswald or Jack Ruby.

The FBI investigation at the time found nothing to tie Ferrie to the assassination, the Associated Press noted.

Statements Ferrie made under questioning by the FBI are included in the Warren Commission Report in the National Archives here. Nineteen pages of testimony about Ferrie are open to public scrutiny. About 40 more pages, believed to involve Ferrie but also to deal with FBI techniques and mode of operation, are kept secret.

Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the assassin of President Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. Ruby was convicted of slaying Oswald two days later.

"Do Not Know Oswald"

"To my best knowledge and belief, I do not know Lee Harvey Oswald and have no personal recollection of ever having met him," Ferrie said Dec. 10, 1963, in a signed statement to the FBI. "If I did ever meet him it was casual and to my best recollection have definitely not seen him in recent years."

"To my knowledge, I have never met Jack Ruby, who I understand, from public sources, operated a night club in Dallas. I have seen a photograph of Jack Ruby and I do not recognize this photograph to be a person with whom I am acquainted."

The FBI investigated Ferrie in 1963, following up telephone leads, and found him to have no connection with Oswald, Ruby or the assassination, according to statements given the Warren Commission.

Agents John W. Rice and Anthony E. Gerrets conducted one investigation of Ferrie during the period Nov. 24-29 based on leads provided by a Jack S. Martin, a private investigator, to the New Orleans district attorney's office. They said Martin appeared to be an alcoholic.

Tolson
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Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Let me know details of 40 pages which are said to be classified - A

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington) FINAL
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune
(New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date FEB 23 1967

FY 102
REC- 74 62-109060-5245
ENCLOSURE
25 FEB 28 1967

FBI - NEW ORLEANS
25 FEB 28 1967

"Investigation disclosed that information furnished by Jack S. Martin to the effect that David William Ferrie associated with Lee Harvey Oswald at New Orleans and trained Oswald in the use of a rifle with a telescopic lense (sic), also that Ferrie had visited Dallas several weeks prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy is without foundation," they said in a signed statement.

Other statements indicate the FBI investigated Ferrie's whereabouts during the period immediately before and after Kennedy's assassination. There are signed statements indicating Ferrie and two companions made a trip by car to Houston and Galveston during the period.

There was a discrepancy over the time of Ferrie's death.

An unsigned, undated note was found in Ferrie's apartment saying that death would be "sweet prospect."

George Larder Jr., a Washington Post reporter who may have been the last man to see Ferrie alive, said Ferrie told him he was convinced Oswald killed the President Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas, and acted alone.

Lardner told UPI he thought there was no mystery about an apparent discrepency in the time of Ferrie's death. Lardner said Ferrie was alive when he left Ferrie's apartment at 4 a.m. Wednesday.

The Coroner, Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta, had put the time of death at Tuesday night, and Garrison called the differing times "one of the mysteries we don't understand."

"Ferrie was certainly living when I said good-bye to him Wednesday shortly before 4 a.m.," Lardner said. "I can see nothing inconsistent about that."

Ferrie told Lardner that he never knew Oswald and never met him as far as he remembered.

Dr. Chetta said Ferrie's death had to have occurred before 4 a.m. but Lardner insisted he had visited with Ferrie until that hour.

Dr. Chetta, an M.D., said Ferrie suffered a massive cerebral hemorrhage when a blood vessel burst at the base of his brain. The coroner called this the cause of death Wednesday night, but said today he was not sure, and indicated he felt Ferrie could have killed himself.

Ferrie Called "Involved"

Garrison described Ferrie as "one of history's most important individuals" and said he was "involved in events culminating in the assassination of President Kennedy."

Garrison, at a hurried news conference, announced dramatically he now was not even accepting the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald killed Kennedy.

"I have no reason to believe at this time that Lee Harvey Oswald killed anybody in Dallas on Nov. 22.," Garrison said.

Ferrie said in an interview Saturday with the New Orleans States-Item he was afraid he was suspected of being a "getaway pilot in an elaborate plot" to kill Kennedy.

Garrison said he had feared Ferrie might commit suicide.

"Because of this . . . we had reached a decision to arrest him early next week," Garrison said. "Apparently we waited too long."

Had Encephalitis

Found near Ferrie was the unsigned, undated, unaddressed note saying, "to leave this life is for me a sweet prospect. I find nothing in it that is desirable and on the other hand everything that is loathsome."

Eastern Air Lines suspended Ferrie because of a 1961 arrest in Suburban Jefferson Parish and Ferrie eventually quit.

Lardner said Ferrie did not seem to be depressed.

Ferrie had been ill for several weeks with encephalitis. Investigators found 15 bottles of pills in his apartment. It was not known whether he had taken any of them or what they were.

Ferrie ran a flying service from New Orleans Lakefront Airport. He had no office. He operated out of the terminal coffee shop.

AP said a New Orleans florist, Edward Voebel, had seen Oswald's picture on television and reported that he and Oswald had served in a Civil Air Patrol squadron under Ferrie. When authorities sought to question Ferrie, they found he had gone to Texas.

Ferrie told a newsman recently that he and two friends took a short vacation trip to Texas the day of the assassination "on the spur of the moment." He said they visited Houston, Galveston and Alexandria, La., before returning home. They did not go to Dallas, he said.

And Ferrie said he and Voebel were in separate CAP squadrons.

A New Orleans police detective, Frederick S. O'Sullivan, told the Warren Commission he knew of no evidence that Oswald was acquainted with Ferrie. However, the district attorney hinted that he was close to finding a thread connecting Ferrie and Oswald.

DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON
Calls It Suicide

DAVID W. FERRIE
Found Dead

DR. NICHOLAS CHETTA

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
DATE: 2-24-67

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Linton

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The "Evening Star," Washington, D. C., 2-23-67, contained an article showing that about 40 pages of FBI investigation concerning David William Ferrie deal with FBI techniques and mode of operation and are kept secret. The Director stated, "Let me know details of 40 pages which are said to be classified."

BACKGROUND:

Ferrie, whose death was reported on 2-22-67, was the subject of investigation under the caption "Lee Harvey Oswald" in November, 1963. The pertinent information we developed was furnished to the Warren Commission 12-20-63. The information was contained in the report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys, dated 12-2-63 at Dallas. Fifty-five pages containing data on Ferrie were withheld from public disclosure when all of our investigation was reviewed and a letter dated 8-10-65 was sent to the Attorney General. We then indicated the now pertinent 55 pages containing data on Ferrie should be withheld from public disclosure. The basis for withholding these pages was that five persons interviewed furnished allegations, impressions, hearsay, gossip or rumor indicating Ferrie may have been a homosexual.

Our withholding was based on criteria approved by Mr. McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President. Pertinent portions of the criteria are: "Unclassified material...should be made available to the public on a regular basis unless disclosure would be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons, who are the subject, source, or apparent source of the material in question, because it contains gossip and rumor or details of a personal nature having no significant connection with the assassination of the President." Our letter to the Attorney General 8-10-65 indicated that in our view the final decision as to the public disclosure of the material in question rests with the Department of Justice. This should remain our position today.

REC-63 62-109090-57

On 2-23-66 Mr. Marion Johnson of the National Archives contacted Bureau Supervisor Robert E. Lenihan to advise that

Enclosure
62-109090
(LML:cls (9)

MAR 1 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

correspondents had inquired concerning the public availability of information the FBI developed concerning Ferrie as contained in Document Number 75 of the Warren Commission's Numbered Document File. This is the previously mentioned report of Special Agent DeBrueys. The pertinent pages of the above-mentioned report have again been reviewed. There are no FBI techniques and mode of operation in these 55 pages. The pages include interview of 19 persons who either furnished some information or were questioned concerning Ferrie. Thirteen pages consist of an interview with Ferrie on 11-25-63.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above and the substantial public interest, we should have no objection to the public disclosure of the 55 pages previously withheld. We should indicate this position to the Acting Attorney General and we are furnishing him copies of the pertinent 55 pages for his review in reaching a decision. We are requesting the Acting Attorney General to advise us and the National Archives of his decision.

ACTION:

Attached for your approval is a letter to the Acting Attorney General in accordance with the above.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 3/2/67

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: BARBARA ALDERMAN;
JANET KIMLER
KANSAS STATE COLLEGE
PITTSBURG, KANSAS

By letter dated 2/22/67 (attached), Alderman and Kimler express the opinion they have grave doubts a thorough investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was conducted. They state they believe additional investigation should be undertaken and particularly refer to the information coming from the New Orleans area. They suggest the FBI should be the agency to handle this additional investigation since they do not feel the Dallas or New Orleans authorities are competent in this situation. Alderman and Kimler suggest there is something sinister in connection with the death of a New Orleans investigator and express the opinion the police are lacking in ethics and have been guilty of harassing and intimidating the public. Alderman and Kimler inquire as to whether the Director is going to do any more about this.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Alderman and no record identifiable with Kimler.

OBSERVATION:

It would appear that Alderman and Kimler are sounding off regarding the Warren Commission findings without having anything specific in mind and are jumping to conclusions as to the validity of information reported from New Orleans. It does not appear any useful purpose would be served in attempting to answer their letter; therefore, the following recommendation is made:

62-109090-5793

REC 54

RECOMMENDATION:

10 MAR 13 1967

That no acknowledgment be made of the receipt of the Alderman-Kimler letter of 2/22/67.

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach

HRH:clc (4)

62 MAR 10 1967

EXP. PROC.

Parker of the people involved in the Commission itself sought to support its findings. It was a travesty. Mr. Weisberg did the lions share of the speaking. I had hoped to see some questions laid to rest. Not so. Mr. Weisberg spent most of his time berating Mr. Jaffe for daring to question the findings of such an illustrious group.

This isn't right. If there are doubts and questions they must be answered — not by name calling but by facts.

I would greatly appreciate knowing your feelings on this matter. Yours is an opinion I would respect and trust. I hope you will be able to give it to me.

Sincerely,

Mrs Jim Joseph

MAR 30 11 06 AM 67
FBI
REC-D WICK

MAR 30 10 23 AM '67
F.B.I.
RECEIVED-DIRECT

MAR 30 11 19 AM '67
FBI
REC'D-CLIN & TOURS

5] MAR 30 '67
DIRECTOR

Kansas State College
Pittsburg, Kansas

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
Barbara Alderson
Trout Hall--KSC
Pittsburg, Ks 66762
ZIP CODE

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigations
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

We wrote a letter to President Johnson about Kennedy's assassination but he never answered it. We are under the impression that you answer your mail so now we are directing our questions to you.

Not too long ago we became interested in that New Orleans detective who was positive that there was a plot behind the assassination. He said that he was collecting evidence and that it would be made public. He also said he thought there should be another, more intense, investigation and we agree. We also feel it should NOT be left to the local authorities because they all, in New Orleans and Dallas, seem to be incompetent in this situation.

We are also under the impression that the Federal Bureau of Investigations investigates. Well???

ENCLOSURE

MAR 3 1967

You must admit that the Warren Commission was rushed for its report and did not consider all the evidence nor talk to some of the "lesser" persons concerned in some way with the assassination. We should think that in such a grave matter that the

CORRESPONDENCE

Commission would have made a more thorough investigation instead of rushing their report for the benefit of the public and President Johnson.

Today we heard that the New Orleans investigator was found dead in his apartment. He is not the only person to die who had anything to do with the Kennedy death. We're sure you are aware of all of them and how most of them are classified as heart attacks and suicides. This seems to be a standard response when police don't care to investigate any farther than the ends of their noses.

It seems that in all the articles we have read, the police appear to be lacking in ethics. They tell people to keep their mouths shut, which, to us, is an obstruction of justice. People were harrassed by police and men posing as "agents" although they did not show any identification. No wonder a lot of people in the United States have no respect for law enforcing officers. Perhaps if they would show a little action and less intimidation of the public they would be looked up to.

What we want to know, Mr. Hoover, is if anything more is going to be done about investigating the plot or if you ALL are going to stuff it in the "closed" file and say the Warren Commission has already taken care of it. We think ALL evidence should be examined and ALL testimonies listened to. We also do NOT believe in "super bullets".

Thank you for your time and we hope you will take the time to answer our letter since Mr. Johnson doesn't think it is very important. Very shortly we will be old enough to vote and we will think more than twice before we help elect someone like Johnson to the White House again. Whoever said, "President Johnson has failed to capture the imaginations of today's youth" spoke the truth. He certainly has failed in our case.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Barbara Alderman

Barbara Alderman

Janet Kinler

Janet Kinler

FERB LL
FUNDATION
Gift of THE AARC

HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
503D AVIATION BATTALION
3d Armored Division (Spearhead)
APO 09165

AETFOG-HHD

19 February 1967

SUBJECT: Warren Report

TO: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Being aquainted with office and clerical procedures I doubt that this correspondence will merit your personal consideration. However, "the buck stops here", for I am the Company clerk for my organization and almost everything passes by me.

The reasons for this letter are the feelings that swelled up inside of me at the reading of the interview with Mark Lane by Playboy magazine. I am not labeling what is set forth as the Gospel truth, but it seems to point out numerous concrete questions and discrepancies.

I consider myself a very conscientious American. Unlike many others who have attained high public office, my feeling is that you are conscientious at your position. I would appreciate very much a personal reply to this letter if possible.

Sincerely,

David A. Lundy

David A. Lundy
SP4E4, RA19881871
HHD, 503d Avn Bn

62-109090-574

2 FEB 23 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

EXP. PROC.

37 FEB 23 1967

REC-19

REC-49 62-109090-574

February 28, 1967

AIRMAIL

SP4E4 David A. Lundy, RA19881871
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment
503rd Aviation Battalion
3rd Armored Division (Spearhead)
APO New York 09165

Dear Mr. Lundy:

With reference to your communication of February 19th, this is to advise that all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

MAILED 6
FEB 28 1967
FBI

The FBI has no authority to independently release any information contained in these reports; however, since certain material is available for inspection, I suggest you communicate with the Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20408, for the data you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Lundy. APO zip code 09165 is a New York zip according to the National Zip Code Directory.

Tolson
DeLoach
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Felt
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

HRH:acp
(3)

59 MAR 10 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

February 8, 1967

REC-35 62-109090-575

Mr. Joseph A. Kelly
Box 42
Port Leyden, New York 13433

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Your letter of February 3rd has been received.

With respect to your request, all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration.

It is not within the province of the FBI to make further dissemination of the information in our reports. As a matter of policy, I cannot comment on your observation. I hope you will understand my inability to be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEB 8 3 47 PM '67
FBI
CD-READING ROOM

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

EFT:rlf (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Allow me to introduce myself. I am Joseph A Kelly and currently a senior at Port Leyden Central School. I am currently doing a term paper about Mr. John F. Kennedy's assassination. I was currently reading through the Warren Report and I have seem to have found an error. In volume 14 on the Zapruder film, frames three fourteen 314 and three fifteen 315 seem to have been mislabed. Am I correct in my observation? Also what other facts and information can you and your department supply me with about Mr. Kennedy's assassination. I hope you will reply to this letter.

Yous truly

/s/ Mr. Joseph A Kelly
Port Leyden
New York 13433

PORT LEYDEN N.Y. FEB 3 1967 13433

REC-35 62-109090 — 575

ITEM 2-7-67

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Allow me to introduce myself. I am Joseph A Kelly and currently a senior at Dr. Ryder Central School. I am taking the class a term paper on Mr. John F. Kennedy's assassination. I was currently looking through the Warren Report and I have seem to have found an error. In Volume one 14 of the 26 reports film, frames three fourteen 3-14 and three fifteen 3-15 seem to have been mislabeled. Am I correct in my observation? Also would other facts and information can you and your department supply me with about Mr. Kennedy's assassination. I hope you will reply to the letter.

Yours truly,
Mr. Joseph A. Kelly

ITC RY 2-7-67 Box 42 Correspondence
Part Leyden
Ack 2-8-67

UNI... of THE ARC

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/24/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
WALTER LISTER, JR.,
EMPLOYEE, CSB NEWS,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Kansas City airtel to New York, 2/16/67.

Referenced airtel revealed that on 2/15/67, CARL MC CALLISTER, Route I, Box 205, El Dorado Springs, Missouri, owner of Carl's Gun Shop, had shipped a total of 170 rounds of 6.5 Mannlicher Carcano ammunition to WALTER LISTER, JR., c/o CBS News, 524 West 57th Street, NYC.

MC CALLISTER advised above ammunition is ball type ammunition formerly made for the Italian Carcano rifle by the Western Cartridge Co.

On 2/24/67, WALTER LISTER, JR., reporter and assistant producer, was interviewed at CBS, and advised that CBS has been conducting their own investigation of the Warren Report for a CBS News Special. He advised the above ammunition was sent to the H. P. White Lab., in Bel Air, Maryland, where they are running tests for CBS. He

3 - Bureau
1 - Baltimore (INFO)
1 - New Orleans (INFO)
1 - New York

62-109090

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(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

advised CBS News was planning to do a special on the Warrent Report but that due to current happenings in New Orleans, he did not know when the special would be aired or completed. He indicated that CBS had a group of investigators now in New Orleans conducting their own inquiries.

Above being submitted for information of Bureau and interested offices. No further action by NYO.

MAC PERRELL

February 21, 1967

62-109090

Dr. Roy P. Stonesifer, Jr.
Associate Professor of History
Edinboro State College
Edinboro, Pennsylvania 16412

Dear Dr. Stonesifer:

With reference to your communication of February 16th, this is to advise that all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and the results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested answers to any questions you may have concerning the work performed by the Warren Commission or the FBI would be available through review at the National Archives.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Stonesifer or Greg Lessig.

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FEB 21 1967
COMM-FBI

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(3)

56 MAR 2
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-4193

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
EDINBORO STATE COLLEGE
EDINBORO, PENNSYLVANIA
Phone: RE-2-3301 or RE-2-3621

February 16, 1967

U. S. Department of Justice
F. B. I. Laboratory
Chief of Ballistics
9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Greg Lessig, Instructor of Political Science and I are gathering information for an article for the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, dealing with the Kennedy assassination. We wish to assure you that our purpose is historical knowledge rather than cheap sensationalism.

The theory we are attempting to gather evidence on is: that Oswald had his .38 Special revolver, V510210, with him in the Texas School Book Depository; that he fired two or three shots with his 6.5 mm. Rifle, C2766, and then drew his pistol and fired one or two shots from it at the presidential car. This theory would explain the doubts arising from the testimony of Royce G. Skelton, Patrolman J. W. Foster, James T. Tague, and Patrolman L. L. Hill. We are, thus, attempting to prove that Oswald was the only assassin.

As to the revolver, no one saw him with it, at or near the Depository, but this does not mean that he did not have it in his belt, under his jacket. Of the four bullets recovered from the body of Patrolman Tippit, three were Winchester-Western (lead with a trace of copper) and one was Remington-Peters (plain lead or lead alloy). The empty cartridge cases found at 10th Street and Patton Avenue were, however, two Winchester-Western and two Remington-Peters.

You can help us if you have information on the metal content of the bullet splash found on the south curb of Main Street by Tague, and the content of the Remington-Peters bullet removed from Tippit. Were they the same?

62-109090

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Sincerely yours,

12 FEB 24 1967

Roy P. Stonesifer, Jr., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of History

RPS:sk

Ack: 2-21-67

February 20, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

The Sunday editions of two Washington, D. C., newspapers for February 19, 1967, carried articles indicating that District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans, Louisiana, is conducting an investigation of the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Allegedly Garrison claims that the Warren Commission Report is inaccurate in stating Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed is a memorandum which sets forth a concise summary of the results of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald from April, 1963, when he returned to New Orleans from Dallas, Texas, until September, 1963, when he traveled to Mexico City, Mexico. Also set forth is information in our files concerning District Attorney Garrison and data concerning Miguel Torres and David William Ferrie who are mentioned in these newspaper articles.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

ENCLOSURE This data is also being furnished to the Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 105-82555
(Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109090
(Warren Commission Report)
Enclosure

62-109090 -
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 24 1967

REL:KMR:sal
(12)
59 MAR 10 1967

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

62-109090 - 1177

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable Marvin Watson

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan dated 2/19/67; captioned "The Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963; Dallas, Texas;" prepared by REL:KMR:sal.

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THE ARC

1 - DeLoach
1 - Wick
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - J.R. Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Raupach
1 - Lenihan

February 20, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The Sunday editions of the "Washington Post" and the "Washington Evening Star" dated February 19, 1967, contained articles reporting that District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans, Louisiana, was conducting an investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy and was claiming that the Warren Commission Report is inaccurate in stating that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination. Garrison did not furnish details of his investigation to the press, but stated that arrests will be made, charges will be filed, and convictions will be obtained.

The newspaper articles indicated that Miguel Torres, a 26-year-old Cuban who formerly lived only a block from Oswald's last known New Orleans address, is known to be connected with the investigation conducted by the District Attorney's office. The "Washington Evening Star" article also reported that David William Ferrie, a part-time private investigator and operator of a New Orleans flying service, informed the press that the District Attorney's office informed him it had "positively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy."

James C. Garrison, District Attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana, is a former Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He entered on duty with this Bureau on March 5, 1951, and resigned on July 24, 1951, to enter military service. His services with this Bureau were satisfactory.

Garrison was elected District Attorney, Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, and took office in May, 1962. On November 1 and 2, 1962, the New Orleans "Times-Picayune" carried statements by Garrison charging that the parish criminal-court judges were clogging up the city jail and delaying justice by taking excessive vacation periods. Following such charges, the judges involved instituted a defamation

REL:lag
(12)
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
1 - 62-109090

ENCLOSURE 62-109090

SEE NOTE, PAGE 5

charge against Garrison. The trial received nation-wide publicity and Garrison was found guilty on February 6, 1963, of the charges and was fined $1,000. Garrison appealed his conviction and on November 24, 1964, the United States Supreme Court reversed the conviction of Garrison. The United States Supreme Court held that the element of deliberate malice was lacking in the statements attributed to Garrison regarding the trial judges involved.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past has informed this Bureau that Garrison is politically ambitious. Our New Orleans Office has advised that rumors have been circulating in the city of New Orleans indicating Garrison may be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana in the next election to be held in December, 1967. [redacted]

Following the assassination of President Kennedy, this Bureau conducted an extensive investigation in New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning Oswald's residence there from April, 1963, to September 25, 1963, when he left New Orleans to travel to Mexico City, Mexico. Following his move to New Orleans from Dallas, Texas, in April, 1963, Oswald, responding to a newspaper advertisement, obtained a position with William B. Reily Company, Incorporated, an enterprise engaged in the roasting, grinding, canning, bagging, and selling of coffee. Oswald's task was the lubrication of the company's machinery. Oswald obtained an apartment at 4905 Magazine Street and made arrangements for his wife, Marina, and his child to join him in New Orleans. On July 19, 1963, Oswald was dismissed by the Reily Company because of inefficiency and inattention to his work.

On July 25, 1963, Oswald received another personal setback when he was notified that, in response to the request for review which he had made in 1962, his undesirable discharge from the United States Marine Corps had been affirmed. It was during the same period that Oswald began to evidence thoughts of returning to the Soviet Union or going to Cuba. On July 24, 1963, Oswald applied for a new passport, which he received on the following day.

In late May and early June, 1963, Oswald apparently had begun to formulate plans for creating a New Orleans branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Using a false

[illegible] FERRELL
ATTO J

name, Oswald ordered a number of printed circulars, demanding "hands off Cuba" in large letters, and application forms and membership cards for the proposed chapter. On August 5, 1963, he visited a store managed by Carlos Bringuier, a Cuban refugee and avid opponent of Castro and the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban student directorate. Oswald indicated an interest in joining the struggle against Castro.

On August 9, 1963, Bringuier saw Oswald pass out Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets. Bringuier and Oswald got into a dispute which resulted in their arrests for disturbing the peace. Oswald pleaded guilty to the charges against him and paid a $10 fine.

On August 17, 1963, Oswald appeared on a radio program in New Orleans representing himself to be a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. On August 21, 1963, Oswald engaged in a debate on another radio program at which time he defended the Castro regime and discussed Marxism.

During this period, Oswald wrote several letters to V. T. Lee, the National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Oswald informed Lee in exaggerated terms of his activities in New Orleans. He also wrote to the Communist Party in New York City and informed Communist Party officials of his activities. On September 25, 1963, Oswald left New Orleans by bus en route to Mexico City.

During the course of our investigation of Oswald's activities in New Orleans, we received no evidence that Oswald was in personal contact with pro-Castro Cubans nor any indication that he might be involved in an assassination plot with others to kill President Kennedy.

In the "Washington Post" article, mentioned above, it is reported that Miguel Torres is known to be connected with the investigation being conducted by the District Attorney in New Orleans. On October 25, 1962, this Bureau received a complaint that Miguel Torres, along with his father, mother, and two brothers, was pro-Castro in his belief. It was also alleged that the Torres family had a short-wave radio in their home for the purpose of receiving Cuban broadcasts. We initiated investigation of Miguel Torres and other members of his family on the basis of such allegations but found no information to corroborate such allegations. Our investigation

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did disclose that Miguel Torres had a criminal record. He was arrested February 1, 1959, on an armed robbery charge and was sentenced on October 2, 1959, for a period of ten years in the State Penitentiary. On February 2, 1961, he was discharged from the Louisiana State Penitentiary. He was arrested again on September 5, 1964, by the New Orleans Police Department on burglary charges and was sentenced to nine years in the Louisiana State Penitentiary. In September, 1964, he was also arrested by the Bureau of Narcotics for violation of the Federal Narcotics Law. He was sentenced on January 6, 1965, to three years in a Federal Penitentiary with the sentence to begin after completion of the nine-year sentence in the Louisiana State Penitentiary.

During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we developed no information indicating acquaintanceship or contact between Lee Harvey Oswald and Miguel Torres.

In the "Washington Evening Star" article, mentioned above, it was reported that David William Ferrie, part-time private investigator and operator of a New Orleans flying service, stated the New Orleans District Attorney's office informed him it had "positively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy." Immediately following the assassination of the late President Kennedy, this Bureau received an allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald may have been acquainted with David William Ferrie through a Civil Air Patrol group in New Orleans. The source of such allegation stated that Ferrie was an amateur hypnotist and the source felt that Ferrie may have hypnotized Oswald and planted a post-hypnotic suggestion that Oswald kill President Kennedy. We also received allegations that Ferrie, a qualified pilot, was to fly Oswald from Dallas following his assassination of President Kennedy.

We conducted extensive inquiries concerning the allegations surrounding Ferrie, including interviews of Ferrie. We developed no evidence that Ferrie knew Oswald or that Ferrie was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

On February 19, 1967, our New Orleans Office advised that the New Orleans "Times-Picayune" newspaper for February 19, 1967, carried an article which indicated that Ferrie stated the investigation of the assassination carried on by District Attorney Garrison is a "big joke." Ferrie reportedly told

a New Orleans reporter that he had been pegged as the getaway pilot in an elaborate plot to kill President Kennedy. Ferrie has contacted our New Orleans Office and has stated he plans to take civil action against those accusing him of being involved in a plot to kill President Kennedy.

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 2-19-67, captioned same, prepared by REL/KMR:sal.

Declassified by HEAAR

6625 - 163rd Pl. S.W.
Edmonds, Washington
February 16, 1967

Mr. Mark Lane
c/o Holt, Rinehart & Winston Publishing Company
383 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York - 10017

Dear Mr. Lane:

As I sit here at my husband's desk waiting for another load of clothes to go into the washing machine, my heart and mind are troubled. I have just this hour finished reading the interview article as printed in the "Playboy" magazine.

Mr. Lane, ever since the death of President Kennedy (and I might add I am politically on the other side of the fence) I have sincerely felt that the "act" linked too closely to people in high places. I have carefully read your answers to "Playboy" with an open mind, and I agreed down the line until you made such damning allusions to J. Edgar Hoover's integrity. Mr. Lane, have you ever read "MASTERS OF DECEIT" ? O, how it hurt me when you said, "including one called "MASTERS OF DECEIT", which, I imagine, is a kind of Autobiography".

It is a book dealing with the working mind and methods of communism. President David O. McKay and Ezra Taft Benson, both honorable men, have urged us, as members of the Mormon Church, to read it so that we will understand the enemy.

Now I would like you to tell me - were you misquoted? Isn't it quite possible in light of all the omissions and "hanky-panky" that you uncovered, that some F.B.I. and Secret Service Agents could be controlled by factions and persons over Mr. Hoover? Isn't it quite possible that the man who threatened your publishers by using the name "John" could have done so without the knowledge of J.Edgar Hoover himself?

Mr. Lane, if you were not misquoted, then you are as guilty as the "Warren Gang". You did not investigate the sources of your harrassment, but you took them at face value without true identity. You have superimposed Mr. Hoover's face onto a phony body. One of the continuing projects of the Communist conspiracy is to discredit this man and you are simply implementing their program when you cast diaperson on his good name.

Please, I am only asking you to restore to me what we, as a family, believe to be the honorable reputation of a man who has served this wonderful country for so many years honorably and as one of the very few true Americans of our government today.

62-109090 -
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I trust this letter reaches you and because of my desire to receive an answer, I am holding a duplicate copy witnessed by my family. I admire you for your dedication to the cause and thank you for your effort.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Dorothy Lindgren

cc - J. Edgar Hoover

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEB 20 1967

MAR 1 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

February 15, 1967

BY LIAISON

62-109090-

Honorable James J. Rowley
Director
United States Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

2-16-67 delivered Warren Commission

Dear Mr. Rowley:

Thank you for your letter dated February 13, 1967, advising me of your discussion with Chief Justice Earl Warren on January 31, 1967, and the information he furnished to you.

In connection with the allegation that a Castro conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy, our investigation uncovered no evidence indicating Fidel Castro or officials of the Cuban Government were involved with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy.

This Bureau is not conducting any investigation regarding this matter. However, should Mr. Pearson, Mr. Morgan, or Mr. Morgan's source of information care to volunteer any information to this Bureau, it would be accepted. Thereafter, consideration would be given as to whether any additional investigation is warranted.

I am taking the liberty of furnishing a copy of your letter and my reply to you to the Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

KMR:hw
(11)

NOTE: See Rosen to DeLoach memo captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," KMR:hw, 2-15-67.

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-4535

FBI

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED Bureau to Home 2-13-67

PAGE NO. 13

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

30

USSS

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: February 15, 1967

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re memorandum M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick, dated 2/14/67, advising of the TV broadcast on 2/18/67, concerning the Warren Commission report.

In connection with the monitoring of this broadcast, it is suggested that the Laboratory make arrangements to tape the broadcast and thereafter representatives of the Domestic Intelligence Division, Laboratory Division, and General Investigative Division will review the material in connection with their special interests. The General Investigative Division will coordinate the over-all review of the program and will prepare a memorandum following consultation with representatives of the other Divisions who will monitor it.

ACTION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Laboratory and Domestic Intelligence Divisions so that personnel can be designated to monitor the forthcoming TV program. SA Kenneth M. Raupach, General Investigative Division, will also monitor the program and will coordinate the preparation of a memorandum analyzing it.

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62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 6 1967

12 MAR 3 1967

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MAR 3 1967

Mr. Conrad 2/7/67

W. D. Griffith

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to my memo to you dated 1/26/67 concerning the libelous nature of the book "Whitewash II" by Harold Weisberg and his allegations about the FBI and SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt. By memo dated 1/31/67 from Mr. Casper to Mr. Mohr the Legal Research Desk set out their review and recommendations concerning this matter.

Since there is no assurance that any benefit to the Bureau would be forthcoming if SA Shaneyfelt undertook the civil suit against Weisberg and since SA Shaneyfelt has no desire to obtain a financial advantage therefrom, he contemplates no action.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

62-109090

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Casper (Legal Research Desk)
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - 62-109090

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62-109090

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199 FEB 15 1967

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9MAR 6 1967

TRUE COPY

J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington D. C.

2-25-67

Dear Sir:

Please excuse my penmanship if you have difficulty reading as I got out of a sick bed to write to you. I write to you Mr. Hoover, as in my evaluation of the condition which our country is in, you are one of the true pillars of what America stands for in my mind.

Now I'm not a "Rhodes scholar" such as the most "distinguished" (?) Senator from Arkansas, who presently is pushing for convenience for Soviet agents to establish themselves here and with diplomatic immunity.

I am however still able to determine that 2+2=4 (!) And in applying the same arithmetical process to the "Hon." Earl Warren's voting record, I am able to see very clearly that his pro-communist voting record far exceeds his anti-communist voting record - like about 95%.

Therefore, it is clear to me even tho our distinguished President Johnson most likely would disagree, that Mr. Warren is a traitor to my country. The Lord blessed us with this once great country and he has also blessed us with great men like yourself, Sir. And I am sad to see our once great America turned over to a one world government - The United Nations. And to see the pro-communist decisions coming out of Mr. Warren's "court." And I am sad Sir, when I can't seem to awaken my fellow Americans from their apathy. I'm rejected and many times scoffed at, and feel as you probably felt when you made an attempt to present a file on Harry Dexter White to "little Harry." The fact that White was a member of a Commie cell right there in Washington, obviously qualified him for promotion, which is exactly what he received. I'm aware of White's contribution

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62-109090 - NOT RECORDED 199 MAR 15 1967

61 Rec'd to wick memo 3-10-67 JBT. jas

to Chiang Kai-shek's downfall. However, I am just as deeply concerned Mr. Hoover, when I am rejected, as you are, and have been, in your efforts to awaken America. I sympathize your position when C. F. R. member (Pres.) and now State Dept. Sec. Rusk, tried to put you in a position of agreement to the Red trap - Consular Treaty. We send career diplomats to the Soviet Union to represent Americans, who have no business there to begin with, and they send Red Agents, trained in sabotage, subversion etc. (Which reminds me of the Oksana Kasenkina case.)

To regress, in appointing leadership to the investigative committee to investigate the assassination of Pres. Kennedy, one would imagine surely that the most logical person to fill that post would be the head of the top investigative organization in the land, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. But no, a person who has never sat as a judge, yet holds the top chair in the top court of the land, is given the appointment. And one needs look no further. What a sad, sad testimony, however it does prove the terrible shape our country is in.

To add a bit of salt to the injury, that "great disciple of Americanism," Adam Yarmolinsky is back injecting his Red venom into the mainstream of our college youth. First, he was located at his old play yard Harvard, but made a quick shuffle & I believe he's at Purdue. Most likely Robert "Strange" McNamara will watch over him & take care of him.

Here I am, identifying individuals etc., to the one person who is more knowledgeable than anyone in the country. But, Mr. Hoover, I just had to reach out of my doldrums and make contact with one who represents all the good things I believe America stands for. I do hope you understand.

Most likely this idea of mine is ridiculous & without merit. But I often think of your resigning your FBI position enabling you to tour the entire land - awakening all to the Red tentacles which are tightening its hold on us each day. Surely all Americans would accept your word immediately & possibly awaken America overnight. It might possibly be the saving of our Nation. But then they'd probably replace you with an Arthur Sylvester or Arthur Larson or someone

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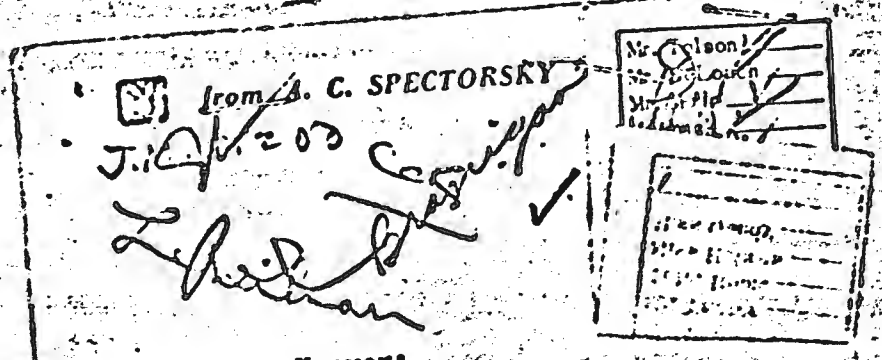
from the Ford, Carnegie or Rockefeller Foundations.

Well - I just had to write you Mr. Hoover and again repeat my comment: the Lord did not wish to make it too easy for us - therefore He gave us only one J. Edgar Hoover.

God bless you always
Michael F. Sherman
1720 S. Cumberland
Park Ridge Illinois 60068

MAIL



from A. C. SPECTORSKY

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It is our pleasure to send you tearsheets from the February 1967 issue of PLAYBOY Magazine and call your attention to the Playboy Interview "MARK LANE" in which you are mentioned.

We would be delighted to hear -- and would certainly value -- any comments you might have concerning this interview we might use in our Letters to the Editor column.

Cordially,

A. C. Spectorsky

A. C. Spectorsky
Editorial Director

PLAYBOY / 232 east ohio • chicago

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 20 1967

3 FEB 17 1967

ENCLOSURE

MAR 3 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

The Acting Attorney General

February 24, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jenson
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Linton

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 23, 1967, U. S. Attorney Louis C. Lacour, Eastern District of Louisiana, contacted our New Orleans Office. He requested background information consisting of interview with David W. Ferrie, at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, and copies of letters written by Ferrie in connection with investigation entitled "Carlos Marcello, aka Fraud Against the Government, Conspiracy" be made available to him at New Orleans, Louisiana. Lacour desires this information to answer inquiries of Assistant Attorney General Sanders.

For your information and to avoid duplication, we have instructed our New Orleans Office to inform Mr. Lacour, that we are furnishing all information in this matter directly to you.

Enclosed are two copies of the reporting of interviews of David William Ferrie on November 23 and 27, 1963. (105-82555-454 pp 199-205-2

The pertinent letters requested, written by Ferrie, were previously made available to Mr. Lacour and to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice under the Marcello caption on March 24, 1964.

Enclosures - 4

62-109090

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
190 MAR 1 1967

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

(1) - 62-109090 (Warren Commission)
LHL:gcw (13)
NOTE: SAC, New Orleans was telephonically advised by Inspector Malley, on 2-23-67, which was confirmed by teletype same date, in accordance with paragraph two above. Ferrie was involved in investigation of Carlos Marcello. The letters Ferrie wrote were obtained by NO police officer, illegally, and this was clearly set out in memorandum under the Marcello caption which we sent the Criminal Division 3-24-64 (46-42600-127)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 MAR 2 - 1967

IN LIEU OF YELLOW

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : R. L. Shroder

DATE: February 27, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE: To advise the TV show on 2/18/67, entitled "A Majority Rebuttal" was monitored and contained very few references to the FBI.

BACKGROUND: On 2/18/66, at 11 P. M., WTTG-TV, Channel 5, Washington, D. C., carried a two-hour show entitled "A Majority Rebuttal." This show primarily was a defense of the Warren Commission and the principal defender was Mr. Louis Nizer, who was assisted by Mr. Albert E. Jenner, Jr., Assistant Counsel to the Commission, and a Commission staff member, Alfredda Scobey. Representing the critics was Mark Lane, who we know is one of the principal critics of the findings of the Warren Commission, and has traveled world-wide expounding his theories that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Lane, in this TV show, did not deviate from his theories and did say that shots came from two directions at the time the President was assassinated. He dwelt considerably on the fact that the shot came from the grassy knoll and that a puff of smoke was seen by several witnesses.

Mr. Nizer criticized Lane severely, saying that his criticisms were "petty and nit-picking" as opposed to the objective, scientific proof that was developed by the Warren Commission. He elaborated on the scientific findings, the witnesses, which he considered positive, objective, scientific proof and further that there was no evidence of conspiracy developed.

In furthering his opinion that no evidence of a conspiracy was developed Nizer pointed out that the President's Commission had critiziced the FBI and the Secret Service, particularly for not guarding the President adequately. In this respect Mr. Nizer was in error because we were not criticized by the Commission for inadequate protection of the President, as this was not our function. The Commission did say that the FBI took an unduly restrictive role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

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(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

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19 MAR 2 1967

59 MAR 10 1967
FOU

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen.
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

During this show other references were made to the FBI, but in each instance they were quotations from laboratory experts' testimony which were made public in the findings of the Commission. In each instance these were not derogatory.

Throughout the television show it could be readily observed that a petty atmosphere of resentment existed between Mr. Nizer and Mark Lane. Mr. Nizer charged Lane distorted and quoted out of context various statements in his book which, according to Mr. Nizer, he believes besmirch the American public and recklessly besmirch the American reputation. Nizer also stated the so-called proof Lane has developed is typical of the trifling kind of points made without any substantial evidence, referring to Lane as "a tiny little hammer picking against a marble structure of substantial evidence." He also said Lane was guilty of continually attempting to confuse the American opinion and especially the Europeans'.

Lane, on several occasions, attempted to refute the charges made against him by Nizer and this was always done in his usual sarcastic way.

The show ended with a summation and Mr. Nizer said that the American people could not reply to Mr. Lane, but that "we will" and will continue to, as he is not doing a service to the coun try.

There was nothing new brought forth in this TV show, but it appeared Nizer did in some instances effectively put Mr. Lane in his place.

ACTION:

For information.

MARY [illegible] HILL
FOUND [illegible]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 3/2/67

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: JAMES A. LAWSON
BOX 349, JAMES HALL
OHIO UNIVERSITY
ATHENS, OHIO

By letter dated 2/27/67 (attached), Lawson expresses doubt as to the findings of the Warren Commission. He suggests the Commission report is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. Lawson states there are citizens who are not content to sit back and be "snowed under" by the Bureaucrats in Washington and urges the Director to do his job or resign.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Lawson.

OBSERVATION:

In view of the smart-aleck attitude of Lawson it is obvious no purpose would be served in trying to set him straight; therefore, the following recommendation is made:

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be made to the receipt of Lawson's letter of 2/27/67.

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach

HRH:clc
(4)

62-109090-516

REC-60

MAR 3 1967

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

FOU

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

James A. Lawson
Box 349 James Hall
Ohio University
Athens, Ohio 45701
February 27, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hoover:

In the past weeks it has been brought to my attention (and no doubt countless other Americans) that there is reason to doubt the findings of the Warren Commission which was assigned to investigate the assassination of the late President Kennedy. It would seem to me that in a society such as ours one of our so called "unalienable rights" should be the freedom to hear the truth. I say this because, through the writings such prominent Americans as Mark Lane, Harold Weisburg, Hugh Trevor-Roper and Sylvan Fox, I have interpreted the Warren Report as doing a great injustice to, and insulting the intelligence of, the American people.

As you can see by the recent events in New Orleans, there are American citizens who are not content to sit back and be "snowed under" by the Bureaucrats in Washington. As an American citizen, (and I am sure I speak for more than myself). I urge you to do your job -- or, if you find it impossible to "dig down" and respond to your indebtedness to our people -- resign.

Pointing a finger at the guilty is not my job, but yours. The American people will discover the truth. You know it, I know it and the people know it. How they discover the truth is yet to be seen but, if it was through the facilities of the FBI it would greatly reinforce the confidence which many Americans once had in your organization. The job belongs to you, the President, and Congress, -- will you respond to the challenge?

Respectfully,

James A. Lawson

COPY:nm

OHIO UNIVERSITY
ATHENS, OHIO

JAMES A. LA[illegible]N
BOX 349 JAMES HALL
OHIO UNIVERSITY
ATHENS, OHIO 45701

FEBRUARY 27, 1967

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MR. HOOVER:

IN THE PAST WEEKS IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO MY ATTENTION (AND NO DOUBT COUNTLESS OTHER AMERICANS) THAT THERE IS REASON TO DOUBT THE FINDINGS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION WHICH WAS ASSIGNED TO INVESTIGATE THE ASSASSINATION OF THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY. IT WOULD SEEM TO ME THAT IN A SOCIETY SUCH AS OURS ONE OF OUR SO CALLED "UNALIENABLE RIGHTS" SHOULD BE THE FREEDOM TO HEAR THE TRUTH. I SAY THIS BECAUSE, THROUGH THE WRITINGS SUCH PROMINENT AMERICANS AS MARK LANE, HAROLD WEISBURG, HUGH TREVOR-ROPER AND SYLVAN FOX, I HAVE INTERPRETED THE WARREN REPORT AS DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE TO AND INSULTING THE INTELLIGENCE OF, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

EX-107
12 FE

AS YOU CAN SEE BY THE RECENT EVENTS IN NEW ORLEANS, THERE ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO ARE NOT CONTENT TO SIT BACK AND BE

Y[illegible] ELL
FO

OHIO UNIVERSITY
ATHENS, OHIO

"SNOWED UNDER" BY THE BUREAUCRATS IN WASHINGTON AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, (AND I AM SURE I SPEAK FOR MORE THAN MYSELF). I URGE YOU TO DO YOUR JOB - OR, IF YOU FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO "DIG DOWN" AND RESPOND TO YOUR INDEBTEDNESS TO OUR PEOPLE- RESIGN.

POINTING A FINGER AT THE GUILTY IS NOT MY JOB, BUT YOURS. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL DISCOVER THE TRUTH. YOU KNEW IT, I KNOW IT AND THE PEOPLE KNOW IT. HOW THEY DISCOVER THE TRUTH IS YET TO BE SEEN BUT, IF IT WAS THROUGH THE FACILITIES OF THE FBI IT WOULD GREATLY REINFORCE THE CONFIDENCE WHICH MANY AMERICANS ONCE HAD IN YOUR ORGANIZATION. THE JOB BELONGS TO YOU, THE PRESIDENT, AND CONGRESS, - WILL YOU RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGE?

RESPECTFULLY,

James A Lawson

62-109090-577
CHANGED TO
62-115594-1

MAY 8 - 1973

MH/SKW

February 5, 1967

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I am writing this letter on matters that you have undoubtedly discussed before. I hope that you will not be too annoyed by the matters that I wish to have cleared up.

First of all I am a juhior in high school in the city of Sacramento, California. I am 15 years old and I feel, very patriotic to the American way.

This letter concerns the Zapruder film taken during the assasination of President Kennedy. I am attempting to to make a report to my History teacher to whether accept the Warren Commission as completely true and factual or if there are some decptions in it. My questioni is, are frames 314 and 315 transposed in order to create an illusion in which the presidents head is pushed to the left, thus proving that the President was hit from the back and not f rom the front? Another question I wish to ask is why did the Warren Commission dilete frames 208 to 211 in the film?

If you could I would really appreciate an answer to this letter I know that many people must write and want to know about the validity of the report and it must bother you.

Thank you for taking your time with this letter.

Sincerely

Robert B. Barnett

Robert Barnett
5131 Sky Parkway
Sacramento, California
95823

REC 11 62-109090-518

12 MAR 8 1967

LA-114 REC 11

March 6, 1967

62-109090-578

Mr. Robert B. Barnett
5131 Sky Parkway
Sacramento, California 95823

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Your letter was received on March 3rd.

In response to your inquiry, frames labeled 314 and 315 of Commission Exhibit 885 are transposed in Volume 18 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy." This is a printing error and does not exist in the actual Commission Exhibit. For your information the slides from which Commission Exhibit 885 was prepared are correctly numbered and are being shown in their correct sequence. The National Archives is aware of this printing error.

I am enclosing a copy of a newspaper article which appeared in the December 22, 1966, edition of "The Baltimore Sun" and trust this will answer your question regarding frames 208 through 211.

MAILED 6
MAR 1 - 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Barnett.

HRH:jeg (3)

61 MAR 1 1967

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Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PAXTON, JAMES & MAY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
311 WEST KANSAS
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI 64050
PHONE CLIFTON 2-3200

WILLIAM C. PAXTON
JIMMIE D. JAMES
JAMES E. MAY

February 27, 1967

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: Kennedy Assassination Investigation

Dear Mr. Hoover:

No one is more conscious of the problems of the Kennedy investigation than you are. The assassination was a national tragedy. However, the handling of the investigation of the Kennedy assassination and the subsequent death pattern of witnesses are totally unreconcilable.

The faith of the common people in a system of government and justice is badly shaken by these events. This tragedy is certainly worse than the other because we cannot correct the first tragedy but can do something about this. Obviously, we do not have the facts. This letter is simply an appeal to you urging that you take positive steps to straighten out this matter.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. PAXTON

WCP:srm

62-109090-579
EX-104
8
4 MAR X 1967
CORRESPONDENCE

March 6, 1967

REC. 2

62-109090-579

EX-104

Mr. William C. Paxton
Attorney at Law
311 West Kansas
Independence, Missouri 64050

Dear Mr. Paxton:

Your letter of February 27th has been received.

All of the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration. The results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Commission.

While I cannot speak for any other agency or group involved in any phase of the inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy, I can assure you the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination at the direction of President Johnson and accurately reported the results to the Warren Commission.

MAILED 3
MAR 6 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Paxton. His letter is one of several which have been received at the Bureau and which are critical of the Warren Commission's findings. The information set forth in paragraph 3 of our reply to Paxton was previously made public in a letter and statement dated 11/25 and 11/23/66; respectively. It is believed this reply is appropriate for Paxton's ldter and those of a similar nature.

HRH:kph (3)

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MAR 14 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

February 20, 1967

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
FBI
Washington, D. C.

Reference: THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have come to the conclusion that the American people have a great scandal on their hands, regarding the above referenced Report, and that it is high time we faced up to it!

No matter in what direction we review The Warren Report -- great, gaping holes appear, and it is a very popular assumption among the citizenry of this nation that this Report neither did justice to the facts nor to national interests nor to our American institutions!

Knowing that the FBI is an investigating body only, and can act only as directed by The Department of Justice -- are you also restricted under order of the President, and the Justice of the Supreme Court? Please inform me on this.

Was Oswald at any time an agent, employee, or informant of the FBI, or associated with the FBI? Did the FBI ever use Oswald's services in any other capacity? Did the FBI ever attempt to recruit Oswald in any capacity?

The Warren Commission Report must come out of hiding, and Truth must be given freedom. Otherwise, the public's imagination will run away with itself, and more innocent people will unduly suffer.

62-109090-580

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Virginia I. Cassil
2055 Minoru Drive
Altadena, California

cc: Messrs. Johnson
Warren
Kuchel
Ford
H. Allen Smith

REC 20

14 MAR 7 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

62-109090-580

REC 20

E 103

March 2, 1967

Mrs. Virginia I. Cassil
2055 Minoru Drive
Altadena, California 91001

Dear Mrs. Cassil:

V. T.

Your letter was received on February 27th.

This Bureau, as a Federal investigative agency, is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States, collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, and performing other duties imposed upon it by law.

At the direction of President Johnson, the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy, and all of the material developed by the FBI in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration. I can assure you that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an employee or "agent" of the FBI nor did he have any affiliation whatsoever with this Bureau.

MAILED 6
MAR 2 - 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles disclose prior correspondence with Cassil, last outgoing 7-8-63. Subsequent to a field check in 1957 she was furnished with reprint material in quantity.

HRH:sep (3)

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59MAR 13 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

62-109090-581

March 3, 1967

REC. 51

103

Mr. Joseph A. Sasek, Jr.
Apartment 316
704 Southwest 16th Avenue
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Dear Mr. Sasek:

I have received your letter of February 24th and want to thank you for the generous comments you expressed concerning my work.

With regard to your question in reference to an alleged variance between reports prepared by the FBI and the Warren Commission Report, I am enclosing some material which I trust will clarify this matter for you. The Commission was unable to determine what struck Mr. James T. Tague in the cheek.

MAR 7 1967

In connection with your other inquiry, this Bureau has compiled no list of the type you described; however, I am forwarding data on this topic which I hope will be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (7)
Press Release dated 11-25-66
Director's statement re President Kennedy's assassination dated 11-23-66.
Director's testimony of 2-10-66 re demonstrations protesting U. S. policy toward Vietnam
Turbulence on the Campus
LEB Intros: 2-67, 10-66, and 2-66

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Sasek. James T. Tague was struck in the cheek by an unidentified object during the shooting of President Kennedy.

HRH:sep (3)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090-581

Apartment 316
7[illegible] 16 Avenue
Gainesville, Florida
32601
24 February 1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Constitution Ave. & 10 Street N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover :

I understand that the F.B.I. investigation of the Kennedy assassination does not reach the same conclusions as the Warren Commission's Report. I am curious to know how the F.B.I. Summary Report differs from the Warren Report. Also, has it ever been established if James Tague, a bystander during the incident, was hit by the assassin's bullets or fragments of a bullet ?

I wish some information also on the following subject. At the University of Florida, where I am a student, there are several organizations which I feel are left wing groups. The one that appears most prominant on the campus is the Students for a Democratic Society (S.D.S.). I have often wondered if this is a Communist oriented group and if they are on the F.B.I. list of subversive organizations.

With my admiration and respect for you and your organization, I feel your answers to my questions are the "final word" on those subjects.

To a man whose name and organization are household words held in the highest esteem by the American public, I want to say, thank you, Mr. Hoover, for helping to make and keep our country a safe and free America. I pray that you will continue to direct and run the Federal Bureau of Investigation for many years to come.

62-109090-581

Very truly yours,

Joseph A. Sasek, Jr.

Joseph A. Sasek, Jr.

REC-51

33 MAR 1 1967

EX-[illegible]

[illegible]
3-3-67
HIGHWAY

62-109090-582
CHANGED TO
62-115594-3

MAY 8 - 1973

NH/SAC

FOU

The Attorney General

March 21, 1967

62-109090-

Director, FBI

NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION
1967 MIDWINTER CONFERENCE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JOSEPH A. BALL, COUNSEL TO WARREN COMMISSION

I thought you would be interested in learning of the remarks made by Mr. Joseph A. Ball, Counsel to the Warren Commission, at a luncheon Thursday, March 16, 1967, sponsored by the National District Attorneys Association at its 1967 Midwinter Conference, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, California. Inspector W. Lynn Edwards of the Bureau, who maintains liaison with the association, was in attendance.

Mr. Ball described the functioning of the Warren Commission. He made a devastating refutation of Mark Lane and several other critics of the Warren report. In paying highest tribute to FBI work, Mr. Ball said some persons may question the Commission's use of the FBI but he felt it entirely proper for the Commission to avail itself of an investigative body which he described as the very finest in the world. In referring to FBI reporting techniques, he said he had never seen such thorough, objective, dispassionate reporting, devoid of all coloring, opinion, and all partiality. He characterized the reports as reading like "a stream of conscience." He mentioned the FBI had interviewed over 25,000 persons and handled all leads quickly and thoroughly. He described the FBI Laboratory as "absolutely the finest in the world, bar none."

MAILED 13
MAR 21 1967
COMM-FBI

Mr. Ball referred to the current New Orleans angle involving the activities of New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison. Although taking a "no comment" position, Mr. Ball described how thoroughly all New Orleans angles had been checked out by the Warren Commission and said the FBI had combed the French Quarter and the homosexuals there without developing any evidence of a conspiracy involving Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Ball conceded the Warren Commission had realized the possibility some future evidence might arise to shed additional light on the Lee Harvey Oswald case but he insisted such a development could not be considered as any indictment of the thorough job performed by the Warren Commission with all the available evidence at the time. Mr. Ball added he had not personally seen

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1 - Mr. Wick 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Casper

HLE:mbk
(8)

APR 6 - 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(See NOTE next page)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The Attorney General

any important evidence to date which the Commission had overlooked and claimed he knew only what he read in the newspapers.

Mr. Ball's remarks were given considerable coverage in the local press, on radio and television. The "Los Angeles Times" also reported an informal poll of some District Attorneys attending the conference. Several criticized District Attorney Garrison's "grandstand" conduct. One said Mr. Garrison should have made the information available to the FBI instead of proceeding on his own. A few supported his integrity.

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: Based on memorandum H. L. Edwards to Mr. Felt dated 3-17-67 captioned "National District Attorneys Association, 1967 Midwinter Conference, Los Angeles," HLE:wmj.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. FELT

FROM : H. L. EDWARDS

DATE: March 17, 1967

SUBJECT: NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION
1967 MIDWINTER CONFERENCE, LOS ANGELES

Joseph A. Ball, Counsel to Warren Commission, was yesterday's key speaker. He made a devastating refutation of Mark Lane and several other critics of the Warren report. He described the functioning of the Warren Commission and paid highest tribute to FBI work.

He said some persons may question Commission's use of FBI but said in his opinion FBI represents the very finest investigative body in the world and why shouldn't the Commission avail itself of it. He referred to FBI reporting techniques and said he has never seen such thorough, objective, dispassionate reporting, devoid of all coloring, opinion and all partiality. He said, "They read like a stream of conscience."

He said the FBI interviewed over 25,000 persons, handled all leads quickly and thoroughly and did an outstanding job. He described the FBI Laboratory as absolutely the finest in the world, bar none.

Ball referred to the New Orleans angle and District Attorney James Garrison (neither Garrison nor any of his staff are in attendance at this conference). Although taking a "no comment" position, Ball described how thoroughly all New Orleans angles were checked out and said FBI Agents combed the French Quarter and all of its homosexuals without developing any evidence of a conspiracy between Oswald and people there.

Ball said the Warren Commission realized the possibility that some future evidence might arise to shed more light on the Oswald case, but he insisted such a development could not be considered any indictment of the thorough job which was done with all the available evidence at the time. Ball said he had not seen to date any important evidence which the Commission had overlooked and he claimed he knew only what he read in the newspapers.

Ball's remarks were given considerable coverage in local press, on radio and television. The Los Angeles Times also reported an informal poll of some District Attorneys attending conference. Several criticized Garrison's

62-109090-24
MAR 31 1967

1 - Mr. Wick 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Casper
HLE:wmj (7)

NO
170 MAR 31 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

grandstand conduct; one said Garrison should have made the information available to the FBI instead of proceeding on his own. A few supported Garrison's integrity.

Nothing critical concerning FBI was stated by Ball or anyone else in attendance. Ball was strongly applauded and many favorable comments were heard concerning the effectiveness of his refutation of the Warren critics.

RECOMMENDATION:

None . . . . informative.

WTSG

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

The Attorney General

March 16, 1967

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Director, FBI

62-109090

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Reference is made to your letter dated March 13, 1967, in captioned matter, your reference 125-11.

In connection with your inquiry concerning Commission Document Number 75, your attention is directed to our letter of August 10, 1965, entitled "Public Disclosure of Warren Commission Records." Attached to our letter of August 10, 1965, was a memorandum dated August 10, 1965, which set forth the results of our review of material available at the National Archives in connection with the Warren Commission Report. Page eleven of this list set forth the exact pages of Commission Document Number 75 which were to be excised from the public domain. Also set forth were the guidelines which were applicable to the pages which were to be excised from public review.

Our basic position concerning the public disclosure of material emanating from this Bureau in connection with our investigations of events relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was expressed in our letter to you of February 15, 1965, and was repeated in our letter of August 10, 1965. You were informed that it was our view that the final decision as to the public disclosure of the material in question rests with the Department of Justice.

In accordance with your request, we will disseminate to you on an immediate basis as we have been doing data relating to the investigation of the assassination now being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Jim C. Garrison.

62-109090

RBL:kmg
(14)

CONTINUED - OVER

MAILED 3
MAR 16 1967
COMM-FBI

79 MAR 23 1967

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 Sec 125

The Attorney General

Your request to be furnished all FBI investigative reports concerning any alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy will necessitate a voluminous file review by this Bureau. Throughout the course of our investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy, we received a voluminous number of allegations indicating there was a plot by someone to assassinate President Kennedy. We are reviewing our files in order to respond to your request and at the earliest possible date, we will furnish to you copies of all FBI investigative reports of the material in question.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Harold Barefoot Sanford, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: See memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, captioned same as above, dated 3/14/67, prepared by REL:kmg.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: March 13, 1967

129-11

FROM : The Attorney General

SUBJECT: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy
Warren Commission Records

This is in response to your February 24 memorandum regarding public disclosure of 55 pages of Warren Commission Document No. 75, which have been excluded from public disclosure under guidelines approved by McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President. Your memo states that the Bureau has no objection to public disclosure of these pages.

We understand that in addition to these 55 pages there are another approximately 50 pages of Commission Document No. 75 which have been excluded from public disclosure under the same guidelines. We would appreciate your advising us whether the Bureau has any objection to public disclosure of these remaining pages.

Further, it is requested that the Bureau furnish to the Department copies of all FBI investigative reports (except Commission Document No. 75 and except information which has been furnished in the series of memos beginning about February 20, 1967) which relate to the investigation now being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison or to any alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

1 ENCLOSURE

For such assistance as it may be there is attached a list of the names which have been noted by the Department as having been mentioned in connection with the Garrison investigation.

ENCLOSURE

3 MAR 22 1967

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 22 1967

EXP. PROC.

FO MAR 13 1967

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

List of Names of Persons Connected with the New Orleans Investigation

Andrews, Dean Adams, Jr.
Banister, W. Guy, Jr.
Beaubuoef, Alvin Roland
Bertrand, Clay
Blackmon, Andrew
Bringuier, Carlos Jose
Coffey, Melvin Stacey
Cummings, Raymon
Dauenhauer, J. B.
David, W. Hardy
Ferrie, David William
Fox, Lawrence
Garrison, James
Gill, W. G. Wray
Gongora, Pascual Enrique Rucdolo
Gonzales, Manuel Garcia
Gould, Clay
Gurvich, William
Hug, Josephine
Ivon, Louis
Lewallen, James R.
Lewis, David Franklin, Jr.
Marachini, Dante
Martens, Layton Patrick
Martin, Jack S.
Oswald, Lee Harvey
Quiroga, Carlos
Riley (Reilly) William B.
Russo, Perry Raymond
Santoine, Robert Milton
Seeling, Melvin
Shaw, Clay R.
Smith, Sergis Arcacha
Stanley, Carl John
Steele, Charles
Torres, Bernardo
Torres, Miguel
Voebel, Edward
Wegmann, Edward F.
Wegmann, William J.
Zelden, Sam "Monk"

62-109090 -

ENCLOSURE

FOR [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
3-16-67

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Attached is a copy of a letter to the Bureau from the Attorney General dated 3-13-67 in captioned matter. Your attention is directed to paragraph three of the Attorney General's letter, wherein he requests to be furnished copies of all FBI investigative reports dealing with any alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

You should immediately make a thorough review of your files concerning both the Assassination File and the Lee Harvey Oswald File to locate any information dealing with an alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy. Copies of reports or letterhead memoranda reporting such alleged plots should be forwarded to the Bureau for transmittal to the Department. One copy of each report or letterhead memorandum reporting such plots should be submitted.

This matter must be given your immediate attention in order that this data may be furnished to the Attorney General at the earliest possible date.

It will not be necessary for your office to check the list of names attached to the enclosed Attorney General's letter through your indices. Information concerning these individuals is being furnished to the Department at Seat of Government where warranted as developments occur involving them.

Enclosure

62-109090

REL:cls (10)
NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, captioned as above, dated 3-14-67, prepared by REL:kmg.

MAR 16 1967

MAILED 2
MAR 16 1967
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
DATE: 3/14/67

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Tolson
Mohr
Wick
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

By letter dated 3/13/67, the Attorney General requested to be advised by Bureau whether approximately 50 pages of Commission Document Number 75 which has been excluded from public disclosure can now be made available to public disclosure. The Attorney General also requested to be furnished copies of FBI investigative reports dealing with the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison or to any alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER 75: Commission Document Number 75 is a copy of the report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys dated 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba." It consists of 737 pages. Fifty-five pages of this report contains information dealing with David William Ferrie, who was alleged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison to be involved in the plot to assassinate the late President Kennedy. Ferrie died 2/22/67. By memorandum dated 2/24/67, we informed the Attorney General we had no objection if the Department made these 55 pages of our report relating to Ferrie available to the public, but pointed out that the final decision as to public disclosure of such material rests with the Department of Justice. The reason these 55 pages were originally withheld from the public domain was because they contained data showing Ferrie was a homosexual. Following Ferrie's death, the news media carried numerous articles reporting Ferrie was a homosexual and accordingly, we told the Department we had no objection if the Department desired to make the material relating to Ferrie available to the public in the public interest.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 17 1967

An additional 63 pages of Commission Document Number 75 is currently being withheld from public domain, since these pages contain information that prohibits public disclosure of them under guidelines approved by Mr. McGeorge Bundy, former Special Assistant to the President. These pages deal with confidential bank records, telephone company records, hospital records, arrest records of individuals not involved in the assassination and similar other material which was volunteered to us in confidence.

62-109060
Enclosure
62 MREL:kmg (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109060

By memorandum dated 8/10/65 entitled "Public Disclosure of Warren Commission Records," we furnished the Department a list of FBI documents that we had reviewed in accordance with Departmental instructions. We listed those documents which could or could not be placed in the public domain under the guidelines set by Mr. Bundy. Included in our list was Commission Document Number 75, and we specifically pointed out to the Department the exact pages that required exclusion from the public domain and the guidelines which dictated such exclusion. We also told the Department that the final decision as to public disclosure of the material in question rests with the Department of Justice.

DEPARTMENT'S REQUEST FOR FBI INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS: In his letter dated 3/13/67, the Attorney General requested copies of all FBI investigative reports which related to the investigation now being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison or to any alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy. The Department stated it did not desire to be furnished Commission Document Number 75 or memoranda beginning about 2/20/67 relating data concerning Garrison's investigation. The day-to-day developments of the investigation of Garrison which comes to our attention through our sources has been immediately made available to the Department. We will continue to make such dissemination. The request of the Attorney General to be furnished all FBI reports relating to any alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy is a sweeping request. Throughout our investigation, we received a tremendous number of allegations of plots by pro-Castro Cubans, anti-Castro Cubans, left wing elements, ultra-right elements and the like. To pinpoint each investigative report concerning such allegations will necessitate a serial by serial file review. The New Orleans Office can best handle such review, since all data concerning such plots are contained in New Orleans files regarding the assassination case and the Lee Harvey Oswald case.

ACTION: 1. Attached is a memorandum to the Attorney General referring him to our letter of 8/10/65 and the list attached thereto which set out the pages to be excluded from the public domain in accordance with guidelines established by Mr. McGeorge Bundy, former Special Assistant to the President. We are informing the Attorney General that the final decision as to public disclosure of the material in question presently excluded in Commission Document Number 75 rests with the Department of Justice. We are also informing the Attorney General we are

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ACTION

CONTINUED - OVER

making a thorough review of our files and will furnish to him copies of FBI communications containing any alleged plot in the New Orleans area to assassinate President Kennedy.

2. Attached is an airtel to the New Orleans Office furnishing such office with a copy of the Attorney General's letter of 3/13/67, and instructing the New Orleans Office to review its files and furnish to the Bureau for transmittal to the Department copies of all FBI reports and letterhead memoranda setting forth information regarding any alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

ael
OK WCS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

March 7, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Inspector Jensen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Mr. Harold Parafoot Sanders, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

In accordance with your request of March 7, 1967, this is to advise that while most of the results of our investigation in New Orleans, Louisiana, of the assassination of the late President Kennedy is available to the public, there are some documents that are not available to the public.

The data being withheld from the public is in accordance with guidelines approved by Mr. McGeorge Bundy, former Special Assistant to the President. The guidelines approved by Mr. Bundy were furnished to this Bureau as an attachment to former Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach's letter to this Bureau dated July 6, 1965, entitled "Public disclosure of Warren Commission records."

62-109090

NOTE: The vast majority of our investigation in New Orleans is contained in reports which have been made available to the public. However, some data was held back from the public since it fell within the guidelines approved by McGeorge Bundy. According to the guidelines, the type of data to be held back from the public were as follows: Statutory requirements which prohibit public disclosure; respect of security classification of the data being reported; data detrimental to the administration and enforcement of laws and regulations of the U. S.; information which would reveal identity of confidential sources; information consisting of rumor, gossip and the like, the disclosure of which would harm or embarrass innocent persons. By letter to the Attorney General dated August 10, 1965, we stated that in our view the final decision as to the public disclosure of material being held back from the public rests with the Department of Justice.

- REL:kmg
(10)

AAG Sanders requested this information from C.D. DeLoach on 3/7/67.

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 9 1967

MAR 8 1967

52 MAR 14 1967

MAILED 6
MAR 7 - 1967
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

3/6/67

AIRTEL 62-109090-

TO: ALL SACs

PERSONAL ATTENTION

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel to all SACs 2/24/67, containing instructions concerning the handling of information regarding investigation being conducted by District Attorney James C. Garrison in New Orleans.

As a result of publicity concerning this matter, the volume of mail regarding the assassination has increased measurably. A majority of the information received is speculative and rumor-type, alleging other individuals are involved in the assassination.

All offices should continue to accept any information regarding the assassination; however, no investigation is to be conducted without Bureau approval irrespective of the nature of the data furnished.

Should pertinent information be received, which by necessity requires immediate investigation or other action, the Bureau is to be notified either by telephone or teletype, depending upon the urgency of the situation.

1 ENCLOSURE

Any pertinent information relating to the assassination is to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination and furnished to the Bureau by airtel the same day that it is received. Copies of the letterhead memorandum are to be furnished to Dallas, the office of origin and other interested offices.

KMR:eem

NOTE: See Rosen to DeLoach memo, same caption, March 3, 1967, MR:eem.

62 MAR 24 1967

61 MAR 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: March 3, 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

To recommend airtel to the field furnishing additional instructions as to the manner information received concerning the assassination of President Kennedy should be handled.

BACKGROUND:

By airtel dated 2/24/67, all offices were instructed to accept any information furnished relating to District Attorney Garrison's investigation; to advise the Bureau promptly of data received, but that no active investigation was to be conducted. In addition, this airtel instructed that no comments concerning Garrison's investigation should be made and this matter was not to be discussed outside the Bureau.

There has been widespread publicity concerning Garrison's activities in New Orleans and, as a result, we are receiving voluminous information concerning speculation and rumors regarding the assassination. Such information, even though having no apparent connection to developments in New Orleans, should be completely evaluated at the Bureau prior to conducting further inquiries. Accordingly, attached for approval is an airtel to all SACs, instructing that we should continue to accept any information concerning the assassination; however, no investigation is to be conducted without first obtaining Bureau authorization.

In addition, field is being instructed to submit the same day data received a letterhead memorandum containing the pertinent information which can be used for dissemination purposes. In addition, this airtel instructs the field to advise the Bureau by either telephone or teletype of any pertinent information received or data which by necessity should be immediately investigated.

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
139 MAR 9 1967

MAR 9 1967

KMR:eem
(9)
Enclosure ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

ACTION:

Attached for approval is an airtel (plastiplate) to all SACs in line with the above.

0-9 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/24/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: ALL SACs PERSONAL ATTENTION

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

James C. Garrison, District Attorney of New Orleans, Louisiana, has been conducting an independent investigation relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

His activities have been the subject of numerous press releases which in themselves have been controversial. He has been quoted as saying "I have no reason to believe at this time that Lee Harvey Oswald killed anybody in Dallas on Nov. 22." Garrison has been quoted as saying he had no intention of calling in the FBI, and "we've been able to make more progress in three months with a handful of men than they've been able to do in three years with 5,000 men."

Due to Garrison's irresponsible actions in connection with this matter, no contact is being made with him or any member of his staff.

You are instructed to insure each employee in your Division understands that if he is asked for any information relating to this matter there is to be no comment made; further, this matter is not to be discussed outside the Bureau. However, should information be made available to you voluntarily it will be accepted, and the Bureau is to be promptly advised. No active investigation is to be conducted.

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

[illegible] TERRELL

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

EX-102

62-109090-584

REC- 43

March 21, 1967

AIRMAIL

Mrs. H. D. Reynolds
c/o Staff Sergeant H. D. Reynolds
6950 Scty. Wg., Box 19
APO New York 09193

Dear Mrs. Reynolds:

Your letter of March 15th has been received.

At the direction of President Johnson, the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy, and all of the material developed by the FBI in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration.

The FBI has no authority to independently release any information contained in these reports; however, since certain material is available for inspection, I suggest you communicate with the Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20408, for the data you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 7
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Reynolds.

HRH:kcf (3)

61 MAR 31 1967

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

6950 Hdqtrs Hq Bldg
APO New York 09193
March 15, 1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Hdqtrs.
Washington D. C.

Dear Sirs.

I've just read Mark Lane's "Rush to Judgement" and it has shaken the faith I've had in you and your service all my life.

I am not satisfied with the Warren Commission Report on the assassinate President Kennedy.

Sincerely

Harriet L. Reynolds
wife of A.F. Lt
H. L. Reynolds

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAR 22 1967

REC-43 62-109090 — 584

22 MAR 23 1967

EX-107

CORRESPONDENCE

Work 3-23-67
Henry

6950 Scty. Wg. Bx 19
APO New York 09193
March 15, 1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Hdqtrs.
Washington D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Have just read Mark Lane's "Rush to Judgement" and it has shaken the faith I've had in you and your service all my life.

I am not satisfied with the Warren Commission's Report now. Who did assassinate President Kennedy?

Sincerely,

Harriet L. Reynolds
wife of A. F. S/Sgt. H. D. Reynolds

COPY:jo

62-109090-584

DIRECTOR, FBI 3/6/67

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (67-15407)

WILLIAM W. TURNER
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

Enclosed for the Bureau's information is a folder announcing The Second Annual WALTER PERRY JOHNSON Institute on Law and Politics, sponsored by the School of Law, University of California, on the topic of "The Police and the Constitution."

It is noted that on Saturday, 3/4/67, WILLIAM TURNER, former FBI Agent, is scheduled to be on the panel.

Also enclosed is a clipping from the "San Francisco Examiner" and "San Francisco Chronicle" dated 3/5/67, summarizing part of this panel discussion. This article points out that Deputy Director HENRY RUTH of the National Crime Commission "locked horns" on the whole subject with WILLIAM TURNER, former FBI Agent.

Also enclosed for the Bureau's information is a clipping from "Sunday Ramparts" newspaper for the period 2/26/67-3/12/67, carrying a story by WILLIAM TURNER.

The above is for the Bureau's information.

2 - Bureau (Encl.3)
1 - SF 67-15407
COL:hko
(3)

REC-21 62-109090-585

NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 27 1967

ENCLOSURE

53 MAR 30 1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Another JFK-linked death as conspiracy evidence mounts

BY WILLIAM TURNER

New evidence—accented by a mysterious death—is rapidly turning the case that the Warren Commission couldn't solve into a climatic drama in Orleans Parish, Louisiana.

The un-opportune death of the New Orleans commercial pilot, David William Ferrie, and the simultaneous disclosure by Orleans Parish District Attorney Jim Garrison that he was going to arrest Ferrie this week in connection with the Kennedy assassination has raised the curtain higher on this new and third act of the affair.

Ferrie was found dead in bed on February 22, some 31 hours after being exhaustively interviewed by Garrison. The coroner ascribed death to a ruptured blood vessel at the base of the brain. Because of pills at the bedside, Garrison termed it a suicide.

It might also be pointed out that a competently administered karate chop to the neck, such as possibly killed another assassination figure Jim Koethe of the Dallas Times-Herald, could cause a fatal embolism in the brain vessels.

Although Ferrie had denied knowing Lee Harvey Oswald, a possible connection was through mutual activity in the New Orleans Civil Air Patrol.

When first interrogated by New Orleans authorities in 1963, Ferrie had admitted he traveled to Texas on the afternoon of the assassination, but claimed that it was on a spontaneous hunting trip that did not include Dallas.

Garrison has announced that he had planned to arrest Ferrie in about a week, although he did not connect the suspect with any aircraft that might have been used in a getaway plan. In this respect, the inquiry into the assassination that has been conducted by Ramparts magazine has determined that two witnesses observed a twin engine private plane, engines idling, in a field next to the highway bounding Red Bird airport, a field used primarily by business and pleasure aircraft that is situated just south of Dallas' Oak Cliff area. The witnesses took particular note of the plane because of its location well away from the paved runways and assess strips.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 The Sunday [illegible]

San Francisco, Calif.

Date: 2-26—3-12/67
Edition:
Author: William Turner
Editor: Pub.: Advertorials Ltd.
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SF

☐ Being Investigated

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION FOUNDATION

67-155829-531
ENCLOSURE 62-109090585

The death of Ferrie adds one more name to the list of mysterious deaths of persons in some way touched by the assassination which was reported in the November issue of Ramparts magazine.

Additional fuel has been heaped on the fire by a new development in the strange death of Thomas Henry Killam, one of those on the Ramparts list. Killam was the husband of Wanda Joyce Killam, a long-time employee of Jack Ruby's Carousel Club, and a close friend of one John Carter, who resided in the same rooming house as Oswald. He left Dallas after the assassination and wandered through Florida, telling his wife he was being hounded by "federal agents.". Two days before his death he called his brother Earl Killam in Dallas and stated: "I'm a dead man. I've run as far as I'm going to run."

On the day of his death, March 17, 1964, in Pensacola, he was summoned from bed by an unidentified phone caller and later was found, his throat fatally cut, in front of a broken store window. At first adjudged suicide, Pensacola authorities have re-opened the case in the light of recent developments.

Garrison's probe has included the questioning of a state prison inmate, a Cuban who formerly lived close to Oswald in New Orleans; a coffee house proprietor whose establishment reportedly was frequented by Oswald and Cubans; and a private detective. The latter, a man named David Lewis, knew Oswald in New Orleans as well as five Cubans who were fanatically anti-Castro; Lewis says he fears for his life and has asked for police protection.

Assassination buffs have long felt that New Orleans, along with Miami, Houston and Mexico City, may well hide the key to unlock the Pandora's Box. Apparently Garrison is on the spoor of an anti-Castro element, and he has developed the intriguing theory that Oswald was associated with this element, had gone to Mexico City with the intent of obtaining a Cuban visa to travel to Havana to assassinate Castro, and, failing that, had been importuned to turn to the President.

According to the State-Item, Garrison has been in Miami recently hunting for a "physically powerful and dangerous" Cuban man who "is believed to be one of a group of Cubans who reportedly hid behind a billboard on the parade route in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963."

The Warren Commission volumes contain the testimony of a Cuban refugee, Mrs. Sylvia Odio, whose father allegedly is still a Castro prisoner on the Isle of Pines.

According to Mrs. Odio, Oswald appeared at her Dallas apartment several weeks before the assassination accompanied by two Latin men who identified themselves as Leopoldo and Angelo. She did not previously know the three.

The next day, she said, Leopoldo telephoned her and mentioned that Oswald had been in the Marine Corps and had said that Cubans should have assassinated President Kennedy for his role in the Bay of Pigs fiasco. Leopoldo also assertedly said that he and his companions had just come from New Orleans and were about to leave on another trip.

Another fascinating angle to New Orleans is the testimony of Attorney Dean Andrews that an enigmatic figure using the name Clay Bertrand had brought Oswald to his office for legal counsel. After the assassination Bertrand telephoned Andrews asking him to defend Oswald. Although Andrews saw Bertrand in a New Orleans bar on one occasion afterward, the man avoided contact and slipped out a rear door. Mark Lane, the Commission's most persistent critic, contends that Andrews, a Louisiana Democratic functionary, agreed to an interview but reneged after "contacting the White House" and being told not to talk.

62-109090-586, 587
CHANGED TO
62-115594-2, 4

MAY 8 - 1973

TJH/Skw

(1)

ELI

IN

REC-64

EX-102

March 15, 1967

REC-64 62 - 109090-588

Honorable Manuel Siwek
President
Grosset and Dunlap, Inc.
51 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10010

Dear Mr. Siwek:

Your letter of March 7th together with the book, "The Truth about the Assassination," has been received. I certainly appreciate your bringing this publication to my attention.

I note that in the chapter entitled "The Throat Wound," Mr. Roberts refers to the investigative report of the Special Agents who observed the autopsy. So that you will have accurate and factual data on this matter, I am enclosing a statement I made in November, 1966, regarding this.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 7
COMM-FBI

Enclosure
Release regarding Warren Commission Report dated 11-66

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing derogatory regarding Mr. Siwek and no prior correspondence. We have had cordial relations with his company which printed the children's book entitled "The Story of the F.B.I." by Earl Schenck Miers. Roberts' book is a rebuttal to various authors who have been critical of the Warren Commission. It contains no derogatory comments toward the Bureau and its references are used effectively in refuting writers who have taken exception to the Warren Commission Report. However, on page 47

SAW:kcf (3)

Note Continued on Next Page

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Manuel Siwek

in refuting various comments by Edward J. Epstein, Roberts refers to an inaccurate FBI report which is the investigative report by our two Agents who observed the President's autopsy. Roberts use of words in explaining these reports as compared to the official autopsy is poorly contrived as this was explained in the Director's news release in November, 1966, regarding this matter. This book was reviewed by the General Investigative Division currently.

GROSSET & DUNLAP, INC.
PUBLISHERS

51 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010 • 212 MURRAY HILL 8-8300

MANUEL SIWEK
President

REC-64

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

March 7, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing herewith an advance copy of "The Truth About the Assassination," which will be published on April 3 by Grosset & Dunlap, Inc.

Written by Newsweek's White House Correspondent, Charles Roberts, this book defends the findings of the Warren Commission against those critics whose theories have been so widely publicized throughout the world.

We are proud of Mr. Roberts' accomplishment and will do our utmost to bring his message to the attention of readers everywhere.

Sincerely,

Manuel Siwek

Manuel Siwek

EX-102

MS:wwb
enc...

REC-64 62-109090-588

12 MAR 24 1967

EXP. PROC.

MAR 9 1967

TRUE COPY

Kathryn Johnson
Mendham Road
Bernardsville, New Jersey
07924

March 4, 1967

Dear Sir,

I would like to know if it possible at all if you could send me some written quotes about the Kennedy assassination. I agree fully with the FBI reports and disagree with the Warren Report. In our History sophomore class we have a re port on the Kennedy Assassination, and all proofs we can get. I have been doing hard research on this report and would be very grateful if you'd do me this one favor. If it is not possible at all please at least put (No) on the piece of paper inside of the self adressed envelope. Please return as soon as possible since I don't have much time for the report. This means alot to me and I would be very grateful if this favor is fullfilled.

Thank you so much.
Kathryn Johnson

P.S.
I hope at least this letter is read and please dont disregard it I know it is a huge favor but I need it fulfilled.

Thank you again
Sincerely,
Kathryn Johnson.

62-109090-589

REC-61

MAR 13 1967

OUNTATION
by THE AARC

REC-61 EX-103 62-109090-589

March 9, 1967

AIRMAIL

Miss Kathryn Johnson
Mendham Road
Bernardsville, New Jersey 07924

Dear Miss Johnson:

Your letter of March 4th, with enclosure, has been received.

At the request of the President, this Bureau conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished results to the appropriate authorities. While I would like to be of help in connection with your schoolwork, we do not have any related material which I can send you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 6
MAR 9 - 1967
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. The self-addressed, stamped envelope she enclosed is being utilized in reply.

EFT:jah (3)

Tolson
Loach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

55 MAR 23 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Kathryn Johnson
Mendham Road
Bernardsville, New Jersey 07924

March 4, 1967

Dear Sir,

I would like to know if it possible at all if you could send me some written quotes about the Kennedy assassination. I agree fully with the FBI reports and disagree with the Warren Report. In our History sophomore class we have a report on the Kennedy assassination, and all proofs we can get. I have been doing hard research on this report and would be very grateful if you'd do me this one favor. If it is not possible at all please at least just put (No) on the piece of paper inside of the self addressed envelope. Please return as soon as possible since I don't have much time for the report. This means alot to me and I would be very grateful if this favor is fullfil

Thank you so much.

Kathryn Johnson

P.S. I hope at least this letter is read and please dont disregard it I know it is a huge favor but I need it fulfilled

Thank you Again

Sincerely,

Kathryn Johnson.

MAR 7 4 09 PM '57

FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 3-28-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"
BY WILLIAM MANCHESTER

By memorandum dated March 24, 1967, the captioned book was reviewed in which it was pointed out that, among other things, Manchester had charged that immediately after President Kennedy's assassination the FBI had assigned fifty agents to a crash investigation, wrote a "skimpy report," and then "leaked the report to a news magazine." Relative to the "leak," Mr. Tolson has asked, "What about this?"

A review of our files reflects that the Bureau's first report was completed on December 9, 1963. Through Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, copies were sent to members of the Warren Commission, the Department of Justice and the Secret Service. In a memorandum from Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr on that date it was pointed out that the Bureau told Mr. Katzenbach that it was "charging him with the safety and handling of these reports inasmuch as we have discharged our duties, other than the continuing investigation."

Manchester, in making his leak charge, is manufacturing a falsehood. This is consistent with the other snide and inaccurate remarks in his book about the FBI. The FBI did not leak the results of its investigation and did everything it could to maintain the security of its reports. Of course, the press was full of all kinds of speculation as to what the FBI was or was not finding in its investigation. Manchester offers no proof of his allegation which is just a wild statement on his part.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 12 1967

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

FCS:klg

APR 17 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 3-24-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"
BY WILLIAM MANCHESTER

7 IF

Warren Commission

SYNOPSIS

The New York Office has obtained from Harper & Row an advance copy of captioned book which will be officially released April 7th. Book is lengthy (647 pages of text; 710 pages total). Contains appendices, chronology of events for period November 20-25, 1963, source materials utilized by Manchester, identities of persons interviewed by author, maps and index. Key portions of book previously serialized in Look Magazine. Book deals with events surrounding assassination of President Kennedy; not subsequent investigation. Reflects tremendous amount of work and compilation by Manchester. FBI mentioned frequently, but does not play prominent role in narrative. Major comments about FBI previously publicized in Look series. For example, the comment that the Director did not send Attorney General Robert Kennedy a letter of condolence and that the Director's attitude was one of "no compassion;" a so-called favorite joke of President Kennedy in which Kennedy would state that the three most overrated things in the world were the State of Texas, the FBI and whatever else came to mind; that President Johnson applied a prod to the FBI to get the Dallas investigation underway; that Johnson showed Ted Sorenson an FBI memo that the rulers of an unfriendly power had been hoping for Kennedy's death. The memo was too vague for serious consideration and Sorenson allegedly commented that it was "meaningless." (The Director did send Mr. Robert Kennedy a letter of condolence. In this connection Mr. Hoover has commented, "Manchester is a liar, but it is obvious he was fed this by RFK." In reference to the Sorenson incident, no such FBI memo could be identified by the Bureau). In evaluating the assassination, Manchester comments that Lee Harvey

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 - 5035

62-109090

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
FCS:jer (7)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Miss Gandy

(Continued - Over)

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 12 1967

3 APR 12 1967

FE

APR 17 1967

CRIME RECORDS

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "The Death of a President"

Oswald's visit to Russia and subsequent behavior had brought him "under the active surveillance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." Manchester adds that "one might have assumed that the seventy-five man FBI office in Dallas would have relayed word of his presence to the five-man Secret Service office there. Nothing of this sort happened." Manchester speculates on all the factors involved: "Conceivably the FBI and the Secret Service did do all that could have been done... Perhaps the blow could not have been averted. Perhaps it was hindsight to suggest otherwise." Toward the end of the book, Manchester comments that "the Secret Service had failed." Investigations of the assassination had begun but "the first steps were disquieting. The FBI assigned fifty agents to a crash study, wrote a skimpy report which dismissed thorny questions with the recurrent phrase 'There is no evidence' - and then leaked the report to a news magazine. The episode was a dismaying example of how threatened bureaucracies, turning a blind eye to the national interest, rise in defense of themselves." In general, Manchester approves of Warren Commission report, but has some reservations. "Although the conduct of the Secret Service, the FBI, and the Dallas police was found to have been less than admirable, they were handled gingerly, and corrective suggestions lacked clarity and force. Their subsequent fate was disheartening. J. Edgar Hoover, furious that his bureau should be criticized at all, protested so vehemently that the public overlooked the report's harsher censure of the Secret Service (which wisely laid low); by the time the Director had finished disciplining his Dallas agents, including the unfortunate Hosty, a great many newspaper readers had forgotten which agency had really been accountable for John Kennedy's safety." Relative to security of notables walking from White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral, Manchester mentions a "vague " warning received from the FBI that the "Director" was "concerned" and "advised against" the march. This warning angered Sargent Shriver who reportedly stated that all were concerned and one didn't have to be Director of FBI to know the march would be dangerous. "It's a ploy, so that if anybody gets shot the Director can say, 'I told you so.' It'd be a different story if he'd turned up hard proof that some famous gangster had taken an apartment on Connecticut Avenue, or if the best agent in the OGPU had checked in at Washington National. Then I'd have to do a double-take. But this is just a self-serving device." The Director, in an exchange of letters with Manchester in February,

SYNOPSIS - CONTINUED OVER

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "The Death of a President"

1967, relative to the series in Look Magazine, commented that Manchester's "lack of research and irresponsible reporting in this instance (referring to comments on alleged failure to send note of condolence) are most disgusting." Over-all, book is long, full of many surmises and items of gossip, and is critical of Bureau in some instances.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAIL - CONTINUED OVER

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

The Bureau has received through the New York Office an advance copy of William Manchester's book, "The Death of A President," which is to be published April 7, 1967. This book, which has been highly publicized, deals with the period of President Kennedy's assassination, November 20-November 25, 1963. Excerpts were previously published in Look Magazine. It is an extremely lengthy book (647 pages). It contains an Appendix, a list of source materials, maps pertaining to routes in Dallas and Washington and a diagram of the Presidential plane and an Index.

Mr. Hoover and the FBI are frequently mentioned. The major listings are being set forth below:

p. 32-33

Manchester speculates about Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald's ravings stamp him as an "incoherent hater, nothing more. Looking for doctrine in them is like looking for bone in a polyp. Yet he had tried to defect, and both his conduct in Russia and his bizarre behavior after his return brought him under the active surveillance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Inasmuch as the Bureau's handbook charged agents to be on the alert for information 'indicating the possibility of an attempt against the person or safety of the President,' one might have assumed that the seventy-five man FBI office in Dallas would have relayed word of his presence to the five-man Secret Service office there. Nothing of the sort happened. His file was in the hands of FBI Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., a husky, thirty-five-year-old Notre Dame graduate and an outspoken admirer of John F. Kennedy. Since November 4, 1963, Hosty had known that Oswald was employed as a laborer in the Texas School Book Depository at the corner of Houston and Elm Streets. This warehouse provided the deadliest sniper's roost on the Presidential motorcade route, because the motorcade was scheduled to first zig and then zag directly beneath its windows. A gunman could size up the President's car as it approached the building from the front, wait until it pivoted sharply at his feet, and fire as it crept slowly out of the turn to his right. Hosty, however, didn't make the connection. He had received no official

CONTINUED

notification of the route, and when local newspapers published a map of it, his sole concern was whether or not Jim Hosty would catch a glimpse of Kennedy. 'I noticed that it was coming up Main Street,' he said five months later. 'That was the only thing I was interested in, where maybe I could watch it if I had a chance.'"

Manchester then goes on - talking about all the factors involved: "Conceivably the FBI and the Secret Service did do all that could have been done...Perhaps the blow could not have been averted. Perhaps it was hindsight to suggest otherwise."

p. 119

Makes mention of Kennedy's "pet joke," the last line of which could be adapted to the occasion. It went: "The three most overrated things in the world are the state of Texas, the FBI, and hunting trophies."

p. 181

Immediately after the assassination virtual panic erupted at Parkland Hospital in Dallas. In one instance, "a tall man in a light gray speckled suit shouldered his way past her (Nurse Doris Nelson), shouting, 'I'm FBI!' He appeared violent, and Andy Berg, the closest agent (Secret Service), knocked him down. Sprawled on all fours the intruder gurgled, 'You're not in charge now. What's your name?' 'What's yours?' demanded Kellerman (Roy Kellerman, Secret Service), moving in. Credentials and commission books were whipped out; it turned out that the man really was from the Bureau's Dallas office, though his presence in the hospital was unauthorized. Dragging himself away, he protested, 'J. Edgar Hoover will hear about this!' Hoover did, and the unfortunate agent vanished into the limbo reserved for FBI men whose blunders embarrass the Director."

p. 192

Says that a United Press International Bulletin on the assassination went out from Dallas and that Mr. Hoover, along with other Government officials, learned about the news.

FOUNDATION

CONTINUED

p. 195-196

Mr. Hoover is shown as calling the Attorney General's office. Mr. Robert Kennedy is not there and Mr. Hoover talks with Angie Novello, an assistant. The Director then calls Mr. Kennedy at the latter's home in Virginia. Kennedy was at his swimming pool. The Director advises that the President has been shot, and that he would call later when he learns more details.

p. 257

Mr. Hoover calls Attorney General Kennedy again. The Director had been on the phone with Gordon Shanklin, Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas office. "Until a moment ago he hadn't been learning much (he was among those who thought Parkland was called Lakeland), but the most important of the details which he had promised that he would endeavor to get had just come through." Mr. Hoover said that the President was dead, "snappily and hung up."

"He expressed no compassion; he did not seem to be upset. His voice, as the Attorney General recalled afterward, was 'not quite as excited as if he were reporting the fact that he had found a Communist on the faculty of Howard University.' Ordinarily garrulous, he had suddenly turned curt with his superior. It would be charitable to attribute the swift change to the stresses of that afternoon. Yet although Bob Kennedy continued in the Cabinet for over nine months, Hoover, whose office was on the same floor, never walked over to offer his condolences. One of his assistants wrote Kennedy a moving letter, and the agents in the FBI's crime squad sent him a message of sympathy, but their Director, unlike the Director of the CIA, remained sphinxlike. He did speak to Bob one day when they happened to enter the Justice Department together, and he accepted a Christmas gift from him, a pair of cufflinks bearing the Justice seal, but those were their only contacts. It was his brittle consistency which made Hoover unique."

p. 287

Mention is made that Dallas District Attorney Henry M. Wade's assistant, William F. "Bill" Alexander prepared to charge Oswald with murdering the President "as part of an international Communist conspiracy." However, Nicholas Katzenbach persuaded two members of the Vice President's Washington staff to have their Texas contacts kill it. A footnote at this point reads: "Shanklin of the FBI was especially helpful in aborting Alexander's folly."

CONTINUED

p. 405

On Friday, November 22, 1963, after the Presidential plane had returned to Washington with the coffin, Mr. Johnson is in the White House. At 7:25 p.m., he called Mr. Hoover. "The Director was home. Unaware that regular programs had been suspended, he had waited until seven o'clock before turning his television on, thinking to catch NBC's nightly newscast on Channel 4. He was watching a rerun of Kennedy's October 22, 1962, missile speech and wondering whether this was the best Huntley and Brinkley could do when the phone rang. His old neighbor said he wanted a complete FBI report on the assassination. Depressing the receiver, Hoover called his office, ordering a special assistant and thirty agents to Dallas."

p. 432

Mention is made that an autopsy made at the Bethesda Naval Hospital: "...the metal from Oswald's bullet was turned over to the FBI."

pp. 457-459

A discussion of the Dallas situation relative to plans for convicting Oswald. Manchester comments that the publicity relative to Oswald and the so-called evidence possessed by law enforcement made responsible lawyers wince - that their comments to the press and television would make their legal case weak. In this connection, Manchester states: "...and when the FBI informed Chief Curry that its handwriting experts had identified the calligraphy on Klein's American Rifleman coupon as Oswald's, Curry revealed the details at a televised press conference. J. Edgar Hoover was furious. The Director called Dallas and warned that there must be no further discussion of FBI evidence in public. Curry admired Hoover and proudly displayed a signed photograph of him on his office wall."

p. 472

Mention is made that Johnson was extremely aggressive in ordering things done. Manchester mentions the new President "fenced sharply with the soft-spoken but immovable Nick Katzenbach over whether the assassination should be investigated by a federal or state board of inquiry; he applied the Johnsonian prod to J. Edgar Hoover, who by now was dispatching fleets of agents to Love Field...."

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

CONTINUED ↓

p. 481

The President and Ted Sorenson confer. The President asked whether Sorenson felt any foreign government might be involved in the assassination, and Sorenson questioned, "Do you have any evidence?" "The answer was that there were no hard facts. Johnson showed him an FBI memo advising him that the rulers of an unfriendly power had been hoping for Kennedy's death. The report was too hazy for serious consideration. There were no names or facts, and the name of the FBI's informant was in code. 'Meaningless,' said Sorenson, handing it back. The President said nothing."

p. 520

Manchester says that in both Kennedy's assassination and Oswald's murder "two vivid threads are evident: warnings of disaster had come from responsible sources, and peace officers, in weighing them, had miscalculated gravely." He then goes on to make the following mention of the FBI: "Actually, the Dallas Police Department's original plan had been to move Oswald at ten o'clock Saturday evening, and J. Edgar Hoover, among others, had retired under the impression that it was being carried through. At 2:15 a.m. Sunday, Hoover's Dallas office began receiving anonymous telephone calls threatening the prisoner's life. The Dallas FBI urged a 3 a.m. transfer - in vain."

p. 528

Manchester comments that after Oswald's murder by Ruby just about everyone thought the assassination actually was a conspiracy. "Indeed, the more a man knew about conspirators, the firmer his conviction was. In the West Wing lobby a Secret Service agent watched Ruby disappear and muttered tightly, 'That was the messenger.' Independently of one another the (Secret) Service, the CIA, and J. Edgar Hoover all assumed a previous link between Ruby and Oswald."

p. 560

For the funeral at St. Matthew's Cathedral were large numbers of security men of all types"...there were squads of FBI agents and the pick of the CIA...."

CONTINUED ↓

F ON

pp. 574-575

The discussion here centers on the walk of the notables from the White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral. A number of warnings of possible trouble were received - from the RCMP, the FBI and the CIA. "The RCMP had 'received information' that an unidentified French Canadian with an unidentified grievance was heading south to shoot General DeGaulle. The FBI was even vaguer: 'The Director' was 'concerned' and 'advised against' the march. This was too much for Sargent Shriver. Once more the precise businessman was confronted by the gray custard of bureaucracy, and once more he recoiled, emitting sparks. 'That's just ridiculous,' he snapped. 'We're all concerned. You don't have to be the Director of the FBI to know it's going to be dangerous - even the White House doorman knows that. It's a ploy, so that if anybody gets shot the Director can say, 'I told you so.' It'd be a different story if he'd turned up hard proof that some famous gangster had taken an apartment on Connecticut Avenue, or if the best agent in the OGPU had checked in at Washington National. Then I'd have to do a double-take. But this is just a self-serving device.'"

pp. 630-631

Mrs. Kennedy is now leaving the White House and Manchester does some summarizing. He comments that the President pinned the Treasury's highest award on Rufe Youngblood, the Secret Service agent, while, at Mrs. Kennedy's insistence Secretary Dillon also decorated Clint Hill of the Secret Service. He adds that these ceremonies left an undercurrent of dissatisfaction in much of official Washington. "The central fact was that the Secret Service had failed, and there was feeling that the first reaction ought to have been one of collective shame and not of pride in exceptional men - that the medals should have followed investigation of the failure. Investigations had begun, of course, but here, too, the first steps were disquieting. The FBI assigned fifty agents to a crash study, wrote a skimpy report which dismissed thorny questions with the recurrent phrase 'There is no evidence' - and then leaked the report to a news magazine. The episode was a dismaying example of how threatened bureaucracies turning a blind eye to the national interest, rise in defense of themselves."

HARRY RANSOM CENTER FOUNDATION

CONTINUED

In general, Manchester approves of the Warren Commission report. "The Commission had met its mandate. Oswald was correctly identified as the assassin; the absence of a cabal was established." However, he has some reservations. "The treatment of related questions was less satisfactory. This was especially true of the findings on Presidential protection. Although the conduct of the Secret Service, the FBI, and the Dallas police was found to have been less than admirable, they were handled gingerly, and corrective suggestions lacked clarity and force. Their subsequent fate was disheartening. J. Edgar Hoover, furious that his bureau should be criticized at all, protested so vehemently that the public overlooked the report's harsher censure of the Secret Service (which wisely laid low); by the time the Director had finished disciplining his Dallas agents, including the unfortunate Hosty, a great many newspaper readers had forgotten which agency had really been accountable for John Kennedy's safety."

In the source section of the book, Manchester mentions that he had interviews with the Director, Mr. DeLoach and Agent Hosty. File 62-111371 reflects that he talked to Mr. Hoover and Mr. DeLoach at the Bureau. On September 24, 1964, (the date Manchester lists for interview with Hosty), he called the Dallas Office and asked to speak with Hosty, without previously identifying himself. Manchester asked several questions, but Hosty said he was not in a position to answer.

OBSERVATIONS:

Manchester's book is a massive compilation of facts, surmises and suppositions. It is tremendously wordy. Already, even before publication, it is a controversial book and will probably continue to be. Manchester makes snide and critical remarks about the FBI and sometime reports information which is completely at variance with the facts, such as the comment that Mr. Hoover did not send a letter of condolence to Mr. Robert Kennedy. In an exchange of letters with Manchester in February, 1967, relative to Manchester's comments about this matter, Mr. Hoover stated: "Frankly, your lack of research and irresponsible reporting in this instance are most disgusting, and I have no alternative but to believe you have set forth a deliberate falsehood specifically designed to malign my reputation." The Look

CONTINUED ↓

serialization earlier this year contained most of the comments about the FBI which have been outlined above. Manchester is quick to be critical and obviously has interviewed more of the Kennedy than the Johnson people, inasmuch as the book was originally commissioned by the Kennedy family.

The book is being maintained in the Crime Research Section (in the Bureau library).

62-109090-590
CHANGED TO
62-115594-5

MAY 8 - 1973

DAH/bkw

C

INC
THE

TRUE COPY

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am, like so many Americans, interested in the findings of the Warren Commission.

I want badly to believe that the assassination of President Kennedy was the act of a mentally deranged man a thing on an impulse and alone.

Whether I wish it or not some very serious doubts have been raised in my mind concerning the Warren Commission.

I have read Mr. Lanes book, Rush to Judgement. So many seemingly valid points are raised in this book. Now we have this Garrison case in New Orleans. I don't know what to believe any more.

Our local television station had two programs recently. On the first they presented a panel discussion which presented the case against the Warren Commission findings. Mark Lane was on the panel. The questions raised seemed valid.

On the second program a panel of people involved in the Commission itself sought to support its findings. It was a travesty. Mr Neizer did the lions share of the speaking. I had hoped to see some questions laid to rest. Not so. Mr. Neizer spent most of his time berating Mr. Lane for daring to question the findings of such an illustrious group.

GLENS FALLS NY MAR 28 2 PM 1967 12801

62-109090-591

This isn't right. If there are doubts and questions they must be answered - not by name calling but by facts.

REC 26

I would greatly appreciate knowing your feelings on this matter. Yours is an opinion I would respect and trust. I hope you will be able to give it to me.

Sincerely,

/s/ Mrs. John Joseph

TC 3-31-67

EXP. PROC.
37 MAR 30 1967

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am, like so many Americans interested in the findings of the Warren Commision

I want badly to believe that the assassination of President Kennedy was the act of a mentally deranged man acting on an impulse and alone.

Whether I wish it or not some very serious doubts have been raised in my mind concerning the Warren Commision. I have read Mr Lanes book, Rush to Judgement. So many seemingly valid points are raised in this book. Now we have this Garrison case in New Orleans. I don't know what to believe any more.

Our local television station had two pogams recently. On the first they presented a panel discussion which presented the case against the Warren Commision findings. Mark Lane was on the panel. The questions raised seemed valid.

On the second pogram a panel

CORRESPONDENCE

REC 26 62-109090 - 591

April 3, 1967

Mrs. John Joseph
24 Raymond Avenue
Glens Falls, New York 12801

Dear Mrs. Joseph:

With reference to your communication of March 28th, this is to advise that all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and the results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested answers to any questions you may have concerning the work performed by the Warren Commission or the FBI would be available through review at the National Archives.

MAILED 30
APR 3 1967
COMM-FBI

I would like to add that the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective, and thorough investigation of the assassination at the direction of President Johnson. The results of this investigation were accurately reported to the Warren Commission, and not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion--that Oswald acted alone in his crime.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. Correspondent provided no return address and the address used above is taken from the current telephone directory. Mark Lane and his attacks on the Warren Commission are well known to the Bureau. The Neizer to whom she referred in her letter is not identifiable on the basis of available information;

JBT:mjl
(3)

NOTE CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mrs. John Joseph

however, she apparently is referring to Louis J. Nizer, a prominent attorney, who appeared on a TV panel discussion program in defense of the Warren Commission findings. This program was reviewed by the Bureau when it appeared on WTTG-TV Channel 5 in Washington on 2-18-67.

FOUND
Courtesy

LEGAT, Hong Kong (80-11) 4-17-67

Director, FBI 62-109090

PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTERS
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

1st

Reurlet 4-6-67.

Your request for copies of the book "The Truth About The Assassination," by Charles Roberts, and the Warren Commission Report for opportune distribution to contacts of your office, is denied. To do so would in effect place the FBI in the position of endorsing these two publications.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review)

JHC:bem (9)

Apr 24 1967

MAILED 4
APR 18 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

57 MAY 2 62 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-5007

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

DATE: 4/6/67

FROM : LEGAT, HONG KONG (80-11)

SUBJECT: PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTERS

Attached is a copy of a review of the book "The Truth About The Assassination", by CHARLES ROBERTS. There is considerable interest in this matter among contacts of this office, and it would be very much appreciated if at least six copies of this book, which is not available locally, could be obtained (if the accounts therein appear to be factual) as well as six copies of the report of the Warren Commission.

These would be presented to contacts of this office as the opportune occasion arose.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 24 1967

5 - Legat

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Attachment - 1)
(1 - Foreign Liaison)
1 - Hong Kong
DAG/djw
(4)

5 APR 20 1967

RECORDED COPY FILED IN
ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-5091

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop

April 10, 1967

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Conrad

Mr. Clifford Anderson
Director of Public Information
Macmillan Co.
Brown Publishing Company
Riverside, New Jersey

62-109090

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Warren Commission

Reference is made to your letter of April 6, 1967, to Assistant to the Director Cartha D. DeLoach of this Bureau which enclosed a copy of a letter to the Attorney General from Mr. George B. Hunt, Managing Editor of "Life" magazine.

In his letter to the Attorney General, Mr. Hunt wrote: "It occurred to me that in view of what has happened in New Orleans, you might be willing to declassify these reports and documents, specifically those which pertain to the alleged conspiracy."

This Bureau knows of no conspiracy in the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Furthermore, New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison has made no information available to this Bureau concerning any alleged conspiracy nor, to our knowledge, has he furnished any information in this regard to any Federal agency.

As to the question of declassifying certain Federal Bureau of Investigation reports and documents which were furnished to the Warren Commission by this Bureau and which are now being maintained in the National Archives, please be advised that such data was excluded from public disclosure under the guidelines approved by Mr. McGeorge Bundy, who at that time was Special Assistant to the President. The guidelines approved by Mr. Bundy were furnished to this Bureau as an enclosure to Mr. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach's letter to me dated July 6, 1965, entitled "Public disclosure of Warren Commission records." Mr. Katzenbach was Attorney General at that time.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-5062

62-109090

RCL:as:cls (10)

APR 24 1967

62APR24 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Director of Public Information

Our basic position concerning the public disclosure of material emanating from this Bureau in connection with our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy is contained in my letter of February 19, 1965, to the Attorney General entitled "Public Disclosure of Warren Commission Reports and Working Papers." I informed the Attorney General that it was my view that the final decision as to public disclosure of the material in question rests with the Department of Justice.

In connection with your request to be furnished material for your use in answering Mr. Hunt's letter, I would like to point out that this Bureau has received information from several sources that "Life" magazine has been furnishing some of Garrison's investigation. You may desire to consider the foregoing facts in preparing a reply.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Cartha D. DeLoach
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: April 17, 1967

FROM : Cliff Sessions
Director of Public Information

SUBJECT:

Could you send me, within a day or two, a draft of a reply to the enclosed letter or a memorandum suggesting material for the reply?

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

1 ENCLOSURE

APR 18 1967

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 18 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2

MARYF[illegible]LL
FOUNDATION

LIFE
TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 10020

EDITORIAL OFFICES
(212) JU 6-1212

April 5, 1967

The Honorable Ramsey Clark
The Attorney General of the
United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

It was a great pleasure to have met you Monday evening and I enjoyed your speech very much.

Now I am writing about a matter which concerns the recent developments in New Orleans relating to an alleged conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy. We have, as have numerous other journalistic publications, followed those developments with [illegible] curiosity. In the course of our studying the situation in New Orleans and in collecting on-the-record material already in the National Archives, our reporters have learned that certain reports and documents have been classified and withdrawn by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It occurred to me that in view of what has happened in New Orleans, you might be willing to declassify these reports and documents, specifically those which pertain to the alleged conspiracy.

I hasten to add that I realize this would be an important decision and I make the request so that the information already available can be rounded out in terms of its value, both historically and journalistically.

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

[illegible] FBI

My thanks and appreciation in advance for your consideration of this matter and I hope to be hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

George P. Hunt

George P. Hunt
Managing Editor

GPH:ms

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FOUNDATION

JOHN J. McCLOY
ONE CHASE MANHATTAN PLAZA
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

April 18, 1967

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The other day I received in the mail the enclosed communication from a man in New Zealand, whom to the best of my knowledge, I do not know. I do not know what he refers to but as it apparently relates to my position as a member of the Warren Commission, I thought the only appropriate thing was for me to forward it on to your staff.

As this makes no sense to me, I apologize for sending it on but I do not want to "sit on" anything relating to the assassination, however unsubstantial it may appear to be. I trust the New Orleans situation is clearer to you than it is to me.

Best of good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

John J. McCloy

Enclosure

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

EX-PROC

REC 32
EX-103
62-109090-592

APR 19 1967

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

April 21, 1967

REC 32 62-109090-592

Honorable John J. McCloy
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York, New York 10005

Dear Mr. McCloy:

I have received your letter of April 18th together with its enclosure and want to thank you for furnishing me Mr. Hunyady's communication to you. You may be certain I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
APR 21 1967
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Mr. McCloy is well known to the Bureau as a member of the President's Commission on the Assassination of former President Kennedy. He has been the Chairman of the Chase National Bank, Assistant Secretary of War, and the former High Commissioner for Germany. Hunyady has written several nonsensical communications of a similar type ~~and~~ which have been referred to the Bureau in the past. He is apparently a mental case

HRH:mel (3)

62 MAY 1 1967
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

M. I. L. Hunyady

10 Elliot St -
Johnsonville
Wellington -
New Zealand
20-2-67

Mr. J. J. McCloy
Warren Comm.
Washington, U S

Re. The Comm's inquiry.

Sir,

Please allow me to make your attention in connection with the above ref. matter upon "my case" out here.

My references are. The President of the USA etc.

Yours,

I L Hunyady
(Ex reg. solicitor - Hungary)

ITC 4-20-67 mel

62-109090-592

ENCLOSURE

8/1

MARY FERRELL
Courtesy

M. I. L. Hunyady

10 Elliot St
Johnsonville
Wellington
New Zealand
20-2-67

The J. J. McCloy
Warren Comm.
Washington, US

Re: The Oswald enquiry.

Sir.

Please allow me to take your attention in connection with the above ref. matter upon "my case" out here.

My references are the President of the USA etc.

ITC 4-20-67-mel

Yours,
IL Hunyady
(Eng. solicitor. Hungary)

THE AAFC

P. O. Box 137
Prescott, Washington 99348
April 24, 1967

REC-8

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Warren Commission

Dear Mr. President

I have just completed reading the book WHITEWASH, by Harold Weisberg.

It is a book, slated as a report on the Warren Report.

This book has raised many doubts and questions in my mind, some of which were there before reading it. I feel that if the investigation was as faulty as this book brings to light, that we should indeed have a new Committee go through this book and either prove or disprove beyond a doubt--the questions left unanswered.

I feel as the author does, that we still do not know the full and true story behind President Kennedys' assination, and that I, as a citizen of the United States of America, along with the rest of the citizens, have the right to demand the truth and to see that justice is done for all concerned. I feel that this is the business of every responsible citizen, because anything that affects our Nation is!

Are there any satisfactory explanations or answers, you can give to me, to the discrepancies and such raised by this book.

Please read this book. I would truly appreciate anything you could help me with. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Diana Moe

cc: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation
The Chief Justice, The Supreme Court

REC-8 62-109090-593

EX-108

24 MAY 2 1967

MAY 8 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 4-4-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF "WHO'S LISTENING NOW" BY GIL AND ANN CHAPMAN

Captioned book's main theme is criticism of electronic "snooping" both in Government and industry.

Part one deals with Government use of bugging and wiretapping in such "fantastic proportions" that investigation by Senator Long's Subcommittee was necessitated.

PORTIONS OF PART I DEALING WITH THE THE FBI

Pages 21-30 are a rehash of the recent controversy on wiretapping involving the FBI and Robert Kennedy. The authors are particularly critical of Kennedy for denying that he knew of the FBI's bugging activities during his tenure as Attorney General. They imply Kennedy's vendetta against Hoffa was the reason for his having the FBI plant bugging devices to help trap the union official.

Pages 30-36 deal with the FBI's use of electronic devices generally and criticize Mr. Hoover and the FBI for such activities. Most of this material is plagiarized from an article by William Turner, ex-FBI Agent, 11-66, issue of "Ramparts," in which Turner criticized the Bureau's use of wiretaps. The authors state while Mr. Hoover has done an admirable job in keeping the Bureau a nonpolitical body, he runs the Bureau as a "virtual dictator" causing many to quit the FBI because they "found that they were expected to break the law in performance of their duties."

Pages 36-43 deal with the recent highly publicized case in Las Vegas in which the Bureau used bugging in connection with investigating casino "skimming" operations. Pages 43 and 44 mention the testimony in Kansas City by a phone company supervisor before the Long Committee in 1965, that the FBI had placed taps on several private phones between 1961 and 1965. Page 60 also notes Senator Long was attacked by newspapers for investigating the FBI and that Attorney General Katzenbach called on Long to "ask him to lay off the FBI." (This comment was taken from Turner's article mentioned above.)

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EX-116

62-109090-594

1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Wick
1- Mr. Gale
1- Mr. Sullivan
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CONTINUED - OVER

WIRETAPPING BY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The use of electronic devices by Internal Revenue Service in investigating tax cases is discussed, and Commissioner Sheldon Cohen is criticized for not cooperating with Senator Long's committee. Electronic "snooping" within the Government itself is mentioned, such as the case of Otto Otepka, allegedly the victim of wiretapping by fellow State Department officials.

REMAINING PORTIONS OF BOOK

Parts two and three deal with private bugging, citing sordid divorce scandals exposed by such devices. Use of bugging devices by students against teachers felt to be "too radical" in their classes is also mentioned. Examples are set forth of industrial espionage through use of electronic devices. Part four discusses the mechanics of wiretapping and shows diagrams of devices.

The conclusion reiterates that Government agencies, such as the FBI, violate the Federal law against wiretapping.

To show that the FBI "does not let truth stand in the way of a conviction," the authors on pages 152-4 discuss the 1958 retrial of Kathryn Kelly, "Machine Gun" Kelly's widow. They state that an FBI Laboratory man had concluded that signatures on a kidnap note allegedly prepared by Mrs. Kelly were not hers; however, the FBI refused to give the 1958 jury this data. (This incident appeared in a 1962 article by Edward Bennett Williams; at that time we refuted this allegation.)

GIL AND ANN CHAPMAN, AND PUBLISHERS EXPORT COMPANY

The Chapmans are not identifiable in Bufiles. FBI library sources disclose no references to them as authors. Captioned book notes that the Chapmans, from San Diego, wrote "Was Oswald Alone?," an analysis of facts "ignored" by the Warren Commission. The FBI has recently investigated the publisher in connection with publishing obscene literature. (Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter).

OBSERVATIONS

Captioned book is a poorly written, sensational-type rehash of information already public; it is doubtful it will receive wide distribution. The authors, while critical of the FBI, are particularly hostile toward Robert Kennedy. (Commissioner Cohen, has called our attention to the book as a "sleazy" repetition of data on the wiretap controversy.)

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 4-20-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN REPORT" - PUBLISHED BY DELACORTE PRESS BY RICHARD WARREN LEWIS, based on an investigation by... BOOK REVIEW ...LAWRENCE SCHILLER

SYNOPSIS: (for the sake of clarity in this memo Lewis and Schiller will be referred to as "the authors.")

Review of above-titled book requested by Mr. DeLoach. FBI is mentioned throughout book. Most references merely factual. But the last chapter, titled "THE REASONS FOR DOUBT," pp. 169-179, contains criticisms of FBI and Secret Service. Typical of these criticisms is a sentence contained on p. 171 relative to possible conspiracy. The authors state: "And conceivably the FBI and Secret Service probes did not dig deeply enough into this ticklish area."

Bob Considine has an "Introduction" in book and states Lane must be accorded the No. 1 spot among the coterie that Governor Connally has dismissed as scavengers. To date, he appears indestructible. Considine feels that author Lewis and investigator Schiller have made a notable contribution toward a clearer understanding of the assassination. Schiller states in his foreword, he was in Dallas 3 1/2 hours after the assassination took place as a staff representative of the "Saturday Evening Post" and he saw the chaos and horror of that time. Authors feel majority of accusations against Commission unfounded and in some cases intentionally distorted. Authors accuse Lane of using gimmicks of professional huckster--distortion, innuendo, conjecture, allusion and sheer fantasy. Background data on Lane's civil rights participation and arrest included. Testimony of SA Shaneyfelt set forth. (pp. 69-70) Mrs. Sylvia Meagher regarded as the "Housewives' Supersleuth" and the unchallenged authority on the 26 volumes of the Warren Report. Separate chapters devoted to Penn Jones, Jr., and Edward J. Epstein, their theories of conspiracy, etc. Director's name mentioned p. 94 when authors state Commission counsel Liebeler loaned Epstein two FBI reports, one of which bore FBI seal "and J. Edgar Hoover's name on the cover...." Authors discuss observations of Mrs. Carolyn Walther which suggested a possible conspiracy and Epstein

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
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1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

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REC 6

(Continued next page)

67 MAY 18 1967

DECLASSIFIED BY 65179 DMH/TAM/CDY ON 12-15-97

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS
OF THE WARREN REPORT"

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED:

stated insufficient attention was paid to her observations. Retired journalist Harold Weisberg who accused Commission of pursuing preconceived case of Oswald is discussed in chapter V. At bottom of p. 125, Weisberg alleges the FBI and the Secret Service framed the whole thing, not the murder, but everything that has happened since. Additional testimony of SA Shaneyfelt contained on pp. 129-131. Chapter VII, p. 163, deals with George C. Thomson, California, who "peddles the most bizarre assassination theory of them all. Five people were killed in Dealey Plaza... The suspect is Lyndon B. Johnson." Last chapter "THE REASONS FOR DOUBT," pp. 169-179, contain authors' allegations against FBI and Secret Service. "Sloppiness in both the FBI and Secret Service photographic re-enactments of the assassination left the door ajar for the critics." (p. 173) This statement is typical of the statements made by the authors against the FBI and the Secret Service in these last few pages of the book.

BUFILES:

No record in Bufiles on author Richard Warren Lewis. Several references on Lawrence Schiller, who is a contract photographer for the "Saturday Evening Post." Bureau Agent interviewed him on 3-5-64 relative to Schiller advising Jack Ruby's attorney Tom Howard that the "Post" was interested in a story which would be of mutual benefit to the "Post" and to Howard's client, Ruby. Schiller was very cooperative. Later he sent a transcript of Ruby's conversation with his attorneys and his family. He offered Director a copy of the tape. Mr. Hoover thanked him for transcript and declined tape. Recently, Schiller furnished identity of Mark Lane's confidential informant who allegedly overheard a conversation of a meeting between Jack Ruby, Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit and Bernard Weissman. Lane's informant was identified as Paul Bridewell and Dallas is currently conducting investigation to locate Bridewell so that he may be interviewed.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no action be taken as no new facts have been presented in this book. The last chapter represents another very general attack on the Warren Commission, the United States Secret Service and the FBI. But there is not one thing specific. The book and the allegations are nothing more than a rehash of the same old story. It is obviously a commercial venture by another author, Richard Warren Lewis, to capitalize on criticism of the Warren Report.

P WFEB

Details--next page

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 3010-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 4-20-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS OF THE WARREN REPORT"
BY RICHARD WARREN LEWIS, based on an investigation by...
BOOK REVIEW ...LAWRENCE SCHILLER

DETAILS

The above-titled book bearing the subtitle "The Endless Paradox" was written by Richard Warren Lewis based upon an investigation by Lawrence Schiller with an introduction by Bob Considine. It has been reviewed at the request of Mr. DeLoach. The FBI is mentioned throughout the book more than 50 times. Most of the references are merely factual but the authors are somewhat critical in the last chapter of the book as set forth in this memorandum.

In his introductory remarks Considine states that author Richard Warren Lewis and investigator Lawrence Schiller have made a notable contribution toward a clearer understanding of the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy...he states this book "shapes up as the Rosetta Stone of this Report." Considine states that Mark Lane must be accorded the No. 1 spot among the coterie that Governor Connally has dismissed as scavengers. To date, he appears indestructible. He states that regardless of the fact that Lane has appeared before the Commission and has had a host of open confrontations at his lectures, his book, "Rush to Judgment" is still with us. He further states that "One hopes that the work of Lewis and Schiller gets airborne through the smog spread by the poisoned calculations of the professional cultists." (pp 7 - 10)

In his "Foreword" Lawrence Schiller states he was in Dallas three and one-half hours after the assassination took place, as a staff representative of the "Saturday Evening Post" and he saw the chaos and the horror of that time and the sights and sounds of Dallas in November, 1963, are impossible to forget. In his introduction, he points out that the investigation which he and Richard Lewis conducted to get the facts for this book was not conducted from an arm chair; that they returned to Dallas again and again; that they went to

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

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Details
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Washington, D. C., to check out facts at the National Archives; they taped interviews with Commission members and members of their staff; they traveled 18,000 miles to seek out witnesses and they met with the critics themselves. Schiller stated that in the end, there was no doubt in their minds that the majority of accusations and allegations against the Commission were unfounded and had been based on material that was not only misinterpreted but, in some cases, intentionally distorted. (pp. 11 - 15)

In speaking of Mark Lane on page 20, he states Lane was succeeding with the gimmicks of the professional huckster--distortion, innuendo, conjecture, allusion and even sheer fantasy. "A high point of the routine occurred when he dramatically unveiled well-coached witnesses he thought should have been quizzed by the Commission. He showed no restraint in hinting that President Johnson was protecting the real assassins." On page 21, he states that Lane embraced the civil rights movement in 1961; that he was arrested and convicted of breaching the peace in Jackson, Mississippi, where he and a Negro leader attempted to use segregated facilities at the municipal airport. The authors take Lane to task for his evasive testimony on two separate occasions before the Warren Commission and they set forth a variety of data concerning Lane to show his methods and his rather irrational behavior.

In chapter II, the testimony of SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt is set forth and the authors refer to him as a photographic expert with the FBI who made exaustive tests to determine the authenticity of certain exhibits concerning the Oswald rifle photograph. (pp. 69-70)

At the beginning of chapter II, titled "The Housewives' Underground," the authors quote Mark Lane as saying that for three years there has been an unorganized group of housewives, editors and students who have the 26 volumes of the Warren Report in their homes and they have played a very important role in developing the body of dissenting information and that he, Mark Lane, is part of that network. A great deal of space is devoted to one of the leaders of this housewives' underground movement, Mrs. Sylvia Meagher, a widow who was regarded as the "Housewives' Supersleuth"--the unchallenged authority (among the skeptics) on the 26 volumes. They interviewed her and questioned her in detail.

FBI

Details
(Continued next page)

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS
OF THE WARREN REPORT"

Beginning on page 79, the authors devote a chapter to Penn Jones, Jr., who is convinced there were at least two riflemen firing simultaneously and he stated he knew of 18 people who were in one way or another associated with the assassination and who are now dead. Jones spread his incredible story among television and radio audiences in some of the biggest cities in the country. He published a book called "Forgive My Grief" which served as a Bible for his faithful flock. Certain photographs are contained in this chapter and stories of various deaths are contained therein.

Chapter IV is titled "Edward J. Epstein." He is a 31-year-old Harvard University graduate student; he gave up a fellowship to produce his thesis for a master's degree in government. His subject was the workings of the Warren Commission. And, through his mentor, Professor Andrew Hacker, Commission members and staff met with Epstein and he eventually gained access to privileged files and reports. A swift metamorphosis occurred once his thesis was completed. Without informing his benefactors he transformed his thesis into the book titled "Inquest" which was a broadside against the findings and methods of the Commission.

"The chemicals that catalyzed Epstein's innocent efforts into a best seller were two FBI reports, unmarked as to classification, given to him by assistant Commission counsel Wesley J. Liebeler under representation that they were to be used only in connection with his thesis. One of the blue-bound volumes, imprinted with the FBI seal and J. Edgar Hoover's name on the cover was a summary report dated December 9, 1963, which capsuled what FBI investigations into the assassination had uncovered up until that date: ...." The second FBI document referred to was a supplemental report dated January 16, 1964. Both of these documents directly collided with the final official autopsy conclusions contained in the Warren Report." (pp. 93 - 95)

On pages 105 through 109, the authors discuss the observations of Mrs. Carolyn Walther which suggested a possible conspiracy and Epstein stated that insufficient attention was paid to her observations.

Chapter V deals with Harold Weisberg, a retired journalist who accused the Commission of pursuing a preconceived case against Oswald.

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Details
(Continued next page)

At the bottom of page 125, he states that his book is the one that does not draw upon eye-witnesses; that he is the severest critic of the Commission because he restricts himself to the Commission's information; he states the FBI and the Secret Service framed the whole thing, not the murder part, everything that has happened since. Additional testimony of the FBI photographic expert Shaneyfelt is contained on pages 129 through 131 when he was questioned by Commission counsel Arlen Specter and Commissioner Gerald R. Ford.

Chapter VI is devoted to the "Superbuffs" and the authors state the numbing wreckage wrought by the fourth Presidential assassination within a century has washed up a curious assortment of flotsam and jetsam. It is hard for people who have turned into the category of amateur detectives to believe that one deranged individual could possibly have murdered someone of the stature of the late President.

Chapter VII, beginning on page 163, deals with George C. Thomson of Glendale, California, a consulting civil engineer who peddles the most bizarre assassination theory of them all. "Five people were killed in Dealey Plaza. There were at least twenty-two bullets fired. The suspect is Lyndon B. Johnson. An automatic weapon equipped with a silencer was used. Kennedy was not killed. He was impersonated in the Presidential limousine by Officer J. D. Tippit."

Chapter VIII is titled "The Reasons For Doubt." This is the last chapter of the book and contains the authors' own doubts as to certain phases of the whole investigation they conducted. The authors state on page 170 that the gravest errors committed by this resourceful computer-age investigation were directly attributable to the same human frailties which have existed for centuries. They say "A conspiracy is difficult to prove with the scientific certainty of, say, the tracing of a bullet to a weapon...Instead of employing every conceivable means to establish the possible existence of such an explosive likelihood, as the Commission staff did in the area of ballistics and trajectory, the conspiracy investigations of the FBI and the Secret Service alone were believed implicitly...The Commission did check out the possibility of the FBI and/or the Secret Service being involved in a possible plot. This was done by using the Internal Revenue Service and other Government agencies for investigative reports and conceivably the FBI and Secret Service probes did not dig deep enough into this ticklish area." (p. 171)

Details
(Continued next page)

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: "THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS
OF THE WARREN REPORT"

The authors mention Garrison's accusation of a conspiracy between Clay Shaw and David Ferrie and others on pages 171 and 172.

On page 173 the authors state "Sloppiness in both the FBI and Secret Service photographic re-enactments of the assassination left the door ajar for the critics." They did not deal with the fact that in the re-enactment at the scene of the crime a Cadillac limousine was substituted for a Lincoln Continental and one would think that the FBI would rephotograph Billy Lovelady to establish irrefutably his resemblance to Oswald and there is no indication that this was done. The authors go on to criticize the FBI and the Secret Service for what they consider discrepancies in the re-enactment on Dealey Plaza and Neely Street which appear in the Warren Report. (pages 174 and 175)

The authors relate that much of the abuse leveled at the Commission protests the manner in which its hearings were conducted; that the Commission has been denounced for the hasty manner in which it arrived at its final conclusions. (p. 178)

RECOMMENDATION:

That no action be taken as no new facts have been presented in this book. The last chapter represents another very general attack on the Warren Commission, the United States Secret Service and the FBI. But there is not one thing specific. The book and the allegations are nothing more than a rehash of the same old story. It is obviously a commercial venture by another author, Richard Warren Lewis, to capitalize on criticism of the Warren Report.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

The Attorney General

May 9, 1967

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. F. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Warren Commission Matter

Reference is made to the discussion between Messrs. Nathaniel E. Kossack and Carl Belcher of the Criminal Division of the Department and Messrs. Cartha D. DeLoach and Joseph A. Sizoo of this Bureau on May 8, 1967, in captioned matter.

Attached for your information is a list of communications which set forth results of investigation conducted by Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy of our New Orleans Office. This list sets forth in chronological order by Commission Document Number, the communications which are available to the public at the National Archives and those communications which are excluded from public disclosure under the guidelines approved by Mr. McGeorge Bundy when Mr. Bundy was Special Assistant to the President.

MAILED 2
MAY 9 1967
COMM-FBI

In connection with the pages set forth regarding Commission Document Number 75 which are excluded from the public, please refer to my letter to the Attorney General dated February 24, 1967, entitled "Public Disclosure of Warren Commission Records." You will note that copies of the excluded pages of current interest were furnished to you as enclosures to my letter of February 24, 1967. You were also informed at that time that this Bureau had no objection to public disclosure of these pages in view of the public interest concerning these particular pages.

62-109090

2 Enclosures 2 ENCLOSURE

For your added information in this particular matter, there is enclosed a copy of page 210 of the report of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys dated December 6, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald case (Commission Document Number 6). You will note in the enclosed list that this page is excluded from public disclosure under the guidelines approved by Mr. McGeorge Bundy.

1 - [illegible]

62-109060

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

REL: [illegible] (12) 5 MAY 10 1967

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090 Sec 75

The Attorney General

You will also note that the information reported on this page is available only through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to J. B. Wadsworth, District Manager, Western Union, Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

In addition to the information set forth above, please be advised that Special Agent Kennedy has investigated both pro-Castro and anti-Castro activity in the New Orleans area for several years. Results of such investigation, unless related to inquiries regarding the assassination of President Kennedy, were not furnished to the Warren Commission nor is such data contained in the files of the National Archives.

Also, since December, 1966, Special Agent Kennedy has received information volunteered to him by a number of individuals concerning the investigation of the assassination being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. Included among these individuals are Jack S. Martin, Dr. Carlos Bringuier, Bob Cutman and several established sources of our New Orleans Office. All pertinent data furnished by these individuals has been furnished to the Department. It, of course, is not contained in Warren Commission records at the National Archives nor is it available to the public.

Enclosures - 2

1 - Mr. Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr. (Enclosures - 2)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosures - 2)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosures - 2)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: By letter dated 5/8/67 we informed the Attorney General that Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy of our New Orleans Office had been issued a subpoena to appear before the grand jury in the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, at 11 a.m. 5/10/67. We do not know what the grand jury's interest in Special Agent Kennedy is. In a discussion with Department and Bureau Officials 5/8/67, it was agreed that this Bureau would make available to the Department a list of communications which set forth results of Special Agent Kennedy's investigation in the assassination. The pages of Commission Document Number 75 which are excluded from the public, dealt primarily with allegations of homosexuality and poor character on the part of David William Ferrie who died 2/22/67.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

May 9, 1967

1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

La. D.C

Results of investigation of Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy available to the public in National Archives:

Commission Document Number 6 (report of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys, dated December 8, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 197, 199, 207, and 223.

Commission Document Number 75 (report of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys, dated December 2, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 195, 196, 198, 206, 230, 234, 235, 270, 271, 274, 305 and 306, 331 through 333, 391, 400, 600 and 601, 602 and 603, 604 through 609, 610 through 615, and 686.

Commission Document Number 126 (report of Special Agent John T. Reynolds, dated December 6, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 21 through 25, 30 through 33, 34 and 35, and 36.

Commission Document Number 170 (report of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender, dated December 12, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 80, 81, and 82.

Commission Document Number 183 (report of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender, dated December 16, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 49 and 50.

Commission Document Number 194 (report of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender, dated December 19, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), page 38.

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

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ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Commission Document Number 205 (report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 583 and 584, and 585 and 586.

Commission Document Number 244 (report of Special Agent John T. Reynolds, dated December 30, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 38 and 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43, and 50 and 51.

Commission Document Number 301 (report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas"), page 289.

Results of investigation of Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy excluded from public disclosure at the National Archives:

Commission Document Number 6 (report of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys, dated December 8, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), page 210.

Commission Document Number 75 (report of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys, dated December 2, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 216, 217 and 218, 301, and 309 through 311.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 3, 1963

Employee of Western Union retrieved copies of all Western Union Money Orders received by Western Union at New Orleans, Louisiana, from April, 1963, through September, 1963, and was unable to locate a record of any Western Union Money Orders being received by LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any person by the name of HIDELL or LEE. A check was also made of the suburban Western Union office which would handle any deliveries made in the 4900 block of Magazine Street which is the neighborhood in which LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided while in New Orleans and this check was also negative.

The above information is available only through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to J. B. WADSWORTH, District Manager, Western Union, Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

on 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by Special Agent SA REGIS L. KENNEDY and SA REED W. JENSEN:ccs Date dictated 12/3/63

ENCLOSURE 21 62-109090

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

1115 N. 12th Street
Noblesville, Indiana
May 4, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Recently, my husband and I attended the Young Men's Business Club meeting held in New Orleans, at the Roosevelt Hotel. Mr. Mark Lane was the speaker. After hearing his informative talk I rushed home to read his book, "Rush To Judgement."

It is time the American people had a few answers to this matter. Therefore, I am writing to you. Isn't your answer as to what happened to the numbering of the frames, "It was a printer's error," a trite one? Why not bring the evidence before the public instead of hiding it away until everyone is dead and gone? Seemingly there are a great many people who do not want to talk about the assessination of President Kennedy. (Incidentally, I am a Republican.) Why???- What is there to hide about the death of a President?

Always I have looked to the FBI for a strong rule over our government and country. I am highly disillusioned! Perhaps "Masters of Deceit" is a rather fitting explanation after all.

I am interested in a reply to my letter,

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Richards (Mrs.)
Mrs. R. F. Richards

CC; Mr. Mark Lane
415 Lexington Ave.
New York, New York

REC-15 62-109090 - 596

EX-110

15 MAY 1 1967

EXP. PROC. MAY 8 1967

Mrs. R. F. Richards
1115 North 12th St.
Noblesville, Indiana
46060

X-110
REC-15 62-109090-596

May 11, 1967

Mrs. R. F. Richards
1115 North 12th Street
Noblesville, Indiana 46060

Dear Mrs. Richards:

Mr. Hoover received your letter of May 4th and asked me to advise you that at the direction of President Johnson, the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation into the assassination of former President Kennedy. All of the material developed in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and this material was subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. Certain of this material is available for inspection, and you may communicate with the Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20408, for any data you desire.

The printing error which appears in Volume 18 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" is a transposition of two frame numbers; however, this mistake does not exist in the actual Commission exhibit from which the Report was prepared. The National Archives is aware an error was made in printing the material released to the public, but this in no way has any bearing on the accuracy of the source material of the Report.

MAILED 6
MAY 11 1967
COMM-FBI

Regarding your reference to the FBI exerting "a strong rule over our Government and country," Mr. Hoover asked me to inform you that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, reports the results of its investigations directly to the Department of Justice. This Bureau, therefore, exerts no control over any portion of our Government and, in fact, as a matter of long-standing policy, Mr. Hoover has refrained from injecting either himself or the FBI into any matters affecting national policy.

Sincerely yours,

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JBT:kcf (3)

55 MAY 19 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

See Note on Next Page

Mrs. R. F. Richards

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Because of the belligerent attitude taken in her letter, it is felt that a reply over Miss Gandy's signature containing a complete answer to correspondent's charges is appropriate. Mark Lane and his book, "Rush to Judgement," are both well known to the Bureau.

MAIL ERREL
FOUN ON
Mrs. THEA

FBI WASH DC

4ST

FBI NEW ORLS

318PM URGENT 5-8-67 7PGS MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS TEXAS , NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, MAY EIGHT INSTANT, CARRIED ARTICLE CAPTIONED, "DA TO SEEK SENATE PROBE OF CIA," WITH SUB-CAPTION, "FBI ROLL IN 'COVERUP' IS CHARGED", WHICH REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON SAID HE WILL SEEK A SENATE INVESTIGATION OF WHAT HE CALLS A CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY COVERUP OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW LAST NIGHT, GARRISON SAID THAT THE CIA AND FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COOPERATED IN CONCEALING THE FACTS BEHIND THE ASSASSINATION FROM THE WARREN COMMISSION AND FROM THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. GARRISON REPORTEDLY SAID HE WILL TAKE STEPS THIS WEEK TO CONVINCE THE SENATE OF THE NEED FOR A FULL-SCALE INVESTIGATION.

END PAGE ONE

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 19 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

62 MAY 25 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-5246

GARRISON ALSO CONFIRMED A COPYRIGHTED STORY APPEARING IN THE STATES-ITEM ON FRIDAY OF LAST WEEK WHICH REVEALED THAT GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION CENTERS AROUND EVIDENCE OF CIA INVOLVEMENT IN KENNEDY'S DEATH. THE DA SAID HE HAS LEARNED THE TRUTH BEHIND THE ASSASSINATION AND CHARGED THAT THE CIA HAS KNOWN ALL ALONG THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION'S REPORT IS UNTRUE IN ITS CONCLUSION THAT KENNEDY WAS SHOT BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTING ALONE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON ~~BY~~ ASSERTED THAT THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY DUPED THE COMMISSION BY FLOODING ITS MEMBERS WITH A GUSH OF IRREVELENT INFORMATION IN ORDER TO OBSURE THE TRUTH.

GARRISON SAID OSWALD WAS NOT A COMMUNIST, AS DEPICTED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION BUT IN ACTUALITY, A REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLOSELY WITH ANTI-CASTRO ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW ORLEANS AND DALLAS, USING HIS COMMUNIST COVER AS A MASK FOR HIS REAL ACTIVITIES.

END PAGE TWO

~~CORR LINE 9 SHOULD BE~~

~~ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON ASSERTED THAT THE~~

(2)

THE ARTICLE STATED GARRISON DID NOT SAY HOW HE WOULD CONVINCE CONGRESS THAT AN INVESTIGATION IS NECESSARY, BUT IT WAS THOUGHT HE MAY SEEK THE AID OF SENATOR RUSSELL B. LONG. La D.C.

THE ARTICLE CONTINUED THAT GARRISON, STATING HIS OPINIONS STRONGLY FOR THE FIRST TIME, CHARGED, "THE FEDERAL AGENTS WHO CONCEALED VITAL KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION AND THEIR SUPERIORS WHO ARE NOW ENGAGED IN A DEDICATED EFFORT TO DISCREDIT AND OBSTRUCT THE GATHERING OF EVIDENCE IN THE CASE ARE GUILTY OF BEING ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT TO ONE OF THE CRUELEST MURDERS IN OUR HISTORY".

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT GARRISON HAS SUBPOENAED REGIS KENNEDY, THE FBI MAN WHO QUESTIONED FORMER AIRLINE PILOT, DAVID W. FERRIE, FOR THE WARREN COMMISSION, AND WARREN DEBRUEYS, FOUR EIGHT TWO SEVEN MICHOUD BLVD., WHOSE NAME APPEARS FREQUENTLY ON RECORDS OF THE ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE,

END PAGE THREE

(3)

FBI
FOIPA

GARRISON EXPRESSED FEAR THAT THE TWO MEN MIGHT BE TOLD BY HIGHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS NOT TO ANSWER THE SUBPOENA. THE ARTICLE SAID GARRISON HAS HAD TROUBLE IN RECENT WEEKS TRYING TO SECURE WITNESSES FOR QUESTIONING BEFORE THE GRAND JURY AND HAS INDICATED HE BELIVES THERE HAS BEEN DIRECT GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

THE ARTICLE FURTHER REPORTED GARRISON AS SAYING THAT FEDERAL AGENTS IN NEW ORLEANS "WOULD NECESSARILY KNOW THE FACT THAT OSWALD WAS EMPLOYING A COVER IN HIS FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA ACTIVITIES, AND WOULD WELL KNOW THE TRUE NATURE OF HIS ROLL HERE; —THEY WOULD KNOW WELL THAT HE WAS HIRED TO ENGAGE IN THIS SHAM ACTIVITY WELL BEFORE HE COME TO NEW ORLEANS".

"AND, YET, THEY REMAINED SILENT WHILE EVIDENCE WAS PRESENTED TO THE WARREN COMMISSION, TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND TO THE WORLD THAT THIS MAN WAS AN INDIVIDUAL ENGAGED IN.

END PAGE FOUR

(4)

MARYFERRELL

COUNTERMAN

MEANINGLESS, LONESOME ACTIVITIES - THAT HE WAS A FREE-LANCE COMMUNIST WHO HAD NO CONNECTION , NO CASE AGENTS OR COMPANIONS."

"THESE FEDERAL AGENTS WOULD KNOW WELL THAT OSWALD WAS ENGAGED IN A CLANDESTINE OPERATION WITH REVOLUTIONARY ANTI-CASTRO CUBANS AND THAT HE WAS SHEPHERDED EVERYWHERE HE WENT IN NEW ORLEANS BY AN INDIVIDUAL KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN THE EMPLOY OF THE CIA."

"AND THEY WOULD KNOW WELL THAT WHEN LEE OSWALD WAS IN DEALEY PLAZA IN DALLAS, HE WAS NOT ALONE".

THE ARTICLE CONTINUED THAT GARRISON SAID, "IN SPITE OF THEIR DETAILED KNOWLEDGE OF OSWALD AND HIS ASSOCIATES IN NEW ORLEANS, THESE AGENTS HAVE REMAINED SILENT WHILE NONE OF OSWALD'S SIGNIFICANT CONTACTS WERE CALLED BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION". "THEY REMAINED SILENT WHILE THE MEN ON THE WARREN COMMISSION WERE PRESENTED AN ENDLESS PARADE OF TRIVIA, FROM OSWALD'S GRADES IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL TO A STUDY OF HIS HAIRS." ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON

END PAGE FIVE

COPYRIGHT
FOUNDATION
THE AARC

ASSERTED THAT MISSING FROM THE MATERIAL PRESENTED TO THE WARREN COMMISSION WAS ANY MENTION OF SIGNIFICANT EVIDENCE RELATING TO "ACTIVE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARIES AND TO FEDERAL AGENTS WHO HAD CLOSE CONTACT WITH THEM".

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON ALSO SAID "THE PLAIN TRUTH IS THAT OUR FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES ARE IMPLACABLY DETERMINED TO DO WHATEVER IS NECESSARY TO BLOCK ANY FURTHER INQUIRY INTO THE FACTS OF THE ASSASSINATION". "THE ARROGANT, TOTALITARIAN EFFORTS OF THESE FEDERAL AGENCIES TO OBSTRUCT THE DISCOVERY OF THE TRUTH IS A MATTER WHICH I INTEND TO BRING TO LIGHT WHEN WE HAVE FINISHED DOING THE JOB THEY SHOULD HAVE DONE".

GARRISON MAINTAINED THAT "IT IS MY CONSIDERED JUDGMENT THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION DID NOT KNOW THAT SIGNIFICANT EVIDENCE WAS BEING WITHHELD FROM THEM. I AM SURE THAT THEY DID NOT KNOW, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT A PICTURE OF OSWALD AT THE CUBAN EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY WAS KEPT

END PAGE SIX

(6)

ELL

HIDDEN FROM THEM BECAUSE HIS CUBAN COMPANION WAS A MAN WHO HAD WORKED FOR CIA.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT GARRISON CONCLUDED THE INTERVIEW WITH A PLEA FOR EACH CITIZEN TO ASK HIS REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF THE MATTER. GARRISON ADDED, "NO GOVERNMENT AGENCY, NO MATTER HOW POWERFUL, IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE TRUTH. WHETHER THESE AGENCIES ARE AWARE OF IT OR NOT, JOHN F. KENNEDY WAS PRESIDENT OF ALL OF US AND THE TRUTH ABOUT HIS DEATH BELONGS TO ALL OF US".

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

HOLD

MS

61 WASH DC

(7)

MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MISS GANDY

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 12/2/66

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: TERRY ROJIC
2531 NORTH TRIPP AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

By letter dated 11/27/66 (attached) Rojic expressed disagreement with the Director's statement concerning the validity of the findings of the Warren Commission in connection with the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Rojic states it is his opinion the Warren Commission Report is an insult to the American people and that it is obvious Lee Harvey Oswald did not act alone. Rojic comments he believes the American public deserves to know the whole truth.

Bufiles disclose Rojic has corresponded with the Bureau on one prior occasion and by outgoing 2/19/65 he was advised of the confidential nature of Bureau files. Our letter to him of 2/19/65 was in response to a communication from him inquiring about one R. J. Havighurst, who was then a subject of a Security Matter-C investigation.

Since it is apparent Rojic is convinced the American public is being misled by the report prepared by the Warren Commission and the Director's recent statement concerning this matter, there appears to be no purpose in answering his letter of 11/27/66.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be made of the receipt of Rojic's letter of 11/27/66.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach

HRH:clc
(4)

W/H/REC-52 EX-103

62-109090-597

14 JUN 14 1967

56 JUN 21 1967

CONFIDENCE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

2531 N. Tripp Ave.
Chicago, Illinois
November 27, 1966

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Although there is no man in public office in America for whom I have more respect than you, Mr. Hoover, I find that I must disagree with your recent statement concerning the validity of the Warran Commission "findings".

In my opinion, the Report of the Warren Commission is an insult to the American people. It is obvious that Oswald did NOT act alone. The reason that Oswald was eternally silenced indicates that he was but the visible tool for an invisible group.

I know from your actions and also your writings, such as MASTERS OF DECEIT, that you are deeply dedicated to preserving the freedom of this great nation, and I think it important to America's freedom that the truth be known concerning the roles of Ruby and Oswald in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. The office of the president does not belong to the government, or any select government group, but to all Americans; therefore, the American public deserves to know the WHOLE TRUTH.

Yours truly,

Terry Rojic

Terry Rojic

NOV 30 1966

Result to Nick Memo
12/2/66
HRN/clc

ON

REC-52 62-109090-597

ENCLOSURE

14 JUN 14 1967

FBI

Date: 6/7-67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Attn: Crime Records

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-9462)

RE: CBS TV NEWS SPECIAL ON WARREN COMMISSION
6/26,27,28/67

Re NY phone call to Bureau 6/5/67.

On 6/5/67 Mr. SAMUEL ROBERTS, CBS News, NY, telephonically advised that a CBS TV news special was going to be presented on June 26,27,28, 1967 concerning the Warren Commission. He indicated that this show would be one hour in length on these three consecutive nights, the times of which were not yet set. He indicated that the show would be seen on the entire CBS TV net work.

He inquired if NY had a picture in color of the FBI seal which could from time to time be shown in the background for this special.

On the instruction of the Bureau, NYO advised Mr. Roberts that such a picture was not available.

On 6/6/67 it was discreetly ascertained that the program would be shown from 10:00 pm to 11:00 pm on 6/26,27 and 28/67.

It was also ascertained that a bulletin publicizing this program would be issued shortly. NYO will make every effort to obtain a copy of this bulletin and forward it to the Bureau when it is released.

62-109090-598

EC 48

ST-105

13 JUN 8 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

(3)-Bureau
2-NY

AHD:AHD
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 JUN 30 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 6/8/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau telephone call to New York, 5/29/67.

On 6/6/67, the film, "Rush to Judgment" was reviewed at the Carnegie Hall Cinema, NYC, by SA JOHN J. AHERN, as suggested by the Bureau. "Rush to Judgment" is a documentary type of film based on the book by MARK LANE. "Rush to Judgment" was produced and directed by EMILE DE ANTONIO.

The film begins with newsreel clips depicting LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Dallas Police Department following his arrest and subsequent scenes showing the shooting of OSWALD by JACK RUBY. Through interviews with various officials of the Dallas Police Department and District Attorney HENRY M. WADE, it is indicated that the investigation of these killings is a joint effort of the Dallas Police Department, the Secret Service and the FBI. It is clear that at this time MARK LANE wishes to impress the fact that any responsibility for the case is to be borne by the FBI as well as any other agency.

MARK LANE immediately gives the audience the purpose of the film. He states that the Warren Commission, from its inception, had the preconceived theory that OSWALD and OSWALD alone was responsible for the killing of President KENNEDY and all its actions were directed to obtain evidence to substantiate this view. The FBI, acting on behalf of the Warren Commission and acting with the same preconceived theory, directed all its efforts to obtain the evidence which would be in keeping with the Commission's views.

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43) (INFO)
1 - New York

JJA:cjs
(4)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 23 1967

JUN 23 1967

55 JUL 5 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-5414

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

LANE also points out at the beginning of this film that the Warren Commission did not offer OSWALD the benefit of counsel which was afforded even to Nazi criminals at the Nuremberg trials.

After this comparatively short introduction, witnesses are introduced and interviewed by LANE. They are the same witnesses as are found in LANE's book and give the same information as they did in the book. The names of these witnesses and the page on which they appear in the book, "Rush to Judgment," are being set out for possible assistance:

JAMES LEON SIMMONS	Page	31
JAMES TAGUE	"	57
ORVILLE O. NIX	"	46
J.C. PRICE	"	24
CHARLES BREHM	"	45
L.E. BOWERS, JR.	"	23
S.M. HOLLAND	"	25
RICHARD C. DODD	"	31
Gov. JOHN B. CONNOLLY	"	59

- These witnesses deal primarily with the direction of the shots and the possibility of an accomplice on the grassy knoll.

NAPOLEON J. DANIELS	Page	187
Mrs. NANCY RICH HAMILTON	"	195
JOSEPH W. JOHNSON	"	199
HAROLD R. WILLIAMS	"	215
Mrs. AQUILLA CLEMONS	"	164

These witnesses deal with the killing of Officer J.D. TIPPIT and the participation of JACK RUBY. Information in this regard is also introduced concerning WARREN A. REYNOLDS, page 234, and Mrs. EARLINE ROBERTS, page 142.

TYPERITE
TION

A relatively short period of time is given to the photographs of MARY MOORMAN, page 291; the photograph of Major General EDWIN WALKER's home, page 296; the pictures of Major PHILLIP L. WILLIS, page 295; and the photograph of JAMES ALTGENS, page 299.

It can be seen that the movie closely follows the book as the so-called witnesses which comprised the greater part of the movie are all set out in the book. It is also obvious that the book has many more witnesses and is a far more complete "case" for LANE's objectives.

At the conclusion of the majority of these interviews in the movie, LANE asks the witness a question such as, "Did you furnish this information to anyone?" or "Were you called before the Warren Commission?" The answers, which had a telling effect, were in general, "Yes, I gave this information to the Dallas Police Department or the Secret Service or the FBI," and "No, I was not called before the Warren Commission."

Some witnesses, who were called before the Warren Commission, stated that the Warren Commission did not appear interested in everything they might know about the matter and which information they had previously furnished to other agencies.

The over-all impression in these interviews and to some extent in the entire movie, is that the main target of LANE is not the Dallas Police Department, the Secret Service or the FBI, but the Warren Commission.

The following comments, which are also found in the book, were noted which were critical of the FBI:

1. The statement by SAC GORDON SHANKLIN that the paraffin test indicated gunpowder on OSWALD's cheeks and hands - page 124

2. The interview of Sergeant NELSON DELGADO, in which he states that FBI Agents were trying to change his statement - page 330

3. Suppression of the NBC Special photograph stolen by the FBI or Warren Commission - page 293

Newspaper clippings concerning this film will be sent to the Bureau at a later date.

FBI

Date: 6/8/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Attn: Crime Records

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-9462)

RE: CBS TV NEWS SPECIAL ON WARREN COMMISSION
6/25,26,27/67

Re NYairtel 6/7/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are copies of CBS news releases concerning "The Warren Report" to be broadcast on successive nights, June 25,26,27/67.

It should be noted that the dates are Sunday, June 25th, Monday, June 26th and Tuesday, June 27th, not June 26,27,28/67 as previously advised by CBS.

(3)-Bureau (Encs 3) ENCLOSURE
1-NY

ST-110 REC-72

2- [redacted] WICK

62-109090-599

FJI:AHD
(4)

18 JUN 9 1967

54 JUL 5 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

courtesy

62-109060
94-4-925
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CBS NEWS
524 WEST 57 STREET
NEW YORK
NY 10019

May 18, 1967

A CBS NEWS INQUIRY: "THE WARREN REPORT"

TO BE BROADCAST ON SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS, JUNE 25-26-27

Each Major Point of Controversy Will Be Examined,

New Evidence Presented, and Conclusions Reached

A CBS NEWS INQUIRY: "The Warren Report," an examination of the major questions raised by critics of the Official Report on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, will be broadcast on three consecutive evenings at the same hour, Sunday, June 25, Monday, June 26 and Tuesday, June 27 (10:00-11:00 PM, EDT), in color on the CBS Television Network.

CBS News Correspondents Walter Cronkite and Dan Rather, and Eddie Barker, news director of KRLD-TV, Dallas-Fort Worth, are the reporters.

(Note to editors: The CBS NEWS INQUIRY pre-empts regular programming on these three dates.)

The broadcast will review the Warren Commission's findings about events before, during and after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, and also the criticisms of these findings.

Each point of controversy will be examined by CBS News, including the investigation conducted by District Attorney James Garrison of New Orleans.

MA... FO... ION

(More)

A special unit under executive producer Leslie Midgley has been at work for more than six months. The resulting broadcasts will contain filmed interviews, reconstructions of events and the findings of various tests and experiments conducted in many parts of the country.

Five months ago, Richard S. Salant, President of CBS News, announced that CBS News had been intensively re-examining the Warren Report and other information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy, but that no decision would be made concerning the broadcasting of the results of this re-examination unless, as the investigation proceeded, CBS News could determine that "it can contribute to public understanding and enlightenment."

"I did not feel," Salant said today, "that it would be useful simply to pit critics and defenders against each other in a debate, and felt special broadcasts were not justified unless CBS News could clarify the issues and relevant facts, and contribute to public understanding on the basis of an independent journalistic investigation. These broadcasts have now been set because of my conviction that CBS News can accomplish this objective."

"We have allotted three hours to this CBS NEWS INQUIRY because of the subject's size, detail and crucial importance," added Salant. "Each major point of controversy has been examined in great detail; we have uncovered fresh material and we will present the conclusions of CBS News based on our analysis and investigations."

"We needed three hours to present the results of the six-month-long inquiry," Salant continued, "but we feel that a three-hour broad-

(More)

cast in a single evening is too much to ask of the viewer's attention span for so complex and controversial a series of questions and issues."

Salant stated that "for this reason, we will, for the first time in network television history, deal with a subject on three successive prime-time broadcasts at the same hour each night. At the beginning of the second and third broadcasts, we will review briefly what has gone before."

* * *

[illegible]ELL
N[illegible]

524 WEST 57 STREET
NEW YORK
N Y 10019

CBS NEWS

May 31, 1967

"The Warren Report," June 25-26-27...

ONE ASSASSIN? ONE BULLET? A CONSPIRACY?
"CBS NEWS INQUIRY" WILL EXAMINE "THE QUESTIONS"

Since September 1964, with the appearance of the Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, there have been questions. A steady stream of books, magazine articles, even plays and motion pictures, have challenged the Report's findings -- offering new theories, new assassins and new reasons.

A CBS NEWS INQUIRY: "The Warren Report" will for three consecutive nights, at the same hour, examine some of the more valid questions that have been raised about the assassination. The broadcasts will be presented Sunday, June 25, Monday, June 26 and Tuesday, June 27 (10:00-11:00 PM, EDT) in color on the CBS Television Network.

CBS News has sifted the same mass of material available to the Warren Commission and its critics. A special unit under executive producer Leslie Midgley has, for more than six months, gone over testimony with witnesses, conducted technical investigations of its own, and answered some of the questions to, at least, its own satisfaction.

Some of the central questions are:

--Did Oswald take his rifle to the Texas School Book Depository?

--How many shots were fired?

JUN 27 1967

(More)

--Where did the shots come from?

--Was there a second assassin?

--Could one bullet have struck Governor Connally and the President?

--Did the autopsy conceal, or fail to establish, the direction of the fatal shots?

--Did Oswald shoot Tippit?

--Did Oswald know Tippit?

--Who was Oswald? (An FBI informant? A CIA undercover man?)

--Was the assassination part of a conspiracy which has been kept from the American people, by design or incompetence?

--Why is the Report not completely accepted by the public?

CBS News Correspondents Walter Cronkite and Dan Rather, and Eddie Barker, news director of KRLD-TV, Dallas-Fort Worth, are the reporters on the broadcast, which will also examine the investigation conducted by District Attorney James Garrison of New Orleans.

* * *

CBS NEWS
524 WEST 57 STREET
NEW YORK
N Y 10019

June 5, 1967

Tests, analyses, simulations for June 25-26-27 "Inquiry"...

SAME MAKES, MODELS AS OSWALD RIFLE, ZAPRUDER CAMERA, USED;
PATHOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS ALSO MADE FOR "WARREN REPORT"

The rifle and the camera that took their place in American history on Nov. 22, 1963 will be among the principal subjects of CBS News' intensive re-examination of the factors surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The critical aspects of the Official Report on that terrible day and the weekend that followed have been sifted by a special CBS News unit producing a CBS NEWS INQUIRY: "The Warren Report." Its findings will be revealed on three consecutive broadcasts, at the same hour, Sunday, June 25, Monday, June 26 and Tuesday, June 27 (10:00-11:00 PM, EDT) in color on the CBS Television Network.

Crucial to the credibility of the Report are the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle allegedly fired by Lee Harvey Oswald from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building, and the 8mm Bell & Howell zoomatic camera which Abraham Zapruder took to Dealey Plaza in Dallas to make "home movies" of the Presidential motorcade.

Through interviews and re-examination and reconstruction of events, the evidence and controversy surrounding the camera and rifle will be probed. Other areas of study include pathological findings connected with the autopsy report, and also psychological factors involved in the tremendous doubts about the Warren Report.

JUN

(More)

Using 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifles of Italian manufacture, of the same general date as Oswald's and fitted with the same four-power Japanese telescopic sights, CBS News conducted a number of tests to determine how fast they could be fired with any accuracy.

In addition, CBS News simulated the conditions of the assassination to determine how fast and accurately a marksman could hit a moving target, firing three shots. The CBS News unit also examined the controversial single-bullet theory, the Warren Report theory that President Kennedy and Governor Connally were hit by the same bullet.

Several experts analyzed copies of the Zapruder film of the ride through Dealey Plaza, and their tests included stroboscopic examination of film speed using nine different Bell & Howell cameras of the same model as Zapruder's. The experts checked the speed of cameras similar to Zapruder's to consider whether the findings published in the Warren Report were credible.

The CBS NEWS INQUIRY: "The Warren Report" is produced by a special unit under Leslie Midgley, executive producer.

* * *

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/20/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
[illegible]
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-9462)

RE: "THE WARREN REPORT"
CBS TV NEWS SPECIAL

Re NY airtel 6/8/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of CBS News Bulletin dated 6/13/67, which lists the names of those individuals now scheduled to appear on the broadcast.

For the information of the Bureau CBS advised on 6/20/67 that this program has been expanded to a fourth night, Wednesday, June 28th from 10:00 to 11:00 pm.

ENCLOSURE

(3)-Bureau (Enc 1)
1-NY 62-9462

FJI:AHD
(4)

REC 32

62-109090-600

ST-106

10 JUN 21 1967

2-[illegible]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 JUL 10 1967

CBS NEWS

524 W 57 STREET NEW YORK N Y 10019

June 13, 1967

From Altgens to Zapruder, on "The Warren Report"...

EYEWITNESSES, EXPERTS, INDIVIDUALS TOUCHED BY THE ASSASSINATION AND CRITICS INTERVIEWED ON "CBS NEWS INQUIRY," JUNE 25-26-27

From Altgens to Zapruder -- both of whom recorded the murder of President John F. Kennedy on film -- CBS News has interviewed scores of individuals who were touched by the events in Dallas' Dealey Plaza, or who have become the critics and defenders of the Official Report on the Assassination.

Rifle and camera experts, pathologists and psychologists, eyewitnesses, writers and public officials who have studied the Report and the questions it has raised were among those interviewed by CBS News.

Many of them will be seen during a CBS NEWS INQUIRY: "The Warren Report," the unprecedented broadcasts to be presented on three consecutive nights at the same hour, Sunday, June 25, Monday, June 26 and Tuesday, June 27 (10:00-11:00 PM, EDT), in color on the CBS Television Network.

Among those now scheduled to appear on the broadcasts are:

ALTGENS, JAMES W. -- Associated Press photographer in Dallas. He took pictures at the time of the assassination. The pictures were studied by the Warren Commission, before which Altgens later testified.

ALVAREZ, DR. LUIS -- Professor of Physics at the University of California. Examining the Abraham Zapruder amateur film of the assassination, he discovered evidence that the first shot could have been fired earlier than was estimated by the Warren Commission.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW, JR. -- Jack Ruby's assistant at the Carousel Club in Dallas at the time of the assassination. He talks about Jack Ruby as he knew him before and after the assassination.

(More)

BENAVIDES, DOMINGO -- Automobile repairman in Dallas. He was passing Officer J. D. Tippit's patrol car just before Tippit was killed. He heard the shots, stopped, saw the killer leave the scene, went to Tippit, called police headquarters on the patrol car radio.

BEYER, DR. JAMES C. -- Pathologist who has worked in the field of experimental wound ballistics. Editor of and contributor to the volume on wound ballistics in the historical series for the Army Surgeon General.

BRENNAN, HOWARD L. -- Dallas steamfitter. He was an eyewitness at the assassination site and says he saw the assassin in the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository.

BREWER, JOHNNY C. Shoe store manager in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas where Officer J. D. Tippit was killed. He saw Oswald acting suspiciously in front of his store as a police car passed, followed Oswald to the Texas Theater and talked with the cashier, who called police.

CALLAWAY, TED -- Used car salesman in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. He saw Oswald rush past his lot with a pistol and called, "What's going on?" Oswald shrugged and went on.

CARR, WAGGONER -- Attorney General of Texas. He was in the motorcade at Dallas and attended President Kennedy's funeral in Washington. He testifies to the confused and rumor-filled atmosphere in Dallas following the assassination.

CONNALLY, GOV. JOHN -- The Texas governor, himself shot in the attack that killed President Kennedy, recalls the shooting and discusses the controversial "single bullet" theory.

CROSSMAN, COL. EDWARD B. -- Retired Army colonel, rifle expert, former director of the National Rifle Matches, writer on the subject of guns. He test-fired the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle for CBS News and discussed it as a weapon.

DEVLIN, LORD JUSTICE PATRICK -- Retired British jurist who has defended the findings and conclusions of the Warren Commission.

ENOS, DR. WILLIAM F. -- Pathologist presently working at the Northern Virginia Doctors Hospital, Arlington. He is knowledgeable in wound ballistics, with army and civilian experience.

EPSTEIN, EDWARD JAY -- Author of "Inquest," a book questioning the performance and conclusions of the Warren Commission.

EUINS, AMOS LEE -- Eyewitness at the site of the assassination who said he saw, from the street, "this pipe thing" sticking out a window of the Texas School Book Depository. At the time, Euins was a 15-year-old ninth grade student.

ATION

(More)

FISCHER, RONALD B. -- Eyewitness at the assassination site. Fischer told the Warren Commission he saw a man in the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository before the shooting and pointed the man out to a friend with whom Fischer was standing.

FRAZIER, BUELL WESLEY -- A fellow employee of Lee Harvey Oswald at the Texas School Book Depository. He gave Oswald a ride home to Irving, Texas, the evening before the assassination and brought him back to work the next morning. He testified with regard to the package Oswald brought to work.

GARRISON, JAMES -- New Orleans District Attorney who has been conducting his own investigation of the Kennedy assassination since last fall. Garrison questions whether Oswald fired any shots and says he can prove a conspiracy involving several persons. He says the conspiracy was hatched in New Orleans and charges the CIA with withholding the names of persons the CIA knows to have been assassins.

GIVENS, CHARLES D. -- Texas School Book Depository employee who was the last known person to have seen Oswald inside the building before the assassination. Givens said he saw Oswald on the sixth floor between 11:45 AM and Noon.

GREGORY, DR. CHARLES F. -- Chief of Orthopedic Surgery, Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas. He operated on the wounds in Governor Connally's right wrist.

HILL, GERALD L. -- Dallas policeman who helped subdue and arrest Lee Harvey Oswald at the Texas Theater.

HOLLAND, S. M. -- Signal supervisor for the Union Terminal Co., Dallas. On the morning of the assassination, he came to the railroad overpass at Dealey Plaza to identify railroad employees for security agents. He stayed on the bridge for the motorcade and later said he looked to the grassy knoll when shots were fired and saw a puff of smoke come from the bushes.

HUNTER, DIANA -- Stripper at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club in Dallas at the time of the assassination.

HUMES, DR. JAMES J. -- Navy commander, senior pathologist and director of laboratories at Bethesda Naval Hospital at the time of the assassination. He was chief surgeon for the autopsy on President Kennedy's body.

JACKS, HURCHEL -- A Texas Highway Patrol member who was driving Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson's car in the motorcade at the time of the assassination.

JACKSON, MURRAY -- Dallas policeman who was police radio dispatcher at the time of the assassination and the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit.

FOUNDATION

(More)

JARMAN, JAMES, JR. -- A wrapper in the shipping department at the Texas School Book Depository. He was one of three employees who were looking out fifth floor windows at the time of the assassination.

LOVELADY, BILLY NOLAN -- The Warren Report, referring to a photo taken by AP photographer James W. Altgens at the time of the assassination, says: "In the background of this picture were several employees watching the parade from the steps of the Depository Building. One of these employees was alleged to resemble Lee Harvey Oswald. The Commission has determined that the employee was in fact Billy Nolan Lovelady, who identified himself in the picture."

NICOL, JOSEPH D. -- Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, State of Illinois. He is among the experts who have examined the Oswald rifle and bullet.

NIX, ORVILLE O. -- Eyewitness at the site of the assassination. Like Abraham Zapruder, he was operating a home movie camera, and his film of the assassination was studied by the Warren Commission.

NORMAN, HAROLD D. -- Order filler at the Texas School Book Depository at the time of the assassination. He was one of three employees who watched the motorcade from a fifth floor window of the building.

OLIVIER, DR. ALFRED G. -- Army wound ballistics expert. He conducted experiments at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., using the assassination rifle, firing it through a gelatin mass and the carcass of a goat to study the effects in connection with wounds inflicted on President Kennedy.

OSWALD, MARINA -- Lee Harvey Oswald's wife. She confirmed that Oswald owned a rifle and pistol, among other points.

OSWALD, MARGUERITE C. -- Lee Harvey Oswald's mother. She believes her son might have been an agent for the FBI or CIA.

PAINE, MRS. RUTH -- Irving, Texas, housewife who befriended Marina Oswald, and with whom Marina was living at the time of the assassination.

RANDLE, MRS. LINNIE MAE -- Sister of Buell Wesley Frazier, who gave Oswald a ride to work on the morning of the assassination. She testified she saw Oswald with his "heavy brown bag" before he got into Frazier's car that morning.

ROWLAND, ARNOLD -- Eyewitness at the site of the assassination. He said he looked toward the Depository and saw a man with a rifle on the sixth floor and possibly a second man there as well. He complains the Warren Commission discounted his story because, after he mentioned the second man, his wife said he was sometimes prone to exaggerate.

ROWLAND, MRS. ARNOLD -- She was standing with her husband near the Depository but said she could not see anyone in the windows because she did not have her glasses on. She says the Warren Commission took out of context her statement that her husband is prone to exaggerate at times.

SCHILLER, LAWRENCE -- Photographic expert who says, following investigation of the photograph showing Oswald with a rifle and pistol, that it is authentic, contrary to critics' claims.

SENATOR, GEORGE -- Jack Ruby's roommate at the time of the assassination.

SPECTER, ARLEN -- An assistant counsel for the Warren Commission. He figured largely in adoption of the single-bullet theory by the Commission and has defended the conclusion since.

WALTHER, MRS. CAROLYN -- Eyewitness at the site of the assassination. She said she saw two men together -- one with a rifle -- in a Depository window lower than the sixth floor. She also says she heard four shots. The failure of the Warren Commission to take her testimony is deplored by critics of the Commission.

WECHT, DR. CYRIL H. -- Forensic pathologist, Pittsburgh, who participated in a formal review of the Warren Report at the 1966 meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. A believer then, a doubter now.

WEINSTEIN, BARNEY -- Dallas nightclub operator who was a competitor of Jack Ruby's and who knew Ruby well.

WEITZMAN, SEYMOUR -- Deputy constable in Dallas who, with Deputy Sheriff Eugene Boone, found the rifle on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

WILLIAMS, BONNIE RAY -- Warehouseman who was one of three men on the fifth floor of the Depository at the time of the assassination. He had come down from the sixth floor, where he left remains of a chicken lunch at first thought to have been eaten by Lee Harvey Oswald.

WYCKOFF, CHARLES -- Scientist and photography expert who has examined the Abraham Zapruder film of the assassination.

ZAPRUDER, ABRAHAM -- Dallas amateur photographer whose home movie film of the assassination figured prominently in the Warren Commission findings.

* * *

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date June 9, 1967

CBS News will present a three hour television special "The Warren Report" to be shown on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday June 25, 26, and 27, 1967, from 10 p.m. to 11 p.m. CBS advance notices announce this television special will examine the major points of controversy concerning the assassination, and that "fresh material" has been uncovered. For more than six months a team of CBS staff has been preparing the program.

We will monitor the program and a memorandum will be prepared concerning it.

TNG:as

62-109090-600

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE: 6/28/67

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Wick
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Lenihan
1-Mr. Goble

PURPOSE:

This reports on the fourth and last television (TV) program in the series by Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) on the Warren Commission Report. During the program certain of the old criticisms of the Bureau were again mentioned and, in addition, the Bureau was criticized for not accepting the bullet found on Governor Connally's stretcher in the hospital. CBS concluded the Warren Report is the best account of what happened on 11/22/63.

BACKGROUND:

On 6/28/67, CBS newscaster Walter Cronkite presented the fourth and last TV program on the Warren Report, considering two questions: (1) Should America believe the Warren Report and (2) Could America believe the Report?

In repeating criticisms previously directed at the Bureau Cronkite quoted the Warren Report that the FBI took an "unduly restrictive view" of its dissemination responsibilities. In addition, he questioned why the FBI tests of Oswald's rifle were made at a stationary target (rather than moving) and why the FBI did not accept the bullet found shortly after the assassination on Governor Connally's stretcher when it was offered to a Special Agent by the man who found it. CBS also criticized the Warren Commission for taking the word of the FBI on the question of whether or not Oswald was an FBI informant. Commission Attorney Arlen Specter stated he was completely satisfied with the competence of the FBI.

John McCloy, a member of the Commission, described the charge that the Commission tried to cover up a conspiracy as "silly" and unreasonable. He stated the Commission's conclusions were not rushed.

62-109096
NOT RECORDED
198 JUL 10 1967

Professor Henry Commager, historian, believed further inquiry into the assassination would add nothing. He said there are some people who have a "conspiracy mentality" and reject the ordinary explanation for the extraordinary one and CBS newsman Eric Sevareid strongly backed Commager, concluding that the notion there was a conspiracy which was being concealed was "idiotic."

54 JUL 18 1967

JUL 7 1967

TNG:jmk:cls (10)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

OBSERVATIONS:

The criticism that we took an "unduly restrictive view" of our dissemination responsibilities is the same one the Warren Commission leveled at us. So far as the rifle tests are concerned, we did as prescribed by the Commission, that is, tested the rifle for rapidity of fire and accuracy at a stationary target at ground level. The criticism that several hours after the assassination we did not accept the bullet found in the hospital on Governor Connally's stretcher is completely unfair. We had no jurisdiction of the case when the bullet was found; the Dallas Police Department did. At that time it was gathering all of the evidence against Oswald. On the question of whether or not Oswald was an FBI informant, we did exactly what the Commission requested of us: furnished numerous affidavits that Oswald was not, gave the Commission the full Oswald file for its examination and in direct testimony by the Director and Mr. Belmont flatly denied Oswald was an informant.

ACTION:

None. For information.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

0-20 (Rev. 1-26-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

218A

ASSASSIN 7/2 WA
NIGHT LD

WASHINGTON (UPI) --JOHN J. MCCLOY, A MEMBER OF THE WARREN COMMISSION, SAID SUNDAY THAT "FOR THE SAKE OF COMPLETENESS," THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION SHOULD HAVE INCLUDED A LOOK AT THE LATE PRESIDENT'S AUTOPSY PHOTOGRAPHS AND X-RAYS.

THE COMMISSION HAD THE POWER TO SUBPOENA THE FILMS, HE SAID, BUT CHOSE NOT TO. "WE WERE PERHAPS A LITTLE OVERSENSITIVE TO WHAT WE UNDERSTOOD WAS THE SENSITIVITIES OF THE KENNEDY FAMILY AGAINST THE PRODUCTION OF COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE BODY, AND SO FORTH," HE SAID.

MCCLOY DISCLOSED IN A TELEVISED INTERVIEW (FACE THE NATION--CBS) THAT CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, THE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN, DISCUSSED THE PHOTOGRAPHS WITH THE KENNEDY FAMILY, WHICH HAD THEM DURING THE INQUIRY.

"I THOUGHT THAT HE WAS REALLY GOING TO SEE THEM, BUT IT TURNED OUT THAT HE HADN'T," MCCLOY SAID. THE FILMS SUBSEQUENTLY WERE TURNED OVER TO THENATIONAL ARCHIVES WITH STRICT PROVISIONS AGAINST VIEWING BY THE PUBLIC.

"I THINK THERE'S ONE THING I WOULD DO OVER AGAIN," HE SAID. "I WOULD INSIST ON THOSE PHOTOGRAPHS AND THE X-RAYS HAVING BEEN PRODUCED BEFORE US."

MCCLOY, A NEW YORK LAWYER, REPUBLICAN AND FORMER CHIEF U.S. DISARMAMENT ADVISER, SAID THAT EVEN WITHOUT INSPECTING THE FILMS, THE COMMISSION HAD "THE BEST EVIDENCE" ON THE AUTOPSY IN THE SWORN TESTIMONY OF THE DOCTORS WHO PERFORMED IT AT BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL, MD., ON NOV. 23, 1963.

"WE COULDN'T HAVE INTERPRETED THE X-RAYS IF WE'D HAD THEM," HE SAID. "BUT PROBABLY IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER TO HAVE HAD THEM FOR THE SAKE OF COMPLETENESS IN VIEW OF ALL THE TO-DO THAT'S OCCURRED SINCE."

HE WAS REFERRING TO QUESTIONS RAISED ABOUT THE AUTOPSY ON THE BASIS OF AN FBI AGENT'S PRELIMINARY REPORT, LATER OFFICIALLY DISAVOWED, THAT DOCTORS PLACED THE FIRST BULLET WOUND LOWER IN THE BACK THAN WHERE THEY FINALLY ESTABLISHED IT. 62-109090-601

HE WAS NONCOMMITAL ABOUT SUGGESTIONS THAT AN INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXAMINER VIEW THE X-RAYS AND RECORDS TO CORROBORATE THE AUTOPSY TESTIMONY.

REC 6

JUL 6 1967

79 JUL 7 - 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

"I HAVE NO DOUBT UNDER PROPER ARRANGEMENTS THAT AT ANY TIME THOSE COULD BE EXAMINED," HE SAID, NOTING THAT THE COMMISSION NO LONGER EXISTS AND THAT THE RULES ALWAYS HAD BEEN SET BY THE GOVERNMENT.

MCCLOY STOOD BY THE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSION THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD KILLED KENNEDY AND WAS NOT PART OF ANY CONSPIRACY. HE SAID HE HAD HEARD OF NO EVIDENCE THAT MIGHT WARRANT REOPENING THE COMMISSION'S INQUIRY.

HE ALSO DISMISSED AS "A LITTLE INCREDIBLE" THE POSSIBILITY OF WHAT HIS QUESTIONER CALLED A "MOST HEINOUS AND MASSIVE CONSPIRACY OF ALL TIME, INVOLVING THE VERY HIGHEST LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT."

MCCLOY SAID SUCH A CONSPIRACY WOULD HAVE HAD TO INVOLVE CABINET MEMBERS, THE FBI AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES AND THE COMMISSION ITSELF, WHOSE MEMBERS "WEREN'T BEHOLDEN TO ANY ADMINISTRATION."

THE IDEA OF A WHITEWASH UNDER THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES, HE SAID, WOULD HAVE BEEN A "CONSPIRACY OF A CHARACTER SO MAMMOTH AND SO VAST THAT IT TRANSCENDS EVEN SOME OF THE DISTORTED CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY ON THE PART OF OSWALD."

DJ433PED..

McCloy was always a
garrulous individual.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
FOUNDATION

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

8722 Olive Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118
June 28, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Sir:

After viewing the last three nights of Columbia Broadcasting System's "Warren Report" the next time there is a national catastrophe instead of your office doing the investigation, I suggest the case be turned over to CBS. Think of all the taxpayer's money that could be saved!!!!

Sincerely,

Rosanna E. Bares

Rosanna E. Bares

cc: Columbia Broadcasting System

EXP-PROC
JUN 29 1967

REC-42 62-109090-602

JUL 13 1967

EX 103

11 JUN 29 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

Rosanna E. Bares
8722 Olive Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

JKT/a.p
6/30/67

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 6/30/67

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: MISS ROSANNA E. BARES
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

By letter dated 6/28/67, attached, correspondent suggested that any future investigations of the magnitude and scope of the Kennedy assassination be turned over to the CBS Television Network. Her remarks were made after she viewed the CBS series of programs on the "Warren Report."

INFORMATION FROM BUFILES:

Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

OBSERVATIONS:

Because of the sarcastic tenor of her letter obviously against CBS and not the Bureau, it would serve no purpose to answer her remarks.

RECOMMENDATION:

That her letter be filed without acknowledgement.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach

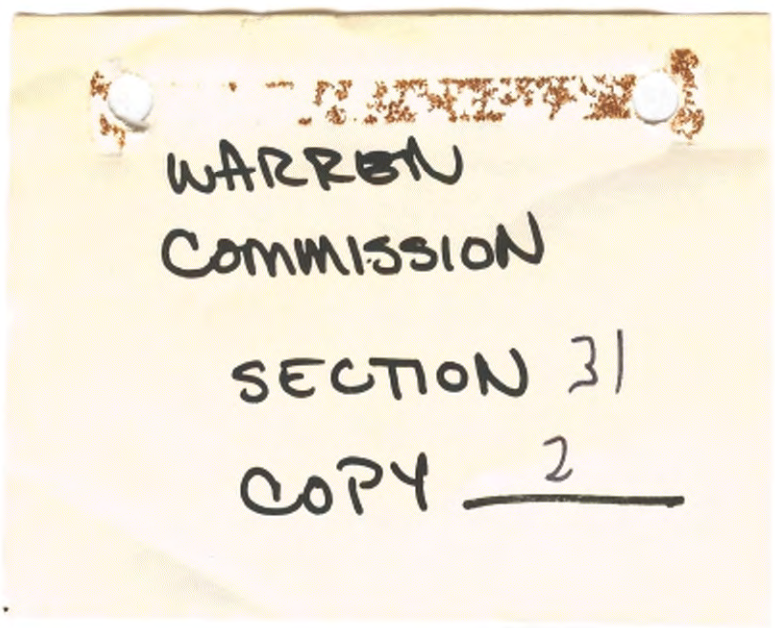
JBT:acp
(4)

REC-42 62-109090-603

EX-105

62 JUL 13 1967

FOUNDATION
copy to FBI/AARC


WARREN
COMMISSION
SECTION 31
COPY 2

July 5, 1967

REC-1 [illegible]-604

Miss Helen Shreve
6022 Firestone Road, Northeast
North Canton, Ohio 44721

Dear Miss Shreve:

Your letter of June 29th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, the FBI conducted a thorough and complete investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the information developed to the Warren Commission. The Commission published its findings and included FBI data. Although I would like to help you, we have no related material we can send you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:mmj (3)

REC'D MICK
FBI

MAILED 10
JUL 6 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

61 JUL 14 1967 TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY

Miss Helen Shreve
6022 Firestone Rd
N. E. North Canton, Ohio
44721

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C. 20535

Dear Sir:

I would like some information on your investigation of the assassination of president John F. Kennedy.

For the last four nights we have been watching the Warren Report on T. V. It was an investigation given by CBS News and they have been saying the FBI didn't to a thing to help and that half the CIA men were drunk the night before the president arrived in Dallas.

So if the information I want is available I would like to have it to prove to my family that the FBI did a good or maybe better job invesigating the death of the president than the Warren Report.

Thank You for any help you can give me.

CANTON 3 1967 OHIO

Yours truly,

/s/ Miss Helen Shreve

ack mml 1-5-67 Dic. Mtg.

REC-1 [illegible] -604

18 JUL 6 1967

ITC 6-30-67 mm

Mrs. Vivian Sluis
6022 Fountain Ave
New Orleans
La. 70116

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C. 20535

Dear Sir:

I would like some information on your investigation of President Johnson's
statement that Lee Harvey Oswald was
working for the CIA and was sent to
Russia by the President to spy on
Russia.
If the information I want is available I would like it to prove to
my family that the FBI did a complete job of investigating the death

rock mnl 7-5-67

CORRESPONDENCE

1 JC 6-30-67 mnl

July 3, 1967

REC-81
62-109090-6035

EX 101

Miss Linda Guerrero
11 Habrand
Troy, Michigan 48084

Dear Miss Guerrero:

Your letter of June 27th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, the FBI conducted a thorough and complete investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the information developed to the Warren Commission. The Commission published its findings and included FBI data. It is not within our province to make further dissemination of this information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 8
JUL - 3 1967
COMM-FBI

FBI

REC'D DIRECTOR

JUL 30 11 38 AM '67

EFT:jfe (4)

59 JUL 14 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D MICK
FBI
JUL 30 11 53 AM '67

TRUE COPY

11 Habrand
Troy, Michigan 48084
June 27, 1967

Dear Sirs:

About late President Kennedys assasanation, on this Warren report of channel two I hear they are holding back evidence. I heard that in eighty years or so the government officials were going to bring out private evidence which is being held back now. Is this true? If so who said they have to hold it back and why? If I am writing to the wrong place for this information please give me the right address.

Sincerely,

/s/ Linda Guerrero

Fe[illegible] [illegible] Investigation

REC 41

605

Wa[illegible]

EX 101

JUL 7 1967

11 Hubbard
Troy, Michigan 48084
June 27, 1967

Dear Sirs:

About late President Kennedy's assasanation, on this Warren report of channel two I here they are holding back evidence. I heard that in eighty years or so the government will be going to bring out private evidence which is being held for now. Is this true? If so why said they have it & held it back and why? If I am writing to the wrong place for this information please give me the right address.

Sincerely,
Linda Guerrero

JTC 6/29/67
ack
och 7/3/67
EFT 7/96
mnl

CORRESPONDENCE

REC 54 62-109060-6006

July 12, 1967

Mr. Donald Blackwell
Post Office Box 2702
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46808

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

Your letter of July 8th has been received.

Although I would like to be of assistance, the results of the FBI's investigation into the assassination were transmitted to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. This Commission has since furnished all data in its possession to the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Certain material in possession of the Archives is now available for public inspection and for legitimate research purposes.

The FBI has no authority to independently release any information contained in these reports; however, since certain material is available for inspection, I suggest you communicate with the Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20408, for the data you desire.

In response to your desire for the signatures of the Special Agents who were in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, in accordance with my long-standing policy, I am unable to grant such requests.

MAILED 2
JUL 12 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Last outgoing to correspondent dated 11-4-65 at which time he wanted photographs of Agents who had participated in the investigation into the assassination of former President Kennedy.

BGH:kcf (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 JUL 20 1967

TRUE COPY

July 8, 1967

Director of Public Relations
and Public Information
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This request for favor is for a project on our late President Kennedy, started in 1959, and to be donated to a student library when completed for use in education.

Sir, could your office grant any glossy photo prints of any photos taken for the, "Warren Commission" exhibit use, and are not listed as, "Secret information"?

This request is in reference to any ballestics experiments etc. your office made for the "Commission" etc.

Your kindness of interest and help in behalf of my project will be very sincerely appreciated.

My collection is one of the largest in Indiana, and any help your office could grant would make the collection very outstanding.

To date I have some 4000 glossy photo prints in the project, and material in the amount of 80 columns.

Again, thank you on behalf of my project for education, and do know my very best wishes go to you with this letter.

REC 54

Thank you,

Donald Blackwell

JUL 13 1967

P. O. Box 2702-Sta -D
Fort Wayne, Ind. 46808

(OVER)

TRUE COPY

Continued

P. S.

May I ask could I write for some signatures of your men who were in Dallas in November 22, 1963, as I have the personal signatures of numbers of those in the Secret Service who were there in Dallas that day?

July 8, 1967

Director of Public Relations
and Public Information
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

This request for favor is for a project on our late President Kennedy, started in 1959, and to be donated to a student library when completed for use in education.

Sir, could your office grant any glossy photo prints of any photos taken for the, "Warren Commission" exhibit use, and are not listed as, "Secret information"

CORRESPONDENCE

This request is in reference to

ITC
7-11-67
mnl
mnl
7-12-67

P.S.

May I ask, could I write for some signatures of your men who were in Dallas in November 22, 1963, as I have the personal signatures of members of those in the Secret Service who were there in Dallas that day?

any collection shipments etc. your office made for the Commission etc.

Your kindness of interest and help in behalf of my project will be very sincerely appreciated.

My collection is one of the largest in Indiana, and any help your office could grant would make the collection very outstanding.

To date I have come upon glossy photo prints in the project, and material in the amount of 80 volumes.

Again, thank you on behalf of my project for education, and do know my very best wishes go to you with this letter.

Thank you,
Donald Blackwell

P.O. Box 2702 - Sta - D
Ft. Wayne, Ind 46808

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 7-5-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: TIMOTHY WALSH--
254 KENWICK DRIVE
AKRON, OHIO 44313
REQUEST TO INTERVIEW THE DIRECTOR
CONCERNING THE WARREN REPORT
SOMETIME IN AUGUST, 1967

A letter was received on 7-3-67, from captioned individual stating he is a student at the University of Akron in Akron, Ohio, and plans to study law at Duke University. He has been working on a report thesis concerning the Warren Report and he has seen numerous newspaper and magazine articles which paint a very bad picture of the FBI. He will be in Washington during the first weeks in August and feels it would be of enormous value if he could ask the Director several questions. Walsh states he has the highest esteem for the FBI and the Director and remembers a letter the Director sent him when he was aged 14. He says he still is very much interested in becoming an agent in the FBI but feels the thesis must come first.

Bufiles reveal the Director wrote Timothy Walsh at his currently indicated address on 2-4-60. Walsh had requested a tour and stated he would like someday to be an agent. In the letter he said he was 12-years old. There is no other identifiable information in Bufiles.

There is, of course, no reason for the Director to use his valuable time in answering this young student's questions; however, it might be beneficial to have someone in your office (Mr. Wick's) talk to him.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the enclosed letter be approved and sent.

2. That Walsh be referred to your (Mr. Wick's) office if and when he contacts Bureau Headquarters.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enc.
1 - Mr. Wick - Enc.
1 - Miss Gandy - Enc.
1 - Miss Holmes - Enc.
1 - Tour Room - Enc.
1 - Mr. Morrell - Enc.

DWB:ksf (9)

REC 12 62-109090-608

July 6, 1967

Mr. Timothy Walsh
254 Kenwick Drive
Akron, Ohio 44313

Dear Mr. Walsh:

I have received your letter requesting an interview with me during August. Unfortunately, my schedule is so uncertain that I cannot make a definite appointment with you. If you will contact my office when you are in Washington, however, one of my assistants will be glad to talk with you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Wick (sent with cover memo)
1 - Miss Gandy (sent with cover memo)
1 - Miss Holmes (sent with cover memo)
1 - Tour Room (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Morrell (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick Memo dated 7/5/67, captioned "Timothy Walsh, 254 Kenwick Drive, Akron, Ohio 44313, Request To Interview The Director Concerning The Warren R port Sometime In August, 1967."

DWB:clc
(11)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 4
JUL 6 1967
COMM-FBI

JUL 21 1967 TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover

I am currently enrolled in the University of Akron, and in the future wish to continue my law major at Duke University.

Since the release of the Warren report, I have been working on a report thesis . In it there is a section which I must donate to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as other government law enforcement agencies. I must add that the information that has come to me in the form of newspapers and magazine articles, have been your critics and paint a very bad picture of the F.B.I.

I will be coming to Washington in the first weeks in August, and here I hope to complete a major portion of my work, I feel that it would be of enormous value to me and my collegues, if I could have an interview.

There are several questions that I would like to ask you and am very anxious to meet you.

I feel that you could answer the questions that I have, best.

Mr. Hoover, have no doubts, I have the most highest esteem for your organization,and you. I can even remember the letter that you sent me when I was only 14. I still am very much interested in becoming an agent for your organization,but feel that this thesis must come first, and then the satisfaction that I know will come with it.

I leave this matter to be disposed with at your convenience, sir.

REC 17

Sincerely yours,

Timothy Walsh

Timothy Walsh
254 Kenwick Road
Akron Ohio

EXP PROC

1 JUL 3 1967

COMM-FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-7-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages s10382-s10387. Senator Hartke, (D) Indiana, requested to have printed in the Record part II of a four-part CBS news inquiry entitled The Warren Report which was broadcast in June. This material states Confusion continued at Bethesda, as it had reigned at Parkland. F.B.I. agents submitted a report, later disclosed in Edward J. Epstein's book, 'Inquest,' which said they had heard one pathologist state that he had found a wound in the President's back, and could not find an exit.

Original filed in: 62-109090-3127

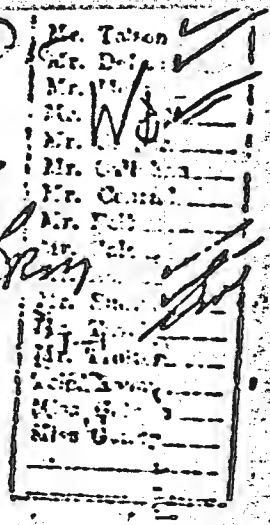
62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
120 AUG 21 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-4-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

SEP 1 1967

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 29 1967

WESTERN UNION



BIA004 7-15A EDT JUN 29 67 (04)SYA051

SY NE039 NL PD NEW YORK NY 28

J EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR OF FBI WASHDC

IN VIEW OF ALARMING DOUBTS POSED BY WALTER CRONKITE ON CBS INQUIRY OF VALIDITY OF WARREN COMMISSION'S FINDINGS, IT IS MANDATORY THAT YOU EXPRESS AN UNEQUIVOCABLE OPINION. TO DO LESS THAN CLARIFY THESE ISSUES CONSTITUTES A CYNICAL DISSERVICE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

DAVID MAC CURDY.

62-109090-609

REC 17 62-109090-5189

8 JUL 5 1967

AUG 22 1967

FOR DIRECTOR

6 - Rolf

5-572 (Rev. 7-10-62)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 7-27-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record.

Warren Commission

Pages H11371-H11372. Congressman Ford, (R) Michigan placed in the Record the fourth installment of the transcript from the CBS television documentary entitled CBS News Inquiry: The Warren Report. This material appeared in earlier issues of the Congressional Record and was set forth in the memorandum on the particular Record.

Original filed in:

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 14 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 5-25-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

62 SEP 8 1967
331

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 9-11-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages H11245 H11232. Congressman Ford, (R) Michigan, placed in the Record the third installment of the transcript from the CBS television documentary entitled CBS News Inquiry: The Warren Report. This material appeared in earlier issues of the Congressional Record and was set forth in the memorandum on the particular Record inasmuch as references to the FBI are contained in the material.

Original filed

62-109060-

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 9-11-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

57 SEP 21 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 16

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 11, 1967

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: ROGER ALDI
RADIO STATION KHJ
RKO GENERAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
INQUIRY RE WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENT

Attached memorandum of the Director's Office reflects that at 12:25 today, 10/11/67, the above-captioned individual telephoned the Director's Office and requested to speak to the Director. He was advised of the Director's absence and offered my services, which he declined, stating he wished only to talk to Mr. Hoover and asked that the Director return his call. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Mr. Aldi. The Director has noted on this memorandum, "I do not know him. H."

At 2:55 p.m. today, 10/11/67, Aldi called the Bureau and this time talked to me. He stated that he was interested in securing from the FBI the contents of a memorandum dated May 13, 1964, from Richard Helms, then Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, to the Director entitled "Access of Lee Harvey Oswald to Information on the U-2." He advised that this communication was apparently sent to the Director by Mr. Helms in connection with the Bureau's investigation into the assassination of the President and is presently in the National Archives, is Commission Document #931, although it is not available for inspection by the public.

Bishop advised Mr. Aldi that he could be of no help to him since, as indicated by Aldi, the document in question has not been declassified and, therefore, it is still confidential. Under these circumstances, Bishop explained to Aldi that no information concerning the contents of the document could be made available to Aldi.

1 ENCLOSURE

RECOMMENDATION: EX-115

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

TEB:dse (7)

18 OCT 25 1967

79 OCT 26 1967

Encl.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12:25PM October 11, 1967

Mr. ROGER ALDI, RKO General Broadcasting Company, Los Angeles, California, telephoned through long-distance operator and asked to speak to the Director.

Mr. Aldi was advised of the Director's absence and offered the services of Inspector Bishop, which he declined.

Mr. Aldi stated that he wished to speak only to the Director and asked that his call be brought to the Director's attention. He asked that the Director return his call through operator 651 - Los Angeles, Telephone: 462-8744.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Mr. Aldi.

I do not know him.

jec

ENCLOSURE

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. [illegible]
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11-1-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: PLAYBOY MAGAZINE
OCTOBER, 1967, ISSUE

On your memo of 10-30-67 to Mr. DeLoach reporting a request from television station WFIU, Bloomington, Indiana, to cooperate in a documentary program discussing statements by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in the October, 1967, issue of "Playboy" magazine relative to the assassination of President Kennedy, the Director has noted "What were these comments? H".

My memorandum of 10-6-67 (a copy of which is attached, along with a copy of the lengthy Garrison interview in the October, 1967, issue of "Playboy" magazine) summarized the wild opinions Garrison has frequently offered concerning the assassination. As my memo pointed out, Garrison propounds a fantastic theory that the Warren Commission findings were completely wrong, that there was a vast conspiracy among many individuals to assassinate President Kennedy, that some of the actual conspirators are still walking the streets, that Lee Harvey Oswald did not shoot the President, that he also did not murder Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit and that Oswald was a "patsy" for the actual killers.

This memorandum additionally notes Garrison's extreme criticism of alleged CIA derelictions in this matter and notes further that Garrison, despite some critical references to the FBI, surprisingly praises the Bureau near the end of his long article.

The Domestic Intelligence Division has also carefully reviewed the Garrison interview and has noted no new information of any value not previously known to the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gale

JRH:roc

NOT RECORDED
134 NOV 6 1967

79 NOV 13 1967

ENCLOSURE

November 8, 1967

REC-59 62-109090-611

EX-103

Mr. Michael R. Patterson
Mid-Atlantic ASC A&AFES
Branch 91-05 Building 101
Fort Hamilton, U. S. Army
Brooklyn, New York 11252

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Your letter of November 3rd has been received.

In response to your inquiry, it has always been my policy to refrain from injecting either the FBI or myself into matters relating to legislation. Further, with regard to the Warren Commission, the FBI conducted an objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy at the request of President Johnson. Our investigative reports were turned over to that Commission which subsequently released its report which is now a matter of public record. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I cannot comment as you desire.

MAILED 2
NOV 8 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

JBT:mew
(3)

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

57 NOV 15 1967

Michael R. Patterson
Mid-Atlantic ASC A&APES
Branch 91-05 Building 101
Fort Hamilton-U.S. Army
Brooklyn, New York 11252
3 November 1967

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director-Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am writing this letter in regard to any possible thoughts that you may have concerning H. Con. Res. 312, as introduced into the House of Represenatives by Represenative Theodore Kupferman of New York.

As you may know, this resolution, if passed into law, would authorize the Congress to further investigate the assissination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Kupferman states that this type of bill should be passed into law because the President's Commission to Investigate the Death of President John F. Kennedy failed in its mission to inform the American public of all the facts surrounding the assissination. A majority of Americans, as proven by a recent nation wide poll, tend to think along about the same lines as Mr. Kupferman.

Much of the discontent surrounding the so called "Warren Commission" seems to stem directly from the many criticial books and articles published concerning the shortcomings of the Commission's Report to the public. I, myself, have studied both the Commissions volumes of evidence and the works of the critics of the Commission and I can plainly see where the American public could not and would not accept the findings of the Report.

REC-59 62-109060-611

I, therefore, turn to you for your thoughts concerning this most important subject. I feel that you, as the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are

NOV 13 1967

Ack. Ltr.
11-8-67
JPB/mew

COMM-FBI

in a position to clearly evelvate this matter. This is in addition to the fact that your agency contributed much to the findings of the Warren Commission.

I thank you for taking a small portion of your valuable time to enlighten me as far as your thoughts concerning this matter.

Yours truly,

MICHAEL R. PATTERSON

6-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-10-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Warren Commission

Pages S11200-S11211. Senator Hartke, (D) Indiana, requested to have printed in the Record the fourth and final portion of the CBS television broadcast entitled "The Warren Report." Parts 1, 2, and 3 were set forth in earlier issues of the Record. References are made to the FBI in connection with the question as to whether or not Oswald was furnishing information to the Bureau, that the FBI did not advise the Secret Service of Oswald's presence in Dallas, and the attitude of FBI Agents at Parkland Hospital. Walter Cronkite, CBS News Correspondent, states 'the Warren Commission seriously compromised itself by allowing the Secret Service, the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. to investigate questions involving their own actions."

REC- 62

62-109090-6123

EX-109

NOT RECORDED
87 NOV 22 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-7-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

59 NOV 28 1967

REC-19 62-109090-613

February 19, 1968

Mrs. Audrey M. Mason
Box 441
Lake Arrowhead, California 92352

Dear Mrs. Mason:

Your letter and its enclosure were received on February 15th.

During November, 1966, I was contacted by a newsman who requested any comments I cared to make regarding an alleged variance of the results of the medical examination of President Kennedy's body as recorded in FBI reports dated December 9, 1963, and January 13, 1964, and the official autopsy report.

In my reply to the newsman on November 23, 1966, I pointed out that the FBI, at the direction of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The results of this investigation were accurately reported to the Warren Commission, and not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion--that Oswald acted alone in his crime.

MAILED 2
FEB 19 1968
COMM-FBI

I also made it clear in my reply to this inquiry from the newsman that I was speaking only for the FBI, not for any other agency or group involved in any phase of the inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of Mrs. Mason. Self-addressed, stamped envelope forwarded by her being used in reply.
HRH:bjr (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 28 1968 TELETYPE UNIT

February 4, 1968

Office of J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen -

For some time now I have been 'disturbed' at Mr. Hoovers statement that he has accepted as accurate the Warren Commission Report.

Very often what is reported is not always what is said and I should like to request at this time a copy, or his quote regarding this.

Would you be kind enough to give me his exact words regarding his acceptance or rejection of the Warren Commission Report ?

Thank you - this extra trouble is MOST appreciated.

(Mrs.) Audrey M. Mason
Box 441 Lake Arrowhead 92352
California

self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

62-109090-613

REC 19

FEB 21 1968

6-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
ORIGINAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1963 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 3-1-68

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages H1560-H1562. Congressman Willis, (D) Louisiana, spoke concerning critics of the Warren Commission Report pointing out that he wanted to make it clear that his comments should not be construed as having any bearing whatever on the criminal investigation now being conducted by the New Orleans district attorney, Jim Garrison. He stated "That investigation involves matters of law and findings of fact that will be properly left to a judge and jury to evaluate. My purpose at the moment is solely to comment on the leftist and even Communist affiliations of four of the most ardent critics of the Warren Commission Report." Mr. Willis listed these four persons as Mark Lane, Harold Weisberg, Thomas G. Buchanan, and Joachim Joesten and set forth background information on them. Mr. Willis stated "Of particular interest to me is the fact that the Communist press both here at home and abroad have worked so diligently to make it appear that Lee Harvey Oswald - - - - was a patsy or 'fall guy' in the Presidential assassination. Additionally, the Communist propaganda mills have extended his invective against the Warren Commission to include the Chief Executive, the CIA, the FBI, the Secret Service, and in fact the entire Federal Government in an indictment of collusion to pin the assassination on Lee Harvey Oswald."

Original filed in: 62-109090-

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 13 1968

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 2-27-68 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate subject or subject matter files.

54 MAR 18 1968

[redacted]
Los Gatos, Calif. 95030
June 23, 1968

Attorney General Ramsey Clark
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

As a college professor who has read the Warren Report and most of the subsequent material on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, I would strongly urge that the case be reopened. Had Oswald lived to stand trial, an adversary procedure would have established by due process his solitary guilt, his innocence, or his complicity in a conspiracy. It would have done so by bringing in all the other evidence we read of that never appears in and is often not mentioned in the Report itself -- e.g., photographs of men being led away by police in Dealey Plaza, other photographic evidence, testimony of witnesses who were never interrogated, Oswald's amazing possibility to get instant passports despite his record, his possible Cuban and CIA associations, and on and on. The bulk and the relevance of this material is too formidable to be ignored.

The assassination of John Kennedy's brother, Senator Robert F. Kennedy and of Dr. Martin Luther King makes a reopening all the more urgent. Contrary to the impression left by the press, not all assassinated presidents were killed by lone psychopaths; over twenty people were involved in the killing of Abraham Lincoln. The people of Western Europe overwhelmingly reject the Warren Report, and now so do a large majority of the American people. We can no longer endure the terrible doubts and suspicions about the shooting of John F. Kennedy. We have doubts enough in other areas. Why compound them in a case which affects our faith in the very political process?

Let me add that I do not agree with those who feel that reopening the case would be an insult to the Warren Commission itself. They are all honorable men and the Chief Justice has forged a magnificent record. But they operated under terrific time pressures in a complicated bureaucracy while trying to carry on their other duties. It is quite understandable that much might have escaped their individual attention and even their knowledge -- as indeed the possible Cuban connections were unearthed only shortly before publication of the Report.

Apropos of the Garrison investigation in New Orleans, I have read that Mr. Shaw's lawyers want the court to accept the Warren Report as the final legal verdict on the case. This sounds incredible. I trust that no extra-legal

59 JUL 16 1968

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 1 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

body's findings will be substituted for those of a court and given legal recognition; that would be tantamount to establishing another legal system. Apropos of Garrison himself -- from what little one can glean from the sparse news -- I would urge that he be allowed to go into court and prove his case or be disproved. What better place is there to decide the truth behind a murder mystery than in a courtroom where an adversary system is used?

I would also urge that Garrison be allowed to call FBI and CIA men as witnesses. I understand that as of now executive privilege is being claimed for them. Well, if raisons d'état are to be invoked as an excuse for secrecy, then we Americans are right back in the old European vices we thought we had thrown out. More harm is done by secrecy than would attend the most dreadful revelations.

If Garrison really has the case that three judges and a grand jury think he has, let him prove it in a courtroom. If he doesn't, let him be shown up in a courtroom. But I see no point at all in the present effort to prevent him from getting into a courtroom. Substantive matters aside, I find this last very disturbing. The court is after all the ultimate embodiment of the law.

Again, Mr. Attorney General, I would urge that the assassination of President John F. Kennedy be reopened for investigation, and that whatever findings are finally arrived at be reached under an adversary procedure -- so that nothing goes unconsidered and nothing goes unanswered. It is late, of course. Many people connected with the case have since died, many violently. But better late than never. Such reopening would be a step toward the restoration of faith.

Sincerely yours,

Roland F. Lee

Roland F. Lee

cc: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, FBI
Senator Edward Kennedy
Senator Thomas Kuchel
Senator George Murphy
Congressman Charles Gubser
Congressman Don Edwards

REC 76 62-109090-614

September 25, 1968

Mr. Gary Jones
1610 St. Cecilia
Kingsville, Texas 78363

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your letter of September 18th has been received.

In answer to your inquiries concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, the FBI, at the request of President Johnson, conducted an intensive, objective, and thorough investigation. All the information developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration. You can be assured that if any new pertinent data is received it will be promptly investigated.

MAILED 6
SEP 25 1968
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

EFT:gkg (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 OCT 5 1968

TELETYPE ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Gary Jones
1610 St. Cecilia
Kingsville, Tex.
Sept. 18, 1967

Dear Sirs: Warren Commission

I am studying the Warren Report in school. There are two questions I cannot find answered in magizines, so I am writing to you in hopes of an answer. (1) Is the F. B. I. or any other Federal group you know of still doing any work at all on the President Kenedy assasination case? (2) If any new evidence comes to light indicating a flaw or a mistake in the commisions findings, do you, or any other agency check them out?

Any answers would be welcome and help my class' understanding of our government. Thank you very much.

Sincerely

/s/ Gary Jones

REC- 76 6 - 169070

15 SEP 26 1968

1610 S. Cecilia
Kingsville
Sept. 18, 1964

Dear Sirs:

I am studying the Warren Report in school. There are two questions I cannot find answered in magazines, so I am writing to you in hopes of an answer.
(1) Is the F.B.I. or any other Federal group you know of still doing any work at all on the President Kenedy assassination case? (2) If any new evidence comes to light indicating a flaw or a mistake in the commissions findings, do you, or any other agency check them out?

Any answers would be welcome and help my class' understanding of our government. I thank you very much.

Sincerely Yours

J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington D.C.

CORRESPONDENCE

September 23, 1968

Mr. Marion Johnson
c/o Room 201
National Archives Building
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20408

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I thank you again for your trouble and your assistance in my work at the Archives during the week of September 9. Since that time, some questions have arisen in my mind regarding an aspect of the scientific end of the Warren Commission investigation.

Regarding the topic of spectrographic analysis of the various bullet fragments and whole bullet found in the car, the Governor's wrist, etc. I have used these references:

"Accessories After the Fact", pp. 170-174

"Whitewash", pp. 292-293 of the paperback

Volume V, pp.65-74, testimony of Robert Frazier

Volume XV, pp.746-752, testimony of John Gallagher.

Anyone familiar with the case and the evidence realizes that the most relevant spectrographic comparison to be made is that between CE399 (whole bullet) and CE842 (the Governor's wrist fragments), for the purpose of testing the "single-bullet" theory. From what I have read, the results of a test to that effect have not been revealed; in fact, such a test may never have been performed.

On page 69 of Volume V, reference is made to a formal spectrographic report said to be part of the permanent record of the FBI. I have not located any such document in the 26 volumes (although it may be hidden in there somewhere).

The fragment which is the larger one in CE842 is identified as lead (that is, core material of the bullet, not jacket material) on page 72 of Volume V. My memory is faded somewhat, but as I recall, the jacket of CE399 was intact on the body and nose, although it was open at the inside of the base. This seems to imply, if my memory is correct, that the lead would have to have come from the base of the bullet, if the "single-bullet" theory is to hold.

Enclosure

In summation, my questions are these:

1) Is the jacket of CE399 intact except for at the base (and except for the slice where the material was removed for the analysis)? Is there indeed some lead protruding or at least visible at the base, thus making the "single-bullet" theory at least a possible one?

2) To your knowledge, is there among the documents in the Archives any further information on the spectrographic analyses performed on the bullet and fragments, with specific reference to a comparison between CE399 and CE842? Indeed, is the FBI formal report (which would bear the names Frazier or Gallagher) among the documents?

If you are able to answer these questions, please advise me by mail, as I will be asking Senator Cooper (or whomever he might recommend) to have such relevant analyses done now which may have been omitted at the time of the investigation originally; CE 399 and CE 842 are, of course, still around.

I will be writing a letter to the FBI laboratory on this subject also, to see if they have any pertinent records that somehow failed to reach the Archives.

If you are able to find any relevant documents, please have them xeroxed and sent to me at whatever the charge might be. I thank you again for your trouble; I hope that this letter is clear enough - should these questions require any clarification, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Don Olson

Don Olson
Abbot Hall
H S U
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

1-Mr. Rosen (Att: Mr. Malley)
1-Mr. Conrad 1-Office, 7133
1-Mr. Frazier 1-Mr. Gallagher

62-109060-615
REC 14 62-109060-615

October 11, 1968

Mr. Don Olson
Abbot Hall
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Dear Mr. Olson:

In reply to your letter of September 23, 1968, you are advised that the FBI at the request of President Johnson conducted a prompt, objective, and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, including a detailed scientific examination of evidence recovered during the investigation. The findings resulting from the scientific examination of this evidence were turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports. You may wish to communicate further with the Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20408, regarding any data which may be available for public review.

MAILED 21
OCT 11 1968
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Gandy

62-109060
30 OCT 13 1968
Enclosure (7)

NOTE: No record Bufiles identifiable with addressee.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

September 23, 1968

Spectrographic Division
FBI Laboratory
FBI Main Office
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

This letter should receive the attention of Robert Frazier or John Gallagher, if they are still in the department.

I am a senior physics major at Michigan State University and am a serious student of the assassination of President Kennedy. I attach a copy of a letter which I am sending to the man responsible for the records of the Warren Commission in the National Archives.

The questions that I raise in that letter are admittedly quite belated; I feel that they still have some validity, however.

I have noted that on page 69 of Volume V of the Hearings Before the President's Commission (testimony of Robert Frazier) reference is made to a formal spectrographic report, said to be part of the permanent record of the FBI.

I ask you for any pertinent information you may have on the disposition of this spectrographic report (apparently it was done by Mr. Gallagher, although he never refers to it in his testimony of Volume XV).

I raise the following points:

1) Does such a formal spectrographic report exist now in the files of the FBI?

2) Was such a report ever transmitted in its entirety to the files of the Warren Commission?

3) If so, do you know what Commission Document number it may have? Have I somehow missed this document in the 26 volumes of hearings (this is possible, I admit)?

62-109090-61

4) Assuming that you still have this report, but that it did not reach the Commission, I ask for a copy of the complete report on the spectrographic analysis of the whole bullet (CE399) and the fragments (CE842, etc.). Please advise me of any charges for xeroxing or the like. To clarify, I am not interested here in the spectrographic analysis done on

REC 11

ENCLOSURE

Bullet 10/11/68 FG/RL

25 SEP 26 1968

the paraffin casts (paraffin test), which was also done by Mr. Gallagher.

5) If the report mentioned above exists but is classified for some reason (and therefore not available to me), please advise me of this and of the reason for the classification.

6) Assuming now that the report exists and is classified and the specific reason for classification is unavailable, please advise me of the general reasons which are grounds for classifying material and of the person who is responsible in this case for classifying this report.

I hope that with the attached letter my questions are clear; let me know if any clarification is required.

I thank you for your trouble; my questions are no doubt easily answerable, but as a physicist I felt that any part of the Warren Commission which relied mainly on scientific analysis should be free of the questions which are bound to crop up in the less objective areas of the investigation - I am writing in the hope of resolving any remaining doubts pertaining to the spectrographic analyses.

Sincerely,

Don Olson

Don Olson
Abbot Hall
M S U
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

E

0-26 (Rev. 7-27-67)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MA

UPI-102

(JFK)

WASHINGTON--NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON IS ONE OF SEVEN BOARD MEMBERS OF A NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS WHICH IS BEING FORMED HERE.

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, 47, OF ARLINGTON, VA., ANOTHER BOARD MEMBER, SAID THE COMMITTEE'S PURPOSE IS "TO EMBARRASS OR FORCE THE GOVERNMENT TO MAKE INVESTIGATIONS THEY HAVE BEEN PUTTING OFF SINCE NOV. 22, 1963."

THAT WAS THE DATE OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION IN DALLAS.

FENSTERWALD, WHO SAID HE WAS SETTING UP AN OFFICE WHICH WOULD OPEN IN A WEEK, LEFT THE SENATE EARLIER THIS WEEK AFTER 12 YEARS AS COUNSEL FOR SEVERAL COMMITTEES.

"THE COMMITTEE WILL CONCENTRATE ON THE THREE BEST KNOWN ASSASSINATIONS -- PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY AND DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING -- BUT WILL LEAVE ITS OPTIONS OPEN ON SOME OTHER RATHER MYSTERIOUS DEATHS," HE SAID.

"OUR POSITION IS THERE WAS A CONSPIRACY IN DALLAS, THERE WERE STRONG FOOTPRINTS OF A CONSPIRACY IN MEMPHIS WHERE DR. KING WAS SHOT AND NOBODY REALLY KNOWS MUCH ABOUT WHAT WENT ON IN LOS ANGELES (WHERE SENATOR KENNEDY WAS SLAIN) BUT WE INTEND TO LOOK."

HE SAID THE COMMITTEE HOPED TO FIND PRIVATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO HIRE A PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR ITS INVESTIGATIONS.

OTHER BOARD MEMBERS, SAID FENSTERWALD, INCLUDE BILL TURNER OF SAN FRANCISCO, A FORMER FBI AGENT; RICHARD SPRAGUE OF HARTSDALE, N.Y., A COMPUTER EXPERT; ERLE J. COOK, ENGLEWOOD, N.J., AUTHOR; LLOYD TUPLING, ASSOCIATED WITH THE SIERRA CLUB HERE, AND PARIS FLAMMONDE A NEW YORK WRITER WHO WILL HAVE A BOOK OUT NEXT WEEK ON ASSASSINATIONS.

EIGHT MORE BOARD MEMBERS WILL BE NAMED LATER, FENSTERWALD SAID.

1/3--GE158P ENCLOSURE

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED

36 JAN 31 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-

62-112097

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

JAN 27 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 1-6-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

SYNOPSIS:

UPI release of 1-3-69 announced the formation of National Committee to Investigate Assassinations. Board members of the committee include Bernard Fensterwald; Jim Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney; William Turner, former FBI Agent; Fred J. Cook, author; Richard Sprague, a computer expert; Lloyd Tupling, Washington, D. C.; and Paris Flammonde, author of a book on assassinations, soon to be released. The Director has asked for a memorandum on Fensterwald, Sprague, Tupling and Flammonde.

Fensterwald, former Chief Counsel to Senator Long's committee on wiretapping was subject of applicant-type inquiries conducted by Bureau in 1949 and 1959. The names of Fensterwald's mother and sister appeared on a list of delegates and members in 1942 of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. While employed by the State Department in 1956, Fensterwald and his mother traveled to the Soviet Union.

We have had considerable contact with Fensterwald over the past four years as Chief Counsel of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary; Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure (the Long committee). In these contacts Fensterwald has clearly shown he is unscrupulous, untrustworthy and anti-FBI. He frequently sought to involve the FBI in wiretapping probes by Long's committee and in January, 1966, in connection with hearings in San Francisco Fensterwald indicated that ex-Agent William Turner would be one of the witnesses he intended to call in connection with FBI wiretapping. Mr. DeLoach briefed Fensterwald and Senator Long as to Turner's unsavory background. Turner is another board member of the assassination committee.

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109060-1

NOT RECORDED

46 JAN 31 1969

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen

FBI/DOJ

MAMcmjb69
(9)

SYNOPSIS - CONTINUED OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

L. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

In December, 1965, it was obvious that Fensterwald had sent information to Fred Cook, longtime FBI critic, for article in "The Nation" by Cook dealing with wiretapping by Government agencies. Cook quoted Fensterwald as stating, "The thing that has impressed me most is the ease with which Federal agents can lie under oath."

Mr. DeLoach maintained close personal liaison with Senator Long regarding his committee hearings and it was necessary on occasion to contact him regarding letters written over Long's signature to the Bureau requesting certain information. One such instance was in December, 1967, regarding FBI contacts with credit unions. Long stated we should ignore the letter and he would instruct Fensterwald to "keep hands off" the FBI. On same occasion Senator Long advised Mr. DeLoach that Fensterwald had "shot off his mouth too much" in connection with two articles in "Life" magazine dealing with Senator Long which allegedly had been "planted" by Bobby Kennedy.

Fensterwald, who will be Executive Director of assassination committee, left his post as Chief Counsel for the Long committee last month, apparently when Long resigned as Senator in order to give his successor seniority when the present Senate went into session.

No information in Bufiles concerning Paris Flammonde.

No pertinent information in Bufiles concerning Lloyd Tupling who may be identical with individual who was on staff of Senator Richard L. Neuberger in 1954.

Richard Sprague may be identical with individual who contacted Senator Robert F. Kennedy's office in early 1968 regarding his theory that more than one individual had fired shots at President Kennedy when he was assassinated. Sprague had reportedly assisted other individuals who share his views and who were otherwise critical of the Warren Commission findings.

From the above lineup, including Garrison and Turner, it is obvious that we can expect anti-FBI sentiments from such a group.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

L. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

DETAILS:

A UPI release on January 3, 1969, announced the formation of a new National Committee to Investigate Assassinations. According to Bernard Fensterwald, 47, of Arlington, Virginia, a board member, the committee's purpose is "to embarrass or force the Government to make investigations they have been putting off since November 22, 1963." According to Fensterwald, the committee will concentrate on the assassinations of President Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King. In addition to Fensterwald, other members were identified as Jim Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney; William Turner, former FBI Agent; Fred J. Cook, author; Richard Sprague, Hartsdale, New York, a computer expert; Lloyd Tupling, associated with the Sierra Club, Washington, D. C.; and Paris Flammonde, a New York writer who is the author of a book on assassinations, which is soon to be released.

The Director has asked for a memorandum on Fensterwald, Sprague, Tupling and Flammonde.

Bernard Fensterwald: Fensterwald was born on August 2, 1921, at Nashville, Tennessee. He received the B. S. degree from Harvard College in 1942 and the LL. B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1949. He received the M. A. degree in 1950 from the School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D. C.

Fensterwald was the subject of applicant-type inquiries conducted by the Bureau in 1949 and 1959. While generally favorable, the names of Mr. Fensterwald's mother and sister appeared on a list of delegates and members of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, at a meeting held on April 19-21, 1942, at Nashville, Tennessee. Fensterwald and his mother traveled to the Soviet Union in June, 1956, for a three-week vacation visit. At that time, Fensterwald was employed as a lawyer by the United States Department of State.

Fensterwald has been employed on the staffs of a number of Senate committees. In 1953 Fensterwald was employed by the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights (Henning Committee) and was involved in

DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

a request to the Bureau from this subcommittee for a list of instances wherein we had furnished information to members of Congress. Senator Henning subsequently advised the Bureau that Fensterwald's requests to the Bureau had been improper. Over the past four years we have had considerable contact with Bernard Fensterwald as Chief Counsel of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary; Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure (the Long Committee). In these contacts with Fensterwald it was clearly evident he was unscrupulous, untrustworthy and anti-FBI. He frequently endeavored to draw the FBI into conflicts around the country by his requests of various telephone companies and other sources who might possibly have information of wiretaps and other technical surveillances by the FBI. In January, 1966, in connection with Fensterwald's hearings in San Francisco he indicated that ex-Agent William Turner would be one of the witnesses he intended to call in connection with the extent of FBI wiretapping. Mr. DeLoach briefed Fensterwald and Senator Long who was present at the time of the discussion with Fensterwald as to Turner's unsavory background. Fensterwald indicated he would take a second look at Turner in view of the information furnished by Mr. DeLoach. (Turner is reportedly another board member of the assassination committee)

"The Nation" magazine in December, 1965, carried an article by Fred J. Cook dealing with wiretapping by Government agencies, including the FBI. It was obvious Cook, a longtime FBI critic, had obtained the information for his article from Fensterwald whom he quoted several times. Typical of many of Fensterwald's utterances in connection with his assignment as Chief Counsel of Senator Long's committee was the statement, in "The Nation" magazine article, "The thing that has impressed me most is the ease with which Federal agents can lie under oath."

Mr. DeLoach maintained close personal liaison with Senator Long concerning the work of the FBI as it might pertain to inquiries conducted by his committee. On occasions letters directed to the FBI requesting certain information were handled orally by Mr. DeLoach with Senator Long who indicated that Fensterwald had prepared the letters. One such instance was in December, 1967, in connection with FBI contacts with credit unions. On that occasion, Senator Long stated we should ignore the letter and he would instruct Fensterwald to "keep hands off" the FBI. On the same occasion

DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

Senator Long told Mr. DeLoach that Fensterwald has "shot off his mouth too much" in connection with two articles in "Life" magazine dealing with Senator Long which allegedly had been "planted" by Bobby Kennedy. According to the "Washington Post" of 1-3-69, Fensterwald will be the Executive Director of captioned committee. It is noted he left his post as Chief Counsel for the Long committee approximately a week ago, apparently when Long resigned as Senator in order to give his successor seniority when the present Senate went into session. (77-44206)

Paris Flammonde: Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Paris Flammonde.

Lloyd Tupling: During 1954, W. Lloyd Tupling was appointed the Information Officer of the staff of Richard L. Neuberger, Democratic Senator of Oregon. One Lloyd Tupling, University News Bureau, Eugene, Oregon, was listed as a member of the "Society of America's Friends of the Mexican People" as of 8-13-38. This group is no longer in existence and was not investigated by the FBI, although indications were that the group was sympathetic to the communist cause. During May, 1950, one Lloyd Tupling was the publisher of "The State-Wide Newspaper," a weekly published in Boise, Idaho. (100-179915-23)

Richard Sprague: In a Rosen to Mr. DeLoach memo dated 3-26-68, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas," it was noted that Richard E. Sprague had written to Joseph F. Dolan, Administrative Assistant to Senator Robert F. Kennedy, enclosing a number of photographs taken at the assassination site, and also stating that he was a proponent of the theory that more than one individual was firing shots at President Kennedy when he was assassinated. Bureau, Dallas and New York files contained no information on Sprague at that time, and New York was instructed to conduct a credit and criminal inquiry on him in an attempt to identify him, and these checks were negative.

A review was made of books written by critics of the Warren Commission to determine if Sprague might have collaborated with them. In Josiah Thompson's book, "Six Seconds in Dallas," he acknowledges assistance from one "Richard Sprague" not further identified. Sylvia Meagher, author of "Accessories After the Fact," a severe critique of the Warren Commission,

DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

FBI, CIA, Secret Service, and Dallas Police Department, acknowledges the assistance of Richard E. Sprague stating, "I am grateful to Richard E. Sprague for making available a list compiled by him of photographs and films which seem to have been overlooked entirely by the Warren Commission and these investigative agencies."

Sprague wrote us on 7-9-68 along the same vein he had written Mr. Dolan, indicating he had important photographs of the assassination which should be reviewed by us, and also enclosed a research monograph relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. By letter of 7-18-68, we advised Mr. Sprague that the information in his monograph, as well as the photographs, were previously furnished the Bureau by the office of former Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Our files reveal no additional pertinent data concerning Sprague. (62-109060-5520)

19

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. not recorded dated 1/29/69 To Hoover

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

31

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. Lenihan

(C) CA-100000

BY LIAISON

62-109090

Date: January 23, 1969

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted]

A review of our files concerning Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., who was mentioned in news media on January 3, 1969, as being a board member of a new National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, disclosed that Fensterwald was born August 2, 1921, in Nashville, Tennessee, the son of Bernard Fensterwald and Blanche Lindauer Fensterwald. Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum dated March 23, 1959, which sets forth considerable background data concerning Fensterwald. (77-44206-34)

During recent years, Fensterwald has served as General Counsel for Senator Edward V. Long's Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure.

A check of our files also disclosed that we received correspondence from Richard E. Sprague, 37 Harvard Drive, Hartsdale, New York, in July, 1966. On that occasion,

MJL:as
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TEN

DECLASSIFIED BY 4913 AP/TAL
ON 1-15-98

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1217

68 FEB 7 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEC 1

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Mr. Sprague furnished a copy of his research monograph describing photographs of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy which he had assembled. Mr. Sprague requested an opportunity to meet with a representative of this Bureau to review and discuss his material. However, we noted in reviewing Mr. Sprague's material that there was nothing new that had not already been fully considered in our examination of the evidence involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and, therefore, we informed Mr. Sprague we did not feel it necessary to meet with him to go over his material. (62-109060-6520)

In reviewing some of the books written by critics of the Warren Commission, we noted that Josiah Thompson, in his book entitled "Six Seconds in Dallas," acknowledged assistance from one "Richard Sprague" not further identified.

We also noted that Sylvia Meagher, author of "Accessories After the Fact," acknowledged the assistance of Richard E. Sprague stating "I am grateful to Richard E. Sprague for making available a list compiled by him of photographs and films which seem to have been established entirely by the Warren Commission and these investigative agencies." In her book, Mrs. Meagher was extremely critical concerning the Warren Commission, the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department. (62-109060-6290)

A check of our files also disclosed that during 1954 V. Lloyd Tupling was appointed the Information Officer of the Staff of Richard L. Neuberger, Democratic Senator of Oregon. One Lloyd Tupling, University Home Owners, Eugene, Oregon, was listed as a member of the "Society of America's Friends of the Russian People" as of August 18, 1960. This group is no longer in existence and was not investigated by the FBI, although indications were that the group was sympathetic to the communist cause. During May, 1960, one Lloyd Tupling was the publisher of "The State-Idea Newspaper," a weekly newspaper published in Boise, Idaho. (100-179915-23)

SEC 2

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Our files do not disclose whether the Tupling mentioned above is identical to the Lloyd Tupling who reportedly is a board member of the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations.

Our files contain no information identifiable with Paris Flammonde who also reportedly is a board member of the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations.

Enclosure

NOTE:

Memorandum M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop dated 1/6/69 reported that a new National Committee to Investigate Assassinations was formed and this new committee was to include as board members Bernard Fensterwald, New Orleans District Attorney Garrison, former FBI Agent William Turner, author Fred J. Cook, Richard Sprague, Lloyd Tupling and Paris Flammonde. CIA requested data in our files concerning Fensterwald, Sprague, Tupling and Flammonde.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109090

SERIAL NO. Not recorded 1/23/69 to CIA

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO. 31

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 14, 1969

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: BERNARD FENSTERWALD
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NATIONAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ASSASSINATIONS

Fensterwald appeared as a guest on a radio program called, "Sunday Dialogue" featured by radio station WAVA 1/12/69. This was a two-hour show. The first hour Fensterwald was interviewed by the narrator regarding the purpose of the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations and the second hour was answering questions telephonically from the inquiring public.

Fensterwald stated that the Warren Commission report is a "fairy story" and that it is false and one of the biggest "snow jobs" ever done. He said the Committee's office will be located at 927 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., telephone number 347-3337.

Fensterwald mentioned at present he has no staff but does have a Board of Directors which include Jim Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney, William Turner, former FBI Agent, Fred J. Cook, Paris Flammonde, author and others. He hopes to build an investigative staff through funds obtained from private sources and donations. Thereafter, the staff will conduct necessary investigation into the assassinations of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Robert F. Kennedy.

Fensterwald intends to link forces with various individuals around the country namely Jim Garrison, Harold Weisberg, Josiah Thompson and others to form an organization so that a large pool of information relating to the assassinations will be available.

When this information becomes available, it is Fensterwald's intention to force, persuade or embarrass the Government to appoint a new Commission or for Congress to reopen the investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He contends the truth will come out.

MM:sds
(3)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 28 1969

57 FEB 18 1969

Memo Rosen to DeLoach
RE: BERNARD FENSTERWALD

Fensterwald stated he believed there was a definite conspiracy involved in the assassination of President Kennedy and that there was more than one assassin involved. He indicated he doubts very much the Warren Commission's statement that there was no conspiracy involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. Fensterwald wants to have the photographs of President Kennedy's autopsy, currently in the Archives, made available as he believes with others of the group with whom he has become aligned, that shots which were responsible for President Kennedy's death came from the front, rather than from the rear.

Fensterwald briefly discussed his background as being associated with Senator Long's committee on wire tapping and had been involved in investigating the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Justice. He was asked by the narrator if he intended to investigate the FBI. Fensterwald said he was not "doing an investigation of the FBI as such," however, will have the advantage of having William Turner on the Board of Directors as well as Fred J. Cook, who are knowledgeable about the activities of the FBI and other Government agencies. Fensterwald mentioned Paris Flammonde, whom he described as an author who recently wrote the book "Why President Kennedy Was Killed." Flammonde takes the position in this book that there was a conspiracy involved and analyzes the possibilities of who were involved.

Comments made by Fensterwald regarding the investigation of President Kennedy conducted by the Warren Commission readily revealed that he was not familiar with the full facts or the information contained in the Commission's report. Further he has aligned himself with individuals whom we know to be severe critics of the Warren Commission, the FBI, the CIA and other Government agencies.

He indicated another purpose he has is "to restore some sense of integrity to our Government," as an unsolved murder of a President casts doubt on the Government. Therefore, he will make efforts to bring an honest investigation "by our Government" into the assassination of President Kennedy.

From comments made by Fensterwald and because of the known background of the individuals with whom he is associating, it can be anticipated this group will undoubtedly make unwarranted attacks against the FBI in the future.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

Director, FBI

September 9, 1970

1 - Mr. Goble (Domestic Intelligence Division)
1 - Mr. Huppert

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF
WARREN COMMISSION FILES

Reference is made to your letter, under the above caption, dated September 4, 1970.

This letter enclosed a letter to the Attorney General from Herbert E. Angel, Acting Archivist of the United States dated August 17, 1970. Referenced letter stated that Mr. Angel advised "it is time for the documents in the Numbered Document File of the Warren Commission which have previously been withheld from public scrutiny to be reviewed for the purpose of determining whether any of those documents may now be released."

Mr. Angel pointed out that documents of the Department in question included FBI reports (concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy) and a volume of copies of summaries of FBI interviews with acquaintances of Jack L. Ruby. On September 8, 1970, Special Agent J. Donald Huppert contacted Mr. Steven P. Lockman who is handling this matter for the Department. Arrangements were made for Special Agent Kenneth M. Raupach of this Bureau to meet with Mr. Lockman on September 14, 1970, for discussions concerning the review of the material in question.

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

NOTE: The letter to the Attorney General dated 8/17/70 from the Acting Archivist referred to regulations which require a review every five years of certain files pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy to determine if information may be made available to the public. It has been five years since the material referred to in instant communications has been reviewed. Bureau Supervisors assisted in the 1965 review and referenced letter requests our assistance in the current review. When contacted 9/8/70, Departmental Attorney Lockman advised it would be convenient to begin this project on 9/14/70.

JDH:smh:mfd

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: SEP 4 1970

FROM: William H. Rehnquist
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: Five-Year Review of Warren Commission Files.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan CD
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The Attorney General has referred to me the letter to him of August 17, 1970 from Herbert E. Angel, Acting Archivist of the United States (a copy of which is attached), notifying the Department that it is time for the documents in the Numbered Document File of the Warren Commission which have previously been withheld from public scrutiny to be reviewed for the purpose of determining whether any of those documents may now be released. Mr. Angel points out that the documents of the Department in question include "about four linear feet of reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation" and "Commission Document 355, a volume (about 2 inches thick) of copies of summaries of FBI interviews with acquaintances of Jack L. Ruby." Mr. Angel states that the Archives will be pleased to make these documents available to those members of the Department selected to review them.

In late 1968, at the request of the Attorney General, this Office made a complete review of all of the documents in the Commission's files and listed those items which appeared to be releasable. We recommended to the Attorney General, however, that no release of documents be made at that time. My predecessor, Mr. Frank Wozencraft, stated in a memorandum to the Attorney General that-

REC-21 62-109090-616

> [I]n view of the lack of substantive value of these materials and the very small proportion which they represent of the total presently withheld, I do not believe that any constructive purpose would be served by their release prior to the review scheduled for 1970, for which this list would furnish an appropriate starting point.

SEP 22 1970

ENCLOSURE

Let to A.G. Office of Legal Counsel
9/9/70
JDH:mcb

EX-PROC.

SEP 4 1970

SEP 23 1970

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The Attorney General accepted this recommendation, and no new release of documents was made at that time.

In view of the fact that the Department's documents which are presently being withheld were generated by the Bureau, it is appropriate that the Bureau assist in the present five-year review. The inventory prepared by this Office in 1968 will, we believe, facilitate the task at hand. The attorney in this Office handling this matter is Steven P. Lockman, code 187, extension 2053. If you will designate an individual from the Bureau and direct him to notify Mr. Lockman, we can proceed with the review and the preparation of a recommendation to the Attorney General.

Attachments

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Honorable John N. Mitchell
Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy transferred its records to the National Archives in November 1964 to be "permanently preserved under the rules and regulations of the National Archives and applicable Federal law" (Report of the Commission, p. XV). The records included some documents which are withheld from disclosure by specific statutes, security classified records, investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes, and medical and personnel records. It was apparent that the records of the Commission would have to be reviewed on a document-by-document basis in order to identify the relatively few documents of this nature that could not immediately be made available for research.

This review was conducted in 1965 in accordance with "Guidelines for Review of Materials Submitted to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," which were prepared by the Department of Justice in consultation with the agencies which furnished records to the Commission (copy enclosed). Under these guidelines (page 2) it is the responsibility of the Archivist of the United States to arrange for successive reviews of the records of the Commission that are withheld from research. Since it is now five years since the review of the Numbered Document File of the Commission in 1965, it is time for the documents that were withheld from research at that time to be reviewed again as indicated in the last paragraph of the guidelines. The National Archives will be pleased to show the documents withheld from research at the request of your Department to any members of your staff who may be selected to review them. The following documents are withheld at the request of the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice:

1. About four linear feet of reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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2. Commission Document 395, a volume (about two inches thick) of copies of summaries of FBI interviews with acquaintances of Jack L. Ruby which was transmitted to the Commission by a letter dated February 4, 1964, of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division of the Department. Withheld under Guideline 3C.

The following staff members of the National Archives may be called for any additional information that may be needed: Mr. Mark G. Eckhoff, Director, Legislative, Judicial and Diplomatic Records Division, or Mr. Marion M. Johnson, on Code 13, Extension 23171.

Sincerely,

Herbert E. Angel

HERBERT E. ANGEL
Acting Archivist
of the United States

Enclosure ✓

GUIDELINES FOR REVIEW OF MATERIALS SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KEN

1. Statutory requirements prohibiting disclosure should be obse

2. Security classifications should be respected, but the agency responsible for the classification should carefully re-evaluate the contents of each classified document and determine whether the classification can, consistently with the national security, be eliminated or downgraded.

3. Unclassified material which has not already been disclosed in another form should be made available to the public on a regular basis unless disclosure--

   (A) Would be detrimental to the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations of the United States and its agencies;

   (B) Might reveal the identity of confidential sources of information and impede or jeopardize future investigations by precluding or limiting the use of the same or similar sources hereafter;

   (C) Would be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons, who are the subject, source, or apparent source of the material in question, because it contains gossip and rumor or details of a personal nature having no significant connection with the assassination of the President;

1 XEROX
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~~(b) would reveal material pertinent to the criminal prosecution of Jack Ruby for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, prior to the final judicial determination of that case.~~

Whenever one of the above reasons for nondisclosure may apply, your department should, in determining whether or not to authorize disclosure, weigh that reason against the overriding policy of the Executive Branch favoring the fullest possible disclosure.

Unless sooner released to the public, classified and unclassified material which is not now made available to the public shall, as a minimum, be reviewed by the agency concerned five years and ten years after the initial examination has been completed. The criteria applied in the initial examination, outlined above, should be applied to determine whether changed circumstances will permit further disclosure. Similar reviews should be undertaken at ten year intervals until all materials are opened for legitimate research purposes. The Archivist of the United States will arrange for such review at the appropriate time. Whenever possible provision should be made for the automatic declassification of classified material which cannot be declassified at this time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION FILES

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
DATE: September 16, 1970
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Goble
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Brennan

Tolson
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PURPOSE: To advise the Department requested the Bureau assist in the present five-year review of Warren Commission files contained in the National Archives to determine what material relating to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy can now be released. Action has been taken to handle this request.

BACKGROUND: The Attorney General (AG) was advised by letter dated 8/10/65 we completed the project of reviewing past records of the Warren Commission on file in the Archives. This review was conducted in accordance with guidelines approved by the Honorable McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President on 4/19/65. The guidelines also indicated these records had to be reviewed every five years to determine what other material could be released.

On 9/14/70, Special Agent (SA) Kenneth M. Raupach, General Investigative Division, consulted with Mr. Stephen P. Lockman, who is handling the matter in the Department, concerning the current review. Mr. Lockman advised that he was not too familiar with the material in the Archives or how it was handled in the past. In this respect, Mr. Lochman was referred to the information we previously furnished to the Department regarding our original review.

Accompanying our letter to the AG 8/10/65, was a list of material reviewed setting forth information as to what could be released according to the guidelines and those items which were not to be released. This list was broken down into List A, (items to be released); List B (reports and other data) which could be released, however certain pages from these reports were excised due to their contents falling within the guidelines; List C, Bureau documents which were given Commission Document numbers and were not released; Lists D and E missing documents or transmittal letters that could not be evaluated in light of the guidelines. A supplemental list was furnished to the AG by letter dated 8/25/65 setting forth other material released. These two lists will now be our working guide in connection with the current review. EX-109 REC 85 62 109090-617

Mr. Lockman advised that in 1968, at the request of the AG, the Department made a review of all the Warren Commission documents withheld from the public retained in the Archives; however, no release of the

SEP 30 1970

KMR:dvq
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of the documents was made. He furnished a copy listing 41 documents originally prepared by the FBI which in the opinion of the Department could probably be released. These will be reviewed also to determine whether there is any objection to their release.

On 9/15/70, Mr. Lockman, Mr. Marion M. Johnson of the Archives and SA Kenneth M. Raupach met to arrange for working space in the Archives and to determine what material had to be reviewed. There are 12 boxes in Archives containing material furnished by the Bureau to the Warren Commission which has not been released. A spot check of this material revealed it dealt primarily with the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack L. Ruby, investigation requested by the Commission regarding Mark Lane subject of a pending Bureau security case, and related material. It is specifically noted that in reviewing those pages which were deleted from reports released to the public (List B) it may be necessary to review a portion of the original report to assist in determining whether those pages can now be released. In this respect a numerical count made determined that there are 1,482 pages involved which were deleted from 108 Bureau reports or letterhead memoranda furnished to the Commission which were given Commission Document numbers. In addition, there are 154 reports in various lengths which were never released to the public (List C) and must now be reviewed to determine whether any of the information can be made public.

It is anticipated that the review will be started on 9/18/70 and will be completed as rapidly as possible consistent with the number of files that have to be reviewed. Since a majority of the material in the Archives deals with the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, which was handled by the Domestic Intelligence Division, it was estimated that three supervisors from the Domestic Intelligence Division as well as SAs J. W. Hines and K. M. Raupach of the General Investigative Division would be needed. The General Investigative Division is preparing necessary materia for use in connection with this project. Space has been designated in the Archives in Room 6E.

ACTION: If approved, the Domestic Intelligence Division should designate three supervisors for this project and furnish their names to SA Raupach who will coordinate the project beginning the review on 9/18/70. No request for manpower is being made from the Laboratory at this time until the review is made. If it is determined Laboratory assistance is needed, a request will be made.

SEE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION ADDENDUM, PAGE 3

A. Rosen to Mr. Sullivan memorandum
RE: FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION FILES

ADDENDUM DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION 9-17-70 WAB:lag

In view of the pressure of work presently existing in the Domestic Intelligence Division caused by the rebellious activities of the New Left and the general unrest of the racial situation, together with the potentially explosive situation when the numerous heads of states will arrive for the commemorative session of the United Nations, the Domestic Intelligence Division recommends that only two men from this Division be used for this review.

Well done pt. 2
Also mem. I think this whole project is ill-advised.
K

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

Director, FBI

October 1, 1970

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Goble
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. H. H. Wallace, Jr.

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF
WARREN COMMISSION FILES

b Warren Commission

Reference is made to your letter under the above caption dated September 4, 1970, and my letter dated September 9, 1970. These communications concerned your request for this Bureau's assistance in reviewing FBI documents in the Numbered Document File of the Warren Commission retained in the National Archives to determine whether any of these documents can now be released.

The current review has been completed and the results of this review are contained in our October 1, 1970, memorandum, the original and one copy of which are enclosed. In connection with this review, you are referred to our memorandum dated August 10, 1965, captioned "Public Disclosure of Warren Commission Records," which was furnished to the Attorney General by letter dated August 10, 1965, and a supplemental memorandum under the same caption dated August 25, 1965, furnished to the Attorney General by letter also dated August 25, 1965. These memoranda contained the results of our original review and were the working guides for our current review. Copies of these communications are in possession of the National Archives.

Since the final decision as to public disclosure of material emanating from this Bureau in connection with our investigations of events concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy rests with the Department of Justice, the results of our current review are being furnished to you rather than the National Archives.

Enclosures (2) EX-103
62-109090

REC 85 62-109090-616

KMR:erg (13)

NOTE: See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. Sullivan dated 9-30-70, captioned same as above, KMR:jw.

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October 1, 1970

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION FILES

The Federal Bureau of Investigation documents listed below may at this time be made available to the public under the guidelines applicable to the Warren Commission records. These documents are contained in the Warren Commission Numbered Document File and the numbers in the lists that follow are the numbers of the documents assigned to them by the Warren Commission. Where any document on the following lists was heretofore classified, it may now be considered unclassified.

The following documents were previously listed in "List B" and "List C" in the memorandum captioned "Public Disclosure of Warren Commission Records," dated August 10, 1965, copies of which are in possession of the Department of Justice and National Archives. The following documents may now be released and placed in the public domain. Any pages not listed in "From List B" for release should not be made available to the public.

FROM LIST B

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	PAGES TO BE RELEASED
4	278; 350-353
5	171
6	61-63; 128; 151-156; 169; 221; 234; 239; 245; 449; 450
7	114-116; 328; 329; 508; 517-521; 524-526; 529-545; 548-563; 578-582; 585-603; 606-647; 661-680; 683-701; 704-729; 733; 734; 736-749; 751-777
19	Release all remaining pages

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FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION FILES

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	PAGES TO BE RELEASED
25	Release all remaining pages
27	Release all remaining pages
28	Release all remaining pages
40	Release all remaining pages
42	Release all remaining pages
46	Release all remaining pages
47	Release all remaining pages
49	Release all remaining pages
57	Release all remaining pages
60	Release all remaining pages
62	Release all remaining pages
71	Release all remaining pages
75	180; 182; 183; 210; 212-221; 225-228; 281-304; 307-311; 313-316; 319-323; 334; 341-343; 345-347; 415-417; 436; 461; 462; 475-477; 509-518; 541-545; 572-574; 672; 673; 705; 706; 708; 709
84	238
86	221; 222; 230; 231; 256; 257; 312; 313; 422
105	215; 216
106	91

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION FILES

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	PAGES TO BE RELEASED
109	1-4
110	Release all remaining pages
111	27-31; 34; 35
112	Release all remaining pages
115	Release all remaining pages
129	Release all remaining pages
133	Release all remaining pages
144	Release all remaining pages
152	Release all remaining pages
170	31; 33-53
183	Page 1 (Synopsis) and Page 2 missing, previously published as CE 2192 and may be released if located. Release Page 52.
188	Release all remaining pages
191	Release all remaining pages
192	Release all remaining pages
205	288-291; 308; 329; 340; 341; 344-347; 587-597; 607; 625; 644
206	61; 331-357; 369-384
246	27; 28;

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION FILES

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	PAGES TO BE RELEASED
301	11; 12; 143; 251; 284
302	202; 203
329	39-42; 324-351
360	58; 105
441	54-63
476	27-30
735	347-369; 410-412
884	Release all remaining pages
905	Release all remaining pages
916	Release all remaining pages
979	Release all remaining pages
1002	Release all remaining pages
1102	Release all remaining pages
1107	37-39; 41; 192-195; 197-210; 300; 303; 409; 527; 528; 867-873
1144	5; 6
1179	274-285
1230	Release all remaining pages
1306	Release all remaining pages
1481	33; 34
1484	1; 4; 8-10

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION FILES

The following Federal Bureau of Investigation documents which were in "List C" may be released in their entirety unless instructions are noted after a specific document regarding the release of only certain pages or excising certain pages.

LIST C

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	RELEASE OR EXCISING INSTRUCTIONS
66	
76	
78	
114	
117	
119	
136	
153	
271	
273	Excise Page 1 (Synopsis) and Page 9
469	
471	
480	
564	
565	
566	

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FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION FILES

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	RELEASE OR EXCISING INSTRUCTIONS
663	
665	
721	
751	
785	
805	
872	
873	
896	
941	
955	
959	
983	
988	
991	
992	
997	
1005	
1007	

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	RELEASE OR EXCISING INSTRUCTIONS
1008	
1029	
1030	
1037	
1038	
1039	
1084	Excise letter dated 6/10/64 and document 1084a.
1085	Release the following pages: 1085a 1-6; 1085b 1-7; 1085c 2-3; 1085c 6-7; 1085d 1-5; 1085d 7-13; 1085e 2; 1085e 5; 1085e 9-10; 1085g-r; 1085u
1149	Excise Page 3 memorandum dated 6/11/64
1173	
1180	
1220	
1262	
1268	
1394	
1409	
1413	
1414	
1425	

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION FILES

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	RELEASE OR EXCISING INSTRUCTIONS
1427	
1437	
1510	
1523	
1528a	
1528b	
1539a	
1539b	
1543	

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION FILES

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
DATE: September 30, 1970
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Goble
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. H. H. Wallace, Jr.

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PURPOSE: To advise that the project of reviewing past records of the Warren Commission which are on file in the National Archives which was requested by the Department has been completed. This review was conducted in compliance with guidelines applicable to the Warren Commission records. The documents reviewed were only those which we furnished to the Warren Commission and were not heretofore released to the public. Attached is a letter to the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, enclosing the original and one copy of the results of our review.

BACKGROUND: The Department previously requested that we review FBI documents contained in the National Archives which we furnished to the Warren Commission and were not released to the public to determine what documents can now be released.

This review was conducted in accordance with guidelines approved by the Honorable McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President on 4/19/65. The guidelines also indicated these records had to be reviewed every five years to determine what material could be released which was previously withheld from the public.

ST-117 REC 8 -619

The current review was made by Special Agents T. N. Goble and H. H. Wallace, Jr. of the Domestic Intelligence Division and Special Agents J. W. Hines and K. M. Raupach of the General Investigative Division. For record purposes color markings were utilized to signify the Agent who made the decision as to whether a particular document should or should not be released. These markings are as follows: Goble, blue; Wallace, green; Hines, red and Raupach, black. A check mark indicated the document could be released and an X mark indicated the document should not be released. The document utilized as the master list which was our current working guide was our memorandum dated 8/10/65 captioned "Public Disclosure of Warren Commission Records."

Enclosures - Sent 10-1-70

KMR:jw
(11)

54 OCT 1 1970

1 ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION FILES

This was previously furnished to the Department who in turn furnished it to the National Archives. The current master working guide will be filed as an enclosure to this communication for future reference when the next review will have to be made in 1975.

The current review was conducted in accordance with the guidelines which indicated that the Executive Branch of the Government favored the fullest possible disclosure of the Warren Commission documents. In this respect, approximately 890 items have been recommended for release. These deal with the investigation of Jack Ruby, deceased, investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico and other information which for the most part was originally withheld because of the close proximity in time to the assassination and it could have been a source of embarrassment to persons who furnished or were mentioned in the material. In view of the elapsed time since the assassination, it is felt this restriction is no longer applicable.

If the Department releases these items, there will remain approximately 748 items. They concern investigation conducted concerning Oswald and his associates which fall within security classifications, or the information contained in them would be detrimental to the administration and enforcement of laws and regulations of the United States and its agencies. Also, some of the retained material contains information concerning confidential sources of information and could impede or jeopardize future investigations by precluding or limiting the use of these or similar sources if released now.

ACTION: Attached for approval is a letter to the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, enclosing the original and one copy of the results of our current review. It is indicated the final decision concerning the release of Warren Commission documents prepared by the FBI rests with the Department of Justice, therefore, the results of our review have not been furnished to the National Archives.

MA WORK SHEET
RED - J. [illegible] (H)
BLUE - T.N. [illegible] (G)
GREEN - H.H. [illegible] JR (W)
BLACK - K.M. RAUPACH (R)

[illegible] (V) MEANS
[illegible]
(X) MEANS, DO NOT RELEASE

August 10, 1965

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation documents listed in List A may at this time be made available to the public under the guidelines approved on April 19, 1965, by Honorable McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President. These documents are contained in the Warren Commission's Numbered Document File and the numbers in the lists that follow are the numbers of the documents assigned to them by the Warren Commission. Where any document in List A was heretofore classified, it may now be considered unclassified.

LIST A

1	21	36	53	70
8	22	37	54	72
9	23	38	55	73
10	24	39	56	74
11	26	41	59	—
12	29	43	63	—
13	30	44	64	85
14	31	45	64.1	92
15	32	48	65	93
16	33	50	67	94
17	34	51	68	95
18	35	52	69	96

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PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

97	132	159	195	226
98	134	160	196	228
99	135	161	197	229
103	137	162	198	230
104	138	164	199	231
107	139	165	200	232
107.1	140	168	201	233
108	141	171	202	234
113	142	173	203	235
116	143	174	204	236
118	145	175	207	237
120	146	177	209	238
121	147	178	210	239
122	148	179	211	240
123	150	180	213	241
124	151	182	214	242
125	154	184	215	243
127	155	185	216	244
129	156	187	217	245
130	157	193	224	248
131	158	194	225	249

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250	295	336	393	414
252	297	337	394	415
253	298	338	395	416
254	307	339	396	417
255	308	340	397	418
256	309	341	398	419
257	310	342	399	420
259	311	343	400	421
260	313	345	401	423
261	314	346	402	424
262	315	350	403	429
264	316	356	404	430
265	317	357	405	435
267	318	359	406	436
269	319	370	407	437
270	328	378	408	438
272	330	380	409	439
274	331	383	410	443
275	333	389	411	447
276	334	391	412	450
277	335	392	413	452

453	487	519	551	582
454	488	521	552	583
455	490	523	553	584
457	494	524	---	585
458	495	525	556	586
459	496	526	561	587
460	497	529	562	588
461	500	531	563	589
462	501	532	568	590
463	502	534	569	591
464	503	536	570	593
465	507	538	571	594
466	509	539	573	595
467	510	541	574	596
468	511	542	575	598a, c, d, e
472	512	543	576	602
473	513	544	577	630
474	514	545	578	632
475	515	547	579	633
477	517	549	580	634
479	518	550	581	635

636	661	719	748	772
637	662	720	749	773
638	666	723	750	774
639	667	724	752	775
641	668	727	753	776
642	670	728	754	778
643	671	731	755	779
644	672	732	756	781
645	673	733	757	782
646	679	734	758	783
647	682	737	759	784
648	685	738	760	787
649	686	739	761	789
650	693	740	762	790
652	695	741	764	798
654	696	742	766	799
656	699	743	767	800
657	705	744	768	802
658	707	745	769	803
659	712	746	770	804
660	716	747	771	807

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

809	851	892	951	1009
811	856	893	952	1017
813	857	---	953	1018
820	859	899	954	1019
824	860 862	909	956	1020
825	863	915	958	1021
826	864	917	961	1022
827	865	918	963	1023
828	866	919	964	1024
829	867	920	965	1025
830	868	921	974	1026
831	875	922	980	1027
832	876	923	982	1028
833	878	925	984	1031
835	879	926	989	1032
836	881	927	993	1033
837	885	929	995	1034
842	886	934	999	1035
845	888 889	936	1001	1040
846	890	938	1003	1046
850	891	942	1004	1048

1049	[illegible]	1160	1200	1234
1050	1103	1161	1202	1236
1051	1104	1162	1203	1241
1052	1108	1163	1204	1242
1060	1109	1164	1205	1243
1062	1111	1165	1207	1244
1063	1123	1167	1208	1245
1064	1125	1168	1209	1246
1065	1127	1169	1210	1250
1067	1132	1172	1211	1252
1068	1137	1175	1213	1256
1069	1140	1178	1214	1258
1070	1142	1181	1215	1260
1078	1147	1184	1218	1263
1079	1148	1185	1223	1264
1088	1150	1186	1225	1265
1091	1151	1192	1226	1271
1092	1152	1194	1227	1272
1097	1156	1196	1229	1274
1100	1157	1197	1232	1275
1101	1158	1199	1233	1278

1279	1322	1368	1416	1463
1280	1323	1369	1418	1464
1281	1331	1371	1420	1467
1286	1332	1381	1422	1473
1288	1333	1383	1423	1474
1289	1334	1384	1430	1475
1292	1335	1385	1431	1478
1293	1337	1387	1433	1480
1294	1338	1389	1435	1485
1309	1346	1392	1438	1488
1311	1349	1393	1439	1489
1312	1350	1395	1440	1492
1313	1351	1396	1441	1494
1314	1352	1399	1442	1500
1315	1355	1400	1446	1505
1316	1360	1403	1447	1511
1317	1361	1405	1454	1512
1318	1364	1408	1456	1514
1319	1365	1411	1459	1515
1320	1366	1412	1460	1516
1321	1367	1415	1461	1517

1518	1527	1534	1541	1553
1519	1529	1535	1546	1554
1520	1530	1537	1547	
1521	1531	1538	1548	--58
1524	1533	1540	1549	

The Federal Bureau of Investigation documents listed in List B may at this time be made available to the public under the guidelines after excision therefrom of the indicated pages and/or indicated subdocuments. Where pages are indicated to be in consecutive order, the pages to be excised are inclusive of the numbers of the pages shown. With the excisions noted in List B, the remaining pages and/or subdocuments in List B may be considered unclassified.

LIST B

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
H 4 ✓	278; 350-353; 368; 605; 606; 688-695	3B; 3C
R 5 ✓	171; 176; 177; 233; 234; 423; 424; 427; 429; 430	3B; 3C
H 6 ✓	61-63; 121-128; 151-156; 169; 210; 211; 215-219; 221; 234; 237; 239; 245; 248; 449; 450; 479-483	1; 3B; 3C
R 7 ✓	114-116; 328; 329; 361; 413; 416; 417; 481; 482; 494-777	3A; 3B; 3C

RELEASE 508; 517-524; 524-526; 529-545; 548-563 - 9 - 578-582; 585-603; 606-617; 641-650; 683-701; 704-729; 733; 734; 736-749 751-777.

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER		NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
# 19	ALL RELEASED	36; 53; 55; 56; 65; 66	3C
# 20 X		12; 26	3B
# 25		33	3C
# 27		18	3C
# 28	ALL RELEASED	First Page (Synopsis); 1A; 2; 3	2
# 40	ALL RELEASED	First Page (Synopsis); 15-17; 20; 21	2; 3B
# 42	ALL RELEASED	First Page (Synopsis); 6	3C
# 46	ALL RELEASED	First Page (Synopsis); 2-10	3B; 3C
# 47	ALL RELEASED	First Page (Synopsis); 1A; 1B; 1C; 10-14; 16; 27; 39	3C
# 49		36	3C
# 57	ALL RELEASED	First Page (Synopsis); 6	3B; 3C
# 60	ALL RELEASED	First Page (Administrative); DEFIELD B*; 8; 9; 12-67; 72	1; 3A; 3C
# 62	ALL RELEASED	8; 9	3C
# 71	ALL RELEASED	First Page (Synopsis); 30; 32; 33; 35; 36	3C

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
H 75	112; 164-166; 180; 182; 183; 207-210; 212-221; 225-228; 257-260; 281-304; 307-311; 313-316; 319-323; 334; 341-343; 345-347; 400; 415-417; 426; 427; 433; 434; 436; 461; 462; 466; 475-477; 509-519; 541-545; 572-574; 672; 673; 705; 706; 708; 709; 734-737	3A; 3B; 3C
H 84 ANY 238	18-21; 226-228; 230; 232-236; 238	3A; 3B; 3C
H 86	221; 222; 230; 231; 256; 257; 312; 313; 422; 540-542	3B; 3C
H 105	215; 216; 329; 330	3B; 3C
H 106	91	3B
H 109	1-4	3C
R 110 ALL RELEASED	First Page (Synopsis); 2-6; 15; 16; 17-19	3C
R 111 SEE NOTE	First Page (Synopsis); 10-24; 26-32; 34; 35	3C → RELEASE 21-31; 34; 35.
R 112 ALL RELEASE	First Page (Synopsis); 17; 18	3C
R 115 ALL RELEASED	First Page (Synopsis); 2-6	3C
R 126 X	46; 47; 49; 51-58	3B; 3C

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
128 ALL RELEASED	First Page (Synopsis); 8-17	3C
133 ALL RELEASED	22-27	3C
144 ALL RELEASED	First Page (Synopsis); 14-24	3C
149 X	2	3B
152 ALL RELEASED	45; 95-99	3B; 3C
163 X	27	3B
166 X	25; 29; 30; 31	3B
167 X	1-6	3B
169 X	9	3B
170 RELEASED ALL BUT 1-42	16; 31-53; 61; 63; 66	3B; 3C
172 X	35; 55	3B
183 ALL NOT	First Page (Synopsis); 2; 34; 35; 38-40; 52	3B; 3C
186 X	3; 4	3B
188	44	3B
191	15	3C
192	5	3B

FO

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
G 205	152; 193; 229-235; 245; 246; 248; (288-291) 308; (325; 334; (340) 341; 344 347; 359-362; 381-385; 530; 563; 574-576; 579; 580; (587-597; (607; 621- 626; (644)	3A; 3B; 3C
G 206	(61; 66; 72; 73; (331-357;) (369-384;) 391-394	3B; 3C
G 223	233; 284; 340-350; 423	3B
G 246	27; 28	1
G 251	11	2
G 263	First Page (Synopsis); 2-5	3B
G 268	First Page (Synopsis); 2-5	3B
G 301	11; 12; 14; 120; 130; (143) 161; 203; 219; 220-225; 237; 238; (251; (284)	3B; 3C
G 302	81; 202; 203:	3B; 3C
G 312	First Page (Synopsis); i; 21; 22	3B
G 329	(39-42) 174; (324-351); 353; 354	3B; 3C
G 360	58; 105; 141-144	3B; 3C
G 368	Letterhead Memorandum dated 7/19/63 at Washington, D. C., re David J. Fitch	2

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
385	100; 101	3B
441	38; 54-63	3B; 3C
476	27-30	3C
516	First Page (Synopsis); 14	3B
520	9	3B
533	First Page (Synopsis); 6; 7; 10; 12; 19-26; 33-35; 46-48	3B; 3C
535	First Page (Synopsis); 1A; 1B; 5-56; 72; 73	3B; 3C
537	2; 6-8	3C
546	3; 20; 21	3B; 3C
554	67	3B
555	81-95	3B
651	First Page (Synopsis); 3-6; 7; 11-21; 22-35	3A; 3B; 3C
722	9-14; 17; 19-27; 32; 34; 35; 38; 39; 41-43; 45-48; 50-52; 54-63; 67-73; 75-79; 81-94; 97-100; 102-119; 124-134; 140; 141; 143	3B

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
W 730 X	Subdocuments e and g	2; 3B
W 735 ✓ SEE NOTE	First Page (Synopsis); 2-4; iii; 347-374; 377; 396; 407-412; 454; 482	3B; 3C → RELEASE ONLY 347-364 AND 410-412
W 736 X	5-7; 12	1
W 777 X	Cover letter of transmittal dated 4/10/64; Subdocument a, 4-8; 13; 14; All of Subdocuments b, c and d; Subdocument f; First Page (Synopsis); 2; 4; Subdocument k; 4-9	2; 3B; 3C
W 786 X	First Page (Synopsis); 7; 8 of Subdocument b	2
W 849 X	2; 9; 10-13; 14-26; 27; 31; 32	3B
W 884 ✓ ALL RELEASED	Cover letter of transmittal dated 5/4/64 and the enclosed records of Parkland Hospital	3B
W 887 X	First Page (Synopsis); 2; 28-30; 33-38	2
W 897 X	356-393	2
W 904 X	Letter of transmittal dated 5/4/64; Subdocument c	2; 3B
W 905 ✓ ALL RELEASED	Letter of transmittal dated 5/4/64; Subdocument c	2

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
W 913 X	152; 159-163; 184; 185; 188; 207-209; 234-238; 257	3B; 3C
W 914 X	18; 20-26; 31-33; 89-94	3B; 3C
W 916 ✓ ALL RELEASED	First Page (Synopsis); 7; 8	2
W 924 X	8	2
W 979 ✓ ALL RELEASED	Letter of transmittal dated 5/26/64; Subdocuments a and c	2
R 1002 ✓ ALL RELEASED	Subdocument c	3B; 3C
R 1066 X	210; 211; 406; 422	3B
R 1102 ✓ ALL RELEASED	Subdocuments c and d	3A; 3C
R 1107 ✓ SEE NOTE	Page xxiii; Exhibit D198 enclosed in exhibit envelope attached to report; 37-41; 75-77; 141-144; 169; 184; 185; 192-210; 300; 303; 343; 355; 409; 527; 528; 743; 867-873; 1087; 1088; 1148-1150	3B; 3C RELEASE ONLY: 37-39; 41; 192-195; 197-210; 300; 303; 409; 527; 528; 867-873
R 1121 X	7-11; 15-19	3B
R 1144 ✓ REL RELEASED	5; 6	3B
R 1177 X	In Subdocument a, form FD 302 dated 6/19/64 made by James Woods on 6/18/64 in Dallas; in Subdocument c, form FD302 dated 6/11/64 made same date at Evansville, Indiana, by James Robert Duvall	3B

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

	COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	NECESSARY EXCISION	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
R	1179 ✓	34; 39; 62; (274-285)	3B; 3C
R	1193 X	2-8; 15-18; 45-48; 131; 146-148; 150; 194; 207; 216; 220-222	3B
R	1228 X	First Page (Synopsis); 3; 11-17	3B; 3C
G	1230 ✓ ALL RELEASED	First Page (Synopsis); 4; 5	3B
G	1247 X	First Page (Synopsis); 2-6	2
R	1295 X	5; 9	3B
H	1306 ✓ ALL RELEASED	19-32	3C
R	1347 X	Page vi; white envelope marked "Obscene" contained in exhibit envelope attached to report; 121; 125; 126; 139; 187; 188; 240	3A; 3B
R	1348 X	51	3B
G	1426 X	5; 7	2
R	1472 X	53-75	3B
R	1481 X+✓	Envelope marked "Obscene" contained in exhibit envelope attached to report; 33; 34; 55-58; 66; 67; 74	3A; 3B; 3C RELEASE ONLY 33+34
G	1484 ✓ ALL RELEASED	1; 4; 8-10	2
R	1513 X	18-51; 84	3B

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation documents listed in List C fall into the category of documents that should not at this time be placed in the public domain according to the approved guideline.

LIST C

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
H 66 ✓	3C
H 76 ✓	3A; 3B; 3C
H 78 ✓	2
H 114 ✓	3C
H 117 ✓	3C
H 119 ✓	3C
H 136 ✓	3C
H 153 ✓	3C
H 181 X	2; 3B
H 190 X	2; 3B
H 212 X	2
H 218 X	2
H 227 X	2
H 258 X	2
H 271 ✓	3C

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PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER		GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
H 273 ✓	EXCISE PAGE 1 (SUMMONS) AND PAGE 9	3B
H 322 X		
H 390 X		3B
H 433 X		2
H 434 X		3A
445 X		2
449 X		3C
H 451 X		3A
H 469 ✓		3C
H 470 X		3C
H 471 ✓		3C
H 478 ✓		3C
W 480 ✓		2
W 489 X		2
W 499 X		2
W 504 X		2
W 505 X		2
W 506 ✓		2
W 508 X		2
W 530 X		2; 3B
W 540 X		2; 3B

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
548 X	2; 3C
557 X	3B
564 ✓	2
565 ✓	2
566 ✓	2
597 X	3B
599 X	3C
600 X	2
601 X	2
602 [illegible]	2
603 X	2
604 X	2
605 X	2
606 X	2
607 X	2
608 X	2
609 X	2
610 X	2
611 X	2
612 X	2

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
613	2
614	2
615	2
616	2
617	2
618	2
619	2
620	2
621	2
622	2
623	2
624	2
625	2
626	2
627	2
628	2
629	2
653	3B
663	2
664	2; 3B

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
W 665 ✓	2
W 669 X	1
H 694 X	2
R 702 X	3A
R 713 X 2 WITH H. PAINE + H PAINE INCOME TAX RECORDS	
C 721 ✓	2
C 729 X	2
C 751 ✓	2
R 763 X	2; 3B
C 785 ✓	2
R 788 X	3B; 3C
R 794 X	2
R 801; 803; 804; 805 (805 IS CE 2667, PUBLISED AND CAN BE RELEASED.)	3B
R 808 X	3B; 3C
R 812 X	2
C 872 ✓	2
C 873 ✓	2
R 874 X	2
R 880 X	3B
R 894 X	1
R 895 X	1
R 896 ✓	2

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
908 X	3B
910 X	2
933 X	3C
941 ✓	2
955 ✓	3C
959 ✓	2
983 ✓	2
988 ✓	3C
991 ✓	3C
992 ✓	3C
997 ✓	3C
1005 ✓	3B; 3C
1006 X	2
1007 ✓	2
1008 ✓	2
1029 ✓	2
1030 ✓	1; 3B
1037* ✓	2

* Commission Document 1037 was not listed on the list of unpublished and partly published documents of the President's Commission which had been received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Document 1037 in the Commission's

FRI[illegible]

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
Numbered Document File indicates on its face that it has been declassified and published as Commission Exhibit 2472. This Document is a memorandum of 14 pages dated May 25, 1964, at Washington, D. C. This Document has not been declassified. The Document published as Commission Exhibit 2472 was a redraft of Document 1037 which was unclassified. The redraft of 1037 which is the back-up material for Commission Exhibit 2472, was not in file.	
H 1038 ✓	2
H 1039 ✓	3C
H 1080 X	3C
C 1084 ✓ [illegible]	2
C 1085 ✓ [illegible]	2; 3A; 3B; 3C
C 1098 X [illegible]	2; 3B
R 1126 X	3B
R 1133 X	3B
R 1138 X	3B
H 1149 ✓ [illegible]	3B
R 1171 X	2
C 1173 ✓	3B; 3C
C 1180 ✓	2
R 1206 X Same as 1098	2; 3B
C 1212 ✓	3B

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
G 1220 ✓	2
H 1262 ✓	3C
R 1268 ✓	3B
R 1269 ✓	3B; 3C
L 1353 X	2
L 1359 X	2
R 1350 X w Mark Lane G 1394 ✓	2; 3C
R 1404 X	3B
H 1409 ✓	2
H 1413 ✓	3C
H 1414 ✓	3C
L H 1425 ✓	2
H 1427 ✓	2
H 1437 ✓	3C
H 1457 X	2
H 1470 X	3B
H 1486 X	2; 3B
H 1487 X	2
H 1504 X	3B
H 1510 ✓	2

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER	GUIDELINE APPLICABLE
H 1522 X	2; 3A
H 1523 ✓	3B; 3C
C 1528 ✓ a+b	3C
C 1539 ✓ a.1 b	2; 3C
C 1543 ✓	2
1544 X	3B

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

The documents in the Warren Commission's Numbered Document Files which are identified in List D which follows were, as indicated in the listing, either missing from the files at the National Archives during review of the records or are documents of other agencies of the United States. Accordingly, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is unable to determine how these documents should be evaluated in light of the guidelines.

LIST D

Commission Document Number	Reason for listing
61	Missing
89	Missing - Internal Revenue Service records
90	Internal Revenue Service records
189	Missing
222	Missing - Secret Service documents
294b-d	Missing - documents filed by Department of State
294b-c	Same as 294b-d
294d	Same as 294b-d
294f	Same as 294b-d
294j	Same as 294b-d
294k	Same as 294b-d
299	Internal Revenue Service records
304	Missing

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Commission Document Number	Reason for listing
367	Internal Revenue Service records
369	Missing
558	Document prepared by Warren Commission
572	Missing
598b	Missing
692	Missing
713	Internal Revenue Service records
717	Missing
791	Letterhead 11-26-63 missing
793	Missing
848	Internal Revenue Service returns
966	Office of Naval Intelligence document
1114	Documents filed by Department of State
1345	Missing
1380	Missing
1528	Cover letter; 9-30-64 and memorandum 9-16-64 missing
1555	Missing

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Cover letters utilized to transmit material identified in List E which follows were not contained in the Warren Commission's Numbered Document Files at the National Archives during review of the records. Accordingly the Federal Bureau of Investigation is unable at this time to determine how the cover letters of transmittal for the following documents should be evaluated in light of the guidelines.

LIST E

89	867	1004	1142	1334
90	878	1009	1186	1335
298	879	1039	1194	1337
452	884	1080	1196	1338
453	897	1088	1214	1346
454	908	1091	1218	1347
455	941	1097	1225	1355
529	942	1103	1258	1364
597	964	1104	1260	1365
694	965	1107	1265	1371
724	982	1108	1269	1383
728	983	1121	1281	1399
731	988	1127	1295	1403
733	992	1133	1317	1404
846	993	1137	1319	1408
848	1002	1140	1323	1409

1411	1438	1467	1521	1534
1414	1441	1472	1523	1535
1415	1442	1480	1524	1540
1416	1447	1481	1527	1544
1420	1454	1487	1528	1547
1423	1457	1492	1529	
1426	1460	1504	1530	
1435	1461	1512	1531	
1437	1464	1519	1533	

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530

REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO OFFICIAL RECORD
UNDER 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 28 CFR PART 16

See instructions for payment and delivery of this form at bottom of page

NAME OF REQUESTER	ADDRESS (street, city, state and zip code)
Paul L. Hoch	1735 Highland Place, Apt. 25 Berkeley, Ca., 94709
DATE: April 9, 1971	

DO YOU WISH TO RECEIVE COPIES? ☐ YES ☒ NO IF YES, SO INDICATE (no more than 10 copies of any document will be furnished).	NUMBER OF COPIES REQUESTED: -	OFFICE AND CITY WHERE RECORD IS LOCATED (if known): -

DESCRIPTION OF RECORD REQUESTED (Include any information which may be helpful in locating record)

All FBI records relating to Lee Harvey Oswald which were created before November 22, 1963. Please see my letter of this date to Mr. Kleindienst for further specifications and details.

LITIGATION: DOES THIS REQUEST RELATE TO A MATTER IN PENDING OR PROSPECTIVE LITIGATION? ☐ YES ☒ NO

FILL IN IF IN PENDING LITIGATION →	COURT (check one)	DISTRICT	NAME OF CASE	DOCKET NUMBER
	☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE			

Paul L. Hoch
SIGNATURE

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ONLY

THIS REQUEST IS:

☐ GRANTED

A MINIMUM FEE OF $3.00 MUST ACCOMPANY THIS REQUEST. OTHER CHARGES ARE AS FOLLOWS. (do not write in this box)

FOR SECOND AND EACH ADDITIONAL ONE QUARTER ING FOR OR IDENTIFYING 1.00 ____

R HOUR SPENT IN MONITORING TION OF MATERIAL $ 1.00 ____

$ EACH ADDITIONAL PAGE ____

OF TRUE COPY $ 1.00 EACH ____

UNDER THE SEAL OF $ 3.00 EACH ____

____

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LLS FARGO BANK
BAY AREA ASSOCIATION

OFFICE
FF WAY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94706

NO. 101

APRIL 9 19 71

THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES $ 3.00

SEE ____ 00/100 DOLLARS

L. HOCH
HIGHLAND PLACE, APT. 25
LEY, CALIF. 94709
4665

Paul L. Hoch

1:1279: 0130 31, 2076

Payment under this section shall be made in cash, or by United States money order, or by check payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

This form may be delivered to any of the offices listed in 28 C. F. R. 16.2 or mailed to: Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530

(3)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: May 10, 1971

FROM : Richard G. Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: Freedom of Information Request -
Paul L. Hoch

A copy of a request submitted by Mr. Paul L. Hoch for access to FBI records is attached.

Would you please give me your comments and recommendations regarding this request.

Please return the attached materials when you are through with them.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]CD
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Roth
Hw

Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

REC-52

MAY 24 1971

2 ENCLOSURE

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
126 MAY 26 1971

Mr. Richard Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Kleindienst:

As you know, one of the most important matters considered by the Warren Commission was the extent to which various federal law enforcement agencies knew of the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald before the assassination of President Kennedy.

In the course of its inquiry in this regard, the Commission obtained from each of the agencies concerned a great deal of information. In the case of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of State, the Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Commission was furnished with what was said to be the entire contents of any files maintained by each of these agencies on Oswald prior to November 22, 1963.

The FBI was generally cooperative in furnishing its formal reports on Oswald, and in responding by letter or memorandum to certain questions that arose from time to time. However, as far as I know, the Commission never asked the FBI to provide all of its pre-assassination files relating to Oswald.

I believe that the data available to the public and to historians in this area with respect to the FBI should be as comprehensive as that which was furnished to the Commission by the other federal agencies concerned. Therefore, under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, I am requesting access to all FBI files on Oswald through November 22, 1963, whether maintained at headquarters or at any field office. This should include all material in FBI files dealing with Oswald in any way which was not furnished to the Commission (as well as that furnished but presently withheld), including internal memoranda, teletypes and other instructions or communications between FBI activities, internal surveillance reports on any surveillance conducted involving Oswald, internal mail cover reports on Oswald, and the like. To the extent feasible, I intend this request to include access to any other FBI data on or relating to Os ald not contained in his files, as, for example, extracts from the logs of the daily activities of those agents who had any contact with Oswald if such entries are not a part of the Oswald files.

I recognize that a small part of the information requested in this letter might properly be withheld at this time, for example to protect the identity of named sources. In such cases, I feel that the public interest could be served if the material were released with deletions and the complete records were placed in the National Archives, subject to the same restrictions as the files of the Warren Commission. As you know, on October 31, 1966, the Attorney General stated that "I have determined that the national interest requires the entire body of evidence considered by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and now in the possession of the United States to be preserved intact." (31 Fed. Reg. 13963)

You have called for a Congressional investigation to clear the air concerning recent charges about FBI activities. May I respectfully suggest that you act to achieve a similar goal in connection with the serious charges and questions that have been raised concerning the FBI's handling of the Oswald case, by allowing maximum disclosure of the requested records?

Enclosure

62-109060-122

I note that this request includes some items which I have previously asked for (in my letter of December 9, among others). If this request is denied, I expect to come to ask for individual items of special importance.

In the past, you have sometimes claimed that such records can be withhold under the "investigative files" exemption to the Freedom of Information Act; as you know, I disagree with this interpretation. However, if that is still your position, I am looking forward to a prompt reply. I have received no response at all to my requests of December 9, or to my reminder, addressed to Mr. Bolapp on March 8. May I therefore ask for an immediate acknowledgement of this letter, and your assurances that my requests are not being especially delayed?

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Hoch

Paul L. Hoch

Enclosures: Form DJ-118
Check for $ 3

1 - Mr. D.J. Dalbey
1 - Mr. H.A. Schutz
1 - Mr. L. Whitson

The Deputy Attorney General May 20, 1971

REC-52 62-109060-122

Director, FBI

62- 109060

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT -
REQUEST OF PAUL L. HOCH

Your communication of May 10, 1971, forwarded two copies of a letter from Mr. Paul L. Hoch dated April 9, 1971, and its enclosures.

Mr. Hoch has made numerous requests in the past for documents turned over to National Archives by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. His present request goes far beyond Commission documents. He requests access "to all FBI files on Oswald through November 22, 1963, whether maintained at headquarters or at any field office. This should include all material in FBI files dealing with Oswald in any way which was not furnished to the Commission (as well as that furnished but presently withheld), including internal memoranda, teletypes and other instructions or communications between FBI activities, internal surveillance reports on any surveillance conducted involving Oswald, internal mail cover reports on Oswald, and the like." Hoch adds, "To the extent feasible, I intend this request to include access to any other FBI data on or relating to Oswald not contained in his files, as, for example, extracts from the logs of the daily activities of those Agents who had any contact with Oswald if such entries are not a part of the Oswald files."

This would appear to be a deliberate attempt to "rummage" through the files of the FBI, and, on principle, Mr. Hoch's request should be denied. Investigation of Oswald, prior to the assassination, was for law enforcement purposes, and anything pertinent to the assassination was made available to the Commission.

In Volume V of the published hearings before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, the testimony of Alan H. Belmont, who was then an Assistant to the Director of the FBI, discussed in detail the

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SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

The Deputy Attorney General

FBI interest in Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In connection with that testimony, there were certain Commission Exhibits, which were printed elsewhere in the Commission reports, specifically in Volume XVII, Commission Exhibits 821, 822, 823, 824, 826, 829 and 830.

The Commission's specific questions regarding FBI interest in Oswald and the answers thereto are contained in Commission Exhibit 833. A complete listing of the contents of the FBI headquarters file concerning Lee Harvey Oswald up to the time of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, is contained in Commission Exhibit 834. An affidavit by the Director of the FBI that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI appears in Commission Exhibit 835.

Commission Exhibit 825 contains affidavits by personnel of the FBI, who because of their assignments, would have been responsible for or cognizant of any attempt to develop Lee Harvey Oswald as an informant of the FBI. Each of these individuals denied any knowledge that Oswald was ever an informant of the FBI.

These Commission Exhibits are mentioned because in the past Koch has indicated his suspicion that there was some connection between Lee Harvey Oswald and the FBI and it is possible that his present request is pointed toward discovering evidence of such relationship which, of course, did not exist.

It is noted that Koch states in his letter of April 9, 1971, that he has received no response to his request of December 9, 1970. This Bureau's observations concerning Koch's December 9 request were contained in the letter to you dated January 4, 1971, captioned "Freedom of Information Act: Request of Paul L. Koch."

There are returned herewith the two copies of Mr. Koch's letter with its enclosures. It is recommended that Mr. Koch's request be denied.

Enclosures - 4

The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

Paul L. Koch is a Berkeley, California, "graduate student" who has been making inquiries about the assassination of President Kennedy over the past five years. He is the man who wrote the Attorney General on 9/19/69 alleging "some sort of relationship between" Lee Harvey Oswald and the FBI. The Director has noted "I dislike to humor a character like Koch who is obviously a 'smear' artist."

REC-24

62-109090-620

July 30, 1971

Dr. John K. Lattimer
Professor and Chairman
Department of Urology
College of Physicians and Surgeons
of Columbia University
620 West 168th Street
New York, New York 10032

Dear Dr. Lattimer:

Your note enclosing the reprint showing the results of your findings concerning the Single Bullet Theory was received on July 28th and I thank you for making it available to me. Your kindness in forwarding it is appreciated and I found your study most interesting.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
JUL 30 1971
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no prior correspondence and nothing derogatory concerning Dr. Lattimer. His enclosure reports the results of a study he made concerning the Single Bullet Theory as reported by the Warren Commission after the assassination of President Kennedy. His study compares most favorably with the results of our laboratory investigations and supports our findings.

JCW:lw (3)

Tolson
Felt
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Gale
Ponder
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62SEP 17 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 28, 1971

MR. TOLSON
MR. FELT
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. BRENNAN, C.D.
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CASPER
MR. CONRAD
MR. DALBEY
MR. GALE
MR. PONDER
MR. ROSEN
MR. TAVEL
MR. WALTERS
MR. SOYARS
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

The attached reprint from "International Surgery," Dec., 1968, was sent to the Director from John K. Lattimer, M.D., D.SC., Professor and Chairman, Department of Urology, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, 620 West 168th Street, New York, New York, and the following was written across the top:

"Dear Mr Hoover,

Don't know if this ever came to your attention, with its support for FBI data. More to follow.

7-22-71

Best wishes,

John K. Lattimer

See pages 526
527
529"

EXP. PROC.

JUL 28 1971

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ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-24

62-116470-62

EX-112

31 AUG 31 1971

DONT KNOW IF THIS EVER CAME TO YOUR ATTENTION, WITH ITS SUPPORT FOR FBI DATA. MORE TO FOLLOW.
BEST WISHES,
John K. Lattimer 7-72

(Reprinted from INTERNATIONAL SURGERY, Vol. 50, No. 6, December 1968)

SEE PAGES 526
527
529

The Kennedy-Connally Single Bullet Theory

A Feasibility Study

John K. Lattimer, M.D., D.Sc. (Med.), F.A.C.S.,* and Jon Lattimer

New York, New York

One of the specific findings of the Warren Commission Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy, which has been a prime target for critics, has been their conclusion that a single bullet from Oswald's rifle traversed President Kennedy's neck, turned slightly, then pierced Governor Connally's chest below the right scapula. The Commission Report postulated that this same bullet then shattered the Governor's fifth rib, turned completely sideways, emerged below his right nipple, went sideways through his right wrist, turned still further to turn completely around and ended up sticking backwards into the skin of his left thigh. From this position the long narrow bullet was dislodged and was found on a stretcher upon which it was deduced that Governor Connally had lain.[1]

This bullet (Warren Commission Exhibit 399)[2] (Fig. 1, left), if seen only in the side view, which has been widely republished by critics of the Warren Report,[3] appears to be deformed very little. In fact, its apparent lack of deformity has led critics to describe it inaccurately as a "pristine" bullet.[3,4]

Critics have also contended that the four fragments of bullet seen in the preoperative roentgenograms of the wrist and thigh of Governor Connally (Figs. 2A and B) would weigh more than the weight which was estimated to be missing from bullet 399, i.e., 2.2 grains.

Furthermore, they state that the ammunition used by Oswald was "unreliable,"[3] likely to fail to fire and that it did not have

*Professor and Chairman, Department of Urology, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

Accepted for publication October 22, 1968.

Printed in U.S.A

the capability required by the "single bullet" theory.

Ballistics tests done by governmental agencies[6,7] to investigate these points have been challenged on various grounds. The critics, however, seem to have done no ballistics experiments of their own.

It seemed appropriate, therefore, that some of these points which are still susceptible to experimentation should be investigated by "uninvolved" research workers to see if these particular allegations of the Warren Commission Report are indeed feasible, or whether discrepancies actually do exist which would make them untenable.

First, an investigation of the ammunition, bullets and bullet fragments involved was undertaken to determine whether their condition, number, weight and reliability made it impossible or even unlikely that the bullets involved could have done what the Warren Commission contends they did. Various laboratory technics were employed with the help of pathologist Dr. Myron Tannenbaum and roentgenologist Dr. Joshua Becker of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

Answers to the following questions were sought:

Question 1.—Was the bullet (399) which the Warren Commission alleges did so much damage actually "undeformed" or "pristine"?

Question 2.—Were the bullet fragments left in Governor Connally indeed too many to have come from bullet 399?

Question 3.—Was the ammunition used by Oswald actually unreliable?

Was Bullet 399 "Pristine" (Undeformed)?

To the question, "Was the bullet (Warren Commission Exhibit 399), which was alleged by the Commission to have pene-

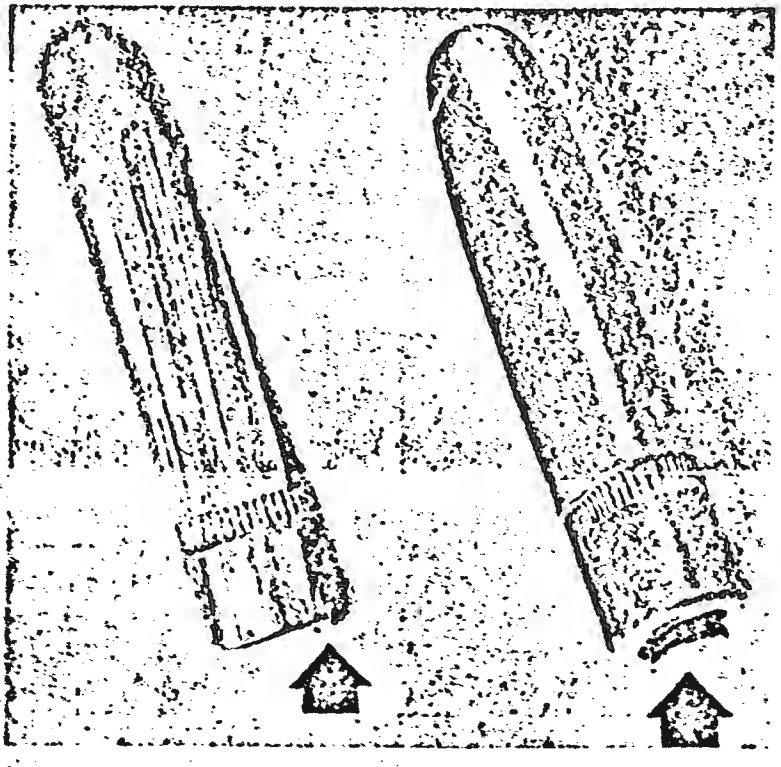

Fig. 1.—Test bullet (right) has been flattened the same amount as bullet 399 (left), even though the flattening of bullet 399 does not show in this view. Note the portion of lead "core" extruded (arrow, right) from rear end of test bullet, caused by this flattening. Only a tiny amount of extruded "core" remains, protruding from the base of bullet 399 (arrow, left). The rest had been scraped off, presumably by its passage through Governor Connally's wrist.

trated both President Kennedy and Governor Connally, actually "pristine" (undeformed) when found?" the answer was clearly "NO." When actually examined by one of us (J.K.L.), this bullet (399) was found to be flattened as if from a severe blow on one side and to a significant degree (photographs taken from the side view do not show this flattening) (Fig. 1). During the course of the experiments described below, it became obvious that a great deal of force was required to impose this much deformity (flattening) on a "fully-jacketed," very compact, military bullet of this type.

The soft lead at the "base" end of bullet 399 had the appearance of having been "scooped out" to a slight extent, with fine transverse scratch marks across the base in the direction of the scooping effect. Some of the soft lead of the interior of the bullet still projected slightly from the base of the bullet, at the edge towards which the "scooping" effect led (see arrow, Fig. 1, left, lower end). This extruded bit of lead was on the side of the bullet away from the flattened side.

The fact that bullet 399 was fired from Oswald's rifle has been verified by tests done by the F.B.I. laboratory staff who found that the rifling scratches on bullet 399 conformed exactly to the rifling scratches on the test bullets fired from the same gun.[8,9] No one appears to have contested this point.

Were the Bullet Fragments in Governor Connally Excessive?

Could fragments of the bullet of the number and size of those seen in Governor Connally on his preoperative roentgenograms have come from bullet 399, as alleged in the Warren Commission Report? Or is the loss of weight of bullet 399 too small to account for all four fragments? Three were in his wrist and one in his leg (Figs. 2A and B). To examine this question, it was necessary to carefully weigh 100 sample bullets of exactly the same type as the ones fired by Oswald.

First, however, the fragments of the bullets removed from President Kennedy's head, from Governor Connally's wrist and

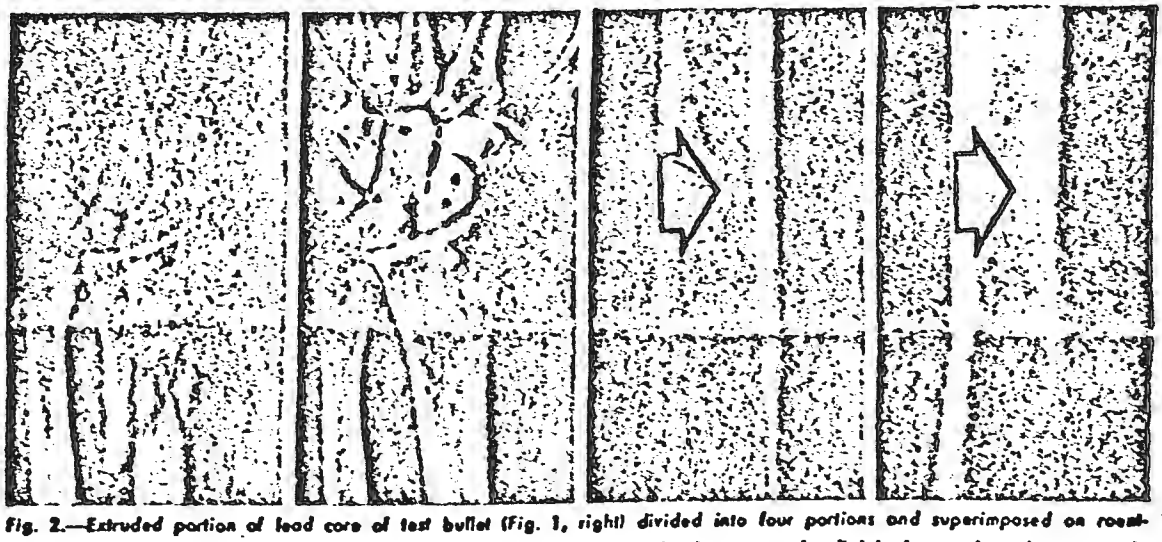

Fig. 2.—Extruded portion of lead core of test bullet (Fig. 1, right) divided into four portions and superimposed on roentgenograms of test wrist (JKL-right-2A) and femur, at arrow (JKL-right-2B). They are only slightly larger than those seen in corresponding preoperative roentgenograms of Governor Connally (arrow, left).

from the automobile were examined closely. The unfired cartridge found in Oswald's rifle was next examined at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. (The officers of the National Archives did not violate any of the requests of President Kennedy's family concerning this evidence.) After considerable difficulty, a substantial supply of exactly the same cartridges was obtained. It was determined that four different lots of these cartridges had been manufactured about 1944 and we were able to procure samples of lots 6001, 6002 and 6003, while the F.B.I. obtained samples from lots 6000 and 6003, all of which proved consistent and reliable.[10] One hundred of these bullets were pulled from cartridges and weighed on a precision balance in the laboratories of the Englewood School for Boys (by J.L.). The weights ranged from 159.80 grains for the lightest bullet to 161.50 grains for the heaviest with an average weight of 160.844 grains and a median weight of 160.80 grains.

This compared fairly closely with the weight range of three sample bullets weighed by the F.B.I. laboratory and reported by firearms expert Robert Frazier. He found them to weigh 160.85 grains, 161.1 grains and 161.5 grains with an average weight of 161.15 grains, whereas our larger sample yielded a mean weight of 160.84 grains.

Since bullet 399 weighed 158.6 grains when found, we have assumed that it had lost between 1.2 grains and 2.9 grains with a mean probability of 2.2 grains.

Next, a bullet like Warren Commission Exhibit 399 was compressed sideways in a special vice until its configuration was as close as possible to that of bullet 399. This required great force because of the high structural density of these bullets, but it did cause the softer lead from the center of the bullet to be extruded from the open rear of the encompassing jacket (which was made of a tougher, copper-colored metal) much as toothpaste is extruded from a tube (see arrow, Fig. 1, right).

The extruded leaden metal was then sliced off flush with the base of the bullet and the cylindrical fragment weighed. It was found to weigh exactly 2.1 grains, so was highly comparable with the 2.2 grains estimated to be missing from the base of bullet 399.

The extruded cylinder of metal (weighing 2.1 grains) (Fig. 3) was first placed on the wrist of one of us (J.K.L.) (Fig. 2A, right) in the same location as the large fragment seen on the roentgenograms of Governor Connally's wrist (Fig. 2A, left). Three additional particles the same size as the other particles in Governor Connally were then removed from the extruded cylinder and arranged in the same configuration as those seen on his roentgenograms of the wrist and thigh and films were taken for comparison (Figs. 2A and B).

It was seen that the largest fragment from our test bullet was slightly larger in area than the largest fragment in Governor Connally (Figs. 2A and B).

Next, the remainder of this extruded cylinder of metal was sliced into the thinnest possible fragments, each approximate-

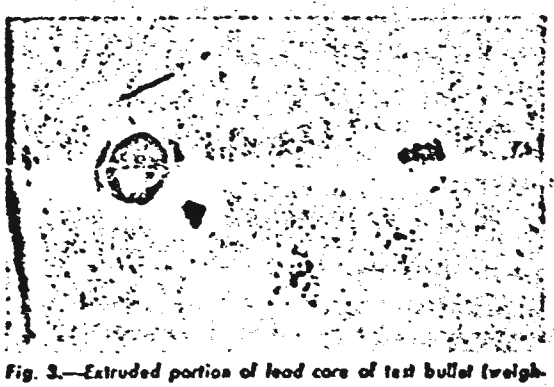

Fig. 3.—Extruded portion of lead core of test bullet (weighing 2.1 grains) was sliced off and divided into four fragments (three shown here).

Fig. 4.—Largest portion of lead core (weighing 2.1 grains) extruded from test bullet could still be sliced into the 41 additional fragments shown here.

ly the same area (size) as those seen in Governor Connally's roentgenograms to see how many such fragments could be obtained from it.

A grand total of 41 such fragments (slices) were made from the extruded metal (Fig. 4), as compared with the total of only four fragments seen in Governor Connally's arm (three fragments) and leg (one fragment) roentgenograms (Fig. 2). It should be noted that while one of the fragments in Governor Connally's wrist was about twice the diameter of our test slices, the other three were much smaller than our slices.

For those who might argue that bullet 399 in its unfired state might have weighed only as much as our lightest sample bullet, namely 159.8 grains, we still have the fact that 22 such slices could have been produced from the 1.2 grains of metal which would have been involved.

At the other extreme, if we were to assume that bullet 399 happened to weigh as much as our heaviest sample bullet, namely 161.5 grains, then 53 slices might have been produced from the missing portion.

It must be pointed out that only one of the four Connally fragments was slightly thicker than those from our sample of 41, and that certainly the number of metallic fragments was not a valid criterion for judging how much weight was missing from bullet 399. Using the actual amount of metal (2.1 grains) extruded from our test bullet, the 41 fragments we were able to produce from it are shown in Figure 4.

Next, the fragments extruded from the experimental bullet were examined as to appearance, color and texture and were found to be a similar lead-grey color (containing none of the copper color of the bullet jackets) and to be of the same texture as the fragment removed from Governor Connally's wrist. In both cases the fragments appeared to be extruded soft lead like that from the centers of both the test bullet and bullet 399.

The experiment of compressing bullets to the same extent as bullet 399 was repeated ten times. This was done to rule out possible gross differences in the malleability of the materials in different bullets. The results were closely similar in every sample tested.

Thus the answer to the question, "Are the bullet fragments in Governor Connally excessive?" (to match the lead missing from bullet 399) was also clearly "NO"! His bullet contributed four fragments, but our bullet could contribute any number up to the 41 fragments actually produced (more thinly sliced), while both bullets lost the same amount of weight from the same deformation.

Reliability of the Ammunition

Was the ammunition used by Oswald unreliable? To test this, 100 rounds of the same type of cartridges as those used by Oswald (lots 6001, 6002 and 6003) manufactured by the Western Cartridge Co., a branch of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., in the same year as that used by Oswald, were procured and used in other experiments which will be reported when completed. None of these rounds has failed to fire even though an additional four years has elapsed since the Kennedy shooting.

making this ammunition 23 years old at the time of testing. Nichols has reported the same degree of dependability[12] and the F.B.I. agents who fired ammunition from lots 6000 and 6003 in Oswald's rifle more than 100 times also reported no failures to fire.[13] These various samples represented every lot manufactured, so must have included the lot from which Oswald's ammunition came. In all, more than 500 rounds of this Western Cartridge Company 6.5 millimeter ammunition have been fired in these tests, without a single failure to fire on the first attempt.

One hundred and eighty complete loaded cartridges of this type were then weighed to see if there were gross differences in powder charges which might thus be detected, but each lot was internally consistent within 0.01 gram. Oswald's unfired round still bore the original lacquer placed on it by the Western Cartridge Co. and bore no traces of tampering, resizing or reloading. The three empty rifle cartridge cases found near his firing location were also inspected by us, under magnification, and showed no signs of reloading or resizing.

It should be pointed out that Oswald used American-made, brass-cased, "Western" cartridges, which should not be confused with imported cartridges which had inferior powder cases, varied more in gross weight and performance and were found to be dangerous because of a tendency of the cases to burst when fired.

The answer to the question, "Was Oswald's ammunition unreliable?" was also clearly "NO"!

Discussion

It should be remembered that bullet 399 is the one which is thought to have hit President Kennedy's neck. It did not hit any bones in President Kennedy and indeed did not hit any vital structures.[13] It should not be confused with the second bullet which struck President Kennedy in the right side of the back of the head, which was severely disrupted (and which proved fatal).

The intensity of the attacks on the veracity of the Warren Commission Report by persons who did not conduct any actual experimentation has been notable. It seemed appropriate, therefore, that some experiments should be conducted to test some of the points made in the Warren Commission Report. Since the preliminary findings presented here at least make the conclusion of the Warren Commission appear tenable insofar as the ammunition and bullet fragments are concerned, it may be of interest for investigators to look further into more complex facets of the matter such as the human capabilities involved, the capability of the rifle and the reactions of these bullets in bones and tissues.

Ability of Bullet to Penetrate Two Persons.—In tests conducted by Dr. John Marshall Nichols of the Department of Pathology, University of Kansas Medical School,[12] military rifle cartridges like those used by Oswald (lot 6002) were fired into a stack of pine boards bound tightly together and were found to have marked penetrating power. Wooden blocks 36 inches thick were easily penetrated. It was necessary to construct a wooden block 48 inches thick before the bullet would stop just inside the wood.

Because of the great penetrating ability, it is the opinion of these investigators that the bullet which struck Governor Connally would have shattered his femur and traversed his thigh completely if it had not been slowed down prior to striking him.

Passing through the soft tissues of the neck of President Kennedy with its two layers of tough skin would have slowed the bullet slightly more than 30% according to the figures of Nichols.[12] The passage

through the thorax of Governor Connally with its two additional layers of skin and a glancing (tangential) contact with his fifth rib would have slowed it still more, although less than the passage through President Kennedy. Only the additional fact that it apparently traveled sideways as it traversed the skin and bone of Governor Connally's wrist could have accounted for the loss of so much energy that it did not break his leg bone.

As has often been pointed out by Dr. Milton Helpern, Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York, human skin is elastic and tough. It is very effective in slowing down pistol bullets, but the penetrating ability of high-speed military rifle bullets is of quite another order of magnitude unless these bullets begin to travel sideways (in the process of "tumbling" or "yawing") as this one apparently did in penetrating Governor Connally's wrist. The sizes and shapes of the various bullet holes in the governor support the view that the bullet turned as described above.

It is our opinion based on the experiments we have done and observed that if the bullet had struck Governor Connally's back as its first point of impact without previously passing through President Kennedy, it surely would have shattered Governor Connally's femur and probably would have traversed his leg completely in addition to his thorax and wrist. In addition it would have made a small punctate wound of entrance on his back rather than an elongated one. The shock of being hit was so great that Governor Connally was not even aware that his wrist and leg had also been hit, even though the large bone in his wrist had been shattered into many fragments (Fig. 2A) by the tangential passage of the bullet. It was only when he awoke from anesthesia and saw the cast on his wrist and the bandage on his leg that he asked what they were for.[14]

The possibility that the first bullet to strike Governor Connally had been underpowered due to a deficient powder charge (as suggested by some) is not credible in our opinion, because the net effect of an under-powered cartridge would have been to make the bullet drop so severely that it would have hit a portion of the automobile behind President Kennedy. We did, moreover, weigh 180 of the rounds to check any sign of "under-charging" and found none, at least in these "factory-loaded" cartridges.

Summary

A series of feasibility studies was conducted to see if any gross inaccuracies could be found in one part of the medical and forensic data frequently attacked by critics of the Warren Commission Report having to do with bullet 399.

This actual bullet (a long, narrow 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano, fully-jacketed military "ball" type projectile), which the Warren Commission postulates penetrated both President Kennedy's neck and Governor Connally's thorax, wrist and leg, was carefully examined. It was found to be flattened as if by a heavy blow on one side. Some of the soft lead core of the bullet was found to be missing from the base-end of the bullet which had a slightly "scooped-out" configuration. The weight of the bullet was 2.2 grains less than the mean and median weights of 100 "duplicate" bullets from the same manufacturer weighed by these investigators. Thus on actual inspection this bullet (No. 399) was not truly "pristine" as described by many critics and writers. It was definitely deformed and some of its interior metal had been extruded and then broken off as if by its passage through firm material such as Governor Connally's wrist bone.

A bullet of this type was deformed to a comparable extent by compressing it in a

special vise. Great force was required to so deform this bullet. The soft lead which then extruded from its base was compared as to size, color, texture and roentgen ray appearance with the fragments seen by roentgen ray and found at surgery in the wrist and leg of Governor Connally. The samples were compatible in all these respects. Our extruded plug of lead was slightly larger (by roentgen ray) than the largest of the four fragments seen on roentgenograms of Governor Connally, even after slicing off from it three additional fragments the same size as the others seen in Governor Connally's roentgenograms. In fact, by then slicing this largest fragment into extremely thin slices, it was possible for us to slice this 2.1 grain extruded lead core into a maximum of 41 fragments, instead of the four seen in Governor Connally. Thus, the four fragments left by bullet 399 in Governor Connally were by no means "excessive," as contended by some critics. Ten such bullets were similarly deformed, always with similar results.

The reliability of the Western Cartridge Company ammunition used by Oswald was tested by firing 100 rounds in a Mannlicher-Carcano carbine of the exact type used by Oswald. More than 500 additional rounds were fired by these and other investigators, and there was not a single failure to fire.

These experiments were designed to test only the feasibility of some of the allegations and statements about the ammunition and the first bullet and its fragments, which the Warren Commission believed penetrated both President Kennedy and Governor Connally. With regard to the possibility of whether the bullet fragments in Governor Connally could have come from a bullet deformed as was bullet 399, no discrepancies, inconsistencies or incompatibilities were detected between the data as determined in these experiments and the contentions of the Warren Commission. Furthermore, the type of ammunition used by Oswald was found to be highly consistent and reliable in performance. We were left with no doubt that bullet 399 could have penetrated President Kennedy's neck and then Governor Connally as the Warren Commission proposed.

Abstract

The so-called "pristine" bullet (Warren Commission Exhibit 399), which critics have been claiming could not have penetrated both President Kennedy's neck and Governor Connally's thorax and wrist and still remain undeformed, was found by these investigators to be, in fact, deformed (flattened) in a manner which required great force to duplicate on test bullets from the same lots.

The four fragments which the Warren Commission contends bullet 399 left in Governor Connally, while losing 2.2 grains of its weight, are by no means excessive, since these experimenters were able to slice 41 fragments from the 2.1 grain cylinder of lead extruded from their test bullet under parallel conditions.

It is the opinion of these investigators that it is highly probable that bullet 399 was slowed down by traversing President Kennedy's neck before it penetrated Governor Connally. Otherwise, had it hit Governor Connally directly, we believe it would have shattered his femur in addition to his rib and wrist bones. Furthermore, it would have left only a punctate wound of entry on the Governor's body rather than the elongated wound it did leave.

The type of Western Cartridge Company ammunition used by Oswald was found to be highly reliable by these investigators, confirming the finding of other experimenters.

Insofar as the above factors are concerned, it appeared completely feasible that this one bullet could have done all the things which the Warren Commission contended it did.

With regard to the possibility of whether the bullet fragments in Governor Connally could have come from a bullet deformed as was bullet 399, there was no inconsistency nor incompatibility between the facts, as determined by these experiments, and the contentions of the Warren Commission.

Bibliography

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College of Physicians & Surgeons of Columbia University

DEPARTMENT OF UROLOGY

630 West 168th Street
New York, N. Y. 10032

To Mr Howe
From
Hilmi I. Salimpour MD
ScD
Professor & Chairman

7-12-71

September 10, 1971

EX-114
REC-66 62-109090-621

Mr. Clyde R. Lewellen
4617 Waymire Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45406

Dear Mr. Lewellen:

I have received your letter of August 31st and am pleased that you have enjoyed reading of the efforts of my associates and me in carrying out the responsibilities of this Bureau.

Concerning the findings of the Warren Commission; information in our files or files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Our investigative reports concerning the assassination of President Kennedy were turned over to this Commission. Its report is now a matter of public record. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have indicated.

MAILED 12
SEP 10 1971
FBI

I am grateful for your kind sentiments and hope my associates and I will continue to merit your support in the future.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Felt
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Gale
Ponder
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: No record for correspondent.

JPK:lw (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan, C.D.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Gale
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

August 31
Dayton, O.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For the past several months I have been on sick leave from an Inspection job at General Motors and have been thrilled to read many books from the Library concerning your work with the F.B.I. and other early crime officers such as Burns and linkerton etc. For the past week or so I have read every book on the tragedy of Pres. Kennedy's assination at Dallas, Texas. Since I have always held you in the highest esteem and my late Father felt the same way about you I am very disturbed at the allegations brought to light in all of these books. I realize that many people can make statements to cast suspicion on men of high purpose but I am left limp at some of the things that are now being laid out for all to question concerning the Warren report. Mr. Specter's role in the report is like a night mare in my view and I'm almost certain that you also must have had many moments of grave misgivings in the 10 months that elasped before the final draft was given to the public to digest. Mr. Liebeler was also very remiss in his duties especially in his contacts with people who had films of the assination; what a shame to treat citizens in such a way. Mr. Zapruder filmed it all and saw what he was filming and then was treated like he didn't know his own film.

I am shocked at some of the disregard for truth and the doubts that have been allowed to form in my mind. I hope and pray that you and others in a high position can someday resolve all the loose ends and give the people the final chapter in all this.

copy:djk

Thank you for allowing me to write of this. It has helped me to speak to you. I don't expect a reply but only hope for your good health and long life.

Yours truly

Mr. Clyde R. Lewellen
4617 Waymire Ave.
Dayton, Ohio 45406

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of the F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dayton O

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For the past several months I have been on sick leave from an Inspection job at General Motors and have been thrilled to read many books from the Library concerning your work with the F.B.I. and other early crime officers such as Burns and Pinkerton's etc. For the past week or so I have read every book on the tragedy of Pres. Kennedy's assination at Dallas, Texas. Since I have always held you in the highest esteem and my late Father felt the same way about you I am very disturbed at the allegations brought to light in all of these books. I realize that many people can make statements to cast suspicion on men of high purpose but I am left with a number of the inquiries that are now being laid at your door to answer concerning the reports. Mrs. Lorata Crale in her report would like a multitude of answers that I am sure you are not going to [illegible]

REC-6

EX-112

(2)

have had many moments of grave misgivings in the 18 months that elapsed before the final draft was given to the public to digest. Mr. Liebeler was also very remiss in his duties especially in his contacts with people. He had films of the assination. What a shame to treat citizens in such a way. Mr. Zapruder filmed it all & he saw what he was filming and then was treated like he didn't know his own films.

I am shocked at some of the disregard for truth and the doubts that have been allowed to form in my mind. I hope and pray that you and others in a high position can someday resolve all the loose ends and give the people the final chapter in all this.

Thank you for allowing me to write of this. It has helped me to speak to you. I don't expect a reply but only hope for your good health & a long life.

Yours truly,
Mr. Clyde R. Lowe Jr.
461 E. Fairview Ave.
Dayton, Ohio
45406

Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan CD
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Gale
Mr. Pinder
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Sowers
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EX-PROC.
SEP 3 1971

94-621

SEP 3 1971

WASH. STAR-NEWS

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

Acting Director, FBI

WARREN COMMISSION
REGISTER OF CORRESPONDENCE

June 8, 1972

1 - Mr. Bates
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Arendt
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. W. Hines
1 - Mr. L. Whitson
1 --Mr. H. Clough

The Archivist of the United States by letter to the FBI dated April 18, 1972, a copy of which is attached, requested our comments relative to the release of captioned document to requesting parties.

A review of this Register of Correspondence discloses it contains references to a limited amount of material which has not been made public. Mr. Marion Johnson, Archivist, has advised that a "List of Basic Source Materials in Possession of the Commission as of 11/9/64" was made available to the public in 1965. This document identifies each Commission document number (CDN) and contains specific references to identifiable material in the Register of Correspondence not previously made public.

The references contained in the Register do not identify the specific CDN to which they pertain. It was not possible to identify each reference in this Register with a specific CDN to determine if that reference has or has not been released to the public. Further, it was not always possible to identify nonnumbered correspondence that has not been made available to the public with specific references in the Register.

Inasmuch as the National Archives, General Services Administration's Office of General Counsel, and the Department of Justice's Committee on the Freedom of Information Act feel it is not feasible to defend the nondisclosure of this particular document in court, the FBI interposes no objection.

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Pruder
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herr
Mrs. Neen

MAILED 8
JUN 8 - 1972
FBI

HWA:mcl
(13)

EX-112 REC-70 62-109090-

19 JUN 9 1972

NOTE: See Gallagher to Bates memorandum captioned as above dated 6/7/72, HWA:mcl.

55 JUN 19 1972

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Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

to its release. We are, however, deferring to the Department of Justice for the final decision as to the public disclosure of this Register.

The Archivist of the United States, the General Counsel of the General Services Administration, and the Committee on the Freedom of Information Act of the Department of Justice are being advised separately.

Enclosure

June 8, 1972

1 - Mr. Bates
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Arendt
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. W. Hines
1 - Mr. L. Whitson
1 - Mr. H. Clough

Honorable James B. Rhoads
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Mr. Rhoads:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 18, 1972, relative to the Warren Commission Register of Correspondence and my letter to you dated April 24, 1972.

A review of this Register of Correspondence discloses it contains references to a limited amount of material which has not been made public. Mr. Marion Johnson, Archivist, has advised that a "List of Basic Source Materials in Possession of the Commission as of 11/9/64" was made available to the public in 1965. This document identifies each Commission document number (CDN) and contains specific references to identifiable material in the Register of Correspondence not previously made public.

MAILED 20 JUN 8 1972 FBI

The references contained in the Register do not identify the specific CDN to which they pertain. It was not possible to identify each reference in this Register with a specific CDN to determine if that reference has or has not been released to the public. Further, it was not always possible to identify nonnumbered correspondence that has not been made available to the public with specific references in the Register.

62-109090-623

REC-50 EX-115 19 JUN 9 1972

Inasmuch as the National Archives, General Services Administration's Office of General Counsel, and the Department of Justice's Committee on the Freedom of Information Act feel it is not feasible to defend the nondisclosure of this particular document in court, the FBI interposes no objection

HWA:mcl (13)

NOTE: See Gallagher to Bates memorandum dated 6/7/72, captioned, "Warren Commission, Register of Correspondence," HWA:mcl.

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Callahan
Campbell
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Cleveland
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Dalbey
Marshall
Mr. E.S.
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

to its release. We are, however, deferring to the Department of Justice for the final decision as to the public disclosure of this Register.

A copy of your letter to the FBI dated April 18, 1972, is being forwarded to the General Services Administration's Office of General Counsel and the Department of Justice's Committee on the Freedom of Information Act.

Sincerely yours,

L. Patrick Gray III

per

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

1 - Mr. William E. Casselman II Enc.
General Counsel
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20405

1 - Committee on the Freedom of Information Act Enc.
Department of Justice

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bates

FROM : R. J. Gallagher

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION
REGISTER OF CORRESPONDENCE

1 - Mr. Bates
1 - Mr. Gallagher
DATE: June 7, 1972
1 - Mr. Arendt
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. W. Hines
1 - Mr. L. Whitson
1 - Mr. H. Clough

Felt
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Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

The Archivist of the United States by letter dated 4/18/72 (copy attached) advised that captioned Register has been denied the public as falling within the exceptions of the Freedom of Information Act. The General Services Administration (GSA) has had the denial of this record administratively appealed by private citizens who had requested access to it and at a meeting attended by representatives of the National Archives, GSA's Office of General Counsel, and the Justice Department's Committee on the Freedom of Information Act, it was decided it was not feasible to defend the nondisclosure of this record in court. The National Archives is tentatively planning to release this document to requesting parties; however, they requested the FBI's comment on this matter since a high percentage of the correspondence is from the FBI.

The Register has been reviewed and found to contain the chronological list of materials received by the Commission from various contributing agencies during the existence of the Warren Commission investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The majority of the material contained in this Register is from the FBI. In addition, the Register was found to contain numerous non-specific references to a limited amount of FBI material which has not been released and made available to the public domain. The reference contained in this Register do not identify the specific Commission document number (CDN) to which they pertain. It was, therefore, not possible to identify each reference in this Register with a specific CDN in order to determine if the item has or has not been released to the public. Further, in some instances it was not possible to identify the nonnumbered correspondence, which has not been made available to the public, with a specific reference in the Register.

REC-20 62-109090-674

Enclosures (3) - Sent 6-8-72 dm

HWA:mcl

18 JUN 9 1972

57 JUN 19 (9) 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

Gallagher to Bates Memorandum
Re: Warren Commission
Register of Correspondence

Mr. Marion Johnson, Archivist, advised that a "List of Basic Source Materials in Possession of the Commission as of 11/9/64" was made available to the public in 1965. This document identifies each of the CDNs in numerical sequence as well as the date, place, title, author of communication, the contributing agency, and in many instances a short summary of the information contained in that particular CDN.

Since the "List of Basic Source Materials" has been released to the public in its entirety and which is in effect a compilation of those items in the Register of Correspondence an objection to the Archives release to the public cannot be reasonably justified. Release of this Register does not mean that the individual documents which are still being withheld from the public will likewise be released.

ACTION: If approved, the attached letter will be forwarded to the Department of Justice interposing no objection to the public disclosure of this Register and deferring to their decision in the matter. Also attached is a letter to the Archivist of the United States with copies to the General Counsel, General Services Administration, and the Committee on the Freedom of Information Act, Department of Justice, advising them of the above.

DJD

Approved
6/8 2:25p.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20408

APR 3 1972

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Among the records of the Warren Commission which have previously been denied the public as falling within the exceptions to the Freedom of Information Act is the register of correspondence received by the Commission. As the successor agency to the Commission, the General Services Administration has recently had its denial of this record administratively appealed by private citizens who had requested access to it. Pursuant to the conclusions reached at a meeting attended by representatives of the National Archives, GSA's Office of General Counsel, and the Justice Department's Committee on the Freedom of Information Act, it was decided that it was not feasible to defend the nondisclosure of this particular record in court; therefore, we are tentatively planning its release to the requesting parties.

However, prior to its release we have decided that it is in the best interests of the Government to solicit the review and comment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on this matter. We do so because of the high percentage of correspondence from the FBI to the Warren Commission referred to in the register. A copy of the register is enclosed for your convenience.

Should you have any questions on this matter, please contact Steven Garfinkel, Office of General Counsel, Records and Administration Division, telephone code 183-5138 or 343-5138. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely

James B. Rhoads

JAMES B. RHOADS
Archivist of the United States

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE - Attached Original Letter.

REC-20 62-109090-62

6-9
3 APR 19 1972

57 JUN 19 1972

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Sobell
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Wannall
Mr. Walters
Mr. Sowars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bates

FROM : R. J. Gallagher

DATE: April 28, 1972

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION FILES

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bates
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Arendt
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. Dalbey

Tolson
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By a recent letter the Archivist of the United States forwarded a register of correspondence of the Warren Commission. This register has been denied the public as falling within the exceptions of the Freedom of Information Act; however, tentative plans call for its release. A considerable amount of the correspondence referred to in this register is from the FBI. They request that it be reviewed and we furnish them a comment as to the disclosure of this record.

Previously, two supervisors from the Domestic Intelligence Division and two from the General Investigative Division reviewed the FBI documents held in the Archives at which time it was determined 748 items remained which were never released for public consumption. The majority of them fell within security-type classifications.

In order to determine the nature of the documents which are yet to be released, the most logical procedure would be to review them in the Archives and make a determination whether they should be released. Thereafter, our evaluation will be submitted to the Department if warranted, and our ultimate decision will be furnished the Archivist.

REC-72 62-109290 6-26

EX-109

ACTION:

JUN 28 1972

If approved, Domestic Intelligence Division should designate two supervisory Agents to assist two General Investigative Agents in the review of this material.

HWA:nem
(7)

1 - [illegible]

JUN 20 1972

OK RV

RS cmb RTG WJC R EM DJD DTP

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-7

April 24, 1972

1 - Mr. Perrine
1 - Mr. Dalbey

Honorable James B. Rhoads
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Mr. Rhoads:

Your communication of April 18, 1972, enclosing a copy of the register of correspondence of the Warren Commission has been received.

In response to your request, a review of the register is being made and you will be advised of our position as soon as it is completed in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 23
APR 24 1972
FBI

REC-72 62-109090-6216

DTP:mcl
(4)

EX-109

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO . . .

Tolson
Felt
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F-150

20 JUL 6 1972

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Honorable James B. Rhoads

NOTE:

No derogatory data appears in Bureau files concerning Rhoads. Register consisted of approximately 231 pages of incoming and outgoing correspondence handled by the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. Many FBI documents are involved and prior to making this register available to the public, our views and comments have been solicited. Inasmuch as this entails considerable review, a letter of acknowledgement is being sent with the results of the review forthcoming as soon as completed.

(Ed. 4-26-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: JUL 14 1972

FROM : Leon Ulman
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: Warren Commission
Register of Correspondence.

Referring to your memorandum of June 8, 1972 on the above subject, the Justice Department has no objection to the release of this Register of Correspondence. We are sending copies of this memorandum to the Archivist and to the General Counsel of GSA.

EXP. PROC
JUL 18 1972

EX-104

REC-2 62-101070-627

19

7 JUL 18 1972

51 JUL 24 1972

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

August 11, 1972

Acting Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Arendt
1 - Mr. Dalbey

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT
ROBERT P. SMITH

Reference is made to my letter dated July 25, 1972, captioned as above.

Mr. Marion Johnson, Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, recently advised that neither of the two copies of their Warren Commission Document Number 5 contains page 150-A. This is to advise that this page is being forwarded to the Archivist of the United States for inclusion in their Warren Commission Document Number 5.

The Office of General Counsel of the General Services Administration and the Committee on the Freedom of Information Act of the Department of Justice are being advised separately.

NOTE:

Mr. Marion Johnson, Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, recently advised that neither of the two copies of Warren Commission Documents Number 5 contains page 150-A. Robert P. Smith has requested a copy of this page under the Freedom of Information Act. This page has been forwarded to the Archivistof the United States for inclusion in Warren Commission Document Number 5. This page is from the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 11/30/68, at Dallas.

HWA:lth
(5)

SI-106
REC-19
62-109090-628

AUG 14 1972

MAILED 8
AUG 1 1972
FBI

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Tele. Room
Ms. Kinley
Ms. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

August 11, 1972

1 - Mr. Arendt
1 - Mr. Dalbey

Honorable James B. Rhoads
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Mr. Rhoads:

Mr. Marion Johnson, Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, recently advised that neither of the two copies of Warren Commission Document Number 5 contains page 150-A. For inclusion in your files, please find enclosed herewith two copies of this page which may be inserted in this Document and which page can be made available to the public.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Office of General Counsel of the General Services Administration and the Committee on the Freedom of Information Act of the Department of Justice. The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, has been advised separately.

MAILED 8
[illegible] 1972
FBI

Sincerely yours,

REC-19 62-109090-629

L. Patrick Gray III

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. William E. Casselman, II
General Counsel
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20405

1 - Committee on the Freedom of Information Act
Department of Justice

HWA:lth (7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO . . .

Felt
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Callahan
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Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Mr. Marion Johnson, Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, has advised that neither of the two copies of Warren Commission Document Number 5 contains page 150-A. Robert P. Smith has recently requested this page under the Freedom of Information Act. This page is being forwarded to Mr. Johnson for completion of Warren Commission Document Number 5 which is available to the public domain. This page is from the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 11/30/63, at Dallas.

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel
(Attention: Mary C. Lawton, Deputy Assistant Attorney General)

September 18, 1972

Acting Director, FBI

REC 44 62-107020-630

1 - Mr. Arendt
1 - Mr. Dalbey
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Reference is made to your letter dated August 2, 1972, with attachments, captioned as above. EX-105

The unnumbered documents of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy referred to in Mr. James D. Rhoads' letter to Honorable Richard G. Kleindienst, dated May 15, 1972, an attachment to your letter, have been reviewed. These consist of original communications from the FBI to the Honorable J. Lee Rankin, Counsel for the Commission, and Xeroxed copies of FBI communications the originals of which, in some instances, were in containers housing the unnumbered documents. It is recommended that these unnumbered documents continue to be withheld from public scrutiny.

Also reviewed were those numbered documents having security classifications. It is further recommended that these documents not be declassified or downgraded and should continue to be withheld under Guideline 2.

HWA/llh
(6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO . . .

MAILED 8
SEP 18 1972
FBI

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Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

FBI
58 SEP 22 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

The Department referred to the Bureau a request of the Archivist of the U. S. to review correspondence of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy which had in 1967 been reviewed by the National Archives and withheld from the public. This was principally correspondence between the FBI and the Commission. The Archivist also requested that the numbered documents being withheld from the public and which contain security classifications be reviewed to determine if these documents can be declassified or downgraded.

This material has been reviewed and it is recommended that it continue to be withheld from the public under the same guidelines in which it was previously withheld. Those documents bearing a security classification, and consistent with national security, should not be downgraded or declassified and should continue to be withheld as they still fall under Guideline 2. The unnumbered documents for the most part are transmittal letters from the Bureau to the Commission and in many instances identify confidential sources, informants, and contain administrative type data. The numbered documents referred to are those documents that were previously given the security classification because of the ~~verified~~ very nature of the information contained therein.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: AUG 2 1972

FROM : Mary C. Lawton
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

Enclosed is a letter from the Archivist of the United States, with attachments, asking the Department of Justice to review certain documents of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy to determine which of the classified documents might be declassified or downgraded and which unclassified or declassified documents may be made available to researchers.

Frederick Paff (187-2056) and Mary Eastwood (187-2058) of my staff have made a cursory review of these documents, which are contained in 12 boxes at the National Archives. All but one file, which includes Justice Department correspondence from the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission and part of the Commission transcript (January 27, 1964, meeting), appear to be FBI documents and correspondence. Several of the boxes contain tape recordings (reels).

We would appreciate your designating someone to review these files and reporting your conclusions respecting those which may be released to researchers to this Office so that we can prepare the Department's report to the Archivist.

Attachment

EX-105

REC 44 62-107[illegible]-630

9-19

AUG 2 1972

ENCLOSURE

LEGAL COUNSEL

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

National Archives and Records Service

Washington, DC 20408

Honorable Richard G. Kleindienst
Acting Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20530

RECEIVED
MAY 24 9 40 AM '72
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Dear Mr. Kleindienst:

Enclosed are copies of our letter of August 17, 1970, to Attorney General Mitchell concerning the review of the Numbered Document File of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and of his reply of November 3, 1970. In addition to the Numbered Document File involved in these letters, the records of the Commission include correspondence and internal records of the Commission, some of which relate to the functions of other Government agencies and their part in the investigation of the assassination. These records were reviewed by the National Archives in 1967 at the request of the Department of Justice. Some of them were withheld from research, and it is now time for the five year review of these documents provided for in the guidelines that apply to the records. I would like to ask the Department of Justice to review those documents which relate to its functions. They consist chiefly of correspondence between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Commission (about two linear inches).

Both the material that we are now asking the Department of Justice to review and the documents withheld from research in the Numbered Document File of the Commission include some security classified documents. The Department may wish to consider these documents under the provisions of Executive Order 11652 of March 10, 1972 (37 F.R. 5209), to determine whether they should be declassified or downgraded, and if they are declassified, whether they should be made available for research or withheld under a different exemption to the "Freedom of Information Act" (5 U.S.C. 552) and a different guideline from Guideline 2.

The following staff members of the National Archives will be pleased to furnish any further information that may be needed: Mr. Mark G. Eckhoff, Chief, Legislative, Judicial, and Fiscal Branch, or Mr. Marion M. Johnson, on Code 13, Extension 23171.

Sincerely,

James B. Rhoads

JAMES B. RHOADS
Archivist of the United States

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
21 MAY 1972
CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME SEC.

OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

August 17, 1970

Honorable John N. Mitchell
Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy transferred its records to the National Archives in November 1964 to be "permanently preserved under the rules and regulations of the National Archives and applicable Federal law" (Report of the Commission, p. XV). The records included some documents which are withheld from disclosure by specific statutes, security classified records; investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes, and medical and personnel records. It was apparent that the records of the Commission would have to be reviewed on a document-by-document basis in order to identify the relatively few documents of this nature that could not immediately be made available for research.

This review was conducted in 1965 in accordance with "Guidelines for Review of Materials Submitted to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," which were prepared by the Department of Justice in consultation with the agencies which furnished records to the Commission (copy enclosed). Under these guidelines (page 2) it is the responsibility of the Archivist of the United States to arrange for successive reviews of the records of the Commission that are withheld from research. As it is now five years since the review of the Numbered Document File of the Commission in 1965, it is time for the documents that were withheld from research at that time to be reviewed again as indicated in the last paragraph of the guidelines. The National Archives will be pleased to show the documents withheld from research at the request of your Department to any members of your staff who may be selected to review them. The following documents are withheld at the request of the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice:

1. About four linear feet of reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(5

2. Commission Document 355, a volume (about two inches thick) of copies of summaries of FBI interviews with acquaintances of Jack L. Ruby which was transmitted to the Commission by a letter dated February 4, 1964, of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division of the Department. Withheld under Guideline 3C.

The following staff members of the National Archives may be called for any additional information that may be needed: Mr. Mark G. Eckhoff, Director, Legislative, Judicial and Diplomatic Records Division, or Mr. Marion H. Johnson, on Code 13, Extension 23171.

Sincerely,

Herbert E. Angel

HERBERT E. ANGEL
Acting Archivist
of the United States

Enclosure

cc: Official file - NND
Reading file - NNDC
Day file - N

MJohnson/mmm x23171

NND

NN

GUIDES FOR REVIEW OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED TO
THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNED

1. Statutory requirements prohibiting disclosure should be observe
2. Security classifications should be respected, but the agency responsible for the classification should carefully re-evaluate the contents of each classified document and determine whether the classification can, consistently with the national security, be eliminated or downgraded.
3. Unclassified material which has not already been disclosed in another form should be made available to the public on a regular basis unless disclosure--
   (A) Would be detrimental to the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations of the United States and its agencies;
   (B) Might reveal the identity of confidential sources of information and impede or jeopardize future investigations by precluding or limiting the use of the same or similar sources hereafter;
   (C) Would be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons, who are the subject, source, or apparent source of the material in question, because it contains gossip and rumor or details of a personal nature having no significant connection with the assassination of the President;

(5) Would [redacted] material pertinent [redacted] criminal prosecution of Jack Ruby for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, prior to the final judicial determination of that case.

Whenever one of the above reasons for nondisclosure may apply, your department should, in determining whether or not to authorize disclosure, weigh that reason against the overriding policy of the Executive Branch favoring the fullest possible disclosure.

Unless sooner released to the public, classified and unclassified material which is not now made available to the public shall, as a minimum, be reviewed by the agency concerned five years and ten years after the initial examination has been completed. The criteria applied in the initial examination, outlined above, should be applied to determine whether changed circumstances will permit further disclosure. Similar reviews should be undertaken at ten-year intervals until all materials are opened for legitimate research purposes. The Archivist of the United States will arrange for such review at the appropriate time. Whenever possible provision should be made for the automatic declassification of classified material which cannot be declassified at this time.

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

NOV 3 1970

Mr. Herbert E. Angel
Acting Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Services
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Mr. Angel:

This is in response to your letter of August 17, 1970, in which you notified me that it is time for the documents in the Numbered Document File of the Warren Commission to be reviewed for the purpose of determining whether any of these documents previously withheld may now be released to the public. You noted that the documents furnished the Commission by this Department include "about four linear feet of reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation" and "Commission Document 355, a volume (about two inches thick) of copies of summaries of FBI interviews with acquaintances of Jack L. Ruby."

At my request, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Office of Legal Counsel conducted a review of those documents. The accompanying memorandum of October 1, 1970, which is entitled "Five-Year Review of Warren Commission Files", contains this Department's recommendation with respect to release of the FBI reports. I believe you will find the memorandum self-explanatory.

As to the other item--Commission Document 355--the Department recommends partial disclosure. As noted, the Document contains copies of summaries of interviews by the FBI of individuals acquainted with Jack Ruby. The full interviews are contained in FBI investigative reports, some of

which have been released to the public. The Department has no objection to the release of those summaries in Commission Document 355 relating to interviews which themselves are in public view. However, if the interview being summarized has not been released to the public, we would oppose release of the corresponding summary in Commission Document 355.

If the Department can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to consult us.

Sincerely,

John N. Mitchell

Attorney General

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : E. S. Miller

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. C. W. Bates (Arendt)
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
DATE: 6/19/72
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. H. D. Clough
1 - Mr. F. J. Waldburger
1 - Mr. L. Whitson

Felt
Mohr
Rosen
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Campbell
Casper
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Mintz
Ponder
Soyars
Walkart
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS IN NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Special Agents Clough, Waldburger, and Whitson have reviewed with representatives of the General Investigative Division numbered documents of the Warren Commission still withheld from public scrutiny and unnumbered documents not previously reviewed by Bureau personnel.

The unnumbered documents consist of original communications from the Bureau to the Honorable J. Lee Rankin, Counsel for the Commission and Xerox copies of Bureau communications the originals of which in some instances were in the containers holding the unnumbered documents, and others of which related to documents in some other part of the Archives.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. It is recommended that all Xerox or other copies of Bureau communications in the unnumbered boxes be destroyed since the original documents are the ones listed on the register of correspondence and the "list of basic source materials." Unattached copies cannot be accounted for and only serve to confuse further an already confused situation.

REC-67 62-109090-6117

2. Those numbered documents and excised pages now withheld from the public on the basis of a review by Bureau personnel in the Fall of 1970, should be continued to be withheld, since under the guidelines laid down for the release of material to the public, and which guidelines have not been changed. The next review would not be due until 1975.

JUN 15 1972

3. With regard to the unnumbered documents not heretofore reviewed, it is recommended that they be withheld from public scrutiny unless they are original letters of transmittal of documents which are numbered Commission

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures - 3

LWW:ldm (7)

NOV 20 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

documents and which have heretofore been released for public scrutiny. Time and facilities did not permit attempts to match transmittal letters with documents elsewhere in the Archives.

There are attached for the record the rough notes of Special Agents Clough, Waldburger, and Whitson, Arendt, Hunt Hein.

ACTION:

Refer to Special Agent Arendt, General Investigative Division for correlation.

LW
DEM
EHM
NHS
RJC

57 4th Ruby — Cont'd

-*) b, c, d, e + f.
Tax returns Ruby estate + associates

5-377 a, b, c + d
Tax returns, Ruby + Estate Carl.

5-367 Letter enclosing Carl Ruby tax returns

4-1136 Toll calls. Sarah Howard, Washington, D.C. to Calls.
4-1133 " " " " " " to Faith Katz.
4-1138 Toll Calls. Evan Grant
4-1141 30± [illegible] Toll calls made from
4-2317 Toll calls [illegible] Ruby.
14-1504 Toll calls of Ruby.

8-32± Medical records Fazy Laboratories (Ruby's mother)

Stock Book

Burial

4 - Folio	4	Burial Ledger record
4 - "	84	VII record & plan "
4 - "	86	Plan record
6 - "	105	Plan "
5 - "	186	Plan "
"	203	Burial Plan & with Wire Fence
	213	Plan record
	360	" "
	441	Burial Record
6 - "	722	Plan Record
	736	Jewish Children Burial Ground Record
	914	Plan record
7 "	1121	" "
	1177	" "
	1193	" "
	1347	" "
	1472	" "
	1573	" "

Unscanned Correspondence Not Available to the Public

1) L Hm dated 12-31-63 Corp. re. Donald Redlich - No transmittal letter accompanied Documents.
2) Letter from Bureau to Asst. Attorney General dated 1-16-64 enclosing 2 documents.
3) Bureau letter to J. Lee Rankin, Gen. Counsel dated 1-30-64 enclosing 1 Hm re Oswald - Corp. Pg. 31 A Regulated
4) Bur. letter to Rankin dated 2-19-64 calling full attn. to ... Pg. 17 Cont. Locate & register
5) Bur. letter to Rankin 2-20-64 enclosing 1 Hm M.M. interview of Marina Oswald on 2-19-64. with 1 association with Martin. Cir. Locate & register.
6) Rankin to Rankin dtd 2-21-64 enclosing 45.55 letter re. Marina Oswald. Pg. 4 & 8 register
7) Rankin to Rankin dtd 2-21-64 re. photographs from Soviet Union. Cir. Locate register.
8. Rankin to Rankin dtd 3-4-64 re. photographs of A. Marina & Allen. Pg. 57 & register.

9) Bulet to Parker dtd 2-11-64 with 2 enclos.
Pg. 38 regrets
10) Bulet to Parker dtd 2-21-64 re. polygraph
Verson. Cat sheets & regrets.
11) Bulet to Parker dtd 3-4-64 re Cubbyhole
investigation & Dept Bull. Cat sheets & regrets
12) Bulet to Parker dtd 2-27-64 enclosing LHM
dtd 2-26-64 with exhibits & copy dtd Brown
Derby dtd 2-20-64 with Bulet to SAC regrets
13) Bulet to Parker dtd 2-20-64 calling full investi-
gation entitled Morris Brandt, Extortion.
Cat sheets & regrets.
14) Bulet to Parker dtd 2-20-64 enclosing LHM
Dorothea Brandt 2-19-64 concerning allegation
of former wife of James Parker Cat sheets
& regrets.
15) Bulet to Parker dtd 2-17-64 copy of
ltr. by a Toronto attorney in Detroit
Pg. 42 regrets
16) Bulet to Parker dtd 3-17-64 enclosing LHM
concerning Dorothy S. Buchanan, fm. 1964
regrets
17) Bulet to Parker dtd 3-9-64 re Morris Brandt
Pg. 58 regrets - Secret.
17a) Bulet to Parker dtd 2-21-64 regrets to CIA
request - Secret. Cat sheets & regrets

2

18) Bulah to Parker dated 4-24-64 with enclosure
not apparently been made available to petitioner
CR 867, Pg 95 of record.

19) Bulah to Parker 2-27-64 enclosing LHM re Parker Jones
Pg. 52 of record.

20) Bulah to Parker dated 2-26-64 re hiring white & Negro
recruits. Cert. Copy in record.

21) Bulah Parker dated 3-11-64 re Transfer of Clerk
Savage. Pg. 38 of record.

22) Bulah to Parker 2-26-64 to Director enclosing
Original Request - Justice. (Probably Pg. 50 of record)

23) Bulah to Parker dated 5-7-64 enclosing memo of
Parker with Parker Jones. Cert. Copy in record.

24) Bulah to Parker dated 3-10-64 enclosing LHM attached.
Cert. Copy in record.

25) Bulah to Parker dated 3-30-64 covering copy of
appointment Marguerite Adkins of Little Rock.
Pg. 73 of record.

26) Bulah to Parker 3-27-64 enclosing Jones Request.
Original. Also CR LHM pg 84 & shown on Pg. 73 of record

27) Bulah Parker 3-16-64 enclosing letter from Hyn re allegation
made by Jones. Pg. 13 of record.

28) Bulah to Parker dated 4-7-64 requesting basic facts
regarding Police Commissioner allegations
Solicitor Gen. Cert. Copy in record.

FBI

29) Babbitt to Harkin dated 5-5-64 re request for courage & work tour. Pg 99 of regular.

30) Babbitt to Harkin dated 5-13-64 relating an article by the "Detroit Recorder" Pg 105 of regular

31) Babbitt to Harkin dated 5-13-64 re petition of Jews of Iowa & U.S. Pg. 104 of regular.

32) Babbitt to Harkin dated 5-14-64 re appointment of Iowa to Wagner College, N. Jersey. Pg 105 of regular

33) Babbitt to Harkin dated 5-15-64 re. Jews appearance in Boston, Mass. Page 106 of regular

34) Babbitt to Harkin dated 4-24-64 re. Joint Session of Congress & Yalta & Medical Panel, Pg. 91 of regular

35) Telegram to Babbitt from Bureau dated 4-1-64 re. Tibetan Passport for Lhamo & Sonya, Card Locator report

36) Babbitt to Harkin dated 4-14-72 re. Courage of Jews. Page 85 of regular.

37) Babbitt to Katz dated 4-20-64 re. Greeting Card to Jews in Hungary. Page 88.

38) Babbitt to Harkin dated 4-21-64 re. Laos speech of 3-23-64. Page 89 of regular

39) Babbitt to Harkin dated 4-14-64 asking re Iraq organized labor & passage of bill. Card & letter in regular

4

24) Bulck + Herbie dated 3-3-64 regarding bills from CIH dated 2-18-64. Pg. 54 regular

24a) Bulck + Herbie dated 3-1-64 re. conference w/ re. Nevada Council. Page 55 regular

24c) Bulck & Herbie dated 3-5-64 re. Williams H.P documents. This is CN 449 Page 56 regular

24d) Bulck + Herbie dated 3-6-64 enclosing memo & interview of Nosenko. This is CN 451 pg 56

24e) Bulck + Herbie dated 3-9-64 re. Nevada Council. Subject Martin wanted to know all to Commission & that happened Pg. 58 regular

25f) Bulck + Herbie dated 3-11-64 re. conference + Mr. Rankin & Council Landsdale Case Files Commission. Page. 61 regular.

24g) Bulck + Herbie dated 3-13-64 enclosing items re. Lane appearance & 13 files. Case books & regular.

27h) Bulck + Herbie dated 3-16-64 re. [illegible] Mr. Jones [illegible] Pg. 64 regular.

27 a) Bullet Point with 3-4 words (Word)
description. This is CN702 of 75 words

28 a) Bullet point with 4-5 words.
Measurable. Concrete. Specific. Can be 2 words

28 b) Bullet point no longer than 2 lines
long and 7 words.

28 c) Bullet point with 5-7 words and only 1 line
of text. Should be measurable.
Can be 2 words.

28 d) Bullet point with 5-7 words (not
more) and 2 lines of text. This is CN 702 of 75 words.

28 e) Bullet point with 5-7 words
(not more) but 3 lines of text

35 a) Bullet point with 5-7 words and
2 lines of text. Not longer than 95

LIST C MARKHAM - 10

(Classification)

Box

P - 2.73 TELEPHONE TOLL RECORDS.

8 - 1.49 HOTEL RECORDS OF MARINA OSWALD, JAMES MARTIN, JOHN THORNE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

10 - 557 Hospital records re: Oswald autopsy.

10-599 Affidavit of Vada Adams re, effects of Marina Oswald & June Murray

10-664 Sheriff Nelson Davis.

10-669 " Lieutenant V Edwards

" Katherine SKOTNICKI

13-908 Post cards re, "Untold Truth"

13-933 Info sup. from W.C. for use in confidential cross.

1300 1006 Corr. sup. re Arnold trip & Lewis

14-1098 Subpoena & forms pertaining thereto

14-1269 * Examination of Bonds & M.C.

15-90 W.C. Income Tax returns

15-298 " "

15-36 " "

15-848

11-694 Dick Tracy Cards (per W.C.)

12-702 "For Handbook" Diary & Instructions" excerpts.

12-713 Income Tax returns.

OST C
(Consequential)

12 · 1129 Consolle allegation re. the kind of Cross.
12 · 880 Investigation re. this allegation.
12 · 894 this from last week.
12 · 895 "
9. Medical opinion (Lyle)

List of Connections

6 - 913 - Tel Co and mail connections with Hospital exchanges

5 - 301 Telegraph Co records

4 - 5 U.S. Post Office connections, Bayshore Mail Co. etc.

4 - 6 Tel. phone exch.

4 - 75 Tel phone calls - toll records

4 - 149 " " " "

11 - 1107 Messages from Telephone Co

7 - 1175 " " " "

7 - 1347 Connections with various [illegible]

7 - 1421 Book records

(2) Your Bulletin 4/15/64, to J.L. Bates
re Clinton Dental Clinic, [illegible]
[illegible] JFC. Withheld 3(c). LHM 3(c)

(3) Dixon Bulletin 4/15/64 to JFC
Undertook a Canvass which
Was Withheld 3(c) ~~Letter~~

(4) Dixon Bulletin 4/15/64, to JFC
Undertook Use of Dental
Laboratory Office Used Dental
Lab Building Clinic Equipment
Withheld 3(c)

(5) Dixon Bulletin 4/15/64 to JFC
Re Appearance & Mail Box Info
3(c) LHM 3(b).

(6) Your Bulletin 4/15/64 to JFC
Mail Box & Its Location &
Mail Taken By Dixon &
Withheld 3(c)

(7) Xerox Corp. Notice to J.L.B. re Trade Secret & Mail Fraud, With ref 3(c).

(8) Xerox Corp. Notice 4/21/67 to J.L.B. re Mail Fraud at Final Collection, With ref 3(c).

(9) Xerox Corp. Notice 4/21/67 to J.L.B. re Possible Sale of Subsidiary Business, With ref 3(c).

(10) Original Bribe 4/24/67 to J.L.B. re Contract Action for Fee, With ref 3(c).

(11) Xerox Corp. Notice 4/28/67 to J.L.B. re Mail Fraud, With ref 3(c) & HHH 3(c)

(12) Xerox Corp. Notice 5/1/67 to J.L.B. re Sale of Subsidiary, J.L.B. & J.L.B. Trading, With ref 3(c).

(13) Xerox Corp. Notice 5/1/67 to J.L.B. re Proposed Merger with Diversified Industries, With ref 3(c) & HHH 3(c)

(14) Original Bribe 5/1/67 to J.L.B. re Trade Secret Fraud, With ref 3(c) & HHH 3(c)

(15) Xerox Book 5/5/64 to IHR de
[illegible] 3(c).

(16) Xerox Book 5/5/64 to IHR de
[illegible] 3(c). IHM 3(c)

(17) Xerox Book 5/5/64 to IHR de
[illegible] 10/3/65. IHM 3(b)

(18) Xerox Book 5/5/64 to IHR de
[illegible] 3(c). IHM 3(c)

(19) Xerox Book 5/5/64 to IHR de
[illegible] 3(c). IHM [illegible] 3(b)

(20) Xerox Book 5/5/64 to IHR de
[illegible] 3(c).

(21) Xerox Book 5/5/64 to IHR de
[illegible] 3(c). IHM 3(b)

(22) [illegible] (IHM) 4/20/64 de [illegible]
[illegible] 3(c)

(23) [illegible] 5/14/04 [illegible]
Mail Room T. [illegible] JIP [illegible]
[illegible] 3(a) [illegible] 3(b)

(24) [illegible] 5/[illegible]
to JIP by Mail Room [illegible]
Mail Room. Withheld [illegible] 3(b)

(25) Both mail 4/30/04 [illegible]
Bldg. Withheld 3(b)

[illegible] Both mail 5/15/04 [illegible]
U. of Mass. Withheld 3(b)

(27) Both mail 5/[illegible] [illegible]
Hartford State College [illegible]

(28) [illegible] 5/20/04 [illegible]
N.Y. Withheld 3(b)

(29) [illegible] 5/5/04 [illegible] JIP [illegible]
Pan Bldg. Withheld 3(c) [illegible] 3(c)

(30) [illegible] Bldg 6/10/04 [illegible]
Jane R. Doe. Withheld 3(c)

(31) [illegible] 6/10/04 [illegible]
A. Snyder. Withheld 3(c)

(32) Original Xerox Bulk glass
to JIR to Polar [illegible]
with 3(c). LHM 3(c)

(33) Original Xerox Bulk glass
JIR to Wolfe, Wrightsville, with
3(c). LHM 3(c)

(34) Original Bulk glass JIR
to [illegible] Xerox Corporation
with Method 3(c)

(35) Original Xerox Bulk glass
JIR to Mail Box Rentals
3(c). LHM 3(b).

(36) Xerox Bulk glass JIR to [illegible]
with [illegible] LHM 3(c)

(37) Xerox Bulk glass JIR to Postal
Head Tables" Xerox 2 Jim Rowland
3(c)

(38) Xerox Bulk glass JIR to [illegible]
2 Field Office 3(b). No Drive [illegible]

(39) Original Xerox Bulk glass JIR
Mark Dow Testing Laboratories
with LHM 3(c)

(49) [illegible]

(50) [illegible]

(51) [illegible]

(52) [illegible]

(53) [illegible]

(54) [illegible]

Lip Malenenkov, Baltimore LHO, 7-27-64

✓ 353 "Secret Ppl (data originated with CIA)
Even if declassified should be 3B and C.

Jeanette Mills dated 8/4? ... p 171

LHM SF "Conf" Ppl 6/9/64
#1098 Orig dtd in New Army Intelligence
2 Docs from Cuba re counterfeiting being
both forgeries. Also 3B

✓ #1171 LHM Miami 6/11/64 Secret Ppl
Anti Castro Cuban contacts, persons in Cuba (photo
if declassified, should be 3B and C

✓ #1206 Repl Mindy SF 6/16/64 "Secret Ppl"
Same as #1098

✓ #1269 LHM Dallas 7/14/64 3B, 3C ← Same.

✓ #1359 Mills from SEATO Rankin 6/7/64 TS Ppl
Conference re statements made by Fidel Castro
concerning anti-communist Cuban efforts, Miami.
Who is source? Can it be declassified?
(Castro speech in Repl SA Jas J O'Connell
dated 5/8/64 at Miami, p 30 et seq.)

✓ #1360 Orig in file. 2 copies in file. Also Mex 6/4/64 "Conf Ppl"
Re: Mark Lane.

Also can it be declassified?

#1457 Orig only in file (no copy) LHM 6/8 8/17/64 "Conf Ppl"
Re: Mark Lane. Info from conference abroad.
(Classified ... Document) Dallas Cable 8/21/64

#1470, 2, 3, c.
Kellam to Rankin 9/8/64 w transm
LHM Dallas 8/11
" LA 8/13
" LV 8/22
} Re Jack Ruby.

#1486 LHM with data similar to 1171; unclassified,
Miami, 9/2/64 Sent to Bu & C.
Re LHO.

#1487 LHM Washington 8/31/64 "Secret Rpt"
re Mark Lane
James Delaney Hurst
Dis Req.

Date re Lane in UK provided by confidential source.

#1522, a, b, c. Re Mark Lane
Kellam to Rankin 9/2/64 Conf
WFO 9/9/64
" 9/10/64
" 9/16/64
} Conf Rpt
Dis Req only.

Arrange public appearances by Lane.
Appendices characterizing organizations.
Intelligence methods and techniques.

#1539 c Dis only. Rept dtd Albany, NO 9/18/64
Re: Orest Pena 15 - Cuba Secret Rpt
(Also 3B and 3C)
[Orest Pena]

#1540 Ltr to Larkin 10/8/64 re cancelling CD 597, etc. "Conf'l" ltr from White Sewices.
w/encl LHM 9/30/64 re Conversation; Paper Conf'l
White House wants jacket furnished cancelled.
(orig only)

#1555 Ltr to Rankin 2/10/64 transmitting vouchers of SA Henry M Wade for payments to his informants. 3B. (Representative identified)

Xerox of Inst Form copy of Ltr to Rankin 3/5/64 re coverage requested by Commission of photographs of Mark Lane & Marguerite Oswald.

11 Cable to Dept. [illegible]

3 Xerox Bulet to JLR 7/2/64. Encl 2 copies of memo 7/2/64 re Dan Inquisitor Item. (CD 1218) ← Released to public.

1 Xerox Bulet to JLR 2/7/64. Encl 11 items re David Datch & Katia Jacobs, Mtg by Insp-Tom Kelly of Sec Secret.

1 Xerox Bulet to JLR 4/14/64 re Cal copy of passenger list of Transportes Aereos Co. (Specimens K74 and Q332)

2 Xerox Bulet JLR 6/5/64 re item to locate photographic studio in Mexico City.

Orig Bulet JLR 3/4/64 re CSC Reg for investigation of Mr. Joseph Anthony Ball of Commission Staff. 3C

Orig Bulet JLR 8/26/64 Encl 2 copies of report on Sec 3C Rodriguez Molina, 8/20/64, Dallas, and 2 copies of memo from Asst. Secy, 8/25/64. (CD 1426, CD 1425) 1425 has been released to public. 1426 released with exclusions of pages 5 and 6. Bulet classified "Conf" because 1426 no classified because of p 5 & 6.

* Orig Bulet to JLR 10/23/64 re declassification of Commercial and dangers of publishing highly personal matters, names and gossip. 3C
(also carbon copy of list of classified FBI documents submitted in petition of outgoing JLR to Sec 9/30/64, and Xerox of JLR reply to Bulet, dated 11/5/64)

Orig — Bulet JLR 10/12/64 fwd 2 unsigned copies of redraft of "Secret" memo of 5/18/64.

Orig — Bulet JLR 9/23/64 (on 9/22/64) enclosing 2 copies each of corrected pages 7 (for 7 & 8) and 1, deleting classified information and classification, for report of SA James J. O'Connor, 4/21/64, Miami, re "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - Cuba." Report becomes final with submission of pages. (CD 916) Relet to Julia

1xerox — Bulet JLR 11/3/64, thanking for commendations by personnel in JLR let 11/18/64.

Orig + 1xerox — Bulet 9/17/64, fwd 2 copies LHM, 9/14/64, Phila re: Racial Matters, Phila Pa 5/[illegible] interview of Rev James Beard "Conf." 1xerox above memo "Conf Hyp 1" 3B, 3C

1 yellow — JLR let to Bur 3/30/64 fwd [illegible] re Norman Redlich
Orig — Bulet to JLR 4/6/64 re action 3/30/64 let & furn info re Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. "Conf 336 1"
Orig (PC 8) — LHM 12/31/63 re Norman Redlich "Conf Hyp 1" (3C)

Orig and 1xerox — Bulet to JLR 3/10/64 fwd copy of letter to CIA 3/10/64 re Lee Harvey Oswald. "Secret"
1xerox — Bulet to CIA (2 encl) 3/10/64 "Secret Hyp 1" re Lee Harvey Oswald, advising of his presence and inq to identify "alien of American at Hospital" (3C)

Orig + 1xerox — Bulet to JLR 6/2/64 fwd copy of letter to Bur from JLR-Newark, Miami R/O re possible security matter of JL.

"Conf"

Orig + 1 Bulet to JLR 3/17/64 (3C)
Orig + 1 Bulet to JLR 3/17/64 "Conf" and copies of 3 articles by Thomas Gilling Buchanan, Jr. which appeared in Washington Post & Times Herald 2/20-27 and 3/5/64; and a memo re Buchanan
Orig + 1 LHM 3/17/64 "Conf & PI". Buchanan a communist. (3C)

Orig Bulet to JLR 3/11/64 "Conf & PI" and 2 copies of memo on investigation of allegations of Dr Jose D. Lacaya. (3C)

Orig + 1 Bulet to JLR 3/21/64 advising that pursuant to JLR let 3/19/64, Bureau later learning relative Orlando Diaz Vernon would take polygraph. (3C)

Yellow JLR let 3/27/64 asking if Duran Navarro & Bernal Navarro related.

Yellow JLR let 3/19/64 asking to "look over" Vernon

Orig Memo Sharpe to Wilson 3/12/64 analyzing charges leveled by Orlando Diaz Vernon and others. (3C)

Yellow JLR 3/17/64 re Bureau handling the investigation of the Navarros

Orig Bulet to JLR, 3/4/64 furnishing memorandum of Diaz Vernon on 2/27/64 (4 pp) (3C)

Xerox LHM Cincinnati 4/2/64 Mark Lane at Univ of Cincinnati 4/2
Xerox LHM Cincinnati 4/24/64 " " " Univ of Cincinnati 4/21
Xerox LHM Okla City 4/28/64 "Conf" Mark Lane (Judge Wm. C. Hu...
Xerox LHM Charleston 4/29/64 Lee Harvey Oswald (Mark Lane at ...
at Univ of Charleston, Wash...

X Memo Bulet to JLR 4/30/64 re allegations by Mark Lane that he had FBI reports and attempts by Bu agents to give him opportunity to release them to Bu agents voluntarily (Jim Lesar did not do.)

Five groups of documents segregated by dates, with handwritten cover page or pages, listing documents and commenting on contents. Notations on cover pages in red ink and blue ink

First group. Cover page headed in red ink: Source: E H Bay No. 2 GAI Feb. 1964

2 Xerox Bulet to JLR 2/[illegible]/64 re Bell's Hotel records, Dal[illegible]
1 Xerox LHM, WDC, 2/26/64 on bills of Hotel records. Enclosure

1 Xerox Bulet to JLR 2/26/64 re relations between Marina & Martin.

1 Xerox Bulet to JLR 2/26/64 first memo 2/25/64 on interviews of Marina

1 Xerox Bulet to JLR 2/26/64 re background of Jae Herbert Martin

1 Xerox Bulet to JLP 2/21/64 first copy of list from 1955 2/19/64 and
1 Xerox Memo 2/19/64 from Insp. Thos J Kelley re Marina & Martin

1 Xerox Bulet to JLP 2/20/64 first memo 2/20 on interviews Marina
each (2) Memo 2/19 re Marina [illegible]

1 Xerox Bulet to JLP 2/20 re telling results of interviews of Marina & Robt Oswald.

1 Xerox Bulet to JLP 2/19/64 re reinterview of Marina

1 Xerox Buick 2/7/64 to JLR re Marina-Martin-Nuevo situation

1 Xerox Buick to JLR 2/5/64 re treatise by Dr. Fred Lorenz, "Dignity" [illegible] memo 1/29/64 re talk given by Oswald 1/25/64 at Miami. Enclosed all to Xerox.

1 Xerox Buick to JLR 2/26/64 [illegible] 2c memo re meeting Hq 2/18/64, 2c memo & proceedings at mtg discussed in memo, 2c memo Helms re meeting 2/25/64. Coverage of Marina and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald at request of JLR and Howard Willens, Commission respectively. Encl not attached to Xerox.

CD 433

1 Xerox Buick to JLR 2/27/64 [illegible] memo re Assassination of President John F. Kennedy —, Dallas 2/7/64. 1 Xerox of encl attached. All [illegible] from "National Archives" re Laos (Encl not attached to Xerox)

(On each sheet is noted: 2/10/64 Rankin to Helms, CIA w/encl plus attachments marked "Top Secret" + "SECRET." Check against CIA's [illegible] Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

Second group of papers handed in at this time: Sound: E 11, Box No. 2 CD 1 3/12/64

7

(1 item)

Xerox of Belin & Miller 11/16/64
enclosing copy of letter to Robt Kennedy AG from
M. Schrade, 2 pages, March 19, 1963 and
LHO to Mabel E Schrade Jan 13, 1964 (Xerox of both)
attached to Xerox of FBI, Conf Ops of Washington 11/16/64

Xerox of Belin & JLR 11/20/64 concerning A. Jones
Admiller, characterized as "crank" and "mental
case" enclosing communication dtd Jan 13
to Admiller.

Xerox
Memo Xerox Belin & JLR 11/20/64 conf Ops Xerox dated 11/20/64
re: LHO. 15 - Cuba Security Matter - General
Relevance Marbanne and Beyond Reasonable Doubt, and
Investigation of Police Undercover Work (Commission)
Belin. Conf Ops

Bundle with outside cover memorandum regarding Secret Service Exh. No. 7 CA 1 dtd ...

Xerox
Xerox Belin & JLR 2/27/64 concerning Marbanne, Conf FBI
Oswald 2/17/64 covering Canadian communication
Church, Dec. 2, 1964 & copy of letter Dunn to
Jan 12, 1953 concerning Canadian defector Long for HO.

XIV 1 CD 433 (DA & FBI) Belin & JLR 2/26/64 Conf Ops
1D 433 [illegible]
[illegible]

Xerox of Bulletin to JLR 2/11/64 [illegible] of Alexander de Lasaga. (Xerox and att. Orig & Letter received in file)

Xerox of Bulletin to JLR 2/17/64 re Lou Mathenge, Ref. Oswald, Maina Oswald, Jameth Waiten & John M. Maina.

Xerox of Bulletin to JLR 2/19/64 on Land Survey of Maina Oswald 2/7-2/64. (5 pages) INV 3-2-3 INV 3-20 Affidavits

Xerox of Bulletin to JLR 2/20/64 on Waiten Maina Oswald situation (6 pages) Johnson Lloyd Oswald.

Xerox of Bulletin to JLR 2/20/64 on Waiten Maina et al. And memo 2/20/64 re interview of Maina and memo 2/19/64 on check of Establishments. (Xerox of each)

Xerox of Bulletin to JLR 2/21/64 on Waiten Maina situation and copy of 55 Ltr 2/19/64 and report by Dept Theo & Wallace 2/19/64 (Xerox of each)

Xerox of Bulletin to JLR 2/26/64 from background of James Herbert Martin

Xerox of Bulletin to JLR 2/24/64 and memo re Mwiki to Nairobi & Mwiki to Nairobi on 2/24/64.

Xerox of Bulletin to JLR 2/26/64 [illegible] of Alexander & Maina, Robert O, & Mwiki to Nairobi (2 pages)

2 cys Gobel to JLR 2/27/64 [illegible] with attached Petitioner Motion, Waiver, Motion and Proposed Order).

Yellow JLR 2/28/64 acknowledging letter re motion, Waiver & Motion.

(3C) Orig Gobel to JLR 2/26/64, [illegible] with attached Affidavit of Service, Statement & Waiver of Oral Argument, Points & Authorities, Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus)

Xerox Gobel to JLR 2/26/64 [illegible] 2/25/64 on contempt of Motion to [illegible] Corpus)

Xerox Gobel to JLR 2/26/64 re background of Motion (also on p 10) Refers to pp 220 – 224 of Reporter's Transcript dated 1/23/64 at Dallas re CR 10,15-F-Cals. ↖ CD 329

Check to acc Yellow [illegible]

Yellow JLR 2/28/64 acknowledging Affidavit of Service, Statement & Waiver of Oral Argument, Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus & Memorandum of Points & Authorities dated 2/26/64

Orig & Xerox Gobel to JLR 2/28/64 [illegible] by Federal Express "Special Pickup", re Motion to Vacate, dismiss & Order thereon.

(3C)

Xerox of Cable to JLR 2/14/64 re background of Rosalyn Kaiser, mentally unbalanced, who made a phone call to JLR.

Orig + Xerox of Cable to JLR 2/14/64 Judge LHM (orig) 2/14/64 re Capt. Ward Chappel, possibly mentally disturbed.
(3C)

Xerox of Cable to JLR 2/17/64 w/end 3 FD 302's (Xerox) of interviews with 2 police in New Orleans and Mr. Walter Cronkite, editor, New Orleans States (Indication one of the police is unbalanced)

Xerox of Cable to JLR 2/19/64 re 2/17-18 interviews of Waldo (same listed on p 10)

Xerox of Cable to JLR 2/20/64 re 2/19 interviews + reels. (same listed on p 10)

Orig + Xerox of Cable to JLR 2/21/64 re Martin-Marietta situation, w/cover from Secret Service (and Xerox of same listed on p
(3C)

Re Salvador Diaz Verson

Yellow from JLR to JEH 2/27/64 Re: Any relationship between Dr. Bernard Weissman + Clarence Dean Weissman

Orig + Xerox of Cable to JLR 2/21/64 Request to be advised if unable to take polygraph exam
(3C)

Yellow: JLR to JEH 3/19/64 Query re feasibility of polygraph exam of Vernon.

Xerox Orig. Intra-commission analysis of Vernon's allegations

(3C) Yellow JLR to JEH 3/17/64 requesting explanation of relationship further

Orig Bulet to JLR 3/4/64 results of interviews of Orig Vernon.

(3C) Orig Bulet to JLR 3/11/64 forwarding memorandum report re allegations of Dr. Lacoza.

(3C) Orig CIA memo 29 Jan 1964 re Orig Vernon.

(3C) Xerox Re LHM, Dallas 3/25/64 re Arrangements, etc. Interview of Ruth Paine 3/25/64.

Source: E II Box No 2 6A 1 3/1/66 - 3/15/66

2 Xerox Bulet JLR 3/3/66 Secret Ops forwarding copy Bulet to CIA from 47 photographs. (Unable to locate info from CIA re this item) & Xerox 3/3/66 Bulet to CIA

Xerox Bulet to JLR 3/4/66 re negotiations between Nosenko and new attorney

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/5/66 forwarding copies of documents from Warren Comm (re Nosenko Marina relations)

Xerox Bulet JLR to Helms, CIA 3/6/64 re setting up
conf re Rancho Allen Mallory

Xerox Intra Communication Slip 3/6/64

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/6/64 forwarding interview
with Rancho 3/3/64 - Memo re polygraph
exam attached

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/9/64 memo re Martin Marina
from conference

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/9/64 info re Marina's rights
in Hearing. (Secret Off)

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/10 forwarding 3/3/64 interview with
(Conf Off)

CD 489 Xerox Bulet JLR 3/13/64 forwarding memorandum
from re Mark Lane's appearances before grand
jury proceedings. CD 487a, b, c, d.

Source Bill Coxy - CIA 3/6/64 - 3/31/64
Material in handwriting on lined paper

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/3/64 (CD 702 5 pages
citing Marina's instructions, statement, and
forwarding info re Cooper with see note. with Xerox
and enclosed letter to all offices, SAC Ltr 64-11(A)

Tab 3/5 says Subj was Law Enf clearance
taken by CIA.

Orig & Xerox Bulet JLR 3/3/64 & encl re photos &
UHOs[illegible].

(3C) Orig Bulet JLR 3/4/64 re JA Ball; Communication dtd.

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/6/64 re Lab exam & Communications.
(CD 455) ← 3x5 gets says subj Law Enf Comm.
material to[illegible].

Yellow & JLP Ltr to Bu 3-6-64 acknowledging receipt
(3C) Orig Bulet 3/27/64 RCS. Re Warren Commission inquiries
Dtd in Oct 1964. & encl UHM 2-26-64.

(3C) Orig Bulet 3/29/64 re relations of Jim with Martin, with
views of Jim Beard and Maurice Bathen.

(3C) Orig Bulet 3/31/64 Judge memos 3/9 & 3/26 re
investigation of the Martin Luther Coleman
(CRs memos 2pp, copy dtd 3/17)
shooting matter

Yellow & JLR Ltr 3/31/64 to Bu & Birmingham re Security
Matter & pertaining to captioned subj.

(3C) Orig Bulet JLR 3/31/64 re Source's info from Mr Ramsey
(Marina now alleged) and Mrs Ruth (Mrs Ramsey's friend

Xerox Orig Bulet JLR 3/10/64 & encl Xerox Bulet to CIA 3/9/64
"Secret Rpt." one Xerox
(3A, B) (Handwritten note on 3x5 says Enclosure to withdrawal slip
to CIA. Mailed Secret Messenger to Hqtrs to CIA 3/9/64.)

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/12/64 fwd LHM re allegations of Walker. (See p 14) 2/13/64 Ref matter INV I-2

2 Xerox Bulet JLR 3/17/64 fwd memo 3/17/64 re Thomas Hastings Buchanan, Jr. "Conf Dpl" (Xerox copies to Edwards)

(3C) Original of above and Xerox Red stable "PUB 3"

(3C) Orig + Xerox Bulet JLR 3/13/64 fwd copies handwritten letter and typed transcription, from LM Allen, Jr. classified re suggesting plan deliveries of grain, fruit, tomato juice and lemonade powder. (no Xerox enclosures)

(3A) Orig Bulet to JLR 3/20/64 re Grand Rapids Michigan in USSR. CIA suggested direct examination be made on Oswald but will FBI will not take such action as communication would not have bearing on assassination.

(3A) Intra-Commission memo 3/13/64 re CIA suggestion above. (3x5 note "CIA requested memo be withheld but released again in 1972")

Yellow JLR Let to JEH 3/16/64 req signed statement for Vada Powell similar to others obtained in Walker matter appear.

Xerox Bulet JLR 2/26/64 fwd signed statements (See p. 10 & 11)

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/6/64 fwd reports on Ruth Paine sister Sylvia Hoke (CD 500-508) and on Earl Hyde (CD 509-514) Hoke reports must be destroyed EO 10450

Orig Bulet JLR 3/16/64 fwd memo 3/5/64 re allegations of Mark Lane.

(3C) Xerox of above letter (Ltr and memo)

Airtel orig letter JLR to JEH 3/16/64 requesting further investigation in Mexico.

Yellow of JLR ltr to JEH 3/16/64 saying Commissioner had asked Martin for a sworn statement on Mr Hill's interference

(3C) Orig Bulet to JLR 3/17/64 re Martin. Martin statement

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/19/64 fwd reports on Paine family

2 Xerox Bulet JLR 3/20/64 fwd memo 3/4/64 and set of slides and photographic prints of 27 pieces of items of beauticians. (CD 557)

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/20/64 fwd signed statement of Bledsoe (CD 599)

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/23/64 re allegation Jimmy Richardson and Connie Dowis acquainted with LHO.

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/24/64 fwd photos of Oswald's hand

public appearances

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/27/64 fwd results coverage of Ruth Paine and Marguerite Oswald (tapes, copies & communications). (CD 694)

(3C)

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/27/64 relating to Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with 6 encl

(3C)

Yellow of JLR Ltr to JEH 3/30/64 fwd copies of communications re Herman Kellich.

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/30/64 re coverage of pub affs of Mr. & Mrs. X Xerox of Burma yellow of above, showing Bulet designations and note on yellow.

fwd Tapes & comments from L Rock re MO app on KATV, 3/18/64

Xerox Bulet JLR 3/30/64 re Dallas PD contact with one RHW Smith, Victoria, BC, who, using name Simpson claimed to have pictures of assassination. Smith "guards dreams" per RCMP.

2 Xerox Bulet JLR 4/2/64 re interview of Mrs. Ruth Paine

✓ Xerox Bulet JLR 4/6/64 re Emergency Civil Defense Committee "Confidential" re Herman Kellich

Yellow of JLR Ltr to JEH 4/14/64 thanking for receipt of all documents & certain photos. Ltr to Dep. A.G.

Xerox Bulet JLR 4/14/64 enclosing letter to Jack Ruby from Alex Melvin Bell and J.C. Newbill

Mark Lane

Xerox of each LHM: Cinci 4/24 Okla Nat'l Nat'l Bank, Columbia 4/2
Cinci 4/24 Univ of Cinci, Cinci 4/21/64
Conf file 1 → Okla 4/28 Okla U., Norman 4/29/64
San Ant 4/29 U of Texas, Austin 4/23/64

Xerox Bufel JLR 4/30/64 re attempt to interview ML regarding allegations re nat'l photostatic copies of FBI reports - "Conf file" (no 1 file)

Xerox Bufel JLR 4/1/64 and LHM dated 3/30/64 re LHO, IS-R-Cuba - about ML trip to Europe - passport records.

(3B) Orig Bufel JLR 4/6/64 re Em Cur Let Comm "Conf file 1" - 5x p 18

Xerox Bufel JLR 4/7/64 regarding investigation in Mexico re intent of Commissioners to conduct hearings in Mexico. Suggestions through State.

Box #8

Doc. #	Item	Classified	Address? Time Ltr.?
# 181	Rep SA Estep 12/16/63 at Cinci. LHO 15-R.	Confidential	no
#8/190	" Estep 12/18/63	Confidential	no
212	Rep SA Weinberg Hinckley 12/17/63 re Ruth Hyde Paine 15-R	Confidential	no
218	Rep SA North 12/20/63 LA. "Michael Ralph Paine"	Confidential	"
227	Rep SA O'Connor 12/20/63 Miami, Fla. LHO.	"Secret"	" no.
258	Rep SA North, 12/20/63, LA Michael Ralph Paine	"Confidential	no
273	Rep SA Kyser 12/5/63 Charlotte. APTAK DT 11/22/63	no	no

382 not dup.

190 " "

# 434	LHM 2/28/64 LHO Nosenko info.		→ 30.
433	LHM - 2/19,20/64 LA - supervisor of Ruth Paine + witness.	Confidential	no

C Box #8

Doc #	Item	Classification	Declassify?
445 a	CIA 2/24/64 "Lee Harvey Oswald"	Confidential	no
" b	CIA 2/20/64 " " Ali.	"	"
" c	Rep McMains 2/3/64 NY "Mark Lane"	Confidential	no
449a-l	not classified		
451	Rosenlco Statement		3A.
470	Rep SA Shanklin (no) 2/22/64 Dallas. (Marina confession to Warren.		3A.

Box 9

Doc # Item Classified Declassify?

#989 Lee Hotel Mark Confidential no.
Jane appearances 3/13/64
(a) tapes
(b) LH/4 Came 3/6/64 Buffalo Confidential no
c. LH/4 — Stabspindorabone " "
d Spool tape Mc pasenej.
2/28 no 3.

DOCX C + #1070 done 5/16/12 HR

List C

Doc #.	Item	Class'n.	Can it be declass'd & when?
#1212	Dept St Telegram, 6/23/64, Wy. DS-R-Cuba	O	no 3
# 694	LHM re Mark Lane's speech Tulsa. (+15 tapes) 3/16/64.	O	no 3
#499	Letter to J. Rankin re Mark Lane + Nat'l Guardian appearances:	"Confidential"	
# 499 a)	LHM re Deidre Griswold subversive background. (SWP).	"Confidential"	no 3.
# 499 (b)	LHM re Robert GNATHAEY C's pers'l group affiliation.	"Confidential"	no 3.
#504	Report re Sylvia Ludlow Hyde Hoke. 56 E - St Louis J. Brune. Wy. Dated 9/21/56.	"Confidential"	no 3.
#505	Report SA Glenn L. McAvoy dated 9/24/56, Cincinnati, Ohio re Sylvia Ludlow Hyde Hoke	"Confidential"	no 3.
#506.	Report SA. F.A. Waddington Jr, Seattle, dated 9/24/56 re Sylvia Ludlow Hyde Hoke	"Confidential"	no 3.
#508	Report SA James P. Mansfield, 2/6/57 NY, re Sylvia Ludlow Hyde Hoke.	"Confidential"	no 3

C. Box 11

Doc #	Item	Classif.	Other Agency	Cont. Sec. Pg. What.
4530	Ltr LHH 2/27/64, WDC re George de Mohrenschildt Jeanne de Mohrenschildt	"Confidential"	USSS + INS ← refer ←	
4540	Ltr LHH 3/3/64 WDC re George + Jeanne de Mohrenschildt.	"Confidential"	Different agencies + Confidence	no - 3.
4548.	Ltr LHH 3/6/64 re George + Jeanne de Marenschildt.	"Confidential"	British Agency	no - 3.
4554(a-c)	Lee Harvey Oswald, autopsy.	no.	no	3.
(a.)	re LHH 3/4/64 Dallas Texas.			
(b.)	Ltr LHH 3/13/64 re 27 slides of autopsy Dallas Texas	no	no	3.
(c)	Ltr LHH 3/16/64 autopsy + photo. Dallas Texas	no	no	3.
4597.	Ltr prepared by DD - World Service Federal Jubilee Agency concerning denial of allegations Anton Erdinger had knowledge of Oswald prior to assassination. (Translations)	"Confidential"	Russian agency	no 3.
5996a)	Signed statement by Lida Oswald 2/24/64 re lawsuit personal photos Marina Oswald Borowyn Jim Madsen (Xerox true copy.) (Denton Texas 2/24/64)	no	no	3.

Doc #	Item	Classif.	Changes?	To What
600	Rep SA Albaugh 9/15/53 at LA re George Lyman Paine, Jr.: SA-SWP.	"Confidential"	no	3.
601	Rep SA Jinman, 11/25/55 at LA re George Lyman Paine Jr IS-JFG.	"Confidential"	no	3.
613	Rep. SA Jinman, 5/25/56 at LA re George L. Paine Jr. IS-JFG	"Confidential"	no	3
604	Rep SA Jinman, 12/26/56 at LA re George L Paine Jr. IS-JFG	"Confidential"	no	3.
605	Rep-SA Ledbetter 6/31/57 at LA re Paine IS-JFG	"Confidential"	no	3.
606	Rep SA Ledbetter 12/31/57 at LA re Paine IS-JFG	"Confidential"	no	3.
607	Rep SA Loughney 8/7/58 at LA re Paine, IS-JFG	"Confidential"	no	3.
608	Rep SA North, 2/3/59 at LA re Paine IS JFG	"Confidential"	no	3.
609	Rep-SA North 7/22/59 at LA re Paine, IS-JFG	"Confidential"	no	3.
610	Rep-SA North 11/17/59 at LA re Paine IS-JFG	Confidential	no	3.

10 Box 10

Doc #	FBI Report of	Dated	re	at.	Classf.	Changed?
611	North	6/16/60	Paine	LA	Confidential	no 3.
612	North	6/14/61	"	"	"	" "
613	"	6/14/62	"	"	"	" "
614	"	6/27/63	"	"	"	" "
615	Albaugh	10/2/53	Frances Paine	LA	Confidential	" "
616	Inman	5/13/55	"	"	"	" "
617	"	12/15/55	"	"	"	" "
618	"	7/31/56	"	"	"	" "
619	"	2/13/57	"	"	"	" "
620	Ledbetter	8/13/57	"	"	"	" "
621	"	2/17/58	"	"	"	" "
622	North	2/16/59	"	"	"	" "
623	"	2/16/60	"	"	"	" "
624	"	2/16/61	"	"	"	" "
625	"	2/16/62	"	"	"	" "
626	"	2/22/63	"	"	"	" "
627	"	2/20/64	"	"	"	" "
628	WS Harvey	9/30/53	Ruth Merge	Paine	DS	" "
629	LHM	10/17/63	"		"	" "
664	LHM	3/9/64	M Shield		WDC	" Previous Sources
669	LHM	3/13/64	M Shield		Dallas, Texas	no no 3.

(C) Box 12

Doc #	Item	Classification	Declassify?	Item #
702.	Memo re FBI Handbook + MOI. 3/31/64.	no	no	3.
713.	JRS picture 1959 for Michael & Ruth H Paine.	no	no	3.
729 + 729(a)	FBI Lett. Rankin 4/8/64 + LHM, re "LHO" 3/26/64 WDC.	Confidential Confidential	no no	? ?
763 + 763(a)	FBI transmittal ltr to Rankin of - 3 recs of tape + LHM "LHO" re Ruth Paine dated 4/2/64, LA.	Confidential Confidential	no	3.
788	LHM dated 4/9/64 at Chicago "Eugene B. Dinkin" - typed: [illegible]	no	no	3.
794	LHM dated 4/10/64 "LHO" re Elizabeth Catlett-Mora.	"Secret"	no	3.
801	Report SA Regan 4/14/64 Chicago re Jeanne De Mohrenschildt	No	no	3
803				
804	LHM dated 4/15/64 re Report of Jeanne De Mohrenschildt - DST	French NO	no	3.
803	LHM 4/15/64 WDC re D+J De Mohrenschildt.	no	no	3.

C Vol 12

Doc #	Item	Classified	Declassify? Exempt what?
808	Rep SA Chapman 3/25/64 at Cinci "LHO" - mtg for OSI.	no	no - 3
812	Rep pa Olmer, 4/3/64, Miami	"Secret"	no
874	LHM dated 4/23/64 WPC re "LHO" Various sources involved.	Secret	no
880	Transmittal ltr 4/30/64 to Legat re 3 memos re attempts find pose deposit box for LHO at Ft. Dallas, TSA Contr memos not in file.	no	no
881	LHM 4/6/64 - Assassination JFK 11/22/63 Dallas Texas - prep at Detroit	Confidential	no
895	LHM 4/10/64 WOC "ASSN JFK 11/22/63 DT." Various - CP	Secret	no

MANDEL

UNDATED

C. Box # 13

Doc #	Item	Classif	Declassify? Remarks?
# 908	LHM "Lee Harvey Oswald" 5/4/64 Dallas Texas	O	no 3
# 910	LHM "LHO." 4/28/64	"Confidential"	no 3.
# 933(a)	LHM "Assassination JFK Nov 22, 1963. Dallas" dated 5/1/64 El Paso, Tex.	O	no 3.
# 933(b)	LHM. " " " dated 5/1/64 Dallas Tex	O	no 3.
# 933c	LHM " " 5/5/64 at San Clemente, Texas	O	no 3.
# 1006	LHM "LHO" 5/21/64 WDC	Confidential	no 3
# 1008	LHM "Marilyn Monroe" 5/22/64 at Boston, Mass.	O	no 3
# 1084(a)	LHM. "Assn of Pres JFK 11/22/63 Dallas Tex" undated (A summary of LHO's acts at time of the assassination)	"Secret"	Declassify upon HC Declassified & made available to public.

C. Box 13

HC #	Item	Classif.	Declassify?	Withheld?
#1085	Director, FBI Ltr to Coulson 6/1/64 Re assembled 8/46 pieces +15 reports re Cuban organizations + individuals	"Secret"	no	-
#1085 a-1	LHM "IPCC-Chicago Chapter" Chicago - 6/4/64	"Confidential"	no	
1085 c1	LHM. ↳ LHM "Second Report of Cleambray (SNFE). (Operation Alpha 66) SF Delegation	no	no	3.
1085 c4	LHM "SNFE" 5/28/64 Chi.	no	no	3.
1085 c5	LHM "SNFE" 5/28/64 Detroit.	no	no	3.
1085 c8	LHM SNFE 6/3/64, Miami	no	no	3
1085 d6	LHM Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil DRE- Puerto Rico: 15-e. 5/26/64	Confidential	no	3
1085 e-1	LHM. "LHO": 15 Cuba 5/26/64 NY.	Confidential	no	3
1085 e-3	LHM. "LHO" 15 R. Cuba SNFE 5/28/64 NY	no	no	3.
1085 e-4	LHM "LHO" + Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JUNE) 5/26/64 NY	no	no	3

C. Box 13

Doc #	Item	Classification	Declassify? How which?	
1085 a-b	Summary LHM "LHO" 15-2-Cuba-pt 5 Cuban orgs. dated 5/25/64 at Houston, Texas.	no	no	3.
1085 a-7	Summary of same as above 5/28/64 at Dallas, Texas.	Secret	no	3.
1085-a-8	Same type summary as above dated 5/28/64	Consultants, (no)	no	3.
1085-a-11	LHM "LHO; 15-2-Cu" "30th Nov Rev. Movmt".	no	no	3.
1085-f	Rpt SA Brown 1/17/64, Dallas Ernest Gustav Larson 15-Cuba	"Confidential"	no	3
1085-s	Rpt SA Hottman 4/29/64 Dallas Raul Castro Ruiz; 15-Cuba	no	no	3
1085-T	Rpt SA Hottman 4/29/64 Dallas Juan Francisco Quintana Maya.	no.	no	3.

C. Box 15

Doc #	Item	Classified	Declassify? When what?
	All Form 1040s IRS		
89 b.	Fed Income Tax returns for Ralph Paul 1956 + 1960 61 + 62.	no	no 3.
89 c.	Income Tax for B.H.P. Inc. 1960 62	no	no 3.
d	Jack Spector 1957	"	"
e	Eva L Grant 1960	"	"
f.	Sam D + P F Ruby 1956	"	"
890a	Form 1040A Income Tax Return 1956, 1958, 59, 62 LHO	"	"
90b	Inc Tax. Marguerite Oswald 1956–62	"	"
299 a	Income Tax Jack Ruby 1962		
b	Earl + Madge Ruby 60		
c	" " " " 61		
d	" " " " 1962		
367	Income Tax Earl + Nagra Ruby 1957, 1959 1960 1958		
848	Income Tax returns for Michael R. Paine 1956, 1957, 1958		

Box (B) 4 - 69.

Doc # How Classified declassify or what?
or non-classified

All Ruby material here:

- deal with threats + alleged threats + plots to kill the President - none classified.

tel tips etc.

Box (B) 5 152 - 554.

Phone calls - checking + savings accounts. - none declassified [illegible] here:

CD 368. LHM 7/19/63 re David J. FINCH no. classified Confidential

Box (B) 6.

651. Report Sa James F. Marrinan. "Confidential"
re Lee Harvey Oswald IS-R-Cuba.
3/11/64 W. DC. - Rosselli info.

777 - serving LHM report re Mohrenschildt Retain classified "Confidential" stamp.

Ex (B) 7.

1247. – Rep. Sen. J. P. Hoty. "Lydia Dyer Trust
S.R." – "secret." "private
follicular etc." no change.

Ex (B) 8.

Miscellaneous Envelope.

1. Orig & 1 cy Blair & Rankin 7/15/64 "Confidential" re confidential info re source of info re A.A. Osborne. alias John H. Bowen.

2. Orig & 1 cy Blair & Rankin 7/14/64 "Confidential" re above (same subject matter).

3. ~~Original~~ Orig & 1 cy Blair & Rankin 7/22/64 enc 4 memos re Jean Washington Mc Adams prepared (Boston 7/5/64)(Dallas 7/3/64)(Oklahoma City 7/10/64 & 7/15/64 W.D.C.)

4. X copy Blair & Rankin 8/5/64 ltr re Lawrence O. Meyer a/k/a Ed. Meyers.

5. Orig + X copy Blair & Rankin 8/5/64 enc ltr dated 7/31/64 Chicago re Mrs. Beyer Lee & Oswald assassination.

6. Orig + X copy enc 4 ltrs. re Lewis Edward Berry Jr (3) at Houston (7/21/64 7/22/64 7/30/64) and Dallas 7/17/64.

7. X copy of Blair & Rankin 8/6/64 ltr re ltr re Ruby & Oklahoma City - Atty. Belli plotting plaintiff of Ruby interviews.

8. Orig + X copy Blair & Rankin 8/24/64 ~~enclosure~~ "Confidential" with enclosed "confidential" memo 8/26/64 re appearance of Mark Lane in Florence, Italy. 6/17/64.

Miscellaneous

Diary Entry

9. Orig + Xerox of BfbI to R 8/11/64 encl 2 copies LHM re Julie Larson Holmseck prep at Detroit.

10. Ltr BfbI to R 8/17/64 enc 2 copies of LHM dated 8/10/64 at Tampa re Dewey M. Taft, Fla State Chairman of Wallace Party.

11. Orig BfbI to R 9/10/64 transmitting memo 8/26/64 re Mark Lane. (LHM not attached)

12. (Orig + X) Ltr BfbI to R 9/17/64 "Confidential" enc LHM 9/14/64 at Phila, Pa. "Racial Disturbances Phila, Pa 8/28-31, 1964" classif. "Confidential"

13. Ltr BfbI to R 9/23/64 enc 2 memos 9/12, 14/64 re Sylvia Odio.

14. Letter BfbI to R 9/23/64 stating BfbI delivery of amended pages 9 of 14 of J. J. O'Connor report dated 9/21/64 Miami, Fla re LHO — + 2 copies enclosed. Page 1 of report dated 9/21/64 delete classification.

Misc Reqts

(15) Orig ltr B to R responding negatively to request for declassification of 3/31/64 memo, WFO re H.F. Voorhees.

(16) Orig B to R ltr 10/23/64 objecting to declassification of portion of document re individuals.

(17) B to R 10/22/64 re delivery of xerox of pages 154 to 157 of previous memo dated 5/16/64 revising CIA information deletions.

(18) X B to R re (attached) ltr R to H. 11/18/64 re request of Bureau assistance to committee.

(19) X Xerox of 1 p dtd 12/16/63. "Confidential" re Cuban protest to Mexican re entry into of Inez Duran, wife of Cuban Consul Mexico City re CIA transit visa.

(20) X Xerox B to R 8/11/64 "Confidential" re "Deutsche Volksgesetzung und Soldatenzeitung" using confidential source abroad.

(21) X B to R 8/14/64 re request for interview of Eugene J. Williams (mental condition - no writing).

Misc. Mag
Box

(22) Green copy R to JEH "Secret" letter 3/26/64 re TPCC (discussion) Hoover's further investigation by FBI.

(23) Green - R to JEH. re Martin - Marina O. incident. (Guideline C). Ltr dtd 2/18/64.

(24) Green copy. R to JEH. 1/31/64 requesting FBI furnish CIA with summary reports + documents re LHO + S.U.

(25) Green copy R to JEH. 2/19/64 evaluation of allegation. Oswald met Cuban officer in Mexico 10/2/63.

(26) Green copy. R to JEH. 2/27/64 re possible polygraph of Salvador Diaz Versos.

(27) Green copy R to JEH 2/28/64 ack receipt of communication re Martin and Marina Oswald incident.

(28) Green copy R to JEH 3/6/64 receipt of documents from Willard Robb re Martin - Marina O incident.

(29) Green copy R to JEH. 3/6/64 - ack receipt of letters 2/27 28/64 — Guideline re the Martin-Marina O incident. 2/24/64

New Orleans Set

(30) Xerox copy RLV to JEH. 3/6/64. ack. receipt of 3 documents re Marina Oswald appearance Town Hall NY 2/18/64. + Mark Lane ad HO Wire. 2/16/64.

(31). Xerox copy RLV to JEH. 3/6/64. ack. receipt of memo re CIA contacts info from Nosenko.

(32) Xerox copy RLV to JEH 3/11/64 ack. receipt of 2/17/64 communication re Mark Lane alumni Natl Guardian 12/19/64. (?).

(33). Xerox copy RLV to JEH. 3/11/64. re sworn statement all concerns Martin-Marina Oswald incident.

(34). Xerox copy WR to JEH 3/11/64. re Vada Oswald statement re Martin-Marina O incident + alleged CIA attempts on RM Oswald's life.

(35) Xerox copy RLV to JEH. re CD # 489.

(36). Xerox copy RLV to JEH. re request for copies of FBI communications re FPCC, Jure, DRE. Apr 66, 30th Nov memo & Jure pertinent offices.

Misc Corr Ltr

(37) Xerox copy L to J.E.H. 9/4/64. re request for report of interview with Francisco Morales

(38) Xerox C to J.E.H. 9/21/64 request for West Germany to permit censored portion of this document (CD 553)

(39) Xerox C to J.E.H. 9/30/64. request for declassification of list of FBI documents appearing in Commission summary.

40. Xerox C. to J.E.H. 11/18/64. re call of Jones to Klepak, disciplinary re assassination.

41 Xerox C. to J.E.H. - 11/18/64 Commanding specific Bu personnel for assistance + cooperation to committee.

Miscellaneous Ltrs & Memos

(34) CR # 529 p 54-57.

(35) Orig. memo. – Shaffer to Wallace – (Commission) – 1/14/64 re alleged failure to furnish C. with results FBI investig.

(36) X copy Ltr to R 1/15/64 advising Kratzer will be interviewed.

(37) X copy Ltr to R 2/28/64 transmitting reports CR #s 435 thru 439.

(38) Yellow copy of CR to R ltr 2/25/64 advising of trans ltr (originated) 2/15/64 enc. 35 reps + 3 memos.

(39) X copy D to R ltr 2/28/64 re contact + actions of Marina Oswald.

(40) X copy D to R ltr 2/28/64 re photo taken by HO of LHO with rifle + pistol.

(41) X copy ~~letter~~ LHM 2/28/64. Dulles re ltr from Mark Lane to McKenzie – Warren atty.

(42) X copy D to R ltr 2/28/64 re Lionel J. Dell Rather.

Miscellaneous Box

(24) Xerox copy Bu & R 1/27/64 one Sartiles purporting exposes of assassination.

(25)(2) Xerox copies Bu & R 1/27/64 disputing FBI use of Oswald as informant.

(26) Xerox copy C.R. 1347 p 4,5,6

(27) Xcopy Butler & R 1/24/64 re Auxf-Pollard-(psych.)

(28) X copy Bul to L 1/23/64 - transcript of record of Defense Depot of Registered Munitions, &c.-

(29) Yellow copy L to Bu acknowledgment of 2 transmittal letters (originals attached). for rep of SA Clements, Dallas 1/8/64 and 5 - re Ruby.

(30) X copy B to R dated 1/21/64 one 4 CHH re returns of KRUSTER.

(31) X copy B to R dated 1/20/64 transmitting 28 copies Upon Cuba Problem & other assassination

(32) X copy B to R 1/20/64 re photographs of site of garage.

(33) X copy B to L 1/20/64 - re plan of assassination & Oswald building.

Miscellaneous Dept.

(15) Xerox copies of:
Commission #8. - typed Sa Facie
Dallas, 7/3/62 re Oswald defection to USSR.

(16) Commission #9. - typed Sa Facie
7/10/62, Dallas re return of Oswald & S
from Russia.

(17) Orig - Paulsen memo to files 6 pages undated.
re "Rumors Oswald was an undercover agent".

(18) Xerox copies.

Commn Exp. 385 - p 124-127.

(19) yellow copy Paulsen ltr to Bu 1/31/64 advising of 13 reports & attached orig ltrs to Bu & R. 1/23/64 re LHO, Ruth H Paine & Michael R Paine.

(20) Xerox copy Bu & R 1/31/64 re contact reported to Secret Service by FBI & denial of contact with Oswald.
by Hall CPUSN.

(21) (2) Xerox copies Bu & R 1/31/64 re contact with SWP FPCC re Oswald.

(22) Orig Bu & R. 1/29/64 re FBI reports made available to USA, Dallas & Dallas Co. DA.

(23) Yellow copy - R & Bu 1/27/64 advising Xerox 1/21/64 enclosing 2 copies rep DCI Henderling 1/18/63 Dallas

Miscellaneous Box

(9) - Xerox copy FBI lab report 12/9/63 re bullet returned from home of Edwin J. Walker 4/10/63. (81.1p).

(10) Xerox copy of Commission # 70.
Deposition Lotz 12/4/63 Baltimore Md 140.

(11) Xerox of Commission # 73.

(12) Xerox copies of Commission #s 69
4 - pages 6, 29, 529, 46, 146, 149, 148, 149 (Ruby).
20 pages 22, 23
32
44 p 4
59 p 10.
62 p 2, 6,
69 p 2, 3
71 p 2, 34
73 p 2
17
(2) - 5 p 178, 179, 180, 111-115, (173, 45) 90-103, 185, 30
7
14 p 13
714

(13) (white copy) Katzenbach Ltr to Chief Justice 12/9/63 re FBI findings Oswald did it + no conspiracy.

(14) Xerox copy of Comparison of typed letter sent by Oswald & Sorenson 11/9/63 with earlier handwritten draft.

Miscellaneous Box

1) Belmont to Rankin - transmittal of 2 copies each of 68 reports listed. - unclassified, dated 12/23/63 (orig letter only)

2) Belmont to Rankin 12/20/63 transmittal of 4 reports (orig letter only)

3) Belmont to Rankin 12/13/63 orig transmittal only of summary of results of the investigations of lawyers, false reports and irresponsible reporting.

4) Rankin to Bel 12/17/63 resolution request for all raw materials reports are based upon.

5) Yellow copy Rankin to Bel 12/24/63 acknowledging receipt of 4 reports 12/20/63. (see #2.)

6) - Orig Belmont to Rankin 12/26/63 transmittal letter only re 7 additional copies of 12/13/63 summary "Investigation - Hoaxes, false reports, & irresponsible reporting"

7) Yellow copy Rankin to Bel ack receipt of letter 12/23/63 with additional copies of 4 reports & 2 copies of additional 68 reports & Xerox copy of Smith 12/23/63.

8) ~~Copies~~ Xerox of Summons #1052 - Notice of Appearance between Jack Ruby & FBI. Dallas Co. Jail

Miscellaneous Box

(34). Yellow copy L'ltr & B. 1/17/64 advising encls 14 pkgs of investigation of A PJF + Oswald/Ruby.
Box of exhibits: #s 30-33.
+ 2 copies each of. 111 additional reports
— attached are originals of B transmittal letters all dated 1/13/64.

(35) X copy B to R. 1/17/64 re c140 income tax rec. 185 pgs + 62.

(36) Orig memo to Pres Commission AG of F.K. Jay R. 1/15/64 & ltr (transmittal only) of 2 FBI reports re Oswald (Dallas & June)

(37). X copy B to R. 1/14/64 from Dallas PD bkd broadcast Oswald description.

(38). X copy B to R 1/14/64 re Oswald report.

(39) X copy B to R. 1/13/64 re anonymous letter from Saint Pete Fla 1/5/64 thereto & Encl.

(40) (Orig) Hilleus to R. (Pres Committee) re commission gdnce re Ruby - FBI re. investigative reports, complaints etc.

Miscellaneous Box

(43). Yellow R&B 2/27/64 requesting items 101, 200-202, 300 & 303-329.

(44) Yellow R&B 2/27/64 requesting translations.

(45) (2X copy) B&R. 2/27/64 setting forth explanations + affidavits of SAs Heindel & Kessler re handling of Oswald address book

(46) X copy B&R 2/27/64 re Robt Oswald + HHO entered & placed N.Y.

(47) X copy B&R 2/27/64 re Marina Oswald info re HHO predecessors of her.

(48) X copy HHM CR 735 - p456 & 471

(49) X copy B&R 2/26/64. trans 2 copies. re release of Rev Hohman.

(50) X copy B&R 2/25/64 photos of J Ruby at Motorcade.

(51). Original Memo Mr Hubert & E. 2/24/64 requesting affidavit of security developed FBI & regarding Oswald's visit.

(52). B&R. 2/26 (CR-385)

(53) Yellow R&B requesting detailed description of evidence. 2/12/64.

62-109090-632
CHANGED TO
62-115594-8

MAY 8 - 1973

Center for National Security Studies
122 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 544-2380

February 26, 1975

Federal Bureau of Investigation
US Dept. of Justice
9th and Penn. Ave.NW
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Sir:

This is a request for information pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act as amended (5 U.S.C. Sec. 552).

I request access to the following files for purpose of inspection, and if I so choose copying:

1) All data, reports, files, photographs, films, interviews, transcripts, tapes, video tapes, memoranda, computer printouts, drawings, diagrams, and all other information now maintained in the National Archives or elsewhere, under your control or jurisdiction, relative to the work of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy including all material prepared for that investigation whether or not it was shown to members of the President's Commission; and all other material arguably relevant to the investigation into the deaths of President Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald and police officer J.D. Tippit and the surrounding circumstances.

2) All files, documents and other information made available to any staff member, counsel or member of the President's Commission regarding my own activities.

3) All material relevant to Lee Harvey Oswald maintained in the National Archives or elsewhere, under your control or jurisdiction, in anyway arguably relevant to the study by the President's Commission into Oswald's background including the CIA computer printout consisting, I have been informed, of some twenty-six pages regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

4) All material relevant to Jack Ruby, a/k/a Jack Rubenstein, maintained in the National Archives or elsewhere, under your control or jurisdiction, in anyway arguably relevant to the study by the President's Commission into Ruby's background.

As you know, the amended Act provides that if some parts of a file are exempt from release that "reasonably segregable" portions shall be provided. I therefore, request that if you determine that any

3/14/75 TMB:ms

portion of a requested document is exempt you provide me immediately with access to the remainder of the document. I, of course, specifically reserve my right to appeal any decision on your part which denies to me access to any document or to any portion of any document and an examination of a portion of a document may not be taken by you to be a waiver of my right to examine all portions of all of the requested documents.

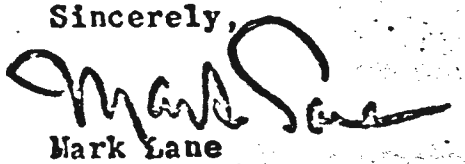
If you determine that some of the documents or any portion of any document is exempt from release I request that you specifically advise me as to which exemption you believe to be applicable and the specific reasons therefor regarding any material you refuse to make available.

I believe that since it is likely that all of the requested material may have been collected and maintained by you in one location there should be no fee charged.

If you determine that a fee might be involved since the Act permits you to reduce or waive the fees if that "is in the public interest because furnishing the information can be considered as primarily benefiting the public" and since it is apparent that this request is made in the public interest I request that you waive any such fee. Should there be any question about fees or in any other area, please telephone me at (202) 544-5380.

I expect to receive a reply to this request within ten working days as required by the amended Act.

Sincerely,



Mark Lane

cc Office of the National Archives
Department of Defense
Central Intelligence Agency
U.S. Secret Service

March 14, 1975

Mr. Mark Lane
Center for National
Security Studies
122 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

1-Mr. Mintz

Dear Mr. Lane:

I am in receipt of your letter dated February 26th and received on February 28th, which requested access to certain information which may be contained in FBI files.

The information you have requested is broad in scope and in some instances will be compiled in files of extensive volume. As you know, the recently amended Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of material contained in investigatory records of the type maintained by the FBI, but provides for exemption of certain material including that specified in Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (b)(7). This involves a page-by-page review of our records for a determination of what material is subject to exemption under the Act, and a resolution of what, if any, "reasonably segregable" portion of the record may be made available. We have experienced this is, of necessity, a time consuming task involving determination of many complex legal and factual issues.

MAILED 7
MAR 14 1975
FBI

We are aware of the time limitations imposed by the Freedom of Information Act with respect to response to requests and the spirit and intent of this legislation in this regard. I can assure you where material can be readily identified as subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act, this will be done.

We are currently experiencing an extremely heavy volume of requests for information, generated by the recent amendments to the Freedom of Information Act, and have added personnel to our staff for the purpose of processing these requests. In view of this backlog of work I am unable to give you a specific date regarding any release of documents, but wish to advise you the matter is being handled as promptly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
1 - Bufile 62-116530 (EOI-REPLIES)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE NEXT PAGE

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs.
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

62-109090-637 Encl. attached

Mr. Mark Lane

NOTE: Requester is author of the book "Rush to Judgement" and is a well-known critic of the Warren Commission and the investigation of the John F. Kennedy assassination. His request obviously will involve review of an overwhelming volume of material and at best can only be made on a piecemeal basis.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM : W. A. Branigan

DATE: 2/7/75

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION TRANSCRIPT
DECLASSIFICATION MATTER

This memorandum recommends that the transcript of an Executive Session of the Warren Commission for 1/22/64, now classified Top Secret, be declassified.

By memorandum of 1/30/75 from Mr. Griffith to Mr. Bassett, it was recommended that the Intelligence Division review the Executive Session testimony of the Warren Commission dated 1/22/64 to determine if it could be declassified. A review of the transcript shows this Session included discussion among the members of the Commission concerning the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald had been a Bureau confidential informant based on information furnished by Wagner Carr, Attorney General of Texas. Carr said he had received the information from District Attorney Wade of Dallas County. The source of information, unnamed, was described as a member of the press who received this information from one of his sources, also unnamed. The discussion reveals that the members of the Commission felt that the Bureau would not admit that Oswald had been an "undercover agent" even if he had been. In discussing the ability of the FBI to operate agents abroad, Allen Dulles stated that the Bureau might have agents in Russia and "they have some people, sometimes American Communists, who go to Russia under their guidance and so forth and so on under their control."

REC 68 62-109090-633

It is not believed that any of the information reported in this transcript merits classification. The statement concerning our dispatching of American Communists to Russia is quite general and does not pinpoint any particular operation.

FEB 25 1975

JPL:wsk (5)

CONTINUED - OVER

6/Lee

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Warren Commission Transcript
Declassification Matter

ACTION:

It is recommended that the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice be advised that this Bureau has no objection to declassifying this document.

WFO/Tue

JPV

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs.
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : MR. BASSETT

DATE: 1/30/75

FROM : FRED B. GRIFFITH

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION TRANSCRIPT
DECLASSIFICATION MATTER

Attached hereto is self-explanatory memorandum and enclosure from Department requesting review of transcript of executive session of Warren Commission to determine if it can be declassified in whole or in part. Transcript pertains to emergency meeting of Commission on 1/22/64 to discuss information to effect Lee Harvey Oswald was a Bureau informant. Page 7 deals with discussion as to FBI capability to operate "people" in USSR.

ACTION:

In view of the subject matter of the transcript, particularly that on page 7 which may pertain to a continuing FBI intelligence operation, it is recommended this memorandum and attachment be forwarded to Intelligence Division to review and resolve.

Enclosure

FBG:wmj
(4)
1 - Mr. Wannall (Branigan)

REC 68 62-109090-634

FEB 25 1975

TOP SECRET CONTROL ATTACHED

57 MAR 3 1975

General Services Administration

National Archives and Records Service

Washington, D.C. 20408

AUG 3 12 19 PM '74

DEPT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
OFFICE

JUL 31 1974

Honorable William B. Saxbe
Attorney General
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

We have received a request for a mandatory review under Executive Order 11652, Sections 5(D) and 11, of certain security classified records of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (the Warren Commission) that are now 10 years old. These records consist of pages 23-35 of Commission Document 651 (Report of Special Agent James F. Norrisey, Washington, D.C., March 11, 1964; FBI File No. 105-82555) and a letter addressed to Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission, on April 24, 1964.

Enclosed are copies of the guidelines prepared by the Department of Justice in 1965 for the review of the Commission's records and a letter of August 17, 1966, from Assistant Attorney General Wozencraft of the Office of Legal Counsel authorizing the National Archives to conduct reviews of the records created by the Commission. I shall appreciate it if you will review pages 23-35 of Commission Document 651 and the letter from Mr. Rankin to Mr. Hoover, which we will make available to you upon the request of your action officer, in accordance with the terms of E.O. 11652 and inform me of any objection you may have to the declassification of these records or any part of them. If you feel that the records or any part of them should retain a security classification, please inform me of the level of classification required and the relevant basis for the classification listed in Section 5(B) of E.O. 11652. If you think the records should be declassified but withheld from research as a whole or in part under an exemption from mandatory disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) other than subsection (b) (1), please inform me of that exemption and of any relevant guideline.

62-109060

AUG 5 1974

Progress Through Excellence
Service Through People

The following members of our staff will be pleased to furnish any further information you require: Mr. Mark G. Eckhoff and Mr. Marion M. Johnson (Code 13, Ext. 23171).

Sincerely,

James B. Rhoads

JAMES B. RHOADS
Archivist of the United States

Enclosures

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
AUG 5 1974

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

AUG 14 1974

MEMORANDUM

TO: Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Mary C. Lawton
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

Attached is a letter from the Archivist of the United States addressed to the Attorney General, requesting the opinion of the Department of Justice as to declassification of certain Warren Commission records, classified "Secret" and "Confidential", respectively. Because these documents relate primarily to the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I am attaching a copy for your consideration and request your views on the questions posed by the Archivist. After receipt of your response, this Office will prepare a reply on behalf of the Attorney General.

Because this matter arises from a request for mandatory review under Sections 5(D) and 11 of Executive Order 11652, applicable time limits necessitate a reply as soon as possible.

Please return the attached letter and documents with your response.

NOT RECORDED
49 OCT 8 1974

"SECRET" DOCUMENTS ATTACHED

When separated from Classified Attachments this document is UNCLASSIFIED

Attachment

AUG 14 1974

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : MR. BASSETT

DATE: September 17, 1974

FROM : R. D. COTTER

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs. ____
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
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Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

The Department has referred to us a request of the U. S. Archivist relating to the possible declassification of certain classified documents of the Warren Commission which are now over ten years old. These include:

1. A letter dated 4/24/64 addressed to the FBI by J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission, which requests that certain specific inquiries be conducted in Mexico. These inquiries related chiefly to determining Oswald's activities and expenses while in Mexico and ascertaining the availability of a fellow bus passenger, one Albert A. Osborne. Rankin's letter is currently classified "Secret," but it contains nothing we would presently consider as sensitive and we would have no grounds to object to its declassification or release for research purposes.

[redacted] (S)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED

[redacted]

15 OCT 4 1974 (S)

[redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Wannall (Attention Mr. Boynton)

RDC:bhg (4)

Classified by 2040 Category 2
Exempt
Declassify indefinite
Secret

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Bassett
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

SECRET

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

ACTION

It is recommended that the CI-4 Section (Liaison) of Intelligence Division contact knowledgeable representatives of CIA concerning this matter and obtain their views. Following this contact, the Document Classification Officer, Inspection Division, will prepare an appropriate response to the Department. A copy of the pertinent portions of the WFO report of 3/11/64 is attached.

[redacted] (S)

[redacted]

SECRET

SECRET

Mary C. Lawton
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

September 27, 1974

Director, FBI 62-109090

WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS
DECLASSIFICATION MATTER

Reference is made to your letter of August 14, 1974, requesting advice as to the possible declassification of two documents maintained in the records of the Warren Commission.

We interpose no objection to the declassification of the letter dated April 24, 1964, addressed to the FBI by Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission.

After consulting with the Central Intelligence Agency, which has an interest in the matter, it has been determined that the portions of the report of Special Agent James F. Merrisey dated March 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C., in question (pages 23-35) should remain classified "Confidential" under exemption category 4 of Section 5 (E) of Executive Order 11652.

The enclosures forwarded with your letter are being returned herewith pursuant to your request.

Enclosures - 5

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Wannall 1 - Mr. J. A. Farrington [illegible]
RDC:wmj
(7)
105-82555

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
6-28-77

SECRET

ATTACHED

SEP 27 1974 FBI MAILED 5

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-5728

Asst. Dir. ____
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Dep. AD Inv. ____
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Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____

Form DJ-130
(FR 1-26-65)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Clarence M. Kelley
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Att: Special Agent Fred B. Griffith

DATE: January 28, 1975

FROM : Leon Ulman
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel
Chairman, Departmental Review Committee

SUBJECT: Classification Review of Warren Commission Transcript

The National Archives and Records Service has requested the views of the Department as to whether the transcript of a January 22, 1964 executive session of the Warren Commission, presently classified "Top Secret," may, in whole or in part, be declassified. Because the subject matter of this transcript relates primarily to the activities of the Bureau, I am attaching herewith a copy of the transcript for your review. The marginal notations on this copy were made by an official of the National Archives and Records Service.

I would appreciate your advising me as soon as possible whether all or any portion of this record may be declassified. If in your view any part must retain a security classification, please inform me of the level of classification required and the basis therefor under section 5(B) of Executive Order 11652. Upon receipt of your views, I will advise the Archives on behalf of the Attorney General.

EX-110.

Attachment

REC-31 62-109090-635

Attachment returned Dept 2/6

"TOP SECRET" MATERIAL ATTACHED
WHEN SEPARATED FROM CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENT, THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED.
FEB 25 1975

10-7/6

1 - F185

5 MAR 4 10

Clarence M. Kelley
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Att: Special Agent Fred B. Griffith

January 28, 1975

Leon Ulman
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel
Chairman, Departmental Review Committee

Classification Review of Warren Commission Transcript

The National Archives and Records Service has requested the views of the Department as to whether the transcript of a January 22, 1964 executive session of the Warren Commission, presently classified "Top Secret," may, in whole or in part, be declassified. Because the subject matter of this transcript relates primarily to the activities of the Bureau, I am attaching herewith a copy of the transcript for your review. The marginal notations on this copy were made by an official of the National Archives and Records Service.

I would appreciate your advising me as soon as possible whether all or any portion of this record may be declassified. If in your view any part must retain a security classification, please inform me of the level of classification required and the basis therefor under section 5(B) of Executive Order 11652. Upon receipt of your views, I will advise the Archives on behalf of the Attorney General.

Attachment

"TOP SECRET" MATERIAL ATTACHED.
WHEN SEPARATED FROM CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENT, THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Mr. Leon Ulman
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel
Chairman, Departmental Review Committee
Director, FBI

February 21, 1975

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW OF
WARREN COMMISSION TRANSCRIPT

Enclosed is the transcript of an executive session of the Warren Commission classified "Top Secret" concerning which the National Archives and Records Service requested a review to determine if it can be declassified.

This transcript has been reviewed by this Bureau and there is no objection to its being declassified.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Wannall (Attn: J. P. Lee) (detached)
FBG:njw
(5)

NOTE: Attached material is the transcript of an emergency meeting of the Warren Commission on 1/22/64 to discuss information to the effect Lee Harvey Oswald was a Bureau informant. It was thoroughly reviewed by the Intelligence Division which noted it is not believed any of the information in the transcript merits classification.

TOP SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

SEE INTD ADDENDUM PAGE TWO

MAILED 6
FEB 24 1975
FBI

REC-19 62-109090-6836

18 MAR 5 1975

6 1975

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ADDENDUM: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION JPL:wsk 2/21/75

The transcript of the Executive Session of the Warren Commission has been reviewed and it reveals that the Session included a discussion among members of the Commission of the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald had been a Bureau confidential informant based on information furnished by the Attorney General of Texas. The discussion shows that members of the Commission felt the Bureau would not admit that Oswald had been an undercover agent, and in discussing the ability of the FBI to operate agents abroad, Allen Dulles remarked that the Bureau does have some people who go to Russia under their guidance. The final report of the Warren Commission on page 327 contained a statement that all FBI officials who testified declared Oswald was not an informant or agent of the FBI, and Director Hoover stated Oswald "was never an informant of the FBI, and never assigned a symbol number in that capacity, and was never paid any amount of money by the FBI in any regard." The paragraph concluded "this testimony is corroborated by the Commission's independent review of the Bureau files dealing with the Oswald investigation."

JPL.

Serial Removal Charge Out
4-21 (Rev. 2-11-65)

INSTRUCTIONS: *This form is to be removed from file by a Filing Unit employee only upon the return of the item.*

Subject: President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Type of Mail		Date of Mail
☐ Report		
☐ Incoming letter		
☑ Outgoing letter	to Clark Kent Ervin Center for Strategic Security Studies 2 pgs	3-14-75
☐ Memorandum		
☐ Airtel		
☐ Teletype		
☐ Enclosure (describe)		
☐ Laboratory Work Sheet		
☐ Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)		
☐ Loyalty Form		
☐ Other (describe)		

Removed for	Removed by	Date of Removal
☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☑ Miss Kennedy ☑ Room 5448 ET	F75	5-15-75

Reason for Removal

☐ For copying (If for another agency, list agency and date of request.)

☐ To send to

☐ To attach to

☑ For office use F.O.I.

☐ For change to another file

☐ Other (Specify)

Complete File and Serial Number 62-109090-637

Serial Removal Charge Out
4-21 (Rev. 7-11-65)

INSTRUCTIONS: *This form is to be removed from file by a Filing Unit employee only upon the return of the item.*

Subject: U. Residents Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Type of Mail		Date of Mail
☐ Report		
☑ Incoming letter	from Wash. Post Office of the National Archives	2-26-75
☐ Outgoing letter	Dept of Treasury	
☐ Memorandum	C.I.A. U.S. Secret Service	
☐ Airtel	(2 pgs)	
☐ Teletype		
☐ Enclosure (describe)		
☐ Laboratory Work Sheet		
☐ Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)		
☐ Loyalty Form		
☐ Other (describe)		

Removed for	Removed by	Date of Removal
☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss Kennedy ☐ Room 5448B	FJS	5-15-75

Reason for Removal

- ☐ For copying (If for another agency, list agency and date of request.)
- ☐ To send to
- ☐ To attach to
- ☑ For office use F.C.I.
- ☐ For change to another file
- ☐ Other (Specify)

Complete File and Serial Number 62-109090-637

HO WARD W. CANNON, NEV., CHAIRMAN
CLAIBORNE PELL, R.I.
JAMES B. ALLEN, ALA.
HUGH SCOTT, PA.
MARLOW W. COOK, KY.
ROBERT P. GRIFFIN, MICH.
WILLIAM M. MCGEE, LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT AND CLERK
CARL W. SMITH, CHIEF COUNSEL
LESLIE E. SMITH, PROFESSIONAL STAFF
MEMBER (SEN. ALLEN)

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

March 13, 1975

Honorable Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue and 10th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I have received several inquiries from my constituents as a result of their recent viewing of the so-called Zapruder film dealing with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. My constituents inform me that the film was aired on a recent program entitled "Good Night America," produced by the American Broadcasting Company.

In each case, my constituents have raised questions relating to the cause of death of the late President, particularly in regard to the "single assassin" explanation of the Warren Commission's final report. Furthermore, my constituents tell me that during the program which carried the film, allegations were made to the effect of official Government agencies withholding and/or suppressing information pertaining to the assassination.

Although I did not view the program myself, I suspect your agency has received numerous inquiries pertaining to the program, the allegations about Government handling of the assassination investigation, and about the actual meaning of the film.

Inasmuch as I expect more inquiries to be directed to me, I will appreciate your expeditious attention to this letter, believing that you will wish

62-109090

Let to Sen. Allen 3/21/75 WCW:ws

NOT RECORDED
191 APR 2 1975

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090

MAR 24 1975

to lay to rest any public disquiet which may have resulted from the ABC program.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

James B. Allen

(D. ALBENMR)

JBA/gvh

62-109060-7116

March 24, 1975

1 - Mr. Gebhardt
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Moore

Honorable James B. Allen
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Allen:

Reference is made to your letter of March 13, 1975, regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Your suspicions are indeed correct about the FBI receiving numerous inquiries relating to the recent showing of the Zapruder film on the television program "Good Night America."

As I am sure you are aware, at the direction of President Johnson the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The results of this investigation were fully and accurately reported and furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (Warren Commission).

MAILED 6
MAR 25 1975
FBI

You may rest assured that the FBI has not withheld or suppressed information pertaining to the assassination at any time.

The Zapruder film was one of the many items considered by the Warren Commission. After a review of all available evidence, it was the conclusion of the Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in committing this crime.

I trust this reply will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

VMB:wss
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Assoc. Dir.
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Dep. AD Inv.
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Director's Sec'y

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-7116

Honorable James B. Allen

NOTE: In letter of 3/13/75 Senator Allen (D - Alabama) advised he had received several inquiries from constituents regarding the recent showing of the Zapruder film on ABC-TV. The Zapruder film is the amateur movie made by Abraham Zapruder, a Dallas, Texas, dressmaker, of the assassination of President Kennedy. He stated his constituents had raised questions regarding the cause of death explanation of the Warren Commission. The constituents also raise the point of allegations in the TV program to the effect that official Government agencies withheld or suppressed information pertaining to the assassination. No specific questions are asked in the letter. Mr. Kelley wrote, "Ack. pls., K" on the letter. This was referred to the General Investigative Division by Office of Legal Counsel for response. This letter to the Senator advises him that the FBI conducted a thorough investigation of the assassination and made a full report to the Warren Commission which reached a conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone. The Senator is assured that the FBI has not suppressed any information. This has been coordinated with SA Richard C. Dennis, Jr., of the Office of Legal Counsel.

ARTHUR GROMAN
CHESTER I. LAPPEN
EDWARD RUBIN
IRVING I. AXELRAD
JOHN L. NOURSE
SEYMOUR P. SILBERG
MILBERT P. ZARKY
HAROLD FRIEDMAN
JAMES E. JENNINGS
HOWARD S. SMITH
EDWARD R. McHALE
SHERWIN L. SAMUELS
NORMA G. ZARKY
ABRAHAM SOMER
E. LEE PHILLIPS
HARRY J. KEATON

ALLAN E. GIBLIN
HENRY L. STERN
WILLIAM M. KAPLAN
RICHARD M. MOSK
CHARLES A. COLLIER
FLOYD A. RAFFAPORT
EDMUND A. HAMBURGER
THOMAS P. BURKE
J. NICHOLAS COUNTER III
EDWARD M. MEDVENE
MICHAEL HOLTZMAN
JOSEPH HORACE III
MARC I. MAYUTIN
KENNETH A. KLEINBERG
MOSHE J. RUPIETZKY

JOEL P. SCHIFF
DAVID M. BERMAN
RICHARD I. LEHER
MICHAEL L. BLOXOM
STEVEN E. FAYNE
ROBERT E. DUFFY, JR.
RUSSELL J. FRACKMAN
H. WAYNE TAYLOR
HOWARD J. RUBINROIT
THOMAS P. LAMBERT
WILLIAM R. HARMSEN
FREDRICK M. FLAM
ALBERT Z. PRAW
STANLEY E. MARON
DEREK W. HUNT

DAVID ALBIRE
FREDRICK M. STERN
KENNETH POWELL
ROY L. SHULTS
D. WAYNE JEFFRIES
ANDREW B. KAPLAN
JUDITH N. LEVY
STEVEN M. SCHNEIDER
RANDOLPH M. BLOTKY
STEVEN G. SMALL
DAVID S. SAUNDERS
PATRICIA H. BENSON
RICHARD S. SHAFFRAN
GEORGE M. RING
PETER A. LOPEZ

LAW OFFICES
MITCHELL, SILBERBERG & KNUPP
1800 CENTURY PARK EAST
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90067
(213) 553-5000

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Training
Telephone R
Director Sec

May 14, 1975

Warren Commission

Hon. Clarence Kelly
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Enclosed for your information is a copy of an article appearing in the Los Angeles Times which I prepared with Professor Slawson concerning the Warren Commission. I am also enclosing the actual manuscript which the Times shortened.

In view of recent speculation concerning the subject, I thought the material would interest you.

Sincerely,

RICHARD M. MOSK

RMM:lb
Encls.

EX-PROC
MAY 20 1975

EX-108

REC-6

62-109090-638

5 JUN 2 1975

EVIDENCE

Editorials

PART VI

SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1975

Kennedy Conspiracy Discounted

BY W. DAVID SLAWSON and RICHARD M. MOSK

assassinate President Kennedy, and many of these persons brushed aside the report of the Warren Commission which found no evidence to support the conspiracy theory and concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

Recently, talk of plots to assassinate foreign leaders, and investigations into what role, if any, the American CIA may have had in such plots, has revived speculation over the Kennedy assassination.

David Slawson is a professor of law at USC. Richard Mosk is a Los Angeles attorney. Both were attorneys on the staff of the Warren Commission.

The conspiracy theory persists partly because some persons find it difficult to believe that such a momentous act could be done so capriciously, and by such an insignificant, hapless man as Lee Harvey Oswald.

Few persons not familiar with the Warren Report realize the large number of chance occurrences underlying the assassination. It is very unlikely that Oswald would ever have killed Kennedy had the President not gone to Dallas when he did and passed the building in which Oswald was working. At the time Oswald took his job, there was no way of knowing that the presidential parade route would go right by the building in which he worked, or that there would be a presidential parade at all in the foreseeable future in Dallas.

age. Kennedy might be alive today had Marina relented.

★

Allegations concerning CIA activities in the late 1950s and the 1960s have created added doubts, because the CIA assisted the commission in its investigation. However, the CIA was only one such outside source of assistance, and it was not the most important one. (The most important was the FBI.) Moreover, the commission double-checked and cross-checked all significant information among a variety of sources—governmental and private.

The principal reason for the criticisms and conspiracy theories, however, is the breadth of the Warren Report. The published materials comprise 27 volumes. The National Archives contain additional material, which has for the most part been [illegible]. Critics of the report, by [illegible] have turned this vast amount of material against the commission.

The commission took testimony from over 500 people. Thousands more were interviewed or gave affidavits. The FBI alone conducted approximately 25,000 interviews. As is true with even the simplest accident case, some people's reactions, memories, observations and actions were imperfect.

For example, critics have claimed that one of the doctors who worked to save the President's life said the wound on the President's throat was an entry wound, which if true would prove that there was a second gunman since Oswald was behind the President.

What these critics fail to disclose is that the doctor, at a raucous news conference right after the President died, said that it was possible that a bullet had entered the throat. He later testified that at the time he made the remark, he had not seen the wounds on the back of the President. Although the throat wound could not thereafter be definitely analyzed, because of a tracheotomy which this doctor, among others, had performed, other doctors later said the wound probably was an exit wound.

before the shooting, [illegible] located in the part of the room wher the rifle and spent cartridges wer found and from which witnesses sa the rifle protruding at the time of th assassination; X rays, photograp and the autopsy show that the bull came from the area where Oswal was located; after the shooting, O waid promptly left the premises an resisted apprehension by killing a p liceman. Finally, he lied about number of facts during his interrog tion.

Thus, the claims that the rifle w inaccurate, that the shot was dif cult, that Oswald was a poor shot a that stress analysis tests of Oswal voice allegedly show him to ha been telling the truth when he d nied his guilt are all unpersuasive light of so much uncontroverte evidence. These claims, even in iso tion, are misleading: Oswald was former Marine and hunter. He pr [illegible] rifle when he was a Julian. Tests showed that his ri was sufficiently accurate. The sh was not particularly difficult. It w from a stable, prepared position at target moving 11 m.p.h. alon straight away at a range of 177 206 feet. The rifle had a telescop sight. The voice stress analysis h not achieved general acceptance as reliable lie detector test.

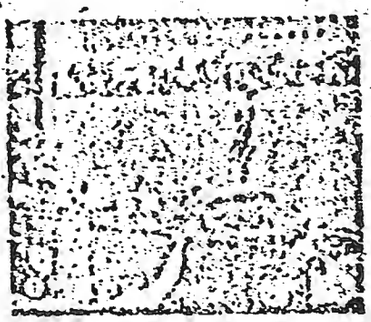
Most critical commentaries focus suggestions that there had to be least two gunmen.

One of the oldest claims is that O wald could not have fired three sho in the time he had and have two them hit the President. The commi sion utilized the film of the event Abraham Zapruder to determine th the interval between the two h was between 4.8 and 5.6 seconds (t exact time is not determinable sin the first shot hit the President whi a road sign was between him an Zapruder's camera).

Some have said that 4.8 to 5.6 se onds is too short a time for thre shots to be fired and two of them hit. But the time interval is betwee two shots—the two that hit—n three. The commission found th evidence inconclusive as to whether of the three shots fired, it was th first, second or third that missed Since the time interval is that b tween the two shots which hit, O wald had all the time he needed a fire the first shot. A period of 4.8 5.6 seconds is ample time for aim and firing one shot, the second that hit.

The evidence concerning the wounds conclusively dispels the idea of shots from the front, another part of the conspiracy theory. The wounds both slanted *downward* from Kennedy's back. This is clear beyond doubt from the autopsy and from the photographs and X rays of the body. The photographs and X rays are still not open to public view, because of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis' wishes, but to doubt the evidence of the wounds is to label as liars the doctors who examined the body, the pictures and the X rays for the commission.

The inward pointing of the threads of the back of Kennedy's clothing and the outward pointing of the threads in the front of his clothing demonstrate that the bullet which first hit



The assassination...

him entered from the rear and exited from the front. Since the car was in a low underpass, a bullet from any direction would have to have been going downward, and would have hit the car after leaving Kennedy. All the bullet damage to the car was in front of Kennedy, which is consistent with a bullet entering from the rear.

A great deal of publicity has been given recently to the claim that Kennedy must have been hit from the front because the Zapruder film shows his head jerking back.

In fact, the head jerks back not when the bullet hits it but slightly later. Actually, at the time of the hit, the President's head appears to move slightly forward and the sprayed flesh also moves forward. The jerk, therefore, cannot have been a momentum reaction. It must have been a neural or muscular reaction caused by either bullet or by a reaction to some other stimulus.

Many critics have pointed to a rough sketch of the location of the neck wound and to the location of the bullet hole in the President's shirt and suit jacket as proving that the rear wound was lower on the President's body than the wound in front. From this it follows, supposedly, that some other gunman must have been firing in a downward direction from the front.

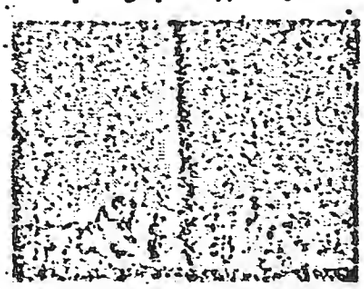
But the best evidence of the wound's location are the autopsy records and the photos and X-rays of the body itself. These unambiguously show the rear wounds higher than the wound at the front. The rough sketch was just that: rough. The holes in the shirt and jacket seem to indicate a low wound on the body only because the clothing, when photographed, was laid flat and because, presumably, when the President was sitting in the car his clothing was slightly bunched up his back.

Critics have criticized the "single-bullet theory," which is the commission's conclusion that the first bullet passed through the President and also hit, and eventually came to a stop in, Gov. Connally. Why anyone should think it unlikely that a rifle bullet should go through one man and hit another, when the men were sitting close together, escapes us.

Of course, it was difficult for the commission to reconstruct exactly what the path through both men was, but a reconstruction proved possible, and the conclusion that it was a single bullet which hit both men makes, by far, the most sense in the context of all the other evidence. No bullet was left inside the President; the nature of the President's wound shows that the bullet that made it was hardly slowed down and so must have been stopped by something else, but there was no appreciable damage to the car in front of the President; the films show Connally to have been hit at or near the same time as the President; the nature of Connally's wounds show that he, too, was hit from the rear.

The fact that the recovered bullet that apparently went through both Kennedy and Connally was not greatly distorted itself actually supports the single-bullet theory. In order that a bullet be recovered without being greatly distorted, it must be brought to a slow and gentle stop. By going through two men, and by tumbling end over end through flesh and muscle and by glancing off, rather than penetrating, large bones, the bullet was brought to a slow and gentle stop and so was able to emerge in a relatively unscathed condition.

The photographs supposedly show-



of President Kennedy...

ing shadowy outlines of gunmen in the bushes or trees actually show this only to someone with a wild imagination. What they really show are only shadows such as can be seen on almost any photograph taken from a distance of trees or shrubbery.

There has been speculation recently that various people masqueraded before the assassination as Oswald and, thus, there must have been a conspiracy.

Just as thousands of people claim to have seen Patty Hearst in various places at the same time, many people reported seeing Oswald. The Oswald "identifications" were even more doubtful because many of them allegedly took place months and years before the assassination. If there was a conspiracy, what possible purpose would have been served by sending fake "Oswalds" around the country?

about purported CIA or FBI ... tions with, or coverup of, the as... sination is not a result of any ... discovered link between those ag... cies and the assassination. It is a ... sult of the revelations of alleged ... savory practices in other matters ... these agencies.

In October, 1963, the CIA's Mexi... department sent a message and ... photograph to the FBI saying, in ... fect, that the man in the photogra... was thought to be Lee Harve... O... wald. The photograph was not of O... wald, but it was not until shortly a... ter the assassination that this fa... was established. These events ha... led to the speculation that either th... man in the photograph was a CI... agent masquerading as Oswald ... that Oswald was a CIA agent.

This happened because the CIA ha... several secret sources of informatio... operating in Mexico and, as is fr... quently the case in this kind of wo... the central headquarters had difficu... ty in putting the bits of informatio... from the different sources togeth... properly. One source reported that ... man calling himself Oswald had vis... ed the Soviet Embassy in Mexi... City. Another source obtained a pho... tograph of a man who probably vis... ed the same embassy about the sam... time. No source was able to get ... photograph of Oswald in Mexico Cit... and no source was able to obtain th... name of the man in the photograph ... who visited the Embassy. Someone ... the CIA who was responsible for pu...

ting bits of information together ... guessed, mistakenly it turned ou... that the two men were the same.

With all of this confusion, the ti... has come for everything on the as... sassination in the National Archive... to be made available to the public ... unless its disclosure can be shown t... be definitely detrimental to the na... tional security.

We do not believe that a reopening ... of the inquiry, in the sense of estab... lishing a new commission to carry o... its own investigation or to hear ar... gument from private investigators, ... would serve any useful purpose.

The legitimate interest of the ... American people in knowing as sure... ly as possible that they have found ... out the whole truth can be served, ... we think, by the creation of special, ... limited new investigations if and ... when a need for one of them arises. ... Currently, for example, the news me... dia has reported that the White ... House commission on the CIA is in... vestigating the allegation that the ... CIA may not have fully disclosed all ... relevant information to the Warren ... Commission in an effort to cover up ... its own involvement with an assas...

...Dallas Nov. 22, 1963

sination attempt on Castro. ... ... have should be investigated and so ... promptly it is.

THE CRITICISMS OF THE WARREN REPORT --
THE REASONS AND SOME ANSWERS --

W. DAVID SLAWSON AND RICHARD H. MOSK

The criticisms of the Warren Commission began before its Report was published. President Kennedy was murdered on November 22, 1963. The Warren Report was issued in the fall of 1964. By the spring of 1964 books had already been published in Europe which attributed the President's death to a variety of conspiracies. Many blamed the Warren Commission, in advance, for what they expected would be an inadequacy of its investigation for failing either to expose or to affirmatively disprove the conspiracies which they had supposedly already detected.

After investigating all reasonable (and even some not so reasonable) hypotheses and clues, the Warren Commission reported its conclusions that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin and that it could find no credible evidence of a conspiracy.

Nevertheless, criticisms and conspiracy theories have continued for a decade and now seem to be increasing. Why?

Reasons for Criticisms

Certainly a major reason is that people have difficulty believing that such a momentous act could be accomplished by such an insignificant, hapless person and in such a capricious manner. Few people not familiar with the Report realize the great number of chance occurrences underlying the assassination.

It is very unlikely that Oswald would ever have killed the President had the President not come to Dallas when he did and had he not passed the building in which Oswald was working. At the time Oswald took his job, there was no way of knowing that the presidential parade route would go right by the building in which he worked, or that there would be a presidential parade at all in the foreseeable future

in Dallas. The night before the assassination, Oswald hitched a ride with a friend out to a suburb to see his wife, Marina, from whom he was then separated. He begged her to come back and live with him. He offered to rent an apartment in Dallas for the two of them the next day. She refused. The next morning Oswald left his wedding ring and almost all his money on the dresser, and departed with the same friend for work, with the rifle dismantled and concealed in a package. President Kennedy might be alive today had Marina relented.

Some people seem to feel that this is just not the material of which momentous events are made. They, therefore, conclude that there must be more to it.

The reason for the recent increase in criticisms and conspiracy theories is that the revelations about government lying and criminality arising out of Watergate and the controversies surrounding the C.I.A. and the F.B.I. have resulted in people becoming more suspicious of government. The Warren Commission unavoidably has become a target of some of this suspicion.

Allegations concerning C.I.A. activities in the late fifties and sixties have created added doubts, because the C.I.A. assisted the Commission in its investigation. However, the C.I.A. was only one such outside source of assistance, and it was not the most important one. (The most important was the F.B.I.) Moreover, the Commission double-checked and cross-checked all significant information among a variety of sources -- governmental and private.

The principal reason for the continuation of the criticism and conspiracy theories, however, is the breadth and thoroughness of the Warren Report and the materials produced by the investigation which supported it. The published materials comprise 27 volumes. The National Archives contains additional material, which has for the most part been made public. The critics of the Report, by selective and inaccurate citations, have turned this vast amount of readily available material against the Commission.

The Commission took testimony from over 500 people. Thousands more were interviewed or gave affidavits. The F.B.I. alone conducted approximately 25,000 interviews. As is true with even the simplest accident case, some people's reactions, memories, observations and actions were imperfect. For example, critics have claimed that one of the doctors who worked to save the President's life said the wound on the President's throat was an entry wound, which if true would prove that there was a second gunman since Oswald was behind the President. What these critics fail to disclose is that the doctor, at a raucous news conference right after the President died, said only that it was possible that a bullet had entered the throat. He later testified that at the time he made the remark, he had not seen the wounds on the back of the President. Although the throat wound could not thereafter be definitely analyzed, because of a tracheotomy which this doctor, among others, had performed, other doctors later said the wound was probably an exit wound. The Commission, on the basis of this and other expert testimony, fiber analysis of the clothes, the location of bullets and other evidence, concluded that the hole in the throat was an exit wound, which would demonstrate that the bullet came from the rear where Oswald was located. Under the circumstances, it should not be surprising that a doctor who had just been involved in the overwhelmingly more important task of trying to save the President's life, should have proferred a misunderstood speculation about a matter seemingly unimportant at the time. Yet the critics continue to point to his statement as "proof" of a front entry.

Among the thousands of statements, some were inaccurate because people were asked to recollect events which had occurred months, sometimes years, earlier. The events when they happened generally had nothing like the significance which the assassination was later to attach to them. For example, of the hundreds of people who testified after the assassination that they saw or might have

seen Oswald someplace, or doing something, months or years before the assassination, almost all had no particular reason to take note of what they saw when they saw it.

Among a mass of facts of this size and nature there should be some which are conflicting. No conflicts at all would be a highly suspicious circumstance. But the critics of the Report have almost all relied upon one or a few facts which conflict with the rest and either ignore the rest or imply that the rest were deliberately fabricated.

The critics have been able to exploit the wealth of material supplied by the Commission with especially great effect, because very few members of the public are closely familiar even with the Report itself, let alone with the 26 volumes of additional published evidence and the National Archives material. Each bit of evidence which a critic offers is seen alone or with only the other information supplied by the critic. The public is understandably misled unless and until some defender of the Report comes forward to point out that there is other evidence which has to be considered. Also, frequently, the media have not been interested in giving the defenders' arguments equal exposure.

The piecemeal consideration of evidence in which the critics engage is also misleading for a more subtle reason. It distorts the meaning of probabilities. In any complicated event, encompassing a large number of constituent occurrences, a few of the occurrences are almost sure to be unlikely considered individually. This result in itself is dictated by the laws of probability. Odd as it may seem, if there are a large number of occurrences, it is likely that some of them will be individually unlikely. The real question is whether a whole series of occurrences, considered altogether, is more or less likely than any other series of occurrences, even though either or both may contain one or more particular occurrences which, in isolation, seem unlikely. That a single bullet went through both Kennedy

and Connolly without suffering much damage itself is individually unlikely, for example. But the whole series of events of which the single bullet theory is a part is much more likely than any other possible series which anyone has yet offered as an explanation.

Oswald's Guilt

Quite apart from eyewitnesses, the evidence supporting Oswald's guilt is overwhelming. Ballistics evidence demonstrated that Oswald's rifle was the murder weapon; Oswald's prints were on the rifle; handwriting analysis of order forms and pictures of Oswald with the rifle demonstrated that the rifle was his; the rifle was found in the building where Oswald worked and where Oswald was seen shortly before the shooting; his prints were located in the part of the room where the rifle and spent cartridges were found and from which witnesses saw the rifle protruding at the time of the assassination; X-rays, photographs and the autopsy show that the bullet came from the area where Oswald was located; after the shooting, Oswald promptly left the premises and resisted apprehension by killing a policeman. Finally, he lied about a number of facts during his interrogation.

Thus, the claims that the rifle was inaccurate, that the shot was difficult, that Oswald was a poor shot and that stress analysis tests of Oswald's voice allegedly show him to have been telling the truth when he denied his guilt are all unpersuasive in light of so much uncontroverted evidence. These claims, even in isolation, are misleading: Oswald was a former Marine and hunter. He practiced with the rifle when he was a civilian. Tests showed that his rifle was sufficiently accurate. The shot was not particularly difficult. It was from a stable, prepared position at a target moving 11 m.p.h. almost straight away at a range of 177 to 266 feet. The rifle had a telescopic sight. The voice stress analysis has not achieved general acceptance as a reliable lie detector test.

Conspiracy

Most critical commentaries focus on suggestions that there had to be at least two gunmen.

One of the oldest claims is that Oswald could not have fired three shots in the time he had and have two of them hit the President. The Commission utilized the film of the event by Abraham Zapruder to determine that the interval between the two hits was between 4.8 and 5.6 seconds (the exact time is not determinable since the first shot hit the President while a road sign was between him and Zapruder's camera). Some have said that 4.8 to 5.6 seconds is too short a time for three shots to be fired and two of them to hit. But the time interval is between two shots -- the two that hit -- no three. The Commission found the evidence inconclusive as to whether of the three shots fired, it was the first, second or third that missed. Moreover, the time interval is really only the time for firing one shot. Since the time interval is that between the two shots which hit, Oswald had all the time he needed to fire the first shot. 4.8 to 5.6 seconds is ample time for aiming and firing one shot. Remember, the weapon was semi-automatic, the target was moving essentially straight away and Oswald had prepared a secure shooting position beforehand.

F.B.I. tests demonstrated that the maximum rate for accurate fire from the same type rifle Oswald used was one shot every 2.2 seconds. Years later, the British Broadcasting Company ran similar tests for a television series on the assassination and concluded that the maximum rate was one shot in less than every two seconds. But there is some question as to whether the B.B.C. test adequately considered the need to fire accurately.

The claim is also made that shots were heard to come from the front, so that there must have been a gunman or gunmen in addition to, or instead of, Oswald, who was located to the rear of the President.

When Kennedy was hit, the car was entering an underpass. The street at this point had tall buildings on several sides. Rifle shots created echoes which could have and presumably did confuse some people as to the direction of the shots' origin.

But the evidence concerning the wounds conclusively dispels the notion of shots from the front. The wounds both slanted downward from Kennedy's back. This is clear beyond doubt from the autopsy and from the photographs and X-rays of the body. The photographs and X-rays are still not open to public view, because of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis' wishes, but to doubt the evidence of the wounds is to label as liars the doctors who examined the body, the pictures and the X-rays for the Commission. The inward pointing of the threads of the back of Kennedy's clothing and the outward pointing of the threads in the front of his clothing demonstrate that the bullet which first hit him entered from the rear and exited from the front. Since the car was in a low underpass, a bullet from anywhere would have hit the car after exiting Kennedy. Yet all the damage to the car was found in front of Kennedy.

Recently, a great deal of publicity has been given to the claim that Kennedy must have been hit from the front because the Zapruder film shows his head jerking back.

If you want to be convinced by this claim, it is important that you see only a blurred version of the Zapruder film or that you see the film on television, that you take care not to analyze the individual frames of which the film is composed, and, as usual, that you ignore all the other evidence.

In fact, the head jerks back not when the bullet hits it but slightly later. Actually, at the time of the hit, the President head appears to move slightly forward and the sprayed flesh also mov forward. The jerk, therefore, cannot have been a momentum reaction. It must have been a neural or muscular reaction caused by either bul or by a reaction to some other stimulus.

Many critics have pointed to a rough sketch of the location of the neck wound and to the location of the bullet hole in the President's shirt and suit jacket as proving that the rear wound was lower on the President's body than the wound in front. From this it follows, supposedly, that some other gunman must have been firing in a downward direction from the front.

But the best evidence of the wound's location are the autopsy records and the photos and x-rays of the body itself. These unambiguously show the rear wounds higher than the wound at the front. The rough sketch was just that: rough. The holes in the shirt and jacket only seem to indicate a low wound on the body because the clothing, when photographed, was laid flat and, because presumably, when the President was sitting in the car his clothing was slightly bunched up his back.

Critics have criticized the "single bullet theory" which is the Commission's conclusion that the first bullet passed through the President and also hit, and eventually came to a stop in, Governor Connally. Why anyone should think it unlikely that a rifle bullet should go through one man and hit another, when the men were sitting close together, escapes us. Of course, it was difficult for the Commission to reconstruct exactly what the path through both men was, but a reconstruction proved possible, and the conclusion that it was a single bullet which hit both men makes, by far, the most sense in the context of all the other evidence including: no bullet was left inside the President; the nature of the President's wound shows that the bullet that made it was hardly slowed down and so must have been stopped by something else, but there was no appreciable damage to the car in front of the President; the films show Connally to have been hit at or near the same time as the President; the nature of Connally's wounds show that he, too, was hit from the rear.

The fact that the recovered bullet that apparently went through both Kennedy and Conally was not greatly distorted itself actually supports the single bullet theory. In order that a bullet be recovered without being greatly distorted, it must be brought to

a slow and gentle stop. By going through two men, and by tumbling end over end through flesh and muscle and by glancing off, rather than penetrating, large bones, the bullet was brought to a slow and gentle stop and so was able to emerge in a relatively unscathed condition.

While it may be unlikely that a bullet would go through two men's bodies in this way, so that it could emerge almost unscath as we said earlier the likelihood of a single fact cannot logically be assessed in isolation. The whole series of events of which the

single bullet theory is a necessary part provides the most likely explanation of all the events together of any which has been offered.

The claim that the weight loss of the bullet was less than the total weight of the bullet fragments found in Kennedy and Connel is simply fallacious. Critics have relied on a supposed probable weight loss of the bullet and a subtraction error by an F.B.I. agent which was obvious and which he corrected in the same testimony. In fact, the probable weight loss of the bullet is amply more than the total weight of the fragments found in the bodies.

The photographs supposedly showing shadowy outlines of gunmen in the bushes or trees actually show this only to someone with a wild imagination. What they really show are only shadows such as can be seen on almost any photograph taken from a distance of trees or shrubbery. The shadowy outlines make a good Rorschach test. If you see gunmen, you suffer from delusions of conspiracy.

Recently, there has been speculation that various people masqueraded before the assassination as Oswald and, thus, there must have been a conspiracy.

This is the "three Oswards", "five Oswalds", or, in one instance, the "seven Oswalds" theory. (There is also a "no Oswald" theory -- that all the Oswalds were false -- which should come as a surprise to his mother.) These theories are supported by many reports which the Commission gathered and published of people who reported to the Commission that they thought they saw or might have seen someone like Oswald someplace before the assassination.

Just as thousands of people claim to have seen Patty Hearst in various places at the same time, many people reported seeing Oswald. The Oswald "identifications" were even more doubtful because many of them allegedly took place months and years before the assassination. If there was a conspiracy, what possible purpose would have been served by sending fake "oswalds" around the country?

Alleged Agency Links

The recent surge in speculation about purported C.I.A. or F.B.I. connections with, or coverup of, the assassination is not a result of any newly discovered link between those agencies and the assassination. It is a result of the revelations of alleged unsavory practices in other matters by these agencies.

The Commission did investigate rumors that Oswald may have had some connection with a governmental agency. Following the interrogation of F.B.I. and C.I.A. officials, a review of agency files (including cross-checking whenever possible), and an examination of Oswald's finances, movements and background, the Commission concluded that Oswald had no relationship with any United States governmental agency.

In October 1963, the C.I.A.'s Mexican department sent a message and a photograph to the F.B.I. saying, in effect, that the man in the photograph was thought to be Lee Harvey Oswald. The photograph was not of Oswald, but it was not until shortly after the assassination that this fact was established. These events have led to the speculation that either the man in the photograph was a C.I.A. agent masquerading as Oswald or that Oswald was a C.I.A. agent.

These events occurred because the C.I.A. had several secret sources of information operating in Mexico and, as is frequently the case in this kind of work, the central headquarters had difficulty in putting the bits of information from the different sources together properly. One source reported that a man calling himself Oswald had visited the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. Another source obtained a photograph of a man who probably visited the same Embassy about the same time. No source was able to get a photograph of Oswald in Mexico City, and no source was able to obtain the name of the man in the photograph who visited the Embassy. Someone in the C.I.A. who was responsible for putting bits of information together guessed, mistakenly it turned out, that the two men were the same.

A New Investigation?

We think that the time has come for everything on the assassination in the National Archives to be made available to the public, unless its disclosure can be shown to be definitely detrimental to the national security. In particular, the autopsy photographs and X-rays ought to be disclosed to any qualified person who asks to see them. Out of deference to the Kennedy family and common decency, however, no one should be permitted to make duplicates. The photographs show the President's naked, mutilated body lifesize and in full color.

We do not believe that a reopening of the inquiry in the sense of establishing a new commission to carry on its own investigation or to hear argument from private investigators would serve any useful purpose. There is no reason to believe that the people who disbelieve the Warren Commission would have any more faith in the findings of a new commission. No new physical evidence has been unearthed and people's recollections or observations are not going to be any fresher now than ten years ago.

It is inconceivable that a new investigation could conclude that Oswald did not participate in the assassination. The conclusion that Oswald was not involved could only be based upon an assumption that literally hundreds of people from all walks of life, who assisted in the investigation, joined in and have maintained a massive conspiracy of fabrication and coverups. It is equally unlikely that these people were deceived by a smaller group, since most of those who assisted in the investigation worked with the evidence firsthand.

One cannot be so categorical about the non-existence of a conspiracy, because it is virtually impossible to prove a negative. The Commission concluded that there was no conspiracy because there was no credible evidence that there was one. Despite rumors and speculations, we have not seen any new, credible evidence that there

was a conspiracy. Accordingly, we do not believe any new investigation is necessary with respect to a conspiracy either.

The legitimate interest of the American people in knowing as surely as possible that they have found out the whole truth can be served, we think, by the creation of special, limited new investigations if and when a need for one of them arises. Currently, for example, the news media has reported that the White House C.I.A. Commission is investigating the allegation that the C.I.A. may not have fully disclosed all relevant information to the Warren Commission in an effort to cover up its own involvement with an assassination attempt on Castro. Such an issue should be investigated and apparently it is.

EX-108

REC-6 62-109090-638

May 23, 1975

1 - Mr. Gebhardt
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Cochran
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Wannall

Richard M. Mosk, Esq.
Mitchell, Silberberg and Knupp
1800 Century Park East
Los Angeles, California 90067

Dear Mr. Mosk:

I have received your May 14, 1975, letter which enclosed copies of the manuscript concerning the Warren Commission written by you and Professor David Slawson and the article from the "Los Angeles Times."

I appreciate your bringing this material to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAY 23 1975 FBI

WEN:dkf
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

1 JUN 17 1975

FBI/DOJ

Richard M. Mosk, Esq.

NOTE: Richard M. Mosk, who is an attorney in Los Angeles, California, by letter of 5/14/75, sent the Director copies of a manuscript and newspaper article which were written by Mosk and David Slawson, a Professor of Law at University of Southern California. Both were staff attorneys for the Warren Commission. The material sets forth many of the current criticisms regarding the Warren Commission Report and points out the fallacies of each. The only references to Mosk and Slawson in Bureau files relate to their serving on the Warren Commission staff. This letter acknowledges receipt of the material and expresses appreciation.

AS:RLS:em

cc:Files
Saloschin
FBI
Eastwood
Gauf

Dr. James B. Rhoads
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
General Services Administration
Washington, D. C. 20408

AUG 4 1975

Dear Dr. Rhoads:

This is in response to your letter to the Attorney General of July 3, 1975 concerning the current review of [redacted] designated Mr. Thomas Henry Bresson, Code 175, extension 5581 to participate in this review, and your staff may make arrangements with him to this end.

The guidelines which we furnished you in 1965 for making these reviews have been revised to the extent necessary to conform to the amended Freedom of Information Act, and a copy of the guidelines with these revisions is attached.

EXEMPT 30-AUG 4 1975

EX-105 REC-30 62-107090-639

Sincerely,

Antonin Scalia
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

Enclosure

5 AUG 1975

XEROX

AUG 27 1975

5 6 SEP 0 3 1975

Note: Revised Guidelines are set forth below. No language has been deleted. Additional language is underscored.

GUIDELINES FOR REVIEW OF MATERIALS SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

(as reviewed and revised in light of 1974 Amendments to Freedom of Information Act)

1. Statutory requirements prohibiting disclosure should be observed.

2. Security classifications should be respected, but the agency responsible for the classification should carefully re-evaluate the contents of each classified document and determine whether the classification can, consistently with the national security, be eliminated or downgraded. See Attorney General's Memorandum on 1974 Amendments, pp. 1-4.

3. Unclassified material which has not already been disclosed in another form should be made available to the public on a regular basis or upon request under the Freedom of Information Act unless such material is exempt under the Act and its disclosure --

(A) Would be detrimental to the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations of the United States and its agencies;

(B) Might reveal the identity of confidential sources of information and impede or jeopardize future investigations by precluding or limiting the use of the same or similar sources hereafter;

(C) Would be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons, who are the subject, source, or apparent source of the material in question, because it contains gossip and rumor or details of a personal nature having no significant connection with the assassination of the President.

Whenever one of the above reasons for nondisclosure may apply, your department should, in determining whether or not to authorize disclosure, weigh that reason against the overriding policy of the Executive Branch favoring the fullest possible disclosure.

Unless sooner released to the public, classified and unclassified material which is not now made available to the public shall, as a minimum, be reviewed by the agency concerned five years and ten years after the initial examination has been completed, and in addition must be

reviewed whenever necessary to the prompt and proper processing of a Freedom of Information request. The criteria applied in the initial examination, outlined above, should be applied to determine whether changed circumstances will permit further disclosure. Similar reviews should be undertaken at ten-year intervals until all materials are opened for legitimate research purposes. The Archivist of the United States will arrange for such review at the appropriate time. Whenever possible provision should be made for the automatic declassification of classified material which cannot be declassified at this time.

FOUNDATION

1 - [redacted] J. McDermott
(1 - J. E. Howard)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

CODE TELETYPE URGENT

JANUARY 14, 1976

TO LEGATS BONN PARIS
LONDON ROME
OTTAWA

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. M. J. Steinbeck

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

CONFIDENTIAL WARREN COMMISSION

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES; IS - R.

FOR RECIPIENTS' INFORMATION, BUREAU IS CONDUCTING EXTENSIVE REVIEW OF VOLUMINOUS MATERIAL IN CAPTIONED MATTER TO DETERMINE WHICH DOCUMENTS CAN BE MADE PUBLIC. BELOW WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS (WCD) WHICH WERE FURNISHED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION CONTAINING INFORMATION PROVIDED THE FBI BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

REC-25 62-101[illegible]-640

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9 JAN 20 1976

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (routed through for review)

NJS:cml (7)

SEE NOTEPAGE THERE

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FBI/DOJ

PAGE THREE CONFIDENTIAL

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HANDLE PROMPTLY AND SUTEL ATTENTION: INTD. U

CLASSIFIED BY ~~XXX~~ 2200 7/1/77, XGDS ONE, TWO, ~~THREE~~, INDEFINITE.

NOTE: CONFIDENTIAL

~~C~~lassified "Confidential" to protect source of information furnished in confidence by foreign governments. U

Memorandum Mr. J.J. McDermott to Mr. W. R. Wannall, 1/5/76, captioned as above, FOIA requested INTD to determine if classification of certain documents is still pertinent. Above requests Legats to make determination. U

CONFIDENTIAL

8/15/33 Classification Issuing

WARREN
COMMISSION

SECTION 32

COPY 2

Routing Slip (Copies to Offices Checked)
0-7 (Rev. 12-17-73)

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- ☐ Miami
- ☐ Milwaukee
- ☐ Minneapolis
- ☐ Mobile
- ☐ Newark
- ☐ New Haven
- ☐ New Orleans
- ☐ New York City
- ☐ Norfolk
- ☐ Oklahoma City
- ☐ Omaha
- ☐ Philadelphia
- ☐ Phoenix
- ☐ Pittsburgh
- ☐ Portland
- ☐ Richmond
- ☐ Sacramento
- ☐ St. Louis
- ☐ Salt Lake City
- ☐ San Antonio
- ☐ San Diego
- ☐ San Francisco
- ☐ San Juan
- ☐ Savannah
- ☐ Seattle
- ☐ Springfield
- ☐ Tampa
- ☐ Washington Field
- ☐ Quantico

TO LEGATs:

- ☐ Beirut
- ☐ Bern
- ☒ Bonn
- ☐ Brasilia
- ☐ Buenos Aires
- ☐ Caracas
- ☐ Hong Kong
- ☐ London
- ☐ Madrid
- ☐ Manila
- ☐ Mexico City
- ☒ Ottawa
- ☐ Paris
- ☒ Rome
- ☐ Singapore
- ☐ Tel Aviv
- ☐ Tokyo

Date 1/16/76

RE:

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES; IS-R.

ReButel 1/14/76 and urtels 1/15/76.

Retention: ☐ For information ☐ optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep. by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

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FOR PARIS: Parlet 7/27/64 and LHM used in WCD 1539c.

FOR ROME: Romlet 8/11/64 and LHM used in WCD 1539c.

Enc. HANDLE PROMPTLE AND SUTEL advising if
Bufile information can be made public. Source of
Urfile information will not be revealed if document is made public.

UN

Fill Gregs

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 15 1976

TELETYPE

SECRET

TO DIRECTOR [illegible] 1-15-76 [illegible]

FROM LEGAT BONN (105-5212)

CONFIDENTIAL

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES; IS - R.

REBUTEL JANUARY 14, 1976.

[redacted]

SUTEL

CLASSIFIED BY 3052, XGDS ONE, TWO AND THREE, INDEFINITE. (1

0-7 (cc attached) Gen'l, Off, Per + Com

To 1-16-76 mjs

EX-110

REC-15 — 641

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

6-28-77

FEB 11 1976

161

FEB 18 1976

SECRET

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 12-17-73)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SACs

☐ Albany	☐ Houston	☐ Oklahoma City	TO LEGATs
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Omaha	☐ Beirut
☐ Alexandria	☐ Jackson	☐ Philadelphia	☐ Bern
☐ Anchorage	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Bonn
☐ Atlanta	☐ Kansas City	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Brasilia
☐ Baltimore	☐ Knoxville	☐ Portland	☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Birmingham	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Richmond	☐ Caracas
☐ Boston	☐ Little Rock	☐ Sacramento	☐ Hong Kong
☐ Buffalo	☐ Los Angeles	☐ St. Louis	☐ London
☐ Butte	☐ Louisville	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Madrid
☐ Charlotte	☐ Memphis	☐ San Antonio	☐ Manila
☐ Chicago	☐ Miami	☐ San Diego	☐ Mexico City
☐ Cincinnati	☐ Milwaukee	☐ San Francisco	☒ Ottawa
☐ Cleveland	☐ Minneapolis	☐ San Juan	☐ Paris
☐ Columbia	☐ Mobile	☐ Savannah	☐ Rome
☐ Dallas	☐ Newark	☐ Seattle	☐ Singapore
☐ Denver	☐ New Haven	☐ Springfield	☐ Tel Aviv
☐ Detroit	☐ New Orleans	☐ Tampa	☐ Tokyo
☐ El Paso	☐ New York City	☐ Washington Field	
☐ Honolulu	☐ Norfolk	☐ Quantico	

RE:

Date 1/16/76

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES; IS-R.

ReButel 1/14/76 and urtels 1/15/76.

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep. by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

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FOR PARIS: Parlet 7/27/64 and LHM used in WCD 1539c.

FOR ROME: Romlet 8/11/64 and LHM used in WCD 1539c.

Enc. HANDLE PROMPTLE AND SUTEL advising IF
Bufile information can be made public. Source of
Urfile information will not be revealed if document is made public.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 15 1976

TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. A.D.-Adm. ____
Dep. A.D.-Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.: ____
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

[redacted]

1:22AM URGENT 1-15-76 GCD

DIRECTOR NR. CIC-15

FROM LEGAT, OTTAWA (105-5472)

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. IS - R.

REFTEL, 1/14/76.

[redacted]

END

0-7 (cc attached)
to Bom in 00; por & rom)
1-16-76 mjs

EX-110

REC-15 62-109270-642

FEB 11 1975

Classified by 2640
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
6-28-77

161
20 FEB 18 1976
C.C. Langon

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

JAN 15 1976

Date: 1/15/76 DCS

TO DIRECTOR ATT: IMD

FROM LEGAT BONN (62-36)

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. A.D.-Adm.
Dep. A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.
Crim. Sys.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

CONFIDENTIAL

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES; IS - R.

REBUCAB JANUARY 14, 1976.

BONN FILE 62-36 DESTROYED SEPTEMBER 12, 1965, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES.

IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE SOURCE OF MATERIAL IN WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS 597 AND 697.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO PROVIDE EXACT DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING SOURCE, IN ORDER THAT APPROPRIATE INQUIRY MAY BE MADE BY BONN.

CONFIDENTIAL BY 1525 XGDS 1, 2, AND 3 INDEFINITE.

END

Declassified by E 2040 7/7/77 EF6/

0-7 (Classified) to Bell 1-16-76 mjs

EX-110

REC-157 62-116395-643

FEB 11 1976

141

FEB 18 1976

TO Frankfurt

Routing Slip
0-5 (Rev. 7-11-75)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SACs

☐ Albany	☐ Houston	☐ Oklahoma City	TO LEGATs
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Omaha	☐ Bern
☐ Alexandria	☐ Jackson	☐ Philadelphia	☐ Bonn
☐ Anchorage	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Brasilia
☐ Atlanta	☐ Kansas City	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Baltimore	☐ Knoxville	☐ Portland	☐ Caracas
☐ Birmingham	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Richmond	☐ Hong Kong
☐ Boston	☐ Little Rock	☐ Sacramento	☒ London
☐ Buffalo	☐ Los Angeles	☐ St. Louis	☐ Madrid
☐ Butte	☐ Louisville	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Manila
☐ Charlotte	☐ Memphis	☐ San Antonio	☐ Mexico City
☐ Chicago	☐ Miami	☐ San Diego	☐ Ottawa
☐ Cincinnati	☐ Milwaukee	☐ San Francisco	☐ Paris
☐ Cleveland	☐ Minneapolis	☐ San Juan	☐ Rome
☐ Columbia	☐ Mobile	☐ Savannah	☐ Tel Aviv
☐ Dallas	☐ Newark	☐ Seattle	☐ Tokyo
☐ Denver	☐ New Haven	☐ Springfield	
☐ Detroit	☐ New Orleans	☐ Tampa	
☐ El Paso	☐ New York City	☐ Washington Field	
☐ Honolulu	☐ Norfolk	☐ Quantico	

Date JANUARY 15, 1976

RE: REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
IS-R

FILE COPY

Retention For appropriate

☒ For information ☐ optional ☐ action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

[redacted]

Enc. 7

Bufile

Urfile 105-7351

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SECRET 6-26-77

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 12-17-73)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SACs:

- ☐ Albany
- ☐ Albuquerque
- ☐ Alexandria
- ☐ Anchorage
- ☐ Atlanta
- ☐ Baltimore
- ☐ Birmingham
- ☐ Boston
- ☐ Buffalo
- ☐ Butte
- ☐ Charlotte
- ☐ Chicago
- ☐ Cincinnati
- ☐ Cleveland
- ☐ Columbia
- ☐ Dallas
- ☐ Denver
- ☐ Detroit
- ☐ El Paso
- ☐ Honolulu
- ☐ Houston
- ☐ Indianapolis
- ☐ Jackson
- ☐ Jacksonville
- ☐ Kansas City
- ☐ Knoxville
- ☐ Las Vegas
- ☐ Little Rock
- ☐ Los Angeles
- ☐ Louisville
- ☐ Memphis
- ☐ Miami
- ☐ Milwaukee
- ☐ Minneapolis
- ☐ Mobile
- ☐ Newark
- ☐ New Haven
- ☐ New Orleans
- ☐ New York City
- ☐ Norfolk
- ☐ Oklahoma City
- ☐ Omaha
- ☐ Philadelphia
- ☐ Phoenix
- ☐ Pittsburgh
- ☐ Portland
- ☐ Richmond
- ☐ Sacramento
- ☐ St. Louis
- ☐ Salt Lake City
- ☐ San Antonio
- ☐ San Diego
- ☐ San Francisco
- ☐ San Juan
- ☐ Savannah
- ☐ Seattle
- ☐ Springfield
- ☐ Tampa
- ☐ Washington Field
- ☐ Quantico

TO LEGATs:

- ☐ Beirut
- ☐ Bern
- ☐ Bonn
- ☐ Brasilia
- ☐ Buenos Aires
- ☐ Caracas
- ☐ Hong Kong
- ☐ London
- ☐ Madrid
- ☐ Manila
- ☐ Mexico City
- ☐ Ottawa
- ☐ Paris
- ☐ Rome
- ☐ Singapore
- ☐ Tel Aviv
- ☐ Tokyo

RE:

Date 1/16/76

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES; IS-R.

ReButel 1/14/76 and urtels 1/15/76.

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

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FOR PARIS: Parlet 7/27/61 and LHM [illegible] WCD 1538c.

FOR ROME: Romlet 8/11/64 and LHM used in WCD 1539c.

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile

HANDLE PROMPTLE AND SUTEL advising if information can be made public. Source of information will not be revealed if document is made public.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 15 1976

TELETYPE

Asst. Dir. ____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. ____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

12:55 AM URGENT 1/15/76 VAK:EIM

TO DIRECTOR NR 002-15

ATTENTION: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM LEGAT LONDON (105-7351)

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES; IS - R.

REBUTEL 1/14/76.

LONDON FILE [redacted]232, 105-3247 AND 100-2545 HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH BUREAU REQUEST, IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR LONDON TO BE ADVISED OF THE IDENTITIES OF THE FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS WHICH FURNISHED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED FILES. THEY WILL BE CONTACTED AS SOON AS THEIR IDENTITIES ARE FURNISHED TO US.

END

EX-110

62-116395-644

REC-157

0-7 London 1-15-76 See attached MTJ

16

0FEB18 1976

CD FEB 11 1976

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 12-17-73)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC:

- ☐ Albany
- ☐ Albuquerque
- ☐ Alexandria
- ☐ Anchorage
- ☐ Atlanta
- ☐ Baltimore
- ☐ Birmingham
- ☐ Boston
- ☐ Buffalo
- ☐ Butte
- ☐ Charlotte
- ☐ Chicago
- ☐ Cincinnati
- ☐ Cleveland
- ☐ Columbia
- ☐ Dallas
- ☐ Denver
- ☐ Detroit
- ☐ El Paso
- ☐ Honolulu
- ☐ Houston
- ☐ Indianapolis
- ☐ Jackson
- ☐ Jacksonville
- ☐ Kansas City
- ☐ Knoxville
- ☐ Las Vegas
- ☐ Little Rock
- ☐ Los Angeles
- ☐ Louisville
- ☐ Memphis
- ☐ Miami
- ☐ Milwaukee
- ☐ Minneapolis
- ☐ Mobile
- ☐ Newark
- ☐ New Haven
- ☐ New Orleans
- ☐ New York City
- ☐ Norfolk
- ☐ Oklahoma City
- ☐ Omaha
- ☐ Philadelphia
- ☐ Phoenix
- ☐ Pittsburgh
- ☐ Portland
- ☐ Richmond
- ☐ Sacramento
- ☐ St. Louis
- ☐ Salt Lake City
- ☐ San Antonio
- ☐ San Diego
- ☐ San Francisco
- ☐ San Juan
- ☐ Savannah
- ☐ Seattle
- ☐ Springfield
- ☐ Tampa
- ☐ Washington Field
- ☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- ☐ Beirut
- ☐ Bern
- ☒ Bonn
- ☐ Brasilia
- ☐ Buenos Aires
- ☐ Caracas
- ☐ Hong Kong
- ☐ London
- ☐ Madrid
- ☐ Manila
- ☐ Mexico City
- ☒ Ottawa
- ☐ Paris
- ☐ Rome
- ☐ Singapore
- ☐ Tel Aviv
- ☐ Tokyo

RE:

Date 1/16/76

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES; IS-R.

ReButel 1/14/76 and urtels 1/15/76.

☐ For information — Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep. by _____

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FOR ROME: Romlet 8/11/64 and LHM used in WCD 1539c.

Enc. HANDLE PROMPTLE AND SUTEL advising if
Bufile information can be made public. Source of
Urfile information will not be revealed if document is made public

F-1c
5/4/1

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. A.D.-Adm. ___
Dep. A.D.-Inv. ___
Asst. Dir. ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

JAN 28 1976

1/15/76 JLS

TELETYPE

FROM LEGAT PARIS (105-6713)

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

C O N F I D E N T I A L

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES; IS [illegible]

[illegible] DUCES 1/14/76.

[redacted]

(C)

CLASSIFIED BY 3876, XGDS CAT. I, THREE, [illegible]

0-7 (cc attached)
To Bon, Ott, Farrell
1-16-76 MS

REC-15 110

1-645

ENCLOSURE

ED FEB 11 1976

Classified by 2140
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

6-28-77

DE Leavitt
CC Brenig
OFEB18 1976 161

CONFIDENTIAL

FEC-7 (Rev. 8-11-70)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI ( ) DATE: 1/23/76

FROM : Legal Attache, London (105-7351) (P).

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
IS - R

Reference: BuRS 1/15/76.

Dissemination, as outlined below, was made on dates indicated to foreign agencies listed.

1. One copy of LHM 8/17/64, Washington, D.C. re "MARK LANE".
2. " " " 3/24/64 " " re "GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT"
3. " " " " " " " " " "
☐ _____ copies of 8/31/64 re "MARK LANE; JAMES DELANEY GARST"

☐ Pertinent information from

Name and Location of Agency	Date Furnished
1. [redacted]	1/22/76
2. [redacted]	1/22/76
3. [redacted]	1/22/76

646

FEB 6 1976

FIVE

(3) Bureau
(1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)

DRD:ejg
(3)

CONFIDENTIAL
Classified by 5812
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

NOTED: 1976

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

83

3:15PM URGENT 1-27-76 GCD

TO: DIRECTOR NR. 028-27

FROM: LEGAT, OTTAWA (105-5472)

CONFIDENTIAL

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. IS-R.

REBU ROUTING SLIP, 1/16/76.

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL BY 1485 XGDS-1, INDEFINITE.

END

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 140
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

6-28-77

70FEB18 1976

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/28/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: LEGAT, OTTAWA (105-5472) (RUC)

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION
DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING
HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
IS - R

ReBucab, 1/14/76, and mycab, 1/15/76.

[redacted]

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE
(1 - Foreign Liaison-Direct) (Enc. 1)
1 - Ottawa

JFB/bad
(4)

REC-15 6-18

1 FEB 3 1976

FBI

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

OFEB 18 1976 Special Agent in Charge

U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 05 1976

WA

TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL X

SECRET

3:38 PM PIZEL 2-5-76 KVS

TO DIRECTOR NR 028-25

FROM LEGAT PARIS (185-6718)

CONFIDENTIAL

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA.

REBUCAB JANUARY 14, 1976; PARCAB JANUARY 15, 1976; AND BUREAU ROUTING SLIP JANUARY 16, 1976.

[redacted] U

[redacted] C

CLASSIFIED BY 2415, XGDS 1, INDEFINITE. U

END

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. A.D.-Adm.
Dep. A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

EX-110

REC-15 5-[redacted]-619

FEB 11 1976

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

1-25-77

167

7 OFEB 19 1976

CONFIDENTIAL

FEB 06 1976

TELETYPE

FROM LEGAT ROME (135-5212) [CONFIDENTIAL]

CONFIDENTIAL

INVESTIGATION INTO

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES; IS - R.

REBUTEL JANUARY 14, 1976, AND BUREAU ROUTING SLIP JANUARY 16,

1976.

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY 3052, XGDS, ONE, TWO AND THREE, INDEFINITE.

END

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1,2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

6-28-77

FEB 11 1976

70FEB18 1976

CC - Brennan

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 04 1976

TELETYPE

[redacted]

(C)

CONFIDENTIAL BY ISSO XGDS-1 INDEFINITE.

EX-115

REC-34

62-109090-651

20 MAR 12 1975

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

1-27-77

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 19 1976

TELETYPE

SECRET

TO: DIRECTOR (105-7551)

ATTN: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: [redacted]

RE: FIELD OFFICE REVIEW OF NARA COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY NATIONAL ARCHIVES; IS - R.

REBUTEL 1/15/76; BURS 1/15/76.

[redacted]

BUREAU WILL BE PROMPTLY INFORMED OF THE DECISIONS OF THESE AGENCIES.

END

REC-3 62-107090-652

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

55 APR 14 1976

SECRET

FEB 26 1976

POSITION: CI-4

FBI/DOJ

SECRET

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-116395)

ATTENTION: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

LEGAT, LONDON (105-7151) (P)

SAC

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES; IS - R.

REBUTEL 2/13/76.

APPROPRIATE ACTION
FIELD OFFICE
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF CLASSIFICATION
DATE 2-27-77 BY SP2 JFC

Classified by 3040 on 2-17-77 Pm
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite U

(S)

(S)

CLASSIFIED BY 5912, XGDS-1, INDEFINITE

SECRET

XEROX

MAR 3 1976

EX 103

REC-3 62-116395-653

SECRET

56 APR 13 1976

Classified by 2640
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite 6-25-77

MAR 2

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 26 1976

TELETYPE

Secret

CODE FM HATE 2/26/76 HAR:EIM

TO DIRECTOR AP 100-26

ATTENTION: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM LEGAT LONDON (105-7351) (RUC)

CONFIDENTIAL

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES IS - F.

REBUCNTEL 2/19/76. RE WARREN COMMISSION.

(S)

CLASSIFIED BY 5610, XGDS-1, INDEFINITE

CONFIDENTIAL

END

EXEC 51

62-109070-654

REC-50

Secret
Classified by 2640
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

MAR 2 1976

10 APR 14 1976 319

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. A.D.-Adm. ___
Dep. A.D.-Inv. ___
Asst. Dir. ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
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Spec. Inv. ___
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Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

Mr. Gallagher 11/29/76

J. S. Feelman

PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF KENNEDY - KING FILES IN ROOM 4436, JEH
CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Feelman
1 - Mr. Lewis
1 - Mr. Cooley
1 - Mr. William L. Bailey

PURPOSE: To request authority to maintain those files relating to the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and John F. Kennedy in Room 4436, JEH, in order to respond to access requests from the House Select Committee on Assassinations as approved by the Office of Legislative Affairs, U. S. Department of Justice.

RECOMMENDATION: That authority be granted to maintain pertinent Kennedy - King files as set out below in Room 4436.

DETAILS: The Congressional Inquiry Unit was formed to respond to the anticipated requests from the House Select Committee on Assassinations. In order to respond expeditiously to these requests and to prepare cleared material for access to this committee, it is necessary that files pertinent to the inquiries of the House Select Committee be maintained in Room 4436, JEH. These files are identified as follows:

44-38661 "Berlin"

62-109090 "Assassinations of JFK"

62-109090 "Liaison with Warren Commission"

105-82555 "Lee Harvey Oswald"

The retention of these files would be temporary until such time as the requirements of the House Select Committee are met, at which time the files would be returned to the Records Management Division.

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2

JCL:ass (11)

1 - 44-38661
1 - 62-109090
1 - 62-109090
1 - 105-82555

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ADDENDUM RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION PPS:dw 11/30/76

The four files mentioned in this memorandum relating to the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and John F. Kennedy consist of a total of 8 file cabinets (5 drawers) and occupy 60 cubic feet. It has been determined that there presently is adequate space in Room 4436 for temporary maintenance of these files as requested.

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. A.D.-Adm. ____
Dep. A.D.-Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.: ____
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
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Director Sec'y ____

CONFIDENTIAL

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TO DIRECTOR NR 044-02

ATT: INTD

FROM LEGAT BONN (62-36)

CONFIDENTIAL

REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES: IS - R. DE-4

RE BUREAU ROUTING SLIP JANUARY 10, 1975.

[redacted]

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LEC-7 (Rev. 8-11-70)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Director, FBI ( ) DATE: 9/12/77

FROM : Legal Attache, London (105-7351) (P)

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY NATIONAL ARCHIVES
IS - R

Reference: Butel to London 10/7/77.

Dissemination, as outlined below, was made on dates indicated to foreign agencies listed.

☐ _____ copies of

☒ Pertinent information from retel for information of agency.

Name and Location of Agency	Date Furnished
[redacted]	10/12/77

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Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification: Indefinite

(3) Bureau
(1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)

DRD:ejg

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WARREN

COMMISSION

SECTION A1

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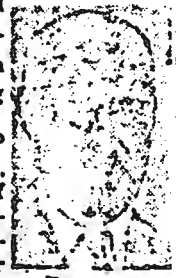
The Washington Merry-Go-Round

One Man Report on Assassination

By Drew Pearson

Rep. John R. Pillion (R-N.Y.) recently tried to beat the Warren Commission to the punch by releasing his own findings on who killed President Kennedy. It's an interesting document.



Pearson

The GOP Congressman, neighbor of vice presidential aspirant Bill Miller in the Buffalo area, is certain his fellow Republicans on the Warren Commission are all wet and that Lee Oswald was part of a Moscow-hatched conspiracy. He accuses the Warren Commission and high officials of a conspiracy of silence" to protect Communists.

In view of the imminence of the Warren report, and Pillion's attempt to undermine it, a look at the Congressman's background may be significant. Here is part of it:

He predicted, 1953, that four Soviet agents would sit in the U.S. Senate if Hawaii and Alaska were admitted to the Union."

He introduced a resolution, [illegible] to have the State Department abolished.

He attacked the Antarctic Treaty of President Eisenhower, 1963, and personally visited the South Pole looking for live Communists.

He failed to join former President Eisenhower and other Republican leaders in attending President Kennedy's funeral.

It should be noted that Pillion is the darling of the Buffalo emigres from Hungary, the Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania, etc., who inspired John Foster Dulles to deliver his much-regretted 1952 pledge implying that Gen. Eisenhower would deliver Poland, Hungary and other countries from behind the Iron Curtain. Pillion, himself a Hungarian, changed his name, but is extremely close to the exiles who have been feeding alarmist reports through Ed O'Connor, formerly of Buffalo, to Rep. Mike Feighan, the rabble-rousing Congressman from Cleveland.

Perhaps the most important backstage factor in Pillion's attempt to undermine the Warren Commission, however, is the fact that he himself faces a tough re-election battle from a live-wire young Democrat, Richard McCarthy.

Republicans on the Warren Commission are: Chief Justice Earl Warren, Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, Allen Dulles, John J. McCloy and Rep. Glenn R. Ford of Michigan, all men of integrity.

Fooling the Voter

Goldwater workers in California are disguising themselves as "nonprofit" poll takers in a secret move to switch conservative Democrats without the latter catching on. The operation has the lofty name "Opinion Analysis," but the questions asked aren't nearly as interesting as the confidential instructions given the workers.

"Introduce yourself as an opinion analysis survey worker. *Not a Republican precinct worker.* Read the instructions. Casual clothes are best, no suits or ties. If anyone asks, you are going to 'selected' or 'random households, not Democratic households. Do not reveal you know their name. Do not show your walking (instruction) sheet to anyone."

The project has been launched on an ambitous scale in Los Angeles in an effort to help the Goldwater-Miller ticket and defeat Rep. James Corman and other Democrats. Idea is to compile a big list of conservative Democrats — from questions asked—then to work on them with anti-Johnson literature and personal calls.

Questions include loaded ones against foreign aid and the Supreme Court. Another is: "Do you think the Communist Party is a bigger threat to our Democracy than the John. Birch Society?"

Two others are: "Do you

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The Washington Post and Times Herald B-11
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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think the size of the Federal Government is a threat to your freedoms?" and "Do you think an owner should have the right to refuse to sell or do business with a Negro, because he is a Negro?"

"Please remember, these questions are not designed to be fair questions, nor are they designed to make people think like Republicans," says the instruction kit. "They are designed to ferret out the hard-core conservative Democrats . . . This operation is not a sample or guide to a campaign. *It is the campaign.* Every voter you find is pure gold."

LBJ—All the Way

Clare Boothe Luce, blond former ambassadress and wife of the Time-Life-Fortune magnate, was talking to Premier Papandreou of Greece at the royal wedding reception when she spied Boston businessman Tom Pappas, one-time GOP finance chairman for New England.

"I want you to know one of the best Republicans in America," Mrs. Luce introduced Pappas.

"Was," corrected Pappas, "But not now. Now I am for Johnson."

(c). 1964, Bell-McClure Syndicate

Drew Pearson will predict the new troubles ahead for Rep. Miller over the Lockport Felt Co. over Radio WTOP at 6:40 p.m.

United Press International Telephoto

Chief Justice Earl Warren presents report to President

By CHARLES MOHR
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—President Johnson received from the hands of Chief Justice Earl Warren today a presentation copy of the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In a letter of thanks released later the President told the Chief Justice: "The commission, I know, has been guided throughout by a determination to find and tell the whole truth of these terrible events. This is our obligation to the good name of the United States of America and to all men everywhere who respect our nation—and above all to the memory of President Kennedy." Those words reflected one major hope—that the Warren Commission report would minimize, if not end, the belief that is widespread in foreign countries, that the full truth of the assassination has been withheld.

The report will be made public in Monday morning's newspapers. Since it is for automatic release at 6:30 P.M. Sunday, reports on it will be heard on television and radio that night.

The New York Times plans to print the text of the report in Monday's issue.

The President will probably dip deeply into the report at the LBJ Ranch at Johnson City, Tex., over the weekend.

Tomorrow he travels to El Paso, Tex., for a joint appearance with President Lopez Mateos of Mexico at ceremonies marking the transfer of the once-disputed Chamizal zone to Mexico.

Mr. Johnson will then fly to dedication ceremonies for the Eufaula Dam near Muskogee, Okla., and to the Oklahoma State Fair at Oklahoma City for a speech. From there he will go to Texarkana to dedicate the "John F. Kennedy" Square on the Texas-Arkansas border. He will spend Friday and Saturday nights at his ranch.

The seven-man Warren Commission, and its counsel, J. Lee Rankin, brought the report to Mr. Johnson in the Cabinet room.

"It's pretty heavy," said Mr. Johnson as the boxed, Navy blue, four-inch-thick volume—about the size of "Who's Who"—was handed to him by Mr. Warren. Those were the only clear words reporters could overhear.

The report is expected to find that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin of Mr. Kennedy and that Jack Ruby was acting alone when he murdered Oswald.

One victim of the assassin's rifle was in the White House today as Mr. Johnson's guest. He was Gov. John S. Connally Jr. of Texas, who arrived this week to talk politics with his old friend.

This afternoon Governor Connally, who was wounded in the chest, wrist and leg by one of the assassin's bullets last Nov. 22, spoke to reporters in the White House lobby, and the subject of the report came up.

Mr. Connally had not seen it, but said, "I don't think there will be any surprises."

"It's a hard question to answer," he added. "I don't know what you expect; there may be some surprises—we'll have to wait and see."

The tall, gray Governor said he was pretty much recovered from his wounds and felt "wonderful," although his wrist was still a bit stiff and there was "a little deadness there, still."

Question on Bullet

One question about the assassination is whether Governor Connally, who was riding with Mr. Kennedy, was hit by a second bullet or the first one that struck the President.

"I have some pretty strong feelings on that subject and I testified about them to the Warren Commission," the Governor said when asked about this. "I have always felt that there was a second shot that hit me."

Only one word was said by members of the Warren Commission to the press. When the Chief Justice was asked if today's presentation ended the commission's job, he answered with an emphatic "yes."

The atmosphere on the occasion was businesslike, but not grim.

A little later music from the Air Force Band was filling the Rose Garden and the President was in smiling good spirits as he presented the nation's top aviation award, the Collier trophy, to Clarence L. Johnson, who designed the U-2 reconnaissance plane and the new A-11 interceptor.

He is vice president of the Advance Projects Department of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and his highly classified workshop has a distinctive name to which the President referred with a grin.

He called Mr. Johnson "the most distinguished citizen of that most unique and distinguished corner of our land, the 'skunk works.'"

The President said he could give a testimonial to Mr. Johnson at a "satisfied customer" because he was so fond of the "Jetstar" executive aircraft, which Mr. Johnson designed and which, the President noted, the "newspapermen call 'Air Force one-half.'"

The President also signed a bill today authorizing the appropriation of $5 million to investigate a site for construction of a sea level canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as a possible supplement to the Panama Canal.

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The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
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New York Journal-American
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Networks Ready for Warren Report

Reporting From The World Of Television and Radio

By Richard K. Doan
TV and Radio Editor

The Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy is to be released publicly next Sunday at 6:30 p. m. (EDT). It will get immediate, simultaneous attention on all three national TV networks.

To enable the networks to digest the report and have time to prepare special telecasts about it, the commission will put the text of the report in the networks' hands sometime tomorrow. It will be marked "confidential," of course. Some fears were expressed in TV circles that the findings might leak out in the 48-hour waiting period and become general knowledge long before the release time.

CBS will make a bid to grab most of the TV audience by opening up its "November 22 and the Warren Report" special with a 90-minute review of the case beginning at 5 p. m.

Exclusive filmed interviews . . . will bring out facts about the assassination . . . heretofore known only to the commission," the network promised. The interviews are with 26 key witnesses and deal with "key questions" the commission had to decide.

Some of those CBS has interviewed: Marina Oswald, the accused assassin's widow; Texas Gov. John Connally; Mrs. Linnie Mae Randle, a neighbor of the Oswalds; Garland Slack, a rifle-range companion of Oswald.

At 6:30 the telecast will turn to the report itself, its findings and recommendations. Thirty minutes will be devoted to this. At that hour, ABC and NBC also will come on with televised reviews of the report, ABC for 30 minutes, NBC for a full hour.

« « » »

Allen Successor

Steve Allen's successor on the late-evening TV show syndicated by Westinghouse Broadcasting will be 31-year-old Regis Philbin, described as a "bright new television personality" who has been doing a two-hour variety show in San Diego, Calif.

He will be introduced on the syndicated circuit on Oct. 26, the Monday following Allen's last show. WPIX in New York, which carries the Allen series, has not decided whether to pick up the replacement program.

Allen's series reportedly lost recently about seven or eight of the 47 stations which had been carrying the show. Some others were said to

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The Washington Daily News
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The National Observer
People's World
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have served notice they would be discontinuing the program next month in favor of ABC's new Les Crane show, starting Nov. 9 against NBC's "Tonight."

Westinghouse and Allen, however, attributed the decision to drop his late-evening show to the "heavy burden" of his doing this series as well as emceeing CBS's "I've Got A Secret," starting this week.

WPIX already had a partial replacement for Allen scheduled to begin Oct. 6. It's a twice-weekly entry, for Tues-day and Thursday nights at 11:15, called "Hot Line" and featuring author Gore Vidal and celebrity guests taking phone calls from viewers.

Retired showman Billy Rose and Fulton Lewis 3d will be Vidal's premiere guests.

Channel 11 officials are excited over the prospects of a gimmick they will introduce: the "picture phone" booth at Grand Central Terminal will be utilized to take calls to the show, so the callers can be seen on the TV screen. So far as is known, it's the first time the talk-see phone has been employed on TV.

« « » »

CBS on Editorials

Dr. Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, suggested yesterday that the CBS radio and TV networks may undertake on-the-air editorializing on world and national issues.

Addressing a luncheon session on the CBS Radio Affiliates Association at the New York Hilton, the network official said:

"As you know, CBS has occasionally editorialized over the radio and television networks on matters of importance to the (broadcasting) industry after first clearing the editorial with the affiliates. I expect that we will continue to do so, and we may well extend this policy to subjects of national and international importance."

He added, however, that the responsibility for broadcast editorializing rested mainly on local stations, and he urged them "to go all out," even to endorsing candidates for public office.

« « » »

Double Lives

David Levy, producer of the new "Addams Family" comedy series on ABC and author of the new inside-TV novel, "The Chameleons," is an identical twin (brother Charles is vice-dean of the University of Pennsylvania's Annenberg School of Communication) who is leading a twin life himself.

As a TV producer, he has several new irons in the fire. One is a new hour drama, "The Politician," a story something in the manner of CBS's new "Slattery's People." Another is a half-hour comedy adapted from the book, "House Party," written by "Virginia Rowans," pseudonym for Patrick Dennis (alias Edward Tanner III), author of the Broadway hit comedy "Auntie Mame."

As a writer, Levy has already "synopsized" a new novel. "But it isn't a sequel to 'The Chameleons,'" he reports. "If there is any TV in it, it'll be well, out in the periphery." He said he'd rather not disclose the theme.

"The Chameleons" is a story of the machinations in a fictitious TV network involved in a Congressional inquiry. Levy was sacked as vice-president in charge of programming for NBC-TV a couple of years ago after he testified before Sen. Thomas J. Dodd's juvenile delinquency sub-committee investigating TV sex and violence.

Back briefly in New York this week—he now lives in Beverly Hills—Levy reports there is a strong possibility his novel will become a movie

0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

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Warren Unit Findings Go To LBJ Soon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI)—The Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy will be sent to the White House "in a matter of days," Chief Justice Earl Warren said today.

The report is expected to be made public by the White House by Sept. 28.

to be that Lee Harvey Oswald acted as an individual, not as

Its major finding is expected part of a conspiracy, when he fired the shots which took the President's life in Dallas, Texas, last Nov. 22.

It also is expected to conclude that Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby acted alone when he took revenge on the accused assassin by shooting him to death in the basement of the Dallas police station.

LENGTHY REPORT

When completed, the report will consist of about 700 pages, printed in standard type on sheets nine inches high and 5¾ inches wide. Including the hard covers, it will be about 1¾ inches thick.

The printing office is expected to sell the report for about $2.25 in paperbck with an additional charge for hard cover versions.

Bantam Books and Popular library are expected to have pperbacks of the repoirt available about a week after the government version. These will be sold for $1.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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Warren Report Will Be Aired In Two Weeks

Washington, Sept. 12 (UPI)—The Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy will be sent to the White House "in a matter of days," Chief Justice Earl Warren said today.

The report is aimed at ending rumors and speculation about the assassination. It is expected to be made public by the White House by Sept. 28.

Its major finding is expected to be that Lee Harvey Oswald acted as an individual, not as part of a conspiracy, when he fired the shots which killed Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, last Nov. 22.

Ruby Was Loner

It also is expected to conclude that Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby acted alone when he took revenge on Oswald by shooting him to death in the basement of the Dallas Police Station.

The report will deal extensively with numerous rumors that both Oswald and Ruby were acting as part of a conspiracy, variously attributed to extreme right wingers, extreme leftists and the Dallas police.

In each case, the rumor will be coupled with a report of a commission investigation ~~which seeks~~ to answer it.

Blue-Bound Volume

The hard-covered volume to be presented to President Johnson will be bound in navy blue buckram with the Presidential seal embossed in bright gold on the front.

Warren said that he and other commission members have been working late to check proofs from the Government Printing Office. He added that the commission staff is checking "thousands of footnotes" against the record of 9½ months of investigation.

"I can't assume that the report will be at the White House next week," Warren said. "But it would be a good bet. It will be up to the President to determine what use should be made of the report for the public."

Big Editing Problem

The principal obstacle to publication at this point appears to be editing. The report probably will run to about 700 pages. It will be printed on semi-glossy paper to improve the quality of photographs, line drawnings and charts that wil lbe included.

There is expected to be a llmited number of the hard cover volumes such a sthe one presented to the President. Paperbacks will be ~~available~~ also for the general public.

President's Commission

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News 45
New York Post
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J-A Exclusive Heard 'Round the World

Important newspapers all over the nation—and abroad—printed in bold Page One display The New York Journal-American's exclusive disclosure of the full testimony of Jack Ruby before the President's (Warren) Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy last November.

To name a few, in addition to Hearst newspapers, there were the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Houston Chronicle and Chicago's American (the Chicago Tribune's afternoon newspaper). One editor's reaction to The Journal-American's exclusive: "Great work."

The testimony of Ruby, who shot and killed Lee Oswald, named by police as President Kennedy's assassin, was printed in full. The transcript was obtained by Journal-American Reporter Dorothy Kilgallen, also famous as a columnist, from "sources close to the Warren Commission."

The report of the Commission has been long delayed. The best guess now is that it won't be available for publication until mid-September months after all testimony was in.

Recently, word got out that the Warren report would be "sold" to certain media to give them an edge on others. The Commission was bombarded with protests over any such commercial peddling of an official report involving one of the century's most tragic events.

There were quick, strong demands that all media

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American 1
New York Mirror
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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be treated equally in the release of the report. The American Society of Newspaper Editors and the Association of Newspaper Editors and the Associated Press —of which The Journal-American is a member— took the lead.

No definite, official denial of the reports that the Warren report would be "sold" to privileged media has come from Washington all questions about such a 'sale' have been referred by the Warren Commission to the press secretary at the White House.

This made it clear to The Journal-American that Miss Kilgallen's exclusive on at least one vital part of the Warren report should be rushed into print— and it was.

The strange Ruby testimony, referring at one point to a "plot" against President Kennedy's life, was printed over three days—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Miss Kilgallen's story and the full Ruby Q. and A. consumed nearly 60 columns. (Incidentally and and contrary to statements, while Miss Kilgallen's stories were copyrighted, the testimony, of course, was not.

No Hint of Conclusions

The Warren Commission was represented as being "distressed" by the appearance of the Ruby testimony in this and other newspapers. The testimony, of course, might bear on the Commission's final conclusions, but no hint of these quasi-judicial conclusions appeared in The Journal-American or any other associated newspaper.

That was where matters stood until yesterday. Then, Malcolm Epley, executive editor of the Independent Press-Telegram of Long Beach, Calif., which competes with one of the newspapers printing Miss Kilgallen's stories and the text, complained to Chief Justice Warren, Chairman of the Commission.

Without noting the competitive position of Mr. Epley's newspaper, Commission Counsel J. Lee Rankin told the editor:

"The commission has released no testimony whatsoever and all statements released to the press by the Commission have been available to all news media.

"It intends to abide by this policy until delivery of its final report to the president. Federal investigation has been undertaken to determine the source of the release to which you objected."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Immutable Mr. Warren

Chief Justice EARL WARREN of the Supreme Court, and also head of the special presidential commission investigating the Nov. 22 assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY, is an immutable and unchangeable man.

For many months he has ignored the uproar caused by the hiring of NORMAN REDLICH, a man whose past is a patchwork of associations with Communist-front groups, as a $100-a-day consultant by the Warren Commission. Public protests from such men as Representatives RALPH F. BEERMAN (R., Neb.) and EDWARD J GURNEY (R., Fla.) have bounced off the back of Chief Justice WARREN like 22-caliber bullets off a "Walker Bulldog" tank.

REDLICH has been working since last Dec. 20 for the Warren Commission, which among other things was set up to learn the significance of the Communist background of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Mr. KENNEDY's killer. Back in the spring, REDLICH's own "colorful" history came to light. But, inasmuch as the Warren group's job was supposed to have been concluded by late June, the issue was brushed aside.

For reasons not apparent, the Warren Commission is still investigating the Kennedy assassination, almost nine months after it happened, and a report is not expected now until September.

Meanwhile, REDLICH remains on the commission's pay roll. This is a man who lent his signature to leaflets defying the State Department's ban on travel to Communist Cuba. He has been a councilman of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee which was pronounced Communist controlled by the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. He has signed newspaper advertisements condemning the House Un-American Activities Committee, and has made speeches of the same ilk. He once signed a statement disagreeing with a Supreme Court decision requiring the Communist Party U.S.A. to register with the Subversive Activities Control Board.

REDLICH has a right to his opinions, and he can speak his mind, of course. But has he an advisory place in the Warren Commission?

Our bureau chief in Washington, MORRIS CUNNINGHAM, asked REDLICH point-blank this week if he intended to remain with the Warren group. He replied: "I do, yes."

It would appear there is no one to say him nay. And Mr. Chief Justice WARREN is as immutable as ever.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page- 6

The Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Date: 8/14/64
Edition: Mississippi
Author:
Editor: Frank Ahlgren
Title:

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Memphis

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Gandy

WARREN REPORT RELEASE MAY NOT BE SIMULTANEOUS

Pres... Comm...

By Dom Bonafede
Herald Tribune News Service

The White House is working on a plan under which the Government would enter into "special contracts" with newspapers requesting advance copies of the Warren Commission report so they may publish the complete, voluminous study on the assassination of President Kennedy.

In making the disclosure Tuesday, J. Lee Rankin, chief counsel for the blue-ribbon panel, said that discussions between George Reedy, White House press secretary, and representatives of newspapers and wire services interested in the proposal will be held soon.

After being informed of the plan, Paul Miller, head of the Gannett Newspapers and president of the Associated Press, issued the following statement:

"The Associated Press is opposed and will continue to be opposed to anything other than simultaneous distribution and release of the report to all."

Prior Release

Under the tentative White House plan, Rankin said, the press organizations participating in the arrangement would receive a copy of the lengthy report prior to the official distribution of the document. This would allow them valuable time to set it in type in preparation for the general release date when other newspapers would get it.

Rankin reported that under the contractual agreement the participating newspapers must abide by two stipulations: (1) They will print the full text of the Commission report, expected to run about 500 pages, and (2) they will guarantee security measures so that the report will remain exclusively within the confines of the printing departments and not be used by editorial staff members for the writing of stories in advance of the general release time.

To Appear as Book

The report is also being sought by several publishing houses which plan to print it in book form.

Rankin said book publishers would not be invited to enter into the special contracts. He said it was unlikely that the report would be released until after the Democratic National convention. Speculation has been widespread that the report will be released Sept. 14, but this has not been confirmed.

The Commission counsel said the panel met Tuesday to work on the final report. Although the investigative phase of their mission is completed, Rankin said the Commission members "are not going to close their books until the report is released."

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Warren Report Plan Queried

By the Associated Press

The Warren Commission, meeting in secret to consider how it will release the text of its Kennedy assassination report, considered a plan whereby contracts would be signed between the Government and some information media.

These media would be supplied the text of the report somewhat in advance of other media on the condition that they "observe security" — not publish the report before the specified release date and then publish it in full.

The commission's chief counsel, J. Lee Rankin, briefed newsmen after the secret session yesterday. The commission, headed by Chief Justice Warren, is nearing the end of its long investigation into the assassination last November 22 of President Kennedy.

There have been reports that certain paperback book companies have had negotiations with the commission. With this in mind, a reporter asked: "How can a Government commission, engaged on such a project of grave national import, engage in contractual negotiations with private concerns?"

Said Mr. Rankin: "You will have to take this up with Mr. George Reedy at the White House."

Mr Reedy is the White House press secretary.

Mr. Rankin's response was the same when asked if the report shouldn't be released to everyone simultaneously, perhaps three or four days in advance, so everyone could get a chance to read the document before writing about it.

At the White House, Mr. Reedy told a newsman: "As far as the White House is concerned, no plans have been made for the release of the report. We will give consideration to this matter at an appropriate time." In Rochester, N. Y., Paul Miller, president of the Associated Press and president of the Gannett Newspapers, said when asked for comment: "The Associated Press is opposed and will continue to be opposed to anything other than simultaneous release of the report to all."

A similar stand was taken by Miles H. Wolff, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and executive editor of the Record-News at Greensboro, N.C.

He said he could speak only as an individual, but asserted: "If the Government plans to release this report in advance to one group, it is shocking. It is perfectly ridiculous to try to figure how the Government can do this with a report paid for by all the taxpayers."

Presidential Commission

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BOOK HOUSES RACE U. S. PRINTERS

TO GET WARREN REPORT

By Dom Bonafede
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

A race to publish the Warren Commission's summary report on the assassination on President Kennedy—now due to be released in mid-September — is being waged among several commercial publishers to the reported displeasure of the government.

So far, two hard-cover publishers — Doubleday and the Book-of-the-Month Club —and two paperback houses —Bantam and Popular Library—plan crash programs to get their editions on the stands as soon as the commission's findings are released, in order to capitalize on early sales.

But, as one publisher noted, "there may be a number of others in the bushes coming out with the report."

Private publishers, all of whom say they will be able to print and distribute their editions within days to weeks after the report is out, will have an advantage over the Government Printing Office, which will publish and sell the official report.

A spokesman for the printing office said no special facilities are being set up for the sale of the report and that anyone wanting to buy it from the government must purchase it over the counter from the Superintendent of Documents or through the mail, like any other Federal paper. This means an indefinite delay unless the purchaser is in Washington.

Both Bantam and Popular Library announced plans to [illegible] days after it is released. Doubleday and the Book-of-the-Month Club estimate three to four weeks for the hard-cover editions.

The paperback books are expected to sell for less than the edition published by the Government Printing Office. Bantam reported a dollar price and Popular Library, 95 cents.

The printing office has not yet set a price on the report, but an official estimated it would be about $2.

Published editions will essentially consist of the commission's verbatim summation of the events surrounding the Nov. 22 assassination.

Executives for two of the commercial publishers, reported that U. S. officials were chargined.

"The government is not too happy about people commercializing on the report," a spokesman for one publishing house commented. He added the commission was "not terribly co-operative" concerning illustrations and had rejected a request for a formal picture of the seven-man, blue-ribbon panel.

James Bryans, vice-president and editor-in-chief for Popular Library, remarked the government "seems to be inclined not to make any special dispensations."

Secrecy surrounding the publishing of the report is such that the public information section of the printing office reported it knew nothing about it.

However, J. Lee Rankin, chief counsel for the commission, acknowledged that the Federal printers had been given the job.

It was further learned that although the review is not yet completed, the Government Printing Office has already started preliminary work on the complete multi-volume report concerning the assassination, the investigations which followed, the security arrangements, the interrogation of witnesses, the jailhouse murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, the probable assassin, and the trial of his convicted slayer, Jack Ruby.

One volume—that which will be put in book form—will consist of the commission's findings. It is expected to run to about 500 pages and include a condensation of matters relative to the assassination.

Bantam, which will publish its edition in conjunction with The New York Times, announced its first printing at between 300,000 to 500,000 books. The Book-of-the-Month Club will base its hard-cover book on the Bantam edition and distribute it as a dividend to subscribers. An official said the company may later offer the book to the public at about $4.95. Harrison Salisbury, New York Times director of [illegible]

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correspondence, will write an introduction.

Doubleday, the first to announce plans to publish the report, said it will sell its edition for $3.95.

Popular Library, a specialist in what is called in the trade as "headline" books, last year published the Lord Denning report on England's Christine Keeler-John Profumo case in about a week after it was released in the U. S.

Mr. B ryans said that Robert Donovan, Washington bureau chief for the Los Angeles Times, will write the introduction for the Popular Library's paperback book. He said the company will publish "several hundred thousands."

Earlier, there had been reports that some of the publishers had attempted to persuade the Warren Commission to release the report to them in advance of the general release date, so they could get it in print. Presumably, the request was turned down. The four publishing houses yesterday indicated they would publish their editions after the commission's report is publicly released.

Nonetheless, speculation persists that efforts are made by some publishers to buy proofs or "reproducables" from the government. Reproducables are described as any kind of material that can be converted to printing plates.

None of the publishers would confirm the reports. One publishing executive said his firm's negotiations with the government are "top secret."

The commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, was appointed by President Johnson on Nov. 29 to conduct a comprehensive review of the assassination of President Kennedy.

When completed, the commission's final report will be turned over to the President, who will decide what portions may be made available to the public and when it will be released.

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Presidential Commission

FBI Requested to Investigate Leak of Portions of Oswald's Diary

A-3

By John P. MacKenzie
Staff Reporter

The Warren Commission asked the FBI last night to investigate the newspaper publication of portions of Lee Harvey Oswald's diary.

Chief Counsel J. Lee Rankin said the Commission, which is investigating the murder of President Kennedy, wants to know "how the diary was obtained and whom it was obtained from."

Excerpts from the diary of Oswald's stay in the Soviet Union were quoted in copyright stories in the Dallas Morning News over the weekend. Included was Oswald's assertion that in 1961 he received money from Russian secret police as payment for statements denouncing the United States.

The Commission is expected to confirm FBI findings that Oswald, himself shot to death two days after the Kennedy assassination, acted alone rather than with conspirators in shooting the President.

Rankin declined to say specifically when the Commission report would be finished, but he said it would be after the Republican National Convention, which opens July 13.

Asked why an FBI investigation of the news story was necessary, Rankin replied that the Commission was concerned about piecemeal, and possibly misleading, disclosure of evidence in advance of the report.

An investigation was demanded by William A. MacKenzie, attorney for Oswald's widow, into "leaks" prejudicial to her property and publishing rights. Rankin said he did not think any leak came from the Commission or the FBI.

The Commission received the original diary from the FBI. The FBI obtained the diary and other Oswald belongings from the Dallas police after the police made copies of all material turned over to Federal authorities.

Asked if there would be anything improper about release of the diary by, say, the Dallas police, Rankin said, "Of course. They are supposed to be cooperating with us."

[In Dallas, United Press International reported that Jack Krueger, managing editor of the Dallas Morning News, defended his newspaper's publication of the Oswald diary.

["The Warren Commission has every right to make this request of the FBI and the FBI has a right to ask us what it will, under the proper conditions," Krueger said.

["There are other rights involved. The American people have a right to know, particularly any facet of an assassination of a President of the United States. The American press, large and small, has an obligation to tell them . . . .

["The Dallas News is going to report every important piece of news to its readers, to the limit of its ability."]

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AFTERMATH OF DALLAS STORY

Leaks in Oswald Diary Face Study by Probers

The Warren Commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination was expected today to look into the publication of portions of the diary of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of the crime.

The diary's contents, in the Commission's hands, were described in a copyright story over the week-end by the Dallas Morning News, touching off complaints about the document's release.

Rep. Gerald R. Ford, (R., Mich.), member of the panel headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, said he expected the matter to be brought up at the Commission's meeting today. He said he was "disturbed" over publication of parts of the diary dealing with Oswald's life in the Soviet Union.

References to the diary are expected to be included in the Commission's report, due in a week or two.

William A. McKenzie, attorney for Oswald's widow, Marina, asked Commission Counsel J. Lee Rankin to investigate leaks of information, including the diary, to the press.

Mr. Rankin said he had been able to assure Mr. McKenzie no one of the Commission had been responsible.

"The release and printing of the diary prior to the Commission's report by anyone else is an invasion of privacy including personal property and publication rights that belong to Marina Oswald and her children," Mr. McKenzie said.

Legion Unit Hits Oswald Return O.K.

RUIDOSO, N. M., June 29 (UPI) —New Mexico members of the American Legion lashed out yesterday at the State Department decision that permitted Lee Harvey Oswald to return to the U. S. from Russia.

Criticism came in a resolution passed at the annual convention of the legion's New Mexico division.

President's Commission

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Warren Report Won't Satisfy All

By Drew Pearson

The Warren Commission will soon issue its report on the assassination of President Kennedy and it will disappoint a lot of people. It will find that one man and one man alone was responsible for John F. Kennedy's tragic death. That man was Lee Harvey Oswald.

Pearson

Unfortunately the report will not satisfy a lot of people, even though it is issued by the Chief Justice of the United States and some of the most distinguished citizens of the Nation.

In Europe and the Near East recently, I found a universal belief that President Kennedy was murdered by a fascist conspiracy. This belief was confided to me by none other than Nikita Khrushchev and was shared by high officials in allied governments.

Khrushchev's Opinion

Khrushchev expressed high regard for Chief Justice Warren, but said that Warren would bring in a political report that would not tell the facts of the alleged conspiracy.

Regardless of this, the Warren Commission has concluded that no one aided Oswald, that he was a strange introvert who found fault with everything, and, brooding over these faults, had plotted singlehanded to kill President Kennedy.

When Mrs. Oswald testified before the Commission, she said in her faltering English:

"My husband no like United States. When he go to Russia he no like Russia. He come back to the United States and he like Cuba. Then he go to Mexico to try to get into Cuba and he decide he doesn't like Cuba. He no like anyone—except he like to live on moon."

'Fascist Conspiracy'?

Three factors have led to the widespread impression in Europe that Mr. Kennedy was murdered by a fascist conspiracy:

1. The fact that Oswald was killed in the Dallas Police Station. No European can understand how anyone can be killed in a police station unless it's a deliberate police plot.

2. The book, "Who Killed Kennedy?" by Thomas G. Buchanan, which has been widely quoted in Europe.

3. The remark of Chief Justice Warren that some of the testimony taken by the Commission might not be made public "in your lifetime" has led to speculation that the Commission was suppressing certain facts.

Remark Explained

However, here is the inside story of how the Chief Justice happened to make this remark:

On Feb. 3, Mrs. Oswald was testifying before the Commission, and about 25 newspapermen were waiting to find out what she said. The Chief Justice, not wanting to be rude, stopped to answer their questions. He explained, in reply to questions, that all the communications, letters, and raw material used for the final findings of the Commission would be sent to the Archives Office for posterity so the public could have the material later.

He had in mind the fact that much of the raw material of the probe of Abraham Lincoln's assassination was destroyed, and the country still does not entirely know what happened. The material on which the Warren Commission report is based is not to be destroyed, and the Chief Justice explained that it would be sent to the Archives Office.

However, some of this material includes reports from the Central Intelligence Agency, the Pentagon, and the State Department that are marked "classified." A newspaperman asked whether this material would be made public and Warren responded:

"Yes, there will come a time. But it might not be in your lifetime. I am not referring to anything especially. But there may be some

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things that would involve security. These would be preserved but not made public."

The Chief Justice was not referring to the facts surrounding the assassination but to the State Department and CIA documents marked "classified" which take some time to declassify. His remark was not published in proper context and was widely misconstrued.

"I could have kicked myself afterward for saying that," Warren later confided to a friend.

Ike's Sister-in-Law

A significant byplay took place at the Republican Convention in Washington State the other day that indicates how strong the Northwest is for Goldwater. Mrs. Edgar Eisenhower, sister-in-law of the former President, got up and moved that the Republican platform be adopted without being read.

She didn't want anyone to know what was in the platform, just wanted it adopted.

Edgar Eisenhower, older by two years than the 74-year-old former President, follows a political philosophy that makes Barry Goldwater a liberal. In contrast, Edgar's younger brother, Milton, would look like a Bolshevik. Milton has told friends privately that if Goldwater is the nominee he, Milton, will support Johnson.

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Warren Report Delayed

There's not a chance the Warren Commission will hand President Johnson its report on the Kennedy assassination by June 30. Testimony of 400 witnesses still has to be printed and proofread.

Commission has talked to all known credible witnesses, but it expects some people remotely aware of past movements of the central figures will volunteer testimony when report is published. If so, their depositions will be taken.

President's Commission

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ON THE LINE:

Warren Report: No Shortcuts

By BOB CONSIDINE

A CLOSE ASSOCIATE of Chief Justice Earl Warren read some recent criticism here about the delays in issuing the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy. He took me aside.

CONSIDINE

"You're on the wrong track," he advised. "The Chief Justice is determined to have every scrap of evidence, every bit of testimony, that can be pulled together. That's why he took that trip to Dallas, met Jack Ruby, stood in the Schoolbook Depository window from which the shots were fired, and why he visited the place where Officer Tippet was killed, the movie house in which Oswald was caught, Oswald's homes, and other places.

"Sure, a lot of crackpot books and articles are appearing. But more would if the Report had been hastily released. When it appears, there will be no question about Oswald's guilt, his 'loner' role, and exactly how the President met death."

* * *

IN A RECENT interview, Gov. William Warren Scranton told us his party never got itself bogged down in as much internecine warfare as the Democratic Party. Then, a week later, he pulled the rug from under his statement by entering the race for the GOP nomination at a point where it seemed all but over.

His entry has created within the Republican Party as much chaos as immersed the Democrats in 1948 when there were, in effect, three Democratic Parties: Those of Harry Truman, Henry Wallace and Strom Thurmond.

Sen. Goldwater was stunned by the heat of his friend Gov. Scranton's hat-in-the-ring speech. Dick Nixon, who liked everybody up to a point, blasts Scranton, but that does not necessarily endear Dick to Goldwater, who refers to him as a latter-day Stassen.

Stassen likes Christian Herter, who likes Dwight D. Eisenhower, whose likes and dislikes are, like the price of refrigerators west of the Rockies, subject to change without notice. Cab Lodge still is winning personal popularity polls, and Gov. Romney is making sounds like a late starter. Rocky now proposes to give Scranton the wealth of advice he showered on Nixon four years ago.

On the other side of the political fence, which W.W.S. pictured as Babel, there is only LBJ—which stands for Let's Be Jubilant.

* * *

BASEBALL, the grand old monopoly, is missing a good bet by not shipping some of its Cooperstown (N. Y.) Hall of Fame treasures to the New York pavilion of the Federal Building at the World's Fair. If the Vatican can spare "Pieta" and the Spanish government some of its El Grecos and Goyas, Baseball should be able to temporarily yield a few of its own treasures. The Fair will be seen by 70,000,000 over the two seasons. That's a few more than will find their way to Cooperstown, as fine a little city as it is.

Among the Hall of Fame's mementoes are a baseball used by Abner Doubleday just 125 years ago this month, Ty Cobb's first contract ($50 a month), Willie Mays' $105,000 contract for last season, Ted Williams' last uniform, and some of the personal possessions of Babe Ruth, Walter Johnson, Christy Mathewson, John McGraw, Frank Frisch, Grover Alexander, Carl Hubbell and so forth.

They'd constitute a real hit at the Fair, and maybe even give the old game the shot in arm it badly needs.

(Hearst Headline Service)

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WASHINGTON FOCUS:

Rocky Not Joining Lodge

By CHARLES BARTLETT

A MOVE TO INVITE Henry Cabot Lodge to come home from Saigon to battle Barry Goldwater collapsed last week when Gov. Rockefeller refused to support it. The Governor indicated that he was planning to hold on to his delegates and did not want to throw them to Lodge. Rockefeller is still running.

* * *

BARTLETT

President Johnson is planning to establish an Office of Economic Opportunity in the White House to administer the poverty program if it is passed by Congress. Officials want to get away from the poverty tag. The Job Corps will begin this Fall with 100,000 volunteers in 60 camps. A number of different approaches will be used to make these young people fit for the employment market.

* * *

One of the undisclosed incidents of the Governors' Conference was a move by four Democratic Governors to indorse Robert Kennedy for Vice President. The move was initiated by Gov. John Reynolds of Wisconsin but it foundered when the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, Gov. John Connally of Texas, adjourned the caucus. The caucus will not meet now until the day before the national convention in Atlantic City. Connally was protecting President Johnson's position.

* * *

Sen Margaret Chase Smith has indicated that she wants her name to be put in nomination at the Republican Convention. She will be nominated by Sen. George Aiken of Vermont, who has never attended a national convention. Convention officials are hoping that the affair will be over in four days.

* * *

The leaks of the findings of the Warren Commission on President Kennedy's assassination are attributed to two senior members of the commission. The staff has been cleared of involvement in the leaks.

* * *

The Cyprus troubles are agitated by the feelings of the Turks that the United States cannot be trusted to take a neutral position in the dispute. The Turks reason that there are more Greeks than Turks in the United States and that Mr. Johnson will not play an impartial role.

* * *

The Commerce Department is looking for businessmen with influence in the South who can help on a volunteer basis to influence the course of events. They could work under the Community Conciliation Service, that will be established under the new Civil Rights bill, to preach common sense on the racial issue.

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Widow Recalled by Probers

Did Oswald Gun for Nixon?

Marina Oswald, widow of the accused assassin of President Kennedy, testified before the Warren Commission here yesterday about reports she once locked up her husband to prevent him from killing former Vice President Richard Nixon.

The incident was reported to have taken place Nov. 21—the day before the President was shot in Dallas—while Mr. Nixon was visiting there. Allen W. Dulles, a member of the commission, said: "We have learned a great deal about the case since she was here before."

Asked if Mrs. Oswald had changed her previous testimony, Mr. Dulles said: "No, there was no change. She added rather than changed."

The Dallas Morning News had reported that she locked up Lee Harvey Oswald in April or May of 1963 after he brandished a pistol and told her: "I'm going to see Richard Nixon." Mr. Nixon was not in Dallas then. His only visit was on Nov. 20-21.

Sources confirmed yesterday that Mrs. Oswald was questioned about the report but these sources refused to say whether she confirmed the story.

Meanwhile, in Dallas it was learned that Jack Ruby's defense team has lost a psychiatrist. Dr. William Beavers quit, saying he no longer was necessary. He was hired to develop evidence showing that the condemned slayer was insane. (UPI)

MRS. OSWALD

File

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congressional attacks in recent weeks. The motion to dismiss him was offered by Rep. Gerald Ford, a commission member.

Redlich went on the commission payroll at $100 a day in late December. On his application for employment, the balding New York lawyer admitted membership in the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a group cited as a Communist front by two committees of Congress.

Subsequent investigation by members of Congress revealed that Redlich has been associated with other leftist causes. Since joining the commission staff he has signed an ad soliciting funds for the defense of three young men now under federal indictment for "illegal conspiracy to organize and promote a trip to Cuba in violation of U.S. travel laws."

Members of the Warren Commission for months were unaware of Redlich's background.

Senators and Congressmen began teeing off on Redlich a month ago. Sen. Karl Mundt and Reps. Ed Gurney and Ralph Beermann were among the first to blast the appointment. But when Rep. Ford moved in commission session that Redlich be fired, his suggestion was defeated.

As a vote of confidence in Redlich, commission members granted him access to classified material. The commission move was meaningless because Redlich has been handling classified information since the day he was hired.

A commission spokesman says Redlich was cleared because "there is no reason to believe he is a Communist."

Rep. August Johansen, a member of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, says the "commission laxity makes a mockery of security. By its hiring and retaining Norman Redlich, the commission has shown about as much concern for public confidence as a clumsy and careless baggageman does for the handle-with-care labels. Blundering is not treason, by any stretch of the imagination. But it can be just as fatal -- both to public confidence and to national security."

* * *

The California Young Democrats, whose political platform has won kudos in the Communist press, have been split asunder.

(MORE)

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xx asunder.

Key chapters in Southern California have withdrawn from the state YD federation, charging the organization does not speak for its membership. Now Alan Robbins, chairman of the Los Angeles County YDS, has resigned as a member of the state YD steering committee.

He cited the "extremist platform of the organization and the totalitarian tactics" of its leaders. Robbins charged Josiah Beeman, state YD chairman, had forced through a "platform containing unbelievable and immoral planks at the YD convention in Fresno."

Robbins pointed to platform planks which, he said, advocated "abortions without any legal restrictions; a new code of sexual conduct...which would allow abnormal and offensive acts free of legal restraint, and irresponsible stands on foreign policy which would have us embrace Castro and Red China and generally follow a course of surrender throughout the world."

Robbins charged that YD leaders were working for the Senate nomination of State Controller Alan Cranston, an ultra-liberal disarmament buff. Cranston was asked to repudiate YD stands demanding trade with Cuba and recognition of Red China. While Cranston said he did not agree with the YDS on those issues he refused even to give them a verbal wrist-slap.

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Oswalds' Widow Faces 2d Quiz

DALLAS, June 10 (UPI)—Marina Oswald plans to fly to Washington tonight for her second appearance before the Warren Commission.

Lee Harvey Oswald's 22-year-old widow, will be accompanied by her lawyer, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert Oswald, and will take along the older of her two children, June Lee, 3.

She has already testified before the commission, shortly after it was set up to investigate President Kennedy's assassination. Unlike her mother-in-law, Marguerite Oswald, she has accepted the charge that her husband killed the President.

Meanwhile, Jack Ruby, who assassinated her husband, has his ~~4th chief~~ defense lawyer, Clayton (Red) Fowler, a trial lawyer, who has saved at least a dozen men from the electric chair, and is president of the Dallas Criminal Bar Association.

President's Commission

62-109090

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 6/4
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 6/10/64

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CHIEF JUSTICE FLIES TO DALLAS

Warren Aims Rifle Out of Depository Window, Talks to Ruby

DALLAS, June 8 (UPI)—The Chief Justice of the U. S. set out in an assassin's footsteps yesterday, then talked for more than three hours with Jack Ruby, the presumed assassin's killer.

Chief Justice Earl Warren visited the Texas schoolbook depository. It was reported he aimed a rifle from the sixth floor death window toward the spot in the street outside where two shots struck President Kennedy.

Then he interviewed Ruby in the county jail across the street. Ruby was reported "wild-eyed and staring" during the meeting.

Justice Warren, head of the commission investigating the President's death, flew to Dallas. He spent about two hours in the schoolbook depository, from where the fatal shots were fired.

Then he and his aides met with Ruby in a small conference room only steps away from the sixth-floor cell where the former striptease club operator is being held during his legal fight to escape the electric chair.

Afterward, Justice Warren made brief stops at the apartment house where Ruby lived; at the rooming house where Lee Harvey Oswald had been living and at the movie house where Oswald was captured.

He did not go in any of the places.

What the Justice and the commission learned in the long meeting with Ruby was not revealed. Justice Warren, who left the jail smiling, declined to comment.

Joe H. Tonahill, one of the two defense lawyers who sat in on the conference, said later he doubted Justice Warren was able to get satisfactory answers to his questions because "Jack was in bad shape today. . ."

Ruby is taking medication in his cell for treatment of a mental condition doctors said he has developed since he was sentenced to death March 14. Medication was ordered to see whether the mental condition can be controlled sufficiently to avoid the necessity of calling a formal sanity trial. A show-cause hearing has been set for June 19 to determine if a sanity trial is needed.

—UPI Telephoto

Chief Justice Warren leaves Dallas County Jail after his talk with Ruby.

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The Washington Daily News pg 4
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Date 6/8/64

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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
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Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
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Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Warren Visits City And Talks to Ruby

By JOHN GEDDIE

Heavily guarded Chief Justice Earl Warren made a surprise trip to Dallas Sunday for a 3½-hour interview with Jack Ruby and a 3-hour tour of the Texas School Book Depository.

Joe Tonnahill, a Ruby attorney, said the condemned killer was "very humble" during the interview but his mental condition was "bad, in my opinion."

Warren, the head of the commission now investigating the assassination of President Kennedy and subsequent events, was accompanied by Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan, a commission member, and J. Lee Rankin, the commission's chief counsel.

The officials, accompanied by Sheriff Bill Decker, a stenographer, Tonnahill, Assistant Dist. Atty. Jim Bowie and former SMU Dean Robert Storey of Dallas, entered the county jail about 11:30 a.m. and left at 3 p.m.

The interview was held in a conference room at the jail rather than in Ruby's cell, Decker said.

Tonnahill said Ruby, known as a Warren admirer, shook hands with the chief justice and attempted to answer questions.

"The interview was as thorough as the situation was capable," the attorney said, "but Jack's mental state is bad."

Tonnahill called the visit "a very historical meeting."

It had been reported that Warren would visit Dallas during the week, but the Sunday interview was unannounced. A Secret Service agent showed surprise at the number of news media men on the scene.

Officials at the Dallas Police Department said they were not notified. No city officers were on duty at the crowded assassination site.

The group arrived at the Texas School Book Depository—apparently direct from the airport—about 9:30 a.m. A long, covered object—believed to be the rifle allegedly used by Lee Harvey Oswald—was carried into the building. Agents also carried books or bound volumes of testimony into the building.

When Warren emerged from the building at 11:30 a.m., he ignored questions and climbed into a Secret Service car for a short, quick trip to the rear of the county jail.

At approximately the same time, Ruby's two brothers and sister arrived at the jail. They said they did not know of the federal interview. Earl Ruby of Detroit was accompanied by Dr. Emanuel Tanay, a professor of psychiatry at Wayne University at Detroit, and Sol Dann, Earl Ruby's attorney.

Sam Ruby appeared before the commission Tuesday, he said.

He added that his brother was "in bad shape" Saturday.

When the group left under guard at 3 p.m., Warren again ignored questioners — this time with a tight smile. Rankin paused to say that "we took the testimony of Jack Ruby."

The group then went to the 3525 Turtle Creek apartment of Dr. Storey, former dean of the Southern Methodist University Law School and now a member of Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr's panel on the investigation.

After leaving North Dallas, the agents drove Warren through the Oak Cliff area where Oswald and Ruby lived, and where Oswald was captured. They then went to Hensley Field where they reportedly left for Washington.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

President's Commission

Date: 6-8-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

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—Dallas News Staff Photo by Clint Grant.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, left, talks with Dr. Robert Storey, former dean of the Southern Methodist University Law School and now a member of the Texas attorney general's assassination investigation panel. The two are shown at Storey's apartment at 3525 Turtle Creek.

Warren Unit May Hit Secret Service

By ROBERT E. THOMPSON
Special to The N. Y. Journal-American

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The American people and their elected leaders are about to be confronted with a grave issue which one day could determine the survival of the Republic.

It is this: how can the government improve the method of protecting the life of the President of the United States?

The Warren Commission will raise the question in its report on President Kennedy's assassination.

The report is expected to register sharp criticism of the manner in which the Secret Service handled security on Mr. Kennedy's tragic journey to Dallas.

The commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, also is expected to suggest in its report that stringent action be taken to safeguard the lives of Presidents.

A VITAL MATTER

This is a matter which strikes at the heart of the continuity of the Republic in the nuclear age.

America came through the torturous events of last November as a strong and unified nation. But, it may not always be thus.

Had Mr. Johnson also been struck down by Mr. Kennedy's assailant, had the assassination occurred at a moment of grave international crisis, had a plot been afoot to kill other government leaders, the nation could have faced a dire situation.

Mr. Johnson is acutely aware of the problems involved in safeguarding his life when he appears in public. But he also compounds the dilemma of his protectors because of his impetuous mingling with crowds and his somewhat cavalier approval of security safeguards.

The problem simply is that Mr. Johnson—and other Presidents—are politicians as well as national leaders. They do not want to endanger their lives, but they also do not wish to be cut from the lifeblood of their political existence—the people.

Mr. Johnson, therefore, has been involved in occasional disputes with Secret Service agents who attempt to shield him from outstretched hands and masses of well wishers.

NEW MEASURES

Some measures already have been taken by the Secret Service to provide additional protection for the President, including construction of a car with a bullet-proof transparent bubble top.

There is talk within the government about the urgent need for additional security action.

Mr. Johnson has discussed the question with J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other officials.

The rumor has spread that the FBI may be asked to take over the tasks now performed by the Secret Service. But Mr. Hoover is reported opposed to having this burden shifted to his agency.

In fact, when Mr. Hoover appeared before the Warren Commission he suggested that the way to improve protection of Mr. Johnson is to add more Secret Service agents to the White House contingent.

There have been some suggestions that the FBI and the Secret Service share the job of safeguarding the President.

But there is no foolproof way of preventing the President from being felled by a maniac or a plotter.

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REPORTER APPEARS BEFORE JFK ASSASSINATION PROBERS

Warren Commission Quizzing Is 'Intense'

By SETH KANTOR
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

The President's commission on the assassination of President Kennedy operates on the undistinguished fourth floor of the Veterans of Foreign Wars building, two blocks from the Capitol.

Witnesses, more than 400 of them so far, still are coming. Of the three who testified yesterday, I was one.

I was summoned for two basic reasons. I accompanied the President to Texas as a reporter last Nov. 21. I spoke with Jack Ruby in Parkland Hospital within 90 minutes after Mr. Kennedy was shot.

KNEW RUBY

As a reporter in Dallas before moving to Washington, I had been acquainted with Ruby. He had steered me into leads on Dallas "characters" for the feature stories I wrote.

Mainly questioning me was Burt W. Griffin. He has one of the toughest jobs in American legal history—a key role in trying to solve the crimes committed more than six months ago against Mr. Kennedy and his alleged killer, Lee Harvey Oswald.

An attorney from Cleveland, Mr. Griffin has been an investigator on the Commission headed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren since late last autumn.

"Is your work harder now?" I asked Mr. Griffin after he swore me in. "Isn't it tougher for people to remember now the minute details you need of that week-end last November than it would have been a half-year ago?"

"After a couple of months passed," said Mr. Griffin, "it began to make no real difference. It has been hard for four months."

Here and in Dallas, Mr. Griffin has questioned many witnesses to the murders; has interrogated police; has talked with many who knew Oswald and Ruby.

INTENSIVE

Mr. Griffin's questioning was thoro. It was intensive. It required two hours.

Previously, I had been interrogated by the Dallas Police, superficially, about what I had seen thru the nightmarish week-end.

Twice I had been questioned by three FBI men—professionals in their work.

But Mr. Griffin is a craftsman. He exacted from me the look and smell of the murder settings. I drew a diagram for him of my routes thru Parkland Hospital—nearly two hours' time reconstructed. I filled in for him my movements in the Dallas City Jail basement, before and after Oswald was shot.

REASSURED

Toward the end of the questioning, Mr. Griffin was joined by Leon D. Hubert Jr., a New Orleans attorney who is another chief investigator serving the Commission. They worked on my memory like two surgeons drilling for delicate particles of a human brain. And I feel reassured about the way the Commission is digging into the crime of the century.

One thing I hope they clear up. Ruby has denied to the FBI that he went to the hospital on the day of the Kennedy shooting. But I was there too, and Ruby stopped me to talk about the slain President and tell me he was shutting down his strip joint as a token of respect. There is no doubt about his being there.

But why would he deny it?

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Files

President's Commission

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64 JUN 8 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News pg 4
The Evening Star
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Date 6/3/64

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Strange Silence

Prof. NORMAN REDLICH, the controversial $100-a-day legal consultant of the Warren Commission, has not been discharged or forced to retire, and members of the commission adamantly refuse to discuss the matter.

The Warren Commission, of course, is the official body which has spent six months investigating the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Since OSWALD was murdered before he could be tried in court, this study takes the place of a trial that would establish guilt on the basis of all evidence available.

OSWALD was pro-Communist. He had at one time defected to the Soviet Union and lived there. He married a Russian girl and then brought her back to the United States to live. He wound up in Dallas, where Mr. KENNEDY was slain on Nov. 22, 1963.

As for REDLICH, a New York college professor, his association with leftist and pro-Communist causes has put him in a wholly untenable position as a consultant to the Warren Commission in this sensitive effort to meet the demands of American justice.

Chief Justice EARL WARREN of the Supreme Court, head of the investigative commission, has refused to be questioned about REDLICH.

So has J. LEE RANKIN, the commission's director.

On down the line, through the members of the group, there is no comment.

Apparently the Warren Commission has decided that the easiest way out of a tight situation is to allow REDLICH's contract to expire quietly in June, without renewal. This is rather meaningless, since the report of the commission is expected in June anyway.

The line of thought behind this wall of silence seems to be that the commission fears that firing REDLICH would cast doubt over the authenticity of the entire investigation of the Dallas assassination.

But the doubts are there even so, and in fact are magnified by the peculiar reluctance of the Warren Commission to discuss the hiring and continued employment of a man who had no business being involved in a case that points to a killer whose own political and philosophical ideas were so closely allied to those of one of his investigators.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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The Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Date: 5/23/64
Edition: Final
Author: Guy Northrop, Jr.
Editor: Frank Ahlgren
Title:

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Classification:
Submitting Office: Memphis

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UPI-84
(OSWALD)

WASHINGTON--FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER TESTIFIED BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION TODAY ON THE SECURITY PROTECTION GIVEN PRESIDENT KENNEDY BOTH DURING AND BEFORE HIS VISIT TO DALLAS.

THE COMMISSION ALSO TOOK TESTIMONY FROM JOHN A. MCCONE, HEAD OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

THE PANEL, HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, GAVE NO REASON FOR CALLING EITHER OF THE OFFICIALS. HOWEVER, THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT THE COMMISSION WAS PLANNING TO ISSUE A STATEMENT CRITICAL OF THE SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS FOR KENNEDY AT THE TIME OF HIS ASSASSINATION.

IN EARLIER TESTIMONY, THE MOTHER OF ACCUSED ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD, TOLD THE COMMISSION THAT SHE BELIEVED HER SON WAS AN INFORMER FOR THE FBI OR THE CIA. BOTH HOOVER AND MCCONE HAVE DENIED THIS.

HOOVER SAID HE FELT HE WAS CALLED BY THE COMMISSION BECAUSE IT IS NORMAL PROCEDURE TO CALL THE HEAD OF ANY AGENCY WHICH PLAYED A ROLE SUCH AS THE FBI DID IN KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION.

HE SAID HE FELT SOME PEOPLE WOULD HAVE CRITICIZED THE COMMISSION IF THEY HADN'T CALLED THE HEAD OF THE AGENCY TO SEE IF HE HAD ANYTHING TO ADD TO WHAT HIS MEN HAD TOLD THE COMMISSION EARLIER.

THE FBI DIRECTOR SAID HE FELT THE COMMISSION WAS VERY THOROUGH IN ITS QUESTIONING. HE SAID THE COMMISSION HAD GONE INTO MANY AREAS WHICH A REASONABLE MAN MIGHT NOT EVEN EXPECT THEM TO.

"ALL REASONABLE PEOPLE WILL BE IMPRESSED BY THE THOROUGHNESS WITH WHICH THE COMMISSION IS CONDUCTING ITS INVESTIGATION," HOOVER SAID.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO CHANGES IN THE PROCEDURES OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE FBI AND THE SECRET SERVICE SINCE KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION, HOOVER SAID. HE SAID THE FBI HAS ALWAYS HAD STANDING ORDERS TO INFORM THE SECRET SERVICE IMMEDIATELY OF ANY INFORMATION IT HAD PERTAINING TO THE SECURITY OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE FBI DIRECTOR REVEALED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT HIS AGENCY HAD SUPPLIED 43 AGENTS TO HELP THE SECRET SERVICE DURING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S FUNERAL. HE SAID THE FBI AGENTS WERE ASSIGNED TO COVER THE CATHERDRAL WHERE SERVICES WERE HELD FOR THE ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Warren Group Awaits FBI Aide

Associated Press AG

Alan Belmont, assistant to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, will appear Wednesday before the Presidential commission investigating the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Belmont will explain FBI procedures used in investigating the assassination and identify documents, the commission said.

The Washington Post and Times Herald AG
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
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Date MAY 5 1964

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53 MAY 13 1964

Assassination Report . . . By Roscoe Drummond

Danger of Partisanship

THERE is growing uneasiness in Washington over the timing of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Drummond

Within the Commission itself, headed by the forceful Chief Justice, very earnest consideration is being given to finding some way to postpone publication until after the presidential election.

The feeling of some members of the Commission is that, if the final report is as sternly critical of the security agencies of the Government as they would like it to be, it may be misused in the campaign and its detachment marred by the partisanship.

The membership of the Warren panel is diverse and bipartisan. Besides the Chief Justice it includes two Senators, two Congressmen, a former director of the CIA and another Republican who has served many Presidents.

These men have all been in public life many years. They are steeped in the Washington atmosphere and it is understandable that they should begin wondering, now that their findings are taking shape, how they can avoid entangling their report with the presidential campaign.

WHAT THE Commission is overlooking is that the national atmosphere is not a replica of the Washington atmosphere. I believe American public opinion, which responded to the horrible event of Nov. 22 with such calmness, balance and unity, will not misread or misjudge the Commission's report.

The best way for the Warren Commission to avoid getting its report entangled in the presidential campaign is to cease trying to keep it out; that is, to complete its exhaustive investigation as promptly as possible.

The worst thing to do would be to drag out the investigation and then drag out writing the report in the hope that this will innocently stave it off until after next November.

NO AMERICAN can look back at the circumstances which surrounded and followed the assassination of President Kennedy without feeling that there was laxity in security provisions and that some very important lessons need to be drawn from this experience.

I suspect that those who will be most disappointed in the Commission's report will be the Europeans who still seem intent upon believing that the assassination just had to be "some kind of a plot," a conspiracy in which Lee Harvey Oswald was used and then silenced by Jack Ruby's bullet.

Apart from the fact of there being no evidence of conspiracy, Americans find it even harder to believe that the Communists would use such an obvious and unreliable agent as Oswald.

It is clear that the American people will ponder the Warren Commission report calmly and attentively. It should not be held back.

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Washington, D. C.
4/13/64
(Page A-17)

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Washington Atmosphere

Politics Holding Back Assassination Report

By Roscoe Drummond

WASHINGTON.

There is growing uneasiness in Washington over the timing of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Within the commission itself, headed by the forceful Chief Justice, very earnest consideration is being given to finding some way to postpone publication until after the Presidential election.

The feeling of some members of the commission is that, if the final report is as sternly critical of the security agencies of the government as they would like it to be, it may be misused in the campaign and its detachment marred by partisanship.

The membership of the Warren panel is diverse and bipartisaan. Besides the Chief Justice, it includes two Senators, two Representatives, a former director of the CIA and another Republican who has served many Presidents. These men have all been in public life many years. They are steeped in the Washington atmosphere, and it is understandable that they should begin wondering, now that their findings are taking shape, how they can avoid entangling their report with the Presidential campaign.

What the commission is overlooking is that the national atmosphere is not a replica of the Washington atmosphere. I believe American public opinion, which responded to the horrible event of Nov. 22 with such calmness, balance and unity, will not misread or misjudge the commission's report even if some politicians tempt the public to do so.

The best way for the Warren Commission to avoid getting its report entangled in the Presidential campaign is to cease trying to keep it out; that is, to complete its exhaustive investigation as promptly as possible and to issue its report as soon as possible.

It is evident, I think, that the country wants and deserves to have the conclusions and judgments of the commission just as soon as they can be made ready. To use any artificial devices to hold up the report in an effort to avoid politics would, in my judgment, enmesh the report in politics.

No American can look back at the circumstances which surrounded and followed the assassination of President Kennedy without feeling that there was laxity in security provisions and that some very important lessons need to be drawn from this experience.

I suspect that those who will be most disappointed in the commission's report will be the Europeans, who still seem intent upon believing that the assassination just had to be "some kind of a plot," a conspiracy in which Lee Harvey Oswald was used and then silenced by Jack Ruby's bullet.

Much of the French and British press still favor the "conspiracy" theory and they will have a hard time accepting the Warren Commission version that there was no plot. Perhaps one reason so many Europeans are wedded to the conspiracy theory is that they can't quite believe in the coincidence of two psychotics—Oswald and Ruby—in one place at the same time.

Apart from the fact of there being no evidence of conspiracy, Americans find it even harder to believe that the Communists would use such an obvious and unreliable agent as Oswald or that extremists on the Right would enlist or trust a pro-Communist agent to do their work.

There is no evidence that Ruby was a tool of anybody but himself. He had no conspiratorial ties with extremists of either end. There could be no assurance that he would ever be in a position to do what he did.

It is clear that the American people will ponder the Warren Commission report calmly and attentively. It should not be held back.

President's Commission

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The Evening Star
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New York Journal-American
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New York Daily News
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46 APR 21 1964

Warren Commission Still at Its Big Job: Every Tiny Detail of Kennedy Assassination

By Dom Bonafede
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

With painstaking detail, the Warren Commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination, is sifting every shred of evidence, aware that its final report will be an important page of history.

An estimated 45 witnesses ranging from Marina Oswald, Russian-born widow of suspect Lee Harvey Oswald, to FBI experts on hair and fibers have been heard by the commission at its Washington headquarters.

In Dallas, scene of the Nov. 22 assassination, a five-man team of attorneys have questioned more than 100 persons. These include witnesses to the shooting of Police officer J. D. Tippit, others who knew Oswald well and some whose lives only fleetingly touched his.

Transcripts of testimony are sent by special courier to Washington for perusal by a staff of investigators led by J. Lee Rankin, prominent New York attorney.

Following a mandate by the chairman of the blue-ribbon panel of inquiry, Chief Justice Earl Warren, most of the activities of the Commission and its staff are secret.

RUBY TO GIVE STORY

Nonetheless, it has been learned that Jack Ruby, convicted slayer of Oswald, may soon give a sworn deposition to investigators. The commission has been faced with the problem of how to question him without jeopardizing appeals that are pending or that may be filed in his case.

Unless there is a final adjudication in the Ruby case, it is likely his statements will not be included in the commission's public report.

Chief Justice Warren already has reported that some of the findings may not be released "for generations."

He has since retracted the statement, apparently under the pressure of an American public which demands the full story.

Although evidence compiled by the commission is under rigid security, a spokesman has clearly indicated that nothing has been uncovered to deflate the theory, proposed earlier by the FBI, that President Kennedy's killer was acting alone in obedience to a frenzied compulsion.

No clue, no matter how slight, which might suggest the assassin was the triggerman in an ideological conspiracy is overlooked. So far, however, the commission has found no evidence to support the possibility.

The Russians have been co-operative, the spokesman said, in providing data on Oswald during his stay in the Soviet Union.

He noted that Oswald was a brooder, a drifter and a loner, who confused undisciplined Marxist tendencies with breast-beating chauvinism.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE

Witnesses before the commission have testified that Oswald tried to kill Right-wing extremist former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker and once talked on killing former Vice-President Nixon. In each instance, he played a solitary role.

Allen Dulles, former CIA director and a commission member, noted that the Italian-made, mail-order rifle found on the sixth floor of the Dallas book depository "bore among others, fingerprints of Lee Harvey Oswald."

FBI specialists on hairs and fibers have told the panel that scientific deductions point to Oswald as the gunman.

Actually, the purpose of the commission is not to point a finger of guilt, but to assemble all the facts and present a cohesive picture of the background and events surrounding the assassination. In line with President Johnson's directives, the commission's report will be publicly released, excluding sections dealing with national security, to help dispel doubts which continue to nag many Americans.

It is unlikely the report will satisfy all Americans, or placate the romantics and the skeptics, or even answer all the questions concerning the assassination.

But it is the commission's intention to

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The Washington Post and
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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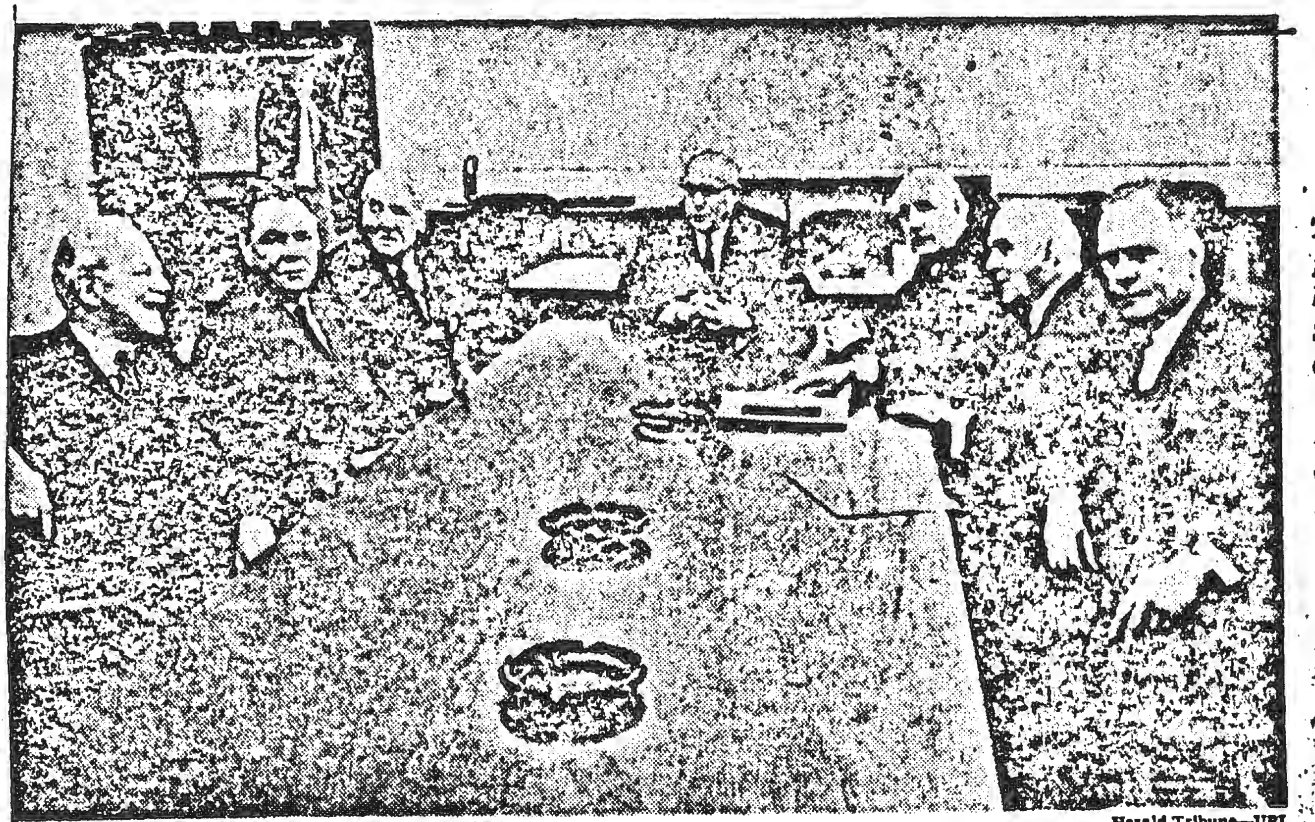
set the record straight as fas as it is humanly possible.

At least another month of testimony is scheduled. The writing of a comprehensive report is expected to take several more weeks.

When President Johnson appointed the seven-member commission Nov. 29 it was forecast the investigation would take about three months.

The commission, however, appears mindful that its work will be studied by future generations and is not simply a bit of contemporary history.



Herald Tribune—UPI

The Warren Commission: from left, Allen W. Dulles, Rep. Hale Boggs, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Sen. Richard B. Russell, John J. McCloy and Rep. Gerald Ford. At least another month of testimony is to be taken before the panel begins to write its report.

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Presidential Commission

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Commission Staff May Question Jack Ruby

Deposition To Be Taken Within Next Few Days

By JIM LEHRER, Staff Writer

Preliminary arrangements have been made for Jack Ruby to give a sworn deposition in Dallas to a member of the Warren Commission and its general counsel, J. Lee Rankin, The Times Herald learned Friday.

The formal question-and-answer session will be held—probably within the next few days—in the Dallas County jail or at the Federal Building.

It could not be learned which of the seven members of the top-level commission will accompany Mr. Rankin from Washington for the questioning session.

Commission officials reportedly contacted Ruby's lawyers and Dist. Atty. Henry Wade to determine if either side had any objection to Ruby's talking to the commission.

Authoritative sources told The Times Herald that both the defense and the state have given permission.

If past procedures on depositions are used for the Ruby interview, a court reporter would be present to take down verbatim both the questions from the commission officials and Ruby's answers.

The session can be expected to take several hours.

The commission already has at its disposal a 40-page report of an interview with Ruby which was conducted by two agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation several weeks ago.

Still to be worked out is exactly where the commission-Ruby talks will be held in Dallas.

A security problem would develop if the defendant, now under a death sentence for the shooting of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald on Nov. 24, had to be taken from the jail to the federal building at Bryan and Ervay—eight blocks away.

For this reason, local authorities favor the jail itself as the site for the session.

Authoritative sources point out that the Ruby interview is not expected to preclude a later inspection trip to Dallas by the entire commission.

The Times Herald reported in an exclusive story two weeks ago that the full commission may come to Dallas for a look at the various sites involved in the assassination of President Kennedy and the subsequent deaths of Oswald and Officer J. D. Tippit.

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Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

23 "The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

File 6-NW

Date: 4-3-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

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Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

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THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

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Presidential Commission

UPI-122

(OSWALD)

WASHINGTON--THE SPECIAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TODAY HEARD TESTIMONY FROM FBI AND NEW YORK POLICE FINGERPRINT EXPERTS.

ALLEN DULLES, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA), SAID THEY TOLD THE COMMISSION THAT THE RIFLE USED TO KILL KENNEDY AND OTHER OBJECTS FOUND ON THE SIXTH FLOOR OF THE SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING IN DALLAS BORE THE FINGERPRINTS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

THE WITNESSES WERE FBI FINGERPRINT EXPERT SEBASTIAN LATONA AND NEW YORK FINGERPRINT EXPERTS LT. JOSEPH MOONEY AND DETECTIVE ARTHUR MANDELLA.

TODAY'S SESSION BEGAN AT 9 A.M. EST AND CONCLUDED AT 1:15 P.M. TOMORROW'S WITNESSES ARE PAUL STOMBAUGH, FBI EXPERT ON HAIRS AND FIBERS, AND JAMES C. CADIGAN, FBI EXPERT ON QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Leaks From Warren Probe Arouse Public Speculation

By JOHN GEDDIE

The first week of the Warren Commission investigation in Dallas provided little more than speculation to the public.

A few facts, however, leaked through closed doors of the commission rooms.

And many of the facts have contributed to more speculation.

When the team of attorneys arrived, they indicated that investigation would primarily concern the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Patrolman J. D. Tippit. They did not mention the murder of Lee Oswald, which was witnessed by millions on television.

But the majority of witnesses interviewed have been Dallas policemen who witnessed the Oswald slaying. Many of these officers were previously interviewed by trained investigators — members of the FBI, the Secret Service and fellow officers.

They also have filed reports to the district attorney and a few testified at the Jack Ruby murder trial.

When asked about "duplication," persons close to the investigation reply that the Warren Commission agents—attorneys picked from private practice—are compiling trial-like testimony as opposed to written statements.

This is necessary, they say, to provide a complete history of the three days in November. And they add, although Oswald is dead, the finished Washington report will provide a trial-of-sorts, complete with a question-and-answer transcript.

Heavy interest in the Oswald shooting also is indicated by the City Hall basement mockup set up behind locked doors at the Federal Building. The replica of the shooting scene, flown in from Washington, is used by officers when they give testimony.

The City Hall shooting site is only a few blocks from the Federal Building. But the mockup, owned by the FBI, apparently is used to allow interviews in private.

The number of persons interviewed indicates the investigation may end well before the estimated "three or four weeks." If not, many more than the estimated "40 or 50" persons likely will be interviewed. Almost that number already have given sworn testimony.

Thus far the other half of the heavy emphasis of interviewing has been at Parkland Hospital. Dozens of doctors, nurses, orderlies and other employes have been interviewed.

The attorneys, who work at the office of U.S. Dist. Atty. Barefoot Sanders, toiled until almost midnight Thursday. During the day they meet witnesses in private. The daily list of persons interviewed is issued by Sanders.

Many of the names are well known as murder trial witnesses or police officers. Others turn out to be parking lot attendants or hospital workers. Others cannot be checked.

It is these unknown witnesses who may provide the only new evidence in the much-investigated events.

Friday's single witness was Huey Reeves. Reserve officers H. B. Holly, A. M. Criss, G. E. Worley, K. G. Croy and A. R. Breck made statements Thursday night.

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Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 3 31-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
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THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Belmont
D. Rosen
Rosen file

Presidential Commission

UPI-191

(ASSASSINATION)

DALLAS--THE WARREN COMMISSION'S CONCLUSION THAT NO PLOT WAS INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS A "FRAUD AND WHITEWASH AND SHOULD NEVER BE ACCEPTED," FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER CHARGED TODAY.

"TODAY, THERE MUST BE GREAT REJOICING IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE," WALKER SAID, "AS THEY STAND EXONERATED AND DECORIZED, ALONG WITH THE PALS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD."

"I RECALL THAT THREE COMMITTEES WERE COMMISSIONED TO MAKE AN ACTUAL INVESTIGATION OF THE BRUTAL MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT," WALKER SAID. "ONE BY THE U.S. SENATE, ONE BY THE HOUSE AND ONE BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

"THE WHITE HOUSE CALLED THESE THREE COMMITTEES TO BE IMMEDIATELY DISSOLVED AND LEFT ONLY ONE IN THE FIELD TO GET THE FACTS," WALKER SAID.

"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS SHOULD IMMEDIATELY RECONSTITUTE HIS COMMITTEE AND MAKE AN ACTUAL INVESTIGATION OF THIS MOST REVOLTING MURDER IN AMERICAN HISTORY AND THE WOUNDING OF OUR GOVERNOR."

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UPI-99
(OSWALD)
WASHINGTON--TWO PHYSICIANS WHO SOUGHT TO SAVE THE LIFE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY SUPPLIED THE WARREN COMMISSION TODAY WITH DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR UNSUCCESSFUL EMERGENCY EFFORTS ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION.

THE WITNESSES BEFORE THE COMMISSION -- NOW IN ITS FOURTH MONTH OF INVESTIGATING THE DALLAS TRAGEDY -- WERE DR. CHARLES J. CARRICO AND DR. MALCOLM O. PERRY.

THEY TOLD NEWSMEN AFTER TESTIFYING BEHIND CLOSED DOORS THAT THEY GAVE THE COMMISSION THE USUAL INFORMATION SUCH AS IS GIVEN ON ANY PATIENT. A COMMISSION MEMBER, ALLEN DULLES, SAID THE DOCTORS WERE QUESTIONED ABOUT "ALL THE DETAIL THAT IS NECESSARY."

THE DOCTORS, BOTH RESIDENTS AT PARKLAND HOSPITAL IN DALLAS, WERE AMONG THE SEVEN PHYSICIANS WHO WORKED DESPERATELY TO REVIVE THE STRICKEN KENNEDY. THEY WERE THE 39TH AND 40TH WITNESSES BEFORE THE COMMISSION, FORMED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO INVESTIGATE THE ASSASSINATION.

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ON THE RIGHT:

Trying to Guess Warren's Secret

By WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

I MAKE IT a point to ask those I meet who are concerned with the investigation by the Warren Commission into the death of President Kennedy: What can Mr. Warren have had in mind when he uttered those resonant words a month ago, that in our lifetime we shall not know some of the things the Commission has learned about the assassination?

BUCKLEY

There is no common guess. Different people give widely different guesses. The Chief Justice has given no satisfactory explanation for his enigmatic and provocative statement. But what an effect it has had! In Europe, it serves as the cornerstone of the belief which holds that the assassination was not simply the aberrational act of a lone killer, but rather a collective endeavor.

I have heard many versions of what Warren might have had in mind, as you undoubtedly have. Some are inherently preposterous (e.g., "It was a plot of the Dallas Police Department, and America is trying to save face by burying the story"); some heavily technical ("The security arrangements were loused up. The Secret Service knew all about Oswald, but neglected to run him in, and we dare not confess to this terrible act of negligence"); some churlish ("Warren had in mind disgraceful behavior by members of the Presidential party in the motorcade").

One answer I had from a former member of the Central Intelligence Agency strikes me as plausible enough to wish to share with you. My friend, intensively schooled in espionage, reasons as follows:

Oswald had spent many months in the Soviet Union, not because he liked the landscape there, but because he had declared himself in essential sympathy with communism. Granted that he tired of life in Minsk; but he never renounced his fidelity to communism. It is clear from his behavior on his return to this country, where he espoused the cause of Castro's Cuba, that his political allegiance had not changed away from communism.

That being the case, my friend said, the chances are overwhelming that before he left Russia the Soviet Union had recruited him as an agent.

It is important to understand just what this means. The recruitment of agents does not presuppose that one has in mind the execution of any particular act by that agent. It is often a purely routine matter.

A secret service, spotting a man sympathetic to one's government who is about to emigrate to the enemy country, will enter into a loose arrangement with him, redeemable at some future moment, when and if a suitable occasion should arise.

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The Soviet Union might very well have recruited Oswald as an agent—in the sense of arriving at an understanding with him that if he might be found especially useful, the secret service would get in touch with him.

There are thousands of such persons in America, who have come in from behind the Iron Curtan, my friend advises me; and there are a number of such who have left the United States to live in Russia.

Consider, now, the event of Nov. 22, 1963. Kennedy shot dead and Oswald apprehended. Assume that the Soviet Secret Police search their records and find Oswald had been recruited as a secret agent. Suppose, further, that the Soviet government knew that United States counter-spies had penetrated the arrangement, and knew Oswald had been formally recruited; or that, if the U.S. government did not know it might find out about it imminently.

If we assume, as I most decidedly do, that the Soviet Secret Service did not give Oswald orders to kill the President, one can imagine the consternation in the Kremlin on the afternoon of Nov. 22.

Suppose their routine arrangement with Oswald were to become public knowledge! Imagine the public uproar in the United States!

Might not Khrushchev have communicated immediately with the new President to say: We confess we had Oswald as a stringer, but so help us, we gave him no order to assassinate the President of the United States. Johnson, almost surely, would have responded gratefully (why should he initiate his tenure with an apocalyptic confrontation with the Soviet Union as defendant in an act of magnicide)—and nervously (how profoundly important to keep away from the inflammable imagination of the American people, details of the formal connection between Oswald and the Kremlin).

That, the hypothesis suggests, is what Warren had in mind, when he spoke of the necessity that the American people wait a generation or so before they are told the background of the assassination.

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UPI-19
(OSWALD)

WASHINGTON--THE WARREN COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY TURNED TODAY TO AN INQUIRY INTO THE SLAYING OF DALLAS POLICEMAN J. D. TIPPIT.

TIPPIT WAS SHOT TO DEATH BY A MAN ANSWERING THE DESCRIPTION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, CHARGED WITH THE ASSASSINATION, SHORTLY AFTER THE PRESIDENT WAS KILLED LAST NOV. 22 AT DALLAS.

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DALLAS--INVESTIGATORS FROM THE WARREN COMMISSION LOOKING INTO THE SHOOTING OF LEE OSWALD WENT THEATRICAL YESTERDAY AND USED A PROP IN QUESTIONING WITNESSES TO THE SLAYING.

THE INVESTIGATORS USED A MOCK-UP OF THE BASEMENT IN THE DALLAS CITY HALL TO CREATE AN AURA OF REALISM WHILE TAKING STATEMENTS FROM THE WITNESSES.

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ON THE RIGHT:

European Hysteria Over Dallas 'Plot'

By WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

SWITZERLAND: At Geneva yesterday a very famous Englishman was expatiating at some length on all the reasons why it is impossible to believe Lee Harvey Oswald killed Kennedy, or that the assassination was other than the work of a conspiracy of at least several persons.

BUCKLEY

Since the gentleman is a renowned Liberal, I thought to twit him by saying, "Your mode of reasoning is very much like that of the John Birch Society."

Without dropping a conversation semi-quaver (I should add that his timing is world-famous), he replied darkly, "Yes, I have no doubt the John Birch Society had something to do with it."

The obsession, in other words, was so much in command of him that he simply could not understand my point: that the thinking he was indulging is the kind one indulges when writing books like "The Politician," whose denouement is that Eisenhower was a member of the Communist Party.

Seemingly all of Europe has, as they say, gone ape on the theory that what actually happened at Dallas is very different from what the world is being led to believe; that Earl Warren has been selected to preserve the Establishment's script, and that almost certainly what lies behind it all is the existence of an anarchic-fascist conspiracy.

L'Express, for instance, which is a sort of semi-sick Leftist weekly in Paris, is halfway through the serialization of a most elaborate treatment of the Dallas story. After the third instalment, it says it is already established that (a) JFK was not shot by Oswald, but by someone lying under the overpass towards which the Presidential car was headed; (b) someone in the Dallas police force was in cahoots with Oswald, who was merely an accomplice, and let him slip out of the building even after the police cordon was tight; (c) someone in the Dallas police force then released a description of Oswald, which was a signal to accomplice Tippit to shoot down Oswald, in the process of which he inadvertently got shot himself; and (d) Ruby, another accomplice, was told to rub out Oswald before he talked. The assassination, then, according to this story, was principally an operation of Dallas policemen.

I give you an example of the ease with which stories spread in this sophisticated corner of the world, where so much fun is had at the expense of American provincialism.

Mark Lane is a New York attorney and Leftist who has adopted the Oswald cause as his very own. He finally talked the Warren Commission into granting him a hearing last week, at the end of which the president of the American Bar Association, designated to defend Oswald's interests before the Warren Commission, told Lane that all he had told the court was in effect a bunch of drivel that had already been in the newspapers."

One of the things Lane had said was that he had been "informed" that eight days before the assassination, Tippit, Oswald and Weissman (who had taken out the anti-Kennedy ad in the Dallas News on Nov. 22) had been seen together at Ruby's night club.

There is not a shred of evidence that any such meeting took place. But behold how the item is treated in Le Figaro, a respected Paris daily which has long been wondering how Tippit spotted Oswald in the first place:

"Here, then, is a piece of news that gives plausibility to a rumor, already old, but which last night was officialized on television. CBS has stated that a witness has just now declared to the Warren Commission that eight days before the assassination of the President, a mysterious reunion took place at the Carousel, one of Ruby's cabarets. Three men took part in it: Oswald, Tippit and Weissman."

And so an unsubstantiated rumor, put forward by a self-promoting Leftist, becomes an official statement on the basis of which Europe continues to build its fantasies. It is especially appalling, under the circumstances, that Warren should have made those remarks to the effect that not in our lifetime would we know some of the things Warren has found out. It is that kind of melodramatic pish-posh that encourages the mania that is overcoming Europe, beginning, as always, with the intellectuals.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
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UPI-22
(OSWALD)

WASHINGTON--THE WARREN COMMISSION INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY STILL "IS LESS THAN HALF WAY THROUGH" MORE THAN THREE MONTHS AFTER THE INQUIRY BEGAN.

THE COMMISSION, HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, WAS SET UP SHORTLY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF KENNEDY ON NOV. 22, 1963 IN DALLAS.

THUS FAR THE BULK OF THE TESTIMONY HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM RELATIVES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN WHO IN TURN WAS SHOT TO DEATH BY DALLAS STRIP-JOINT OPERATOR JACK RUBY.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE COMMISSION SAID TODAY THAT MANY MORE WITNESSES WOULD BE CALLED AND THAT THE INVESTIGATION HAD NOT YET REACHED THE HALF WAY MARK.

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Warren Probers Half Way Through, Plod Ahead Seeking to Get All Details

By the Associated Press

After three and a half months, the presidential commission appears to be half way through its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

It has assembled hundreds of exhibits, including the rifle from which police say the fatal shots were fired and the windshield of the limousine in which Mr. Kennedy was riding in downtown Dallas when he was slain November 22.

It has talked to 17 witnesses, including the widow, mother, and brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, the ex-Marine charged with Mr. Kennedy's death.

Oswald was shot to death in the Dallas jail two days after the President's assassination.

Will the commission call in those who were riding with the President when the shots rang out? They include his young widow, who held her wounded husband in her arms; Gov. John Connally of Texas, who also was wounded, and Mrs. Connally.

Johnson Nearby

Lyndon B. Johnson, then Vice President, and his wife were riding in the second linousine behind the President's.

Depositions or affidavits could be taken from those close to Mr. Kennedy. But commission members have declined to say what they will do.

The commission, created by President Johnson five days after Mr. Kennedy's death, has no deadline on its report.

~~It was~~ charged ~~to find~~ the truth as far as possible on the assassination and also the fatal shooting of Oswald.

Jack Ruby, charged with

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Oswald's death, is now on trial in Dallar.

Chief Justice Warren, commission chairman, has said the timing of the report will be governed only by "whether we have ascertained all that can be learned."

Report Due

One member estimated the commission was a little less than half way through in gathering information. Another estimated it was a little more than half way.

After the evidence will come the careful process of writing the report. Some speculate it might come a year after the assassination; others say this summer.

The commission has the unreleased five-volume report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI report is understood to indicate that Oswald was the hidden rifleman who killed Kennedy and to dismiss, any thory that he had help or accomplices.

One member has described recent days of testimony as tedious in detail.

The commission has photographs and charts and maps drawn to scale on which it pinpoints exact locations as witnesses testify.

Wants All Details

It obviously is trying to get everything into the record.

"For the future," one member said.

Its methods vary with the witnesses. For some, it lets them sit and talk as ~~long as~~ they wish — as they did with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Taking testimony from Mark Lane, New York attorney who says he represents the interests of Oswald, the commission interrupted Mr. Lane only occasionally.

The hearing with Mr. Lane was thrown open to the public at Lane's request. All other meetings have been behind closed doors.

20 to 25 on Staff

The commission has about 20 or 25 lawyers and secretaries on its staff, headed by J. Lee Rankin, a former solicitor general of the United States.

Its first meeting was December 5. The first witness was Mrs. Marina Oswald, 22, the girl whom Oswald married in Russia. She appeared for four days in February.

Commission members with Mr. Warren are: Senators Russell, Democrat of Georgia, and Cooper, Republican of Kentucky; Representatives Boggs, Democrat of Louisiana, and Ford, Republican of Michigan; Allen Dulles, former Agency, and John J. McCoy, head of the Central Intelligence New York banker.

When President Johnson created it, the White House said he was instructing the commission "to satisfy itself that the truth is known as far as it can be discovered and to report its findings and conclusions to him, to the American people and to the world."

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Cecil J. McWatters (left), a bus driver, and William W. Whaley (right), a cabbie, both of Dallas, have "no comments" after testifying yesterday before the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy.—AP Photo.

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WERE OSWALD AND HIS SLAYER LINKED?

President's panel turns to Ruby

Trotter
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By Jack A. Smith

THE PRESIDENT's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy is expected to turn its attention to Jack Ruby now that the former nightclub operator has been convicted of slaying Lee Harry Oswald, the man accused of killing the President. The commission had refrained from openly investigating Ruby because of a possible conflict with his trial, which terminated March 14 when a Dallas jury sentenced him to death in the electric chair.

Among the commission's major points of inquiry will be the meeting that is said to have taken place in Ruby's Carousel Club two weeks before the assassination. Attorney Mark Lane, unofficial defense counsel for Oswald, informed the seven-member panel March 4 that three persons attended the meeting: patrolman J. D. Tippit, allegedly killed by Oswald an hour after Kennedy was shot on Nov. 22; Bernard Weissman, an ultra-conservative from New York who purchased an advertisement in a Dallas paper the morning of the assassination accusing Kennedy of being "soft on Communism," and a third person whose name was divulged to the commission in private. Weissman has denied being present.

The commission is also expected to inquire into speculation that Ruby and Oswald were acquainted—a persistent rumor in Dallas, even among some police officials, despite denials by District Attorney Henry Wade and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A New York Times reporter noted March 15: "Some law enforcement officials in Dallas continue to believe that a connection was possible, but if so that it was personal and did not necessarily involve the assassination."

THE TRIAL: Ruby's trial did little to clarify the many contradictions resulting from the assassination. It is still unexplained why security precautions were so lax that Ruby was able to enter police headquarters to slay Oswald during his transfer to another prison. The murdered suspect himself was rarely mentioned during the trial, save for a rather belated reference to Oswald's civil rights by Assistant Prosecutor William Alexander:

"Oswald was a living, breathing American citizen," Alexander said March 13. "He was entitled to be tried by an American jury just as you, Jack Ruby." Oswald ceased being a living, breathing citizen exactly one day after Wade announced that his chief suspect was guilty, without benefit of trial, and the Dallas police chief said the case was closed. Ruby has insisted that he would not have shot Oswald had not Wade pronounced him guilty.

The commission took testimony March 16 from three military physicians who performed an autopsy on the President at Bethesda Navy Hospital the evening

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 3-12-64
National Guardian pg. #1

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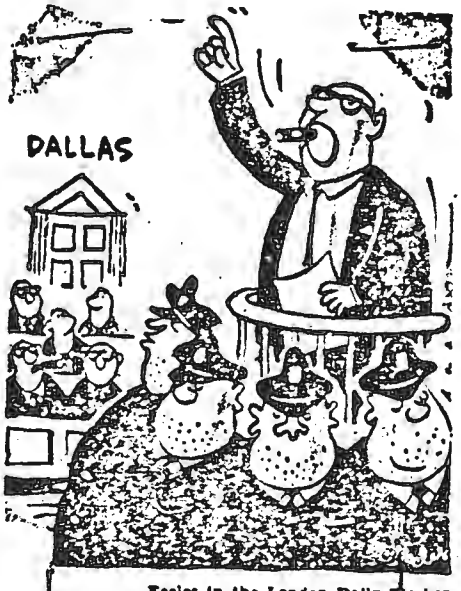
of the assassination. The still-secret report was leaked to the press a month after the murder, when it became apparent that an original report by doctors who treated the slain President in Dallas tended to destroy the FBI's hypothesis that Oswald was the "lone and unaided" killer. The Dallas report indicated that one bullet fired at Kennedy entered the throat, impossible under the police assertion that Oswald fired three shots at the Presidential motorcade from the Texas Schoolbook Depository, behind the President's car. The Bethesda report said all bullets entered from behind the President.

On March 10, the panel heard James Worrell, an eyewitness to the shooting, declare that he is convinced that four shots were fired, not three. "I don't care what anybody says," he told newsmen March 8, "I heard four shots." Worrell is one of several persons who were near Kennedy at the time who said they heard more than three shots. If more than three shots were fired, it would have been virtually impossible for Oswald to have been a lone gunman, considering the five-second sequence during which the action took place. Worrell also said he saw a man running near the building just after the shots were fired. During this time Oswald was observed on the second floor of the Depository with a soft drink in his hands.

Another witness, 14-year-old Amos Euins, previously told reporters that he also saw a man running near the building. Just before the hearing, however, he told newsmen he could not talk to them because "a Secret Service man said I'd be in real trouble if I talked."

NINE WITNESSES: Lane, speaking in San Francisco, revealed March 15 that he had collected statements from nine witnesses to the assassination indicating that the shots were fired from a knoll to the right and in front of Kennedy's auto. The Depository is to the right and behind. The hill is close to the railroad overpass from where, according to private investigators, the shots may have come. Among the witnesses was Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Texas), who later denied having made such a statement.

It is apparent that the Kennedy-Oswald-Ruby case is no more closed today than it was when Wade first proclaimed it so Nov. 23. Several journalists and other persons are conducing independent inquiries into the mystery. Thomas Buchanan, an American resident of Paris, is writing a series appearing in the French weekly, l'Express. The series will appear soon as a book. Buchanan postulates that the assassination may have been a plot which included members of the Dallas police force.



Eccles in the London Daily Worker

"And according to our experts, one man with two rifles fired three bullets four times with five bangs . . ."

An interesting sidelight to the articles has been the disappearance of l'Express from newsstands in New York and other cities. According to dealers in foreign publications, the issues of March 5 and March 12, containing the second and third Buchanan articles, never arrived. The dealers told the GUARDIAN they suspected that the newspaper had been confiscated. Checking with Paris, it was learned that the publisher had decided to withhold copies of the paper destined for newsstand distribution in the U.S., but had mailed copies to American subscribers as usual. Official reason for the action was said to be fear of libel, but libel would obtain—if such were the case—from the issues mailed to subscribers as well as newsstand copies. It is believed the publisher's decision represents a compromise with the French government, possibly after consultation with the U.S. government, intended to inhibit dissemination of the articles.

SOME DOUBTS: Another journalist, Leo Sauvage, New York correspondent for the French newspaper Le Figaro, has uncovered evidence tending to discredit some official aspects of the assassination. Writing in the March Commentary, Sauvage stated: "To the unbiased, critical mind, the case against him [Oswald] is a tissue of improbabilities, contradictions, and outright falsifications."

In Dallas, Sauvage questioned Roy Truly, director of the Depository, about how long it took for the first policeman to enter the building after the assassination. Truly answered: "It was as soon as the last shot was fired when I saw the officer come running. As a matter of fact, it was so soon afterward that I don't believe he was riding in the motorcade. He must have been off his motorcycle, standing nearby. Anyway, it was

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENRY WADE
Still in Dallas limelight

right away after the shots. I knew they were shots, but had no idea they were fired from the building. I thought the officer wanted to get to the roof for a better look and I immediately offered to show him how. We ran to the freight elevators in the back of the building because the front elevators do not go beyond the fourth floor, but the two freight cars had both been left somewhere on the top floors and we took the stairs, the officer ahead of me. When I reached the second-floor landing, the officer was already at the door of the lunchroom, some twenty or twenty-five feet away. No, I couldn't tell you exactly how much time it took, all this, but it wasn't long . . ."

Sauvage commented: "The obvious question, then, is whether there was enough time for Oswald—if he fired the shots from the front window on the sixth floor—to run to the staircase in the back (that is, on the opposite side of the building), hide the gun, and go down four flights of stairs to the lunchroom before the motorcycle policeman and Truly saw him there, not panting, not looking suspicious, and probably sipping a Coke, which means additional time for getting it out of the vending machine and opening it." In addition, of course, how did the policeman dismount from his cycle and enter so quickly?

The French correspondent also challenged another of the statements attributed to Oswald. Shortly before the shooting, according to police, a fellow worker asked Oswald whether he was going downstairs to watch the President pass by. Oswald is said to have responded, "I'll go down later; send the elevator back up to me." While in the Depository Sauvage discovered that the elevator was hand-operated and "could not be sent anywhere without an operator in it."

CLUES PLANTED? Sauvage interviewed Dial Ryder, the Irving, Texas, gunsmith who declared Nov. 28 that he mounted a telescopic sight on a rifle for a customer named Oswald. It later turned out that the rifle Oswald is said to have used was ordered from a Chicago mail order house, the owner of which stated that the rifle was outfitted with a sight when it was sent. Sauvage did not discount Ryder's claim, however. He wrote:

"Unlike other witnesses, Ryder did not say that he recognized or remembered Oswald, but only that he had come across a repair ticket with Oswald's name on it in his records . . . If Oswald was not Lee Harvey, and if there was some other Oswald in Irving or nearby in October, 1963, the police should find and produce him. If they cannot, and if it develops that someone who was neither Lee Harvey nor any real Oswald used the name of Oswald to get a telescopic sight mounted on a rifle by a gunsmith in Irving one month before the assassination of President Kennedy, a startling possibility would present itself—the possibility that clues leading to Lee Harvey Oswald were planted well in advance of the assassination."

Sauvage concludes: "I believe that the most important consequence of Oswald's death was not to close his mouth but to close his trial. For if Lee Harvey Oswald had ever had his day in court, with a good defense lawyer answering District Attorney Wade, cross-examining the Dallas police officers, and raking their witnesses over the coals, what might not have emerged?"

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FRAZIER

UPI-85
(OSWALD)

WASHINGTON--THE WARREN COMMISSION TODAY EXAMINED THE WINDSHIELD OF THE LIMOUSINE IN WHICH THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED.

THE WINDSHIELD WAS BROUGHT INTO THE COMMISSION'S HEARING ROOM WRAPPED IN A BLANKET. IT COULD NOT BE DETERMINED WHETHER THE WINDSHIELD HAD BEEN DAMAGED.

REP. GERALD FORD, R-MICH., CONFIRMED THAT THE WINDSHIELD HAD BEEN INTRODUCED AS EVIDENCE. BOTH HE AND SEN. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, R-KY., DECLINED TO SAY, HOWEVER, WHAT THE COMMMISSION LEARNED FROM THE WINDSHIELD.

COOPER SAID SECRET SERVICE AGENT ROY H. KELLERMAN, WHO WAS RIDING IN THE FRONT SEAT OF THE KENNEDY LIMOUSINE WHEN THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT IN DALLAS NOV. 22, WAS TELLING THE COMMISSION OF THE "EVENTS THAT WERE OCCURRING THAT DAY."

COOPER SAID HE DID NOT ANTICIPATE THAT THE COMMISSION WOULD COMPLETE THE TESTIMONY OF KELLERMAN'S FELLOW AGENTS, WILLIAM R. GREER, RUFUS J. YOUNGBLOOD AND CLINTON J. HILL, IN TODAY'S TESTIMONY.

GREER WAS THE DRIVER OF THE LIMOUSINE IN WHICH KENNEDY WAS SHOT. HILL, WHO HAD BEEN RIDING IN A CAR BEHIND THE PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE, JUMPED ON THE BACK OF THE KENNEDY CAR AND SHOVED MRS. KENNEDY TO THE FLOOR TO PROTECT HER FROM THE ASSASSIN'S BULLETS.

YOUNGBLOOD WAS IN A CAR WITH THEN VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON, SEVERAL LENGTHS BEHIND THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR IN THE PROCESSION. HE COVERED JOHNSON WITH HIS BODY TO PROTECT HIM FROM THE ASSASSIN.
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UPI-186
(COMMISSION)
WASHINGTON--MARK LANE, A NEW YORK ATTORNEY, TOLD THE WARREN COMMISSION TODAY THAT HE HAD HEARD OF A MYSTERIOUS MEETING IN JACK RUBY'S DALLAS NIGHT CLUB EIGHT DAYS BEFORE PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED LAST NOV. 22.
LANE, WHO CLAIMS TO REPRESENT KENNEDY'S ACCUSED ASSASSIN, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, SAID THAT HE WAS INFORMED THAT J. D. TIPPITT, THE DALLAS PATROLMAN SLAIN WHILE TRYING TO ARREST OSWALD, WAS ONE OF THREE PERSONS AT THE MEETING.
THE OTHER TWO, HE SAID, WERE A NEW YORK MAN WHO PLACED AN ANTI-KENNEDY ADVERTISEMENT IN A DALLAS NEWSPAPER THE DAY THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT THERE, AND AN UNIDENTIFIED THIRD PERSON.
LANE'S TESTIMONY CAME AT THE FIRST PUBLIC HEARINGS HELD BY THE WARREN COMMISSION SINCE IT BEGAN, ON ORDERS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO INVESTIGATE THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING KENNEDY'S DEATH, AND OSWALD'S SUBSEQUENT SLAYING BY RUBY.
LANE CHALLENGES THE THEORY THAT OSWALD WAS GUILTY OF KENNEDY'S MURDER.
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UPI-190
ADD 1 COMMISSION WASHINGTON (UPI-186)
LANE SAID HE WAS TOLD BY A SOURCE HE CANNOT NAME ABOUT THE MEETING THAT ALLEGEDLY TOOK PLACE LAST NOV. 14 IN RUBY'S CAROUSEL CLUB.
HE TOLD THE COMMISSION THAT BERNARD WEISSMAN, A NEW YORK RESIDENT WHO PLACED AN ANTI-KENNEDY ADVERTISEMENT IN A DALLAS NEWSPAPER ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION, ALSO WAS PRESENT.
HE ALSO SAID HE WAS TOLD THAT A THIRD PERSON WAS PRESENT BUT SAID HE WOULD RATHER FURNISH THAT NAME TO THE WARREN COMMISSION IN CLOSED SESSION.
CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, WHO HEADS THE BLUE-RIBBON INVESTIGATING GROUP, SAID LANE COULD DO THAT AND HE CLEARED THE PUBLIC HEARING OF REPORTERS AND SPECTATORS TO RECEIVE THE EVIDENCE.
ASKED WHAT THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING WAS, LANE REPLIED: "THEY WERE THERE FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS, CONFERRING."
WARREN ASKED HIM IF HIS INFORMATION INDICATED WHAT THE MEN WERE TALKING ABOUT. LANE SAID IT DID NOT.
THE QUESTION OF THE MEETING WAS RAISED BY COMMISSION GENERAL COUNSEL J. LEE RANKIN FOLLOWING ABOUT TWO AND A HALF HOURS OF PUBLIC TESTIMONY BY LANE.
WARREN REJECTED LANE'S REQUEST TO SERVE AS OSWALD'S DEFENSE ATTORNEY BEFORE THE COMMISSION WITH THE RIGHT TO CROSS EXAMINE WITNESSES, PRESENT HIS OWN WITNESSES AND HAVE ACCESS TO THE COMMISSION'S DOCUMENTS.
LANE ARGUED THAT OSWALD DESERVED TO HAVE AN ATTORNEY EVEN THOUGH HE IS DEAD AND SAID THE COMMISSION SHOULD NOT SELECT THE COUNSEL.
WARREN HAS NAMED *THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION TO REPRESENT OSWALD'S INTERESTS DURING THE COMMISSION HEARINGS.
TODAY WARREN SAID THE COMMISSION DOES NOT VIEW LANE AS OSWALD'S ATTORNEY. HE SAID THE COMMISSION FELT THAT MRS. MARINA OSWALD WAS HER HUSBAND'S LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE AND THE COMMISSION IS COOPERATING WITH HER AND HER COUNSEL.
"IT IS THE VIEW AND WILL OF THE COMMISSION THAT NO ONE ELSE SHALL BE ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION," WARREN TOLD LANE.
THE CHIEF JUSTICE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE COMMISSION WAS "HAPPY" TO RECEIVE HIS TESTIMONY, ADDING: "WE WANT EVERY BIT OF EVIDENCE YOU HAVE...IF ANYONE ELSE WANTS TO TESTIFY WE'LL BE GLAD TO HEAR THEM."
LANE'S LENGTHY TESTIMONY TOOK THE OPPOSITE TACK FROM THE THEORY HELD BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND TEXAS PROSECUTORS THAT OSWALD ACTED AS A LONE SNIPER IN THE SLAYING OF KENNEDY.
HE SAID HE HAD TALKED TO MANY WITNESSES WHO WERE IN THE CROWD THAT DAY IN DALLAS AND SEVERAL SAID THEY THOUGHT THE SHOTS WERE FIRED FROM A GRASSY KNOLL OVERLOOKING THE ROAD.

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

* Walter E. Craig

OSWALD WAS ACCUSED OF FIRING FROM THE SIXTH FLOOR OF A TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING OVERLOOKING THE STREET WHERE THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION PASSED.

LANE ALSO SAID THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT DOCTORS WHO TRIED TO SAVE KENNEDY'S LIFE IN DALLAS BELIEVED AT FIRST THAT HE WAS STRUCK BY A BULLET IN THE THROAT. REPORTS OF KENNEDY'S AUTOPSY HAVE INDICATED THAT THE BULLETS STRUCK HIM IN THE RIGHT SHOULDER AND THE BACK OF HIS HEAD.

LANE ALSO CLAIMED THAT PHOTOS OF OSWALD SHOWING HIM WITH A RIFLE IN HIS LEFT HAND AND WEARING A PISTOL ON HIS RIGHT HIP WERE "OBVIOUSLY DOCTORED" BEFORE THEY WERE PRINTED IN MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS.

AFTER HE WAS FINISHED, ATTORNEY CHARLES S. RHYNE,* ~~NAMED BY THE COMMISSION TO REPRESENT~~ OSWALD'S INTERESTS, SUGGESTED THAT MOST OF THE MATTERS DISCUSSED BY LANE ALREADY HAD BEEN MENTIONED IN NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF THE CASE.

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* ONE OF THE LAWYERS PROTECTING

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UPI-157
(ASSASSINATION)

WASHINGTON--REP. JOHN DOWDY, D-TEX., SAID TODAY HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO GET A "LOGICAL ANSWER" AS TO WHY THE WARREN COMMISSION INVESTIGATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION IS BEING CONDUCTED IN SECRET.

"I BELIEVE THE PUBLIC IS ENTITLED TO THE INFORMATION," DOWDY SAID IN A STATEMENT.

"IF AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT CAN BE MURDERED BY A COMMUNIST, AND THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN HIMSELF KILLED IN FRONT OF A NATIONWIDE TELEVISION AUDIENCE, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO AN OPEN HEARING UPON THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THOSE EVENTS," DOWDY SAID.

SECRECY IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS, THE CONGRESSMAN CONTINUED, IS ALIEN TO THE AMERICAN CONCEPT AND "FOMENTS SUSPICION AND DOUBT.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Warren Commission Names Attorney to Represent Oswald

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE WARREN COMMISSION, reversing its position and apparently recognizing the widespread doubt in its handling of the Lee Harvey Oswald case, announced the appointment of Walter E. Craig, president of the American Bar Association, to protect the interests of the murdered man accused of assassinating President Kennedy.

In taking this action, the commission ignored Mark Lane, retained by Oswald's mother to represent her son. The commission had earlier informed Lane that Oswald was not on trial and that it would not be "useful or desirable to permit an attorney representing Lee Harvey Oswald to have access to the investigative material" in the commission's hands.

In making the announcement, Justice Warren said two months of the probe have "not caused the commission to doubt the reasonableness of the action of the authorities in charging Oswald."

Noting that Oswald having been killed is in no position to defend himself (precisely the basis upon which Lane sought to represent the accused man) the commission chose Craig for the task of "examining every facet of the case pointing toward the involvement of Lee H. Oswald, in his absence, and in fairness to his family advise the commission in that regard."

Apparently seeking to reassure many skeptical people, the commission promised it will leave "no stone unturned in faithfully reporting all the facts surrounding the assassination." Warren had earlier told newsmen some of the facts may not be known "in your lifetime."

The appointment of Craig and by-passing of Lane, raised the question whether the aim of getting a prominent juror for Oswald didn't correspond to the tactics of Justice Warren to front for a commission report that is expected generally to approve the FBI's and Dallas Police conclusions.

Lane insisting that evidence he has collected, strengthened doubts on Oswald's guilt, said the appointment of Craig "president of the ultra-conservative American Bar Association may raise more questions than it resolves." Lane asked if the naming of Craig means the commission will begin prodeedings "anew" now that the need for representation of Oswald is recognized. He also wondered whether the commission and Craig "developed an interest in evidence in my possession."

Lane renewed his earlier offer to cooperate with the commission and said his material is available to Craig.

The commission, in naming Craig (who is to assume a federal judgeship in the Arizona district) also by-passed Percy Foreman, of Houston, Tex., president of the National Association of Defense Attorneys, who was among the earliest to suggest that a defense counsel for Oswald is necessary to get to the truth.

File No 62-109090 re commission

Birmingham

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
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New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
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The Wall Street Journal
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Mr. Evans
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The Warren Commission and Lee Oswald

The Warren commission's appointment of the president of the American Bar Assn. to represent the interests of Lee H. Oswald, President Kennedy's accused assassin, is a welcome development.

We are unimpressed by the criticism voiced in some quarters that Mr. Craig's presidency of the "ultra-conservative" ABA disqualifies him for this role.

His willingness to undertake the assignment is consistent with a long legal tradition in which men of conservative backgrounds have entered the arena of controversy and undertaken to defend the least popular causes.

If there are any large holes in the widely accepted thesis of Oswald's guilt, Mr. Craig's history will make his arguments especially impressive. We are sure he will perform his duties diligently.

The only question that may be properly raised is whether the commission should have initially refused to assign counsel to the accused dead man.

But its readiness to admit and rectify an apparent error is another sign that Justice Warren will vindicate the country's confidence. We believe the inquiry he is conducting will unfold as much of the truth as conscientious men can obtain in circumstances of almost unprecedented complexity.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

26 NEW YORK POST

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62-109090
Commission

Date: 2/27/64
Edition: LATE CITY
Author:
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO
or
Classification: BU 62-109060
Submitting Office: NYO

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For A Fair Probe

It has been discovered that the special assistant to the chief counsel to the Warren commission, which is investigating the assassination of President Kennedy, is a member of the Communist-front Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

The legal adviser, New York University law professor Norman Redlich, freely concedes his membership on the ECLC, and says that he listed his affiliation on the form he completed when he joined the Warren commission. But whereas his affiliation with the Communist-front organization would seem to have crippled his effectiveness, or atleast called his objectivity into question, Redlich continued on the commission.

The ECLC was established in 1951. Although it represents itself as a non-Communist group, the House Committee on Un-American Activities charges that it "actually operates as a front for the Communist party . . .One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material."

THE SENATE Internal Security subcommittee said, "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist party itself. Among these organizations are the .... Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist party itself is under fire, these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

Among the many reasons contributing to the ECLC's pro-Red designation:

One of its representatives was Frank Wilkinson, identified as a Communist party member by a former FBI undercover agent. Wilkinson was convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.

More than half of the 61 persons serving on ECLC's national council in 1957 had records of Communist party or Communist front affiliation.

Featured speakers at an ECLC Carnegie Hall rally in 1957, called to press for abolition of HUAC, were identified Communists Harvey O'Connor (chairman of ECLC) and Dalton Trumbo, a member of the Hollywood Ten, who had served prison terms for contempt of Congress.

The ECLC in 1958 placed an ad in a magazine, Monthly Review, announcing a contest in which a prize was offered to the writer of the best slogan in support of the abolition campaign. The prize was an original oil painting by identified Communist party member Rockwell Kent, who later made an extended visit to Russia, where he was made an honorary member of the Soviet Academy of Arts and where his paintings were exhibited in Sverdlovsk.

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Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
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PAGE 6

ARIZONA REPUBLIC

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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CONRAD J. LYNN, a member of the National Executive Commitee of the ECLC, served as defense counsel for Robert F. Williams, a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, who fled to Cuba to avoid prosecution on kidnapping charges. Lynn also represented Carl Braden, an identified member of the Communist party.

Another ECLC member, Leonard B. Boudin, represented Waldo Frank when the latter petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in his suit against the secretary of state, who refused him a passport to lecture in Red China. Frank, chairman of the original organizers of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, has a long history of association with Communist causes. He signed a contract in 1961 with Raul Roa, Cuban minister of foreign relations, to write a book on Cuba, for which he received $25,000 from the Castro government.

The book was published by the New York publishing firm of Marzani and Munsell. Both partners of the firm, Carl Marzani and Alexander E. O. Munsell, invoked the Fifth Amendment in 1956 in refusing to tell a congressional committee if they were members of the Communist party.

TRUE, NONE OF THIS proves that Redlich is Communist, or even a Communist sympathizer. But it does demonstrate a serious inability to recognize the character and purposes of persons with whom he is closely associated. Furthermore, the ECLC's intimate association with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, to which Lee Harvey Oswald belonged, would seem to be reason enough to disqualify Redlich.

A good many Americans already believe that the choice of Earl Warren to head the commission was less the brilliant move it is said to be in some circles, in view of Warren's injudicious denunciation of "far right extremists" as the late President's assassin, even though by then it had been reasonably established that the assassin was a left wing extremist. We believe the presence on the commission of a member of the pro-Communist ECLC will further undermine public confidence in a probe whose integrity should leave not a scintilla of doubt in the minds of the American public.

incorrectly prejudged the case.

He blamed American "right-wing extremists..."

He has never retracted that patently false accusation.

The hatred which assassinated our President was smuggled into the United States from Russia.

It is the Communists who preach and teach and practice hate.

Our government requires respect for the rights of others. Our Constitution shelters even the dissenters. Our whole philosophy of government under law is intended to implement "Do unto others..."

"Let us do all in our power to eradicate hate," says President Johnson.

All right, let's seek out its roots.

It is Communists who are schooled in hate.

While American schoolchildren are urged to dilute their national allegiance, salute a mongrel flag, prepare for peace, co-existence, compromise...

Russian schoolchildren have drummed into them daily, "Communism over God, Russia over the world!"

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Communists are taught to hate -- to hate God, to hate capitalism, to hate the United States, to hate you.

All available evidence tends to confirm that it was a Communist hater who killed our President.

Oswald was not taught to hate in the United States. He learned from the experts in hate -- in Russia.

So the President of the United States, if he would indeed "eradicate hate," must learn to recognize its breeding place.

Then he might wish to reconsider those policies which tend to strengthen the haters.

Certainly he will not want to hide our eyes from reality.

Surely it is not in our best interest to close our ears to truth.

(MORE)

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250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

Chief Justice Earl Warren heads the commission investigating the Kennedy assassination, but some of his commissioners are considering quitting; perhaps because it's being dragged on so long.

Or possibly they, as I, were made anxious by Mr. Warren's recent remark that some of the testimony may be sealed "in your lifetime."

All I can imagine this means is that Oswald may have been in the pay of the Russians but that, in the interest of United States foreign policy, you must not be told.

When an American U-2 was downed over Russia the plane was displayed and the pilot was paraded around the Soviet Union and torrents of propaganda issued forth from the government controlled red press fomenting hatred against the United States.

Is our press to be similarly controlled -- in reverse?

Are you and I to be told only what's good for the Communists?

While the world is methodically mesmerized by Communist lies, are we now going to hide the whole truth?

Does the chiefest jurist on our highest court intend to conceal evidence?

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Brother of Oswald Testifies For Probers, Is 'Co-operative'

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

Robert L. Oswald, older brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's accused assassin, was "very co-operative" today with the presidential commission investigating the assassination.

Allen Dulles, former CIA chief and member of the commission, told newsmen at the end of a three-hour questioning session that Mr. Oswald was co-operating in going through the story of his life with his brother.

Robert Oswald, 29, his brother's senior by five years, was less co-operative when he faced a crowd of newsmen. Looking apprehensive, he simply shook his head and said nothing.

His resemblance to his brother is strong. He is slight, sandy-haired and nearly six feet tall. His hands were plunged deep into the pockets of his short raincoat as he hastened away from the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building, where the commission has its quarters.

Accompanied by Lawyer

An attorney from Dallas accompanied him and every time the attorney left his side, Mr. Oswald looked lost.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, the commission chairman, opened the hearing and swore in the witness before hurrying away to open today's session of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice said he expected to take part in the commission's afternoon session after court recessed today.

Mr. Oswald, un-like his mother and his brother's widow, has not publicly expressed an opinion on whether his brother shot President Kennedy.

The closest he has come was in a comment soon after the commission was established.

At the time, he said only, "I'll let the official record say whatever it wants when it comes out. That will be my statement. Whatever it says will be the same as if I were saying it."

Women Here Previously

His mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, has insisted on Lee's innocence while the accuesd assassin's widow has stated that she is forced by the facts to believe that Lee shot the President.

Both women preceded Robert Oswald before the Commission.

Today's witness came voluntarily at the commission's request and was not subpoenaed, Mr. Warren said.

Robert Oswald is associated with the Acme Brick Co. in Denton, Tex., near Fort Worth.

He and his older half-brother, Air Force Sergt. John Pic, 32, spent their boyhood in a Lutheran home for children from the time that Lee Oswald was a baby. Lee was with them in the home for two years but otherwise was with his mother until he enlisted in the Marines at the age of 17.

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MRS. OSWALD SAYS SON IS SCAPEGOAT

Thinks He Was C.I.A. Agent 'Set Up to Take Blame'

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The mother of Lee H. Oswald said today that she believed her son was a United States "intelligence agent" and that he was "set up to take the blame" for the assassination of President Kennedy.

She made the statement to newsmen as she finished three days of testimony before the Presidential commission investigating the assassination. She said she had told the same thing to the commission.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, commission chairman, said the 56-year-old mother had presented no evidence to support her belief that Oswald was an agent for the Central Intelligence Agency.

"She offered no evidence to that effect except her story and correspondence that she presented, taken together, leads her to the speculation—I use the word speculation, as she used it—that he was an agent."

"She has not given us any facts that would change the picture as we know it up to the time she testified," Mr. Warren said. "She did not profess to give us any facts that would prove anything in connection with the assassination.

"She did contend that the correspondence [with Oswald] that she presented and her own testimony taken together in their entirety present a much different picture than has been given to the public up to the present time. She says she believes her son is innocent, that it is possible that he committed the crime but that it also is possible that other people could have committed it."

The plump, matronly appearing woman, when asked for a statement, moved readily to microphones set before cameras in the lobby of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building on Capitol Hill, where the commission met.

She had declined to make a statement until today on the advice of [illegible] John F. Dyer, who was appointed by the District of Columbia Bar Associatoin at her request.

"I still believe my son, Lee Harvey Oswald, is innocent," she began. She vowed she would "continue public appearances and an investigation" to clear her son "if it takes another year to do so."

The assassin, she contended, "is still at large."

"I realize that as a human being he [Oswald] could be guilty," she said, but added that she had given the commission "evidence" that her son was innocent. Some of the documents she said she gave the commission were of a nature "the commission did not know before."

She said she and Mark Lane, the New York lawyer whom she has said she retained without fee to defend her son, had "investigators all over." She also said that she had received 1,500 letters with information on the assassination, including some from foreigners, and that she would not pass on "any tips" to the commission.

'Set Up to Take the Blame'

Asked whether she had contradicted before the commission the testimony of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Marina Oswald, who told the panel she believed her husband had shot the President, the mother asserted:

"My daughter-in-law has the privilege of making her own statements and I have the same privilege of making mine."

"Lee Harvey Oswald was not the killer of President Kennedy and he was set up to take the blame," she went on.

In most references to her son, Mrs. Oswald used the present tense, such as "I believe Lee is an intelligence agent."

"My son was a scrapgoat," she said at one point.

"Who can prove he is not a C.I.A. agent?" she said. "He isn't going to say he's a C.I.A. agent, and the Government isn't going to say he is. Lee, being an agent, would not say so to anyone."

Chief Justice Warren said photographs that Mrs. Oswald had sought to present to the commission were of her family in "early life" and had no bearing on the assassination. She wanted the commission to accept them on the condition that the panel "not show them to anyone," Mr. Warren said, but the commission would not accept this limitation. She then said she would not introduce them because "they were valuable to her for use in articles or books that she might write."

Mr. Warren indicated that other witnesses would be called soon. But he said this would depend on when "certain witnesses can get here and when certain members of the commission can be here."

Asked about a report that a janitor in the Texas Book Depository Building in Dallas would be the next witness, Mr. Warren said: "Maybe they know. I don't know."

Oswald is alleged to have fired the shots that killed President Kennedy from a sixth-floor window of the building.

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FIRST DEFENSE WITNESS

Oswald panel hears mother

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the man accused of assassinating President Kennedy, was defended Feb. 10 for the first time before the Presidential commission investigating the murder. His mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, appeared before the seven-member panel in an effort to prove her son was innocent.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, commission head, said after the first day that Mrs. Oswald's testimony was "helpful," but that it contained "nothing that would change the picture as I see it." The picture, presumably, is that drawn by the FBI in a still-secret report, though portions have been leaked to the press, alleging that Oswald was the "lone and unaided gunman" who assassinated the President.

Mrs. Oswald, appearing with a court-appointed lawyer, spent the first day discussing her son's history and their personal relationship. She promised to return with information that would contradict the official belief that Oswald was guilty.

LANE PRESENT: On Feb. 11 Mrs. Oswald again presented evidence after discussing it with the commission counsel and attorney Mark Lane. Lane had flown to Washington from San Francisco, where he had been on a speaking tour under auspices of the GUARDIAN and other groups.

Since Mrs. Oswald was represented by John F. Doyle of Washington, Lane did not appear officially before the commission, but submitted in writing two questions which she answered.

One concerned the nature of her confinement at a motel in Texas. At one point, she said, she sought to leave the motel and was escorted back to her room, with a Secret Service man holding her by each arm.

THE GUN: The second question concerned her discussion with Marina about Marina's questioning by the Dallas police Nov. 22 soon after Lee Oswald's arrest. She said Marina told her she was asked whether her husband had a gun. She answered in the affirmative. Then, when shown the alleged murder weapon, she was asked whether this was her husband's gun. Marina said, according to Mrs. Oswald: "I do not think that that is Lee's gun."

After his quick trip to Washington, Lane flew to Los Angeles for a meeting. He had spoken to 900 persons at a San Francisco meeting sponsored by the GUARDIAN Feb. 8 and to 1,000 students at an assembly at the University of California at Berkeley Feb. 10. Further speaking arrangements were scheduled for San

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Oswald story

(Continued from Page 1)

Diego, Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee and Madison, Wis. His speaking tour will conclude with a Town Hall meeting in New York the night of Feb. 18.

CENSORSHIP HINT: The commission heard Marina Oswald testify the week before. If the wife's testimony, as described by Warren, provided no great surprises," statements by the Chief Justice himself certainly did. Warren's unexpected declaration that some facts about the crime "may not be released in your lifetime"—though later qualified—served to excite the very speculation that the commission was created to dispel.

Mrs. Oswald's four-day testimony confirmed earlier reports leaked to the press by the Secret Service: "She stated that while she did not like to believe her husband killed President Kennedy, the facts presented to her since the assassination would not permit her to reach any other conclusion," Warren said Feb. 6. The widow was first said to be convinced of her husband's guilt on Jan. 7, six weeks during which she was held incommunicado by federal agents.

According to Warren, the 22-year-old widow identified 145 exhibits, including the alleged murder rifle, during about 20 hours of questioning before the commission. She was accompanied by her lawyer and the Secret Service agents who have been her constant companions since Oswald was arrested a few hours after Kennedy was shot in Dallas Nov. 22.

The commission is charged with evaluating evidence submitted by the FBI and other police agencies indicating that the 24-year-old ex-Marine was the "lone and unaided assassin" of President Kennedy, and allegedly fired three shots at the Presidential motorcade from the sixth floor of the Texas Book Depository where he was employed. Following its investigation, which probably will last several more months, the seven-member panel is to "report its findings and conclusions" to the public. Warren's statement after the second day of Marina Oswald's testimony, however, indicates that certain of the commission's findings may be withheld if they concern matters of national security. Asked by reporters when the testimony would be made public, Warren said:

"Yes, there will come a time (when it is released). But it might not be in your lifetime. I am not referring to anything especially, but there may be some things that would involve security. This would be preserved but not made public."

MELVIN BELLI
A fair trial in Dallas?

He further emphasized his statement by adding, "And I mean that seriously."

On Feb. 5, Warren qualified his stand by stating he had been a little "facetious." He said his remark applied to only highly classified information and that "nothing of this nature has appeared."

LINK TO CIA? It is not known, of course, exactly what aspects of "national security" are involved in the Oswald case, though it is being increasingly speculated in responsible circles that Oswald was being trained as an undercover operative for the FBI or Central Intelligence Agency. If this were true and made public, it would generate widespread national distrust of America's "security" apparatus.

The trial of Jack Ruby, the nightclub operator who killed Oswald in Dallas two days after Kennedy was shot, is scheduled for Feb. 17. He will plead insanity. Defense lawyer Melvin Belli began calling witnesses Feb. 11 in a pretrial hearing in an effort to prove that Ruby would not receive a fair trial in Dallas.

In the last of a series of syndicated articles by Ruby, written with the assistance of reporter William Read Woodfield, the admitted executioner concluded: "Oswald was a dead man before I shot him." Ruby said he murdered Oswald after Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade stated that Oswald was guilty of killing Kennedy, indicating that he would not have done so had Wade not made his accusation.

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'NATIONAL SECURITY' VS. THE FACTS ABOUT OSWALD

Presidential Commission: The men and the job

By Jack A. Smith

CHIEF JUSTICE Earl Warren's statement about withholding certain evidence gathered by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy may have been an unintended disclosure. But his remark, which he himself excused as "facetious," may have revealed more about the approach of the seven-member panel than many of the official pronouncements issued by the commission since it was created by President Johnson Nov. 29.

Warren's statement did two things: (1) it strengthened the belief that matters of "national security" are indeed involved in the investigation of Kennedy's death, centering on the person of Lee H. Oswald; (2) it created further doubts that the story of the events in Dallas on the week end of Nov. 22 ever will be fully revealed.

President Johnson instructed the commission to "satisfy itself that the truth is known . . and report its findings" to the world. His ability to induce Warren to head the panel was a strategic move that overshadowed the nature of his other six choices—five conservatives and one liberal Republican.

CONFIDENCE: Moderate and liberal circles, usually wary of such a right-wing disproportion, immediately expressed confidence in the commission based on the Warren leadership and the selection of outstanding staff members (many of them with liberal reputations) to assist the conservative group. The Nation said Jan. 27:

"The confidence which we previously expressed in the Warren Commission has been strengthened by the announcement that J. Lee Rankin has been selected as counsel and that Norman Redlich, of the New York University Law School, will serve as Mr. Rankin's personal assistant."

King in the New York Daily News
Weird starting position

The same issue contained a recapitulation of reports that have appeared in several publications, including the GUARDIAN, concerning Oswald's possible connection with the FBI or Central Intelligence Agency. The article said, the commission "must tell us if the FBI or any other government intelligence agency was in any way connected with the alleged assassin."

QUESTION OF GUILT: Is the commission prepared to make public such information? In view of Warren's statement, it would appear that the panel would consider this against the national interest. It also seemed to feel that its job was not to find the assassin.

"The commission is not engaged in determining the guilt of anybody," said Rankin in rejecting a plea by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald that lawyer Mark Lane be allowed to defend her late son during panel hearings. But there is little doubt

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that when the commission issues a final report—as is expected, in basic agreement with FBI allegations — Oswald's guilt will have been stated.

After nearly three months, it appears that the commission's primary function is the formidable task of dispelling world-wide uneasiness about the circumstances surrounding the violent death of America's 35th President, rather than a disinterested exploration and exposure of the myriad circumstances that abound in the "crime of the century."

Earl Warren is but one of seven men —one of eight, actually, if President Johnson is included. These are the other six members of the Presidential panel:

• **Sen. Richard Russell** (D-Ga.), an arch-segregationist. Considered the most powerful man in Congress, he has the distinction of being personally responsible for delaying more civil rights legislation than any other senator. He is a close friend of Johnson. Soon after the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, Russell told a television audience:

"If we ever can completely assure peace in this hemisphere, we are going to have to get rid of Castro. I would be in favor of doing it now . . ."

Oswald is said to have been pro-Castro (though he attempted to contact an anti-Castro group in New Orleans and lied about his conection with Fair Play for Cuba). Would Russell be anxious to dispel the charge that the person accused of killing Kennedy had pro-Cuban sympathies?

Soon after Kennedy's impressive civil rights speech last June, Russell said:

"I hope that the American people will not be swept further down the road to socialism by the present unprecedented wave of propaganda [for civil rights]. To me, the President's legislative proposals are clearly destructive of the American system and the constitutional rights of American citizens."

Oswald is said to have been a socialist and an integrationist. Would it serve Russell's interests to doubt this?

• **Allen Dulles**, former director of the CIA, known as the "Master Spy." "Those who feel we can buy peace by compromise with Khrushchev are sadly deluded. Each concession we give him merely strengthens his position and prestige and the ability of the Soviet regime to dominate the Russian people." Dulles, brother of the late Secretary of State, has said nothing in the last five years that would alter this statement made in April 8, 1959.

Rabid foe of the "international Communist conspiracy," he has been described as "resolute, ruthless, ambitious and clever" by Bob Edwards, M.P., and Kenneth Dunne, English authors of A Study of a Master Spy.

Dulles is in a particularly sensitive position on the panel. One year after Oswald returned from the Soviet Union (he defected for two-and-a-half years, during the latter portion of which he said the Russians were holding him "captive" against his will) he applied for a passport to revisit the Soviet Union. He received his papers one day later. The swift State Department action, considering Oswald's past, and other evidence indicating that the former Marine's renewed interest in the Soviet Union was far less than sympathetic, have led many persons to conclude that he was preparing to return to the U.S.S.R. as a U.S. agent. If this were so, would Dulles not feel it his duty to suppress such information in the "national interest"? Even if one of his own colleagues desired to investigate this possibility, Dulles probably could succeed in quashing the move.

• **Rep. Gerald R. Ford** (R-Mich.), a major Republican voice in the House and friend of the FBI. Shortly after his nomination to the panel he said: "Congress should thoroughly investigate the Oswald types, the Communists, the Marxists, leftists and the pro-Castro elements in our country." Of all the members of the commission, Ford would appear least interested in establishing that Oswald may not have been a leftist. His statement also indicates a conviction that Oswald is guilty, a prejudgment other members managed to contain, at least publicly. Ford, "a certain FBI defender," according to columnist Doris Fleeson, will undoubtedly see to it that the FBI is criticized as little as possible in the commission report.

Several newspapers—and even Dallas police officials—have said that Oswald may have been approached by the FBI to work as a counter-agent. The agency has denied the charge, though it has left unanswered questions seeming to contradict its denial.

• **John J. McCloy**, banker and presidential adviser, described by the New York Post (Oct. 24, 1962) as the "embodiment of the American Establishment, the people who are at the center of the U.S. power structure." He is the former chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank and director of more gilt-edge companies than most capitalists are able to invest in, including Allied Chemical, Westinghouse Electric, American Telephone & Telegraph, Metropolitan Life and United Fruit. As U.S. High Commissioner in West Germany, he was strongly criticized for being soft on former Nazis. As President Kennedy's disarmament adviser, he was known to favor a strong nuclear deterrent while negotiating for arms reduction.

"McCloy feels his first task [as disarmament chief] is to find ways to make the balance of terror more stable," wrote Business Week (March 18, 1961). "Insofar as they can control the situation," McCloy has said, "the Soviet leaders wish to avoid general nuclear war, if only for selfish reasons." In order to reduce tension between the U.S. and U.S.S.R., he has written, the U.S. must build stronger alliances with NATO powers, politically, economically and militarily. He is considered a power in the Republican party.

• **Rep. Thomas Hale Boggs** (D-La.), the Democratic whip in the House and a segregationist. In 1954, the Louisiana Democrat signed an affidavit stating that he "was not and never had been a Communist." He was not asked to do this. Boggs said at the time that though he and others were aware that his patriotism was above question, he decided to sign the affidavit in case an opponent in a future election might attempt to smear him.

Boggs has consistently opposed civil rights legislation. In 1956 he was one of 83 representatives who signed the Southern Manifesto pledging "unqualified opposition to this iniquitous [civil rights] legislation." He is a leading advocate of a proposed constitutional amendment that would affirm that control of schools is a state rather than federal responsibility.

JOHN J. McCLOY

ALLEN W. DULLES

SEN. RICHARD RUSSELL

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), who, with Warren, appears to be Johnson's concession to the liberals. Though once described as the archetype of the Eisenhower Republican during the early days of the former President's administration, Cooper soon gravitated toward support of progressive legislation far in excess of his party's leadership.

Warren, of course has shown himself to be a strong liberal during his decade on the Supreme Court. His decisions favoring civil rights for Negroes have earned him the enmity of segregationist groups. Immediately after Kennedy's assassination Warren noted that "such acts are commonly stimulated by forces of hatred and malevolence, such as today are eating their ways into the bloodstream of American life."

In attempting to define Warren's position on the panel, however, it must be remembered that Johnson was able to overcome the Chief Justice's reluctance to head the commission only when, as a final maneuver, he appealed to Warren's sense of patriotism. It is in this setting that Warren is in charge of the Presidential panel, not as the Chief Justice of the United States. In this sense it is easier to comprehend his remark about national security. Warren's court decisions lean toward individual rights in cases where these are balanced against national security. At the commission, he is wearing a different robe.

Immediate questions are whether these men are willing to question the motives and the competence of the FBI and the CIA in determining the guilt of Lee Oswald; whether they are willing to explore the political and psychological nuances that motivated the killer or killers; whether they are willing, if serious evidence is uncovered, to follow through with a meaningful, independent investigation, sparing no sacroscant interest in an effort to present the truth.

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Oswald Is Not on Trial, Warren Tells Lawyer

By Robert E. Thompson
The Los Angeles Times

Chief Justice Earl Warren declared yesterday that Lee Harvey Oswald is not on trial before the Commission which is investigating President Kennedy's assassination.

Warren made the comment after rejecting New York attorney Mark Lane's bid to participate in the Commission's hearings as counsel for the late Oswald.

Lane, who contends that no evidence has been produced to prove Oswald the assassin, also made an unsuccessful attempt to represent Oswald's mother, Marguerite Oswald, during her second day of testimony before the Commission.

Warren permitted Mrs. Oswald to choose between Lane and Washington attorney John Doyle. After a prviate chat with Lane, Mrs. Oswald decided to stick with Doyle, who was appointed by the Washington Bar Association to represent her.

Lane then asked permission to sit in on the hearings as counsel for Oswald, the 24-year-old Marxist who was killed laast Nov. 24 while in police custody on a charge of assassinating the President.

The attorney's move was turned down, Warren told newsmen, because "this Commission is not prosecuting Lee Oswald, and Mr. Lane does not represent even the legal representative of Lee Oswald, who is his widow."

Oswald's Russian-born widow, Marina, proved highly cooperative during four days of testimony before the panel last week. She appeared with her own attorney, John Thorne of Grand Prairie, Tex.

As Lane left Commission headquarters, he told reporters he had instructed Marguerite Oswald to stress that:

• Marina Oswald had informed Dallas police a few hours after the assassination that the rifle that killed Mr. Kennedy "did not look like" the weapon owned by her husband.

• Marina was "brainwashed" by the Secret Service and FBI during the period that she was held in protective custody after the Nov. 22 murder of the President.

When asked about Mrs. Oswald's testimony yesterday, Warren suggested that reporters ask her directly, but Doyle advised her to make no comment until her part in the hearings is concluded.

Lane, however, reported the version he said Marguerite Oswald had given of events in Dallas within the chaotic hours after Oswald was arrested.

He said that after Marina's interrogation by Dallas police she told her mother-in-law: "Mama, they asked me if Lee owned a gun and I told them, yes."

When Marguerite Oswald asked Marina if the weapon was Lee's, Lane said the widow replied: "Mama, I told them I did not think so, because it did not look like Lee's gun."

On her final day of testimony last week, Marina Oswald identified the gun as the one owned by her husband.

But Lane insinuated that this testimony was the result of "a classic example of brainwashing" conducted by Federal agents during the period Marina was in their custody.

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Oswald Commission

THE WIDOW OF THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN HAS BEEN IN SECRET SERVICE CUSTODY SINCE HER HUSBAND WAS SLAIN BY DALLAS NIGHT CLUB OWNER JACK RUBY.

"THIS TESTIMONY TENDS TO WEAKEN THE ONLY VALID INFORMATION GIVEN TO THE COMMISSION BY MARINA OSWALD," LANE SAID.

IN FACT, HE SAID, THE ONLY SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE DEVELOPED IN THE CASE TO DATE INDICATES OSWALD WAS NOT THE ASSASSIN.

TO SUPPORT THIS CLAIM, LANE CITED A MEDICAL REPORT BY THREE DOCTORS WHO TREATED PRESIDENT KENNEDY JUST BEFORE HIS DEATH AT PARKLAND HOSPITAL IN DALLAS.

HE SAID THE DOCTORS REPORTED THAT THEY INSERTED A TUBE INTO THE PRESIDENT'S THROAT THROUGH AHOLE CREATED BY A BULLET WHICH HAD STRUCK HIM FROM THE FRONT.

EYE WITNESSES TO THE ASSASSINATION SIGNED AFFADAVITS, LANE SAID, SAYING THEY BELIEVED THE FATAL SHOTS WERE FIRED FROM AN OVERPASS AHEAD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CARAVAN, NOT FROM BEHIND WHERE OSWALD WORKED IN THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY.

IN ADDITION, LANE SAID, THERE IS A REPORT IN THE DALLAS POLICE FILES THAT NO NITRATE WAS FOUND ON OSWALD'S FACE AFTER HE WAS ARRESTED. THE NITRATE WOULD HAVE BEEN THERE, LANE SAID, IF OSWALD HAD FIRED A RIFLE.

HE SAID THE REPORT SHOWED NITRATE WAS FOUND ON OSWALD'S HANDS BUT THIS ONLY INDICATED HE HAD FIRED A HAND GUN.

THE FIERY ATTORNEY COMPLAINED TO THE COMMISSION THAT THE SECRET SERVICE STILL IS OPENING THE MAIL OF OSWALD'S MOTHER DESPITE HER OBJECTIONS. HE DID NOT ELABORATE ON THIS POINT.

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OUPI-143

ADD 1 MRS OSWALD, WASHINGTON (UPI-125)

IN ANSWER TO ONE OF THE QUESTIONS, LANE SAID MRS. OSWALD TOLD THE COMMISSION SHE SOUGHT TO ESCAPE THE PROTECTIVE CUSTODY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

"TWO AGENTS WENT AFTER HER AND EACH TOOK ONE OF HER ARMS AND TURNED HER AROUND," LANE SAID. "SHE SAID ONE OF THE AGENTS DICTATED A REPORT OF THE INCIDENT TO A TAPE RECORDING MACHINE AFTER THEY RETURNED TO THE MOTEL ROOM WHERE SHE WAS HELD," LANE ADDED.

IN REPLY TO THE SECOND QUESTION, LANE SAID, MRS. OSWALD RELATED A CONVERSATION SHE HAD WITH HER DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, MRS. MARINA OSWALD, ON THE NIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.

HE QUOTED THE YOUNGER MRS. OSWALD AS SAYING, AFTER AN APPEARANCE AT THE DALLAS POLICE STATION, "MA, THEY ASKED ME IF LEE HAD A RIFLE AND I TOLD THEM THE TRUTH. I TOLD THEM YES.

"THEN THEY ASKED ME IF I COULD RECOGNIZE THE RIFLE THEY HAD THERE. MAMA, I TOLD THEM I DONT THINK SO BECAUSE IT DIDN'T LOOK LIKE LEE'S GUN."

THE YOUNGER MRS. OSWALD APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMISSION LAST WEEK TO TELL WHY SHE IS NOW CONVINCED THAT HER HUSBAND SHOT PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

LANE SAID THE CONVERSATION SHE HAD WITH HER MOTHER-IN-LAW AT THE DALLAS POLICE STATION SHOWED THAT MARINA OSWALD HAD BEEN BRAINWASHED BY SECRET SERVICE AGENTS WHEN SHE APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald's Mother To Resume Talk

WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Warren Commission members are most dubious of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald's attempt "to product evidence" of her son's innocence of the assassination of President Kennedy, The Times Herald learned Tuesday.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, who heads the presidential commission, has announced that Mrs. Oswald's testimony shows "nothing new that would change the picture as I see it."

The chief justice even added that the commission has learned Mrs. Oswald had no contact with her son, Lee Harvey Oswald, for "around a year" prior to the Nov. 22 assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The stout, grey-haired mother flew into Washington Sunday night proclaiming she would produce evidence for the commission to prove her son's innocence.

She tried to speak to the press Monday after testifying before the commission but demurred after her lawyer, John Doyle of Washington, recommended against any statements.

Mrs. Oswald has told the commission about her son's life from his Russian stay until his death, Chief Justice Warren said.

But, we haven't discussed that," he said, when asked if Mrs. Oswald had claimed her son innocent of the assassination.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8 "The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 2-11-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

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Oswald's Mother Flies to Capital

By KENT BIFFLE

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald—one of the few persons who don't believe her son killed President Kennedy—left for Washington Sunday to tell the Warren Commission why she thinks Lee Oswald didn't do it.

As cameramen and reporters crowded around her at Dallas Love Field, the 56-year-old Fort Worth woman made mysterious allusions to hopes of meeting with "someone at the White House." She wouldn't elaborate.

Mrs. Oswald was escorted to the airplane by four Secret Service agents.

Forrest Sorrels, special agent-in-charge of the Dallas Secret Service office, supervised as Mrs. Oswald boarded the plane.

One agent, identified as J. J. Hallett, accompanied her on the flight. An unidentified woman who boarded the flight was also thought to be a part of security precautions.

Mrs. Oswald in the past has often been critical of the jobs performed by federal agents, both before and after President John F. Kennedy's assassination here Nov. 22.

She had asked to testify before the Warren Commission. Last Thursday, the commission agreed to hear her. Since that time the Secret Service has maintained a vigil.

Mark Lane, the New York attorney who is representing the dead suspect, will meet with the mother in Washington, Mrs. Oswald indicated.

She said she hasn't worked since her son's arrest following the assassination. She said she has received $900 in gifts.

She has complained that she is barred from talking with her daughter-in-law. "I haven't seen Marina (Lee Oswald's Russian-born widow) since Thanksgiving."

Planning a book about her dead son, Mrs. Oswald said Sunday she would also "love to do a movie." But she said she hadn't been approached about this.

Mrs. Oswald said thus far she has never been questioned by the Secret Service or the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She said she has evidence the Warren Commission doesn't know about.

She indicated she was taking to Washington letters from and about her son. They will show "a different side of the boy," she said.

Mrs. Oswald said she planned to spend "several days" in Washington but would return to Fort Worth and continue to make her home there.

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Why Is Inquiry Hushed?

One of the first pledges by President Johnson, after taking office, was that there would be a thorough investigation into all circumstances surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy, and the public would be given "all the facts."

A little more than two months later, Chief Justice Earl Warren, named by President Johnson to head a high-level investigation, has said that results of his inquiry "may not be released in your lifetime." Expanding, he said that the material might be kept secret "for decades."

Warren and his commission have been questioning Mrs. Harvey Lee Oswald about her husband's connection with the assassination. Little has been reported, beyond the indication that Mrs. Oswald has been "cooperative."

In addition to clamping a lid of secrecy not only on the investigation but also on eventual release of the findings, Warren has said the commission intends also to probe activities of the so-called "right-wing extremists" to discover possible "relationships" with events of last Nov. 22.

These are disturbing developments. A thorough investigation of the assassination and Oswald's movements has been conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, an organization known to leave no stone unturned. Results of the FBI investigation have generally been made public.

We thought the purpose of the Warren commission was to go beyond the FBI investigation so the greatest skeptic could be convinced beyond reason of doubt who assassinated President Kennedy.

Now the Warren commission has in the name of "security" refused to give the public the information it must and is entitled to have. If it does not release the testimony of Mrs. Oswald for a lifetime, the issue will be clouded for a lifetime. It also will tend to undermine public confidence in the FBI. Should, for example, the FBI continue to investigate?

And why is the Warren group investigating the so-called "right-wing extremists" in connection with the assassination? The FBI report definitely ties Oswald to the Marxist socialists. It proves his unquestioned connections with Russia.

Only genuine reasons of intelligence or security necessary to protect the American position can be reasons for keeping facts about Oswald from the public. If these facts include involvement with Russians, these, too, are public property, necessary for full understanding of motives.

It is hard to understand what real security reasons the commission could have for concealing facts about the assassination. Are Oswald's movements in the United States or his connection with radical leftist crackpots "security"?

Lee Oswald and his act on Nov. 22 are public domain. The public is entitled to know all about him.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 South Bay Daily Breeze
Redondo Beach, Calif

Date: 2/10/64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Robert L. Curry
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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128 MAR 10 1964

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Callahan
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Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Official Sources Deny Story Of Assassination 'Witness'

By HUGH AYNESWORTH

No substantiation could be found Sunday night for a newspaper story claiming that a witness was being held in protective custody and could identify Lee Harvey Oswald as the slayer of President Kennedy.

The Fort Worth Star Telegram said an informed source identified the witness as a Negro porter employed at the Texas School Book Depository on Nov. 22.

In its first edition, the newspaper claimed a janitor was at the next window to Oswald, watching the Nov. 22 parade, when he heard a shot "loud and close."

After publication of the story in its first edition for Monday morning, the source telephoned to offer several revisions in his original story.

One revision, the newspaper said, was that the man described as a witness was actually on the fifth floor at the time of the shooting which he heard and did not see.

In the revised statement he said that after the shots were fired he heard footsteps coming down the stairs and hid behind crates. The article claimed the janitor was "scared to death," and that he fled the building and surrendered to police, who charged him with vagrancy so they would have a reason to hold him. He reportedly was jailed in Dallas, then transferred elsewhere.

He reportedly will appear before the Warren Commission in Washington to tell his story.

Roy S. Truly, superintendent of the depository, said Sunday night, "The only janitor we have is still working there. I know nothing about all this."

After the newspaper's first edition story, Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry said he felt there was no such witness.

"I've talked to the FBI and the Secret Service and they know nothing about it," he added. "I know for sure we didn't arrest anybody like this and Sheriff Bill Decker's office says the same thing.

"I feel sure we would have known something about it if there was a witness like this," Curry said.

"I've talked to them over there (Fort Worth) and they won't tell me their source—only that they believe it's reliable," he added.

Truly said only one person had left the employ of the depository since the assassination. He was a Negro order filler, who told The Dallas News that day that he was on the fifth floor looking out the window.

Three other employes told police they were with this man—on the fifth floor.

The Fort Worth story, appearing in Monday's paper, said the janitor was a man in his 30s. The one janitor at the depository is well past 50 and is still on the job.

A Justice Department spokesman, Edwin O. Guthman, said simply, "There is no truth to the story at all and no such witness exists."

68 MAR 9 1964

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 2-10-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

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UPI-44

(MRS. OSWALD)

WASHINGTON--THE MOTHER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD WENT BEFORE A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION TODAY WITH DOCUMENTS SHE HOPES WILL CONVINCE ITS MEMBERS HER SON DID NOT ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 56-YEAR-OLD, GRAY-HAIRED GRANDMOTHER, WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A SECRET SERVICE ESCORT WHEN SHE ARRIVED AT COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS THIS MORNING.

SHE TOLD NEWSMEN SHE HAD BROUGHT WITH HER DOCUMENTS SHE CLAIMS WILL SHED NEW LIGHT ON THE CASE. SHE EARLIER HAD PROMISED "NEW EVIDENCE" AND SAID SHE WOULD LAY HER "TRUMP CARD" BEFORE THE WARREN GROUP.

"DO YOU HAVE THE DOCUMENTS WITH YOU?" A REPORTER ASKED.

"YES, I HAVE," SHE SAID IN A CLEAR VOICE.

SHE WORE A BLACK COAT AND BLACK DRESS AN CARRID A BLACK SHOULDER BAG, APPARENTLY CONTAINING THE DOCUMENTS, IN ADDITION TO A BLACK HANDBAG.

HER HAIR WAS PULLED BACK INTO A BUN.

THE SAME SECRET SERVICEMEN WHO GUARDED OSWALD'S RUSSIAN-BORN WIFE, MARINA, DURING HER STAY IN WASHINGTON FOR APPEARANCES BEFORE THE COMMISSION WERE IN CHARGE OF SECURITY FOR OSWALD'S MOTHER.

MRS. OSWALD SAID LAST NIGHT, AFTER ARRIVING FROM FORT WORTH, TEX., SHE WAS "THRILLED TO DEATH TO HAVE FINALLY BROKEN THROUGH" AND BEEN SUMMONED TO TESTIFY.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-44
(COMMISSION)

WASHINGTON--TWO INDIANA REPUBLICANS TODAY CRITICIZED THE SECRET OPERATIONS OF THE COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. D.C.

IN SEPARATE STATEMENTS, REPS. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH AND EARL WILSON TOOK VEHEMENT EXCEPTION TO A RECENT STATEMENT BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION. WARREN TOLD NEWSMEN SOME OF THE TESTIMONY MIGHT NOT BE RELEASED IN THEIR LIFETIME BECAUSE OF SECURITY REASONS.

"IF A PRESIDENT CAN BE MURDERED BY A COMMUNIST, THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN HIMSELF KILLED IN FRONT OF A NATIONWIDE TELEVISION AUDIENCE, THE AMERICAN PUBLIC IS ENTITLED TO AN OPEN HEARING UPON THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THESE EVENTS," ROUDEBUSH SAID.

"IT SEEMS A BIT LATE TO WORRY ABOUT 'SECURITY' WHEN THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN KILLED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT IN FRONT OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE BY A KNOWN COMMUNIST AGITATOR AND CUBAN SYMPATHIZER."

WILSON CONTENDED NO CASE HAS BEEN MADE FOR THE SECRECY WARREN MENTIONED.

"IS THE REAL FORCE BEHIND THE ASSASSINATION THUS BEING PROTECTED?" HE DEMANDED. "WAS WORLD COMMUNIST ENGAGED IN A MASTER PLOT TO KILL OUR LEADER?

"THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW THE REAL FACTS OF THIS CASE AS SOON AS THEY CAN BE ASSEMBLED."

2/9--MJ642PES

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-96
(MRS. OSWALD)

WASHINGTON--A NERVOUS MARINA OSWALD SUBMITTED TODAY TO A TELEVISED NEWS CONFERENCE AND SAID SHE STILL HAS NO IDEA WHY HER HUSBAND WOULD HAVE KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

"I AM SORRY BUT I DON'T KNOW WHY," SAID THE YOUNG RUSSIAN MOTHER, WIDOW OF ALLEGED KENNEDY ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MRS. OSWALD'S ATTORNEY, JOHN M. THORNE OF GRAND PRAIRIE, TEX., SAID THE PURPOSE OF THE BRIEF NEWS CONFERENCE WAS TO EXPRESS APPRECIATION FOR PRESS COOPERATION DURING HER APPEARANCE BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION THIS WEEK, AND TO MAKE CLEAR THAT SHE WAS A WITNESS AND NOT "A DEFENDANT" DURING THE FOUR DAYS OF TESTIMONY.

MRS. OSWALD COMPLETED HER APPEARANCE YESTERDAY BEFORE THE BLUE-RIBBON COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION AND HER HUSBAND'S MOTHER WILL APPEAR MONDAY FOR QUESTIONING.

MARINA WORE NO LIPSTICK AND ALMOST NO MAKEUP.

REPORTERS ASKED THE YOUNG WOMAN MANY QUESTIONS ABOUT HOW HER HUSBAND ACTED PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION, WHAT HE SAID TO HER ABOUT PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND TEXAS GOV. JOHN CONNALLY, CRITICALLY WOUNDED IN THE NOV. 22 SHOOTING.

MRS. OSWALD'S MEAGER KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH WAS AN OBVIOUS HANDICAP TO HER. SHE SAID HER HUSBAND HAD NEVER SAID "ANYTHING BAD" ABOUT PRESIDENT KENNEDY OR MADE ANY REMARK TO INDICATE THAT HE WAS ANGRY WITH THE PRESIDENT.

EARLIER THORNE TOLD REPORTERS THAT OSWALD HAD READ HIS WIFE FAVORABLE ARTICLES ABOUT KENNEDY AND APPEARED TO REGARD HIM HIGHLY.

SHE SAID IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER OF LAST YEAR HER LATE HUSBAND TALKED TO HER ABOUT GOING TO MEXICO BECAUSE HE WAS INTERESTED IN GOING TO CUBA TO LIVE. LATER, SHE SAID, THE IDEA WAS THAT HE MIGHT GO TO RUSSIA.

ASKED HOW SHE FEELS NOW ABOUT HER HUSBAND, SHE REPLIED:
"I AM VERY SORRY FOR LEE OSWALD. HE WAS MY HUSBAND."
ASKED ABOUT PRACTICE SHOOTING BY HER HUSBAND, SHE SAID, "HE DON'T

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

TELL ME WHY."

SHE INDICATED THAT OSWALD DID NOT DO VERY MUCH PRACTICING. SHE SAID IT IS HER BELIEF THAT HER HUSBAND DID SHOOT AT GEN. EDWIN WALKER BECAUSE OSWALD TOLD HER HE DID.

ASKED WHY SHE DID NOT TELL POLICE AT THE TIME, SHE SAID SOFTLY: "BECAUSE I AM A WIFE."

SHE SAID OSWALD APPEARED NORMAL TO HER DURING THEIR LIFE IN THE SOVIET UNION BUT CHANGED WHEN HE CAME BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

"I DON'T KNOW WHY," SHE SAID.

SHE SAID SHE WOULD LIKE TO BECOME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, ALTHOUGH SHE DOES NOT KNOW EXACTLY HOW LONG SHE WILL HAVE TO WAIT. EARLIER THORNE EXPLAINED THAT THE WAITING PERIOD UNDER THE LAW WILL BE ABOUT THREE MORE YEARS. BUT HE SAID THERE IS HOPE THAT A PRIVATE BILL CAN BE CLEARED THROUGH CONGREESS GIVING HER CITIZENSHIP AT AN EARLIER TIME.

HE NOTED THAT REP. BRUCE ALGER, R-TEX., IS THE CONGRESSMAN REPRESENTING THE DALLAS AREA WHERE MRS. OSWALD LIVES. THORNE SAID HE HAD TALKED TO ALGER ON THE PHONE ABOUT THE MATTER, AND "THE IDEA DOESN'T FRIGHTEN HIM."

THORNE SAID THE $35,000 OR MORE" OF DONATIONS TO MRS. OSWALD AND HER TWO CHILDREN, AGED TWO YEARS, AND THREE MONTHS, HAS BEEN PLACED IN A BANK TRUST FUND WITH THE BANK AS TRUSTEE. THE YOUNGER CHILD, BORN IN THE UNITED STATES, IS A CITIZEN. THE OLDER ONE, JUNE, MAY DERIVE CITIZENSHIP FROM HER MOTHER IF SHE IS NATURALIZED BEFORE THE CHILD IS 16.

MRS. OSWALD EXPRESSED GRATIFICATION AT THE WAY SHE WAS TREATED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN'S INVESTIGATING COMMISSION. SHE SAID WARREN WAS "JUST LIKE MY GRANDFATHER."

MARINA ALSO SAID SHE KNEW OF NO ONE THAT COULD HAVE BEEN HELPING OSWALD ON NOV. 22.

THORNE SAID MRS. OSWALD IS INTERESTED IN HAVING A BOOK WRITTEN ABOUT HER EXPERIENCES IN ORDER TO INCREASE HER INCOME.

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UPI-116
ADD 1 MRS. OSWALD WASHINGTON (UPI-96)
MRS. OSWALD SAID THAT SHE DOES NOT WISH TO REMARRY. NOR DOES SHE WANT TO CHANGE THE NAME OF HER CHILDREN.
SHE SAID SHE DID NOT THINK ANYTHING ABOUT COMING TO THE UNITED STATES UNTIL SHE MET AND MARRIED OSWALD.
SHE WAS ALSO ACCOMPANIED BY JAMES MARTIN, OF DALLAS, WHO IS MANAGING HER BUSINESS AFFAIRS.
THORNE IS NOT A CRIMINAL LAWYER BUT HAS A GENERAL PRACTICE, HE TOLD REPORTERS. HE SAID HE IS "EXTREMELY PLEASED" WITH THE WAY THINGS WENT BEFORE THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION.
HE SAID HE INTERVENED IN THE QUESTIONING ONLY TO CLARIFY MRS. OSWALD'S TESTIMONY. HE SAID THESE INTERRUPTIONS WERE MINOR AND CARRIED NO GREAT WEIGHT SO FAR AS THE MAIN THRUST OF THE TESTIMONY WAS CONCERNED.
2/7--JR242PES

0-16 (Rev. 5-22-61)

RIFLE IDENTIFIED BY MRS. OSWALD

She Says Husband Owned Assassination Weapon

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — A rifle that authorities believe was used to kill President Kennedy was identified today by Mrs. Marina Oswald as the one that her husband had kept in their Texas home.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, chairman of the Presidential commission investigating the Nov. 22 assassination, disclosed the identification of the Italian-made weapon by the widow of Lee H. Owsald.

He also said that Mrs. Oswald, who was born in the Soviet Union, testified that her husband had used the fictitious name of "A. Hidell" in some activities when they lived in New Orleans last summer, before moving to Dallas.

That was the name under which the rifle had been purchased by mail from a Chicago sporting goods store.

"I did not like to believe her husband killed President Kennedy, the facts presented to her since the assassination would not permit her to reach any other conclusion," the Chief Justice said in a statement.

He added that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the accused assassin, would testify Monday at her request. She has challenged the widow's statement that Oswals shot Mr. Kennedy.

The Chief Justice siad she had been invited to bring "with her such evidence as she has," and could have counsel.

In a Dallas radio interview Jan. 28, Oswald's mother said she felt sorry for the widow. She said she believed that the information on which Marina Oswald had concluded her husband was guilty had come from Secret Service agents guarding her.

"For a long time I have believed that a profound effort has been made to change her belief in Lee's innocence," Oswald's mother said then.

Calls Her Brave

Chief Justice Warren read a statement after the commission had wound up four days of questioning the 22-year-old Mrs. Oswald.

He said she had also identified about 145 exhibits gathered by Federal authorities, including some of her husband's clothing, letters and memorandums.

Asked if she had been upset or had broken down during the long identification process, the Chief Justice replied:

"She was very composed to ward the whole investigation. She is very tired. She is a very brave little woman."

In answer to questions, he said the commission had finishe with her testimony and had told her "she was free to go."

He said she had indicated she was "willing to come back" if the commission needed her.

He repeated that she had been "very cooperative" and had appeared voluntarily with her lawyer, John M. Thorne of Grand Prairie, a suburb of Dallas.

Weapon Described

The rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building in Dallas after Mr. Kennedy had been shot was brought to the commission by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It is a 6.5-millmeter Mannlicher-Carcano equipped with a telescopic sight. A rifle of that description was ordered by Oswald, under the name of 'A. Hidell" from Kelin Sporting Goods of Chicago last March. The total cost was $19.95. There was a shipping charge of $1.50.

Mrs.Oswald previously had told authorities that a rifle matching a description of the alleged murder weapon had been kept by her husband in the garage of their suburban Irving home. It was there on Nov. 21, she said, but was gone the next morning.

Oswald was seen carrying a paper-wrapped package into the book warehouse, where he had been employed, the morning of Nov. 21. Authorities believe it contained the rifle.

Two days after Mr. Kennedy' assassination Oswald was shot to death in a Dallas jail house by Jack Ruby, a night-club operator now awaiting trial for murder.

Mrs. Oswald was questioned more than 20 hours by the commission's chief counsel, H. Lee Rankin of New York, former Solicior General. Chief Justice Warren said today that her counsel, Mr. Thorne, had participated in the questioning.

She "told of her life with Lee Oswald from the time she met him (in Russia) through the assassination, and also the events up to the present time," the Chief Justice said.

"She told about her childhood and her schooling, and life in the Soviet Union up to the time she met Lee Oswald," he continued. "She has filled in and elaborated on many things which she had previously described in interviews."

Mrs. Oswald, who appeared worn yesterday, seemed refreshed today. She posed for photographers as she left the commission offices in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building near the Capitol.

She may remain here with her daughter, June Lee, 2, over the weekend. Another daughter, Rachel, 3 months is in Texas.

Mrs. Oswald has been escorted constantly by Secret Service agents, who accompanied her from Dallas. Mr. Warren has said that she is free to travel as she wishes, is not in protective custody and that she and her lawyer have asked that she be guarded.

She arrived for this morning's session almost simultaneously with Mr. Warren. The tall Chief Justice smiled at the slender, brown-haired widow and asked as they entered the elevator: "How is the baby this morning?"

"Fine," she replied with a smile.

All but one of the seven members of the commission have been present at the interrogation of Mrs. Oswald. Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, has been occupied with meetings of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees. He is chairman of the Senate panel.

The text of Chief Justice Warren's remarks folow:

Mrs. Marina Oswald has appeared and testified voluntarily for four days before the commission. Her attorney, Mr. John M. Thorne of Grand Prairie, Tex., has sat with her and been available to her for advice at all times. He was offered an opportunity to ask any questions he desired of Mrs. Oswald. On occasions he did participate in the questioning. He has fully cooperated with the commission.

Mrs. Oswald has fully cooperated and
with Lee Oswald.
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Lee Oswald. She has filled
in and elaborated on many
things which she had previously
described in interviews.

Mrs. Oswald has identified the rifle that was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building in Dallas immediately after the assassination as the one which her husband kept at their home prior to the assassination. She also testified that while they lived in New Orleans, during the summer of 1963, in some of his activities he used the fictitious name of A. Hidell, which was the same as that under which the rifle was purchased from a mail-order house in Chicago.

She stated that while she did not like to believe her husband killed President Kennedy, the facts presented to her since the assassination would not permit her to reach any other conclusion.

The commission announces that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the mother of Lee Oswald, has requested that she be allowed to testify before the commission and produce evidence that she has.

She has been invited to appear here and testify on Monday Feb. 10, 1964, at 10 A.M., and bring with her such evidence as she has. She agreed to testify at that time. She has also been informed that she may have her counsel present and that he may interrogate her.

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Warren Commission

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times pg 30
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 2-7-64

Philipa Mitchell
FBI

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128 FEB 11 1964

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Oswald's Widow Tells How Husband Changed

By the Associated Press

Mrs. Marina Oswald said today her husband became "abnormal" after returning from Russia in 1962 and practiced sighting his rifle in the months preceding the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22.

In an interview with a small group of reporters, the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald said she realized his abnormality after an attempt on the life of former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker in Dallas on April 10.

Questioned as to why she did not immediately tell police about the sniper attack on Mr. Walker—which she said Oswald described to her—the slim Russian-born widow said:

"Because I am his wife."

Speaking in low-pitched, halting English, Mrs. Oswald said she did not know why her husband fired the rifle shots in Dallas that killed Mr. Kennedy and wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

MARINA OSWALD

Practiced Sighting

She made it plain she believed Oswald did do the shooting.

Before the assassination, she said, Oswald had never spoken against Mr. Kennedy to her. As to whether he might have been aiming at Gov. Connally, she said, "I don't know."

Though Mrs. Oswald spoke of her husband's practicing with the rifle, her attorney told reporters later that she had not fully understood the question.

He said she did not know actually about any target shooting practice but had seen Oswald sighting the rifle, aiming it, adjusting the sights and otherwise familiarizing himself with the weapon.

The 22-year-old mother of two said she hopes to become an American citizen, improve her knowledge of English and history, educate her children—but not remarry.

When asked whether she had been treated fairly by the presidential investigating commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, she failed to understand the word "fairly."

Her lawyer, John M. Thorne of Grand Prairie, Tex., ex-

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Warren Commission

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A-1 FINAL
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
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plained that the question meant whether she felt the interrogators treated her well, whether she liked Justice Warren.

Her face lit up in a smile, and she said: "Oh, yes—just like my grandfather."

Mrs. Oswald said her husband, a 24-year-old ex-Marine sharpshooter, went to Mexico City on September 26—less than a month before the assassination — because he wanted to get a visa to live in Cuba.

He also had planned, she indicated, to go to Russia after Cuba. Oswald had met her in Russia, where he went in October, 1959, and tried unsuccessfully to become a Soviet citizen.

She said that she knew after he brought her to this country, that Oswald practiced rifle-shooting—not very often, but "sometimes."

"Was your husband an angry, a violent man?" a reporter asked.

"He was a normal man," she replied.

"Did you feel that it was normal to shoot at Gen. Walker?"

"That was not normal . . . to shoot at anybody."

And when a reporter inquired whether she felt it was abnormal to have shot at the Texas conservative leader, she agreed that it was abnormal.

Oswald was normal when she met and married him in Russia, the widow said, but he changed after they came back to the United States—"I don't know why."

She said she has no wish to talk to Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald of Fort Worth, who on Monday will be the second witness before the Warren commission.

As for why she does not want to talk to her mother-in-law, the young woman said with a gesture of helplessness: "It is too much bad for me."

The 56-year-old mother of Oswald has described the charges that her son killed Mr. Kennedy as "trumped up."

The young widow, however, said she was "sorry" for Oswald, did not understand why he shot the President but is convinced he did.

Mrs. Oswald, who yesterday completed four days of testimony before the commission investigating the assassination, faced reporters at a televised news conference.

She seemed weary but was poised and friendly. She wore a white blouse and a chartreuse jumper dress, and before the interview began she smoked a cigarette nervously.

She sat at a table in front of reporters, flanked by Mr. Thorne, and her business adviser, Jim Martin, a Dallas man who is helping her with her financial affairs.

Occasionally she could not understand a question, because of her limited knowledge of English. Then her advisers would explain it to her and she would answer. Her answers were brief and came, generally, without hesitation.

As to her future plans, she said she had no plans to move to another State.

"I love Texas," she said.

She hopes she may be able to resume the pharmacy profession she had practiced in Russia.

"I love my profession," she said.

After the interview was over, she chatted for a few minutes with the reporters.

Then, with something like a sigh of relief, she said, "Now I go to church."

Chief Justice Warren announced late yesetrday that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald has asked to appear before the commission. The senior Mrs. Oswald has insisted that her daughter-in-law has, in effect, been brainwashed by the Secret Service during the months they have protected her since the assassination on November 22.

The younger Mrs. Oswald's four days before the commission ended at 5:40 p.m. yesterday. A short time later, Chief Justice Warren told the press some of the details of Marina's appearance.

"Mrs. Oswald," said the chief justice, "has fully co-operated and told of her life with Lee Oswald from the time she met him, through the assassination and also the events up to the present time. She told about her childhood and her schooling and life in the Soviet Union up to the time she met Lee Oswald. She has filled in and elaborated on many things which she had previously described in interviews."

The chief justice said that Mrs. Oswald had identified the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas immediately after the assassination as the one which her husband kept at their home prior to the death of President Kennedy.

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Oswald's Widow, Tired by the Inquiry, Confirms Statements She Made

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 The Presidential commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy has found the testimony of Mrs. Lee H. Oswald "consistent with her earlier stories" but in greater detail.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, the commission chairman, told of this consistency at the end of the third day of intensive questioning of the widow of the man accused of killing the President.

The 22-year-old widow appeared worn and tired as she emerged late this afternoon fro the commission headquarters in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building near the Capitol. Mr. Warren confirmed that she was tired, saying he had made that observation to her as she left.

He said Mrs. Oswald had explained that her 2-year-old daughter, June Lee, whom she brought with her, slept in the daytime and then would not sleep at night. He said Mrs. Oswald was not able to get to sleep beofre 2 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Oswald has not yet begun identifying exhibits, including the rifle that killed President Kennedy.

Hopes to Complete Testimony

The rifle and other exhibits were carried into the commission offices and taken out again this afternoon by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Warren said he expected that the exhibits would be identified tomorrow, when he hopes to complete the intrerrogation of Mrs. Oswald.

"We've practically completed everything from her birth up to the present time except for a few tag ends," he said.

No other witnesses have been scheduled to appear, he said, although there may be a dozen or more in the weeks ahead. He declined to say whether Jack Ruby, the Dallas night club operator who shot Oswald in a Dallas jail would be called.

"We haven't touched anything of the Ruby thing," he said, "because of the trial." He confirmed that he discussed the Ruby situation in "general terms with the Dallas authorities two weeks ago.

Ruby is charged with murder under Texas law and is awaiting trial. He shot Oswald two days after the assassination of President Kennedy last Nov. 22.

Mr. Warren also declined to discuss whether the commission had gone into any possible political indoctrination Oswald might have been given by the Russians in a stay in the Soviet Union from 1959 to 1962.

Questioned on Diary

Asked for more information on the Oswald diary he had mentioned yesterday, the Chief Justice said that the little book was "more of a handbook." It contained, he said, some names, memorandums and a telephone number "here and there."

He was also asked if he was satisfied with the progress of the inquiry. He replied that he was and that "the staff is assembling material in a workable fashion and we're moving right along."

Twelve lawyers have been sifting a mass of material including Secret Service and F.B.I. reports. Mr. Warren has declined to estimate when the commission would complete the inquiry.

He said again today that, as far as he was concerned, all testimony would be made public at the time the commission made its report. However, he said that the commission had not discussed this matter as yet.

The matter arose again today because of confusion over his remark on Monday to newsmen that some testimony might not be released "in our lifetime" if it involved national security. So far, he said, the commission has found nothing of a security nature.

Mr. J. M. Lyon

Warren Commission

Philip A. Haddox (Asst)

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times pg 17
The Worker
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(MRS. OSWALD)
FORT WORTH--THE MOTHER OF ACCUSED PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD SAID YESTERDAY SHE HAD INFORMED PRESIDENT JOHNSON THAT SHE WANTS TO CROSS-EXAMINE WITNESSES WHO TESTIFY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION.
MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD SAID SHE HAD TELEGRAPHED THE PRESIDENT ASKING THAT SHE BE ALLOWED TO GO BEFORE THE COMMISSION.
SHE SAID SHE SENT COPIES OF THE TELEGRAM TO CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN AND TO J. LEE RANKIN, CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE COMMISSION.
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Open the Assassination Hearings

THE Constitution guarantees public trial for anyone accused of crime. The inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, is as close to a trial as the late Lee Harvey Oswald is going to have. For this reason, if for no other, the inquiry should come out from behind closed doors.

There are other reasons of even more practical importance. Rumors and gossip persist as to the manner and motive for the assassination—even rumors that others were involved and have not been brought to justice.

In our opinion, these rumors are without foundation. The basic facts of guilt seem well established; but the public shouldn't be left in any doubt. Always, perhaps, there will be those who believe what they believe and aren't much interested in facts, but these should be kept to a minimum.

For the persistence of baseless legend think back to the assassination of Lincoln and the secrecy which surrounded prosecution of the suspects. For going on a century, even after John Wilkes Booth might have been assumed to have died a natural death, many believed him still alive, even reported seeing him in various parts of the country. Such rumors are divisive, encouraging irresponsible gossip of wrongdoing in high places.

The Warren Commission proposes hearing witnesses in secret, withholding findings until it is ready with a final report. In essence, this means the public will have to take the commission's word for many developments. Distinguished men who are high in the public confidence make up the commission but, in our opinion, they are taking on a needless responsibility. In requiring the public to depend on their summary, they ask too much.

Obviously it will not be practical to conduct all their deliberations and study of documents in public. But at least the principal witnesses should testify in public, so that the nation's legitimate interest in this great national tragedy be satisfied to the fullest extent possible. This public testimony, of course, should be timed to avoid influencing the trial of Jack Ruby for the killing of Oswald.

We respectfully suggest, the commission should reconsider its closed-door decision.

Warren Commission

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President's Protection Within Scope of Probe

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

The President's commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy expects to make firm recommendations dealing with the future protection of Presidents along with its findings on the tragedy in Dallas.

The broad authority granted in the executive order establishing the seven-man commission is considered sufficient to allow the bipartisan group to take what it considers a constructive approach.

The recommendations dealing with the future will be based on the commission's analysis of the past. Thus, the commission wants to know in detail what happened in Dallas —the events leading up to the assassination as well as the subsequent slaying of the suspected assassin—before it gets around to making recommendations for preventive measures.

Painstaking Care Shown

Then, the commission will be able to tell the public that, after carefully considering what is already thousands of pages of data, it has arrived at certain suggestions.

These suggestions could range from improved physical protection to improved communication among Federal agencies.

The very considerable prestige of the commission members and the painstaking care shown in reaching their findings are regarded as sufficient to win backing for what it recommends.

President Johnson's apparent care in selecting the commission members is being acknowledged as the commission settles down to the long job of analysis and evaluation.

The commission is not only carefully balanced as to Democrats and Republicans but as to experience in local, national and international spheres. The four legislators are all highly respected on both sides of the aisle and the three others— including the chairman, Chief Justice Warren are internationally known.

Their varied background already are emerging in the areas of investigation they want to pinpoint.

Although they have a growing staff to study the mass of data, the individual commissioners are playing an active role in reviewing much of the material themselves.

Both affected Government agencies and the Dallas police have now submitted not only their reports but also a tremendous amount of the raw materials on which the reports are based — statements from witnesses, laboratory analyses and documents dealing with the Russian and Mexican visits of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin later slain.

Close to a dozen lawyers, working under the direction of former Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin, are now in the process of examining this material — what it tells and what it doesn't tell. Their role at this point is similar to that of the prosecutor preparing for trial who finds gaps in an investigator's report and sends him back for more answers.

The commission has no investigators assigned to it. Instead, the procedure is to request additional data from the agency concerned.

Some Overseas Work

Some work will be done overseas in the process of eliminating some of the theories that have been voiced since the assassination.

Hearings will be held to develop specific points but, as of now, the commission intends to work behind closed doors. Unless future developments necessitate a change, there will be no public hearings.

No target date has been set for the commission's final report, but it is not expected to be ready for at least four and probably six months.

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INSIDE LABOR

President's Commission on Kennedy Assassination Will Hear Jack Ruby; Also Hold Hearings across Country

By Victor Riesel

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Special FBI agents are tracking down every one of jaunty Jack Ruby's connections in many cities. They are not satisfied that they have them all. Federal men in the Bureau and Secret Service, working with the Central Intelligence Agency and State Department "security" people, are retracing the movements and background of Lee Harvey Oswald and his widow.

Another investigatory force will be the President's Commission on the Assassination of John F. Kennedy. It has not yet swung into action in its 12-room headquarters covering the entire fourth floor of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building at 200 Maryland Av., N.E., which is sort of cater-cornered from the Supreme Court.

When it does so, early in the year, under the direction of the Nebraska-born, 56-year-old legal scientist J. Lee Rankin, it will conduct investigations of its own on several levels. It will not have an investigation division, but will draw on government agencies as it wishes.

The Commission already has established a permanent liaison with the Justice Dept. This is maintained by Assistant U.S. Attorney General Howard Willens, who is second in charge of the Criminal Division of the department. He has been peeled off from "Justice" and is spending full time at the Commission headquarters.

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Commission members themselves will probe into the assassination instead of doing an armchair research job. They will go into the field singly and in groups and it is fully expected that the entire commission will eventually sit in Dallas. There appears to be no doubt that they will talk at great length with Ruby, the cocky killer of the alleged assassin.

That will come after the trial, it can be presumed. Some insiders expect a swift court session for Ruby. Then, Ruby will be placed under oath by the commission and will testify as a regular witness. The commission has the power to issue subpoenas.

Digging into Oswald's "fuzzy Marxism," (a State Dept. description) will hardly be difficult for either former CIA director Allen Dulles, or for the commission's chief counsel J. Lee Rankin. The latter, while solicitor-general, argued for the U.S. in the Supreme Court on the Communist passport and Communist Party membership cases under the Smith Act.

Back in April 1955 Rankin wrote a scholarly treatise on the question of trading in surplus agricultural commodities with Soviet bloc countries.

All sides, including the highest bar association circles, consider him one of the finest and most objective legal minds in the land.

Aiding him and the commission will be two groups of lawyers. One set will consist of six or eight senior attorneys. They are being chosen geographically, as well as for their legal accomplishments and erudition. They will sift and analyze all federal agency reports -- and whatever is found under the commission's own direction.

"These will be mature men," I was told, "with large experience in trials and investigation and evaluation. They cannot yet be identified. During the early stages they will be fulfilling their obligations to their own clients. They will interrupt their personal work, however, to cooperate with the commission.

--MORE--

"In later stages [redacted] will be at commission headquarters a good deal of the time.

"They are chosen not only geographically but for their varied experience. They have trial experience in criminal cases. They will attempt to evaluate evidence and discover additional areas of inquiry. There is great detail of information in certain areas. This always indicates to trained legal people possible additional questions and situations where doubts could arise which need to be examined.

"We need to see if this evidence and these details support what has been reported, or are incorrect.

"Sometimes such evaluation leads to entirely new facets."

There will also be a junior group of six or seven lawyers. They will spend full time and will devote themselves to the preliminary analyses and collating of the vast amount of information and documents already pouring in. There also will be the necessary stenographic help.

There is no timetable. President Johnson did not fix any deadline. The commission will function as long as it believes there is a single new fact to be found and an elusive nuance to be interpreted.

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Probe to Deal With Guarding Of Presidents

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

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JAN 20 1964

The Report On Oswald: A Question

By Dom Bonafede
Of the Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

The blue-ribbon panel of inquiry appointed by President Johnson to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy is deeply concerned lest its findings become politically explosive.

It was learned yesterday that a priority item in discussions held by the seven-man commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, involves the timing of the final report, principally whether to release it before or after the political conventions this summer.

The commission reportedly is aware that findings critical of various U. S. agencies in the preparation and handling of President Kennedy's fatal trip to Dallas Nov. 22 and the investigation of his assassination could serve a purpose beyond the original objectives.

Conceivably, such a report could provide fuel for Republican assaults against the Administration, and it could prove troublesome for President Johnson.

Also, any impasse among commission members or disagreement between the commission and the governmental agencies involved in the case, such as the FBI and Secret Service, would reflect upon the administration.

The decision as to when the report will be publicly released will be up to the President. He appointed the commission Nov. 29 with instructions to "satisfy itself that the truth is known as far as it can be discovered."

The White House press announcement state the panel was "to report its findings and conclusions to him (the President), to the American people and to the world."

The executive order sent to the commission, however, directs the panel only to report to the President.

Since the commission is operating under the executive order, the report would be handed directly to the President and left to his discretion as to when it would be publicly released.

The four bipartisan Congressional members of the panel are said to favor release of the report before the conventions. The Republican national convention is scheduled July 13, and the Democratic convention Aug. 25.

It was further learned that some members of the commission, especially those from Congress, have indicated a preference for operating in secrecy without issuing interim reports or press releases. The press ban includes granting interviews and answering questions concerning the commission's work.

Chief Justice Warren reputedly has taken a less vigorous stand on the issue than that of the Congressional representatives but has agreed to go along with the majority. Arguments that the commission's work was in the public interest failed to carry.

After the FBI last month released to the commission its confidential report on the investigation, it was believed that the commission would release an abridged version to the public. That is highly unlikely now.

The commission's staff, headed by chief counsel, J. Lee Rankin, New York attorney and former U.S. solicitor general, has the huge task of evaluating the work of numerous agencies that participated in the investigation at local, state and Federal levels.

The staff, including a dozen or so prominent attorneys recruited by Mr. Rankin, will not attempt to conduct an investigation on its own in the recognized police style.

But witnesses will be interviewed and reports studied and checked against others to determine the accuracy of each. The first duty of each staff member is to read an estimated 8,000 pages of data.

The staff will further attempt to measure the efficiency of the FBI and Secret Service in the case.

Generally, the commission hopes to determine the facts but will not judge Lee Harvey Oswald, the probable assassin.

It is now certain the panel's mission will take considerably longer than expected.

For its first three meetings, the commission went to the National Archives Building. Since then it has acquired its own headquarters, comprising one floor of the Veterans of Foreign Wars building located near the Supreme Court. The commission tentatively plans

Besides Chief Justice Warren, members are Sen. Richard B. Russell, D., Ga.; Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky.; Rep. Hale Boggs, D., La.; Rep. Gerald Ford, R., Mich.; Allen W. Dulles, fromer director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and John J. McCloy, former disarmament adviser to President Kennedy.

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Mr. Warren Tries His Hardest Case

By Marquis Childs

IN A decade tumultuous if not revolutionary, as old faiths and old creeds have been shaken everywhere in the world, there has been at least one constant. It is the solid, resolute figure of the Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren of California.

During his 10 years of service as the head of the third and coordinate branch of Government the court has been at the center of the racial storm. Time and again new ground was broken in a period when the executive branch hesitated or evaded in the face of fierce pressures for change from every part of the country.

In December of 1953, when he had been on the Court only two months, arguments were heard in the case of Brown vs. the Board of Education. On May 17, 1954, a unanimous Court under the leadership of the new Chief Justice handed down one of the most momentous decisions in its history. The ancient doctrine of "separate but equal" for Negro schools was rejected and integration of the public school system of the Nation ordered with "all deliberate speed."

Underscoring the decade on the Court, and the vilification it has earned the Chief Justice in some quarters, is the new and onerous task he has reluctantly taken on. Two distinguished emissaries came to see the Chief Justice shortly after John F. Kennedy's assassination. They brought word the new President believed it was imperative that he be chairman of a commission to investigate every aspect of the crime.

THE argument was that only an independent tribunal of the highest standing could dispel the ugly rumors current around the world about the assassination and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. The Chief Justice heard them out. He then told them that with profound regret he must decline the assignment, citing the deep feeling, going back to the origins of the Court when a Chief Justice and an Associate Justice took diplomatic assignments in Europe, against outside activity by members of the Court.

Less than an hour later the President himself was on the phone and shortly after that the Chief Justice sat across from Mr. Johnson in the office to which the new President was still so unaccustomed. Chief Justice Warren went again over the reasons he could not and should not head the commission of inquiry.

"You've worn the uniform of your country, haven't you?" the President asked. "If I were to ask you to put it on again you would do it, wouldn't you? That's what I'm asking you to do now."

There was, of course, no refusing a request put that way and the Chief Justice agreed to head the panel of first-rank citizens examining all the facts of the tragedy. While it includes once again highly controversial issues, involving sit-down demonstrators in the South, the case load of the Court this term is fortunately normal. After next week the Court will not hear arguments for a full month and the Chief Justice expects to devote his full time to the work of the commission.

ABLE lawyers of high repute from around the country have been recruited to sift the voluminous reports that have come from the FBI, the Secret Service and many other sources. They will present what will be in effect briefs on various aspects of the case. No consideration had been given, despite reports to the contrary, to holding public hearings, since sensation and publicity are the last things the commission seeks.

Warren's acceptance of the chairmanship has brought on new attacks from the rabid right and even from certain mass circulation newspapers. The line is that since the Court has been "soft on communism" no honest report can be expected. This comes from the same groups that have called for his impeachment. When he appeared in New York in October to receive a legal honor pickets lunged at him and Mrs. Warren with their placards.

But the solid citizen from California, who has taken a workmanlike view of the law with no pretensions to legal flourishes during his decade on the Court, is outwardly unperturbed. Rarely has any man coming to Washington in high office shown so few signs of Potomac fever. He has not been afraid to side with the minority as in the civil liberties cases decided by five to four against a number of individuals. His armor is apparently a sense of duty done in taking decisions, however unpopular, in an era of unprecedented change.

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INSIDE LABOR

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Commission members themselves will probe into the assassination instead of doing an armchair research job. They will go into the field singly and in groups and it is fully expected that the entire commission will eventually sit in Dallas. There appears to be no doubt that they will talk at great length with Ruby, the cocky killer of the alleged assassin.

That will come after the trial, it can be presumed. Some insiders expect a swift court session for Ruby. Then, Ruby will be placed under oath by the commission and will testify as a regular witness. The commission has the power to issue subpoenas.

Digging into Oswald's "fuzzy Marxism," (a State Dept. description) will hardly be difficult for either former CIA director Allen Dulles, or for the commission's chief counsel J. Lee Rankin. The latter, while solicitor-general, argued for the U.S. in the Supreme Court on the Communist passport and Communist Party membership cases under the Smith Act.

Back in April 1955 Rankin wrote a scholarly treatise on the question of trading in surplus agricultural commodities with Soviet bloc countries.

All sides, including the highest bar association circles, consider him one of the finest and most objective legal minds in the land.

Aiding him and the commission will be two groups of lawyers. One set will consist of six or eight senior attorneys. They are being chosen geographically, as well as for their legal accomplishments and erudition. They will sift and analyze all federal agency reports -- and whatever is found under the commission's own direction.

"These will be mature men," I was told, "with large experience in trials and investigation and evaluation. They cannot yet be identified. During the early stages they will be fulfilling their obligations to their own clients. They will interrupt their personal work, however, to cooperate with the commission.

--MORE--

"In later stages they will be at commission headquarters a good deal of the time.

"They are chosen not only geographically but for their varied experience. They have trial experience in criminal cases. They will attempt to evaluate evidence and discover additional areas of inquiry. There is great detail of information in certain areas. This always indicates to trained legal people possible additional questions and situations where doubts could arise which need to be examined.

"We need to see if this evidence and these details support what has been reported, or are incorrect.

"Sometimes such evaluation leads to entirely new facets."

There will also be a junior group of six or seven lawyers. They will spend full time and will devote themselves to the preliminary analyses and collating of the vast amount of information and documents already pouring in. There also will be the necessary stenographic help.

There is no timetable. President Johnson did not fix any deadline. The commission will function as long as it believes there is a single new fact to be found and an elusive nuance to be interpreted.

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JFK Inquiry To Be Divided Into 6 Parts

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP) The staff of the Federal Commission probing President Kennedy's assassination will divide its work into six areas of inquiry, The New York Times reported today.

A group of lawyers from around the country has been gathered to handle five of the six inquiry subjects, the newspaper reported. The commission's counsel, J. Lee Rankin, who outlined the plan in an interview, said he will have charge of one topic.

The inquiry subjects, according to the story, are:

1. Details of the late Lee Harvey Oswald's activities on the day of the assassination. Oswald had been charged with the crime before he was slain in a Dallas police station by nightspot operator Jack Ruby.

2. Ruby's activities and background.

3. Oswald's life and background, with the exception of . . .

4. Oswald's career in the Marine Corps and his stay in the Soviet Union.

5. Oswald's murder, including the controversy over how it was allowed to happen.

6. The procedures used to protect President Kennedy. This will involve a scrutiny of the Secret Service, the FBI and the Dallas Police, and the influence, if any, of Dallas hate movements, if any.

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-2
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JAN 13 1964

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Holds Rep. Ford Disqualified Self as Oswald Case Prober

The following letter was sent to the Detroit Free Press on Dec. 12. It has not yet been published

Editor, DETROIT FREE PRESS:

If Congressman Gerald R. Ford (R., Grand Rapids, Mich.) was correctly reported from Washington to have linked "Oswald types, the Communists, Marxists, leftists, and the pro-Castro elements in our country" with the dastardly assassination of President Kennedy, he has certainly disqualified himself from serving on the presidential investigative commission. (See Detroit Free Press dispatch in Dec. 9, 1963 issue.)

When President Johnson appointed him a member of this body, despite his notorious support of ultra-Rightist views and causes, the nation had a right to expect Congressman Ford to withhold any judgments until all the evidence had been assembled and thoroughly analyzed. His new position as investigator should have imposed some judicial self-restraint upon him. Instead, he hastened to vent his political prejudices in public — before any official examination got under way — and proposed to "get on the record all possible background information on these individuals and groups," in a manner reminiscent of Hitler's outlawry of those he chose to brand as "dangerous persons."

Unless challenged by democratic-minded Americans, such arbitrary actions and attitudes can only discredit and undermine assurances of liberty for all our people. An example of this pernicious influence was displayed in Detroit recently when the city police arrested, and held in "protective custody" for several hours, four Negro pickets at the Thanksgiving Day parade. No offense was even charged, other than carrying civil rights signs which the authorities claimed might displease some onlookers.

Freedom not only permits, but requires, that an alert citizenry speak out in protest against these violations of the democratic process.

—CARL WINTER

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New York Mirror
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Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Wannall
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Warren Panel to Consider Brief in Oswald's Defense

The Warren Commission has promised to give "appropriate consideration" to a New York lawyer's brief raising points in behalf of Lee H. Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy.

The lawyer, former Assemblyman Mark Lane, said yesterday that he was pleased with this response. He added it was "likely that I will be in contact with the Warren Commission within the next week or 10 days in relation to additional information which I recently gathered in Dallas," site of the assassination.

President Johnson created the commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, to investigate the slayings of both President Kennedy and Oswald. The panel's reply to Mr. Lane was written by its general counsel, J. Lee Rankin.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

28 NEW YORK TIMES

Date: 1/8/64
Edition: LATE CITY
Author:
Editor: TURNER CATLEDGE
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD UNDER INVESTIGATION

Character: AFO
or
Classification: BU 62-109060
Submitting Office: NYO

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Warren Commission . . . By Roscoe Drummond

The Task Is Broadened

THE WARREN COMMISSION to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy is undertaking a far more wide-ranging and independent inquiry than most Washington observers expected.

Drummond

It would naturally take as its point of departure the exhaustive and competent report of the FBI, which held that Lee Harvey Oswald committed the crime and was not a part of any conspiracy.

But the Commission is not accepting any set of premises and is not embracing even tentative conclusions until it makes its own additional investigations.

This means that the panel:

- Will be sending its own counsel and staff to interview sources already questioned by the FBI and the police.
- Will follow up any fresh leads with its own investigation in addition to using the FBI.
- Will take testimony from witnesses who will be brought to Washington for questioning by the Commission.

ALL OF this emerges as a more formidable task than most members of the Commission thought when they accepted President Johnson's appointment. Some expected it would take two months, nobody figured more than six. Now those close to the group are saying it will be a year before a report can be rendered.

This lengthened timetable shows how thoroughly the Commission intends to do its work. Mr. Johnson gave it a very broad charter and the members are giving the charter a broad interpertation.

Neither Chief Justice Warren nor Chief Counsel J. Lee Rankin have publicly laid out the boundaries of the inquiry. But in light of the months the the Commission plans to devote to its job, it is logical that the questions to which it will seek answers will include these:

Who was the assassin and what was his motive? Is the evidence conclusive beyond a reasonable doubt?

Did the assassin act by himself or was he assisted by others? Was there any evidence of a collective plot?

Could the assassination have been prevented? Was the Secret Service in any way at fault?

Wherein did the Dallas police do well and wherein did they do badly — before and after the assassination?

Is there evidence to support the "seeds of hate" theory? That is, that political controversy in the United States has so long been overburdened by violence and name-calling (a kind of mental assassination) that the very climate was conducive to actual assassination? Is there any evidence to suggest that the assassin was influenced by this climate?

What are the constructive lessons to be drawn for the whole Nation from the factual findings of the commission?

THERE IS no doubt in my mind that the Commission is going to do an outstandingly good job. I have only one reservation on an aspect of procedure. The report is that the panel plans to take some testimony in public hearings.

I venture to suggest that a better investigation will be conducted if it is held entirely in private until the final report is issued.

This is not a trial. It is an extra-legal inquiry to obtain and assess evidence in a case which cannot go to trial. It seems to me that it would be misleading and harmful to have the information which the Commission will be collecting coming out piecemeal at periodic public sessions.

All of the evidence on which the Commission bases its findings should be made public in the end—but not in bits and pieces. The value of this investigation will be only incidentally in the evidence it produces; its value will primarily be the assessment of all the evidence by the Commission — whose members have the highest credentials.

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The Washington Post

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Focus on FBI

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is for the first time in its long career itself under investigation.

This is the net effect of the manner in which the Warren Commission is conducting its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

The commission is not simply accepting the FBI's report at face value but is demanding the material upon which it is based. It intends obviously to go behind the report.

It is significant in this regard that the Justice Department has expressed privately its "disappointment" with the FBI report, fearing that it has "left too many questions unanswered."

Mark Lane, a prominent New York defense attorney, has submitted to the Warren Commission a brief on the Lee Harvey Oswald case in which he says the investigation that put the blame for the assassination on Oswald was either "so poor as to be incredible" or was based on a "particular conclusion" (Oswald's guilt) at the time it began.

"The FBI," says Lane, "having completed its investigation, has submitted what amounts to its findings and conclusions as well. The verdict, deftly and covertly divulged to the press, then blared forth throughout the world, is impressively simple: 'Oswald is the assassin. He acted alone'. This remarkable law enforcement and investigatory agency, unable to solve a single one of the more than 40 Birmingham bombings, is now able to function as investigator, prosecutor, judge and jury. No other American agency has presumed to occupy so many positions of trust at one time."

The essential problem, says Lane, is that ". . . no investigating agency can fairly evaluate the fruits of its own work." The commission would appear to agree.

Lane goes on to note:

"The FBI investment in a Warren Commission finding identical with its own cannot be emphasized too boldly. Should the Warren Commission reach and publish a conclusion substantially different from the one submitted publicly by the FBI, public confidence in the FBI would be so shaken as, in all likelihood, to render the FBI as it is now constituted, almost absolutely useless. One can assume that the FBI wishes to avoid that result."

Indeed, the vast efforts of the FBI to achieve a solo solution of the Sinatra kidnaping would indicate a frantic effort to rehabilitate a national image already tarnished by the ghastly events of Dallas.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, whom Lane describes as "a fair and great American," faces a difficult job in guiding his commission through what the attorney describes as a "sea of hatred and malice . . . in its search for the truth."

It does indeed. And its task has not been made any easier by the FBI — which fosters an image of tight-mouthed secrecy but still is not above "leaking" its views and thus engaging in trial-by-headline. And, as the record in many cases shows, the agency is capable of out-and-out falsehood — its version of the events in connection with a demonstration against the House un-American Committee in San Francisco on May 13, 1960, being a case in point.

It is hoped that the Warren Commission will be zealous and uncompromising in its search for truth. If that truth is adverse to the FBI, then there is hope that — as a by-product of this tragedy — the nation may be delivered from the tyranny of this secret police force that seeks to be investigator, prosecutor, judge and jury.

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Warren Commission . . .

By Roscoe Drummond

The Task Is Broadened

A-9

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Drummond

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The Warren Commission

Far-Reaching Investigation Of Assassination Expected

By Roscoe Drummond

WASHINGTON.

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KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Attorney Slawson to Join Probe Unit

By TOM GAVIN
Denver Post Staff Writer

David Slawson, a Denver attorney active in Colorado politics, has been selected as one of six young lawyers who will work with the special commission named by President Johnson to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Slawson, 32, left for Washington Friday to undertake duties expected to last from three to six months.

ALL ASPECTS

The seven-member panel inquiring into all aspects of the assassination, and the slaying of the presumed assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, is headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Slawson will work on one of six phases of the inquiry as a member of a staff headed by J. Lee Rankin, solicitor general in the Administration of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The six younger staff members, each selected on basis of scholastic excellence in their respective law schools, will each work with an older attorney on a single phase of the massive investigation.

Slawson said Thursday he still does not know to which phase he will be assigned. One will cover every detail of Oswald's activities on the day of the assassination, Nov. 22. Another will be into Oswald's background generally. Still another will cover the accused killer's Marine Corps service and stay in Russia.

Other separate phases of the investigation: Oswald's murder in Dallas. The background of Jack Ruby, who shot Oswald in the Dallas police station. Procedures used to protect the murdered president, which will include an inquiry into actions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, and the Dallas police.

Slawson, who was just made a partner in the Denver law firm of Davis, Graham and Stubbs (formerly known as Lewis, Grant and Davis), emphasized that his assignment is temporary and that he will return to Denver upon its completion.

Although Slawson was active in the slain president's pre-convention campaign for delegate support in 1960 here, he said his selection had no political basis. He was recommended to Rankin, he said, by a former associate on the Harvard Law Review.

"A" AVERAGE

Slawson earned an "A" average and was graduated from Harvard's School of Law magna cum laude in 1959. He also earned summa cum laude honors from Amherst College in 1953, when he was graduated with a bachelors degree in mathematics, and studied theoretical physics at Princeton University under a National Science Foundation fellowship.

The Denver lawyer will be paid $75 a day while working with the special commission.

Other panel members, in addition to Chief Justice Warren, are Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga.; Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky.; Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La.; Rep. Gerald Ford, R-Mich.; John J. McCloy, former high commissioner for Germany, and Allen Dulles, former Central Intelligence Agency director.

DAVID SLAWSON
Assassination investigator.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
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Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

23 THE DENVER POST
DENVER, COLORADO

Date: 1/17/64
Edition: Home
Author: Tom Gavin
Editor: Palmer Hoyt
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character:
or
Classification: 89-41
Submitting Office: Denver

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UPI-31
(OSWALD)
NEW YORK--LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SHOULD BE DEFENDED BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION "IN THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES," A LEADING TEXAS CRIMINAL ATTORNEY DECLARED TODAY.
PERCY FOREMAN OF HOUSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEFENSE ATTORNEYS, SAID, "THERE'S NO OTHER WAY, IN MY OPINION, THAT THE EVIDENCE IN THIS CASE CAN BE PROPERLY EVALUATED."
HE PARTICIPATED IN A TELEVISION PANEL SHOW ("THE LAW AND LEE OSWALD"--CBS) WITH PROFESSOR PAUL FREUND OF HARVARD LAW SCHOOL; LEON DOUGLAS, STATE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY BEFORE THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS IN TEXAS; AND NEWTON N. MINOW, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (FCC).
OSWALD WAS KILLED BY JACK RUBY, DALLAS NIGHTCLUB OWNER, ON NOV. 24, TWO DAYS AFTER HE ALLEGEDLY SHOT TO DEATH KENNEDY AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED TEXAS GOV. JOHN CONNALLY IN A MOTORCADE IN DALLAS. A COMMISSION TO FULLY INVESTIGATE THE ASSASSINATION WAS FORMED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND IS HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN.
OSWALD'S WIDOW, MARINA, WILL GO TO WASHINGTON NEXT MONTH TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE COMMISSION, ACCORDING TO A SOURCE CLOSE TO HER IN FORT WORTH. SHE REMAINED IN SECLUSION IN THE DALLAS-FORT WORTH AREA UNDER SECRET SERVICE PROTECTION.
OTHER SOURCES SAID SHE MIGHT GIVE TESTIMONY BEFORE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION WHO WOULD TRAVEL TO DALLAS TO SEE HER.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Warren Commission

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Penetrating Probe of the Kennedy Assassination

By Dom Bonafede
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

James Lee Rankin, chief counsel for the inquiry into President Kennedy's assassination, leaves the clear impression that the investigation will be a penetrating analysis worthy of historical record.

"We must study and explore the evidence beyond the raw material we have now," he remarked during a discussion with this newspaper.

With that objective in mind, the blue-ribbon investigating panel appointed by President Johnson will soon announce the addition of about a dozen lawyers to Mr. Rankin's staff.

The lawyers, all of whom are being selected on Mr. Rankin's recommendation, will be used primarily for "analyzing evidence," he said. With the inclusion of stenographic and clerical help, he will command a sizable force whose mammoth job will be to fill in the unanswered questions surrounding the case.

Since its appointment one week after the Nov. 22 assassination of President Kennedy, the seven-member commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren has spent most of its time in preliminary paper work and finding an office.

Now, the commission and its staff is ready to get to the meat of the problem. Very shortly, a press liaison officer will be announced to keep the public informed of the commission's progress.

Above all, Mr. Rankin indicates by word and tone of speech that the commission and investigating staff will not be content merely to ponder upon reports handed them in neatly-bound folders by the various Federal agencies and then edit a high-blown summary.

"We plan to go wherever necessary to get the facts," he declares.

Unfortunately, in print this carries a dum-de-dum-dum ring. Actually Mr. Rankin speaks with an affable mildness. He eschews the flamboyant for the sudued. His personal demeanor is that of an alert professor. He prefers being painstaking to being colorful.

His thoughtful, thorough arguments before the Supreme Court in segregation cases while serving as U. S. Sol tor

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General won him the respect of both the court and his opposition.

"When Mr. Rankin handles a case it is handled with complete professionalism," declared a former Washington associate.

The imprint was not lost on Chief Justice Warren, who summoned him from his New York law practice to take over as the commission's chief counsel.

The commission has received the assurance of the attorney of Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald, Russian-born widow of the accused assassin of President Kennedy, that she will appear before the panel voluntarily.

"I assume there will be other witnesses," says the chief counsel. He noted that prospective witnesses who decline to appear voluntarily may be subpoenaed under powers granted the commission by Congress.

Mrs. Oswald, he said, will be heard some time next month.

Mr. Rankin said that "at least one member of the commission and someone from the staff, probably myself," would go on trips when the investigation compels traveling outside Washington.

He said that a tentative budget has been set for the investigation, but declined to state the amount. The money is being appropriated from the President's emergency fund.

The FBI and Secret Service, he reported, have been "very co-operative" with the commission. Reports from the agencies are still being studied, he said, and added, "We have all kinds of statements and documents to go through."

As yet, he said, the commission has not decided whether to release a shortened version of the FBI's report on the assassination.

Earlier, Chief Justice Warren had implied that an abridgement would be released.

Just when the commission will finish its mission is still a matter of guesswork, even to Mr. Rankin.

He reported that a preliminary report may be issued within a couple of months.

Since the slaying of Oswald falls within the investigating province of the commission, it must wait for the trial of Jack Ruby to end before that facet of the case can become part of the record. Ruby, a Dallas strip joint impresario, is scheduled to go on trial in February.

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WARREN COMMISSION FINDS THE FBI REPORT INADEQUATE

News 'leaks' don't end Oswald mystery

By Jack A. Smith

AFTER BEING ON the receiving end of several leaks to the press by the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicating that Lee Harvey Oswald was "beyond a doubt the lone assassin of President John F. Kennedy," the Warren Commission—in primary charge of the investigation—reversed roles and delivered a news leak of its own: the FBI report on the case was inadequate.

The commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, announced that it was dissatisfied with the FBI's five-volume version of the bizarre slaying and has ordered the agency to submit background material and other data omitted from the official report. Warren and his colleagues were reported to be disturbed by the FBI leaks, motivated as they apparently were by a desire to grab publicity from the Presidential panel by being first to name the killer and secondarily to reduce the possibility that the actions of the FBI would come under committee perusal.

The seven-member panel is obviously not yet satisfied that the case against Oswald is conclusive, despite the FBI findings. During the month since Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, few facts have emerged to strengthen the highly circumstantial evidence implicating the 24-year-old ex-Marine as the killer. Many factors, indeed, have tended to weaken the case, not the least of which was lawyer Mark Lane's lengthy defense of the suspected assassin (NATIONAL GUARDIAN, Dec. 19) which has been forwarded to the panel.

Confusing the situation—though it dealt with the most startling inconsistency in the assassination mystery so far—was the unofficial report of an autopsy performed on the President by pathologists at Bethesda Naval Hospital. The autopsy, contradicting reports from doctors in Dallas that one of the ~~two~~ bullets which killed Kennedy entered from the front, upheld the FBI version that both bullets actually entered from behind the President.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS: In other aspects of the case:

● The Secret Service has announced that Mrs. Marina Oswald, widow of the accused slayer, will probably be held incommunicado several more months. The young Russian-born mother has been sequestered since the assassination. She is considered to hold the key to several puzzling elements of her late husband's background, including his apparent hostility toward the Soviet Union which he once championed.

● Russell McLarry, 21-year-old Dallas machinist who admitted having threatened to kill Kennedy the day before the assassination, was released from county jail on $2,500 bond. McLarry was arrested Dec. 19, three weeks after the two women to whom he allegedly made the threat reported it to the Secret Service. The agency said it did not track down McLarry immediately because "there had been more pressing things ~~to do.~~"

● Two defense psychiatrists have begun mental examinations of nightclub owner Jack Ruby, who murdered Oswald two days after Kennedy was shot. Chief defense lawyer Melvin Belli will attempt to prove that his client was temporarily insane when he shot Oswald at police headquarters. Trial is scheduled in Dallas Feb. 3.

SOME OMISSIONS: According to sources close to the Warren Commission, the FBI report—contained in two typewritten volumes of 127 pages and three booklets of documents and photographs—is deficient in what it omits rather than in the evidence it does include. The New York Times reports that even the FBI acknowledges that the "report did not answer all the questions . . . [or] demonstrate that various theories advanced are untrue."

Newsweek said the report contained

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"
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"some disappointments for Justice Department officials who screened it before passing it on to the Commission—not in what it says but in what it leaves unsaid. It was 'very readable—remarkably well written,' one insider said, solid on physical evidence and on Oswald's erratic psyche. But what about all the rumors that the assassination was a conspiracy? The report leaves too many questions unasked or unanswered beyond the recurring phrase, 'There is no evidence.' In light of widespread speculation that Oswald wasn't alone, those were precisely the questions that needed to be raised and explored."

The first volume of the report contains an account of the assassination and of Oswald's capture one hour later in a movie theater. It does not, according to sources, prove him guilty beyond a doubt, as has previously been said in the press.

The report is said to state that only three bullets were fired at the Presidential auto, although other reports have put the number as high as five. In an article in the Dec. 21 New Republic, two writers argue that the actual number of bullets was four—one found on Kennedy's stretcher and another that did not exit from his body; one bullet found fragmented in the car and one removed from the leg of Texas Governor Connally, who was riding with the President. The reported fifth bullet was thought to be embedded in a traffic island near the spot where Kennedy was shot.

The report, according to Newsweek, did not mention the existence of a bullet hole in the windshield of Kennedy's limousine, as indicated by St. Louis Post-Dispatch writer Richard Dudman, who said he saw the hole when he examined the auto outside the Parkland Memorial Hospital where the President was being treated. Dudman also mentions the possibility of a fourth or fifth bullet.

QUESTION OF TIME: If more than three bullets were fired it would have been impossible for Oswald, as alleged, to have been the "lone assassin" who fired at the President from the sixth floor of the Texas Book Depository, as the entire shooting sequence is said to have taken place in less than five and a half seconds. As it is, the accurate firing of three shots at a moving target 75 to 100 yards away, especially with the bolt-action rifle said to have been used, is a virtual impossibility in that time save for the most expert marksman.

The FBI official report disputed the original contention by the three attending doctors at the Parkland Hospital that the wound in Kennedy's throat was from the entry of a bullet. According to Dudman, one of the doctors, Dr. Robert McClelland, told Dudman after it had been reported that Kennedy was shot from behind "that they still believed it to be an entry wound . . ."

Twenty-five days after the original report of an entry wound in the throat, and almost simultaneous with the FBI leak that both bullets entered from the back, "a reliable source familiar with the autopsy findings" reported that "the first shot struck Mr. Kennedy in the back and did not hit any vital organ . . . and the second hit him in the back of the skull, proving fatal." The autopsy was conducted at the Naval Hospital the night Kennedy's body was brought back to Washington and is now in possession of the Secret Service.

According to the source, a fragment from the second bullet which tore into the President's skull may have emerged at the throat. The doctors at Parkland —who initially reported two wounds, one in the back of the head and the other in the throat—did not notice the hole in the President's upper back because, said the Associated Press, "Mr. Kennedy was lying on his back on an emergency-room table during the entire time they were attending him."

DELAY OF MONTH: Considering the nature of the information leaked to the press so far, it seems incomprehensible that the proper authorities would wait almost one month to reveal that the original report of an entry wound in the throat—so relevant because it would demolish the theory that a murderer was acting alone—was incorrect.

The official report, according to Washington sources, is remiss in several other categories including: 1) whether there was, as has been alleged, a second rifleman (the point is not raised); 2) whether there is substance to the rumor that Oswald was in possession of several thousand dollars around the time he went to Mexico in an unsuccessful effort to obtain Soviet and Cuban visas (the FBI denied this but would not elaborate).

It also seems highly doubtful that the report comments on charges that the FBI attempted to recruit Oswald as a counter-agent or that it discloses the reason Oswald, who defected to the Soviet Union for two and a half years, was granted a new passport last June after less than a day of consideration.

Volume two of the official report, according to Newsweek, devotes 39 pages to Ruby's slaying of Oswald and "tells in exhaustive detail how he slipped past a guard at the west entrance—but doesn't name the guard."

PROBE OF FBI? In ordering the FBI to submit new data and in making it known that he was disturbed by the piecemeal relevations about the case leaked by the FBI, Commission chairman Warren was apparently attempting to establish the panel's independence from the agency whose conduct has increasingly come into question.

Columnist Drew Pearson charged that J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, "wanted to publish the report immediately . . . to get the first jump on a commission which actually is investigating the FBI. It's also investigating the Secret Service, the reported failure of the two to cooperate at Dallas, and any inefficiency by either."

HOOVER DOESN'T RELISH FBI ITSELF BEING INVESTIGATED; JOHNSON HAD TOUGH JOB GETTING WARREN TO SERVE ON INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON--THERE WAS A VERY IMPORTANT BACKSTAGE BYPLAY WHEN THE FBI SUBMITTED ITS REPORT TO THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.

REAL FACT WAS THAT J. EDGAR HOOVER, 69-YEAR-OLD DIRECTOR OF THE FBI, WANTED TO PUBLISH THE REPORT IMMEDIATELY. THIS WOULD HAVE GOT THE FIRST JUMP ON A COMMISSION WHICH ACTUALLY IS INVESTIGATING THE FBI. IT'S ALSO INVESTIGATING THE SECRET SERVICE, REPORTED FAILURE TO COOPERATE BETWEEN THE TWO AT DALLAS, AND ANY INEFFICIENCY BY EITHER.

WHAT THE PUBLIC DOESN'T REALIZE IS THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE DAYS OF WARREN HARDING THE FBI ITSELF IS UNDER INVESTIGATION. THE FBI IS NOT ACCUSTOMED TO BEING INVESTIGATED. IT'S ACCUSTOMED TO DO THE INVESTIGATING ITSELF AND HAS BECOME ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL AND FEARED AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT. MOST NEWSPAPERMEN AND MOST CONGRESSMEN DO NOT CRITICIZE THE FBI.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON KNEW THE FBI WOULD BE IN FOR INVESTIGATION AND ALSO KNEW THE SACROSANCT POSITION OF THE FBI WHEN HE WENT TO GREAT PAINS TO PICK A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OF UNIMPEACHABLE INTEGRITY TO PROBE THE DALLAS TRAGEDY.

WHAT THE WHITE HOUSE KNEW, JUST FROM READING THE NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS, WAS THAT THE FBI HAD EITHER FALLEN DOWN ON ITS PART OF THE JOB IN DALLAS OR ELSE WAS NOT COOPERATING WITH THE SECRET SERVICE. THERE HAS LONG BEEN A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF FRICTION BETWEEN THESE TWO AGENCIES, ONE OF WHICH GETS THE MAJOR HEADLINES; THE OTHER, THE SECRET SERVICE, WHICH GOES ABOUT ITS BUSINESS WITHOUT SEEKING PUBLICITY.

--FBI CHECKED OSWALD--

BUT IN THE TRAIN OF TRAGIC EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, IT IS AN INDISPUTABLE FACT THAT THE FBI DID INTERVIEW LEE OSWALD, THE SUSPECTED ASSASSIN, IN ADVANCE. DESPITE THIS, IT DID NOT REPORT HIM TO THE SECRET SERVICE.

MORE

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THE DATE ON WHICH THE FBI INTERVIEWED OSWALD AT FIRST WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN NOV. 16, JUST SIX DAYS BEFORE THE TRAGEDY. LATER REPORTS INDICATE THE DATE MAY HAVE BEEN OCT. 16.

HOWEVER, WHAT IS CERTAIN IS THAT THE FBI AT FIRST TRIED TO COVER UP THE FACT THAT IT HAD INTERVIEWED OSWALD AT ALL AND ASKED ONE OF OSWALD'S FRIENDS NOT TO ADMIT TO THE PRESS THAT THE FBI HAD BEEN AROUND TO SEE HIM.

IT WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN A SHOCKING OVERSIGHT TO PERMIT AN UNSTABLE, IRRATIONAL YOUNG MAN WHO HAD LIVED IN RUSSIA, HAD PASSED OUT CIRCULARS FAVORING FIDEL CASTRO, AND QUITE RECENTLY HAD TAKEN A TRIP TO MEXICO TO CONTACT THE CUBAN EMBASSY, TO REMAIN BOTH UNWATCHED AND UNREPORTED TO THE SECRET SERVICE WHEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED THROUGH THE CITY IN WHICH HE LIVED AND PAST THE BUILDING IN WHICH HE WORKED.

IT'S NOW ESTABLISHED THAT THE FBI HAD KEPT TABS ON OSWALD AFTER HE CAME BACK FROM RUSSIA LAST YEAR, INTERVIEWED HIM LAST AUGUST WHEN HE WAS PASSING OUT PRO-CASTRO LEAFLETS IN NEW ORLEANS, AND CHECKED ON HIM AGAIN WHEN HE RETURNED TO DALLAS. THEY EVEN CHECKED TWICE WITH MRS. RUTH PAINE, THE LADY WHO WAS LOOKING OUT FOR MRS. OSWALD WHILE PREGNANT, OSWALD BEING AWAY MOST OF THE TIME.

THE FBI LEARNED FROM MRS. PAINE EVEN THAT OSWALD WAS WORKING AT THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK REPOSITORY, A STATE AGENCY LOCATED ALONG THE USUAL PARADE ROUTE THROUGH DALLAS.

DESPITE THIS, THE FBI NEITHER KEPT OSWALD UNDER SCRUTINY WHEN PRESIDENT KENNEDY PASSED THROUGH DALLAS, NOR DID IT GIVE HIS NAME TO THE SECRET SERVICE. THESE ARE SOME OF THE AMAZING FACTS ABOUT THE PRELIMINARY PROBE OF THE DALLAS TRAGEDY WHICH EXPLAIN WHY THE FBI WANTED TO GET ITS VERSION OF THE STORY OUT TO THE NEWSPAPERS AHEAD OF THE STUDY BY THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION.

NOTE--WHEN THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION STEPPED IN TO PREVENT PUBLICATION, AN OFFICIAL FBI LEAK LET CERTAIN CONCLUSIONS OUT TO THE PRESS.

--WARREN GETS REBUFFED--

WHEN CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN REPORTED TO HIS EIGHT COLLEAGUES ON THE SUPREME COURT THAT HE WAS HEADING A COMMISSION TO PROBE THE DALLAS TRAGEDY, HE CAUGHT JURIDICAL HELL.

ALL OF HIS FELLOW JUSTICES UPBRAIDED HIM, EXCEPT JUSTICE ARTHUR GOLDBERG, WHO WAS RECENTLY SECRETARY OF LABOR.

MORE

HOWEVER, JUSTICE HUGO BLACK, OLDEST MEMBER OF THE COURT IN BOTH YEARS AND SERVICE, SCOLDED HIS CHIEF FOR NOT FOLLOWING OUT THE AGREED POLICY OF KEEPING OUT OF NON-COURT ACTIVITIES. OTHERS JOINED IN THE CRITICISM.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE, DEFENDING HIMSELF, TOLD IN DETAIL OF THE ALMOST PLEADING SCENE BETWEEN HIM AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON. WHEN THE PRESIDENT FIRST STARTED TALKING, WARREN STARTED SHAKING HIS HEAD.

"I SEE YOU SHAKING YOUR HEAD," SAID THE PRESIDENT. "AND I KNOW WHAT YOU'RE THINKING. I ALSO KNOW WHAT YOU DID AS A YOUNG LIEUTENANT IN WORLD WAR I WHEN YOUR COUNTRY DRAFTED YOU. I'M NOT GOING TO DRAFT YOU. BUT I WANT YOU TO BE JUST AS GOOD A SOLDIER NOW WHEN YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU JUST AS MUCH AS IT DID THEN."

WARREN FINALLY YIELDED. HAVING DONE SO, AND HAVING BRAVED THE CRITICAL FIRE OF HIS OWN COLLEAGUES, HE WAS NOT ABOUT TO LET J. EDGAR HOOVER DECIDE THE FACTS IN THE TRAGEDY OF DALLAS EVEN BEFORE THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION COULD START WORK.

(END M G R FOR RLEASE SAT.,DEC.14,1963)

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HERE'S YOUR HAT, EARL

The 30-day moratorium on politics, declared by the Republicans after President Kennedy's assassination, expires today.

President Johnson and most of his fellow Democratic politicos have been playing politics throughout the 30 days, as was to have been expected; but the Republicans ought to be able to make up for lost time if they are smart enough to do so.

Earl Warren

We think one of their first moves could well be an all-out attack on Chief Justice Earl Warren's commission to investigate the Kennedy murder, plus a drive to persuade Congress to give Warren & Co. the heave on this matter and set up a full-dress investigation by a joint Congressional committee.

The Warren outfit, appointed by President Johnson, consists of Warren as chairman, Rep. Hale Boggs (D.-La.), Sen. John S. Cooper (R-Ky.), ex-Central Intelligence Agency chief Allen W. Dulles, Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), John J. McCloy and Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.).

Their appointment came—surely by coincidence—shortly after the Communist publication The Worker urged formation of such a commission with Warren as chairman.

The appointment, further, was cheered by virtually all the professional "liberals" and anti-anti-Communists in the land—a highly dubious crew at best.

* * *

The Federal Bureau of Investigation long since put together a five-volume report of its own painstaking probe of the Kennedy murder.

This report is reliably stated to tag Lee Harvey Oswald, Communist and Castroite, as the lone killer without accomplices. It is a safe bet that the FBI buttoned up its findings so tightly that not a loophole could be discovered.

Arrogant Attitude

It is not a bet but a certainty that the FBI is far better qualified to sift the evidence in such a case than is anybody on the Warren commission with the possible exception of Allen Dulles.

Yet the Warren crowd has now set up an elaborate office in Washington, hired an attorney, and put word around that it intends to take its own good time about filing its verdict and about releasing the FBI report.

This delay, plus the Warren commission's arrogant attitude toward the FBI, is giving professional "liberals" and Communists a golden chance to cloud the question of who murdered the President, and to spread the impression that Commie Oswald was somehow inspired to commit this crime by members of the John Birch Society and other right-wing extremists.

In view of the Earl Warren Supreme Court's long-standing tenderness toward Communists, any report this commission may at long last give birth to will be open to suspicion of pro-Communist and anti-conservative bias.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News 31
New York Post
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The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
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The object of any investigation into this vicious crime should be to get the whole truth about it, and nothing but the truth, and to let the American people have that truth as fast as it is confirmed by competent investigators.

Let Congress Take It Over

There seems to be little likelihood that the Warren commission can come up with an unbiased verdict. And the commission's actions to date indicate strongly that it won't come up with any verdict at all for perhaps a year.

So it looks to us as if the Republicans in Congress would be wise to start agitating, right after the new session begins next month, for a fast dismissal of the whole Warren commission and the setting up of a joint Congressional investigation of the Kennedy murder.

We believe public opinion would strongly favor such a probe, and the sooner the better.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Will Try To Link Oswald With Conspiracy

THE FBI, WHICH SURELY is one of the finest investigative bodies in the world, has concluded that Lee Oswald was the villian of November 22nd in Dallas; that he operated alone; that he was a turncoat and a self-appointed communist; that he was something of a pathological case; that there is no reason to link Oswald to any political or ideological group either "left" or "right."

We are not, therefore, overly sympathetic to views which today come from both "left" and "right" organizations which seek somehow, in spite of the evidence or the lack of evidence to tie Oswald into some kind of a conspiracy.

Admitting that the FBI hires only human beings and that humans are subject to error, does not cause us to condemn the findings of the organization. We concede that all political organizations, including the FBI, are prone to adopt political motivation. In the instant case, however, the only discernible political motivation the FBI can have, we believe, is to report the truth as they found it. We believe their report in the Oswald case. We think he operated alone as did the assassins of Garfield and McKinley and as did the minor claque which snuffed out the life of Abraham Lincoln.

But now the head of the Supreme Court of the United States, Earl Warren, is asking and getting plenipotentiary powers so that a more extensive investigation can be conducted. Among these powers will be the power to override the Fifth Amendment, which Mr. Warren assiduously supported when various persons were accused heretofore of communist participation.

THERE IS ONLY ONE conceivable reason for the Warren inquiry. That will be to try, regardless of the evidence, to show that Oswald was linked up somewhere with some kind of conspiracy.

If this cannot be shown, and we suspect that it cannot, then the effort will obviously be made to deduce a collective guilt, to find persons who didn't like Mr. Kennedy or his policies, somehow responsible for his demise, and it appears likely that the nation is to experience a further emotional orgy amidst a welter of political self-serving accusations.

Quite frankly, we think this is losing sight of the target. If we are going to wallow in a morbid re-living of that tragic hour for weeks and weeks, we are giving some pretty good evidence that we haven't yet grown up.

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Editorial Page

VALLEY MORNING STAR

HARLINGEN, TEXAS

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Author: D.R. Segal
Editor: Fletcher
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Certainly, murder ~~is always~~ reprehensible, tragic, immoral and vicious. The murder of Mr. Kennedy is not the first one that has occurred in this country and it will certainly not be the last, unfortunately.

But must we immerse ourselves in this event and conduct a witch hunt, either "left" or "right," in an effort to unearth persons who perhaps didn't approve of Mr. Kennedy's policies? To what end? The FBI says the job was done by one, lone man.

ARE WE SO BEMUSED by emphasis upon group activity that we can't accept that?

Must every action taken be the product of committee effort?

Are we so far gone in our ability to reason, that everything is tied in to some kind of group conspiracy?

Or is Mr. Warren going to conduct a monstrous psychoanalysis upon the body politic of the nation in an effort to establish some kind of subliminal psychosis capable of gripping the consciousness of Lee Oswald thus making him a puppet in the hands of a gigantic group id? We'll be practicing voodoo blood rites and examining entrails of goats if we're not careful.

How about cutting out this nonsense? We are all of us deeply shocked and grieved. And we've all said so. An investigation has turned up the facts. We all know what they are. Suppose we get back on course, realize that we have a life to live, freedom to preserve, a future to prepare for, and one whale of a lot of jobs to do and problems to ~~solve~~.

Dallas Data Sought by Warren Unit

Associated Press

Chief Justice Earl Warren announced yesterday that his Commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy is asking the FBI for the investigative materials on which its still-secret report of the assassination was based.

Warren gave reporters this word after a 2½-hour meeting of the bipartisan commission and its new general counsel, J. Lee Rankin, former Solicitor General of the United States.

The Commission is asking to see all the documents and other materials on which the FBI report was based, as well as similar material from each of the half-dozen other Federal agencies involved in the inquiry, Warren said.

The only report so far received, other than that of the FBI, was one from the State Department. It presumably bears on the visit of Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, to Russia, and official Russian files on Oswald, the man accused of firing the fatal shots in Dallas Nov. 22. The Russian files were voluntarily given to the United States by Soviet authorities.

"We decided it would be essential to have the materials on which the reports we are receiving are based," Warren said.

"We are formally requesting the agencies to supply that material to us."

Warren told questioners that the Commission does not expect to call for the physical evidence in the case—for instance, the Italian-made carbine with which the shots were fired, or the recovered rifle bullets.

Although Warren previously had spoken of issuing a "preliminary statement" in behalf of the Commission appointed by President Johnson, after its members had studied the FBI report, he said today that no statement, even of a preliminary nature, is now planned.

This does not rule out the possibility that the FBI report would be made public at some time before the commission completes its investigation. He said he could not state when the next meeting of the full Commission would be held. It will not be within the next 10 days, he said.

The Commission obviously was settling in for a long mission. Warren announced that it has ararnged to take a floor in the Veterans of Foreign Wars building, close by the Supreme Court building.

Rankin, called from his New York law practice to serve the commission, is setting up shop there and assembling a legal staff, and other assistants.

Warrren said the Commission has not yet discussed the question of whether to hold public hearings and call witnesses.

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The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date 12-17-63

Today in National Affairs

The Assassination Probe: Choice of Warren Praised

By David Lawrence

WASHINGTON

President Johnson made a wise decision when he designated Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, to serve as head of a commission to investigate all the circumstances surrounding the assassination of the late President Kennedy. There has been some criticism expressed that a member of the Supreme Court should be asked to perform duties outside the scope of the court itself, but in this case the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages. For in Europe —especially in England, where the pronouncements of a chief justice are looked upon as almost sacrosanct—the selection of America's Chief Justice has already created a feeling of confidence that no party or faction will control the final summation of the facts.

All over the world there have, for instance, been questions raised as to whether Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin, was tied up with some group inside or outside this country and whether all the facts have been revealed. In Europe, some absurd theories have been advanced that Oswald himself was promptly killed in order to suppress his connections with various groups.

Under these circumstances, it is fortunate that not only is the investigating commission to be presided over by the highest judicial officer in the land but also that representatives of both parties in Congress have been appointed to the commission. It will be noted, too, that J. Lee Rankin, who served as Solicitor General during the Eisenhower administration, was appointed chief counsel of the investigating group. He is an able lawyer and is known for his objectivity in dealing with controversial cases.

What can the report of the commission do for America and the world? It can assemble the facts on which there is clear proof. Obviously, nothing will be gained by indulging in speculation as to the impact of national politics or factional strife on the disordered mind of an assassin. This doesn't come under the head of proof.

The evidence that has been published thus far shows plainly that Oswald was a psychopathic case from early youth. He was in trouble in school at the age of 13, and psychiatric treatment was recommended then but not carried out. It will do no good to attempt to blame society as a whole for failing to have every psychopathic individual put behind bars or otherwise incarcerated.

It is unfortunate that there has been speculation in the press concerning the reasons why Oswald wasn't locked up after the FBI interviewed him last September. But there happen to be on file in the hospitals and institutions in the Dallas area the names of at least 4,000 persons who have been treated for mental troubles. Could the FBI have imprisoned them all for a few days? What then becomes of the legal rule that suspects cannot be held without arraignment?

Nor will it serve any good purpose to lay part of the blame to the fact that Mrs. Kennedy himself permitted the parade route to be changed four days before the tragedy so that the procession would pass through an area of which the FBI and the Secret Service didn't approve because of dangers from persons in high buildings. The fact is that the President gives the final orders, and Chief Executives have always taken such changes. Only ten days ago many a member of the government services charged with protecting Mr. Johnson on his trip to the funeral of Herbert Lehman in New York City would have been greatly relieved if the President had decided not to go.

An assassination happens so rarely that world-wide interest has naturally arisen concerning the motives of the assassin. Some superficial-minded persons in the clergy and in political life promptly accused the "extreme right" of having fomented the crime. The Russian press was quick to grab the idea and broadcast the charge that American "reactionaries" had plotted the deed. But in a day or so it became known that Oswald had been to Russia and had once been anxious to embrace communism. This afforded an opportunity for those on the "Right" to turn the tables and accuse the "Left," especially when it was disclosed that Oswald had actually tried to kill General Edwin A. Walker, who has been aligned with Right-Wing causes.

Some members of Congress, along with prominent clergymen, have unwisely insisted that hate waves produced the assassination. But it is hard to accept such a thesis about someone who has been on both sides—one day for Russia and the next day against. Such a person apparently didn't really know what he was doing. The more evidence comes in, the more it appears that a mentally unbalanced man with a fascination for markmanship, bought a rifle by mail, began practicing with it and eventually decided to kill someone riding by in an automobile in the vanguard of a street procession.

Government agencies here have collected all the facts available. They will be made public in due time by the Warren Commission. This will give the world the thruth for the sake of history. The report will be intensively read by governments and by peoples everywhere. It is fitting, therefore, that the document should bear the signature of the Chief Justice of the United States.

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FBI Uneasy About Dallas Report

By Drew Pearson

There was a very important backstage byplay when the FBI submitted its report to the Presidential Commission investigating the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Pearson

Real fact was that J. Edgar Hoover, 69-year-old director of the FBI, wanted to publish the report immediately. This would have got the first jump on a Commission which actually is investigating the FBI. It's also investigating the Secret Service, reported failure to cooperate between the two at Dallas, and any inefficiency by either.

What the public doesn't realize is that for the first time since the days of Warren Harding the FBI itself is under investigation. The FBI is not accustomed to being investigated. It's accustomed to do the investigating itself and has become one of the most powerful and feared agencies of Government. Most newspapermen and most Congressmen do not criticize the FBI.

President Johnson knew the FBI would be in for investigation and also knew the sacrosanct position of the FBI when he went to great pains to pick a Presidential Commission of unimpeachable integrity to probe the Dallas tragedy.

What the White House knew, just from reading the newspaper accounts, was that the FBI had either fallen down on its part of the job in Dallas or else was not cooperating with the Secret Service. There has long been a certain amount of friction between these two agencies, one of which gets the major headlines; the other, the Secret Service, which goes about its business without seeking publicity.

FBI Checked Oswald

But in the train of tragic events leading up to the assassination of President Kennedy, it is an indisputable fact that the FBI did interview Lee Oswald, the suspected assassin, in advance. Despite this, it did not report him to the Secret Service.

The date on which the FBI interviewed Oswald at first was reported to have been Nov. 16, just six days before the tragedy. Later reports indicate the date may have been Oct. 16.

However, what is certain is that the FBI at first tried to cover up the fact that it had interviewed Oswald at all and asked one of Oswald's friends not to admit to the press that the FBI had been around to see him.

It would appear to have been a shocking oversight to permit an unstable, irrational young man who had lived in Russia, had passed out circulars favoring Fidel Castro, and quite recently had taken a trip to Mexico to contact the Cuban Embassy, to remain both unwatched and unreported to the Secret Service when the President of the United States passed through the city in which he lived and past the building in which he worked.

It's now established that the FBI had kept tabs on Oswald after he came back from Russia last year, interviewed him last August when he was passing out pro-Castro leaflets in New Orleans, and checked on him again when he returned to Dallas. They even checked twice with Mrs. Ruth Paine, the lady who was looking out for Mrs. Oswald while pregnant, Oswald being away most of the time.

The FBI learned from Mrs. Paine even that Oswald was working at the Texas School Book Repository, a state agency located along the usual parade route through Dallas.

Despite this, the FBI neither kept Oswald under scrutiny when President Kennedy passed through Dallas, nor did it give his name to the Secret Service. These are some of the amazing facts about the preliminary probe of the Dallas tragedy which explain why the FBI wanted to get its version of the story out to the newspapers ahead of the study by the Presidential Commission.

Warren Gets Rebuffed

When Chief Justice Earl Warren reported to his eight colleagues on the Supreme Court that he was heading a Commission to probe the Dallas tragedy, he caught juridical hell.

All of his fellow justices upbraided him, except Justice Arthur Goldberg, who was recently Secretary of Labor.

The Chief Justice, defending himself, told in detail of the almost pleading scene between him and President Johnson. When the President first started talking, Warren started shaking his head.

"I see you shaking your head," said the President. "And I know what you're thinking. I also know what you did as a young lieutenant in World War I when your country drafted you. I'm not going to draft you. But I want you to be just as good a soldier now when your country needs you just as much as it did then."

Warren finally yielded. Having done so, and having braved the critical fire of his own colleagues, he was not about to let J. Edgar Hoover decide the facts in the tragedy of Dallas even before the Presidential Commission could start work.

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Drew Pearson will predict President Johnson's choice for Vice President in next year's election—over WTOP radio at 6:40 tonight.

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The Washington Post
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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

FBI Uneasy About Dallas Report

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JFK Death Probe May Take Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—Some officials predicted privately today that it may be a year before Chief Justice Earl Warren's commission finishes investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The predictions followed disclosure by government sources that threads from the shirt of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin, were found snagged on the rifle which authorities say was used to kill Mr. Kennedy as he rode in a Dallas motorcade Nov. 22.

The government sources also reported yesterday that Oswald's palm print was found on the rifle. And they said some latent fingerprints—identified as Oswald's—were lifted by FBI technicians from wrapping paper which hid the rifle when it was carried into the Dallas text book depository building where Oswald worked.

THOROUGH JOB

As the Warren commission continued its study of a five-volume FBI report on the assassination, a friend of the Chief Justice predicted the commission's work will not be completed for "a good many months at least. Warren moves with all deliberate speed, but he doesn't cut a single corner."

Another official said it won't bother the White House if the commission takes a year, adding:

"Nobody wants a quickie job. President Johnson made that clear in creating the commission."

There was evidence from Chief Justice Warren that the commission considers the massive FBI report, delivered to the seven commission members Monday night, just the starting point for its task. Within 24 hours The Chief Justice announced the appointment of a general counsel, former U. S. solicitor General J. Lee Rankin, as the commission with a staff.

Merely evaluating the FBI report appeared likely to be a big job. When this and other information has been evaluated, the commission is empowered to "conduct any further investigation it deems desirable."

The FBI report, moreover, is itself not complete. Officials said supplemental reports will be sent to Chief Justice Warren "from time to time" as teams of agents still at work check out leads and information.

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DORIS FLEESON

Members of Assassination Probe

Makeup Conveys Idea Johnson Seeks Widest Possible Acceptance of Verdict

A-6

Chief Justice Warren did not immediately accept President Johnson's invitation to head a special commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Chief Justice asked and received time to reflect upon the task in all its aspects, including his duty to the Supreme Court. He was mindful of his position as the chief target of what he called at the slain President's bier the "forces of hatred and malevolence such as today are eating their way into the bloodstream of American life."

Now he has put his hand to the plow and those long in close association with him regard it as unthinkable that he should turn back. It is equally unthinkable that he would set down aught in malice, whatever his personal position.

Washington has speculated furiously about the commission since it was announced Friday night. It quickly noted that five of its seven members are Republicans, three are Southerners. One, banker John J. McCloy, has been called head of the American Establishment, a phrase used to denote the powerful and more or less permanent business and economic interests of the country.

Justice Warren still sits at the head of the commission table, armed with the dignity of his great office, his matchless experience of men and conflicting social forces learned in 33 years in public office in great and growing California. He is also almost uniquely free. What person or interest now can hurt or help him?

President Johnson is specially qualified to appreciate the powers of a chairman, a fact which gives great importance to his choice of Warren. It amounts virtually to a declaration that the investigation will be what Warren chooses to make of it.

The choice also puts the President squarely behind the Chief Justice at this troubled point in the fight for racial justice. This will not be lost upon another commission member, Senator Russell of Georgia, who will lead the South's effort to veto the Kennedy-Johnson civil rights bill in Congress.

The FBI and CIA are widely criticized here for seeming lapses in keeping tabs on the Kennedy assassin, former Marine Lee Oswald, a one-time defector to the Soviet Union and self-appointed agent for "Fair Play for Cuba."

The Johnson panel includes Representative Gerald Ford, Michigan Republican and certain FBI defender, as well as Republican Allen Dulles, until lately head of the CIA. This is a typical operation of Lyndon Johnson, the Senate leader who strove for balance and public acceptance of his moves.

The overriding impression given by the panel is that the new President was seeking the widest popular acceptance of its verdict, whatever turn the effort might take. It is a hard and grave responsibility for the panel members.

Chief Justice Warren made his own strong feeling clear at the Kennedy bier that the extremists in this country bear a heavy weight of guilt when he spoke of those "who would themselves recoil from assassination but who do not shrink from spreading the venom which kindles thoughts of it in others."

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FBI Keeps Silent on Contents As Dallas File Goes to Warren

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter

At President Johnson's order, an exhaustive FBI report on the assassination of President Kennedy was turned over yesterday to Chief Justice Earl Warren, chairman of a special panel investigating the Dallas tragedy.

The report will not be made public immediately, contrary to earlier indications.

Deputy Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach transmitted the report directly to the Presidential Commission late yesterday afternoon after intensive Justice Department screening of its contents.

The lengthy report essentially confirms already-published accounts of both the assassination of President Kennedy and the ensuing murder of suspected assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

Certain on Oswald

It reportedly names Oswald beyond doubt as the sniper who killed the President and wounded Texas Governor John B. Connally with three shots from his mail order rifle.

It also concludes that neither Oswald nor his accused murderer, Dallas night club proprietor Jack Ruby, acted as part of a conspiracy. Both murders were individual crimes, the FBI report is understood to say.

Originally the Justice Department hoped to make public, either in full or in summary form, the principal findings in the FBI report. The intention was to clear away the swarm of rumors and suspicions, most of them groundless, that had formed in the aftermath of the assassination and the subsequent murder of Oswald in a Dallas police station before a television audience of millions.

Panel Asked Delay

But a Justice Department spokesman said yesterday the Warren Commission asked that the report "not be made public until the Commission has reviewed it and taken whatever other action it may feel appropriate."

In addition, it was announced that the FBI inquiry is continuing and new facts will be reported to the Commission.

The FBI report is also understood to have gone into evidence that Oswald may have attempted to assassinate former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, vociferous apostle of the right wing, in his Dallas home last April 10.

A sniper fired a shot from a reported range of 50 yards that came within an inch of Walker's head. The retired general was sitting at his desk working on tax returns.

Fail to Link Rifle

Dallas police recovered the bullet but FBI ballistics tests last week failed to establish conclusively that it was fired from Oswald's carbine-type rifle.

However, investigators have reportedly found written material among Oswald's effects that implicated him in the attempt on Walker's life.

In another development, the Senate yesterday quickly passed and sent to the House a resolution giving the War-

Commission broad powers to carry out its fact-finding mission.

Offers Immunity

The measure empowers the Commission to subpoena witnesses and to obtain testimony from reluctant witnesses by granting them immunity from prosecution.

Two Senate members of the Commission, Sens. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) sponsored the Senate resolution. An identical proposal was offered in the House by Democratic Whip Hale Boggs (D-La.) and Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), House members of the Warren panel.

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UPI-10
(INQUIRY)
AUSTIN--TEXAS' COURT OF INQUIRY INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS POSTPONED YESTERDAY BY ATTY. GEN. WAGGONER CARR WHO FEARED IT MIGHT HAMPER A FEDERAL INVESTIGATION.

CARR PRAISED A BLUE-RIBBON COMMISSION PRESIDENT JOHNSON NAMED TO INVESTIGATE THE ASSASSINATION. HE SAID HE WILL WORK WITH THE FEDERAL INVESTIGATORS.

"INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS BEING USED TO THE FULLEST," CARR SAID. "IT IS OUR CONSIDERED JUDGMENT THAT THE TEXAS COURT OF INQUIRY, IF HELD AT THIS TIME OR IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE, MIGHT BRING ABOUT AN INTERRUPTION IN THE CONTINUITY OF THE NATIONWIDE INVESTIGATION."

CARR ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR THE STATE PROBE A FEW MINUTES AFTER PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S FUNERAL IN WASHINGTON. FULL FEDERAL COOPERATION WAS PROMISED.

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Kennedy Assassination

The Momentous Probe

Of Warren Commission

Begins

By Dom Bonafede
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

The American public may have to wait six months or longer before receiving a blue-ribbon report on President Kennedy's assassination from a Presidential panel of inquiry.

Behind closed doors and a heavy security guard, the seven-member commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, held its first meeting yesterday at the National Archives Building.

After a 2½-hour session, devoted mainly to organizational and procedural matters, the Chief Justice reported the commission will ask Congress for subpoena powers to thoroughly pursue its top-echelon investigation. This would indicate that the commission plans to hold hearings and summon witnesses to testify under oath.

"The commission has a sad and solumn duty to perform, one of great importance to the country," said Mr. Warren.

He conceded that the panel is starting with a clean slate. "We are deliberating somewhat in the dark," he commented, "because we have no reports from any agency of the government. The information we have now is little more than what we have learned through the news media."

Another meeting was scheduled for today at 3 p. m.

President Johnson appointed the bipartisan commission Nov. 29 and directed it to "study and report upon all facts and circumstances relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of a man (Lee Harvey Oswald) charged with the assassination."

Commission members declined to estimate for the record how long the investigation would continue. However, one official noted that to conduct a complete investigation, in compliance with President Johnson's order, the commission will have to wait for the results of the February trial of Jack Ruby, Dallas strip joint operator, charged with Oswald's murder.

"And then it will probably take a couple of more months, if not more, before we are through," he said.

Present at yesterday's meeting was Deputy Attorney General Nicholas de B. Katzenbach. It is believed he was there to advise the commission concerning an FBI investigative report on the assassination.

The report was given by the FBI to Mr. Katzenbach late yesterday. He is expected to forward it on behalf of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to President Johnson, who in turn will hand it to the commission.

Whether it will then be publicly released or included

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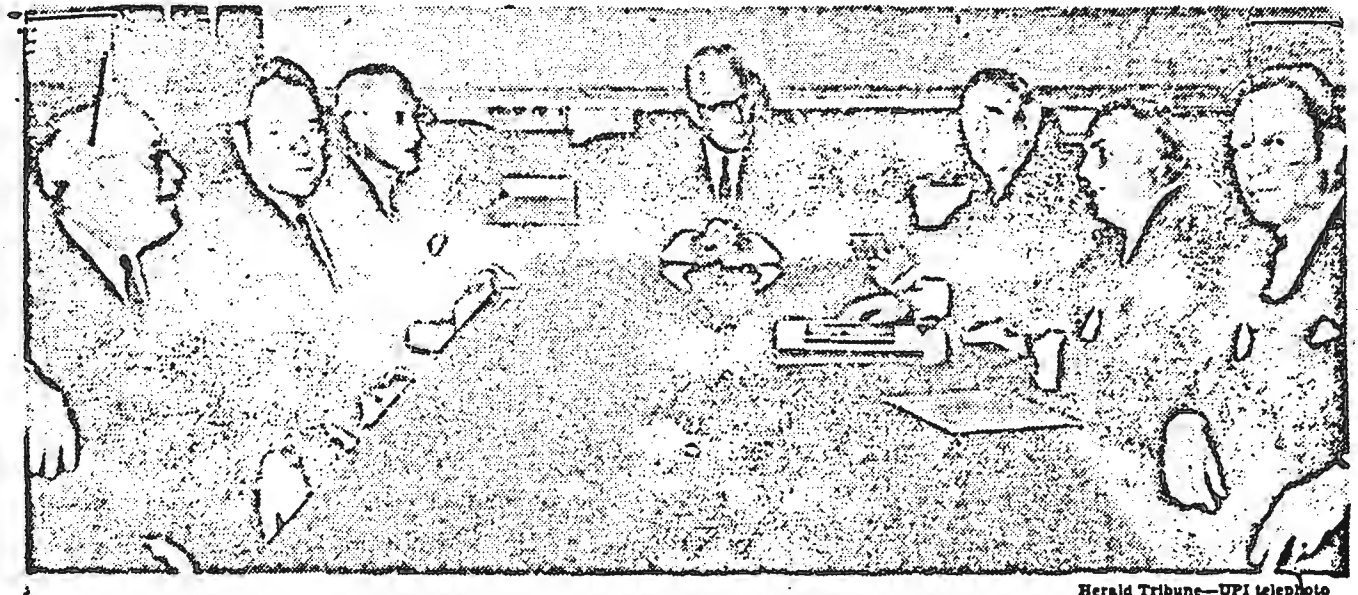
in the commission's summary is unknown. But the issue is undoubtedly a topic of debate in the current deliberations.



Herald Tribune—UPI telephoto

THE INVESTIGATORS—From left, Allen Dulles, Rep. Hale Boggs, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Chief Justice Earl Warren, who heads the group; Sen. Richard B. Russell, John J. McCloy and Rep. Gerald R. Ford. The special commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy began work yesterday in Washington.

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UPI-179
(TEXAS INQUIRY)

AUSTIN--TEXAS ATTY. GEN. WAGGONER CARR TODAY POSTPONED INDEFINITELY A STATE FACT-FINDING COURT OF INQUIRY INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY BECAUSE IT MIGHT INTERFERE WITH AN INVESTIGATION BY A NATIONAL PANEL.

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UPI-184

ADD TEXAS INQUIRY AUSTIN (UPI-179)

CARR PUT OFF THE PLANNED STATE HEARING WITH PRAISE FOR THE BLUE-RIBBON GROUP UNDER CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN WHICH PRESIDENT JOHNSON ESTABLISHED ONE WEEK AGO TODAY TO LOOK INTO ALL DETAILS OF THE ASSASSINATION AND THE EVIDENCE GATHERED AGAINST LEE HARVEY OSWALD, THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN.

CARR SAID HE WAS SURE THE "INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS BEING USED TO THE FULLEST."

CARR HAD ANNOUNCED THE TEXAS COURT A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL IN WASHINGTON. HE SAID ORIGINALLY IT WOULD BE HELD IN DALLAS WITHIN A MONTH.

ON HIS RETURN TO TEXAS, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SAID THE EXACT SITE AND TIME HAD NOT BEEN SET. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROMISED FULLEST COOPERATION IN THE STATE INQUIRY.

UNDER TEXAS LAW, A COURT OF INQUIRY IS HELD UNDER A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE--WHO NEED NOT BE A LAWYER--AND WITNESSES MAY BE SUBPOENAED. THE FINDINGS OF THE COURT ARE NOT LEGALLY BINDING AND ITS STATEMENTS ARE NOT PRIVILEGED AGAINST THE LAWS OF LIBEL.

THE COURT WAS TO HAVE TAKEN UP BOTH THE ASSASSINATION AND THE SUBSEQUENT SHOOTING OF OSWALD BY JACK RUBY IN DALLAS.

ALL EVIDENCE GATHERED BY POLICE INDALLAS HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE FBI.

"THE INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONDUCTED VIGOROUSLY, REACHING ACROSS THE BOUNDARIES OF MANY STATES AND SEVERAL NATIONS TO DATE," CARR SAID OF THE WASHINGTON INQUIRY.

"...IT IS OUR CONSIDERED JUDGMENT AHT THE TEXAS COURT OF INQUIRY, IF HELD AT THIS TIME OR IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE, MIGHT BRING ABOUT AN INTERRUPTION IN THE CONTINUITY OF THE NATIONWIDE INVESTIGATION."

CARR ALREADY HAD APPOINTED LEON JAWORSKI OF HOUSTON, A FORMER WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR, AS SPECIAL COUNSEL FOR THE PLANNED STATE INQUIRY.

HE SAID THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION UNDER CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN HAD ASKED HIM AND JAWORSKI TO WORK WITH THE COMMISSION AND ATTEND ITS HEARINGS.

CARR SAID HE AND JAWORSKI HAVE BEEN CONFERRING IN WASHINGTON FOR THREE DAYS WITH FEDERAL OFFICIALS, INCLUDING WARREN, FBI CHIEF J. EDGAR HOOVER AND NICHOLAS KATZENBACH, DEPUTY U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL.

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UPI-189
ADD TEXAS INQUIRY AUSTIN
IN WASHINGTON, CARR SAID HE AGREED TO A SUGGESTION BY WARREN THAT THE TEXAS COURT OF INQUIRY BE POSTPONED FOR THE TIME BEING.
IN HIS LETTER TO CARR, WARREN SAID THAT HIS OWN COMMISSION "WOULD NOT WANT TO INTERFERE." BUT HE ALSO ADDED: "IT IS THE VIEW OF THE COMMISSION THAT A PUBLIC INQUIRY IN THE STATE OF TEXAS AT THIS TIME WOULD BE MORE HARMFUL THAN HELPFUL IN THE MUTUAL SEARCH FOR THE TRUTH."
CARR SAID HE AND LEON JAWORSKI, A HOUSTON LAWYER WHO HAD BEEN APPOINTED TO HEAD THE TEXAS BOARD, HAVE BEEN IN WASHINGTON FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS. HE SAID THEY HAD CONFERRED WITH DEPUTY ATTY. GEN. NICHOLAS KATZENBACH, FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER AND CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN CONCERNING THE INVESTIGATION OF KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION.
HE SAID HE HAD RECEIVED THE LETTER FROM WARREN TODAY.
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ADD 1 INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON (UPI-54)
THE COMMISSION DECIDED TO ASK CONGRESS FOR THE POWER OF SUBPOENA.
THE FIRST SESSION LASTED ABOUT TWO HOURS AND 40 MINUTES. IN A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS AFTER WARD, WARREN SAID THE MEETING WAS DESIGNED TO DISCUSS THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS FUTURE ACTIONS. HE SAID SIMILAR MEETING WAS SCHEDULED FOR 3 P.M. TOMORROW.
DEPUTY ATTY. GEN. NICHOLAS KATZENBACH ATTENDED THE FIRST SESSION BUT WARREN SAID HE DID NOT GIVE THE COMMISSION A REPORT ON THE FBI'S INVESTIGATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION. WARREN SAID THE COMMISSION WAS GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE FBI REPORT HAS NOT BEEN COMPLETED.
HE SAD THE COMMISSION HAS NOREPORT AS YET FROM ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND IT HAS LITTLE MORE THAN INFORMATION IT HAS BEEN ABLE TO GATHER FROM NEWS MEDIA.
THE CHIEF JUSTICE SAID THE FACT THAT TODAY'S MEETING DID NOT RESOLVE ALL THE QUESTIONS OF ORGAIZATION AND THE COMMISSION'S FUTURE COURSE DID NOT MEAN THERE WERE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AMONG THE COMMISSION MEMBERS.
HE SAID THE COMMISSION HAD A "SAD AND SOLEMN DUTY TO PERFORM" IN THE INTERST OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Probers Seek To Clear Air on Assassination

By the Associated Press

A member of the presidential commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination said today the bipartisan body should leave "a detailed record for the people behind us."

The commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, holds its first meeting today to set up machinery and procedures for its top-level inquiry.

Representative Boggs, Democrat of Louisiana, one of four members of Congress named to the commission by President Johnson, told a reporter:

"I don't want the same situation that we have now, with a play running on Broadway with the theme: who shot Abraham Lincoln?"

To Get FBI Report

Mr. Boggs said he could not say whether the commission should hold public hearings. This presumably was among the questions on the agenda of the meeting.

A presidential order empowers the commission to "evaluate all available information" on the shooting in Dallas and to conduct "any further investigation it deems desirable." Mr. Johnson is expected to turn over to the group the exhaustive report now being prepared by the FBI.

Although this report was understood to be close to completion, FBI agents in Dallas were still seeking evidence on the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, and the subsequent slaying of Oswald by Jack Ruby, owner of Dallas strip-tease clubs. Ruby goes to trial February 3.

The Justice Department reported that Leon Jaworski, Houston attorney who has been named to head the Texas State investigation of the assassination, conferred at the department yesterday.

Mr. Jaworski, talked for an hour with Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach. The nature of the exchange was not disclosed.

The State court of inquiry into the assassination may begin late this month, according to Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr.

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Bill to Make Assassination Federal Crime Is Held Up

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Associated Press

The Senate Judiciary Committee deferred action yesterday on a bill to make it a Federal crime to assassinate, or to attempt or conspire to assassinate, the President.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) told newsmen the Committee decided to await the recommendations of the commission appointed by President Johnson to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy.

The bill was introduced by Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) and other members of the Judiciary Committee shortly after Mr. Kennedy was killed by a sniper's bullets while riding in a motorcade in Dallas on Nov. 22.

The Committee also took no action on a proposed constitutional amendment to deal with the problem of a President's inability to perform his duties.

The amendment, approved by a subcommittee in June, would empower Congress to write legislation specifying the method for determining when a President is too disabled physically or mentally to discharge his responsibilities.

The legislation also could spell out whether a Vice President, in case of presidential inability, assumes the office of the President or just takes over the duties, and whether a President gets his job back if he recovers before the expiration of his term.

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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date DEC 5 1963

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Bill Is Delayed On Assassination As Federal Crime

By the Associated Press

The Senate Judiciary Committee has deferred action on a bill to make it a Federal crime to assassinate or to attempt or conspire to assassinate the President.

Senator Dirksen, Republican of Illinois, told reporters the committee decided yesterday to await the recommendations of the commission appointed by President Johnson to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy.

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Special Panel on Assassination Due to Meet Tomorrow

By the Associated Press

Chief Justice Earl Warren will set up the machinery tomorrow for the high-level investigation ordered by President Johnson into the assassination of President Kennedy.

But Government sources said they doubt that the basic material of the probe—a long and apparently still growing report by the FBI—will be ready for the seven-member Warren commission by then.

The Chief Justice sent messages to the other six members yesterday calling them to a Thursday morning meeting in the National Archives Building, to organize the commission's work.

Justice Warren told reporters that much but said no further details would be disclosed now. And there was no indication whether the White House, upon receiving the FBI report from the Justice Department, will make it public before forwarding it to the Warren group.

No Oswald-Ruby Link Seen

Official sources report that the FBI account will indicate that Lee Harvey Oswald, 24-year-old former Marine who once sought Soviet citizenship, planned and executed alone the shooting of President Kennedy in Dallas November 22.

The report also is said to indicate no link between Oswald and Jack Ruby, the Dallas striptease joint owner who shot Oswald to death two days later. The FBI reportedly was still checking out belated tips and possible new leads.

In Dallas, meanwhile, Rudy's trial has been rescheduled for February 3.

Judge Joe B. Brown reset the trial, originally scheduled for Monday, by agreement with District Attorney Henry Wade and Ruby's attorney, Tom Howard, who said they had not completed their cases.

It was also learned in Dallas that the Internal Revenue Service is trying to collect $20,880 from Ruby through four liens filed with the county clerk. The Government claims he failed to pay all the taxes he owed and the liens cloud title to any property he holds until they are paid.

Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr has put his staff to work in drawing the groundwork for the State investigation of the assassination. He said his investigation will supplement those of the special presidential committee and the FBI.

Mr. Carr plans to hold a court of inquiry, a legal means to obtain sworn testimony without taking a case to trial. He has named Leon Jaworski of Houston as special counsel to assist the probe. Mr. Jaworski helped prosecute war criminals at Nuremberg after World War II.

There had been earlier predictions the FBI report would reach the White House shortly, but Goverment sources now say they doubt it will be completed by the time the Warren group convenes—and perhaps not even this week.

Members Listed

The special investigating commission was authorized by a presidential order issued last Friday to evaluate "all available information" and to conduct "any further investigation it deems desirable."

By creating it, President Johnson apparently has quieted most of the demands of Congress members for separate and possibly overlapping Senate and House investigations.

Members of the special commission, besides Justice Warren, are Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, John J. McCloy, former president of the World Bank and high commissioner to Germany, and four members of Congress — Senators Cooper, Republican of Kentucky, and Russell, Democrat of Georgia, House majority whip Boggs, Democratic of Louisana, and Representative Ford, Republican of Michigan.

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Assassination Probers Meet Thursday

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The first meeting of the Presidential Commission that will investigate the assassination of President Kennedy will be held Thursday morning.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, chairman of the Commission, announced late yesterday that the group will meet in closed session at 10 a.m. in the conference room of the National Archives.

The Chief Justice said Commission members will discuss organizational plans and study the manner in which the investigation should proceed.

The Commission was established by President Johnson last Friday to look into the circumstances around both the assassination of Mr. Kennedy and the death of his suspected assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, two days later.

Justice Department Report

In addition to the Chief Justice, the Commission members are Sens. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), Reps. Hale Boggs (D-La.) and Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), former CIA director Allen W. Dulles and New York banker John J. McCloy.

Presumably, the Commission will receive later this week the report the Justice Department is preparing on the assassination. The Department, which is assembling that report from the investigations of the FBI and other government agencies, will present it first to President Johnson. He may make some of the factual material public or he may turn the entire document over to the Commission.

News dispatches from Dallas reported that Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr said the state Court of Inquiry into the assassination may begin late this month. He has named Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade and Houston attorney Leon Jaworski to assist him in interrogating witnesses. Jaworski, who participated as a prosecutor in the Nuremburg trials after World War II, is scheduled to prosecute the Federal Government's contempt case against Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett if it goes to trial.

To Call Witnesses

Carr said witnesses will be subpoenaed and questioned under oath in the state inquiry, which will be held either in Dallas or in Austin, the state capitol. Carr said he had been told the Presidential Commission will not call witnesses, United Press International reported.

It now appears that both investigations may have completed most of their work before Jack Ruby is tried on a charge of murdering Oswald.

Judge Joe B. Brown of the State District Court in Dallas yesterday postponed Ruby's trial from Dec. 9 to Feb. 3. Both Wade, who will prosecute Ruby, and Tom Howard, who will defend him, told the Judge they need more time to prepare their cases. Howard said he plans to request a pre-trial sanity hearing for Ruby.

Meanwhile, Federal investigators are trying to wind up their fact-finding missions.

Soviet Material No Help

It was learned yesterday that the material supplied by the Soviet Embassy to the State Department last week contained almost nothing helpful in establishing the motives of Oswald.

The material, turned over at the initiative of the Soviet government, contained such things as the formal documents Oswald completed for his entry into the Soviet Union, his stay there and his return to the United States.

It was also learned that the FBI is trying to interview every person who stayed in the Dallas YMCA during two days in early October. Oswald checked into the YMCA on October 2. Ruby frequented the same YMCA.

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Warren Heads Panel to Probe Assassination

President Names 7-Man Group to Report to Nation

A special commission headed by Chief Justice Warren has been appointed by President Johnson to investigate "all facts and circumstances" relating to the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Under the President's directive, the investigation also will include the circumstances of the slaying of the accused assassin of the late President by a Dallas night club operator.

Mr. Johnson last night announced the appointment of the seven-member top-level commission with bipartisan congressional representation. In a statement the White House said:

"The President is instructing the special commission to satisfy itself that the truth is known as far as can be discovered, and to report its findings and conclusions to him, to the American people and to the world."

Other Members Named

Other members of the commission are:

Senators Russell, Democrat of Georgia, and Cooper, Republican of Kentucky.

Representatives Boggs, Democrat of Louisiana, and Ford, Republican of Michigan.

Allen Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and John J. McCloy, New York banker, who has served in many top-level government positions.

As the White House announcement was being made in the early evening, the President, in his office, was signing an executive order formally creating the commission. The order was to be made public today.

It [illegible] the commission was given subpoena and all other "necessary powers" to carry out the investigation. The President ordered all Federal agencies and offices to cooperate and provide services for the commission and empowered the commission to conduct any further investigation that it deems necessary.

Prompt Start Expected

Under an earlier directive, the FBI has been making an all-out inquiry. The Presidential order directs that all evidence it has uncovered be turned over to the commission.

In addition, the White House said the findings of a Texas court of inquiry, ordered by Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr, will be made available to the commission.

The White House said the President had talked personally by telephone with each member of the commission before the announcement was made.

There was no time limit set on the commission's making its report. But the commission is expected to begin work at once, with the Chief Justice setting the time and place for the first meeting and the circumstances under which its work would be carried out.

The White House said the President had consulted with Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate and House with respect to the special commission.

Its creation is expected to head off congressional probes into the assassination.

Forecast by Boggs

Before the announcement was made, the Senate Judiciary Committee had said it would conduct an inquiry. But Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, who heads the committee, said at his home in Mississippi he would not pursue the matter.

The announcement was forecast by Representative Boggs after several House members demanded an investigation. Early in the day, Mr. Boggs told the House he was sure the President would name a commisison to conduct the investigation.

What, effect, if any, the special inquiry would have on the prospective trial of Jack Rubinstein, alias Jack Ruby, the Dallas night club operator, was not indicated.

Ruby already has been indicted on charges of killing Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin, as he was about to be removed from the Dallas police headquarters to the jail there.

All members of the special commission have legal backgrounds, but most of them have not ben active in the field in many years.

Sketches of Members

The following is a thumbnail sketch of each:

Chief Justice Warren—A vigorous 72, ha has behind him more than 10 years as the Nation's top judicial officer. He was Governor of California from 1943 to 1953 and, in 1948, was the Republican candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Thomas E. Dewey. Before becoming Governor, he was Attorney General of California from 1939 to 1943 and before that was District Attorney of Almeda County, California.

Senator Russell—The second-ranking member of the Senate in seniority, the 65-year-old Georgian is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and is regarded by many as the most influential member of the Senate. While trained as a lawyer, Senator Russelll has spent most of his life in public service. He was for two terms Speaker of the Georgia House and Governor of Georgia for one term dur-

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CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN
—AP Photo.

ing the depression years. He entered the Senate in 1933 at the age of 35.

Senator Cooper—The 62-year-old Kentuckian has a background of law and diplomacy in addition to his Senate service. Before moving onto the national scene, he served as a circuit judge and as a county judge in his home State. He has been a State Department advisor, delegate to the United Nations General Assembly and was Ambassador to India in 1955 and 1956 before returning to the Senate after an earlier term.

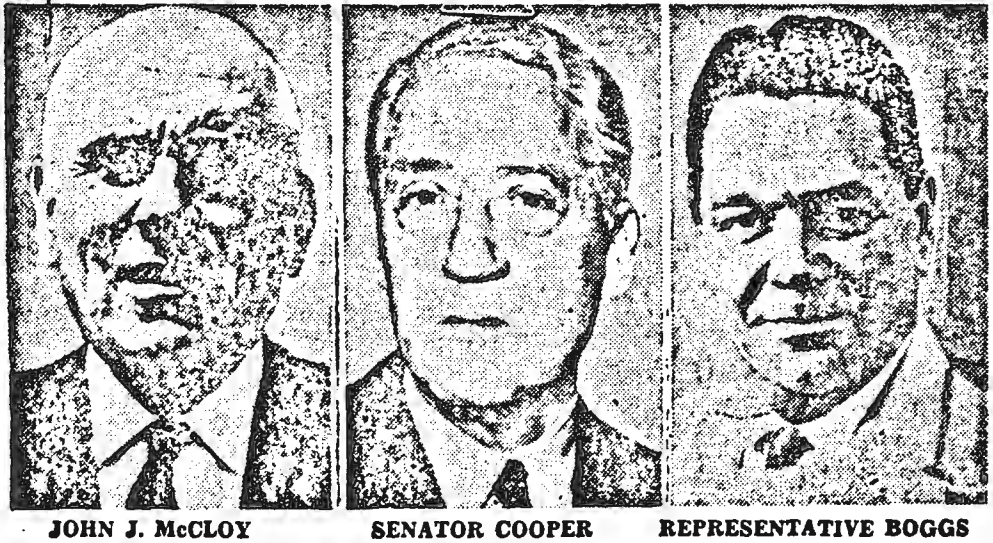
Representative Boggs—He was 32 years old and the youngest member of the House when he was first elected in 1946. He is a member of the House Ways and Means Committee and, since the second session of the 87th Congress, he has been the Democratic Whip.

Representative Ford—A graduate of th eYale Law School, war veteran and regarded as one of the bright young men of the Republican Party, he has been a member of the House since 1948. He is now chairman of the House Republican Conference and has been regarded in some quarters as a possible Vice Presidential candidate in next year's election.

Mr. Dulles—At 70, the former director of the CIA has behind him a lifetime of active Government service as a diplomat and top intelligence director. He is the brother of the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Mr. McCloy—A 68-year old lawyer-banker, Mr. McCloy has filled many top Government assignments. He is the past president of the World Bank and was the United States High Commissioner for Germany from 1949 to 1952. Since then he has been called on for important assignments involving Germany and European relations.

ALLEN DULLES | SENATOR RUSSELL | REPRESENTATIVE FORD



JOHN J. McCLOY | SENATOR COOPER | REPRESENTATIVE BOGGS

President Johnson has named these men to a special commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy.—AP Photo.

Assassination to Be Probed By Presidential Commission

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG
Star Staff Writer

Representative Boggs of Louisiana disclosed today that a presidential commission will make the formal investigation of the facts surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Boggs, who is assistant House Democratic leader, said he had learned "on the highest authority" that a special commission, which will include members of Congress, would be named by President Johnson.

He said the members of the commission would be appointed by Mr. Johnson at the earliest possible moment, probably by the end of the week.

Parallels Pearl Harbor

Mr. Boggs declined to say directly that he had been informed of the projected investigation by the White House, but said he had it on the highest authority.

He had suggested earlier this week that the investigation should be handled at the highest level and be conducted by "a blue ribbon panel."

Mr. Boggs said he favored an inquiry by a presidential commission over hearings conducted by any one committee of Congress.

He compared what he has in mind—and what presumably now has White House backing—to the type of committee that conducted the investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster.

"Obviously," he added, "that's the way it's going to be done."

Earlier today, Chairman Eastland of the Senate Judiciary Committee said his committee would decide next Wednesday whether to conduct its own investigation.

Reached at his home in Mississippi, Senator Eastland was less definite on the investigation than Senate Republican Leader Dirksen, who is the ranking Republican on the committee.

Senator Dirksen had told the Senate Wednesday that an investigation by the Judiciary Committee has been approved by Senate leaders of both parties. He later told newsmen that he expects public hearings before the Christmas recess.

Favors One Probe

Senator Eastland said that he favors a congressional investigation but he doesn't think there should be more than one. He indicated that he wants to make sure that there is general agreement that the Judiciary Committee investigation will not be duplicated by hearings on the House side.

Despite reports that the Justice Department has agreed to co-operate with the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator Eastland said he had not checked with Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover nor any other Justice officials.

The entire membership of the Judiciary Committee has sponsored legislation to make assassination of the President and other top Federal officials a Federal crime. The investigation was regarded by committee members as a possible part of the hearings on that bill.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Protecting Presidents

THE WHOLE broad area of the protection provided the President of the United States is in need of the most searching inquiry in light of what happened a week ago today at Dallas.

To begin with the long-time custom of placing the security of the President under the Treasury Department with its limited detail of Secret Service men assigned to such duty is cause for thorough study.

It may be argued that it is traditional for the Secret Service to look out for the safety of the President but can we stand on tradition when the life of our chief executive is placed in serious danger?

There are so many ramifications to this security task that it involves far more than merely posting guards in strategic locations at all times to prevent physical violence on the President. Subversion is an ever-growing menace in this country and such activity requires constant, professional investigation.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation today maintains a vast system of investigatory procedure for keeping an eye on subversives. Because of the FBI's long experience in this type of work it must be said that the Bureau is the most qualified to continue the activity. With its offices and agents strung out in cities all over the country the FBI is in a position to do the best possible job of protecting the Nation from subversive elements. It is known that the FBI maintains a constant file on persons believed to be a threat to the United States whether they be in Washington, D. C. or Wheeling, W. Va.

Because of the FBI's operation in this whole field of national security it would seem only sensible that the agency be directed to take on the added duties of protecting the President of the United States. There would be less chance of a slip-up in preparing local protection when the President must stray from Washington. As it stands now security precautions must be coordinated on such occasions between the FBI and the Secret Service. With both agencies involved there always is the chance of a slip-up or misunderstanding which might pave the way for a serious breach of security.

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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
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Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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Wheeling News-Register

Wheeling, W. Va.

Page 6

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There is no place for jealousy in this attempt to protect our Presidents. At the earliest possible date the Congress should undertake a thorough investigation of security measures with the intention of doing all that can be done to guard against a repeat of the horrible event of last week.

Besides revamping the responsibility for providing protection for the President there is need also to examine the practice of allowing the President to take such dangerous risks as riding in public parades through the streets of our cities.

There is no possible way of assuring complete protection of the President from a madman when he is exposed to thousands of persons lining a parade route with tall, over - hanging buildings on both sides. Even the bubble - top sometimes used on the Presidential limousine is not bullet - proof. No matter what the President's personal feelings might be on exposing himself to the people the welfare of the Nation cannot allow him this freedom of movement.

We have learned a bitter lesson through a most tragic experience and it is hoped that now we will have the sense to take proper steps to safeguard against ever again going through such an awful agony.

WARREN

COMMISSION

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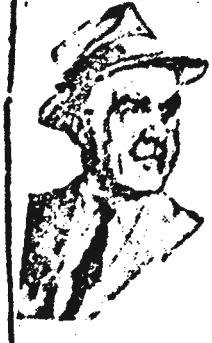
Walter Winchell

OF NEW YORK

Topic 'A'

THE WARREN REPORT (in the first paperback version) gives less than one line to assassin Oswald's probable murder-motive . . . It abbreviates (to a few words) Oswald's complaint to Gov. Connally (when he was Navy Secy) about Oswald's Marine Corps discharge being changed from "General" to "Undesirable" . . . The paperback version reports the letter said he would "take all means," etc . . . Oswald's angry letter was actually a threat: "My mother forwarded the letter notifying that my discharge was changed from General to Undesirable. This is a terrible thing to do to me and my family and unless it is changed back I will one day return and DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT!"



The Warren probers shrugged off Oswald's probable motive with this "likely story" . . . "His wife said her husband had nothing against Gov. Connally. He knew the Governor had nothing to do with changing his discharge papers. My husband liked President Kennedy because of his fight for civil rights."

THE CHARGE OF NEGLIGENCE against the Secret Servicemen in Dallas was unwarranted, in our opinion . . . Mrs. JFK's half-brother (in Atlantic City) told us: "The President ordered his bodyguards to stay in the second car, saying: 'I don't want the people's view obstructed. I want them to see us!' " . . . The young man said Jackie had so told him . . . We recently reported that LBJ's protection included an agent (in the same limousine) who had a rifle in his lap at all times . . . It is not a rifle, we are now informed . . . In every car accompanying the President one agent has his trigger-finger on a machine gun.

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THE FOREIGN PRESS is "disappointed" with the Warren report. It continues to confuse readers with: "Oswald was part of a conspiracy," etc . . . They repeat the argument that wealthy Texas oil people plotted to have the President slain because he planned to lower their income; that JFK once said of big businessmen: "My father once told me they were all SOB's!" . . . Some of the foreign press also suspect that Russian leaders were behind the slaying . . . Why would Khrushchev or his chiefs want JFK dead? . . . Khrushchev was getting along just fine with the administration . . . He agreed to the "Hot Line" setup suggested by JFK; he sent puppies and other gifts to the Kennedy children; he won a pledge that Cuba would not be invaded; his son-in-law and daughter were entertained at the White House; Washington could be counted on to do nothing—except "object"—about Russia's repeated refusal to pay its UN bills and its long-overdue debts to the U.S. . . . Why would Russia want Mr. Kennedy replaced when Mr. Khrushchev knew the President was a man of peace—a man with whom Khrushchev "could reason things out"?

WHY DID TEXAS SENATOR John Tower arrange Oswald's fare to return to the country the mental cripple repudiated "because I am a Marxist!"? . . . The Warren Report revealed that Oswald paid back the money . . . Who gave or loaned that sum to repay? . . . Considering he was "usually jobless and broke"? . . . Why would he slay the President, the father of little children, when Oswald loved his own tots so much he changed and washed their diapers?

Why the nonsense by the uninformed about the rifle (found in the Texas Repository Bldg.) "not proved to be Oswald's"? . . . When the FBI proved beyond doubt that Oswald's palm print was on the weapon—and that a receipt (found in his effects at his home) proved it was for the murder rifle purchased from a mail-order gun firm?

★

WHY HASN'T ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT GROUP (or any newspaper) found out the source for the expensive page advertisement that ran in a Dallas newspaper the morning the President died? The person who signatured the hate-inciting ad reportedly could not afford the fee. A newsmag currently names the nephew of a rich anti-Kennedy Texan as allegedly "putting up part of the money" in a brief gossip item . . . What did Melvin Belli, one of the lawyers dropped by the Jack Ruby family (but who is preparing Ruby's appeal brief gratis) mean when he told me in an interview the other middle-of-the-night: "Did you know Ruby confessed to me?" "Confessed to Whattt!?" we exploded . . . "Read my book 'Dallas Justice' due Oct. 19th and find out!" he replied, sighing that he had to get some sleep.

WHAT IDIOT LEGISLATORS wrote the law that it is a Federal offense to threaten a President, but not a Federal violation to kill one? . . . Why hasn't the government decorated Secret Service Agent Clinton Hill (who raced on foot to catch up to the accelerated car on which Mrs. Kennedy frantically climbed in panic) considering Agent Youngblood was medal'd for protecting LBJ? . . . Why is Oswald's grave protected day and night?

Why does his mother keep saying: "They haven't proved my son did it," when she must know what a psychopathic liar he was? . . . Why do people pay for stupid books (and lectures) by persons discredited as fakers—some of whom cannot deny being "former" Reds?

★

WHY DIDN'T THE WARREN REPORT mention the name of the "newspaper columnist" (wrist-spanked along with other news media) for repeating the bunk started by a German magazine: That Oswald and Jack Ruby were co-plotters against JFK?

FROM THE SEPT. 28 WARREN REPORT: "Rumor: Ruby and Oswald were seen together at the Carousel Club" . . . Finding: "All assertions that Oswald was seen in the company of Ruby or anyone else at the Carousel Club have been investigated. None of them merits credence."

From the Winchell Report of Sept. 21: "The commy doubt-spreaders and other punks who started the baseless report that assassin Oswald and assassin Jack Ruby 'knew each other' did not impress any of the members of the Warren Comm. It will be fully covered in their any-edition-due-report."

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ERROR ACKNOWLEDGED

Sentence in Report Is Phrased Wrongly

Several members of the Warren Commission acknowledged today that a key sentence of the mammoth report—one over which they labored long—didn't say what they intended to say.

The sentence followed a series of statements that the commission had found no evidence of a conspiracy. Here's how the sentence was phrased in the report:

"Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or Ruby cannot be established categorically, but if there is any such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this commission."

Members of the commission, asked about the sentence, agreed that it should have read either that the possibility of others being involved cannot be disproved categorically—or that the *impossibility* of others being involved cannot be established categorically.

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These Days . . . . . By John Chamberlain

Pity the Poor FBI

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Chamberlain

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"The argument is that the Dallas police should have been tipped off by the FBI about Oswald's history of dalliance in the Soviet Union, his attempt to forswear his American citizenship, and his work for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, in time to have him taken into detention before Mr. Kennedy made the trip to Texas.

THE WARREN Commission report admits that criticism of the FBI on this score is "tinged with hindsight." As, indeed, it is. Moreover, it comes with exceedingly bad grace from a commission headed by the Chief Justice of the United States, for the Warren Court has been most zealous in its insistence that Communists have civil rights must not be invaded.

The Court has also been oversolicitous of the rights of alleged criminals. In the Mallory case, for example, the Court insisted that a Negro who had been convicted in a lower court of choking and raping a woman should be freed simply because he had been held for some 11 hours for questioning before arraignment. The same man later choked and raped another woman and was jailed for it.

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This is idiotic on the face of it. For instance, on one of President Johnson's trips to New York City, his itinerary took him past the dwelling places or hangouts of 3700 persons who might legitimately be suspected of subversive, psychotic or crackpot tendencies. Imagine the uproar from the civil libertarians if 3700 persons were put under police surveillance at one time. The FBI would be accused of making its "raw" data the basis of wholesale invasion of private rights.

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If the Government couldn't even apply the Smith Act to control Communist subversion in a manner satisfactory to the Supreme Court, how could a big city police force justify the detention of every suspected Red or psychopath who might turn up to watch a presidential motorcade go past a big building?

The police force that did that would be denounced from one end of the country to the other. The leftist Nation magazine's Fred J. Cook, perennial critic of the FBI, would devote a whole magazine issue to it; liberal law school professors would debate it endlessly, and even some conservatives might legitimately observe that Americans are entitled to their freedom until they have been duly convicted of breaking a law.

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Time to Ease Up

THE SECRET SERVICE and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have taken a terrific beating for ineptness in their preparations to safeguard President Kennedy in Dallas. Censure was coming to them. The Warren Commission gave it to them.

Nevertheless, both organizations through the many years have had brilliant records of intrepidity, zeal and achievement. It has to be remembered that a Secret Service man risked his life in shielding Mrs. Kennedy and that another, with equal spontaneity, acted similarly to protect Lyndon B. Johnson.

Might-have-beens are futile. Now, in consequence of the Commission's report, a special presidential committee will seek to devise a plan to pinpoint and improve the functions of the Secret Service and the FBI. The forthcoming plan is likely to be drastic.

Meanwhile, no policing organization, however skilled and determined, can provide infallible protection for a President if he persists in riding in cars from which the "bubble-tops" have been discarded. Or if he scorns safeguards by thrusting himself, hand extended, into the curbstone crowd.

Mr. Johnson, Presidents do not grow on trees.

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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

By Max Lerner

Under The Stone Lifted In Dallas

IF THE WARREN REPORT, all 888 pages of it with the 16 appendices, doesn't resolve the myths, detective conceits, and fictive creativeness that the who-killed-Kennedy troubadours have spawned, then there is nothing for them to do but to spin around in their self-contained fantasy circle until the end of time.

It is a memorable and—in its unadorned fact-minded way—a moving document. In it the most tragic single event of our time finds the kind of chronicle that would be possible only in an age of high technology from which the sense of tragedy has not yet been squeezed out.

LERNER

President Johnson's prudent foresight in appointing the kind of committee he did, with the chief justice at its head, is now amply justified. All the precision and resources of modern technology have been lavished on every phase of the episode, but beyond technology the report shows judgment and wisdom.

It is not only the historian who will quarry in it and in the volumes of testimony and exhibits still to come. The psychologist, the political thinker, the social theorist, the legal scholar, the dramatist and novelist, the poet, the student of folklore and myth; all of them will keep coming back to this body of facts and judgment.

Some will come to it to achieve clarity on the inevitable puzzling gaps and contradictions of the case, others to nourish that imaginative grasp of reality which every artist cherishes and which is so different from the sickly axe-grinding "plot" theories.

Despite the commission's findings, that it was neither a left-wing plot nor a right-wing plot, that Oswald acted as a loner in killing President Kennedy and that Ruby acted as a loner in killing Oswald, the plot theories will die hard. The ghosts will still stalk the graveyard.

Messrs. Thomas Buchanan, Joachim Joesen and Mark Lane, to name the three commanders of the conspiracy-theory battalions, will continue to remain unconvinced—because they are unconvincible. They will continue to have followers, if only because of the stubborn human view that nothing so dark and sinister as the Kennedy killing could have been done except by a linked band of assassins and accomplices.

It may be argued quite reasonably, of course, that there is a haunting improbability about the whole action. Too many things had to fit in with too many things — wild chance inter-locking with wild chance—before an embittered brooding young man, his self-image crumbling into fragments around him, could conceive and carry out his private plan to kill the President, and before

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BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Mass.

BOSTON HERALD
Boston, Mass.

12 BOSTON TRAVELER
Boston, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Boston, Mass.

RECORD AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

File
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Date: 10/2/64
Edition: Five Star
Author: Max Lerner
Editor: Five Star
Title: WARREN REPORT RE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
Character:
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: Boston

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another confused man, playing the self-assumed role of avenger for a whole people, could manage to kill the killer.

Yet it may be exactly this grand chain of little linked events, any one of which might have turned out differently and doomed the whole linkage and left Kennedy alive, which gives a stamp of the authentic to the whole thing.

The Kennedy assassination story is crammed with lethal "ifs": if Oswald had not been allowed to return from Russia; if he had in fact gone to Cuba as he wished; if he had not suffered a wounding rebuff to his male ego from his wife before the killing; if the bubble-top on the President's car had been up; if Secret Service men had been riding with him; if the sixth floor had not been deserted by everyone except Oswald—then death would not have been the victor. All the heartbreaking "ifs" of the case march through the pages of the report in a melancholy file.

Yet it was Hegel who spoke of "the ruses of history." Like history, Death has its ruses too. True, in order to reach a glittering target like Kennedy and humble him, Death had to manage a number of unlikely linked events, against highly adverse probabilities. But that is how it was, the skull was ripped open by one of the bullets, the blood spilt out, the brain was stilled.

The Report pulls no punches on how badly the President was protected against the procession of improbable "ifs." The Secret Service itself comes out pretty bedraggled from the inquiry, and the FBI even worse. This isn't a question of any plot, but of a lose performance of a job, or routineering, of the failure to co-ordinate the many diverse parts of the operation of guarding the President of the U. S.

On one score I felt the report let us down; in its treatment of the "right wing climate" in Dallas and in the South generally. It is true that logically the atmosphere in Dallas was not connected with Oswald's act, which was not the act of a right-winger. But psychologically the climate of extremist violence, whether political or non-political, was very much connected with it.

The black-bordered anti-Kennedy advertisement in the Dallas paper, the "Wanted for Treason" handbills, the schemings and maneuverings to get national publicity for this or that crummy outfit: all of it was there as part of the climate. The report has lifted a stone—and the things crawling under it are not pretty to see.

(Dr. Lerner is professor of American civilization and institutions at Brandeis University. His column appears on this page Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)

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These Days . . . . . By John Chamberlain

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FBI's boss urges caution in presidential protection

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has cautioned against establishment of Gestapo tactics in efforts to safeguard the President, The Evening Star reported today.

He spoke out in testifying before the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, The Star said in a copyrighted article.

"We don't want a Gestapo.

"We have to, I think, maintain an even balance," Hoover is quoted as saying.

He testified also, The Star said, about a State Department document which it said indicated that Lee Harvey Oswald, Kennedy's assassin, was a thoroughly safe risk.

Hoover's testimony has not been made public by the Warren Commission. It referred to his testimony in its report on the assassination, published Monday.

In that report, the commission criticized the FBI for "an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination." The commission indicated the FBI was remiss in not reporting to the Secret Service Oswald's presence in Dallas.

The Star, in a story by Jerry O'Leary—a long-time friend of Hoover—said a transcript of his May 14 testimony was made available to The Star today.

The FBI so far has made no comment on the commission's finding, but officials have indicated that the report was taken bitterly by high FBI officials.

Hoover's testimony also included recommendations for protective measures that he thought might be more successful than those employed by the Secret Service [illegible] Kennedy was killed.

"I don't think you can get absolute security without almost establishing a police state, and we don't want that," Hoover told the commission.

THE FBI CHIEF said he is "not very happy with the criteria expansion"—measures affecting the lists of names of subversives and extremists being furnished by the FBI to the Secret Service as a new security measure since the assassination.

Hoover estimated that, with the new criteria for furnishing names of potential risks, some 10,000 subversives and extremists will have been culled by the FBI. He said:

"Then you come to the problem of what you are going to do when the Secret Service gets those names. They have to call upon the local authorities.

"Just recently, in the city of Chicago, when the President was there, the local authorities were asked to give assistance as they usually do to the Secret Service and they went to the homes of some of these people, and it resulted really almost in house arrest.

"Now, I don't think there is any place in this country for that kind of thing, but these people who belonged to extreme subversive organizations . . . were told that they couldn't leave their house or if they did they would be accompanied by a police officer."

In New York City alone, Hoover said, there are up to 4,000 such individuals in subversive groups.

HOOVER TOLD the Warren Commission that the FBI received a State Department report "that indicated this man (Oswald) was a thoroughly safe risk here, he had changed his views, he was a loyal [illegible] and had seen the light of day, so to speak."

The document, he said, was based on an interview with Oswald by the American Embassy in Moscow before he returned to the United States. Hoover said there is no doubt in his mind that Oswald was a dedicated Communist.

Hoover emphasized that none of the FBI's information on Oswald indicated any tendency toward violence. While many persons read the Communist party organ, The Worker, they can't be branded as potential assassins or hazards to the security of the country, he said.

"It is in that area that I am particularly concerned that we don't become hysterical and go too far in restricting the citizens of our country from exercising their civil and constitutional rights. The mere fact that a person disagrees with you on communism doesn't mean he should be arrested," Hoover said.

At another point, Hoover told the commission, "I think the extreme right is just as much a danger to the freedom of this country as the extreme left."

HOOVER TOLD the Warren panel he believes Kennedy would be alive today had he been riding in a specially armored car with bullet-proof glass—like Hoover's, now on loan to President Johnson.

He gave the commission these recommendations that he said he had passed on to President Johnson and the Secret Service for future presidential security:

"First regarding travel, advise the Secret Service as far in advance as possible of the president's travel plans and proposed itinerary. There have been presidents who suddenly decide they are going somewhere and the Secret Service does not have the chance always to cover the area . . ."

"Second, avoid publicizing exact routes of travel as long as possible. In Dallas, the route was publicized at least 24 hours before so everybody knew where he would be driving."

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Mr. Gale
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1 THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS
Birmingham, Alabama

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Edition: Late Final
Author:
Editor:
Title:

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Classification:
Submitting Office: BIRMINGHAM

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"Third, use a specially ar-ored car with bullet-proof ss and have such cars readi- available in locations fre-ently visited. The President ennedy) had no armored car. (Johnson) has one now hich I supplied to Secret Serv-e, and they will have one de, no doubt, in due time the president's use. But, if had been armored, I believe esident Kennedy would be e today."

"Fourth, avoid setting a spe-ic pattern of travel or other tivity such as visiting the me church at the same time ch Sunday."

HOOVER SAID that, in public pearances, persons attending ould be screened as much as ssible, and detection devices sitive to the amount of metal quired in a firearm or grenade ould be used.

He said a bullet-proof shield hould be employed in front the entire rostrum in such ublic appearances as the earing-in at the Capitol on naugural day, the reviewing tand in front of the White ouse the same day, and ap-earances on the rear of rains.

The President movements thin crowds should be kept to minimum, Hoover said, and he ould limit public appearances using television whenever ssible.

He should avoid walking in ublic except when absolutely ecessary, and "he must never de in any open car," Hoover id.

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THESE DAYS:

Any Stick'll Do To Beat FBI

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

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* * *

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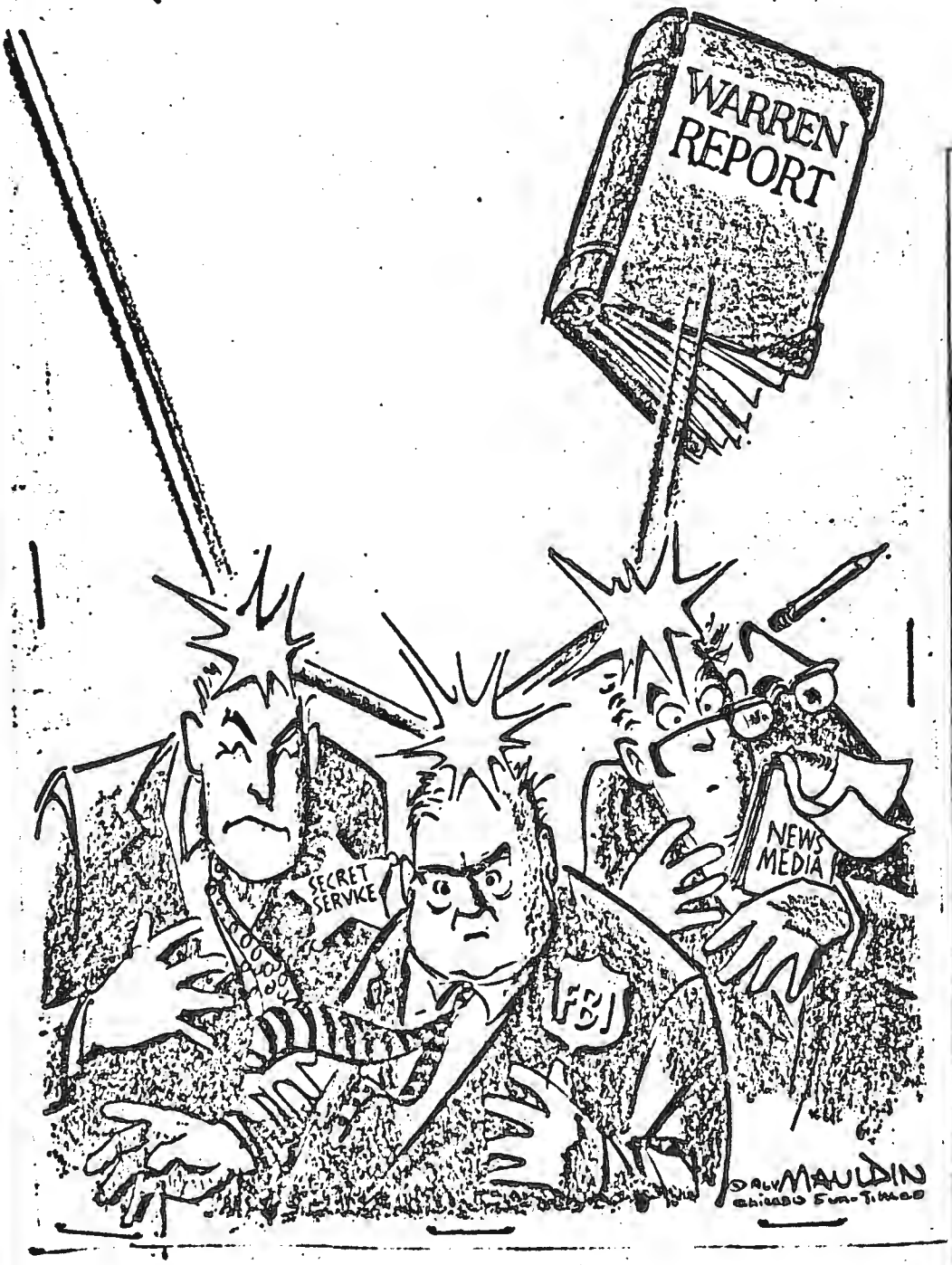

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Mr. Mohr
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Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Warren Commission

10 The Tampa Tribune
Tampa, Florida

Date: 10/1/64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: James A. Clendinen
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Tampa

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Two Views of the Warren Report

By Murray Kempton

IT REMAINS our duty, I am afraid, to look at the Warren Commission report with as cold an eye as we can. We are all the only appellate court Lee Oswald is ever likely to have."

The commission's report seems to me a compilation of evidence so massive as to make unreasonable any doubt that Oswald killed President Kennedy and that he acted alone.

Even so, there remain certain doubts.

The Warren Commission has decided that Lee Oswald shot President Kennedy twice, once in the neck at 175-or-so feet and once in the head at 265 feet. Oswald missed one of three shots. If the first shot hit the President's neck, and the second missed and the third hit his head, Oswald would have had at most 5.6 seconds. If either the first or the third shot missed, he would have had as many as eight seconds.

The problem is whether Oswald was capable of firing accurately at that speed with a bolt-action rifle. He had been an average marksman as a Marine; he had fired for record only twice. No witness acceptable to the commission gave any evidence that Oswald had fired the murder weapon often, altho Marina Oswald remembered that she had seen him working the bolt back and forth, a practice which could have improved his firing speed.

The Commission accepts Marina Oswald's story that her husband shot at Gen. Edward Walker in April of 1963. Gen. Walker was reported to be sitting at an open window; Oswald would then have fired into a lighted room at a stationary target with his rifle at rest on a fence at a range barely a quarter of the distance traveled by the bullet which killed President Kennedy. And Oswald missed the shot.

His performance that afternoon in Dallas can only be explained as one of those days when a golfer cuts 10 strokes off his normal score. The Commission ran a series of test with three marksmen using Oswald's weapon and firing at successive targets placed at the range where President Kennedy appeared three times under Oswald's sights.

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The test firers were rated master marksmen by the National Rifle Association; that is the highest of NRA's five gradations of skill. The Commission might as well have been testing the probable performance of a man who shoots in the mid-80s by testing the course with scratch golfers. Even so, these masters missed the target on five of their 18 shots, which is not too far above Oswald's presumed average. One master missed two of his three shots, an average worse than Oswald's. These masters shot as fast as they could. Even so, if Oswald had had only 5.6 seconds to fire three shots at President Kennedy, he was faster than these masters in four cases and slower only in two.

If he had had eight seconds, the Commission's maximum, he must still have got off his shots faster than one of these masters was able to.

Still and all, when the masters had finished, Ronald Simmons, who ran their tests, told the Commission "that on the basis of these results the probability of hitting the target . . . was relatively high."

The results would indicate that the probability of *Oswald's* hitting the target two times out of three was, on the contrary, rather low. On the weight of all the evidence, it would be unreasonable not to concede that he probably shot above capacity. But it is hardly fair to his ghost for his judges to attempt to raise the implausible to the relatively probable.

That is the sort of thing prosecutors do.

By William F. Buckley Jr.

THE Warren Report is, so far as one can judge, a highly responsible public document, which shows that the Commission seriously examined alternative hypotheses seeking to explain the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Commission showed a commendable restaraint in resisting the temptation to account for things that are simply unknowable (with Oswald dead)—such as, for instance, why did Oswald, leaving the scene of the assassination, walk a few blocks only to catch a bus that headed him right back in the direction he had come from?

It is interesting to speculate on why he did that, but it is none of the Commission's business unless such movements tend to confirm a construction of the events at variance with what is manifest. The Commission simply reports what apparently happened —not *why* it happened—and does so with an authoritative thoroness.

Nor, incidentally, does the Commission's Report rule out the possibility that Oswald received training in the Soviet Union as an agent. This could have been the case and the Commission's Report would still be substantially correct. Because there is no evidence to support the conclusion that Oswald was acting under the orders of anything but his own deranged mind when he squeezed the trigger.

A cautionary note is in order. The investigation of the assassination of Mr. Kennedy was an investigation of an historical episode. It was not an investigation of the evil potential of any organized group of human beings. We know the lengths to which an individual can go—Oswald traveled those lengths. Having established that he did, we must not go on to draw logically false conclusions and deduce that the communist organization is *incapable* of any such act. History argues quite the other way; it argues that the communists are capable of everything short of willful self-destruction in order to accomplish their ends.

As a general rule, political assassinations are frowned upon by the communists because it is difficult to gauge or control their aftermath.

It is, as a rule, only in situations that call for utter chaos that the Nechayevite tocsin is sounded, calling for wanton, undifferentiated violence. Such a situation does not exist in the relatively stable United States.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the Warren Commission absolved the Soviet Union from any complicity in this assassination, but did not do so by adducing any latent purity in the Soviet soul.

Finally, there remains the idiot fringe, which will not be satisfied until a commission comes along that proves President Kennedy was struck down by Gen. Walker while H. L. Hunt was passing him the ammunition.

Before he had even laid eyes on it, Bertrand Russell, the author of *Summa Mathematicae*, deduced that the Report "is a sorrily incompetent document (which) covers its authors in shame."

There is the complementary lunacy on the right, suggested by Professor Revilo Oliver's conclusion that Kennedy was done in by Oswald acting under orders of either the Soviet Union or the CIA —"I am not sure which, but after all the difference is only a book-keeping one."

At least Professor Oliver is amusing, while Bertrand Russell never is, nowadays. There is a serious obligation, when expressing outrageous points of view, to amuse one's audience, lest they think to take you seriously.

PUBLISHERS RUSH WARREN REPORT

6 Editions of Findings Meet Large Public Demand

By HARRY GILROY

Release of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy has set six publishers off in a race against time. Two paperback editions of the report are already on sale on newsstands and in book stores and four hardcover editions will be shipped in the next four weeks.

The publishers received copies versions of the report the afternoon of the report in Washington last Friday, along with major news agencies. They were free to publish the report because there was no copyright on it. Release time was set for 6:30 P.M. Sunday.

The publishers had to face a financial risk in printing the report when the Government Printing Office was ready with the book in a hardcover version for $3.25 and in paperbound form for $2.50.

Popular Library got out 350,000 copies of a 640-page paperback version of the summary of the report in time to start sale in New York City at 6:31 P.M. Sunday.

Bantam Books put out on Tuesday an 800-page paperbound book with the summary, appendix and index of the report and with explanatory articles by four New York Times staff members. Priced at $1, it went on sale in Chicago, Boston, Washington and Baltimore Tuesday and in New York and London yesterday.

AP Plans An Edition

The Associated Press is striving to bring out on Friday a 400-page hardcover edition priced at $1.50, which will contain the summary and most of the appendix as well as interpretive material. This edition will be distributed through newspapers that are members of The Associated Press.

Doubleday & Co. counts on shipping a $4.95 hardcover edition by Oct. 5. This book will contain 976 pages and will include interpretive material as well as the summary, appendix and index.

The Book-of-the-Month Club and the McGraw-Hill Book Company are getting out 800-page hardcover editions of the Bantam book with New York Times material. Copies are to be ready on Oct. 19. The book will be priced at $3.95 by McGraw-Hill. The Book-of-the-Month Club will sell the book by mail at the same price but will also [illegible] to members of the club who buy another book during October.

[illegible]ualdi, publisher of [illegible]y, said yesterday [illegible] to put out the [illegible] form. "I've been in lots of races, but never as hectic a one, and never have we been this successful."

Two Popular Library editors got copies of the report at 9 A.M. Friday at the White House. One flew to Boston and drove 35 miles to Clinton, Mass., where the Colonial Press had mobilized its staff to put the report into book form while the other editor brought a copy to New York for editorial and production decisions.

One Day Early

The final hours of an intensive production effort had Mr. Lualdi and other executives involved in typing shipping labels and driving light trucks to circulate the book to news stands. Colonial Press had turned out the book a day faster than anticipated.

Bantam, with a bigger production job because of the complete nature of the book it produced, got out an 800-page volume in 80 hours of work. The book includes 32 pages of illustrations. Harrison E. Salisbury, an assistant managing editor of The New York Times, wrote an introduction. James Reston an associate editor, and Anthony Lewis, a member of the Washington staff, did interpretive articles and Tom Wicker, chief Washington correspondent, wrote a prologue.

The Bantam book was produced by the W. F. Hall Company in Chicago. It was sent by air to American cities and to Europe. A Chicago bookstore sold 1,000 copies in five hours, and a Chicago wholesaler ordered 45,000 copies one day after placing his first order of 38,000 copies.

The Bantam print order for the book took 1,000,000 copies yesterday and an increase is contemplated within this week. Popular Library has ordered 300,000 copies from Colonial Press.

The Associated Press has ordered 500,000 copies. Doubleday is running off a first printing of 35,000 of its edition, which includes an introduction by Louis Nizer. The Book-of-the-Month Club is planning an edition of 200,000 to 250,000. McGraw-Hill has ordered 25,000.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 10/1/64

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The Police and the Press in Dallas

"It seemed like there was a great demand by the general public to know what was going on."—Chief Jesse E. Curry of the Dallas Police Department.

• • •

WHILE exercising admirable restraint in dealing with errors and omissions leading up to the assassination of President Kennedy, the Warren Commission takes a curiously accusing attitude as to the way news of that tragedy was handled—by the general news media and by the police of Dallas.

Here was a catastrophe involving the stability of the United States Government and even the welfare of the whole free world. The air immediately was thick with rumors of plots involving foreign governments and domestic conspirators. Mob action against suspects was to be feared. Even war was not out of the question, should belief spread that an enemy country had a hand in the assassination.

It was a time when the national interest demanded facts with the utmost speed. It is a matter of record that the combined efforts of newspapers, radio, and TV furnished the facts which reassured a shocked nation.

• • •

How thoroly and how accurately this information job was done is indicated by the Warren report. After 10 months of work, with the power to call witnesses and with all the Government's investigative facilities at their command, these distinguished and able commissioners were unable to develop a single new fact of substance. The people had been told the truth and, with the exception of some minor details, the whole truth, within hours of the event.

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New York Journal-American
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New York Daily News
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The National Observer
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News coverage and police work after the assassination were jobs done under explosive emotional tension. And yet the Warren report faults it on the, to us, hair-splitting grounds that a throretical jury in a theoretical trial of Lee Harvey Oswald might have been prejudiced by some of the news reports.

We submit that the barest bones of evidence in this case—which certainly couldn't have been withheld even in deference to legalistic squeamishness—would have caused any citizen to form an opinion. In the sense that a juror should enter the box without intimate prior knowledge of the case, it would have been hard to find a wholly unprejudiced jury as far away as South Viet Nam, if there.

And the commission adds, in building up the case against press and police: "The erroneous disclosures became the basis for distorted reconstructions and interpretations." What were these errors? A policeman looked at the gun and thought it was of German make. Actually it was Italian. The chicken bones found on the sixth floor of the schoolbook building weren't the remains of Oswald's lunch. Another man had eaten there. The map found in Oswald's room was not, as first concluded, an outline of the President's route. The name of the taxi driver who picked up Oswald was misunderstood.

None of these errors had any substantial bearing on the main story or confused anyone for long.

Leadership of the Dallas Police Department obviously is in the hands of decent men; pretty competent men too, as is evidenced by their prompt arrest of the assassin.

Over the years, they had established a relationship of mutual respect and confidence with the newsmen. Aghast at the enormity of the crime which had been committed in their city, they didn't stop to think that a system which had worked with maybe half a dozen reporters wouldn't work with the 300 or so who descended upon them.

This was a serious error, which no one now denies. It caused the inexcusable attempt to make public the transfer of Oswald to another jail which resulted in his death. But it was an error committed in a tense, unreal atmosphere by men who lacked experience with crime of that enormity. And even tho it was a terrible blunder, it did develop from good intentions.

The Dallas police believed that the people had a right to know what was being done. They were anxious to avoid suspicion they had fabricated a suspect and were trying to pin something on him. They were careful to stop rumors of brutality. As one police official said, they didn't want to be accused of "Gestapo" tactics.

If they had it to do over, we are certain they would do many things differently—as who among all those involved would not?—but in our opinion the Dallas Police Department has borne far more than its just share of the blame in connection with the assassination.

As to the press—newspapers, TV and radio—Warren Commission comment as to "regrettable lack of self discipline," in a way may be justified. But this was no $100 liquor store holdup. The newsmen, too, were under unprecedented pressures.

A principal fault among the news media, it seems to us, was and is failure to realize that new techniques of news gathering are compelled by the coming of radio and TV, particularly TV.

Formerly, the pack of newsmen would not have been a fraction of the size of that which gathered in Dallas. Nor would it have been encumbered with great cameras, cables, kleig lights, microphones and the army of technicians necessary to operate them.

All this caused great confusion in Dallas but the fact remains that in the case of the brutal tragedy in Dallas the newsmen, with all their obvious faults, did get the essential facts out to the country and got them out fast enough to head off the ugly rumors that develop automatically when news is suppressed or carelessly reported.

The transition in government was accomplished in orderly fashion. There were no mobs, no foreign complications.

Like all agencies involved, the news media made their mistakes and should profit from this experience and correct them. But the free, if imperfect, press did its appointed job in Dallas and for this, the main, the only important feature of its performance, we offer no apologies.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Tribune's Page for

Editorials and Opinions

Report Poses Hard Security Questions

By RICHARD WILSON
Chief of the Tribune Washington Bureau

Washington.

A BETTER AND BIGGER U.S. Secret Service is the main recommendation of the Warren Commission for protecting presidents from assassination.

What the Warren Commission is talking about is a far greater surveillance of what the police have always called "suspicious characters" on a national and international scale. It would be unusual if this could be done without some injustices. Certainly, in the present national atmosphere, persecution and the infringement of civil rights would be charged by some who felt the cold eye of the Secret Service upon them.

Wilson

Lee Harvey Oswald, as a Marxist, might have himself raised the persecution outcry had he been isolated during President Kennedy's trip to Dallas. It must be concluded from the Warren Commission report that the members of the commission believe in retrospect that Oswald should have been isolated from the proximity of President Kennedy.

THE REPORT STATES that the FBI had information on Oswald but had no responsibility to turn this information over to the Secret Service and "took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination."

If that was true, why was it true? Most likely because political conditions, and, in fact, Supreme Court decisions, have made it imperative for the FBI to exercise the utmost caution in the use of raw files, or any information, to avoid wrongful accusation or detention.

This does not entirely excuse the FBI and it may be true, as the commission states, "a more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of Secret Service." Presumably, therefore, the presence of this agitator in Dallas was unknown to the Secret Service.

SUPPOSE it had been otherwise. Just what would have been the procedure? Following again the findings and recommendations of the Warren Commission, it must be assumed that the name of every known malcontent or dangerous character running at large in Dallas, particularly if he had ever been a defector, would have been supplied to the Secret Service by the maximum number of law enforcement agencies. The Secret Service would have co-ordinated local and federal law enforcement to take into account all risks to the President from such persons. To have done something about Oswald prior to Nov. 22, 1963, might have meant, in any comparable situation, doing something about scores of other individuals who fall within the police and FBI terminology of "bad actors." Areas of presidential visits would be thus "sanitized."

PERHAPS this is an exaggerated projection of what would have been necessary to carry out the Warren Commission recommendations. But even if it is, it cannot be denied that any future procedures would be much more stringent than those at Dallas. Imagine what would be necessary in New York, Chicago or Los Angeles.

The recommendations of the Warren Commission—and they may be the right ones—thus illustrate the nature of a severe internal problem: How to maintain respect for order, and order itself, in a society where the rights of the individual are prized higher than procedures of law?

What are the limits of what the Warren Commission calls "preventive intelligence?" Had the Secret Service known of Oswald in Dallas, should it have demanded that the Dallas police arrest him or move him out of there during President Kennedy's visit when there was no known lawful charge against him?

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Mr. Trotter
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Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 Minneapolis Tribune
Minneapolis, Minn.

Date: Sept. 30, 1964
Edition: Morning
Author: Richard Wilson
Editor: Daryle Feldmeier
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Minneapolis

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THESE ARE hard questions which go to the heart of confidence in the processes of enforcing the law and maintaining order in this troubled period. It is not hard to agree with the Warren Commission, particularly since its chairman is the chief justice of the United States, that the processes of law and order must be more meticulous and more effective in protecting the life of a president. We permit much in the name of freedom but such permissiveness brings troubles.

President Johnson has approved a special committee to provide guidance in defining the general nature of domestic and foreign dangers to presidential security, and seeing that the maximum of federal resources are used in protecting his security. Perhaps in doing so they can find the even larger answer of how to create an atmosphere of safety in this country.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8 Seattle Times
Seattle, Washington

Date: 9/30/64
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT
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Submitting Office: Seattle

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FBI AGENT HERE GIVES NO REPLY

Report Two Disciplined Prompts Questions

Harry G. Maynor, special agent in charge of the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, refused comment Tuesday on a report that an agent stationed here was disciplined in connection with handling the Lee Harvey Oswald case when the accused Presidential assassin was in New Orleans.

The Dallas Times-Herald, in a copyrighted story, said "unimpeachable sources revealed two FBI agents, one from New Orleans, were called down for their roles in the case."

The Dallas newspaper did not name the agents, but said the New Orleans agent was ordered transferred. He refused to accept the transfer, retired, and became a private investigator in New Orleans, said the Dallas newspaper.

The other agent, the Times-Herald said, was third in command of the Dallas FBI office. He was demoted, had his salary reduced by $1,000 annually and now investigates routine out-of-the-office assignments.

Both reprimanded agents put in better than 20 years of government service, and each was considered expert on subversives, added The Times-Herald.

When asked to name the New Orleans agent who was disciplined, Maynor answered. "I didn't say one was."

When asked if he were acquainted with the reported Dallas Times-Herald story, Maynor said he was but that he had no comment.

A representative for J. Gordon Shanklin, in charge of the Dallas FBI office, said Shanklin was not in Dallas Tuesday but that the FBI would have no comment.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

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NOT RECORDED
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Date: 9-30-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka.

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Warren Report Notable For Its Literary Merit

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No eyewitness could positively identify Lee Harvey Oswald as the man who murdered President Kennedy from a sniper's nest in Dallas. And because the 24-year-old ex-Marine insisted on his innocence to the moment of his own violent death, Oswald's guilt as the President's assassin had to be established through circumstantial evidence alone.

Even in routine criminal cases coming daily to the courts, handling such evidence poses the toughest of challenges to the prosecution's crime detection resources and the judicial system's capacity for fairness and responsibility. The challenge is infinitely greater when a crime has gripped the emotions of the nation and the world.

Meeting this legal test was only one of the Warren Commission's tasks in convicting the President's killer. The posthumous conviction of Oswald is itself handicapped by being a non-event, deprived of the movement and drama of a courtroom trial. The conviction exists only in the language and illustrations assembled in the commission's 888-page report published this week.

The case against Oswald thus rests solely on the commission's skill in researching and writing a believable detective story—a tale told not to entertain but to persuade. The story's basic plot has little to offer in the way of literary suspense; the crime's essential solution was known to the public within hours of its occurrence. Yet in the course of backing up that solution with a fascinating array of scientific proofs and exhaustive character studies of Oswald and Jack Ruby, the commission has produced a work of considerable literary merit. The quality of its narrative prose alone gives the report a unique place on the drab shelves of official Government documents.

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The direct, vigorous language of the report is all the more remarkable considering that it's a committee product. The actual writing was done by "a substantial number of people" on the commission's staff, according to Dr. Alfred Goldberg, a staff historian. The writing team was weighted heavily with lawyers, but the report is mainly free of legal circumlocution. Somehow the writers resisted any temptation to be ponderously official in describing such incidents as the brave act of Secret Service agent Rufus Youngblood, who was riding with Vice President Johnson in the motorcade. The report captures a vivid scene, as Mr. Youngblood "vaulted into the rear seat and sat on the Vice President in order to protect him."

The writers, indeed, are not afraid to wring the most from moments of intrinsic drama: "At about 8 p.m. the police arrived . . . and asked Marina Oswald whether her husband owned a rifle. She said that he did and then led them into the garage and pointed to the rolled-up blanket. As a police officer lifted it, the blanket hung limply over the [illegible] of the rifle. The rifle was not there."

This narrative style keeps the well-known story of that November weekend from souring stale. More important, the clarity of writing allows the commission's mass of scientific evidence to strike the skeptical reader with maximum effect. Even for those who never seriously questioned Oswald's guilt, the commission's survey of its findings provides a fascinating cram course in modern crime detection methods.

Perhaps the key link in the chain of circumstantial evidence surrounding Oswald is the commission's finding that he owned the murder weapon. Development of the proof required the efforts of experts in several fields. Handwriting specialists from the Treasury and FBI identified Oswald as the man who ordered the Italian carbine from a Chicago sporting goods company, even though he used a fake name. FBI men discovered Oswald's right palm print on the weapon; photographic experts disputed Oswald's claim that a picture of him with the rifle was a phony composite; fiber experts traced the rifle from the blanket in which it was hidden to the paper bag used to carry it to the Texas School Book Depository; ballistics tests linked the rifle to fragments of the bullets fired at the President's car.

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It is the commission's detailed analysis of this evidence, contained mostly in the report's appendix, that would dazzle even Sherlock Holmes. For its audience of laymen, there is a concise introduction to each of the criminologist's tools: "Fingerprints and palmprints are made by the ridges which cover the surface of the fingers and palms. These ridges first appear two or three months before birth and remain unchanged until death." Treasury expert Alwyn Cole explains the step-by-step procedure for comparing handwriting specimens. The FBI's Lyndal Shaneyfelt tells how a photograph can be traced back to the camera that took it, by examining microscopic nicks in the lens aperture.

No less interesting is the commission's attempt to pinpoint the motives of its story's leading characters. It is not hesitant about ascribing President Kennedy's trip to Texas to political purposes, which are best served by motorcades in open cars. Oswald was "smitten" at the first sight of Marina Prusakova in Russia, but her nagging after their marriage may have sharpened his "feelings of hostility and aggression." (The commission, however, could find no single, simple motive for the assassination.)

Despite its willingness to explore dark corners of the human mind, the commission's report maintains a tone of objective restraint which enhances its credibility. The spotlight never swings away from Oswald in search of a scapegoat for the President's death. The Secret Service men who stayed up late drinking beer the night before broke the rules, but are not blamed for the tragedy. As for the U.S. Government officials who in 1962 approved a $435.71 loan to help Oswald return from Russia, the commission absolves them in one of the report's most poignant passages:

"The officers of the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, acting within the proper limits of their discretion, concluded that Oswald's return to the United States was in the best interests of the country; it is only from the vantage of the present that the tragic irony of their conclusion emerges."

—ARLEN J. LARGE

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
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Presidential Security

The extensive changes which the Warren Commission has recommended in the system for protection of the President cannot be brought about in a day. The Commission's probing into the inadequacies of the measures taken in Dallas last November has been thorough and thoughtful. It found many rather glaring deficiencies. But it also recognized that protection of the President is a highly complex and difficult task. Improvement in the system will require a substantial expansion of the Secret Service as well as better supervision and further study of various aspects of the problem.

We think the Commission was wise to recommend, and the President to appoint, a Cabinet-level committee to formulate a specific program. Pointed and detailed though some of its findings and recommendations are, the Commission could not be expected to devise a new presidential security system. No doubt the President's Committee will perform this task and it might well then supervise the new system, as the Warren Commission suggested.

The great service which the Commission has rendered in this regard is to show how inadequate the system was in November, 1963. Its Protective Research Section, consisting of 12 specialists and three clerks, was much concerned with "crank" threats but made little effort to identify and warn against other sources of danger to the President. When its special file was reviewed on November 8, it contained the names of no dangerous persons in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. The FBI had a substantial file on Lee Harvey Oswald, but it did not reach the Secret Service.

"While the Secret Service bears the principal responsibility for this failure," says the report, "the FBI instructions did not reflect fully the Secret Service's need for information regarding potential threats." The liaison with other agencies was also poor.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

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No check had been made on the Texas School Book Depository Building from which the fatal shots were fired or upon the employes there, of whom Oswald was one. President Kennedy had mentioned that very morning the danger from a concealed sniper. But the chief safeguard against this danger was the presence of Secret Service agents scanning the buildings and the crowds. The local police captain in the area had not been instructed to have his men watch buildings along the route of the motorcade. There seems to be no escape from the Commission's conclusion that "both the FBI and the Secret Service have too narrowly construed their respective responsibilities."

Fortunately, the Secret Service is already well advanced with "a complete overhaul of its research activities." The process of its transformation ought to be supervised, as the Commission recommends, by a special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury as well as by the Cabinet-level committee. The latter body may recommend a more sweeping reorganization, but in any kind of set-up difficult problems of liaison would remain.

It is plainly apparent that under the best system that may be devised the President will still be exposed to numerous risks. This lies in the nature of the office. The President's "very position as representative of the people," the Commission says, "prevents him from effectively shielding himself from the people." He cannot be protected as if he were dictator of a garrisoned state. The private rights of individuals who might be suspected of plotting against him must be maintained. But the difficulties of the task assigned to the Secret Service only emphasize the vast importance of going as far as skill, vigilance and resourcefulness will permit in averting any repetition of the Dallas tragedy.

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WARREN COMMISSION REPORT SERVES A GOOD PURPOSE

A good purpose was served by the investigation into the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy by a Commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren. The thorough examination of all phases of the tragic incident was covered in the recently submitted report.

It should put an end to many rumors both here and abroad. The Commission found "no evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy."

There was no indication that rumors to the effect that the murder resulted from an extremist right conspiracy concocted in Dallas had any basis of fact. Groundless also were rumors that attributed the slaying to a Communist plot.

The mystery remains as to why Oswald committed the heinous crime. The question of "why" remains unanswered. The same is true to a lesser degree as to why Ruby killed Oswald.

The Commission recommended legislation that would make such a crime a federal offense that would be prosecuted in the federal courts. Since there is no such law at this time the local courts have jurisdiction. We have no doubt that this specific proposal will be followed by Congress.

It was proper that the F. B. I. be criticized. It had in its files full information on the background of Oswald, including his defection to Communist Russia and return to the United States, yet did not inform the Secret Service that this weird character was in Dallas.

The Secret Service was criticized for laxity in protecting the President, for failure to inspect the tall buildings along the route. Greater care in protecting whoever is President was recommended.

It is difficult to see how increased protection can be assured unless the President isolates himself. President Johnson constantly exposed himself as he was acclaimed by an estimated quarter of million people on a recent trip to New England. This problem is to be studied by a committee of four.

The Warren report does provide in the most minute detail the complete history of the dastardly crime and refutes the many rumors surrounding the incident. To that extent it served the purpose for which the Commission was created by President Johnson.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2

The Richmond Daily Register

Richmond, Ky.

Date: 0-30-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Shelton Saufley
Title: Warren Report

Character:
or
Classification: 80-334
Submitting Office: IS

Being Investigated

62-

RECORDED
20 OCT 14 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

It'll take a long time to digest the 300,000 word Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy. We have more digesting to do but so far have seen no recommendation covering what a President should do to help in protecting his own life.

* * *

The Commission censured the Secret Service for not checking more thoroughly the motorcade route in Dallas and the FBI for not informing the Secret Service that Lee Harvey Oswald was in town. But nowhere have we found any comment on the necessity of a President himself to use every precaution possible and cooperate fully with the agency designated to protect him from any injury, violence or even death.

* * *

We are particularly thinking now about President Johnson's penchant for leaving his protectors flat-footed, dashing into the midst of a crowd and begin shanking hands and conversing with the multitude.

* * *

It is natural for a down-to-earth President to want to mix with the people, hear their viewpoints, get their reactions and as by-product pick up some votes. This would be perfectly legitimate if not for the great danger involved. Always some crazed would-be-assassin can be lurking amongst the spectators.

* * *

Even more dangerous is the open-car motorcade. As President Kennedy himself commented a few hours before he was shot down — It would be easy to shoot a President from a high building with a telescopic rifle. So easy, we think, that no President should ever ride in an open car in a motorcade or elsewhere. Only a President can make this decision.

* * *

The Warren Commission suggested that a study be given to the possibility of relieving the Secret Service of the responsibility for some or all of the job of protecting the President with a Cabinet committee assuming that responsibility. It is not clear just how such a duty could be taken over by the Cabinet.

* * *

But obviously some type of legislation comes under the emergency classification and the Congress should quickly heed the Warren report's urge for such action. The Dallas tragedy laid bare the utter inefficiency of the present protective system.

* * *

A part of the foreign press is not yet convinced that the Warren report is correct or honest in holding the assassination was free of any international conspiracy.

* * *

Anti-Communist papers in some instances abroad still speculate that Communists were linked with the murder while such Red papers as the London Communist Party organ, still contend the Warren report is a whitewash and the assassination a plot by right-wing reactionaries.

* * *

But these foreign papers are merely reflecting what they wanted the report to say. Most of the world will accept the Warren findings as the truth. The evidence is all-conclusive that the fanatic Marxist Oswald was on his own and that likewise the emotionally crazed Jack Ruby was on his own when he shot down Oswald in the Dallas police station.

* * *

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4-4 ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

Date: 9/30/64
Edition:
Author: ED MINTEER
Editor: ED MINTEER
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: AQ

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OCT 14 1964

OCT 14 1964

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Secret Service Due For Major Overhaul

THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE, whose job is protecting presidents, didn't come out of the Warren Commission's investigation smelling like a rose. Anything but.

After it got through investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, the seven-man commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren blamed the Secret Service for a number of shortcomings.

This agency has had the task of protecting presidents since at least 1902. The picture of it which emerges from the commission's report makes it look unimaginative, understaffed and out-of-date.

It's no wonder, after reading the commission's criticism, that the Warren group raised this question: Should the Secret Service be further entrusted with protecting presidents or should some other agency be given the job?

THE COMMISSION called the service "inadequate" — which seems like a mild word under the circumstances — in its advance preparations for Kennedy's trip to Dallas; its plans for identifying and protecting against persons considered threats to a president; its rules for even determining who such persons are; and its plans for detecting an assassin in buildings a presidential motorcade passes.

At the time of Kennedy's trip to Dallas, the commission said, the Secret Service "as a matter of practice" did not investigate or cause to be checked any building along the motorcade route taken by the President.

Lee Harvey Oswald, who worked in the Texas School Book Depository which the Kennedy motorcade passed, shot the President from the building's sixth-story window.

The commission report stated that the Secret Service's precautions were "too largely directed at the 'crank' threat" and not enough toward other individuals or groups which could be considered a source of danger.

Oswald is an example.

ALTHOUGH HE HAD defected to the Soviet Union, then returned, distributed pro-Castro pamphlets, then tried to leave for Cuba and the Soviet Union again, and was investigated by the FBI, the Secret Service had no record of him in Dallas.

How did this happen?

Because the Secret Service's main interest has been in persons making direct threats against the president, the FBI did not send it information on Oswald.

The commission criticized the FBI for not doing so although it seems an unfair criticism, and the commission itself said its conclusion may be "tinged with hindsight."

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, testified before the commission and after summarizing the bureau's investigative interest in Oswald prior to the assassination, he concluded that:

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OCT 21 1964

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Mr. [illegible]
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Miss [illegible]
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P. 4

Anchorage Daily Times

Anchorage, Alaska

Date: 9-30-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Robert B. Atwood
Title:

62-109090-A

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126 OCT 20 1964

Classification:
Submitting Office: Anchorage

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126

"THERE WAS NOTHING up to the time of the assassination that gave any indication that this man was a dangerous character who might do harm to the president or vice president."

Oswald had tried to kill former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker — by shooting at him through his window — months before he killed the President, but no one knew of this until after the assassination except Oswald's wife.

It was only after the Warren Commission had made its broad investigation into friends, relatives, neighbors and old acquaintances of Oswald that the information came about his inclination toward violence in childhood, such as chasing his brother with a knife and throwing it at him.

The commission thinks the FBI should have told the Secret Service about Oswald and said it thought both agencies took too narrow a view of their separate responsibilities.

It's questionable that if the Secret Service had learned of Oswald from the FBI — since he had made no threat against Kennedy— it would have thought him dangerous enough, because of its limited manpower to investigate him.

The commission has called for an overhaul of the Secret Service and more cooperation between investigative government agencies.

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CHARLES BARTLETT

The Need to Remind Brave Men

One of the felicitous conclusions of the Warren Commission is that no official or agency of the Federal Government was significantly responsible, by misjudgment or oversight, for the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

The report makes it obvious that the tragedy might not have occurred if the State Department had prohibited Lee Oswald's return from Russia, if the FBI had conveyed its knowledge of Oswald to the Secret Service, and if the Secret Service had enforced elaborate measures against snipers in tall buildings.

But these eventualities seem no more crucial, in following the dark sequence of events, than many others. If Oswald had been more adjusted in youth and in marriage. . . . If he had been able to fly to Cuba in October. . . . If his job in Dallas had taken him to another part of the city. . . .

The excellence of the Warren report is that it explores all the details of the assassination with such completeness that it reveals the many hinges of the fate that closed in on President Kennedy. The deed emerges as a weird stroke, bereft of logic and meaning but seemingly predestined by a rambling chain of circumstance.

The commission could have destroyed, or badly damaged, the Secret Service by focusing heavily upon the precautions that might, in retrospect, have been taken. This would have been totally unfair to this splendid group of men whose professional devotion, personal quality and daily discomforts are unique in Federal service.

President Kennedy made the key decisions that permitted his murder by exposing himself in an open car and asking his guards to stay off the rear bumper. This was the calculated risk of a man who keenly sensed the dangers of his role but also knew the value of allowing himself to be seen by the people.

The political logic that induced President Kennedy to ride bareheaded into Dallas is sound enough to retain its appeal for future Presidents who face the challenge of an election. As the lesson of last Nov. 22 fades, Presidents again will be tempted to weigh the advantages of risky exposure more heavily than the perils.

The Warren Commission answers this future problem with a proposal to create a "Committee of Cabinet Officers" who would be charged with studying and discussing the protection of the President. The theory is that in urging precautions upon a President, these top officials would speak with more directness and influence than the Secret Service agents, who function as staff members.

In the final deliberations of the Warren Commission, a minority argued that the protection of the President should be taken away from the Secret Service and accorded to the FBI, a younger and larger agency. The chief purpose of this shift would be closer coordination between the research on dangerous individuals and the protection of the President.

But ex-President Hoover asserted the key argument against this change in his reorganization study of 1949. He made the point that a President would be less comfortable in intimate relations with agents of the FBI, a huge apparatus involved on many fronts, than he is now with the Secret Service, a smaller unit that meets its assignment with a tradition of discretion and personal loyalty.

The Dallas tragedy will mean more elaborate protection for the President. But the Warren report makes a valuable point in suggesting that a President needs more guards less than he needs men who can constantly pressure him to be cautious in his campaigns and travels.

John Kennedy gave every sign of being sensitive to the threat of assassination. But a brave man does not give instinctive thought to his own safety. He needs to be reminded.

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THE EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SEPTEMBER 29, 1964

NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 14 1964

66 OCT 14 1964

FBI-1 (Rev. 7-10-62)

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Security Agents Not To Blame

The long-awaited report of the presidential commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy brought no real surprises. Though some will never be satisfied with certain of the report's conclusions, one has no alternative, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, but to accept most of the commission's findings.

One of the conclusions, however, was more of an evaluative nature than an evidentiary one, and our judgment does not coincide with the commission's in that instance.

The one we refer to accuses the Secret Service and the FBI of inadequate precautions for protection of the President.

It is clear, of course, that the precautions were inadequate, since the assassin succeeded in killing the President. But it is not at all certain that the two agencies are to blame.

It is well-known that presidents are notoriously careless of their own welfare and that they often disregard the advice of their bodyguards relative to personal security. President Kennedy reportedly was among those most heedless of these measures, often exposing himself to potential danger and causing Secret Servicemen many anxious moments.

Moreover, several security experts pointed out long before last November's tragedy that some potential situations were virtually impossible to guard against. An attempt by long-range rifle from an upper floor of a building along a presidential parade route, especially with the president riding in an open car, was the most frequent situation mentioned as posing the most serious threat. Considering this, President Kennedy's situation that fateful day last year was made to order for the likes of Lee Harvey Oswald.

In addition, it is probably impossible to prevent an attempt on the president's life in countless situations if the would-be-assassin is determined to strike regardless of the consequences.

Under the circumstances — President Kennedy's insistence upon "close contact with the public" and his disregard of maximum security measures — we fail to see how the Secret Service or the FBI can be held culpable.

We should also mention in passing that the commission's conclusion that Oswald acted alone, for personal reasons, and was not an agent of conspiracy, lifts the onus of collective guilt that some reckless observers tried to foist upon the city of Dallas. It was a heinous crime which could have occurred anywhere, as we said from the beginning.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 A

Augusta Herald

Augusta, Ga.

Date: 9/29/64
Edition: Home Final
Author:
Editor: Louis C. Harris
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Savannah

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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The Warren Judgment

It will not satisfy some, in this country and abroad. Too many people have spent the past 10 months promoting their own pet theories, ranging from the potentially credible to the wildly ludicrous, on the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Too many questions cannot be answered. Answers died with Lee Harvey Oswald.

But most reasonable people will accept the just-published report of the investigation by the Warren Commission for what it is: The most exhaustive, comprehensive documentation of the facts available.

Those facts indicate that Oswald was the assassin; that he acted alone and not as a part of any foreign or domestic conspiracy; that Oswald and Jack Ruby were not associated in any way.

On the basis of its findings the commission made a number of recommendations, basically involving greater security precautions for American Presidents and closer cooperation of federal agencies.

Most of these are self-evident and will be supported, even if they involve an increase in personnel and expense. The urgent nature of the need more than justifies it.

President Johnson has named a four-man group—Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, acting Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach, CIA Director John McCone and special presidential assistant McGeorge Bundy—to oversee the implementation of the commission's recommendations. We presume this committee will be called upon by the President for frequent progress reports to insure that tightening of presidential security proceeds apace.

And not just incidentally, President Johnson should take it upon himself to use greater restraint in public appearances than he sometimes has shown. While obviously it is not in his nature to isolate himself from people, nor should he be expected to do so totally, he does have an obligation to the nation and its highest office not to expose himself to danger unnecessarily.

While Secret Service men say that a spontaneous public appearance by the President is less dangerous than one carefully calculated and known in advance—like the motorcade in which President Kennedy was riding when slain—there is always the risk in the crush of a crowd of accidental or deliberate injury or worse.

The Warren Commission's criticism of the Dallas police department for allowing the conditions to develop which made it possible for Jack Ruby to shoot Lee Harvey Oswald is understandable. So is its criticism of the news media for their performance.

It would be unfair to let such criticisms stand without pointing out that each—the Dallas police and the newsmen—performed competently, even brilliantly in certain individual cases, under the most trying circumstances imaginable. We well may remember the people's desire to know just what happened. But it would be equally misleading to deny the commission's conclusion that both were guilty of serious lapses in professional judgment. Both police and press did contribute to confusion and hasty comment.

Some failures can be put down to the emotion of the event—the same emotion which led Chief Justice Warren to condemn, before the facts were established, an "atmosphere of hate" which he said was responsible for President Kennedy's murder, the implication being that a right-wing extremist was guilty.

The commission's official report said that "the commission has found no evidence that the extreme views expressed toward President Kennedy

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

18 THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS

THE BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Date: 9-29-64
Edition: LATE FINAL
Author:
Editor: JOHN W. BLOOMER
Title: THE 'WARREN JUDGMENT'

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Character: NOT RECORDED
or 126 OCT 13 1964
Classification:
Submitting Office: BIRMINGHAM

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62-109090

A Matter Of Moments . . .

. . . And Of Ages

by some right-wing groups centered in Dallas or any other general atmosphere of hate or right-wing extremism which may have existed in the city of Dallas had any connection with Oswald's actions on Nov. 22."

The premature and subsequently proved incorrect judgment of the man who later headed the commission charged with the official investigation of the assassination was one factor in success of some attempts to discredit the commission's report before it was published.

Doubts about particular aspects of the tragedy will persist in some minds. But the evidence supporting the commission's conclusions appears to be so overwhelming that all, except those who, for whatever reason, simply refuse to accept it, will ~~be convinced~~ that the truth is being told.

F-1-359 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

18 THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS

THE BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Date: 9-29-64
Edition: LATE FINAL
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Editor: JOHN W. BLOOMER
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Submitting Office: BIRMINGHAM

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A Matter Of Moments . . .

. . . And Of Ages

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FBI and Secret Service Tighten Security

By Alfred E. Lewis
Staff Reporter

A14

The Secret Service and the FBI already have instituted many procedures recommended by the Warren Commission to increase the protection of the President.

The Commission criticized both agencies Sunday in its report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Neither the FBI nor the Secret Service would comment on the report. Some time ago, however, both agencies reviewed their procedures and took steps to tighten the President's security.

For example, the Lincoln limousine in which President Kennedy was shot has been completely rearmored. Jump seats were installed so that agents face the President, enabling them to look to the rear —a deficiency noted by the Warren Commission in its study of the assassination of Mr. Kennedy.

A followup car in presidential motorcades now is provided for agents whose main task is to look up to survey high buildings.

The Warren Commission recommended that the President's physician be near him at all times. Now, two physicians are available—at least one with the President at all times — and both have their own medical bags and oxygen supplies.

The Secret Service now surveys buildings along a presidential route, also recommended by the Commission. During a recent three-block trip to the Statler Hotel by President Joohnson, agents inspected nearly every building on 16th st. for several blocks.

The Warren Commission criticized the lack of adequate exchange of information between the FBI and the Secret Service before the assassination. But the Commission report also cited the vastly increased flow of information from the FBI to the Secret Service since then.

By mid-June, 1964, the FBI had sent 9000 reports on Communist Party members to the Secret Service. In December, 1963, the FBI expanded the list of persons on which information should be sent to the Service — including "subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists." In the first four months of 1964, the FBI sent the Service the names of 5000 persons.

The Secret Service also has increased its manpower, ordered modern data processing equipment, improved in detail its directives to local police departments upon which it depends so much, all of which were recommended by the Warren Commission.

The Commission also recommended a committee of Cabinet officers to review and oversee programs of the Secret Service and the appointment of a special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury to supervise the Service.

Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) said yesterday that he is not sure that the Warren Commission's "sharp criticisms of the Secret Service and the FBI were well taken." The two agencies themselves, however, did not seem overly disturbed, primarily because they anticipated criticsm and had taken steps to correct procedures.

But agents of the FBI concerned with the protection of the President questioned whether they had the legal authority to keep the thousands of persons listed as "threats" in their files away from presidential parades and motorcades. The modern mobility of the President where he can travel coast to coast in a day also complicates security, they said.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald A14
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

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12 OCT 8 1964

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OCT 8 1964

SEP 29 1964

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The Warren report—II

To the everlasting credit of the Warren Commission, its massive and meticulous report does more than provide reasonable readers with convincing documentation that a maladjusted, anti-social misfit, Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone and not as trigger man for any group of conspirators, was solely responsible for the wanton slaying of President Kennedy.

Utilizing the abundant collection of facts surrounding the calamitous assassination, the Warren Commission set forth a series of important recommendations to improve the protection of future Presidents.

Without fixing blame for tragedy in Dallas, the report urges that a committee of Cabinet members or the National Security Council be assigned responsibility to review and oversee "the protective activities of the Secret Service and the other federal agencies that assist in safeguarding the President."

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

EDITORIAL PAGE.
STAR LEDGER,
NEWARK, N.J.

Date: 9/29/64
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: PHILIP HOCHSTEIN
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN F. KENNEDY

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or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NEWARK, N.J.
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126 OCT 8 1964

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SUCH a committee, the report says, "would insure that the maximum resources of the Federal Government are fully engaged in the task of protecting the President, and would provide guidance in defining the general nature of domestic and foreign dangers to Presidential security."

The report suggests that the committee study the desirability of transferring the task of protecting the President from the Secret Service to some other department or agency, with a final decision to be made by the Chief Executive and Congress.

While this study is in progress, the report urges that a special assistant with experience in law enforcement be placed in charge of daily supervision of the Secret Service, and that he give immediate attention to the current effort by that agency to "revise and modernize its basic operating procedures."

* * *

SPECIFICALLY, the Warren Commission recommended that the Secret Service "completely overhaul its facilities devoted to the advance detection of potential threats against the President," that it improve the protective measures followed in the planning and conducting of Presidential motorcades, that it improve its relations with local police departments in areas to be visited by the President, and that the agency be given sufficient personnel ~~to do the~~ job.

Further, the report urges the complete cooperation of other federal agencies, and particularly the FBI, in providing maximum protection to the President.

Additionally, the Commission calls upon Congress to adopt legislation that would make the assassination of the President and Vice President a federal crime to expedite investigation by U.S. authorities.

* * *

PRESIDENT Johnson acted swiftly to appoint a four-man committee to advise him on the Warren Commission recommendations. It is to be hoped that the members will act with like speed in carrying out and completing their assignment.

The bitter lesson of the tragedy at Dallas is the knowledge that the apparatus for safeguarding the life of the President is less than adequate.

The Warren Commission has provided specific ways in which greater protection can be provided in the immediate present and for the long range.

For these specifics, the American people owe a permanent debt of gratitude to the Warren Commission. And with this debt goes the obligation to implement the carefully considered recommendations without delay. The life of the President must not be jeopardized by second-best security measures.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American 19
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date SEP 29 1964

ON THE LINE:

Blunt . . . Brutal . . . Brilliant

By BOB CONSIDINE

WASHINGTON: The Warren Commission Report rates high among the greatest documents of its kind ever compiled.

Though the parallel may be obscure, it ranks with the Biblical account of the Crucifixion, Emile Zola's dissertation on the Dreyfus case and all other efforts by man to put down on paper an impassive and objective record of horrendous and emotionally moving events.

CONSIDINE

It never intended to be a literary work, this 888-page report that was dumped into the lap of the world Sunday night. Its prose is bare-boned and couched in basic English. Its simply stated notes add up in the end to a towering symphony of man's inhumanity, his essential senselessness. No single piece of fiction that comes readily to mind can touch the blow-after-blow after-blow impact of this blunt and sometimes brutal account of how a man met death in Dallas last November 22 and what happened after that.

If there is any lyrical editorializing it, it is swiftly done with. Chapter I of what the Government Printing Office knows as "730-900-0-6402," begins, "The Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963, was a cruel and shocking act of violence directed against a man, a family, a nation, and against all mankind. A young and vigorous leader whose years of public and private life stretched before him was the victim of the fourth Presidential assassination in the history of a country dedicated to the concepts of reasoned argument and peaceful political change."

Thereafter, the commission lets the story unpeel by itself without a single note of righteous indignation. It leaves that emotion up to the reader.

It must disappoint those persons who were sure that when it appeared, after 10 months in preparation, it would somehow confirm every wild conjecture they had heard or dreamed up. Some of the brethren who fed like jackals on these false and sometimes vicious dreams were crushed under the weight of 300,000 words of fact, never, let's hope, to rise again.

Oswald did it alone. Nobody directed him. He had been wanting to kill since the age of 15, when he expressed a desire to assassinate President Eisenhower for "exploiting the working class."

He had no accomplices, needed no ideological urging. He never saw Jack Ruby until the man pumped a .38 into his belly. Ruby never heard of him, until the day of the assassination.

Rumor, myth, legend, fake, all dissolve under the acid of the truth flowing at flood tide from this report.

We learn for the first time of the struggle Jacqueline Kennedy had to put up to stay with her dead husband in Dallas and save the body from an autopsy there. We wince for her as she scrambles across the trunk of the car —of which agony she has no memory. We turn away from her, "I love you, Jack," as she cradled his blasted head in her lap.

We live with Oswald and his wife and neighbors in this report, enter the strange world of Jack Ruby, don white coat and go into bloody operating rooms, sit by while JFK casually talks of the danger of being President a couple of hours before a portion of his head was blown away.

Not even Lincoln's tragedy had a cast of characters anywhere comparable to this one. No master of the mystery novel, no author of a British White Paper, no titan of biography could come up with quite the likes of the precedents involved in the Warren Report, nor with police people who range from J. Edgar Hoover to a cop named Tippit, its noblemen and knaves, dignitaries and dames.

In the end, I kept thinking of three of the 300,000 words. They were the entire text of that portion of John Fitzgerald Kennedy's autopsy which titled "Pathological Diagnosis."

The words were, "Gunshot wound, head."

Hearst Headline Service

Hear Bob Considine on WABC Radio 7, Monday through Friday at 6:30 p.m.

7 OCT 1964 19

DAVID LAWRENCE

One Less Proof of the Warren Report

Thousands of Lee Oswalds may be living undetected and unnoticed in America today, and the records show that many a murder and many an assault on innocent persons has already been perpetrated by deranged individuals in innumerable instances of crime over the years.

If there is one lesson which the Warren Commission report plainly teaches, it is that the American people—through their Federal, state and city governments—have not given the attention that the problem of the criminally insane deserves. It requires not merely punishment and watchfulness thereafter, once the crime has been committed, but prevention, and this is a responsibility of organized society today.

Just a few days after President Kennedy was assassinated, this correspondent wrote in these dispatches:

"Oswald was a confused man, and neither American nor foreign political issues produced that confusion in the first place. He was the victim of an unhappy life. He was a man deserted and isolated. It's a familiar story of what brings on mental depression. Friends can be helpful, as the medical books tell us. But in our self-centered lives, where time is so precious, there is a tendency to pass by the broken-down human beings who need every day the warmth of human love and understanding, and finally, if all else fails, the benefits of psychiatric treatment and even hospital care.

"The stories of the tragic end of disordered minds have been told many times. Similar incidents are happening all around us every day, even within families, as husbands or wives commit murder and sons or daughters resort to the weapons of death."

The Warren report confirms these early impressions. It tells of how Oswald's mother, who had been twice married, placed her children in an orphans' home due to lack of funds. It tells how a remarriage resulted in divorce, after several separations and reunions.

The report tells of a "gradually deteriorating school record" and of how young Oswald alledgedly pulled out a pocket knife during an argument and threatened to use it on the wife of his half-brother. It tells how Lee, when he was 13, was "remanded for psychiatric observation to Youth House, an institution in which children are kept for psychiatric observation or for detention pending court appearance or commitment to a child-caring or custodial institution such as a training school." He was examined by the chief psychiatrist and interviewed and observed by various members of the staff.

Young Oswald's mother told the commission of her visit to the home and how her pocketbook was searched "because the children in this home were such criminals, dope fiends, and had been in criminal offenses, that anybody entering this home had to be searched in case the parents were bringing cigarettes or narcotics or anything." Mrs. Oswald recalled that her son cried and said, "Mother, I want to get out of here. There are children in here who have killed people and smoke. I want to get out."

The official report of the psychiatrist in 1953 said:

"Lee has to be seen as an emotionally, quite disturbed youngster who suffers under the impact of really existing emotional isolation and deprivation, lack of affection, absence of family life and rejection by a self-involved and conflicted mother."

In one of the reports in 1953, Mrs. Evelyn S. Siegel, a social worker who had interviewed both Lee and his mother when the boy was confined to the youth house, reported that, while Oswald had suffered serious personality damage, "if he can receive help quickly, this might be repaired to some extent."

But Lee Oswald never received that help, says the Warren Commission report, and adds:

"Few social agencies even in New York were equipped to provide the kind of intensive treatment that he needed, and when one of the city's clinics did find room to handle him, for some reason the record does not show, advantage was never taken of the chance afforded to Oswald."

It is no answer to the whole problem to say that the Secret Service should have been more vigilant in Dallas, or that the FBI should have been able to transmit more information about Oswald's record to the Secret Service. The records of thousands upon thousands of "crackpots" are constantly being filed in Government agencies, and it is virtually impossible to find out where these individuals are at a given moment—least of all, to discover that one is hidden on the sixth floor of a big building, where it is easy to conceal a weapon and fire a shot unobserved by a motorcade containing Secret Service men.

The tragic fact remains that crimes like these will happen, and there is no sure way to prevent them. But there is a way to reduce their number and possibly prevent individuals from resorting to crime if their personal lives can be aided early enough and before criminal tendencies really take root. Society as a whole has a responsibility to face up to the enormity of this grave problem.

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THE EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SEPTEMBER 29, 1964

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UPI-30
(COMMITTEE)
EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON--PRESIDENT JOHNSON WILL REQUEST AN IMMEDIATE REVIEW OF THE WARREN COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS BY A FOUR-MEMBER COMMITTEE SO THAT PROMPT CORRECTIVE ACTIONS IN THE FIELD OF PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY CAN BE TAKEN, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE PRESIDENT, OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID, PLANS TO MEET WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS WITH THE COMMITTEE WHICH IS COMPOSED OF TREASURY SECRETARY DOUGLAS DILLON; ACTING ATTY. GEN. NICHOLAS KATZENBACH; CIA CHIEF JOHN A. MCCONE, AND MCGEORGE BUNDY, THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS.

JOHNSON NAMED THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY IN CONJUNCTION WITH ISSUANCE OF THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT. THE DOCUMENT RECOMMENDED A SERIES OF STEPS TO IMPROVE PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION, INCLUDING BETTER COORDINATION BETWEEN THE SECRET SERVICE, FBI AND CIA.

DILLON, AS TREASURY SECRETARY, HAS OVER-ALL SUPERVISION OF THE SECRET SERVICE. THE FBI IS A PART OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT WHICH KATZENBACH HEADS.

THE PRESIDENT, WHITE HOUSE SOURCES SAID, PLANS TO REVIEW WITH HIS PANEL, THE HIGH POINTS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT.

HE WILL DIRECT THEM TO ACT IMMEDIATELY TO EXAMINE THE RECOMMENDATIONS THOROUGHLY AND THEN MAKE THEIR OWN RECOMMENDATIONS TO HIM. HE THEN WILL DECIDE WHAT STEPS HE CAN TAKE ON HIS OWN AND DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS, IF NECESSARY, TO BE SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS.

BEFORE TAKING THIS FINAL STEP, SOURCES SAID, THE PRESIDENT PROBABLY WILL ALSO SEEK ADVICE FROM WASHINGTON ATTORNEY CLARK CLIFFORD, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF HIS FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE REVIEW BOARD.

CLIFFORD IS A FORMER WHITE HOUSE SPECIAL COUNSEL WHO HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH EXECUTIVE MATTERS SINCE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION.

IT WAS INDICATED THAT THERE WILL BE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO CONGRESS BY JOHNSON NEXT YEAR ON THE BASIS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT. BUT THE EXACT NATURE OF THOSE PROPOSALS WILL AWAIT THE PENDING REVIEW.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-12
(UNNECESSARY DANGER)

WASHINGTON--LYNDON JOHNSON SHOULD -- AND MUST -- MINGLE WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SIMPLY BECAUSE HE IS THEIR PRESIDENT. BUT THERE IS AN "UNNECESSARY DANGER" WHEN HE MAKES IMPROMPTU STOPS, AND CERTAIN STEPS MUST BE TAKEN TO PROTECT HIS LIFE.

THIS, IN ESSENCE, IS THE BURDEN OF THE WARREN COMMISSION'S WARNING TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON, A GREGARIOUS MAN WHO LOVES TO PLUNGE INTO A CROWD AND SHAKE HANDS -- AND WHO LAST FRIDAY MOUNTED A PALOMINO HORSE AND GALLOPED ALONE IN FRONT OF THE CROWD AT THE OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR.

JOHNSON IS NOT MENTIONED BY NAME IN THE REPORT ON JOHN F. KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION. BUT ITS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MEANT TO APPLY TO ANYONE WHO OCCUPIES THE WHITE HOUSE. AND THE MESSAGE SEEMS CLEAR THAT JOHNSON HIMSELF SHOULD PAY MORE ATTENTION TO SECURITY RESTRICTIONS.

AS ONE SPECIFIC EXAMPLE, THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED THAT "THE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIAN ALWAYS ACCOMPANY HIM DURING HIS TRAVELS AND OCCUPY A POSITION NEAR THE PRESIDENT WHERE HE CAN BE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE IN CASE OF ANY EMERGENCY."

WHEN JOHNSON RETURNED TO WASHINGTON FROM THE LABOR DAY SPEECH IN DETROIT THAT OPENED HIS CAMPAIGN FOR ELECTION, HE LOADED IS 12-PASSENGER JETSTAR PLANE WITH POLITICIANS AND OTHER GUESTS. DR. GEORGE BURKLEY, HIS PHYSICIAN, HAD TO TAKE ANOTHER AIRPLANE.

AS WAS THE CASE WITH KENNEDY, JOHNSON LOVES CROWDS. HE CANNOT RESIST MOVING AMONG THE PEOPLE AND SHAKING HANDS. ON THAT FATAL DAY IN DALLAS LAST NOVEMBER, KENNEDY STOPPED HIS MOTORCADE TWICE TO DO JUST THAT.

THE WARREN REPORT SAID: "THE COMMISSION REGARDS SUCH IMPROMPTU STOPS AS PRESENTING AN UNNECESSARY DANGER, BUT FINDS THAT THE SECRET SERVICE AGENTS DID ALL THAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE TO TAKE PROTECTIVE MEASURES." THE SENTENCE WAS BOTH A COMMENTARY ON THE KENNEDY MOTORCADE AND A WARNING TO JOHNSON.

THE COMMISSION, IN ITS ANXIETY TO PREVENT A REPETITION OF WHAT HAPPENED IN DALLAS, DID NOT SUGGEST THAT A PROTECTIVE WALL BE BUILT AROUND THE PRESIDENT.

"...THE PRESIDENT MUST GO TO THE PEOPLE," IT SAID. "EXPOSURE OF THE PRESIDENT TO PUBLIC VIEW THROUGH TRAVEL AMONG THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY IS A GREAT AND HISTORIC TRADITION OF AMERICAN LIFE. DESIRED BY BOTH THE PRESIDENT AND THE PUBLIC, IT IS AN INDISPENSABLE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE TWO.

"UNDER OUR SYSTEM, MEASURES MUST BE SOUGHT TO AFFORD SECURITY WITHOUT IMPEDING THE PRESIDENT'S PERFORMANCE OF HIS MANY FUNCTIONS. THE PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT MUST BE THOROUGHLY BUT INCONSPICUOUS TO AVOID EVEN THE SUGGESTION OF A GARRISON STATE."

THE COMMISSION, IN A 44-PAGE CHAPTER TITLED "THE PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT," MADE CLEAR ITS VIEW THAT BOTH THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE FBI SHOULD HAVE PERFORMED BETTER IN THEIR SECURITY TASKS PRIOR TO NOV. 22. IT SAID THESE TASKS COULD BE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT HINDERING THE PRESSIDENT, AND WITHOUT CREATING A "GARRISON STATE."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Warren Commission Report

In the report of the Warren Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy there is no new fact of substance, but an infinite amount of detail which could have been gathered only by months of intensive investigation.

The report is a model of thoroughness. It is objective, meticulous and conclusive.

And it is written simply, directly and movingly, as though the commission and its staff had relived the tragedy throughout the 10 months it devoted to its task. As they must have done.

It is, without doubt, a remarkable job, accomplished without flourish. Despite the enormously emotional nature of such an event, the commission has managed to carry on its inquiry and write its report in a dispassionate manner, without at the same time dulling any of the sensation. The findings and recommendations are crisp and clean.

• • •

The report, of course, does not restrict itself to the events of Nov. 22, 1963. Nor even to what happened immediately before and after the assassination, nor to how these things happened. It probes to the limit into the life and mind of Lee Oswald, and of Jack Ruby; it includes expert analyses of the gun, the bullets; it tracks down all the rumors, and refutes most of them.

This is a work which will be read the world around. Its value to scholars, historians and, we should think, to police and psychiatrists is beyond estimate. No layman can read it, even years hence, without being stirred.

The fact that the 888-page book adds

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5 OCT 8 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Gale
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

22 NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM AND THE SUN

Date: 9/28/64
Edition: 7th SPORTS
Author: [illegible]
Editor: RICHARD D. PETERS
Title: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY 11/22/64
Character: MISC. INFOL CON
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

☐ Being Investigated

no vital information to the public knowledge of the momentous crime is evidence, for one thing, of the thoroughness and accuracy of the news reporting at the time. But this in no sense detracts from the worth of the commission's work.

It is fair to ask, however, why the commission did not maintain the dignified secrecy originally planned for its proceedings. The series of undisciplined leaks were unfortunate and inexcusable.

• • •

There was no mystery in the shooting, except the mystery of the wrenched mind which could perpetrate such a tragedy. It is this mystery which baffles science—and which can defeat the most exacting preventive work by those charged with a President's security.

The commission pinpointed some of the omissions in the procedures of the Secret Service and the F.B.I. Without these omissions, the tragedy might have been averted. But hindsight, equipped with facts not earlier known, is better than foresight. And in any event, there are no procedures which will guarantee absolute security for a President publicly exposing himself.

Nonetheless, the safety of a President demands that no step, however minor in appearance, be overlooked—and the commission has recommended a number to be taken.

In addition, the history related by the report itself offers a graduate course in the problems of Presidential security and what it takes to meet them. The Warren Commission has done a superlative job—and all Americans are in its debt.

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Warren Report Blames Oswald Alone; Roles of FBI, Secret Service Criticized

Foreign or Domestic Conspiracy to Murder President Ruled Out

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Staff Reporter

Lee Harvey Oswald, and he alone, assassinated President John F. Kennedy.

He was not involved in any conspiracy, foreign or domestic, to murder the President.

These are the central conclusions of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren. The unanimous report of the seven-man group, the result of nearly ten months of investigation, was made public last night in a 912-page document

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The massive and exhaustive report by one of the most distinguished groups in American history also:

• Criticized the Federal Bureau of Investigation for taking "an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination" and for lack of alertness in considering Oswald "a potential threat to the safety of the President."

• Criticized the Secret Service for having insufficient trained personnel in its protective research work, for failing to recognize the necessity of identifying sources of danger to the President other than direct threats, for "deficient" advance preparations for the President's fatal trip to Dallas and for other shortcomings.

• Criticized the Secret Service for "insufficient liaison and coordination of information" with the FBI and other Federal agencies.

• Said the State Department followed the law in its relations with Oswald but should have procedures "for the better dissemination of information" about such defectors as Oswald returning to the United States from the Soviet Union.

• Criticized the Dallas Police Department for publicizing unchecked information which "provided much of the basis for the myths and rumors" about the assassination, for failing to control the swarm of newsmen and for failing to move Oswald in secret from one cell to another. These two latter failures were "the major causes" leading to Oswald's murder by night club owner Jack Ruby.

• Declared that press, radio and television "must share responsibility for the failure of law enforcement" in Oswald's murder by their ignoring of police orders. The Commission found "a regrettable lack of self-discipline by the newsmen."

The Warren Commission made recommendations that the President promptly acted to implement. Last night in Austin, Mr. Johnson appointed to advise him on the matter the Secretary of the Treasury, the acting Attorney General, the Director of the CIA, and the Special Assistant to the President on National Security Affairs.

The major recommendations made by the Warren Commission called for a "complete overhaul" of Secret Service facilities devoted to the advance detection of potential threats against the President, creation of a Cabinet committee to oversee such activities by the Secret Service and other agencies, appointment

of a special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury to supervise the Secret Service, better intergovernmental liaison, legislation to make assassination of a President or Vice President a Federal crime and a rule that the President's physician closely accompany him at all times. Many of these changes have already been made.

The central effort of the Commission was to sift fact from fiction; to determine whether Oswald was part of any conspiracy and whether he knew Ruby (he did not, the report stated); to examine the failure in protecting the 46-year-old President from the 24-year-old assassin who took his life at 12:30 p.m. CST last Nov. 22, and to investigate the subsequent failure to protect Oswald so he could be brought to trial.

In its effort to do all this, and much more, the Commission had the benefit of some 25,000 FBI interviews and reinterviews, of 1550 Secret Service interviews, of thousands of pages of reports and of testimony before its staff and members of 552 witnesses.

But much more was done. Phone calls were traced, bank accounts checked, ballistics tests made, television films analyzed, key incidents reenacted with stop watch precision, non-Federal experts employed to check FBI and Secret Service findings. Even Oswald's letters were checked to see if they contained any hidden codes.

Documents From Russia

Documents submitted by the Soviet government were checked. The Mexican government exhaustively canvassed the details of Oswald's trip to that country. Even a mysterious young Latin American secret agent, described in the report only as "D," was investigated and given a polygraph test before it was concluded that he was lying about seeing Oswald receive money in Mexico to kill the President.

Finally, the gruesome details of the assassination were examined; even reconstructed human skulls were subjected to rifle bullet tests.

From all the facts, rumors and surmises, the Commission emerged convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald had killed the President and wounded Texas Gov. John Connally as the presidential limousine passed the Texas School Book Depository building where Oswald worked.

There was no sign, from the Commission's evidence, that Oswald had intended to kill the Governor rather than the President. Indeed, on one occasion during his 29-month stay in the Soviet Union as a self-proclaimed defector, Oswald told his wife he would vote for the Governor on his return home.

One Shot Missed

Furthermore, the Commission found that Oswald's line of fire put the President's head between his and the Governor so that it was impossible to aim at Connally alone.

The Commission concluded beyond doubt that Oswald fired the fatal shots from the Italian-made mail-order rifle with a telescopic sight, shooting from a sixth-floor window.

It is probable, the Commission found, that three shots were fired; that one missed but which one is not certain; that the first one hit both the President and the Governor but was not fatal; that the second to hit the President left a "large, gaping wound in the right rear part of the head," splattering brain tissue over the interior of the car, and was fatal although the President was still alive when he reached Parkland Hospital about five minutes later.

When the first shot hit the President, he said: "My God, I am hit." After the second and fatal shot, Mrs. Kennedy cried out: "Oh, my God, they have shot my husband. I love you, Jack."

The car in which the President was riding was determined to have been moving at an average speed of 11.2 miles per hour for about 136 feet immediately before the shot that struck Mr. Kennedy in the head. Oswald's range was measured at from 177 to 266 feet. The 3 per cent downward slope of Elm st. made it easier for Oswald to fire several shots because it eliminated some of the necessary adjustment in sighting between shots.

The fatal shot sped 265.3 feet from Oswald's rifle to the President's head at a 15 degree 21 minute angle of declination.

Oswald's marksmanship record in the Marines was rated fully sufficient for what one of a number of experts testified was, with the aid of the telescopic sight, a "not . . . particularly difficult" feat.

The story of Oswald's escape from the building, of his murder 45 minutes later of Dallas Policeman J. D. Tippit, his arrest in a movie theater

and his murder by Ruby paralleled the story quickly revealed last November. Here there are no surprises, only a mass of corroborative detail through re-enactment and the testimony of many witnesses.

The question of a possible conspiracy involving Oswald with others, either Americans or foreigners, was part of the Commission's most difficult assignment, the report said.

This was done in many areas of the massive report and by means of a special 31-page section in which 127 different forms of "speculation" are set forth and answered. Among these was the rumor that Oswald was or had been a secret agent of the United States Government. This is categorically denied in all its forms. Likewise denied is the possibility that he might have been a Soviet or Cuban agent.

In this regard, the Commission quoted testimony by Secretary of State Dean Rusk that he had "not seen or heard any scrap of evidence indicating that the Soviet Union had any desire to eliminate President Kennedy nor in any way participated in any such event."

Rusk also testified that "despite the great ideological differences between our two great systems, I can't see how it would be to the interest of the Soviet Union to make any such effort."

'Discovered No Evidence'

For itself, the Commission said that it had "discovered no evidence that the Soviet Union or Cuba were involved in the assassination . . ." The report pointed out that the conclusion that there had been no conspiracy—of any kind—"was also reached independently . . . on the basis of the information available to each of them," by the following:

Secretary of State Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, CIA Director John A. McCone, and Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley.

But of all the issues raised, perhaps the most difficult to answer, the Commission found, was the question of Oswald's motive in killing the President.

The report said that "the Commission could not make any definitive determination of Oswald's motives," though it did conclude that he "acted alone." But after an exhaustive section about the man and his life history, the bulk of it already well known, the Commission said this in conclusion:

"Many factors were undoubtedly involved in Oswald's motivation for the assassination, and the Commission does not believe that it can ascribe to him any one motive or group of motives.

"It is apparent, however, that Oswald was moved by an overriding hostility to his environment. He does not appear to have been able to establish meaningful relationships with other people. He was perpetually discontented with the world around him. Long before the assassination he expressed his hatred for American society and acted in protest against it.

"Oswald's search for what he conceived to be the perfect society was doomed from the start. He sought for himself a place in history—a role as the 'great man' who would be recognized as having been in advance of his times. His commitment to Marxism and communism appears to have been another important factor in his motivation.

"Out of these and the many other factors which may have molded the character of Lee Harvey Oswald there emerged a man capable of assassinating President Kennedy."

Part of the evidence of that "capacity to act decisively" was the story of Oswald's attempt April 10, 1963, to murder former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, an ultraconservative whom Oswald had heard speak.

The Commission not only confirmed that Marina Oswald, his Russian-born wife, said that Oswald told him of the attempt (but he and she told no one else and so the FBI did not know), but it disclosed that Oswald had carefully prepared the attempt. He had taken photographs of Gen. Walker's house with the same camera that Mrs. Oswald had once used to take the pictures of Oswald holding the rifle and revolver which killed the President and Policeman Tippit.

Furthermore, the Commission report included the text of an undated note written in Russian by Oswald and left behind for his wife in case he was arrested after his effort to kill the General.

"Confused" About Nixon

The Commission also delved into the report, also from Mrs. Oswald, that Oswald had indicated he intended to kill former Vice President Richard M. Nixon during a visit to Dallas in April, 1963. The Commission concluded that she was confused; that Oswald "was not actually planning to shoot Mr. Nixon."

But it noted that whereas Nixon had had no plan to visit Dallas at that time, then Vice President Johnson was in fact in that city April 23. The implication of this fact appeared to be that if Oswald had in mind shooting anyone at that time, the more likely target was Mr. Johnson.

The Commission also considered the possibility that there may have been some connection between Oswald and those right-wing groups in Dallas "which had bitterly denounced President Kennedy and his policies prior to the time of the President's trip to Dallas."

In this connection, the Commission looked into the origins of a full-page, black-bordered anti-Kennedy advertisement which appeared the morning of the assassination in the Dallas News and of a "Wanted for Treason" handbill showing FBI-style full-face and profile photographs of the President.

The former was the product of men connected with the John Birch Society and the latter the work of a printing salesman "closely associated" with Gen. Walker, the Commission found. The advertisement was paid for by three Dallas businessmen. But none of these people had any connection with Oswald or Ruby.

The Ruby story is substantially that already well known. The Commission attempted to reconstruct minute-by-minute his movements during the period of Nov. 21-24 to see if it could find any evidence of a conspiracy.

But the Commission reported "no sign of any conduct which suggests that he was involved in the assassination" and no report worthy credence that he was in any way acquainted with Oswald or had any association "with any Communist or radical causes." The report added:

"Rumors of a connection between Ruby and Oswald have proved groundless while examination of Ruby's background and associations, his behavior prior to the assassination and his activities during the Nov. 22-24 weekend has yielded no evidence that Ruby conspired with anyone in planning or executing the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald.

"Whatever the legal culpability of Jack Ruby for his act of Nov. 24, the evidence is persuasive that he acted independently in shooting Oswald."

Officials Overriden

In reaching its conclusions, the commission came up with such varied items as these:

• Two unnamed Dallas officials told presidential staff members that Mr. Kennedy's body could not be removed from Dallas until after an autopsy. Despite their protests, the body was flown to Washington at once.

• Noticeable detailed differences in the photographs of Oswald with the rifle and gun, as published in magazines and newspapers, were not caused by tampering but by inadvertent alteration in retouching the photo for publication.

• The speedy issuance of a passport to Oswald to go to Cuba was not a result of any intercession on his behalf. All 23 other persons on the same application list forwarded from New Orleans to Washington were equally treated with dispatch. The Passport Office had no instructions to deny or delay a passport to Oswald.

• An employe of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City to whom Oswald talked was reported to be not only a consular employe but, according to the Central Intelligence Agency, "one of the KGB (secret police) officers stationed at the Embassy." He was named.

• Despite three FBI interrogations of Oswald after his return from Russia, his name was never given to the Secret Service and no information about him from any other source was in the Secret Service files.

• Oswald's turn toward Cuba, his work for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and his effort go to that island, including his talk to his wife of hijacking a plane to fly there, "may well have been Oswald's last escape hatch" after his disappointments with life in both the United States and the Soviet Union.

• Although Dallas police interrogated Oswald for about 12 hours in all, they kept no transcript and made no tape recording. Oswald was not physically harmed by police. He "repeatedly and blatantly lied to the police."

The problem of protecting a President who, in the American scheme of things, the Commission agreed, must appear in public all across the Nation, was perhaps best expressed in the testimony of Mr. Kennedy's close friend and White House aide, Kenneth O'Donnell.

According to O'Donnell, President Kennedy commented before leaving his hotel on the morning of the assassination that "if anybody really wanted to shoot the President of the United States, it was not a very difficult job; all one had to do was get a high building someday with a telescopic rifle, and there was nothing anybody could do to defend against such an attempt."

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Warning and Advice

How to Protect a President

By Roscoe Drummond

WASHINGTON.

The most valuable part of the Warren Commission report is not its look at the past but its stern warning and recommendations as to what must be done better to protect the President in the future.

Obviously there can be no security measures which can avert every potential threat on the life of the President unless he is going to cease being President in the American tradition.

That kind of security would require him to discharge his office in a vacuum, work in isolation, travel in secret and make public appearances only behind bulletproof glass.

Beginning with George Washington, no American President has operated this way—nor would he.

This means that the people of the United States and the Presidents of the United States are going to have to live with the perpetual danger of Presidential assassination.

How great is that danger? This is how great: There has been attempted assassination—not just threatening letters, but actual gunfire—against the lives of one out of every three Presidents from 1865 to 1963. These include Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, Truman and John F. Kennedy; in the case of one out of five Presidents during this period, the attempted assassination was successful.

It is well to have the Warren Commission render such a unanimous and documented judgment that "the shots which killed President Kennedy . . . were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald," that it found no evidence "that anyone assisted Oswald" or that he was "involved with any other person or group in a conspiracy to assassinate the President."

The distinguished bi-partisan membership of the commission gives this judgment the highest credentials. It won't instantly end the plot-minded theories of political conspiracy, which have circulated, some in the U. S. and some in Europe. But the commission report — written with clarity and directness—provides conclusive answers to these rumors.

The commission's best service concerns what can be learned from the ugly events of Nov. 22, 1963.

Theconsidered conclusion of the entire commission is that, while the dangers of assassination have increased, the Secret Service has not sought and Congress has not provided the resources of personnel and facilities to do its job and that there have been "serious shortcomings" in operation.

The commission is not pointing a smug finger of blame at the Secret Service, the FBI or any other agency. It states frankly that its criticisms are "tinged with hindsight."

But this is the time to marshal very bit of wisdom after the event and to call on the President and the Congress and the country to join in supporting what needs to be done.

The report's central findings in this area show what needs to be done. The commission found:

1—The "preventive intelligence" work of the Secret Service was "seriously deficient," its concept of threats to the President much too limited.

2—The FBI should have been more alert and creative in providing leads to the Secret Service. (Oswald's name was never forwarded.)

3—Overlapping and lack of alert exchange of information between the intelligence agencies. (State didn't tell Secret Service, CIA didn't tell FBI, FBI didn't tell Secret Service, nobody told FBI about the motorcade route, FBI didn't see any reason to check its "pending cases" to see if any of them worked in buildings along the way—as Oswald did.)

Obviously, this is all wisdom after the event. But it is sound wisdom and it should be put to use by the President and Congress to carry through needed reforms.

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The Warren Achievement

MARQUIS CHILDS

Washington.

The Warren Report on President Kennedy's assassination is a monument to patient sifting and analysis of fact, rumor, suspicion and wild conjecture

It will not answer those at home and abroad who must have a conspiracy. On the extreme left, Lee Harvey Oswald is seen as the pawn of the Fascist-minded right wing. On the right, nothing will do but a Communist plot cooked up in Moscow or Havana.

Honest doubters unable to believe a lone assassin could carry out such a monstrous deed should be convinced by the thorough examination and refutation with fact of the mass of rumor and conjecture.

Ten months have passed since the assassination. No one has come forward with any solid evidence that others participated with Oswald in the crime. Members of the commission and the staff heard hundreds of witnesses—everyone who could conceivably offer any crumb of information—and they found nothing to support the plot theory.

Nor has anyone come forward in public to claim possession of facts which the commission ignored. Even a hasty review of the report shows how painstaking was the examination of those who wanted to exonerate Oswald or prove him merely a tool of conspirators.

* * *

For the Chief Justice and the six other members of the commission, it was a grim chore. It meant reviewing not once, but again and again the horror of those November days.

Restrained though the report is, it brings out the shocking laxity with which the President's Texas visit was planned. The Secret Service was operating in the casual manner of another day. The presence in Dallas of Oswald, a former defector and a known Communist-eccentric, was never checked. Nor was any attention given to whom might occupy windows along the parade route, as Oswald was able to do because of his employment by the Texas Schoolbook Depository.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

29 NEW YORK POST

Date: 9/28/64
Edition: LATE CITY
Author: MARQUIS CHILDS
Editor: DOROTHY SCHIFF
Title: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY 11/22/63
Character: MISC. INFO. CON.
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO

☐ Being Investigated

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Deeply disturbing, too, is the failure of government agencies—the Secret Service and the FBI—to coordinate their joint responsibility for the President's safety. Washington has long heard reports of the rivalry between the two services. As reflected in the report, they seem to have gone their separate ways, with the consequence that Oswald was free to proceed calmly to plot the assassination without surveillance of any kind.

* * *

The Dallas police also come in for the same restrained criticism. Their incredible bungling, on the order of the Mack Sennett cops, gave Jack Ruby the opportunity to kill Oswald, thereby compounding the tragedy and creating an area of doubt and dark suspicion. But the commission puts a sizable share of the blame on the newspapermen at the scene who by their insistent demands and their unceasing clamor made the work of an overwhelmed police force all the more difficult.

The commission proposes a series of recommendations for strengthening the safeguards around a President. One is to make the assassination of a Chief Executive a federal crime. This would permit the FBI and the Secret Service to take direct part in detection of the crime and preparing the evidence. Even more important are the proposals to modernize the Secret Service.

Nothing can be done in the waning days of this Congress to carry out these recommendations. But they should be the first order of business in the new Congress. With no Vice President to succeed President Johnson, this is a time of extreme hazard. An atmosphere already inflamed with charges of treason and corruption coming from the extreme right is being further warmed up by the epithets hurled in the campaign. We will be lucky if we come safely through the next five weeks.

Each assassination, as the report notes, has brought a harvest of myths. Lloyd Lewis' book, "Myths After Lincoln," shows how wild the rumor crop grew when Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth. The commission report is a solid achievement set against the winds of rumor and calumny.

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Warren Commission Combined

A-26

Men of Diverse Talents and Views

By Morton Mintz
Staff Reporter

President Johnson created the Warren Commission Nov. 29, 1963, seven days after the assassination of John F. Kennedy in Dallas and five days after the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, who had been charged with the President's murder.

"The purposes of the Commission," Mr. Johnson said in his Executive order, "are to examine the evidence developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any additional evidence that may hereafter come to light or be uncovered by Federal or state authorities; to make such further investigation as the Commission finds desirable; to evaluate all the facts and circumstances surrounding such assassination, including the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination, and to report to me its findings and conclusions.

"The Commission is empowered to prescribe its own procedures and to employ such assistants as it deems necessary . . . All Executive departments and agencies are directed to furnish the Commission with such facilities, services and cooperation as it may request from time to time."

At first, Mr. Johnson is said to have regarded the appointment of a Commission as unnecessary: the evidence pointing to Oswald was massive and the killing of Oswald before the television cameras had been the most public slaying of all time.

But other considerations rapidly came to assume decisive importance. The report of the Warren Commission deals with them as follows:

"After Lee Harvey Oswald was shot by Jack Ruby, it was no longer possible to arrive at the complete story of the assassination through normal judicial procedures during a trial of the alleged assassin. Alternative means for instituting a complete investigation were widely discussed.

A Lincoln Precedent

"Federal and state officials conferred on the possibility of initiating a court of inquiry before a state magistrate in Texas. An investigation by the grand jury of Dallas County also was considered. As speculation about the existence of a foreign or domestic conspiracy became widespread, committees in both Houses of Congress weighed the desirability of congressional hearings to discover all the facts relating to the assassination.

"By his order of Nov. 29 establishing the Commission, President Johnson sought to avoid parallel investigations . . ."

The United States has no continuing equivalent of the impartial, prestigious royal commissions commonly convened in Britain and other Commonwealth countries, but in appointing the Commission, Mr. Johnson evoked American precedents for such high-level inquiries.

After the assassination of President Lincoln in 1865, Congress established a commission of inquiry whose members included five Supreme Court Justices, five Senators and five Representatives.

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After the Pearl Harbor disaster, President Roosevelt appointed an investigatory tribunal headed by then Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts. The four members were military officers.

A Reluctant Chairman

Once President Johnson made the decision to appoint a commission the immediate question was its membership. Certain qualifications were so obvious as to go almost without saying.

The Commission as a whole had to be one that would have the confidence of the Nation and Congress, even if one member or another lacked the support of one or another group in the population and in Congress. Every member had to be a man of outstanding accomplishment, reputation and stature.

Among them there had to be a large pool of legal and investigative experience. The Commission had to be of such impressiveness that it would be accorded an overwhelming presumption of balance, competence and integrity.

In Chief Justice Earl Warren, the President found a chairman who was at the pinnacle of the judicial branch, who had spent 20 years as a California prosecutor, four years as State Attorney General and ten as Governor before being appointed to the Court by President Eisenhower.

On the bench, he had won the respect and affection of liberals and almost incredible hatred and vituperation from right-wing groups. Abroad, he is perhaps the most beloved of living Americans.

In Warren, Mr. Johnson also encountered the most adamant resistance to taking on the job, and not merely because it would superimpose onerous burdens onto his already great responsibilities as Chief Justice.

Back in Uniform

When the initial approach was made by two emissaries of the President—Deputy Attorney General Nicholas B. Katzenbach and Solicitor General Archibald Cox—Warren refused appointment. He cited the always strong feelings, going back to the origins of the Court, against outside activities by a member. Further, there was no apparent precedent for the participation of a Chief Justice on a commission.

"Less than an hour later," Marquis Childs reported, "the President was on the phone and shortly after that the Chief Justice sat across from Mr. Johnson in the office to which the new President was still unaccustomed. Chief Justice Warren went again over the reasons why he could not and should not head the commission of inquiry.

"'You've worn the uniform of your country, haven't you?' the President asked. 'If I were to ask you to put it on again, you would do it, wouldn't you? That's what I'm asking you to do now.'"

With this the 73-year-old Chief Justice accepted. That he had done so out of a sense of duty did not shield him,

Childs wrote, from "new attacks from the rabid right and even from certain mass circulation newspapers."

Protective Coloring

But many of those who attacked Warren held in high regard the man whose name appeared second in the President's Executive Order: Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia. A conservative Democrat, Russell has been in the Senate for 31 years and is its second senior member. His evenhanded investigation of the removal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as commander of American forces in the Far East won widespread acclaim.

As long as Russell served on the Commission, that body as a whole was insulated against attacks that might have been launched against it because of the dislike of the Chief Justice by some Southerners and conservatives.

Each of the other three members of Congress selected for the Commission brought to it unusual talent. In addition their diverse political views helped insulate the Commission against attacks from other sources. Republican Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky is widely respected by the liberals in Congress. Rep. Hale Boggs is a moderate Democrat from the South. Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan is a leader of conservative Republicans in the House.

The two nongovernmental members brought to the Commission their wide experience in the intelligence and military fields. Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, had been in intelligence work on and off for many years. John J. McCloy was an assistant Secretary of War in World War II and the military governor of Germany after the war.

The Warren Commission's chief counsel was J. Lee Rankin, who in the Eisenhower Administration was Solicitor General — the Government's lawyer before the Supreme Court. Ranklin, 57, had 14 assistant counsels and 12 top-level aides from Government departments.

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Non-Communist Papers Praise Warren Report

LONDON (AP)—Non-Communist newspapers in Britain and on the European continent generally praised the Warren report today. Communist and leftist newspapers said it failed to dissipate all doubt.

"An impressive document," said a typical British comment, in The Guardian. "Only the most skeptical will continue to harbor doubts in the face of this massive ... memorable report."

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said in a dispatch from Washington: "The Warren report fails to dissipate all doubts and suspicions about the assassination." It didn't mention that Lee Harvey Oswald had spent time in the Soviet Union but said:

"The reactionary American press tried to picture Oswald as a Marxist."

A Soviet newspaper charged that Mr. Kennedy's assassination "was the result of a conspiracy by the most reactionary forces" in the United States in which "Texas oil barons played a fatal role."

The Moscow newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda made the charge under the headline "Secret Move of the Oil Barons." The article, however, reviewed only disputes between Mr. Kennedy and oil company interests over proposed changes in oil depletion allowances for tax purposes. The paper made no attempt to document its charges.

Rome's independent Il Tempo Sera said in a front-page headline that the report "raises more doubts than it settles."

Rome's independent IL Tempo emphasized that the report "indicates the cause of the crime was the Marxist convictions of the killer."

Said London's conservative Daily Telegraph:

"The assassination was a tragedy, personal, national and international; but any suspicions of a conspiracy behind it are now set at rest."

The independent Times of London said:

"It is thorough, painstaking, voluminously frank, and above all truly scrupulously careful in its analysis and conclusions."

While approving the report, London's conservative Daily Mail expressed "incredulous amazement at the catastrophic negligence of those responsible for the President's safety. The precautions broke down at nearly every point through sheer incompetence."

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Report Decries Handling of Oswald, Sharply Criticizes Police and Press

By DANA BULLEN
Star Staff Writer

Premature disclosure and discussion of the evidence against Lee Harvey Oswald might have made it impossible for him to have had a fair trial, the Warren Commission has concluded.

"The courtroom, not the newspaper or television screen, is the appropriate forum in our system for the trial of a man accused of crime," the presidential commission's report says.

A special 47-page section devoted to the detention and death of the accused assassin of President Kennedy is critical of both the Dallas police and the press on a number of scores.

The report calls for a joint effort by the bar, police and news media to establish ethical standards for news gathering that preserve the right of individuals to a fair trial.

In addition to stating that Oswald's right to an impartial jury "would have been seriously jeopardized," the commission said police and press share responsibility in his death.

Conclusions

The commission reached these conclusions:

1. Oswald was not subjected to any physical coercion by police following arrest. He was advised that he need not speak, that any statements could be used against him and of his right to counsel.

2. The access afforded news media subjected Oswald to harassment and created "chaotic conditions" that were not conducive to orderly interrogation or the protection of his rights.

3. Numerous statements, sometimes erroneous, made by officials "during this period of confusion and disorder . . . would have presented serious obstacles to the obtaining of a fair trial."

"Neither the press nor the public had a right to be contemporaneously informed by the police or prosecuting authorities of the details of the evidence being accumulated," the commission said.

"Undoubtedly," it said, "the public was interested in these disclosures, but its curiosity should not have been satisfied at the expense of the accused's right to a trial by an impartial jury."

"The disclosure of evidence encouraged the public, from which a jury would ultimately be impaneled, to prejudge the

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raised at trial," the report said. mccallam

Flood of Newsmen

The main problems, the commission report indicated, resulted from the flood of newsmen on the Dallas police headquarters and from police officials' efforts to accommodate them.

Many of the newsmen crowded into a narraw corridor on the third floor of the police headquarters near where Oswald was being questioned. "It was a bedlam of confusion," a police official testified.

"The corridor became so jammed that policemen and newsmen had to push and shove if they wanted to get through, stepping over cables, wires and tripods," the commission report said.

Oswald, usually escorted by three to six detectives, traversed 20 feet of this corridor between the homicide office and an elevator at least 15 times during his stay at headquarters.

Close proximity to "the milling mass of insistent newsmen" and failure of police to authenticate press credentials "subjected the prisoner to a serious security risk," the report said.

Meanwhile, it said, law enforcement officials were keeping the press informed of the gathering case against Oswald. Some of the material that came out later turned out to be erroneous.

A non-existent taxicab driver, "Darryl Click," came into being when a section of Dallas, "Oak Cliff," was misunderstood. An innocent Dallas man somehow became identified as a "second suspect."

"Myths and Rumors"

"The publicizing of unchecked information provided much of the basis for the myths and rumors that came into being soon after the President's death," the commission report said.

The disclosure of evidence, the report said, was "seriously aggravated" by the statements of numerous officials that they were "certain of Oswald's guilt."

Despite police warnings that he had a right to counsel, Oswald, who denied all guilt, did not have counsel during his interrogation. He declined offered counsel and could not reach the lawyer he wanted.

Some of the sharpest criticism in the report's section on Oswald's detention deals with the conduct of the police and press during the period leading up to his death.

"The shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald obviously resulted from the failure of the security precautions which the Dallas Police Department had taken to protect their prisoner," the commission said.

"The acceptance of inadequate press credentials posed a clear avenue for a one-man assault," the report said. However, it said there was no evidence Oswald's slayer had used press credentials.

Too Much Publicity

The commission said making public the plans for Oswald's transfer to the county jail attracted many persons to the city jail who otherwise might not have learned of the move until it was completed.

"The swarm of newspeople in the basement also substantially limited the ability of the police to detect an unauthorized person once he had entered the basement," the report said.

"Regardless of whether the press should have been allowed to witness the transfer," it said, "security measures in the basement for Oswald's protection could and should have been better organized."

"The failure of the police to remove Oswald secretly or to control the crowd in the basement . . . were the major causes of the security breakdown which led to Oswald's death," the report said.

"Primary responsibility for having failed to control the press and to check the flow of undigested evidence to the public must be borne by the police department," the commission said.

News Media Blamed

Nevertheless, the report continued, "the commission believes, however, that a part of the responsibility for the unfortunate circumstances . . . must be borne by the news media."

"The crowd of newsmen generally failed to respond properly to the demands of police," the report said. "Police efforts to preserve order and to clear passageways in the corridor were usually unsuccessful."

"Moreover, by constantly pursuing public officials, the news representatives placed an insistent pressure upon them to disclose information," the commission report said.

A number of details of the handling of Oswald were geared to accommodate the press, the report indicated. For example, reporters were told the night before the approximate time of the transfer.

"The general disorder in the Police and Court Building during November 22-24 reveals a regrettable lack of self-discipline by the newsmen," the commission report said.

The report said the American Society of Newspaper Editors last April held discussions that revealed "strong misgivings" among the editors themselves about the role the press had played.

"To prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate events which followed the assassination, however, more than general concern will be needed," the commission said in concluding this section of its report.

"The promulgation of a code of professional conduct governing representatives of all news media would be a welcome evidence that the press has profited by the lesson of Dallas," the commission said.

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Each Fact Checked in Exhaustive Detail

Experts Conducted an Unparalleled Investigation

By Alfred E. Lewis
Staff Reporter

At Edgewood Arsenal, Md., a bullet was fired from Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle into a human skull filled with a gelatin compound and draped with simulated hair. It shattered the right side in a manner very similar to the head wound that killed President Kennedy last Nov. 22.

In Dallas, a Western Union employe who had claimed he saw Oswald collecting money sent to him by telegraph admitted to investigators that he couldn't really say whether the man he saw was the President's assassin.

In Washington, a FBI laboratory expert found that the tiny fibers surrounding the bullet hole in the back of Mr. Kennedy's shirt were pressed inward, further evidence that the shot was fired from behind.

Those fragments from the massive whole of the Warren Commission report illustrate the blend of science and shoe leather that may make its study of the assassination the classic handbook of modern investigative technique.

The Commission and its staff of lawyers interviewed or accepted affidavits or statements from 552 witnesses, ranging from President Johnson to a porter at Dallas Police Headquarters.

The Commission called upon a stable of experts in ballistics, fingerprinting, photo-

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tography, handwriting and other relevant fields probably without equal in the annals of criminology.

All of Oswald's known writings or other possessions that might have been used for code or other espionage purposes were examined by the FBI or the National Security Agency (or both). The findings were negative.

The major findings that emerged from this painstaking inquiry spring no surprises. Now, however, the evidence against Oswald (and against all the theories of conspiracy) is buttressed by volumes of testimony and scientific expertise.

A Weighty Foundation

The Commission started its work last December with a five-volume report from the FBI, a summary from the Secret Service and a report from the State Department on Oswald's defection to Russia.

Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr delivered another set of investigative materials, largely Dallas police reports, in January. (In the ensuing months, the Commission took testimony from nearly 100 Dallas policemen and other local law officials.)

The Commission went far beyond those original reports to satisfy its "unequivocal presidential mandate to conduct a thorough and independent investigation," its report said. The investigation included elaborate re-enactments of Oswald's movements after the assassination and of the presidential motorcade.

Movie films taken by three spectators during the fleeting seconds of the assassination provided a precise guide to the movement of the presidential limousine as it passed the Texas School Book Depository. Used in conjunction with a camera mounted on Oswald's rifle, those films helped provide a second-by-second repetition of the assassin's view through his telescopic sight.

The amateur movies also depicted the precise instant that the fatal second bullet struck Mr. Kennedy.

"That impact was evident from the explosion of the President's brain tissues from the right side of his head," the Commission report said.

This pinpoint determination showed the position of the

President's body when he was struck and the exact distance (265.3 feet) and angle from the Depository window from which the rifle was fired.

Extensive tests by Dr. Alfred G. Olivier at the Army's Wound Ballistics Branch at Edgewood Arsenal demonstrated that bullets fired from Oswald's rifle could cause the wounds received by Mr. Kennedy and Texas Gov. John Connally.

Own Claims Refuted

In addition to the test shots previously described, Olivier used fabricated models of other parts of the human body to obtain further evidence that the bullet which passed through President Kennedy's neck caused Connally's wounds.

Other tests by experts on ballistics, fingerprints and handwriting piled up further incriminating evidence against Oswald. During his brief detention, Oswald denied owning a rifle and accused the police of faking two photographs found at his home showing him holding a gun resembling the assassination weapon.

Although Oswald's wife Marina testified that she had taken the photos with her husband's camera, the Commission also called a photography expert, who testified that the pictures were not composites as Oswald had claimed.

Further tests demonstrated that negatives of pictures taken with the camera bore the same characteristics as a negative of the rifle photo.

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No Plot Discovered In Assassination; Security Setup Hit

A frustrated malcontent, driven by an urge to find a place in history, slipped thorugh an inadequate security net to assassinate President John F. Kennedy last November 22.

With that conclusion, backed by 912 evidence-packed pages, a seven-man presidential commission has sought to lay to rest the speculation surrounding the assasination of the 35th President of the United States.

The commission, headed by Chief Justic Earl Warren, concluded:

- The assassin acted alone and his name was Lee Harvey Oswald.
- There was no evidence of any conspiracy—right or left-wing, foreign or domestic that Oswald was the hireling of a foreign power; no evidence that his attempts to ally himself with American left-wing groups had anything to do with the assassination.
- There was no evidence of any relationship between Oswald and Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald in the basement of Dallas police headquarters 48 hours after the President's death. Nothing more than an accident of history brought them together.

In its report, made public last night, the commission took a critical look at the Federal agencies, Dallas police and the press.

Outmoded Procedures

The Secret Service was criticized because of outmoded and inadequate procedures to identify potential threats against the President's life, because no check was made of any buildings along the route of the Dallas motorcade and because off-duty agents took drinks in the early hours of November 22.

Secret Service agents on the scene, however, were praised for their courage and prompt responses to the emergency.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which had kept track of Oswald since he tried to renounce his American citizenship in 1959 and knew he was employed in the Texas School Book Depository, was criticized for not alerting the Secret Service. The President's announced route passed the book depository.

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The Evening Star A 1
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
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Aided Oswald's Killer

The Dallas Police Department was criticized for its "unsound" decision to transfer Oswald to the county jail in full public view, for failing to exclude newsmen from the basement even after threats had been made on Oswald's life and for its "inadequate arrangements" for the transfer. These deficiencies, said the commission, contributed to Oswald's death.

The press was criticized for "creating chaotic conditions," printing unverified stories and jeopardizing Oswald's right to a fail trial, if he had lived.

The commission's recommendations, all stemming directly from its findings, called for substantial improvements to strengthen presidential protection and President Johnson last night appointed a four-man committee to advise him "on the execution" of the commission's recommendations. The members are Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon, Acting Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach, Director John McCone of the Central Intelligence Agency,and McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to Johnson for national security affairs.

Commission Recommendations

Among the commission's recommendations:

A Cabinet committee or the

National Security Council to oversee protective activities.

- A law making it a Federal crime to kill the President.
- More men and up-to-date facilities for the Secret Service.
- A special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury responsible for supervising the Secret Service.
- Closer liaison between the Secret Service and other Federal agencies as well as with local police agencies.
- Provision for the President's physician to ride in the same car with him when he travels.
- "Great care" by the State Department in the return to this country of defectors and others who tried to renounce American citizenship and arrangements to intelligence agencies to be alerted on their return.
- Development of "ethical standards" by the bar, news media and law enforcement agencies to insure the right of fair trial and non-interference with criminal investigations.

10-Month Investigation

The commission spent close to 10 months investigating what it termed "a cruel and shocking act of violence directed against a man, a family, a Nation and all mankind."

On the basis of eyewitness testimony, ballistics, reconstruction and a variety of expert analyses, the commission concluded that Oswald fired three shots—two of which struck President Kennedy—from a sniper's nest on the sixth floor of the Book Depository.

Eye-witness testimony and the revolver taken from Oswald himself established for the commission that Oswald killed Police Patrolman J. D. Tippit approximately 45 minutes after President Kennedy met his death.

From foreign intelligence gathering as well as confidential sources at home, the commission satisfied itself that no conspiracy was involved in either the Kennedy assassination or the murder of Oswald—a conclusion shared by Cabinet officers and intelligence chiefs.

"Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty, the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or Ruby cannot be categorically established," the commission acknowledged, "but if there is any such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this commission."

Convinced that the deed was the work of one man alone, the commission studied his possible motives but did not make a definite determination.

Instead, the commission dug deeply into all the background that might shed light on motivation so that "others may study Lee Oswald's life and arrive at their own conclusions as to his possible motives."

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Boost for Civic Pride

Dallas Is Cleared

By WILLIAM STEIF
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

The Warren Commission cleared Dallas of civic "guilt" in the assassination of President Kennedy.

It "found no evidence that the extreme views expressed toward President Kennedy by some right-wing groups centered in Dallas or any other general atmosphere of hate or right-wing extremism which may have existed in the city had any connection" with Lee Harvey Oswald's actions last Nov. 22.

But the Commission said there was "no way to judge what the effect of the general political ferment might have been" and cited a letter Oswald wrote last Nov. 1 to communist functionary Arnold Johnson which said:

"On Oct. 23 I had attended an ultra-right meeting headed by (Maj.) Gen. Edwin A. Walker, who lives in Dallas.

The meeting preceded by one day the attack on A(dlai) E. Stevenson at the United Nations day meeting at which he spoke. As you can see, political friction between 'left' and 'right' is very great here."

The mood of Dallas before the Kennedy visit was testy.

Two days after the Stevenson incident, Police Chief Jesse Curry reported he would call in 100 extra off-duty policemen to protect President Kennedy on his visit, and in the next weeks the papers were filled with "plans for protecting the President, stressing thoroness."

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The Washington Daily News 4
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Panel Named On Protection Of President

President Johnson has named a high-level committee to advise him in carrying out the recommendations of the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

The committee was announced by White House Press Secretary George Reedy in Austin, Tex., last night before the President returned to Washington.

Named to the committee were:

C. Douglas Dillion, secretary of the Treasury, Nicholus Katzenbach, acting Attorney General; John A. McCone, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and McGeorge Bundy, the President's special assistant for national security affairs.

Review Recommended

The Warren Commission's report, released last night, recommended a review by top government officials of measures for protecting the life of the President.

Hohnson spent a quiet weekend at his LBJ ranch before returning to Washington last night. A part of the time was spent, his aides said, in reading the Warren report.

The President named no chairman for the committee. However, it was understood that Dillon, as the ranking member of the panel, would have general supervision over the group.

To Canvass Need

The panel he selected presumably will canvass the possible need for further measures to be taken to increase protection for the President.

It was possible that the committee would explore the key question, raised by the commission, as to whether all or part of the protective functions of the Secret Service should be turned over to some other agency.

Dillon, as secretary of the Treasury, exercises general supervision over the Secret Service, an arm of his cabinet department.

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WARREN COMMISSION

UPI-

ADD REACTION, WASHINGTON

DIRKSEN TOLD NEWSMEN THE WARREN REPORT WAS "CERTAINLY A THOROUGH-GOING JOB AND "THE CONCLUSIONS WERE ABOUT WHAT I EXPECTED." HOWEVER, HE SAID, "THE SUMMARY WAS ENTIRELY TOO LONG. THERE SHOULD HAVE BEEN A SECOND BOILED DOWN SUMMARY" WITH THE REPORT.

THE SENATE GOP LEADER ALSO SAID THE COMMISSION'S STAFF SHOULD HAVE RECEIVED MORE CREDIT. "IT WAS ONE OF THE MOST COMPETENT THAT ANY GROUP EVER HAS," DIRKSEN SAID.

AS FOR MAKING THE ASSASSINATION OF A PRESIDENT OR VICE PRESIDENT A FEDERAL OFFENSE, DIRKSEN SAID "IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN A FEDERAL CRIME LONG BEFORE NOW."

HE AGREED WITH MANSFIELD THAT CONGRESS PROBABLY WOULD ACT QUICKLY ON ANY LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS BUT SAID HE DID NOT KNOW HOW MUCH ACTION WOULD BE POSSIBLE THIS YEAR.

WHILE PRAISING THE REPORT GENERALLY, DIRKSEN VOICED SOME MISGIVINGS ABOUT THE BROAD CRITICISMS OF THE FBI AND SECRET SERVICE. "I AM NOT SURE HOW WELL TAKEN THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN," HE SAID. FOR ONE THING, HE SAID, THERE WERE NO CHARGES AGAINST OSWALD AND NO GROUNDS ON WHICH TO HOLD HIM BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION EVEN IF THE SECRET SERVICE HAD KNOWN OF HIS RECORD.

SEN. GEORGE D. AIKEN, R-VT., THE SENIOR GOP SENATOR IN LENGTH OF SERVICE, SAID "IT MIGHT BE A GOOD IDEA" TO MAKE PRESIDENTIAL OR VICE PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSINATIONS A FEDERAL CRIME. AIKEN SAID HE FOUND NO REAL SURPRISES IN THE REPORT.

AS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS THAT THE PRESIDENT BE MORE TIGHTLY GUARDED, AIKEN SAID "IT IS ONE THING TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS AND ANOTHER TO ENFORCE THEM."

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GUARD GOT ON CAR SECONDS TOO LATE

More Time Between Shots, and JFK Might Have Lived

By JOHN TROAN
Scripps-Howard Science Writer

Fewer than four seconds may have spelled the difference between life and death.

The Warren Commission's report disclosed that a heroic Secret Service agent clambered aboard the White House limousine 3.7 seconds too late.

Tho he "leaped to the President's rescue" the instant Mr. Kennedy was wounded by a rifle bullet, the report noted it was not "humanly possible" for Agent Clinton J. Hill to reach the President in time to intercept the lethal shot that followed.

'CRATERED' SKULL

The report declared Mr. Kennedy "could have survived" the first bullet—which pierced the back of his neck and came out just below his Adam's apple after bruising a lung and ripping his windpipe.

But, it said, nobody could have survived the second bullet—which struck him in the rear of the head with such staggering force it "cratered" the skull and "shredded" the brain.

Indeed, the Commission re-laed, the impact was so violent an amateur photographer filmed an actual "explosion of the President's brain tissues," and fragments of the skull were recovered from the street as well as the car.

On the basis of motion pictures taken by a spectator, the Commission timed at 4.8 to 5.6 seconds the interval between the two shots that struck Mr. Kennedy.

During those fleeting seconds, Agent Hill—who had been riding on a car behind the President's limousine—was racing to reach Mr. Kennedy.

But the second bullet hit the President 1.6 seconds before Mr. Hill laid a hand on the limousine—and 3.7 seconds before he could climb aboard.

Nevertheless, former White House aide David Powers credited Mr. Hill with saving Mrs. Kennedy's life by "pushing her back into the Presidential auto" as she was about to topple to the street from the limousine.

The White House physician, Admiral George G. Burkley, was assigned to a car so far behind the President the doctor didn't even know what had happened.

BEYOND HELP

On arrival at the hospital, the President already looked dead. His eyes were fixed in a glassy "death stare," and he had "no palpable pulse."

But doctors detected "a few chest sounds which were thought to be heart beats" so they concluded Mr. Kennedy "was still alive"—and thereupon launched a vain 25-minute effort to pull him thru.

First, they put an air tube thru his mouth into his windpipe and hooked him to an artificial respirator to reverse the "death rattle" that was gripping his lungs.

This didn't work too well. So they substituted a pure-oxygen machine for the respirator and inserted an artificial air tube directly thru the neck.

TRANSFUSION

Into one leg they began transfusing blood — to replace the three pints the President lost in the emergency room alone.

Into an arm they started feeding a salt-and-sugar mixture that serves as a general tonic. Also, a dose of supercortisone—to bolster Mr. Kennedy's weak adrenal glands.

Tubes were inserted into the chest cavity to pipe off the air and blood which had leaked in. Then chest message was undertaken, in an effort to restart the heart which had seemed to quit.

This produced a flicker of a pulse in Mr. Kennedy's thigh and "some electrical activity" on a television-like screen which had been wired to the President to monitor his heart.

Despite all this, Mr. Kennedy's nerves and muscles never twitched. And finally his heart went completely silent—tho "it was impossible to determine the precise moment when life left the President."

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DATED 9-28-64
FROM Washington Daily News
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SEP 28 1964

61 OCT 5 1964

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Secret Service and FBI Protection Is Criticized

Commission Says Too Narrow A View Was Taken of Duties

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter

Both the Secret Service and the FBI viewed "too narrowly" their responsibilities as Presidential bodyguards when President Kennedy was assassinated, the Warren Commission report concluded.

The report blamed neither agency, but saw a "need for a more imaginative and less narrow interpretation of their responsibilities" for Presidential protection.

To this end, it recommended a $3 million budget increase for the Secret Service, which would enable it to employ more than 200 additional agents. It also recommended that the Secret Service be empowered to call as needed on the FBI and other Federal agencies for investigative and protective help.

And it said that the Secret Service should improve the protective measures used in presidential motorcades and increase the precautionary attention given to buildings around parade routes.

Legislation Sought

The Commission also called on Congress for legislation making the murder or kidnaping of a President or Vice President or any official in the Presidential line of succession a Federal crime and suggested that a Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury supervise the Secret Service.

The report pointed out that since the assassination "many changes have already been made and others are contemplated" in the standard provisions for Presidential protection.

The Commission tempered its recomendations for procedural improvements with the observation that it could "recommend no procedures for the future protection of our Presidents which will guarantee security."

The demands on the person who holds the office are so complex and varied, and "the traditions of the office in a democracy such as ours are so deepseated as to preclude absolute security," the report said.

Shared Responsibility

The Secret Service has the primary responsibility for the protection of the President. However, the Warren Commission points out that the FBI also has some duties in this area. Since 1910, the FBI appropriation has included an item for the "protection of the person of the President of the United States."

The Secret Service has what is called a Protective Research Section. Its job is to collect and evaluate information about individuals and groups who might be a danger to the President. It depends on other

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agencies, Federal and local, for part of its information, but it had none on Oswald.

Said the report:

"The Commission has concluded that at the time of the assassination the arrangements relied upon by the Secret Service to perform this function were not adequate."

But the Commission acknowledges that at the time, the Protective Research Section was very small: 12 specialists and three clerks. The PRS would be much enlarged if the recommended money were authorized by Congress.

A Finding of "Arrogance"

The FBI began a file on Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President Kennedy, in October, 1959, after reports that he had defected to the Soviet Union. FBI agents first interviewed him in June, 1962, at Fort Worth and found him "arrogant."

The report says that FBI agent James P. Hosty Jr. knew that Oswald was in Dallas in November and knew that he was working in the Texas School Book Depository Building, from which Mr. Kennedy was ambushed, but did not—and was not required to—pass on this information to the Secret Service.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover defended Hosty before the Warren Commission, saying: "There was nothing up to the time of the assassination that gave any indication that this man (Oswald) was a dangerous character who might do harm to the President or the Vice President."

Hoover said that the first indication of Oswald's capacity for violence was his attempt on the life of former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, the right-wing leader. That was in April, 1963, but Hoover said the FBI did not learn that Oswald was the sniper until after the Kennedy assassination.

Should the FBI have told the Secret Service about Oswald's presence in Dallas before the arrival of President Kennedy on Nov. 22?

Criteria for Trouble

Robert I. Bouck, in charge of the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service, gave his testimony to the Warren Commission:

"I would think his (Oswald's) continued association with the Russian Embassy after his return, his association with the Castro groups, would have been of concern to us; a knowledge that he had, I believe, been courtmartialed for illegal possession of a gun, of a hand gun in the Marines; that he had owned a weapon and did a good deal of hunting or use of it, perhaps in Russia, plus a number of items about his disposition and unreliability of character. I think all of those, if we had them altogether, would have added up pointing out a pretty bad individual; and I think that, together, had we known that he had a vantage point would have seemed somewhat serious to us, even though I must admit that none of these in themselves would be—would meet our specific criteria, none of them alone.

"But it is when you begin adding them up to some degree that you begin to get criteria that are meaningful."

The report went on to say that Bouck acknowledged that he had no reason to believe that any one Federal agency had access to all this information, including the significant fact that Oswald worked in a building which overlooked the motorcade route.

After agreeing with the FBI's contention that Oswald had not shown any potential for violence (except the attempt on the life of Gen. Walker, which the FBI knew nothing about until after Nov. 22), the report said:

"The Commission believes, however, that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work, prior to the assassination.

"The Commission appreciates the large volume of cases handled by the FBI (636,371 investigative matters during fiscal year 1963). There were no Secret Service criteria which specifically required the referral of Oswald's case to the Secret Service; nor was there any requirement to report the names of defectors.

"However, there was much material in the hands of the FBI about Oswald: the knowledge of his defection, his arrogance and hostility to the United States, his pro-Castro tendencies, his lies when interrogated by the FBI, his trip to Mexico where he was in contact with Soviet authorities, his presence in the

School Book Depository job and its location along the route of the motorcade.

"All this does seem to amount to enough to have induced an alert agency such as the FBI, possessed of this information, to list Oswald as a potential threat to the safety of the President."

The report noted that the FBI Director testified he did not believe his agency, under an operating directive, was required to give the Secret Service what information it has about Oswald. And it recalled the testimony of Secret Service Special Agent Bouck that the accumulation of facts known to the FBI should have constituted a sufficient basis to warn the Secret Service of the Oswald risk. The Commission then said:

"The Commission believes that both the FBI and the Secret Service have too narrowly construed thier respective responsibilities. The Commission has the impression that too much emphasis is placed by both on the investigation of specific threats by individuals and not enough on danger from other sources. . . .

Cooperation Needed

The Commission recommended that the Secret Service "completely overhaul" its advance detection facilities and develop "more useful and precise criteria" for defining potential threats to the President. It added that other agencies of government should tell the Secret Service about "all returned defectors."

In addition, the Commission said the Secret Service should enter into agreements with other agencies to insure that it gets all the information it needs and that it should expedite plans to use data-processing techniques.

The Commission noted also that both the FBI and Secret Service had conducted investigations of the assassination on their own immediately following the tragedy and had turned over to the Commission the results of those inquiries.

Commenting on the liaison (and lack of it) between the two agencies just prior to the crime, the Commission observed:

"Most important, notwithstanding that both agencies have professed to the Commission that the liaison between them was close and fully sufficient, the Commission does not believe that the liaison between the FBI and the Secret Service . . . was as effective as it should have been."

The Commission also looked into reports that some Secret Service agents travelling with President Kennedy did some drinking at the Fort Worth Press Club and remained up late in the Cellar Coffee House on the night of Nov. 21.

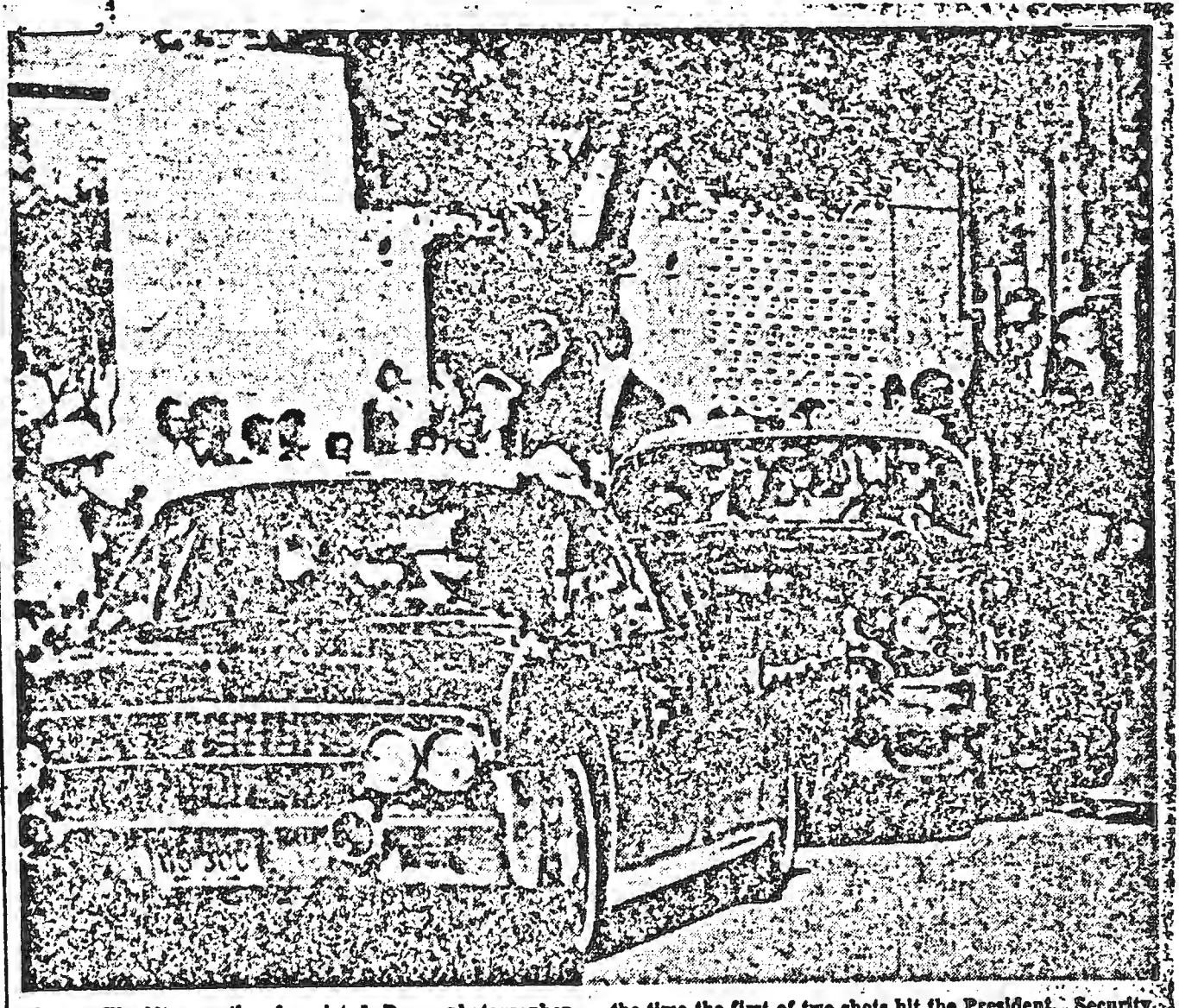
The report said that Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley did not condone this behavior, but was satisfied that all the agents carried out their duties satisfactorily. Indeed, the report said that the conduct of the agents at the time of the assassination was "in the finest tradition of Government service."

Presidential Risks Discussed by JFK

In Fort Worth on the morning of the day he was to die in Dallas, President Kennedy was talking to P. Kenneth O'Donnell, a White House assistant, about the risks inherent in the office of Chief Executive.

O'Donnell, testifying before the Warren Commission, recalling what Mr. Kennedy had told him, said "if anybody really wanted to shoot the President of the United States, it was not a very difficult job—all one had to do was get a high building some day with a telescopic rifle, and there was nothing anybody could do to defend against such an attempt."

The Warren Commission, in Appendix VII of its report, includes "A Brief History of Presidential Protection," and it is sober reading. In less than a century, four Presidents have been assassinated. Attempts were made to kill two other Presidents, one former President.



James W. Altgens, the Associated Press photographer who took this picture, believes it was snapped just about the time the first of two shots hit the President. Security men look toward shot's source.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Warren Panel's Report

Ten months of exhaustive investigation, which included tedious study of mountains of evidence and testimony, have produced a very thorough and extraordinarily detailed report on the assassination of President Kennedy, the subsequent slaying of Lee Oswald and every conceivable related event.

The commission headed by Chief Justice Warren left no stone unturned in its search for the undiluted truth of what happened on that tragic day in Dallas last November.

As the commission emphasizes, it may never be possible to know all the facts and motives positively and in their entirety. Nevertheless, the volume of evidence presented in the report should be sufficient to puncture most reckless rumors.

The Warren commission concludes logically and reasonably, on the basis of evidence accumulated, that Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy, that there were no accomplices to the crime and that neither Oswald nor Jack Ruby, the killer of Oswald, were part of any conspiracy.

Among the most important findings and recommendations of the commission are those concerned with inadequacies in safeguarding the President. The U. S. Secret Service is said to lack sufficient personnel and other resources to protect the Chief Executive properly. Moreover, the commission says there is not enough cooperative effort between the Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation—nor between the Secret Service and local police.

The failure of those entrusted with protecting President Kennedy to undertake basic precautions of search and security in buildings along the route of the Presidential motorcade in Dallas is as shocking as it is tragic. Inevitably the question arises as to how adequate is the security for President Johnson.

We concur vigorously with the commission's recommendation that the whole matter of Presidential safety and security be given a complete review. We believe this should be done without delay and, moreover, there should be immediate steps taken to provide the Secret Service with whatever additional manpower, equipment and reorganization are required.

Criticism of the State Department by the Warren commission is surprisingly mild and should have been much stronger. It is not only ironic but absolutely inexcusable that the State Department was so cooperative in facilitating Oswald's return from Russia to the United States, even to the point of lending him money for the fateful journey.

Dallas police came in for stiff criticism for their mishandling of security arrangements after Oswald was taken into custody. It would be a good idea, as the commission suggests, for assassination of a President to be made a Federal offense so that persons arrested in connection with any such plot, even if unsuccessful, could be held by Federal authorities rather than by police where the arrest occurs.

The Warren commission's report is not only a major historic document of our times but contains recommendations that, if carried out, could help prevent repetition of the kind of tragedy which struck swiftly and horribly on that autumn day in Dallas.

SEP 17 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.20-"The Philadelphia Inquirer"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 9/28/64
Edition: final city
Author: editorial page
Editor: Walter H. Annenberg
Title:

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Classification:
Submitting Office: Philadelphia
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'The Commander'

Oswald Hated the World

By JOHN TROAN
By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

President Kennedy's killer was a mental misfit who fancied himself as a "great leader" and hated the world for failing to give him the recognition he craved.

This is the picture of Lee Harvey Oswald drawn by the Warren Comission's report.

Tho the Commission stressed it could not determine whether Oswald was legally sane when he shot Mr. Kennedy, its report is studded with evidence indicating he had a sick mind and was suffering from what is often called a "split personality."

COMMANDER

"While Oswald appeared to most of those who knew him as a meek and harmless person," the report stated, "he sometimes imagined himself as 'the commander' and, apparently seriously, as a political prophet . . .

"His wife testified that he compared himself with great leaders of history. Such ideas of grandeur were apparently accompanied by notions of oppression.

"He had a great hostility toward his environment, whatever it happened to be, which he expressed in striking and sometimes violent acts long before the assassination."

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BROKEN HOME

The Commission said Oswald was emotionally starved, a poorly educated product of a "disorganized" home. But while Jack Ruby grew up with an inferiority complex, Oswald developed a persecution complex.

Oswald was more intelligent but Ruby was a better promoter.

An introvert, Oswald preferred to drape a veil over his surroundings and withdraw into a shell.

First serious trouble developed when his mother moved from Ft. Worth, Tex., to New York City in 1952.

Oswald, then 12, played hooky so often he was referred to Youth House, an institution where children receive psychiatric observation.

Tho no "psychotic mental changes"—actual symptoms of insanity—were found, a psychiatrist diagnosed a "personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive-aggressive tendencies."

In short, behavior resembling a person with a split personality.

Shortly afterward, a social workers concluded: "There are indications that (Oswald) has suffered serious personality damage but if he can receive help quickly this might be repaired to some extent."

NO HELP

However, the commission said, "Lee Oswald never received that help."

"Few social agencies even in New York were equipped to provide the kind of intensive treatment that he needed," the Commission related, "and when one of the city's clinics did find room to handle him, for some reason the record does not show, advantage was never taken of the chance afforded to Oswald."

Despite the fact young Oswald had threatened to stab his half-brother's wife and "admitted to fantasies about being powerful and sometimes hurting and killing people," nobody then regarded him "a potential assassin."

His killer instinct became unmistakably evident, however, on April 10, 1963, when he fired a rifle bullet at Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, a controversial right-wing leader, as the retired Army officer sat in his home in Dallas.

A NOTE

Oswald's wife learned of this attempt when she discovered a note her husband had left her—a note that indicated Oswald intended to be caught so he would be assured "his place in history."

"The Walker incident," the Commission declared, "indicates that . . . Oswald did not lack the determination and other traits required to carry out a carefully planned killing of another human being."

But Mrs. Oswald did not reveal her husband's abortive attempt on Gen. Walker's life until he succeeded in killing Mr. Kennedy.

And why would Oswald have wanted to murder the President? Nobody will ever know for sure, the Commission said.

However, it concluded, Oswald's "deep-rooted resentment of all authority . . . hostility to every society in which he lived . . . inability to enter into meaningful relationships with people . . . continuous rejection of his environment . . . urge to try to find a place in history . . . despair at failures . . . capacity for violence (and) avowed commitment to Marxism and communism" all contributed to "his capacity to risk all in cruel and irresponsible actions."

—UPI Telephoto

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald said yesterday in Ft. Worth that a reading of the Warren Commission report failed to convince her that her son assassinated President Kennedy. Mrs. Oswald said she spent the night reading the report, but refused to say how she's obtained it in advance of its general release.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

News Media and Police Are Blamed for Chaos

By Paul A. Schuette
Staff Reporter

Night club owner Jack Ruby had chaos as his accomplice when he shot down Lee Harvey Oswald in the basement of the Dallas Police and Courts Building last Nov. 24.

In its report, the Warren Commission bluntly criticized both the Dallas Police Department and the news media for the almost unbelievable confusion that marked Oswald's 46 hours in jail.

Both must share responsibility for the "security breakdown" that led to Oswald's death two days after he had slain President Kennedy, the Commission declared.

The Commission noted that editors later revealed strong misgivings about the role of the press at Dallas but added that "more than general concern will be needed."

Ethical Standards

The Commission recommended that representatives of the bar, law-enforcement associations and news media jointly develop ethical standards on collecting and presenting information to the public "so that there will be no interference with pending criminal investigations, court proceedings or the right of individuals to a fair trial."

The Commission report includes a 47-page account of Oswald's last hours as a prisoner in the gray stone building in downtown Dallas that houses police headquarters and the city jail.

". . . the occurrences within the Police and Courts Building between Nov. 22 and 24 raise . . . important issues concerning the conduct of law-enforcement officials, the responsibilities of the press, the rights of accused persons and the administration of criminal justice in the United States," the Commission said.

Oswald was led into the building about 2 p.m. on Nov. 22 and hustled to the third floor offices of the homicide and robbery bureau headed by Capt. J. Will Fritz.

Bedlam of Confusion

"Reporters and cameramen flooded into the building and congregated in the corridor of the third floor, joining those few who had been present when Oswald first arrived," the report said.

Police Chief Jesse E. Curry said that when he arrived at headquarters in mid-afternoon "there was just pandemonium on the third floor . . . it was a bedlam of confusion."

An FBI agent said conditions at the police station were "not too much unlike Grand Central Station at rush hour, maybe like the Yankee Stadium during the World Series games . . ."

Oswald was exposed to this corridor crush at least 15 times during trips between

62-109090-A
NOT
126 OCT 2 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald A18
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

SEP 28 1964

61 OCT 5 1964

Fritz's office and the elevator to the cell block two floors above, the Commission said.

He also was put on display at a press conference about midnight Friday that "was unrelated to any phase of the investigation and was motivated primarily by the desire to satisfy the demands of the news media to see the prisoner." Ruby and other unauthorized persons were present at the news conference, too, the Commission said.

Curry told the Commission later he never considered clearing the crowd from the building because he "saw no particular harm in allowing the media to observe the prisoner."

More Chaos

Curry pursued the same policy in giving public notice that Oswald would be transferred to the county jail on Sunday morning, Nov. 24.

The Commission said two police officers suggested taking Oswald out through another exit, leaving the press waiting in the basement.

Capt. Fritz, however, replied that Curry would not agree because he had promised that newsmen could take pictures, the report said.

The basement, where Oswald was to be placed in a car, was cleared and searched on Sunday morning.

But newsmen and television crews then swarmed into the basement and some told the Commission they were not required to show credentials. Ruby entered too, apparently walking by a guard at a ramp entrance, the report said.

Security Breakdown

". . . the failure of the police to remove Oswald secretly or to control the crowd in the basement at the time of the transfer were the major causes of the security breakdown which led to Oswald's death," the Commission concluded.

Had Oswald lived, the Commission questioned whether an impartial jury could have been found to try him because of the free flow of information—and misinformation — which Curry, Fritz, District Attorney Henry Wade and other officials provided for the press. Much of the information these officials gave out involved early assumptions or was based on incomplete investigations and some of this turned out to be erroneous. But, the Commission said:

"The publicizing of unchecked information provided much of the basis for the myths and rumors that came into being soon after the President's death."

The report noted that the Police Department was following its standing policy of allowing newsmen free access to police offices and providing full information on the progress of an investigation.

"In retrospect, most members of the department believed that the general rule allowing admittance of the press to the police quarters should not have been followed after the assassination," the Commission said. "Few, if any, thought this at the time.

"As a result, from Friday afternoon until after the killing of Oswald on Sunday, the press was able to publicize virtually all of the information about the case which had been gathered until that time."

Most of the information was disclosed at impromptu and clamorous press conferences in the crowded third floor corridor, the Commission reported.

Lawyers Complain

Chief Curry appeared in interviews on television and radio at least a dozen times during Oswald's detention, the report said. Fritz and Wade also gave interviews, although there were complaints from

lawyers as early as Saturday morning about the amount of information going out.

"A fundamental objection to the news policy pursued by Dallas police . . . is the extent to which it endangered Oswald's constitutional right to a trial by an impartial jury," the Commission said. "The disclosure of evidence encouraged the public, from which a jury would ultimately be impaneled, to prejudge the very questions that would be raised at the trial."

The news media also must share the responsibility for the "unfortunate circumstances" following the President's death, the Commission said.

Newsmen generally failed to comply with police demands and they completely ignored Curry's injunctions against asking Oswald questions, the report said.

Police officials told the Commission that one or two reporters reinforced demands to see Oswald by suggesting that police had been brutalizing him and intimating that these reports would be publicized.

". . . the right of the public to know does not give the press license to interfere with the efficient operation of law-enforcement agencies," the Commission said.

OSWALD AT PRESS CONFERENCE IN ASSEMBLY ROOM, FRIDAY NIGHT

(COMMISSION EXHIBIT 2965)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Prelude to Murder

I. Oswald's Purchase of Rifle Began Fateful Events of 1963

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

On March 12, 1963, a slight, dark-haired young man purchased a postal money order for $21.45 and mailed an order for an Italian rifle to a Chicago sporting goods store.

The order coupon, clipped from the American Rifleman magazine, was signed, in hand-printing, "A. Hidell, P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas." P.O.B. 2915 was rented by Lee Harvey Oswald.

One 6.5-mm. Italian carbine with a four-power scope, serial number C2766, was shipped parcel post on March 20 to the Dallas address. Eight months later, it was the weapon used to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

The rifle order begins a chain of events that conspired to give a bitter, frustrated little man with dreams of power the opportunity to strike down a figure as great as the President of the United States.

The Tools of Murder

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NOT RECORDED
125 OCT 2 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-16
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

SEP 28 1964

61 OCT 5 1964

Lee Harvey Oswald now had the weapon to commit the crime. Out of his life came the shadowy motives. And the chance of circumstances was to place him in the window of the Texas School Book Depository building at 12:30 p.m. on Nov. 22 as the President's car passed below.

When Oswald picked up his mail-order rifle in March, 1963, he and his Russian wife, Marina, were living in a $60-a-month upstairs apartment on Neely st. in Dallas. Oswald kept the rifle in a storeroom, where he spent long periods of time.

Marina saw her husband leave the apartment with the rifle once. She also saw him clean it several times.

Then, one Sunday, probably in early April, as Marina was hanging up diapers in the backyard, Lee asked her to take some pictures of him. He posed, proudly holding his recently-acquired rifle and copies of two newspapers called the Worker and the Militant. A mail-order revolver was strapped to his belt.

Over the weekend of March 9-10, Oswald had been taking some pictures of his own. He had carefully photographed the alley behind the home of former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker. In the days following, he studied bus routes to Walker's neighborhood. He sketched his plot to shoot Walker in a notebook, wrote out a note to Marina . . . and ordered a rifle by mail.

About this time, Oswald stopped going to his regular typing classes on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings.

On Wednesday, April 10, Lee left the Neely st. apartment shortly after dinner. When he came back, it was very late, and he was very pale. He told his wife he had shot at Gen. Walker. The next day, learning the bullet had missed, Lee told Marina he was "very sorry" that he hadn't hit Walker.

Failure Before Success

Oswald's first assassination attempt had failed.

Just four days before the attempt on Walker's life, Oswald was fired from his job at a Dallas photographic firm. His work wasn't accurate, and Lee didn't get along with the other employes. He had brought a Russian language newspaper to work, and this didn't go over too well with his employer and co-workers.

When a friend, Ruth Paine, visited the Oswalds at their apartment on April 24, she found Oswald was packed and ready to leave for New Orleans by bus. He hadn't been able to find a job around Dallas, he explained, and was going to try his luck somewhere else.

Mrs. Paine offered to take Marina into her home in Irving, about 15 miles from downtown Dallas. Lee helped pack the family belongings into the back of the Paine car.

In New Orleans, Lee had his chronic trouble in finding employment. He spent some of his free time in looking up his father's elderly relatives and visiting the cemetery where his father was buried. It was one of the few times that he tried to learn something about his family background.

Early in May, Oswald finally landed a job and called Marina to bring the baby to New Orleans to rejoin him. At first, things seemed to look up for the Oswalds. Lee delighted in showing his family the town where he was born.

But the peaceful interlude didn't last long. Within two months, on July 19, Lee lost his $1.50-an-hour job as a greaser and oiler in a coffee processing plant. He was spending too much time away from the job, loitering at the nearby Crescent City garage. There he read hunting and rifle magazines and talked about guns with one of the owners.

Lee also had other activities to keep him busy.

He organized a fictitious "organization" called "Fair Play for Cuba Committee"

handing out handbills on New Orleans streets. He identified the president of the non-existent group as "A. J. Hidell"—the name that he had used to purchase the assassination weapon.

Oswald's "Fair Play for Cuba" ploy did pay off with some limited notoriety. On Aug. 21, shortly after two street scuffles with anti-Castro Cuban exiles, he had made enough of a public mark to be invited to join a radio debate over a local station.

Oswald was asked during the debate whether he agreed with Castro that President Kennedy was a "ruffian and thief." He replied that he "would not agree with that particular wording."

But this brief moment of glory didn't last long.

By the end of August, 1963, after three months in New Orleans, everything seemed to be going wrong again. He had not found another job. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee had failed to win any support and had given him only a moment of public attention. There was renewed bickering with his wife, who was expecting their second child.

Thoughts of Cuba

Even before August, Oswald had been thinking about leaving the United States once more. On June 24, he had applied for a new passport. He talked to Marina about returning to Russia. But it appears that what Oswald really wanted was to go to Cuba.

Finally, Oswald agreed the best thing was for his family to return to Irving to live with Mrs. Paine. On Sept. 23, Mrs. Paine came through New Orleans on the return leg of her trip from the East Coast. She picked up Marina and baby June with most of the Oswald family possessions.

Two days later Oswald boarded a Continental Trailways bus in Houston and began a 20-hour ride to Mexico City.

He went to the Cuban Embassy and applied for a visa to visit Cuba on his way to Russia. Cuban officials turned down the request until Oswald got a Russian visa. Oswald erupted in rage.

When he left Mexico City Oct. 2, Oswald must have been bitter, frustrated, and disillu-

He had been rebuffed by both the Cuban and Russian embassies.

On the return from Mexico, Oswald went back to the Dallas area to go through the discouraging task of job-hunting again. A neighbor told Mrs. Paine that her younger brother, Buell Wesley Frazier, thought there might be a job opening at the Texas School Book Depository, where Frazier worked. Mrs. Paine called the Depository, and the superintendent said he would talk to Oswald.

Oswald was hired as a $1.25-an-hour order-filler and began work on Oct. 16. His job often took him to the sixth-floor, where he was later to have his sniper's nest.

A few days earlier, in an ironic twist of events, Oswald had failed to get one job because his previous employer at the photographic firm had given him a bad reference. Oswald, the employer said, was "a troublemaker . . . Has Communistic tendencies."

During October and November, Oswald lived at a Dallas rooming house during the week. On Friday afternoons, he hitched a ride with Frazier to spend the weekends with Marina at the Paine home in Irving.

The rebuffs in Mexico seemed to drive Oswald to seek closer ties with his family. He usually called Marina twice a day. He seemed genuinely happy about the second child, due shortly.

But on Nov. 15—one week before President Kennedy was due to make his Dallas visit—Lee and Marina started a bitter quarrel.

Marina asked her husband not to come to Irving that weekend because Michael Paine, who was separated from Mrs. Paine, would be there to celebrate his daughter's birthday. She also hinted that ~~Lee~~ might be abusing Mrs. Paine's hospitality.

The Alias

On Sunday, Nov. 17, Ruth Paine and Marina decided to call Oswald at his rooming-house. They did not know he was registered under the assumed name of O. H. Lee. They were told that no one by the name of Lee Oswald lived there.

The next day Oswald called his wife. He was angry she had called him at the number he had given her to use only in an emergency. She was angry that he had used an alias.

Oswald argued that he had to use an alias to keep the FBI from bothering him and causing him to lose jobs.

Marina asked her husband: "After all, when will all your

footlights come to an end? All of these comedies."

Oswald called several times on Nov. 18. Finally Marina hung up on him. He didn't make his usual calls the next day.

By Nov. 19, newspaper stories clearly indicated the Presidential motorcade would be passing the Texas School Book Depository.

On Thursday, Nov. 21, Oswald asked Frazier, his fellow employe and weekend chauffeur, for a ride home that evening. Frazier, surprised, asked why Oswald was going to Irving on Thursday night rather than Friday for the weekend.

"I'm going home to get some curtain rods . . . to put in the apartment," Oswald explained.

The curtain rod story provided Oswald with a plausible excuse for carrying a long, bulky package to Dallas the next morning.

Both Marina and Mrs. Paine thought Oswald had returned to patch up things with his wife after the telephone quarrel.

Assassination Eve

Oswald acted his part. He was lonely, he told Marina, and asked her to come to Dallas to live with him. But Marina was still angry. She refused to talk to Oswald throughout the evening.

Before dinner, Oswald played on the lawn with his small daughter. After supper was over, he watched television while the women cleared off the table and prepared the children for bed.

Mrs. Paine and Marina were busy from 8 to 9 p.m. in the children's bedrooms located at the extreme east end of the house. On the west end of the house is the attached garage, which held most of the Oswald family belongings.

Among these, as the evidence was to show, was the mail-order rifle, wrapped in an old brown and green blanket.

Around 9 p.m., Mrs. Paine went to the garage to paint some children's blocks. She noticed the light was on. Later she was certain that she had not left it on after dinner.

That night, also around 9 p.m., Oswald went to bed before his wife was ready to retire. When she came in later, she thought he was awake but did not speak and left Oswald to his thoughts.

II.

By George Lardner Jr.
Staff Reporter

Marina Oswald was still in bed when her husband got up for work, but she was awake before he left.

Wear a jacket, Lee, she reminded him. It looked like a rainy day.

There was little more to say after the bickering of the night before. The young husband left his wedding ring in a cup atop the dresser and walked off.

It was 7:15 a.m., Nov. 22, 1963.

John F. Kennedy got up early that morning, too. It was drizzling outside his Fort Worth hotel. He had a busy day ahead.

Danger in open-air politics and parades? Mr. Kennedy shrugged it off.

Killing a President of the United States wouldn't be too difficult, he told an aide. There was nothing you could do about high buildings and telescopic rifles. Besides, he liked crowds.

In Irving, Tex., Lee Harvey Oswald strolled half a block to pick up a ride. He had a blue jacket over his worn brown sports shirt.

Buell Wesley Frazier met him at the kitchen door. They got in the car together for the 15-mile trip to the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas where both worked.

'Curtain Rods'

Frazier glanced at the back seat. He noticed a long, brown paper bag Oswald had put there.

"What's the package, Lee?"

"Curtain rods," Oswald replied.

There had been some curtain rods in the garage of Ruth Paine's nearby home where Marina was staying. They were still there. But a rolled-up green and brown blanket where Marina had seen a rifle stock was empty.

At the company parking lot, Oswald took his bag and headed for the Depository building two blocks away. He usually waited for Frazier. This time he didn't.

Outside the seven-story Depository building at Houston and Elm sts., crowds built up all morning. President Kennedy was scheduled to pass by in a motorcade, the papers had said. Sunshine broke through the gloomy skies.

On the sixth floor as it got close to lunchtime, a crew

laying a new plywood floor on the west side went down the two freight elevators.

On the way down, one of them, Charles Givens, spotted Oswald on the fifth floor, then remembered he'd forgotten his cigarettes.

Givens went back up alone. He saw Oswald near the southeast corner of the sixth floor as he got off.

"Boy, are you going downstairs?" Givens asked. "It's geting near lunchtime."

"No, sir," the slender ex-Marine said. "When you get downstairs, close the door to the elevator."

"Okay," Givens said. He rode down in the east elevator, but when he got to the first floor again, he noticed that the west elevator, the one with the gate, was gone. It was close to 11:55 a.m.

About five minutes later, Bonnie Ray Williams, another floor-layer, returned to the sixth floor to eat his chicken lunch and watch the motorcade.

Cartons of books his crew had stacked blocked his view of the southeast corner a few yards away. He saw no one.

Williams finished eating and took the east elevator to the fifth floor, looking for company. He found two fellow workers, James Jarman Jr., and Harold Norman, who had come up in the west elevator.

They all poked their heads out to watch. It was about 12:20 p.m.

Man at the Window

Across the street, Howard L. Brennan, a 45-year-old steamfitter, perched on a retaining wall beside a small pool. Several times he noticed a slender man at the southeast window on the sixth floor 120 feet away.

The President had his right arm raised as his 1961 Lincoln convertible turned left off Houston st. and moved down Elm past the depository.

From the sixth floor window, the leafy branches of a big oak tree hid him from view for a moment.

Howard Brennan heard what sounded like a motorcycle backfiring. Dallas motorcycle Patrolman Marrion L. Baker looked up toward the Book Depository. Pigeons fluttered upward.

In the Presidential limousine, a high-powered bullet smashed into John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

"My God," he said, "I am hit!"

Howard Brennan looked at the sixth floor window.

"And this man that I saw previous was aiming for his last shot," he said later. It was, he swore, Lee Harvey Oswald. ". . . and he shot again."

Another bullet tore into the back of the President's head. His wife, Jacqueline, cried out "Oh, my God, they have shot my husband!" Cradling him in her arms, she said, "I love you, Jack."

It was 12:30 p.m.

First Confrontation

Patrolman Baker raced his motorcycle to the Book Depository. He found Roy Truly, the building superintendent, in the lobby. They trotted to the northwest corner of the building, but the elevators weren't there.

"Let's take the stairs," Baker said.

Rounding the second floor landing, the patrolman caught a glimpse of a man in the vestibule of the lunchroom through a small glass window in the vestibule door.

". . . This door might have been, you know, closing and almost shut at that time," he said.

Gun drawn, Baker ran into the vestibule and spotted a man walking into the lunchroom, empty-handed.

"Come here," he said. Lee Harvey Oswald did what he was told. Baker's revolver was almost touching his belly, but he remained calm.

By now Truly, who had kept going up the stairs, had come in. "Do you know this man, does he work here?" Baker asked.

"Yes," Truly said. They let Oswald go and continued upstairs.

On the fifth floor, they found the east elevator, but not the west one because Jack Dougherty, an employe who had been working on that floor, was taking it down.

Baker and Truly decided to ride the rest of the way.

5

Heard Cartridges Bounce

As the two moved toward the east elevator, Norman, Jarman and Williams spotted the patrolman's white helmet. They had been milling around on the fifth floor since they heard the shots. Norman said he heard the used cartridges from the assassin's rifle bouncing on the floor over their heads.

Baker and Truly took the elevator to the seventh floor, then searched the roof.

Norman, Jarman and Williams raced downstairs to find a policeman.

Outside, they saw Brennan reporting what he had seen. The man was white, slender, in his early 30's, the steamfitter told police.

Meanwhile, within a minute after officer Baker met Oswald going into the lunchroom, Mrs. R. A. Reid, clerical supervisor for the Book Depository, saw Oswald walk by her on the second floor, a full bottle of Coke in his hand. He was heading toward the front stairway at the southeast corner of the building.

"Oh, the President has been shot, but maybe they didn't hit him," she said.

Oswald muttered something and kept going. He was wearing a T-shirt but no jacket, she said.

It was about 12:32 p.m. Police sealed off the building about five minutes later.

Evidence Is Found

On the sixth floor, they found a long, brown bag that had been made with Depository wrapping paper, the spent cartridges, and the assassination rifle stuffed between two rows of boxes. Oswald's blue jacket was found on the same floor later.

Fibers that could have come from the blanket in the Paine garage were found in the paper bag. Fibers similar to those in Oswald's sports shirt were found on the rifle.

Whatever he may have been wearing when he left the Depository, Oswald had his sports shirt on when he pounded on the door of a westbound Dallas Transit Co. bus on Elm st., seven blocks east of the building.

Mary Bledsoe was sure about that. She had rented a room to Oswald the month before, then tossed him out because "I didn't like his attitude."

Mrs. Bledsoe was sitting on the bus when Oswald hopped on around 12:40 p.m.

"He looks like a maniac," she said. "His shirt was undone . . . was a hole in it, hole, and he was dirty and I didn't look at him. I didn't want to know I even seen him."

A passing motorist told the bus driver, Cecil J. McWatters, that the President had just been shot. Word spread through the bus.

Oswald asked for a trans-

fer and got off. The bus had gone about two blocks.

At the Greyhound bus station nearby, taxi driver William Whaley was getting out of his cab to buy a pack of cigarettes. Oswald asked for the cab and got in the front seat.

Just then an elderly lady put her head in the door past Oswald and asked Whaley to call a taxi for her. Oswald offered to get out, but she said, "No, the driver can call me one." It was close to 12:48.

Three minutes earlier, police radios had begun broadcasting a description of the assassin Brennan described: "white male, approximately 30, slender build, height 5 foot 10 inches, weight 165 pounds."

Officer Tippit

Patrolman J. D. Tippit in car 78 must have heard the message as he was cruising the residential section. He was told to stand by.

Whaley let Oswald off about five blocks south of his roominghouse in Oak Cliff where he stayed alone in an $8-a-week cubicle on workdays. On foot, it was about five minutes away.

Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper, was watching television when the tenant she knew as "O. H. Lee" rushed in around 1 p.m.

At Parkland Memorial Hospital, physicians were pronouncing President Kennedy dead.

Oswald rushed out, zipping up his light grey jacket. Patrolman Tippit stopped him around 1:15 p.m. at 10th st. and Patton ave., nine-tenths of a mile from the roominghouse.

They exchanged a few words, Tippit in the driver's seat of the police car, Oswald leaning his arms on the car outside of the right front window.

Tippit got out the left side to walk around the front of the car. He never reached the sidewalk. Oswald pulled out a snub-nosed Smith & Wesson .38 and put four bullets in the officer before he got past the left front wheel.

Tippit was killed instantly.

Cutting across a lawn, Oswald emptied his gun of the used cartridges. "Poor damn cop" or maybe, "poor dumb cop," taxi driver William Scoggins heard him mutter. Scoggins had seen the shooting and was now crouched behind his cab. Domingo Benavides, an auto repairman, also was on the scene and used Tippit's radio to report the shooting.

It was 1:16 p.m. Oswald fled down Patton ave. Ted Callaway, a used car salesman, saw him coming.

"Hey, man," Callaway shouted, "what the hell is going on?" Callaway had heard shots.

Across the street, Oswald stopped short, then kept going. He turned right onto Jefferson blvd., then ducked out of sight behind a service station to toss his jacket under a car.

Police sirens were getting closer. Six blocks farther down Jefferson, Johnny Calvin Brewer, a shoe store manager, saw a man stop by his shop windows until the sound of sirens grew faint.

"His hair was sort of messed up," Brewer said, "and looked like he had been running, and he looked scared and he looked funny."

Into the Theater

Oswald hustled off to duck into the Texas Theater a few doors away. He didn't pay. Prompted by Brewer, Julia Postal in the box office called police.

The call went out on police radios at 1:45 p.m. Oswald was sitting alone near the center aisle in the back of the theater when they turned on the lights. Brewer pointed him out.

Patrolman M. N. McDonald made a show of questioning two other patrons before he stopped by Oswald and ordered him on his feet. He started to search Oswald's waist for a gun.

"Well, it's all over now," the fugitive said. He punched McDonald between the eyes with his left fist. With his right hand, he drew the Smith & Wesson from his waist.

In the scuffle, McDonald thought he heard a click just after he grabbed the gun, but it didn't go off. It took four or five officers to put Oswald in handcuffs.

"Cursing a little bit and hollering police brutality," he was led out and taken to police headquarters at 2 p.m.

Fifteen minutes later, Dallas Police Capt. Will J. Fritz walked into Homicide and told detectives to go out to Irving to pick up a missing Book Depository employe named Lee Oswald.

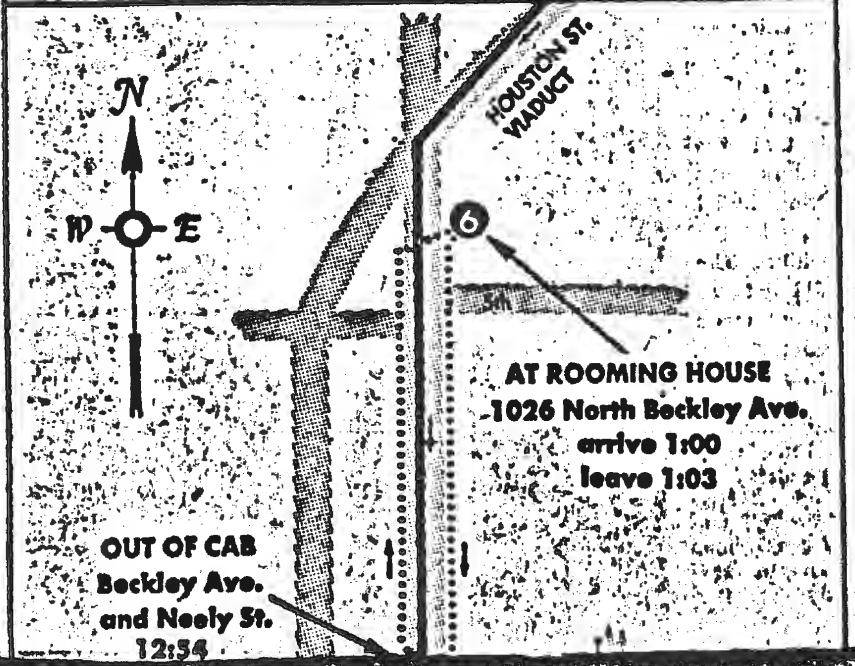
"Captain," said Sgt. Gerald L. Hill, "we will save you a trip . . . there he sits."

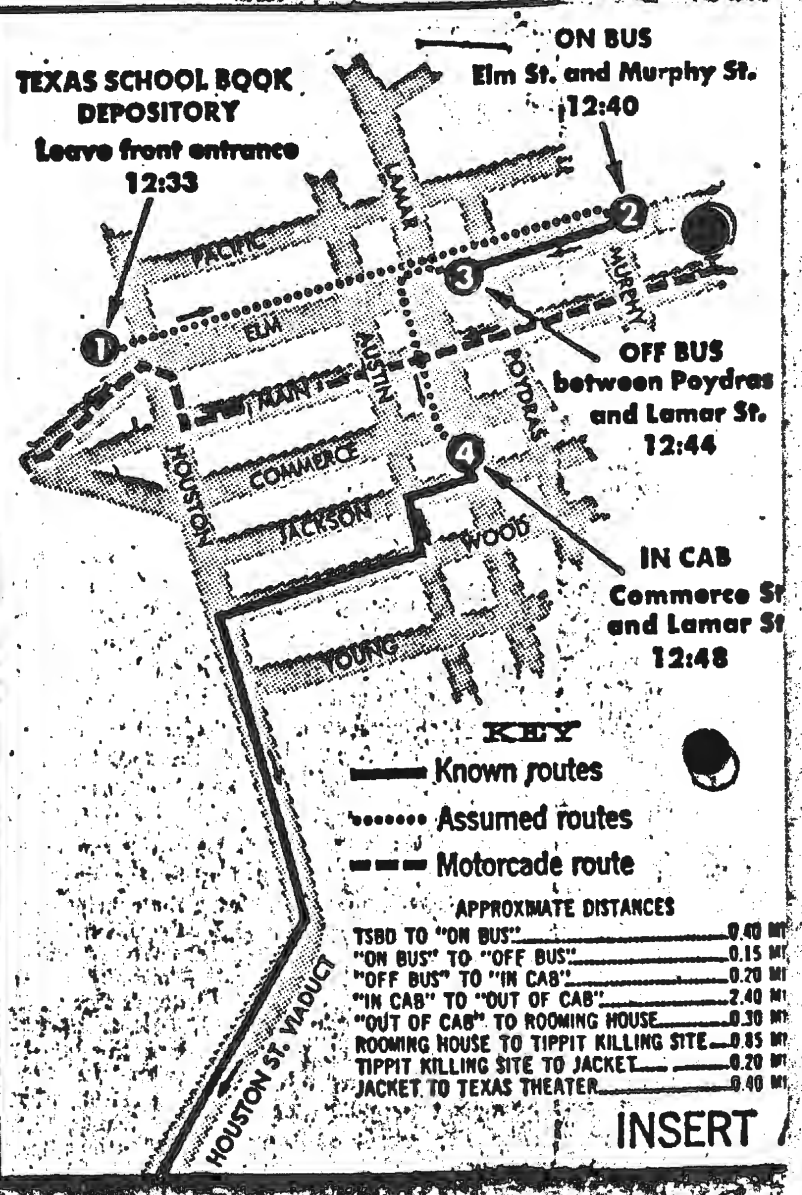
7

WHEREABOUTS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

between 12:33 P.M. and 1:50 P.M. November 22, 1963

(ALL TIMES ARE APPROXIMATE)





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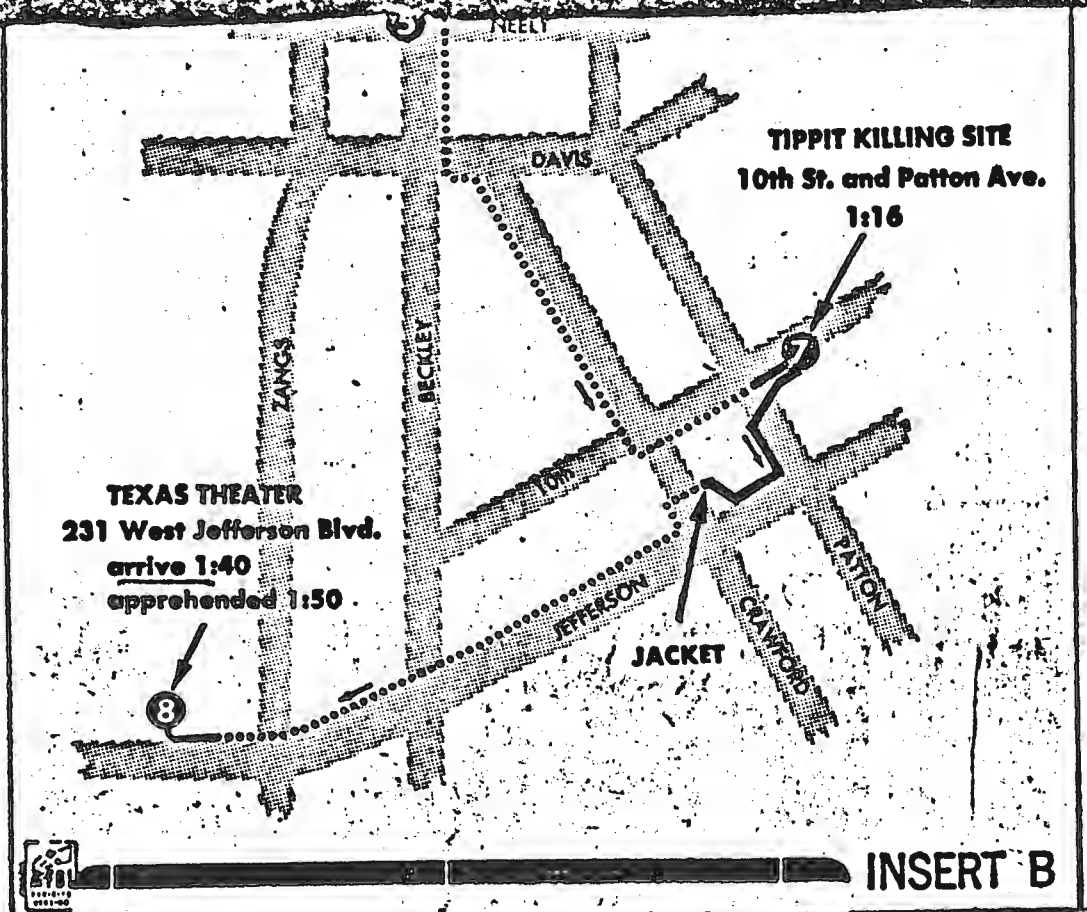

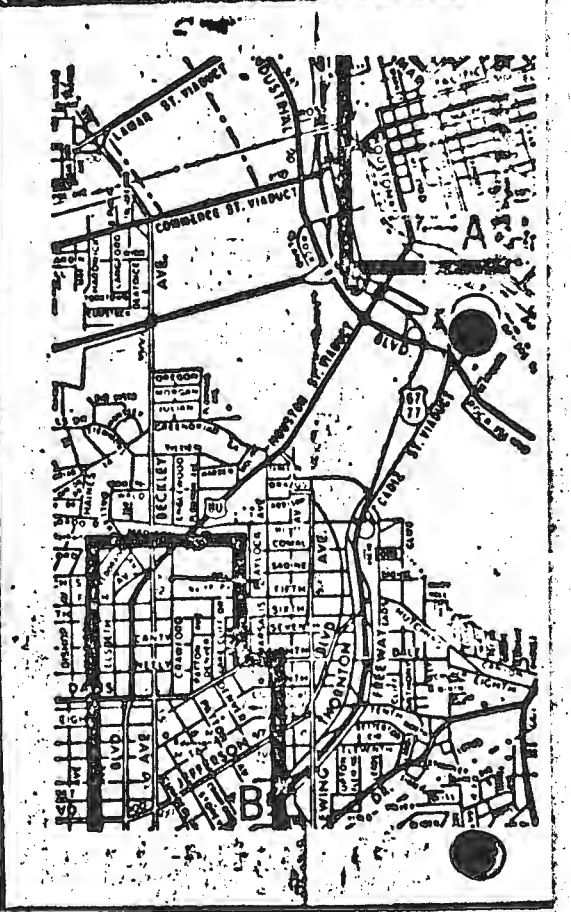

Commission Exhibit No. 1119-A

[A page from the Commission's report.]

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Highlights of the Warren Report

In finding that Oswald and Ruby acted alone, the Warren Commission gave this opening to those who have insisted, despite the lack of proof, that the assassination was the work of a conspiracy.

"Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty, the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or Ruby cannot be established categorically, but if there is any such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this Commission.

• • •

According to presidential aide, Kenneth O'Donnell, the President commented in a Ft. Worth hotel the day of the assassination that "if anybody really wanted to shoot the President it was not a very difficult job—all one had to do was get a high building someday with a telescopic rifle, and there was nothing anybody could do to defend against such an attempt.

• • •

Secret Service Breach of Discipline

"In the early morning hours on Nov. 22, 1963, in Ft. Worth there occurred a breach of discipline by some members of the Secret Service who were officially traveling with the President.

"After the President had retired at his hotel, nine agents who were off duty went to the nearby Ft. Worth Press Club at midnight expecting to obtain food; they had little opportunity to eat during the day.

"No food was available. All of the agents stayed for a drink of beer, or in several cases, a mixed drink. According to their affidavits, the drinking in no case amounted to more than three glasses of beer or 1½ mixed drinks, and others who were present say that no agent was inebriated or acted improperly . . . The last agent left the Club by 2 a. m.

"Two of the nine agents returned to their rooms.

"The seven others proceeded to the Cellar Coffee House de-

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The Evening Star
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The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

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scribed by some as a beatnik place and by its manager as 'a unique show place with continuous light entertainment (serving) only coffee, fruit juices and no hard liquor or beer.'

"Most agents were there from about 1:30 or 1:45 a. m. to about 2:45 or 3 a. m.; one agent was there from 2 until 5 a. m.

"Their role of protecting the President is so important that it is reasonable to expect them to meet very high standards of personal conduct.

"It is conceivable that those men who had so little sleep and who had consumed alcoholic beverages, even in limited quantities, might have been more alert in the Dallas motorcade if they had retired promptly in Ft. Worth.

"However, there is no evidence that these men failed to take any action in Dallas within their power that would have averted the tragedy."

• • •

"The exact time of the assassination was fixed (at 12:30 p. m.) testimony of four witnesses. Special Agent Rufus W. Youngblood observed that the large electric sign clock atop the Depository Building showed the numerals '12:30' a few seconds before the shots were fired. The Dallas police radio log reflects that Chief Curry reported the shooting and issued his initial orders at 12:30 p. m."

• • •

The Warren Commission:

Took testimony from 552 witnesses, of whom 94 appeared before the Commission. Another 395 were questioned by members of the Commission's legal staff: 61 supplied sworn affidavits, and two gave statements.

Considered the results of approximately 25,000 FBI interviews and re-interviews of persons "having information of possible relevance." The FBI submitted more than 2300 reports totaling 24,500 pages.

Considered 800 reports totaling 4600 pages submitted by the Secret Service. That agency conducted approximately 1550 interviews.

Received information from 10 major Federal departments, 14 of its independent agencies or commissions, four congressional committees and got "investigative analyses of particular significance and sensitivity in the foreign areas were contributed by the Central Intelligence Agency."

At one point the report mentions "medical records furnished to the Commission by the Russian government" about Oswald's stay in the Soveit Union.

• • •

"Oswald once struck his wife," the Warren report said, "because of a letter which she wrote to a former boy friend in Russia. In the letter, Marina Oswald stated that her husband had changed a great deal and that she was very lonely in the U. S.

"She was sorry she had not married him (the Russian boy friend) instead. The letter fell into Oswald's hands . . ."

The Demohrenschildts testified that "right in front of Oswald" Marina complained about his "inadequacy as a husband."

The report said Mrs. Oswald told another of her friends that Oswald was very cold to her, that they very seldom had sexual relations and that Oswald "was not a man."

The report continues: "That night Oswald went to bed before his wife retired. She did not speak to him when she joined them there, altho she thought that he was still awake. The next morning he left for work before anyone else arose. For the first time he left his wedding ring in a cup on the dresser in his room."

• • •

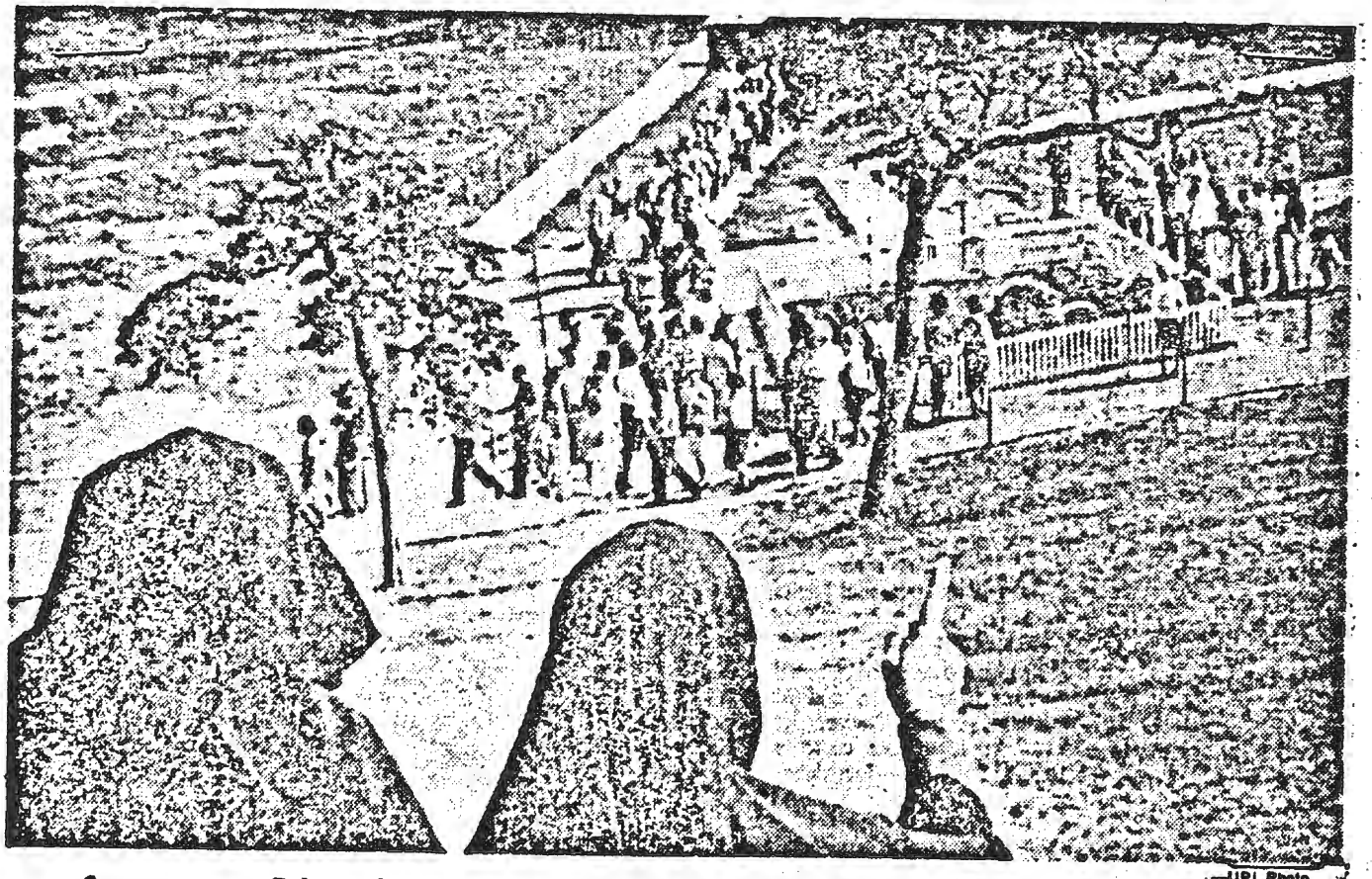
The Warren Commission gave the State Department at least a slap on the wrist for its handling of the return of Lee Oswald to the United States after his defection to Russia.

The State Department advanced Oswald $435.71 without interest for his return home. Oswald repaid it in seven installments within eight months.

Part of the commission criticism was based on the department's failure to prepare a "lookout card" on Oswald.

This is a form designed to call special attention to individuals whose applications for a passport should receive more than routine attention.

Owing the U. S. government money—as Oswald did when he returned — is one of the grounds for its use.



Today—and almost any day—President Kennedy's grave is surrounded by visitors.

—UPI Photo

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Secret Service and FBI Are Censured

Warren Probe Finds Oswald 'Acted Alone'

By MILTON BERLINER

Lee Harvey Oswald today stands convicted of the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The Warren Commission reported to President Johnson that the shots which killed Mr. Kennedy and wounded Gov. John B. Connally of Texas were fired by Oswald—"acting alone"—from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Depository in Dallas.

'NO CONSPIRACY'

The Commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, found "no evidence that either Oswald or Jack Ruby (slayer of Oswald) was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy."

The seven-man group also concluded, after an "unceasing appraisal of the evidence" beginning last Dec. 5, that:

✔ "Procedures relied upon by Secret Service" for detecting the presence of an assassin located in a building along a motorcade route were inadequate."

✔ There was insufficient coordination of Presidential protection information between the Secret Service and other Federal agencies, particularly the FBI.

dence" that Oswald and Ruby knew each other.

✔ Oswald killed Dallas Police Patrolman J. D. Tippit approximately 45 minutes after the assassination.

✔ Within 80 minutes of the assassination and 35 minutes of the Tippit killing Oswald resisted arrest by attempting to shoot another Dallas police officer.

✔ There is no indication that Ruby acted with any other person in killing Oswald, or that Ruby and Officer Tippit knew each other.

✔ There is no evidence of conspiracy, subversion, or disloyalty to the U. S. government by any Federal, state or local official.

The 88-page, 300,000-word report, which was accompanied by 165 photographs, diagrams and photostats of pertinent documents, contained full citation of the evidence on which the Commission based its conclusions.

THE EVIDENCE

Its finding that Oswald fired the shots was derived from the following:

• The Mannlicher-Carcano 6.5 millimeter Italian rifle from which the shots were fired was owned by and in the possession of Oswald.

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The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

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• Oswald carried his rifle into the Depository Building on the morning of Nov. 22, 1963, the day of the assassination.

• Oswald, at the time of the assassination, was present at the sixth-floor window from which the shots were fired.

• Shortly after the assassination, the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was found partially hidden between some cartons on the sixth floor, and the improvised paper bag in which Oswald brought the rifle to the Depository Building from which the shots were fired.

• Expert testimony that Oswald (a former Marine) possessed the capability with a rifle which enabled him to commit the assassination.

• Oswald lied to police after his arrest concerning important substantive matters.

• Oswald had attempted to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker on April 10, 1963, thereby demonstrating his disposition to take human life.

STEP BY STEP

On the question of conspiracy the Commission said it "thoroly investigated" the planning of the motorcade route, the hiring of Oswald by the Book Depository Co., the method by which the rifle was brought into the building, the placing of the cartons at the window, Oswald's escape from the building and eyewitness testimony on the shooting.

It also checked out all facets of Oswald's associations, finances and personal habits, particularly after his return from the Soviet Union in June, 1962.

It reviewed, too, Oswald's defection to Russia and his life there from October, 1959, to June, 1962; his contacts with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, his visits to the Cuban and Soviet Embassies in Mexico City in the fall of 1963 and his contacts with the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

The Commission **further** "explored all attempts of Oswald to identify himself with the Communist Party, U. S. A.; the Cuba Committee and the Socialist Workers Party, and his relationship prior to the assassination with all U. S. government agencies."

Nowhere, said the Warren report, was any evidence of conspiracy found.

If any such evidence exists, the Commission said, "it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and resources of the United States."

MOTIVES?

Having determined that Oswald acted alone, the Commission attempted to fathom his motives:

"Clues can be found in his family history, his education or lack of it, his acts, his writing and the recollections of those who had close contacts with him thruout his life.

"The Commission could not make any definitive determination of Oswald's motives.

"It has endeavored to isolate factors which contributed to his character and which might have influenced his decision to assassinate President Kennedy. These factors were:

"(a) Deep-rooted resentment of all authority,

"(b) Inability to enter into meaningful relationships with people, and a continuous pattern of rejecting his enrionment in favor of new surroundings;

"(c) His urge to find a place in history, and despair at times over failures in various undertakings;

"(d) His capacity for violence;

"(e) His avowed commitment to Marxism and communism as he understood the terms, expressed by his antagonism to the United States, his defection, his failure to be reconciled with life in the U. S. even after his disenchantment with the Soviet Union, and by his efforts to go to Cuba."

The Commission is convinced that Oswald fired three shots from the Depository window. Three used cartridges were found on the sixth floor near the window.

They matched up with the nearly whole bullet found on Gov. Connally's stretcher and two bullet fragments found in the front seat of the presidential limousine.

"President Kennedy," said the report, "was first struck by a bullet which entered at the back of his neck and exited thru the lower front portion of his neck, causing a wound which would not necessarily have been lethal.

"The President was struck a second time by a bullet which entered the right-rear portion of his head, causing a massive and fatal wound.

"Gov. Connally was struck by a bullet which entered on the right side of his back and traveled downward thru the right side of his chest, exiting below his right nipple. This bullet then passed thru his right wrist and entered his left thigh where it caused a superficial wound."

'IDENTIFIED'

The report said the first bullet fired passed thru the President and hit Gov. Connally. One of the three bullets fired missed completely.

Oswald's killing of Officer Tippit is cited in substantiation of the conclusion that he was President Kennedy's assassin:

"Two eyewitnesses saw the Tippit shooting and seven heard the shots and saw the gunman leave the scene with revolver in hand. These nine eyewitnesses positively identified Oswald as the man they saw.

"The cartridge cases found at the scene were fired from the revolver in Oswald's posession at the time of his arrest to the exclusion of all other weapons.

"The revolver in Oswald's possession at the time of his arrest was purchased by and belonged to Oswald.

"Oswald's jacket was found along the path of flight taken by the gunman as he fled from the scene of the killing."

The Warren Commission, whose membership includes Sens. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) and John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) Reps. Hale Boggs (D., La.) and Gerald R. Ford (R., Mich.), Allen W. Dulles and John J. McCloy, found that Dallas police advised Oswald of all his legal rights.

'CHAOTIC'

But it criticized them for allowing newspaper, radio and television reporters "uninhibited access" to the area thru which Oswald had to pass.

This, said the report, created "chaotic conditions not conducive to orderly interrogation or protection of the rights of the prisoner."

It said that statements, "sometimes erroneous," made to the press by local law enforcement officials "during this period of confusion and disorder in the police station would have presented serious obstacles to the obtaining of a fair trial for Oswald."

And it called "unsound" the decision to transfer Oswald to the county jail in full public view.

The Commission found no evidence that Ruby had been assisted in killing Oswald by members of the Dallas police department.

The report cited "a regrettable lack of self-discipline by reporters, press, radio and television.

"The Commission believes that the news media, as well as the police authorities, who failed to impose conditions more in keeping with the orderly process of justice, must share responsibility for the failure of law enforcement which occurred in connection with Oswald," the report said.

"The President can never be protected from every potential threat," said the Commission but it nevertheless felt compelled by its investigation to recommend improvements in Secret Service procedures "to identify and protect against persons considered threats to the President."

"Altho the FBI had secured considerable information about Oswald," the report said, "It had no official responsibility under Secret Service criteria existing at the time of the trip to Dallas to refer to the Secret Service the information it had about Oswald.

"The Commission has concluded that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination.

"A more carefully co-ordinated treatment of the Oswald case might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

The Commission praised the Secret Service for its advance preparations at Love Field and the Trade Mart in Dallas.

But it complained that "altho Secret Service is compelled to rely to a great extent on local law enforcement officials, its Dallas trip did not call for well-defined instructions as to respective responsibilities of police and others assisting in protection of the President.

"At the time of the trip to Dallas, the Secret Service as a matter of practice did not investigate, or cause to be checked, any building located along the motorcade route to be taken by the President.

"The responsibility for observing windows in these buildings during the motorcade was divided between local police personnel stationed on the streets to regulate crowds and Secret Service agents riding in the motorcade.

"Based on its investigation the Commission has concluded that these arrangements were clearly not sufficient."

The Commission found that the shape of the open car the President was riding and the seating of Secret Service agents did not afford the agents the chance they should have had to help the President at the first sign of danger.

"Within these limitations, however, the Commission finds that the agents most immediately responsible for the President's safety reacted promptly

at the time the shots were fired," said the report.

IMPROVEMENTS

The Secret Service on Aug. 27 submitted a plan for improving its techniques and enlarging its resources.

The Commission said it was encouraged by the proposals but that it also recommended that:

• A committee of Cabinet members be given the responsibility for "reviewing and overseeing the protective activities of the Secret Service."

• The Treasury Secretary appoint a special assistant to supervise the Secret Service.

• The Secret Service completely overhaul its facilities devoted to advance detection of potential threats to the President. For one thing, it should get "prompt notice" of all returned defectors.

• The President's physician always accompany him on travels and stay near the President.

• Assassination of the President and Vice President be made a Federal crime.

• The State Department "exercise great care" in the return of defectors who have evidenced disloyalty or hostility to this country or who have expressed a desire to reounounce American citizenship.

• The news media, bar and Government set up ethical and presentation of information to the public so that there will be no interference with pending criminal proceedings.

—UPI Telephoto

Lee Harvey Oswald. The cut on his forehead was received in a scuffle with policeman when he was caught in the theater.

—UPI Telephoto

Jack Ruby, pictured months later as he went on trial.

—UPI Telephoto

Mrs. Marina Oswald and her daughter, June, as they attended graveside services for the slain assassin.

6-20 (Rev. 12-15-62)

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UPI-37
(WARREN REPORT)
WASHINGTON--SCORES OF PEOPLE BRAVED THE RAIN TO PURCHASE COPIES OF THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT AS IT WENT ON SALE AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE (GPO.)
A LINE BEGAN FORMING A HALF AN HOUR BEFORE THE GPO'S BOOKSTORE OPENED.
BUSINESS WAS BRISK. BOOK STORE PERSONNEL ESTIMATED THEY SOLD UPWARDS OF 150 COPIES DURING THE FIRST HOUR, AN UNUSUALLY LARGE NUMBER FOR ANY NEW PUBLICATION.
THE GPO'S TWO BRANCH STORES, AT THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT AND THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY WERE REPORTED TO BE "AWFULLY BUSY."
A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE APPEARED TO BE BUYING THE CLOTH-BOUND EDITION.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-59
ADD WARREN REPORT, WASHINGTON (UPI-37)
AT 11:00 A.M., THREE HOURS AFTER THE BOOKSTORE OPENED, A GPO SPOKESMAN ESTIMATED THAT 1,000 COPIES OF THE REPORT HAD BEEN SOLD OVER THE COUNTER.
SALES WERE RUNNING 3 TO 1 IN FAVOR OF THE CLOTH-BOUND EDITION, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.
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Who's Who of Warren Panel

By VINCENT J. BURKE
Special to The N. Y. Journal-American

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26. — Seven days after the tragic event, seven men were assigned the task of determining "the truth" of the circumstances surrounding President Kennedy's assassination.

President Johnson on Nov. 29, 1963, established a commission to conduct a thorough investigation and lay to rest all false and conflicting rumors.

OVERCAME RELUCTANCE

All seven men named to the commission have had distinguished careers in public service.

But Mr. Johnson's success in overcoming the reluctance of Chief Justice Earl Warren to head the commission was regarded by many as a master stroke.

Here is a rundown on the members of the commission:

WARREN, 73, Chief Justice of the United States. Administered oath of office to President Kennedy in January, 1961. Republican vice-presidential nominee in 1948. Served 11 years as Governor of California.

ALLEN WELSH DULLES, 71, lawyer and one-time "chief spy" of the United States. Entered diplomatic service at 23, appointed Deputy Director of Central Intelligence Agency in 1951 and served as CIA Director in the Eisenhower era.

JOHN J. McCLOY, 69, lawyer, banker, statesman. Was Assistant Secretary of War during World War II.

CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN
Voluminous Report . . . After His Long Investigation

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American 12
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

66 OCT 5 1964

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Headed World Bank in 1947, then served as U. S. military governor and high commissioner for Germany. After service at Chase Manhattan Bank, coordinated U. S. disarmament activities.

SEN. RICHARD B. RUSSELL (D.-Ga.), 66, Dixie strategist and leader in fights against enactment of civil rights laws. At 33 became Governor of Georgia. First took seat in U. S. Senate in 1933. Now second-ranking member in longevity of service.

SEN. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER (R.-Ky.), 63, one of the most highly regarded Republican liberals in the Senate. During Eisenhower Administration was Ambassador to India. Has served in the Senate 12 years.

REP. GERALD R. FORD (R.-Mich.), 52, one of new generation House Republicans who have moved into leadership posts. Elected chairman of House Republican Conference two years ago. Senior Republican on House Defense Appropriation Subcommittee.

REP. HALE BOGGS (D.-La.), 50, rising power among House Democrats. Has served as House Democratic whip, third-ranking post in party hierarchy of House, since January, 1962.

From Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service

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Ruby Went From Generosity To Murder in 4 Minutes

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Jack L. Ruby stopped at the Western Union office on Main Street in Dallas to send a $25 money order to one of his nightclub entertainers who was behind in her rent and needed groceries.

The time was 11:17 a.m., Sunday, Nov. 24, 1963.

Exactly four minutes later, Ruby darted from a line of newsmen in the basement of the city jail nearby. As millions of Americans watched on television, he fired a single shot from a .38 caliber revolver into the abdomen of Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin of President Kennedy.

And thus Ruby, a sentimentally generous, violent and volatile man, thrust himself into the pages of history.

The Warren Commission investigated Ruby's life thoroughly to find this evidence of the stop at Western Union as well as to determine whether there was a conspiracy involving Ruby and Oswald. Its answer is that there wasn't.

Because Ruby has appealed his conviction and death sentence for the Oswald killing, the Commission came to no conclusions on the legal issues or motives in the case. Nor did the Commission attempt to come to any conclusions about Ruby's mental state. It reported only that a psychiatrist who previously diagnosed Ruby as a "psychotic depressive" was present for a lie detector test offered Ruby by the Commission in July, 1964, at Ruby's insistence.

Picture of Ruby

~~But the~~ Commission report turned up this fascinating picture of Ruby:

Ruby was born Jacob Rubenstein in Chicago sometime in 1911. The exact date has never been settled. His parents were Polish Jewish immigrants; he was the fifth of eight children.

The Rubenstein household was in constant strife. Ruby's father Joseph drank excessively. His mother had an uncontrollable temper and once spent a while in a mental institution.

A psychiatric examination of 11-year-old Jacob, made because of truancy and incorrigibility, showed him to be quick tempered, disobedient and greatly interested in sex. "He also claims that he can lick everyone and anybody in anything he wants to do," the psychiatrist said.

As he grew up in the poor Jewish neighborhood, he "scalped" tickets to sporting events and sold novelties on the streets. At 16, he finished the eighth grade. ~~He was~~

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The New York Times
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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called "Sparky" by his acquaintances. Some called him that because of his volatility, others after a slow-moving horse in a contemporary comic strip.

His idol, former middleweight boxing champion Barney Ross, remembers young Ruby as well-behaved.

Early Career

From 1933-37, Ruby sold tip sheets at race tracks in California. He returned to Chicago to "scalp" tickets again and sell watches. He was also a union organizer, but quit when the president of the local shot and killed the financial secretary, Ruby's friend.

During early years of World War II, he designed and sold "Remember Pearl Harbor" plaques and sold busts of President Roosevelt.

Frequently, he and his friends tried to disrupt rallies of the German-American Bund; Ruby was ready to fight anyone suspected of pro-Nazi or anti-Semitic sentiments.

In those days, he was described as a "health nut" who earnestly contended that he could hit harder than Joe Louis.

His war service was spent mostly with the U.S. Army Air Force in the South and he was honorably discharged as a private first class with excellent character and efficiency ratings and a good conduct medal.

Ruby's service buddies recall that he frequently expressed high regard for President Roosevelt and wept openly when informed of his death.

Dallas and Turmoil

Ruby joined three brothers in a business venture in Chicago after the war. But in 1947, he went to Dallas to help manage a nightclub leased by his sister, Eva Grant.

It was in Dallas that Ruby changed his name legally because, he said, the name Rubenstein was too long and frequently misunderstood.

During the next 16 years, Ruby operated various night clubs and dancehalls; his bank was his wallet and the trunk of his car. At the time he killed Oswald, Ruby owned the Carousel Club, a downtown striptease place, and the Vegas Club, specializing in rock 'n roll. He owed $44,000 back taxes to the Federal government.

There is no doubt about Ruby's volatility. A finger tip was bitten off in a struggle with his guitarist after he kicked the man in the groin. He beat another musician with brass knuckles.

"In about 1958," the Warren Commission reported, "Ruby disarmed a man who had drawn a gun on him at the Vegas, beat him almost to death, put the gun back in the man's pocket, and then threw him down the stairs."

Many witnesses said Ruby used more force than necessary on unruly patrons, "particularly because he ended a fracas by throwing his victim down the stairs of the Carousel."

Ruby got into contract disputes with "Jada," a stripper he brought from New Orleans in June, 1963.

"Ruby thought Jada had deliberately exceeded even the Carousel's liberal standards of decency in order to cause him to lose his license or to obtain publicity for herself," the Warren Commission reported. "On several occasions Ruby excitedly turned off the spotlight during her act."

A Generous Man

Yet Ruby was often extremely generous.

"Ruby's unusual generosity may be explained in part by his extremely emotional reaction to persons in distress, which may have resulted from his first-hand familiarity with poverty, and by his unusual craving to be recognized and relied upon," said the Commission.

Ruby, a non-drinker, enjoyed card-playing and horse racing and was friendly with underworld characters, visiting Cuba in 1959 at the invitation of a professional gambler.

He also was interested in policemen and their work, giving them reduced rates and free coffee at his clubs.

But the Commission found no evidence that Ruby was linked with organized crime or that he attempted to bribe policemen. Speculation had been raised that some of Ruby's police acquaintances may have eased his way into the jail basement where he shot Oswald, but the Commission found no such evidence.

The Commission also discounted allegations that Ruby was a homosexual. Ruby, unmarried, sought and enjoyed feminine company.

Emotional Reaction

When Oswald fired the shots that struck President Kennedy at 12:30 p.m. Friday, Ruby was in the advertising office of the Dallas Morning News. He talked with an employe until 12:25, when the employe left. Ruby talked with another employe about 12:40 in the office. At 12:45, another employe brought word of the shooting of the President. Ruby showed "stunned disbelief" at the news.

Ruby began making the first of many telephone calls to friends near and far. He cried. He closed down his nightclubs.

"I never felt so bad in my life, even when Ma and Pa died," he told his sister.

He attended a midnight news conference at the police department.

He told one person that Oswald was a "little weasel of a guy" and he was concerned about the President's wife and children.

At 4:30 a.m. Saturday, Ruby roused his roommate and, with a Carousel employe, went to the "Impeach Earl Warren" sign in Dallas. Ruby took photographs of it. He went to the Post Office where he unsuccessfully tried to find out who rented the box number listed on the sign. He seemed obsessed with the sign and an advertisement critical of President Kennedy that had appeared in a newspaper.

Later he talked incoherently to a businessman about the sign and advertisement which he laid to the "work of Commies or Birchers" to discredit Jews.

He cried during a eulogy delivered on television by a rabbi. He continued his flood of telephone calls. He asked a radio announcer friend when Oswald would be transferred from city jail.

He talked of sparing Mrs. Kennedy the ordeal of returning to Dallas to testify at Oswald's trial—and he later told the Warren Commission that was his reason for shooting Oswald.

On Sunday morning, Ruby watched television and made coffee and scrambled eggs. At 10:19 a.m., the telephone rang. It was Karen Carlin, the entertainer who asked Ruby to send her $25.

Shortly before 11 a.m., the sentimentally generous, violent and volatile Jack L. Ruby, carrying his dachshund, Sheba, a portable radio and his revolver, left his apartment and drove to the Western Union office.

Photo © The Dallas Times Herald

This famous picture of the slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby in the Dallas police headquarters was not included in the photos reproduced in the Warren Commission report. The photo was made by Bob Jackson.

[Editor's Note—All pictures used on these pages except the above photo, the one of the report's cover on Page A14 and the photos of Commission members on Page A26 are from the report. Captions carried with verbatim texts between pages A19 and A26 are as prepared by the Commission except where indicated by square brackets and italic type.]

4/

JACK RUBY MOVING TOWARD OSWALD IN FRONT OF NEWSMAN IKE PAPPAS

PAPPAS DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 2

Jack Ruby, in dark suit and grey hat, stretches out his right arm with gun in hand and fires at Oswald. Arrow in the lower picture points to Icarus M. Pappas and his microphone. Pappas, a reporter for the New York radio station WNEW, was standing very close to the group of men involved in the shooting.

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Gandy

Lee Oswald's World Was a Fantasy With Himself as 'The Commander'

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

Lee Harvey Oswald imagined that he was "the Commander."

In his fantasy world, he was more than a match for the great leaders of the past and present; he was a political prophet far ahead of his times.

But in the real world he was a cipher. To his mother, he was a burden. To his wife, he was "not a man." To his fellow Marines, he was meek "Ozzie Rabbit." And to an acquaintance, he was the "dog that everybody kicked."

He had no friends and he had no country. His hatred of the United States led him to defect to the Soviet Union before he was 20. His disillusionment with Russia drove him back here.

He had "a strong concern for his place in history" and he found it—as the slayer of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States.

This is the psychological profile of the assassin that emerges from the Warren Commission report.

Oswald's act, the Warren Commission concludes, was the result of his all-consuming hatred for America; his total alienation from the world in which he lived. His commitment to Marxism was an expression of his hostility.

Frustration and failure were the marks of Oswald's life.

He waited impatiently for one entire year to get into the Marine Corps. And when he did, he hated it.

He schemed, studied and scrimped to get to the Soviet Union. And when he did, he hated it.

He returned home and soon decided upon a new escape route. He would go to Cuba, but that country didn't want him.

And then, the night before the President was killed, he learned his wife didn't want him either. She refused to return to Dallas with him to live.

In his brief life of 24 years, Oswald had proven, before the assassination, that he was capable of acting dramatically, decisively and with disregard for the consequences when such action furthered his aims of the moment.

When the Russians at first told him that he could not remain in their country, he slashed his wrist in a suicide attempt. When he wanted to go to Cuba, he considered hijacking a plane. And when he thought Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (Resigned, U.S.

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OCT 2 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

FOR CLIPPING
DATED
FROM
MAIL TO THE ARMED

SEP 28 1964

4 OCT 5 1964

Army) was a "bad man," he took a shot at him.

Story of Assassin

Thus, as the Commission points out, the story of President Kennedy's assassination is actually the story of the assassin and it began two months before Oswald was born in New Orleans on Oct. 18, 1939.

Osward's father died then and Oswald's subsequent life at his mother's side turned him into a seriously withdrawn boy.

He slept in the same bed with his mother until he was almost 11. She taught him not to play with other children but to come directly home from school to an empty house. She constantly fretted about her lot as a working widow.

By the time she and Oswald moved to New York just before his 13th birthday, the boy was living a vivid fantasy life in which he was all-powerful and sometimes hurt and killed people.

First Trouble

Oswald first got into trouble with school authorities at a junior high school in the Bronx. He began to stay away from school, preferring to read magazines and watch television at home by himself. Truancy charges were brought against him and he was remanded to a children's psychiatric institution for study.

The study, contrary to reports after the assassination, did not indicate that Oswald was a potential assassin, nor that his outlook on life had strongly paranoid overtones, nor that he should be institutionalized.

He was found to be of superior mental ability, but emotionally disturbed because of lack of affection, absence of family life and rejection by a mother who, he felt, "never gave a damn for him."

His mother, the psychiatrist said, did not understand that Oswald's withdrawal was a form of "violent but silent protest against his neglect by her." It also was stated that he favored a solitary existence "where he did as he wanted and he didn't have to live by any rules or come into contact with people."

Oswald was quoted as saying: "I don't want a friend and I don't like to talk to people" and "I dislike everybody."

It was recommended that Oswald be placed on probation and that both Oswald and his mother receive psychotherapeutic guidance.

But that help never was obtained, principally because agencies were not equipped to provide the intensive treatment required. When Oswald again got into difficulty with school authorities for refusing to salute the Flag and for sailing paper planes around the class room, consideration was given to placing him in a home for boys.

Before the court took action, however, the Oswalds left New York—in January, 1954—and returned to New Orleans. Oswald finished the ninth grade there before leaving school to work for a year as a messenger boy.

Enter Communism

It was when he returned to New Orleans that he started to read Marx and Engels. He expounded the Communist doctrine and once told a fellow employe that he wanted to kill President Eisenhower for exploiting the working class.

While he was professing to be a Marxist, Oswald also was expressing an intense interest in joining the Marines. Both of these interests were believed to be tied to his rejection of his home life.

When he became 17 in October, 1956, he joined the Marines. His service career was not helped by his attitude that he was a man of great ability while his superiors were not sufficiently competent to give him orders. He did not rise above the rank of private first class, nor did he make any friends.

When his unit went to Japan, it is believed that Oswald finally acquired a girl friend, thus becoming in his eyes "Oswald the man rather than Oswald the rabbit."

In Japan also, Oswald made up his mind to go to Russia to see how a Marxist society operates. He studied the Russian language, read a Russian newspaper, even played the red pieces in chess because, as he said humorously, he preferred the "Red Army." While in the Marines, he saved the money for his trip to Russia.

In September, 1959, Oswald was transferred from active duty to the Marine Corps Reserve under honorable conditions and at his own request. He stated he wanted to care for his mother who had been injured in an accident.

Instead, he left for the Soviet Union where he attempted to renounce his citizenship. Thus at age 19, the Warren Commission emphasizes, Oswald gave a striking indication of his willingness to act on his beliefs in extraordinary ways.

In a letter to his brother Robert after arriving in the Soviet Union, Oswald told how he had gone there "only to find freedom," that he would "never return to the United States which is a country I hate," that in the event of war he would kill any American who defended the American Government.

"Ask me and I will tell you I fight for communism," he wrote.

Enter Disillusionment

Eventually, the Soviets allowed Oswald to go to Minsk to work in a radio and television factory. He was disappointed with the job and soon became disillusioned with Soviet life.

Although he received better pay and housing than most Russians, he was envious of special privileges given to Communist Party officials. He subsequently concluded that the Soviets had "fat stinking politicians."

He began to feel "uneasy inside" as he became increasingly aware of the compulsory society in which he was living. Within 15 months after his defection, he wrote in his "Historic Diary" that he had "had enough," that "the work is drab; the money I get has nowhere to be spent."

It was shortly after this that he opened negotiations with the United States Embassy in Moscow to return home. This was possible because he had never become a Soviet citizen and had not followed through on renouncing his American citizenship.

After he began these negotiations, he met Marina Prusakova, 19, at a trade union dance. Less than two months later they were married. Previously, Oswald had been rejected by another

Russian girl. He noted in his diary that although "I married Marina to hurt Ella I found myself in love with Marina."

Before the Oswalds were permitted to leave Russia in May, 1962, their first daughter, June Lee, was born.

Going Home

During the voyage home, Oswald prepared two sets of identical questions which he thought he might be asked at a press conference. He indicated what may be assumed to be his true feelings in his answers to the first set. But to the second set of questions, he gave answers which would be least harmful to him as he resumed life in the United States. He ended that fictional transcript by quoting newspaper reporters as saying: "Thank you sir; you are a real patriot."

His writings at that time showed he believed there was no choice between capitalism and communism because one system offered oppression and the other poverty. But his writings also revealed that he was consumed with hatred for more than just the capitalistic and communistic systems.

"I wonder what would happen," he wrote, "if somebody was to stand up and say he was utterly opposed not only to the governments, but to the people, to the entire land and complete foundations of his (society)."

Immediately after the Oswalds' arrival in Fort Worth, Tex., where they lived at first with Oswald's brother, Marina reported that "Lee changed—I did not know him as such a man in Russia." She said he became more of a recluse, that he was "very irritable, sometimes for a trifle," and that he was "very unrestrained and very explosive."

Soon after his arrival in the United States, Oswald subscribed to the Communist Daily Worker and wrote to the Communist Party asking for pamphlets. He received the pamphlets and also attempted to initiate other dealings with the Party, the Warren report said, but the Communists were "not especially responsive."

Domestic Relations

He was extremely hostile to the members of the Russian community who tried to befriend him and his wife. One of these friends said:

"Marina had a hundred dresses given to her . . . (and) he objected to that lavish help because Marina was throwing it into his face. He was offensive with the people and I can understand why . . . because that hurt him. He could never give her what the people were showering on her . . . no matter how hard he worked —and he worked very hard."

This same friend testified that "right in front" of Oswald, Marina complained about Oswald's inadequacy as a husband. Marina was quoted by other friends as saying that Oswald was very cold to her, that they very seldom had sexual relations and she was not satisfied with her sexual relations with Oswald.

As a witness related she also tore him down by ridiculing his political views and by constantly asking " 'why don't you make some money?'—poor guy was going out of his mind."

On the other hand, Oswald was overbearing with his wife. He apparently attempted to be "the Commander and did not want her to wear cosmetics, drink, smoke, learn English or have friends. He treated her with a lack of respect in the presence of others. On occasion, and sometimes with provocation, he struck her.

During this time, Oswald had difficulty finding and keeping jobs. He moved from Fort Worth to Dallas to New Orleans and back to Dallas. And his efforts to obtain widespread publicity for himself through his Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities failed.

Last Escape Hatch

In September, 1963, he left for Mexico City and went to the Cuban Embassy to apply for a visa to Cuba in transit to Russia, and to the Soviet Embassy to obtain a Soviet visa. He became greatly agitated when he was turned down.

"In retrospect his attempt to go to Cuba or return to the Soviet Union may well have been Oswald's last escape hatch, his last gambit to extricate himself from the mediocrity and defeat which plagued him throughout most of his life," the Commission observes.

From the time Oswald returned home from Mexico City early in October until the weekend of Nov. 16-17, the Oswalds apparently got along well. Oswald was very attentive to his wife and they spent every weekend at the Irving, Tex., home of Ruth Paine.

During the week, Oswald lived in a roominghouse in Dallas where he worked at the Texas School Book Depository building. But he always telephoned Marina twice a day.

This routine was followed until Nov. 16, when Marina asked Oswald not to come to Irving. Marina thought Oswald would inconvenience Mrs. Paine, who was planning a birthday party that weekend. Oswald wanted to come anyway but he finally consented to his wife's wishes.

On Sunday, Nov. 17, Marina decided to telephone Oswald. She discovered that he was known at the roominghouse by an alias. She was so angry that when Oswald called several times on Monday, she hung up on him.

He didn't telephone again. Instead, he arrived unexpectedly at the Paine home Thursday night. Marina quoted him as saying that "he was lonely because he hadn't come the preceding weekend, and he wanted to make his peace with me."

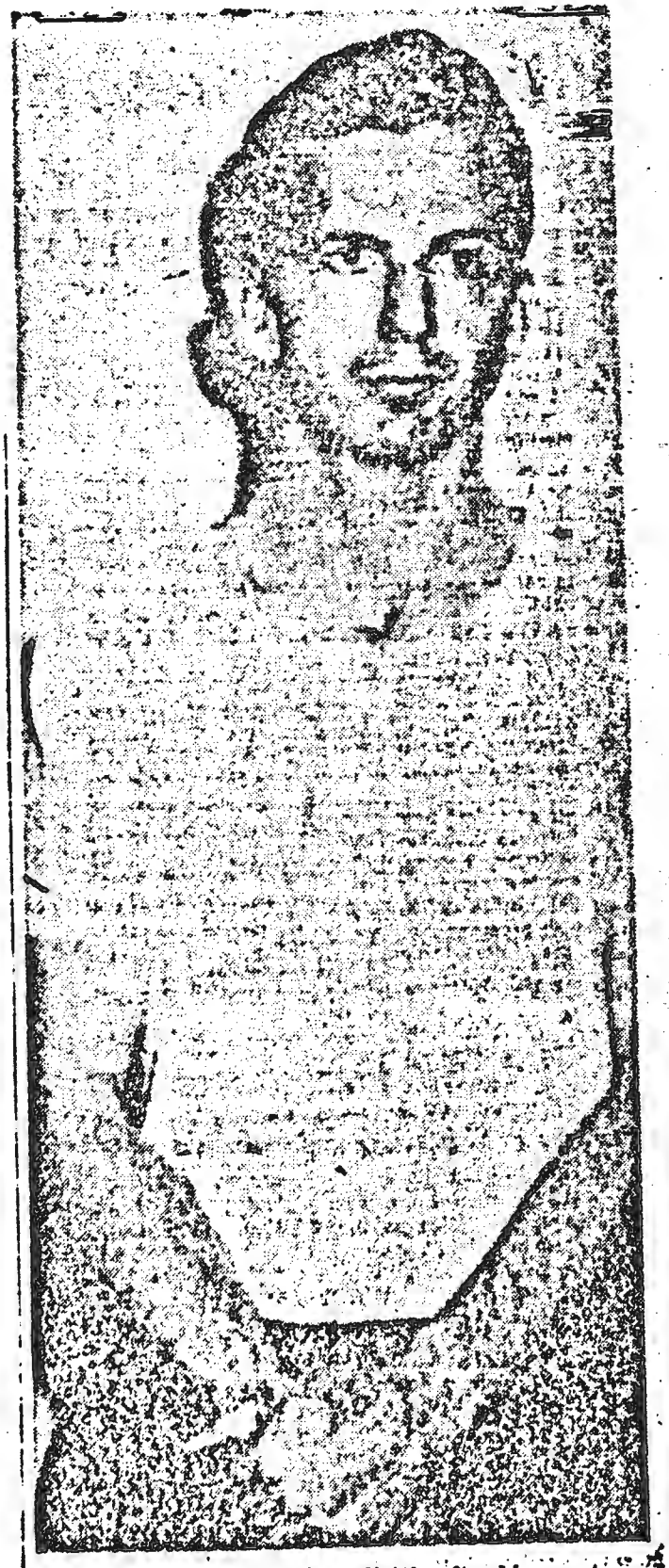
Oswald tried to please his wife by putting away diapers and playing with the children. But everytime he tried to speak to her, she failed to answer. When he pleaded with her to come to live with him in Dallas, she refused.

"And he said that once again I was preferring my friends to him and that I didn't need him," she testified.

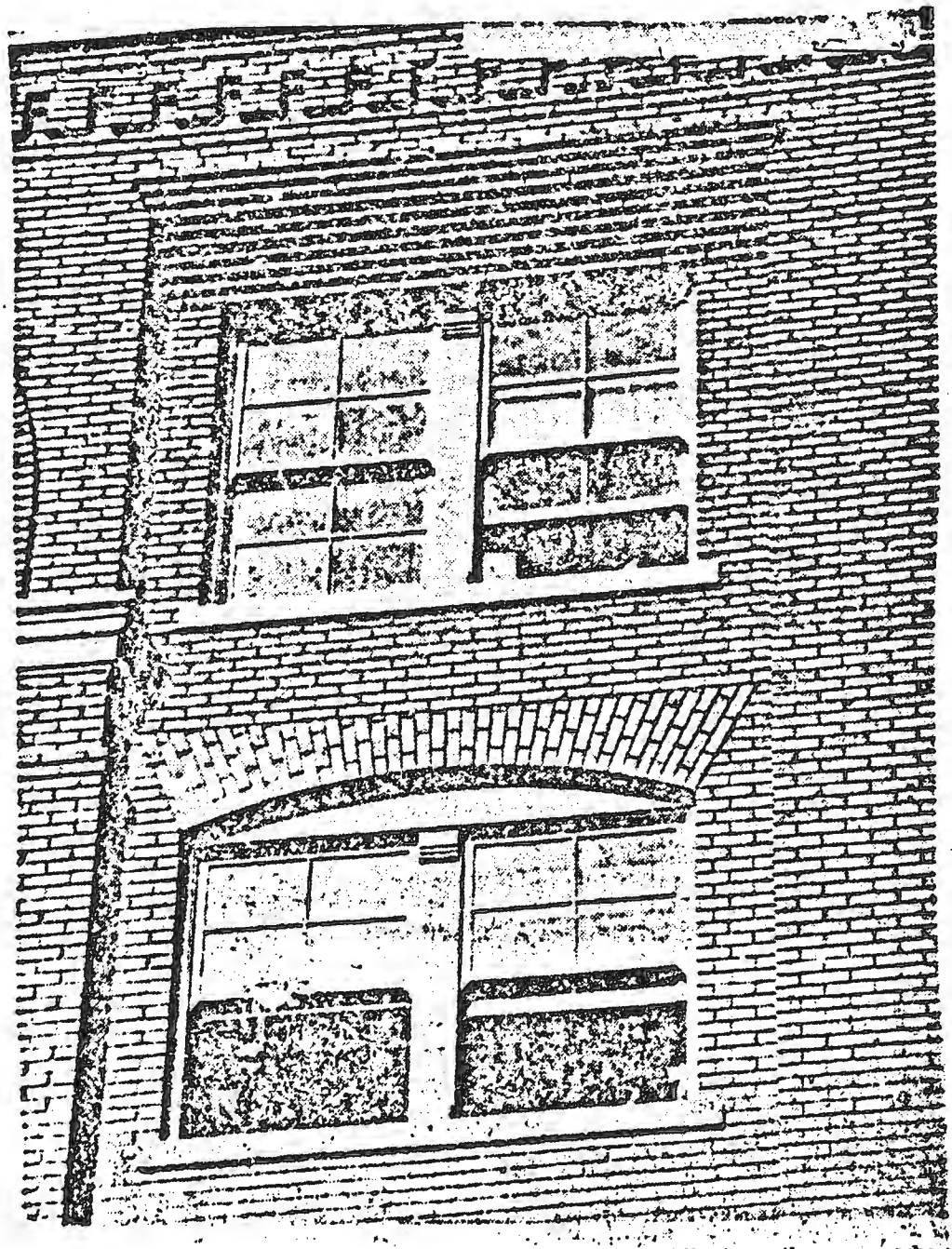
That night, Oswald went to bed before his wife did. She did not speak to him when she joined him, although she thought he was still awake.

The next morning, Nov. 22, he left for work before anyone else arose. He took with him $13.87 and the long brown package which he was to carry into the School Book Depository building.

Left behind was a wallet with $170. And for the first time, he left his wedding ring behind. He put it in a cup on the dresser.



Lee Harvey Oswald immediately after his arrest.



This photo showing the window from which President Kennedy was assassinated was made seconds after the shots were fired and is included in the report of the Warren Commission. The rifle was aimed by Lee Harvey Oswald from the upper right window while two other men, who appear in the lower windows, were watching the Presidential procession. The photo was made by Thomas Dillard of the Dallas Morning News immediately after an associate located the source of the shots.

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UPI-41
(STATISTICS)
O WASHINGTON--IN COMPILING ITS ASSASSINATION REPORT, THE WARREN COMMISSION:
--TOOK TESTIMONY FROM 552 WITNESSES, OF WHOM 94 APPEARED BEFORE ITS MEMBERS. ANOTHER 395 WERE QUESTIONED BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION'S LEGAL STAFF; 61 SUPPLIED SWORN AFFIDAVITS, AND 2 GAVE STATEMENTS
--CONSIDERED THE RESULTS OF APPROXIMATELY 25,000 FBI INTERVIEWS AND RE-INTERVIEWS OF PERSONS "HAVING INFORMATION OF POSSIBLE RELEVANCE." THE FBI SUBMITTED MORE THAN 2,300 REPORTS TOTALING 24,500 PAGES.
--CONSIDERED 800 REPORTS TOTALING SOME 4,600 PAGES SUBMITTED BY THE SECRET SERVICE. THAT AGENCY CONDUCTED APPROXIMATELY 1,550 INTERVIEWS.
--RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM 10 MAJOR DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 14 OF ITS INDEPENDENT AGENCIES OR COMMISSIONS AND 4 CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.
--"INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSES OF PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE AND SENSITIVITY IN THE FOREIGN AREAS WERE CONTRIBUTED BY THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY."
--"MEDICAL RECORDS FURNISHED TO THE COMMISSION BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT" ABOUT LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S STAY IN THE SOVIET UNION.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Rosen
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Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Dallas Was Trying to Polish Image Tarnished by Rightists

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Dallas officials and newspapers were determined that the city give President Kennedy a congenial welcome last Nov. 22. They wanted to show that Dallas was not a center of hate.

And so it was that the city's leaders and its press tried to prepare the way for a dignified and courteous reception of the President. Their concern was the ultaright-wing elements of the population.

But on Nov. 20 and 21, an anonymous handbill vilifying President Kennedy—"Wanted for Treason"—appeared on the streets of Dallas. In the Nov. 22 issue of the Dallas Morning News, on the day of the President's arrival and death, a full-page advertisement criticized him.

No Connection Found

The Warren Commission meticulously examined the mood of Dallas before President Kennedy's visit to determine if there was any connection between the assassination and ultraright-wing activity, anti-Kennedy feeling, the sources behind the handbill and the newspaper advertisement or the attempted murder of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (USA-Ret.) several months earlier.

The Commission concluded: "The Commission has found no evidence that the extreme views expressed toward President Kennedy by some right-wing groups centered in Dallas or any other general atmosphere of hate or right-wing extremism which may have existed in the city of Dallas had any connections with Oswald's actions on Nov. 22, 1963."

The Commission report noted that on Sept. 17 the Dallas Times-Herald asked the people of Dallas to be "congenial hosts" and on Oct. 3 the Dallas Morning News reported the hope of Rep. Joe Pool (D-Tex.) that President Kennedy would not face demonstrations like those encountered by Vice President Johnson in the 1960 campaign.

The Stevenson Relapse

But increased concern about Mr. Kennedy's visit was aroused Oct. 24 when U.N. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson was jeered, jostled and spat upon by hostile demonstrators after addressing a meeting in Memorial Auditorium.

"The local, national and international reaction to this incident evoked from Dallas officials and newspapers strong condemnations of the demonstrators," the Commission report said.

Mayor Earle Cabell called on the city to redeem itself during Mr. Kennedy's visit, asserting that Dallas had shed its reputation of the '20s as the "Southwest hate capital of Dixie."

As the day of the visit approached, the Commission said the president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce predicted that the city would greet the President with its world-famous "warmth and pride." A local Republican leader called for a "civilized, nonpartisan" welcome, saying that "in many respects Dallas County has isolated itself from the mainstream of life in the world in this decade."

And the Dallas police, the

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126 OCT 2 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-18
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

TOP CLIPPING
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FROM
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

64 OCT 5 1964

SEP 28 1964

Commission pointed out, told of plans for protecting the President and warned that improper conduct would not be tolerated.

A Hotbed to Oswald

Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin of Mr. Kennedy, saw Dallas as a city of political ferment. In a letter to Arnold Johnson of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., Oswald said he attended an ultra-right-wing meeting headed by Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker on Oct. 23, the day before the Stevenson incident. Oswald wrote:

"As you can see, political friction between 'left' and 'right' is very great here."

Jack Ruby, Oswald's killer, seemed obsessed immediately after the assassination that there was a connection between a billboard sign, "Impeach Earl Warren," near Hall ave. and the Central Expressway and the advertisement in the morning paper.

There certainly was an element of fear in Dallas. Howard L. Brennan was an eyewitness to the shooting of President Kennedy but he did not make a positive identification of Oswald in the police lineup because, the Warren Commission quoted him, he felt that the assassination was a "Communist activity."

"And I felt like there hadn't been more than one eyewitness, and if it got to be a known fact that I was an eyewitness, my family or I, either one, might not be safe," he testified.

An Ad Hoc Group

The newspaper advertisement was signed by Bernard Weissman as chairman of the "American Factfinding Committee." The Warren Commission investigation showed that the organization was a paper one, formed for the occasion.

It was the outgrowth of plans by three former Army buddies — William B. Burley III, Larrie H. Schmidt and Weissman—to infiltrate right-wing groups and unite them into two conservative organizations. They were joined in Dallas, the Commission said, by Joseph P. Grinnan, an oil man and coordinator there for the John Birch Society.

Weissman told the Commission that Schmidt boasted that he was the only organizer of the anti-Stevenson demonstration to identify himself publicly and that he had become the "fearless leader" of the right wing in Dallas.

The $1465 cost of the advertisement was met mostly from contributions by three wealthy Dallas businessmen: Edgar R. Crissey, Nelson Bunker Hunt and H. R. Bright.

Weissman testified that the advertisement was placed primarily to "build up the morale of the conservative element," which had been downtrodden and oppressed by local liberals after the Stevenson incident.

Printed 'On the Side'

The Warren Commission had trouble getting to the source of the "Wanted for Treason" handbill. The investigation showed eventually that the author was Robert A. Surrey, printing salesman, closely associated with Gen. Walker in political and business activities.

Surrey induced Robert G. Klause to print the handbill "on the side" with the equipment of his unknowing employer, the Lettercraft Printing Co. Some 5000 copies were run off.

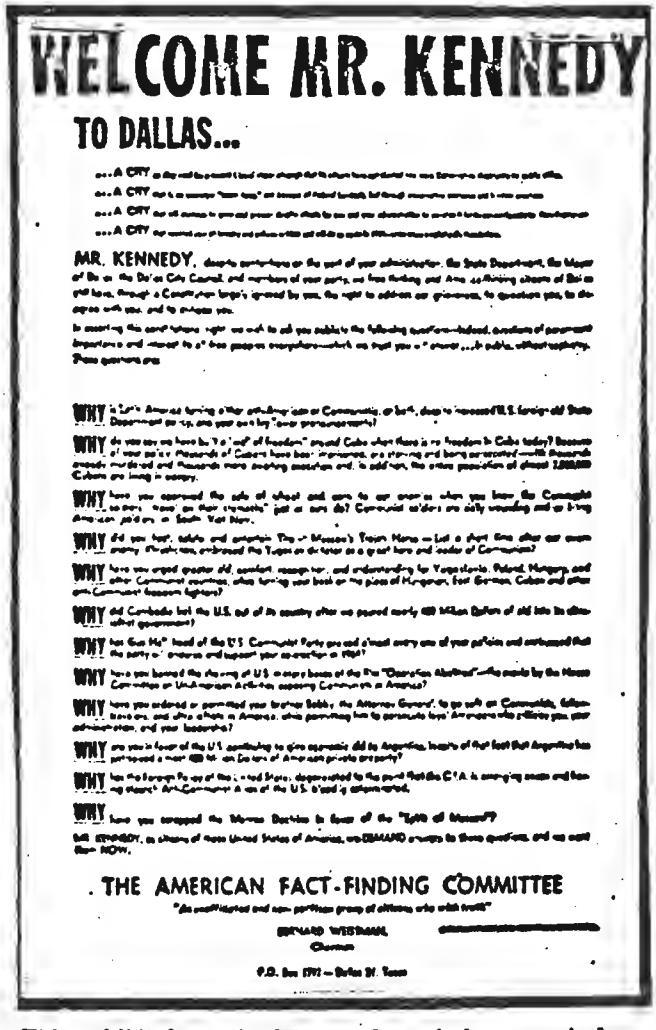
That was the picture of Dallas at the time of the assassination, a city trying to improve an image that had been tarnished by the ultra-right wing. It looked as though it was succeeding. As the presidential motorcade moved through welcoming crowds lining the city's streets, Mrs. John Connally, wife of the Texas Governor, turned to Mr. Kennedy and said:

"Mr. President, you can't say Dallas doesn't love you."

"That is very obvious," said Mr. Kennedy.

Later, Weissman told the Warren Commission that the responses to his advertisement — 50 to 60 in all — that were postmarked before the assassination were favorable. Those postmarked immediately after the assassination were violently unfavorable, he said.

His colleague Schmidt told the Commission that, after several weeks had passed, the responses were favorable again.



WELCOME MR. KENNEDY

TO DALLAS...

...A CITY

...A CITY

...A CITY

...A CITY

MR. KENNEDY,

WHY

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. THE AMERICAN FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE

"An unaffiliated and non-partisan group of citizens who wish truth"

EDWARD WEBSTER,
Chairman

P.O. Box 1791 — Dallas 21, Texas

This exhibit from the Warren Commission report shows a handbill with a message typical of the right-wing sentiment in Dallas at the time of the assassination.

Tolson
Belmont
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Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Agents Lacked Access to President

The assassination of President Kennedy suggests that it is "of prime importance" for a Secret Service agent to have immediate access to the President at the first sign of danger, the Warren Commission said.

It was impossible in the car in which Mr. Kennedy was riding in Dallas for an agent to leap quickly from the front into the back because of a metal bar behind the front seat (which the President grasped when he stood to wave) and passengers in the jump seats.

The Vice President's car that day lacked those obstructions. This difference, the Commission noted, allowed Agent Rufus W. Youngblood to place himself on top of Mr. Johnson before the third shot was fired and, perhaps, even before the second was fired.

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NOT RECORDED
OCT 2 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald A15
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date SEP 28 1964

FOR CLIPPING
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FROM
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

OCT 5 1964

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GPO Begins Sale Of Report Today

Copies of the Warren Commission report go on sale at 8 a.m. today at the Government Printing Office, 710 North Capitol st.; the Commerce Department, 14th st. and Constitution ave. nw., and the State Department, 1776 Pennsylvania ave. nw.

If the supply of 70,000 copies is exhausted more will be printed. The price is $2.50 in paperback, $3.25 in hardcover.

An Associated Press hardcover version will be available here in a few weeks and may be ordered by mail from the Washington Star with a check for $1.50. A New York Times soft-cover edition, published by Bantam Books, will be on sale at newsstands for $1 later this week. Popular Books will start selling soft-cover copies in about a month at an unannounced price.

About 20 volumes of testimony taken by the Commission will be released in the next few weeks.

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120 OCT 2 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald 3 1 4
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date SEP 28 1964

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54 OCT 5 1964

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Ask Security Reform

Washington, Sept. 27 (NEWS Bureau) — Secret Service procedures and the number of agents available to protect President Kennedy, no matter how great their "courage and devotion to duty," were inadequate when he was slain, the Warren Commission found today.

Since then, the commission noted with satisfaction, major reforms have greatly improved the service's ability to do its major job—guarding the President. But the probers said much remained to be done.

To protect the President without "any impairment of our fundamental liberties" the commission made a series of recommendations. It coupled these with sharp though understated criticism of bureaucratic muddling and paradoxes in the nation's laws as they relate to the Presidency.

The commission proposed that:

- A committee of Cabinet

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NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 2 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News 5
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

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members, including the Treasury Secretary and Attorney General, or the National Security Council, should get the assignment of reviewing and overseeing the way the Secret Service and other agencies protect the President. This group would "insure that the maximum resources of the federal government are fully engaged in the task of protecting the President."

● The Treasury Secretary should name a special assistant to supervise the Secret Service. He should have "sufficient stature and experience in law enforcement, intelligence and allied fields to provide effective supervision" and oversee the service's current program of revising and modernizing operating procedures.

● The Secret Service should overhaul its setup for advance detection of potential threats against the President. To do this it should develop "as quickly as possible more useful and precise criteria defining those potential threats . . . which should be brought to its attention by other agencies," including prompt notice of all returned defectors. It also should speed current plans to use the most efficient data processing techniques, instead of the present "obsolete" manual filing system.

● The Secret Service should improve precautionary measures used in Presidential motorcades, especially by intensifying present efforts to inspect buildings along the route. And it should continue current efforts at closer cooperation with local police departments in areas the President will visit.

● The Secret Service should get more money and manpower, since its agents were overworked and relatively underpaid at the time of the Kennedy assassination—and still are.

● The present practice of the FBI and other similar agencies to lend the Secret Service men or other help should be continued, and closer liaison should be maintained between the agencies.

Warning Justified

The commission found that the FBI had enough information on Oswald to justify warning the Secret Service that a "potential threat to the President" was working in the book depository. It did not do so because there was "no Secret Service criteria which specifically required the referral of Oswald's case to the Secret Service."

"This conclusion may be tinged with hindsight, but it is stated primarily to direct the thought of those responsible for the future safety of our Presidents to the need for a more imaginative and less narrow interpretation of their responsibilities."

● The President's physician should always accompany him and be "immediately available."

● Congress should make assassination of the President and Vice President a federal crime because the present peculiar state of affairs leaves U.S. authorities with no clearly defined jurisdiction to investigate such a slaying.

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Walker Shot Related to Assassination

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The Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President Kennedy is related to its finding that Oswald tried to kill former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker 7½ months earlier.

The Commission said the attempt on Walker—with the same rifle that later killed the President—"deserves close attention in any consideration of Oswald's motive for the assassination."

The Commission recounted evidence that on the night of April 10, 1963, Oswald fired at Walker as he sat at a desk in his Dallas home. The bullet passed near his head.

After taking a Dallas city bus home, the report said, Oswald disclosed to his wife that he had been planning the attempt for two months.

"I asked him what had happened," she testified. "He was very pale . . . And he told me not to ask him any questions. He only told me he had shot at General Walker."

Marxist Commitment

The Commission reported that he also told her "that he did not know whether he had hit Walker; according to Marina Oswald when he learned on the radio and in the newspapers the next day that he had missed, he said that he 'was very sorry that he had not hit him.'"

What was Oswald's motive? At various points in the report these comments appear:

- "Oswald's writings and his reading habits indicate that he had an extreme dislike of the right wing, an attitude most clearly reflected by his attempt to shoot General Walker."
- ". . . his commitment to Marxism . . . probably influenced his decision to shoot at General Walker."
- "Some idea of what he (Oswald) thought was sufficient reason for such an act may be found in the nature of the motive that he stated for his attack on General Walker. Marina Oswald indicated that her husband had compared General Walker to Adolph Hitler. She testified that Oswald said that General Walker 'was a very bad man, that he was a fascist, that he was the leader of a fascist organization, and when I said that even though all of that might be true, just the same he had no right to take his life, he said if someone had killed Hitler in time it would have saved many lives.'"

The report said Oswald's commitment to a Marxist doctrine he did not fully under-

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stand "might have influenced his decision to assassinate President Kennedy," in addition to probably influencing him to fire at Walker.

Other Connections

The Commission found other connections between the two acts.

"He (Oswald) had a great hostility toward his environment, whatever it happened to be," the report said. He "expressed [it] in striking and sometimes violent acts long before the assassination. There was some quality about him that led him to act with an apparent disregard for possible consequences."

The Commission acknowledged differences in Oswald's actions and planning for the Walker attempt and the assassination, but said that "there are also similarities that should be considered." The report went on:

"The items which Oswald left at home when he made his attack on Walker suggest a strong concern for his place in history. If the attack had succeeded and Oswald had been caught, the pictures showing him with his rifle and his Communist and Socialist Worker's Party newspapers would probably have appeared on the front pages of newspapers or magazines all over the country, as, in fact, one of them did appear after the assassination.

"The circumstances of the attack on Walker coupled with other indications that Oswald was concerned about his place in history and with the circumstances surrounding the assassination, have led the Commission to believe that such concern is an important factor to consider in assessing possible motivation for the assassination."

In addition to a note found in Oswald's apartment, the Commission evaluated the following evidence in reaching its conclusion that Oswald fired the rifle shot at Walker:

- Three photographs, found among Oswald's possessions that were identified by his wife—and confirmed by Commission investigation—as pictures of Walker's house.
- The "badly mutilated bullet" found in Walker's house could not positively be identified as coming from the rifle used to kill the President but firearms experts thought it might well have.

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Commission Is Thanked By President

President Johnson has told the members of the Warren Commission that they have "heartfelt thanks."

In a letter to Chief Justice Earl Warren, Mr. Johnson said that "nothing has impressed me more than the readiness of outstanding Americans to respond to calls for service to their country. There has been no more striking example of this great American strength than the service of the seven extraordinarily distinguished members of your Commission."

The President said the Commission was "guided throughout by a determination to find and to tell the whole truth . . . this is our obligation to the good name of the United States . . . to all men everywhere who respect our Nation—and above all to the memory of President Kennedy."

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Warren Report Swiftly Draws Mixture of Praise, Criticism

From News Dispatches

Reaction to the Warren Report came rapidly from around the Nation and the world, in some cases jumping the gun on the official release time.

New York Attorney Mark Lane, a principal challenger of official accounts of the assassination of President Kennedy and a leader of the dissenting view here and abroad, said yesterday that he still does not believe Lee Harvey Oswald shot the President.

The Warren Report, Lane said, "raises more questions than it answers." Lane was retained by Oswald's mother last January to defend him before the Warren Commission. She ended the arrangement in April.

He said the report "will rank in history with the finding that Dreyfuss was guilty of treason and with the trial of the Trotskyites in the Soviet Union."

Oswald's Mother

Oswald's mother, Marguerite Oswald, slammed her fist down on a copy of the Warren Report in Fort Worth yesterday and declared: "I can break this whole thing apart. I am going to make fools of them." She had received the advance copy from Washington.

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She called the report's findings "ridiculous."

Oswald's widow, Marina, was not available for comment. A spokesman at her home in Dallas said she was out of town "working with a writer on her book."

The vanguard of Congressional reaction to the Report was expressed by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), who called for immediate Congressional consideration of Warren Commission's recommendations to shore up the protection of Presidents. He said Congress should stay in session to act on the recommendations and to make killing a President a Federal crime.

Belli's Comment

Attorney Melvin Belli, who defended Jack Ruby on the charge of murdering Oswald, said in San Francisco yesterday that the Warren Report confirmed his claim that Ruby did not get a fair trial in Dallas.

Robert F. Kennedy said he had not read the Warren Report, nor did he intend to, but that he had been briefed on it and "I am completely satisfied that the Commission investigated every lead and examined every piece of evidence." He repeated his belief that Oswald was solely responsible.

Questioned by Connally

Texas Gov. John B. Connally, who was gravely wounded by the President's assassin, said yesterday that he agrees basically with the report's conclusions, but disagreed on the sequence of shots.

He said he was hit by the second shot—not the first—and heard the third shot hit the President.

Dallas civic leaders said yesterday that the report was Dallas's answer to "City of Hate" charges and cleared it of any blame in the assassination.

Robert Oswald, 30, the accused man's brother, said yesterday after reading the report that there is now no doubt in his mind that his brother was the assassin.

Joe Tonahill, of Jasper, Tex., one of Ruby's attorneys, said the Warren Commission had done "a great job," and that the report had "cleared the air once and for all" of ideas about a conspiracy.

Former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker denounced the Warren report as a whitewash concealing "some sort of conspiracy."

"There's bound to have been a plot," he said. "It's perfectly obvious that there was enough relationship between Rubenstein (Ruby) and Oswald to prove there was a conspiracy."

Overseas, the conservative French newspaper Le Figare carried a story doubting the report's validity under the headline, "Unsurprising Conclusions, But Not Entirely Convincing." It said there was "no decisive refutation of the serious criticisms made, up to the present, of the official theory."

The Soviet Union's Young Communist League paper, Komsomol Pravda, said before the report was released Sunday that the assassination was the result of a right-wing reactionary coup in which oil interests played a fatal role.

After claiming that "world opinion is convinced the assassination was the result of a coup of the most reactionary forces in the United States," the paper presented no evidence connecting them with the assassination. It only painted a picture of the American oil business battling President Kennedy for retention of its current depletion allowance.

Hit as "Incompetent"

British philosopher Lord Bertrand Russell said yesterday in London that the report was "a sorrily incompetent document and covers its authors in shame."

The 92-year-old philosopher, whose statement was issued 4½ hours before the official release time, said he had not read the report but was given an account of it by Mark Lane via telephone from New York.

British editorials gave general acceptance to the report as a competent and honest document, holding dire lessons for the free world. The only criticism came from the Communist Daily Worker, which described the report as a "whitewash."

German, Dutch and Austrian papers gave the report front page coverage, with general approval.

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Same Shot Hit JFK, Connally

A-14

By Marshall Andrews

The same bullet wounded President Kennedy and Gov. John B. Connally last Nov. 22, the Warren Commission has concluded on the basis of "very persuasive evidence."

The Commission also found a "preponderance of evidence" that three shots were fired, one of which missed its target. In an effort to establish the time within which the shots were fired, the Commission could be no more precise than "approximately 4.8 to in excess of 7 seconds." It was not learned where the stray bullet went.

Bullet Was 'Yawing'

Exhaustive tests satisfied the Commission that the two rounds that struck President Kennedy were fired from behind and above. These same tests led to the conclusion that the bullet which passed through Connally's body and right wrist and struck his left thigh would have caused more damage had it struck with full force. Some of the damage actually inflicted was attributed to the possibility that the bullet was "yawing" after striking some other object.

A deformed bullet found at the hospital on Connally's stretcher was indicated by ballistic evidence to have been the one that struck both victims. Two fragments of 6.5mm. bullet also were found on the floor of the presidential car. Tests with special models not only resulted in damage comparable to that inflicted on Mr. Kennedy's skull but caused fragmentation of similar bullets fired from the murder gun very closely resembling those found in the car.

The fact that three empty cartridge cases were found at the sniper's post indicated three shots

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That the murder weapon was the property of suspect Lee Harvey Oswald was established to the Commission's full satisfaction. Evidence of its purchase by him was clear and Oswald's palm print was found on a portion of the barrel normally protected by the wooden stock, indicating he had handled it while disassembled. The stock itself was too rough to retain prints.

Paraffin Tests Failed

Paraffin tests made immediately after Oswald's arrest were termed "completely unreliable" in ascertaining whether he had or had not fired the rifle.

The weapon was an Italian Mannlicher-Carcano bolt action rifle made in 1940 and bearing an exclusive serial number. Originally designed for a 7.35-mm. (.30-in.) barrel, it had been refitted with one of 6.5-mm. (.257-in.) caliber. Its resemblance to the German Mauser led to its premature identification as such by a detective who had not closely inspected it.

As used in the assassination, it was fitted with a four-power Japanese telescopic sight and an improvised sling. It fired a bullet weighing 160 grains with a muzzle velocity of about 2165 feet per second.

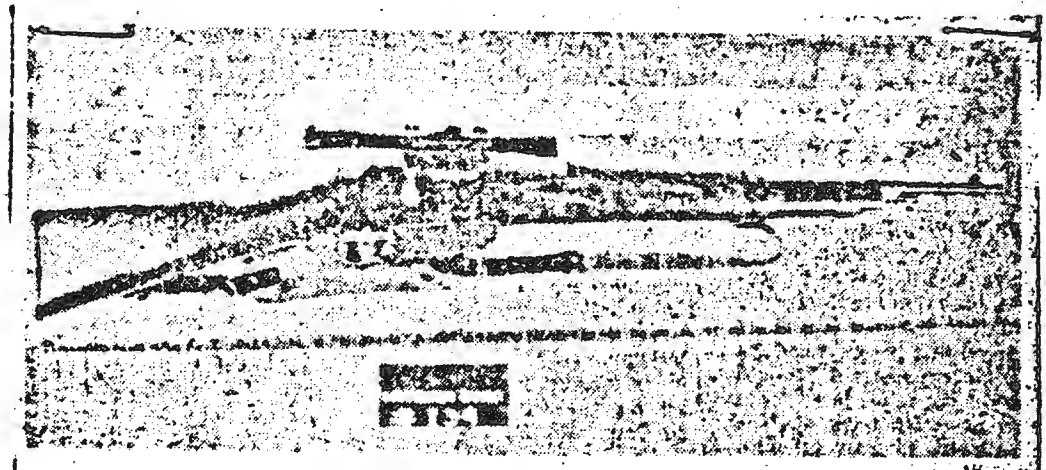
Several expert witnesses testified that the two hits on the President from 60 to 90 yards with a telescopic sight required no greater proficiency than Oswald had demonstrated on Marine Corps rifle ranges. On expert termed it "an easy shot."

The inherent accuracy of the rifle was found in controlled firing tests to be excellent. And further tests indicated that three aimed shots could readily be fired from it in the time taken by the President's assassin.

The pistol with which Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit was killed after the assassination was taken from Oswald when he was captured. Evidence indicated that it had not misfired when aimed at a detective, as first reported, since none of the rounds in the cylinder had been marked by the firing pin.

It was identified as a Smith and Wesson .38-caliber Special revolver with its 5-inch barrel cut down to 2 inches in length.

The assassination rifle could not be positively identified as that with which an attempt had been made to shoot Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker in his



One of the Commission's photos of a C-2766 Mannlicher-Carcano rifle.

Dallas home the night of April 10, 1963. The bullet that narrowly missed Walker was, however, of 6.5-mm. caliber and had been fired from a weapon with the same rifling as that which killed the President. Other evidence convinced the Commission that Oswald actually did fire the shot at Walker.

The attempt on Walker suggests a question that the Commission did not investigate: How could a rifleman who twice hit a moving target miss a sitting target with the same weapon?

The anomaly in marksmanship is not susceptible of solution by any evidence likely to be available. Its answer would depend on such speculative factors as the influence of different lighting, the presence or absence of a rest for the rifle, a maladjustment of the sight which could have been corrected, an ammunition defect, deflection of the round by a window pane or screen or the relative cleanness of the rifle bore.

None of these factors could have been demonstrated. Although the Commission did not mention it, Walker once said he turned his head just as the shot was fired.

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Second Bullet Almost Instantly Fatal, Warren Report Confirms

By Nate Haseltine
Staff Reporter

The Warren Commission report on the autopsy of President Kennedy said the second bullet that hit him was almost instantly fatal.

The first wound, from a bullet that struck him high in the back, traced a non-fatal course through the neck and shoulder muscles and out through the low front of the throat.

Striking no bony structures, the bullet emerged at only slightly reduced speed. It is now believed, according to the Commission report, that this bullet continued on to pass through the body of Texas Gov. John B. Connally.

The autopsy report said the fatal second missile pierced the top right side of the back of the head, blowing out a large portion—including brain tissues and scalp.

Early in the course of the autopsy performed at Bethesda National Naval Medical Center, the doctors believed the Presi-

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dent's strong shoulder and neck muscles had stopped the first bullet, and that it was squeezed out of its entry hole by the strenuous efforts by doctors in Dallas to massage the heart.

That theory was rejected after further exploration. The examining surgeons found that the bullet had passed between two large, strap-like muscles and bruised them without leaving any channel.

The hole in the throat, described as neither clean nor jagged, was first believed to be an entry hole for the fatal bullet. It was enlarged by Dr. Malcolm O. Perry at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas, to get into the patient's windpipe with oxygen for his lungs.

At the time, the wound in the President's back had not been observed. He was on his back, and his head wound was too severe to warrant turning him over.

When the Commission asked Dr. Charles J. Carrico why the President's back was not inspected in Dallas after the death, Carrico replied, "I suppose nobody really had the heart to do it." The throat wound led to speculation that the President had been shot from both the front and the back, indicating erroneously that more than one sniper was involved.

According to the autopsy description of the relatively little damage done by the bullet in its pathway through the neck, the tracheotomy (cutting into the windpipe) might have saved the President's life—if there had been no second bullet.

The brain damage from the second bullet, however, was so smashing that it tore through the major portion of the right hemisphere of the brain. The President was beyond medical help even as the doctors worked to restore breathing and circulation.

Three pieces of bone from the President's skull were eventually recovered from the street at the scene of the slaying and from the Presidential automobile.

The Commission report also described the emergency treatment of Gov. Connally, which another medical team was performing at the same time and in the same hospital.

The Governor, seated directly in front of Mr. Kennedy in the Presidential limousine, was hit in the back. The bullet coursed through his right chest, and opened up a large sucking wound below the nipple. It emerged to smash his right wrist, and deflected to enter his left thigh where it caused a superficial wound.

The sucking wound in the front of the chest caused extreme pain and difficulty in breathing, the Parkland Hospital doctors reported. Rubber tubes were surgically inserted between the second and third ribs to re-expand the right lung, which had collapsed because of the hole in the chest wall.

A first operation consisted of cutting away the edges of the chest wound and sewing up the damaged lung and lacerated muscles.

Two additional operations were performed on the Governor the next day. The wounded wrist at the back was left partially open for drainage. The wound on the palm side was enlarged, cleansed and closed. The fracture was set, a cast was applied and some traction (pull) was utilized.

Finally, a small metallic fragment was removed from the front thigh about five inches above the left knee. That puncture wound was then cleansed and closed. The Governor's wounds mended well.

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Commission Fair To Oswald, Family

In its attempt to be fair to Lee Harvey Oswald and his family, the Warren Commission requested Walter E. Craig, president of the American Bar Association, to participate in the investigation and to advise the Commission "Whether in his opinion the proceedings conformed to the basic principles of American justice."

The report notes that Craig participated fully and was allowed to cross-examine witnesses and to suggest other witnesses for the Commission to hear.

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UPI-11
(ASSASSINATION)

WASHINGTON--THE JUDGMENT FOR HISTORY IS THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A REBELLIOUS, FRUSTRATED MARXIST FANATIC, MURDERED JOHN F. KENNEDY IN DALLAS 10 MONTHS AND 5 DAYS AGO "ACTING ALONE AND WITHOUT ADVICE OR ASSISTANCE."

THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT HE WAS PART OF ANY CONSPIRACY, EITHER FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC. THERE ALSO IS NO EVIDENCE THAT THE EMOTIONAL CLIMATE IN THE TEXAS CITY HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH HIS IRRATIONAL ACT.

THE MOTIVES OF THE 24-YEAR-OLD OSWALD, WHO PUMPED THREE SHOTS AT THE YOUNG PRESIDENT FROM THE SIXTH FLOOR OF A DALLAS OFFICE BUILDING, ARE OBSCURE. BUT THEY APPEAR LINKED TO A BROKEN HOME, AN INDIFFERENT MOTHER AND AN UNSATISFACTORY MARRIAGE.

ONE CONSEQUENCE OF THE DAY OF HORROR HAS BEEN A TIGHTENING OF PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY PROCEDURES. BUT MUCH MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE TO PROTECT LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND FUTURE OCCUPANTS OF THE WHITE HOUSE FROM POTENTIAL ASSASSINS.

THESE ARE THE CONCLUSIONS OF "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE WARREN COMMISSION.

THE 888-PAGE REPORT WAS MADE PUBLIC LAST NIGHT AFTER PAINSTAKING INVESTIGATION. THE INQUIRY INVOLVED MOST BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT AND EVEN REACHED OVERSEAS INTO RUSSIA WHERE OSWALD LIVED FOR A WHILE AND WHERE HE MET THE GIRL WHO WAS TO BECOME HIS WIFE.

THE REPORT CONCEDED THAT IN VIEW OF OSWALD'S SUBSEQUENT DEATH AT THE HANDS OF DALLAS NIGHTCLUB OWNER JACK RUBY IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY CATEGORICALLY THAT NO ONE ELSE WAS INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION. BUT IT ADDED:

"IF THERE IS ANY SUCH EVIDENCE IT HAS BEEN BEYOND THE REACH OF ALL THE INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES AND RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES AND HAS NOT COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THIS COMMISSION."

THE COMMISSION CONCEDED IT COULD RECOMMEND NO FOOL-PROOF SYSTEM FOR PROTECTING A PRESIDENT IN VIEW OF THE HISTORIC NEED FOR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE TO MINGLE WITH THE PEOPLE. BUT IT ADDED:

"THE COMMISSION HAS, HOWEVER, FROM ITS EXAMINATION OF THE FACTS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION MADE CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH IT BELIEVES WOULD, IF ADOPTED, MATERIALLY IMPROVE ON THE PROCEDURES IN EFFECT AT THE TIME OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION AND RESULT IN A SUBSTANTIAL LESSENING OF THE DANGER."

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UPI-2

(RELEASE AT 6:30 P.. ED TODAY)

(WARREN COMMISSION)

EDITOR'S NOTE: THE AUTHOR OF THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH MERRIMAN SMITH, WAS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE WHEN JOHN F. KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED. HE LATER RECEIVED THE PULITZER PRIZE FOR NATIONAL REPORTING FOR HIS STORY.

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WASHINGTON--LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A MENTAL MISFIT CONFUSED BY MARXISM AND WRACKED BY HATREED OF AUTHORITY, WAS JUDGED TODAY TO HAVE ASSASSINATED JOHN F. KENNEDY "ACTING ALONE AND WITHOUT ADVICE OR ASSISTANCE."

THE FINDING WAS ISSUED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION SET UP BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON 10 MONTHS AGO TO INVESTIGATE THE MURDER OF THE YOUNG LEADER IN DALLAS LAST NOV. 22 WITH A $21.45 MAIL-ORDER RIFLE.

THE COMMISSION RAPPED SECRET SERVICE, FBI AND STATE DEPARTMENT PROCEDURES WHICH ALLOWED OSWALD TO BE AT THE RIGHT PLACE AT THE RIGHT TIME TO KILL KENNEDY. AND WHILE IT DID NOT SAY FLATLY THAT THE ASSASSINATION MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVERTED, IT CALLED FOR TIGHTER SAFE-GUARDS AGAINST A REPETITION OF THE TRAGEDY.

AFTER A PAINSTAKING STUDY OF TESTIMONY FROM 552 WITNESSES AND COUNTLESS EXHIBITS, THE BIPARTISAN PANEL HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN FOUND THAT THE 24-YEAR-OLD OSWALD PLANNED AND EXECUTED THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION ENTIRELY ON HIS OWN.

IT FOUND NO EVIDENCE OF ANY CONSPIRACY FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC, TO KILL KENNEDY. THE COMMISSION ALSO CONCLUDED THAT THE ATMOSPHERE IN DALLAS, LATER DESCRIBED BY SOME AS A CITY OF HATE, DID NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE 46-YEAR-OLD PRESIDENT'S MURDER.

BUT IN A STATEMENT SURE TO STIR DISCUSSION AND CONTROVERSY FOR YEARS TO COME, THE COMMISSION ADDED:

"BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF PROVING NEGATIVES TO A CERTAINTY THE POSSIBILITY OF OTHERS BEING INVOLVED...CANNOT BE ESTABLISHED CATEGORICALLY, BUT IF THERE IS ANY SUCH EVIDENCE IT HAS BEEN BEYOND THE REACH OF ALL THE INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES AND RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES AND HAS NOT COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THIS COMMISSION."

OSWALD HIMSELF WAS KILLED IN THE DALLAS CITY JAIL NOV. 24 BY JACK RUBY, A SQUAT, FAST-TALKING NIGHT CLUB OPERATOR WHO SINCE HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH PENDING APPEAL.

THE COMMISSION FOUND NO DIRECT OR INDIRECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OSWALD AND RUBY AND NOTHING TO SUPPORT RUMORS THAT THEY KNEW EACH OTHER. IT LIKEWISE FOUND NO LINK BETWEEN THEM AND DALLAS PATROLMAN J. D. TIPPIT, SLAIN TRYING TO APPREHEND OSWALD.

IN ITS TRENCHANT CRITICISM OF THE SECURITY GIVEN KENNEDY, THE COMMISSION SAID THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT LIAISON AND COORDINATION BETWEEN THE FBI AND THE SECRET SERVICE. IT SAID THERE WAS INADEQUATE ADVANCE PLANNING FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT'S TRIP AND THAT DALLAS POLICE FAILED TO PROTECT OSWALD PROPERLY AS THEIR PRISONER.

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AGAINST THIS BACKGROUND, THE COMMISSION CALLED FOR AN IMMEDIATE AND SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND A COMPLETE OVERHAUL OF SECRET SERVICE FACILITIES FOR ADVANCE DETECTION OF POTENTIAL THREATS AGAINST THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

IT URGED APPOINTMENT OF A CABINET COMMITTEE TO OVERSEE ALL PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION AND LEGISLATION TO MAKE ASSASSINATION OF A PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT A FEDERAL CRIME.

KENNEDY, RIDING THROUGH THE STREETS OF DALLAS, WAS SHOT AT 12:30 P.M. CST FRIDAY, NOV. 22. IN THE OPEN WHITE HOUSE CAR WITH HIM WERE HIS WIFE JACQUELINE AND GOV. AND MRS. JOHN CONNALLY OF TEXAS. CONNALLY WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED, BUT HAS SINCE RECOVERED. THE WOMEN WERE UNHARMED.

OSWALD, FIRING FROM THE SIXTH FLOOR OF THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING, GOT OFF THREE SHOTS IN LESS THAN SEVEN SECONDS WITH A 6.5-MILLIMETER ITALIAN RIFLE EQUIPPED WITH A CHEAP BUT EFFECTIVE FOUR-POWER TELESCOPIC SIGHT.

THE COMMISSION ACCEPTED PREPONDERANT EVIDENCE THAT THE FIRST SHOT ENTERED THE UPPER PART OF THE PRESIDENT'S BACK, EXITING FROM THE FRONT OF THE THROAT. IT THEN PASSED THROUGH CONNALLY'S CHEST INTO HIS RIGHT WRIST AND ON INTO HIS LEFT THIGH.

THERE WAS STRONG EVIDENCE THAT KENNEDY COULD HAVE SURVIVED THE FIRST SHOT. THE SECOND SHOT MADE DEATH INEVITABLE. IT TORE AWAY A FIVE-INCH SECTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S SKULL AND BRAIN. THE THIRD SHOT APPARENTLY MISSED THE CAR WHICH WAS MOVING AT A SPEED OF 11.2 MILES PER HOUR.

JOHNSON, THEN VICE PRESIDENT, WAS IN THE SAME PROCESSION, RIDING IN THE SECOND CAR BEHIND KENNEDY. A SECRET SERVICE FOLLOW-UP CAR INTERVENED.

CIVILIAN AND MILITARY RIFLE EXPERTS TESTIFIED THAT WITH A FOUR-POWER TELESCOPE MOUNTED ON THE RIFLE AND CONSIDERING OSWALD'S MARKSMANSHIP IN THE MARINE CORPS FROM WHICH HE RECEIVED A DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE, THE FIRST TWO SHOTS WERE "EASY."

THERE WAS ONLY ONE KNOWN EYEWITNESS WHO SAW OSWALD IN THE WINDOW AS HE FIRED, AND EVEN HIS TESTIMONY HAD QUALIFICATIONS. THIS WAS HOWARD L. BRENNAN, 45, DALLAS STEAMFITTER, WHO WATCHED THE MOTORCADE FROM A WALL FACING THE BOOK DEPOSITORY.

HE SPOTTED OSWALD AND MINUTES LATER GAVE POLICE A ROUGH PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE GUNMAN. ON THE BASIS OF THIS DESCRIPTION, PATROLMAN TIPPIT TRIED TO APPREHEND OSWALD IN A SUBURB AND WAS KILLED BY A .38 CALIBER REVOLVER. OSWALD WAS ARRESTED A SHORT TIME LATER WHEN HE TOOK REFUGE IN A NEIGHBORHOOD MOVIE. HE TRIED TO KILL ONE OF THE ARRESTING OFFICERS, BUT HIS REVOLVER MISFIRED.

THE REPORT SAID: "OSWALD WAS QUESTIONED INTERMITTENTLY FOR APPROXIMATELY 12 HOURS BETWEEN 2:30 P.M. ON NOV. 22 AND 11 A.M. ON NOV. 24. THROUGHOUT THIS INTERROGATION, HE DENIED THAT HE HAD ANYTHING TO DO EITHER WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY OR THE MURDER OF PATROLMAN TIPPIT."

THE COMMISSION TOOK COGNIZANCE OF MANY RUMORS SURROUNDING THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION AND THE WOUNDING OF CONNALLY. AFTER EXTENSIVE STUDY, HOWEVER, THE COMMISSION FOUND OSWALD GUILTY BEYOND DOUBT:

"ON THE BASIS OF THE EVIDENCE...THE COMMISSION HAS FOUND THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD (1) OWNED AND POSSESSED THE RIFLE (A 6.5 MILLIMETER ITALIAN RIFLE KNOWN AS THE MANNLICHER-CARCANO MODEL 91/38) USED TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND WOUND GOVERNOR CONNALLY, (2) BROUGHT THIS RIFLE INTO THE (TEXAS BOOK) DEPOSITORY BUILDING ON THE MORNING OF THE ASSASSINATION, (3) WAS PRESENT, AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION, AT THE WINDOW FROM WHICH THE SHOTS WERE FIRED, (4) KILLED DALLAS POLICE OFFICER J. D. TIPPIT IN AN APPARENT EFFORT TO ESCAPE, (5) RESISTED ARREST BY DRAWING A FULLY LOADED PISTOL AND ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT ANOTHER POLICE OFFICER, (6) LIED TO POLICE AFTER HIS ARREST CONCERNING IMPORTANT SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS, (7) ATTEMPTED IN APRIL, 1963, TO KILL MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, AND (8) POSSESSED THE CAPABILITY WITH A RIFLE WHICH WOULD HAVE ENABLED HIM TO COMMIT THE ASSASSINATION. ON THE BASIS OF THESE FINDINGS THE COMMISSION HAS CONCLUDED THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS THE ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY."

THIS LEGALISTIC APPROACH WAS DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE ALL POSSIBLE DOUBT ABOUT THE ASSASSIN'S IDENTITY, A PROCESS THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT IN A COURT TRIAL HAD OSWALD LIVED.

THE ASSASSIN HAD SPENT TWO AND A HALF YEARS IN RUSSIA WHERE HE TRIED TO RENOUNCE HIS U.S. CITIZENSHIP, MARRIED A RUSSIAN GIRL, MARINA, AND THEN RECLAIMED AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. AS A RESULT THE SHOOTING LED TO PERSISTENT RUMORS THAT OSWALD WAS A GUNMAN FOR RUSSIA OR AT LEAST COMMUNISM.

THE COMMISSION NEGATED SUCH RUMORS. IT CITED TESTIMONY FROM SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK WHO SAID IN PART:

"I HAVE NOT SEEN OR HEARD OF ANY SCRAP OF EVIDENCE INDICATING THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD ANY DESIRE TO ELIMINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY NOR IN ANY WAY PARTICIPATED IN ANY SUCH EVENT.

"NOW, STANDING BACK AND TRYING TO LOOK AT THAT QUESTION OBJECTIVELY DESPITE THE IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OUR TWO GREAT SYSTEMS, I CAN'T SEE HOW IT COULD BE TO THE INTEREST OF THE SOVIET UNION TO MAKE ANY SUCH EFFORT."

THE PANEL ALSO EXPLORED RUMORS OF SHADOWY CONNECTIONS BETWEEN OSWALD AND COMMUNISM, THE CASTRO GOVERNMENT IN CUBA, JACK RUBY AND CERTAIN MYSTERIOUS STRANGERS.

"THE COMMISSION DISCOVERED NO EVIDENCE THAT THE SOVIET UNION OR CUBA WERE INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION...NOR DID THE COMMISSION'S INVESTIGATION OF JACK RUBY PRODUCE ANY GROUNDS FOR BELIEVING THAT RUBY'S KILLING OF OSWALD WAS PART OF A CONSPIRACY."

THIS CONCLUSION ALSO WAS REACHED INDEPENDENTLY BY DEFENSE SECRETARY ROBERT S. MCNAMARA, TREASURY SECRETARY DOUGLAS DILLON, ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY, F.B.I. DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER, SECRET SERVICE CHIEF JAMES J. ROWLEY AND JOHN A. MCCONE, DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

IN A LENGTHY SET OF CONCLUSIONS, THE REPORT FOCUSED CRITICISM MORE ON SINS OF OMISSION THAN OF COMMISSION. THE REPORT ALSO WAS HIGHLY CRITICAL OF NEWSPAPER, RADIO AND TELEVISION REPRESENTATIVES FOR OVER-CROWDING THE DALLAS JAIL AFTER THE ARREST OF OSWALD AND THEREBY MAKING POLICE WORK MORE DIFFICULT.

THE CRITICISM CENTERED IN THESE AREAS:

DALLAS POLICE--THE DECISION TO TRANSFER OSWALD NOV. 24 FROM THE CITY TO THE COUNTY JAIL IN FULL PUBLIC VIEW WAS "UNSOUND." IF OSWALD HAD LIVED, HE WOULD HAVE HAD DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING A FAIR TRIAL BECAUSE OF "THE NUMEROUS STATEMENTS, SOMEI

OF "THE NUMEROUS STATEMENTS, SOMETIMES ERRONEOUS, MADE TO THE PRESS BY VARIOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS DURING THIS PERIOD OF CONFUSION AND DISORDER IN THE POLICE STATION." THE COMMISSION CONCLUDED THAT PROTECTION OF OSWALD WAS INADEQUATE EVEN AFTER LOCAL POLICE WERE NOTIFIED OF THREATS TO HIS LIFE.

FBI--WHILE THIS AGENCY HAD EXTENSIVE INFORMATION ABOUT OSWALD, IT HAD NOT TRANSMITTED IT TO THE SECRET SERVICE. "A MORE CAREFULLY COORDINATED TREATMENT OF THE OSWALD CASE BY THE FBI MIGHT WELL HAVE RESULTED IN BRINGING OSWALD'S ACTIVITIES TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

SECRET SERVICE--ADVANCE PLANNING AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR KENNEDY'S BRIEF STAY IN DALLAS, CLEARLY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECRET SERVICE, WERE "CLEARLY NOT SUFFICIENT." WITHIN THEIR LIMITATIONS, AGENTS ASSIGNED TO THE PRESIDENT'S PROTECTION ACTED COURAGEOUSLY AND EFFECTIVELY. BUT THERE REMAINED DANGEROUS HOLES IN PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF THIS PROTECTION.

THE REPORT SPECIFICALLY CITED "A BREACH OF DISCIPLINE BY SOME MEMBERS OF THE SECRET SERVICE WHO WERE OFFICIALLY TRAVELING WITH THE PRESIDENT."

THIS REFERRED TO THE NIGHT OF NOV. 21 WHEN NINE OFF-DUTY AGENTS WENT TO A PARTY GIVEN BY THE FORT WORTH PRESS CLUB. NO FOOD WAS AVAILABLE, BUT THE REPORT SAID ALL OF THE AGENTS HAD EITHER BEER OR A MIXED DRINK. WHILE "NO AGENT WAS INEBRIATED OR ACTED IMPROPERLY" THERE, THEY CONTINUED ON TO THE CELLAR COFFEE HOUSE. ONE AGENT REMAINED AT THE CLUB UNTIL 5 A.M.

SIX OF THE NINE AGENTS HAD TO BE ON DUTY AT 8 A.M. EACH AGENT, ACCORDING TO A SECRET SERVICE INVESTIGATION, REPORTED ON TIME AND IN FULL POSSESSION OF HIS MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CAPABILITIES.

WHAT BOTHERED THE COMMISSION, HOWEVER, WAS VIOLATIONOF A SECRET SERVICE REGULATION, WHICH "ABSOLUTELY FORBIDS DRINKING BY ANY AGENT ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT ON A TRIP."

"IT IS CONCEIVABLE," THE REPORT SAID, "THAT THOSE MEN WHO HAD LITTLE SLEEP, AND WHO HAD CONSUMED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, EVEN IN LIMITED QUANTITIES, MIGHT HAVE BEEN MORE ALERT IN THE DALLAS MOTORCADE IF THEY HAD RETIRED PROMPTLY IN FORT WORTH (WHERE KENNEDY SPENT THE NIGHT OF NOV. 21)."

THE COMMISSION ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "THE INSTANTANEOUS AND HEROIC RESPONSE BY SOME OF THE AGENTS CONCERNED WAS IN THE FINEST TRADITION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE."

IN ITS RECOMMENDATIONS, THE COMMISSION COMMENDED THE SECRET SERVICE FOR SINCE REVAMPING ITS PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS AND DRAFTING PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE ITS TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES.

IN BRIEF, THE RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. ASSIGNMENT TO A SPECIAL CABINET COMMITTEE OR THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITY FOR REVIEWING AND OVERSEEING PROTECTIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRET SERVICE AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.

2. SHOULD IT BE DESIRABLE TO FOLLOW UP ON SUGGESTIONS THAT PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION BE TAKEN FROM THE SECRET SERVICE AND ASSIGNED TO ANOTHER DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY, THE COMMISSION THOUGHT THIS DETERMINATION SHOULD BE MADE BY THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

3. THE SECRET SERVICE IS PART OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. THE COMMISSION SUGGESTED THAT THE SECRETARY APPOINT A SPECIAL ASSISTANT RESPONSIBLE SPECIFICALLY FOR "DAILY SUPERVISION" OF THE SECRET SERVICE, PARTICULARLY IN ITS CURRENT EFFORT TO REVISE AND MODERNIZE BASIC OPERATING PROCEDURES.

4. COMPLETE OVERHAUL OF SECRET SERVICE FACILITIES FOR PRE-DETECTION OF POTENTIAL THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT; SPEEDY DEVELOPMENT OF PRECISE CRITERIA DEFINING POTENTIAL THREATS WHICH SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF OTHER AGENCIES WITH A PROVISION THAT THE SERVICE IS NOTIFIED PROMPTLY OF ALL RETURNED DEFECTORS.

5. IMPROVED SECRET SERVICE PROTECTIVE MEASURES IN PLANNING AND CONDUCTING PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADES WITH ACCELERATED EFFORTS "TO INCREASE THE PRECAUTIONARY ATTENTION GIVEN TO BUILDINGS ALONG THE MOTORCADE ROUTE."

6. IMPROVE AND FORMALIZE SECRET SERVICE RELATIONSHIPS WITH LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN AREAS TO BE VISITED BY A PRESIDENT.

7. SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED SECRET SERVICE PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES. (THE SERVICE HAS ASKED FOR MORE THAN 200 ADDITIONAL AGENTS.)

8. "CLOSER ASSOCIATION AND LIAISON BETWEEN THE SECRET SERVICE AND ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES," PARTICULARLY THE F.B.I.

9. THAT THE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIAN ALWAYS ACCOMPANY THE PRESIDENT ON TRIPS AND REMAIN SUFFICIENTLY NEAR HIM TO BE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE IN EVENT OF EMERGENCY. REAR ADM. GEORGE BURKLEY, THE WHITE HOUSE DOCTOR, WAS IN THE NOV. 22 MOTORCADE BUT CONSIDERABLY REMOVED FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR. HIS DRIVER WAS CAUGHT AND CONFUSED IN TRAFFIC AFTER THE SHOOTING AND THE WHITE HOUSE PHYSICIAN DID NOT REACH PARKLAND HOSPITAL IN DALLAS UNTIL THE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN UNDER TREATMENT BY OTHER DOCTORS FOR SOME MINUTES.

10. IN RECOMMENDING LEGISLATION TO MAKE ASSASSINATION OF A PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT A FEDERAL CRIME, THE COMMISSION SAID "A STATE OF AFFAIRS WHERE U.S. AUTHORITIES HAVE NO CLEARLY DEFINED JURISDICTION TO INVESTIGATE THE ASSASSINATION OF A PRESIDENT IS ANOMALOUS."

(TWO DALLAS CITY OFFICIALS TRIED TO STOP THE WHITE HOUSE FROM TAKING KENNEDY'S BODY FROM THE HOSPITAL TO THE PRESIDENTIAL JET PLANE BECAUSE OF A CITY REGULATION REQUIRING AN AUTOPSY PRIOR TO REMOVAL FROM CITY JURISDICTION. THE OFFICIALS WERE SHOVED ASIDE AND THE CASKET TAKEN TO LOVE FIELD, THE DALLAS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT.)

11. DEVELOPMENT OF BETTER PROCEDURES BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ADVISING ALL FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES OF DEFECTORS WHO HAVE SHOWN DISLOYALTY OR HOSTILITY OR WHO HAVE EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO RENOUNCE U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND THEN RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY.

12. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BAR, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATIONS AND NEWS MEDIA SHOULD COOPERATIVELY ESTABLISH ETHICAL STANDARDS CONCERNING COLLECTION AND PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC ON PENDING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS.

FOR ALL OF ITS CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, HOWEVER, THE COMMISSION CAME UP AGAINST AND ACCEPTED A HARD FACT: WITH THE BEST POSSIBLE PRECAUTIONS, TECHNIQUES, MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT, EFFECTIVENESS OF PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION IS IN LARGE MEASURE UP TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE HIMSELF.

"THE COMMISSION RECOGNIZES," THE REPORT SAID, "THAT THE VARIED RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESIDENT REQUIRE THAT HE MAKE FREQUENT TRIPS TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD. CONSISTENT WITH THEIR HIGH RESPONSIBILITIES, PRESIDENTS CAN NEVER BE PROTECTED FROM EVERY POTENTIAL THREAT. THE SECRET SERVICE'S DIFFICULTY IN MEETING ITS PROTECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY VARIES WITH THE ACTIVITIES AND THE NATURE OF THE OCCUPANT OF THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT AND HIS WILLINGNESS TO CONFORM TO PLANS FOR HIS SAFETY. IN APPRAISING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SECRET SERVICE IT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD THAT IT HAS TO DO ITS WORK WITHIN SUCH LIMITATIONS."

RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M. EDT TODAY

9/27--MJ&TD4PED

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UPI-7

(RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M. EDT TODAY

(RUMORS-ASSASSINATON)

WASHINGTON--WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD TRAINED IN MINSK AS A SOVIET UNDERCOVER AGENT? DID HE STOP OFF IN HAVANA ON HIS WAY TO RUSSIA IN 1959? DID HE MAKE IT TO CUBA BY WAY OF MEXICO CITY EIGHT WEEKS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION?

THESE AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER QUESTIONS WERE ASKED HERE AND ABROAD IN THE WEEKS FOLLOWING PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY'S DEATH LAST NOV. 22. MOST OF THE SPECULATION AND RUMORS CENTERED AROUND THE IDEA THAT OSWALD ACTED AS PART OF A CONSPIRACY.

ONE BY ONE, THE WARREN COMMISSION CHECKED OUT THE RUMORS UNTIL IT CONCLUDED IN TODAY'S REPORT THAT HE WAS NOT INVOLVED IN A WIDER PLOT, DOMESTIC OR FOREIGN.

U.S. AGENTS IN THE SOVIET UNION, FOR EXAMPLE, FOUND THERE WAS NO ESPIONAGE TRAINING SCHOOL AT MINSK, WHERE OSWALD LIVED. FURTHER INQUIRIES SHOWED THAT HIS OPEN COMMITMENT TO MARXIST IDEOLOGY MADE HIM AN UNDESIRABLE PROSPECT TO THE RUSSIANS FOR UNDERCOVER WORK.

THE SECOND RUMOR, WHEN CHECKED OUT, DISCLOSED THAT THE SHIP OSWALD BOARDED AT NEW ORLEANS FOR RUSSIA MADE ITS FIRST STOP IN FRANCE.

AS FOR THE OSWALD'S ALLEGED MEXICO-TO-CUBA TRIP, "CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES OF EXTREMELY HIGH RELIABILITY" CONFIRMED THAT OSWALD'S REQUEST FOR A VISA WAS REJECTED BY THE CUBAN EMBASSY AND THAT HE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN DISGUST.

SO IT WENT. SIMILAR REPORTS THAT JACK RUBY AND DALLAS POLICEMAN J. D. TIPPIT WERE INVOLVED CONSPIRATORIALLY IN THE DALLAS TRAGEDY LIKEWISE WERE PROVED UNFOUNDED ON INVESTIGATION.

THE COMMISSION TICKED OFF THESE OTHER FINDINGS TODAY:

RUMOR---PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO, IN A SLIP OF THE TONGUE, REFERRED IN A SPEECH TO "THE FIRST TIME OSWALD WAS IN CUBA."

FINDING---A TAPE RECORDING OF CASTRO'S SPEECH SHOWED NO SUCH REFERENCE.

RUMOR---THE SHOTS THAT KILLED KENNEDY CAME FROM THE RAILROAD OVER-PASS AHEAD OF HIS CAR.

FINDING---THE SHOTS CAME FROM BEHIND AND ABOVE. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT ANY SHOTS WERE FIRED AT THE PRESIDENT FROM ANY PLACE OTHER THAN THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY. NO WITNESSES HAVE BEEN LOCATED WHO SAW SHOTS FIRED FROM THE OVERPASS; SEVERAL TESTIFIED THEY SAW THE SHOTS FIRED FROM THE DEPOSITORY.

RUMOR---MORE THAN THREE SHOTS, PERHAPS AS MANY AS FIVE OR SIX, WERE FIRED.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FINDING---THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE INDICATES THREE SHOTS WERE FIRED, OF WHICH TWO STRUCK KENNEDY, ONE PASSING THROUGH KENNEDY'S BODY AND STRIKING CONNALLY.

RUMOR---KENNEDY'S CAR STOPPED, OR ALMOST STOPPED, AFTER THE FIRST SHOT, INDICATING THE DRIVER HAD THE IMPRESSION THE SHOT CAME FROM THE FRONT.

FINDING---MOTION PICTURES SHOW THE CAR SLOWED MOMENTARILY AFTER THE SHOT THAT STRUCK KENNEDY IN THE HEAD (THE SECOND SHOT) AND THEN SPEEDED UP RAPIDLY.

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RUMOR---A SMALL ROUND HOLE IN THE WINDSHIELD OF THE CAR SHOWED AT LEAST ONE SHOT WAS FIRED FROM THE FRONT.

FINDING---NO BULLET WENT THROUGH THE WINDSHIELD. A SMALL RESIDUE OF LEAD WAS FOUND INSIDE THE WINDSHIELD AND A PATTERN OF CRACKS ON THE OUTSIDE. THE LEAD PROBABLY CAME FROM A BULLET THAT STRUCK KENNEDY FROM BEHIND. EXPERTS ESTABLISHED THAT THE IMPACT ON THE WINDSHIELD CAME FROM THE INSIDE.

RUMOR---KENNEDY'S THROAT WOUND RESULTED FROM A SHOT FIRED FROM THE FRONT, ACCORDING TO PARKLAND HOSPITAL DOCTORS.

FINDING---DOCTORS FIRST BELIEVED, WITHOUT AN EXAMINATION, THAT THE WOUND COULD HAVE BEEN EITHER AN ENTRY OR EXIT WOUND. AFTER THE AUTOPSY, THEY AGREED IT WAS CAUSED BY A BULLET LEAVING KENNEDY'S THROAT.

RUMOR---OSWALD COULD NOT HAVE KNOWN THE MOTORCADE ROUTE BEFORE HE ARRIVED AT WORK NOV. 22.

FINDING---THE MOTORCADE ROUTE WAS PUBLISHED IN BOTH DALLAS NEWSPAPERS ON NOV. 19.

RUMOR---REMAINS OF A CHICKEN LUNCH ON THE SIXTH FLOOR OF THE DEPOSITORY BUILDING INDICATED OSWALD HAD AN ACCOMPLICE.

FINDING---THE LUNCH HAD BEEN EATEN SHORTLY AFTER NOON NOV. 22 BY BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS, AN EMPLOYE IN THE BUILDING WHO WATCHED THE KENNEDY MOTORCADE FROM THE FIFTH FLOOR AFTER HE FINISHED EATING.

RUMOR---A WIDELY PUBLISHED PICTURE SHOWED OSWALD STANDING ON THE FRONT STEPS OF THE BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING SHORTLY BEFORE THE MOTORCADE PASSED.

FINDING---THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWED BILLY LOVELADY, A FELLOW EMPLOYE WHO RESEMBLES OSWALD SLIGHTLY. LOVELADY WAS IDENTIFIED IN THE PICTURE BY OTHERS WHO WERE STANDING WITH HIM.

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RUMOR---KENNEDY'S CAR WAS ROING BETWEEN 12 AND 20 MILES PER HOUR, PRESENTING A TARGET COMPARABLE TO THE MOST DIFFICULT A SOLDIER WOULD ENCOUNTER ON A BATTLEFIELD.

FINDING---THE CAR WAS TRAVELING AT 11.2 MILES PER HOUR. EXPERT WITNESSES TESTIFIED KENNEDY WAS A FAVORABLE TARGET BECAUSE THE CAR WAS GOING AWAY FROM THE ASSASSIN IN A STRAIGHT LINE.

RUMOR---OSWALD COULD NOT HAVE FIRED THREE SHOTS FROM HIS RIFLE IN 5-1/2 SECONDS.

FINDING---EXPERT WITNESSES TESTIFIED IT WAS POSSIBLE TO FIRE THREE SHOTS WITHIN 5-1/2 SECONDS. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THE FIRST LOADED SHELL WAS IN THE CHAMBER READY FOR FIRING, MEANING THE BOLT HAD TO BE WORKED ONLY TWICE. OSWALD MAY HAVE HAD UP TO 7 SECONDS TO FIRE THE THREE SHOTS.

RUMOR---THE FBI TOLD NEWSMEN IN AN OFF-THE-RECORD BRIEFING THAT THERE WAS NO PALM PRINT ON OSWALD'S RIFLE.

FINDING---THE FBI SAID NONE OF ITS AGENTS DISCUSSED A PALM PRINT IN A PRESS BRIEFING. IT CONFIRMED A PALM PRINT TAKEN FROM THE RIFLE BY THE DALLAS POLICE WAS OSWALD'S PALM PRINT.

RUMOR---A PICTURE OF OSWALD TAKEN BY HIS WIFE IN MARCH OR APRIL, 1963, AND SHOWING HIM WITH A RIFLE AND A PISTOL WAS "DOCTORED" WHEN IT APPEARED IN NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES IN FEBRUARY.

FINDING---LIFE MAGAZINE, NEWSWEEK AND THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID THEY RETOUCHED THE PICTURE AND INADVERTENTLY ALTERED THE APPEARANCE OF THE RIFLE. THE ORIGIN PRINTS OF THE PICTURE WERE EXAMINED BY PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERTS WHO IDENTIFIED THE RIFLE AS THE SAME KIND OSWALD USED TO SHOOT KENNEDY. FBI EXPERTS SAID THE PICTURE WAS TAKEN WITH OSWALD'S CAMERA.

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RUMOR---AFTER FIRING THE SHOTS, OSWALD COULD NOT HAVE DISPOSED OF THE RIFLE, GONE DOWNSTAIRS AND GOTTEN A SOFT DRINK BY THE TIME HE WAS SEEN THERE BY A DALLAS POLICEMAN.

FINDING---TIME TESTS SHOW HE HAD TIME TO HIDE THE RIFLE AND GET DOWN TO THE LUNCHROOM. HE WAS NOT DRINKING A SOFT DRINK WHEN THE POLICEMAN SPOTTED HIM, HE WAS JUST ENTERING THE LUNCHROOM.

RUMOR---POLICE WERE SEALING OFF ALL EXITS BY THE TIME OSWALD REACHED THE SECOND FLOOR.

FINDING---OSWALD WAS SEEN HEADING FOR AN EXIT AT 12:33 P.M. POLICE MAY HAVE STARTED TO TAKE STATIONS AT THE DOOR AT THAT TIME BUT IT IS UNLIKELY THEY HAD BLOCKED THEM OFF COMPLETELY UNTIL 12:37 P.M. OSWALD PROBABLY HAD AT LEAST 7 MINUTES TO GET OUT OF THE BUILDING WITHOUT BEING STOPPED.

RUMOR---OSWALD DID NOT HAVE TIME FOR ALL THE MOVEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM BETWEEN LEAVING THE DEPOSITORY AND ENCOUNTERING PATROLMAN TIPPIT.

FINDING---TIME TESTS SHOW HE DID.

RUMOR---THE LOG OF CABDRIVER WILLIAM W. WHALEY SHOWS OSWALD ENTERED HIS CAB AT 12:30 P.M. SINCE HE ENTERED THE CAB SOME DISTANCE FROM THE DEPOSITORY, HE COULD NOT HAVE KILLED KENNEDY, WHO WAS SHOT AT THAT MOMENT.

FINDING---THERE IS SUCH AN ENTRY IN WHALEY'S LOG BUT HE TOLD THE COMMISSION HE MAKES ENTRIES AT 15-MINUTE INTERVALS. A BUS TRANSFER OSWALD OBTAINED BEFORE ENTERING THE CAB WAS ISSUED AFTER 12:36 P.M. THE COMMISSION DETERMINED OSWALD PROBABLY ENTERED WHALEY'S CAB ABOUT 12:47 OR 12:48 P.M.

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RUMOR---OSWALD WAS ON HIS WAY TO JACK RUBY'S APARTMENT WHEN HE WAS STOPPED BY TIPPIT.

FINDING---THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT OSWALD KNEW RUBY OR WHERE HE LIVED NOR ANY REASON TO BELIEVE HE WAS ON HIS WAY TO THE APARTMENT.

RUMOR---TIPPIT VIOLATED ORDERS BECAUSE HE WAS DRIVING ALONE AND BECAUSE HE WAS OUTSIDE HIS ASSIGNED AREA WHEN HE ENCOUNTERED OSWALD.

FINDING---DALLAS POLICE POLICY REQUIRES ABOUT 80 PER CENT OF THE PATROLMEN ON THE DAY SHIFT TO WORK ALONE AND TIPPIT HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO WORK ALONE NOV. 22. HE WAS ORDERED TO THE AREA WHERE HE WAS PATROLLING AND TO BE AVAILABLE FOR ANY EMERGENCY.

RUMOR---OSWALD COULD NOT HAVE RECEIVED AN AMERICAN PASSPORT TO GO TO MEXICO WITHIN 24 HOURS WITHOUT SPECIAL INTERVENTION ON HIS BEHALF.

FINDING---THE PASSPORTS OF 24 OTHER PERSONS, ON THE SAME LIST SENT TO WASHINGTON FROM NEW ORLEANS, WERE AUTHORIZED AT THE SAME TIME.

RUMOR---OSWALD WAS AN INFORMANT FOR EITHER THE FBI OR THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA).

FINDING---MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD SAID SHE THOUGHT HER SON WAS AN AGENT BUT TOLD THE COMMISSION, "I CANNOT PROVE LEE IS AN AGENT." DIRECTORS OF BOTH THE FBI AND CIA TESTIFIED THAT NEITHER HAD USED OSWALD IN ANY CAPACITY.

RUMOR---IT HAS BEEN FBI POLICY FOR 20 YEARS TO INFORM EMPLOYERS OF COMMUNISTS OR SUSPECTED COMMUNISTS HIRED BY THEM. IT IS A MYSTERY, THEREFORE, THAT OSWALD RETAINED HIS JOB AT THE BOOK DEPOSITORY.

FINDING---THE FBI SAID IT DOES NOT DISSEMINATE INTERNAL SECURITY INFORMATION TO ANYONE OUTSIDE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

RUMOR---THE FBI SURVEILLED OSWALD FOR SOME TIME BUT DID NOT CONSIDER HIM A KILLER.

FINDING---THE FBI KNEW OSWALD WAS IN DALLAS BUT HAD NOT INTERVIEWED HIM THERE AND DID NOT REGARD HIM AS A POTENTIAL KILLER.

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RUMOR--JUST BEFORE RUBY SHOT OSWALD, OSWALD LOOKED DIRECTLY AT HIS ASSASSIN IN APPARENT RECOGNITION.

FINDING---TELEVISION TAPES AND MOTION PICTURE FILMS DO NOT SHOW ANY FACIAL EXPRESSION THAT COULD BE INTERPRETED TO SIGNIFY RECOGNITION.

RUMOR---DALLAS POLICE WERE PLANNING TO ARREST OSWALD AND RUBY AS SUSPECTS IN THE ATTACK ON MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER BUT THE FBI INTERVENED AT THE REQUEST OF THEN- ATTY. GEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

FINDING---THE ALLEGATION WAS FIRST PUBLISHED IN A GERMAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WITHIN DAYS OF THE SHOOTING OF OSWALD. DALLAS POLICE SAID THEY UNCOVERED NO SUSPECTS IN THE WALKER CASE AND PLANNED NO ARRESTS. OSWALD'S ROLE IN THE ATTACK WAS NOT KNOWN TO AUTHORITIES UNTIL DEC. 3, 1963, WHEN HIS WIFE TOLD THE FBI ABOUT IT.

RUMOR---TIPPIT AND RUBY MET IN RUBY'S NIGHT CLUB WITH BERNARD WEISSMAN, WHO PLACED AN ANTI-KENNEDY ADVERTISEMENT IN A DALLAS NEWSPAPER NOV. 22.

FINDING---NO EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THIS ALLEGATION CAN BE FOUND.

RUMOR---OSWALD COULD DRIVE A CAR AND WAS SEEN IN CARS AT VARIOUS PLACES.

FINDING---OSWALD DID NOT HAVE A DRIVER'S LICENSE. HIS WIFE AND A FRIEND TESTIFIED HE COULD NOT DRIVE, ALTHOUGH HE HAD TAKEN SOME LESSONS FROM THE FRIEND AND DROVE SHORT DISTANCES DURING THE LESSONS. THERE ARE INDICATIONS HE USED A BUS AFTER FIRING A SHOT AT WALKER.

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RUMOR--OSWALD'S MOTHER WAS SHOWN A PHOTOGRAPH OF RUBY BY AN FBI AGENT THE NIGHT BEFORE HER SON WAS KILLED BY THE DALLAS NIGHTCLUB OWNER.

FINDING---THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWN TO MRS. OSWALD BY FBI AGENT BARDWELL D. ODUM WAS NOT A PICTURE OF RUBY.

RUMOR---THE HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT OF THE U.S. ARMY, UNDER ORDERS FROM THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, BEGAN TO REHEARSE FOR KENNEDY'S FUNERAL MORE THAN A WEEK BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION.

FINDING---IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE JACKSON, MISS., CLARION-LEDGER IN FEBRUARY, ARMY CAPT. RICHARD C. CLOY, A MEMBER OF THE UNIT THAT PREPARES FUNERAL CEREMONIALS FOR DECEASED CHIEFS OF STATE, SAID "WE WERE IN A STATE OF READINESS AND HAD JUST FINISHED A FUNERAL REHEARSAL BECAUSE THERE WAS GRAVE CONCERN FOR PRESIDENT HOOVER'S HEALTH. BUT WE NEVER EXPECTED THAT OUR PRACTICE WAS PREPARING US FOR PRESIDENT KENNEDY." THE RUMOR APPARENTLY IS A DISTORTION OF THIS INTERVIEW.

(RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M. TODAY)

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(RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M. EDT TODAY)

(EVIDENCE-ASSASSINATION)

WASHINGTON--HAD LEE HARVEY OSWALD LIVED, A COURT OF LAW WOULD HAVE BEEN THE ARBITER OF HIS GUILT OR INNOCENCE IN THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.

BECAUSE HE DIED THERE COULD BE NO TRIAL. IT BECAME A FUNCTION OF THE WARREN COMMISSION TO ISSUE FOR HISTORY A FINDING IN THE MURDER OF THE YOUNG PRESIDENT.

THE COMMISSION DEVOTED SOME 78 PAGES OF ITS 888-WORD REPORT TO THE EVIDENCE AGAINST OSWALD, MUCH AS IT WOULD HAVE BEEN PRESENTED AT A TRIAL AND WITH SOME OF THE DRAMA. ARGUMENTS FOR THE DEFENSE ARE THERE AS WELL AS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

OSWALD WAS SUFFICIENTLY TRAINED IN MARKSMANSHIP TO HAVE FIRED THE FATAL SHOTS AND THAT THE WEAPON INVOLVED WAS CAPABLE OF THE DEED.

FROM BALLISTICS TESTS THE COMMISSION CONCLUDED THAT THE ITALIAN-MADE MANNLICHER-CARCANO RIFLE FOUND ON THE SIXTH FLOOR OF THE DEPOSITORY BUILDING AFTER THE ASSASSINATION WAS THE FATAL WEAPON.

IT THEN LINKED OSWALD TO THE GUN THROUGH THIS CHAIN OF EVIDENCE:

THE RIFLE HAD BEEN ORDERED FROM A CHICAGO MAIL ORDER FIRM BY ONE "A. HIDELL." THE HANDWRITING ON THE ORDER COUPON WAS IDENTIFIED AS OSWALD'S. THE DALLAS POST OFFICE BOX TO WHICH IT WAS SENT WAS LINKED TO HIM. OSWALD HAD USED THE ALIAS "HIDELL" BEFORE. VARIOUS CARDS BEARING THAT NAME WERE FOUND IN HIS POSSESSION.

OSWALD'S PALMPRINT WAS FOUND ON THE WEAPON. IRONICALLY, THE FBI WAS AT FIRST UNABLE TO FIND THIS PRINT. IT TURNED OUT THE DALLAS POLICE HAD TAKEN IT OFF THE RIFLE BY A TECHNIQUE KNOWN AS "LIFTING" WHICH THE PRINT IS TRANSFERRED TO AN ADHESIVE MATERIAL.

FIBERS FOUND ON THE RIFLE "MOST PROBABLY" CAME FROM THE SHIRT OSWALD WAS WEARING THAT DAY.

A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN EARLIER IN THE YARD OF OSWALD'S APARTMENT SHOWED HIM HOLDING THE RIFLE. A DISPUTE OVER IDENTIFICATION OF THE WEAPON AROSE AFTER COPIES OF THIS PICTURE WERE PUBLISHED SHORTLY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION. THE COMMISSION SAID THIS APPARENTLY WAS BECAUSE THE COPIES WERE ROUTINELY RETOUCHED FOR PUBLICATION AND IDENTIFYING PARTS OF THE GUN WERE OBSCURED.

OSWALD'S WIFE, MARINA, TESTIFIED THAT THE RIFLE WAS STORED IN A GREEN AND BROWN BLANKET AMONG OSWALD'S POSSESSIONS.

AN EYEWITNESS, HOWARD L. BRENNAN, PICKED OSWALD OUT OF A POLICE LINEUP AS THE MAN HE HAD SEEN FIRE SHOTS FROM THE SIXTH-FLOOR WINDOW. BRENNAN LATER WAS LESS SURE. BUT THE COMMISSION WAS SATISFIED HE AT LEAST SAW A MAN WHO "CLOSELY RESEMBLED" OSWALD.

THE COMMISSION WENT TO GREAT LENGTHS TO ESTABLISH THAT THE RIFLE IN QUESTION WAS CAPABLE OF ACCURATELY FIRING THE SHOTS IN THE TIME INTERVAL FIXED BY WITNESSES WHO HEARD THE EXPLOSIONS.

THE FBI FIRED OVER 100 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION WITH THE RIFLE AND THE

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1 of 2

U.S. ARMY TESTED IT FROM A TOWER AT SILHOUETTE TARGETS.
BASED ON OSWALD'S MARINE CORPS RIFLE PRACTICE RECORDS PLUS THE FACT THAT HE HAD HUNTED FOR A HOBBY THE COMMISSION SAID HE HAD "AMPLE CAPABILITY" TO HAVE KILLED THE PRESIDENT.

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(RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M. EDT TODAY)

(FACTS-ASSASSINATION)

WASHINGTON--MAJOR POINTS IN THE WARREN COMMISSION'S REPORT:

CONCLUSIONS

--LEE HARVEY OSWALD KILLED PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND WOUNDED TEXAS GOV. JOHN B. CONNALLY IN DALLAS ON NOV. 22, 1963. HE ALSO KILLED POLICEMAN J. D. TIPPIT AFTER THE ASSASSINATION.

--JACK RUBY KILLED OSWALD TWO DAYS LATER. NEITHER RUBY, OSWALD NOR TIPPIT KNEW EACH OTHER.

NEITHER OSWALD NOR RUBY WAS PART OF OF ANY CONSPIRACY, DOMESTIC OR FOREIGN, TO ASSASSINAT KENNEDY.

--OSWALD'S EXACT MOTIVES CANNOT BE DETERMINED.

THE SECRET SERVICE'S WAYS OF IDENTIFYING AND PROTECTING AGAINST POTENTIAL THREATS TO A PRESIDENT WERE INADEQUATE BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION. ITS ADVANCE PLANNING FOR THE DALLAS TRIP WAS DEFICIENT.

--THE FBI SHOULD HAVE COOPERATED MORE CLOSELY WITH THE SECRET SERVICE.

RECOMMENDATIONS

--A STUDY OF SUGGESTIONS THAT ALL OR PARTS OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTION BE SHIFTED FROM THE SECRET SERVICE TO ANOTHER DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY.

--REVISION AND MODERNIZATION OF SECRET SERVICE OPERATING PROCEDURES, WITH MORE PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES.

--COMPLETE OVERHAUL OF METHODS FOR ADVANCE DETECTION OF POTENTIAL THREATS AGAINST A PRESIDENT. BETTER PROTECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADES, WITH EMPHASIS ON BUILDINGS ALONG THE ROUTE.

--CONGRESS SHOULD MAKE ASSASSINATION OF A PRESIDENT OR VICE PRESIDENT A FEDERAL CRIME.

--THE STATE DEPARTMENT SHOULD WATCH CLOSER AMERICAN DEFECTORS WHO RETURN FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES.

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COMMISSION

SECTION A3

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Some Doubts Remain

THE sobering fact is that the Warren Commission has not conspicuously succeeded in fulfilling the great historical tasks to which it was called.

For good or ill, the Commission has concluded its work. It has published its findings, it has released the voluminous transcript containing most of the testimony and exhibits it received, and, finally, it has adopted a resolution putting itself out of business.

If the Commission is to be judged by traditional bureaucratic criteria involving bulk of its product or time consumed in reaching its conclusions, then it will be judged a success.

But the reality is that the Commission will be judged by a far harsher yardstick.

President Johnson assigned the Warren Commission two tasks of great historical magnitude. The stated function of the Commission was to learn all that could be learned about the facts of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, and to report its findings to the President. The second, unstated, function of the Commission was to restore the confidence of the American people in their institutions.

The Commission concluded, of course, that no conspiracy existed, and that Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby each had acted alone. But largely ignored was a considerable loophole the Commission left for itself:

"Because of the difficulty of proving negatives," the Commission wrote in its report, "the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or Ruby cannot be established categorically, but if there is any such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this Commission."

That is a necessarily large caveat. It means that Oswald an Ruby may both have been pawns in a huge conspiracy, but if this is true the conspiracy was so subtle and skillful that it escaped detection.

The case, as FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover testified to the Warren Commission, will never be closed.

Thus the credibility of the Warren Commission hinges on a necessarily imperfect foundation. It could never learn all the facts, it could never prove Oswald acted alone, it could never say with certainty that Ruby was not a part of a conspiracy. It could only weigh such evidence as was available and offer history its best guess as to what really took place. No human agency could do any more, and it is no reflection on the Warren Commission that questions remain unanswered and doubts remain undispelled.

But there is a large area in which the Warren Commission did fail to do all that it might have done to insure that its findings could win the widest possible acceptance. It made a sorry record of its own internal integrity. Washington is a place where secret-keeping is essential to the operation of government. Yet the Warren Commission was as leaky an instrument of high policy as has ever been seen in the Capital. To the very last, its conclusions and choice morsels of transcript were shamelessly leaked for a variety of self-serving purposes. Even the final release of the transcript was clouded by premature publication of Mrs. Lyndon Johnson's testimony, and the reporter who obtained the transcript said it had come from sources "within the Warren Commission." Earlier, Jack Ruby's testimony was printed by a female journalist on New York's saloon beat, and before that the gist of the FBI Director's testimony found its way into print by mysterious means.

These are not parochial concerns of the newspaper business. The Warren Commission's integrity was its only stock in trade, and it will be cast in the balance when future generations try to decide whether its findings are really the last word on the death of President Kennedy.

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By Richard Starnes

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President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy
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(WARREN REPORT)

WASHINGTON--CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN TOLD A NEW YORK ATTORNEY HE CONTENDS THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD DID NOT MURDER JOHN F. KENNEDY THAT HIS SECRETIVENESS WAS "GREATLY HANDICAPPING" EFFORTS TO LEARN THE TRUTH.

WARREN, CHAIRMAN OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION WHICH BEARS HIS NAME, LEVELED THE CHARGE AT MARK LANE WHO ONCE REPRESENTED OSWALD'S MOTHER, MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD. LANE NOW APPEARS REGULARLY AT A NEW YORK THEATER TO DISCUSS HIS V

YORK THEATER TO DISCUSS HIS XXXX VIEWS.

TESTIMONY JUST MADE PUBLIC BY THE COMMISSION SHOWED THAT WARREN AND OTHER COMMISSION MEMBERS WERE EXASPERATED BY LANE'S REFUSAL TO DISCLOSE SOURCES OF HIS INFORMATION.

AT ONE POINT, LANE TOLD THE COMMISSION HE KNEW A PERSON WHO HAD SEEN OSWALD'S SLAYER, JACK RUBY; DALLAS POLICE OFFICER J.D. TIPPIT AND BERNARD WEISSMAN MEETING TOGETHER IN RUBY'S CLUB CAROUSEL BEFORE THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. BUT LANE REFUSED TO IDENTIFY HIS INFORMANT. WEISSMAN PAID FOR A NEWSPAPER AD PUBLISHED IN DALLAS NOV. 22 WHICH WAS CRITICAL OF KENNEDY.

ANOTHER POINT OF CONTENTION WAS LANE'S REPORT OF AN INTERVIEW WITH A WITNESS TO THE TIPPIT SLAYING. LANE SAID THE WITNESS, MRS. HELEN MARKHAM OF DALLAS, TOLD HIM TIPPIT'S KILLER "WAS SHORT, A LITTLE ON THE HEAVY SIDE AND HIS HAIR WAS SOMEWHAT BUSHY. I THINK IT WOULD BE FAIR TO STATE THAT OSWALD WOULD BE AVERAGE HEIGHT, QUITE SLENDER, WITH THIN TO RECEDING HAIR."

LANE SAID MRS. MARKHAM ALSO TOLD HIM SHE PICKED OSWALD OUT OF A POLICE LINEUP BECAUSE OF THE CLOTHES HE WAS WEARING.

MRS. MARKHAM SUBSEQUENTLY DENIED THAT SHE HAD TALKED TO LANE. BUT SHE ADMITTED SHE HAD DONE SO WHEN A TAPE RECORDING OF HER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH LANE WAS INTRODUCED BY A COMMISSION ATTORNEY. THE TAPE, HOWEVER, HAD MRS. MARKHAM DENYING THAT TIPPIT'S KILLER WAS SHORT, STOCKY WITH BUSHY HAIR.

IN HER OWN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMISSION, MRS. MARKHAM SAID SHE IDENTIFIED OSWALD AS TIPPIT'S KILLER BECAUSE SHE REMEMBERED HIS FACE.

AFTER HER TESTIMONY CONFLICTED WITH LANE'S, THE COMMISSION RECALLED LANE TO EXPLAIN. HE REFUSED TO ELABORATE, STATING THAT MRS. OSWALD TOLD HIM IN CONFIDENCE. HE SAID IT WOULD BE A VIOLATION OF CLIENT-LAWYER RELATIONSHIP TO SPEAK.

LANE KEPT REFUSING TO ANSWER COMMISSION QUESTIONS ABOUT THE TWO WITNESSES AND ACCUSED THE MEMBERS OF "HARASSMENT."

WARREN FINALLY TOLD LANE:

"IT IS A MATTER OF GREAT CONCERN TO THE COMMISSION THAT YOU ARE WILLING TO TELL US ABOUT THOSE THINGS THAT YOU CONSIDERED BEAR UPON THE GUILT OR INNOCENCE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

"AND IT HANDICAPS US GREATLY IN WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO BECAUSE THE THINGS THAT YOU DO SAY WHEN YOU ARE AWAY FROM THE COMMISSION, THEN WHEN YOU REFUSE TO TESTIFY BEFORE US AS TO THOSE VERY THINGS THAT YOU DISCUSS IN PUBLIC."

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Mrs. LBJ Tells of Kennedy's Death

C-15

By Jack Anderson

Millions of words have been written about the terrible and tragic events in Dallas a year ago. But probably none are more moving than those spoken into a scratchy tape recorder by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson less than 24 hours after the murder of President Kennedy.

Anderson

The historic transcript was turned over to the Warren Commission, which will publish it in a few days. Mrs. Johnson's account, which this column is now able to reveal for the first time, not only is a contribution to history but gives probably the clearest insight into the agony and anger of the woman she succeeded as First Lady, Jacqueline Kennedy.

Although Mrs. Johnson's heart was aching for the young widow she had tried to comfort, although she herself was in a daze, she felt an obligation to record her impressions of what had taken place. Her account begins quite simply:

"It all began so beautifully. After a drizzle in the morning, the sun came out bright and beautiful. We are going into Dallas . . . The streets were lined with people, lots and lots of people, the children all smiling, placards, confetti, people waving from windows. One last happy moment I had was looking up and seeing Mary Griffith (a friend) leaning out of a window waving at me . . ."

Then came the shots that shook the world, and a hair-raising drive to the Dallas Hospital. Rufus Youngblood, the Vice President's personal Secret Service bodyguard, vaulted over the front seat and flung himself on Lyndon Johnson, forcing him to the floor of the limousine, crying. "Get down!"

Still nobody knew what had happened. Mrs. Johnson's account continues: "We pulled up to a building. I looked up and saw it said hospital . . .

"Secret Service men began to pull, lead, guide and hustle us out. I cast a last look over my shoulder and saw a bundle of pink just like a drift of blossoms lying on the back seat (of the President's car). I think it was Mrs. Kennedy lying over the President's body. (She was wearing a pink suit.)"

Inside the hospital, Mrs. Johnson asked to be taken to Mrs. Kennedy: "Suddenly I found myself face to face with Jackie in a small hall. I think it was outside the operating room. You always think of her as being insulated, protected—she was quite alone. I don't think I ever saw anyone so much alone in my life.

Comforts Mrs. Kennedy

"I went up to her, put my arms around her and said something to her. I'm sure it was something like 'God help us all,' because my feelings for her were too tumultuous to put into words.

"Then I went in to see Nellie (wife of Texas Gov. John Connally). There it was different; because Nellie and I have gone through so many things together since 1938. I hugged her tight, and we both cried, and I said, 'Nellie, it's going to be all right.'

Not until she returned to her husband did Mrs. Johnson learn that President Kennedy was dead and for the first time hear Lyndon Johnson addressed as "Mr. President." On the return flight to Washington, the new First Lady had a dramatic encounter with the former First Lady.

"Although it was a very hard thing to do, she made it as easy as possible," continues Mrs. Johnson. "She said things like, 'Oh, Lady Bird, it's good that we've always liked you two so much.' She said, 'Oh, what if I had not been there! I'm so glad I was there.'

Blood-Stained Dress

"I looked at her. Mrs. Kennedy's dress was stained with blood. One leg was almost entirely covered with it, and her right glove was caked—

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that immaculate woman—it was caked with blood, her husband's blood. Somehow that was one of the most poignant sights—exquisitely dressed and caked in blood.

"I asked her if I could get someone in to help her change, and she said, 'Oh, no, perhaps I'll ask Mary Gallagher. But not right now.'

"And then with something—if you can say a person that gentle, that dignified, you can say had an element of fierceness—she said, 'I want them to see what they have done to Jack.'

"I wanted to help her, but there was nothing I could do to help her."

With those words from the heart, Lady Bird Johnson has preserved a stirring moment of history.

Brezhnev's Heart

This column has solved the mystery of the top-secret cable from Moscow reporting that Communist Party boss Leonid Brezhnev may have suffered a heart attack.

It turns out that American intelligence was not misinformed but had misinterpreted a report that heart trouble had forced Brezhnev suddenly to cancel all appointments and appearances.

Apparently, it was an old heart ailment, not a new seizure, that caused the cancellations.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Report Explained By Joseph Ball

"The Warren Commission staff was the ablest I have ever been associated with," said Joseph A. Ball, Long Beach attorney and senior trial counsel for the President's Commission on the Association of President Kennedy, at a meeting of the Beverly Hills Bar Association yesterday.

"What does a lawyer do when he is called to Washington to take part in such an investigation? he queried. "We had no organization when I arrived on Jan. 6, 1964, no secretaries, no files. It was like starting your first law office. Yet, in a few weeks, we had a staff working hard."

"I am asked was it worthwhile," he told the Beverly Bar and guests. "It cost a million dollars provided by the President's office. Time Magazine told the story from FBI and police reports. But Time (or any magazine) doesn't carry weight in Europe and around the world, as Chief Justice Earl Warren does."

World Press

"We had a fine press service and received press clippings from all over the U.S. and the world. There were rumors everywhere. Many wondered if the magazines had the truth. Rumors of conspiracies ranged from that of Texas oil men to gangland schemes. There were hints that Lyndon Johnson had lured Kennedy to Texas to have him killed."

"I talked with a man from Ecuador who believed that. He said 'That's the way we do it down there'," noted Ball. "In France, Denmark and Germany the newspapers said why believe the FBI? They tell a story to cover up their own failure."

"People had to know what was true," said the past president of the State Bar Association, a member of Ball, Hunt & Hart.

"President Johnson appointed a bipartisan commission, but when he asked Justice Warren to be chairman, Warren refused. There was a precedent for his refusal. Justice Roberts had made the Pearl Harbor investigation and Justice Jackson had gone to the Nuremburg trials. Both had been criticized for it. Earl Warren felt the judiciary should not be involved. However, President Johnson convinced him by saying that his word and his word alone would be believed throughout the world."

Appointments

Mr. Ball said that to his knowledge the appointment of the staff which consisted of 15 investigative lawyers plus other lawyers acting as clerks was made by Justice Warren with the assistance of Lee Rankin, chief counsel.

"We were sent over three or four girls from Justice an dthe Pentagon. Usually, however, a department sends the staff it wants to get rid of. So it took us a week or so to develop our own legal secretarial staff which finally was a top group. equal to the staff in any legal office in this city or any other."

"I am asked if all the facts have

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 The Los Angeles — Daily Journal

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been told about the assassination of the President," he said. "I know the facts have been told. I was one who investigated them."

"The staff never met with the Commission," he went on. "It met alone. It never gave advice. We were never told to go out and investigate anything.

"We were as independent as lawyers who try a civil law suit," he continued. He noted that the staff made up a scheme or plan for the investigation which was presented to the Commission and approved. Then the FBI was asked to make a series of investigations. All rumors were investigated, 2,000 in all. They were people who had said they had seen Ruby and Oswald after the shooting.

"In every instance," Ball said, "it was proven that they had not seen them."

Reads Reports

"When I sat down with Rankin at the beginning, he said, 'read the FBI report'. It was three volumes. Then Rankin instructed me not to accept any report but investigate it myself. I sent for the basic documents of the FBI reports and received 10,000 of them.

"The FBI reports are like a stream of consciousness novel. A pair goes out and talks to witnesses and puts down what was said. David Bellin, my assistant from Des Moines, and I worked out a card file with key numbers from the FBI reports to double check everything reported."

"By mid-February, 1964 we presented the first evidence to the Commission. Marina Oswald, Mrs. Oswald and Robert Oswald. Texas had told us to keep out of the state until after the trial of Ruby. On March 13 we went to Texas where we took depositions and reenacted the assassination."

Ball said the FBI refused to assist in Dallas and developed endless red tape for communicating with their lab and other experts. The Secret Service gave them aid in Texas. FBI field agents and lab men were not allowed to contact the lawyers.

Ball detailed the kinds of split second analysis of movements of Oswald and the car in Texas, problems with Congress attacking the staff and the "magnificent fashion" which Earl Warren handled many of the problems that arose.

Regarding the investigation of one of their lawyers, Ball said, "Through the halls of government still stalks the ghost of Joe McCarthy."

"The Commission left the writing of the report to the staff disagreeing only a few minutes," he said.

"No reasonable person can come to any other conclusion than the report makes," he concluded.

William R. Jarnagin, president of the association, introduced him.

—Miles Clark

Ruby Sought to Tell All in Lie Test

By HERMAN SCHADEN
Star Staff Writer

For a capsule drama within the framework of an immense tragedy, few episodes were more gripping than the lie detector test which Jack L. Ruby insisted on taking over the protests of attorneys, family and friends.

Eighty-five pages of testimony from the Warren Commission hearings tell the story of the convicted Ruby's determination to make public his answers to any questions put to him about his slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Except for a two-hour break, the wrangling and questioning went on for 10 hours in the Dallas County Jail last July 18.

The rough-and-ready Ruby, the hustler who went from Chicago's streets to Dallas' night-club district, emerged from the controversial interrogation with as good marks as anyone could expect under the circumstances.

Wasn't Dissuaded

He asked for the polygraph test, was granted it by Commission Chairman Earl Warren and neither his attorneys, Clayton Fowler and Joe Tonahill, nor his closest advisers could dissaude him.

In fact, Ruby nearly drove his legal counsel to distraction by insisting, before and during the test, that it must be released to the public as soon as possible and by insisting that William F. Alexander, representing the District Attorney's office, should be let in on the quiz.

Fowler repeatedly tried to convince Ruby that by divulging information to the district attorney he might be destroying his last chance in the event he won a new trial.

"I've got the monkey on my back now," said Ruby.

"Well, you've got more than a monkey on your back, Jack," answered Fowler. "This is your decision."

10 Series of Questions

The FBI polygraph expert, Bell P. Herndon, went to great lengths to explain the operation to Ruby and to put him at ease. The test was given in 10 series of questions, each series lasting 3 minutes or less with breaks in between.

It finally was agreed that Alexander would be permitted to hear the preliminary questions, but would leave the room when Herndon directed them for a response on the polygraph.

Most of the questioning went smoothly with Ruby apparently in a cooperative, chatty and amiable mood. But on occasion he tried to help Herndon rephrase long questions. Once this lead to the ludicrous situation of Alexander horning in with a suggestion about how a question should be shaped.

This was during a series dealing with the question of premeditated murder, which Fowler warned was the very crux of Ruby's hope for eventual reversal or clemency.

Negative Answer

To the question: "Aside from anything you said to George Senator (Ruby's roommate) Sunday morning, did you ever tell anyone else you intended to shoot Oswald?" Ruby answered "No."

But even after the questioning began, Ruby was not satisfied that the district attorney's office was not getting his answers first hand.

"I've already told it to the Warren Commission," Ruby pleaded with Fowler.

"Listen, Jack," the attorney begged, "will you please listen to me? This man got up down there and asked the jury to send you to the electric chair."

"I know it," Ruby answered.

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Mrs. Connally: 'Can't Say Dallas Doesn't Love You'

14

Following are excerpts from the testimony of Mrs. John B. Connally jr., wife of the Governor of Texas, taken by the commission in Washington on April 21, 1964. The Connallys were in the Presidential car at the time of the assassination.

Mrs. Connally: The receptions had been so good every place that I had showed much restraint by not mentioning something about it before.

I could resist no longer. When we got past this area I did turn to the President and said, "Mr. President, you can't say Dallas doesn't love you."

Then I don't know how soon, it seems to me it was very soon, that I heard a noise, and not being an expert rifleman, I was not aware that it was a rifle. It was just a frightening noise, and it came from the right.

I turned over my right shoulder and looked back, and saw the President as he had both hands at his neck.

Mr. Specter: And you are indicating with your own hands, two hands crossing over gripping your own neck?

Mrs. Connally: Yes; and it seemed to me there was—he made no utterance, no cry. I saw no blood, no anything. It was just sort of nothing, the expression on his face, and he just sort of slumped down.

Then very soon there was the second shot that hit John. As the first shot hit, and I turned to look at the same time, I recall John saying, "Oh, no, no, no." Then there was a second shot, and it hit John, and as he recoiled to the right, just crumpled like a wounded animal to the right, he said, 'My God...they are going to kill us all."

I never again—

Mr. Dulles: To the right was into your arms more or less?

Mrs. Connally: No, he turned away from me. I was pretending that I was him. I never again looked in the back seat of the car after my husband was shot. My concern was for him, and I remember that he turned to the right and then just slumped down into the seat, so that I reached over to pull him toward me. I was trying to get him down and me down. The jump seats were not very roomy, so that there were reports that he slid into the seat of the car, which he did not; that he fell over into my lap, which he did not.

I just pulled him over into my arms because it would have been impossible to get us really both down with me sitting and me holding him. So that I looked out, I mean as he was in my arms, I put my head down over his head so that his head and my head were right together, and all I could see, too, were the people flashing by. I didn't look back any more.

The third shot that I heard I felt, it felt like spent buckshot falling all over us, and then, of course, I, too, could see that it was the matter, just human matter, all over the car and both of us.

I though John had been killed, and then there was some inperceptible movement, just some little something

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that let me know that there was still some life, and that is when I started saying to him, 'It's all right. Be still."

Now, I did hear the Secret Service man say, "Pull out of the motorcade. Take us to the nearest hospital," and then we took out very rapidly to the hospital.

Just before we got to Parkland, we made a right-hand turn, he must have been going very fast, because as he turned the weight of my husband's body almost toppled us both.

Mr. Specter How fast do you think he was going?

Mrs. Connally: I don't know; very rapidly. The people I could see going by were just rushing. We were just rushing by very fast.

We arrived at the hospital and sat there what seemed to me like an interminable time, and from what I know was just a few minutes, but the thoughts that went through my mind were how long must I sit here with this dying man in my arms while everybody is swarming over the President whom I felt very sure was dead, and just when I thought I could sit and wait no longer, John just sort of heaved himself up. He did not rise up in the car, he just sort of heaved himself up, and then collapsed down into the seat.

Mr. Specter: At that time you and Gov. Connally were still on the jump seats of the car?

Mrs. Connally: Yes, and they had not—the President was still—and Mrs. Kennedy were still in the back. I still had not ever looked back at the back seat after the second shot. I could hear, you know, hear them talking about how sad, and lamenting the fact that the President was in such poor shape and, of course, they didn't know whether he was—I guess they didn't know whether he was alive or dead.

Mr. Specter: Did President Kennedy say anything at all after the shooting?

Mrs. Connally: He did not say anything. Mrs. Kennedy said, the first thing I recall her saying was, after the first shot, and I heard her say, "Jack, they have killed my husband," and then there was the second shot, and then after the third shot she said, "They have killed my husband. I have his brains in my hand," and she repeated that several times, and that was all the conversation. . . .

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Mrs. Oswald: 'I . . . Cried'

Mr. Rankin: On Nov. 21, the day before the assassination—was there any discussion between you and your husband about President Kennedy's trip or proposed trip to Texas, Dallas and the Fort Worth area?

Mrs. Oswald: I asked Lee whether he knew where the President would speak, and told him that I would very much like to hear him and to see him. I asked him how this could be done.

But he said he didn't know how to do that, and didn't enlarge any further on that subject. This was also somewhat unusual—his lack of desire to talk about that subject any further—I think about it more now. At the time, I didn't pay any attention.

Mr. Rankin: How did you think it was unusual? Could you explain that?

Mrs. Oswald: The fact that he didn't talk a lot about it. He merely gave me—said something as an answer, and did not have any further comments.

Mr. Rankin: Do you mean by that usually he would discuss a matter of that kind and show considerable interest?

Mrs. Oswald: Yes, of course, he would have told who would be there and where this would take place.

Mr. Rankin: Did your husband make any comments about President Kennedy on that evening, of the 21st?

Mrs. Oswald: No.

Mr. Rankin: Had your husband at any time that you can recall said anything against President Kennedy?

Mrs. Oswald: I don't remember any—ever having said that. I don't know. He never told me that.

Mr Rankin: Did he ever say anything good about President Kennedy?

Mrs. Oswald: Usually he would translate magazine articles. They were generally good. And he did not say that this contracted his opinion. I just remembered that he talked about Kennedy's father, who made his fortune by a not very—in a not very good manner. Disposing of such funds, of course, it was easier for his sons to obtain an education and to obtain a government position, and it was easier to make a name for themselves. . . .

Mr. Rankin: When he read these articles to you, did he comment favorably upon President Kennedy?

Mrs. Oswald: I have already said that he would translate articles which were good, but he would not comment on them.

Mr. Rankin: Can you recall - - -

Mrs. Oswald: Excuse me. At least when I found out that Lee had shot at the President, for me this was surprising. And I didn't believe it. I didn't believe for a long time that Lee had done that. That he had wanted to kill him.

Mr. Rankin: Why did you not believe this?

Mrs. Oswald: Because I had never heard anything bad about Kennedy from Lee. And he never had anything against him. . . .

Mr. Rankin: So apparently he didn't indicate any approval or disapproval as far as he was concerned, of President Kennedy?

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Mrs. Oswald: Yes, that is correct. The President is the President. In my opinion, he never wanted to overthrow him. At least he never showed me that. He never indicated that he didn't want that President. . . .

Mr. Rankin: With regard to the Walker incident, you said that your husband seemed disturbed for several weeks. Did you notice anything of that kind with regard to the day prior to the assassination?

Mrs. Oswald: No.

Mr. Rankin: On Nov. 22. . . . you said your husband got up and got his breakfast. Did you get up at all before he left?

Mrs. Oswald: No. I woke up before him, and I then went to the kitchen to see whether he had had breakfast or not—whether he had already left for work. But the coffee pot was cold and Lee was not there. . . .

Mr. Rankin: Then did he say anything to you that morning at all, or did he get up and go without speaking to you?

Mrs. Oswald: He told me to take as much money as I needed and to buy everything, and said goodbye, and that is all.

After the police had already come, I noticed that Lee had left his wedding ring.

Mr. Rankin: You didn't observe that that morning when your husband had left, did you?

Mrs. Oswald: No. . . .

Mr. Rankin: Had your husband ever left his wedding ring at home that way before?

Mrs. Oswald: At one time while he was still at Fort Worth, it was inconvenient for him to work with his wedding ring on and he would remove it, but at work —he would not leave it at home. . . .

Mr. Rankin: Then this is the first time during your married life that he had ever left it at home where you live?

Mrs. Oswald: Yes. . . .

Mr. Rankin: What did you do the rest of the morning, after you got up on Nov. 22?

Mrs. Oswald: When I got up the television set was on, and I knew that Kennedy was coming. Ruth had gone to the the doctor with her children and she left the television set on for me. And I watched television all morning, even without havinb dressed. . . .

Mr. Rankin: Before the assaassination, did you ever see your husband examining the route of the parade as it was published in the paper?

Mrss. Oswald: No.

Mr. Rankin: Did you ever see him looking at a map of Dallas like he did in connection with the Walker shooting?

Mrs. Oswald: No.

Mr. Rankin: How did you learn of the shooting of President Kennedy?

Mrs. Oswald: I was watching television, and Ruth (Mrs. Paine) by that time was already with me, and she said someone had shot at the President.

Mr. Rankin: What did you say?

Mrs. Oswald: It was hard for me to say anything. We both turned pale. I went to my room and cried.

Mr. Rankin: Did you think immediately that your husband might have been involved?

Mrs. Oswald: No.

Mr. Rankin: Did Mrs. Paine say anything about the possibility of your husband being involved?

Mrs. Oswald: No, but she only said that "By the way, they fired from the building in which Lee is working."

My heart dropped. I then went to the garage to see whether the rifle was there, and I saw that the blanket was still there, and I said, "Thank God." I thought, "Can there really be such a stupid man in the world that could do something like that?" But I was already rather upset at that time—I don't know why. Perhaps my intuition.

I didn't know what I was doing.

Mr. Rankin: Did you look in the blanket to see if the rifle was there?

Mrs. Oswald: I didn't unroll the blanket. It was in its usual position, and it appeared to have something inside.

Mr. Rankin: Did you at any time open the blanket to see if the rifle was there?

Mrs. Oswald: No. . . .

Mr. Rankin: And what Mrs. Paine? Did she look in the blanket to see if the rifle was there?

Mrs. Oswald: She didn't know about the rifle.

Perhaps she did know. But she never told me about it.

I don't know.

Mr. Rankin: When did you learn that the rifle was not in the blanket?

Mrs. Oswald: When the police arrived and asked whether my husband had a rifle, and I said "Yes."

Mr. Rankin: Then what happened?

Mrs. Oswald: They began to search the apartment. When they came to the garage and took the blanket, I thought, "Well, now, they will find it."

They opened the blanket but there was no rifle there.

Then, of course, I already know that it was Lee. . . .

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Hoover: No Evidence Of 'Any Conspiracy'

The following testimony of FBI director J. Edgar Hoover was taken in Washington on May 14, 1964:

Mr.Rankin: You have furnished us a considerable amount of information, Mr. Hoover, about whether or not Lee Harvey Oswald was ever an agent or acting for the bureau in any capacity as informer or otherwise at any time. Are those statements correct?

Mr. Hoover: They are correct. I can most emphatically say that at no time was he ever an employee of the bureau in any capacity, either as an agent or as a special employee, or as an informant. . .

Mr. Rankin: From your study of this entire matter of the assassination and work in connection with it, do you know of any credible evidence that has ever come to your attention that there was a conspiracy either foreign or domestic involved in the assassination?

Mr.Hoover: I know of no substantial evidence of any type that would support any contention of that character. I have read all of the results that have come to the bureau from this commission, and I have read and signed all the replies that have come to the commission.

In addition, I have read many of the reports that our agents have made, and I have been unable to find any scintilla of evidence showing any foreign conspiracy or any domestic conspiracy that culminated in the assassination of President Kennedy. . .

Just how far you are going to go for his protection and his security? I don't think you can get absolute security without almost establishing a police state, and we don't want that. You can't put security in a black groove or a white groove. It is in a gray groove, and certain chances have to be taken. You are dealing with a human being when you are dealing with the President of the United States. President Johnson is a very down-to-earth human being, and it makes the security problem all the more difficult, but you can't bar him from the people. . .

Prior to that time we reported to the Secret Service all information that dealt with individuals who were potential killers or by whom acts of violence might be anticipated. The Secret Service would take that information and would do with it as

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they saw fit. I gave great consideration to it because I am not very happy with the criteria expansion, but I felt we had to include subversives of various character, and extremists. We have, in turn, furnished their names to the Secret Service. I think 5,000 names up to the present time already have been submitted, and there are at least three or four thousand more that will be submitted within the next few months.

Then you come to the problem of what you are going to do when the Secret Service gets those names. They have to call upon the local authorities. Just recently, in the city of Chicago, when the President was there, the local authorities were asked to give assistance as they usually do to the Secret Service, and they went to the homes of some of these people, and it resulted really almost in a house arrest.

Now, I don't think there is any place in this country for that kind of thing, but these people who belonged to extreme subversive organizations that advocated the overthrow of government by force and violence were told that they couldn't leave their house, or if they did, they would be accompanied by a police officer. That gives me great concern, because in New York City alone you run into maybe three or four thousand such individuals who would be members of subversive organizations, and then you get into the twilight zone of subversive fronts . . .

Rep. Boggs: I read the FBI report very carefully and the whole implication of the report is that, number one, Oswald shot the President; number two, that he was not connected with any conspiracy of any kind, nature or description.

Mr. Hoover: Correct.

Rep. Boggs: Do you still subscribe to that?

Mr. Hoover: I subscribe to it even more strongly today than I did at the time that the report was written. You see, the original idea was that there would be an investigation by the FBI and a report would be prepared in such form that it could be released to the public.

Rep. Boggs: Surely.

Mr. Hoover: Then a few days later, after further consideration, the President decided to form a commission, which I think was very wise, because I feel that the report of any agency of government investigating what might be some shortcomings on the part of other agencies of government ought to be reviewed by an impartial group such as this commission. And the more I have read these reports, the more I am convinced that Oswald was the man who fired the gun; and he fired three times, killed the President, and wounded Gov. Connally.

And I also am further convinced that there is absolutely no association between Oswald or Ruby. There was no such evidence ever established.

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Jack Ruby: 'I Just Was Carried Away'

Following are excerpts of Jack Ruby's testimony given on June 7, 1964, in the Dallas County Jail:

Ruby: At this moment, Lee Harvey Oswald isn't guilty of committing the crime of assassinating President Kennedy. Jack Ruby is. How can I fight that, Chief Justice Warren?

Chief Justice Warren: Well now, I want to say, Mr. Ruby, that as far as this commission is concerned, there is no implication of that in what we are doing. That I can assure you.

Ruby: All right, there is a certain organization here, Chief Justice Warren, if it takes my life at this moment to say it and Bill Decker said be a man and say it, there is a John Birch Society right now in activity and Edwin Walker is one of the top men of this organization—take it for what it is worth, Chief Justice Warren. Unfortunately for me, for me ~~giving the~~ people the opportunity to get in power, because of the act I committed has put a lot of people in jeopardy with their lives.

Don't register with you, does it?

Chief Justice Warren: No; I don't understand that.

Ruby: Would you rather I just delete what I said and just pretend that nothing is going on?

Chief Justice Warren: I would not indeed. I'm only interested in what you want to tell the commission. That is all I am interested in.

Ruby: Well, I said my life, I won't be living long now. I know that. My family's lives will be gone. When I left my apartment that morning—

Chief Justice Warren: What morning?

Ruby: Sunday morning. Let's go back. Saturday I watched Rabbi Seligman. Any of you watch it that Saturday morning?

Chief Justice Warren: No, I didn't happen to hear it.

Ruby: He ~~went ahead~~ and eulogized that here is a man that fought in every battle, went to every country, and had to come back to his own country to be shot in the back. (Starts crying).

I must be a great actor, I tell you that.

Chief Justice Warren: No.

Ruby: That created a tremendous emotional feeling for me, the way he said that. Prior to all the other times, I was carried away.

Then that Saturday night I didn't do anything but visit a little club over here and had Coca-Cola because I was sort of depressed. The fellow that owns the Pago Club, Bob Norton, and he knew something was wrong with me and the certain mood I was in.

And I went home that weekend, and Sunday morning, I saw a letter to Caroline two columns about a 16-inch area. Someone had written a letter to Caroline, the most heart-breaking letter. I don't remember the content. Do you remember that?

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Secret Service Chief James Rowley: 'There Was No Reprimand' of Agents

Mr. Rankin: Did you learn in connection with the trip when the assassination occurred that certain of the Secret Service agents had been in the Press Club and what is called the Cellar, at Fort Worth, the night before?.

Mr. Rowley: I learned that there were nine agents involved at the Press Club. And I might say this—the agents on duty throughout that day had no opportuntiy to eat. When they arrived at Fort Worth, they were informed that there was a buffet to be server at the Fort Worth Club. This is what I ascertained in personal interviews. Upon going over there, they learned there was no buffet, and some of them stayed for a drink. Three, I think had one scotch, and others had two or three beers. They were in and out —from the time they arrived, I would say roughly around 12:30, until the place closed at 2 o'clock.

Now, after that some of them went to the cellar. This is a place that does not serve alcoholic beverages. They were there primarily, I think, out of curiosity, because this was some kind of a beatnik place where someone gets up and recites, or plays the guitar.

Mr. Rankin: Did you learn whether or not there were any violations of the regulations of the Secret Service by these men.

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Mr. Rowley: Yes; there was a violation. At that time there was a section in our manual in effect that said that during— . . .

Mr.Rankin: Now, will you tell the commission about what the regulation was?

Mr. Rowley: "The use of liquor. Employees are strictly enjoined to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquor during the hours they are officially employed at their post of duty or when they may reasonably expect that they may be called upon to perform an official duty."

The one that applies here —"However, all members of the White House detail and special agents co-operating with them on Presidential and similar protective assignments are considered to be subject to call for official duty at any time while in travel status. Therefore, the use of intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer and wine, by members of the White House detail and special agents co-operating with them or by special agents on similar assignments, while they are in a travel status, is prohibited."

Mr. Rankin: Can you tell the commission how many men wer involved in these trips to the Press Club and the Cellar, where these things were done?

Mr. Rowley: There were nine men involved at the Press Club, and there were ten men involved at the Cellar.

Mr. Rankin: Now, how many men, of those ten men, were in the Presidential motorcade on the day of the assassination?

Mr. Rowley: Four — four men were in the follow-up car.

The Chairman: Who were they?

Mr. Rankin: Do you know their names?

Mr. Rowley: Yes; Landis, Hill, Ready and Bennett.

Mr. Rankin: Did you make any investigation to determine whether or not their violation of the Secret Service regulations had anything to do with the assassination of the President?

Mr. Rowley: Yes. They performed their duties from the time they departed in the follow-up car from Love Field until the point of the tragedy in a most satisfactory manner. There was nothing deficient in their actions or their alertness. They went through the heaviest part of downtown Dallas, through the crowds, and performed in an exemplary manner. . . .

Mr. Rankin: Have you done anything to discipline these men for violation of the regulations of the Secret Service?

Mr. Rowley: Well, I did consider what type of punishment would be provided.

Then I also considered the fact that these men in no way had—their condust had no bearing on the assassination. And, therefore, I thought that in the light of history, to place a stigma on them by punishing them at that time, from which inevitably the public would conclude that they were responsible for the assassination of the President —I didn't think this was fair and that they did not deserve that, with their family and children. . . .

Mr. Rankin: Now, were these men under this regulation considered to be on travel status, so that they

should not be using intoxicating liquor.

Mr. Rowley: Yes, sir.

Mr. Rankin: And there is no question about that in your mind?

Mr. Rowley: No, sir.

Mr. Rankin: Has anything been done to reprimand and cause them to realize that this is violation of your regulations?

Mr. Rowley: They were interviewed by the inspector at the time. The seriousness of the matter was impressed upon them. And I think they recognize the seriousness of their acts.

The men we recruit are men that are college graduates and mature, and we screen them very carefully, particularly before we assign them to the White House detail. They know and we know that they are in a fishbowl 24 hours a day, and that, therefore, their conduct is always subject to scrutiny, and so forth, and that they are responsible individuals. Their records have indicated that they have been performing in a high degree. They have worked endless hours of overtime. They are dedicated. And if they were not, they would not be on the detail.

They realize the seriousness of the violation, and I went over it with my special agent in charge. He understands it. And I am quite sure that they all understand it at this time. . . .

Rep. Ford: Mr. Rankin, I don't recall Chief Rowley saying precisely what the reprimands were specifically for these violations of the regulations in this one instance.

You spoke highly of their background, and you spoke very highly in their praise. But I did not hear what reprimand, if any, had actually been lodged against them.

Mr. Rowley: There was no reprimand. You are talking about the current thing?

Rep. Ford: I am talking about the Dallas trip.

Mr. Rowley: I stated in considering what would be an appropriate punishment at the time, I felt that these men, by their conduct, had no bearing on the assassination of the President in Dalsas. That to institute formal punishment or disciplinary action would inevitably lead the public to conclude that they were responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy. I did not think in the light of history that they should be stigmatized with something like that, or their families or children. And, for that reason, I took the position that I did.

Rep. Ford: So there was no official reprimand or disciplinary action?

Mr. Rowley: No, sir.

Mr. Rankin: Did you talk to the agents, to indicate and make it plain to them that this was a violation of the regulations?

Mr. Rowley: I talked to some of the agents, as did my inspector at the time, who interviewed each and every one of them.

Mr. Rankin: And I think the commission would be interested in whether you can be assured, or assure them that the action you took was sufficient so that this would not happen again.

Mr. Rowley: Well, I am confident that it would not happen again, Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin: Can you tell us why you think so?

Mr. Rowley: Because they realize the seriousness of their action.

Initially I ca nunderstand the situation—they thought they were going for a dinner, buffet, and they got into the place and it wasn't there.

I talked personally with the agents there, and they just thought while they were there they would have a drink. It was one of those situations.

The important thing was that it was pointed out to them this was wrong, this was a violation. These men are young men with futures, they realize the true situation, innocent as they may have seemed to think it was.

But I am quite confident that we will not have a repetition of that.

And in talking to Mr. Behn—I a mconfident, too, in him—I know that he will see to it that they are well supervised. . . .

The chairman: Don't you think that they would have been much more alert, sharper, had they not been doing these things?

Mr. Rowley: Yes, sir; but I don't believe they could have prevented the assissination.

The chairman: Isn't it a substantial violation of these rules to do a thing of that kind?

Mr. Rowley: Yes, sir—on

the basis of this section here.

The chairman: Yes.

Now, chief I noticed, also, in reading some of the reports that three of these men whom you speak of were actually on night duty, protecting the life of the President. And around 4 o'clock in the morning, when they were protecting him at the Texas Hotel, they said that they had a coffee break, and they went from the hotel over to the beatnik joint. Now, is that consistent with your regulations?

Mr. Rowley: In this case, I talked to these agents. They were relieved at different times — because their posts are in the corridor of a stuffy hotel—

The Chairman: Of the what?

Mr. Rowley: the corridor that they were on post outside the President's suite was a stuffy one, and they went downstairs to get a breath of fresh air. And they walked—it was a block— and out of curiosity they went into this place. One fellow looked in and left, he didn't buy any coffee. Another fellow went in and felt, I suppose, when he went in that he would buy a cup of coffee. But they were on what we call reliefs, the same as we relieve them around the White House. There are only so many posts, but you havee a group of men in one of the rooms of the hotel where they are available, like an alert squad, and they relieve everyone on post evry half hour. It is a part of the rotation of positions we have.

The Chairman: do you have any regulations concerning where they shall remain when they are relieved for this sort period of time?

Mr. Rowley: No, sir.

The Chairman: They can do any place they want?

Mr. Rowley: No; not any place they want?

Mr. Rowley: No; not any place. They usually stay within the immediate confines. That is understood. The hotel or the reseidence.

The Chairman: Well, they didn't do that here, did they?

Mr. Rowley: No, sir.

The Chairman: Now, is that consistent with their duty?

Mr. Rowley: No; it is not consistent or inconsistent with their duty. But as they explained to me, they wanted o get a breath of fresh air. If they are at a residence in a remote place, and they want to walk around the area, they might walk maybe a city block or so, which is what they do on a lot of these assignments — particularly in hotels. This was not an air-conditioned hotel.

The Chairman: It would seem to me that a beatnik joint is a place where queer people of all kinds gather anyway, and that the mere fact that these men did leave their post of duty might be an indication to someone that the President was not being protected, and might leave an opening for them to go there and try to do something.

Mr. Rowley: There were relieved, Mr. Chief Justice. They didn't leave their post of duty. They would not leave their post of duty until they were relieved by someone. . . .

The Chairman: I have not seen anything in there. It seems to me they were all given a complete bill of health. And I just wonder if that is quite consistent with all the facts that the commission should have.

Mr. Rowley: No, sir; as I said earlier, we don't condone their actions, nor do we try to belittle the violation. But in the circumstances, I took the decision that I thought right in view of the tragedy and so forth. In any other circumstance it would have been entirely different. But as I said earlier, I don't think that these people should be blamed for the tragedy that happened at that time, and that any attempt to assess formal punishment would be in the light of history stigmatize them for the rest of their life, as well as their families.

Mr. Rankin. Would you tell the commission what your practice was for the Secret Service concerning the route of the motorcade at the time of the assassination—that is, wheher you made inspecion of adjacent buildings?

Mr. Rowley. At that time, and prior to that time, except for the inaugurations in Washington and other parades involving the visit of foreign dignitaries in Washington in which the President would ride in the motorcade with the head of state, where we had ample time to make these surveys, we had never conducted on trips out of Washington sur-

veys of this nature. I have here a statement of the conditions that prevailed in Dallas as well as oher areas —if I may read this.

Mr. Rankin. Yes.

Mr. Rowley. "Except for inauguration or other parades involving foreign dignitaries accompanied by the President in Washington, it has not been the practice of the Secret Service to make surveys or checks of buildings along the route of a Presidential motorcade. For the inauguration and certain other parades in Washington where the traditional route is known to the public long in advance of the event, buildings along the route can be checked by teams of law enforcement officers, and armed guards are posted along the route as appropriate. But on out-of-town trips where the route is decided on and made public only a few days in advance, buildings are not checked either by Secret Service agents or by any other law enforcement officers at the request of the Secret Service. With the number of men available to the Secret Service and the time available, surveys of hundreds of buildings and thousands of windows is not practical.

"In Dallas the route selected necessarily involved passing through the principal downtown section between tall buildings. While certain streets thought to be too narrow could be avoided and other choices made, it was not practical to select a route where the President could not be seen from roofs or windows of buildings. At the two places in Dallas where the President would remain for a period of time, Love Field and the Trade Mart, arrangements were made for building and roof security by posting police officers where appropriate. Similar arrangements for a motorcade of ten miles, including many blocks of tall commercial buildings, is not practical.

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Gov. Connally: 'Hit Me in Back'

GOV. CONNALLY: We had—we had gone, I guess, 150 feet, maybe 200 feet, I don't recall how far it was, heading down to get on the freeway, the Stemmons Freeway, to go out to the hall where we were going to have lunch and, as I say, the crowds had begun to thin, and we could —I was anticipating that we were going to be at the hall in approximately five minutes from the time we turned on Elm St.

We had just made the turn, well, when I heard what I thought was a shot. I heard this noise which I immediately took to be a rifle shot. I instinctively turned to my right because the sound appeared to come from over my right shoulder, so I turned to look back over my right shoulder, and I saw nothing unusual except just people in the crowd, but I did not catch the President in the corner of my eye, and I was interested, because once I heard the shot in my own mind I identified it as a rifle shot, and I immediately—the only thought that crossed my mind was that this is an assassination attempt.

So I looked, failing to see him, I was turning to look back over my left shoulder into the back seat, but I never got that far in my turn. I got about in the position I am in now facing you, looking a little bit to the left of center, and then I felt like some one had hit me in the back.

MR. SPECTOR: What is the best estimate that you have as to the time span between the sound of the first shot and the feeling of some one hitting you in the back which you just described?

GOV. CONNALLY: A very, very brief span of time. Again my trend of thought just happened to be, I suppose along this line, I immediately thought that this—that I had been shot. I knew it when I just looked down and I was covered with blood, and the thought immediately passed through my mind that there were either two or three people involved or more in this or some one was shooting with an automatic rifle. These were just thoughts that went through my mind because of the rapidity of these two, of the first shot plus the blow that I took, and I knew I had been hit, and I immediately assumed, because of the amount of blood, and, in fact, that it had obviously passed through my chest, that I had probably been fatally hit.

So I merely doubled up, and then turned to my right again and began to . . . I just sat there, and Mrs. Connally pulled me over to her lap. She was sitting, of course, on the jump seat, so I reclined with my head in her lap, conscious all the time, and with my eyes open; and then, of course, the third shot sounded, and I heard the shot very clearly. I heard it hit him. I heard the shot hit something, and I assumed again . . . it never entered my mind that it ever hit anybody but the President. I heard it hit. It was a very loud noise, just that audible, very clear.

Immediately I could see on my clothes, my clothing, I could see on the interior of the car which, as I recall, was a pale blue, brain tissue, which I immediately recognized and I recall very well, on my trousers there was one chunk of brain tissue as big as almost my thumb, thumbnail, and again I did not see the President at any time either after the first, second, or third shots, but I assumed always that it was he who was hit and no one else.

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I immediately, when I was hit, said, "Oh, no, no, no." And then I said, "My God, they are going to kill us all." Nellie, (Mrs. Connally) when she pulled me over into her lap, she could tell I was still breathing and moving, and she said, "Don't worry. Be quiet. You are going to be all right." She just kept telling me I was going to be all right.

After the third shot, I heard Roy Kellerman tell the driver, "Bill, get out of line." And then I saw him move, and I assumed he was moving a button or something on the panel of the automobile, and he said, "Get us to a hospital quick." I assumed he was saying this to the patrolman, the motorcycle police who were leading us.

At about that time, we began to pull out of the cavalcade, out of the line, and I lost consciousness and didn't regain consciousness until we got to the hospital.

Mr. Specter: In your view, which bullet caused the injury to your chest, Gov. Connally?

Gov. Connally: The second one.

Mr. Specter: And what is your reason for that conclusion, sir?

Gov. Connally: Well, in my judgment, it just couldn't conceivably have been the first one because I heard the sound of the shot. In the first place, I don't know anything about the velocity of this particular bullet, but any rifle has a velocity that exceeds the speed of sound, and when I heard the sound of that first shot, that bullet had already reached where I was, or it had reached that far, and after I heard that shot, I had the time to turn to my right, and start to turn to my left before I felt anything.

It is not conceivable to me that I could have been hit by the first bullet, and then I felt the blow from something which was obviously a bullet, which I assumed was a bullet, and I never heard the second shot, didn't hear it.

I didn't hear but two shots. I think I heard the first shot and the third shot.

Mr. Specter: Do you have any idea as to why you did not hear the second shot?

Gov. Connally: Well, first, again I assume the bullet was traveling faster than the sound. I was hit by the bullet prior to the time the sound reached me, and I was in either a state of shock or the impact was such that the sound didn't even register on me, but I was never conscious of hearing the second shot at all.

Obviously, at least the major wound that I took in the shoulder through the chest couldn't have been anything but the second shot. Obviously, it couldn't have been the third because when the third shot was fired I was in a reclining position, and heard it, saw it and the effects of it, rather—I didn't see it, I saw the effects of it—so it obviously could not have been the third, and couldn't have been the first, in my judgment.

Rep. Hale Boggs: This is a little bit off the subject, but it is pretty well established that the Governor was shot and he has recovered. Do you have any reason to believe there was any conspiracy afoot for somebody to assassinate you?

Gov. Connally: None whatever.

Rep. Boggs: Had you ever received any threat from Lee Harvey Oswald of any kind?

Gov. Connally: No.

Rep. Boggs: Had you ever seen him?

Gov. Connally: No.

Rep. Boggs: Have you ever had any belief of, subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy and your own injury, that there was a conspiracy here of any kind?

Gov. Connally: None whatever.

Allen W. Dulles: You recall your correspondence with Oswald in connection with Marine matters, when he thought you were still Secretary of the Navy?

Gov. Connally: After this was all over, I do, Mr. Dulles. As I recall, he wrote me a letter asking that his dishonorable discharge be corrected. But at the time he wrote the letter, if he had any reason about it at all, or shortly thereafter, he would have recognized that I had resigned as Secretary of the Navy a month before I got the letter, so it would really take a peculiar mind, it seems to me, to harbor any grudge as a result of that when I had resigned as Secretary prior to the receipt of the letter.

Mr. Dulles: I think I can say without violating any confidence, that there is nothing in the record to indicate that there was—in fact, Marina, the wife, testified, in fact, to the contrary. There was no animus against you on the part of Oswald, as you——.

Gov. Connally: I have wondered, of course, in my own mind as to whether or not there could have conceivably been anything, and the only—I suppose like any person at that particular moment, I represented authority to him. Perhaps he was in rebellious spirit enough to where I was as much a target as any one else. But that is the only conceivable basis on which I can assume that he was deliberately trying to hit me.

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Mrs. Johnson: 'God Help Us All'

My dear Mr. Chief Justice:

Mr. Lee Rankin, chief counsel to the President's commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, has advised me that the commission would be interested to have a statement from me concerning my recollection of the events of Nov. 22, 1963.

Beginning on Nov. 30, and as I found time on the following two days, I dictated my recollection of that fateful and dreadful day on a small tape recorder which I had at the Elms, where we were then living. I did this primarily as a form of therapy—to help me over the shock and horror of the experience of President Kennedy's assassination. I did not intend that the tape should be used.

The quality of the tape recording is very poor, but upon considering your commission's request, I decided to ask that the tape relating to Nov. 22 be transcribed. I am sending the transcription to you with only a few, minor corrections. Perhaps it will serve your purposes. I hope si. In any event, it is a more faithful record of my recollection and impressions than I could produce at this late date. . . .

LADY BIRD JOHNSON,
MRS. LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

(Transcript from Mrs. Johnson's tapes relating to Nov. 22, 1963.)

It all began so beautifully. After a drizzle in the morning, the sun came out bright and beautiful. We were going into Dallas. In the lead car, President and Mrs. Kennedy, John and Nellie, and then a Secret Service car full of men, and then our car—Lyndon and me and Sen. Yarborough. The streets were lined with people—lots and lots of people—the children all smiling; placards, confetti; people waving from windows. . . . Suddenly there was a sharp loud report—a shot. . . . I thought it must be firecrackers or some sort of celebration. . . . I heard over the radio system, "Let's get out of here," and our Secret Service man who was with us, Ruf Youngblood, I believe it was, vaulted over the front seat on top of Lyndon, threw him to the floor, and said, "Get down."

Sen. Yarborough and I ducked our heads. The car accelerated terrifically fast—faster and faster. Then suddenly they put on the brakes so hard that I wondered if they were going to make it as we wheeled left and went around the corner. We pulled up to a building. I looked up and saw it said "Hospital." Only then did I believe that this might be what it was. . . . I cast one last look over my shoulder and saw, in the President's car, a bundle of pink, just like a drift of blossoms, lying on the back seat. I think it was Mrs. Kennedy lying over the President's body. They led us to the right, the left, and onward into a quiet room in the hospital—a very small room.

People came and went—Kenny O'Donnell, Congressman Thornberry, Congressman Jack Brooks. Always there was Ruf right there. . . . Through it all, Lyndon was remarkably calm and quiet. Every face that came in, you searched for the answers you must know. I think the face I kept seeing it on was the face of Kenney O'Donnell, who loved him so much.

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It was Lyndon as usual who thought of it first, although I wasn't going to leave without doing it. He said, "you had better try to see if you can see Jackie and Nellie. . . ." I asked the Secret Service men if I could be taken to them. They began to lead me up one corridor, back stairs and down another. Suddenly I found myself face to face with Jackie in a small hall. I think it was right outside the operating room. You always think of her —or some one like her—as being insulated, protected; she was quite alone. I don't think I ever saw any one so much alone in my life. I went up to her, put my arms around her and said something to her. I'm sure it was something like, "God, help us all," because my feelings for her were too tumultuous to put into words.

And then I went in to see Nellie. There it was different because Nellie and I have gone through so many things together since 1938. I hugged her tight and we both cried and I said, "Nellie, it's going to be all right." And Nellie said, "Yes; John's going to be all right." Among her many other fine qualities, she is also tough.

Then I turned and went back to the small white room where Lyndon was. Mr. Kilduff and Kenny O'Donnell were coming and going. I think it was from Kenny's face and Kenny's voice that I first heard the words, "The President is dead." Mr. Kilduff entered and said to Lyndon, "Mr. President."

It was decided that we would go immediately to the airport. Quick plans were made about how to get to the car, who to ride in what. It was Lyndon who said we should go to the plane in unmarked cars. Getting out of the hospital into the cars was one of the swiftest walks I have ever made. We got in. Lyndon said to stop the sirens. We drove along as fast as we could. I looked up at a building and there already was a flag at half-mast. I think that is when the enormity of what had happened first struck me. . . .

Mrs. Kennedy had arrived by this time and the coffin, and there—in the very narrow confines of the plane with Jackie on his left with her hair falling in her face, but very composed, and then, Lyndon, and I was on his right, Judge Hughes with the Bible in front of her and a cluster of Secret Service people and Congressmen we had known for a long time—Lyndon took the oak of office. . . .

And then Police Chief Curry, of Dallas, came on the plane and said to Mrs. Kennedy, "Mrs. Kennedy, believe me, we did everything we possibly could."

We all sat around the plane. . . .I went in to see Mrs. Kennedy and, though it was a very hard thing to do, she made it as easy as possible. She said things like, "Oh, Lady Bird, it's good that we've always liked you two so much." She said, "Oh, what if I had not been there? I'm so glad I was there." I looked at her. Mrs. Kennedy's dress was stained with blood. Her right glove was caked—that immaculate woman—it was caked with blood, her husband's blood. She always wore gloves like she was used to them. I never could. Somehow that was one of the most poignant sights—exquisitely dressed and caked in blood. I asked her if I couldn't get someone to help her change, and she said, "Oh, no. Perhaps later I'll ask Mary Gallagher, but not right now. . . ."

I tried to express something of how we felt. I said, "Oh, Mrs. Kennedy, you know we never even wanted to be Vice-President and now, dear God, it's come to this." I would have done anything to help her, but there was nothing I could do to help her.

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The President: 'Unbelievable'

. . . I was sitting behind agent Youngblood; Mrs. Johnson was next to me; and Sen. Yarborough was on the left of the rear seat—that is, just behind the driver.

At first, as we left Love Field and proceeded through the less-populated areas, the crowds were thin. I recall, however, that Mrs. Johnson and I and Sen. Yarborough commented upon the good spirit and obvious good wishes of the crowd. As we drove closer to town, the crowds became quite large.

. . . After we had proceeded a short way down Elm Street, I heard a sharp report. The crowd at this point had become somewhat spotty. . . .

I was startled by the sharp report or explosion, but I had no time to speculate as to its origin because agent Youngblood turned in a flash, immediately after the first explosion, hitting me on the shoulder, and shouted to all of us in the back seat to get down. I was pushed down by agent Youngblood. Almost at the same moment in which he hit or pushed me, he vaulted over the back seat and sat on me. I was bent over under the weight of agent Youngblood's body, toward Mrs. Johnson and Sen. Yarborough.

I remember attempting to turn my head to make sure that Mrs. Johnson had bent down. Both she and Sen. Yarborough had crouched down at agent Youngblood's command.

At some time in this sequence of events, I heard other explosions. It was impossible for me to tell the direction from which the explosions came.

I felt the automobile sharply accelerate, and in a moment or so agent Youngblood released me. I ascertained that Mrs. Johnson and Sen. Yarborough were all right. I heard agent Youngblood speaking over his radio transmitter. I asked him what had happened. He said that he was not sure but that he had learned that the motorcade was going to the hospital.

I did not see anything that was going on in and around the President's automobile.

When we arrived at the hospital, agent Youngblood told me to get out of the car, go into the building, not to stop, and to stay close to him and the other agents. When the car came to a stop, a cordon of agents formed around me, and we walked rapidly into the hospital and then we went into a room there.

Because of the method which agent Youngblood directed for leaving the car and entering the hospital, I did not see the Presidential car or any of the persons in it.

In the hospital room to which Mrs. Johnson and I were taken the shades were drawn—I think by agent Youngblood. In addition to him, two or three other agents were there.

As I remember, we got our first specific report from Emory Roberts, one of the agents from the White House detail. He told us that President Kennedy had been very badly injured and that his condition was quote poor. He said that he thought we should make plans to get back to Washington immediately.

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I asked about Gov. Connally and was told that he, too, had been shot, but that his wound was not serious. I was told that Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Connally were uninjured and that no one else had been hurt.

Mrs. Johnson and I asked if we could see Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Connally. Agent Youngblood told me that I could not leave the room, and I followed his direction.

Mrs. Johnson was allowed to leave for this purpose.

At some time during these events, Kenneth O'Donnell, Congressman Jack Brooks, Congressman Homer Thornberry and Cliff Carter came into the room.

It was Ken O'Donnell who, at about 1:20 p. m., told us that the President had died. I think his precise words were, "He's gone." O'Donnell said that we should return to Washington and that we should take the President's plane for this purpose.

I found it hard to believe that this had happened. The whole thing seemed unreal—unbelievable. A few hours earlier I had breakfast with John Kennedy; he was alive, strong, vigorous. I could not believe now that he was dead. I was shocked and sickened.

When Mr. O'Donnell told us to get on the plane and go back to Washington, I asked about Mrs. Kennedy. O'Donnell told me that Mrs. Kennedy would not leave the hospital without the President's body, and urged again that we go ahead and take Air Force I and return to Washington.

I did not want to go and leave Mrs. Kennedy in this situation. I said so, but I agreed that we would board the airplane and wait until Mrs. Kennedy and the President's body were brought aboard the plane.

It is, of course, difficult to convey an accurate impression of the period of time that we were in the hospital room. We were all stunned. I suppose we were in a state of shock, and there was no time for the shock to wear off sufficiently so that the magnitude of our personal loss of this great man and good friend could express itself in words or in surface feelings. . . .

Despite my awareness of the reasons for Mr. O'Donnell's insistence . . . I was determined that we would not return until Mrs. Kennedy was ready and that we would carry the President's body back with us if she wanted.

We left the room and were ushered by a cordon of agents to cars which were awaiting us. At agent Youngblood's insistence, I entered one car and Mrs. Johnson another.

When we got to the airport . . . we were ushered into the private quarters of the President's plane. It didn't seem right for John Kennedy not to be there. I told someone that we preferred for Mrs. Kennedy to use these quarters.

Shortly after we boarded the plane, I called Robert Kennedy, the President's brother and the Attorney General. I knew how grief-stricken he was, and I wanted to say something that would comfort him. Despite his shock, he discussed the practical problems at hand—problems of special urgency because we did not at that time have any information as to the motivation of the assassination or its possible implications. The Attorney General said that he would like to look into the matter of whether the oath of office as President should be administered to me immediately or after we returned to Washington and that he would call back.

I thereafter talked with McGeorge Bundy and Walter Jenkins, both of whom urged that the return to Washington should not be delayed. I told them I was waiting for Mrs. Kennedy and for the President's body to be placed on the plane and would not return prior to that time.

As I remember, our conversation was interrupted to allow the Attorney General to come back on the line. He said that the oath should be administered to me immediately, before taking off for Washington, and that it should be administered by a judicial officer of the United States. Shortly thereafter, the Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Katzenbach, dictated the form of oath to one of the secretaries aboard the plane.

I thought of Sarah Hughes, an old friend who is judge of the U. S. District Court in Dallas. We telephoned Judge Hughes' office. She was not there, but she returned the call in a few minutes and said she would be at the airplane in 10 minutes. I asked that arrangements be made to permit her to have access to the airplane.

A few minutes later Mrs. Kennedy and the President's coffin arrived. Mrs. Johnson and I spoke to her. We tried to comfort her, but our words seemed inadequate. She went into the private quarters of the plane. I estimate that Mrs. Kennedy and the coffin arrived about a half hour after we entered the plane—just after 2 o'clock.

About a half hour later I asked some one to find out if Mrs. Kennedy would stand with us during the administration of the oath. Mrs. Johnson went back to be with her. Mrs. Kennedy came and stood with us during the moments that the oath was being administered.

I shall never forget her bravery, nobility and dignity.

I'm told that the oath was administered at 2:40 p. m. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Kennedy were at my side as Judge Hughes administered the oath of office.

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Mrs. Kennedy: 'Oh, No, No, No'

The Chairman: The commission will be in order.

Mrs. Kennedy, the commission would just like to have you say in your own words, in your own way, what happened at the time of the assassination of the President. Mr. Rankin will ask you a few questions, just from the time you left the airport until the time you started for the hospital. And we want it to be brief. We want it to be in your own words, and want you to say anything that you feel is appropriate to that occasion.

Mr. Rankin: Can you go back to the time that you came to Love Field on Nov. 22 and describe what happened there after you landed in the plane?

Mrs. Kennedy: We got off the plane. The then Vice-President and Mrs. Johnson were there. They gave us flowers. And then the car was waiting, but there was a big crowd there, all yelling, with banners and everything. And we went to shake hands with them. It was a very hot day. And you went all along a long line. I tried to stay clost to my husband and lots of times you get pushed away, you know, people leaning over and pulling your hand. They were very friendly.

And, finally, I don't know how we got back to the car. I think Congressman Thomas somehow was helping me. There was lots of confusion.

Mr. Rankin: Then you did get into the car. And you sat on the left side of the car, did you, and your husband on your right?

Mrs. Kennedy: Yes.

Mr. Rankin: And then did you start off on the parade route?

Mrs. Kennedy: Yes. It was rather scattered going in. Once there was a crowd of people with a sign saying something like "President Kennedy, please get out and shake our hands, our neighbors said you wouldn't." And he stopped and got out. That was, you know, like a little suburb and there were not many crowds. But then the crowds got bigger as you went in.

Mr. Rankin: And you waved to them and proceeded down the street with the motorcade?

Mrs. Kennedy: Yes. And in the motorcade, you know, I usually would be waving mostly to the left side and he was waving mostly to the right, which is one reason you are not looking at each other very much. And it was terribly hot. Just blinding all of us.

Mr. Rankin: Now, do you remember as you turned off of the main street on to Houston Street?

Mrs. Kennedy: I don't know the name of the street.

Mr. Rankin: That is that one block before you get to the Depository Building.

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Mrs. Kennedy: Well, I remember wherever it was, Mrs. Connally said, "We will soon be there." We could see a tunnel in front of us. Everything was really slow then. And I remember thinking it would be so cool under that tunnel.

Mr. Rankin: And then do you remember as you turned off of Houston on to Elm right by the Depository Building?

Mrs. Kennedy: Well, I don't know th names of the streets, but I suppose right by the Depository is what you are talking about? Well, that is when she said to President Kennedy, "You certainly can't say that the people of Dallas haven't given you a nice welcome."

Mr. Rankin: What did he say?

Mrs. Kennedy: I think he said—I don't know if I remember it or I have read it, "No, you certainly can't," or something. And you know then the car was very slow and there weren't very many people around. And then——. Do you want me to tell you what happened?

Mr. Rankin: Yes; If you would please.

Mrs. Kennedy: You know, there is always noise in a motorcade and there are always motorcycles besides us, a lot of them backfiring. So, I was looking to the left. I guess there was a noise, but it didn't seem like any different noise really because there is so much noise, motorcycles and things. But then suddenly Governor Connally was yelling, "Oh, no, no, no."

Mr. Rankin: Did he turn toward you?

Mrs. Kennedy: No; I was looking this way, to the left, and I heard these terrible noises. You know. And my husband never made any sound. So I turned to the right. And all I remember is seeing my husband, he had this sort of quizzical look on his face, and his hand was up, it must have been his left hand. And just as I turned and looked at him, I could see a piece of his skull and I remember it was flesh colored. I remember thinking he just looked as if he had a slight headache. And I just remember seeing that. No blood or anything.

And then he sort of did this (indicating), put his hand to his forehead and fell in my lap.

And then I just remember falling on him and saying, "Oh, no, no, no," I mean, "Oh, my God, they have shot my husband." And "I love you, Jack," I remember I was shouting. And just being down in the car with his head in my lap. And it just seemed an eternity.

You know, then, there were pictures later on of me climbing out the back. But I don't remember that at all.

Mr. Rankin: Do you remember Mr. Hill coming to try to help on the car?

Mrs. Kennedy: I don't remember anything. I was just down like that.

And finally I remember a voice behind me, or something, and then I remember the people in the front seat, or somebody, finally knew something was wrong, and a voice yelling, which must have been Mr. Hill, "Get to the hospital," or maybe it was Mr. Kellerman, in the front seat. But someone yelling. I was just down and holding him. (Reference to wounds deleted.)

Mr. Rankin: Do you have any recollection of whether there were one or more shots?

Mrs. Kennedy: Well, there must have been two because the one that made me turn around was Governor Connally yelling. And it used to confuse me because first I remember there were three and I used to think my husband didn't make any sound when he was shot. And Governor Connally screamed. And then I read the other day that it was the same shot that hit them both. But I used to think if I only had been looking to the right I would have seen the first shot hit him, then I could have pulled him down, and then the second shot would not have hit him. But I heard Governor Connally yelling and that made me turn around, and as I turned to the right my husband was doing this (indicating with hand at neck). He was receiving a bullet. And those are the only two I remember.

And I read there was a third shot. But I don't know. Just those two.

Mr. Rankin: Do you have any recollection generally of the speed that you were going, not any precise amount.

Mrs. Kennedy: We were really slowing turning the corner. And there were very few people.

Mr. Rankin: And did you stop at any time after the shots, or proceed about the same way?

Mrs. Kennedy: I don't know, because—I don't think we stopped. But there was such confusion. And I was down in the car and every one was yelling to get to the hospital and you could hear them on the radio, and then suddenly I remember a sensation of enormous speed, which must have been when we took off.

Mr. Rankin: And then from there you proceeded as rapidly as possible to the hospital. Do you recall any one saying anything else during the time of the shooting?

Mrs. Kennedy: No; there weren't any words. There was just Governor Connally's. And then I suppose Mrs. Connally was sort of crying and covering her husband. But I don't remember any words.

And there was a big windshield between—you know—I think. Isn't there?

Mr. Rankin: Between the seats.

Mrs. Kennedy: So you know, those poor men in the front, you couldn't hear them.

Mr. Rankin: Can you think of anything more?

The chairman: No; I think not. I think that is the story and that is what we came for. We thank you very much, Mrs. Kennedy.

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UPI-18

(PRESIDENTIAL SAFETY)

WASHINGTON--SECRET SERVICE CHIEF JAMES J. ROWLEY BELIEVES HIS AGENTS COULD NOT HAVE PREVENTED THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY EVEN IF SOME OF THEM HAD NOT STAYED UP DRINKING INTO THE EARLY HOURS OF NOV. 22 LAST YEAR.

ROWLEY WAS QUESTIONED CLOSELY BY THE WARREN COMMISSION MEMBERS ABOUT THE CONDUCT OF THE SECRET SERVICE AGENTS ASSIGNED TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT ON HIS TEXAS TRIP. CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN WAS PARTICULARLY CRITICAL.

ROWLEY, IN COMMISSION TESTIMONY JUST MADE PUBLIC, SAID NINE AGENTS HAD NOT EATEN ALL DAY AND HAD GONE TO THE FORT WORTH PRESS CLUB WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THEIR WOULD BE A BUFFET THERE. WHEN THEY FOUND THEIR INFORMATION WAS WRONG, ROWLEY SAID, SOME OF THEM STAYED FOR A DRINK.

"THREE, I THINK, HAD ONE SCOTCH, AND ANOTHER HAD TWO OR THREE YEERS," HE SAID.

ROWLEY SAID SOME OF THE AGENTS WENT TO A COFFEE HOUSE KNOWN AS THE CELLAR. HE SAID NO LIQUOR WAS SERVED THERE AND HE BELIEVED THE AGENTS WERE MOTIVATED BY CURIOSITY "BECAUSE THIS WAS SORT OF A BEATNIK PLACE WHERE SOMEONE GETS UP AND RECITES OR PLAYS THE GUITAR."

THE SECRET SERVICE CHIEF SAID NONE OF THE AGENTS WAS DISCIPLINED ALTHOUGH TECHNICALLY THEY VIOLATED A REGULATION PUNISHABLE BY DISMISSAL.

"I FELT THAT THESE MEN, BY THEIR CONDUCT, HAD NO BEARING ON THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT IN DALLAS," ROWLEY SAID. "THAT TO INSTITUTE FORMAL PUNISHMENT OR DISCIPLINARY ACTION WOULD INEVITABLY LEAD THE PUBLIC TO CONCLUDE THAT THEY WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

"I DID NOT THINK IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY THAT THEY SHOULD BE STIGMATIZED WITH SOMETHING LIKE THAT, OR THEIR FAMILIES OR CHILDREN."

THE COMMISSION FINALLY CONCLUDED THAT THE AGENTS INVOLVED ACTED IN THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF THE SERVICE DURING THE FATEFUL EVENTS THAT FOLLOWED.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Russia, Cuba Had No Part, Rusk Says

Secretary of State Dean Rusk told the Warren Commission that the "Gravest issues of war and peace" were raised by President Kennedy's asassination, but the evidence completely absolved both the Soviet Union and Cuba of any part in the shooting.

Rusk said that one of the "great questions" in his mind when he learned of the assassination was: "Could some foreign government somehow be involved in such an episode?"

"I realized that were this so, this would raise the gravest issues of war and peace, but that nevertheless it was important to try to get at the truth—to the answer to that question—wherever that truth might lead."

After a full inquiry, Rusk said, "I have not seen or heard of any scrap of evidence indicating that the Soviet Union had any desire to eliminate President Kennedy nor in any way participated in such an event."

"It has not been our impression that madness has characterized the actions of the Soviet leadership in recent years. I think also that it is relevant that people behind the Iron Curtain, including people in the Soviet Union and including officials in the Soviet Union, seemed to be deeply affected by the death of President Kennedy."

Rusk also absolved Cuba of responsibility for the assassination.

"I would think that objective considerations would mean that it would be even greater madness for (Fidel) Castro or his government to be involved in any such enterprise than almost for anyone else, because literally the issue of war and peace would mean the issue of the existence of regime and perhaps of his county might have been involved in that question," Rusk said.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A2
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REC-58

UPI-105
(WARREN REPORT)

WASHINGTON--THERE IS NO ROYAL TASTER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THIS WAS REVEALED IN TESTIMONY MADE PUBLIC BY THE WARREN COMMISSION WHICH QUESTIONED ROBERT INMAN BOUCK, 49, HEAD OF THE PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. THE PANEL HEARD BOUCK IN CONNECTION WITH ITS LENGTHY INVESTIGATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION.

HIS JOB IS TO OVERSEE THE HANDLING OF FOOD, GIFTS, MAIL AND PERSONS WHO HAVE DEALINGS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION OBVIOUSLY WERE FASCINATED WITH BOUCK'S TESTIMONY.

"HAVE YOU HAD ANY POISONED FOODS?" ASKED JOHN J. MCCLOY, A MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION.

"WE THINK NOT AT THE WHITE HOUSE, BUT THIS WE ARE ALWAYS WATCHING FOR," BOUCK REPLIED. "WE HAVE SOME FOOD THAT WE THINK SANITATION-WISE IS VERY BAD, IT SMELLS BAD, IT LOOKS BAD, SOME HAS SPOILED AND SOME HAS BEEN PREPARED UNDER VERY BAD CONDITIONS, BUT WE KNOW OF NO ACTUAL CASE OF INTENDED POISON."

"YOU DON'T HAVE A ROYAL TASTER, DO YOU?" MCCLOY ASKED, REFERRING TO ANCIENT CUSTOM OF PROTECTING A KING'S LIFE BY HAVING A "TASTER" CHECK HIS FOOD FOR POISON.

BOUCK ASSURED HIM THAT SUCH AN EMPLOYE IS CONSIDERED UNNECESSARY.

"WE FIND OUT FROM THE WHITE HOUSE WHERE THEY WOULD LIKE TO BUY, WE CHECK ON THE EMPLOYES OF THESE ESTABLISHMENTS EVERY SIX MONTHS, WE CHECK ON THE PROCEDURES BY WHICH IT IS HANDLED AND WE CHECK ON THE SOURCES OF THEIR FOOD, WHERE THEY GET THE RAW MATERIALS," HE EXPLAINED.

BOUCK ALSO SAID HIS STAFF WATCHES THE WHITE HOUSE CAREFULLY FOR "BUGGING DEVICES" WHICH COULD BE INSTALLED BY ENEMY AGENTS. HE SAID THERE HAS NEVER BEEN ANY TROUBLE WITH SUCH ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT.

BOUCK ALSO SAID THERE NEVER HAS BEEN A BOMB LOCATED IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

"I AM HAPPY TO SAY, WE HAVE HAD MANY SCARES BUT WE HAVE NOT HAD THE REAL THING," BOUCK TOLD THE COMMISSION.

THE COMMISSION QUESTIONED BOUCK IN AN EFFORT TO LEARN WHAT FURTHER PRECAUTIONS CAN BE TAKEN TO INSURE THE PRESIDENT'S SAFETY.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Rowley Backs His Agents

Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley has admitted that some of his men violated regulations when they took off-duty drinks the night before President Kennedy was assassinated, but he insisted to the Warren Commission that their night out had no bearing on the assassination.

Rowley defended his men when he testified before the Warren Commission in June.

On the basis of a detailed investigation, he said, he was confident that the agents performed in a most satisfactory manner and "there was nothing deficient in their actions or their alertness."

The Secret Service chief was questioned extensively about a visit some of the agents made to the Fort Worth Press Club and to a beatnik establishment known as The Cellar. The morning after this expedition, President Kennedy left Fort Worth for Dallas.

Chief Justice Earl Warren commented that the day after their late night, the agents were supposed to be alert to anything that might occur along the line of march.

"Don't you think that they would have been much more alert, sharper, had they not been doing these things?" the chief justice asked.

"Yes, sir," Rowley replied, "but I don't believe that they could have prevented the assassination."

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star 4 FINAL
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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UPI-173
(RIGHTS)

WASHINGTON--THE FBI BELIEVES IT CANNOT PLACE SECURITY AS SUCH ABOVE THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

THIS WAS THE BURDEN OF A STATEMENT MADE TO THE WARREN COMMISSION BY ALAN H. BELMONT, IN CHARGE OF ALL FBI INVESTIGATIVE WORK.

BELMONT GAVE THIS OUTLINE TO THE COMMISSION OF HOW HIS AGENCY FEELS ABOUT ITS RESPONSIBILITIES:

"OUR ACTIVITIES ARE DIRECTED TO MEET THE TERRIFIC RESPONSIBILITY WE HAVE FOR THE INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY, BUT TO MEET IT UNDER THE LAW. WE FEEL THAT TO PLACE SECURITY AS SUCH ABOVE THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR TO INCREASE THESE CONTROLS BEYOND WHAT IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL IS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD THE DESTRUCTION OF THIS FREE SOCIETY THAT WE ENJOY.

"WE HAVE BEEN ASKED MANY TIMES WHY WE DON'T PICK UP AND JAIL ALL COMMUNISTS. THE VERY PEOPLE WHO ASK THOSE QUESTIONS DON'T REALIZE THAT IF ACTION, UNRESTRAINED ACION, IS TAKEN AGAINST A PARTICULAR GROUP OF PEOPLE, A PRECEDENT IS SET WHICH CAN BE SEIZED ON IN THE FUTURE BY POWER-HUNGRY OR UNSCRUPULOUS AUTHORITIES AS A PRECEDENT, AND WHICH INEVITABLY WILL GNAW AWAY AT THIS FREE SOCIETY WE HAVE, AND SOONER OR LATER WILL BE APPLIED TO THE VERY INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE SEEKING THIS ACTION."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-79
ADD WARREN TESTIMONY, JOHNSON CITY
THE ORIGINAL PLANS FOR RELEASE OF THE TESTIMONY CALLED FOR SALE OF THE 26 VOLUMES BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE TO AUTHORIZED NEWSMEN IN WASHINGTON STARTING WEDNESDAY MORNING. THE MATERIAL WAS TO HAVE BEEN EMBARGOED FOR PUBLICATION STARTING 6:30 A.M. (EST) MONDAY.
REEDY SAID IT WAS OBVIOUS THE NEWS AGENCY, ASSOCIATED PRESS, HAD ACCESS TO MORE THAN ONE VOLUME OF THE TESTIMONY. THERE ALSO WAS A PREMATURE RELEASE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION MATERIAL BY ANOTHER SOURCE, REEDY SAID. HE DID NOT IDENTIFY THE SECOND SOURCE.
THE TESTIMONY FORMED THE BASIS FOR THE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSION THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ACTING ALONE, ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN DALLAS LAST NOV. 22. THE COMMISSION, HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, ALSO FOUND THAT JACK RUBY ACTED ALONE IN KILLING OSWALD TWO DAYS LATER IN THE DALLAS POLICE HEADQUARTERS.
ASKED IF THE CIRCULATION OF STORIES CONTAINING TESTIMONY AT THIS TIME WAS IMPROPER, REEDY DECLINED TO COMMENT.
HE REPEATED THAT HE REGRETTED THE TESTIMONY COULD NOT BE DISTRIBUTED IN AN ORDERLY WAY.
THE 26 VOLUMES, WEIGHING 54 POUNDS, WILL GO ON SALE FOR $76.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rips Warren Paper as 'Soft' on Reds

The Warren commission's report on President Kennedy's assassination "failed to realistically evaluate the known facts concerning the involvement with communism and the soviet secret police of the purported slayer, Lee Harvey Oswald," a member of Congress said last night.

Speaking on the radio forum conducted by Clarence E. Manion, author, lawyer and constitutional authority, Rep. John R. Pillion [R., N. Y.] declared that the commission chose to "gloss-over" and to avoid Oswald's long record of pro-communism.

Cites His Statement

"I stated to the commission," Pillion continued, "that its report would, in effect, constitute a 'whitewash' if the soviet-dominated world communist apparatus was not identified as the prime motivating factor in Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy. [But] the commission was bound to conform to the state department's policies not to create any hostility toward the soviet or toward communist infiltrations or subversions.

"Oswald was first inculcated with communism in New York City at age 15. At age 17, he joined the marine corps, where he brazenly expressed his admiration for the soviet and the communist life. It is a disgrace to our military forces that a boy sworn to defend this nation would become an admitted and confirmed Communist, without our marine corps officers even recognizing it."

Goes to Russia

After his discharge, Oswald went to Russia, Pillion said, where he sought out and became associated with the soviet secret police. He denounced the United States and was given "a sham cover job" in an electronics plant in Minsk where his pay was more than that of the plant manager, the chief of 5,000 employees.

Oswald's Russian wife, Marina, was a member of the komsomol, "which is the training organization for the soviet's young communist party members," the congressman said. Her uncle was a colonel in the MVD, a branch of soviet intelligence.

"After 2½ years in the soviet, Oswald returned to the United States about June, 1962," Pillion said. "From that period to the time of his assassination of President Kennedy, Oswald was preoccupied with communism. By this time, he was a cold professional killer associated with the soviet apparatus. The Warren commission deliberately avoided assigning the least bit of culpability to the soviet and to communism as the decisive factors motivating Oswald's crimes."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Date: 11-23-64
Edition: 3 Star Final
Author:
Editor: W.D. Maxwell
Title:

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Chicago

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The Eye of Truth

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Page 3-B

The Shreveport Times
Shreveport, La.

Date: 11-22-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Martin Luther King and Warren Commission

Character:
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Submitting Office: New Orleans

☐ Being Investigated

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THE LEGACY OF GRIEF

The Warren Report, a masterly state paper, poses issues beyond the dire facts

By Eugene V. Rostow

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. Illustrated. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 888 pp. $3.25; paperback, $2.50.

OSWALD: ASSASSIN OR FALL GUY? By Joachim Joesten. Illustrated. Marzani and Munsell. 158 pp. $3.95.

WHO KILLED KENNEDY? By Thomas G. Buchanan. Putnam's. 207 pp. $4.95.

DALLAS JUSTICE: The Real Story of Jack Ruby and His Trial. By Melvin M. Belli with Maurice C. Carroll. McKay. 298 pp. $5.50.

The murder of President Kennedy one year ago today is one of those rare public events—like Pearl Harbor, for example—which are also major occurrences in our private lives. They touch our consciousness so directly that we recall forever where we were, and what we were doing, when the news came.

Among the memories of those days, none is more vivid to me than the emptiness of streets during the hours of the funeral on Monday, while the people became a single congregation, united through television in mourning the President who so poignantly symbolized so many hopes.

The unique power of television had other consequences, good and bad. The world was literally flooded with reports of events and rumors of events, some of which the journalists helped to create. For journalism in all its forms, but particularly in its newest guise of television, was part of the news, and not simply the medium through which the news was transmitted. It brought unforgettably before us the vision of grief. And the nation stirred as it watched sad men gravely restoring a sense of rational order to a society shaken by the thunder of the irrational. But the new dimensions of journalism also put the institutions of order —and particularly those of the law—under novel strain. The intensity of that pressure was an important factor in the chain of accidents which gave Jack Ruby's madness the occasion for its climax.

In its turn, Ruby's act denied society the

Book Week

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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catharsis, and the emotional protection, of a public trial for Oswald.

With its ancient and familiar rules, and its ritual formality, a public trial serves many needs. It helps to discharge intense feelings, or at least confines them to safe channels. Through a trial, society expresses its deference to the moral code embodied in the law, and its desire for primitive revenge—still a fundamental element in the criminal law, although we are sometimes ashamed to admit it. It helps to reassure us that evil is truly exorcised, if only by locking up poor Caliban. At the same time, a trial minimizes our anxiety about the risk of punishing the innocent, for the customs of the law are supposed to guarantee that no one be convicted unless found guilty "beyond peradventure of doubt."

The trial has other functions. It establishes an official record of the "facts" about an event which may be one of great general concern. Its atmosphere shapes public opinion about the issues implicit in the drama of the courtroom. The trials of Dreyfus, for example, and of Warren Hastings had far-reaching social and political effects. A trial is also, inevitably, a link in the chain of law. Public dissatisfaction about the conduct of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, to take one famous instance, opened the door to Justice Sutherland's opinion for the Supreme Court in the Scottsboro case in 1932, and thus to the majestic modern development of the Fourteenth Amendment as a code of national duties governing the way in which the states exercise their rights in the field of criminal law and criminal law administration.

The public trial must be viewed in other perspectives as well. It is, after all, the ultimate guarantee of human liberty. The act of arresting anyone threatens everyone. Men have always understood the inner meaning of Churchill's remark that habeas corpus was the crucial distinction between civilization and tyranny. Certainly the theme of his comment is burned deep in the collective mind of this age, which knows despotism so intimately and in so many aspects. The Great Writ of habeas corpus promises every man accused of crime, however solitary or degraded, an open trial, carried on under rules that protect his dignity and integrity, and those of society as well. He cannot be tortured, nor, in our tradition, forced to testify against himself. He can be represented by counsel; hear and challenge the evidence against him; offer evidence in his own defense; and have the advantage of some kind of appeal, to make sure that his trial conformed to the rules of law.

These rules exist not only to fulfill our sense of the uniqueness and worth of the individual human being; they exist, and evolve, also to express our sense of the quality of the society as a community aspiring to govern itself humanely, and without cruelty.

Many of the tensions normally dealt with and mediated by a trial appeared in acute form

after Lee Harvey Oswald's murder. Without the confrontations of a trial, rumor ran almost unchecked, disturbing opinion and even the authority of the state. As the Warren Commission observes, "the events of these two days were witnessed with shock and disbelief by a nation grieving the loss of its young leader." The basic sobriety and good sense of American opinion soon dominated the atmosphere, however, as the nation rallied to its new President. So far as the murder of President Kennedy was concerned, there was tentative acceptance of the hypothesis that what appeared to have happened actually did happen: that Oswald and Ruby had acted alone, motivated by heaven knows what private lunacies. No mobs sacked the offices of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, or demonstrated in front of the Soviet Embassy. But there was a strong and persistent undercurrent of doubt. The uneasy possibility that Oswald and Ruby were agents of one or another branch of the Communist movement troubled many minds. Others were convinced that they represented plotters of the extreme Right. One fantasist surmised that a master-mind in the oil industry had murdered Mattei, the head of the Italian state oil monopoly (who died in a plane crash several years ago), as well as President Kennedy.

There was, as always, resistance to the thought that senselessness could play so large a role in human life. People insisted on clinging to the more familiar modern view that events must have "rational" causes, and "rational" meanings, even when this led them to the irrational conviction that some nameless "They" in the background pulled strings while puppets danced. In Cairo, it was taken for granted that the Zionists had murdered President Kennedy, through their tools, the Communist bankers of Wall Street. Moscow understood that a conspiracy of war-mongering monopolists had ordered the President killed, and his assassin silenced, to prevent a *detente,* and a decline in munitions orders. France, naturally, was a center of imaginative speculation, which ad-

vanced one idea after another, all being deemed plausible except the possibility that the two murders were in fact what they seemed to be—acts of blind fate, without cause or purpose. And in England Bertrand Russell led a band of protesters, who were sure that no one who believed in fair play for Castro, and had gone to the Soviet Union to live, could possibly have been guilty of the crime.

Such opinions were as common at home as they were abroad. A public opinion poll reported that more than half the American people believed that Oswald was part of some kind of plot or gang, and had not acted alone.

Other aspects of the tragedy in Dallas gave rise to concern, and to shame—reports of laxity or worse in the Secret Service and the F.B.I., for example, and the visibly low caliber of the Texas officials who appeared on television so often during the final week of November, 1963, and then later during the trial of Ruby.

The polity needed—and needed badly—an emotionally and intellectually satisfying substitute for a trial. President Johnson acted surely to organize an inquest into the circumstances of the President's murder. He persuaded Congressional leaders to give up their plans for Congressional committee enquiries and to support his proposal for a Presidential Commission of commanding eminence. Within a week the members of the Commission had agreed to serve, and an Executive order was issued establishing the body and stating broad and independent terms of reference: "to satisfy itself that the truth is known so far as it can be discovered, and to report its findings" to the President, to the American people and to the world. Two weeks later Congress passed a Joint Resolution empowering the Commission to compel testimony, and otherwise supporting its mission.

The members of the Commission, and of its senior staff, are men whose names are rightly taken everywhere to guarantee the probity of their work. For all the earthy vigor and the violent vocabulary of our public life, we have always been willing to put the sport of political warfare aside when serious national concerns required it. At such moments, except for a small group of true ideologues, the exuberant political gladiators discover that their most fundamental loyalties are to the nation, not to their parties, or even to their political principles. Whatever they may have said in the heat of battle, in fact they trust the leaders of the opposition as fellow-members of the same tribe.

So it proved to be in the make-up of the Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The Chief Justice, who has resolutely opposed the old practice of having Supreme Court Justices preside occasionally over public enquiries, yielded to the evident emergency. Senator Russell, a weighty leader of the Senate, whose handling of the MacArthur investigation had the hallmark of political genius, sat beside the libertarian Chief Justice, whose powerful role in the development of our Constitutional Law of Civil Rights is widely cursed in Georgia. There could be no more powerful demonstration of President Johnson's effort to achieve national unity than the partnership of these two.

Senator Cooper and Congressmen Boggs and Ford are among the solid men of the two houses, accepted in Washington and in the country as serious, careful and conscientious, incapable of narrow partisanship where great affairs are in issue. Both Allen Dulles and John McCloy are New York lawyers in the tradition of Stimson and Root — men who have devoted large fractions of their lives to the public service, and earned their high repute through work of genuine distinction. Five of the seven members of the Commission are Republicans, as is the General Counsel — Lee Rankin, former Solicitor General of the United States, and an excellent lawyer — and most of the senior members of the legal staff, who are equally men of

outstanding professional reputation, like Albert Jenner, Francis Adams, William Coleman and Norman Redlich.

The Commission and its staff carried out an exhaustive program of enquiry. They directed investigations by personnel of the F. B. I. and of the Secret Service, and by trained employees of other government departments. Reports were received from agencies of the State of Texas, and from abroad. The Commission conducted some investigations of its own. Oral testimony was received from 489 persons, 94 of whom appeared before members of the Commission, the rest before staff members; 63 other persons supplied written statements. Elaborate tests were made, and inspections carried out, both in Texas and elsewhere, to verify various hypotheses about the circumstances of the murder.

The present report, of 469 closely printed pages in the official government version, with 17 appendices, and some 60 pages of footnote references, will be followed by 25 or 27 comparable volumes of evidence.

The Report is a masterly and convincing state paper. It has the high polish of legal writing at its best, carefully composed, terse, restrained and meticulous. In a detached and judicious tone, it deals with every feature of the case, discussing and evaluating the evidence at length to explain the basis for the conclusions the Commission reached, and their rejection of the various contrary theories which had been advanced.

As is universally known by now, the Commission found that both the murder of the President and the murder of his assassin were the work of isolated men, not linked to each other or to any third persons, and that the broad outlines of the story which poured out of Dallas late in November, 1963, were correct. It is a remarkable tribute to the work of the police and other officials, the journalists, and the public at large, cooperating under circumstances of indescribable confusion, that only details required revision in the light of subsequent study. As always happens in a lawsuit, a few loose ends remain unexplained and inexplicable still—the number of shots fired at the President, for example.

But the basic original account of what happened in Dallas, fantastic as only reality can be fantastic, is now confirmed. An alienated, erratic man, with a long history of emotional disturbance, bought several guns, and used them, first to shoot at General Walker, and then to kill President Kennedy and Policeman Tippitt, and to wound Governor Connally. He was identified by eyewitnesses who saw him shooting both the President and the policeman. His Soviet wife, now a bizarre American celebrity, feared he was the murderer when she

heard the news of the President's being shot, and went to see if his rifle had been moved from its hiding place. His actions and movements were demonstrably within the realm of physical possibility and corresponded to the various times at which the chief events took place.

The Commission concludes, after elaborate tests, that it would not take extraordinary skill to have fired three shots at the President from Oswald's position, with the rifle Oswald used, and within the time interval so curiously and exactly measured by the movie films three citizens happened to be taking of the President during the period of the murder. And it would take no more than passable skill to have fired two shots in the same time span. These observations are consistent with other tests of the same kind.

The President's wounds, and the Governor's, were compatible only with shots being fired from where Oswald was seen shooting. The Commission found no evidence of any kind to support the hypothesis of a second assassin shooting from in front of the President's car as it approached a railroad bridge: no holes in the windshield of the car, no wounds of entry in the front of either the President's body or the Governor's. Only those unfamiliar with the normal confusions of the process of proof, or those irrevocably committed to an *a priori* theory, will continue to be disturbed by the evidence presented in the Report on these fundamental factual ~~elements~~ of the case against ~~Oswald.~~

Oswald's murderer was also a man of the shadows, living at the margin of society and emotional stability. He was a grubby figure out of *Guys and Dolls,* to be found in any police court in any city of the world, hardly the man to cast himself as avenging angel for the murder of a President. Neither the Commission nor his lawyer, the redoubtable Melvin Belli, can suggest any even faintly plausible motive or explanation for what he did—"plausible," that is, if we start by assuming that human behavior must make sense in terms of some kind of calculus, felicific or otherwise.

The human quality of the Commission, and the inherent intellectual quality of its Report, will persuade most readers to accept its reconstruction of the event itself. The doubts and wild theories of the long period between the President's murder and the issuance of the Report are fading, although they will probably never disappear entirely. It is normal to find judges and lay students disagreeing over ordinary cases. It would hardly be remarkable with regard to a catastrophe of such intense meaning if people continued indefinitely to argue about the more esoteric details of the medical

testimony, or the other evidence so painstakingly reviewed in the Warren Commission Report.

There is, of course, another class of critics altogether—those of completely closed mind and predetermined outlook. Like Joachim Joesten, they know before they read the Report that it is part of a conspiracy to conceal the facts, and to pin the blame on two pathetic "fall-guys," Oswald and Ruby. They start their analysis with a premise it is not admissible to examine: that the F.B.I., the Dallas police, and "the Interests" generally, including "the Establishment" of the press and the universities, are joined in a conspiracy to repress the facts. Thomas Buchanan, one of the most celebrated of those who have spun myths about the Kennedy murder, puts this point of view simply in *Who Killed Kennedy?:* "I do not believe this case is closed. I do not think it will be, until some more satisfying answer has been given to the question which aroused the world: Why was the President of the United States assassinated? I believe we do his memory no service in pretending no one but a lonely madman could have wished him dead. If this were so, his death would have no meaning. I believe he lived for something, and I think he died for something."

From this statement of faith in the implacable and here malevolent rationality of the universe, Buchanan and the school he typifies attempt to discredit the reasoning and conclusions of the Warren Commission. They comb over the evidence in the Report, repeating with only minor modifications the points they made earlier about the evidence as it had been reported in the newspapers a year ago. Their arguments seem neither startling nor disturbing, in the context of the Report and its patient, systematic effort to answer all these contentions, however preposterous. They do no more than repeat, with endless variations, that there must have been more to the story than the vulgar re-enactment of a plot from Camus or Dostoevsky, and they throw up one libelous theory after another, to hint at alternative and presumably more "satisfying" or "meaningful" explanations, in the now all too familiar style of the True Believer.

The present reviewer does not propose to summarize the Commission's findings as to the evidence, nor to review the bootless debate of the zealots. The Report of the Commission has been accurately recapitulated in many journals. It is an absorbing story, magnificently told. The full, taut text deserves the widest possible public. Nor is it proposed here to evaluate the Commission's findings systematically. That cannot be done professionally until the 27 volumes of evidence are published, and then

probably not without separate confirmatory enquiries.

For the purpose of this review, it seems preferable to accept the Commission's reconstruction of the facts about the murder of President Kennedy, and to concentrate on the methods and procedures of the Commission, and on some of its recommendations, as well as on certain inferences which might be drawn from the entire experience about the future of police work and criminal law administration.

The Commission's first decisions concerned its own procedures. "The Commission has functioned neither as a court presiding over an adversary proceeding [the Report says] nor as a prosecutor determined to prove a case, but as a fact-finding agency committed to the ascertainment of the truth." The Report points out that the law knows no proceedings for posthumous criminal trials. And the Commission in its investigative work necessarily dealt with hearsay and other evidence that would not have been admissible in court.

Yet the Commission was obviously troubled by its decision to proceed privately. It allowed witnesses to elect an open rather than a closed hearing, and one witness did so elect on two occasions. The witnesses were, of course, allowed to have counsel present when they were questioned, and to object to questions.

The Commission's argument does not seem altogether persuasive. The central part of its task was precisely to determine who killed President Kennedy and under what circumstances. It seems unfortunate that the Commission did not treat this part of its work as something closely akin to a trial. Of course its staff and the men working with them were engaged in investigations and studies, not in the holding of judicial hearings. But in the end, on the central issues of Oswald's guilt, at least, it is regrettable that public hearings analogous to those of a trial were not held. For this aspect of the Commission's responsibility, the distinction between "a fact-finding agency" and a "court" seems more verbal than functional. A court, after all, is a fact-finding agency, too.

The Commission, responding to some of the critics of its procedure, did retain Judge Walter E. Craig, president of the American Bar Association, to assist in its work. He was not exactly the lawyer for Oswald and his family, although the Report says he was brought into the proceedings "in fairness to the alleged assassin and his family." His function was defined as that of participating in the investigation and advising the Commission whether in his opinion its proceedings "con-

formed to the basic principles of American justice." Judge Craig and his associates were active in the enterprise, reviewing the work of the staff, cross-examining witnesses, and suggesting the names of witnesses who should be called by the Commission.

This step, desirable and valuable as it was, was no substitute for the openness of a public trial. The ancient requirement that trials be open is a central rule of law as the ultimate barrier to tyranny. "Star Chamber" is a phrase to reckon with, after all, in our collective memories. Some of the rumors surrounding the murder of the President measure only the prevalence among us of personalities given to irrational and virulent suspicions. Men of this stripe can never be persuaded or silenced by evidence. But they would have a harder time corrupting the rest of opinion if the crucial facts had been legally sifted in the full light of day.

Of course the Commission's problem went far beyond the demonstration of Oswald's guilt. It had a more difficult task, as the event was to prove: that of showing that Oswald and Ruby were not connected with each other, nor with a larger group of plotters. Proving a negative is a little like squaring a circle. It would not have helped to start by saying that there was no conspiracy unless somebody sustained the burden of proving that there was. The Commissioners had to convince not only themselves, but a skeptical, hard-bitten, and doubting world, which would never read the whole Report, and all 27 volumes of evidence. The Commission's analysis would have been more universally accepted, and less vulnerable to obscurantist attack, if it had been presented and debated in open sessions.

The Commission was severely and convincingly critical of the administrative and police arrangements for the protection of the President. There was petty bureaucratic feeling between the Secret Service and the F.B.I., and the coordination of both agencies with the local police seemed slipshod. Surely much can and should be done to improve the protective process.

But one hesitates about one of the fundamental lines of the Commission's suggestions—the building up of elaborate intelligence files about those deemed potential murderers, and the development of procedures of "preventive protection" that might be used during Presidential visits, and presumably on other occasions as well. If we knew more about ~~how to~~ distinguish potential ~~criminals~~ from everyone else, perhaps the ~~thought~~ of "protective research" and "preventive protection" on so vast a scale would inspire less concern. But, as the Commission recognizes:

". . . No set of meaningful criteria will yield the names of all potential assassins. Charles J. Guiteau, Leon F. Czolgosz, John Schrank, and Giuseppe Zangara—four assassins or would-be assassins—were all men who acted alone in their criminal acts against our leaders. None had a serious record of prior violence. Each of them was a failure in his work and in his relations with others, a victim of delusions and fancies which led to the conviction that society and its leaders had combined to thwart him. It will require every available resource of our government to devise a practical system which has any reasonable possibility of revealing such malcontents."

One can go further. The task is impossible, because "potentiality for violence" is not a criterion capable of legal definition, or any other kind of definition. And ~~systematic~~ and energetic attempts to use such a concept as the basis for widespread police action, including surveillance, short periods of arrest or detention on special charges, or on classic vagrancy charges, and other restrictions on the liberty of the malcontent and the maladjusted would raise grave questions of democratic and constitutional principle. After all, it is only 20 years since we herded the Japanese-Americans of the West Coast into concentration camps because we thought they had a special potentiality for treason.

The Report criticizes both the Dallas police department and the news media for the frantic pressures — and indeed, the near chaos — in the police building after the assassination of the President. It concludes that those pressures were responsible for the disorganization that allowed Ruby his opportunity. It hopes for the adoption of a code of conduct by the profession of journalism, but adds that "the burden of insuring that appropriate action is taken to establish ethical standards of conduct for the news media must also be borne . . . by state and local governments, by the bar, and ultimately by the public."

The trouble symbolized by the chaos in the Police Department of Dallas on November 22 and 23 runs very deep, and it will not be simply cured. Part of the problem derives from the fact that most state court judges and prosecutors are elected officials, or hope to become elected officials, and are in no position to resist the demands of the press for "cooperation." As the Report drily notes, "the police attitude towards the press was affected by the desire to maintain satisfactory relations with the news representatives and to create a favorable image of themselves."

The practice of electing judicial officers is an anomaly of great historic meaning. The colonists were suspicious of the Tory judges, for good reasons of bitter 18th-century experience with cases of criminal libel and other politically sensitive problems, as well as the ordinary course of criminal law. There is class feeling, and political feeling, behind the practice, which survives as a check on the professionalism and independence of the bench. On the other hand, the appointed United States judges have emerged over the years with higher prestige, and higher public regard, than their rivals in the state courts and in the administrative tribunals. It is time for reflective men concerned with the law to draw the true moral of the tragedy in Dallas and move towards higher standards of state criminal law administration by adopting the Federal model in the organization of state judicial systems.

The presence of the news media in the police buildings was not entirely a negative factor in the course of events, however. A Texas lawyer has said that in his 40 years of experience at the Texas bar, Oswald is to his knowledge the first man who was held overnight by the police, and did not confess. There are frequent references in the Report to the possibility of third-degree methods in the interrogation of Oswald, and the concern of the police to parade Oswald before the press to rebut such charges. Whether the Dallas police do in fact use such illegal and outrageous methods in interrogating suspects, everyone with any knowledge of American law enforcement is aware of the fact that the stringent rules of the Supreme Court on the subject have not yet entirely stamped out the practice.

The third-degree is only one facet of the broad issue represented by what happened in Dallas. After all, it would not have altered the problems of policy raised by the level of criminal procedure in Texas if Lee Harvey Oswald had been arrested on a Federal charge of insurrection (or conspiracy, for that matter) and taken to a Federal institution for a few days. President Taft said 60 years ago that the administration of criminal justice in the United States was a disgrace to a civilized country. The Wickersham Report, 30 years later, reached roughly the same conclusion. The work of the Supreme Court in raising the standards of due process of law in the state courts

is one of the bright pages of our jurisprudence in the 20th century—an achievement of the common-law judicial process at its creative best.

But the function of the Supreme Court in this regard is to blaze the way. It cannot administer the law, nor accomplish basic reforms, save piecemeal, on a case-by-case approach. The experience of the President's murder, and its aftermath, suggest the desirability of a far more comprehensive attack on the shortcomings of our police practice and our criminal law. Is it not time for Congress to join the Supreme Court in affirmative action under the Fourteenth Amendment, as it has done in connection with Civil Rights, to give a large-scale impetus to the reform movement which the Court has led almost single-handedly for 30 active years?

Men will object to the idea of such action in the name of states' rights. The objection misconceives the nature of the Constitutional covenant. The articulation of national standards under the Fourteenth Amendment to govern the exercise of authority by the states does not deprive the states of constitutional or of political rights. It simply matches those rights with correlative duties—duties they owe, under our constitutional system, to "the people of the United States" whose Constitution it is. The Constitution is not a treaty among sovereign states, but an act of union of the people themselves, proceeding directly through constituent assemblies and conventions. The Constitution, enforced by the Supreme Court and other national agencies, is intended to keep state as well as national authorities within proper boundaries of power. And it is intended to establish appropriate criteria for the use of power by state as well as national officials.

In this setting, I suggest, we could hope that President Kennedy's tragic end might become a prod to progress we know to be long overdue. As part of a general movement to reform criminal law, Congress and the courts can hope to deal with many problems which press upon our consciences quite as much as the excesses of the press—much as those excesses threaten the possibility of a fair trial—or the absence of a statute making it a Federal crime to kill the President: the selection of juries, for example; the control of wiretapping and like offenses as a form of search and seizure; the availability of counsel; arraignment, bail, and a hundred other practices where our customs still widely justify President Taft's harsh verdict.

In every society, there is a gap

between the actual and the ideal. For us, the gap has been great—in some areas so great as to suggest hypocrisy. But the ideal exerts a strong influence on the actual in American life, even though its pull is not uniformly strong, nor uniformly effective.

Among other themes, the Warren Commission Report deals with violence as a national custom, the violence of a frontier which has not quite disappeared; the violence of primitive layers of the national culture; the violence of the last few skirmishes of a Civil War which has, in fact, been a Hundred Years' War.

One aspect of the national reaction to President Kennedy's murder should not be allowed to fade—the sense in which Governor Connally and other Southern leaders so eloquently linked Oswald's act to the resurgence of modern "extremisms," with their atmosphere of bitter suspicion and its poisonous, implacable hatreds. Governor Connally stated the ultimate moral of the catastrophe with passion, in an interview from his hospital bed:

"The President of the U. S. . . . has been asked to do something in death that he could not do in life, that is, to shock and stun the nation, the people and the world about what is happening to us, about the cancerous growth that is being permitted to expand and enlarge upon the society in which we live, that breeds hatred and bigotry, and intolerance, indifference and lawlessness, and is an outward manifestation of what occurred in Dallas and could have occurred in any other city in America. . . .

". . . extremism on both sides is the genesis of our own self-destruction if we are ever going to be destroyed . . . we see it in the bombing of the five little children in Birmingham . . . fascism and extremism have become a fad, a fashionable fad, and this has to be destroyed.

"The memorial to President Kennedy," the Governor concluded, should be "to freedom of the individual in society under law and under God, where men respect each other notwithstanding their disagreements."

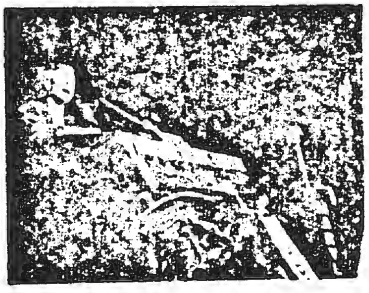
• • •

The Warren Commission Report has been published also in these editions:

McGraw-Hill, with an introduction by Harrison E. Salisbury and additional material prepared by The New York Times (726 pp., $3.95; paperback, Bantam Books, $1).

Popular Library, with an introduction by Robert J. Donovan (637 pp., paperback, 75c).

Doubleday, with an introduction by Louis Nizer and a historical afterword by Bruce Catton (888 pp., $4.95).



"... the President's murder, and its aftermath, suggest the desirability of a far more comprehensive attack on ... shortcomings of our police practice and our criminal law."

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Death of a President, Vols. 2-27: Last of Warren Report Ready

By LESLIE H. WHITTEN

Hearst Headline Service Special to N. Y. Journal-American

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Warren Commission testimony, by a strange coincidence, is scheduled to be released within hours of the Nov. 22 anniversary of president Kennedy's murder.

A Nov. 23 date was tentatively set for publication of retailed testimony not contained in the commission report after the deadline of Nov. 15 was ruled out because it would mean three shifts a day at the Government Printing Office and heavy overtime expenses.

Only a presidential order could preserve the Nov. 15 deadline, a source on the operational end of the report said today, adding that even he Nov. 23 date might be optimistic.

Highlights of the 26 volumes—eight more than originally planned—will be the testimony of Jacqueline Kennedy, former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy an dthe Secret Service men who were at the President's side when he was killed.

PORTION SEALED

The one-volume report—minus the testimony—was released Sept. 27.

A fractional amount of the material taken by the seven-man Warren Commission will not be released, it was learned today.

Amounting to well under one per cent of the total, this data will go directly to the National Archives under lock and key for release when it no longer poses a security risk.

This classified data does not bear directly on the President's death, and it woul reveal counter-espionage and other intelligence techniques used in foreign countries, presumably Mexico and possibly Russia. If released, it would also identify agents presently working under cover for the United States or friendly nations.

The data being withheld deals with investigations by the FBI, Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence arms into the activities of Lee Harvard Oswald, the President's assassin. Oswald traveled in Mexico and lived in Russia.

The new volumes will have sequences from television newscasts, from home camera and still photograph series which were excluded as too bulky for the original single volume. Radio broadcasts — some of them interviews with the main characters in the tragedy — have been transcribed and will be excerpted in the new volumes.

A source who has seen the new volumes said there are no major facts in them that have not been summarized in the one-volume report. But much of the flavor of the testimony plus substantiation of the one-volume report's findings—more important from the historical point of view—are in the new volumes.

They, like the one-volume summary, will be available at the Government Printing Office after their release date. The White House, which will control the exact release date, plans to give reporters some "lead time" to digest the mass of material.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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The Evening Star
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New York Mirror
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New York Post
The New York Times
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The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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ENCLOSURE
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San Francisco, New York Meetings Hear Lane-Belli Debate on Oswald

Large audiences in both San Francisco and New York turned out to hear debates between Mark Lane and Melvin Belli on the Kennedy assassination.

Lane, a former New York state assemblyman, who was retained by Oswald's mother to represent her son before the Warren Commission, has dedicated himself to investigating the Dallas events of last November. He is an unsparing critic of the Commission's procedures and findings. Belli, a celebrated San Francisco attorney, was counsel for Jack Ruby, Oswald's slayer. He is a defender of the Warren Commission's Report.

The San Francisco debate took place Oct. 9 at the Masonic Auditorium with Jake Ehrlich, the noted criminal lawyer, as moderator. The 3,200-capacity hall was nearly sold out.

"Was Oswald the Lone Assassin?" was the title of the New York debate. It was held Oct. 19 at Manhattan Center with William M. Kunstler, the noted civil-rights attorney, as moderator. The 4,000-capacity hall was completely sold out and there were standees. Though both speakers were generously applauded, it was evident that the audience overwhelmingly favored Lane's arguments.

Lane declared that the Warren Report was really a prosecution case against Oswald and that no defense lawyer had been permitted at the secret hearings. He listed witnesses who had not been called before the Commission. He described testimony and evidence which called into question the direction from which the shots at Kennedy were fired, the location of the fatal wound, the identification of Oswald's alleged rifle and numerous other details of the Warren Commission findings.

Belli, too, likened the report to an indictment but declared that since in legal procedure grand-jury proceedings are secret and without defense counsel, the Warren Commission's refusal of counsel for Oswald was not amiss. He failed to discuss the fact that while a grand jury can only bring a charge, the Warren Commission had pronounced a verdict of guilty.

Obviously unequal to Lane in knowledge of the myriad factual details of the case, Belli's main arguments were 1) that Americans must have "faith" in the FBI,

Mark Lane

Secret Service, Dallas police and the eminent men who constituted the Warren Commission; and 2) Lane had no evidence of a conspiracy to kill Kennedy or that anyone other than Oswald had done it. To this Lane replied that while he had no evidence of a conspiracy that did not mean that there could not have been one.

The day of the New York City debate, the Harris public-opinion poll released figures showing that a majority of the American people do not believe the Warren Report answered all the questions about the Kennedy assassination. Of those polled shortly after publication of the Report, 45% did not believe it told the full story; another 10% were unsure.

Compared with a similar poll taken before the issuance of the Report, the number convinced Oswald was the assassin rose from 76% to 87%; the number of those who believe him innocent dropped from 3% to 2%; while 11% are not sure as compared to a previous 21%.

Belief that Oswald had accomplices dropped from 40% to 31%, with 13% unsure. Those believing Oswald was the lone assassin numbered 56%.

Though the Harris Poll makes no mention of it, in almost every other country there is overwhelming disbelief in the official version of the assassination presented in the Warren Report.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date November 12, 1964
"The Militant"

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BY ELEANOR DIENSTAG

BEHIND THE LINES

The big hot-cake scramble

For any enterprising publisher, the prospect was tantalizing: a can't-miss bestseller on the most topical subject of the last year—and with no need to pay the author the usual 15 per cent in royalties on the retail price or even to set the book in type.

The book, of course, was *The Warren Commission Report*, and since its contents were in the public domain, anyone who wanted to could put the 250,000-word report between book covers. Furthermore, since the Government Printing Office in Washington was, as an agency of the Federal government, printing the original version of the report, all any enterprising publisher had to do was photograph the GPO version the moment it was released and print it by the offset process, thereby eliminating high typesetting costs.

Thus, it seemed logical that big Doubleday & Co. should announce during the American Booksellers Association convention in Washington last June that it would start accepting sales orders for a hardback edition of the Warren report. Doubleday has a number of advantages over its biggest competitors. For one thing, it is the closest thing in the publishing world to a fully integrated company—it has its own printing plants, its own bookstores (31 in 23 cities) and its own book clubs (among them, Literary Guild, Dollar Book Club and Family Reading Club) whose total mailing list is reportedly well over 1 million. It also has a vigorous 70-man force of trade salesmen, distributed so that many of them live in the biggest book towns within their territory.

But the project looked so tempting that, as it turned out, there was no shortage of rivals. One business Doubleday is not in at the moment is the production of mass-market paperbacks (its distinguished Anchor line, a pioneer in the quality softcover field, publishes relatively few titles in such fields as well as a limited number of original works on special subjects). And the big paperback houses have advantages Doubleday lacks: they can print their books faster, sell them more cheaply and distribute them through tens of thousands of outlets (compared with just 2,500 or so stores that feature hardcover books around the country). So in the wake of the original Doubleday announcement, two paperback rivals entered the race—and, in collaboration with one of them, a formidable hardcover rival.

Most impressive contender was Bantam Books, which joined forces with The New York Times, whose assistant managing editor, Harrison E. Salisbury, contributed a commentary to the Bantam version, priced at $1. Bantam also allied itself with the Book-of-the-Month Club, which ordered 200,000 copies of the report, to be set from Bantam's galleys, as an extra book dividend for its members and as a free come-on for new members; 25,000 copies of the BOM print order were consigned to McGraw-Hill, which planned to bind them in a hardcover version for bookstore sales.

Two other menacing rivals also joined the jockeying. One was Popular Library, experienced at publishing paperback quickies like *The Denning Report* (five days in production) and a biography of President Johnson (from typewriter to bookstore in 14 days); Popular signed on veteran Washington reporter Robert J. Donovan, author of *PT-109*, to write an introduction and then pegged its price at 75c, lowest in the field. The other threat was The Associated Press, which announced late in the game that it planned to bring out a $1.50 hardcover edition of the report and market it through coupon ads in member AP papers. Since the sales price was less than half of the Doubleday and McGraw-Hill versions and since the AP was notably successful in its last publishing venture (4 million copies of *The Torch*

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Book Week Nov 6

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
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New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

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Has Passed, an account of the Kennedy assassination), this last threat was particularly troubling.

Doubleday, anticipating a stiff fight as the months wore on with no definite word on when the report would be made public, responded to the challenge by enlisting lawyer Louis Nizer to write an introduction and Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Bruce Catton to add an afterword. And in the face of the last-minute AP challenge, Doubleday decided not to retrench but to publish a de luxe, uncut $4.95 version that turned out to run 976

pages, with 32 pages of pictures. McGraw decided to price its version at $3.95.

On Friday morning, September 25, the White House released the Warren Report to the press, and the two paperback rivals went into a round-the-clock frenzy to rush their versions to newsstands and bookstores. Popular Library, mainly because it chose to bring out a "concise compendium" instead of the full report (dropping footnotes, appendices and most of the photographs), won the time race by selling its first copy at a Times Square bookstore at 6:31 p. m. Sunday, September 27—exactly one minute after the government's official release time to the public.

But the sales race has been another matter. Bantam's version, running 800 pages (the full text except for footnotes) and featuring 158 photographs, had 1.7 million copies in print by mid-October, with sales here and overseas approaching 1 million. Popular sold 300,000 copies the first week, topping the company's previous first-week record (held by *To Kill a Mockingbird);* by mid-October sales neared half a million.

In the hardcover race, the AP's 400-page version beat its rivals in timing. By October 2, just one week after the report was released, it began filling its 255,000 mail orders. Doubleday started moving its books to stores a week after the AP version hit the mails; Sam Vaughan, the Doubleday editor who dreamed the idea up, says he frankly doubts Doubleday will make money on its first run of 30,000, but between backlist sales and orders from fliers being sent to its book-club members, the company is likely to earn profits eventually. McGraw's version trailed its hardcover rivals into the stores by a few days. As for the U. S. Government's official version of the report, 40,000 copies were sold in Washington alone during the first four days it was available—so many that the GPO couldn't get to the 50,000 orders that had come in by mail.

In ballyhooing its version, Bantam had proudly announced that "a portion of the publisher's proceeds will be donated to the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library." Just how much that portion (to which McGraw-Hill will contribute, too) will be, Bantam isn't saying; all it says is that the donation will be a lump sum, not a percentage of the profits. It is difficult to say whether Bantam's announcement is the crowning vulgarity or the redeeming gesture of this publishing phenomenon which, while no doubt beneficial to the public, nevertheless has had a Barnum & Bailey aura about it from the start.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Allen

INSIDE WASHINGTON:

CIA Kept Vital Report From Warren Group

Scott

By ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT

THE CENTRAL Intelligence Agency withheld vital intelligence information from the Warren Commission during its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Despite the commission's written request for all documents that might shed light on the assassination, CIA authorities failed to turn over a national intelligence estimate warning that it is Kremlin policy to remove from public office by assassination Western officials who actively oppose Soviet policies.

Titled "Soviet Strategic Executive Action," the suppressed CIA document went into the shocking details of how agents of KGB, the Soviet secret police, are trained to do away with Western leaders, including officials in the U.S., and to make their deaths appear due to natural causes. One of the KGB's newly devised assassination weapons is "a pneumatically operated poison ice 'atomizer,' which leaves no wound or other evidence of the cause of death." While this deadly weapon has yet to be used against any high Western official, hundreds of KGB agents covertly operating outside of Russia have been supplied with this pocket-size gun, awaiting only orders from Moscow to use it.

HIGHLIGHTS of the suppressed intelligence estimate, which is locked in a security area within the tightly-guarded CIA, are as follows:

"It has been reported that the KGB endeavors to remove the threat to Soviet interests posed by certain members of Western governments, sometimes arranging for the dismissal of such persons from public office, at other times even having them "eliminated" physically.

"Such activities are known to be undertaken against other types of persons in the West, notably defectors from the U.S.S.R. and from other countries of the Soviet bloc.

"One recently reported assassination technique is to electrocute an individual by luring him to use a telephone, connected to a high-voltage wire, during a thunderstorm.

"Another involves the use of a pistol which projects a poison gas in liquid or compressed form. The gas is fatal within seconds and an autopsy would not reveal its use. Non-traceable poisons have been reported which do not take effect until several hours after being administered.

"A knowledgeable source has described a pneumatically operated poison ice 'atomizer' which leaves no wound or other evidence of the cause of death."

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

Date: 10/20/64
Edition: Blue Streak
Author:
Editor: J.J. Kilpatrick
Title:

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Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Richmond

☐ Being Investigated

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ENCLOSURE

Congressional investigators, who have asked that the name of their committee be withheld for security reasons, report that CIA Director John McCone made no mention of this explosive document in his secret testimony before the Warren Commission.

WHILE McCone furnished the commission with the CIA's secret surveillance reports on Lee Harvey Oswald's eight days in Mexico City before the assassination, including details of Oswald's contact with the head KGB agent in the Soviet embassy there, the CIA chief gave no hint of the Kremlin's assassination policy.

Other U.S. intelligence experts, very dubious of Russia's co-existence line, stress that the Warren Commission's findings might have been different if this CIA estimate and other documents suppressed by the State Department had been available for study.

They point out that the State Department suppressed evidence linking Oswald with one of its employes, who, according to security files, "presented strong pro-Soviet views on every question that came up in the Department's U.S.S.R. country committee" while he was a member. This State Department official's name also appeared in the address book of a suspected Soviet agent who arrived in the U.S. in 1943, according to government files.

Congressional investigators also have been shocked to discover that the CIA's assassination document was never shown by administrative officials to Speaker John McCormack (Mass.), next in line to succeed President Johnson.

While FBI officials warned Speaker McCormack, a dedicated anti-Communist, that he is on the list of Western officials feared by the Kremlin, no CIA authority has shown the No. 2 man in government the CIA report listing these secret Soviet assassination methods.

5-19 (Rev. 10-1-62)

Tolson
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Mohr
DeLoach
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Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

RICHARD WILSON

Lax Security Methods Still Prevail

Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut is an old friend of President Johnson. He was for Johnson for President in 1960. But he has not been very successful in getting the President to pay much attention to the charges of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the United States Senate that security procedures in the executive branch, particularly the State Department, are lax and dangerous.

Mr. Johnson now has reason to know that even the man closest to him might, without the President's knowledge, have weaknesses which made him especially vulnerable to blackmail and were of such a nature that his resignation was called for immediately. This case is not unique. It happened before in the case of a trusted associate of a previous President who quietly resigned a few months after his appointment, much to the sorrow of those who had known his devotion to public service.

This man, as well as President Johnson's special assistant, was too vulnerable to hold a position of close intimacy with the President of the United States. In neither case was this vulnerability known at the time of appointment.

These cases alone should be enough to demonstrate that great care must be taken in the selection of all personnel having to do with the nation's security. No shadow can fall across them, cruel as this may seem in human terms.

This is what Senator Dodd has been trying to demonstrate and he has much evidence on his side. Scores of employes have been given "emergency clearance" in the Department of State, without any particular emergency, and thus have been spared a thorough examination of their records prior to employment. Easy-going security procedures have replaced those of the Eisenhower administration. When one employe, long recognized for the even-handedness of his administration of security procedures, told the truth to the Senate Internal Security Committee on State Department practices he was ostracized and suspended for disclosing secret information—information which, in itself, was innocuous but disclosed the casual methods of clearing applicants for employment.

The violent reaction of security officials of the State Department in this case—the Otepka case—was enough to illustrate the attitudes of mind which have grown out of the long-term reaction to "McCarthyism." Because Senator McCarthy, 14 years ago, adopted extreme methods and sometimes let caution and decency go to the winds, the post-McCarthy attitude seems to be that any qualified man has a "right" to avoid a rigorous inspection of his affairs before given a sensitive government position. No one, of course, has any such right, nor any right to public employment at all, nor any right to forgiveness of his past acts.

The Warren Commission recently held to strict account both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service for failing to take preventive measures against the assassin of President Kennedy. We could see that it would have been much better, in this one case, if police-state methods had prevented the assassination.

If the Secret Service had information, as reported, on the aberrations of President Johnson's special assistant, it could be criticized again for having failed to take the action which would have avoided the President's present embarrassment.

What all this illustrates is that there is an urgent need for well-executed internal security procedures. This has been illustrated time after time, both in this country and in England, which of all nations prize highest rights and dignity of the individual.

Perhaps the fact that President Johnson has had closest to him an associate who could not be trusted to remain there any longer will turn the President's attention to the broader aspects of the internal security problem. Senator Dodd is in a position to give the President sound information and sage, un-McCarthy-like advice.

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66 OCT 27 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date OCT 19 1964

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The Case Of 'Trial By Press'

By ANTHONY LEWIS

WASHINGTON.

A QUESTION that has long nagged at the conscience of Americans concerned about justice is posed most acutely by the report of the Warren Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy: Does this country's practice of unbridled liberty for the press, radio and television to report on pending criminal cases permit any man charged with a notorious crime to get a fair trial?

Chief Justice Earl Warren and his six colleagues on the commission were highly critical of what happened after the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald. In the corridors of the Dallas Police Headquarters reporters and cameramen were so numerous and unruly that witnesses could hardly get through. Under the pressures of the press, officials repeatedly disclosed damaging evidence and said Oswald's guilt was certain. A desire to please the press was one reason for the ill-handled transfer that led to Oswald's murder. If he had lived, the commission said, his "opportunity for a trial by 12 jurors free of preconception as to his guilt or innocence would have been seriously jeopardized by the premature disclosure and weighing of the evidence against him."

What happened in Dallas last November was an extreme case. But the American Bar Association was stating the obvious when it observed,

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in comment condemning conditions in Dallas, that "excessive and prejudicial publicity with respect to criminal cases is not unusual in America."

Everyone knows, as Justice Arthur J. Goldberg said recently, that the American press commonly uses "labels such as 'killer,' 'robber,' 'hoodlum' . . . to describe the accused weeks before and even on the eve of the trial." Thirteen years ago, a predecessor of his on the Court, Justice Robert H. Jackson, said that "trial by newspaper" was "one of the worst menaces to American justice."

Since Justice Jackson's day, television has emerged as a potentially even more searching intruder into the criminal process. The bar and most courts have steadfastly resisted demands for admission of TV cameras to trials because they believe such broadcasting would make the process of determining guilt still more a public spectacle and less the quiet inquiry the law intended it to be. Even without entry into the courtroom, television can outdo the newspaper in pretrial comment on criminal cases.

Even before the tragedy in Dallas, concern about the conflict between free press and fair trial had been growing. A number of newspapers were criticizing excesses on the part of their profession or by broadcasters. As for the bar, its prevailing sentiment was probably expressed by Federal District Judge Hubert L. Will of Illinois in this 1963 comment:

"The press, even when it reports crimes and criminal trials with reasonable thoroughness and accuracy—which is seldom—too often in the very process encroaches upon and subverts the constitutional right to a fair trial by an impartial jury."

The argument on the other side has also been vigorously pressed. A major contention is that the press helps to prevent official abuses by its close watch on criminal cases. J. Russell Wiggins, editor of The Washington Post, mentioning such police practices as the third degree, said:

"These conditions much more menace the right of accused persons than pretrial disclosures in the press. . . . Newspaper publicity is the best way of treating these abuses."

As for the performance in Dallas specifically, it has been defended by numerous editors, among them Mr. Wiggins's colleague on The Post, Alfred Friendly. He made the point that the press is fiercely competitive and that when some reporters moved in aggressively on the Dallas police, the others could hardly afford to be gentlemen. He seemed to be saying that there is a kind of Gresham's Law of the press, with the tawdry and sensational driving out the responsible.

Mr. Friendly argued also, as many others have, that it was basically up to the authorities in Dallas to lay down the rules—not up to the press. He said: "The press was not pretty in Dallas. But it may not

be fair to accuse it for failure to embrace a system that was not its to prescribe."

The Warren Commission was not insensitive to the point. It said that "primary responsibility for having failed to control the press and to check the flow of undigested evidence to the public must be borne by the [Dallas] Police Department."

BUT the commission also said that the disorder in Police Headquarters disclosed "a regrettable lack of self-discipline by the newsmen." Looking past the immediate incidents to a broader moral, the commission concluded:

"The experience in Dallas during Nov. 22-24 is a dramatic affirmation of the need for steps to bring about a proper balance between the right of the public to be kept informed and the right of the individual to a fair and impartial trial."

In considering how to balance these sometimes conflicting interests, it is well to put to one side first a slogan often shouted by press zealots: "The right to know." The phrase is used as if there were something in the Constitution, or in logic, that gave the press a right to demand the facts about anything.

There is no such abstract "right to know." The freedom of the press guaranteed in the Constitution, most students of the subject have agreed, is a freedom to publish — not a compulsion for everyone else to tell all to the press. Common sense supports that view. Surely reporters and television cameras have no "right" to be present at meetings of the National Security Council or conferences of the Supreme Court.

THERE is a *public* interest, as the Warren Commission phrased it, in being kept informed about criminal proceedings. This high interest is often cited by the press, but the desire to provide titillation and entertainment is usually the real motive for lofty demands to get the facts and admit the cameras. The honest argument for press entry in each case is that a useful social function will be served in the particular circumstances, not that the press has some "right."

The constitutional right that is involved here is the one guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury. . . ."

The public trial, it should be

noted, is for the benefit of "the accused," not of the press. Its purpose, in the minds of the Constitution's framers, was to prevent the former English practice — made infamous by the Star Chamber—of trying men *in camera*, without access to friends or public opinion.

"The public trial exists," Justice William O. Douglas explained a few years ago, "because of the aversion which liberty-loving people had toward secret trials and proceedings. That is the reason our courts are open to the public, not because the framers wanted to provide the public with recreation."

IT is the defendant who can demand a public trial, not the press. That was the holding of the New York courts in the case of Mickey Jelke, whose trial for sex offenses was held with the press excluded. Newspapers' demands to be admitted were rejected, but Jelke's own claim that he had a right to a trial in the open was sustained and his conviction reversed.

The Sixth Amendment's guarantee of "an impartial jury" is what gives concern about the performance of the American press. How can an impartial jury be found when the press and television and radio have been trumpeting for weeks ahead their certainty that a defendant is guilty?

The British deal with the problem in a clean-cut way. They punish for contempt of court virtually any publication about the defendant in a criminal case before trial except the bare fact of his arrest. And they punish severely. The editor of The Daily Mirror of London was sent to jail for three months in 1949 for publishing details of alleged murders by a man just arrested. In 1961, The Daily Express was fined £5,000 ($14,000) for describing a suspect before his arrest.

The British are also severe on criticism of judges. Ronald Goldfarb, an American expert in this area, describes cases in which British publications were severely fined for having suggested that judges were less than wholly impartial — although their comments came after decision, when they could not possibly have affected the course of justice.

SUCH restrictions on the press cannot be squared with our written Constitution's broad assurance of the right to speak and write freely. Thus the Supreme Court, applying the First Amendment, has severely limited the power of courts to punish, as contempt, comments on pending criminal matters.

The leading case was decided in 1941. It involved public

pressures applied to the courts from two contrasting sources —Harry Bridges, the cantankerous left-wing labor leader, and an editorial in The Los Angeles Times, a conservative newspaper.

Bridges had published a telegram denouncing a California court's decision in a labor case as "outrageous" and threatening a strike over it. The Times editorial dealt with the assault conviction of two union leaders —it called them "gorillas"— and demanded that they be sent to prison rather than put on probation. Both Bridges and The Times were held in contempt of court.

THE Supreme Court, by a vote of 5 to 4, set aside the contempt findings. Justice Hugo L. Black said the Constitution did not allow such punishment for comment on judicial proceedings unless the publication presented a "clear and present danger" of obstructing justice.

Under that difficult standard there is almost no chance of using contempt proceedings to discourage sensational pretrial publicity about criminal cases, no matter how severely the defendant's right to a fair trial may be hurt. Nor is there any sign that the Supreme Court may relax the standard, for Americans are wary of putting vaguely defined power in judges' hands to punish speech and writing.

Since the Bridges case, the damaging effects of publicity on criminal proceedings have become much more widely recognized. Justice Douglas, a strong believer in the Bridges rule, praised it in a 1960 speech, but then added:

"This is not to say that the influence of newspapers on trials should go unnoticed. At times the papers can arouse passions in a community so that no trial can be a fair one."

In the absence of direct control over press comment, the courts have been forced to other remedies. These are to delay a trial if a community has been saturated with adverse publicity about the defendant, or move the trial to another city.

Appellate courts are finding more and more often that convicted defendants could not have had a fair trial in the circumstances of publicity and that there should have been a change of venue. When this is decided at the appellate level, the result is to require a new trial, often long after the event.

The Supreme Court first reversed a conviction because of newspaper influence on a jury in 1959. That was a relatively narrow decision, involving a Federal trial in which jurors were shown to have read in the press material specifically excluded from evidence in the trial.

In 1961, the Supreme Court found an Indiana conviction unconstitutional because the jury had read numerous articles describing the defendant as a "mad-dog killer." This was followed in 1963 by a decision throwing out a Louisiana trial held after the defendant's alleged confession to the sheriff had been filmed and shown to the community on television three times. Justice Potter Stewart used the term "kangaroo-court proceedings" for that episode.

THE lower courts have got the message from the Supreme Court and are bearing down harder on trial by newspaper. Last summer, a Federal district judge in Ohio issued a writ of habeas corpus releasing Dr. Samuel Sheppard after 10 years in prison for the murder of his wife, on the ground —among others—that newspaper and broadcast intimations of his guilt before trial had fatally infected the proceedings with unfairness.

This technique — the setting aside of past convictions because of the influence of publicity—has obvious and serious deficiencies. If an innocent man really was railroaded to jail by public passion, it is not much cheer to him to have a new trial 10 years later. And

the public may suffer as well as defendants. Years after a crime, at a new trial, it may be difficult or impossible for prosecutors to reassemble the evidence needed for conviction of even the guiltiest man.

For these reasons, there has been more and more thought about ways to stop the evil, not after it has had its effect, but before — to curtail indiscriminate, unfair publicity before criminal trials.

ONE course would be to move closer to the British system and curb irresponsible press or broadcast comments by contempt proceedings against those who make them. Retired Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, who dissented in the Bridges case, would have preferred this approach. He objected to the idea that, as he put it once, "while convictions must be reversed and miscarriages of justice result because the minds of jurors or potential jurors were poisoned, the prisoner is constitutionally protected in plying his trade."

But that does not seem a practical solution, for there is no discernible trend in the Supreme Court toward lessening the protections of freedom for the press. Some abuse goes along with freedom, the Court might say, but it must be handled in ways that do not lead to restriction and timidity.

The idea endorsed by the Warren Commission was "the promulgation of a code of professional conduct governing representatives of all news media" in reporting on pending criminal cases. This idea has had a good deal of attention in newspaper and broadcast circles, too.

With all deference, the proposal for a self-promulgated code is not very promising. It is likely to be ignored by those who sin most. H. L. Mencken disposed of the idea a generation ago when he wrote:

"Journalistic codes of ethics are all moonshine. . . . If American journalism is to be purged of its present swinishness and brought up to a decent level of repute—and God knows that such an improvement is needed—it must be accomplished by the devices of morals, not by those of honor. That is to say, it must be accomplished by external forces, and through the medium of penalties exteriorly afflicted."

ANOTHER course, which has attracted growing support, is for the courts to crack down on those more clearly within their disciplinary jurisdiction than the press — the prosecutors and defense lawyers and police who are the sources of the material printed or broadcast.

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon and 10 other Senators introduced in the last Congress a bill along that line. It would punish as contempt, in Federal criminal cases, any disclosure by a Federal employe or defense attorney except of material already admitted as evi-

...ence. There would be a fine of $500 for violations.

A more sweeping proposal for legislation, state or Federal, has been put forward by Justice Bernard S. Meyer of the Supreme Court of Nassau County, N. Y. It would apply to newspapermen and broadcasters as well as lawyers and others involved in criminal trials. It would go into effect only when a defendant was to be tried by jury, the theory being that judges are less susceptible than laymen to influence by external forces.

THE Meyer proposal would flatly prohibit any disclosure of the existence of a confession of the defendant's prior record and of similar damaging matters unless they were brought out at the trial. It would also ban any expression of opinion on the defendant's guilt or the credibility of evidence or witnesses.

Justice Meyer would go even further in a second section listing other practices which would not be automatically condemned but would be violations if a jury found that they threatened substantial prejudice to justice. Among these are interviews with victims of a crime, appeals to racial bias and publication of the names and addresses of jurors.

The theory is that such a statute would be constitutional because it would not put the press at the hazard of a judge's virtually undefined contempt power. Instead, there would be specific legislative findings that certain activities threaten the right to a fair trial, and all would be on notice to steer clear of these. The first, or mandatory, part of the statute would be more easily sustainable on this reasoning than the second section.

It can readily be seen that the Meyer proposal is a severe one. Yet it has attracted wide attention and support as worthy of consideration in light of the serious threat to fair trial in this country.

THE truth is that excessive pretrial publicity does flaw our generally civilized standards of criminal procedure. More of the press should recognize its responsibility and consider effective measures to prevent abuses instead of talking about "the right to know." Otherwise, there may come the external retribution of which Mencken spoke.

Judge Emory H. Niles—like Mencken a civilized Baltimorean—said recently:

"I believe that in the end there will be a popular revulsion as well as a judicial revulsion, a sharpening of the public conscience that will condemn the practice of entertainment and amusement through uncontrolled publication of gossip and scandal."

Jack Ruby meets the press before his trial for murdering Lee Harvey Oswald.

"A question the Warren Commission posed is: Does liberty for the press permit a man to get a fair trial?"

DR. SAMUEL SHEPPARD of Cleveland stands accused of the murder of his wife in 1954. Last summer, he was set free after 10 years in prison on the ground, among others, that press and broadcast intimations of his guilt had rendered his trial less than fair.

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Louis Nizer's Review of the Warren Report

No. 3

ONE of the most notable features of the Warren Commission, according to the renowned trial lawyer, Louis Nizer, was the ways in which its methods differed from those of a trial. In his analysis and commentary for the Doubleday & Co. edition of the Commission's report, the author of "My Life in Court" points out that the Commission was intent not on proving that the assassination of President Kennedy was or was not the work of one man but on sifting all the possibilities—even the most implausible—in the hope of reaching as close to truth as human error allows. This is the third of five parts.

By Louis Nizer

The style is reportorial—an unadorned statement of facts. Nevertheless, as one reviews the Commission's "findings," the events come alive again and one cannot help but experience the awful emotional trauma of the original tragedy.

One sees again the handsome President waving gaily to the throng, when suddenly a shot pierces the air. Secret Service Agent Kellerman, sitting in the front of the Presidential car, turns and hears the President say, "My God, I am hit," as his hands move to his throat. A bullet had entered the base of the back of the President's neck slightly to the right of the spine, traveled downward and exited from the front of the neck, causing a nick in the lower-left portion of the knot in his necktie. Within seconds another sharp sound is heard. This time the bullet tears open the President's skull. He falls into his wife's lap, and as she cradles him, she cries, "Oh, my God, they have shot my husband. I love you, Jack."

This is but the beginning of the gruesome recital, which becomes even more unbearable as the doctors at the hospital struggle to preserve the slightest breath in the President's body. He lies blue-white on a table, his eyes open with the pupils dilated, but without any reaction to light. In desperation, the surgeons perform a tracheotomy, enlarging the bullet wound in the neck to insert a tube for breathing. At 1 p.m., only a half-hour after he had joyfully acknowledged the cheers of the crowd, the last rites are administered and he is pronounced dead.

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People's World
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The report moves on to the other events. Two startling facts are revealed for the first time. First, Howard L. Brennan had been watching the parade from a point on Elm St. directly opposite the Book Depository Building. He happened to look up and see "a slender man, about 5 feet 10 inches, in his early 30s, take deliberate aim from the sixth floor corner window and fire a rifle in the direction of the President's car."

SAME MAN

He had noticed the same man in the window a few minutes before the motorcade made the turn onto Elm St. After the shot he immediately gave this information and description to a policeman. Thus it was that at 12:34 p.m., the Dallas police radio mentioned the Depository Building as a possible source of the shots, and that at 12:45 p.m., the police radio sent out a description of the suspected assassin based on Brennan's observations. Of course, his description fitted Oswald, and Brennan's testimony is not subject to the frailty of being an afterthought, because the police broadcast his observations at the time of the incident.

The second fact is that a Dallas motorcycle patrolman, Marrion L. Baker, observed that immediately after the shots were heard pigeons scattered in the air from their perches on the Depository Building. He raced his motorcycle there, and within two minutes after the shots were fired he dashed up the stairs and with gun in hand actually confronted Oswald.

But the building superintendent told him Oswald worked in the building, and so the officer rushed on.

Oswald left the building, took a bus and then a taxi to his rooming house. The housekeeper was surprised to see him at midday and remarked to him that he seemed to be in quite a hurry. He did not reply. Soon he emerged zipping his jacket, and rushed away.

Fourteen minutes later Patrolman J. D. Tippit, a veteran of 11 years on the police force with a good record, was patrolling in his police car. He had been told to watch for a man who fit Oswald's description. Tippit saw "a slender white male, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches and weighing about 165 pounds."

He pulled up alongside him, got out of his car, and, as he approached, the man drew a revolver, fired several shots in rapid succession, hitting Tippit four times and killing him instantly. One witness, Domingo Benavides, saw the shooting. A number of other witnesses saw a man hurrying from the scene, emptying cartridge cases from his revolver. They later identified Oswald as that man.

Soon the police radio announced the new murder and the similarity of the descriptions of the President's and Tippit's assailant. An alert shoe store manager saw Oswald rush into a doorway as a police car approached, and then hasten into the Texas Theater, a motion picture house only 60 feet away, without buying a ticket. This suspicious conduct caused him to alert the cashier of the theater, and she called the police.

The theater was surrounded. Then the lights were turned on inside. Patrolman M. N. McDonald and a few other policemen approached Oswald and ordered him to stand. He said, "Well, it's all over now." He drew his gun, while striking the officer with his other hand. There was a struggle. He was disarmed and handcuffed.

Oswald had been arrested within an hour of the assassination, and about a half-hour after the President was pronounced dead.

When Oswald was questioned at police headquarters, he lied repeatedly. He denied owning a rifle, and he refused to explain a Selective Service card in his wallet, with a picture of himself and the name Alek J. Hidell. It turned out to be a favorite alias (for example, Oswald claimed to be part of a pro-Castro organization headed by Hidell). By 10 o'clock in the evening the FBI had traced the purchase of the rifle found in the Depository Building to one A. Hidell; it had been shipped to P.O. Box 2915 in Dallas, Tex., which was rented by Oswald. The money order used for payment was signed by A. Hidell, but handwriting experts soon established that it was Oswald who had ordered and paid for the rifle. The revolver he carried when arrested had been bought under the name A. J. Hidell.

A palm-print said to be Oswald's was found on the rifle. To check the FBI report, the Commission engaged an expert of the New York City Police Department who confirmed the bureau's findings. The markings were too indistinct to permit a firm conclusion. But fibers caught on the stock of the rifle were determined by experts to be the same as those in the shirt Oswald wore.

Oswald's wife identified the rifle found in the Depository as her husband's. She and others had seen it in the garage where he kept it under a blanket. He had practiced using it at night on the porch.

The report concludes that Lee Harvey Oswald fired the fatal shots from the sixth story window of the Texas Book Depository Building and later killed Patrolman J. D. Tippit. Based as it is upon the most exhaustive studies, scientific and factual, there can be no doubt of the accuracy of the conclusion.

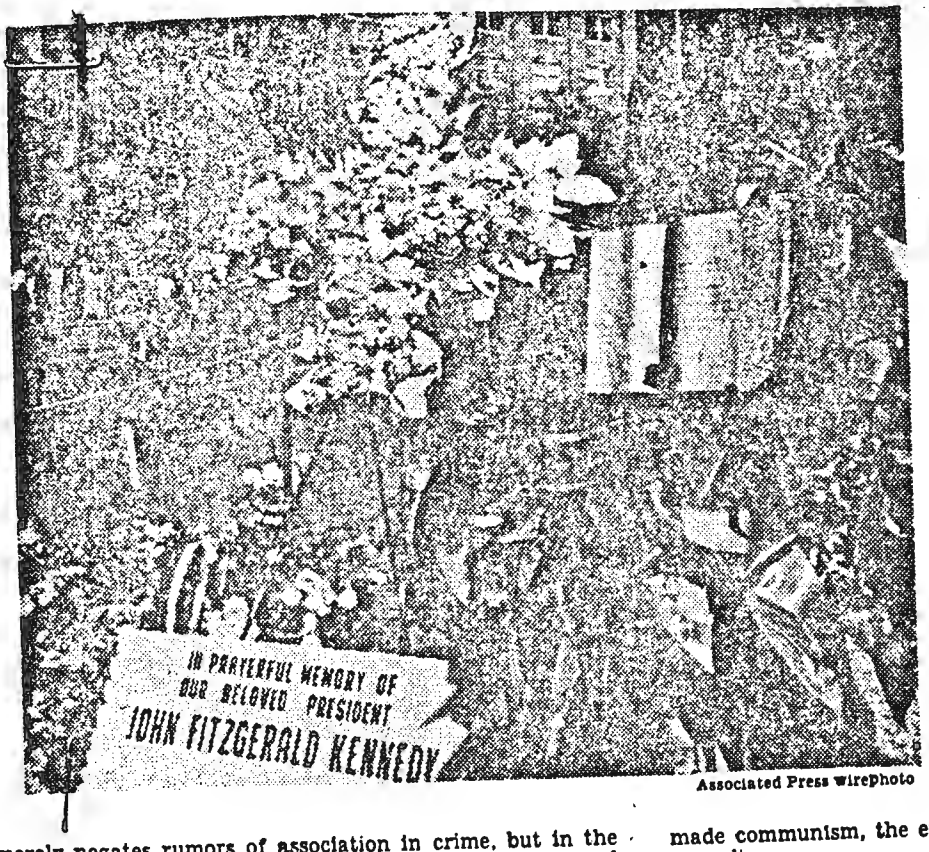
THE LONER

We turn then to the next question, whether Oswald acted alone or was in a conspiracy with others. To examine the likelihood of such a man acting in concert with others, the report offers interesting biographical material.

Oswald's defection to Russia and return with a Russian girl as his wife are set forth in several chapters, together with photographs, government documents and other writings. When Russia rejected his request to become a citizen, he slashed his wrist, and the records of the Botkinskaya Hospital in Moscow reveal his treatment for a week for self-inflicted wounds on his left wrist.

His autopsy showed a scar on that wrist. Of course, if he had made any arrangements with the Soviet government to act as an agent, the attempted suicide would not have occurred. Furthermore, if there were a plan for him to return to the United States as a secret Russian agent, would he have brought back a Russian wife, whose very presence would be a constant reminder of a possible emotional tie to the Soviet Union?

The most persuasive analysis that Oswald was a frustrated, bitter, neurotic man who acted alone is found not in the extraordinary factual tracing of his conduct, which



Associated Press wirephoto

At this spot in Dallas, Tex., the fatal volley struck down President Kennedy. Almost a year later, fellow citizens continue to mark it with flowers.

merely negates rumors of association in crime, but in the psychiatric study of his personality. It reveals his emotional disorganization from his earliest years.

Lee Oswald, a posthumous child, was the third youngest son of a woman who was to be once a widow and twice divorced. He was, for most of his youth, separated from his brothers, who attended boarding schools. He lived with his mother in Louisiana, Texas and New York amid constant money problems. His home life was unsatisfactory and he soon became a truant.

At the age of 13 he was remanded by a New York court for psychiatric observation because of his truancy, and even this early examination showed "intense anxiety, shyness, feelings of awkwardness and insecurity." He detached himself from the world and had no friends. He fantasized about being a powerful commander and sometimes hurting and killing people. This fantasy of fame through murder was the early seed which grew in his mind as his body matured.

To this aggressiveness, hostility and discontent, Oswald added an interest in Marxism. While he was in the Marine Corps he studied Russian, read a Russian newspaper and followed Russian affairs. Apparently his rebellious mood made communism, the enemy of his country's way of life, appealing.

In 1959 Oswald received a dishonorable discharge from the Marine Corps and defected to Russia, where he attempted to renounce his U. S. citizenship. Once more, what better was was there to express contempt for the Marine Corps than to seek Russian citizenship?

Once back in the United States, he severed all relations with his mother, abused his Russian wife and was unable to hold any job for more than a short period.

Oswald's rejection of capitalism and communism made it impossible for him to live happily in either the United States or in Russia. His recent marriage, disrupted by frequent separations, quarrels, long periods of sexual impotence and inability to provide simple comforts for his family, no doubt added its toll to his troubled mind.

Two events in 1963 shed some light on Oswald's possible motivations in killing the President: the attack on Gen. Walker and his interest in Cuba.

In April of 1963 Oswald shot at and missed Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, out of a conviction that Walker was a fascist. Oswald's plans for the attempted killing were worked out in elaborate detail. He left a note for his wife in

case he was caught. He had two photographs taken of himself holding his rifle, his revolver and copies of two Communist periodicals. His wife was instructed to send the pictures to the publisher of one of the periodicals in the event that he was caught. He made no plans for escape and left carefully documented evidence of his deed where it could be easily discovered.

All of these facts indicate that by killing Walker, Oswald was attempting to assure himself of a place in history. This conviction in his mind that murder of a famous man would at last make the world take note of him, this hunger for acceptance as a martyr, clearly set the pattern for his later deed, which he knew would shake the world. When circumstances, partly accidental, as we have seen, gave him the opportunity, he was ready.

From April to October, 1963, Oswald's political activities consisted of designating himself a one-man New Orleans branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The national headquarters of the same organization showed little interest in Oswald. Nevertheless, he decided to defect to Cuba. He went to Mexico City and applied to the Cuban Embassy for a visa. Despite his former residence in Russia and his activities on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, he was rejected. Even those for whom he sacrificed himself had no use for him. The furies within him must have been continually mounting.

DAMNED TO EVIL

Thus, by November, 1963, Oswald had been dishonorably discharged from military service; was unhappy with life in the United States and the Soviet Union; had been refused admittance to Cuba; was at odds with his wife; had failed at almost everything he had ever tried to do; had no friends and had developed his feelings of aggression and hostility to the point where he had attempted one murder and one suicide.

In the last analysis, the Warren Committee's research into Oswald's character may supply the only reliable study from which the assassin's motive can be divined. To the normal mind, motivation for so gross an act would be clouded by mystery. But if we approach the question from the viewpoint that Oswald had declared war against society because it had rejected him as unfit, then the mystery is no more.

His shots were at the chief symbol of world order and power, the President of the United States. He was not firing at John F. Kennedy. He centered in his gunsight all mankind, which in his disordered mind had betrayed and rejected him.

Only in this impersonal sense can the motive for killing John F. Kennedy be understood. We are dealing with the imponderables of a man's distorted mind, which is not the subject of conclusive proof. But I believe the Commission's report has shed a light into an otherwise impenetrable darkness.

Analysis and Commentary by Louis Nizer, © 1964 by Doubleday & Co., Inc.

A fourth article will appear tomorrow.

C-19 (Rev. 11-27-67)

Tolson
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Mark Lane vs. Melvin Belli

Debate on Warren report blacked out

By PEGGY DENNIS

SAN FRANCISCO — A silence-boycott was clamped down last weekend by every daily newspaper in the Bay area on one of the most controversial issues in the country.

Not one word appeared in local newspapers about the first organized public debate on the Warren Commission Report that took place Oct. 9 at the Masonic auditorium with three nationally prominent lawyers arguing about the report's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was President Kennedy's lone assassin.

Phone calls by this reporter the morning after the debate to San Francisco's three daily newspapers, The Chronicle, The Examiner, The News Call Bulletin, and also to The Oakland Tribune, resulted in practically identical replies from the city desks: "No, we did not send anyone to cover the Warren Report debate last night."

If the newspapers were not interested, the public was; some 1,500 paid admission to hear the debate.

IMAGE-CONSCIOUS Melvin Belli presented this image of himself a he brushed aside a newsman's telephone cable while visiting his erstwhile client, Jack Ruby, killer of Lee Harvey Oswald in a Dallas, Tex., jail cell.

BIG ATTRACTIONS

Not even participation of this city's two colorful attorneys, Melvin Belli and Jake Ehrlich, whose every word and gesture usually makes news here, seemed sufficient to break through what appears to be a conspiracy of silence concerning any public criticism of the Warren Report.

If major news media are seeking to declare the case closed, New York civil liberties attorney Mark Lane, a former state Assemblyman, may well be the indefatigable obstacle to that aim.

Defense of the Warren Commission and its findings rested, in last week's debate, in the hands of Melvin Belli, who attracted public attention as defense attorney for Oswald's killer, Jack Ruby.

Belli got a frequent assist from Jake Ehrlich, the criminal trial lawyer who had a television series, "Sam Benedict", created in his image. The audience on occasion shouted down Ehrlich's stepping out of the role of moderator to

personal views at length and particularly when he tended to ignore the some 100 questions that had been sent up to the debaters from the audience and proceded to ask most of the questions himself.

DOUBTS VOICED

That Lane's arguments stirred up doubts and questions among his listeners was apparent as this reporter wandered through the auditorium and spacious lobbies during the intermission break and again at the debate's end. In small groups people talked and argued, on the basis of Lane's contentions.

In the balcony, where seats cost $1 and $1.50 each, the crowd was young, the majority were students from S.F. State, the UC Berkeley campus, and Hastings Law School.

In the higher-priced downstairs section the majority were in the mid-thirties and mid-forties age bracket. From the wisps of conversation overhead, many were teachers and law-

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World p. 2
Date 10/27/67

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the Warren Report and followed their texts closely when quotes were read from the platform.

BELLI'S PLEA

Belli's prime defense was his oft-repeated, dramatically gestured cry: "If we cannot trust the FBI, the CIA and Earl Warren, then God pity us!"

He accused Lane of "hurting our national image" with his persistent efforts on Oswald's behalf and his implications abroad that "there is a conspiracy."

Belli declared, "We have to tell the world we can come up with an objective report." And he asked Lane, "What are you contending—that the FBI, the CIA, the police, everyone is trying to protect someone?"

Although Lane's attack upon the many weak spots in the Warren Report was, in the main, more convincing than Belli's line of defense, the fact that Lane consistently bypassed Belli's key question left many in his audience during the intermission and at the evening's end—asking each other: "But why?"

In the debate, as on past occassions, Lane did not venture to answer the question: in your opinion, what explains the Warren Commission's method of inquiry that you term is a violation of democratic due process and its flagrant rejection of such evidence that tends to disprove its claim of Oswald's lone guilt?

This question was put to him again by this reporter after the debate and Lane was surrounded by questioners on the platform. Part of his reply was the same he has given on previous occasions.

"I am not interested in speculating as to their reasons," he said. "I want only to place the questions to show that the Commission denied a fair hearing to Oswald before finding him guilty."

Then Lane added, for the first time, "You heard Mr. Belli tonight speak so much of the need to protect our national image. Maybe Mr. Belli has given you the answer to your question."

PRO AND CON

Touching briefly and lightly on several specific points of evidence on which the Commission based its conclusion of Oswald's guilt, Belli declared, "I am satisfied there are men in prison today and men who have gone to the electric chair on one-fiftieth of the evidence there is against Oswald."

Lane retorted, "But they had a trial."

While the evening was studded with appreciative laughter and applause as one or the other debater scored a fine point or came back with a witty repartee, one had the same uneasy feeling as when one had laughed nervously at the "Dr. Strangelove" movie. The ghosts of President Kennedy and Oswald hovered over that speaker's platform — and over the Warren Commission as well.

At one point in the rapid give-and-take, Lane was asked, "How do you account for Oswald's movements immediately after shooting the President?"

He replied, "I'm at a disadvantages there. Your client (Jack Ruby) killed my client before he could tell his story, so I can't answer for him."

When Belli pleaded, "we have to rely on the integrity of the witnesses that the Commission accepted," Lane retorted, "Do you accept prosecution witnesses without cross examining them in the courtroom?"

Lane charged the Warren Commission "never got the facts in its lifetime"; that it based its study upon the findings sifted through by the Dallas police and the FBI; that it refused to see witnesses whom the FBI had ruled out ahead of time.

He dealt in some detail with what he charged were discrepancies and conflicting evidence available (that the Commission refused to check out) concerning eyewitness reports of both the Kennedy and Police Officer Tippit shootings, the palm print on the gun barrel, the type of gun used, the direction from which the President was shot.

IMAGE AND SUBSTANCE

Lane's main charge was that the Warren Commission Report is a "prosecution document" that finds Oswald guilty not only in abstentia, but without participation of defense counsel to cross examine witnesses, to challenge evidence submitted by the prosecution.

This, together with the fact that the commission worked "behind closed doors," that all testimony is marked 'top secret," and the public is given only officially-approved handout statements and conclusions, Lane charged, "is a violation of American democratic due process."

In his rebuttal Lane said bitterly, "I'm tired of this plea for concern for our national image. I'm more concerned about the substance of our country."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gr[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

16
S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Calif.

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126 OCT 27 1964

Date: 10-17-64
Edition: Final
Author: Wm.F.Buckley,Jr.
Editor: Edmund J. Dooley
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Classification:
Submitting Office: SF

☐ Being Investigated

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XEROX
OCT 27 1964

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR.

FBI Asked to Do The Impossible?

I HAVE NEWS that is interesting, healthy, and infuriating. Three members of the Warren Commission apparently raged, behind closed doors, against the projected criticisms of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. But Earl Warren was adamant, and the criticisms were therefore registered.

The official Commission report said that the FBI "took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination. A more carefully co-ordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

The three gentlemen who were healthy enough to dissent were Reps. Gerald Ford and Hale Boggs. and Sen. Russell. They made the point that it was unfair to criticize the FBI without suggesting what, of a concrete nature. the agency could have done, and without weighing the meaning of the kind of preventive activity Justice Earl Warren seemed to be recommending on the rights of the individual citizen.

It is all very well grandly to suggest that the FBI should pick up more suspects, or turn the names of those suspects over to the Secret Service to be picked up. Any implementation of such a program would. however, end the FBI up defending its behavior before—guess who?. Earl Warren himself, who—and this is what is infuriating about Warren's criticism of the FBI—has during the past years done everything within his power to undermine (a) anti-subversive legislation (for instance, of the kind that might have put the spotlight on Oswald), and (b) criminal-apprehension techniques (there was the famous Mallory case, for instance, where a rapist-murderer was released because he hadn't been arraigned soon enough: who went on to rape again).

▼

The task of sequestering anyone who might conceivably assassinate a President of the United States is overwhelming, and it must dismay J. Edgar Hoover to be castigated for failing to do an impossible job largely by the same group of people who make it difficult for him to do a possible job—and who are always on the alert against any enhancement of the FBI's powers. It is especially curious that the testimony of Hoover to the Warren Commission was not published. Why, one wonders? Because it would have defanged Warren's criticisms?

What, actually, is the Chief Justice recommending? The FBI has estimated that in some areas of the country there are as many as five thousand persons who are as likely to assassinate a President as Lee Harvey Oswald

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was, judging only from his previous record. They are Communists, subversives, ultras of every variety, neo-fascists, men and women who are emotionally unstable or demonstrably irrational in their behavior. Is it seriously proposed that, let us say every time the President comes to New York, five thousand people be picked up and tucked away somewhere until the President is so gracious as to leave town? The proposal is preposterous and, one would think, utterly unenforceable for so long as we decline to repeal the Bill of Rights.

Clearly the principal responsibility rests on the President himself. It is not fair for him to impose upon the Secret Service or the FBI an undischargeable burden. It is in the great tradition of leadership to wave away the bodyguards and mingle with the people, and one's republican blood stirs at the sight of it. Charles de Gaulle entered Notre Dame Cathedral on the day that Paris was liberated and walked majestically up the great aisle even as snipers fired bullets all around him from the choirloft.

▼

He got away with it, but the whole point about personal heroism is that sometimes you don't get away with it (otherwise it wouldn't be called heroism), and when you don't get away with it, it is hardly fair to blame the FBI. It was John Kennedy himself who rejected the protective bubble on November 22: and the Secret Service had no power to overrule him. One would like to think that a President could mingle among his own people with impunity. But we are a free society, free even to the point that men and women who think disorderly and abusive thoughts are nevertheless unmolested until and unless they act overtly, or are known to be afraid to act.

A committee of eminent people should solicit from all presidential candidates the pledge that they will, if elected, submit to elementary precautions against stray wildmen with twenty-dollar rifles and telescopic sights. It is better to ask one man to restrain his impulse to mingle with the crowds, than to ask the FBI to deprive of their freedom every man and woman whose unorthodoxy might conceivably explode into an act of regicide.

Personal Safety of Candidates Still Contains Loopholes

Besides this being a callow presidential campaign, unsullied by intellectual challenges, there is the grim spectre of death which follows each of the four major candidates.

It was brought by the terrible event of nearly a year ago and it has haunted us so much that the usual glamour and excitement of a big political joust is pushed back, reserved for an age when this country once again quiets down—where it is free from the noises and threats of extremism.

Almost daily now, the press reports threats to either Johnson or Goldwater, Humphrey or Miller. Elaborate security precautions preoccupy nervous police departments whenever the candidates appear. For them, it is only temporary; for the FBI and Secret Service, the increased vigilance is even more tiring.

Locally, the city and state police performed commendably during the visits of Congressman William E. Miller and Sen. Hubert Humphrey in Reading this week. We say commendably, though, only because no bad accidents happened.

But they could have, nevertheless, and we are aware, as every citizen should be, that a well-intentioned assassin always has the odds over the tightest of security.

But there were lapses this week. At Spaatz Field, even though there were plainclothesmen and uniformed police all over the place, there were absolutely no restrictions imposed on approaching either Congressman Miller or Sen. Humphrey.

We were there, and needed no press card to get beyond the runway fence and close to the candidates as they stepped off their planes. On Penn Square, near the speakers' stand, security was tighter. But why have it lax in one place and tight in another?

We have experienced this on more than one occasion: The few times we had attended press conferences of both President Kennedy and President Johnson we had to admit later that it was appallingly easy for any unidentified citizen to get as close as we were, and without a security check. We chill at those remembrances.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12 Page

Date: 10/16/64
Edition: Morning Paper
Author: Editorial
Editor: Gordon Williams
Title:

Warren Report

62-109090-A

OCT 27 1964

Character:
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Although it is relatively easy for an assassin with a rifle fitted with a telescopic sight to shoot a public figure, it seems now that security precautions are more dedicated to reducing that probability than the danger of a point-blank shooting from close range.

On Nov. 22 and 24 last year, we had two violent examples of each case in Dallas, Tex., and for the second killing, not only the Dallas police, but the press, were accused of being less than prudent.

The press has already taken stock of the troubles of mass reporting concerning an extraordinary event, and on Saturday, press representatives will meet in Washington to discuss ideas for reducing these drawbacks.

But for our part, we wish security agents would use more discretion concerning who is to get inside the inner cordon near a public figure. Unfortunately, police are hesitant in even weeding out the pettiest of politicians. Why can't they be given identification tags?

Personally, we don't mind being asked to show a press card. It protects the press as well as the police, to say nothing of the personality who draws the crowd. At least it keeps out the Jack Rubys. And every town has more than one of them.

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Louis Nizer's Review of Warren Report—No. 2

One of the most notable features of the Warren Commission, according to the renowned trial lawyer Louis Nizer, was the ways in which its methods differed from those of a trial. In his analysis and commentary for the Doubleday & Co. edition of the Commission's report, the author of "My Life in Court" points out that the Commission was intent not on proving that the assassination of President Kennedy was or was not the work of one man but on sifting all the possibilities—even the most implausible—in the hope of reaching as close to truth as human error allows. This is the second of five parts.

By Louis Nizer

When the paralyzing effect of the tragedy had worn off sufficiently to permit the nation to breathe again, Congress stirred to action. Two investigating committees were planned, one in the Senate, which would be headed by Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, and one in the House, over which Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York would probably preside. This presented the danger of two investigations that might conflict with one another. Also, would world opinion be impressed sufficiently with reports emanating from such sources?

President Johnson, whose mantle of authority was so new that its prestige had not been personalized, acted with that sure hand that the country has since come to recognize. He induced both Congressional committees to surrender their investigating authority in favor of a Presidential commission, whose stature would better insure the acceptance of its findings and allay the anguish of uncertainty that had spread throughout the entire world.

This explains the composition of the commission. This is why Sen. Richard B. Russell, a Democrat from Georgia of high distinction and recognized integrity, displaced Sen. Eastland. Sen. Russell is second in seniority in the Senate, having served there for 30 years. He is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. In 1951 he won national respect for his handling of the Congressional investigation of President Truman's dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The President also appointed Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, a Republican of equally high standing, to give bipartisan representation. Sen. Cooper had been a circuit judge, and later during the Eisenhower administration Ambassador to India. Contrary to a critic who charged that no friend of the slain President was included on the commission, Sen. Cooper was a close personal friend of President Kennedy and a frequent guest at the White House.

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62-109090

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune 15
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

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The Senate having been satisfied, the House of Representatives was persuaded to step aside by the President's designation to the commission of Rep. Hale Boggs, a Democrat from Louisiana, and Rep. Gerald R. Ford, a Republican from Michigan. Aside from their official positions, they had outstanding records.

Having disposed of political necessities, without sacrificing the requirements for public confidence in the appointees, the President had a freer hand. He appointed Allen W. Dulles, world renowned for his years as director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and at one time president of the Council on Foreign Relations.

He also appointed John J. McCloy, who in the 1930s had distinguished himself for his investigation of the Black Tom munitions explosion in Jersey City, and proved that German secret agents had been involved. If there had been conspiratorial chicanery, he could cast an experienced eye on the scene. McCloy had more recently served as head of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and as United States High Commissioner in West Germany. President Kennedy appointed him disarmament adviser and member of the United Nations delegation.

Finally, a chairman of the Commission had to be designated. The structure of impartiality required a dome of such magnificence that generations to come would not doubt its architectural soundness. Only one man could give to the chairmanship a judicial distinction and objectivity which would be recognized throughout the world—the man who bore the title Chief Justice of the United States. Entirely apart from Earl Warren's creative career as attorney general and governor of California, and, above all, as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in a historic era, it was the title of his office that, second only to the President's, provided unique prestige.

SYMBOLIC OMISSION

It may have been inadvertent, but the President's designation of the Commission mentions each member's name except Warren's. Instead it reads, "Chief Justice of the United States, Chairman." This was symbolic of the fact that not merely the man, but the most austere title in the nation was associated with the Commission.

Unfortunately for President Johnson's plans, Chief Justice Warren had long taken the stand that no judge on the nation's highest court should serve in any other capacity. The very authority of the title, so eagerly sought for special governmental or international functions, might be diminished by non-judicial activity. Chief Justice Warren had borne in silence criticism of the Court's precedent-shattering decisions. This was the inevitable burden of duty performed in sensitive controversies, where public feeling was sharply divided. But he felt neither he nor any other judge on the Supreme Court ought to risk criticism for services off the bench, which might affect public respect for him when he returned to his judicial duties. Besides, he regretted any diversion from the Court's work.

Thus he had disapproved of Justice Owen J. Roberts' past chairmanship of President Roosevelt's commission to investigate the Pearl Harbor disaster, and Justice Robert Jackson's service as prosecutor at the Nuremberg Trials. At first, he firmly rejected President Johnson's invitation. He did not think it proper to lend his ability and standing to the Commission.

But the President was not to be denied. He stressed the need to satisfy the bewildered populations of the world that the full truth had been sought and reported. This patriotic appeal overcame Chief Justice Warren's resistance. He sacrificed his conviction in order to answer this call to serve a nation whose mourning was made more anguished by uncertainty, and whose honor was tainted by ugly rumors heaped upon the disgrace of violence.

The Commission designated as its general counsel J. Lee Rankin, who had been appointed by President Eisenhower assistant attorney general and thereafter solicitor general of the United States. That office required him repeatedly to argue the government's position before the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Warren's invitation to him to serve as the Commission's counsel was an eloquent tribute to the esteem in which he was held by the Court. Francis W. H. Adams was designated assistant counsel. He was formerly assistant to the United States Attorney General and thereafter police commissioner of New York City. So not only legal ability but an experienced police executive was added to the staff. Thirteen additional assistant attorneys and 12 staff members were appointed.

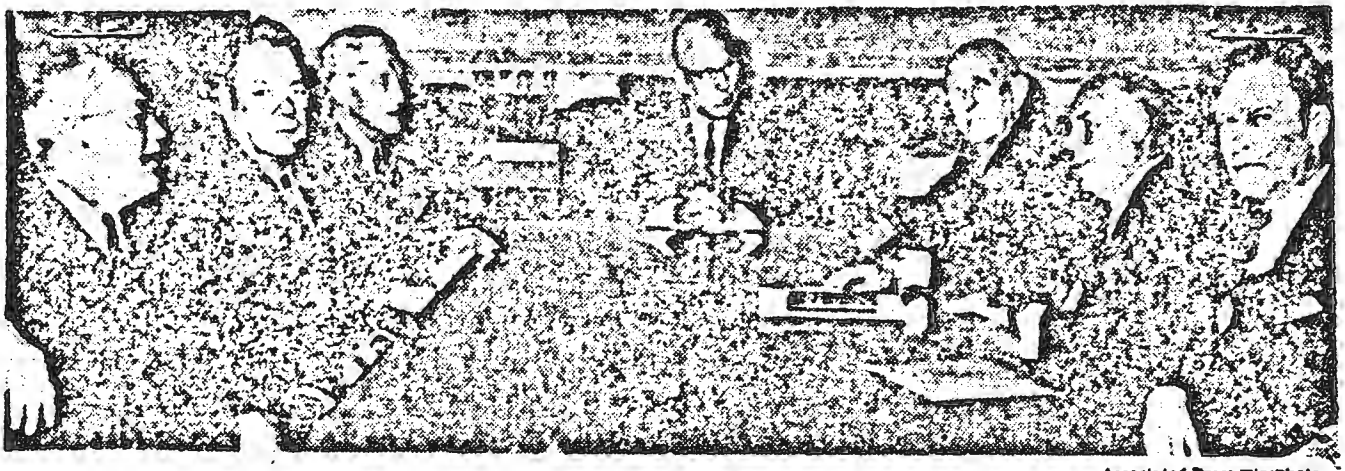
Thus, the Commission was peopled with men whose stature was intended to tower over irresponsible rumor. Such men would have no reluctance to unearth the facts no matter how embarrassing they might be to officials or to private individuals.

While the integrity and record of conscientious service of each member of the Warren Commission invite confidence, the final test must be made by evaluating the report itself. Only then can we determine that neither red herring nor whitewash has marred its conclusions.

A commission does not conduct a trial, it makes an investigation. The difference must be understood before proper evaluation can be made of the report.

A trial is an adversary proceeding—that is, two opponents clash with respect to issues, which are defined and delimited as much as possible in advance. This precludes irrelevant evidence, and certainly hearsay, rumor and conjecture. So, for example, if Oswald had not been killed, and had been tried for murder, the issue would have been his guilt or innocence, and only that.

No evidence would have been received on the subject of whether the Secret Service, the FBI, the Dallas police or others were negligent in guarding the President. This would have been irrelevant, because a trial would pose the question of whether Oswald shot the President, not whether he could have been prevented from doing so. Above all, speculations in the press, in books and in lectures, and theories of commentators about the possible larger dimensions of the crime, would clearly have excluded by the



Associated Press Wirephoto

THE COMMISSION—From left, Allen Dulles, Rep. Hale Boggs, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Chief Justice Earl Warren, who was chairman of the commision; Sen. Richard B. Russell, John J. McCloy and Rep. Gerald R. Ford.

court as rampant hearsay and too remote even to be considered.

A commission, on the other hand, is not prevented by rules of evidence from exploring in depth. As an investigatory agency, it is free to inquire into all the surrounding questions—such as did Oswald act alone; was he an agent for a conspiratorial group; were the police and government agencies alert and efficient, or confused and negligent, or indeed even venal; why was Oswald slain; was Ruby acting alone or was he an agent for others; how valid are the rumors and speculations about the tragic sequence of events; what are the answers, if any, to the inconsistencies, suspicions and troublesome questions contained in the current literature sweeping this country and Europe, and, among many other questions, what recommendations should be made for the avoidance of such catastrophes in the future?

A commission, then, does not limit itself, as does a court, to relevant testimony. On the contrary, it can listen even to the crackpots and can pursue every wild rumor. It searches for the truth not merely in the high plains of responsible testimony, but in the low marshes of psychotic hallucination. Its function is to demonstrate that which is false as well as that which is true, thus eliminating feverish theories that excite the gullible and undermine the soundness of public reaction.

That is why the report, in Appendix V, lists the names of 552 witnesses who were questioned. All leads were tracked down, irrespective of relevancy or responsibility. The commission was as much concerned with the falsity of a rumor, no matter how wild, as it was with the falsity of an assertion, even if urged by a high official.

So we see that the commission is not to be judged by whether it conducted a trial pursuant to conventional standards. Its function was different, broader, and it served purposes far beyond the limited horizon of a trial's confined issues.

However, Chief Justice Warren's well-known solicitude for the rights of the individual asserted itself, and the commission adopted rules of procedure broader than ever before practiced in the history of investigative bodies. Although the commission had the power to subpoena witnesses and documents, it granted every witness the right, under the Fifth Amendment, to refuse to answer on the ground that to do so might tend to incriminate him. The commission, however, could overcome this plea by granting the witness immunity from prosecution. Then he was compelled to answer. Thus, the truth could not be withheld and yet the individual's rights were preserved.

The report informs us that it was not necessary to grant immunity to any witness to induce him to talk.

The commission also advised every witness that he had the right to have his attorney present during interrogation and be advised by him; to object to questions; to

make a clarifying statement on the record after the testimony was ended, and to purchase a copy of his testimony. Furthermore, while the hearings were closed to the public (to discourage the piecemeal revelation of testimony, which might be misleading) every witness was granted the right to have his testimony taken in public, if he so requested. Only one witness availed himself of this privilege, when he testified on two occasions.

Finally, since the commission was not acting as a court or prosecutor, but as a fact-finding agency, it felt that in fairness to the alleged assassin and his family, outstanding counsel should be appointed "to participate in the investigation and to advise the commission whether in his opinion the proceedings conformed to the basic principles of American justice." Walter E. Craig, president of the American Bar Association, accepted this task, and participated "fully and without limitation."

He and his associates were given opportunity to cross-examine witnesses, to recall them or to suggest others who should be called. The report states modestly: "This procedure was agreeable to counsel for Oswald's widow." One would think so. Here was an exquisite blend of thorough probing and preservation of the rights of the individual (including even the reputation of the accused slayer) in accordance with the great traditions of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

Unprecedented public grief, and the raging volatile passions that flowed beneath it, did not deter the commission from assuming that the accused was innocent until proved guilty. It was concerned, too, that his family and all witnesses be protected from the hysteria and bitterness which the murders evoked.

The shame our country felt at the bizarre events—the President slain, the slayer slain in full view of a national television audience, a strange series of characters cavorting in the national spotlight—was offset to some extent by the dignity of the commission's effort and the nobility of its protective procedures. These represent the true picture of our country, where democratic processes have been refined to high civilized standards

Against this background, we proceed to examine the Warren Commission Report. If its integrity is uncompromising, its impartiality unyielding and its thoroughness exacting, then its persuasiveness is bound to be impressive. The salutary effects from its recommendations could be profound. In any event, we must apply our own objective critical faculties to its contents.

In its final analysis it is not the banked lights on the outside of the edifice that will stir and persuade us, but the inner glow emanating from the report itself.

The third article will appear Sunday.

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Louis Nizer's Review of Warren Report—No. 1

Four Presidents of the United States have been assassinated. Lincoln's death was followed by a trial of conspirators before a specially created military tribunal. In both Garfield's and McKinley's assassinations, the killers—Charles J. Guiteau, a dissappointed office-seeker, and Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist—were caught in the act, conceded their guilt, were tried in a court and were condemned to death.

President Kennedy's assassination differed from the others in that he was shot from a distance, by an assailant unidentified at the time. When Lee Harvey Oswald was apprehended, he vehemently denied any guilt. Within 48 hours he was killed by Jack Ruby, removing the possibility of his being tried by traditional processes.

Thus, an almost incomprehensible tragedy was surrounded by unique circumstances never experienced even in the three prior Presidential assassinations. Shock throughout the world was compounded by uncertainty. There being one device likely to allay the fears and suspicions which follow such a tragedy, a Presidential commission was resorted to, which was given the task of discovering, evaluating and reporting the facts. In the meantime, rumor and wild conjecture, fed by the inconsistencies in the early reports, when hysteria ruled, took over the scene:

"We see yonder the beginning of the day, but
"I think we shall never see the end of it."

SPONTANEOUS COINCIDENCES

Most often a tragedy of immense proportions is the result of a series of coincidences, each extremely remote, occurring at the same time. Lord Chesterton referred to this phenomenon as "a certain concurrence of circumstances."

When a plane inexplicably explodes in mid-air and all perish, we find it difficult to accept the theory of spontaneous occurrence of numerous coincidences, and so we rush to mysterious theories of Russian sabotage or privately planted bombs. Nevertheless, investigations have on many occasions been able to trace the causes from preserved wreckage and testimony. In one case it was revealed that the pilot raised the landing gear instead of the flaps during the landing roll, that the engineer failed to change the fuel selector to another tank, that the co-pilot in attempting to pick up charts from the floor accidentally hit the landing switch. In another case the gear-warning horn was mistaken for the stall-warning horn, while escaping fumes irritated the pilot's eyes so that he failed to lower the gear on the second half of a go-around. In another instance starlings in flight were sucked into the engines, providing a bizarre explanation for the otherwise inexplicable. So circumstances, "that unspiritual god and miscreator," play an irrational role.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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The sinking of the Morro Castle, which had been announced as "the safest ship of her size that it has been possible to build," is another illustration of an unbelievable combination of coincidences. The odds against each would be overwhelming, and the odds of their simultaneous occurrence inconceivable! Yet they happened, and only a trial establishing the facts overcame the first inevitable suspicion that sabotage and dark plot were responsible for the tragedy.

The Morro Castle was destroyed by fire and sank with more than 100 fatalities only eight miles from the coast of New Jersey. The cause? Capt. Willmott died at 7:45 p. m. the night before the fire; the fire would have been detected in time long before 2:45 a. m. had not the smoke detectors been turned off for fear that the smell of a cargo of wet hides in the forward hold might annoy the passengers; a wild northeast storm suddenly blew up; Chief Officer William F. Warms, who became acting captain, had been on duty 30 straight hours without sleep, and so failed to steer the ship away from the howling 40-mile winds that infuriated the flames into headlong speed; the fierce waves had caused seasickness among the passengers and even the crew, so that they tarried in their bunks until it was too late; some fire hydrants had been dripping and had been ordered sealed to preserve the deck; the radioman, George Rogers, turned out later to be criminally insane. (Subsequently, he bludgeoned two neighbors to death and was sentenced to life imprisonment.) Yes, as Emerson wrote, "Fate is a name for facts not yet passed under the fire of thought; for causes which are unpenetrated."

WHERE RUMOR BREEDS

I stress this phenomenon of extraordinary spontaneous coincidences as a possible explanation of otherwise unfathomable tragedies, because it goes to the heart of the Kennedy assassination problem. Our country, which is powerful enough to protect entire nations, was unable to preserve the life of its President.

This is so incredible as to call for explanations that soothe our perplexed and inflamed minds with probability. We lend an ear to those who contend that one disoriented man could not alone have succeeded in so enormous a crime against the protective resources of the most powerful nation in the world; that at least an ingenious group of conspirators, backed by foreign forces or traitorous domestic plotters—even some ensconced in government—must have been behind a deed so successfully executed. Rumor breeds in such soil.

Negligence, which could have contributed to the disaster, ceases to be just another link in the chain of coincidence, but is distorted into a deliberate criminal plan. Every contradiction in early reports; every reckless statement by petty officials overstimulated by the unexpected limelight; every false assertion by those who, like scavengers, swoop down on tragedy and feed until their stomachs burst with publicity; every uninformed version of the affair spread in foreign countries, where succession of rule by violence is not uncommon—all created a brew of mystery and inflammatory conjecture as fantastic as the crime itself. Yet, one can see from the Warren Commission Report that a series of coincidences, not likely to occur again in a thousand years, constitutes the true explanation of an otherwise incredible event. The facts established by the Commission fill a vacuum of incredulity.

In one sense only, coincidence is not the unique phenomenon we ordinarily think it to be. If we tied a string around the waist of every human being, so that it extended interminably wherever each individual went, would not hundreds of millions of such strings cross innumerable times in the most unexpected ways? Of the countless people moving in all directions, would it not be extraordinary if on many occasions the strings decreed an event which, when examined in an isolated instance, defies credibility?

The report of the Warren Commission finds such a series of coincidences:

The route past the Texas Book Depository was used only because the Market Hall was not available for the President's luncheon that day and the Trade Mart, used in its stead, took the President past Oswald's building.

Oswald was hired by the Texas Book Depository just one day before the Texas Employment Bureau sought to place him at a substantially higher salary with a company located a number of blocks away from the parade route.

Clearing skies, which replaced the rain that had fallen on Dallas the morning of Nov. 22, caused the Secret Service to remove the bubble-top which, though not bullet-proof, would have afforded the President some protection; instead he was seated in an open limousine.

An employee, Bonnie Ray Williams, ate lunch on the sixth floor by himself; he went to the fifth floor at 12:20 to find some friends to watch the parade. Had he tarried 10 more minutes, or decided to watch from the sixth floor window, Oswald would probably have slunk away, since the occasion would have been inopportune for his effort.

The first bullet that struck the President in the back of the neck did not topple him to the floor of the car only because he wore a medical brace. Ironically, the brace, worn because of a war-time back injury, prevented him from falling forward, where he would have been safe with a relatively minor wound; instead, he stiffened and the next bullet shattered his skull and fatally wounded him.

Had the Secret Service and the FBI co-ordinated their information, Oswald would have been kept away from the Presidential route for 10 minutes of critical time until the motorcade passed.

Had proper precautions been taken to guard any empty or partially empty building, such as a warehouse, situated on the Presidential route, Oswald would have been apprehended and the customary small item would have appeared in the press, "man with gun arrested near Presidential motorcade."

As we shall see later, there were other contributing causes, some of negligence, some avoidable, others unforesecable, but all combining to create what Ibsen once described as the "thousand strands of the web of fate, so strangely entangled."

Analysis and Commentary by Louis Nizer, © 1964 by Doubleday & Co., Inc.

When Tragedy Distilled STATESMANSHIP

by A. N. SPANEL
FOUNDER-CHAIRMAN
International Latex Corporation

It was inevitable that a document as complex as the Warren Report, dealing with events surcharged with emotion, should raise some questions. But fair-minded Americans must acclaim the competence, objectivity and dedication of Chief Justice Earl Warren and his associates on the Commission.

We have read with particular care the sections of the Report analyzing the roles played by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, the State Department, CIA and the Dallas police. As a result we found the excerpts from the testimony of the veteran director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, as published in the Washington *Star* on October 2nd absorbingly interesting—and reassuring for the American future.

The information on the Oswald case which he provided is pertinent and compelling. But even more significant, we believe, ***are Mr. Hoover's solemn warnings against restrictions on the civil liberties of the individual American in the name of Presidential security.*** His testimony in this connection has been reported; but its deeper implications—his deliberate emphasis on the sanctity of personal rights under our American system—have not as yet received the focused attention they deserve.

To appreciate the drama of this aspect of his testimony, it should be recalled that Mr. Hoover has been smeared and pilloried by fire-eating Left-wingers who dishonor a noble word by calling themselves "liberals." Some of these gentry in times past had the effrontery to compare him with Himmler and to equate the organization he heads with the Gestapo. Nearly all of them attributed to him a passion for more and more power.

These mindless slanders are too obviously imbecilic to affect the reputation of the man and the organization he has directed for some forty years.

For here is J. Edgar Hoover, the man who under our Federal setup comes closest to being the "police chief" of the United States, rejecting and denouncing the additional police powers implicit in what he calls "totalitarian security." ***Firmly and eloquently he cautions his countrymen against eroding our traditional concepts of civil liberties, no matter how great the provocation.***

"I don't think you can get absolute security," he told the Commission, "without almost establishing a police state, and we don't want that."

The 100 percent security being advocated in some quarters, he pointed out, would require the authorities to round up or place under house arrest all known or suspected subversives and "extremists" in every town or city visited by the President. "Now I don't think there is any place in this Country for that kind of thing," Mr. Hoover declared. ***Isolation and detention of people without due process of law, he maintained, was intolerable in a free society and could constitute a long leap toward the police state.***

AMERICANS WILL APPLAUD

"I am particularly concerned that we don't become hysterical," he went on, "and go too far in restricting the citizens of our Country from exercising their civil and constitutional rights.... I think that the enforcement of security and the enforcement of laws dealing with subversion ought to be handled in the American manner."

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Genuine liberals and responsible conservatives alike, we submit, will understand and applaud those views and warnings. They carry exceptional weight because they come from a man who, probably more than any other single American, is aware in concrete terms, not as generalizations, of the threats posed by subversives, extremists and assorted crackpots.

We believe that J. Edgar Hoover by this clearheaded defense of essential civil liberties has earned the gratitude of all thinking Americans who value our democratic institutions. It is devoutly to be hoped that his detractors on the fanatic Left, at least those who have not sold their brains and conscience for a mess of ideological pottage, will reconsider their conduct in the light of Mr. Hoover's testimony. Those who vilify the FBI and its seasoned director should be helped to understand that they are doing a grave disservice to themselves and to this Country.

J. Edgar Hoover has drawn a sharp line between legitimate police powers and near-totalitarian techniques. In effect he has given the American people timely reassurance that their freedoms are safeguarded.

This is what the late President John F. Kennedy understood so well. His profound concern for the rights of the individual and basic freedoms was perhaps his greatest legacy. Fortunately his successor, Lyndon B. Johnson, wholeheartedly embraces and carries forward that legacy.

FLOODGATES OF VIOLENCE

Mr. Hoover's reaffirmation of the priority of civil liberties is especially important in the present period of great stress, when law and order is endangered by zealots. The peril-packed doctrine is nowadays being preached in words—and worse, practiced in action—that the law may be flouted to promote a "good cause." But this is a suicidal fallacy.

Once the floodgates are opened to "justified" violence, the Country would be launched on a catastrophic course. Innumerable individuals and groups could then proclaim the justice of their own brands of violence, and the whole concept of legality—the only reliable foundation for the civil liberties Mr. Hoover champions—would begin to crumble. There simply is no room in our Country for lawlessness, whatever the alibi or the provocation.

So we salute J. Edgar Hoover for his memorable pronouncement before the Warren Commission. We salute him for holding fast to the rock-bottom principles expounded by Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln. His cautions against hysteria and totalitarian methods should have a sobering effect on our Country. Moreover, his clearheaded approach will heighten the moral authority of the FBI in carrying out its strictly limited but all-important functions.

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

We believe it is incumbent upon every newspaper, every radio and television station, every writer and speaker with access to an audience, to make Americans—especially the new generation growing up in a time of tensions and confused counsel—aware of Mr. Hoover's spirited defense of our living freedoms, his unswerving allegiance to due process, to law and order, to the foundation principles of American democracy.

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~~Texas~~ Concurs ~~In~~ Warren Report, Now a Best Seller

They know practically every detail of the tragedy by heart. Yet Americans are showing tremendous interest in the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. If the public keeps buying various editions of the report at the rate for the last two weeks, the report appears certain to make bookselling history.

Three commercial publishers already have put out the report in book form. Two more will market editions in the next two weeks. The Government Printing Office (GPO) printed the official version in paperback and hard-bound volumes. So within a month of its release seven different books containing the report will have reached the market.

Popular Library scooped the industry with its 640-page pocket book. Sunday, Sept. 27, at 6:31 p.m., just one minute after release time, Popular Library's edition went on sale in New York, Chicago, and Boston. Bantam and the Associated Press began retailing books the next day, along with GPO.

Popular Library distributed 500,000 copies initially. The publisher reported they were "going fast."

A Bantam Books spokesman reported: "We put through an initial print order for 700,000 books, quickly changed it to 1,100,000 and marketed all those paperbacks in a week and a half. Now we have ordered 450,000 more copies."

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Buyers also deluged the Associated Press with requests for its hard-cover volume. Within 10 days of the report's release, AP had taken 400,000 orders. It had 90,000 copies on hand for early distribution. Now it's receiving 150,000 copies a week from the printer and mailing 25,000 copies a day. Even at that, many of the earliest buyers will wait a month for books.

Although approximately 1,700,000 copies of the report (counting Government and commercial editions) are now on the market, and more are to come, McGraw-Hill will soon receive the first shipments of 20,000 cloth-covered books—and Doubleday begins marketing 35,000 hardback copies early this week. These two publishers will help swell the total number of available copies to roughly 2,600,000 by the end of October.

The state of Texas has issued a book too. It's *The Texas Supplemental Report on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the Serious Wounding of Governor John B. Connally.* This 18-page summary concurs with the Warren Commission findings that Oswald, acting alone, killed President Kennedy. It criticizes the FBI for not alerting Dallas police to Oswald's presence in the city. It also urges more co-operation among Federal, state, and local enforcement agencies and asks for consideration of adopting a rule that would bar cameras from Texas courtrooms. The Texas report isn't for sale.

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Dallas Police Chief Says FBI Asked Coverup on Conduct in Oswald Case

DALLAS, Oct. 7 (UPI) The Warren Commission report took the FBI to task for failing to warn other agencies about Lee Harvey Oswald. The Dallas Police Chief said yesterday that he was once asked by the FBI to deny there ever was such a failure.

In a letter to the Warren Commission made public yesterday, Police Chief Jesse Curry said the request came from Gordon Shanklin, agent in charge of the Dallas FBI office, on Nov. 22, the day Oswald killed President Kennedy.

Curry had told newsmen that day that although the FBI had known about Oswald, they had passed on no information to the Dallas police.

"Within a few minutes of my statement to the press," Curry said in the letter, Shanklin was on the phone.

Curry said the FBI did not want to admit publicly that it had known about Oswald before the assassination, and asked Curry to retract his statement. Curry did retract the statement.

The FBI later admitted it had Oswald under investigation.

Shanklin refused to confirm or deny that he had made the phone call or the request.

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Washington Special

Warren Report Stirs Uneasi

By RAY McHUGH

Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — The Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy has been greeted with general approval.

In its reconstruction of the events leading to the fatal attack in Dallas last Nov. 22 it has been accepted as painstakingly thorough.

The findings that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone, that he was without doubt the killer and that he was not part of any conspiracy have been greeted by general relief.

But, as time permits closer examination, some of the commission's recommendations and criticisms have stirred uneasiness. The stinging rebukes for the Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are called "enthusiastic hindsight" by one congressman.

Others have voiced fears that traditional foes of the two agencies might seize on the report to launch a smear campaign.

"After any tragedy, one always hears the plaintive words if we had done this or if we had done that it wouldn't have happened," said the congressman.

"The facts are that both the Secret Service and the FBI car-

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Elgin, Ill.
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ried out their responsibilities exactly as they were outlined and to the best of their ability.

"Certainly if procedures had been different, Oswald might not have been successful. But the lesson here is to move ahead, to tighten procedures, not to throw blame around wildly at men who have been doing their job.

"No system is perfect. Unfortunately we are mortals. We make mistakes. We learn from our mistakes and our tragedies."

The commission's view of some of the lessons learned, however, troubles many Washington observers.

The call for "more useful and precise criteria defining potential threats to the president" appears sound; but in it lurks the danger of unbridled police interference in individual rights, even possible political intimidation.

In its report the Warren Commission concluded that the FBI "took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work."

Oswald killed President Kennedy. The FBI knew Oswald. Therefore, the commission reasons, the FBI should have foreseen the crime and prevented it.

The FBI, however, had no information suggesting that Oswald was a potential threat to Mr. Kennedy. Federal court rulings in recent years have pointedly discouraged authorities from speculating on the unproved designs of leftists and other subversives. Director J. Edgar Hoover testified in detail to the commission on the valuation of Oswald although his full remarks were not included in the report.

One thing Hoover pointed out was that the history of Oswald's psychiatric treatment was not available to the FBI before the assassination. Only a special exception to law made that record available to the commission.

The Warren report implies a lack of close liaison between the Secret Service and the FBI. This had been emphatically denied by both agencies. James J. Rowley, chief of the Secret Service, is a former FBI agent and a close personal friend of Hoover.

The commission summarized the testimony of Everett I. Bouck, chief of the protective research section of the Secret Service and concludes that he believes that had all FBI files on Oswald been made available, Oswald would have been apprehended before the assassination.

It has been learned that this conclusion was drawn by the commission, not by Bouck who emphasized that the FBI had followed standard procedures and had cooperated with the Secret Service.

Mr. Hoover's emphatic statements that the FBI had no information that would classify Oswald as a potential assassin,

and the Warren Commission's criticism of "an unduly restrictive view" raise disturbing suggestions.

If the Secret Service, FBI and local police are to apply intangible criteria in determining such threats, the problem of policing presidential appearances becomes staggering. And, the threat to individual rights becomes serious.

Police officers have estimated that as many as 5,000 persons might have to be detained, arrested or watched in cities like New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. Such tactics would be certain to raise a storm of constitutional issues.

The dragnet would have to take in all suspected left wing subversives, ultra rightists, Fascists, the emotionally unstable and irrational, conceivably even political critics and rivals.

"It would take an army to handle so-called potential threats in many cities," one official remarked.

The task of simply rounding up members of organizations on the attorney general's subversive list would be staggering in itself.

Gov. Edmund Brown of California, a former state attorney general, has told reporters he knows of no way to detain a dangerous mentally ill individual without violating his civil rights.

It is easy to agree with Warren Commission report and accept all its findings. The assassination left an emotional mark on the nation. There is a hunger to assess blame, to demand far-reaching preventive action.

But, President Kennedy himself would have been the last man to ask for "police state" methods, mass interrogation, arrests on intangible suspicion, association or hearsay.

The Secret Service and the FBI have diligently avoided Gestapo labels. They have bent over backward to observe civil and individual rights.

There is much merit in the commission report. Many of its recommendations are already being practiced.

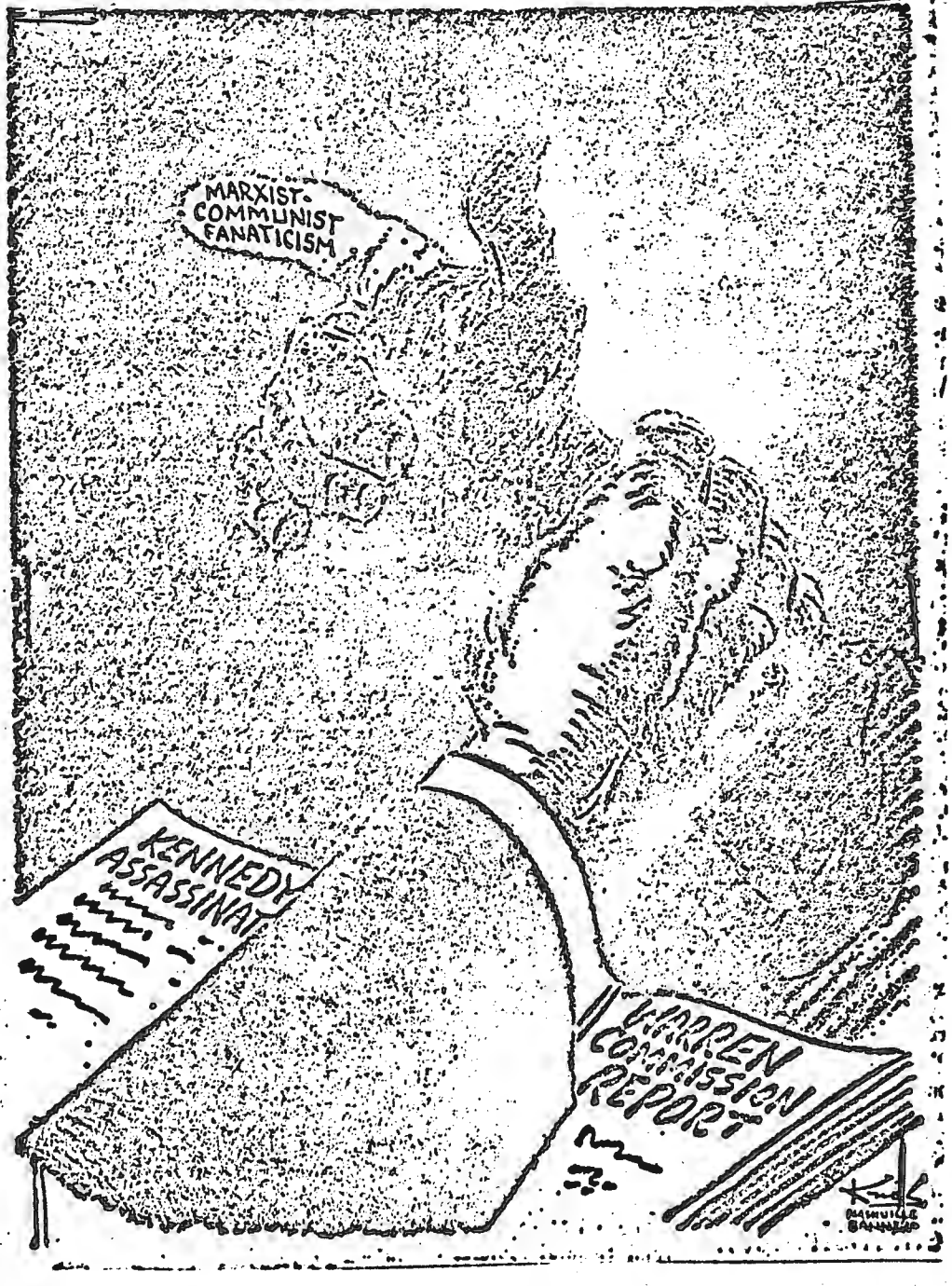
But, in it may lie also the temptation to invoke sweeping federal powers.

Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois, who expressed the first public misgivings about the criticism of the Secret Service and the FBI, reminded the nation that "there were no charges against Oswald and no grounds on which to hold him."

And on the morning of Nov. 22, President Kennedy said:

"If anyone really wanted to shoot the President . . . there was nothing anybody could do . . ."

UNDISPUTED CONCLUSION: THE TRIGGER FINGER



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Texas Gives Own Version

By The Associated Press

AUSTIN, Tex.

Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr, reporting on Texas' role in the investigation of the Kennedy assassination yesterday urged changes in law enforcement information exchange methods and in trial news coverage practices.

Mr. Carr presented the report to Gov. John Connally, himself wounded by the assassin, alleged to have been Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Carr concurred in findings of the Warren Commission, the national group which probed the assassination and added:

"So far as is known to me or my special counsel there are no untapped sources of information in the assembling of all material facts pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy."

Mr. Carr's report traced the plans for, and subsequent decision against holding a court of inquiry—a fact-finding hearing by a justice of the peace—in Texas.

He said that "immediately following the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald and after the arrest of Jack Ruby, (convicted of killing Oswald) the orderly procedures of the rule of law were placed under severe strain and unusual demands."

Mr. Carr gave three causes or the demands:

1. "The news media . . . virtually took charge of the entrances, hallways and public rooms of the city jail before Oswald was placed in jail. . . ."

2. "While local officials recognize that subsequent events, including the killing of Ruby during an attempted transfer from the city jail to the county jail, magnified the deficiency in security measures, they do not accept the full responsibility for such conditions because of the fact that they had no knowledge whatever of Oswald and his background until they were advised (after the assassination) of his presence in Dallas and his past activities by the Federal authorities.

3. "Interviews and comments elicited by the news media from police officers and the prosecuting attorneys . . . were made public before arraignment or indictment of the suspects. . . . The opportunity was provided for the leading defense counsel (Melvin Belli) to seize the microphones from co-operative news media in the courtroom and, in a vindicative manner, castigate the jury, judiciary and the city of Dallas with discredit to himself and the legal profession."

The 4,000-word report then concluded with recommendations:

That representatives of the state bar, the news media and local and state officials "take appropriate steps to establish a fair and satisfactory working relationship designed to prevent future disorder and confusion in pretrial activities, deficiencies in security for prisoners, as well as to improve judicial ethics in criminal trials."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jay G. Hayden

Feud Brews

WASHINGTON — The Warren Commission's sharp criticism of both the Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for inadequacy of performance related to the assassination of President Kennedy is sure to set off a bitter conflict as soon as the President and Congress get around to it.

Throughout all of his 40 years as chief of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover has lost no opportunity to express his scorn for the tiny Secret Service branch of the Treasury Department which since 1906 has been formally charged with the job of physical protection of Presidents of the United States.

And the Secret Service on its side long has had its eye peeled toward the giant FBI with special attention to director Hoover's remarkable popularity in Congress.

IT IS CURIOUSLY true on the other hand that Mr. Hoover is no favorite of his executive superiors. At the age of 29 he was appointed to head the bureau by President Coolidge, incident to the discharge of Atty. Gen. Harry Daugherty at height of the scandals flowing out of the administration of President Warren G. Harding.

Mr. Hoover's timidity during his first years was so great that after passage in the early 1930s of the Lindbergh kidnaping and other laws greatly increasing federal as against state authority in law enforcement, Atty. Gen. Homer S. Cummings signed up a special publicity man to popularize the FBI and its chief.

It may be that Mr. Cummings slightly overdid it, since Mr. Hoover's capacity for taking care of himself has been growing ever since. Not only has he far exceeded the normal retirement age but, due to his iron grip on Congress, he long since had all of his executive superiors nonplused.

ONE REMEMBERS THE late Frank Murphy, successively governor general of the Philippines, governor of Michigan, U.S. attorney general and member of the Supreme Court. The FBI director at all times had Murphy completely baffled, but he has been equally successful in sidestepping orders of attorney generals ever since, including Robert F. Kennedy, recently resigned to become a candidate for U.S. senator from New York.

One reason for retirement by "Bobbie" Kennedy from the Cabinet certainly was his inability to fathom the ways of J. Edgar Hoover.

Dislike by attorneys general for Hoover appears to have been duplicated in the White House. Perhaps Hoover served out the tenure of Attorney General Cummings in complete accord; but no other attorney general since then. Under subsequent Roosevelt appointees as attorney general, Murphy, Robert H. Jackson and Francis Biddle, Hoover's self-confidence continued to mount.

Under the succeeding Presidents, Truman, Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson to date, the J. Edgar Hoover arrogance has been wholly insufferable.

THE POINT IS that Congress is most likely to leap through the Hoover hoop at the drop of a hat. No President for at least 20 years has dared to challenge the FBI regime. And Congress traditionally has granted all FBI requests for appropriation, and usually more.

So it is that President Johnson is faced with a severe challenge if he should come up with a request for continuation of the miniscule Treasury Secret Service, 844 men strong, as guardian of himself and the White House.

Somebody in the Legislative branch certainly will propose that the job be turned over to the FBI, and by all recent congressional precedents that move will be ratified with a whoop.

NOTABLY THERE was no congressionally prescribed police guardianship of the White House until 1906 when the job was allotted to the Secret Service, a branch of the Treasury Department previously devoted exclusively to pursuit of counterfeiters and other attacks on the nation's money.

Following the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, the latter branch had been called on for a few recruits — no more than a dozen to stand guard on President Theodore Roosevelt around the clock. As above stated, that arrangement was made legal by congressional enactment in 1906. The FBI did not come into existence until 1908.

Presently, the FBI numbers 14,452 employes.

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Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
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Miss Holmes
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OF NEW YORK

Man About Town

GOV. ROCKEFELLER'S PRIVATE POLL predicts: "LBJ will carry N. Y. State by 1 and ¼ million votes to 1 and ¾ million. He holds the record in N. Y. State with over 1 and ½ million. RFK is ahead in the polls by 100,000" . . . Jackie's new Girl Friday is Helen Lampart . . . Secret Service requested Pittsburgh Glass "to come up" with extension bullet-proof windows for protection against snipers and permit the people to see The Chief . . . Federal Communications boss Henry's resignation is on the President's desk . . . LBJ will announce a new air treaty with Japan permitting their planes to land in NYC and elsewhere . . . Franco was ready to act as peacemaker between the White House and Fidel, but Rome advised nh-nh . . . State memo'd LBJ that NK plans assigning Gromyko back to Washington as Ambass . . . Defense Dept got the golight from LBJ for extensive fleet maneuvers in Tonkin Gulf . . . U. of Michigan's Student Union invited Nazi Rockwell for a seminar session Oct. 13. He'll stay overnight as the U's guest . . . Gold Star families (whose men died fighting Hitler) will please excuse us for making them sick.

SHOCKER IN THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT regarding U. S. Government officials who in 1962 approved a $435.71 loan to help Oswald return from Russia. The commission absolves them, to wit: "The officers of the Department of State and Naturalization Service, acting within the proper limits of their descretion, concluded that Oswald's return to the United States was in the best interests of the country."

But the Secret Service and FBI were negligent!

(Memo to editors everywhere: The Warren Report definitely proves that Texas Senator Tower never arranged—as erroneously reported many times by various publications—Lee Oswald's return fare from Russia.)

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TV'S HUGH O'BRIEN (of Hugh's Wugh) has not recovered from the shock of being refused a date with Eurasian actress Nai Bonet . . . Neurosurgeon Dr. Jack Goodman (and his Mrs.) were blessed with a little Ben Casey . . . Elizabeth Devine (of the Copa Girls) and a Waldorf-Astoria Hotel exec are closer than halfpastsix . . . Esquire suddenly got bored with the Beatles and dumped a big batch of pix shot by their high-priced fotogger . . . Actress-dancer Ann Miller and oilionaire Grover Collins are expected to flash their I-Do's as soon as they can unknot their straitjackets. So daffy are they about each other . . . Wm. Saroyan said it at a Greenwich Village art gallery premiere: "Do you know what avant garde means? It means—not finished yet!"

DODGERS' STAR SANDY KOUFAX and Quinn O'Hara (former "Miss Scotland") flang it away . . . HHH's fund-raising luncheon by L.A. bizmen was cancelled Oct. 2 with no explanation. Newspaper insiders assume "they were having trouble selling tickets" . . . Freddie Trueman, Britain's star cricketeer (in H'wood for the first time), hoped he could meet Mamie Van Doren. She was in N.Y. . . . Pals arranged a phone tryst. They will "date" in London . . . "Hello, Dolly!" member Jerry Dodge lost his heart to Sally Henderson, a shapely carpenter, of West Sayville, L. I. . . . The former Mrs. Peter Law (Pamela) and Elliott Vose (a veep at Singer Sewing Machine Co.) Lohengrin-It next month . . . Two Happy Families Dept: The most sotto-voce romance in the film industry has a Dolce Vita dateline. Both are famed married stars . . . The others include a director, his actress-mate and their respective paramours, who dine as a quartet twice weekly.

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THE FOLLOWING "CONFIDENTIAL" MEMO to a Goldwater financial-backer (from a Dallas exec) was carelessly lost in a Los Angeles hotel lobby: "The campaign is going poorly for the Senator. The 'moderate' Republicans are still not on his side. The loss of July and August waiting and cruising on a yacht are almost irretrievable. LBJ was organizing. Who has been working for the Senator on newspapers, editors, etc? The GOP National Committee is apparently in the hands of amateurs and unimaginative ones at that." (Note by WW: We so reported from San Francisco's Cow Palace last July—word-for-word).

"The Senator has not gotten into the fundamental issues. He should demand full text of correspondence between Khrushchev and Kennedy. The unfortunate remark of Senator Goldwater that a President shouldn't debate (because of security) still haunts. The Senator should stop taking his loyal supporters for granted. They have no guidance—there is now some grumbling—a waste of dedicated manpower."

FROM THE OCT. 1 PAPERS: "Happy Rockefeller's Loses Children To Ex" . . . From the col'm of the week before: "Happy Rockefeller's closed-court battle with exmate Dr. Murphy, according to insiders, may wind up with 'Happy' winning custody of dghtr Melinda, now living with mother and stepop. The other 3 children going to daddy?" (Close enough) . . . Miami Herald exec James Knight's baby Margie weds A.F. Crane at Miami Beach Dec. 19 . . . Mrs. John F Hyland and J. Timothy Collins, rich businessman, were blended in Rome Sept. 28. Bishop Fulton J. Sheen officiating . . . F. Sinatra's nevview Richard and Linda Marsh (she played Ophelia in Burton's "Hamlet") are a steady duet in Hollywood . . . During World War One a hit ditty in England was "Goodbye Dolly" (Gray) . . . Think you've got troubles? Meet Wm. Smith, restaurateur, who told eyeful Jean Moore (manicurist at the L.A. Ambassador Hotel) that when the season started he got $12,000 to $1,000 on the Phillies. Three weeks ago (before the Phillies collapsed) he spurned an offer of 11 Gs to call it off.

★

WASHINGTON NEWS SENTINEL Andrew Tully (author of "Where Did The Money Go?") and Barbara Witchell (of Springfield, Ill. His 2nd mate) had it 30'd. He got the divorce; she got back her maidename . . . The irony behind Russia's refusal to permit Jews to bake matzoths (unleavened bread): They eat it to celebrate their release from oppression in Egypt . . . Recommention: "The Thin Gold Watch" by Walter E. J. Swanson. An exciting newspaperman's success-saga plus the depth and scope of a novel. The most attractive character is James S. Copley. He started as a cub reporter and now governs 15 U.S. dailies . . . If you're still wondering how Castro managed to outsmart The Greatest Power On Earth, remember what Frederick the Great said: "My foe is always followed by a thousand cooks. I am always preceded by a thousand spies."

MEMO FROM GIRL FRIDAY: "You had that Goldwater would make Nixon Secofstate; that the Warren Commission would recommend that killing the Prez be a Federal crime, and that one of the Mississippi people to be indicted has 'R' for one of his initials" . . . When NBChief R. Sarnoff visits the Red Cross in Japan shortly, his escort will be our Commanding-General there . . . The Gov't's Gen. Accounting Office wants LBJ to permit inspection of Defense Dept. books to see where all those billions go, but McNamara said no-dice . . . BMG execs are complaining that Len Hall and Ray Bliss (the only pros in his camp) are "just going through the motions" . . . Hearst star Ruth Montgomery (touring with BMG) printed this eyebrow-lifter: "Despite the landslide proportions of the pollsters' charts, it will be a rather close election" . . . Bubu-of-the-Year: A very big H'wood-NY tv director's Girl Friday carelessly arranged adjacent rooms for his wife and his ~~Gir-Friday~~ at a midtown hotel.

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Bureaucratic Feuding . . . By Chalmers M. Roberts

Warren Report Stings FBI

THE WARREN Commission report on the Kennedy assassination has surfaced one of the oldest bureaucratic feuds in Washington, that between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Secret Service.

Roberts

Furthermore, it has accentuated in public the distaste the FBI and the State Department feel for each other. And it illuminates the FBI's inability to take any public criticism.

Bureaucratic infighting is old stuff in the Capital; the Forest Service, the Reclamation Bureau and others have been involved in some historic feuds. But it takes the public spotlight to show that these struggles are like icebergs: More doesn't show than does show.

The FBI long has been the most sacrosanct agency in town and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's current relations with President Johnson appear to be excellent. Still, he apparently decided to leak his side of the assassination case in advance of publication of the transcript in what amounted to putting the rap on the State Department for permitting Lee Oswald to return to the United States after his defection to the Soviet Union.

The Hoover statement and the State Department documents on Oswald reveal a totally different way of looking at defectors. Hoover says, in effect, be gone and good riddance. State says, in effect, defectors are embarrassing to the United States and should be brought home unless they renounce their citizenship, which Oswald never did though he sought to do so.

The FBI-Secret Service feud long has been well know. The Secret Service men have felt Hoover wanted to swallow their much smaller agency.

The Warren report criticized the FBI, in itself a major event, for its "unduly restrictive view" of its duties in not having even told the Secret Service it knew Oswald was in Dallas and working in a building along the Presidential route.

INDEED, reading the evidence in the Commission's report compels the thought that the Commission's criticism was mildly worded. Nor was the State Department laxity in informing others of Oswald hit as hard by the Commission as it might well have been.

FBI relations with the Central Intelligence Agency were only touched on in the report. But it is known there have been cases, or so say CIA officials, when the FBI withheld information the CIA wanted. The FBI, many believe, never forgave CIA for taking over its Western Hemisphere jurisdiction after the war.

JOSEPH ALSOP is on leave. His column will be resumed on his return.

All these subsurface feuds, and others too, are part of the price of a vast bureaucracy such as the United States Government.

It is particularly shocking, however, that after such a painstaking effort as that of the unanimous Warren Commission report one agency which has been criticized, the FBI, should attempt to twist the record of another agency.

State's report from its Moscow Embassy said that Oswald "stated frankly that he had learned a hard "lesson" after defecting, said he had "been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union" and declared he had "acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom."

It added that much of Oswald's arrogance and bravado "appears to have left him."

IN LIGHT of what we now know this was a superficial report since it did not go beyond repeating what Oswald had said. But that is very different from the conclusions Hoover drew, as recounted in his testimony to the Commission.

Hoover said that "the Embassy gave him a clean bill of health" and "the report of the State Department . . . indicated this man was a thoroughly safe risk, he had changed his views, he was a loyal man now and had seen the light of day, so to speak."

Hoover produced no document saying any such thing. His comments thus were nothing less than unsubstantiated innuendo toward State designed, it is evident, to turn aside the Commission's criticism of the FBI's own laxity in dealing with the Secret Service.

The Secret Service, which deservedly took the biggest rap of all from the Commission, thus far at least has had the grace to take it like a man.

Robert LeBaron

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Lee Oswald: TV, the Press And Justice

By Joseph Carter
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

The 12th and final recommendation of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy reads:

"The Commission recommends that the representatives of the bar, law enforcement agencies, and the news media work together to establish ethical standards concerning the collection and presentation of information to the public so that there will be no interference with pending criminal investigations, court proceedings, or the right of individuals to a fair trial."

So, once again the question of the role of the press in a free society was brought to the fore. But this time it had a new look, for at the heart of the newscoverage in Dallas were the television cameras.

There can be little doubt—and the Commission report pointed this out—that the serio-comic events that followed the assassination (which included the first televised jail break in history) would not have occurred had it not been for the pitiable anxiety of the members of the Dallas Police Department and many of the prosecutor's staff to appear on television.

Television brings a whole new dimension to what used to be called "the press," and it presents many a knotty problem.

EDITORS' REACTION

Almost immediately after the report was made public, Miles H. Wolff, executive editor of the Greensboro, N. C., Daily News and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, announced that a special study committee would consult with radio and television officials on the problem.

The crux of the problem, of course, is how to keep the American people informed, and yet not to infringe on the civil rights of individuals involved.

A survey of the New York Herald Tribune showed that responsible leaders in and out of the press are deeply concerned about the problem—but that an answer has not yet been found.

Seated in his office in the handsome new law school at Columbia University, where he is now a professor, Telford Taylor—the prosecutor at the Nuremberg war trials—said carefully:

"It seems to me that there are two points where I'm not in agreement with the report. One is the point of the suspicion at first, immediately after the assassination, that President Kennedy had been killed as part of a plot.

"Therefore, in my opinion, Lee Oswald should not have been in the hands of the Dallas police at all. There is a Federal statute covering this—the Commission report mentions it. But it says that it was quickly disproved that there had been a plot, and this is where I differ. Since there was that suspicion, I think Federal authorities should have taken Oswald into custody and held him until it had been proved beyond all doubt that there had been no plot—a circumstance that could have held Oswald in their custody for weeks.

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ASSIGNING THE BLAME

"My second point is that I am inclined to lay almost all of the blame for this on the Dallas police.

"But that is simply this particular instance.

"I think that the press has to examine itself in two particulars.

"Now say that this involved, not the murder of a President, but some private citizen. There was an invasion of civil rights there, and I don't think the press can put all the blame on the Dallas police. It is extremely doubtful that such a thing could happen here in New York, but we all have the responsibility to recognize that there are many cities in this country that are not as sophisticated as New York, and the press has the responsibility of recognizing its own responsibilities in this matter, and not simply see how far it can go in a different situation.

"I was also appalled at that interview on TV with Mrs. (J. D.) Tippit, the widow of the slain policeman, when some TV reporter with obviously no taste at all asked her how she felt her grief rated with that of Mrs. Kennedy. Really, it was atrocious, and some responsible official somwhere along the line should have recognized this, and also should have recognized that Mrs. Tippit obviously did not know that her own rights of privacy were being invaded.

"I don't think that the press as a whole has a right to take advantage of the ignorance of the average citizen about what his rights are in a situation like this.

"This, too, is a field in which I would very much dislike seeing any legislation, and I do hope that the responsible leaders effective standards.

'APPALLING' COVERAGE

Pro. Louis Pollack, of the Yale Law School, had somewhat similar views, although he thought it was a problem for the Attorney General of the United States.

"It is appalling to recall how intensive the coverage of the press was of the Oswald affair," said Prof. Pollak. "Oswald couldn't have gotten a fair trial anywhere in the United States after that, had he lived. I see it as a challenge, not just to the press, but to the press, the police and the bar. It is at precisely the point of the arrest of a suspect —the whole period prior to trial, that we could stand a good deal of limitation of publicity.

"The whole point is the conflict between freedom of the press and insuring a fair trial for a suspect. We might look at the English experience. We don't have to put on rose-colored glasses, but the English system has two advantages: In England, no publicity of this type is allowed at all, and the prisoner's rights are protected immediately.

"In other words, the press is not allowed to try the prisoner by a sort of third degree, and the police immediately make sure that the prisoner has a lawyer.

"The most important part of what I am saying is that the owners of the press must do something about it themselves, rather than allowing it to become a matter for legislation.

WANTED: GROUND RULES

"And I do believe that the Attorney General should have some top level conferences about it, for it clearly falls within his jurisdiction. It was not just the press that behaved badly, it was also the police and the prosecuting attorneys. It is there, I think, that the Attorney General should lay down some ground rules that would apply to the whole country."

But that this is not a simple matter at all was pointed out by Edward K. Thompson, the editor of Life magazine.

"In this particular case, I'm inclined to lay the blame on the Dallas police and the prosecuting attorneys," he said. "That was about as venal a place as I've ever dealt with. It was a sieve of leaked information, rumors, leaked diaries and pictures.

"But in general we have a competitive press, and thank God we do. Life is in competition with the Herald Tribune and the Herald Tribune is in competition with television. And so between us we give the American people about as thorough a picture of the world as possible.

"Now, is a responsible editor going to tell a reporter not to cover such-and-such a story, or to ask questions only up to such-and-such a point? You don't run into this sort of thing in any well run police department, or any well run police department, or any well run court. Can you imagine what Commissioner (Michael J.) Murphy would have have done in this town if some precinct captain let this sort of thing go on at his station? He'd hand him his head on a platter.

"No, I think this is for the police and for the bar."

THE POOL SYSTEM

Edward G. Barrett, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, was well aware of the dilemma.

"I hope that if a committee is set up, it will take a look at the British system and take what is good from it," he said.

"Perhaps the committee should look into the pool system of covering a major story, like that of the visit of Prime Minister Nikita Khrushchev a few years ago. That way, instead of 350 reporters, you'd have 35 or 50. (Mr. Thompson was adamant against the pool idea, except in very special circumstances.)

8-19 (Rev. 5-27-53)

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Hoover Claim Oswald Was Called Safe Risk Makes State Cry 'Foul'

The State Department believes it has been hit below the belt by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's contention that it had concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was "a thoroughly safe risk."

Officials of the Department said Friday night that they could find no reports or documents to support that statement by the chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Department did make available to newsmen a 1961 and a 1962 document on Oswald, who stands accused of assassinating President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

One document, from the American Embassy in Moscow, appears to be the one to which Hoover referred when he testified before the Warren Commission last May 14. But the document says nothing that indicates that Oswald was "a thoroughly safe risk," or a "loyal man," nor does it give him "a clean bill," as Hoover said a State Department report concluded.

One State Department source said it was "undignified" for two departments of Government to be thrown into public dispute in the way they were when Hoover's accusation was prematurely made public on Friday.

A widespread view in official Washington yesterday was that Hoover authorized advance disclosure of his testimony before the Warren Commission, to try to offset criticism of the FBI. The Commission report said that the FBI had taken "an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work" prior to the President's assassination.

The Embassy report to the State Department, to which Hoover seemed to be referring, was a 2½-page document dated July 11, 1961. It was signed by Boris H. Klosson, American counselor for political affairs in Moscow. It said in part:

"Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald. He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time that understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom.

"Much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the Embassy appears to have left him.

Oswald, at that time, had come to the Embassy asking help to return to the United States. In 1959, soon after he arrived in the Soviet Union, he had gone to the Embassy and said he wanted to renounce his citizenship. The Embassy, under its normal cautionary procedures, suggested he think over his intention. Oswald never followed through on the renunciation. Hoover, in his recent testimony, said he personally feels that such people should be able to renounce their citizenship "at once."

A State Department document from Washington dated March 16, 1962, said the Office of Soviet Union Affairs believed it was in the interest of the United States to give Oswald, his wife, and their child opportunity to return to the United States.

To refuse to do so, the memorandum said, could "weaken" efforts by the United States to get the Soviets to allow Russian relatives of American citizens to leave the Soviet Union. That report, however, far from "clearing" Oswald in any way, referred to him as "an unstable character, whose actions are entirely unpredictable."

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THE NATION

The Warren Report

Within the last 100 years, four American Presidents have been assassinated. All were shot in public places without warning. Abraham Lincoln was slain by a fanatical Confederate sympathizer while attending a theater. James A. Garfield, about to board a train in Washington, was shot from behind by a disappointed office-seeker. William McKinley was killed by a self-styled anarchist who approached the Chief Executive in a public reception line at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo. And John F. Kennedy was shot as his motorcade moved through Dallas last Nov. 22.

In the early years of the U.S., protection of the President was intermittent and haphazard. There was little concern for his safety, despite frequent threatening letters, and the various Presidents moved about freely without escort. Protection became systematic and continuous only after President McKinley was killed in 1901. The next year the Secret Service, which was organized in 1865 as a division of the Treasury Department to deal with counterfeiting, assumed full-time responsibility for the safety of the President. It still has that job today.

Growing Danger

The problems of protecting an American President have multiplied as his responsibilities and movements have expanded in a changing world. With jet travel, the President can be in the center of world troubles in one day and overseas on cold war business the next. He is continually exposed to potential danger. President Kennedy himself is reported to have said in a strangely prophetic conversation on the morning of his death that anybody with a telescopic rifle could easily take a shot at a passing President from atop a high building.

Soon after Mr. Kennedy was slain, President Johnson appointed a seven-man commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren to investigate the assassination and the reasons behind it. He instructed the commission to "satisfy itself that the truth is known so far as it can be discovered." One objective was to answer conspiratorial speculations abroad that could tarnish this country's prestige and hamper efforts toward better East-West relations.

The Findings

Last week, after 10 months of inquiry which included the questioning of 552 witnesses, the commission released an 888-page report with these main conclusions:

(1) "That the shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald."

(2) "That there was no evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assasssinate President Kennedy." Thus the commission rejected the rumors and charges that Oswald had not acted alone in the assassination of the President. It also rejected allegations that he and Jack Ruby, the night club owner who subsequently killed Oswald before a trial could be held, were party to any plot—either left-wing or right-wing—to kill the President. The report said Ruby also acted on his own. The commission did not pinpoint the motives of either man.

(3) That the Secret Service and F.B.I. were at fault in carrying out their respective roles. The Commission sharply criticized the Secret Service for failing to make adequate preparation for President Kennedy's trip to Dallas. It reprimanded the F.B.I. for failure to inform the Secret Service about the presence in Dallas of Oswald, who once defected to Russia.

Hoover's View

F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover was known to be upset by the criticism of his agency. On Friday The Washington Evening Star published portions of Mr. Hoover's testimony before the commission in which he warned about tightening Presidential protection too far. He said this could lead to a police state "and we don't want that." It was generally believed Mr. Hoover or an aide had "leaked" the testimony prior to its official publication in an effort to rebut criticism of the F.B.I.

However, the brunt of the commission's indictment was directed

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at the Secret Service, which has primary responsibility for guarding the President. To improve the protection, the commission recommended, among other things, appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of a new special assistant responsible directly to him; the overhaul of Secret Service facilities for "advance detection of potential threats against the President" and for conducting the Presidential motorcades, and the enactment of legislation making assassination of the President or Vice President a Federal crime. At present, Federal authorities have no clearly defined jurisdiction to investigate such killings.

Reaction overseas to the commission's conclusions were mixed.

Generally speaking, acceptance of the Warren Commission's findings was most widespread among those who tend to think well of the United States—most Western Europeans, for example. Among those tending to be critical of the United States—Arabs and Communists, for example — the conspiratorial theory persisted.

If and when any changes will be made will depend largely on a four-man, cabinet-rank committee appointed by President Johnson to advise him on the execution of the commission's recommendations. The committee is expected to complete its studies and make specific proposals before the end of the year.

However, the effectiveness of any protective measures depends on the President himself. History has shown that Presidents generally find protective restraints irksome, and like most political leaders, they want to meet people. This inevitably leads to plowing through airport crowds, shaking hundreds of hands on sidewalks, and chatting with tourists outside the White House fence. President Johnson does these things all the time, but he made it known last week he does not share the concern expressed about his safety.

Finally, physical protection of the President is only part of the problem. A larger question is the continuity of Presidential responsibility. This includes other facets such as undue strains on the President's health; the inadequate system for succession to the Presidency, and the absence of systematic protection for Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates.

Bills to correct these deficiencies were before Congress, but the legislators adjourned yesterday until January without any action.

Arrests in Neshoba

A 20-year-old University of Wisconsin student who spent the "long hot summer" with other civil rights workers in Mississippi wrote in a letter last July to his hometown newspaper in Croton, N. Y.:

"It still takes more imagination than I possess to really believe that [this] hot, sticky, quiet and intensely ordinary little Southern town . . . could possibly explode into shattering violence."

Yet violence there had been—including the murder of three civil rights workers near the town of Philadelphia in Neshoba County almost as soon as the Mississippi project got under way last June.

Last week a Federal grand jury in Biloxi handed down indictments against five present and former members of the Neshoba County police force on charges of "striking, beating and whipping" Negroes.

The jury has been investigating the murder of the three civil rights workers and other violence in Mississippi.

The five, who were arrested yesterday, are:

Neshoba County Sheriff Lawrence Rainey, 41; Deputy Sheriff Cecil Price, 26; Neal Otha Burkes, 71, a Philadelphia patrolman and former Neshoba County deputy sheriff; Ethel Glen Barnett, 42, Neshoba County sheriff until last January, and Richard Andrew Willis, 40, another Philadelhpia patrolman.

Among the charges were unwarranted "incarceration" and brutality against local Negroes for the purpose of forcing them to make self-incriminating confessions with the intent of depriving them of rights.

The accused are charged under a statute first enacted in 1870 making it a Federal crime to wilfully deny a person his rights under the Constitution while acting under the guise of law.

The Biloxi jury—22 whites and one Negro woman—had heard 85 witnesses in a two-week investigation into alleged harassment, intimidation and violence against Negroes and white civil rights workers in Neshoba.

The Federal jury could not indict for murder, which is a state offense.

One question immediately raised by the indictments was whether they increased the possibility of eventual arrests in connection with the triple-slaying of the civil rights workers. Last Wednesday a Neshoba County grand jury adjourned its three-day investigation of the triple-slaying without making any charges.

The five arrested yesterday are expected to be tried by a jury from the Southern District of Mississippi, probably in Meridian next month. Despite the fact that it will be a Federal jury, it is likely to be all-white, if Mississippi custom is followed.

The charges under the two-count indictment of deprivation of rights of the local Negroes carry a maximum penalty of one year imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 on each count.

Tolson
Belmont
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Transcript of President Johnson's News Conference

The Washington Post and Times Herald
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The National Observer
People's World
Date

OCT 4 1964

Following is the official transcript of President Johnson's news conference yesterday:

THE PRESIDENT: The Federal Government began operations under my first budget on July 1. The Kennedy year went out June 30. I spent part of the afternoon with Mr. Gordon yesterday, and we worked on it some more this morning. We now have complete figures for government operations during the first two months of this fiscal year, totaled and complete, July and August. This is what the figures show:

1. Total budget expenditures for this two months period are down $667 million from the same period last year.

2. Civilian employment in the Executive Branch in July 1964 was 25,000 below the same month, July, in the previous year. In August of 1964, it was 17,000 down below August of 1963. We expect that the September figures will also be below last year's level. In a few days, when we have our reports calculated from the various agencies, we will give you that information.

Federal non-defense agencies report in accordance with my reporting requirements that they took steps to initiate management improvements and cost reductions in July and August which will produce savings of more than $178 million on an annual basis. These savings are in addition to the $100 million reported last April, and to the $140 million reported in July. I would caution you that these are figures in non-defense agencies. They are in addition to the $2.5 billion savings actually already realized last year under the Defense Department's cost reduction program.

The agencies with the largest savings to be realized by actions taken in the first two months of our fiscal year, July and August, are as follows:

Savings Cited

Atomic Energy Commission, $66 million.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, $44 million.

Department of Agriculture, $14,600,000.

Post Office Department, $10,500,000.

Agency for International Development, $8,900,000.

I have an economic statement.

This week as we enter the last quarter of 1964, the 44th month of our economic expansion, we can see the economic record of the year now taking shape. The pace of our advance has quickened. Unemployment, after remaining stubbornly between 5½ and 6 percent in 1962 and 1963, dropped to 5.3 in the first half of the year, to 5.1 in the first quarter.

Our total national output is growing at a 5 percent rate in real terms. With the aid of the tax cut, consumers are leading the advance. In the first half of the year, their spending rose by a record $15 billion. Strong gains are now continuing. In July August, and the first four weeks of September, retail sales have been 6 percent or more above this period last year. Business is investing 13 percent more in plant and equipment this year than last year. Sharply rising profits and depreciation allowances, which as you will recall were running 12 percent above a year earlier during the second quarter, have supplied most of the necessary funds.

Our great gains are not being eroded by inflation. Consumer prices, which dropped a bit in August, rose only 1 per cent in the past year, a rise well below the postwar average. Average wholesale prices were below their levels of a year earlier, and below their level at the time that the tax cut was enacted. Wise and responsible policies by business, by labor, and by government, working and reasoning together in harmony, can bring us continued solid and sound expansion for a long time to come.

A-Fleet Returns

Today the first round-the-world cruise of our first nuclear task force will come to an end when the three ships comprising that force return to their home ports in the United States. The carrier Enterprise and the cruiser Long Beach will put in at Norfolk, and the guided missile frigate Bainbridge will arrive in Charleston. I commend this event to your attention as one of great interest and there is a fuller statement that you can copy.

I have a statement prepared on the Congress that will be available to you, but I don't want to take your time from questions to read it. It summarizes the 10 months of hard, painstaking work of the Members and it gives my opinion of the achievement of the Congress.

I have a brief announcement on the number of wom-

en since we started our special program to induce the employment and promotion of women in the Federal service. Since our last report on September 6th, the Departments and selected agencies have reported a total of 88 personnel actions promoting or appointing women in grades GS-12 and above. These additions bring the grand total since January, 1964, to 1542, excluding Presidential appointments. With the Presidential appointments, that brings a total of 1610. There is more detail on that if you want it.

There is also a statement here by the Secretary of State and the Director of the Office of Information for providing the United States with a more flexible and effective foreign service. I won't read that. If you care to have it, you can get that mimeographed and George will make them available to you.

Now I will be glad to answer any questions.

Q. Mr. President, can you tell us how many women in GS-12 and above were in Government a year ago.

A. No, I can just tell you that we have added that many by promotion and appointment.

Q. Well, this is in addition?

A. These are in addition to that. You will remember it was reported — I questioned it at the time—but someone said that we would have at least 50 women in top places in Government. There was considerable splash about it and stories about the 50, and there has been 1600-odd.

Q. Mr. President, can you tell us when you plan to have the President-elect of Mexico and his wife as your guests at the LBJ Ranch, and also your thoughts in making the invitation?

A.

Q. Mr. President, in the light of the Warren Comission's report, and the campaign season, there are many stories about your behavior in crowds and the campaign and your physical well being. Because of these recommendations in the Warren Commission report, and because of some of these concerns that have been expressed, would this start you to change your style?

A. No. I want to be fully responsive to your question and I have studied the Warren Commission report. I wish you would specify what recommendations you had in mind, because I have been reading some of these articles that are written by people who obviously haven't seen it.

Q. It is not the solid recommendations, but some of the suggestions.

The President: What specific ones?

Questioner: Well, that you not go into the thick of a crowd.

A. There is no such recommendation.

Q. Well, undue exposure.

A. There is no such suggestion. I commend the report to your reading. I have read it and I have the provisions marked, and they point out that the President must have association and contact with them, and they do not recommend that you not do it. The facts of the case are that when you are visiting with these crowds and shaking hands with people, this is the least dangerous period that the President has. I am just amazed that the press would point up these things as creating a problem. I would have you know that the Director of the Secret Service and all of those associated with him tell me that you frequently quote their opinions and their feeling without authority or without justification, in your stories.

Only yesterday I sent him a story where a usually reliable White House reporter had written about the concern of the Secret Service and it was not only a concern, but they felt that we were following their instructions. I never violate any instructions from them. But the question is whether to follow some reporter who has neither read the Warren Report nor who knows anything about security — following his suggestion or following the suggestion of the security man.

Now, this morning I have this note from the chief of the service, and this is the feeling of all the people who have served the President.

Following the assassination, we took a good many precautionary steps. We had the highest people in this Government meet and attempt to work out what additional precautions could be taken. I don't want to go into all of those, because I really think that you all serve no good purpose by playing on these things and inviting the attention of folks who have interests in these fields, but if you want to do it and must do it, I think that you ought to do it with the facts, and not off the top of your head.

The memo from the Chief of the Secret Service this

morning says this, which might be helpful to some of you.

There has been much said concerning the dangerous risk involved when the President personally appears in and mingles with crowds. The Secret Service is quite accustomed to working in crowds, and this responsibility does not make them nervous or jittery or worried. It is the nature of the protective assignment that the Secret Service is always concerned for the safety of the President and the First Family. The element of surprise which is gained during impromptu appearances of the President, for example, when he stops his car during a motorcade without notice is often the most important deterrent to risk. The ability to infiltrate any gathered crowd by plainclothesmen and law enforcement officers, both male and female, is another important deterrent. The crowd itself also offers some protection by covering the President. It also prevents a potential assassin from performing an act unnoticed and prevents the escape of the individual. When on the same level, only these persons in the front row have fair accessibility to the President.

(At this point the President went off the record.)

The President: But I would say that we have had the Secret Service meet with the FBI and appropriate people in other investigative agencies and we comply with their requests and with their instructions. I am very pleased with the competence of the Secret Service people that surround me, and with the cooperation that they receive from Mr. Hoover and his group at all times. We do feel and we have felt all along that you do need to take advance precautions before you go into a place. We try as best we can to balance their desire that we not overly advertise far ahead of time our exact movement with your desire that you have two weeks' notice before we travel, and we try to balance it as best we can. We think that the Secret Service is not in any way dismayed. They are pleased with the way we are handling ourselves, and I am pleased with them. The only ones I know that are not pleased are some politician that doesn't understand it or some reporter who hasn't read it.

I had the Warren Committee report briefed this morning. Will you get it for me? I think Dick has it here. I had a young lawyer go over it and we are trying to find out all of these recommendations that these folks are writing about, and how we violate it. It just isn't so.

Q. There was an innuendo there about exposure.

The President: Give me the innuendo. It is just not there. Have you read the Warren Commission report?

Questioner: Yes, sir.

The President: What are you referring to?

Questioner: Well, there were portions in there which said the President should not expose himself unduly.

A. There is a matter of degree. No one wants to endanger himself unduly, but the question is this: When you stand in front of a group of 80,000 people for 37 minutes, you are in much greater danger than you are stopping. None of the Secret Service or the FBI are worried about a fellow shaking hands.

Q. Mr. President, I believe one of the recommendations of the Commission was that your personal physician be close to you when you are in public. Dr. Burkley was several cars back in the motorcade when one burst into flame. Will you keep your own doctor closer to you in public?

President's Safety

A. No, I think that he is kept as close as is necessary, and as is practicable, and he is really not guarding me. He is a matter of seconds from me. If he happens to be in the second or third car, that is adequate, and they think it is adequate. We try to put first things first, and we believe that we are doing that.

There are some parts of the report that interest me, and I will quote them:

"From George Washington to John F. Kennedy, such journeys have been a normal part of the President's activities."

Another quotation is:

"In all of these roles, the President must go to the people. Exposure of the President to public view through travel among the people of this country is a great and historic tradition of American life. Desired by both the President and the public, it is an indispensable means of communication between the two."

Here is another quotation:

"But his very position as representative of the people

prevents him from effectively shielding himself from the people. He cannot and will not take the precautions of a dictator or a sovereign. Under our system, measures must be sought to afford security without impeding the President's performance of his many functions."

This is another quotation:

"An approach to complete security would require the President to operate in a sort of vacuum, isolated from the general public and behind impregnable barriers. His travel would be in secret; his public appearances would be behind bullet-proof glass."

Very frankly, they had "behind bulletproof glass" as a recommendation following the Kennedy assassination. On certain occasions, when we go over and under certain dangerous places they have outlined ahead, they try to cover every one of these trips with dozens of men going ahead of us, long before you folks even know what we plan. Sometimes they go and examine places that we don't even go to, because they think that we might go to them.

Quoting further:

"Any travel, any contact with the general public, involves a calculated risk on the part of the President and the men responsible for his protection. Some risks can be lessened when the President recognizes the security problem, has confidence in the dedicated Secret Service men who are ready to lay down their lives for him and accepts the necessary security precautions which they recommend. Many Presidents have been understandably impatient with the security precautions which many years of experience dictate because these precautions reduce the President's privacy and the access to him of the people of the country. Nevertheless the procedures and advice should be accepted if the President wishes to have any security."

Old Car Irritates

We have gone through and analyzed all of the pertinent parts, and I have read the pertinent parts here to you now. Since I became President, we have been following them. It is irritating to go in an old car that sometimes roars and you can't even talk in it, but if they recommend it, that is what we do. None of you need to be worried about my physical safety between now and November. I am going to follow their recommendations. Of course, no one can tell whether their recommendations are best or not, but I comply with them. I had the same people with me as Vice President when you will remember a good many of you complained in columns and articles and in four speeches about having too much protection.

I remember some congressmen got up and made speeches about having too much protection, and a waste of money, and so forth. But we follow what these men do. Mr. Rowley is the head of it, and Mr. Behn is the head of the White House Detail, but the man who has been with me many years, and who travels with me, and really supervises all of the folks with us is Mr. Rufus Youngblood. He and I never have a difference of opinion or a cross word. We are very congenial and very understanding, and his security recommendations are carried out to the letter.

The memorandum that I read you a moment ago from Mr. Rowley represents the views of the people who really do the actual guarding. It is over his signature, but I have discussed that with him thoroughly because of two or three articles that were written along that line.

Q. Mr. President, going back to the budget figures that you read us, have you come to any tentative conclusions as to whether or not next year's budget can be held at this year's budget or under it?

A. We have given to the Departments certain guidelines for their exploration in connection with their recommendations to us. We cannot finalize that figure until (1) our task forces have made their reports, which will be the latter part of November, some 15 task forces working on the program which I will recommend to the next Congress, and (2) until the Budget Director and I have a chance to scan their recommendations.

We are anxious to keep the expenditures just as low as we possibly can. We possibly can. We recognize that we have a growing population and we have growing needs, but we are trying as I have said on other occasions to take the things that we are now doing, what you call the haves, if we think they are unnecessary, we reduce them in every way we can in order to give to other new programs for which they now do not have anything—the have-nots—and we will take from the ones that can be reduced over to the ones that need to be started.

For instance, we reduced from regular departments throughout the Government — Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, HEW, Defense, and others—more than enough money from what they had to finance our entire poverty program which was a so called have-not at that time. We took from them and put it over here.

I am trying to follow the policy that if I am going to have a new venture, then I have to have some way whereby I can find the money for that rather than just adding to what we spend. I actually had a billion dollars less in our budget this year than last year. I don't know how it will run the coming year. We will have to take a look at it. We are working very hard to keep it as low as possible.

Q. Mr. President, there has been a good deal of invective — and I use that word — hurled across the landscape lately by some candidates running for high office—words like lies and deceit and drift and defeat and words along that line. Aside from what is read into your replies at formal speeches, I wonder if you have anything to say about that kind of campaign.

A. No. I would refer you to my previous statements on my belief that the people are not particularly concerned about my opinion of my opponent or his personal opinion of me. Most of them recognize in campaigns that candidates don't spend their time recommending the other fellow.

Q. Referring to your statement of taking from the Government departments that are involved and giving to those that are have-nots, in the spirit of the season, it appears there is some material questioning whether you meant to apply this to the Executive Departments or the country as a whole and I thought you might want to clarify it. I think we all understand it.

A. If there is any conclusion, eliminate the words have and have-nots. What I mean to say, by a previous appropriation of funds, where a Department has those funds and a new program does not have those funds, you have to find places where you can make savings if you are to inaugurate a new program. You have to get the approval of Congress, and I think that is one of the reasons we got our poverty program through because we had effective savings from those Departments that had appropriations. So we have something available to those have-nots.

Q. Mr. President, could you tell us, sir, what the status and the meaning are of this nuclear treaty that Sir Alec Douglas Home and Senator Douglas, among others, talked of in the past few days?

A. There is no secret of any kind. It seems to me that the question raised by one of the candidates yesterday—my opponent—on a train was somewhat impulsive. Most of you have had these news briefings and will recall that back in January I made a public announcement on the television and radio networks of this country and have said several times at press conferences that we propose new agreements to stop the spread of nuclear weapons to nations not now possessing them. We put forward that proposal publicly and officially in Geneva. All of you know it has been under constant discussion ever since. I am convinced, as I said in Seattle, that the spread of nuclear weapons is one of the great dangers to peace, and as long as I am President, I shall continue to work as hard as I know how to work to seek agreements that will stop that spread

Unfortunately, as you know, and as the public record clearly shows, the Soviet Union so far has refused to support our proposals and, as all the world knows, the Chinese Communists have violently opposed any nuclear agreement of any kind.

So, there is no secret here. It is simply some more evidence that impulsive people should probably get themselves properly briefed.

(At this point the President went off the record.)

Medicare Failure

Q. Mr. President, would you comment on the failure to get the Medicare Bill and particularly whether it was satisfactory to you that we also failed to get the social security benefits increased?

A. We regret that we could never get Congressman Mills, the Chairman of the Committee, and Congressman Byrnes, the Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, and Congressman Curtis to yield or to moderate their views.

The Members reported to me that there was an impasse and they just would not have any part of a Senate proposal this year. I did everything that I could to get it accepted in the Senate and the House. I had many, many conferences with many, many people. But they felt that they couldn't get agreement and they had several meetings and several votes, and like many conferences, they just couldn't agree. I think Senator Gore very properly presented the situation when he said that it is now a matter that the people of this country can pass judgment on hope that we get a mandate in November. There are about 19,700,000 about one out of every 10 people, who are on social security, and we thing that one of the most important domestic problems is to provide some hospital and medical care for them. It does not in any way involve

doctors, and we think it is better for the individual and his employer to provide that by contributing to a fund than to shovel it out of State funds as you do in other programs. The Senate agrees with us, but as is often the case, you have difficulty getting both Houses to agree on the same thing at the same time. However, we confidentially feel that we will find a way to get agreement in the next session. We are just sorry that one of our Democrats agreed with two Republicans. I know he was sincere and I know he thought he was doing the right thing, and men do have different opinions.

Q. Sir, do you think any good can ever come from a situation in which testimony given to the Warren Commission is released to the public by someone other than the Warren Commission?

A. I would think any matter involving the testimony of the Warren Commission at this stage of the game is a proper inquiry for the Warren Commission.

Q. Mr. President, can you give us your view on the suggestion that your Administration is soft on communism?

A. I don't know that I want to reply in kind to the charge of that nature. I see in the papers—that is the only information that I have—the new and frightening voice of the Republican party is merely trying out this charge at the moment to see if it works. On that basis, my own advice would be to drop it.

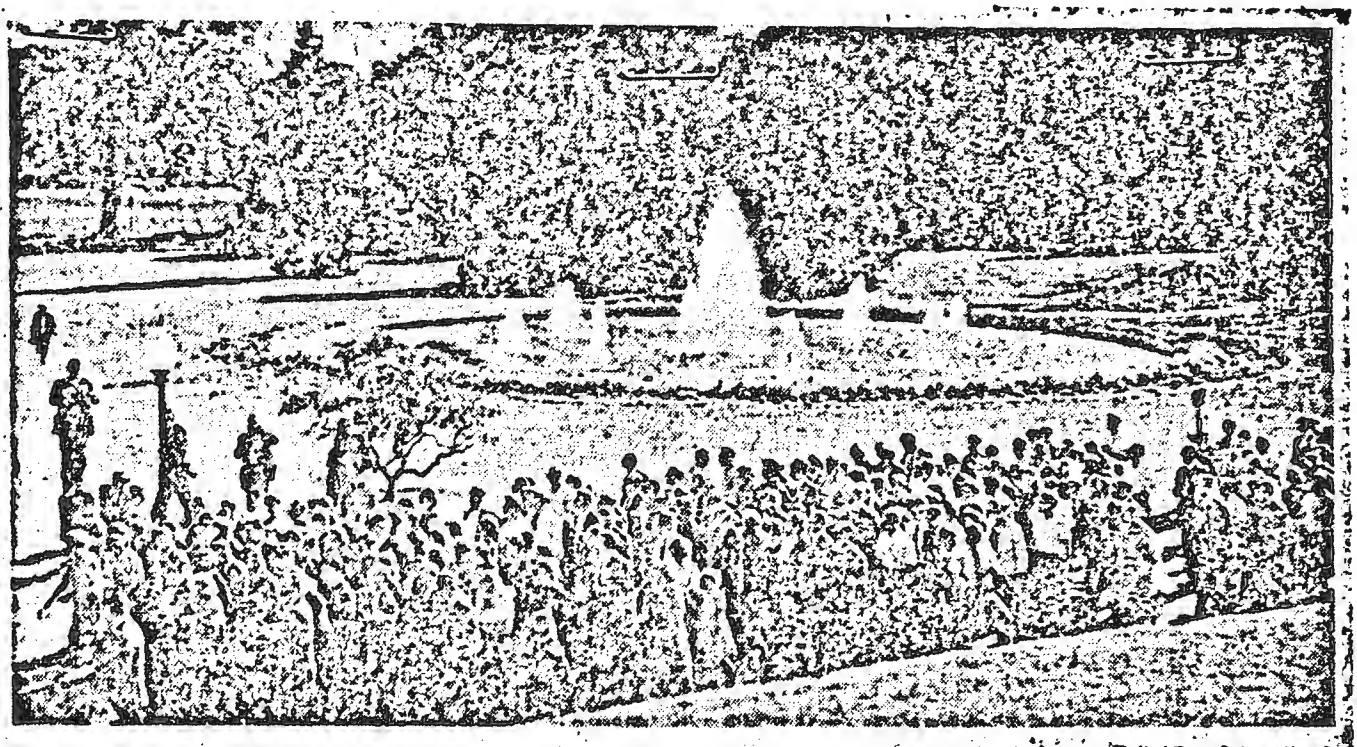
I also saw it reported that he was advised along these lines by Mr. Hoover and Mr. Nixon, former President Hoover, but both President Hoover and Vice President Nixon are men I have known for many years and have worked with them, and I doubt very much that either of them would make such a suggestion about me or about my Cabinet or this Administration.

My own belief is that this sort of nonsense was the product of some third-string speech writer and accidentally got into the public print without prudent or careful screening. As far as I am concerned, I intend to ignore it. I think when the Republican candidate really has a chance to think about it and study it, he will stop it.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

Q. Mr. President, we all have more questions.

A. I am sure that would be true if I stayed here all day, Sarah.



United Press International

President Johnson, in dark suit between two women in light apparel, leads a small army of reporters, photographers and tourists on a walk around the White House yesterday's news conference.

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Mr. Hoover's Testimony

J. EDGAR HOOVER'S testimony before the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy now has been published.

Just as the Warren Commission did in its report, Mr. Hoover pinpoints the devilish problems involved in trying to protect a President.

"President Johnson," he said, for instance, "is a very down-to-earth human being, and it makes the security problem all the more difficult, but you can't bar him from the people."

The FBI director spoke out strongly against "police-state" methods in shielding the President from possible crackpots.

"I am particularly concerned," he said, "that we don't become hysterical and go too far in restricting the citizens of our country from exercising their civil and constitutional rights."

He deplored an incident in Chicago when some "extremists" practically were put under house arrest while President Johnson was there.

"I don't think there is any place in this country for that kind of thing," Mr. Hoover said.

Coming from a man who has spent his life in police work, this is an especially salutary attitude—as well as practical.

Mr. Hoover, however, did recommend some stringent restrictions on a President's travel: careful advance preparation for a trip, maximum delay in announcing the route of travel, a car equipped with bullet-proof protection. "He must never ride in an open car," Mr. Hoover said.

But these are restrictions most Presidents would shun.

The Secret Service, the FBI and the police combined cannot "case" every person who may be within striking distance of a President. As Mr. Hoover testified, they had cased Lee Oswald, but there was no indication of his homicidal intent.

The nub of Mr. Hoover's testimony, and the gist of the Warren Commission recommendations, is that protective measures for the President can be improved, but, as Mr. Hoover said: "We don't want a gestapo. We have got to, I think, maintain a balance."

And Presidents, as Mr. Kennedy believed, will continue to find it necessary to travel among the people, to see and be seen. The risk cannot be absolutely eliminated. But a President also has an obligation to the people to maintain his own safety—and Mr. Hoover's advice in this respect is highly pertinent.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 10
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

OCT 3 1964

The FBI vs. the Warren Commission

J. Edgar Hoover has begun his campaign of retaliation against the Warren Commission for its critical comments on the FBI's role in the Dallas disaster. The counterattack was predictable; its form is familiar; but its substance is an intriguing, ironic footnote to the melancholy story of the assassination.

What the FBI has done is to "leak" to one of Mr. Hoover's old newspaper fans key excerpts from his unreleased testimony before the commission. In it he protested against the use of "Gestapo tactics" to safeguard a President's life. The implication was that any seeming dereliction on the FBI's part reflected its dedication to civil liberties rather than any flaw in the bureau's operation.

It is a delight to have Mr. Hoover on the side of the libertarian angels. But his answer is somewhat unresponsive and self-serving.

Lee Harvey Oswald had long been under many varieties of FBI surveillance. The dossier was full of evidence of social instability, political extremism . . . and of Oswald's proximity to the parade route. What was the point of amassing such information if it were to be withheld from the Secret Service in the interval when it might matter most?

"I don't think you can get absolute security without almost establishing a police state, and we don't want that," Mr. Hoover is quoted as saying.

He further decried mass arrests of alleged subversives and parenthetically noted that a State Dept. report indicated that Oswald was no longer a menace.

We agree with Mr. Hoover about the danger of dragnet proceedings. We agree that we must not "become too hysterical and go too far" in seeking security for the President.

But none of this answers the vital point of criticism in the Warren report—that the Secret Service should have been alerted to Oswald's presence, and surely informed of the vantage point he would occupy during the parade. No protective procedure can be infallible. But if the FBI is to devote so much of its manpower and man-hours to the investigation of real and alleged subversives, its information should at least be available to those entrusted with security precautions in so explosive a setting.

* * *

Perhaps a lesson of Dallas is that much of the vast machinery of political investigation is futile and wasteful; that the calculated risks of a free society are beyond neat control. To the extent that Mr. Hoover's remarks sustain those propositions, they may help to avoid the "hysteria" he deplores. We trust that his plea for sanity (even if partially evoked by vanity) will not be construed in any quarter as softness on communism in the FBI's top echelons.

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62-109090
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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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Hoover Gets Support On Police State Fears

A psychiatrist who has studied political assassinations has lent support to the view of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover that "absolute" protection of a President could create a police state.

Hoover's views as expressed to the Warren Commission were reported in a copyrighted story in the Star yesterday.

The psychiatric study, provided by the American Psychiatric Association here, contends that assassins seem to have two things in common, a desire for immortality and a resentment of authority — but that so do hundreds or thousands of other people.

In his study, Dr. G. Wilse Robinson, medical director of the Kansas City (Mo.) Neurological Hospital, said the FBI interviews many people each year who have similar backgrounds as Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy.

They have "some connection, vague or more or less real, with some subversive group or party," he said. "Most of these people have a history of rebellion against authority at some time in their lives.

"Many of them own some kind of firearm. Probably all of them want to change our form of government or at the very least the person in office."

To arrest them, he said, would be unconstitutional and would create a police state "and all our martyrs would have died in vain."

Dr. Robinson finds this pattern in modern-day political assassinations:

"A single man with a desire that results from long brooding to destroy a leader who is antagonistic to some belief that the assassin considers important.

"This is a very personal matter to the man," Dr. Robinson said. It becomes a personal role to destroy the "symbol of authority."

"Such a person," Dr. Robinson said, "cannot be diagnosed or catalogued in psychiatric terms." Under most legal interpretations, Dr. Robinson survised, Oswald would be found sane.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A-9
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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J. EDGAR HOOVER
. . . talks of security

Police-State Security' Hit By Hoover

President Must Face Some Risks, Warren Panel Told

By George Lardner Jr.
Staff Reporter

Strict security measures to protect the President could easily slip over the line into police-state tactics, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned the Warren Commission.

Hoover told Commission members in testimony last spring that "certain chances have to be taken" in guarding against presidential assassinations without infringing on individual rights.

"I don't think you can get absolute security without almost establishing a police state," the FBI chief testified, "and we don't want that."

Excerpts from text of FBI Director Hoover's testimony before Warren Commission. *Page A6.*

In its report on President Kennedy's assassination, the Warren Commission was critical of both the FBI and the Secret Service for their secu-

rangements

Recommended

The Commission recommended tigher precautions for presidential motorcades. It also noted that the FBI had stepped up its reporting of potential security risks to the Secret Service after the assassination.

But the Commission also acknowledged that it could "recommend no procedures for the future protection of our Presidents which will guarantee security."

While the Commission report criticized the FBI for lack of alertness in failing to consider Lee Harvey Oswald "a potential threat" to the President, Hoover testified that a State Department report "indicated this man was a thoroughly safe risk." The FBI did not tell the Secret Service

See HOOVER, A6, Col. 1

HOOVER—From Page A1

'Police-State Security' Decried by Hoover

what it knew of Oswald before the assassination.

The FBI chief's testimony before the Commission has not yet been officially released, but became known yesterday. It was first published in The Washington Star.

Oswald Interviewed

Hoover said the State Department report he referred to came from the United States Embassy in Moscow where Oswald was interviewed before he reutrned to this country.

The State Department, however, took issue with

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The Washington Post and Times Herald A-1
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
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The New York Times
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The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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Hoover's description of the report.

"A thorough search discloses no Department of State report concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which states or in any way implies that he was 'a thoroughly safe security risk'," the Department said in a statement, adding that its files on Oswald were "available for inspection."

Hoover said the FBI had interviewed Oswald several times after his return from Russia in May of 1962 but picked up "no information that would have warranted our reporting him as a potential danger to the security or the safety of the President or the Vice President . . ."

36 Defectors in U.S.

Under the FBI's new standards, however, Hoover said, the Secret Service is alerted on all defectors. He said there were 36 of them "that we know of" in the United States.

The FBI also turns over now the names of "subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists." Hoover said that 5000 names had been given the Secret Service during the first four months of 1964 and that another 4000 names were on the way.

At the same time, he felt that the original standards "were sound." Under the Old setup, Hoover said, "we limited the furnishing of names to persons potentially dangerous to the secruity of the President," including any one had threatened the President or Vice President.

Explaining that he was "not very happy" with the stepped-up flow of names, Hoover said that it led "pretty close to a house arrest" of some persons on a presidential visit to Chicago. He was apparently referring to a trip by President Johnson.

Local Police Used

The understaffed Secret Service, Hoover said, called on local police officials to help them out, but then the authorities in Chicago "went to the homes of some of these people, and it resulted really almost in a house arrest."

"We don't want that," Hoover said. "We don't want a Gestapo."

The FBI chief attributed the Chicago incident to "very bad judgment" but said this is bound to crop up from time to time so long as the Secret Service has to rely on local police officials.

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The Warren Report

TODAY: THE SECRET SERVICE, THE FBI—AND OSWALD

ARTICLE VI

NO INFORMATION concerning Lee Harvey Oswald appeared in Secret Service files before the President's trip to Dallas. Oswald was known to other Federal agencies with which the Secret Service maintained intelligence liaison. The FBI had been interested in him, to some degree at least, since the time of his defection in October 1959. It had interviewed him twice shortly after his return to the United States, again a year later at his request and was investigating him at the time of the assassination.

The FBI opened a file on Oswald in October 1959, when news reports appeared of his defection to the Soviet Union.

In June 1962, the Bureau was advised by the Dept. of State of Oswald's plan to return to the United States.

Oswald was first interviewed by FBI Agents John W. Fain and B. Tom Carter on June 26, 1962, in Fort Worth. Fain reported to headquarters that Oswald was impatient and arrogant, and unwilling to answer questions regarding his motive for going to the Soviet Union. Oswald "denied that he had ever denounced his U. S. citizenship, and . . . that he had ever applied for Soviet citizenship specifically." Oswald was, however, willing to discuss his contacts with Soviet authorities. He denied having any involvement with Soviet intelligence agencies and promised to advise the FBI if he heard from them.

Fain was not satisfied by this interview and arranged to see Oswald again

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on August 16, 1962. According to Fain's contemporaneous memorandum and his present recollection, while Oswald remained somewhat evasive at this interview, he was not antagonistic and seemed generally to be settling down. (Marina Oswald, however, recalled that her husband was upset by this interview.)

Having concluded that Oswald was not a security risk or potentially dangerous or violent, Fain determined that nothing further remained to be done at that time and recommended that the case be placed in a closed status.

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From August 1962 until March 1963, the FBI continued to accumulate information regarding Oswald but engaged in no active investigation. Fain retired from the FBI in October 1962, and the closed Oswald case was not reassigned. However, pursuant to a regular Bureau practice of interviewing certain immigrants from Iron Curtain countries, Fain had been assigned to see Marina Oswald at an appropriate time. This assignment was given to Agent James P. Hosty, Jr. of the Dallas office upon Fain's retirement.

On April 21, 1963, the FBI field office in New York was advised that Oswald was in contact with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York, and that he had written to the committee stating that he had distributed its pamphlets on the streets of Dallas. This information did not reach Hosty in Dallas until June. Hosty considered the information to be "stale" by that time, and did not attempt to verify Oswald's reported statement.

In the middle of May of 1963, Hosty checked Oswald's last known residence and found that he had moved. Oswald was tentatively located in New Orleans in June, and Hosty asked the New Orleans FBI to determine Oswald's address and what he was doing. The New Orleans office investigated and located Oswald, learning his address and former place of employment on August 5, 1963. A confidential informant advised the FBI that Oswald was not known to be engaged in Communist Party activities in New Orleans.

On Aug. 9, 1963, Oswald was arrested and jailed by the New Orleans police for disturbing the peace, in connection with a street fight which broke out when he was accosted by anti-Castro Cubans while distributing leaflets on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. On the next day, he asked the New Orleans police to arrange for him to be interviewed by the FBI. The police called the local FBI office and an agent, John L. Quigley, was sent

In Quigley's judgement, Oswald "was probably making a self-serving statement in attempting to explain to me why he was distributing this literature, and for no other reason, and when I got to questioning him further then he felt his purpose had been served and he wouldn't say anything further."

Soon after, on October 1, 1963, the FBI was advised by the rental agent for the Oswalds' apartment in New Orleans that they had moved again. According to the information received by the Bureau they had vacated their apartment, and Marina Oswald had departed with their child in a station wagon with Texas registration. On October 3, Hosty reopened the case in Dallas to assist the New Orleans office. He checked in Oswald's old neighborhood and throughout the Dallas-Fort Worth area but was unable to locate Oswald.

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The next word about Oswald's location was a communication from the CIA to the FBI on October 10, advising that an individual tentatively identified as Oswald had been in touch with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City in early October of 1963.

On October 25, the New Orleans office of the FBI learned that in September Oswald had given a forwarding address of 2515 West Fifth St., Irving, Tex. After receiving this information on October 29, Hosty attempted to locate Oswald. On the same day Hosty interviewed neighbors on Fifth St. and learned that the address was that of Mrs. Ruth Paine.

Having determined that Mrs. Paine was a responsible and reliable citizen, Hosty interviewed her on November 1. The interview lasted about 20-25 minutes. In response to Hosty's inquiries, Mrs. Paine "readily admitted that Mrs. Marina Oswald and Lee Oswald's two children were staying with her. She said that Lee Oswald was living somewhere in Dallas. She didn't know where. She said it was in the Oak Cliff area but she didn't have his address.

"I asked her if she knew where he worked. After a moment's hesitation, she told me that he worked at the Texas School Book Depository near the downtown area of Dallas. She didn't have the exact address, and it is my recollection that we went to the phone book and looked it up, found it to be 411 Elm St."

On November 4, Hosty telephoned the Texas School Book Depository and learned that Oswald was working there and that he had given as his address Mrs. Paine's residence in Irving. On November 5, Hosty was traveling near Mrs. Paine's home and took the occasion to stop by to ask whether she had any further information. Mrs. Paine had nothing to add to what she had already told him, except that during a visit that past weekend, Oswald had said that he was a "Trotskyite Communist," and that she found this and similar statements illogical and somewhat amusing. On this occasion Hosty was at the Paine residence for only a few minutes.

During neither interview did Hosty learn Oswald's address or telephone number in Dallas.

Hosty did nothing further in connection with the Oswald case until after the assassination.

The Commission has considered carefully the question whether the FBI, in view of all the information concerning Oswald in its files, should have alerted the Secret Service to Oswald's presence

in Dallas prior to President Kennedy's visit. The Secret Service and the FBI differ as to whether Oswald fell within the category of "threats against the President" which should be referred to the Service.

Robert I. Bouck, special agent in charge of the Protective Research Section, testified that the information available to the Federal Government about Oswald before the assassination would, if known to PRS, have made Oswald a subject of concern to the Secret Service.

Agent Hosty testified that he was fully aware of the pending Presidential visit to Dallas.

In fact, Hosty participated in transmitting to the Secret Service two pieces of information pertaining to the visit. Hosty testified that he did not know until the evening of Thursday, November 21, that there was to be a motorcade, however, and never realizing that the motorcade would pass the Texas School Book Depository Building. He testified that he did not read the newspaper story describing the motorcade route in detail, since he was interested only in the fact that the motorcade was coming up Main Street, "where maybe I could watch it if I had a chance."

Even if he had recalled that Oswald's place of employment was on the President's route, Hosty testified that he would not have cited him to the Secret Service as a potential threat to the President. Hosty interpreted his instructions as requiring "some indication that the person planned to take some action against the safety of the President of the United States or the Vice President."

Shortly after Oswald was apprehended and identified, Hosty's superior sent him to observe the interrogation of Oswald. Hosty met an acquaintance, Lt. Jack Revill of the Dallas police force. The two men disagree about the conversation which took place between them. They agree that Hosty told Revill that the FBI had known about Oswald and, in particular, of his presence in Dallas and his employment at the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Revill testified that Hosty said also that the FBI had information that Oswald was "capable of committing this assassination." According to Revill, Hosty indicated that he was going to tell this to Lieutenant Wells of the homicide and robbery bureau.

Hosty has unequivocally denied, first by affidavit and then in his testimony before the Commission, that he ever said that Oswald was capable of violence, or that he had any information suggesting this.

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Hosty's interpretation of the prevailing FBI instructions on referrals to the Secret Service was defended before the Commission by his superiors. J. Edgar Hoover concluded that "There was nothing up to the time of the assassination that gave any indication that this man was a dangerous character who might do harm to the President or to the Vice President." Director Hoover emphasized that the first indication of Oswald's capacity for violence was his attempt on General Walker's life, which did not become known to the FBI until after the assassination.

The Commission believes, however, that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work, prior to the assassination.

There were no Secret Service criteria which specifically required the referral of Oswald's case to the Secret Service; nor was there any requirement to report the names of defectors. However, there was much material in the hands of the FBI about Oswald: the knowledge of his defection, his arrogance and hostility to the United States, his pro-Castro tendencies, his lies when interrogated by the FBI, his trip to Mexico where he was in contact with Soviet authorities, his presence in the School Book Depository job and its location along the route of the motorcade.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

"The Commission believes the FBI took an unduly restrictive view . . ."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

To Protect The President

THE WARREN Commission report produced little which was unexpected or unknown. It did make recommendations for future security which merit careful consideration.

One of the most immediate needs appears to be for a law making it a federal offense to kill or attempt to kill a president or v i c e president. This would eliminate any jurisdictional problems for federal agencies charted with the protection of the nation's top leaders.

We suspect that some action already has been taken on the commission suggestion that there be closer liaison between the Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Certainly this should be done. We have the greatest of confidence in both agencies. We see no need for another proposal by Rep. James Roosevelt that all federal law-enforcement departments be placed under one man.

Perhaps the most important recommendation was that the State Department "exercise great care" in allowing defectors who have renounced U.S. citizenship to return to this country.

We endorse these recommendations.

In the section where the report calls for newsmen to exercise more restraint in the coverage of n e w s events, it seems as if the commission was attempting to shift blame.

Security is the responsibility of the law - enforcement agency in charge. Public information is the responsibility of the press.

News coverage has been enlarged by all media and as such it creates new problems which can best be examined by the news industry. But it should be remembered that historically newspapers have a strong record of respecting security in carrying out their public responsibility to cover news.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 4

Illinois State Journal

Springfield, Illinois

Date: 10/3/64
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Robert L. Woods
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Springfield

☐ Being Investigated

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Illinois State Journal, Springfield, Saturday, October 3, 1964

Illinois State Journal

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"The Journal paper was always my friend and of course, its editors the same."

A. LINCOLN
June 18, 1864

Published Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
By THE COPLEY PRESS, INC.

JAMES E. ARMSTRONG, Publisher

ROBERT L. WOODS, Editor

Didn't Call Oswald Safe, State Department Says

Spokesman Denies Existence of Report Referred To by FBI Chief

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Star Staff Writer

The State Department has denied FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's assertion that a department document described assassin Lee Harvey Oswald as a "thoroughly safe risk."

Press spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said last night "a thorough search discloses no Department of State report concerning Lee Harvey Oswald that states or in any way implies that he was a 'thoroughly safe risk.' We have been unable to locate any Department of State document apparently referred to by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover in his testimony."

Testifying before the Warren Commission last May 14, Hoover had said a State Department document "indicated this man (Oswald) was a thoroughly safe risk; he had changed his views; he was a loyal man now and had seen the light of day, so to speak."

Hoover's testimony was referred to in the commission's report made public last Sunday night. It is due to be published by the commission along with other testimony taken during the 10-month-old investigation. The Star, however, gained access to the testimony and published highlights of it yesterday.

Not Mentioned

McCloskey noted that the report of the Warren Commission made no reference to any State Department document which ruled on Oswald's security.

The State Department had turned over its entire Oswald file to the Warren Commission, and the documents are now being printed as part of the commission's plan to publish all its findings. Reporters were allowed to examine the file in McCloskey's office yesterday.

The file began with Oswald's application for a passport in 1959, his decision to defect in the Soviet Union, his decision to return to the United States, and papers dealing with the issuance of a visa to his Russian-born wife.

Embassy Report on Oswald

Most likely, the document referred to by Hoover was a two-and-a-half-page summary of an interview between Oswald and Richard H. Snyder of the American embassy in Moscow in July of 1961. Oswald had gone to the embassy from Minsk seeking the return of his passport, which he had voluntarily given up in 1959, and announcing his decision to return to the United States.

In the dispatch signed by Boris H. Klossen, counselor for political affairs, the embassy reported: "Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald.

"He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time that he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom.

"Much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the embassy appears to have left him."

Recommendation on Wife

Hoover also said in his testimony that he did not know how intensive the interview was with Oswald in Moscow but that "nevertheless, it was the State

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Department document that was furnished to us."

Another document, written by the State Department office of Soviet Union affairs, to the visa office, recommended the issuing of a visa to Mrs. Oswald—a Russian citizen—on the grounds it was in the United States' interest to get the Oswald family home as soon as possible:

"The Office of Soviet Union Affairs believes it is in the interest of the United States to get Lee Harvey Oswald and his family out of the Soviet Union and on their way to this country. An unstable character, whose actions are entirely unpredictable, Oswald may well refuse to leave the USSR or subsequently attempt to return there if we should make it impossible for him to be accompanied from Moscow by his wife and child.

"Such action on our part also would permit the Soviet Government to argue that although it had issued an exit visa to Mrs. Oswald to prevent the separation of a family, the United States Government had imposed a forced separation by refusing to issue her a visa. Obviously, this would weaken our embassy's position in encouraging positive Soviet action in other cases involving Soviet citizen relatives of United States citizens."

Following The Law

The Warren Commission studied the State Department's role in Oswald's return to the United States and determined that it only was following the law. It noted that Oswald never had formally denounced his American citizenship and thus there was no legal bar to his returning to the United States.

The commission criticized both the Secret Service and the FBI but found little fault with the State Department's role.

It urged, however, that in cases of defectors such as Oswald the department should exercise "great care" in processing information on them so as to disseminate information about them to various intelli-

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WHAT J. EDGAR HOOVER TOLD WARREN COMMISSION

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON.

Following are highlights of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's May 14 testimony to the Warren Commission, as reported in a copyrighted article yesterday by The Washington Star:

REP. GERALD FORD—Is the Federal Bureau of Investigation continuing its ramifications of this assassination?

HOOVER—That's correct. We are receiving and we, I expect, will continue to receive [illegible]s or maybe weeks to come, letters from individuals that normally probably would be in the category of what we would call crank letters in which various weird allegations are made or in which people have reported psychic vibrations. We are still running out letters of that character and in turn making a report to this commission upon it, notwithstanding the fact that on the face of it the allegation is without any foundation. . . .

I, personally, feel that any finding of the commission will not be accepted by everybody, because there are bound to be some extremists who have very pronounced views, without any foundation for them, who will disagree violently with whatever findings the commission makes. . . .

I can assure you, so far as the FBI is concerned, the case will be continued in an open classification for all time. . . . I think this will be a matter of controversy for years to come, just like the Lincoln assassination. . . .

HOOVER—If any person has fought communism, I certainly have fought it. We have tried to fight it and expose it in democratic ways. I think that is the thing we have to very definitely keep in mind in this whole problem in the security of the President and the successor to office.

Just how far you are going to go for his protection and his security (CQ). I don't think you can get absolute security almost establishing a police state, and we don't want that. You can't put security in a black groove or a white groove. It is in a gray groove, and certain changes have to be taken. You are dealing with a human being when you are dealing with the President of the United States. President Johnson is a very down-to-earth human being, and it makes the security problem all the more difficult, but you can't bar him from the people.

There are certain things that can be done, and I submitted a memorandum to the Secret Service and to the White House on certain security steps that might be taken and tightened up. But, when you are dealing with the general public, and that is what has given me great concern in the recent expansion of the criteria for dissemination that we have adopted after the assassination.

Prior to that time we reported to the Secret Service all information that dealt with individuals who were potential killers or by whom acts of violence might be anticipated. The Secret Service would take that information and would do with it as they saw fit. I gave great consideration to it because I am not very happy with the criteria expansion, but I felt we had to include subversives of various character, and extremists. We have, in turn, furnished their names to the Secret Service. I think 5,000 names up to the present time already have been submitted and there are at least three or four thousand more that will be submitted within the next few months.

Then you come to the problem or what you are going to do when the Secret Service gets those names. They have to call upon the local authorities. Just recently, in the city of Chicago, when the President was there, the local authorities were asked to give assistance as they usually do to the Secret Service and they went to the homes of some of these people, and it resulted really almost in a house arrest.

Now, I don't think there is any place in this country for that kind of thing, but these people who belonged to extreme subversive organizations or organizations that advocated the overthrow of government by force and violence were told that they couldn't leave their house or if they did they would be accompanied by a police officer. That gives me great concern because in New York City alone, you run into maybe three or four thousand such individuals who would be members of subversive organizations, and then you get into the twilight zone of subversive fronts.

Merely because a man belongs to subversive front organizations in my estimation doesn't mean that he is blacklisted and is a menace to the country for life. . . .

But I was startled when I learned the week before last of the incident in Chicago because there you come pretty close to a house arrest and we don't want that. We don't want a Gestapo. We have got to, I think, maintain an even balance.

ALLEN DULLES—

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ask you, Mr. Hoover, was this house arrest based on names you had furnished the Secret Service and they furnished the local authorities?

HOOVER—Yes, sir. . . .

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HOOVER—We found no indication at all that Oswald was a man addicted to violence.

The first indication of an act of violence came after he, Oswald, had been killed, and Mrs. Oswald told us about the attempt on Gen. Walker's life by Oswald.

No one had known a thing about that. . . .

We went back into his Marine Corps record. He was a "loner." He didn't have many friends. He kept to himself, and when he went abroad, he defected to Russia. The first evidence we had of him in our file was a statement to the press in Moscow. And then later, about 22 months later, he returned to the embassy there and according to the report of the embassy we have and which the commission has been furnished with, the embassy gave him a clean bill. He had seen the error of his ways and disliked the Soviet atmosphere, et cetera, and they, therefore, cleared him, paid his way and paid his wife's way to come back to this country. . . .

REP. HALE BOGGS—You have spent your life studying criminology and violence and subversion. Would you care to speculate on what may have motivated the man?

HOOVER—My speculation, Mr. Boggs, is the fact that this man was no doubt a dedicated Communist. He preferred to call himself a Marxist but there you get into the field of semantics. He was a Communist, he sympathized thoroughly with the Communist cause.

I don't believe now, as I look back on it, that he ever changed his views when he asked to come back to this country. I personally feel that when he went to the American Embassy in Moscow originally to renounce his citizenship he should have been able right then and there to sign the renouncement. He never could have gotten back here. I think that should apply to almost all defectors who want to defect and become a part of a system of government that is entirely foreign to

course. If they have that desire, they have got that right, but if they indicate a desire for it, let them renounce their citizenship at once. . . .

• • •

. . . We had interviewed him, I think, three times. Of course, our interviews were predicated to find out whether he had been recruited by the Russian intelligence service, because they frequently do that.

Associated Press

J. Edgar Hoover

BOGGS—And had he been?

HOOVER — He had not been, so he said, and we have no proof that he was.

There are many people who read the Daily Worker, or what is now the Worker, and you certainly can't brand them as hazards to the security of the country or as potential assassins. It is in that area that I am particularly concerned that we don't become hysterical and go too far in restricting the citizens of our country from exercising their civil and constitutional rights. The mere fact a person disagrees with you in a matter on communism doesn't mean he should be arrested. . . .

But, all in all, I think that the enforcement of security and the enforcement of laws dealing with subversion ought to be handled in the American manner. . . .

We have participated in the protection of the President since the assassination. The Secret Service indicates how many agents it needs when the President is traveling somewhere or going somewhere in Washington, and then I assign that number of agents to the Secret Service. They are not under my direction. They are under the direction of the Secret Service because under law they are charged with the protection of the President. We have never done that before, but I felt that it was something we must do if the Secret Service desired it. . . .

Prior to the assassination of the President, a defector, before he came back, was always cleared for return by a representative of the State Department or the military abroad. When he came back we immediately interviewed him. It had to be done at once to determine whether he could be a potential intelligence agent.

Now, in December of last year, following the assassination, we expanded the criteria of what should be furnished to the Secret Service, and all defectors automatically go on the list to be furnished to the Secret Service.

There are 36 defectors that we know of in this country who have been under investigation. Some of those men may have changed their views sincerely. Some of them may not have. But as a matter of general precaution, as a result of the Oswald situation, we are seeing that all go to the Secret Service. . . .

J. LEE RANKIN—I think the commission would desire to have your comments or whatever you care to tell them, concerning the reasons why you did not furnish the information you had concerning Lee Harvey Oswald to the Secret Service prior to the time of the President's assassination.

HOOVER—Well, I have gone into that very thoroughly because that was obviously one of the questions that I had in mind when the tragedy occurred in Dallas.

In going back over the record, and I have read each one of the reports dealing with that and the reports of Mr. Hosty (James Hosty, FBI agent in Dallas) who had dealt with the Oswald situation largely in Dallas, we had the matter that I have previously referred to, the report of the State Department that indicated this man was a thoroughly

he had changed his views, he was a loyal man now and had seen the light of day, so to speak.

How intensive or how extensive that interview in Moscow was, I don't know. But, Nevertheless, it was in a State Department document that was furnished to us.

Now, we interviewed Oswald a few days after he arrived. . . . e interview him twice, in regard to that angle that we were looking for. We had no indication at this time anything other than his so-called Marxist leanings, Marxist beliefs.

We wanted to know whether he had been recruited by the Soviet government as an intelligence agent, which is a frequent and constant practice. There is not a year goes by that individuals and groups of individuals, sometimes on those cultural exchanges, go through Russia and recruits are enlisted by the Russian intelligence usually through blackmail. The individual is threatened that if he doesn't come back to this country and work for them they will expose the fact that he is a homosexual or degenerate or has been indiscreet. . . .

In Oswald's case we had no suspicion that any presure like that had been brought to bear on him because he had gone voluntarily and had obviously wanted to live in Russia and had married a Russian woman.

After those interviews had been completed the next incident was the difficulty he had at New Orleans.

We were concerned there as to whether he was functioning officially for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee which was financed and supported by Castro and Castro's government, and, if he was, where he obtained money and with whom he had dealt.

He apparently had the leaflets printed himself There was no reason for us then, to have any suspicion that he had any element of danger in him.

However, we did not ignore or forget the fact that he was still in the country. We kept track of him....When he went from New Orleans to Dallas, and that was one of the reasons why Hosty went to the home of Mrs. Paine. She told us where Oswald was working, at the Texas Book House. Hosty gave her his telephone number and his name so that if there was any information or any contact she wanted to make she could phone him at the Dallas office.

Up to that time, there had been no information that would have warranted our reporting him as a potential danger or hazard to the security or the safety of the President or the Vice-President, so his name was not furnished at the time to Secret Service.

DULLES—How many names, Mr. Director, in general, could the Secret Service process? Aren't their facilities limited as to dealing with vast number of names because of their limited personnel?

HOOVER—I think they are extremely limited. The Secret Service is a very small organization and that is why we are fortifying them, so to speak, or supplementing them by assigning agents of our bureau which is, of course, quite a burden on us.

Now, the Secret Service has a very small group and I would estimate that the names we have sent number over 5,000 I would guess there are about another 4,000 that will go over in the next month to them. Frankly, I don't see how they can go out and recheck those names.

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FBI Told Oswald Wasn't 'Risk'

Hoover Leaks Warren Rebuttal

By Dom Bonafede
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

WASHINGTON.

In testimony which he gave before the Warren Commission, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover disclosed his agency had received a report from the State Department labeling Lee Harvey Oswald a "thoroughly safe risk."

Mr. Hoover's testimony, given May 14 to the commission, was released by him to a Washington newspaper and published yesterday.

A transcript of his testimony also quoted him as warning the commission against the creation of a "gestapo" police state resulting from well-meaning but overzealous attempts to protect the President.

I DON'T THINK you can get absolute security without establishing a police state and . . . we don't want a Gestapo.
J. Edgar Hoover to Warren Commission. His Testimony, Page 4.

Shortly after Mr. Hoover's testimony was published, the State Department announced a "thorough search" of its files failed to disclose any document "that states or in any way implies" that Oswald was a "thoroughly safe risk."

Press aid Robert J. McCloskey said the closest thing to Mr. Hoover's testimony that could be found in the files was a memorandum from the U. S. Embassy in Moscow dated July 11, 1961. It said "20 months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald."

The memorandum quoted Oswald as saying he had learned a "hard lesson," and that he had dropped some "illusions" about Russia and had acquired a "new understanding" of the U. S. The report added he had lost some of his "arrogance and bravado."

Mr. McCloskey noted that another memorandum, written by the State Department's Soviet Affairs Office in Washington March 16, 1962, described Oswald as "an unstable character whose actions are entirely unpredictable."

Mr. Hoover's testimony was alluded to in the commission's report released last Sunday but was not spelled out in any detail. The report included criticism of the FBI for taking "an unduly restrictive"

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view of its role, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, by not maintaining close liaison with other Federal agencies, particularly the Secret Service, concerning the activities of potentially dangerous subversives.

Mr. Hoover declined comment on the commission's report, but those close to him indicated he was piqued by what he considered unfair criticism.

It was unknown yesterday if that was the reason for the premature release of his testimony to The Washington Star. Neither Mr. Hoover nor bureau spokesmen would say why the testimony was turned over to the newspaper.

Nonetheless, the unusual action by Mr. Hoover caused almost as much stir in Washington as the contents of the testimony.

J. Lee Rankin, the commission counsel, said he had not been informed in advance by Mr. Hoover but nonetheless defended the FBI chief as having done nothing improper.

"Any witness can do that if he wants," Mr. Rankin said. He said the commission "was very careful not to ask anyone to withhold anything."

This, however, is in conflict with statements made by several witnesses to the effect they had been requested by the commission not to discuss their testimony with anyone until it was officially released.

On at least two occasions the commission asked the FBI to conduct an investigation when testimony given by Jack Ruby, the convicted slayer of Oswald, was released to newspapers.

Presumably, the commission draws a line between a witness releasing his own testimony and a release by someone other than the witness without the witness' permission.

Asked about the publication of Mr. Hoover's testimony at the afternoon White House briefing, Presidential press secretary George Reedy said, "I have no comment. I have been trying to get the facts. I have nothing to say in the absence of the facts."

A reporter drew a laugh when he quipped, "have you asked the FBI to investigate the leak?"

According to the Star, Mr. Hover testified that the FBI had received a report from the State Department "that indicated this man (Oswald) was a thoroughly safe risk here, he had changed his views, he was a loyal man, now and had seen the light of day so to speak."

Mr. Hoover contended that Oswald should have been allowed to renounce his U. S. citizenship when he sought to do so at the American Embassy in Moscow.

"He never could have gotten back here," Mr. Hoover said. "I think that should apply to all defectors who want to defect. If they indicate a desire for it, let them renounce their citizenship at once."

He said he was "not very happy" with a new criteria for determining the names of subversives and extremists which are furnished by the FBI to the Secret Service and other Federal agencies. He estimated that the names of 10,000 persons have been added to the risk list under the expanded crit[illegible]

FD-350 (Rev. 7-18-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Warns on 'Gestapo' Guard for President

WASHINGTON — (AP) — FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has cautioned against establishment of Gestapo tactics in efforts to safeguard the President, the Evening Star reported Friday.

He spoke out in testifying before the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, saying "we don't want a Gestapo. We have to, I think, maintain an even balance."

He testified also, The Star said, about a State Department document which it said indicated that Lee Harvey Oswald, Kennedy's assassin, was a thoroughly safe risk.

Hoover's testimony has not been made public by the Warren Commission. It criticized the FBI for "an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination." The commission indicated the FBI was remiss in not reporting to the Secret Service Oswald's presence in Dallas.

The FBI so far has made no comment on the commission's finding, but officials have indicated the report was taken bitterly by high FBI officials.

Hoover's testimony also included recommendations for protective measures that he thought might be more successful than those employed by the Secret Service up to the time Kennedy was slain last Nov. 22.

"I don't think you can get absolute security without almost establishing a police state, and we don't want that," Hoover told the commission.

The FBI chief said he is "not very happy with the criteria expansion" — measures affecting the lists of names of subversives and extremists being furnished by the FBI to the Secret Service as a new security measure since the assassination.

Hoover estimated that, with the new criteria for furnishing names of potential risks, some 10,000 subversives and extremists will have been culled by the FBI. He said:

"Then you come to the problem of what you are going to do when the Secret Service gets those names. They have to call upon the local authorities.

"Just recently, in the city of Chicago, when the President was there, the local authorities were asked to give assistance as they usually do to the Secret Service, and they went to the homes of some of these people, and it resulted really almost in house arrest.

"Now, I don't think there is any place in this country for that kind of thing, but these people who belonged to extreme subversive organizations . . . were told they couldn't leave their house, or if they did they would be accompanied by a police officer."

In New York City alone, Hoover said, there are up to 4,000 such individuals in subversive groups.

Hoover told the Warren Commission that the FBI received a State Department report "that indicated this man (Oswald) was a thoroughly safe risk here, he had changed his views, he was a loyal man now and had seen the light of day, so to speak."

The document, he said, was based on an interview with Oswald by the American Embassy in Moscow before he returned to the U.S. Hoover said there is no doubt in his mind that Oswald was a dedicated Communist.

Hoover emphasized that none of the FBI's information on Oswald indicated any tendency toward violence. While many persons read the Communist party organ, The Worker, they cannot be branded as potential assassins or hazards to the security of the country, he said.

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Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
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Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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The MIAMI HERALD

Miami, Florida

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UPI-33
(RELEASE AT 11:00 A.M. EDT)
(KENNEDY ASSASSINATION)

WASHINGTON--RAMPARTS MAGAZINE TODAY CALLED FOR A NEW INVESTIGATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION, BASING THE CALL ON THE 10 MYSTERIOUS DEATHS IT CLAIMED WERE INDIRECTLY RELATED TO THE TRAGEDY.

THE CONTROVERSIAL MAGAZINE, WHICH HAS STIRRED STORMS OF PROTEST IN RECENT ARTICLES, CALLED FOR THE NEW PROBE BASED ON WHAT IT ACKNOWLEDGED WAS A "LIMITED INVESTIGATION" OF THE UNSETTLED PARTS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION INVESTIGATION.

RAMPARTS ALSO SAID THERE WAS "EVIDENCE" OF A CONSPIRACY THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS NOT THE LONE KILLER.

THE MAGAZINE POINTED TO 10 DEATHS FOLLOWING THE NOV. 22, 1963 ASSASSINATION AS "ENOUGH REASON" TO MAKE A NEW INQUIRY.

THE MAGAZINE SAID THE DEATHS WERE "POSSIBLY RELATED TO THE ASSASSINATION" OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE DEATHS PREVIOUSLY WERE BROUGHT TO PUBLIC ATTENTION IN STORIES BY EDITOR PENN JONES JR., OF THE MIDLOTHIAN MIRROR, A WEEKLY TEXAS NEWSPAPER.

THE DEATHS REFERRED TO BY RAMPARTS RANGED FROM SYNDICATED COLUMNIST DOROTHY KILGALLEN WHO, RAMPARTS SAID, WAS "PASSIONATELY INTERESTED" IN THE CASE TO DALLAS POLICEMAN J. D. TIPPIT--SLAIN BY OSWALD ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

C-14 (Rev. 5-6-65)

2 GROUPS ANALYZE KENNEDY MURDER

Warren Unit Critics Scored by U.C.L.A. Project Head

By PETER BART
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22 — Lingering doubts about the circumstances surrounding President Kennedy's assassination are being analyzed at the University of California at Los Angeles Law School by two teams of researchers.

The teams are working under the direction of Wesley J. Liebeler, an acting professor at the law school, who served as an assistant counsel on the staff of the Warren Commission, which released a massive report on the assassination.

Mr. Liebeler said this week that the study had been prompted by two books that sharply criticized the Warren Commission report, "Rush to Judgment" by Mark Lane and "Inquest" by Edward Jay Epstein.

Though Mr. Liebeler has criticized some of the methods and findings of the commission staff, he has, in general, supported the commission's conclusions. During a recent speaking tour of Southern California by Mr. Lane, he and Mr. Liebeler engaged in heated public exchanges.

Slander Suit Threatened

"Mr. Lane said on a local television show that he was suing me for slander," Mr. Liebeler said. "But I have never been served with papers. Nor has he ever agreed to engage me in public debate."

Twenty students at the U.C.L.A. Law School are participating in one aspect of Mr. Liebeler's study. Each will investigate a facet of the assassination, analyzing such questions as these:

Did Oswald kill Officer J. D. Tippit?

What was the evidence of Oswald's rifle capability?

Was Oswald at the window of the Texas School Book Depository at the time of the assassination?

Meanwhile, three other teaching assistants are working under Mr. Liebeler's direction on an analysis of the criticisms advanced by the Lane and Epstein books.

The assistants' salaries are being paid by the U.C.L.A. Law School, he said, and the three will probably go to Washington to examine the Warren Commission's working papers, which have been secreted in the National Archives. According to Mr. Liebeler, these records may be made available for outside analysis in the next two months.

Mr. Liebeler said he was writing a book analyzing the Warren Commission's work and the criticisms by Lane and Epstein.

Objective Work Urged

"What is needed at this point is one piece of work which sets forth both sides objectively," Mr. Liebeler said. "Lane doesn't. Epstein doesn't.

"There is evidence in the records not entirely reflected in the text of the Warren report. That doesn't mean it wasn't considered. It needs to be put in one short, concise place so that the readers can then make up their own minds."

Mr. Liebeler supports the basic commission conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin and that he acted alone. He says he has found 15 instances in the Lane work in which the author allegedly misstated or distorted the record.

Mr. Liebeler, a 35-year-old graduate of the University of Chicago Law School, wrote the chapter dealing with Oswald's background and possible motives in the Warren Commission report and says he also wrote part of another chapter about possible conspiracy. He believes there was sufficient evidence to have convicted Oswald of murder had he lived.

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New York World Journal Tribune
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Burning questions

By Gaeton Fonzi

THE OSWALD AFFAIR: An Examination of the Contradictions and Omissions of the Warren Report. By Leo Sauvage. Translated by Charles Gaulkin. World. 418 pp. $6.95.

Shortly after the Warren Commission Report was issued two years ago, the publisher who was to have brought out Mr. Sauvage's book cancelled his contract. "The problem," the publisher wrote Mr. Sauvage, "is that the Warren Report has put the Oswald matter in a different light from what I had expected, and I'm now convinced that any book which attempts to question Oswald's guilt would be out of touch with reality and could not be taken seriously by responsible critics."

Unconvinced by this, Sauvage, who is the American correspondent for the Paris daily *Le Figaro*, had his manuscript published in Europe, where controversial theories about the Kennedy assassination were more openly entertained than in the United States. Recently, however, the climate of opinion about the assassination has begun to alter in this country. Doubts about the Commission's basic conclusions have been raised in a variety of periodicals and books, and public interest has been aroused sufficiently to justify publishing *The Oswald Affair* in this country.

Yet despite Mr. Sauvage's book and other attacks on the Warren Commission, such as Mark Lane's *Rush to Judgment* and Edward Jay Epstein's *Inquest*, the reservations expressed by Mr. Sauvage's prospective publisher are still heard. They were repeated to me recently by Arlen Specter, district attorney of Philadelphia, who, as a Warren Commission investigator, is credited with developing the hypothesis that a single bullet hit both Kennedy and Connally. Specter thinks it is inconceivable that Oswald is innocent: "That investigation," he said, "had seven smart guys, the Commissioners, who did a lot of work. And they went all over the country to get assistant counsel and made a real effort to find able people. Some of the guys on that Commission were the smartest fellows around. I don't think Earl Warren would fudge the facts if all hell froze over."

The doubts remain, however. Even the intelligent and articulate Mr. Specter equivocated and grew evasive when asked to explain obvious discrepancies between the evidence and the Commission's conclusions. The location of the bullet holes in Kennedy's jacket and shirt, for instance, is not consistent with the "official" autopsy report which describes the President's wounds. Also, the bullet that supposedly passed through Kennedy's neck and caused all of Connally's wounds emerged miraculously unscathed.

These inconsistencies, unlike many of Sauvage's other points, cannot be argued about; they are hard facts which seriously challenge the Commission's conclusion that Oswald operated alone. But again, how could such an eminent group have bungled their investigation to the extent Sauvage claims they did? This question looms larger in *The Oswald Affair* than in the books by Lane or Epstein. The primary reason is that Sauvage did not build his case as convincingly as the other authors did. Sauvage tends to be more shrill in his contentions and does not always base his conclusions on the best evidence. For example, he makes much of the contention that the Commission itself might have provided Oswald with an alibi when it reconstructed his descent from the sixth floor of the Dallas Book Depository to the second-floor lunchroom where he was observed by a policeman moments after the shooting. The basis for the argument is the policeman's estimate of the time he himself took to get into the building and up to the second floor. One need not be a lawyer to know that estimates of time cannot be considered unflawed gems of evidence.

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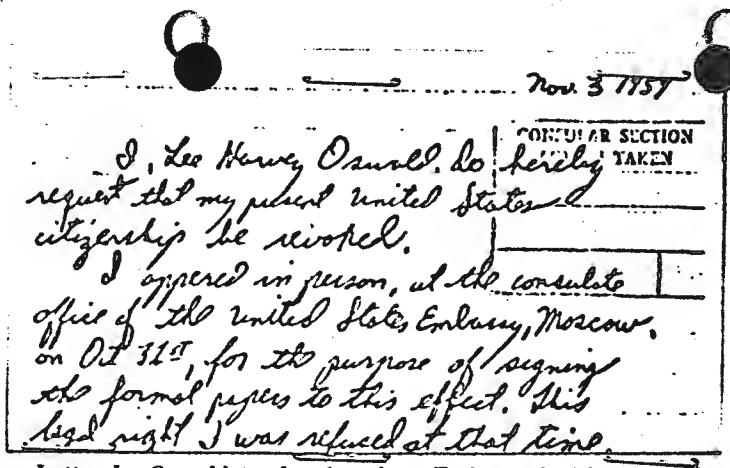

Nov. 3 1959

I, Lee Harvey Oswald do hereby request that my present United States citizenship be revoked.

I appeared in person, at the consulate office of the United States Embassy, Moscow, on Oct 31st, for the purpose of signing the formal papers to this effect. This legal right I was refused at that time.

CONSULAR SECTION TAKEN

Letter by Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow.

Nevertheless, the points are made, and they are valid insofar as Sauvage's principal allegation is valid: that the Commissions, it is an allegation not possibilities that might have led away from the preconceived notion of Oswald's guilt. For someone who has examined the 26 volumes of evidence and testimony, and attempted an objective comparison of the facts with the Commission's conclusions, it is an allegation not without foundation.

The special value of *The Oswald Affair* is that it offers the views of an on-the-scene foreign observer at a time when the rush of events and immediate concern for the national interest were straining some of the basic concepts of our judicial system.

Two chapters, "Oswald and the Law" and "Oswald and the Press," especially reveal Sauvage's outrage about the numerous casual violations of individual rights by both federal and local authorities (as when Dallas police officials told the world that Oswald was officially accused of the assassination of President Kennedy before they told the accused himself) and about the manner in which these violations were accepted and even carelessly perpetuated by the press. As Sauvage points out, even the *New York Times* lost its head in the excitement: the very edition that printed an editorial admonishing the Dallas authorities for having declared Oswald guilty of a crime he was only "alleged" to have committed, carried the page-one headline, "PRESIDENT'S ASSASSIN SHOT TO DEATH."

Sauvage concludes that the Warren Commission's handling of the Oswald affair may have been based on a blind concept of patriotism, which in Europe is cynically identified with the interests of the state: "Distinguished persons and important institutions, apparently believing this was their patriotic duty, lent their names and reputations to support the affirmations and attitudes based on Oswald's guilt. . . ." Much as was done in the Dreyfus case, whose first verdict of guilty "with extenuating circumstances" in 1899 was regarded in the words of Georges Clemenceau as "a compromise between discipline and the consciences."

Sauvage also maintains that "the compromise was much easier 65 years later in Washington. Lee Harvey Oswald is dead and buried; there is no innocent man in prison whose suffering could weigh consciences. And there is no Esterhazy in the Oswald affair: Nobody among those who believe in Oswald's innocence is able to accuse anyone else by name. Why then make a fuss about it?"

Why, indeed?

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Students Dig Into Kennedy Death Story

Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20 Nagging doubts about the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy are being explored in a massive study at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Directing the project is Law Professor Wesley J. Liebeler, who served as an assistant counsel on the Commission staff. Twenty law students are participating.

Results will serve as the basis for part of a book planned by Liebeler.

Liebeler says the study was spawned by two books critical of the Warrern Report—"Rush to Judgment" and "Inquest."

Although Liebeler himself has been critical of some of the things done by the Commission staff, he is thoroughly in accord with the Commission findings.

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Students Explore Warren Story of Assassination

A... Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20 Nagging doubts about the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy are being explored in a massive study at the University of California at Los Angeles.

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Warren Report Under the Microscope at UCLA

Professor Directs Massive Analysis of Challenged Findings on Assassination

BY GENE BLAKE
Times Staff Writer

Nagging doubts about the Warren Commission reports on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy are being explored in a massive study at the UCLA law school.

Directing the project is Prof. Wesley J. Liebeler, who served as an assistant counsel on the commission staff. Twenty law students, most of them in their third year, are participating.

Each has been assigned a particular topic in the report. They will go through the record, analyze the evidence on both sides and perhaps suggest what the commission should have gone into more thoroughly.

Results of the seminar will serve as the basis for some of the things to be said in a book which Liebeler plans to write.

Liebeler frankly admits the study was spawned by two books critical of the Warren report—"Rush to Judgment," by attorney Mark Lane, and "Inquest," by Edward Jay Epstein.

Although Liebeler himself has been critical of some of the things done by the commission staff and is quoted extensively in the Epstein book, he is thoroughly in accord with the commission findings.

And he is appaled at the nature of the attacks questioning the conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin and acted alone.

Liebeler and his fellows on the commission staff "are particularly incensed at what they claim to be misstatements or distortions of the record. He says he has found at least 15 in the Lane book.

In assessing Lane's treatment of the subject, Liebeler said he is "forced to the conclusion of dishonesty." He is kinder to Epstein by labeling him merely "incorrect."

Liebeler said Epstein, who wrote his book originally as a master's thesis in government at Cornell University, was overwhelmed by the stir it caused and has since been convinced to abandon some of his contentions.

"What is needed at this point," said Liebeler, "is one piece of work which sets forth both sides objectively. Lane doesn't. Epstein doesn't.

"There is evidence in the record not entirely reflected in the text of the Warren report. That doesn't mean it wasn't considered.

"It needs to be put in one short concise place so that the readers can then make up their own minds."

Liebeler is even wary of published accounts of the controversy.

As an example, he cites a wire service report this week quoting him as saying autopsy X rays of President Kennedy showed all shots fired at him were from behind and above.

"I did not state that this was shown by the X rays, but rather that it was shown by the autopsy itself," Liebeler said.

"I did not and could not have made the statement about the X rays themselves showing that the shots

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Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
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Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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II-1 Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 10/21/66
Edition: Home
Author: Gene Blake
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

were fired from behind and above for the simple reason I have never seen the X-rays.

"In addition, while I am not an expert on such matters, I doubt that X-rays could show such a thing one way or the other."

But Liebeler believes the pictures of the President's wounds would more likely confirm the findings. And he thinks such material, which he understands has been turned over to the Justice Department by the Kennedy family, should be made available to a responsible body.

He said the commission's working papers, now secreted in the national archives, may be available for scrutiny within 60 days.

The university will be asked for funds to permit students to go to Washington to analyze this material and perhaps to do further research in Dallas, Liebeler said.

Besides reviewing the record, the students may also interview experts—such as pathologists—to see if some more investigation ought to be done.

Writing Criticized

But Liebeler emphasizes that his criticism of the commissiion staff work was directed not at the investigation—which he believes was thorough—but at the writing of the report.

"The time rush basically affected how the report was written, not the investigation," he said.

Liebeler said Epstein is incorrect when he suggests that the commission took only 10 weeks for its work. He said it basically lasted at least seven months—and some further investigations were carried on even beyond that.

For example, he had raised a question about a print of Oswald's palm reportedly listed by Dallas police from the underside of the rifle which fired the fatal shots. FBI tests showed no such print, nor even any evidence that a print had been lifted.

But Liebeler saw that the matter was pursued in Dallas after the commission's basic investigation had been completed. Further investigation of the lifted palm print showed markings proving that it could have come only from the rifle in question.

These are the topics Liebeler has assigned his students to explore:

1—How did the police get the description that was sent out over the police radio and what is the likelihood that it led to Oswald's arrest? General treatment by the Warren report of eye-witness identification of Oswald.

2 — Evidence on Oswald's rifle capability.

3—Source of the shots.

4—Did Oswald purchase the rifle and keep it in his possession until the time of the assassination?

5—Did Oswald bring the rifle into the Texas School Book Depository on Nov. 22, 1963, or at any other time?

6—Was Oswald at the window at the time of the assassination?

7—Did Oswald kill Officer J. D. Tippit?

8—What did Oswald do from 12:30 p.m. to the time he was arrested in the Texas theater?

9—Did Oswald earlier shoot at retired Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker?

10—Analysis of the story that Oswald had a sight mounted on a rifle at a gun shop in suburban Irving, indicating he owned another rifle.

11—Analysis of the testimony by Sylvia Odio suggesting that Oswald may have been involved with Cubans in a conspiracy.

12—Were Oswald and his killer, Jack Ruby, known to each other before the assassination or involved in any kind of conspiracy, directly or indirectly?

13—Make the strongest argument that (a) Oswald was not involved in the assassination at all and (b) that he did not do it alone. Defend the report on these propositions.

14—Where was the bullet found that was recovered after the assassination?

15 — Medical evidence relevant to the one-bullet theory.

16—Other physical facts on the bullet—trajectory, fire-arms identification, weight, etc.

17—Did the bullet go through the President's body as suggested by the one-bullet theory, and if not, when was the President hit, what hit him and where is it?

Wrote Chapter

Liebeler's specific task for the Warren Commission was to write the chapter dealing with Oswald's background and possible motives, plus about one-fifth of the chapter on possible conspiracy.

But he also reviewed the chapter on the assassin. He wrote a critical memo which succeeded in bringing about some changes in the text—although not all he wanted, he says.

An honor graduate of the University of Chicago law school in 1957, the 35-year-old Liebeler practiced law in New York before he was assigned to work with the commission. He is now in his second year as an acting professor at UCLA.

He believes that even though not all of the evidence introduced before the commission would be admissable in a murder trial, there probably was sufficient physical evidence to have convicted Oswald had he lived.

But Liebeler raises a deeper and perhaps even more intriguing question, in the light of the current controversy over free press and fair trial.

Where could Oswald ever have gotten a fair trial?

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ON THE RIGHT:

What Does Warren Want of the FBI?

By WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

I HAVE NEWS that is interesting, healthy, and infuriating. Three members of the Warren Commission apparently raged, behind closed doors, against the projected criticisms of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. But Earl Warren was adamant, and the criticisms were therefore registered. The official Commission report said that the FBI "took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination. A more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

BUCKLEY

The three gentlemen who were healthy enough to dissent were Representatives Gerald Ford and Hale Boggs, and Senator Russell. They made the point that it was unfair to criticize the FBI without suggesting what the agency could have done, and without weighing the meaning of the kind of preventive activity Chief Justice Warren seemed to be recommending for the rights of the individual citizen.

It is all very well grandly to suggest that the FBI should pick up more suspects, or turn the names of those suspects over to the Secret Service to be picked up. Any implementation of such a program would, however, end up with the FBI defending its behavior before—guess who? Earl Warren himself.

The task of sequestering anyone who might conceivably assassinate a President of the United States is overwhelming, and it must dismay J. Edgar Hoover to be castigated for failing to do an impossible job largely by the same group of people who make it difficult for him to do a possible job.

What, actually, is the Chief Justice recommending? The FBI has estimated that in some areas there are as many as 5,000 persons who are as likely to assassinate a President as Lee Harvey Oswald was, judging only from his previous record. They are Communists, subversives, ultras of every variety, neo-fascists, men and women who are emotionally unstable or demonstrably irrational in their behavior. Is it seriously proposed that, let us say every time the President comes to New York, 5,000 people be picked up and tucked away somewhere? The proposal is preposterous.

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Clearly the principal responsibility rests on the President himself. It is not fair for him to impose upon the Secret Service or the FBI an undischargeable burden. It is in the great tradition of leadership to wave away the bodyguards and mingle with the people, and one's republican blood stirs at the sight of it. Charles de Gaulle entered Notre Dame Cathedral on the day that Paris was liberated and walked majestically up the great aisle even as snipers fired bullets all around him from the choirloft.

He got away with it, but the whole point about personal heroism is that sometimes you don't get away with it (otherwise it wouldn't be called heroism) and when you don't get away with it, it is hardly fair to blame the FBI. It was John Kennedy himself who rejected the protective bubble on November the 22nd: and the Secret Service had no power to overrule him.

A committee of eminent people should solicit from all Presidential candidates the pledge that they will, if elected, submit to elementary precautions against stray wildmen with twenty-dollar rifles and telescopic sights. It is better to ask one man to restrain his impulse to mingle with the crowds, than to ask the FBI to deprive of their freedom every man and woman whose unorthodoxy might conceivably explode into an act of regicide.

(Distributed by the George Matthew Adams Service, Inc.)

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WARREN REPORT AUTHOR PLANS NEW STUDY TO BACK FINDINGS

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A professor who helped write the Warren Report announced today plans for a new investigation to support the official findings on John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Wesley J. Liebeler said the study would be carried out by 20 law students at the University of California at Los Angeles, where he teaches, the results to be incorporated into a book.

He said the project was prompted mainly by two recent books critical of the Warren Commission's report—Rush to Judgment by Mark Lane, and Inquest by Edward J. Epstein.

"There is evidence in the record not entirely reflected in the text of the Warren Report. That doesn't mean it wasn't considered.

"It needs to be put in one short, concise summary, so that readers can make up their own minds."

Liebeler wrote the Warren Report chapter on the background and motives of Lee Harvey Oswald, whom the Warren Commission named as the killer. The professor maintains that the evidence against Oswald was strong enough to convict him had he not been slain in turn by Jack Ruby.

Liebeler sad his student investigators would examine the Warren Commission's working papers, now in the National Archives at Washington, and might also go to Dallas, scene of the assassination.

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New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Commision Created Out of Thin Air After Plea From Communist Worker

Both Boggs and Red Editor First Blamed Segregationists For Death of John Kennedy

DALLAS--Probably the first two calls for creation of the "Warren Commission" came from the Communist Worker newspaper and a Louisiana congressman, Hale Boggs of New Orleans.

An Associated Press story printed in the Dallas Times Herald Dec. 1, 1963, said "Boggs was an early and vocal proponent of a presidential commission to investigate the slaying."

MOMENTS AFTER DEATH

Moments after the death of President Kennety, Hale Boggs began to issue strong statements blaming segregationists and conservatives.

Boggs was quickly joined by the Midweek edition of The Worker, formerly known as the Daily Worker. Its issue of Nov. 26, 1963, carried an editorial which must have been written on Nov. 24 or earlier.

This editorial:

(1) Blamed segregationists and conservatives for Kennedy's death as did Rep. Boggs.

(2) Called for creation of the Warren Commission to take the investigation out of the hands of Texas officials.

A COMMUNIST PLEA

The Worker editorial was headed: "A Call for an Extraordinary Commission." It stated:

"Violence spewing madmen like General Edwin Walker of Dallas and the Rev. Hargis vied with Governor Wallace of Alabama, Barnett of Mississippi, Senators Eastland and Strom Thurmond in hate-fomenting speaking tours across the land.

"To these groups, the Birchites and the White Citizens Councils among them, the attachment of the late President Kennedy and of the Chief Justice Warren to constitutional democracy and an outlook of progressive development for the nation was anathema...

"We believe that President Johnson on the one hand and Congress on the other should act at once to appoint respective Extraordinary Investigation Commissions with full powers to conduct a searching inquiry into all the circumstances around the assassination of the President and the murder of the suspect...Such an investigating committee, headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (Earl Warren), should be composed of citizens and experts who enjoy the confidence of the nation."

End of communist quote.

Three days later, on Nov. 29, Lyndon Johnson gave the nation what the Communist Worker and Hale Boggs asked for: The Warren Commission.

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Watch for major break throughs on the assassination of JFK. To be printed in The Councilor and 7 other truthful publications...

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The Councilor
Shreveport, La.
Page: 3

Date: Oct. 17, 1966
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
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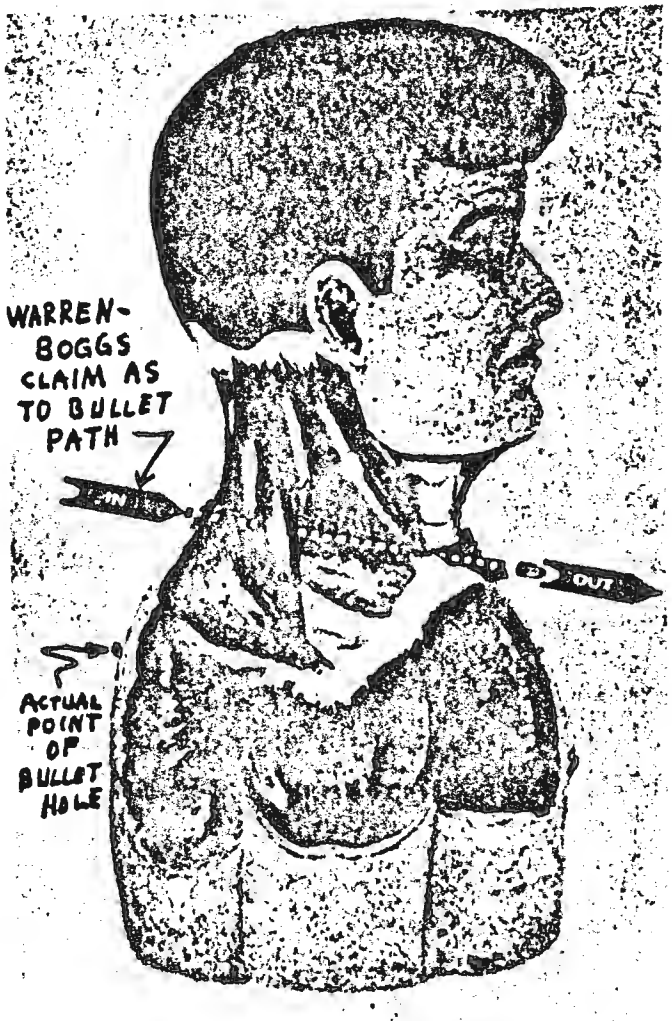
MORE EVIDENCE that Earl Warren and Hale Boggs lied to the public. These official FBI photographs show Kennedy's shirt and tie at the time of the assassination.

Note bullet holes in necktie and front of shirt. Now compare these to position of the bullet hole in back of the shirt.

WARREN-BOGGS theory holds that Bullet 399 was fired from this room in sixth floor of Texas Schoolbook Bldg., traveled downward to enter Kennedy's back, and exited from his throat. The theory says same bullet passed through Governor Connally's body, then smashed and shattered against Connally's wrist.

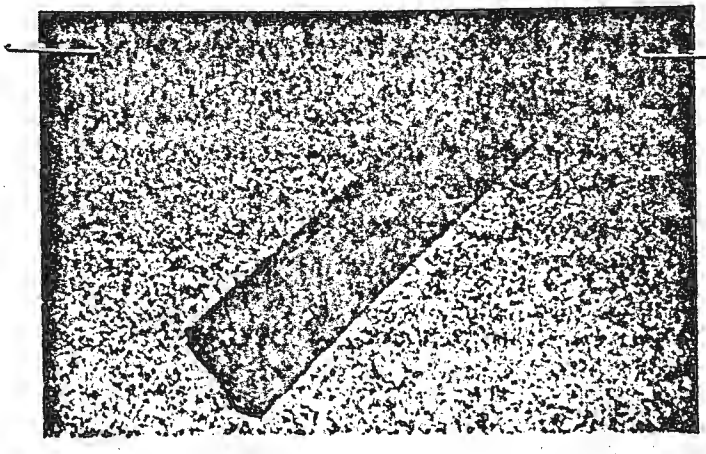
TEST YOUR I.Q.



FALSE CLAIM. According to Earl Warren and Hale Boggs, one of the bullets which struck John Kennedy followed the path shown in this official drawing.

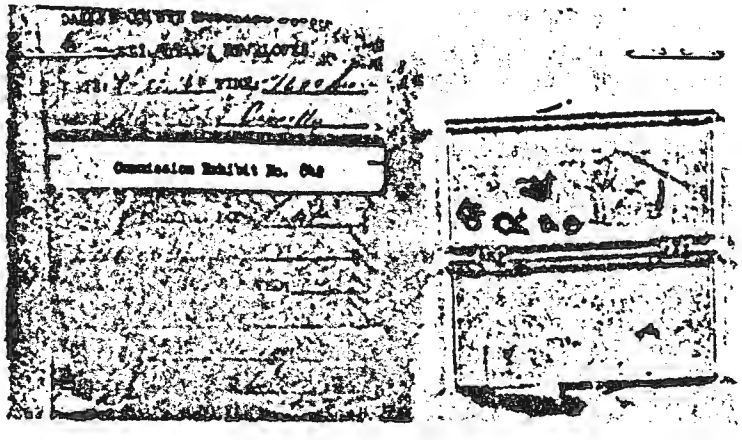
The drawing is false. The bullet hole in Kennedy's back was approximately 6 inches below the point marked "in" on the drawing above.

If the neck wound--at necktie level--and the back wound were caused by the same bullet, it was obviously fired at ground level from behind JFK, or from a point in front of, and slightly above, the president.



SHATTERED(?) BULLET. This is an official Warren Commission photo of Bullet 309 which Hale Boggs attested to. It is in virgin condition.

The bullet was found at Parkland Hospital on a stretcher. Controversy exists as to whether this was stretcher used for Kennedy body or for Connally. The bullet may have been "planted" at the scene by Oswald's unnamed accomplices, or by persons who wanted to create the "Lonely Loner" myth in which Oswald is portrayed as an ~~all-by~~-himself killer.



TEST YOUR I.Q. This is Warren Commission exhibit No. 842, consisting of metal fragments taken from Governor Connally's wrist. Hale Boggs and Earl Warren say they came from Bullet 399. Can you see what part of Bullet 399 they came from? (Editor's Note: We can't.)

The Kennedy Assassination By Great Texas Editor, J. C. Phillips Will Awaken You

A great Texas editor—J. C. Phillips of the Borger News-Herald of Borger, Texas in his famous column, "News Into Focus" looks again at the assassination of President Jack Kennedy. He says regardless of what the Warren Report has to say about the assassination, millions of American people will draw their own conclusion and believe what to them makes common sense. Now read what editor Phillips says which follows:

NEWS INTO FOCUS
BY J. C. PHILLIPS

You Can't! Can You?

Imagine Lee Harvey Oswald in open court being tried for the assassination of President Jack Kennedy with the federal prosecutor being compelled to establish for the record whatever association and/or allegiance that the defendant might have had with the Communist apparatus in this country and the seat of this conspiracy in Moscow, Russia!

YOU CAN'T! CAN YOU? It would have been inconceivable.

Imagine President Lyndon B. Johnson calling upon FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to subpoena as witnesses to testify in the trial of Lee Harvey Oswald identifiable Communists in the higher echelons of our government.

YOU CAN'T! CAN YOU? It would have been much too embarrassing.

Imagine Lee Harvey Oswald, a man who had renounced his American citizenship, had moved to Russia for training under Soviet Russian police and who while in Russia married a Russian girl, and upon returning to this country working various Communist fronts, BEING FOUND GUILTY acting as a Communist agent in his assassination of President Jack Kennedy.

YOU CAN'T! CAN YOU? It might have caused an international incident.

What They Believe

Regardless of whatever the Warren Report has to say about the assassination, millions of American people will draw their own conclusions and believe what to them makes common sense.

Certainly no one can be blamed for believing, that everything considered, Lee Harvey Oswald had to be killed! His apprehension and arrest was what might be termed a "terrible political blunder." Someone without delay had to put Oswald, the accused, where he could not be forced, by public opinion, to testify in open court.

On television, millions saw Jack Rubenstein (Ruby) shoot Lee Harvey Oswald while officers on either side of him were conveniently staring straight ahead.

Future historians (come the revolution) will probably say that the world owed a debt of gratitude to Jack Rubenstein unless those who obediently write the history to please those in power should select Lee Harvey Oswald for their gratitude. It all depends on a lot of things. Historians draw their own conclusions and this they do.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
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Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Butler County American
Hamilton, Ohio
October 15, 1966.
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We must realize that not people see anything in exactly the same perspective: and most certainly "Liberals" who tried to blame the assassination on right wing extremists do not see things as clearly as intelligently informed Americans who bitterly resent Communist influence being so evident within our government.

Let us reduce the belief of millions of Americans who saw both the assassination and the murder on television into language as simple as this: Lee Harvey Oswald acting for an alien conspiracy (Communist and/or Fascist; assassinated President Jack Kennedy. These people believe that Lee Harvey Oswald was given to believe that he would escape unframed following the conclusion of his murder assignment: and that when he failed to escape out of this country, he had to be killed; and that Jack Rubenstein was given the assignment to get rid of the number one witness, Lee Harvey Oswald, and that is when millions saw Lee Harvey Oswald shot to death, (as they looked at their television) by Jack Rubenstein.

Either to prevent an international confrontation with Soviet Russia, Red China or Castro's Cuba, the whole thing had to be white-washed or the white-wash had to be applied to justify statements of officials high in our government who declare that the Communist conspiracy is not a menace in our country.

We are merely stating here what millions of people believe. To be sure the "liberals" believe what they want to believe. They are in the saddle. They control the news. They control a lot of things.

Any conspiracy that might have directed the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald certainly could not afford to let the man who did the deed for them to be executed for his crime. For this reason millions of Americans never did believe that Jack Rubenstein would pay for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. Perhaps he did not commit the murder with malice, but nevertheless Lee Harvey Oswald is dead and the star witness is out of the way where he cannot possibly embarrass anyone with his testimony.

Somehow or the other we cannot escape the conviction that the American people have suffered a great insult to their intelligence.

CLAYTON FRITCHEY

Warren Report Critics Draw Fire

There is no doubt that the movement for a new inquiry into the assassination of John F. Kennedy is gaining momentum; and the reopening of the Jack Ruby case is obviously going to increase the clamor.

The action of the Texas Court of Appeals, in setting aside the conviction of Lee Oswald's slayer, comes at a critical moment, for it simply climaxes a series of actions that have aroused suspicions about the Warren Report, and undermined confidence in its findings.

The danger now is that this uneasy doubting sentiment may become so contagious that the government will feel compelled to plunge into a new investigation without sober consideration of what is involved.

The recent poll showing that the American people reject, by a 3-to-2 margin, the "main thrust" of the Warren Report, has made a marked impression on Congress. The finding that a majority of the people doubt that the assassination was the work of one man, and tend to believe the killing was part of a larger plot, has definitely quickened interest in a whole new review.

From the first, of course, many people here and abroad (especially Europe) have rejected the official, generally accepted explanation, but the new Harris poll shows how this suspicion has suddenly swelled in the wake of a recent wave of books attacking the Warren Report.

Heretofore, the doubters had only their instincts to rely on, but they have now been fortified by a series of private postmortems, which both challenge the official verdict and attempt to show that there must have been a conspiracy.

Rep. Ted Kupferman, R-N.Y., already has introduced a resolution calling for a joint congressional committee to re-examine the case with a view to launching a new legislative investigation. The proposal is gaining wide editorial support.

Nevertheless, it will be a disservice to the nation if Congress is stampeded into some action without carefully weighing the substance of the attacks on the Warren Commission that have been receiving so much uncritical publicity.

It must be kept in mind that these books not only question the judgement and conscientiousness of the Warren Commission, but, by insinuation and innuendo, its integrity as well.

We are asked to believe that a panel composed of Chief Justice Earl Warren, Allen Dulles, John McCloy, Senators Richard Russell and John Sherman Cooper, Reps. Hale Boggs and Gerald Ford, would deliberately ignore the evidence to arrive at a political verdict.

We are further asked to believe that three distinguished doctors, who performed the autopsy in the presence of many others, would conspire with the commission by forging a false postmortem on the shooting.

The critics are now demanding a new inquiry "by some completely unprejudiced and fearless body." Just where, Congress should ask itself, could a more trustworthy group of men be found than the members of the Warren Commission, all of whom have given the country years of devoted service?

Also, before reopening the deep wound of the assassination, Congress should satisfy itself that there is enough new and significant evidence to justify so agonizing a step.

Up until recently the critics had the field to themselves, because the commission and its staff were reluctant to dignify and further publicize the attacks by answering them, but now they are beginning to fire back.

Arlen Specter, a key member of the commission's legal staff, and now the district attorney of Philadelphia, flatly says, "There has not been a scintilla of new evidence disclosed in any of the books." Is this so, or isn't it? So far the critics have not rebutted this rebuttal.

Ford and Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, say they are in "complete agreement" that no "new information has been produced which could reasonably cast any doubts upon the findings or conclusions" of the commission.

"If they have found another assassin," adds Dulles, "let them name names and produce the evidence." This would not seem to be an unreasonable proposal; it is one that Congress should give due weight to.

Finally, a great "mystery" has been made over the whereabouts of the X-rays and photographs that were made of the autopsy, but which were not included in the Warren Report because they were regarded as merely corroborative of the exhaustive testimony of the doctors who performed the autopsy.

Actually, there is no mystery at all. The X-rays and photos are in the possession of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and if there is ever a legitimate need for them in the future they will be available.

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Did Oswald Act Alone?

Three investigators say Washington better take a new look at the assassination of President Kennedy

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In the last several weeks, three books have been published, severely criticizing different aspects of the Warren Commission's Report on the assassination of President Kennedy. Their assertions have caused one of the late President's advisers, Richard Goodwin, to call for the convening of a new fact-finding body to examine the Commission's evidence. Here, in their own words, are the claims of the three leading critics.

LEO SAUVAGE, *author of "The Oswald Affair" (World) and U.S. correspondent for "Le Figaro" newspaper.*

"I am not anti-American. I have no political axe to grind. But speaking as a foreigner, and therefore with some extra claim to objectivity, I can only say that from the very first day, the Commission showed they were not looking for the truth but simply trying to prove what they had already decided — that Lee Harvey Oswald was guilty.

"They spent the entire first month of the hearings interrogating members of the Oswald family, who could shed no light whatsoever on the actual assassination as it happened, while the Dallas police officer, who was the first person into the warehouse from which the fatal bullets were supposedly fired, was not called as a witness for seven weeks.

"But the great and unforgivable flaw in the report is the refusal to permit cross-examination, essential to determining the truth in any judicial hearing. I, my secretary, any intelligent person could take the testimony of the incredible series of witnesses brought before the Commission and riddle it — and them — with the most glaring contradictions.

"Equally shocking are the gaps between what the Commission said and the report stated. For instance, the Commission went to great lengths to portray Oswald as a superb marksman. They summoned three masters of the National Rifle Association to hit a moving target at the same distance, with the same inferior rifle — and gave the impression they had thus proved a point. But read the report — you discover these three master marksmen could not duplicate Oswald's supposed feat! The Commission relied on the regrettable fact that the public was not going to read the report. They indulged in what can only be called brainwashing." ■

MARK LANE, *author of "Rush to Judgement" (Holt, Rinehart & Winston).*

"If one compares the one-volume Warren Commission report with the 26 volumes of evidence on which it is purportedly based, not one major conclusion reached by the

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The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

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Commission bears any relation to the facts. The evidence does not compel the conclusion that Oswald was involved in the killing of President Kennedy or of Officer Tippit, and the evidence is overwhelming that at least two persons were involved in the assassination.

"Absolute proof regarding the origin of the shots might well repose in the photographs and X-rays of the President's body made when the autopsy was performed at Bethesda Naval Hospital. The Commission never examined them, and their whereabouts remains a mystery. More than a third of the reports relied on by the Commission remain classified and inaccessible, including every document regarding Jack Ruby and his associates, and this material may not be seen until September, 2039. The bullets, pistol, rifle, the crucial radio tapes of the Dallas Police Radio on November 22, 1963, have been divided in secrecy among the various police agencies.

"If the Commission is right, if Oswald was the assassin, it is hard to imagine the reason for this suppressing of evidence and for the continuing mystery with which the government surrounds the case." ■

EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN
author of "Inquest: the Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth" (Viking Press, Bantam).

"I do not agree with Mr. Lane or Mr. Sauvage. The evidence of Lee Oswald's guilt is obvious and overwhelming. But did Oswald act alone? I found in my research a major contradiction between the FBI reports and the autopsy findings in regard to where the murder bullet entered the President's body. And the primary evidence, the only documents that could resolve the contradiction — the autopsy photos — are missing.

"In almost all its actions, the Commission was far too heavily oriented toward public relations. For instance, Chief Justice Warren journeyed to Dallas, with great fanfare, to interview Jack Ruby. But he failed to bring two lawyers who had spent weeks probing Ruby's case, so he had no significant questions to ask.

"A good part of the Commission's ten-month investigation was conducted by one lawyer. The junior lawyers who did the bulk of the staff work operated under terrific pressure to resolve matters as soon as possible. The staff's efforts were often crippled by their lack of trained private investigators working directly for them. They had to depend on the FBI and the CIA and the liaison was very poor.

"I found no indication that anyone distorted evidence or did anything dishonest. I think the Commission did its best within the very inadequate framework in which it was forced to work. Overall, they did a sloppy job, but this does not mean that their conclusion was wrong." ■

Books of The Times

More Doubts, and a New (Conspiracy) Theory

By ELIOT FREMONT-SMITH.

THE SECOND OSWALD. By Richard H. Popkin. Introduction by Murray Kempton. 174 pages. Avon. Paper, 95 cents.

IT seems a reasonable surmise that until this summer most Americans, including most Americans who consider themselves both open-minded and well-informed, accepted the major conclusions of the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy. The commission held that Lee Harvey Oswald had shot and killed the President and wounded Governor Connolly from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. The report also said that Oswald had later shot and killed J. D. Tippit, a Dallas policeman; that he had done all this by himself, and that Oswald had not been a party to any assassination plot or conspiracy.

But if this was the general opinion, it no longer appears to be so. The latest Louis Harris poll indicates a growing doubt about the circumstances of the assassination and claims that a majority of the public now believes that the Warren Report, for all its massive documentation, does not contain the full story. It further reports that more people (46 per cent as against 34 per cent, for what that's worth) think Oswald was involved in a plot than that he acted alone.

Public opinion can, of course, be wrong, and so can public opinion polls. Yet if such a shift in opinion has taken place, it is no doubt in large part due to the spate of books and articles that have come out attacking the Warren Commission, its findings, its methods and even its motives.

Until recently, these attacks have been dismissable as too shrill, too one-sided, too insulting and paranoid, and too much the work of habitual dissenters, left-wingers and/or eccentrics. Then last July, Edward Jay Epstein's "Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth" was published—a soberly reasoned study that may now be called the watershed book of anti-commission criticism. It explored how the commission itself had operated, and suggested how it had become hampered by the very reputation of its distinguished members, by its lack of a proper staff and by extraordinary pressures for haste and unanimity and how it finally had been caught between conflicting demands, the demands of truth and the demands of what might be the best truth for the national interest.

One Book Paved the Way

"Inquest" was the first fully "respectable" critique of the commission's work. It has brought in its wake other, often angrier, books to the attention of serious readers.

In the July 28 issue of The New York Review of Books, Richard H. Popkin, professor of philosophy at the University of California at San Diego, wrote a lengthy article that started out as a review of the more recent and important critical examinations of the Warren Report, continued as a critique itself of the report, and ended up offering an answer to the frequent charge by defenders of the commission that no one had yet come up with a more reasonable interpretation of the evidence and solution to the assassination than that presented by the report.

Mr. Popkin's article has now been published as a paperback book with an added introduction by Murray Kempton, and appendices of pertinent documents from the Warren Report and the National Archives. For this reader, at least, "The Second Oswald" is a very hasty book, but fascinating reading, both because Mr. Popkin may be on to something in his outline of a possible alternative solution, and because he writes like a budding mystery expert.

Mr. Popkin's main thesis is that the Warren Commission's one-man solution is not just implausible but virtually impossible, in terms of the commission's own evidence. Like Messrs. Epstein, Mark Lane ("Rush to Judgment"), Harold Weisberg ("Whitewash"), Leo Sauvage ("The Oswald Affair") and others, Mr. Popkin is especially disturbed by the oddly pristine condition of bullet 399 (the bullet that supposedly went through the President's neck and wounded Governor Connolly, and then was "found"—Mr. Popkin suggests it was placed—on a stretcher in Parkland Memorial Hospital). He is also disturbed by sharply conflicting evidence over the paper bag in which Oswald may or may not have transported his gun, and by the continuing confusion over whether the first bullet entered the President's neck or six inches lower down his back. This last is important in establishing the angle of the bullet, the likelihood of its hitting the Governor and, indeed, the possibility that it never left the President's body.

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About the Autopsy Reports

Mr. Popkin is disturbed too by the vague and conflicting reports of the autopsy performed at Bethesda Naval Hospital. And he notes that certain crucial questions can be answered now only with reference to the autopsy photographs and X-rays. He reports that these photographs were never seen by the Warren Commission (one example, among many, of evidence not demanded and leads not followed) nor by the Federal Bureau of Investigation nor by the autopsy surgeons. Commission lawyers have stated that publication of the photographs was withheld at the request of Robert F. Kennedy.

In company with his fellow critics, Mr. Popkin believes that the Warren Commission accepted, rejected, investigated and ignored a great deal of testimony on the basis of its support of the single-assassin hypothesis. He believes no adequate solution is possible without a new and thorough investigation. There has already been talk of such an investigation in Congress,

In the meantime, Mr. Popkin offers a partial and hypothetical solution that, he argues, is at least more in accord with the known evidence than is the Warren Report's. It also accounts for some of the more bizarre discrepancies in the recorded testimony—particularly those that have reported Oswald in two places at once—as well as for the odd run-in with Patrolman Tippit and Oswald's peculiar self-assurance following his arrest. It is a theory of two (or more) assassins, with Oswald supplying a court-proof alibi both for himself and for the "real" assassin, should either of them be caught. Admitedly porous and incomplete, the hypothesis is intended to be suggestive of the possibilities of an alternative solution, and in this it succeeds.

There are those who will object to such a book on a variety of both good and questionable grounds—just as members of the Kennedy family are now reported to be objecting to magazine serialization of William Manchester's forthcoming (one trusts it is still forthcoming) book, "The Death of a President." But the assassination was an event that belongs to all of us, that none of us will ever get over. It is not further obfuscation (for whatever understandable reason) we now need, but greater clarity.

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(WARREN COMMISSION)

WASHINGTON--A WARREN COMMISSION LAWYER VOICED CONFIDENCE TODAY THAT REOPENING OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION WOULD DISCLOSE NO NEW EVIDENCE OR ALTER THE COMMISSION'S FINDINGS.

"THE EVIDENCE IS OVERWHELMING THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS THE ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY," SAID ARLEN SPECTER, AN ASSISTANT COUNSEL FOR THE COMMISSION, IN ANSWERING RECENT BOOKS AND ARTICLES THAT CAST DOUBT ON THE COMMISSION FINDINGS.

"I THINK IT IS PREPOSTEROUS," HE TOLD U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT IN A COPYRIGHT INTERVIEW, "TO SUGGEST THAT THE CHIEF JUSTICE OR ANY OTHER COMMISSIONER WOULD CONCEAL THE TRUTH FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, OR THAT REPUTABLE FEDERAL OFFICERS WOULD PERJURE THEMSELVES."

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The Harris Survey

Country, 3-2, Rejects Main Argument Of Warren Report on Kennedy Slaying

By Louis Harris

© 1966, The Washington Post Co.

The American people have deep and abiding doubts about the official explanation of the assassination of John F. Kennedy put forth in the Warren Commission Report, according to a just-completed survey.

The reaction of a cross-section of the public shows these findings:

- By a 3-to-2 margin, the American people reject the main thrust of the Warren Report that the assassination was the work of one man and tend to believe the killing was part of a larger plot. But, the public is at a loss to say who was behind the "plot."
- A majority of the public holds the view that the full story of the assassination was not contained in the Warren Commission Report.
- Fewer people today than at the time of the shooting are sure that Lee Harvey Oswald killed the late President.

The largest lack of acceptance of the explanation by the Warren Commission persists among lower-income, less-educated Americans. The more articulate, better informed groups tend to give more credence to the official report.

The national cross-section was asked:

"From what you have read, do you feel the full story of the Kennedy assassination was reported in the Warren Commission Report or do you think there are still a lot of unanswered questions about who killed President Kennedy and how it was done?"

Full story in report	32%
Still may be unanswered questions	54
Not sure	14

Just after the killing in December, 1963, and again last month, the Harris Survey asked the public:

"Do you feel that Lee Harvey Oswald was the man who shot President Kenendy?"

	Was Assassin	Not Assassin	Not Sure
Nationwide, December, 1963	74%	3%	23%
Nationwide, September, 1966	69	3	28
By education:			
8th grade or less	58	6	36
High school	70	3	27
College	75	2	23

"Do you feel that the Kennedy assassination was the work of one man or was it part of a broader plot?"

	One Man	Broader Plot	Not Sure
Nationwide	34%	46%	20%
By Education			
8th grade or less	13	56	31
High school	35	49	16
College	45	36	19

In order to probe deeper into this apparent doubt on the part of the public, the cross-section was then asked:

"Who or what people do you feel were behind the Kennedy assassination? Anyone else?"

Just Oswald	33%
Won't say	14
Communists	11
Ruby and Oswald	5
Radicals	3
Oswald and the Russians	2
Lyndon Johnson	2
Castro	1
Not sure	29

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WASHINGTON (UPI) --A WARREN COMMISSION LAWYER SAID MONDAY THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD KILLED PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND THAT ANOTHER INVESTIGATION COULT NOT TURN UP ANY NEW EVIDENCE TO ALTER THE COMMISSION'S VERDICT.

ARLEN SPECTER, NOW DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF PHILADELPHIA, DEFENDED THE COMMISSION'S REPORT AGAINST RECENT BOOKS AND ARTICLES CRITICIZING THE INVESTIGATION OF THE LATE PRESIDENT'S MURDER.

IN A COPYRIGHTED INTERVIEW IN U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, SPECTER SAID:

"THERE CAN BE NO REAL DOUBT ON THAT SUBJECT, BASED ON THE FACTORS OF OWNERSHIP OF THE WEAPON...THE HANDWRITING LINKS TO OSWALD'S HAVING ORDERED THAT WEAPON, THE FACT THAT IT IS SCIENTIFICALLY, BALLISTICALLY PROVED BEYOND QUESTION THAT THE WHOLE BULLET...CAME FROM THAT WEAPON, THAT THE TWO MAJOR FRAGMENTS FOUND IN THE FRONT SEAT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE CAME FROM THAT WEAPON."

"FURTHER INDICATIONS OF OSWALD'S GUILT ARE HIS RAPID EXIT, FLEEING FROM THE SITE OF THE TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING AND THE LATER KILLING OF OFFICER (J.D.) TIPPIT, WHICH WAS WITNESSED BY SEVERAL PECPLE, PLUS PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING OSWALD HOLDING A RIFLE IDENTIFIED AS BEING THE MANNLICHER-CARCANO WHICH WAS USED."

SPECTER SAID THERE WAS OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE THAT THE SAME BULLET WOUNDED TEXAS GOV. JOHN B. CONNALLY AND THERE WAS NOTHING TO INDICATE OSWALD ACTED AS PART OF A CONSPIRACY.

"THE COMMISSION LEFT NO STONE UNTURNED TO TRACK DOWN OSWALD'S BACKGROUND TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE, ZPECTER SAID, "TO SEE IF HE HAD DEALINGS WITH ANYONE ELSE WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN A CO-CONSPIRATOR."

HE SAID THE COMMISSION DID NOT START THE INVESTIGATION WITH "THE PRECONCEIVED NOTION THAT OSWALD WAS THE ASSASSIN. THE COMMISSION...DID MAINTAIN AN OPEN MIND ON THAT SUBJECT AND SURVEYED THE EVIDENCE BEFORE COMING TO ITS CONCLUSION."
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HE SAID THE COMMISSION DID NOT START THE INVESTIGATION WITH "THE PRECONCEIVED NOTION THAT OSWALD WAS THE ASSASSIN. THE COMMISSION...DID MAINTAIN AN OPEN MIND ON THAT SUBJECT AND SURVEYED THE EVIDENCE BEFORE COMING TO ITS CONCLUSION."

NEVERTHELESS, A PUBLIC OPINION POLL SHOWED MONDAY THAT AMERICANS, BY A 3-TO-2 MARGIN, REJECT THE THEORY THAT OSWALD ACTED ALONE IN ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT.

THE HARRIS SURVEY SAID THAT 46 PER CENT OF THOSE POLLED THOUGHT OSWALD WAS PART OF A BROADER PLOT, 34 PER CENT BELIEVED HE ACTED ALONE AND 20 PER CENT WERE NOT SURE.

IT NOTED THAT DISBELIEVE OF THE WARREN COMMISSION'S CONCLUSION THAT OSWALD WAS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE PERSISTED MOSTLY AMONG LOWER-INCOME, LESS-EDUCATED AMERICANS. AMONG COLLEGE GRADUATES, 36 PER CENT BELIEVED OSWALD WAS PART OF A CONSPIRACY, WHILE 45 PER CENT AGREED WITH THE WARREN COMMISSION. NINETEEN PER CENT WERE NOT SURE.

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Warren Commission Law Defends Probe of Oswald

A Warren Commssion lawyer said yesterday there was no doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald killed President John F. Kennedy and that another investigation could not turn up any new evidence to alter the commission's verdict.

Arlen Specter, now District Attorney of Philadelphia, defended the Commission's report against recent books and articles criticing the investigation of the late President's murder.

In a copyrighted interview in U.S. News a World Report, Mr. Specter said:

"There can be no real doubt on that subject, based on the factors of ownership of the weapon . . . the handwriting links to Oswald's having ordered that weapon, the fact that it is scientifically, ballistically proved beyond question that the whole bullet . . . came from that weapon, that the two major fragments found the front seat of the presidential limousine came from that weapon."

"Further indications of Oswald's guilt are his rapid exit, fleeing from the site of the Texas Schoolbook Depository building and the later killing of Officer (J. D.) Tippit, which was witnessed by several people, plus phtographs showing Oswald holding a rifle identified as being the Mannlicher-Carcano which was used."

Mr. Specter said there was overwhelming evidence that the same bullet woundedTexas Gov. John B. Connally and there was nothing to indicate Oswald acted as part of a conspiracy. (UPI)

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U.S. INQUIRY IS URGED ON WARREN REPORT

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Representative Theodore R. Kupferman asked Congress Wednesday to conduct its own investigation into the adequacy of the Warren report on President Kennedy's assassination.

Citing recent books and articles critical of the report, the Manhattan Republican called for the creation of a 10-member joint Senate-House committee to review the Warren Commission's work.

The committee, composed of five members from each house, would first determine whether there is a need to go beyond the Warren Commission's investigation. This would be based on a review of the commission's findings and also the critical writings and outside data.

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LONDON DEBATES WARREN REPORT

Critics Are Split on Issues Raised by 2 U.S. Books

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Sept. 25 — The Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy is undergoing another round of scrutiny in Britain. Critics and defenders seem about equally divided.

The occasion for the revival of interest is the publication of two critical books already on the market in the United States—"Inquest" by Edward Jay Epstein and "Rush to Judgment" by Mark Lane.

Mr. Epstein's complaint that the commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren did a hasty, inadequate job has won more support than any conspiracy theories — either his or the more fanciful ones of Mr. Lane.

Mr. Epstein, a Harvard doctoral candidate, undertook his study of the Warren Commission report as a master's thesis at Cornell. Mr. Lane is a lawyer and former Democratic Assemblyman from New York City.

Tonight The Times of London called on the Warren Commission to reopen its inquiry and deal with the various points of criticism raised. The comment was in an editorial for tomorrow's editions.

"All things considered the Warren Commission did a remarkable job of work in difficult circumstances and extreme pressure," The Times said.

However, it continued, "it is now clear" that the commission "did cut some corners."

Lord Devlin, one of the most respected legal figures in England, said in The Observer today that, in light of the Epstein book, the commission "was not as potent an instrument for discovering the truth as externally it appeared to be."

On the other hand, Lord Devlin said Mr. Epstein had not sustained his intimated charge that the commission had "brought itself to shirk the truth because of its own fear of the political consequences."

Evidence Held Lacking

Mr. Epstein agreed with the commission that Lee Harvey Oswald had fired at the President but thought there might well have been a second assassin. Lord Devlin thought the known evidence on firing times left the possibility open, but he saw it as only a possibility, with no trace of affirmative evidence to support it.

Prof. Arthur I. Goodhart, another eminent lawyer, writing in The Sunday Telegraph, ridiculed both the Lane and Epstein books as worthless, especially Mr. Lane's.

He recalled that Mr. Lane's own testimony before the commission was evasive and devoid of direct relevance. He described as "utter nonsense" a statement by Mr. Lane that Oswald would have had posthumous counsel before an English royal commission.

The only favorable review in the serious Sunday papers was by Cyril Connolly, the literary critic.

He said in The Sunday Times that he was now convinced that the authorities investigating the assassination were unduly committed to the view that Oswald had committed the slaying alone. He called for another investigation by "some completely unprejudiced and fearless body."

Alistair Cooke, the long-time American correspondent of The Guardian, also was critical of the Warren report. He said that it had "signally failed" to ascertain the truth, and that "this President or the next should convene another commission."

Another call for a further independent study was made by the anonymous reviewer in The Economist. Without it, he said, the judgment will "never be satisfying or conclusive."

Bernard Levin, an often acidulous columnist in The Daily Mail, found both Mr. Epstein and Mr. Lane "shifty" in their handling of the evidence. He said they merely served those who refused to believe the report's conclusion "because the truth is unbearable to them."

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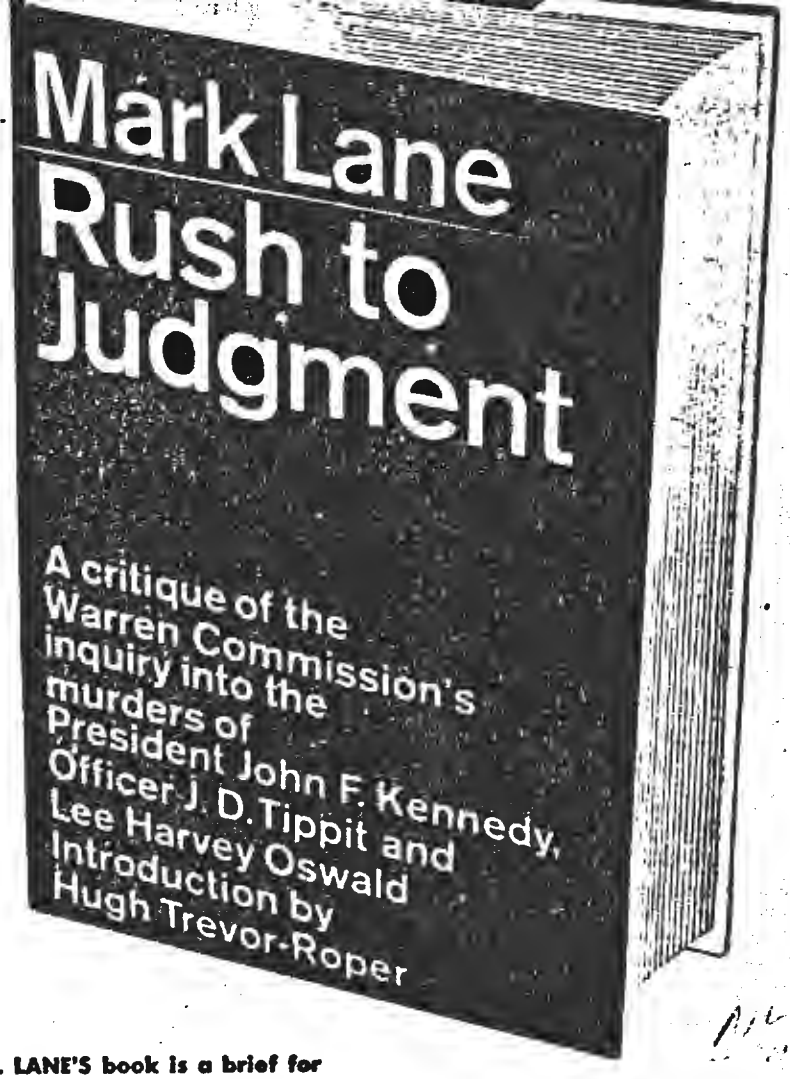

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"MR. LANE'S book is a brief for the defense — the case he would have made, had he been permitted to represent Oswald. It is well-documented, persuasive, and restrained. As a professional advocate, he . . . presents a powerful case for the proposition that the Commission committed numerous errors in admitting, evaluating, and excluding evidence." — FRED GRAHAM, *New York Times Book Review*

"This is the most disturbing book I have read in many years. Whatever one may think about conspiracies and all the other highly debatable areas of conjecture, it seems to me that Lane has completely proved his main point, and it is a terrible one: that the most significant murder of our lifetime received an investigation which does not measure up to the standards of criminalistics and detection which we have a right to expect in the most ordinary everyday homicide. (And that the official Commission did its best to conceal this fact from the public.)"
— ANTHONY BOUCHER

"If one-tenth of these facts should prove to be significant, then the work of the Warren Commission will be judged by history to be a scandal worse than Teapot Dome. . . . RUSH TO JUDGMENT **will live as a classic for every serious amateur detective in America because Lane's book proves once and forever that the assassination of President Kennedy is more of a mystery today than when it occurred. . . . His work is not without a trace of that stature we call heroic. Three cheers!"**
— NORMAN MAILER, Front page, *Book Week*

"The Warren Commission Report is not acceptable. It ignores or misrepresents or distorts much of the recorded evidence, and its most important conclusions are suspect. If you think that is incredible, or even merely unlikely, and wish to go on thinking so, do not read this book. Do not even stop in at a bookstore for a look at it, for if you read a page, almost any page, you will probably be hooked."— REX STOUT

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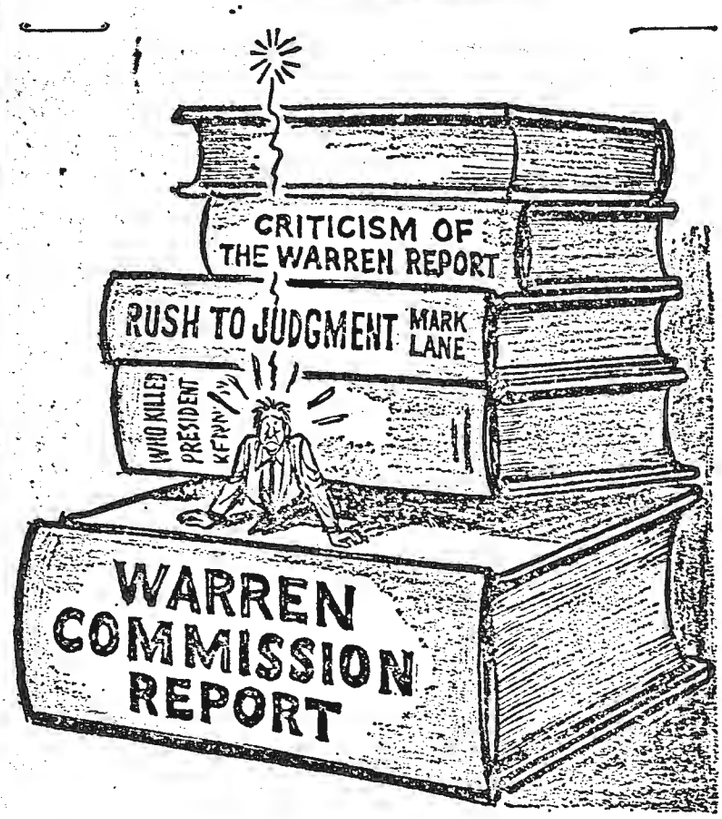

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Fact or Fiction?

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Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
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II-5 Los Angeles Times

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Two Looks at the Warren Report Critics

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By Harry Golden

LET'S start a rumor, you and I. There will be a point to it.

Charles Whitman, the psychotic sniper, sat the night before he wrought his carnage writing a letter. He told his friend, Larry Fuess, he was writing to a friend in Washington whom he hadn't seen in five years.

This was one of the letters the grand jury in Austin suppressed. The grand jury suppressed Whitman's last thoughts because, it argued, his letters libeled innocent people. But let's say they didn't libel innocent people; let's say they were inflammatory, let's say they contained terrible charges.

Who would he charge?

Well, we can only make rumors. But we can guess that Charles Whitman served in the Marines about the same time another famous sniper named Lee Harvey Oswald served. Perhaps they knew each other. Why not?

And if they knew each other, is there any reason why Charles Whitman couldn't have been the second assassin? The assassin who some believe helped Oswald murder President John F. Kennedy? Maybe that suppressed letter is a confession.

But my rumor, hereby rescinded, is no more implausible than the spate of books which now question the findings of the Warren Commission. I can think of four off-hand: Mark Lane's "Rush to Judgment" (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, $5.95); Harold Weisberg's "Whitewash" (Harold Weisberg, $4.95); Edward Jay Epstein's "Inquest" (Viking, $5); and Jean Stafford's "A Mother in History" (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, $3.95).

Many critics insist there must have been two assassins. The basis for this insistence is that if Oswald succeeded he needed a fantastic amount of luck. Which I believe is precisely why Oswald did succeed. He had a maniacal courage and there is something about maniacal courage which commands luck.

The main criticism leveled at the Warren Commission is that it proceeded on the assumption of Lee Harvey Oswald's guilt. I see no reason why men cannot make presumptions about facts. The Mark Lane book makes much of the nonsense that Jack Ruby was in on it because he had such easy access to police headquarters.

What Mark Lane doesn't know is that every town in America has at least one Jack Ruby; the fellow whose pockets are filled with Police and Sheriff "courtesy" cards, and who is always "butting in." No only do you see him at Police Headquarters when they are bringing in someone, but you'll also see him at big fires wearing a fireman's hat. And any semi-intelligent conspirator would have had to be insane to take a Jack Ruby into his confidence.

But to say that the Warren Report withheld vital evidence, as two of these books charge, is to say also that the Chief Justice and his colleagues, who included at least three very "tough" men; Dulles, Rankin, and Gerald Ford, were in on a conspiracy to protect Jack Ruby. Why? But there's no need to ask why? You are involved here with the renunciation of logic against which no logic can prevail.

All of this is to say nothing of the brother of the murdered president, who, next to the widow, was the most devastated human being in America; another "tough" man, who happened also to be the Attorney General of the entire United States. Two months after the tragedy, Robert Kennedy told me, " . . . the family is satisfied it was this one fellow."

By William F. Buckley Jr.

THE literature of skepticism concerning the official history of the assassination of President Kennedy grows and grows.

For a while the Warren Commission benefited from the ideological cast of the criticism.

In France, particularly, during 1964, the sophisticates were seriously explaining to each other that Mr. Kennedy was the victim of an elaborate plot involving the Dallas police, Texas billionaires, Lyndon Johnson, and the Widow McCarthy. I mean, in all seriousness.

The conclusion which is intellectually responsible as a result of the probing of these critics is not so much the rejection of the conclusions of the Warren Commission, which would be premature, but a revaluation of the Commission's competence. That is to say, the critics appear to have made the case cogently that the Commission showed itself more concerned to substantiate the national postulates about the assassination — that Oswald was the

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executioner, and the lone executioner — than to investigate and assimilate all the discoverable evidence; presumably for fear that, properly weighed, such evidence might tend to different conclusions.

One asks hastily: why might the Warren Commission fear other conclusions? The answer to which is possibly alarmist, tho not necessarily so. Going from one end of the spectrum to the other, the Warren Commission might subconsciously have feared to discover a) that Oswald executed Mr. Kennedy acting upon a directive of an agent of the Communist Party; or z) at the other end of the imaginative spectrum, that Oswald executed Mr. Kennedy at the instigation of Dallas right-wingers.

In the event of a), the popular indignation of the people could — conceivably — have triggered a world war. In the event of z), it could have triggered a national program against right-wingers. And even in between a) and z) — a finding that Oswald was not the executioner; or if he was the executioner, that he had accomplices, might have resulted in a public torment at not knowing who-all were responsible for the awful deed — a traumatizing torment leading to suspicion, resentment, frustration.

My own judgment is that the presumptions of the Warren Commission are still plausible. But it does seem that the better part of wisdom is to stand by to reactivate the Warren Commission, or at least spokesmen for the Commission. And the best way to do that, it seems to me, was suggested by Mr. Richard Goodwin, formerly of President Kennedy's staff. His proposal is that a panel of respectable and qualified gentlemen be established to winnow the vast amount of material, intending to come up with one of the following conclusions:

(1) That the Warren Commission investigations do in fact contain the evidence necessary to dispose of the doubters' doubts;

(2) That the Warren Commission's investigations, altho they do not successfully cope with the anomalies unearthed by the critics, nevertheless present such irrefutable evidence to back the conclusion that Oswald was the lone killer, as to make unnecessary any further investigation. Or, of course,

(3) That the Warren Commission's investigations have been proved inadequate, and altho there is as yet no evidence that Oswald had an accomplice or that he acted as someone else's agent, neither is the evidence to the contrary conclusive: and investigations should resume.

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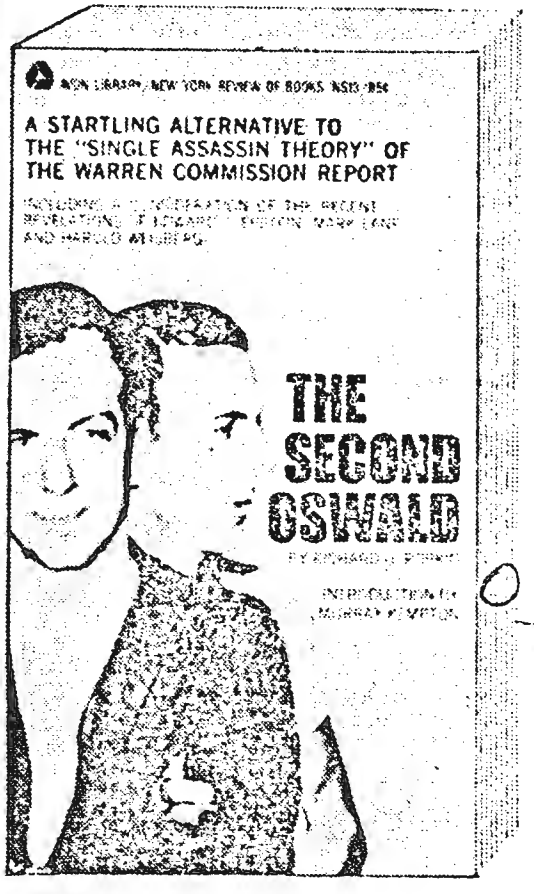
In the midst of growing controversy...



THE STARTLING NEW THEORY OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

"This book takes the whole mounting criticism of the Warren Commission Report one step further than either Edward Jay Epstein in INQUEST or Mark Lane in RUSH TO JUDGMENT."

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184 SEP 14 1966
61 SEP 15 1966

Buckley Group Plans Warren Report Study

The Historic Research Foundation, an organization associated with conservative causes, announced yesterday it was planning a $2,000 grant to study the Warren Commission Report on President Kennedy's assassination.

A foundation spokesman said the idea for the study originated with Wiliam F. Buckley Jr., editor of the National Review and one of the foundation's trustees. Buckley was quoted as saying the evaluation of the report would be made "for the sake of the public tranquility."

The foundation was set up by the late Alfred Kohlberg, a textile importer, who was a leading member of the China lobby in the U.S. after the expulsion of Chiang Kai-shek from the Chinese mainland.

The foundation's announcement coincided with the publication of a fourth book critical of the Warren Report, "The Second Oswald," by Prof. Richard H. Popkin, chairman of the philosophy department of the University of California.

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SEP 2 1966

Soviet Halts Distribution Of Warren Panel Report

From News Dispatches

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 — The U.S. Embassy here said today it had been ordered by Russia to stop distributing Russian-language versions of the Warren Commission Report on President Kennedy's assassination.

The Embassy was told the 850-page Report contained material which slandered the Soviet Union and its circulation here was improper and inadmissable.

Some 653 Russian copies of the report have already been handed out to Kremlin officials and others in Russia and the Embassy still has another 750.

It was understood that the Soviet government objected to the inclusion in the Warren Report of comments by Lee Harvey Oswald on his life in the Soviet Union. Oswald had returned to the United States, saying he was disillusioned with Soviet communism. He brought back a Russian wife.

U.S. Minister-Counsellor John C. Guthrie was called to the Foreign Ministry last Wednesday and informed of the ban on the Warren Report. He said that the U.S. Government had been distributing it so the Soviet people here could form an accurate opinion of the circumstances of the assassination in Dallas.

Washington sent Guthrie back to the Foreign Ministry yesterday to express regret on the ban. He agrued that the U.S. government has permitted circulation in the United States of Soviet publications and asked for reconsideration of the ban.

But an Embassy spokesman said there seemed little chance of this. The Soviet Foreign Ministry made no statement on the ban today.

The commission, under Chief justice Earl Warren, was given access to Russian goverment documents on Oswald's stay in the Soviet Union when it set out to study the killing. The Commission's report did not implicate Russia.

During his second appearance at the Foreign Ministry Guthrie also protested a new article in the Soviet press claiming Kennedy was killed in a conspiracy. The Soviet labor newspaper Trud ran a reprint last Thursday of an article in the Czech newspaper Rude Pravo which charged that the Warren Commission Report falsified and concealed facts.

This version also said the assassination was the work of a right-wing conspiracy.

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UPI-181

(WARREN COMMISSION)

MOSCOW--THE U.S. HAS PROTESTED AGAINST A KREMLIN DECISION TO BAR DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES OF THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, THE U.S. EMBASSY DISCLOSED TODAY. BUT EMBASSY OFFICIALS SAID THERE APPEARED TO BE LITTLE HOPE THAT THE SOVIETS WOULD RESCIND THE ORDER.

IN WASHINGTON, HOUSE GOP LEADER GERALD R. FORD, R-MICH., SAID, "I THINK IT IS RIDICULOUS THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT SHOULD BAN DISTRIBUTION OF THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT IN RUSSIA. THIS SIMPLY POINTS UP THE OPPRESSION AND CENSORSHIP SUFFERED BY THE PEOPLES LIVING UNDER A TOTALITARIAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

"THE SHARP CONTRAST BETWEEN AMERICA AND THE SOVIET UNION--BETWEEN FREEDOM AND TYRANNY--IS EXEMPLIFIED BY THIS ACTION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT. AMERICANS DO NOT FEAR THE TRUTH. THAT IS WHY WE ALLOW OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN THIS COUNTRY. CERTAINLY THE SOVIETS SHOULD ACCORD US THE SAME KIND OF TREATMENT."

THE EMBASSY RELEASED DETAILS OF TWO TALKS, ON AUG. 24 AND 30, BETWEEN EMBASSY MINISTER COUNSELOR JOHN GUTHRIE AND G. N. KORNIYENKO, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN SECTION AT THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY.

KORNIYENKO REPORTEDLY TOLD GUTHRIE THAT THE FULL REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION INTO KENNEDY'S DEATH "CONTAINED MATERIAL SLANDEROUS TO THE SOVIET PEOPLE."

HE DID NOT ELABORATE, BUT THE EMBASSY SPECULATED HE WAS REFERRING TO EXCERPTS FROM THE DIARY OF ACCUSED ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

THE REPORT WENT OUT OF ITS WAY TO REJECT SPECULATION THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WAS CONNECTED WITH THE ASSASSINATION IN DALLAS IN NOVEMBER OF 1963. SOVIET OFFICIALS WHO HAD SEEN EARLIER ENGLISH-LANGUAGE COPIES OF THE REPORT SAID PRIVATELY THEY WERE IMPRESSED BY ITS BALANCE.

SOON AFTER PUBLICATION OF THE WARREN REPORT TWO YEARS AGO, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT SENT 80 COPIES HERE, TOGETHER WITH 750 RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE SUMMARIES.

THEY WERE DISTRIBUTED TO TOP SOVIET OFFICIALS AND EDITORS WERE WITHOUT HINDERANCE.

SINCE THEN, THE EMBASSY HAS RECEIVED 178 REQUESTS FROM LOWER-RANKING OFFICIALS OR PRIVATE CITIZENS FOR RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE COPIES.

ABOUT 2,000 SUCH COPIES WERE PREPARED BY THE USIA IN WASHINGTON. OF THESE, 1,400 WERE SENT TO MOSCOW. SINCE JULY 1, THE EMBASSY WAS DISTRIBUTED 75 TO THE SAME LEADERS WHO RECEIVED ENGLISH-LANGUAGE COPIES, PLUS 400 TO LOWER RANKING OFFICIALS AND [illegible] THOSE PRIVATE CITIZENS WHO HAD REQUESTED THEM.

THREE HAVE BEEN RETURNED--"HARDLY AN AVALANCHE,"--THE EMBASSY SAID.

KORNIYENKO "INVITED" THE EMBASSY TO STOP THE DISTRIBUTION, BUT THIS INVITATION WAS TREATED AS AN ORDER.

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Russia Bans U.S. Report On Kennedy

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet government has stopped distribution by the U.S. Embassy of a Russian language text of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, an embassy spokesman said today.

The Foreign Ministry called the report "slanderous to the Soviet people" and its distribution "improper and inadmissible," the spokesman said.

It was understood the Russians objected to parts of the report that included comments by Lee Harvey Oswald on his life in Moscow.

Soviet Union Absolved

The report held that Oswald alone killed Kennedy, that the assassination had nothing to do with his life in Moscow and the Soviet Union had no connection with the crime.

There was speculation in Moscow that distribution of the report was stopped because it contradicts the Soviet version of the Kennedy assassination as a right-wing conspiracy of "Texas oil barons."

The embassy objected to the ban, denied the Soviet charges and asked the Foreign Ministry to reconsider. But the spokesman said there was little chance the Foreign Ministry would reverse itself.

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Russia Bars Circulation Of U.S. Warren Report

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet government has told the U.S. embassy to stop distributing a Russian-language text of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy, an embassy spokesman said today.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry called the report "slanderous to the Soviet people" and said its distribution in the Soviet Union was "improper and inadmissible," the spokesman said.

The embassy objected to the ban, denied the Soviet charges and asked the Foreign Ministry to reconsider. But the spokesman said there was little chance the Foreign Ministry would reverse itself.

Action Unprecedented

Senior American diplomats could not recall another case of the Russians asking the embassy to stop distributing an official American document.

They said, however, that the Warren Commission report was unprecedented so there was no way of comparing the ban on it to earlier bans.

The Russians stopped distribution of the Russian-language Magazine Amerika last September because the cover contained, in a display of flags, the flag of Nationalist China which Moscow does not recognize.

Published Under Agreement

Amerika is published under U.S. government supervision and sold here under the U.S.-Soviet Cultural exchange program. An English-language magazine is distributed in the United States by the Russians.

The Warren Commission report was given to top Soviet government officials as an authoritative document of the U.S. government. Its distribution did not fall under any U.S.-Soviet agreement.

It was also distributed to 178 Russians who had written the embassy and asked for copies.

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AUG 31 1966

Warren Critics Cast Doubt In Kennedy Slaying

Analyzing the New Books; Interesting Theories, But Still No Clear Rebuttal

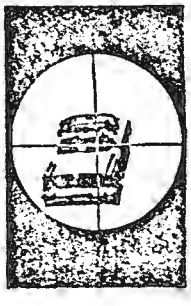
WASHINGTON, D.C.

". . . The commission has done what it could. But mysteries like this have a way of staying unresolved."

With those words, on Sept. 28, 1964, The National Observer closed its analysis of the Report by the Warren Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy. In recent weeks, a spate of books has confirmed those words. A considerable number of people remain unconvinced that the Commission Report was a definitive verdict.

Notable is a book called *Inquest*, by Edward J. Epstein, in which, for the first time, the basic functioning of the commission is called into doubt. Other well-researched books, using the same evidence used by the commission, make different analyses, which result in different conclusions.

As yet there is no outcry for further investigation in Congress or elsewhere. And there may be none. "We'll have to wait until the dust has cleared, until all the books are out, and everyone has a chance to digest them," says one congressman. "Then we'll see if anything else should be done."



The books have not shaken the men who formed the commission (which dissolved when its report was published). They are sticking, not surprisingly, to their conclusions. "I have my doubts on some of our statements," says one lawyer who worked on the commission's staff. "I think we might have avoided some trouble if we had handled certain parts of the evidence differently. But much of the criticism is based on obvious misreading of the known facts. It makes me angry that they can get away with that.

"There may be some inaccuracies in the report. But on the essential conclusions—that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed the President, and wounded Governor [John] Connally—I have no doubts."

'Impeccable Credentials'

When the Warren Commission Report appeared, Americans were disposed to believe it. Here was a group of leaders with impeccable credentials assisted by a staff of crack lawyers and the complete investigative facilities of Government providing a full and official verdict. To quote again from a not untypical reaction, The National Observer noted:

"The Warren Commission has reported and the first great reaction is: No surprises.

"But to stop there would be to do an injustice to a massive effort. For the commission was not assigned to write a mystery; it was assigned to clear up a mystery."

The commission's official conclusions were:

"The shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald.

"The commission has found no evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby (who murdered Oswald) was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy.

"The shots . . . were fired from the sixth-floor window at the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository."

The critics of this version have new weapons now. Instead of having to rely on newspaper clippings, television film clips, and their own erratic investigation, they have the commission's own 26-volume proceedings (available to anyone at $76 a set). Those proceedings make for fascinating reading, and have spawned the new assaults.

Besides *Inquest* there is *Rush to Judgment* by Mark Lane; *Whitewash*, by Harold Weisberg; *The Unanswered Questions about President Kennedy's Assassination*, by Sylvan Fox; and *The Oswald Affair*, by Leo Sauvage.

Whitewash was written by a free-lance author who finds the report lacking; it is overshadowed by better jobs from others more closely connected with the event. *Unanswered Questions* comes from a New York newspaperman; scholarship is lacking.

Rush to Judgment and *The Oswald Affair* are better. The latter is superior. It is not some wild creation by a Frenchman obsessed with conspiracy; for one thing Mr. Sauvage has lived in the United States for 18 years. It is a readable and usually reasonable analysis of the evidence; the book reaches conclusions at odds with the commission's.

What Mr. Lane Argues

Mr. Lane's *Rush to Judgment* is an excellent defense lawyer's presentation. He doesn't, finally, refuse to accept Oswald's involvement, though he considers the case not well proven. He does argue that the assassination didn't happen as the commission said it did, and, at the least, others were involved.

Mr. Lane, who was hired by Oswald's mother to defend his interests, makes some good points and some weak ones. Like any good defense lawyer he uses a scattershot approach—to attempt to create in the minds of judge and jury, as it were, a "reasonable doubt" about his client's guilt.

Most telling of all, however, is *Inquest*. Mr. Epstein starts with the advantage of being less suspect. He set out simply to write a master's thesis (for prominent Cornell University political scientist Andrew Hacker) on the workings of an extraordinary government body—its functions, not its conclusions.

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Mr. Epstein has done two things. First he has interpreted the operation of the commission through interviews with five of its seven members and nine of its staff lawyers. He has studied its hearings and working papers. And he has concluded that the report is not the product of the monumental research that it was presumed to be.

Second, he has avoided the scattershot approach to drive hard at a handful of key issues in the report. In this way, he builds a considerable case for doubting the conclusions.

On the first point, he notes that the average attendance time spent by the seven commissioners (Chief Justice Earl Warren, Sen. Richard Russell, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Rep. Hale Boggs, Rep. Gerald Ford, Allen Dulles, and John McCloy) was 45 per cent, varying from Mr. Dulles' 71 per cent to Senator Russell's 6 per cent. He quotes one staff lawyer's answer to the question of what the commissioners did: "Nothing."

Busy With Other Things

He maintains that the five "senior lawyers" on the staff contributed little time or effort. The problem, he says, is that men of the stature of these lawyers and commissioners, chosen precisely because of their stature, were inevitably busy with other things.

Thus, he finds, most of the work fell on a staff of lawyers in their early 30s, admittedly bright but just as admittedly inexperienced for such a task.

Mr. Epstein concludes that the commission began slowly, was held up by the Ruby trial in Dallas, did most of its investigation in 10 weeks, and was constantly harried to publish the report. The deadline for copy was originally June 1; it was regularly pushed back until publication Sept. 27, 1964.

He finds that, because of the division of labor in its organization, many staff lawyers evaluated information that might have proven useful to other staffers but was discarded because it didn't fit their assigned slot. He makes much of the fact that the essential reconstruction of the assassination itself fell on one young lawyer, Arlen Specter, who is now district attorney of Philadelphia.

Commission staff lawyers deny much of this thesis. "As a practical matter, the commissioners were like members of a board of directors," says one. "They set the over-all tone and directed the conclusions. The work was done by a staff, as in any business or Government function."

A staff lawyer maintains that the investigation was much longer than Mr. Epstein suggests. "The commission began slowly in December but by January we were working hard and full-time. I worked six days a week continually and for the last month and a half seven days a week. Many of us did. The Ruby trial held up some field work in Dallas, but there was always enough to do in Washington and elsewhere."

As for Mr. Epstein's comments that the staff frequently disagreed, a lawyer says that of course this was true. Tempers are bound to get short under such pressure, and we had many difficult points to resolve," he said. "I hardly think that should be surprising."

One of Mr. Epstein's most serious charges concerns what he calls the "dominant purpose" of the investigation. He says:

"There was a dualism in purpose. If the explicit purpose of the commission was to ascertain and expose the facts, the implicit purpose was to protect the national interest by dispelling rumors.

"The two purposes were compatible so long as the damaging rumors were untrue. But what if a rumor damaging to the national interest proved to be true? The commission's explicit purpose would dictate that the information be exposed regardless of the consequences, while the commission's implicit purpose would dictate that the rumor would be dispelled regardless of the fact that it was true. In a conflict of this sort, one of the commission's purposes would emerge as dominant."

He illustrates with the rumor brought early into the investigation that Oswald was an undercover agent for the FBI. The commission decided secretly to let the FBI "clear its own skirts" and at the same time to conduct an independent investigation of the charge.

"In the end . . ." writes Mr. Epstein, "the entire matter was turned over to the FBI, to affirm or deny, and the commission relied solely on the FBI's word.

"The surest and safest way to dispel the rumor was *not* to investigate it, but to keep secret the allegations and publish only the affidavits of denial. The commission's course of action in this case can thus be explained only in terms of the purpose of dispelling damaging rumors."

Again, the answer is a denial. "We did investigate this ourselves," a staff lawyer says, "from every possible angle. We found it untrue. We used to sit around at night and scare each other with questions like this, 'What would happen if we found out Oswald worked for the FBI?' But we never had to face that moral dilemma."

Mr. Epstein comes down hard on the crucial hypothesis that the same bullet that wounded but did not kill the President also caused Governor Connally's wounds. Motion-picture films establish incontrovertibly when Mr. Kennedy was hit and when it was impossible for either man to have been hit. These facts, coupled with the fact that a minimum 2.3 seconds was needed to operate the bolt on the rifle, establish that it is absolutely essential for both men to have been hit by the same shot if Oswald was the lone assassin.

Was the Governor Wrong?

This is a sticky matter. Governor and Mrs. Connally both say flatly that he was not hit by the same bullet; he says he heard the shot and started to turn around before being hit himself. The commission says he is wrong, that he had a delayed reaction to his wounds.

The commission maintains that the bullet passed through the President's neck and into the governor's body. But, as Mr. Epstein sees it, there is doubt about whether any passage was found through Mr. Kennedy's body; there is testimony from doctors at Dallas that the neck wound looked like an entrance, not an exit, wound; the President had bullet holes in his jacket and shirt more than five inches below the collar, which would indicate a back not a neck wound; the bullet was found nearly whole near Governor Connally's stretcher despite the amount of damage it had done. All these leads might indicate that at least one shot came from the front, perhaps from behind a fence next to the Depository, where many persons thought they heard shots.

The report says: "Although it is not necessary to any essential findings of the commission to determine just which shot hit Governor Connally, there is very persuasive evidence from the experts to indicate that the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Governor Connally's wounds."

'To Say Otherwise . . .'

The first clause of that is indefensible. It is absolutely necessary to determine which shot hit the governor in order to reach this verdict, and to say otherwise is to blur the issue. And the phrase "very persuasive evidence" sounds unconvincing. (Some commission members wanted to say "compelling evidence" but they lost.) The commission's explanations, at least, are better than its conclusions.

The autopsy did disclose a passage; the doctors at Dallas were more interested in trying to save Mr. Kennedy's life than studying his wounds. As for the bullet holes, five inches down the jacket and shirt isn't as far down at it might seem. The jacket curves over the shoulder and can ride up with any normal movement. A bullet coming down from a building could have hit that spot, passed through the body, and emerged from the bottom of the neck. The bullet would have had to stay whole to do as much damage as it did. The sound of the shots confused people because of the echo effect of the nearby triple underpass.

There is evidence, made much of by Mr. Lane and Mr. Sauvage, that Oswald couldn't have fired the rifle as fast as necessary, 5.6 seconds elapsing between the two shots that hit, because experts who tried it had trouble matching his time and accuracy, and Oswald, according to Marine Corps records, wasn't such a great shot. But it is mathematically possible for him to have fired twice in 4.6 seconds. Also, since three shots were fired and one missed, if the miss was on the third shot (or the first, less likely), then he actually took more than 5 seconds between the ones that hit.

Another of the serious criticisms is that the commission relied so heavily on the testimony of two eye witnesses, Howard Brennan, who said he saw Oswald

at the window, and Mrs. Helen Markham, who saw the shooting 45 minutes later of Officer J. D. Tippit, also said to have been murdered by Oswald. Both of their stories are full of holes, on the record; both changed their stories during the investigation.

"I personally would have rather relied more on the physical evidence, which was much stronger," concedes one staff lawyer. "But the commission decided otherwise."

Critics of the report say that testimony of witnesses the commission chose not to believe is discredited while those it did believe is built up. On the record, this appears to be so.

But, in defense, commission staffers contend that "the bare bones of the record" are not the whole story. "One of the foundations of the American judicial system is that a judge and jury are not only hearing what the witnesses have to say but studying their demeanor," says one. "That's why appellate courts get in trouble if they try to evaluate evidence from the record alone. We saw these witnesses, and questioned them. Some of them were simply more believable than others."

Both Mr. Lane and Mr. Sauvage argue that the commission seemingly directed almost all its attention to proving a case against Oswald, without searching for other involvements. For one illustration they cite a combination of unusual circumstances all of which allegedly occurred in the few weeks before the assassination. There was testimony, sometimes corroborated, to all of the following events.

First, a man who gave his name as Lee Oswald went to an auto agency, test-drove a car 60 m.p.h. on a freeway, said he soon would have "some money coming in," and said he might have to go to Russia to buy a car. Second, a man looking like Oswald turned up at a rifle range, mysteriously collected spent shell casings, and made himself noticeably unpleasant. Third, a man took a rifle into a repair shop to have a telescopic sight mounted, giving the name Oswald. Fourth, a man identified as Oswald visited a Cuban woman in Dallas to discuss anti-Castro activity.

The commission writes all these things off, quite plausibly, by showing how the witnesses could have been mistaken; for example, Oswald didn't know how to drive a car. Mr. Lane and Mr. Sauvage say, in effect: So what? Assume it wasn't Oswald. Wasn't it worth serious investigation to see if someone else was trying to make it seem to be him—a frame, in other words? There is no commission discussion on this point.

The commission answer is, simply, that many things like this were in fact investigated. "We didn't turn up any evidence of a conspiracy," says a lawyer. "This isn't the same as saying we proved there was no conspiracy, but we looked for and didn't find any."

Mr. Lane and Mr. Sauvage also contend that their argument is not weakened by the charge that they don't provide an alternate assassin. That isn't my problem, Mr. Lane says in effect. He argues that the case against Oswald is weak enough so that other solutions should have been investigated more thoroughly.

Finally, Mr. Sauvage makes the thoughtful point that although eminent commentators have criticized the commission, they invariably conclude the faults are not all that serious because Oswald was guilty. Why? he wants to know.

Referring to one professor's criticism, Mr. Sauvage says: "If I understand him correctly, he thinks that the commission's 'anomalous position' is dangerous in principle, but that no harm was done in fact this time because, happily, Oswald was guilty anyhow. How does [he] know this? Because the commission says so? . . . [How can] those Americans not blinded by adoration . . . explain how they manage to reconcile their devastating criticism with their final approbation?"

One rapid answer to that is that most critics of the report aren't nearly as "devastating" as Mr. Sauvage. But the answer, finally, must be the same one that has been given all along: The Warren Commission was composed of honorable men, who guided the work, and capable lawyers and investigators, who did the work, dedicated to finding the truth. There are holes in their account, owing, among other things, to the confusion of the event, the bungling of the Dallas police, and a series of stunning but plausible coincidences.

Under the circumstances, the report still rings true as a reasonable, careful solution. But the matter will never be resolved to the satisfaction of some people, and for many there will forever be a lingering doubt. —JERROLD K. FOOTLICK

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
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Some Questions Are Raised and Answered

Warren Report's Conclusions Challenged

By JOSEPH R. DAUGHEN
Bulletin Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 27—Mrs. John F. Kennedy, her pink wool suit stained with the blood of her slain husband, entered the National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md., under the watchful eyes of Secret Service agents.

With crisp but solemn efficiency, she and her brother-in-law, Robert F. Kennedy, were escorted to a waiting elevator which lifted them to a private suite on the 17th floor.

IT WAS 7.35 P. M. (EST), Nov. 22, 1963. John F. Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, had been dead less than six hours.

Insulated from a shocked and grieving nation by solicitous officials, Mrs. Kennedy and the then attorney general joined other members of the Kennedy family who already had arrived at the private quarters. Together they waited while a team of physicians in an autopsy room examined the body of the late President.

It was an autopsy that Jacqueline Kennedy did not want. Robert Kennedy, too, objected.

THE AUTOPSY was scheduled, however, at the insistence of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Hoover deemed it unthinkable that this fundamental procedure should be omitted in a case where such a monumental crime—the assassination of a President—had been committed.

The examination was started about

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.1,8,9-"The Evening Bulletin" Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 8/28/66
Edition: Sunday
Author: Joseph R. Daughen
Editor: Wm. B. Dickinson
Title:

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Submitting Office: PH

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8 P. M. Cmdr. James J. Humes, senior pathologist at Bethesda Naval Hospital, acted as chief surgeon. He was assisted by Lt. Col. Pierre A. Finck, a wound ballistics specialist, and Cmdr. J. Thornton Boswell, the hospital's chief of pathology.

AS THE DOCTORS began the formidable task of trying to chart the course of the bullets that ended the President's life at 46, Lee Harvey Oswald was being questiond in a small room in Dallas Police Headquarters, 1,400 miles away.

The autopsy was completed about 11 P. M. and the President's body was prepared for burial. At 11.36 P.M. (CST), in Dallas, Oswald was removed from the interrogation chamber, formally charged with assassination, and taken to a brief press conference in the base-ment. There is no major difference of opinion over what happened in Dallas Police Headquarters that night. Oswald, a 24-year-old Marxist who had been cast out by the U. S. Marine Corps, simply denied the charges.

But the activity in the autopsy room, where antiseptic science is supposed to prevail, has come under withering criticism from those who continue to raise the disturbing questions:

Was Oswald alone?

Was there—is there—another assassin?

Almost three years after the shots that killed Mr. Kennedy were fired, the competence of the seven-member Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination, is being challenged.

The commission report, which identified Oswald as the lone gunman, is being called inaccurate and is said to have failed to establish its major premise, that Oswald did, in fact, act alone.

Two Authors Criticize Conclusions of Report

Much of the controversy has been generated by two recently published books which are highly critical of the Warren Commission's work. "Inquest," by Edward Jay Epstein, contends that the possibility of a second assassin has not been excluded and cites the commission's own evidence to support this contention.

"Rush to Judgment," by New York lawyer Mark Lane, is wider ranging and challenges the commission on a number of fronts. Lane, who was retained by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Oswald's mother, also draws extensively from commission material to weave a story fraught with overtones of plots and subplots.

Both books explore weaknesses in the commission's case which could indicate the presence of a second assassin. For the most part, the authors concentrate on raising doubts through the presentation of physical circumstances which they interpret as tending to prove that Oswald could not have been alone. Neither, however, presents any material which could lead to the conclussion that Oswald was without guilt.

Among the major matters at issue are the honesty of the autopsy report and the mysterious disappearance of X-rays and photographs taken of the President's body.

During the autopsy, a dozen X-rays and about 20 photographs, in color and black and white, were taken. Later, seven black and white and six color exposures of the brain were made.

The X-rays were developed and handed over, unseen by the physicians, to Secret Service Agent Roy H. Kellerman. The undeveloped first series of photographs was also turned over to Kellerman.

Kellerman says he subsequently gave them to Special-Agent-in-Charge Robert I. Bouck at the White House. The undeveloped photographs of the brain were delivered, by hand, directly to Rear Admiral George W. Burkley, the White House physician.

Pathologists Cite Value of Photos

The X-rays and photographs promptly dropped from sight, never to reappear, although their value in understanding the nature of the President's wounds was emphasized by Humes, Finck and Boswell. In their autopsy report, they stated:

"The complexity of these fractures (of the skull) and the fragments (of metal) thus produced tax satisfactory verbal description and are better appreciated in photographs and roentgenograms, which are prepared."

Despite this statement by the autopsy surgeons, they were never permitted to examine the X-rays and photographs. Despite strong protests from staff members of the Warren Commission, the X-rays and photographs were never produced or made available to the commission.

There is, in fact, no public record of where they are, who has them, or even whether they still exist.

So secretly has this evidence been handled that some members of the commission, appointed by President Johnson to ferret out all the facts of the assassination, have no idea as to its whereabouts.

The sole reason for withholding this material, announced by J. Lee Rankin, the commission's general counsel, was one of "taste."

"The Kennedys didn't want the photos shown," said a source close to the commission.

"They wanted the President remembered as a handsome, alert vigorous man, not as somebody with half his head shot away. That was not in keeping with the Kennedy image."

Robert Kennedy, this source said, relayed the family's feelings to Chief Justice Earl Warren, chairman of the commission. As he was to do several times during the investigation, Warren yielded to sensitivity and decreed that the material be withheld.

A commission source says the evidence was subsequently turned over to Robert Kennedy even though "this was government property."

In "Inquest," Epstein, a Harvard Ph. D. candidate, states that Francis W. H. Adams, who served briefly as senior staff counsel to the commission, told him the X-rays and photographs were given to Robert Kennedy. Epstein's book was begun as a master's thesis when he was at Cornell University.

Rep. Ford Is Astonished By Disappearance

The confusion over the X-rays and photographs can be gauged by the reaction of Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich), House minority leader and a member of the commission. When asked about them, Ford said:

"They're in the National Archives."

Informed they are not, Ford said:

"Are you sure they're not there? I don't know where else they'd be. I don't know. It's been two years. I don't remember."

Ford said he was not familiar with any meeting at which Robert Kennedy might have asked Warren to withhold the evidence.

Dr. James B. Rhoads, assistant archivist of the United States, said his agency never has had possession of the X-rays and photographs. There are more than 3,000 pieces of evidence catalogued in the archives, including more than 1,000 still being held by the FBI. There is no mention whatever of the missing material.

Kellerman later said he had seen one photograph of the President's skull. On another occasion in Dallas, a staff member who expressed concern over the absence of the evidence was shown by a Secret Service agent a photograph purportedly representing the upper back of the President. These are the only two known instances of any outside contact with the evidence.

The X-rays and photographs have now beome crucial, because of the light they could shed on the controversial autopsy report, in the dispute over whether Oswald acted alone.

They could tend to reinforce the commission's theory that a single bullet ripped through the President's back and neck and continued on to injure Texas Gov. John B. Connally, who was sitting directly in front of the President in an open limousine.

Or, they could indicate, as the commission's critics contend, that the locations of the President's wounds were such that it would have been impossible for a single bullet to have passed through his neck and entered Connally's body.

If the latter argument were to be sustained, it would all but rule out the commission's finding that Oswald was a lone assassin.

The shots came with murderous unerring accuracy at about 12.30 P. M. on that unforgettable Friday in Dallas. Just behind and to the right of the President's limousine was the Texas School Book Depository, where Oswald worked as an order filler. Just ahead and to the right was a grassy embankment. Directly ahead was a triple underpass, where three downtown streets converged on a freeway.

The President was sitting in the rear seat, which was raised about six inches for the parade. His wife was on his left. Connally was seated directly in front of the President, in a jump seat, and his wife was in front of Mrs. Kennedy.

The ugly sound of gunfire, perhaps magnified or distorted by the buildings surrounding Dealey Plaza, where the shooting occurred, sent a convulsion of confusion and panic through the crowd of spectators.

Some said they heard anywhere from two to six shots. Some said they saw puffs of smoke and heard shooting from the embankment. Some believed they observed suspicious activity on the top of the underpass. But others told police they saw a man with a rifle in a sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository.

Among the spectators was Abraham Zapruder, armed with an 8-mm. home movie camera. The sequence captured on Zapruder's film was to provide firm evidence that the President and Connally were either hit by the same bullet or were shot by more than one sniper.

During the next unbelievable hour, Mr. Kennedy was pronounced dead, Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit was slain, and Oswald was arrested in a movie theater, accused of murdering Tippit and suspected of assassinating the President.

At Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dr. Malcolm Perry noted a wound in the lower front of the President's neck before

he performed a tracheotomy, which obliterated the dimensions of the wound. Dr. Charles J. Carrico, who first treated the President, also observed the neck wound, as did some of the 12 physicians on hand.

They estimated that it was from four to eight millimeters in diameter. Most of them felt it had the characteristics of a bullet entrance wound, meaning that it would be at the point of original impact.

The phyiscians also observed a massive wound in the right rear part of the head.

Because the President was not turned over at the Dallas hospital, bullet holes in the back of his head and in the region of the "base of the back of the neck" were not discovered until the autopsy. Dr. Carrico felt the President's back but did not come upon any wound considered large enough to interfere with the emergency measures being taken on the front of the patient.

Connally suffered a wound slightly to the left of his right armpit, with the bullet apparently passing through his body and shearing off a portion of his fifth rib, exiting through his chest, and then continuing on to fracture his right wrist and eventually penetrate into his left thigh.

Wound Is Discovered In Back of Head

When the autopsy began in Bethesda that night, the surgeons discovered a small entrance wound in the back of the President's head. They also discovered the wound at the base of the back of the neck. The location of this was fixed at 14 centimeters, about 5½ inches, below the right mastoid process, the bony point behind the ear, and about the same distance in from the right shoulder joint.

When the autopsy surgeons came upon this wound, they were at first at a loss to explain it. Kellerman, who was present; told the commission that Dr. Finck said, "There are no lanes for an outlet of this entry in this man's shoulder."

Upon learning that a nearly whole bullet had been found in Parkland Hospital, the surgeons tentatively decided that it was the missile that had caused the back wound, but that it had fallen out when heart massage was started on the President.

After Dr. Humes spoke by telephone with Dr. Perry, the commission contends, this opinion was revised. The surgeons then decided, after learning there had been a wound in the front of the neck, that the bullet had passed through the President. Throughout the autopsy, Secret Service and FBI agents were present.

The autopsy report, although undated, was prepared that night, according to the commission. On Dec. 20, it was forwarded to the commission by the Secret Service.

However, on Dec. 9, the FBI issued a summary report which stated that the examination showed that " . . . one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body."

In a supplemental report on Jan. 13, 1964, the FBI again stated, directly contrary to the autopsy report, that "medical examination of the President's body had revealed that the bullet which entered his back had penetrated to a distance of less than a finger length."

If the FBI report were true, it would mean purely and simply that Oswald was not alone in the assassination.

Analysis of the Zapruder film disclosed that it moved at 18.3 frames per second. By numbering the frames, it was determined that the President had clearly been struck at frame No. 225, in which he starts to clutch his throat. In frame No. 235, Connally slumps forward and appears to have been hit. In frame No. 313, the impact of a bullet on the President's head is clearly defined.

Prior to frame No. 207, the line of fire from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository was obscured by a tree, establishing that the earliest the President could have been hit was at frame 207. The commission found, and Connally's doctors certified, that the Governor could not have been hit after frame No. 240.

Using the maximum amount of time available under these circumstances, it is clear that the President and Connally were both struck within 1.8 seconds.

Tests Are Conducted On Oswald's Rifle

The FBI conducted extensive tests on Oswald's 6.5-mm. Mannlicher - Carcano rifle, which was found near the sixth-floor window. FBI firearms expert Robert Frazier testified before the commission that the bolt-action rifle could not be fired twice in less than 2.3 seconds, not including time for sighting.

To sustain the theory of a lone assassin, then, it is axiomatic that a single bullet must have struck both the President and Connally, because it was physically impossible for one sniper to fire two shots in 1.8 seconds.

If the bullet that entered the President's back did not go through his body, as the FBI report states, then it could not have caused wounds in the front of the President's neck or entered Connally's back.

This was just one, albeit a major one, of the problems to be confronted when President Johnson established the commission on Nov. 29, 1963, seven days after the assassination.

Besides Warren and Ford, Mr. Johnson named as members Sens. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky); House majority whip Hale Boggs (D-La); the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen W. Dulles, and John J. McCloy, former president of the World Bank and former U. S. high commissioner for Germany. All the members were lawyers.

Rankin was appointed chief counsel, and a staff of 14 assistant counsels was recruited. Among these were Arlen Specter, now district attorney of Philadelphia, and William T. Coleman, former Mayor Richardson Dilworth's law partner. Specter, assigned to investigate the basic facts of the assassination itself, developed the theory that the President and Connally were struck by a single bullet. If substantiated, this theory would permit the conclusion that Oswald, who was unquestionably guilty, was able to carry out the assassination alone.

The FBI conducted 25,000 interviews, 552 witnesses gave depositions and 94 of them testified before the commission. On Sept. 24, 1964, ten months after the assassination, the commission placed its stamp on Specter's theory, delivered its report to the White House, and dissolved itself.

It found that Oswald was indeed the assassin and that he

had acted alone. For the most part, its findings were accepted without question.

The aftermath of the assassination, predictably, saw a flood of outrageous literature. Drafted by misguided crusaders or outright charlatans, ill-conceived books and pamphlets crowded the world's book stalls with dark tales of international and domestic conspiracies. Most of the nation viewed the Warren Report as accurate and ignored the self-appointed critics.

Epstein's Book Brings A Serious Restudy

It was not until the publication of Epstein's 154-page study of the commission's work that any large number of serious and responsible observers began re-examining its findings.

Written in spare, low-key language, replete with footnotes referring to interviews with commission and staff members, Epstein's book zeroes in on the weaknesses inherent in the commission's procedures and findings.

Epstein does not offer any evidence indicating there was, in fact, a second assassin. He does not suggest that Oswald may have been innocent. He does, however, point out many seeming inconsistencies in the findings and many administrative lapses and deficiencies.

Richard N. Goodwin, a former adviser to President Kennedy and now a fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies at Wesleyan University, found Epstein's arguments so compelling that he has called for an independent evaluation of the commission's findings.

However, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass), the late President's brother, has stated that he is perfectly satisfied with the commission's findings. It is not known whether Kennedy has read Epstein's book.

Mark Lane treats the commission much more harshly than does Epstein. He has written what amounts to the case for the defense of Oswald.

With skillful probing and adroit emphasis, Lane attempts to discredit the entire case against Oswald. He is, if anything, more effective than Epstein in areas where the commission findings are weak because of his unabashed advocacy.

Although Lane at times appears to be trying to put out a forest fire with a garden hose, both he and Epstein have raised serious questions in a number of sensitive areas, including the autospy report.

Both Epstein and Lane contend that, in the matter of the autopsy, either the FBI acted irresponsibly or the autopsy report was subsequently doctored to make the medical facts conform to the single-bullet theory. Both authors indicate they believe the FBI acted responsibly, clearly hinting that the autopsy report was tampered with.

Authors Point Out Some Peculiarities

They point to these circumstances:

—The face sheets of the autopsy report contain two drawings by Dr. Humes showing front and rear views of the President's body. In these drawings, it is clear that the back wound is much lower than the neck wound, indicating that a bullet fired from above and from the rear could not possibly have traveled the course described by the surgeons.

—Examination of the President's clothing showed a bullet hole in the back of the coat 5¾ inches below the top of the collar and a bullet hole in the back of the shirt 5¾ inches below the top of the collar. The presumed exit hole in the front was located at the collar button and a nick was found in the knot of the President's tie. This tends to prove, the authors state, that the bullet entered at far too low a point to have exited through the President's throat. They hint that FBI photographs of the coat and shirt showing the location of the holes were deliberately omitted from the Warren Commission Report to conceal these facts.

—At least four witnesses at the autopsy, representing the FBI and the Secret Service, described the back wound as a shoulder wound and placed it "about four inches down from the right shoulder" or "about six inches below the neckline."

—Besides the missing photographs and X-rays, Dr. Humes admitted destroying "preliminary draft notes" made at the autopsy.

"The fact that the autopsy surgeons were not able to find a path for the bullet is further evidence that the bullet did not pass completely through the President's body," Epstein states.

"If the FBI reports are accurate, as all the evidence indicates they are, then a central aspect of the autopsy was changed more than two months after the autopsy examination, and the autopsy report published in the Warren Report is not the original one."

Specter Discusses Reasons for Charges

In discussing these charges, Specter said the issue "rests squarely on the integrity of Humes, Boswell and Finck."

"We are talking about the integrity of the doctors and of the autopsy," said Specter. "There was nothing changed in the autopsy report. I firmly believe it is the original one."

Specter said he had "no foregone conclusion" about the case and "was not about to lend myself to anything improper."

"It's ridiculous," said Specter. "It's indirectly saying that Chief Justice Warren perjured himself when he signed the report to the President."

Specter said the original FBI report contained the mistaken information that the bullet had not passed through the President's body because "two guys from the Maryland field office" heard the surgeons comment on the apparent lack of an exit wound. They transmitted that information to their superiors, he said, before it was learned that there was an exit wound in the neck.

Specter's only explanation as to why the error was repeated in the FBI's Jan. 13, 1964, report was that the mistaken information simply had never been excised. He emphasized that Hoover later admitted his agency was wrong.

The locations of the holes in the clothing, said Specter, are explained by the fact that the President was waving at the crowds, causing his shirt and coat "to ride up" on his neck. He insisted that it was reasonable for the clothing to ride up high enough so that the bullet entered the base of the neck while the shirt and coat were punctured more than five inches below the top of the collar.

Specter said that he was one of those who argued for the inclusion of the X-rays and photographs taken at the autopsy. He said he felt "everything pertinent" should be made part of the record.

"You must remember, though, that the doctors testified before they knew the X-rays and photographs were going to be excluded," he said.

Specter refused to comment on the reasons for withholding the evidence or to speculate on its whereabouts.

A major argument against the single-bullet theory is based on testimony offered by Connally. In his appearance before the commission, Connally steadfast-

...maintained that the bullet that hit the President did not cause his own injuries.

"To say that they were hit by separate bullets is synonymous with saying that there were two assassins," Epstein quotes Norman Redlich as saying. Redlich, a law professor at New York University, served as Rankin's special assistant on the commission staff.

Connally Disputes Single-Bullet Theory

Connally told the commission he heard two shots, and believed he was struck by still another, which he did not hear. Mrs. Connally testified that she saw the President clutch at his throat after the first shot, then saw her husband hit by the second shot. If this is true, it would tend to confirm the presence of more than one assassin, since the Zapruder film fixed 1.8 seconds as the maximum time elapsed between the President's wound and Connally's wound, and FBI tests established that Oswald's rifle could not be fired twice—even without sighting—in less than 2.3 seconds.

"In your view, which bullet caused the injury to your chest, Governor Connally?" Specter asked, at a Commission hearing.

"The second one," was the answer.

"And what is your reason for that conclusion, sir?"

"Well, in my judgment, it just couldn't conceivably have been the first one because I heard the sound of the shot. In the first place, I don't know anything about the velocity of this particular bullet, but any rifle has a velocity that exceeds the speed of sound and when I heard the sound of that first shot, that bullet had already reached where I was, or it had reached that far, and after I heard that shot, I had the time to turn to my right and start to turn to my left before I felt anything.

"It is not conceivable to me that I could have been hit by the first bullet, and then I felt the blow from something which was obviously a bullet, which I assumed was a bullet, and I never heard the second shot, didn't hear it. I didn't hear but two shots. I think I heard the first shot and the third shot."

Connally also said the rapidity of the gunfire made him think "that there were either two or three people involved or more in this or someone was shooting with an automatic rifle."

As to the direction of the shots, an issue Lane makes much of, Connally said there was "no question about it," that they came from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository.

Connally's testimony placed the commission in a predicament. To sustain the single-bullet theory, the commission would have to find that Connally was mistaken in his belief that he was struck by a separate bullet, it would have to ignore Mrs. Connally's testimony, and it would have to find that Connally actually was unaware of when he was hit.

Senator Russell, a commission source said, balked at the theory. He told the other members that Connally was entitled to be believed and hinted that he could not sign a report picturing his friend and sometime political ally as a man who did not even know when he had been shot.

Ford, on the other hand, accepted the hypothesis. He said he urged the commission to find that "compelling evidence" led to the conclusion that the President and Connally were struck by the same bullet. The commission eventually compromised, saying the evidence was "persuasive."

Throughout its report, the commission repeatedly says "probably" when referring to the single-bullet thesis. Nevertheless, for practical purposes, it rejected Connally's testimony.

"The physical evidence appears to have rebutted the commission's basic working hypothesis—that Oswald was the lone assassin," Lane contends. "The commission sought for, and eventually realized, a new solution, but it was able to do so only by departing from the facts."

"Connally's testimony flies directly in the face of the report," Specter admitted. "But he was most probably incorrect. The commission concluded he was wrong."

'The Magic Bullet' Is Found on Stretcher

A closely related problem concerns what Lane has christened "the magic bullet." Some time after the assassination, Darrell C. Tomlinson, senior engineer at Parkland Hospital, saw two stretchers, one on an elevator, the other next to a wall. He moved the stretcher off the elevator, then bumped the other stretcher. Commission exhibit No. 399, a nearly whole 6.5-mm. bullet, rolled out.

Although Tomlinson was unsure as to where the bullet came from, the commission concluded that it came from the stretcher used to carry Connally into the hospital. It also concluded that this was the bullet that had passed through the President's neck, Connally's body, right wrist and left thigh.

The near-perfect condition of the missile, however, forced many commission witnesses to dispute this finding, and Epstein and Lane dwell at length on the problem.

A new bullet of the type the commission concluded had hit the President and Connally weighs 160 to 161 grains. Exhibit 399 weighed 158.6 grains, indicating it had lost a maximum of 2.4 grains in wreaking its damage.

Dr. Robert Roeder Shaw, who treated Connally in Dallas, said it was "difficult to believe" Exhibit No. 399 was the source of all of Connally's wounds because there seemed to be "more than three grains of metal" in the Governor's wrist. An additional fragment of metal, which was not weighed, was left in Connally's thigh.

"I feel there would be some difficulty in explaining all of the wounds as being inflicted by bullet 399 without causing more in the way of loss of substance to the bullet or deformation of the bullet," Dr. Shaw said.

In FBI test-firings of similar bullets through cadaver wrists, every slug emerged flattened and deformed, whereas Exhibit 399 was almost perfect.

Specter asked Dr. Charles Gregory, who also treated Connally, whether the recovered bullet could have passed through the President's neck and still wounded the Governor.

"I believe one would have to concede the possibility, but I believe firmly that the probability is much diminished," said Dr. Gregory.

"The doctors are not able to provide conclusive answers to this," said Specter. "They are able to advance their opinion as to what happened, but their testimony, as a whole, aside from their opinion, is consistent with the bullet having gone through Connally's chest, wrist and thigh."

Specter said the fragments of metal in Connally's body were of "postage-stamp weight." He also said that, once the missile had exited from Connally's chest, it probably tumbled in flight, perhaps entering the wrist broadside, and therefore was not significantly deformed.

"It is a possibility, unusual but a possibility," Specter said. "When it all boils down, the doctors doubt it."

Oswald's Proficiency Is Subject of Debate

The question of Oswald's proficiency with a rifle has also become a matter for debate. Using the Zapruder film as a base of reference, the FBI concluded Oswald was firing at a moving target some 180 feet away. From the first to the last hit, it was found that 5.6 seconds had elapsed. During this time, Oswald was found to have fired three shots.

Using Oswald's rifle, with its scope mounted, three FBI experts fired three rounds each at a stationary target about 45 feet away. All the shots were high and to the right and the firing time required for the three men was nine, eight and six seconds, respectively.

Later, three experts who hold the highest rating from the National Rifle Association conducted tests, firing at stationary targets but from approximately the same distance as Oswald was said to have fired from. Only one matched the 5.6 second limitation, and none was on target more than twice.

Oswald's record as a rifleman in the Marine Corps showed that, in a scale from low to high of marksman-sharpshooter-expert, he scored two points over the minimum for sharpshooter in December 1956, but slumped to one over the minimum for marksman in May, 1959. Two Marine firearms experts, however, testified that the shots from the sixth-floor window were "very easy" and "an easy shot."

"The manner in which testimony was developed indicates that premeditation was involved in the selection process," Epstein states. He claims that the Marine experts were not called until July 24, 1964, more than a month after that phase of the investigation was closed, for the express purpose of calling the shots "easy."

Although puzzling, the question of Oswald's marksmanship appears to be a futile exercise. The President was shot and killed, Connally was wounded, ballistics tests established that Exhibit 399 and bullet fragments in the car came from Oswald's rifle, the rifle was found near the sixth floor window, along with three empty cartridges, and Oswald's palm print was found on the rifle.

Both Lane and Epstein argue that the great number of witnesses who claimed to have heard shots coming from the grassy embankment were largely ignored. A second assassin, they seem to be saying, could have been hidden there.

While there may be disagreement over the direction of the shots, it is undisputed that police attention was centered on the Texas School Book Depository within minutes of the shooting. Before the lead car of the motorcade had reached the triple underpass, Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry had given orders to "surround the building."

Furthermore, the evidence is unquestionably strong that the shots did come from above and behind the President's car.

Both the President and Connally suffered wounds that clearly were inflicted from behind. The inside of the windshield contained a residue of lead and was cracked from the inside, indicating a bullet from the rear. A chrome strip above the visor in the driver's side was dented, although the source of the dent was never identified.

Concealed Evidence Is Hinted by Lane

Where Epstein has carefully chosen several major issues to develop, Lane has attempted to discredit the entire case against Oswald by hinting at a sordid concealment of evidence by the commission. In many instances, he and Hugh Trevor-Roper, the Oxford historian who wrote the introduction to his book, try to exploit seemingly frivolous hypotheses.

Discussing a paraffin test given to Oswald, the commission said a positive response was recorded from Oswald's hands, while his cheek produced a negative response. Paraffin tests have been regarded as indicating whether the subject has recently fired a weapon. The commission disregarded whatever could be deduced from the positive response of Oswald's hands, stating the test "is completely unreliable."

Lane, however, arrives at the rather startling conclusion that "a positive response on both hands and a negative response on the face is consistent with innocence."

Trevor-Roper, who has made an avocation of pursuing conspiracy theories about the assassination, asks the rhetorical question:

" . . . how was it that, in all Dallas, the police, in the person of Patrolman Tippit, contrived, almost at once, to pounce on one man and one man only, and that man, according to their subsequent insistence, the real murderer?"

Either Trevor-Roper has never seen a police department function when a major crime has been committed, where suspicious persons for blocks around are routinely stopped, or he has lost his perspective on the matter. Dallas police undoubtedly stopped hundreds of persons that Friday to ask questions. But only one of them murdered Tippit, and the weight of the evidence points to Oswald as the murderer.

Lane continually refers to the commission as "biased" and comes very near an outright accusation that it suborned perjury.

of Dallas; they were questioned by commission counsel who called them 'boys.' It is not unreasonable to conclude that many forces combined to impose on their testimony a uniform fidelity to the official point of view."

The composition of the panel would seem to be proof against this type of charge leveled by Lane. Headed by Chief Justice Warren, who only reluctantly agreed to serve, the commissioners are men of unquestioned integrity. Warren, however, may be found to have been right in originally refusing to serve. The case of Jack Ruby, convicted of murdering Oswald on Nov. 24, 1963, could travel to the Supreme Court for review, and Warren might have to disqualify himself.

While the stature of the commissioners seems to provide against fraud, Epstein contends that, because they were such important men, the investigation suffered. He found that the average attendance at hearings of the commission was 45 percent. Dulles scored the highest, with 71 percent, while Russell was low, with only six percent. The business obligations of the senior staff counsel members also prevented them from fully participating, Epstein states, which threw the heaviest workload on the junior staff counsel.

Since the investigation was broken down into five distinct areas, Epstein says evidence tended to be overlooked if one team uncovered it and found that it didn't pertain to their area of investigation. This happened, he claims, with the statement of Mrs. Eric Walther, who told the FBI she saw two gunmen in the School Book Depository. Her statement was never called to the attention of the commission and she was never interrogated by the staff.

Another Epstein contention is that the commission, either consciously or subconsciously, was preoccupied with protecting the nation against rumors of conspiracies and intricate plots at least as much as it was interested in uncovering the circumstances of the assassination. This he describes as a search for "political truth."

Informer Rumor Cited by Epstein

As an example, Epstein points to an early rumor that Oswald was an undercover agent for the FBI, receiving informer's fees of $200 a month and was assigned informant's No. S-179. In Oswald's address book was the name and license plate number of FBI agent James Hosty. Although the information in Oswald's address book was recorded in an FBI report, the reference to Hosty was deleted. The FBI explained the deletion by saying that it knew why Hosty's name appeared in the document.

Epstein charges that the commission never investigated the rumor and followed Rankin's advice that the "dirty rumor" must "be wiped out."

"The surest and safest way to dispel the rumor was not to investigate it, but to keep secret the allegations and publish only the affidavits of denial," Epstein states.

Although it is true that there are parts of the commission's case against the presence of a second assassin that are seemingly inconsistent, and there is evidence of possible selection of evidence to reinforce that case, there is also a wealth of material linking Oswald firmly to the assassination. This includes:

—A direct chain of evidence between Oswald and the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle found on the sixth floor. Handwriting analysis disclosed that Oswald, using an alias, purchased the weapon from a Chicago mail order house.

—Positive ballistics tests showing two bullet fragments found in the President's car and Exhibit 399 were fired from Oswald's rifle to the exclusion of all other weapons. The fragments apparently came from the bullet that struck the President's head.

—Oswald's palm print on the rifle and his presence near the sixth-floor window moments before the murder.

—Oswald's unexplained flight from his place of employment at midday. Flight from the scene of a crime has long been recognized as an indication of the presence of a consciousness of guilt, and, as such, has been regularly accepted as evidence by the courts.

"I don't think the commission ever said everything perfectly pointed to a closed case," Ford said. "There were some areas where judgment had to be exercised.

"We didn't say then or in the future there will be no evidence (that the commission had not uncovered), but there is no evidence today. There are theories, yes, but no new evidence.

"But the commission's conclusions are valid; we examined all the theories and could find nothing to substantiate them, because they just didn't hold water."

'Distortions' Cited In Epstein's Book

David Belin, a staff attorney who was assigned to work on the identity of the assassin, said Epstein's book is loaded with "distortions" and "artificial scholarship" held together by "fabrication."

As an example of Epstein's alleged inaccuracy, Belin points out that the author described him and Joseph Ball, the senior counsel with whom he worked, as "experienced criminal trial lawyers."

"Actually, I have been involved in only one criminal jury trial—and that was to defend a client who was charged with operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated," said Belin. He did not say how many non-jury criminal trials he has been connected with.

"There was no avenue of investigation which we overlooked," said Specter. "There simply was no evidence of a second assassin.

"We looked to see if there was any evidence of a conspirator who fired from the knoll or the overpass and we found no such evidence.

"There were thousands of leads from all over the country about a second assassin, a tremendous number of leads, and we ran them down. There has been criticism that we believed, the commission believed, Oswald was guilty and that precluded the investigation of others. That was just not true. Oswald at a minimum was the number one suspect and we certainly examined every part of his life, his defection to Russia, his return, everything. But we looked and looked for an accomplice and we could find not one single, solitary shred of credible evidence that there was one."

There is no credible evidence of a second assassin. There are curious contradictions that challenge the absence of a second assassin.

Unexplained and seemingly inexplicable circumstances shroud the assassination.

The disappearance of the X-rays and photographs, the dispute over the autopsy report, conflicting eyewitness testimony over the number of shots fired and their direction, the strangely intact condition

of Exhibit 399 and the uncanny marksmanship attributed to Oswald all cause doubts.

Discreet Questioning Causes Concern

Warren's extremely discreet questioning of Mrs. Kennedy, in private and with some of her testimony classified, and his almost equally gingerly handling of Oswald's wife, Marina, cause concern about the thoroughness of some aspects of the investigation.

When it became apparent that Marina was telling conflicting stories almost every time she appeared before the commission, Philadelphia lawyer Coleman and special assistant Redlich insisted that she be cross-examined. When Rankin refused to permit this, Coleman threatened to resign and Redlich said Marina had "lied repeatedly" on matters of "vital importance.

Tales have also filtered out about serious disagreements between staff members, one of whom has been quoted as saying the members of the commission had "nothing" to do with the probe.

And, while the commission has denied that there was pressure exerted to have its report completed before the 1964 Presidential elections, one commission source said that pressure was indeed exerted, and that the pressure came from the White House.

Added to these curious factors is the insatiable curiosity attaching to such an extraordinary event as the assassination of a chief of state. Under such conditions, unanswered questions, inconsistencies, weaknesses and theories can be woven into a legend to parallel the official version of what actually happened, and the legend can survive as long as interest in the event survives.

What remains is the knowledge that a President is dead, as is the man who almost certainly was his assassin. Both died violently under somewhat pecullar circumstances. But the body charged with determining facts, the Warren Commission, after accumulating almost 17,000 pages of testimony, concluded that each was a victim of individual derangement.

For many, if not most, that explanation will be sufficient. For others, who have been asking themselves "Why?" since Nov. 22, 1963, there is now perhaps still another disquieting question.

How?

Chief Justice Earl Warren

Rep. Gerald R. Ford

Gov. John B. Connally

Arlen Specter

Edward Jay Epstein

Mark Lane

VIEW OF THE BACK OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S SUIT COAT SHOWING BULLET ENTRANCE HOLE.

EXHIBIT 59

FBI EXHIBIT NO. 59 pictures the back of the coat, and an enlarged section of the garment, worn by assassinated President John F. Kennedy.

ONE OF THE PHOTOS in FBI Exhibit No. 60 indicates a nick found in President Kennedy's tie.

FD-350 (4-3-57)

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Third book questions Warren body's report

NEW YORK (UPI) — The third book in recent months questioning conclusions of the Warren Commission in its inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy will be published Monday.

"Rush to Judgment," by Mark Lande, a New York City lawyer, published by Holt, Rinehart & Winston, is presented as "a critique of the Warren Commission's inquiry into the murders of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald."

It is an exhaustive presentation of attorney Lane's case that in the Warren Report, the "evidence against him (accused assassin Oswald) was magnified, while the evidence in his favor was depreciated, misrepresented or ignored."

Lane wrote an article saying that the Dallas district attorney's evidence, as published, contained "inexplicable contradictions." In late 1963, he got a call from Marguerite Oswald, mother of the dead suspect, saying she had read the article and asking him to represent her son before the commission.

"I accepted. Thus began an investigation that has continued for more than two and one-half years," Lane said.

After studying the Warren Report, going to Dallas seven times, interviewing witnesses extensively, Lane concludes:

"The force of the evidence is inescapable—the case against Oswald as the lone assassin is refuted by the very witnesses upon whom the commission relied."

Lane also asserted that "the FBI report devastates the commission's conclusions that all of the shots were fired from the rear and that they were fired by a lone assassin."

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The Augusta Chronicle-Herald

Augusta, Georgia

Page E-15

Date: August 21, 1966
Edition: Sunday Morning
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6-19 (Rev. 5-4-66)

Did Oswald Do It?

Some New Books Raise Further Questions About the Warren Commission's Verdict

By NORMAND POIRIER

"THERE IS NOT one shred of evidence, not a single hard fact, in the 26 volumes of the record or in the additional material at the Archives, that demonstrates there was more than one assassin. But there will always be loose ends. You could review that record and prove Joe Stalin did it if you wanted to. Nothing will ever kill the morbid curiosity."—A Warren Commission Staff Member.

★ ★ ★

THAT MONUMENTAL WORK—THE WARREN Commission Report—never did allay all the doubts in the minds of many Americans about what happened in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. At the peak of its soothing effect on the nation, several months after it was released in the fall of 1964, a survey showed that 31 per cent of the citizenry believed that Lee Harvey Oswald had one or more accomplices.

That percentage is undoubtedly higher now with the recent publication of three books attacking the 888-page report of the seven-man Presidential commission: "Rush to Judgement" by Mark Lane, "Inquest" by Edward Jay Epstein, and "Whitewash" by Harold Weisberg.

All three authors found most of their ammunition in the 26 volumes of hearings and exhibits compiled by the commission from interviews with 552 witnesses, some 25,000 FBI interviews, 1,550 Secret Service interviews, and tons of documents in the National Archives.

All three challenge the commission's conclusion that Oswald and Oswald alone killed President Kennedy. They all charge that the commission was handed the single-assassin theory by the FBI early in the investigation and then proceeded to sift testimony and even alter evidence to fit that conclusion. Commission members and staff lawyers, of course, have flatly denied the accusations.

Most susceptible to attack, perhaps—and essential to the Commission's single-assassin case—is the hypothesis that a single slug tore through the President at a downward angle and ripped through Texas Governor John Connally's chest, wrist and thigh.

From a movie film shot by an amateur photographer, it was firmly established that Connally was hit between a half second and 1.8 seconds after Kennedy was first wounded. Tests also established that a minimum of 2.3 seconds were required to work the bolt on Oswald's rifle.

If the same bullet didn't wound both men, then someone other than Oswald would have had to fire a second shot.

THE COMMISSION WAS SATISFIED THAT ALL evidence supported its single-bullet theory; the trajectory was right, Connally was sitting in such a place relative to the President and in such a manner that the bullet would have wounded him exactly as it did.

But the three authors jumped on the commission's finding. For one thing, there was the testimony of both the Governor and his wife.

"Connally testified that it was inconceivable to him that he was hit by the first shot because he distinctly remembered the first shot before he had felt the impact of the bullet striking," Epstein wrote. "Since a bullet travels faster than the speed of sound, Connally reasoned that he could have been hit only by the second bullet. The evidence clearly indicated that Kennedy had been hit by the first bullet."

Mrs. Connally, seated next to her husband in the jump seat of the President's car, also testified that *after* the first shot she saw "the President and he had both hands at his neck" and seconds later "there was the second shot that hit" her husband.

The Commission resolved the problem by suggesting that Connally didn't realize he had been hit until a second or so after the slug struck him.

This single bullet was recovered later at Parkland hospital and Epstein makes much of the circumstance. The slug was found on a stretcher—Con-

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nally's or Kennedy's. The man who found it, hospital engineer Darrell Tomlinson, said he was not positively sure" from which stretcher it had dropped. He said he thought it had *not* come from the Connally stretcher.

Epstein, along with Lane and Weisberg, points out that if the slug had come from the Kennedy stretcher it could not have passed through his body and struck Connally. The commission settled the issue by saying:

"Although Tomlinson was not certain whether the bullet came from the Connally stretcher or the adjacent one, the commission has concluded that the bullet came from the Governor's stretcher."

That conclusion was buttressed, the commission said, by the fact that Kennedy was never removed from his stretcher until his body was placed in a casket, and that after he was removed the linen was taken off and placed in a hamper and the stretcher pushed into a room in a "completely different location from the site where the nearly whole bullet was found."

★ ★ ★

THE CONDITION OF THE BULLET, WHICH ballistics experts testified was fired from Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, furnished the three critics with still more material for argument. It was nearly whole, its nose barely flattened, and its body marked only by riflings.

Tests were run—similar bullets were fired through gelatin blocks, a goat carcass, and the wrist of a human cadaver—and the commission was satisfied by the results.

Lane charges that the tests were not convincing. He points out that the same test bullets were never fired through all three substances at the same time. Even so, he said, "each bullet suffered distortion in the process."

Lane also brings out that expert testimony indicates the presence of "more than three grains of metal in (Connally's) wrist wound alone. Yet the missile weathered its traumatic trajectory to emerge only 1.4 to 2.4 grains lighter than the normal weight of a bullet of that type before firing. In short, it apparently left metal that it never possessed in the Governor's wrist, to say nothing of the fragments lost in the other collisions."

The commission concluded that probably three shots were fired—"though some heard only two shots, while others testified that they heard four and perhaps as many as five or six shots"—and that one hit Kennedy in the neck and exited the lower part of his throat and that a later shot entered the back of his head and tore off the upper right portion of his skull.

(The slug recovered at the hospital, the Commission theorized, was the one that passed through the President's neck.)

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THE PRESIDENT'S WOUNDS ARE ANOTHER source of controversy for the writers. They report at length on how doctors at Parkland hospital described the wound in Kennedy's throat as an "entrance wound," a small, neat hole indicating he had been shot from the front, further proof that Oswald was not alone in the assassination.

But Lane, who makes much of this testimony, doesn't mention that doctors at Dallas had no occasion to turn Kennedy over and didn't notice the "entrance" wound in his back.

Even greater confusion developed when Kennedy's body was examined by the three doctors at Bethesda Naval Hospital who performed the autopsy.

The official autopsy was delivered to the commission in March, 1964, and said that one bullet passed through the President's neck.

Epstein came across two unpublished FBI reports in the National Archives dated Dec. 9 and Jan. 13—before the official autopsy report was received by the commission—that contradict the report.

The FBI documents state that the slug which entered Kennedy's body traveled about a finger-length and did not exit.

"If the FBI's statements on the autopsy are accurate," he wrote, "then the autopsy findings must have been changed after Jan. 13. This would mean that the document in the Warren report which purports to be the original autopsy report is not."

Epstein suggests that the report was altered to conform with the single-bullet, single-assassin theory adopted by the commission.

"If this is in fact the case the significance of this alteration of facts goes far beyond merely indicating that it was not physically possible for a lone assassin to have accomplished the assassination. It indicates that the conclusions of the Warren Report must be viewed as expressions of political truth."

Lane makes the same point. "Either the original autopsy report, after having been examined by the FBI and used as a basis for that agency's summary of its investigation, was withdrawn and then modified, or the FBI acted in an irresponsible manner."

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THE CONSPIRATORIAL ATMOSPHERE SUR-rounding the two FBI reports was cleared up recently, however, by the three doctors who performed the autopsy and signed the report and by the FBI itself.

Apparently the FBI never saw the autopsy report. Navy Commander J. Thorton Boswell, one of the three doctors who performed the autopsy, told Fletcher Knebel of Look magazine: "Our autopsy report went downtown to Admiral Burkley (the President's physician) at the White House on Nov. 25th after the three of us had signed it on Nov. 24th. It appeared in the Warren Commission report exactly as it was written Nov. 24th and it was never changed or altered in any way."

The report went from the White House to the Secret Service—not to the FBI—and from the Secret Service to the commission.

Two FBI agents were present at Bethesda when the three doctors performed the autopsy. They heard the doctors express puzzlement that the bullet which had entered the President's back had not exited. They also heard the doctors discuss how the bullet's path could be probed only about a "finger-length."

The agents departed and made out their reports. Next day, the Bethesda doctors telephoned doctors at Parkland in Dallas and were told about the small wound in Kennedy's throat visible before the Dallas doctors performed a tracheotomy in a desperate effort to save Kennedy.

The Bethesda doctors then revised their description of the bullet's path. The FBI, apparently, was never told about the revision.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Could he have done it alone?

6-19 (Rev. 5-4-56)

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Warren Report Critic Accused of Deception

Warren Commission critic Edward Jay Epstein is "guilty of the very sins" of distortion and deception that he placed against the Commission itself, according to an article in Look Magazine out today.

"At worst, Epstein has written a dangerously deceptive book" about the investigation of the Kennedy assassination, Look correspondent Fletcher Knebel said.

"At the best," said Knebel, "he is guilty of precisely what he lays at the door of the Warren Commission—a superficial investigation."

Epstein charged that the Commission, partly out of a desire to meet deadlines and terminate rumors, failed to explore full evidence that indicated Lee Harvey Oswald may have had an accomplice.

The book, written originally as a master's thesis at Cornell, began as a case study of special commissions as methods of solving national problems.

Among its disclosures were hitherto unpublished FBI reports at variance with the official autopsy report.

Knebel said that Epstein, by using the techniques available to any police reporter, could have discovered that the early FBI report, which supported the two-assassin theory, had been proven erroneous through investigation.

According to Knebel, Epstein deserves credit for disclosing internal disputes in the Commission that lay behind the final report and the mistake in naming busy men of national renown to do work that required constant attention by the commissioners themselves.

Epstein, now studying for a doctorate at Harvard, said yesterday Knebel had made some valid criticisms, but the book never was intended as a complete account of the assassination itself. He said Knebel and other reporters were in a better position than he to get fuller statements from the FBI and other sources.

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New Study Suggested in JFK Death

NEW YORK, July 23 (UPI) Richard N. Goodwin, a former assistant special counsel to President Kennedy, suggested today that an independent group should determine whether the Warren Commission investigation of the President's assassination was inadequate and defective.

Goodwin made the suggestion in a review of a book by Edward Jay Epstein entitled "Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth."

The Epstein book, Goodwin emphasized, "Does not show that anyone besides Lee Harvey Oswald was even remotely involved in the assassination. Therefore it does not prove that the basic conclusion of the Commission was wrong . . .

"The concern of this book is with the adequacy of the investigation," Goodwin wrote, which Epstein characterized as "extremely superficial." Goodwin said that an investigation by an independent group might be the solution "if we want to be sure that we know as much as we can know about what happened on Nov. 22, 1963."

For complete review, see Book Week section.

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Second Assassin?

By LARRY HOWELL
Editorial Staff Writer

"WHEN I FIRST read Mr. (Richard Jay) Epstein's book it was with the hope that I would find it greatly flawed and could advise that it was not a work to be taken seriously." Instead, Richard H. Rovere, Washington correspondent for The New Yorker magazine wound up writing the foreword of "Inquest" (New York: Viking Press. $5), to be released late this month.

HOWELL

"But," Rovere continues, "I found it from start to finish responsible, sober . . . and compelling. It is a public service . . ."

Its service is to reveal gaping holes in the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy. Epstein, heavily footnoted, sets about to prove that the Warren Commission did not prove Lee Harvey Oswald to be the only man who could have fired shots at the assassination site.

Epstein doesn't say Oswald had an accomplice. He merely says the commission doesn't prove that Oswald did not have one.

THREE SHOTS were fired shortly after noon on Nov. 22, 1963, the Warren Commission states. One struck President Kennedy in the back of the neck and another in the head. A third ricocheted off the curb and wounded a spectator. Gov. John Connally was wounded, the report says, by a bullet that passed through the President's body.

Epstein says the evidence proves no such thing. He bases his conclusion on the fact that an FBI autopsy report and the one included in the Warren Report are diametrically opposed.

The FBI's report states that the first bullet hit President Kennedy "just below the shoulder." It penetrated "less than a finger length," and "there was no point of exit." On the basis of this report then, the bullet could not have struck Gov. Connally.

The governor himself believes he was wounded by the second shot, although this is the one that shattered the President's skull.

Movie films show that the two men were wounded in a period of ½ second to 2 seconds. It is humanly impossible to fire, reload, aim and fire a bolt-action rifle like Oswald's within that time period and shoot with any degree of accuracy, according to competent specialists.

The Warren Report's contention that the first shot passed through the President's neck and then into Connally is also at odds with the fact that Kennedy said, "I've been hit." If the bullet passed through his trachea, he could not have spoken.

"ALTHOUGH the evidence identified Oswald as one assassin, it did not rule out the possibility of a second assassin," Epstein writes. "One bullet, which possibly was the fatal bullet, was too fragmented to be matched to Oswald's rifle by means of ballistics. Thus the possiblity of a second rifle existed.

"One identifiable but unidentified palm print was found on the 'sniper's nest,' and thus the possibility of an accomplice remained open. The fact that Oswald was able to escape from the murder scene suggested that a second assassin could also have escaped undetected."

Epstein also refers to eyewitnesses who were not called, statements by witnesses who said one thing at first and then

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"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

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changed their testimony when called before the commission.

But the vortex of Epstein's theory is discrediting the "single-shot theory" of Gov. Connally's being struck by a bullet that first hit President Kennedy.

The commission itself termed this point absolutely essential. "To say that they were hit by separate bullets is synonymous with saying that there were two assassins," Norman Redlich of the commission staff said to Epstein.

Remember that Epstein does not say this. He merely says the report fails to prove the contrary.

EPSTEIN BEGAN the book as a master's thesis at Cornell. He had no ax to grind. He embarked on it to study the Warren Commission as an agency of the government unprecedented except for the Roberts Commission that wrote a report on Pearl Harbor.

The farther he delved into the commission's report, however, the more inconsistencies and contradictions he encountered. He takes no individual of the commission to task, but does take serious issue with the limits, time and otherwise, placed on both the investigation and the investigators of President Kennedy's slaying.

Epstein's isn't the first report on the Warren Report, nor will it be the last. But it is said to be the best of the post-report reports to date.

The commission "ascertained the truth," in its own words. But there will forever be unanswered questions about the events of Nov. 22, 1963, because of the way the Warren Commission went about ascertaining the truth.

But the burning question Epstein raises is, if the Warren Commission built its report largely on information from the FBI, why don't its conclusions agree with the FBI's?

C-19 (Rev. 5-4-64)

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A STUDY OF X-RAYS OF KENNEDY IS URGED

A proposal that X-rays and photographs of President Kennedy's body be examined by a committee of scholars and doctors was made public yesterday as a way to support the Warren Commission's findings that Lee Harvey Oswald alone killed the President.

The proposal in the current issue of The Nation was made by Jacob Cohen, who is described as completing a book to defend the conclusion made by the commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren. Mr. Cohen, 32-year-old freelance writer, of Montclair, N. J., formerly was on the history faculties of Yale and Brandeis Universities.

Mr. Cohen wrote that 25 to 32 X-rays and at least 15 to 20 photographs had been taken. He argued these could show whether a wound in the President's back had been high enough to sustain the theory of a single bullet wounding both the President and Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas.

They could also, he contended, refute suggestions that the President might have been shot from the front or side—a theory requiring a second assassin.

It was unclear, he wrote, whether the Warren Commission "ever requested and received the X-rays." He reported several commission lawyers had told him the photographs and possibly X-rays had been withheld from publication at Senator Robert F. Kennedy's request.

This might have been "for reasons of taste," Mr. Cohen wrote.

Arlen Specter, who was a key commission lawyer and is now District Attorney of Philadelphia, said yesterday he personally had not seen the photographs or X-rays, but "the commission decided it was not necessary to review them." Mr. Specter had examined Commander James J. Humes, autopsy surgeon, who testified he did not believe the X-rays would "materially assist" the commission.

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Reports on the Report

INQUEST. The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth. By Edward Jay Epstein. With an Introduction by Richard H. Rovere. 224 pp. New York: The Viking Press. $5.00.

WHITEWASH: The Report on the Warren Report. By Harold Weisberg. Illustrated. 208 pp. Hyattstown, Md.: Harold Weisberg. Paper, $4.95.

By FRED GRAHAM

CRITICS of the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy would do well to bear in mind the bard who wrote: "As you go on through life, brother, /Whatever be your goal— /Keep your eye upon the donut/And not upon the hole." For it obscures the truth to search for holes in the Warren Report without viewing it against the background of the Commission's peculiar nature and the possible alternatives to the conclusions it reached.

If President Kennedy had been killed by a disease, it would have been natural to call in the medical profession to clear up any mystery about its nature. Since he died by assassination, which is a crime, lawyers were called upon to arrive at the truth of the case.

But the parallel is not exact. Doctors are trained to discover medical truth, while lawyers are trained in expounding a point of view. (The best ones can believe passionately in every client's case, including the cases of great rascals.) Their truth-finding genius is not individual, it is institutional—the adversary system—and the record of Congressional investigating committees has long since established that the mere presence of skilled lawyers and legal trappings does not produce truth.

Yet when President Lyndon B. Johnson was faced with the need to expose the truth and settle doubts about the assassination, and with no precedents to guide him, he turned instinctively to lawyers and the law. He appointed the nation's most distinguished jurist, Chief Justice Earl Warren, to direct a commission of six leading citizens—all lawyers. In turn, the Commission retained J. Lee Rankin, a former U.S. Solicitor General, and a staff of 22 lawyers, nicely balanced between a few leading private attorneys (to give the staff prestige) and a number of top-ranked recent law graduates (to do most of the work).

They naturally adopted a forensic method. The witnesses and physical evidence were marshaled so that the story would unfold in a trial-like manner, with witnesses responding to questions and submitting exhibits for the record. Testimony was taken either in deposition form by the staff or before the Commission members themselves somewhat as in a courtroom. The result was a verbatim record of 522 witnesses' testimony (94 of these witnesses testified before the Commission), which filled 26 volumes when published and read reassuringly like a trial transcript. Basing their findings on this evidence, the Commission issued its 816-page report, which documented in impressive detail the story of Lee Harvey Oswald's crime.

The report was an immediate popular success. It was persuasive, its conclusion that Oswald acted alone stilled the conspiracy rumors, and it came out before the November, 1964, Presidential election.

Because the Warren Commission had been a body apart in American legal history, this success inspired praise for the commission idea itself as a means of determining the truth in unusual circumstances. Arthur L. Goodhart, the noted authority on British and American law, compared it favorably with the British Royal Commission system and suggested that "a new and more satisfactory system of investigation has been found than ever existed in the past." The American Bar Association Journal carried an article pointing out that the Commission was able to get far more information on Oswald than a trial would have produced because court rules would have precluded Marina Oswald from testifying against her husband. Some observers were so impressed with this that they suggested substituting a Warren Commission type of procedure for trials in certain cases.

In fact, Marina Oswald's testimony was one of the most troubling aspects of the Commission's investigation. She was questioned at length several times, yet as the investigation progressed, she continued to volunteer new and important information about her husband. It did not appear that she wished to mislead the Commission, but rather the opposite—she seemed too anxious to say what she thought the Commission wanted to hear. When she finally appeared before the Commission itself, her testimony was so contradictory that one staff attorney threatened to quit unless the Commission called her back. When it did, she changed her story on several points.

THERE arises here an important fact about the Commission—it resembled a court, but its procedures lacked the crucial elements of a trial. There was no opposing counsel to cross-examine the witnesses; there was no division of function between investigator, attorney, judge and jury; there was no impending appellate review.

These were a few of the shortcomings that seem to have impressed Edward Jay Epstein as he studied the workings of the Commission for his Master's thesis in government at Cornell. As he delved deeper, he also concluded that the commission members themselves did not devote enough time to their study, that the use of F.B.I. men and Secret Service agents as investigators tended to perpetuate established theories, and that the re-

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

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port was hastily issued to meet the election deadline.

Finally, Mr. Epstein found evidence that led him to doubt the essential premise of the Warren report — that Oswald acted alone. On Jan. 27 the staff had seen for the first time the remarkable color film sequence of the assassination taken by an amateur photographer. It showed that the maximum time that could have elapsed between the first hits of President Kennedy and Governor Connally was only 1.8 seconds. Tests showed that Oswald's bolt-action rifle could not fire two rounds in less than 2.3 seconds, not including aiming time.

This necessitated the "single bullet" theory, because, as one staff lawyer told Mr. Epstein, "To say that they were hit by separate bullets is synonymous with saying that there were two assassins."

According to the written report of the autopsy performed at Bethesda Naval Hospital on the night of the assassination and the testimony of the doctors who performed it, the first bullet struck President Kennedy on the back of the neck, passed through without striking any bones or major muscles, and came out the front of his throat. Ballistics tests showed it could have retained enough velocity to cause the injuries to Governor Connally. However, Mr. Epstein found in the National Archives two newly declassified F.B.I. reports, dated Dec. 9, 1963, and Jan. 13, 1964. Both state flatly that the first bullet struck President Kennedy in the right shoulder and did not exit at the front. They do not say upon what evidence this conclusion was reached.

Mr. Epstein analyzes the other evidence (perhaps the most damaging, autopsy photos and X-rays of the corpse, which might prove that the bullet passed through as the doctors testified, are reportedly being held by the Secret Service and have never been released)

and concludes that the F.B.I. statement is right. He views the contradictory autopsy report in the Warren Report as "political truth" — a deliberate fraud, although he does not use the word—to conform to the single-assassin hypothesis to which the Commission had somehow become inextricably committed.

This point is also made in his own book by Harold Weisberg, a painstaking investigator who formerly worked for the Senate Civil Liberties Subcommittee. But Mr. Weisberg cites so many flaws in the Warren Report that the impact of the F.B.I. contra-

diction is lost. In fact, Mr. Weisberg questions so many points made by the report that the effect is blunted—it is difficult to believe that any institution could be as inept, careless, wrong or venal as he implies. Rather, the reader is impressed with the elusiveness of truth and the possibility that the assassination, given Oswald's death, may be inexplicable.

Neither author appears to appreciate the difference between the actions of a court and the much greater task of the Warren Commission. If Lee Harvey Oswald had lived to stand trial, nobody would have expected the prosecution to marshal a case that answered all questions, explained all motives and foreclosed all possibilities. It would have been enough to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Oswald killed the President, and if some embarrassing loose ends remained, the jury's verdict would have obscured them.

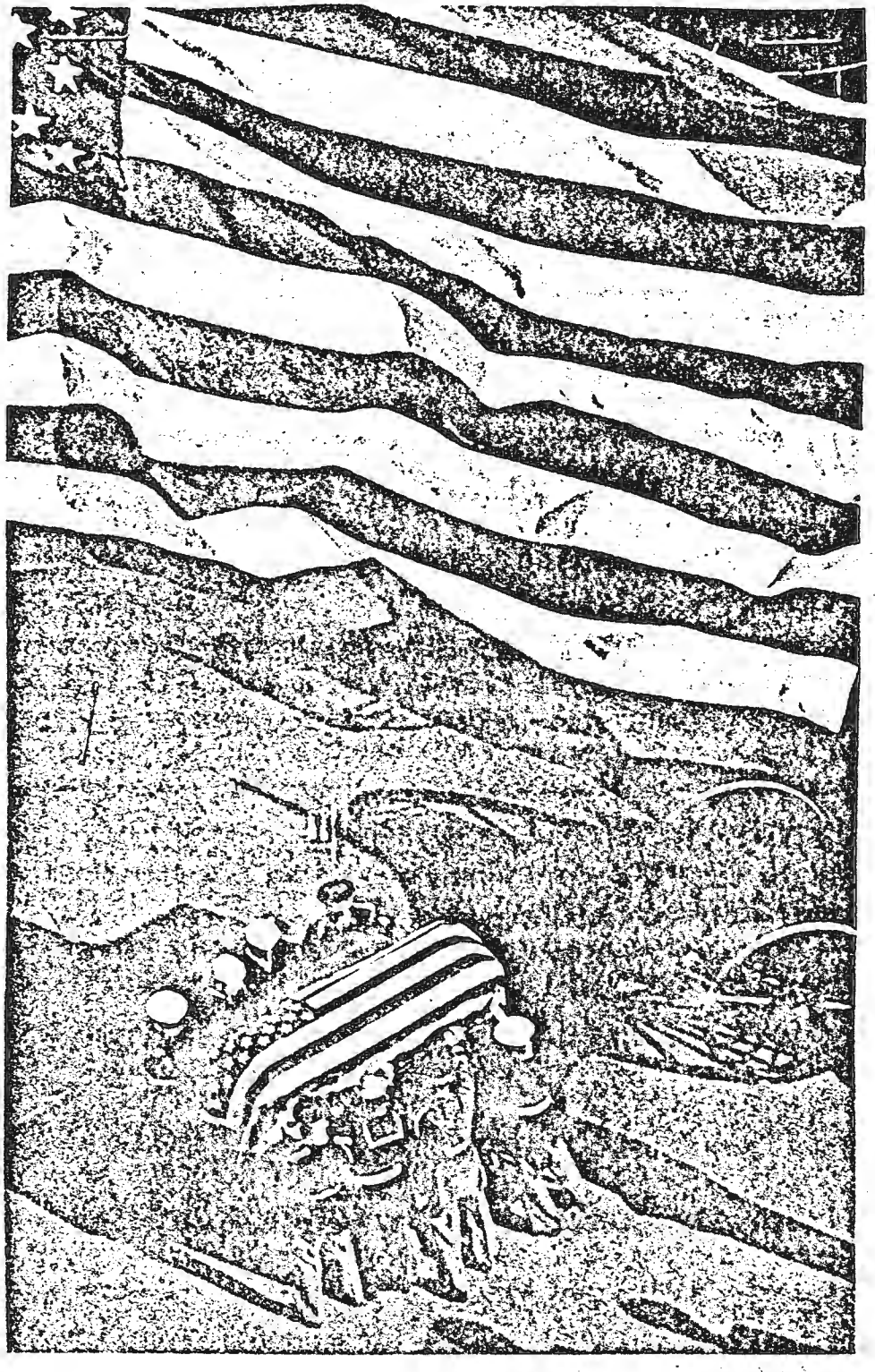
But the Warren Commission had to do better. Beyond proving that Oswald did it, it had a responsibility to look at the available evidence and conclude whether or not he acted alone. Furthermore, its task was not only to find the truth, but to be seen to have found the truth.

Of course, the "single bullet" theory is porous—but no other explanation makes any sense. If another assassin fired from the Dallas School Book Depository, he and his rifle came and went without leaving a shred of evidence that the Warren Commission could cite to support a conspiracy theory. In failing to take this into account, and in concluding that the Commission must therefore have prostituted itself for some dark political purpose, the authors detract from their disclosures that the Commission was subject to elements of institutional bias, and that it did fail to correct this by not providing some form of adversary advocacy.

Moreover, Mr. Epstein's book is subject to two criticism that he levels at the Commission—that it traveled under false pretenses, and that it was superficial. The book jacket describes Mr. Epstein as "a young scholar," and makes much of the academic genesis of the book. It is sprinkled with footnotes, graduate-school style. The United States National Archives are given as a major research source, and the impression is created that this is a definitive scholarly study of the Commission.

In fact, a major scholarly study is not feasible now because the crucial papers in the archives — the internal memoranda — have not yet been declassified. The available papers —investigative reports submitted to the Commission by the F.B.I. and other agencies—were considered by Mr. Epstein to be of so little value that he spent only two days in the Archives, making a "spot check" on their contents.

Mr. Epstein's book is based largely upon interviews. He talked with five of the seven Commission members and ten of the 27 people on the staff (of the 659 footnote citations, 299 refer to interviews), and the book leans heavily upon information supplied by two of the staff attorneys and a memo file provided by one of them. He did not talk to Comdr. James J. Humes, the doctor who performed the disputed autopsy. He also failed to note a fact that appears in the autopsy file in the National Achives, but not in the published evidence or report. The autopsy report, showing that the first bullet passed through and out of the President's neck, was sent to the Commission by the Secret Service on Dec. 20, 1963—a month before anyone knew a "single bullet" thesis would be necessary to explain Oswald's solitary role.



Washington, Nov. 24, 1963.

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Warren Report Questioned

You are to be congratulated on the highly important article by Richard Harwood, concerning the Warren Report, which appeared on May 29. It is gratifying that responsible discussion of the assassination has resumed for, as Mr. Harwood's article shows clearly, several fundamental problems remain unresolved.

The article properly focuses on the critical question of the authenticity of the description of the President's back wound in the FBI Reports of December 9, 1963, and January 13, 1964. The FBI does not seem to have retracted or admitted error. Moreover, Mr. Harwood's story provides the significant new information that the FBI confirmed to *The Washington Post* on about December 18, 1963, that the first bullet to hit the President lodged deep in his shoulder—which is consistent with the FBI rather than the autopsy description of the wound.

I cannot readily believe that the FBI was capable of issuing statements and reports so profoundly in error in an investigation of such enormous gravity. The less so, when the FBI Supplemental Report of January 13, 1964, contains internal evidence of a flow of information from the autopsy surgeon, Commander J. J. Humes, to the FBI; and collateral evidence such as the position of the bullet holes in the clothing, and the testimony of witnesses who saw the President's body, suggests that the FBI findings were accurate.

True, Arlen Specter's evidence is scattered through the 26 volumes of Hearings and Exhibits, but the same scattering has fragmented every other major segment of the evidence. That has rendered research more difficult, but not impossible. And in piecing together the evidence on the single-missile theory, one finds that the testimony and documents in no way support Mr. Specter's hypothesis but, on the contrary, leave it without ground on which to stand.

I must take issue with Mr. Harwood's assertion that Dr. Robert Shaw was convinced that the intact bullet found on a stretcher at Parkland Hospital "did cause the wounds" sustained by Governor Connolly. Dr. Shaw first deposed (on March 23, 1964) that one bullet could have or did inflict all the Governor's wounds. However, when he later appeared as a witness before the Commission, he was shown the stretcher bullet for the first time. As a result, he modified his original opinion, now saying that the Governor's wounds could have been caused by two or even three bullets.

It is true, as Mr. Harwood says, that Dr. Shaw testified that it was not uncommon for people to suffer a wound without knowing it immediately. Dr. Shaw added, however, the qualification, "but in the case of a wound which strikes a bony substance such as a rib, usually the reaction is quite prompt." I am sure that Mr. Harwood would agree that, since the Governor's rib was shattered by the bullet that struck his chest, Dr. Shaw's qualifying remark should not have been omitted. Moreover, at least two other medical witnesses declined to support the alleged delayed reaction by the Governor.

The inconsistencies in the record are not "apparent"; they are real.

SYLVIA MEAGHER.
New York City.

Warren Commission

Letters to Editor Column

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-12
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 6-18-66

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Books Rap Warren Report On JFK as 'Whitewash'

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE WARREN Commission buried its material on the Kennedy assassination in the National Archives, not to be touched for 75 years, but many books are now coming off the presses challenging its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald alone killed John F. Kennedy, and that there was no conspiracy.

Moreover, the commission's conclusions are challenged largely on the basis of its own hearings compiled in 26 volumes, the FBI's summary and some glaring omissions and evasion of facts in its own report.

Most significant in the material now coming to light is the persistent view that more than one killer was involved and that either by inference or direct charge Oswald was an agent of one of the intelligence bodies or of some outfit that served as an undercover agent of a government intelligence body.

Harold Weisberg, investigator of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee of the Senate that exposed the industrial spy agencies of the thirties, who served in other investigations of Nazi activities and monopoly practices, had to publish his book, "Whitewash," personally in offset form from typewritten pages because offers to 193 publishers, despite widespread praise of the book, were turned down. The apparent key reason is the large section in the book in which, on the basis of the Warren Commission's own data, he builds up a comprehensive network of evidence of a strong case that Oswald was an intelligence agent, with most footprints leading to the CIA's doors.

Weisberg describes in a lengthy preface his futile efforts to get a publisher.

Sylvan Fox's "The Unanswered Questions About Kennedy's Assassination," issued by Award Books in 100,000 paperbacks has been selling since October.

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M. A. THESIS

By the end of this month, Viking Press will publish Jay Epstein's "Inquest," a Cornell University master's thesis to have an initial run of 15,000.

Holt, Reinhart & Winston has announced it will have a first printing in 30,000 of former assemblyman Mark Lane's "Rush to Judgment." Lane was, for a period, attorney for Oswald's mother in the hearings.

"The Oswald Affair," by Leo Sauvage, of Figaro, Paris, will be published by World Publishers next September.

The apparent hoped-for burial of the case has already been shattered as newspapers everywhere take notice of the new facts coming to light and much new analysis.

The Washington Post blazed out with a headline across the top of its front page May 29 and with a full page on the Weisberg and Epstein books.

The N. Y. Times also ran a lengthy summary of the trend in its Sunday issue June 5.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, too, is interested in a fully-documented story of the assassination, and is cooperating with William Manchaster on a book that may not be published, however, until 1968, according to announced plans.

STAFF INTERVIEWED

Epstein wrote his book mainly on the basis of interviews with members of the Warren Commission staff. According to the Washington Post, Epstein found that not a single member of the commission heard all the testimony. Sen. Richard Russell was present at sessions where only six percent of the testimony was given, and only three commissioners heard more than half of the testimony with average for the entire commission 45 percent of the testimony.

Allan Dulles, who was CIA director during most of the period covered by background to the events, heard 71 percent of the testimony.

Richard Rovere, of the New Yorker magazine who wrote a preface to the Epstein book says:

"Nothing Mr. Epstein reveals is quite so shocking as the fact that this great investigation was carried out by men who could not give their full attention to it and who because of their own needs and also because of certain political circumstances were in a desperate hurry to get it over with. . . ."

Epstein says that McGeorge Bundy, who was assistant to President Johnson, and members of the commission pressed for completion of the report well in advance of the 1964 Presidential election. Deadlines were set for June 1, then extended to July 15, to Aug. 1 and eventually to September.

Epstein's major stress, as in Weisburg's book, is on the discrepancy in the first and second of the FBI's reports on the as

Warren Commission

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Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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Date 6/12/66

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sassination that became in effect evidence on which the Warren inquest was based. The first was submited Dec. 9 and the "supplementary report" was dated Jan. 13.

The FBI report has been "declassified" and is therefore open for analysis.

The supplementary report was the basis for the commission's conclusions that the same bullet hit both the President and Gov. Connally of Texas.

The commission had the problem of explaining how two shots could be fired so accurately with a bolt-action rifle within 1.8 seconds, the time shown by films of the shooting.

Epstein's books contains 31 pages of the FBI's original report. Epstein quotes Norman Redlich of the Commission's staff as defending the report, but conceding:

"To say that they were hit by separate bullets is synonymous with saying there were two assassins."

And that is exactly the issue. If there were two assassins, another is running around loose to this day.

PREJUDICE

In two chapters on Oswald's connections, Weisberg does a devastating job of showing the commission's prejudice in filling much of the record with Oswald's alleged "Marxism." He shows, however, by the commission's own data that Oswald was an enemy of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the U.S., and that he claimed to be a "Trotskyite," rather than a friend of the USSR. Weisberg quotes extensively from Oswald's documents in which he spewed his hatred of the Soviet Union and the Communists.

Weisberg also advances the theory that "agents of agents" Oswald associated with were in the sphere of anti-Castro Cubans in this country. He pieces together bits of evidence that are in the Warren Commission's records, showing at least some relationship. He sharply criticizes the commission for not pursuing that path of investigation and for brushing off charges that Oswald was an agent of a group and was involved in a conspiracy. He calls attention to the involvement of more than one person in the several times Oswald took a post office box in his mail order purchase of a rifle and, later, in his dealings with a gun shop for attachment of a telescopic sight.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WARREN REPORT CHALLENGED

Question of Second Kennedy Assassin Again Being Asked

BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN
Times Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON — Nearly 19 months after publication of the Warren Commission Report, the question of whether a second assassin may have been involved in the murder of President John F. Kennedy is again being asked.

No new evidence has come to light. Rather the issue is being resurrected in new challenges to the findings of the Warren Commission and in new interpretations being placed on the evidence.

These challenges are abetted by what appear to be errors in the early Federal Bureau of Investigation report on the President's wound. If the FBI statements are not errors, they could unhinge the central conclusion of the commission report: that Lee Harvey Oswald was probably the sole assassin. An FBI spokesman Sunday said, however, that the statements are in error.

The possibility Oswald had an accomplice staggers the imagination at this late date. Who could such a person be? If he exists, where is he? What is he doing? Is he still a potential menace? Such a question has a fantastic ring to it. Yet it is diligently put forth in a new book to be published this week by Viking Press—a book that is but the first of many

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Edition: First
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Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

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FBI

that will challenge the Warren Commission findings.

The Viking book is called "Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth." It was written originally as a thesis for a master's degree at Cornell University by Edward Jay Epstein, who is now working for a Ph.D. degree at Harvard.

It carried a highly laudatory foreword by Richard H. Rovere, Washington correspondent for the New Yorker magazine, who writes that Epstein's case "is as impressive as it is disturbing."

Contains Criticism

The book contains some of the most pointed criticism and surprising revelations about the internal controversies in the Warren Commission yet to appear.

It reports, for example, that Chief Justice Earl Warren, the chairman, lost his temper over delays in getting out the report. It says staff lawyers called the commission's hearings a "joke" and it charges that much of the investigation was "superficial" and overly hasty.

According to Epstein, the White House through McGeorge Bundy, former special assistant to the President, exerted pressure to get the report out before the 1964 Presidential election to prevent the assassination from becoming a campaign issue.

The book also indicates a serious division within the commission on whether the President and Texas Gov. John B. Connally were struck by the same bullet — a crucially important point in establishing whether Oswald was alone.

According to Epstein, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) a commission member, "reportedly said he would not sign a report which concluded both men were hit by the same bullet."

Agree With Russell

Two other members, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) and Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.) "tended to agree with Russell's position," Epstein says.

Yet the report appeared a unanimous one and the conclusion was that the same bullet had struck Mr. Kennedy and Connally—the bullet, that is, that wounded the two men.

Another bullet, the fatal one, hit Mr. Kennedy only. It struck his head. The commission concluded that three bullets were fired, one of which went astray.

The two senators were unavailable for comment Sunday. The Washington Post, however, quoted Boggs as having said that an implication the commission was divided in its conclusions is wrong. There were, he said, many discussions involving many points of evidence. But the findings were unanimous.

No Proof

While the Epstein book challenges the commission's methods and its findings, it does not prove the case of a second assassin any more than the Warren Commission proved beyond all doubt that Oswald was the sole assassin. The commission concluded simply that "Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy." But it said:

"Because of the difficulty of proving a negative to a certainty, the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or Ruby cannot be rejected categorically. But if there is any such evidence, it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this commission."

In other words, while not excluding the possibility of an accomplice, the commission leaned heavily toward the belief Oswald was alone.

Complex Question

The question of what happened to the bullets fired at the Presidential limousine in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, is unbelievably complex. Yet on its resolution depends the answer to

whether one or two gunmen were involved.

Motion pictures taken by a bystander show clearly the reactions of Mr. Kennedy and Connally when they were first struck. Mr. Kennedy clutched his throat; Connally slumped forward. These reactions occurred less than two seconds apart.

It was, however, demonstrably impossible for Oswald's bolt-action rifle to have been fired twice in that brief interval. Therefore, one of two things must have happened: either Mr. Kennedy and Connally were shot almost simultaneously by two different gunmen, or, as the commission concluded, the bullet that struck Mr. Kennedy in the shoulder must have passed through his body first and then through the chest of Connally, who was seated in front of him.

Epstein attacks this conclusion forcefully, beginning with citations from FBI reports, which had not been made public at the time the commission submitted its finding.

In its first assassination report dated Dec. 9, 1963, the FBI said:

"Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit and that the bullet was not in the body."

In a supplementary report dated Jan. 13, 1964, the FBI said:

"Medical examination of the President's body had revealed that the bullet which entered his back had penetrated to a distance of less than a finger.

Notes Small Slit

"There is a slit approximately one-half inch long about one inch below the collar button in the overlap of the shirt the President was wearing. The slit has a characteristic of an exit hole of a projectile."

"The FBI report," Epstein writes, "precluded the possibility that both men were hit by the same bullet. There was thus a prima facie case of two assassins. The fact that Oswald was able to escape from the murder scene suggested a second assassin could also have escaped undetected."

Epstein's case is challenged by the statement Sunday by the FBI spokesman that the FBI report was wrong when it said "there was no point of exit."

Quoting Doctors

The FBI agents were not doctors but were merely quoting doctors, the FBI spokesman said, which of course does not dispose of the question whether the doctors were right or wrong. The FBI spokesman said the ultimate truth about the wound is in the autopsy report, which reads:

"The missile contused the strap muscle of the right side of the neck, damaged the trachea (windpipe) and made its exit through the anterior surface of the neck."

It was on this statement that the Warren Commission relied in concluding that there was "very persuasive evidence" that the same bullet that "made its exit through the anterior surface of the neck" went on to pierce Connally's chest and wound his wrist.

Disagrees

Epstein disagrees with the commission, saying:

"Either both men were hit by the same bullet or there had to be two assassins. Norman Redlich, Arlen Specter and other members of the staff took the position the report had to conclude that both men were hit by the same bullet. There was, however, no substantial evidence which supported this contention. And there is evidence that all but precluded the possibility that both men had been hit by the same bullet."

Epstein also argues

there is a question whether the autopsy report published by the commission was the original autopsy report. Before any official word had been released about the autopsy, he notes, certain newspapers carried stories saying the autopsy showed the first bullet had penetrated the President's back by only a couple of inches.

The wound in the front of the throat, according to these newspaper accounts of the autopsy, was caused by a metal fragment from the subsequent fatal shot in the head.

Notes Testimony

Epstein notes for example that Connally testified it was "inconceivable" that he was hit by the same bullet that also hit Mr. Kennedy, although Connally's own surgeon believes the governor could have been mistaken.

Epstein argues that, if the bullet that hit Connally had also damaged Mr. Kennedy's windpipe, the President would not have been able to exclaim: "My God, I am hit." Secret Service agent Roy Kellerman testified he heard Kennedy say that after the first shot.

Epstein's thesis is that the Warren Commission did not want to rock the boat by delving into troublesome matters that might have suggested the facts about the assassination were other than what they appeared to be.

Thus, he says, the commission did not make a sufficiently exhaustive inquiry into the rumor that Oswald was a paid FBI informer, even though there were some very curious circumstances.

Instead, Epstein says, the commission simply took the word of J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI that Oswald was not an informer.

Quotes Lawyer

Epstein quotes Joseph A. Ball, a Long Beach, (Calif.) lawyer, who was an important member of the commission staff, as complaining that the FBI was "exasperatingly bureaucratic" in its dealings with the commission and that FBI agents collaborated only on "express orders" from Hoover. Epstein also says, however, that "the staff had virtually all its questions answered by the FBI."

On the other hand, he quotes another staff member, Wesley J. Liebeler, that "the most disquieting thing about the FBI investigation was that it was less thorough than it appeared to be." Liebeler also is quoted that "the CIA was so secretive it was virtually useless to the commission."

"Opinions differ as to what the commission actually did," Epstein writes after interviewing many of those connected with it. Ball said the commission had no idea of what was happening; we (the staff) did all the investigating, lined up the witnesses, solved the problems and wrote the report."

'Nothing'

Liebeler, when asked what the commission did, replied: "In one word, nothing."

These judgments are not compatible with the views of some independent observers here who thought at the time that members of the commission made a substantial contribution to the final report, even though the report may not have broken new ground.

Epstein concludes his book with these words:

"Unless the basic facts and assumption established by the commission are incorrect, there is a strong case that Oswald could not have acted alone. Why did the commission fail to take cognizance in its conclusion of this evidence of a second assassin?

"Quite clearly, a serious discussion of this problem within itself has undermined the dominant purpose of the commission, namely, the settling of doubts and suspicion. Indeed if the commission had made it clear that very substantial evidence indicated the presence of a second assassin, it would have opened a Pandora's box of doubts and suspicion. In establishing its version of the truth, the Warren Commission acted to reassure the nation and to protect the national interest."

THINKING ALOUD

The Warren Commission's Case Against Oswald

By Leo Sauvage

TWO YEARS have passed since John Fitzgerald Kennedy was slain in Dallas. There will be numerous public and private commemorations, just as there were last November 22. There will be speeches and sermons, reminiscences and understandably sorrowful head-shaking before the television sets. There will be pilgrimages to the grave at Arlington. And again this year, as last, it will be tacitly understood that there can be no casting of doubts on the official account of the President's assassination.

After July of 1925, thanks to Clarence Darrow, Americans became used to the idea that they could discuss the Bible. But since September 27, 1964, when the Warren Commission Report was issued, they have been subjected to a unanimous chorus in which jurists like Louis Nizer add their befuddled hallelujahs to the frantic hosannas of liberal opinion running from Walter Lippmann to James Wechsler and on to I. F. Stone. Thus Americans still do not seem capable of accepting the idea that one can criticize—and even reject—the Warren Report.

The death of President Kennedy has been felt not only by the United States but by the entire free world. How much longer can we all fail to honor his memory through the elementary homage of seriously seeking the truth about his assassination? Perhaps now, 15 months after its publication, it will not be considered inappropriate to at least examine closely the Warren Commission's case against Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission insists it did not pass judgment on Oswald. According to its Report, it merely "ascertained the facts surrounding the assassination but did not draw conclusions concerning Oswald's legal guilt." It was content simply to gather the evidence which "identifies Lee Harvey Oswald as the assassin of President Kennedy." Judgment or not, no American newspaper that I know of today feels obliged to place the word "alleged" before "assassin" in referring to Oswald.

On what grounds does the Commission, headed by the Chief Justice of the United States, label as an assassin a man whom it claims not to be judging and whose family, for that reason, was refused an opportunity to defend his name? A summary of its indictment is presented at the conclusion of Chapter IV of the Report, which is titled, precisely, "The Assassin":

"The Commission has found that Lee Harvey Oswald 1) owned and possessed the rifle used to kill President Kennedy and wound Governor Connally, 2) brought this rifle into the Depository Building on the morning of the assassination, 3) was present, at the time of the assassination, at the window from which the shots were fired, 4) killed Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit in an apparent attempt to escape, 5) resisted arrest by drawing a fully loaded pistol and attempting to shoot another police officer, 6) lied to the police after his arrest concerning important substantive matters, 7) attempted, in April 1963, to kill Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, and 8) possessed the capability with a rifle which would have enabled him to commit the assassination. On the basis of these findings the Commission has concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy."

I have commented in detail on each of these eight affirmations in my book, *L'Affaire Oswald*, published in Paris by Editions de Minuit. (The New York publisher broke the contract for the American version when he learned that I was not convinced by the Report and that I intended to say so.) In the available space here, I can only point up briefly the main flaws that weaken, vitiate or destroy all the Commission's affirmations, even when they are not totally irrelevant. Of the eight "proofs," cited by the Commission, four have no connection, or only the slightest link, with its conclusion.

To begin with, it is necessary to single out proof number 6, concerning Oswald's "lies." I use quotations around the word "lies" because it is a reference

to statements of the accused which, since they were not recorded on tape or by a stenographer, are known to us only through the recollections of various policemen who questioned Oswald. While the Commission apparently sees nothing reprehensible in that fact (it is also not shocked that the man suspected of having killed the President of the United States was questioned for a total of 12 hours in the absence of a lawyer), it is certainly not regular procedure to hold a defendant accountable for remarks attributed to him by his interrogators when it is impossible to know their context and still less their exact terms.

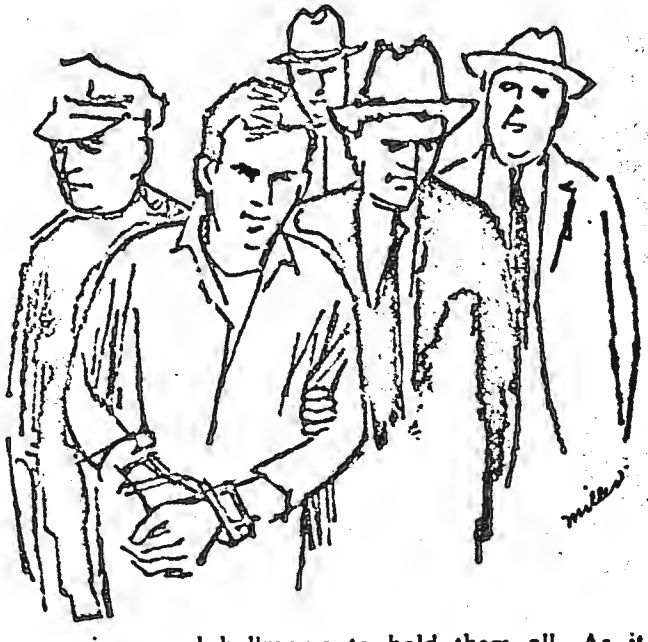
In any case, the use of Oswald's "lies"—regarding his ownership of a rifle or his adoption of the alias "Hidell"—as evidence against him brings to mind that "consciousness of guilt" once invoked by a lamentably famous judge in a trial which Chief Justice Warren would surely not choose for a model. It was Judge Webster Thayer who saw this kind of reasoning as sufficient ground to send Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to the electric chair. Felix Frankfurter, then a Harvard Law School professor, asked at the time what basis Thayer had for affirming that the "consciousness of guilt" shown by the lies of Sacco and Vanzetti was "consciousness of murder rather than of radicalism." I expect that Justice Frankfurter, if he were alive, might pose the same question today to Chief Justice Warren on the subject of Oswald. In addition, it certainly cannot be presumed that Oswald believed he was obliged to tell the truth to hostile police whom he scorned and blamed for not providing him with a lawyer; as the Report says, he was "overbearing and arrogant throughout much of the time between his arrest and his own death."

It seems clear to me, given these circumstances, that proof number 6 proves nothing. Indeed, it is rather astonishing that the Commission dared to include Oswald's "lies" as one of its eight officially proclaimed proofs on page 195 of the Report, for on page 180 it declares: "Oswald's untrue statements during interrogation were not considered items of positive proof by the Commission."

THREE OTHER affirmations of the Commission—numbers 4, 5 and 7—appear to have no genuine connection with its conclusion. Number 4, for example, which maintains that Oswald killed Tippit, rests essentially on such a scandalous collection of inacceptable "testimony" and inadmissible "identification" that it constitutes a graver indictment of the Commission than of Oswald. But let us suppose, for a moment, that the accusation was based on valid arguments. It would still be necessary to show how his murdering Tippit proved that Oswald was Kennedy's assassin.

The Commission's explanation is that Oswald killed Tippit "in an apparent attempt to escape." Yet, no one—the Commission no more than I—knows why Tippit, alone in his patrol car, "pulled up alongside a man walking in the same direction." The Commission states that "it is conceivable, even probable, that Tippit stopped Oswald because of the description broadcast by the police radio." This statement is ridiculous. The description broadcast by the police did not mention clothing, shoes, manner or any other distinctive trait enabling identification of a man approached from behind in a car. And this occurred several miles from the scene of the crime, in a neighborhood where Tippit (unless he was informed about Oswald, a hypothesis the Commission avoids like the plague) had no reason to seek the suspect.

If the police had taken to arresting every "white male, approximately 30, slender build, height 5′ 10″, weight 165 pounds," from one end of Dallas to the other, there would not have been enough theaters and



gymnasiums and ballrooms to hold them all. As it turned out, the description broadcast by the police radio did not lead to any other arrest, not even in the immediate neighborhood of the Texas School Book Depository. Is it "probable," even "conceivable," that in the entire Dallas Police Department, J. D. Tippit alone was able to identify someone he saw from behind, in Oak Cliff, who in fact stood 5 foot 9 inches tall, was 24 years old, and weighed between 140 and 150 pounds? Finally, according to the extraordinary Mrs. Helen Markham—whose testimony the Commission regards as "reliable," though I do not have the slightest faith in it—Tippit did not at any time act as if he were dealing with someone suspected of assassinating the President. In short, it is impossible to affirm that Oswald was seeking "to escape" because it is impossible to affirm that Tippit was trying to arrest him.

Nor is it possible to affirm, as proof number 5 does,

that Oswald "resisted arrest by ... ing a fully loaded pistol and attempting to shoot ... her police officer." The circumstances of Oswald's arrest in the Texas Theater remain confused, since the Warren Report does not elucidate any of the contradictions and inconsistencies raised by the accounts of the police officers, and the two witnesses it produced (out of a total it estimates at 12 or 14) only added new contradictions and inconsistencies, as the Commission recognizes. The Report itself, and the statements of officer M. N. McDonald contained in Volume III of the Hearings of the Commission, show that in striking the officer who was arresting him, Oswald was not attempting an escape. Oswald resisted arrest, the Report tells us, by hitting McDonald "between the eyes with his left fist," and it was only after this, according to the Report, that he drew a gun.

If Oswald had wanted to "shoot another police officer," he had plenty of time to do so, since McDonald—even though the suspect had been immediately pointed out to him in the back of the theater—first searched "two men in the center of the main floor, about ten rows from the front." McDonald acknowledged that during this time Oswald "remained seated without moving, just looking at me." Later, when questioned by Senator John Sherman Cooper (R-Ken.), who was clearly intrigued, McDonald repeated a second time that Oswald "just sat in his seat, with his hands in his lap, watching me." The Report does not reproduce these embarrassing details from the hearings, but it does not hesitate to state that when McDonald finally decided to approach Oswald, the latter "rose from his seat, bringing up both hands." There was thus no question of Oswald's resisting arrest even at this final moment, and it was only when "McDonald started to ...rch Oswald's waist for a gun" that the man p...nted to us as the calm killer of President Kennedy and Officer Tippit ventures his first gesture of resistance: a punch in the face.

While resistance to arrest is considered an incriminating circumstance, it is not proof of guilt. When such resistance reveals neither premeditation nor method but appears to be an ineffective act of irrational anger, it actually often constitutes an indication of innocence.

As for proof number 7, again space limitations prevent a full exploration of the charge that Oswald attempted to assassinate General Walker. Suffice to say that the accusation rests essentially on the "revelations" of Marina Oswald—whom everyone need not regard with the same confident admiration as does Justice Warren. Besides, her testimony is contradicted by a mountain of improbabilities: the circumstances under which Oswald would have been able to go to Walker's house and back, the identification of the recovered bullet, the simple fact that the sharpshooter of Elm Street is supposed to have missed an extremely easy target and, curiously, did not immediately fire a second shot. All that matters here, however, is the way the Commission tries to link the attack on Walker with the President's assassination.

The idea, apparently, is that the attempt on Walker demonstrates Oswald's "disposition to take human life" and "his capacity for violence." This is summed up in Chapter VII of the Report, where "possible motives" of Oswald are discussed, in a striking sentence that is in itself sufficient to destroy proof number 7: "The Commission has concluded that on April 10, 1963, Oswald shot at Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (Resigned, U.S. Army), demonstrating once again his propensity to act dramatically and, in this instance, violently, in furtherance of his beliefs."

In furtherance of which beliefs is Oswald supposed to have slain Kennedy? The Report gives us the following details: "Oswald did not lack the determination and other traits required to carry out a carefully planned killing of another human being and was willing to consummate such a purpose if he thought there was sufficient reason to do so. Some idea of what he thought was sufficient reason for such an act may be found in the nature of the motive that he stated for his attack on General Walker. Marina Oswald indicated that her husband had compared General Walker to Adolph [*sic*] Hitler . . ." Granting for now, as does Chief Justice Warren, that the word of Marina Oswald is sacred —did Oswald consider John Kennedy to be another Hitler or another Walker? Oswald's various statements about Kennedy, cited by the Report, categorically disprove this interpretation; yet in the conclusion to Chapter VII the Commission cooly repeats that Oswald demonstrated "a capacity to act decisively and

without regard to the consequences [illegible]en such action would further his aims of the mo[illegible]t." Since one searches in vain, from start to finish of the Warren Report, for a single word on the "aims of the moment" Oswald believed he would serve by killing Kennedy, the Commission—to the extent that it brings up the attempt on Walker—seems to prove, if anything, that Oswald could not have been the assassin of President Kennedy.

FOUR AFFIRMATIONS remain which, according to the Commission, accuse and (if we can stop playing with words) condemn Oswald not by implication but directly. I am not going to discuss the ownership of the rifle (proof number 1), although I wonder what the Commission means by "possession." If it means that Oswald had the weapon in his possession at the

moment of the crime, it would be necessary *first* to prove Affirmations 2 and 3: that Oswald had brought the rifle to the Depository on the morning of November 22, and that he was the man at the window on the sixth floor. If the Commission means that Oswald had uninterrupted possession of the rifle until the day of the crime, its own Report clearly establishes the shakiness of this contention. The Report does declare that "the rifle was kept among Oswald's possessions from the time of its purchase until the day of the assassination," but this statement is knowingly false. On the next page, in fact, the Commission states that its star witness, Marina Oswald, saw the stock of the rifle in the Paine garage at Irving "about one week after the return from New Orleans," that is, about September 30. Two pages further, in describing the discovery of the empty blanket after 3 P.M. on November 22, the Report informs us that "Marina Oswald testified that this was her first [illegible]owledge that the rifle was not in its accustomed pl[illegible]." Thus, according to the Commission's own Marina, the rifle could have disappeared from the unlocked garage of the Paine house without anyone noticing it at any time between September 30 and November 22, 1963, and the Report is overtly misleading in suggesting that the rifle was brought out of the garage only on "the morning of the assassination"—that is to say, in Oswald's package.

In any case, the Commission fails to prove that this rifle, however it arrived in the Depository, was "used to kill President Kennedy and wound Governor Connally." The Report offers us the testimony of experts who, basing their views on ballistics tests, affirm that two bullet fragments found in the front seat "after the Presidential car was returned to Washington" were fired from Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano. One of the fragments represented less than a third, the other hardly more than an eighth of a complete bullet. They were mutilated to the point that "it was not possible to determine whether they were from the same bullet or from two different bullets," but the experts claim that each had a "sufficient unmutilated area to provide the basis for identification." I will merely note that the manual on "Modern Criminal Investigation" by Harry Söderman and John J. O'Connell, in common use in American police academies, considers ballistics tests suitable for identification purposes only "if the bullet has retained its shape or is only partly deformed."

There also exists, meanwhile, a "nearly whole bullet." Here the Commission would have had a better case if it did not ask us to believe that this bullet, after passing through the neck of the President, also passed through the Governor's chest, "shattering his fifth rib,". and then traveled on through his right wrist, shedding small fragments of metal "upon striking the firm surface of the bone," and finally leaving "a tiny metallic fragment embedded in the Governor's leg"—all of this while remaining "nearly whole." The "nearly whole bullet," we are further told, was "slightly flattened but otherwise unmutilated."

One could write pages about this miraculous bullet and its extraordinary voyage, whose vicissitudes (when brought to light, as they were most effectively by Vincent J. Salandria, a Philadelphia lawyer) seem to have been borrowed from the fables of Baron Munchhausen. It must be noted, at least, that the Commission theory was rejected by several medical experts whose depositions are reproduced in the Hearings record even though they are ignored in the Report. In addition, while the Report rather arbitrarily affirms the existence of "very persuasive evidence from the experts to indicate that the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Governor Connally's wounds," it does not conceal the formal disagreement of Connally himself and grants that "Governor Con-

nally's testimony and certain [illegible] factors have given rise to some difference of opinion as to this probability." The Commission thus officially admits that this is not a demonstrated fact but a simple "probability," and a doubtful "probability" at that. Yet it apparently does not consider the issue of great importance, since "it is not necessary to any essential findings of the Commission to determine just which shot hit Governor Connally."

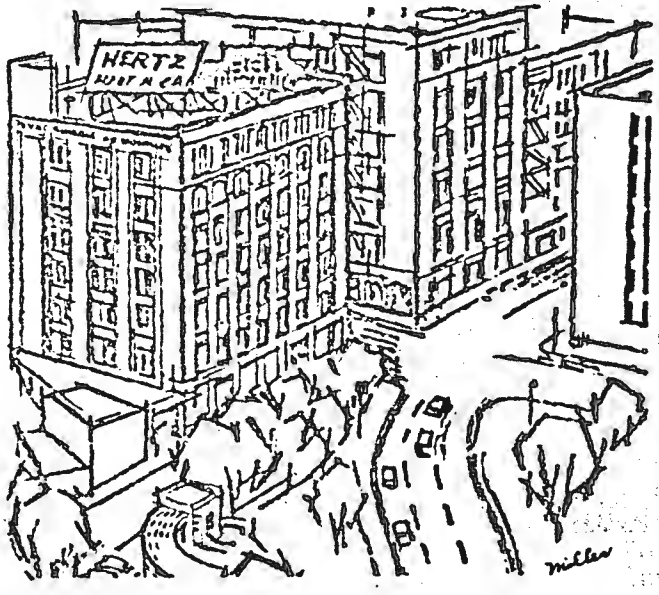
Such an opinion is thoroughly stupefying. The Report tells us that the "nearly whole bullet" was discovered "on the stretcher used to carry Governor Connally at Parkland Hospital," and it emphasizes expressly that "that conclusion is buttressed by evidence which eliminated President Kennedy's stretcher as a source of the bullet." Since the Commission admits it did not establish beyond any doubt that the bullet which struck Governor Connally is one of those which hit the President, it cannot say that it has identified all of the bullets which struck Kennedy. And it has not proved that Oswald's rifle was the weapon used in the crime, or at least that it was the sole weapon used.

COMPROMISED ALREADY by the yawning gap, the fundamental accusation of the Warren Commission is definitely demolished by the fact that it is equally incapable of furnishing any evidence of the indispensable corollary: If Oswald's rifle was in fact the murder weapon, it is necessary to prove that it was Oswald who fired it. Countless crimes have been committed with weapons belonging to others, often precisely in order to incriminate the owners. The Commission carefully avoids any allusion to this possibility in the Oswald case, and to dodge this argument it employs affirmations 2 and 3. What remains of these after a close scrutiny?

Only two witnesses saw the brown paper package that Lee Oswald carried when he went to work on the morning of November 22—the package which, the Commission says, contained the dismantled rifle. In their deposition before the Commission on March 11, 1964, Wesley Frazier and Linnie Mae Randle were exhaustively questioned by Assistant Counsel Joseph A. Ball, who the Hearings record shows, employed the traps and tricks and other devices an experienced lawyer makes use of when testimony embarrasses him. This effort was a total loss, however: The descriptions given by Frazier and Mrs. Randle, confirmed by the practical tests to which the witnesses were put by Ball, applied to a package which could not have contained the rifle. Does the Commission waver? No: "The Commission has weighed the visual recollection of Frazier and Mrs. Randle against the evidence here presented that the bag Oswald carried contained the assassination weapon and has concluded that Frazier and Mrs. Randle are mistaken as to the length of the bag."

A sub-heading on the following page perfectly illustrates the spirit in which "the evidence here presented" was approached. The evidence concerning the bag should obviously have related to the rifle, not to Oswald, but the sub-heading—and the section it introduces—mixes the two: "Scientific Evidence Linking Rifle and Oswald to Paper Bag." This allows the Report to go into great detail about "Oswald's fingerprint and palmprint found on bag" or about "Materials used to make bag," all of which remains totally irrelevant because it proves nothing about whether the package contained a rifle.

The Report would like to convince us that the presence of the rifle was suggested by the discovery, inside the bag, of fibers which could have come from the blanket in which the rifle was wrapped. But the expert called on by the Commission "was unable to



render an opinion that the fibers which he found in the bag had probably come from the blanket." It should be observed that the expert found no trace of powder and no oil stains. In a letter to the Commission, which asked the FBI for technical data about the firing pin of "the assassination rifle," J. Edgar Hoover commented that the weapon was in "well-oiled condition."

I must leave aside the delicate and/or insoluble problems raised by the theory that the rifle was brought in dismantled, and thus had to be secretly and perfectly assembled in time for the assassination. It is now necessary to discuss proof number 3—the testimony of Howard L. Brennan, which the Commission uses as the basis for stating that Oswald "was present, at the time of the assassination, at the window from which the shots were fired."

Howard L. Brennan—one of the Commission's star witnesses, along with Marina Oswald and Helen Markham—was presented as an apparent discovery of the

Commission. Yet Brennan's statements had appeared in the press from the start of the investigation in Dallas. Nobody at that time took him seriously, and it was necessary to await the Warren Report to learn that "Howard L. Brennan made a positive identification of Oswald as being the person at the window." Leafing back in the Report to the chapter on "The Assassin," and its section titled "Eyewitness Identification of Assassin," we learn that "Brennan testified that the man in the window was standing when he fired the shots," while the Report is obliged to recognize that "the half-open window, the arrangement of the boxes, and the angle of the shots virtually preclude a standing position." The conclusion of the Commission is that Brennan was mistaken in saying that the man was standing, but not mistaken in identifying (from the sidewalk opposite the building) the man sitting behind a half-open sixth-floor window.

As to the variations which marked his identification in the police lineup and the turnabouts that followed, these are related on an epic page of the Report, the farcical torment of which could never be suggested by any summary. I would therefore refer the reader to page 145, only remarking that one will also find there the following admission: "Prior to the lineup, Brennan had seen Oswald's picture on television."

There remains affirmation number 8, the most dubious of all, with the Commission serving up the refutation on a large platter. To demonstrate Oswald's "rifle capability," the Commission cites his record in the Marines: "Oswald was tested in December of 1956, and obtained a score of 212, which was 2 points above the minimum for qualification as a 'sharpshooter' in a scale of marksman-sharpshooter-expert. In May of 1959, on another range, Oswald scored 191, which was 1 point over the minimum for ranking as a 'marksman.'" To the layman, this suggests that Oswald was among the elite riflemen of the U.S. Marine Corps, although his skill diminished somewhat between 1956 and 1959. What the Commission does not point out is that the scale "marksman-sharpshooter-expert" applies not to an elite group but to all Marines. Thus, toward the end of his service, in May 1959, Oswald was just 1 point above the minimum required of any one of the 175,571 Marines in the Corps at that time.

More than four years were to go by between that time and the shots on Elm Street. Did Oswald have more opportunities for training in those four years than he had during his Marine service? The Warren Report does not claim this, and in dealing with his second-hand, $19.95 rifle bought in March 1963, it is even less satisfactory. We learn that "Marina Oswald testified that in New Orleans in May of 1963, she observed Oswald sitting with the rifle on their screened porch at night, sighting with the telescopic lens and operating the bolt." But previously, preoccupied with other concerns, the Report left this admission pass: "The Commission found no credible evidence that Oswald used the rifle at any time between September 23, when it was transported from New Orleans, and November 22, the day of the assassination."

THE ONLY possible remedy, under these conditions, was to demonstrate that nothing was easier than to obtain three direct hits in 4.8 to 5.6 seconds, with a bolt action rifle such as Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano. And the Commission seems to have had no trouble in finding a Marine Sergeant, even a Marine Major, as well as an FBI expert and the "chief of the U.S. Army Infantry Weapons Evaluation Branch of the Ballistics Research Laboratory," to confirm this. But many European experts—including the Olympic rifle champion and instructors of the Italian Army, where the Mannlicher-Carcano was used during the War—continued to maintain the contrary. The Commission then asked three "masters" of the National Rifle Association—three recognized champions—to fire from the top of a tower with Oswald's rifle, at stationary targets at distances corresponding to those on Elm Street. The "chief of the U.S. Army Infantry Weapons Evaluation Branch of the Ballistics Research Laboratory" was asked to evaluate the results. And the chief, etc., testified in effect "that in his opinion the probability of hitting the targets at the relatively short range at which they were hit was very high."

These results are shown on the same page of the Report. Each rifleman had two chances. The times recorded for them in the first round of three shots each were 4.6 seconds for the first master, 6.75 for the second master, and 8.25 for the third master; in the second round, 5.15, 6.45, and 7 seconds. Out of the six shots fired at each target all hit the first target, four missed the second "by several inches," and one missed the third.

It is clear that even if the three "masters" of the National Rifle Association—all of them identified in the Hearings as professional specialists—had done as well or better than the Elm Street assassin, that would prove little about non-expert Oswald. Moreover, contrary to the Report's claim, the conditions of the test did not "simulate those which prevailed during the assassination," since not only were the targets stationary but the champions "took as much time as they wanted for the first target," whereas the gunman of the Texas School Book Depository, by reason of the limitations imposed by the movement of the motorcade and by his own position at the window, had as little time for the first shot as for the two others. Despite all this, only one of the three "masters" matched the assassin.

How, under these circumstances, can the Warren Commission unhesitatingly assert that "Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin of President Kennedy"?

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

KENNEDY—by Sorensen

CHAPTER 1

By THEODORE C. SORENSEN

John Fitzgerald Kennedy had no fear or premonition of dying.

Having narrowly survived death in the war and in the hospital, having tragically suffered the death of a brother and a sister, having been told as a young man that his adrenal deficiency might well cut short his years, he did not need to be reminded that the life he loved was a precious, impermanent gift, not to be wasted for a moment.

John Kennedy could speak of death like all other subjects, candidly, objectively and at times humorously. The possibility of his own assassination he regarded as simply one more way in which his plans for the future might be thwarted. Yet he rarely mentioned death in a personal way and, to my knowledge, never spoke seriously about his own, once he recovered his health.

He had no morbid fascination with the subject of death. When his wife and daughter stopped by his White House desk with a dead bird Caroline wanted to bury, he preferred not to look at it. (Dead animals, in fact, appalled him. He did not like to hunt, was upset about the deer he had shot at the Johnson ranch in Texas, and often dangerously swerved his car to avoid running over a rabbit or dog, alive or dead, in the middle of the road.)

He mentioned more than once—but almost in passing—that no absolute protection was possible, that a determined assassin could always find a way, and that a sniper from a high window or rooftop seemed to him the least preventable.

His trip to Texas in November of 1963, like his mission in life, was a journey of reconciliation—to harmonize the warring factions of Texas Democrats, to dispel the myths of the right wing in one of its strongest citadels, and to broaden the base for his own re-election in 1964.

Just before he boarded his helicopter on the White House

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

SEP 12 1965

REC- 56
EX-113

RECORDED
SEP 17 1965

57 SEP 22 1965

This is the first of 20 articles by Mr. Sorensen, who as special counsel to the President was closer to John F. Kennedy than any other official. They are taken from his book, soon to be published.

South Lawn—Nov. 21, 1963, 10:45 a.m.—I ran out with some suggestions he had requested for "Texas humor." I never saw him again.

I must ask to be excused from repeating the details of that tragedy. How and why it happened are of little consequence compared to what it stopped.

He would not have condemned the entire city of Dallas. Certainly the warmth of its welcome that day was genuine and impressive.

He would not have condemned the Dallas police, the FBI and the Secret Service. Certainly there were limitations on their ability to guard an active, strong-willed President in a free society.

He would not, finally, have doubted the conclusions of guilt pronounced by the Warren Commission. In the Commission's own words, "because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty, the possibility of others being involved . . . cannot be established categorically"; and thus we can never be absolutely certain whether some other hand might not have coached, coaxed or coerced the hand of President Kennedy's killer.

Personally I accept the conclusion that no plot or political motive was involved, despite the fact that this makes the deed all the more difficult to accept.

Jack Kennedy was living at his peak. Almost everything seemed to be moving in his direction—abroad after the Cuban missile crisis and Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, at home with the tax and civil rights bills, in office with a more complete mastery of the executive branch. He was healthier

and happier than he had ever been.

On his last full day in Washington, Nov. 20, at breakfast with the legislative leaders, he had reviewed progress on the tax, civil rights and education bills, and spoken out strongly against attempts to curb his foreign aid funds and wheat sales to the Soviet Union.

The controversial nature of his program did not seem to have dimmed the enthusiasm of his reception (in Dallas)—and Dallas had voted more strongly against Kennedy in 1960 than any other big city.

Perhaps that encouraged him to think, as he rode through the streets, about his new proposals for 1964. Foremost among the new items was a comprehensive, coordinated attack on poverty.

More likely he was thinkIng of 1964 in terms of the campaign, for this was a barely disguised campaign trip.

He had already flatly committed himself to a restaging of the televised debates with his opponent and was looking forward to them.

He cautioned us not to talk to the press regarding prospective Republican nominees, fearful that our indication of a favorite might encourage the Republicans to turn elsewhere. Within the confines of the White House he predicted—and fervently hoped—that Barry Goldwater would be nominated.

For Nelson A. Rockefeller to be named, he said, "would be too good to be true — but he doesn't have a chance." George Romney or some dark horse, he felt, had a chance and would be tougher to beat than Goldwater, whom he liked personally but who stood diametrically opposed to him on every major issue.

Looked Forward To 1964 Campaign

"This campaign," said the President with relish, "may be among the most interesting as well as pleasurable campaigns that have taken place in a long time." Defeating Goldwater, he thought, would halt the growth of the radical right and provide him with a renewed and more powerful mandate.

He expected his second term, like that of Theodore Roosevelt, to be more productive of domestic legislation than the first, with a more responsive, responsible Congress and a less distractihg, distressing foreign scene.

He did not deliberately defer controversial proposals until that term — with the exception of a few in need of more study, such as new patent and pension fund regulations, new tax treatment for foundations and the adoption of the metric system of measurement.

But he believed that the second term would see far-reaching breakthroughs to meet the modern problems of automation, transportation, urbanization, cultural opportuntiy and economic growth.

He anticipated that an increased stabilization of the arms race and an easing of East-West tensions would enable him to devote a larger share of expenditure increases to domestic and particularly urban needs.

Even more important were his long-range goals in foreign affairs — a decade of development to put the poorer nations on their feet, an Atlantic partnership with Western Europe as an equal and increasingly more intimate partner, a United Nations made stronger as national sovereignty became weaker and, most importantly, an evolving detente with the Soviet Union and the eventual reunification of Europe.

He had learned so much from the first and second Cuban crises, from his travels and talks with foreign leaders, from his successes and failures. He knew better than he had even a year earlier how to stay out of traps, how not to antagonize generals, and how to stay on top of international nuclear politics.

New arms limitations, new science and space cooperation, new approaches on Berlin, and increased trade and contacts with Eastern Europe were all on the future agenda. And the one major foreign policy issue deliberately postponed to the second term was Red China.

After the second term . . . well, I do not believe he was thinking about that in Dallas that day. I do not believe he thought about it much at all.

I have an idea he would have groomed his own successor as Democratic standard-bearer, but I have no idea whom he would have picked, and I don't think he did either.

He would have remained active and influential in the party — ex-presidents, he said, in some ways have more influence than they did when they were presidents.

He would have written his memoirs. He would have spent time at his library.

But none of these outlets would have been sufficient for a man of his exceptional energies at the age of 51.

He might have purchased, published or edited a newspaper, as he once contemplated when still in the Senate, or become a syndicated columnist. He might have been secretary of State in some subsequent Democratic administration.

He might have been president of a university. When I told him that McGeorge Bundy had been mentioned as a possible new president of Yale (but said he wasn't interested), Kennedy dead-panned: "I wish somebody would offer me the presidency of Yale!"

Return to Senate Was a Possibility

Necessarily on the list of possibilities was a return to his first love, the Senate. His wife, remembering his contentment in that body, once asked Ted Kennedy at dinner whether he would give back Jack's seat when the time came, and Teddy loyally said that of course he would. But the President was upset, and sternly told Jacqueline later never to do that to Teddy and not to worry about his future.

On Nov. 22 his future merged with his past, and we will never know what might have been.

His own inner drive, as well as the swift pace of our times, had enabled him to do more in the White House in three years than many had done in eight—to live a fuller life in 46 years than most men do in 80. But that only makes all the greater our loss of the years he was denied.

How, then, will history judge him? It is too early to say. I am too close to say. But history will surely record that his achievements exceeded his years.

In less than three years he presided over a new era in American race relations, a new era in American-Soviet relations, a new era in our Latin American relations, a new era in fiscal and economic policy and a new era in space exploration.

His presidency helped launch the longest and strongest period of economic expansion in our peacetime history, the largest and swiftest buildup of our defensive strength in peacetime history, and new and enlarged roles for the federal government in higher education, mental affliction, civil rights and the conservation of human and natural resources.

Some moves were dramatic, such as the Cuban missile crisis and the Test Ban Treaty and the Peace Corps and the Alliance for Progress.

Some were small day-by-day efforts on Berlin or Southeast Asia, where no real progress could be claimed, or on school dropouts or national parks.

Some were simply holding our own—no nation slipped into the Communist orbit, no nuclear war raised havoc on our planet, no new recession set back our economy.

But generally Kennedy was not content to hold his own. His efforts were devoted to turning the country around, starting it in new directions, getting it moving again.

"He believed," said his wife, "that one man can make a difference and that every man should try."

He left the nation a whole new set of basic premises—on freedom now instead of someday for the American Negro, on dampening down instead of "winning" the cold war, on the unmak-

ability instead of the inevitability of nuclear war, on cutting taxes in times of deficit, on battling poverty in times of prosperity.

For the most part, on Nov. 22, these problems had not been solved and these projects had not been completed. Even most of those completed will impress historians a generation from now only if this generation makes the most of them.

But I suspect that history will remember John Kennedy for what he started as well as for what he completed. The forces he released in this world will be felt for generations to come.

People will remember not only what he did but what he stood for—and this, too, may help the historians assess his presidency.

He stood for excellence in an era of indifference, for hope in an era of doubt, for placing public service ahead of private interests, for reconciliation between East and West, black and white, labor and management. He had confidence in man and gave men confidence in the future.

It will not be easy for historians to compare John Kennedy with his predecessors and successors, for he was unique in his imprint upon the office:

The first from the Catholic faith.

The first to be elected at so young an age.

The first to take office in an age of mutual nuclear capabilities.

The first to reach literally for the moon and beyond.

The first to prevent a new recession or inflation in modern peacetime.

The first to pronounce that all racial segregation and discrimination must be abolished as a matter of right.

The first to meet our adversaries in a potentially nuclear confrontation.

The first to take a solid step toward nuclear arms control.

And the first to die at so young an age.

Pulitzer Prize And the Presidency

In battle he became a hero. In literature he won a Pulitzer Prize. In politics he reached the presidency.

His inaugural, his wife, his children, his policies, his conduct of crises, all reflected his pursuit of excellence.

History and posterity must decide. Customarily they reserve the mantle of greatness for those who win great wars, not those who prevent them.

But in my unobjective view I think it will be difficult to measure John Kennedy by any ordinary historical yardstick. For he was an extraordinary man, an extraordinary politician and an extraordinary President.

Just as no chart on the history of weapons could accurately reflect the advent of the atom, so it is my belief that no scale of good and bad presidents can rate John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Without demeaning any of the great men who have held the presidency in this century, I do not see how John Kennedy could be ranked below any one of them.

His life, not his death, created his greatness. In November, 1963, some saw it for the first time. Others realized that they had too casually accepted it. Others mourned that they had not previously admitted it to themselves.

But the greatness was there, and it may well loom even larger as the passage of years lends perspective.

One of the doctors at the Parkland Hospital in Dallas, observing John Kennedy's six-foot frame on the operating table, was later heard to remark: "I had never seen the President before. He was a big man, bigger than I thought."

He was a big man—much bigger than anyone thought—and all of us are better for having lived in the days of Kennedy.

The Author

Ted Sorensen was 24 when he joined the staff of 35-year-old Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts in 1953 as administrative assistant.

A Unitarian from a middle-income family in Lincoln, Neb., and holder of a law degree from the University of Nebraska, he had little in common with his new boss in terms of background and experience.

Yet in the 11 years that followed he became almost a part of Kennedy—in some respects he was in fact the "alter ego" some called him.

Sorensen knew the senator, the candidate, the President as no one else knew him throughout his entire political life. Appointed special counsel to the President after Kennedy's election in 1960, he was on the inside of every decision and every crisis.

A MESSAGE FROM THE AUTHOR

This book is not a neutral account. An impassioned participant cannot be an objective observer.

Having formed a strong attachment for John Kennedy, I cannot now pretend an attitude of complete detachment. Having devoted nearly 11 years to advancing his interests and explaining his views, I cannot now cloak my partisanship as disinterested scholarship.

This book, let it be clear at the outset, praises John Kennedy and what he has done, not merely out of loyalty and affection, but out of deep pride and conviction.

Nevertheless he both deserves and would have desired something better than a portrait that painted him as more herculean than human. In life he did not want his counsel to be a courtier, and in death he would not want his biography confined to eulogies.

Making no claims of omniscience or infallibility, he freely admitted imperfections and ignorance in many areas. He credited luck with many of his achievements.

This book does not purport to be a full-scale biography of John Kennedy or a comprehensive history of his era. Yet it is more than a personal memoir.

I have attempted to put into context and perspective my observations and association with an extraordinary man during an extraordinary period, relying primarily on what I know rather than on what others have written.

I have not interviewed those whose memories may have been shaded by subsequent events, but have depended principally on my files and recollections—for which there can be no footnotes.

As a result, in addition to certain facts omitted for reasons of security or propriety, those episodes in John Kennedy's life in which I did not participate—including all that took place before 1953 and many thereafter—are not reported here in intimate detail.

I do not claim that those included were necessarily the most important, only that none has been deliberately excluded and that the real John Kennedy can be more clearly sketched through first-hand recollections.

This is a book, moreover, about one man—not his family, his friends or his foes, not Washington or the world he inhabited, and those in search or need of further facts on these subjects will find them here only as they pertain to John Kennedy.

If some passages seem politically partisan, it is because he was a Democrat and proud of it. My purpose is neither to condemn nor condone the actions of others, nor to substitute my judgment for my subject's. My only obligation is to the truth about Kennedy.

Historical truths, to be sure, are rarely the object of unanimity. Recollections differ, opinions differ, even the same facts appear different to different people.

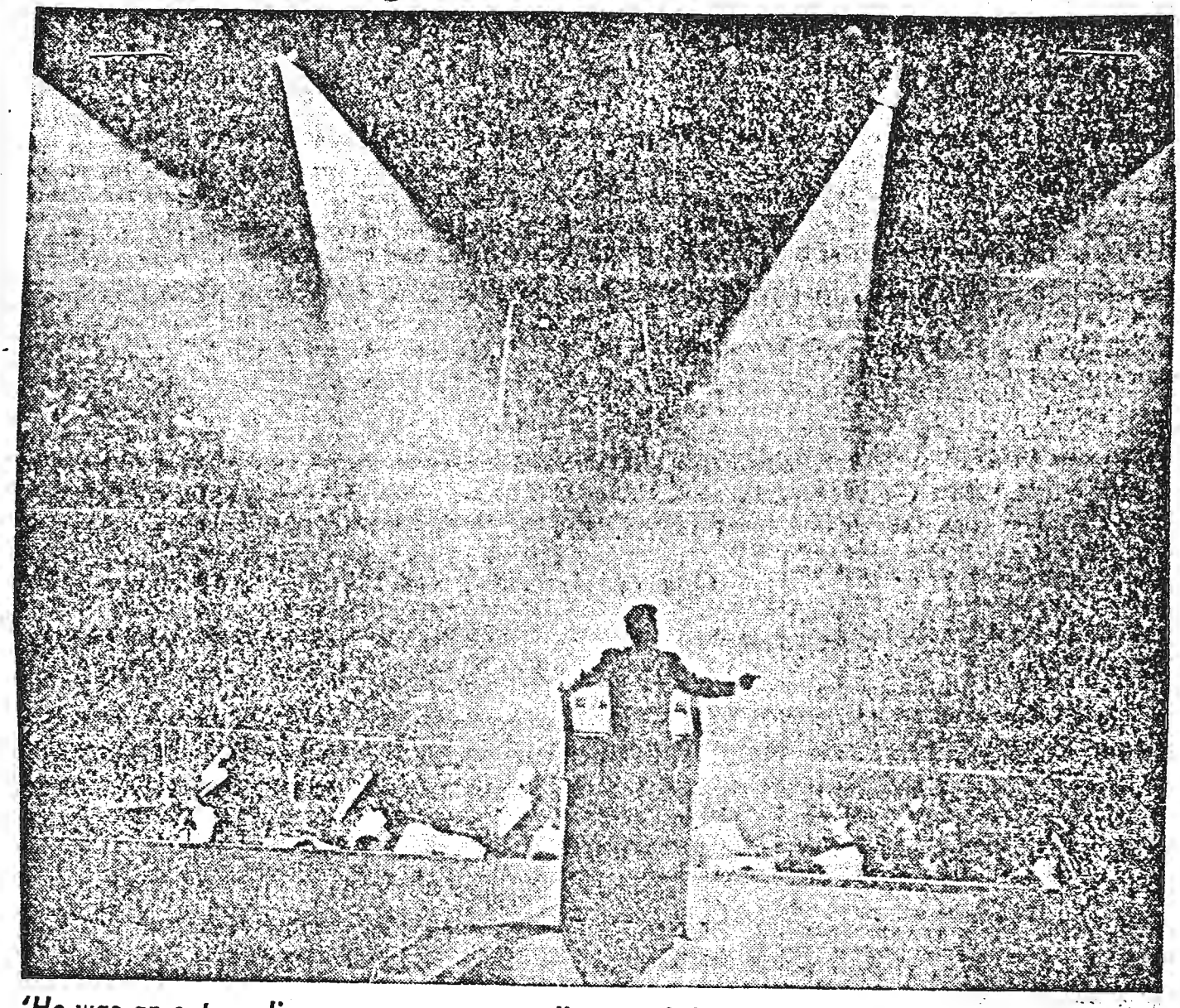
John Kennedy's own role will be recalled in wholly different fashion, I am certain, by those in different relationships with him. To the politicians, he was first and last a politician. To the intellectuals, his qualities of mind were most memorable. Differing traits and trade-marks are recalled by his friends and by his family.

Most regrettable, in my view, are those memorials and tributes which speak more of his style than of his substance. The Kennedy style was special—the grace, the wit, the elegance, the youthful looks will rightly long be remembered.

But what mattered most to him, and what in my opinion will matter most to history, was the substance—the strength of his ideas and ideals, his courage and judgment. These were the pith and purpose of his presidency, of which style was but an overtone.

I would be the last to diminish the value of his speeches. But their significance lay not in the splendor of their rhetoric but in the principles and policies they conveyed.

Theodore C. Sorensen

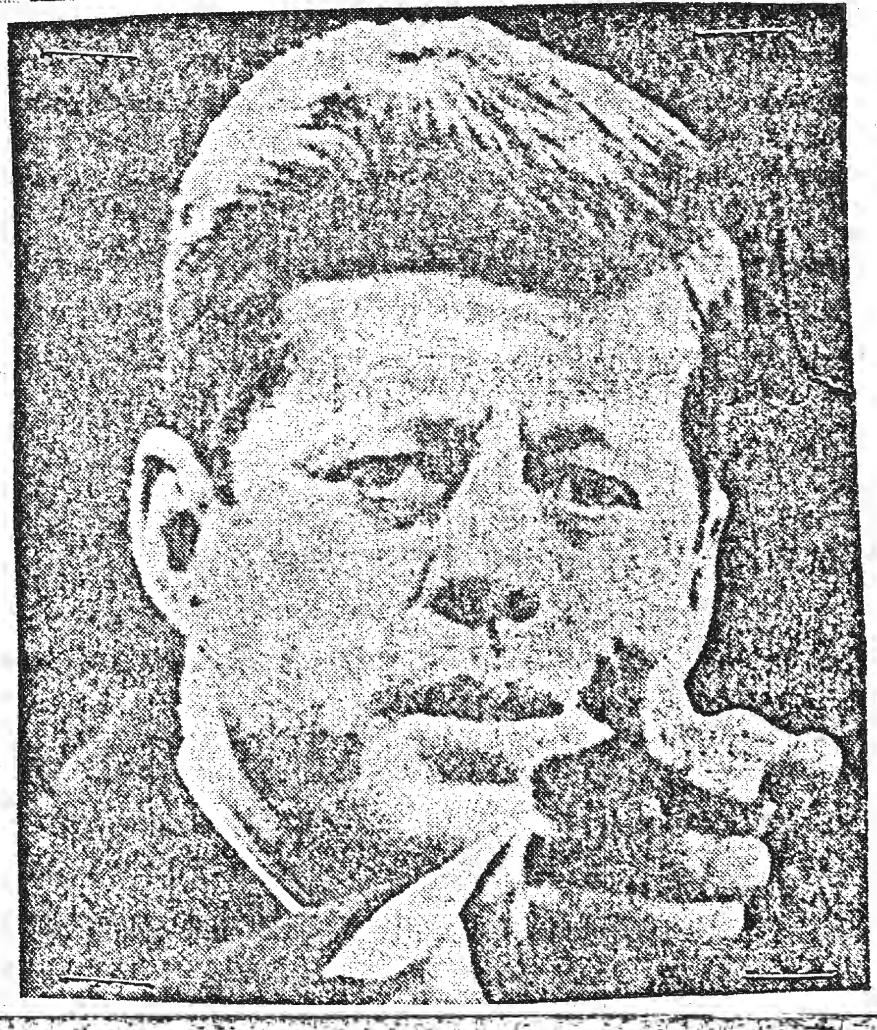


'He was an extraordinary man, an extraordinary politician and an extraordinary President.'

© Photo by Philippe Halsman

Kennedy and Sorensen at the White House

On Nov. 22 his future merged with his past, and we will never know what might have been.



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UPI-169
(OSWALD)

WASHINGTON--A MEMBER OF THE WARREN COMMISSION HAS SUGGESTED THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD MAY HAVE KILLED PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO IMPRESS HIS WIFE, MARINA.

MRS. OSWALD SPURNED HIM THE DAY BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION.

THE POSSIBILITY WAS RAISED IN A BOOK BY REP. GERALD P. FORD, R-MICH., THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER AND A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION WHICH INVESTIGATED THE ASSASSINATION.

IN "PORTRAIT OF THE ASSASSIN" (SIMON & SHUSTER), GOING ON THE MARKET THIS WEEK, FORD SAID THAT "IN ALL LIKELIHOOD, HISTORY WILL NEVER BE ABLE TO JUDGE" THE CAUSE OF OSWALD'S DECISION TO ASSASSINATE KENNEDY.

HE PRESENTS A CRITICAL VIEW OF MARINA BY WEAVING TOGETHER SELECTED TESTIMONY FROM THE 26 VOLUMES COMPILED BY THE COMMISSION.

FORD CITES MRS. OSWALD'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMISSION AS HAVING A POSSIBLE BEARING ON OSWALD'S FATEFUL DECISION.

OSWALD HAD RETURNED FROM MEXICO CITY WHERE HE HAD BEEN REFUSED PERMISSION TO GO TO COMMUNIST CUBA. MARINA HAD BEEN LIVING WITH MRS. RUTH PAINE IN A DALLAS SUBURB WHILE OSWALD LIVED ALONE IN A ROOMING HOUSE AND WORKED AT THE TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY.

UNEXPECTED, OSWALD SHOWED UP AT THE PAINE HOME TO PLEAD WITH MARINA TO LIVE WITH HIM ONCE AGAIN. IT WAS NOV. 21--THE EVE OF THE ASSASSINATION. MARINA SAID:

"ON THAT DAY, HE SUGGESTED THAT WE RENT AN APARTMENT IN DALLAS. HE SAID HE WAS TIRED OF LIVING ALONE AND PERHAPS THE REASON FOR MY NOT TALKING TO HIM, FOR MY BEING SO ANGRY WAS THAT WE WERE NOT LIVING TOGETHER.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

"THAT IF I WANT TO, HE WOULD RENT AN APARTMENT IN DALLAS TOMORROW. HE REPEATED THIS NOT ONCE BUT SEVERAL TIMES, BUT I REFUSED.

"I WASN'T REALLY VERY ANGRY. I, OF COURSE, WANTED TO MAKE UP WITH HIM. BUT I GAVE THE APPEARANCE OF BEING VERY ANGRY. I WAS SMILING INSIDE, BUT I HAD A SERIOUS EXPRESSION ON MY FACE."

WHEN OSWALD WENT TO BED THAT NIGHT, MARINA SAID, "HE WAS VERY UPSET."

FORD NOTED THAT ON THE MORNING OF THE 21ST, OSWALD HAD TOLD A CO-WORKER THAT HE HAD TO GO TO THE PAINE HOME TO GET "CURTAIN RODS"--A COVER-UP FOR THE PACKAGE CONTAINING HIS RIFLE.

"HE COULD HAVE MADE UP HIS MIND TO SHOOT THE PRESIDENT REGARDLESS OF THE OUTCOME OF HIS QUARREL WITH MARINA, OR HE COULD HAVE LEFT THE RIFLE IN THE GARAGE AND SIMPLY SAID THE CURTAIN RODS WOULD NOT WORK IN HIS ROOM," FORD SAID.

"THAT HE WAS SENSITIVE, HOWEVER, TO MARINA'S REFUSAL TO TAKE AN APARTMENT WITH HIM THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION."

BUT FORD SAID IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE FOR SURE "THAT HER REJECTION OF HIS OFFER TO COME BACK WOULD MAKE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DECISION TO KILL OR NOT TO KILL."

BUT FORD LEAVES NO DOUBT THAT MARINA ADDED TO THE FRUSTRATIONS THAT FACED OSWALD:

"MARINA WAS CONTINOUSLY MAKING FUN OF HIM. IN THE MARINE CORPS HE HAD BEEN NICKNAMED 'OZZIE RABBIT.' SHE FREQUENTLY MADE THE UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE OF SAYING 'OH, YOU'RE A BRAVE RABBIT'--A RUSSIAN EXPRESSION THAT GOADED HIM TO FURY. SHE BELITTLED AND ANTAGONIZED HIM AT EVERY TURN."

FORD NOTED TESTIMONY FROM SEVERAL PERSONS WHICH SHOWED MARINA CONSTANTLY NEEDLING OSWALD FOR THINGS HE COULDN'T AFFORD--A CAR, A BETTER APARTMENT, MORE DRESSES. SHE DID IT AGAIN THE DAY BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION, INSISTING THAT HE BUY HER A WASHING MACHINE BEFORE THEY WOULD LIVE TOGETHER, FORD SAID.

FIGHTING AND BICKERING IN THE OSWALD HOME SEEMED TO PRECEDE OSWALD'S PLANS TO KILL GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER AND FORMER VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON IN THE MONTHS BEFORE KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED.

FORD SAID THE NIXON INCIDENT "WOULD SEEM TO ADD A CONSIDERABLE WEIGHT TO THE STRONG EVIDENCE THAT LEE OSWALD'S MIND TURNED TO MURDER WHENEVER HE WANTED TO IMPRESS MARINA WITH HIS STRENGTH."

HELPING FORD WRITE THE BOOK WAS JOHN R. STILES, A LONG-TIME FRIEND AND A WARREN COMMISSION STAFF WORKER. THE BOOK CONTAINS VERY LITTLE "INSIDE" INFORMATION ON THE COMMISSION ITSELF.

FORD DOES NOT REVEAL ANY NEW FACTS SURROUNDING THE ASSASSINATION, BUT HAS MERELY WOVEN HIS INTERPRETATIONS INTO THE TESTIMONY OF SOME OF THE 552 WITNESSES WHO APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

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'STRONG EVIDENCE'

Did Lee Oswald Kill To 'Impress' Wife?

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—There is strong evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald's mind turned to thoughts of murder whenever he wanted to impress his Russian-born wife Marina.

This may have resulted in his fateful decision to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

These possibilities were raised in a book by Gerald R. Ford (R.-Mich.), House Republican leader and a member of the Presidential commission which investigated the assassination.

CRITICAL OF WIFE

In "Portrait of the Assassin," going on the market this week, Rep. Ford said that 'in all likelihood, history will never be able to judge" the cause of Oswald's decision to assassinate Mr Kennedy.

He presents a critical view of Marina and cites Mrs. Os-

MARINA OSWALD

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

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wald's testimony before the commission as having a possible bearing on Oswald's fateful decision.

Oswald had returned from Mexico City where he had been refused permission to go to Communist Cuba. Marina had been living with Mrs. Ruth Paine in a Dallas suburb while Oswald lived alone in a rooming house and worked at the Texas Schoolbook Depository.

RECONCILIATION PLEA

Oswald suddenly appeared at the Paine home to plead with Marina to live with him once again. It was Nov. 21—the eve of the assassination. Marina said:

"On that day, he suggested that we rent an apartment in Dallas. He said he was tired of living alone and perhaps the reason for my not talking to him, for my being so angry was that we were not living together.

"That if I want to, he would rent an apartment in Dallas tomorrow. He repeated this not once but several times, but I refused.

"I wasn't really very angry. I, of course, wanted to make up with him. But I gave the appearance of being very angry. I was smiling inside, but I had a serious expression on my face."

When Oswald went to bed that night, Marina said, "he was very upset."

Rep. Ford said it ~~would be~~ impossible to determine for sure "that her rejection of his offer to come back would make the difference between the decision to kill or not to kill."

But Rep. Ford leaves no doubt that Marina added to the frustrations that faced Oswald.

Rep. Ford noted testimony from several persons which showed Marina constantly needling Oswald for things he couldn't afford—a car, a better apartment, more dresses.

DEMANDED WASHER

She did it again the day before the assassination, insisting that he buy her a washing machine before they would live together, Rep. Ford said.

Fighting and bickering in the Oswald home seemed to precede Oswald's plans to kill Gen. Edwin A. Walker and former Vice President Richard M. Nixon in the months before Mr. Kennedy was assassinated.

Rep. Ford said the Nixon incident "would seem to add a considerable weight to the strong evidence that Lee Oswald's mind turned to murder whenever he wanted to impress Marina with his strength."

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WASHINGTON, MAY 17 (UPI)--FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAYS LEE HARVEY OSWALD NEVER WOULD HAVE BEEN MURDERED HAD THERE BEEN A FEDERAL LAW COVERING ATTACKS UPON THE PRESIDENT OR VICE PRESIDENT.

IN TESTIMONY BEFORE A HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE MADE PUBLIC TODAY, HOOVER ENDORSED LEGISLATION MAKING ASSAULTS AGAINST TOP OFFICIALS A FEDERAL OFFENSE.

HE SAID HAD SUCH A LAW BEEN IN EFFECT NOV. 22, 1963, PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ALLEGED ASSASSIN WOULD HAVE LIVED TO STAND TRIAL INSTEAD OF BEING SHOT TO DEATH WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF DALLAS, TEX., POLICE.

"IF IT HAD BEEN A FEDERAL VIOLATION, JURISDICTION WOULD HAVE BEEN UNDER THE SECRET SERVICE OR THE FBI AND THE EPISODE IN DALLAS FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION WOULD NEVER HAVE OCCURRED," HOOVER SAID.

HOOVER TOLD THE SUBCOMMITTEE THAT THE FBI AND THE SECRET SERVICE HAVE ENJOYED "HARMONIOUS" RELATIONS.

HE NOTED THAT THE FBI WAS CALLED UPON TO HELP THE SECRET SERVICE PROTECT THE PRESIDENT IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE KENNEDY MURDER. HIS AGENCY HAD FURNISHED A TOTAL OF 534 AGENTS ON 74 OCCASIONS IN THE YEAR FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION, HOOVER SAID.

HOOVER ALSO SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE A STATEMENT ENTITLED "STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT ON BASIS OF WHICH I CHARACTERIZED OSWALD AS A 'THOROUGHLY SAFE RISK.'"

THE STATEMENT RECOUNTED HOOVER'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION IN WHICH HE SAID A STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT ON OSWALD AT THE TIME OSWALD APPLIED FOR PERMISSION TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FROM RUSSIA INDICATED THAT OSWALD WAS NOT CONSIDERED A RISK.

HOOVER QUOTED THE REPORT OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL WHO INTERVIEWED OSWALD IN 1961 AND NOTED THAT THE DEPARTMENT HAD ISSUED HIM A NEW PASSPORT AS LATE AS JUNE OF 1963.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Couldn't Bar Oswald, Says State Dept.

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The State Department had no authority to prevent Lee Harvey Oswald from leaving Russia and returning to the United States, congressional testimony revealed Sunday.

Oswald, the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, went to Russia in 1959, turned in his passport to the U.S. Embassy in 1961 but was granted permission to return in 1962.

Undersecretary of State William J. Crockett said the department could only decide the legal question of whether Oswald was still an American citizen. It decided he was.

Crockett, according to the transcript of a House Appropriations subcommittee hearing, was asked about FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover's claim that a State Department document labeled Oswald as a "thoroughly safe risk." The department has denied the claim.

"I would like it specifically understood that the State Department does not have the authority to investigate any American citizen for entry into the United States on security, emotional health or anything else," Crockett told the subcommittee.

"Do you think it might be well if there were legislation introduced in this field?" asked Rep. John M. Slack Jr., D-W. Va.

"I do not know," Crockett said. "It might well be. I would just like to have it understood no State Department person was derelict in his duty in this case because he had no authority, no jurisdiction or responsibility in any of these areas."

The possibility of new laws was also discussed by Abba B. Schwartz, administrator of the department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

Schwartz said a State Department study group was studying the entire Oswald case to see if legislation should be recommended to Congress.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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"The Dallas Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 5-24-65
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
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BOOKS

How President Kennedy Really Was Killed!

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Around the Nation

Fulbright Urges Greater Effort For Improvement at Home

BLACKSBURG, Va.—Sen. J. W. Fulbright criticized the premise yesterday that "the United States has a vital interest in just about every country in the world," and said "the time has come to divert some portion of our material and intellectual energies from the challenges of communism abroad to the challenge of improvement at home."

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee told an audience at Virginia Polytechnic Institute that "there is everything wrong with a crash program aimed at landing on the Moon by 1970 at a cost of $20 billion to $30 billion for the sole purpose of getting there ahead of the Russians."

Fulbright praised President Johnson's $1.3 billion education bill and said the United States should begin "creative competition" with Russia to see who can build the stronger society.

Report in Russian

Plans for mass distribution in the Soviet Union of a Russian translation of the Warren Report on the assassination of President Kennedy have been scrapped by the United States Government. Officials of the U.S. Information Agency said a limited number of copies would be made available through the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, but not the 10,000 copies of the translation of the 888-page document originally planned in an attempt to clarify for Russians that Mr. Kennedy was killed by a lone assassin.

Warren Commission

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date APR 4 1965

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Airline Strike

NEW YORK—Talks aimed at settling the Pan American Airways strike made no progress, a Federal mediator reported. Airline operations were suspended Wednesday, marooning, about 1000 passengers in San Juan and 500 in Hawaii, as the line's 1400 pilots walked out after efforts to reach a new contract failed.

Lawyers Needed

BILOXI—The board of regents of the American College of Trial Lawyers announced a four-point program to meet what is called a critical need. The program includes a $625,000 fund for loans to promising students in 135 law schools, preparation of a model course on advocacy for law schools and continued sponsorship of the National Moot Court Competition.

Judges and Bribes

OKLAHOMA CITY—A special Bar Association investigating committee agreed unanimously that there is evidence to support a charge of accepting a bribe against former State Supreme Court Justice Earl Welch, but disagreed on the evidence in a similar charge against impeached Justice N. B. Johnson.

The Association immediately filed disbarment proceedings against Johnson, however, charging "professional misconduct." Welch and Johnson have been accused of sharing a $150,000 bribe in an appeal of a tax case.

Old Age Care

CHICAGO—The President of the American Medical Association said a recently completed public opinion survey shows the people favor limiting a Government program of health care for the elderly to those who need financial help in line with the Association's eldercare plan instead of the President's medicare proposal. Dr. Donovan F. Ward said the poll by Opinion Research Institute, Inc., of Princeton, N.J., revealed that 74 per cent of the people favor eldercare while 14 per cent prefer medicare and 12 per cent have no opinion.

Veterans' Problem

Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz said military officers and enlisted men are having trouble finding well-paying jobs when they retire after 20 years' service. Wirtz reported on a study of 2000 officers and enlisted men that showed 20 per cent were unemployed six months after they left the service.

Wirtz said only 20 per cent of the enlisted men and one-third the officers lined up jobs before they left the military. The difficulty these men have finding work, he said, results in a waste of highly trained manpower.

Voice From Hanoi?

MIAMI—A Cuban exile group said Fidel Castro is sending Robert Williams to North Viet-Nam to broadcast propaganda to U.S. Williams, from North Carolina, has been making pro-Castro, anti-American broadcasts from Havana since 1963. His program, "Radio Free Dixie," was aimed at the Negro population in the Southern states.

Tax Exemption

President Johnson signed an order giving Japan a limited exemption from the interest equalization tax, which is designed to improve the U.S. balance of payments by discouraging the sale of foreign securities in America. Under the order, new securities issued or guaranteed by the government of Japan, up to $100 million annually, will be exempt from the tax.

Compiled from Washington Post and [illegible] agency reports Nation-wide.

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Warren Report Allocations At $1 Million

By the Associated Press

The government has allocated $1 million to date for the investigation and report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

This was the figure given by Elmer B. Staats, deputy director of the Bureau of the Budget, in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee earlier this month which was made public yesterday.

Out of this amount, Staats said, there still are "bills to be paid, records to be disposed of — in effect, winding up the affairs of the Warren Commission."

The commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, was created Nov. 29, 1963, seven days after the assassination, and made its report Sept. 24, 1964.

Travel, Editing Expense

The costs include travel expenses of the commission and witnesses, office rent, salaries for personnel, supplies and equipment and preparing for publication the 888-page report and 26 volumes of hearings.

"Of course, the editing job of this was an extremely expensive job, and there was much travel involved for the commission itself, and great numbers of witnesses," Staats said.

Copies of the report are being sold by the Government Printing Office — sales of the report and hearings now total some $545,000. Any profit made from the sales will be returned to the U.S. Treasury.

The offices of the commission, in a building near the Capitol, were closed down last December and all the records turned over to the National Archives. The Budget Bureau is handling the bill cleanup.

From Emergency Fund

Costs of the commission have been paid out of the emergency fund of the President, an established fund which has been $1 million a year for some years.

Staats said that $600,000 out of the fund was allocated to the commission in 1964 and $400,000 for this year.

"I do not have a current report as to how much of the $400,000 has actually been spent," he said.

The commission had a general counsel and 14 assistant counsels. It also had the assistance of personnel from other federal agencies, including lawyers from the Department of Justice and agents of the Internal Revenue Service. It took the testimony of 552 witnesses.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
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PLOT ON KENNEDY STILL SUSPECTED

Theory Persists in Europe Despite Warren Report

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, March 13 — The suspicion of conspiracy in President Kennedy's assassination persists in Europe, even as the whole subject fades out of current attention and into history.

Only in Britain can it be said with any assurance that the Warren Commission's report on the assassination has substantially dispelled doubts. Elsewhere, the report seems to have left most prejudices unaffected.

These are the findings of New York Times correspondents asked to appraise local views 15 months after the tragedy in Dallas.

As would be expected, the issue of how the assassination came about has largely dropped out of conversation. Public charges of conspiracy have just about ceased.

Nevertheless, the general report is that underlying opinions have altered little. If people are questioned about the President's death, many will still respond that there must have been a conspiracy of some kind.

Few Convinced in Rome

"Although discussion of the assassination has considerably died down, the feeling remains that one day the full truth may be known. Few Italians are really convinced that there is no more to the story than what was published in the Warren report."

From Bonn, a correspondent reported that the Warren Commission volume had been a best-seller but that it "did little to dispel the prevalent notion that the assassin was probably the instrument of a powerful organization of the radical left or right."

"The report came too late to to rekindle public debate," the Bonn writer added. "There was some reaction, generally critical, from the educated minority, but the people as a whole had already ceased to wrack their brains about the tragedy."

The Paris report was that the subject had just about dropped from sight and that the Communists, who had kept interest alive for some time with charges of rightist conspiracy, had turned to other topics.

The Warren Report was not available in Moscow, and the typical Soviet citizen knows nothing about it. The Soviet Press printed a brief summary of its findings and then quoted some skeptical comments from the West.

An Impact in Britain

In Britain, the conspiracy theories never achieved the widespread acceptance that they had on the Continent. And there are indications that, among the informed few who read it, the Warren Report did have an impact.

A major effort to attack the report was made by Prof. H. R. Trevor - Roper of Oxford. Answering articles exploded all his points, however, and he has not been heard from recently.

This week's New Statesman carries a lengthy article on the report by Lord Devlin, one of th most respected of English judges, now retired. The piece appeared in the United States in The Atlantic Monthly.

Lord Devlin, surveying the critics, says the average reader of the report need not worry that he has not studied it closely enough "if this is the best criticism that can be produced by those who have spared neither time nor money in the dissection of the report."

"It is no doubt distressing to the logical mind," Lord Devlin writes, "when after an immense investigation two extraordinary murders occurring in the course of the same story are explained only as disconnected and senseless actions.

"But life is often more distressing than logical. And what is the alternative? Perhaps one day the critics will produce one. If they can suggest one that is even faintly credible, they will deserve more public attention than they are likely to get by making charges of suppression that are more than faintly ridiculous."

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The Worker
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Findings Again Attacked

A second and more detailed attack by Vincent J. Salandria of Philadelphia on the Warren Commission's findings that only one assassin was involved in the shooting of President Kennedy is published in the current issue of Liberation, an antiwar monthly that one of its editors has described as "non-Communist."

Mr. Salandria, a lawyer and consultant to the American Civil Liberties Union, says in the 18,000-word article:

"We maintain that the evidence gathered by the Warren Commission certainly indicates the existence of one entry wound in front of the President's neck and a separate wound in his back. To avoid this obvious conclusion the Warren Commission appears to have involved itself wittingly or unwittingly in fabrication and withholding of vital evidence."

To bolster his original contention, made in the January issue of the magazine, that the bullets that killed President Kennedy and wounded Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas ha come from at least two directions and therefore showed a conspiracy, Mr. Salandria quotes at length from the testimony of physicians and a nurse who examined President Kennedy's wounds at Parkland Hospital in Dallas and the testimony of a Secret Service agent, Glen A. Bennett, who had been riding in the car behind the President's.

Mr. Salandria says that the

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The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 3-15-65

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~~Lane~~ Recording Went to Warren Group in July

A TRANSCRIPT of a telephone conversation that New York attorney Mark Lane says he had with a witness to the shooting of Dallas Policeman J. D. Tippit, is buried deep in one of the volumes of the hearings before the Warren Commission.

Lane has used a recording of the conversation to argue that it was not Lee Harvey Oswald who killed Tippit a few minutes after President Kennedy was assassinated because the witness, Helen Markham, said that the killer had "somewhat bushy" hair. The transcript shows that Mrs. Markham said the killer's hair was "a little bit bushy" in referring to the fact that it was uncombed.

Lane refused to turn the recording over to the Warren Commission in both his appearances before it as a witness, but he submitted it last July after his second appearance. The Washington Post incorrectly reported on Jan. 17 that Lane refused to turn over the recording.

Markham testimony Exhibit #1 page 571 of Volume XI of Hearings before Commission

The Washington Post and Times Herald
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The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
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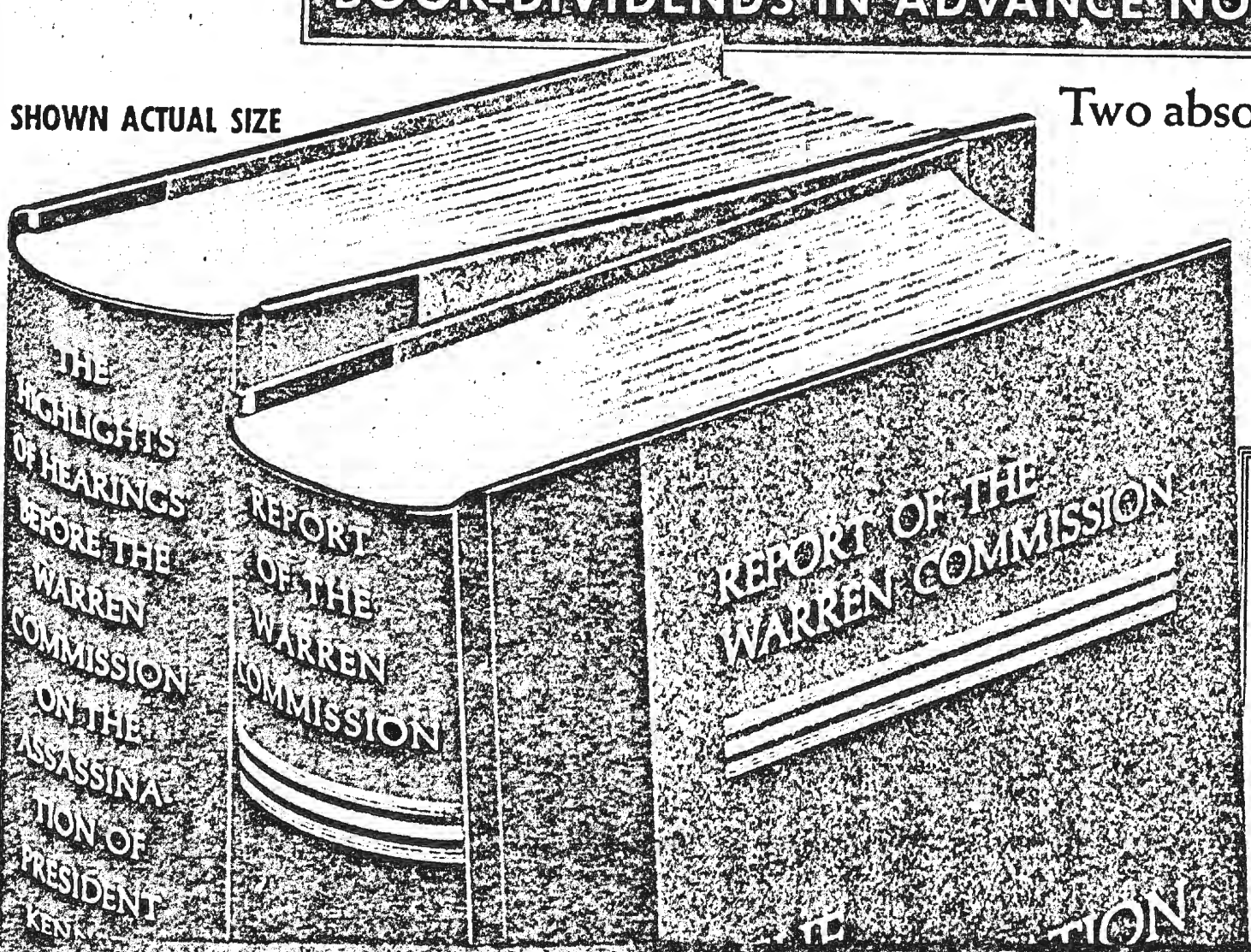

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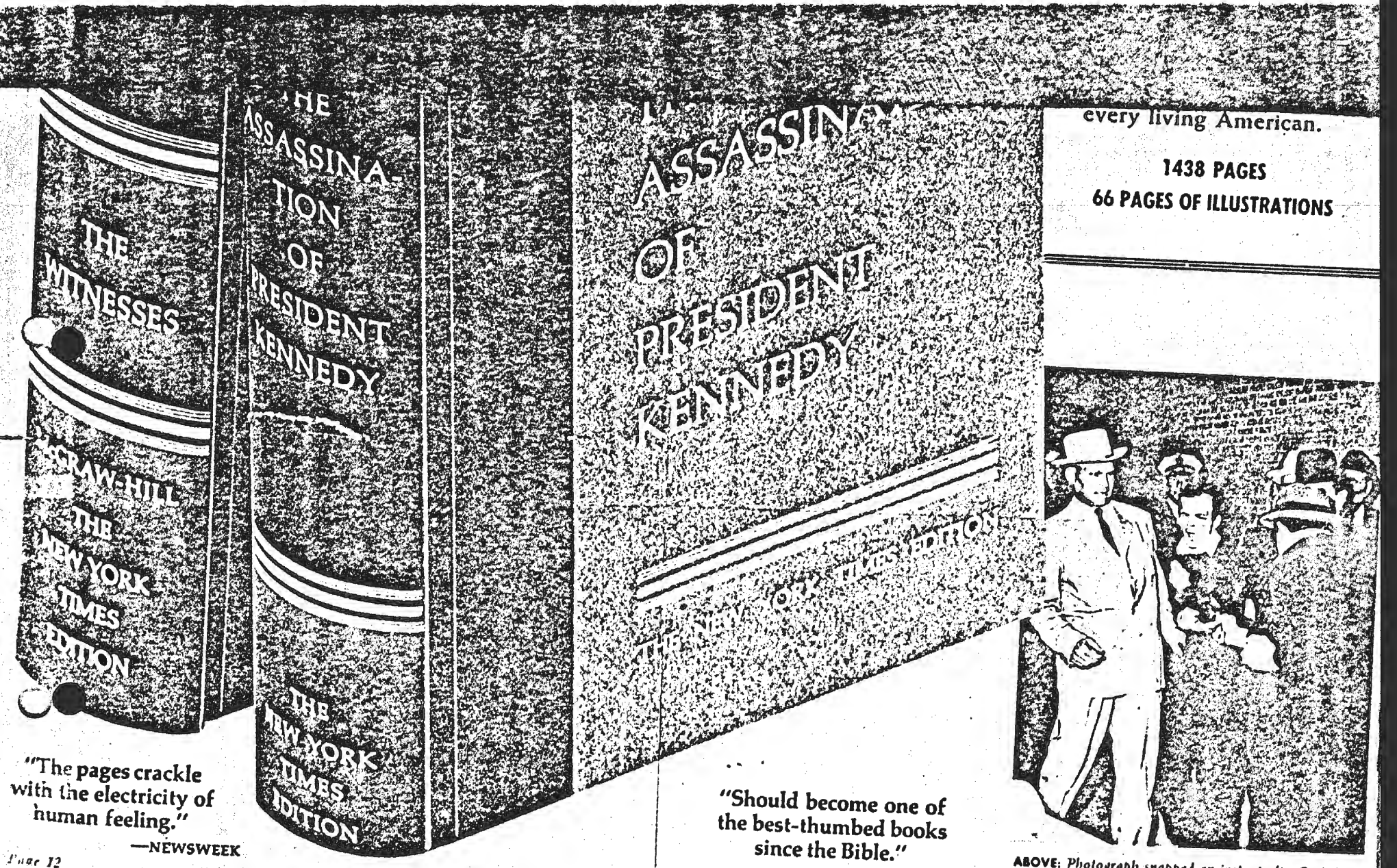

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ABOVE: Photograph snapped an instant after Jack Ruby fired the shot that killed Lee Harvey Oswald

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The Warren Report Stands as Written

WARREN COMMISSION

A Scholarly Englishman's Thundering Assault on The Evidence And Findings Of Our August Investigators Finally Ebbs To a Whimper

HUGH TREVOR-ROPER

Tolson
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Mohr
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By Morton Mintz
Washington Post Staff Writer

WHEN THE Nobel Prize-winning poet T. S. Eliot died in London Jan. 4, the obituaries recalled two of his most memorable lines: "This is the way the world ends/not with a bang but a whimper."

The same lines might have been recalled a day earlier when the London Sunday Times carried its second article by Prof. Hugh Trevor-Roper, the historian and author of "The Last Days of Hitler," on the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

The 3500-word first article, published Dec. 13, created a bang. At the top of the page was the banner, "KENNEDY MURDER INQUIRY IS SUSPECT." Under it, in large type, was this: "HUGH TREVOR-ROPER, Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, who cables this astonishing report from America, finds that suppressed police and medical evidence eluded the Warren Commission."

During the next three weeks, the article brought the Professor under sharp attack in the Sunday Times and in other British papers as well. Then his second article appeared. It gave the Sunday Times's readers less bang for eight pence; in fact, it sounded almost like a whimper.

The headlines caught the change in tone:

"THE WARREN REPORT CONTROVERSY: VITAL QUESTIONS STILL UNANSWERED/How was the President shot?/Did Oswald have accomplices?/Hugh Trevor-Roper replies."

Danger of Infection

THE BANG of the first article was largely attributable to the distinction of its author. Here was no lightweight, no witch-hunter, no opportunist, no great man grown old and tired—none of these.

That was what worried the Professor's fellow Oxonian, John H. Sparrow, Warden of All Souls College. He termed it "deplorable that such a document should carry the authority of the Professor's name . . . many who have read neither the Report nor his article will be infected by the atmosphere that it creates and conclude, 'There must be *something* fishy *somewhere* if Prof. Trevor-Roper says so.'"

Those who did read the article found the brilliant 50-year-old Professor saying that the Report contained "nothing . . . [that] can be taken on trust," that it was "inadmissible" and "suspect" and that it was "slovenly" and no more authoritative "than the tendentious and defective police reports out of which it is compiled."

He was saying that the Commission headed by the Chief Justice of the United States had "never" subjected the evidence it had received from police or FBI sources "to proper legal or intellectual tests," that it had "never" gone beyond that evidence and that it had "never" insisted upon "clear meaning or clear answers."

He was saying that the Commission "has not established the facts; behind a smokescreen of often irrelevant material, it has accepted impermissible axioms, constructed invalid arguments and failed to ask elementary and essential questions."

And he was saying that the press in Britain as well as the United States had endorsed the Report "gleefully and faultlessly" and "uncritically," even going so far as to regard it as "a sacred text not to be questioned by the profane." The Professor lamented "a failure of the critical spirit of journalism."

Among the alchemists in the transmutation of a bang into a whimper

were the Sunday Times's own Washington correspondent, Henry Brandon; Godfrey Hodgson, Washington correspondent of the London Observer, and Sparrow.

In a letter to the editor published Dec. 27 by the Sunday Times, Brandon said: "Trevor-Roper tried his own hand at assassination—the character assassination of the Warren Commission."

Hodgson wrote in the Observer: "The impressive quality of the Commission's report is not one whit impaired by Prof. Trevor-Roper's assault on its handling of the inquiry. The Commission *may* be faulted; no doubt future historians and lawyers may be able to expose weak links in the massive documentation of a mammoth inquiry. But the Commission cannot be faulted on any of the grounds cited by the Professor."

Oxford Warden Sparrow wrote a devastating response to Trevor-Roper in the Sunday Times, "not in order to pick a quarrel with a colleague for whose intellect and ability I have the greatest admiration, and with whom I am (and hope to remain) on the friendliest terms, but because I think that he has done to the Report and its authors an injustice that should be exposed without delay.

". . . His account of it seems to me a travesty, so marred by bias and spotted with inaccuracies that it is hard to believe that it was written by the honest and intelligent man that he is . . .

"Nothing is easier to create than an atmosphere of suspicion, nothing—so long as the crackpots and the credulous continue to abound—more difficult to dispel.

"I think the Report provides overwhelming evidence for the acceptance of its conclusions, that it deals fully and fairly with a complex and confusing story and that it shows no bias and no desire to shirk uncomfortable questions . . . If those who read it judge between Prof. Trevor-Roper and its authors, his structure of sinister and shadowy suspicion will collapse like a pricked balloon."

Editors and reporters also were taken aback on being told that their critical spirit had failed. Well before the Warren Report was issued, several key publications, including the New York Herald Tribune, the New York Times and The Washington Post, assigned reporters to list all of the troubling questions about the assassination and its sequels.

At this newspaper, for example, reporter Laurence Stern prepared almost three single-spaced pages of questions that were circulated among colleagues who were to be involved in covering the Commission Report.

The list was assembled from two primary sources: the "conspiracy theory" books by Thomas Buchanan and Joachim Joesten, which Stern read, and the numerous magazine articles, by Bertrand Russell and others, which I read.

When the Report came out, we looked to see if the questions had been dealt with. Not every question was answered, and not every question that was answered was answered perfectly. But, overwhelmingly, the Commission had explained what had happened, honestly and thoroughly. None of us was left with any serious doubts.

Essentially, this was the attitude of Trevor-Roper's three critics, Brandon, Hodgson and Sparrow. Their detailed analyses (Hodgson repeatedly cited volume, exhibit and page numbers) led them to conclude that the Professor had escalated nit-picking into the stratosphere, had made serious errors (or worse), had been impaled by his own ignorance and, in at least one instance, had revealed a curious double standard.

A Matter of Evidence

THE STANDARD set by Trevor-Roper for the Commission was appropriately lofty. "If I dissent from the findings," he said, "it is not [illegible]

cause I prefer speculation to evidence or have a natural tendency toward radicalism: it is because, as a historian, I prefer evidence."

But historian Trevor-Roper seemed to reveal a failure of his critical spirit when he evaluated the evidence of Mark Lane, the New York lawyer who claims that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the killer of President Kennedy. Trevor-Roper said that Lane "has made a series of formidable criticisms of the Report. They are documented, reasoned and, in my opinion, generally conclusive."

On tours of the United States and Europe, Lane has played what is purported to be a tape recording of an interview with Helen Markham of Dallas, a witness to the murder of Patrolman J. D. Tippit less than an hour after the Kennedy assassination.

Last March 4, Lane talked of the interview during his testimony before the Commission. On July 3, when he appeared again, the Commission reopened the matter by asking Lane if he had a copy of the recording. Lane said he did, but refused to say who made it or when it was made. He refused to turn it over to the Commission.

In addition, Mrs Markham told the Commission she had never talked to Lane. The man singled out by Trevor-Roper for praise was told by Chief Justice Earl Warren, "Until you give us the corroboration that you say you have, we have every reason to doubt the truthfulness of what you have told us."

A Disputed Meeting

IN HIS MARCH testimony, Lane also said he had been told that several days before the assassination, Patrolman Tippit, Jack Ruby, the killer of Oswald, and Bernard Weissman, the promoter of an anti-Kennedy advertisement published in the Dallas Morning News the day of the President's murder, had met for more than two hours in Ruby's Carousel Club. The Commission's Report said:

"Lane declined to state the name of his informant but said that he would attempt to obtain his informant's permission to reveal his name. On July 2, 1964, after repeated requests by the Commission that he disclose the name of his informant, Lane testified a second time concerning this matter but declined to reveal the information, stating as his reason that he had promised the individual that his name would not be revealed without his permission.

"Lane also made this allegation during a radio appearance, whereupon Weissman twice demanded that Lane reveal the name of the informant. As of the date of this report Lane has . . . offered no evidence to support his allegation. The Commission has investigated the allegation of a Weissman-Ruby-Tippit meeting and has found no evidence that such a meeting took place anywhere at any time . . . No employe of the Carousel Club has any knowledge of the meeting described by Lane. Ruby and Weissman both deny that such a meeting occurred, and Officer Tippit's widow has no knowledge that her late husband ever went to the Carousel Club."

'Bricks of Straw'

IN HIS FIRST article, Trevor-Roper concentrated "on a few central facts which, to me, render the whole report suspect." One of the "central facts" involved the basis for the attempted arrest of Oswald by Officer Tippit (mispelled "Tippett" by the Professor). The second concerned the absence of a stenographic or tape recording of the interrogation of Oswald.

The third concerned the medical evidence about the President's wounds. The fourth related to the paper bag in which Oswald carried the murder rifle into the Texas Book Depository Building. The fifth dealt with the evidence about how Jack Ruby gained access to the basement of Dallas Police Headquarters, where he shot Oswald.

Each of the "central facts"—which Henry Brandon called "really bricks of straw"—was thoroughly dissected by Trevor-Roper's press critics. They had no difficulty finding the facts that, as Sparrow put it, made "his structure of sinister and shadowy suspicion . . . collapse like a pricked balloon." Nor, after doing so, did they find it difficult to show that Trevor-Roper's facts were not "central" at all; that even if true, they would not seriously affect the Commission's conclusions.

What they found more difficult or almost impossible to cope with were innuendoes that were never made clear and Trevor-Roper's refusal to subject alternative theories, such as Lane's, to scrutiny while casting unsupported aspersions on the Commission Report.

In the Observer, Hodgson said that the Commission had established "beyond reasonable doubt" that Oswald

4

shot Mr. Kennedy, that Ruby shot Oswald, that both acted from personal motives and that there was no conspiracy. "If Prof. Trevor-Roper disagrees, then surely he should say who else might have been involved," said Hodgson.

It would be pointless to recite here all the lengthy back-and-forth by which Trevor-Roper's case was blown up—pointless because the Professor's reply, in his lengthy second article Jan. 3, was not a bang but a whimper.

The savage descriptions of the Commission and its Report were gone. Yes, he had said that the composition of the Commission was "highly unsatisfactory," but he had meant only "that its members were nearly all busy politicians." No, he "certainly did not wish to gain any ends by innuendo."

Repeatedly, Trevor-Roper reached into the first article for a mitigating qualification, to show that he had been, after all, mild, restrained, reasonable.

There was even one flat-out admission of error in regard to one of those "central facts"—his claim that "police destroyed the real evidence [the paper bag] and substituted their own fabrication." Now he said, "I must eat humble pie . . . I withdraw the statement completely."

At the same time, the destruction of some of his initial charges was ignored, as if the charges had never been made. For example, Trevor-Roper had said on Dec. 13 that the chief pathologist at Bethesda Naval Hospital, Dr. James J. Humes, "signed an affidavit that he had burned all his original notes [on his autopsy on the President's body] and kept no copy."

Hodgson pointed out that the Professor had misquoted a certificate (not a sworn statement) in which the physician had said that he had "destroyed by burning certain preliminary **draft** notes" relating to the examination of the body—not "all his original notes." The preliminary notes, further, were simply a first draft of the autopsy report that he had already revised.

New 'Arguments'

THERE WAS a new flurry of nit-picking. There was also a set of new arguments put in such a way as to be hard to deal with. Consider the closing lines:

"Not knowing how far we can trust the police evidence, we do not know how fully we have been informed." [Is it possible to answer an innuendo like that?]

"The solid pieces of evidence, which have been arranged in one pattern, may easily, if that is defective, have to be arranged in another. [What does that mean?]

"Meanwhile, precise conclusions are necessarily uncertain. [Is Trevor-Roper saying that after a mammoth investigation, after taking testimony from 550 witnesses of whom more than 400 had no police or FBI connection, after reviewing 26,550 FBI and Secret Service interviews and 3100 FBI and Secret Service reports—that after all this, there are no precise, certain conclusions that can be drawn?]

"We do not know precisely how the President was shot. [Hasn't that been established beyond a reasonable doubt?]

"We do not know whether Oswald had accomplices. [The Commission found no evidence that he had any. Trevor-Roper offers no evidence that he had.]

"We do not know the real motives, or connections, of Ruby. [The lives of no men have been investigated more thoroughly than those of Ruby and Oswald. Their motives and connections are known as well as it is humanly possible to know anyone's.]

"And these, after all, are the essential questions." [Essential whats?]

THE SUNDAY TIMES

WEEKLY REVIEW

Perez

KENNEDY MURDER INQUIRY IS SUSPEC

John Sparrow on the Warren Report

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Trevor-Roper and the Warren Commission: Who is right?

Some of the British headlines produced by the Trevor-Roper blast.

REPORT

ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN

APPENDIX

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LAWYER PICTURES TRIAL FOR OSWALD

Doubts if Much of Warren Report Could Be Used

By AUSTIN C. WEHRWEIN

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—Alfredda Scobey, a lawyer who was on the staff of the Warren Commission, has raised the question: If Lee Harvey Oswald had not been murdered, how much of the Warren report could have been used against him in a criminal trial?

Miss Scobey says the report was never intended as a brief for the prosecution, and that although it included the whole picture it is "crammed with facts that would not be admissible on the trial of a criminal case."

Miss Scobey, who has been law assistant with the Georgia Court of Appeals for 16 years, says that the circumstantial evidence against Oswald "is either more cogent or less subject to attack than the direct [evidence]."

Her analysis of the report made by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy is in the current American Bar Association Journal.

The commission found Oswald guilty of Mr. Kennedy's slaying in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. Oswald, who was captured, was slain two days afterward by Jack L. Ruby, a night-club owner who has since been convicted of Oswald's murder.

Had Oswald Lived

Miss Scobey weighs the testimony amassed by the commission from the standpoint of a lawyer who might have defended Oswald, had he lived. Her interest is technical.

There is no Federal law against the assassination of a President. Oswald would have been tried under Texas state law.

A very lucky defense lawyer, Miss Scobey says, might have been able to exclude or impeach the testimony of "a large number of key persons" who added strength to the report.

"This is not to say that what would be left," she declares, "would leave room for a reasonable doubt of Oswald's guilt."

"There first must be deleted the testimony of his wife, Marina," she goes on.

Under Texas law, as is generally the case, a wife may not testify against her husband in a criminal case, Miss Scobey notes.

There are "many facts that appear only in Mrs. Oswald's uncorroborated testimony, Miss Scobey continues. It is extremely doubtful, she says, whether a court would admit in evidence Mrs. Oswald's testimony that related to Oswald's attempt on the life of former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker on April 10, 1963, and a threat of assault on former Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Texas law applicable to these instances, Miss Scobey says, follows the general rule that "distinct criminal transactions must tend to connect the defendant with the offense for which he is on trial."

She then lists a series of facts depending upon Mrs. Oswald's testimony—the identification of a blue jacket at the Texas School Book Depository Building as her husband's; the identification of a shirt, threads from which were caught in the assassination rifle; a white jacket found along the reconstructed escape route; a photograph of Oswald with the rifle.

More important, only Mrs. Oswald identified the weapon as the one he owned, Miss Scobey notes. This, she says, is the only eyewitness testimony connecting Oswald with the assassination weapon or definitely identifying the clothing.

Mrs. Oswald, Miss Scobey declares, was the only source of a "wealth of background information" that included facts that provided the basis of the interpretation of Oswald's character on which the "motiveless motive" of the crime depends.

Miss Scobey also raises a question of illegal search and "personal security" in violation of the Fourth and the 14th Amendments of the Constitution.

She makes this point in connection with a police search, without a warrant, of the home where Mrs. Oswald was residing. They discovered the blanket in which the rifle had been wrapped, fibers from which were later identified as being like those found in the abandoned bag beneath the assassination window. Miss Scobey says there would seem to be a strong basis for excluding this evidence.

"The only eyewitness who ever identified him [Oswald] at the window first refused to make positive identification, saying only that Oswald looked like the man he saw," she declares. "Oswald's subsequent departure from the building was reasonably subject to his explanation that with all the commotion he did not think any more work would be done that day."

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WARREN FINDINGS AGAIN QUESTIONED

But Trevor-Roper Concedes an Error on One Point

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Jan. 3 — Hugh Trevor-Roper, the distinguished Oxford history professor who has criticized the Warren Commission's version of the assassination of President Kennedy, answered his own critics today.

In a 2,000-word article in The Sunday Times, he restated his original objections that the commission accepted with too little question material from prosecuteing agencies and did not provide sufficiently for the cross-examination of witnesses.

He said he did not believe that a vast police conspiracy existed. Neither had he found any "positive evidence," however, that Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin, had brought the murder weapon into the Texas School Book Depository or fired it.

In an earlier article in the same newspaper, the 50-year-old professor cited several "discrepancies" between the report and the evidence published with it, and suggested that the Warren Commission had put up a "smokescreen."

'Inaccuracies' Charged

He was severely taken to task by a number of critics in both the United States and Britain.

In an article published two weeks ago in The Sunday Times, John Sparrow, warden of All Souls College, said his fellow Oxonian's reasoning was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies."

Mr. Sparrow, who was a lawyer for 14 years, wrote that "nothing is easier to create than an atmosphere of suspicion, nothing—so long as the crackpots and the credulous abound—more difficult to dispel."

It was to this attack in particular that Professor Trevor-Roper replied. The Sunday Times, with a circulation of 1.3 million has no relationship with The Times of London.

For the most part he maintained his original criticism, restating "discrepancies," such as between original medical evidence and police theory, and examining the question of motive.

"Why should a Marxist, who expressed admiration for Kennedy, have laid so deep a plot to kill him?" he asked.

One Point Retracted

On one point, though, the professor said he "must eat humble pie." This related to his suggestion that the police had destroyed the paper bag used, according to the commission, to cover the murder weapon when it was brought to the book depository in Dallas, where Oswald worked.

Mr. Sparrow pointed out that the police had not destroyed the bag, but had handed it in, with a replica, to the commission as an exhibit. A captioned photograph of the bag appears on page 132 of the report.

Professor Trevor-Roper, an authority on the 20th and 17th centuries, said he had "neglected the cardinal rule, 'Always check your references,' and must pay the price."

Although the professor wrote in today's article that there was no positive evidence that Oswald had fired the rifle, he said later in the article: "We do not know whether Oswald had accomplices."

Professor Trevor-Roper was a central figure in an academic dispute in 1961, when he tangled with another Oxford historian, A. J. P. Taylor, over the role of Hitler in the origins of World War II.

Article Is Disputed

J. Lee Rankin, who served as counsel for the Warren Commission, said yesterday that "there was no credible evidence" to support a theory that more than three shots had been fired during the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Rankin rebutted the view put forward in a magazine article by Vincent J. Salandria, a Philadelphia lawyer and consultant to the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Salandria, writing in the January issue of Liberation, an antiwar monthly, disputed the idea that a single bullet had hit both President Kennedy and Governor John B. Connally Jr. of Texas. To do this, he contended, the bullet would have had to change direction in mid-air.

"Once we conclude that a separate shot hit Governor Connally," Mr. Salandria wrote, "we are confronted with an extra bullet, which puts the commission theory of just three bullets from one gun into the limbo of historical myth."

Replying to a reporter's questions on Mr. Salandria's article, Mr. Rankin said "there was an alignment" between President Kennedy and Governor Connally, which made it possible for one bullet to hit both men.

The contention that the bullet would have had to change direction to hit both men was "not very reasonable" in light of the evidence presented by the commission, Mr. Rankin said.

Even if the same bullet had not hit both men, he added, the President could have been hit by two bullets and the Governor by one, without requiring the firing of more than three shots.

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LAWYER DISPUTES WARREN FINDINGS

Article Says At Least Two Persons Fired at Kennedy

Alleged weaknesses in the Warren Commission Report are cited in a magazine article to dispute the commission's contention that Lee Harvey Oswald was the only person who fired the shots that killed President John F. Kennedy, and wounded Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas.

An article by Vincent J. Salandria, a Philadelphia lawyer and consultant to the American Civil Liberties Union, says at least two persons fired shots and that if they knew of each other's participation they were, contrary to the Warren Commission Report, in conspiracy.

The article is based on a study of the report and a 10-day investigation in Dallas by the lawyer. It appears in the January issue of Liberation, an antiwar monthly that one of its editors calls "non-Communist."

Mr. Salandria argues that the commission is on weak ground in asserting that during the assassination a total of three shots were fired, all of them from the Texas Book Depository Building.

He says that to support this position the commission had to insist that the first shot that hit the President also wounded Mr. Connally.

If the Warren report is accepted, Mr. Salandria writes, it would mean that the first bullet, having been fired downward from the sixth floor, would have to change course after hitting Mr. Kennedy in order to strike Mr. Connally in the back.

"One would certainly, once accepting this unusual and highly improbable course of the bullet, have to concede that it would fly harmlessly over the Governor's head, heading for the sky," Mr. Salandria writes.

"But the commission asks us to believe that this strange bullet changed direction in midair. No bullet ever has, unless spent. But this bullet was far from spent."

Mr. Salandria says that film used by the Warren Commission and testimony by Mr. Connally and his wife suggest that the Governor was not struck by the same bullet that hit President Kennedy.

"Once we conclude that a separate shot hit Governor Connally," the lawyer writes, "we are confronted with an extra bullet, which puts the commission theory of just three bullets from one gun into the limbo of historical myth."

One of the editors of the magazine, Dave Dellinger, in a prefatory article, points out that the magazine has hitherto preferred to avoid the controversy. "Quite simply," he writes "we have not been satisfied by either the official version or the most widely circulated attacks on it."

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The New York Times 3 X
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The Truth at Dallas

Sealing up part of the evidence of its investigation of President Kennedy's assassination for 75 years appears, at first glance, to be a mistake by the Warren Commission. The action will tend to support those extremists of the left and right who believe a heinous plot by the extreme right or the Communists was responsible for Mr. Kennedy's death.

Yet a good case can be made for the commission's decision. One argument that supports it is that the national security matters discussed might prove to be helpful to enemies of future presidents. Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley, for example, discussed some of the possible changes to be made by his agency in checking buildings along the routes of a presidential motorcade. Why advertise those changes to a potential assassin?

But there's another reason for putting some of the evidence under lock and key for 75 years. This is the belief this period could serve as a protection for innocent persons whose reputations might otherwise be damaged because of their relationship with participants in the case. The commission's aim was to get at the truth, but the unsupported rumors and reports offered by some witnesses might have been damaging without helping the commission get at the facts.

Serious scholars may have earlier opportunities to read the sealed testimony. And some departments may declassify material they offered. But an outsider would apparently need approval of the agencies involved, including the FBI, CIA, State Department and U.S. Immigration Service.

The commission's own report—and the 26 volumes it made public—should have resolved most of the questions about the tragic events at Dallas. But if some people still believe in the conspiracy theory, that apparently is the price the nation has to pay to protect future presidents—and the rights of innocent citizens involved in the Kennedy assassination.

Mr. Belmont
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Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
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Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

26A Detroit News
Detroit, Michigan

Date: 1-1-65
Edition: New Year's Day
Author: Edition
Editor: Martin S. Hayden
Title:

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit

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26A Detroit News
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Date: 1-1-65
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Author: Edition
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or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit

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6-16 (Rev. 12-14-54)

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Warren Inquiry Data Secure for 75 Years

Herald Tribune News Service

Evidence and investigating reports used by the Warren Commission have been stored in a special vault in the National Archives Building, where they will remain inaccessible to the public for 75 years.

Only under extraordinary circumstances will off-the-record parts of the historic material be made available earlier to scholars and writers.

Deputy Archivist Robert H. Bahmer said Thursday that each agency that furnished data may declassify its material, or parts of it, and grant permission for responsible persons to see it.

However, an outsider wishing to see all of the secret material would need the approval of all of the agencies involved in the investigation. These included the FBI, CIA, State Department and Immigration Service.

Public interest in the length of time required before the complete evidence became public was stirred by a remark by Chief Justice Earl Warren, the commission chairman.

Following testimony last February by Marina Oswald, widow of the presumed assassin, Warren told newsmen that some of the testimony might not be released "in your lifetime."

The next day the Chief Justice modified his statement, explaining that he was referring to matters involving the national security that conceivably could come up during the inquiry.

Bahmer said Thursday that, barring any grants of special permission, the National Archives will follow its policy of keeping the material classified for 75 years. This, he said, is the policy concerning all historic investigations.

He said that 75 years was chosen because it was considered to be the life span of an individual. The period is intended to serve as protection for innocent persons who could otherwise be damaged because of their relationship with participants in the case, such as Oswald's two infant daughters.

Bahmer said that the Kennedy assassination material will be stored in an inner vault equipped with highly-sensitive electronic detection devices to guard against fire and theft. The vault will have temperature and humidity controls to prevent deterioration of the material.

The combination to the vault will be known by only two or three persons, he said.

The material will include physical exhibits such as the rifle used to kill the President in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

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NOT RECORDED
DEC 31 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
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New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
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CRITIC IS DISPUTED ON WARREN GROUP

Oxford Professor's Doubts Dismissed in Capital

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 — Doubts expressed about the Warren Commission Report by Hugh Trevor-Roper, the British historian, are dismissed by informed persons here as without factual basis.

Mr. Trevor-Roper, professor of history at Oxford, wrote in the Sunday Times of London this week that the commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination had left important matters unresolved. He emphasized two.

First, he said, the suspected assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was questioned for 12 hours after his arrest by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the police. Oswald was warned that any statement could be used against him. Yet, supposedly, no notes or tape recordings were kept.

Validity Questioned

That could not be true, the professor said. "How could any statement made by Oswald be used against him if his statements were unrecorded?"

According to Warren Commission staff members and persons familiar with the police methods, this question by Professor Trevor-Roper is simply based on unfamiliarity with the situation. The fact is that few police forces tape or transcribe interviews with suspects.

Characteristically, the suspect is questioned at some length. If he makes incriminating admissions, a stenographer will be called in and a confession dictated and signed.

Indeed, some criminal law experts concerned about police interrogation are now pressing the suggestion that such interviews all be tape-recorded, so that there will be a check on the use of improper methods. The police have not generally been receptive to the idea.

The F.B.I. similarly avoids tape recordings in interviews but has two agents present at all times if possible so that their recollections can be confirmed.

In any event, Professor Trevor-Roper was called inaccurate by commission aides in suggesting that the F.B.I. played a major part in the questioning of Oswald. The Dallas police were in charge, and Federal agents had only limited access to the interrogation.

The second of Professor Trevor-Roper's major points was phrased as follows: "Why also, and on whose authority, was the original medical report on President Kennedy's death destroyed?"

According to those most familiar with the commission's work, this question is also based on an inaccurate factual assumption — namely, that an "original" autopsy report was destroyed. In fact, none was.

The doctors who examined President Kennedy's body at Bethesda Naval Hospital did make some brief, fragmentary pencil notes that they threw away when they prepared their typewritten report. But in any case they were all questioned at length by the commission under oath, and no doubts were raised about their formal report.

Camera Press-Pix

DOUBTS DISCOUNTED: Hugh Trevor-Roper, British historian. Doubts he raised over Warren Commission report were rebutted by capital authorities.

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British Critic Hits Warren Report as 'Suspect, Slovenly'

The Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, Dec. 13—The perpetuation of doubts about the true story of President Kennedy's assassination continues on this side of the Atlantic.

Today it was Oxford historian Hugh Trevor-Roper who argued at great length that the Warren Commission report on the murder was "suspect" and "slovenly."

Trevor-Roper presented his views in a spectacular full-page article in the London Sunday Times, a respected newspaper with nationwide circulation.

Choosing three points of the Dallas story to argue his view that the Warren Commission "lacked independent judgment" and showed "culpable indifference" to the demands of reason, he said the records indicate important police and medical evidence was suppressed and destroyed. And the commission was blandly satisfied to do without it, he claimed.

Trevor-Roper is a contentious historian, often breaking into popular print and television to press his running feud with rival historian A. J. P. Taylor on the proper way to study history.

Both are distinguished scholars. Their quarrels have greatly added to their public position, so that when Trevor-Roper pronounces on a great historical incident of our time, people perk up to listen.

His argument against the Warren Commission report differs from that of other critics by making no effort to insist that there was a conspiracy or that some other version of what happened in Dallas is really true.

He simply states the official report is not conclusive or credible enough, and that wishful emotion has made Americans determined to believe it in the face of reason.

But Trevor-Roper, who joined the controversial "Who Killed Kennedy?" Committee before the Warren report appeared, reported to the British public signs that even in America skepticism is beginning to spread.

"Orthodoxy," he concluded, "is not yet final. Heresy may still be heard."

The points he chose to demonstrate the commission's shortcomings, in his view, were the lack of clear-cut police evidence on what led to the first moves to arrest Lee Harvey Oswald; the lack of official records on F.B.I. and police questioning of Oswald for 12 hours after his arrest; the lack of notes and medical records made at the time of the autopsy on the President.

Trevor-Roper said the commission should have been far more persistent and critical of explanations offered by officials for these and other gaps in the evidence.

Like the many other analyses, Trevor-Roper's article also leaves it still to be proved that the Warren Commission failed to find the truth.

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3,000 flock to Warren report forum

LOS ANGELES — A vast public curiosity, tinged with skepticism, still exist concerning the circumstances of the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

If this fact needed confirmation, it received it here last week when the chief critic of the Warren Commission report on the assassination came to join with a trio of attorneys—one of whom participated in the Warren Commission probe—in a public symposium on the subject.

A capacity crowd of 2,000 persons jammed the Beverly Hills High School auditorium on Friday night, Dec. 4, and an estimated 1,000 additional persons were turned away.

Mark Lane, chairman of what he calls the Citizens Committee of Inquiry, argued about the Warren Commission report with Joseph H. Ball, one of the commission's attorneys: Herman F. Selvin, former president of the Los Angeles Bar Assn., and A. L. Wirin, nationally known civil liberties lawyer.

It was a no-decision affair.

Lane attempted to sustain his contention that the Warren Commission report is "a fraud from the first to the last." He reiterated his charge that evidence pointing to someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald as the killer was suppressed or ignored by the Warren probers. The others, led by Ball, tried to disparage the contentions of the New York lawyer and former state legislator.

Selvin and Wirin emphasized the refusal of the Warren Commission to succumb to Rightist pressure and characterize the assassination as a Leftist act because of some of Oswald's professed beliefs.

Lane conceded at a press conference during his stay here that much of the financial support for his Citizens Committee of Inquiry comes from the ultra-Right, which is interested in discrediting the Chief Justice.

The debate was sponsored by Discussions Unlimited. Similar interest in Lane's theories were manifest during other appearances in Southern California.

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The Summit Approaches

Johnson and Wilson Will Discuss Policy Toward New Soviet Union Leaders

By Drew Pearson

NO. 1 ITEM on the Anglo-American agenda when Prime Minister Harold Wilson meets with President Johnson this week is future policy toward the new leaders of the Kremlin. Especially, they will explore the wisdom of a summit meeting.

President Johnson, who believes in talking to people face to face, had previously been planning on a personal talk with Nikita Khrushchev.

Later, when Khrushchev was knocked out of the Kremlin box, LBJ naturally figured on meeting with Brezhnev and Kosygin at some appropriate time.

However, Secretary of State Dean Rusk has been less than enthusiastic. He doesn't want to see a high-level meeting unless there is a real chance of settling major problems.

He is also concerned over evidence that the new Kremlin is following a tougher line than Khrushchev. Furthermore, it has made no overtures toward a meeting with the President.

While the President is usually inclined to follow his own famous advice, "Come, let us reason together," in this case he is following the advice of his Secretary of State.

This is where Prime Minister Wilson comes into the picture. It's probable that he will act as a sort of unofficial emissary to sound out Moscow about a meeting. He expects to go to Moscow soon, will take some diplomatic soundings and then return to Washington after Christmas to report.

Upon this will depend whether there will be a summit conference in 1965.

Meanwhile, United States Ambassador to Russia Foy Kohler has reported that he is concerned over the influence of the Red Army in the new Soviet government. Three deputy premiers — Ustinov, Rudnev, and Smirnov — are considered strong supporters of the army and the armaments industry.

The new Chief of Staff, Marshal Matyev Zakharov, is a believer in conventional weapons. The late Chief of Staff, Marshal Sergei Biryuzov, recently killed in a plane crash in Yugoslavia, was a rockets-missile advocate and had been placed by

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Khrushchev because he supported him in his battle against conventional weapons.

Khrushchev's argument with the Red Army in favor of missiles and against conventional weapons was somewhat similar to President Johnson's argument for missiles as against Gen. Curtis Lemay's argument for manned bombers.

Kennedy Hate Sheets

IT DIDN'T MAKE headlines, but the Warren Commission has finally dug out the mystery of the full-page ad "Welcome Mr. Kennedy" which appeared in the Dallas News the day President Kennedy was assassinated. The ad was a scurrilous diatribe against the late President.

The Warren Commission has found that the ad was financed by John Birchers with Nelson B. Hunt, son of the well-known oil billionaire H. L. Hunt, helping to raise the money.

Another inflammatory hate sheet, "Wanted for Treason," featuring pictures of Mr. Kennedy, turned up on the streets of Dallas three days before he arrived. The Warren Commission found it was produced by Robert Surrey, a partner in the American Eagle Publishing Company.

Doctors' Secret Strategy

THE DOCTORS of the United States are among the most dedicated people in the Nation, but being necessarily busy they don't always know what their so-called "trade union," the American Medical Association, is doing.

Recently, for instance, top policy-makers of the AMA got together behind closed doors to ponder Lyndon Johnson's landslide victory and to decide on further strategy to defeat the bill for medical care for the elderly.

The strategy they first considered was to offer a compromise bill, and they even picked Rep. Tom Curtis, a moderate Missouri Republican who has received substantial campaign funds from the doctors to carry the legislative ball. In the end, however, they decided to stand pat against any kind of medicare bill.

The doctors poured unprecedented sums into the 1964 election campaign in an

attempt to defeat candidates who favored medicare. AMA leaders, who held their convention in San Francisco just ahead of the Republican convention, helped to nominate Sen. Barry Goldwater because of his outspoken opposition to medicare.

But after the election returns were in, it was the anti-medicare candidates who generally went down to defeat. Some of the bill's most militant opponents, whose Congressional seats were considered safe, were upset.

The AMA's most serious losses were: Congressmen Victor Knox of Michigan, Bruce Alger of Texas, and Steve Derounian of New York, all Republicans. They had helped block medicare inside the House Ways and Means Committee.

The AMA has already started lobbying behind the scenes to maintain the old Democratic-Republican ratio on the Ways and Means Committee and to replace the Republican casualties with like-minded, anti-medicare Congressmen.

Ways and Means now has 15 Democrats and 10 Republicans. Proponents of medicare are hoping to adjust the ratio to 18 Democrats and only seven Republicans. They are also trying to persuade the GOP leadership to assign moderates to the committee, such as New York Congressman John Lindsay and Massachusetts Congressman Hastings Keith, who have open minds on medicare.

But the GOP leaders have received too much financial support from the doctors to ignore their wishes. House GOP Leader Charles Halleck of Indiana and Wisconsin Congressman John Byrnes, the ranking Republicans on Ways and Means, are expected to appoint fanatic opponents of medicare to the vacancies.

However, the anti-medicare people took such a drubbing at the polls that the doctors have decided they can no longer block medicare with the old Kerr-Mills Law, which pays the medical expenses only of elderly people who take a poverty oath and can't otherwise pay their doctor bills.

As a result, AMA strategists are studying how far they must compromise in order to put across a compromise substitute.

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Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Missouri
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri
The St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Missouri
The Evening Ledger, Mexico, Missouri
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Date: 12-4-64
Edition:
Author: L. MITCHELL
Editor: WHITE; L. MITCHELL
Title: WHITE, ROBERT M. WHITE, II, Co-Publishers
Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: St. Louis

D-350 (6-3-62)

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How the FBI Regards Its Responsibilities

From a statement to the Warren Commission by Alan H. Belmont, FBI official in charge of investigative work:

"Our activities are directed to meet the terrific responsibility we have for the internal security of the country, but to meet it under the law.

"We feel that to place security as such above the rights of the individual or to increase these controls beyond what is absolutely essential is the first step toward the destruction of this free society that we enjoy.

"We have been asked many times why we don't pick up and jail all Communists. The very people who ask those questions don't realize that if action, unrestrained action, is taken against a particular group of people, a precedent is set which can be seized on in the future by power-hungry or unscrupulous authorities as a precedent, and which inevitably will gnaw away at this free society we have, and sooner or later will be applied to the very individuals who are seeking this action." LMW

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Presidential Safeguard Thorns

Could all of the agents of the FBI and the Secret Service, if gathered in Dallas, have saved the life of President Kennedy? We doubt it.

There is no way in which the president of the United States can be protected from all harm. The president is a political animal and must be in close touch with his public. And that is where the danger lies.

For no matter how well the various federal agencies cooperate with each other—and better cooperation between the FBI and Secret Service should be sought—they cannot take into custody or put under strict surveillance all of those who might cause physical harm to the president.

Not every Castro sympathizer, pro-Communist or right-wing fanatic is a potential assassin of the president. Many people in such groups had expressed hate for President Kennedy or had uttered private threats against him. Yet not even such people are necessarily potential killers. Talk is one thing. Assassination may never enter their minds.

On this point we agree with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. He said that absolute security cannot be obtained for the president "without almost establishing a police state." What he meant was that the police, the FBI and the Secret Service must follow democratic procedures. They must have evidence in order to lock up potential assassins. They cannot fill the jails with citizens who may have at one time or another strongly criticized the president.

With the advantage of 20-20 hindsight, we can agree with the Warren Commission that the FBI should have warned the Secret Service of Lee Harvey Oswald's presence in Dallas. Yet we can't even be sure that the Secret Service, had it possessed that information, could or would have taken action to protect Mr. Kennedy from the assassin's bullet.

The Warren Commission did make some excellent recommendations for tightening up security. But the commission's most important service was to make it clear to the public that the assassination was conceived and performed by one man, Lee Harvey Oswald, and that there was no widespread plot despite the rumors that had swept the country.

Better protection no doubt can and should be provided for the president of the United States, but if he is to continue to see the public—and be seen by the public—an element of danger will remain. No reorganization of the duties and responsibilities of the FBI and Secret Service can guarantee perfect security to the chief of state in a democracy such as our own. Every president knows it. Every citizen must accept it.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

22C Detroit News
Detroit, Mich.

Date: 11/26/64
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Martin S. Hayden
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit

☐ Being Investigated

62-109093 FA
NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 29 1964

6 DEC 29 1964

WARREN
COMMISSION

SECTION A5

COPY 2

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Attorneys, Critics Debate Warren Report

The dispute about the Warren Commission's findings has been mounting steadily. This article is based on excerpts from a panel discussion in which two attorneys who served on the commission's staff met two of the commission's leading critics.

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP).—Following are excerpts from the transcript of a panel discussion of the Warren Commission's Report by two of its leading critics and two attorneys who helped in the commission's investigation of President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

The debate was held before the Associated Press Managing Editors convention in San Diego on Nov. 17.

The participants were authors Mark Lane ("Rush to Judgment") and Edward Jay Epstein ("Inquest"), critics of the report, and Joseph A. Ball and J. Wesley Liebeler, both of whom served on the commission's staff.

Ball is a California attorney and Liebeler is acting professor of law at the University of California.

Epstein

I think I'd rather discuss the new evidence that has come to light and this is of course the X rays and autopsy photographs that were turned over to the National Archives by the Kennedy family.

In fact the absence of the autopsy photographs from the commission's evidence left a very embarrassing link in the Warren Report. The fact that these photographs had to be produced at this late date is, I think, indicative of the embarrassing this gap was for the commission.

The autopsy reports were the only evidence that could clear up a very basic contradiction in the commission's evidence. The contradiction I am referring to is the contradiction between the FBI's report of the autopsy findings and the doctors' report of the autopsy findings.

THE DOCTORS who conducted the autopsy (at the naval hospital in Bethesda, Md.) made one report of their findings which appears in the final edition of the Warren Report and this says that the bullet which struck the President in the back of the neck passed through his neck and exited through his throat.

During the course of my research, I came across two FBI summary reports which contradicted this. The FBI summary reports—the last was issued two months after the autopsy—stated that the bullet in question hit the President below the shoulder, penetrated his body only a finger length and fell out of the back of the wound entry.

Both versions are obviously diametrically opposed. If one is true, the other is false . . .

When the commission lawyers arrived in Washington they were confronted by two contradictory reports of the autopsy.

IT WOULD NOT have been especially difficult to clear up the contradiction in these early stages. The FBI agents who wrote the report could have been called as witnesses and then of course the autopsy photographs could have been examined and analyzed by independent forensic pathologists to see if they conformed with either the FBI version of the autopsy doctors' version—but this contradiction was not resolved.

6 DEC 9 1966

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

30A

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 11/27/66
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Kruger
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY - 11 -

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 9 1966

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas
☐ Being Investigated

File
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The FBI reports were not entered into the record . . . The two FBI agents were not called as witnesses. The autopsy photographs were never analyzed or seen by anyone that I know of. The report simply glossed over the facts.

To see how the commission handled this problem—or the lawyers who wrote the chapter—it is interesting to note that on Page 88 and 89 of the Warren Report the report states that there was only one autopsy conclusion, it was reached during the autopsy—that is, when the body was in front of the doctors—and that this conclusion said that the bullet passed completely through the neck. This conclusion was confirmed by evidence received from Dallas the next day.

WELL, AFTER publication of the FBI reports in my book and a good deal of other facts that came to light, one commission lawyer or inspector wrote a definite answer, or what he considered a definite answer, in the U.S. News and World Report. In this he said that there were actually two autopsy results, one on the night of the autopsy was a tentative theory that the bullet had penetrated only a finger's length and the next day the autopsy doctors changed their conclusion when they received further evidence from Dallas about the throat wound.

This sounds plausible. The problem is that Mr. Specter (Arlen Specter, a commission assistant counsel, now district attorney of Philadelphia) is the man who wrote the chapter that there was only one conclusion and that it was confirmed.

Now he says that there were two conclusions and that it was changed by the evidence from Dallas. Certainly when the basic facts presented in the Warren Report are contradicted by the man who wrote them, I think we have to go to further evidence . . .

SINCE THERE are autopsy photographs available and these autopsy photographs do show the track both inside the body and the photographs and X rays of possibly bones or fragments in the path, I think that these photographs should be examined now by a group of forensic pathologists.

So long as these autopsy photographs remain unanalyzed, the commission has not completed its job . . .

Lane

I flew back from Paris to be here because I would like to discuss with you the role played by the press in the development of the false report submitted to the American people by the Warren Commission.

Our moderator said quite correctly the public was in the mood to accept the Warren Report. Now why do you suppose that was? Who put the public in the mood to accept the report of the Warren Commission?

When the evidence was first presented by the Dallas district attorney in the opening hours, the press played a very responsible and important position.

This is a picture of the Dealey Plaza area. The presidential limousine of course came across Main Street, up Houston and down Elm.

The commission said all the shots were fired from here, from the 6th-floor window of the (Texas) Book Depository Building as the limousine moved in this direction and said further that there is no credible evidence which even suggests that any shots were fired from elsewhere. No credible evidence!

ON NOV. 22 the press found Charles Brehm. He was standing right there. He was very likely the closest witness, closest spectator—to the assassination.

He was on radio and television. He was interviewed by newspapers and his name appeared in almost every newspaper in America on Nov. 23.

It's unfortunate that the Warren Commission never found Mr. Brehm, and never questioned Mr. Brehm. It's unfortunate our distinguished colleagues, lawyers for the commission, never questioned Mr. Brehm.

Because Mr. Brehm said, and it is not, unfortunately, on record anywhere, except in a filmed interview which we conducted which will be shown all over Western Europe in the next two or three months and hopefully in the United States as well, Mr. Brehm said:

"I SAW THE EFFECT of the bullet upon the President's head. As the bullet struck his head, a portion of the president's skull was driven backward and to the left over the rear and left of the car, indicating that the fatal shot came from a right front area, not from the rear, not from behind the limousine."

The press found Mr. Brehm on that day. Unfortunately the commission never could, or never tried, or never did, in any event.

The press found Mary Woodward over there. In fact she works for the press—The Dallas Morning News—and she wrote her own article, published in The Dallas Morning News on Nov. 23, and she said, "I heard the shots. It was a horrible ear-shattering sound coming from directly behind me, from behind the wooden fence on the top of the grassy hill."

It shouldn't have been difficult to find her. Her name appeared in The Dallas Morning News the next day. The Warren Commission never found her. She never testified as a witess.

AND THEN we have Mary Moorman standing over there, who took a picture of the limousine as it moved down Elm Street and in the background of that picture was shown the Book Depository Building.

According to the Dallas sheriff, who took the photograph from her, it showed the 6th-floor window, from which the gunman purportedly fired. According to Miss Moorman it was taken when the shots were fired.

What a valuable picture! A picture of the window with Oswald with his Italian Mannlicher or German Mauser or a cannon rifle of some kind, firing out of the window.

Did the commission ever publish the picture? No. Did the commission ever call Miss Moorman as a witness? No, although her name appeared in newspaper articles all over the country and she was on radio and television as well that day.

THE LAST ONE I make reference to is Warren Reynolds, a witness to an aspect of the (police officer J.D.) Tippitt killing. He heard the shot. He was called out where he works, about one block from the office where Tippitt was killed.

Shortly after he heard the shots he saw a man run by with a gun in his hand and Mr. Reynolds was questioned by the press on that day—his name appeared in newspapers, on radio and television as well—Nov. 22.

Never questioned by the FBI or by the Secret Service or any of the federal police during November or December until January 21 when he was shown photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald and he said that he could not say that was the man fleeing from the Tippitt scene with a pistol in his hand and two days later he was shot through the head and finally the commission called him after he had been reduced to a quivering mass of terror after the attempt on his life and then he was able to say then he believed it was Oswald for the first time and the commission indicated that he had changed his mind during the period and was now a witness against Lee Harvey Oswald after his death.

I THINK we have the right to know who killed our president in Dallas that day and why he died. I think if we read with intelligence we know we can never get the answers to these questions from the Warren Commission Report . . .

I think that what is required now is a new investigation, and a new commission, but one in which the American people will have some trust and have some confidence . . .

Ball

I've read Mr. Lane's book and I've read Mr. Epstein's book and I'll tell you frankly, if we had followed the same evasiveness and distortion of evidence that Mr. Lane, particularly, followed, you'd have some reason to criticize . . .

Let's talk about facts. This investigation was the most extensive investigation ever conducted in American history. The staff and the commission had at their disposal the entire investigative facilities of this great nation.

Do you know that over 25,000 people were interviewed . . . and 552 of those people either came before the commission, their depositions taken or their affidavits taken.

Many of these people Mr. Lane mentioned in his book, we have their evidence and we considered their evidence. It came in by way of affidavit and in accordance with the procedures which we adopted.

NOW WE AS LAWYERS took the evidence and we analyzed the evidence. Many of these things that Mr. Epstein and Mr. Lane now come up with wide eyes of amazement and say, "Why didn't you consider?" — of course we knew they were there.

But as lawyers we had to weigh evidence and analyze evidence and come to conclusions and say that this evidence does not fit into the pattern, this is not credible evidence . . .

There's the question of the gun. The commission established, by documentary evidence, which you can read, beyond any question that Oswald ordered that gun and paid for it.

THE REVOLVER—there's no question he ordered that revolver from a Los Angeles sporting goods store and paid for it.

And there's no question from the documents that these two—gun and revolver—were delivered to a post office box in Dallas—to a box owned by Oswald.

Now when Mr. Lane presents this to his readers, does he present this documented evidence to them? Does he tell them where the weight of evidence lies? Oh, of course not . . .

The readers never hear of the sound evidence upon which the commission based its conclusion that Oswald bought the gun.

Now let's take another one—the identification of the gun . . . I don't think any sensible person in this nation doesn't believe that the Italian Carcano rifle was not found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

Seymour Weitzman, a deputy constable of Dallas, and Deputy Sheriff (Eugene) Boone were looking for something and they saw over a pile of boxes about five feet high a gun, and like good police officers, they called for identification and a picture was taken of it, which you can see—anybody can see. Mr. Lane has seen it.

AND LATER ON that day they both said it was a Mauser—a German Mauser.

Now Mr. Lane sarcastically says: "Well, overnight this gun changes its nationality from a German Mauser to an Italian Mannlicher Carcano."

He wants you to believe that identification was by men who never handled a gun, that therefore it's probable . . . the Italian Carcano was substituted for a Mauser. I gather that's what he says, or he wouldn't put it in his book.

Now he does not show the evidence that is almost conclusive that this gun fired without question three shells that were found on that floor, that two bullet fragments found in the front seat of the Lincoln were fired to the exclusion of all other weapons by that gun and the bullet found at Parkland Hospital was fired to the exclusion of all other weapons by that gun . . .

Seymour Weitzman is an expert on guns, and that's just the reason he made the mistake he made, because of what Mr. Lane doesn't tell you, but he knows as well as I do and Seymour Weitzman knows, is that this is a bolt-action rifle.

THE BASIC PATENT on bolt-action rifles is Mauser. This is an Italian rifle built on the Mauser patent. It's an Italian Mauser and of course, because he was an expert, Weitzman made the mistake.

Now weigh evidence as scholars. Ask us to weigh evidence as lawyers.

Put Seymour Weitzman's faulty identification against the overwhelming evidence that the Mannlicher Carcano was found on the sixth floor and see where the weight of evidence lies . . .

Let's go to the grassy knoll evidence. Now what is this "compelling" evidence that Mr. Lane tells us about? . . . The evidence is compelling that the shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository.

Here is his "compelling" evidence that they were fired from the grassy knoll area. First of all the earshot testimony, such as Mary Woodward he mentioned.

There were hundreds of people there in Dealey Plaza. Some thought it came from the overpass. Some thought it came from the grassy knoll.

MARY

Earhart testimony is something we could not rely upon and neither can Mr. Lane, because when a bullet recedes from the muzzle it sets up shock waves at right angles. So it depends on where you stand, but it's true there's a good many people thought that the sound of the shot came from the grassy knoll area.

Now when I say grassy knoll area, I say what does Mr. Lane mean, because it's three or four hundred feet long, but a good many people ran up there and they found nothing. They found no man with a gun. They found no gun. They found no shells. They found nothing.

So we have the "compelling" testimony that Mr. Lane talks about—their evidence against overwhelming evidence that the shots came from the School Book Depository.

AND, AGAIN, he says, "Well, there are some witnesses that saw a puff of smoke." What does a puff of smoke mean? Does it mean that there's a rifle? Of course not. Since when did rifles give off a puff of smoke? They don't do it.

Now I've had time to give you only a few examples of the complete distortions of the record which appear in this book, but there are many. His footnotes don't follow and more important than that, he makes up his own record . . .

I have nothing more to say, but I do say this: that it's with a certain amount of pride that I stand before you and defend my name and those of the honorable men on that commission against a man of whom they have said, "Veteran criminal lawyers go for the jugular, Lane goes for the capillaries."

Liebeler

I must say that it is difficult to forgo the challenge, in a sense, that Mr. Lane sets forth by his very presence . . . His book is a tissue of distortion . . . At a press conference at the University of California at Los Angeles, Mr. Lane's response . . . was to threaten to sue me for libel and I've been awaiting anxiously for those papers.

If you have them here this morning I'll be glad to accept service of process, Mr. Lane, because you know very well as soon as you do that you're going to have to deposition under oath and go through discovery proceedings and that day I'll wait for. Sh. . . .

Now, I'm not going to be so harsh with Mr. Epstein.

Mr. Epstein makes several points—one of which was that the commission or the lawyers suffered from a time problem, that we didn't have enough time to do our work.

THERE IS NO QUESTION but what the actual writing of the report suffered to some extent because of the deadline that the commission states or imposed on getting the report out . . .

We have to sharply distinguish between the time problem in that regard and in the question of whether or not this affected the investigation that was carried out, and I don't think it did. None of us thought it did.

If any of us had had any problems that were unresolved in our minds at that time, you can rest assured that we would have conducted any additional investigation that was necessary to resolve those doubts.

Mr. Epstein indicates that the investigation only lasted 10 weeks. I have never been able to understand how he came to that conclusion because in fact the investigation went on from early January when the commission lawyers started to come to Washington until the very end of the commission's work some time in September.

WHEN YOU GO through his book you find that he emphasizes an alleged contradiction between the autopsy report and between FBI and Secret Service statements about what occurred at the autopsy.

It's not really quite so much of a contradiction as he'd like to have us believe. He's saying there's a contradiction between the statements of two FBI agents and two Secret Service agents who very imprecisely placed the wound in the back of the President's body, and this all relates to whether the bullet came through the President's neck and then went on to strike Gov. Connally, or not.

And they placed it very imprecisely. They said it was below the shoulders.

I always like to compare it with the statement that the autopsy surgeons made on the face sheet of the autopsy . . . which indicates that that wound was located 14 centimeters, or 5½ inches, below the right mastoid process, or bony tip behind your right ear, which places the wound precisely, right at the base of the neck . . .

MAKE THIS measurement and see whether there is any inconsistency or not, and I think you will find that there is no inconsistency of any kind whatsoever.

At no time prior to the time that Mr. Epstein wrote this book or made these statements did he ever measure 14 centimenters from his own right mastoid process or from the right mastoid process of any other human being on the face of this earth and this is the kind of "scholarship" that we find running through this man's work . . .

We have the right to hear from him whether he really thinks . . . there is any real possibility that one of the murderers of John F. Kenndy are still on the loose.

Mr. Epstein's work has had more effect than that of any other critic of the commission and this results from what I must call a superficial appearance of scholarship.

We are not afraid of having our work for the Warren Commission examined closely, but that task must be approached with an intellectual rigor and honesty which so far is most notable by its absence.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Warren Commission attorney J. Wesley Liebeler speaks before the Associated Press Managing Editors convention. Authors Mark Lane, center, and Edward Jay Epstein, two of the leading critics, listen.

C-16 (Rev. 1-25-63)

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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CARL T. ROWAN

In Defense of Warren Commission Findings

On April 15, 101 years ago, William Pitt Fessenden, newly-elected U. S. senator from Maine, stood in the New York Customs House and harangued a grieving and angry crowd. "We will hang Jeff Davis!" he cried.

This man, whom Carl Sandburg later was to describe as a scrupulous statesman, was giving voice to what the New York Herald called "an ominous muttering in the streets."

Fessenden spoke on the morning that Abraham Lincoln died from an assassin's bullet. And he spoke with the assumption that the President had fallen victim to a plot that was hatched at the very top of the Confederacy.

The furiously, dangerously angry mob drifted away from the Customs House in grief that day because L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, kept screaming that Lincoln "fell by the hand of a madman" until someone leaned out a window and read a dispatch proving that Jeff Davis and his colleagues had not tried to kill Lincoln, Sec. of State Seward and others.

But the "mutterings in the street continued for months and even years as imaginative citizens, enterprising newsmen and a variety of publicity-seekers popped up with new theories and explanations as to who did what to whom, and why.

Even Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, who ran the country with the stern precision of a dictator during the hours that Lincoln lay dying, came in for some suspicion and criticism. A favorite story used against him was a report that during the night-long ordeal, Mrs. Lincoln became hysterical while looking at her dying husband and fainted. Stanton supposedly shouted: "Get that woman out of here and keep her out!"

A lot of people note the rumors, the suspicions, the theories, the "big plot" charges about the assassination of President Kennedy and mumble that "history is repeating itself."

But we cannot blame history for the "ominous mutterings in our streets" or in our bookstores or newspaper city rooms. The simple fact is that human nature has not changed; so we may have to resign ourselves to at least a generation of noise from those who always know how to capitalize on a great tragedy, either to make a buck, make a headline or to indulge a childish fascination for making like Sherlock Holmes.

Even in the shock and gloom that followed Mr. Kennedy's death, there were people who knew that suspicion is an acid that eats at the bowels of a nation. It was precisely to erase the suspicion, the rumors that would weaken American unity and destroy the country's reputation abroad that the Warren Commission was established.

What painful irony that the commission report itself has given rise to so much controversy, to so many theories, so much headline-hunting.

I, for one, say nonsense to all this morbid speculation. The Kennedy clan has closeness and money. And if the Kennedys had the vaguest notion that the "real assassin" and other "plotters" were at large, I expect that they would long ago have begun a massive private investigation.

Life magazine sees a "reasonable doubt" that Oswald acted alone and it, among others, wants to reopen the case. Life's doubts arise from an analysis of an amateur motion picture taken of the shooting. I found the rebuttal by Arlen Specter, a lawyer who handled the Warren Commission's investigation of the shooting, more convincing than Life's presentation of its own theory.

But the simple fact is that both Specter and Life are dealing with fractions of seconds, ballistic theories, medical data and assumptions about human reactions that merely create issues that can never be resolved simply by "re-opening" the investigation. What would result, beyond doubt, is another round of rumors and speculations—and perhaps another batch of books.

Unless someone has some new evidence that goes beyond split-second nit-picking and 007 mumbo-jumbo, the case should stay closed. It would serve both the nation and the memory of a slain President if we could somehow end these "ominous mutterings in the streets."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star D-4
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date November 27, 1966

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NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 1 1966
62-109090-5121

6-18 (Rev. 9-15-66)

Hoover Says Facts Show Oswald Alone Was Kennedy Killer

By FRED P. GRAHAM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—J. Edgar Hoover said today that no evidence had been found to indicate that Lee Harvey Oswald had had an accomplice in the assassination of President Kennedy.

"All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion—that Oswald acted alone in his crime," the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said in a statement.

"Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy," Mr. Hoover said.

Explains Discrepancies

Commenting for the first time on the controversy over the adequacy of the Warren Commission's report of the assassination, Mr. Hoover said the critics had ignored or misinterpreted the facts.

He also gave the first official explanation of the discrepencies between the two F.B.I. reports on the assassination and the Warren Report. The F.B.I. reports said the bullet that struck Mr. Kennedy below the back of the neck had not passed through the President's body. The Warren Report concluded that the bullet had passed through President Kennedy and had wounded the Texas Governor, John B. Connally Jr.

Mr. Hoover said that statements in the first F.B.I. report, dated Dec. 9, 1963, had been based upon comments made that time the doctors believed that the bullet had not gone through the body, but information obtained the next morning disclosed that it had, Mr. Hoover said.

By the time the F.B.I. submitted its supplemental report on Jan. 13, 1964, the commission had been given a copy of the autopsy report that said the bullet had passed through the President's body, Mr. Hoover said.

Therefore, he explained, the F.B.I. did not mention this in the Jan. 13 report.

Critics of the Warren Report have pointed out that the only reference to Mr. Kennedy's wounds in the Jan. 13 F.B.I. report stated:

"Medical examination of the President's body had revealed that the bullet which entered his back had penetrated to a distance of less than a finger length."

Mr. Hoover explained that this had been followed by a statement that Mr. Kennedy's shirt had an entrance bullet hole in the back and an exit hole in the front. He said this had been intended to point up the fact that the doctors' findings contained in the first report had probably been in error.

Mr. Hoover concluded that "While there is a difference in the information reported by the F.B.I. and the information contained in the autopsy report concerning the wounds, there is no conflict."

Mr. Hoover's statement was directed to The Washington Evening Star, which had asked him to comment on the rash of books and articles that have criticized the Warren Report. The statement was later release to other news media.

Criticism for Critics

In an accompanying letter to The Star, Mr. Hoover said that, while the critics had every right to state their views, they "should show more regard for the facts on record."

"They have ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others, and expressed pure speculation as truth," he said.

Mr. Hoover branded as "totally false" allegations that the F.B.I. had altered the film of the assassination taken by an amateur photographer, Abraham Zapruder.

"The F.B.I. never had the original Zapruder film in its possession — it was purchased by a national magazine," he said, referring to Life magazine.

"The F.B.I. obtained a copy of the original uncut film and reproduced this for the commission, which since has turned it over to national archives," he added.

The discrepancy between the Warren Report's description of Mr. Kennedy's body wound and the two F.B.I. reports has fanned the controversy over the adequacy of the Warren Commission's investigation.

In his book "Inquest," Edward Jay Epstein pointed out that the F.B.I. had repeated in its Jan. 13 report that the bullet had not passed through the President's body without stating that this view might be in error and without mentioning the contrary view expressed in the official autopsy.

Mr. Epstein said a person might find it "inconceivable that the F.B.I. would make a repeated error of this magnitude and import in its final report to the President."

Sees Truth vs. Politics

After analyzing the evidence, he concluded that "all the evidence" indicated that the F.B.I. version was true and that the Warren Commission's statement was an expression of "political truth."

Critics say that the commission's conclusion that the same bullet struck President Kennedy and Governor Connally was crucial to its explanation of the crime. The commission has denied that it is necessary.

The Zapruder film showed that the two men were struck almost simultaneously. Since Oswald's bolt-action rifle could not fire two rounds in less than 2.3 seconds, the commission concluded that the same round had hit both men, and that Governor Conally had had a delayed reaction to his wound.

Mr. Epstein and other critics have insisted that, if the first bullet had lodged in Mr. Kennedy's back and had later fallen out, as the doctors first assume then Mr. Kennedy and Governor Connally must have been hit by two riflemen firing almost simultaneously.

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Holmes
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SUP CLIPPING
DATED 11-26-66
FROM W. Post & T. H.

WARREN COMMISSION

62-109090-A

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 12 1966

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World
Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

NOV 26 1966

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Tolson
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UPI-10

11-26-1966

(WARREN COMMISSION)

WASHINGTON--THE GROWING CHORUS OF CHALLENGES TO THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT MAY BRING PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING THE AUTOPSY ON THE BODY OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, A COMMISSION ATTORNEY SAID TODAY.

ARLEN SPECTER, 36, THE MAN WHO HANDLED THE COMMISSION INVESTIGATION OF THE SHOOTING, TOLD UPI TODAY, "IF IT KEEPS UP, YOU MAY GET A LOOK AT THEM."

INTEREST SWUNG TO THE PICTURES--NOW BARRED FROM PUBLIC USE--WHEN ONE OF THE GROUP OF THREE DOCTORS WHO PERFORMED THE AUTOPSY SAID THE PICTURES COULD SETTLE CONTROVERSY SURROUNDING A WOUND IN KENNEDY'S NECK.

CRITICS OF THE COMMISSION HAVE CONTENDED THE BULLET MAY HAVE BEEN FIRED FROM THE FRONT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE ON NOV. 22, 1963, CHALLENGING THE COMMISSION THEORY THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD ALONE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR KENNEDY'S DEATH.

SPECTER, NOW THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., IS GENERALLY CREDITED WITH EVOLVING THE THEORY THAT KENNEDY AND TEXAS GOV. JOHN CONNALLY WERE WOUNDED BY THE SAME BULLET.

HIS COMMENT CAME IN A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW DURING WHICH HE DENIED REPORTS THAT HE HAD EVER SAID, "I DON'T THINK ANYONE WILL EVER BELIEVE WHAT WE'VE (THE COMMISSION) REPORTED."

HE SAID HE STILL BELIEVED THE BULLET WHICH HIT KENNEDY NEAR THE BASE OF THE SKULL AND PASSED THROUGH HIS NECK WAS THE SAME ONE THAT HIT CONNALLY.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

SPECTER SAID HE HAD NOT SEEN THE AUOOPSY PICTURES. EARLIER THIS MONTH THEY WERE PLACED IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES HERE BY THE KENNEDY FAMILY, BUT PUBLIC VIEWING WAS NOT TO BE PERMITTED UNTIL MANY DECADES HENCE UNLESS THE FAMILY CHOOSES TO RELEASE THEM.

THE DOCTOR WHO SAID THE PICTURES COULD DISPEL THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE TYPE AND LOCATION OF THE SLAIN PRESIDENT'S WOUNDS WAS J. THORNTON BOSWELL, FORMER CHIEF PATHOLOGIST AT THE BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL WHERE THE AUTOPSY TOOK PLACE THE NIGHT OF NOV. 22, 1963.

BOSWELL SAID THE PICTURES WOULD SHOW CONCLUSIVELY THE COMMISSION REPORT ON THE WOUNDS WAS IN AGREEMENT WITH THE AUTOPSY'S RESULTS.

THIS WOULD SUPPORT THE COMMISSION VIEW THAT THE SAME BULLET HIT KENNEDY AND CONNALLY, AND THAT OSWALD, FIRING SHOTS FROM BEHIND THE PRESIDENT, WAS THE LONE ASSASSIN.

BOSWELL ISSUED AN EXPLANATION OF SEEMING DISCREPANCIES IN AN AUTOPSY SKETCH HE DREW OF THE PRESIDENT'S BODY WHICH SEEMED TO GIVE CREDENCE TO SOME CRITICS' THEORIES THAT THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OTHERS WERE IN ON THE SHOOTING.

HE SAID THAT HE MADE A MISTAKE, THAT THE DRAWING IMPRECISELY SHOWED A WOUND IN KENNEDY'S BACK BUT THAT THE SKETCH WAS ONLY INTENDED TO GIVE A ROUGH AAPPROXIMATION OF THE LOCATION OF THE WOUNDS.

BOSWELL SAID HE ASSUMED THAT THE PHOTOGRAPHS WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO GIVE THE PRECISE LOCATIONS OF THE WOUND.

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Text of Statement by Hoover on the Warren Report

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI)—Following is the text of the statement by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on recent challenges of the findings of the Warren Commission on the Kennedy assassination:

The Warren Commission and its findings concerning the assassination of President Kennedy currently are being severely criticized. The conclusions of the commission, especially its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination, have been openly challenged.

In support of their speculations, some of the critics allege, among other things, that there is a "conflict" between portions of two F.B.I. reports and the official autopsy report regarding the wounds found in the President's body.

While there is a difference in the information reported by the F.B.I. and the information contained in the autopsy report concerning the wounds, there is no conflict.

The F.B.I. reports record oral statements made by autopsy physicians while the examination was being conducted and before all facts were known. The autopsy report records the final findings of the examination.

Two Agents at Autopsy

Briefly, this is what happened. The autopsy was conducted at Bethesda Naval Hospital on the evening of Nov. 22, 1963. Two F.B.I. agents were present.

They reported that Dr. James J. Humes, chief autopsy surgeon, located what appeared to be a bullet hole in the back below the shoulder and probed it to the end of the opening with a finger. The examining physicians were unable to explain why they could find no bullet or point of exit.

Unknown to the agents, the physicians eventually were able to trace the path of the bullet through the body. On the morning of Nov. 23, 1963, Dr. Humes contacted doctors who treated the President at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Tex., the previous day and confirmed his assumption that a tracheotomy had been performed using a bullet hole in the front of the neck as the point of incision.

The information reported by the agents present during the autopsy was summarized on page 18 of the F.B.I. report dated Dec. 9, 1963.

Hole Found in Clothing

Meanwhile, the clothing worn by the President when he was shot was examined in the F.B.I. laboratory. This examination revealed a small hole in the back of his coat and shirt and a slit characteristic of an exit hole for a projectile in the front of the shirt one inch below the collar button. A nick on the left side of the tie knot, possibly caused by the same projectile which passed through the shirt, also was noted.

These findings clearly indicated the examining physician's early observation that the bullet penetrated only a short distance into the President's back probably was in error.

Since this observation had been included in the F.B.I. report of Dec. 9, 1963, another reference was made to it in the report of Jan. 13, 1964, in conjunction with the laboratory findings to point up this probability.

The F.B.I. and the Warren Commission each received a copy of the official autopsy report on Dec. 23, 1963, from Secret Service following a specific request for this document. Since the F.B.I. knew the commission had a copy of the official autopsy, its contents were not repeated in an F.B.I. report.

Film Charge Denied

Recently the charge has been made that the F.B.I. altered the film of the assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder. This is totally false. The F.B.I. never had the original Zapruder film in its possession—it was purchased by a national magazine. The F.B.I. obtained a copy of the original uncut film and reproduced this for the commission, which since has turned it over to national archives.

At the direction of President Johnson, the F.B.I. conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination. The results of this investigation were accurately reported to the Warren Commission.

Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion—that Oswald acted alone in his crime.

Warren Commission

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Post
FILE AND INITIALS

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times 25
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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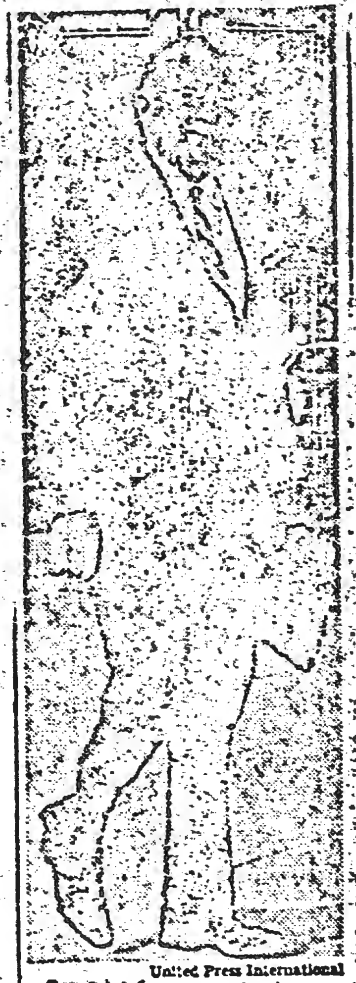

United Press International

J. Edgar Hoover

5-19 (Rev. 9-13-66)

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French TV Weighs Report

Special to The New York Times 25

PARIS, Nov. 25—French television broadcast tonight a graphic, 40-minute examination of the controversy over the Warren Report.

The framework of the show was provided by interviews of a French-speaking United States lawyer upholding the Warren Commission's findings and a French journalist presenting the case of the critics.

Over-all, the show induced a compelling impression of doubt that Oswald had acted alone.

The show faded out at the end on a studio mock-up of the scene of the assassination in Dallas as an announcer speculated about whether the truth would ever be known.

The scale model appeared repeatedly during the program as investigators set the scene and returned to it as points of controversy were injected verbally and then demonstrated.

Spot footage was introduced to provide the scale for viewers. Library footage and still pictures were shown to fix the event, its actors and their implements. Sketches and diagrams were used for additional clarity.

The assassination sequence was used with slow-motion cartoons to give viewers the time element, against which were opposed views and explanations tending to demonstrate that Oswald could not have fired three shots so accurately in so short a time. Spot interviews brought in suggestions that four shots may have been fired, two in close succession.

The program was the lead subject of the television network's weekly news "magazine," entitled "Panorama."

Through innuendo and suggestion, the program cast doubt on Jack Ruby's role in the event, and it listed those connected near or far with the event who have met deaths under "suspicious" conditions.

Despite assertions from persons supporting the report's conclusions, the program clearly left the door open to speculation about a possible conspiracy.

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Warren Commission

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
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The New York Times 25
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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Date NOV 26 1966

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Warren Unit Aide Sees New Probe As Waste of Time

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A Tulane University law professor who served as a Warren Commission investigator says he believes a new probe of the assassination of President Kennedy would be a waste of time.

Leon D. Hubert Jr., former Orleans Parish district attorney, worked with the commission on conspiracy aspects of the assassination.

Hubert said yesterday he agreed with the findings of the commission on the death of the late president. Earlier yesterday, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, said all available evidence indicates Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination.

Hubert said no link was found between Jack Ruby and Oswald. Ruby gunned down Oswald as police led him through a station basement. Hubert said he was convinced Ruby told the truth down the line about acting alone in the death of Oswald.

Warren Commission

FBI CLIPPING
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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star A 3
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
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'Put 'Life' with the whodunits this week.'

Warren Commission

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star A-4
New York Daily News
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The New York Times
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Oswald Killed Without Help, Hoover Says

By PAUL HEALY

Washington, Nov. 25 (News Bureau) — FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover said today that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing President Kennedy.

Hoover released a statement sent a newsman who reuqested comment on certain "alleged conflicts" in the Warren Commission assasination report.

"Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Oswald to assasinate President Kennedy. All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion — that Oswald acted alone in his crime," Hoover declared.

Right to Views

While magazine and book critics have eevry right to state their views, the FBI boss said, "They should show more regard for the facts on the record. They have ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others and expressed pure speculation as truth."

Hoover noted that it has been charged that the FBI altered the film of he assassination taken by a bystander, Abraham Zapruder. "This is totally false," Hoover said.

Under orders from President Johnson, Hoover stated the FBI "conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination."

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Warren Commission

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News 10
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal Tribune
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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Hoover Asserts Warren Critics Ignore and Misinterpret Facts

By Stephen M. Aug
Associated Press

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover rapped critics of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy yesterday, saying they "ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others and expressed pure speculation as truth."

In a statement, Hoover said also:

• "Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with (Lee Harvey) Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy."

• "While there is a difference in the information reported by the FBI and the information contained in the autopsy report concerning the wounds, there is no conflict."

• The FBI never altered the film of the assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder, a bystander.

Hoover made the comments in a statement requested by the Evening Star and made available to other news media.

Hoover devoted most of the statement to explaining differences between FBI reports of the Kennedy autopsy and the official report.

"The FBI reports record oral statements made by autopsy physicians while the examination was being conducted and before all the facts were known. The autopsy report records the final findings of the examination," Hoover said.

Hoover recalled that when the autopsy was conducted at the Bethesda Naval Hospital on the evening of Nov. 22, 1963 —the day Mr. Kennedy was shot—"two FBI agents were present. He said:

"They reported that Dr. James J. Humes, chief autopsy surgeon, located what appeared to be a bullet hole in the back below the shoulder and probed it to the end of the opening with a finger. The examining physicians were unable to locate [illegible] they could find no bullet or point of exit."

But Hoover said that, unknown to the agents, the physicians eventually were able to trace the path of the bullet through the body.

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~~Facts~~ Point to One Conclusion'

FBI Defends Warren Report

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover yesterday joined the attack on critics of the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Hoover, whose agents "conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thoro investigation," said recent critics "have ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others, and expressed pure speculation as truth."

CONFLICT

The FBI Chief said that seemingly conflicting Bureau reports on the autopsy performed on the President's body could be explained by the fact that doctors performing the autopsy in the presence of FBI agents, were unable to locate accurately the exit wound made by a bullet that struck the President in the back.

Later, after the agents had left the autopsy room, the doctors discovered that the bullet made its exit from his neck, a fact that had been obscured because Dallas physicians had used the exit wound as the point of incision for a tracheotomy.

Since the FBI knew the Commission received a copy of the final, official autopsy report, showing the location of the exit wound, it did not change the report of the agents who saw the autopsy. The Bureau, however, did give the Commission its laboratory report on the President's clothing, which showed a bullet exit hole in his shirt collar front.

REJECTS

Mr. Hoover also rejected a claim that the FBI had altered a movie of the assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder, which he had sold to Life Magazine.

The FBI never had possession of the original, but obtained "a copy of the original uncut film", which it then copied for the Commission, Mr. Hoover said.

"Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with (Lee Harvey) Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy."

"All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion — that Oswald acted alone in his crime," he said.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 8
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Post
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'Facts Point to One Conclusion'

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"All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion — that Oswald acted alone in his crime," he said.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
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The National Observer
People's World
Date 11/26/66

Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy
11/22/63 - Dallas, Texas

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Hoover Hits Warren Critics, Insists Oswald Acted Alone

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said today all available evidence indicate that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy," Hoover said in a statement.

A number of books, articles and statements recently have raised questions about the validity of the findings of the Warren Commission, which named Oswald as the assassin and said he acted alone. The FBI turned over all its own findings to the commission.

Hoover said that although the critics have every right to state their views, they "should show more regard for the facts on record. They have ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others, and expressed pure speculation as truth."

Hoover noted that some of the critics allege, among other things, that there is a conflict between portions of two FBI reports and the official autopsy report regarding the wounds found in Kennedy's body.

But he said "while there is a difference in the information reported by the FBI and the information contained in the autopsy report concerning the wounds, there is no conflict."

Hoover said the FBI reports record oral statements made by autopsy physicians before all the facts were known. The ultimate findings of the examination, he said, are contained in the autopsy report.

Hoover said two FBI agents were present at Bethesda Naval Hospital when the autopsy was performed Nov. 22, 1963.

The agents reported that Dr. James J. Humes, chief autopsy surgeon, "located what appeared to be a bullet hole in the back below the shoulder and probed it to the end of the opening with a finger. The examining physicians were unable to explain why they could find no bullet or point of exit."

Hoover said that, unknown to the agents, the physicians eventually were able to trace the path of the bullet through the body.

The morning following the assassination, Hoover said, Humes contacted physicians who had examined the President at Parkland Hospital in Dallas the previous day. They confirmed Humes' assumption that a tracheotomy had been performed using a bullet hole in the front of the back as the point of incision.

Examination of the President's clothing at the FBI laboratory, Hoover said, "revealed a small hole in the back of his coat and shirt and a slit characteristic of an exit hole for a projectile in the front of the shirt one inch below the collar button."

Hoover added:

"These findings clearly indicated the examining physician's early observation that the bullet penetrated only a short distance into the President's back probably was in error."

This early observation had been included in an FBI report of Dec. 9, 1963, and another reference was made to it in a report of Jan. 13, 1964.

The FBI and the Warren Commission each asked for and received a copy of the official autopsy report on Dec. 23, 1963. Hoover added that since the FBI knew the Warren Commission had a copy of the official autopsy, its contents were not repeated in an FBI report.

Hoover also took issue with those who have said that the FBI altered films of the assassination taken by one Abraham Zapruder.

"This is totally false," Hoover said, "and the FBI never had the original Zapruder film in its possession—it was purchased by a national magazine.

Hoover said the FBI obtained a copy of the original uncut film and reproduced it for the commission, which has since given it to the National Archives.

Warren Commission

FLIP CLIPPING
DATED 11-26-66
FROM W. Post & T/H.
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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
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WEEK IN REVIEW
BY LEONARD A. GRANATO
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Warren Commission

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, THE 35TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WAS SHOT TO DEATH THREE YEARS AGO LAST TUESDAY. HIS SUCCESSOR, LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON, APPOINTED A COMMISSION HEADED BY EARL WARREN, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES, TO STUDY THE EVENTS AND REPORT TO THE NATION.

IT WAS HOPED SUCH A STUDY WOULD PRECLUDE THE CONFUSIONS, RUMORS AND THEORIES THAT SURVIVE FROM THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN. IT WAS HOPED THAT HISTORY WOULD BE SATISFIED. BUT BY THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE KENNEDY TRAGEDY, CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT WERE CAST INTO DOUBT. AND ONE OF THE PROMINENT DOUBTERS WAS TEX. GOV. JOHN CONNALLY, WHO TOOK A BULLET HIMSELF ON THAT BLACK FRIDAY IN DALLAS.

SIMPLY PUT, THE WARREN COMMISSION BELIEVES ONLY LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS INVOLVED; OSWALD FIRED THREE BULLETS FROM BEHIND; THE FIRST BULLET WENT THROUGH KENNEDY'S THROAT AND STRUCK CONNALLY; THE SECOND BULLET IS UNACCOUNTED FOR; THE THIRD BULLET SHATTERED THE PRESIDENT'S BRAIN.

"I AM CONVINCED BEYOND ANY DOUBT THAT I WAS NOT STRUCK BY THE FIRST BULLET," CONNALLY TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE WEDNESDAY.

"I KNOW THAT I HEARD THE FIRST SHOT, THAT I TURNED TO SEE WHAT HAPPENED, AND THAT I WAS STRUCK BY A SECOND SHOT," THE GOVERNOR SAID. "THE THIRD SHOT HIT THE PRESIDENT AND NOT ME."

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CONALLY'S POSITION WAS PUBLISHED FIRST IN LIFE MAGAZINE. THE GOVERNOR STUDIED A MOTION PICTURE OF THE ASSASSINATION AND SAID HE BELIEVED HE WAS HIT NINE TO 24 FRAMES LATER THAN THE WARREN COMMISSION'S ASSESSMENT. ELAPSED TIME CAN BE COMPUTED BECAUSE THE CAMERA RECORDS 18.3 FRAMES A SECOND.

THE FRAME IN WHICH CONNALLY SAID HE WAS HIT IS AT MOST 1.3 SECONDS FROM THE FRAME IN WHICH THE WARREN COMMISSION SAID WAS THE EARLIEST KENNEDY WAS STRUCK. EXPERIMENTS SHOWED OSWALD'S RIFLE COULD BE FIRED TWICE IN NOT LESS THAN 2.3 SECONDS. LIFE CONCLUDED THERE IS NOW A RESONABLE DOUBT THAT OSWALD ACTED ALONE. IT CALLED FOR THE CASE TO REOPENED.

CONNALLY SAID HE BELIEVES THE COMMISSION REPORT'S PRINCIPAL FINDING--THAT OSWALD ACTED ALONE--BUT DIFFERS ON THE ONE DETAIL ABOUT WHICH BULLET HE RECEIVED.

SEVERAL BOOKS CASTING ASPERSIONS ON THE COMMISSION REPORT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY. SOME ATTACK THE INTERPRETATION OF THE EVIDENCE; OTHERS IMPUGN THE MOTIVES OF THE COMMISSION. THE COMMISSION HAS REMAINED SILENT.

AT WEEK'S END, THE NEW YORK TIMES OPINED EDITORIALLY THAT IT IS NOW TIME FOR THE COMMISSION TO SPEAK UP TO CLEAR THE ZGENERAL CONFUSION IN THE PUBLIC MIND."

"FURTHER DIGNIFIED SILENCE, OR MERELY MORE DENIALS BY THE COMMISSION OR ITS STAFF ARE NO LONGER ENOUG," THE TIMES SAID. "...ENOUGH RESPONSIBLE INQUIRY HAS BEEN AROUSED TO DESERVE RESPONSIBLE ANSWERS."

AROUND THE WORLD:

SAIGON--AN AMERICAN PLATOON WAS ALL BUT WIPED OUT IN THE ONLY MAJOR SETBACK IN OPERATION ATTLEBORO, WHICH HAS BEEN HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL IN THWARTING AN EXPECTED OFFENSIVE NEAR THE CAMBODIAN BORDER. A THANKSGIVING ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT AMERICAN DEATHS IN VIET NAM ROSE ABOVE 6,000.

AUSTIN, TEX.--PRESIDENT JOHNSON, RECUPERATING AT THE RANCH FROM HIS RECENT SURGERY, WORKED HARD ON CUTTING THE BUDGET. HE ANNOUNCED A 17.5 PER CENT REDUCTION IN HIGHWAY SPENDING FOR THE COMING FISCAL YEAR.

NEW YORK--A BLANKET OF WARM AIR THAT COVERED NEW YORK FOR A WEEK TRAPPED SO MUCH FILTHY AIR THAT THE AIR POLLUTION INDEX SOARED TEMPORARILY PAST 60--12 IS NORMAL. PERSONS WITH RESPIRATORY AILMENTS WERE CAUTIONED TO STAY INSIDE.

JERUSALEM--ISRAELI TROOPS INVADED JORDAN IN A BRIEF TANK-LED RAID WHICH ISRAEL CLAIMED WAS IN RETALIATION FOR ACTS OF ARAB SABOTAGE IN ISRAEL. LATER VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS BROKE OUT IN JORDAN AMONG PALESTINIAN ARABS PROTESTING WHAT THEY CONSIDER KING HUSSEIN'S FAILURE TO ACT AGAINST ISRAEL. HUSSEIN ORDERED CONSCRIPTION OF YOUNG MEN INTO THE ARMY AND ACCEPTED 20,000 SAUDI ARABIAN TROOPS TO GUARD JORDAN'S BORDER.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.--CANADA PROPOSED THAT RED CHINA BE ADMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN NATIONALIST CHINA'S SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT, WHILE NATIONALIST CHINA RETAINED HER ASSEMBLY SEAT. EARLIER, ITALY AND SIX OTHER NATIONS PROPOSED A STUDY ADMITTING RED CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTED THE MOVE, INDICATING FOR THE FIRST TIME SOME FLEXIBILITY IN ITS OPPOSITION TO SEATING THE REDS.

DORADO BEACH, P.R. --GOVS. NELSON ROCKEFELLER OF NEW YORK AND GEORGE ROMNEY OF MICHIGAN CONFERRED ON THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION IN 1968.

HERNANDO, MISS.-AUBREY JEAMES NORVELL PLEADED GUILTY TO SHOOTING JAMES MEREDITH DURING THE NEGRO'S MARCH TO MISSISSIPPI. NORVELL WAS SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IN PRISON, THREE OF THEM SUSPENDED.

MADRID--GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO INTRODUCED A CONSTITUTION THAT WOULD BEGIN THE LIBERALIZATION OF HIS VIRTUAL DICTATORSHIP. THE CORTES (PARLIAMENT) ACCEPTED IT UNANIMOUSLY AND A REFERENDUM WAS PLANNED FOR NEXT MONTH.

SYDNEY--QANTAS PILOTS STRUCK AUSTRALIA'S WORLD-WIDE AIRLINE FOR THE THIRD TIME IN THREE YEARS.

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Warren Commission

The Ghouls

THE MERCHANTS of morbidity keep setting new highs in output and new lows in taste by refusing to let go of the horror of Nov. 22, 1963—and refusing to let the memory of John F. Kennedy rest decently in peace.

Some of the doubters are unquestionably sincere, but many more seem motivated by a hunger for the buck, a thirst for publicity, a drive for circulation at all costs. There is also in this sordid tapestry a pattern of what could most charitably be called political mischief.

But, whatever the assorted motivations, the effect is the same—to impugn not only the honesty of the Warren Commission report but the integrity of the commission and its head, the Chief Justice of the United States.

That would be excusable if some useful purpose were being served. But it isn't. Virtually every scrap of so-called evidence, every tortured argument advanced by the doubters was carefully evaluated by the Warren Commission in reaching its conclusions.

Real-life tragedy seldom meets the requirements of a scenario. The explanation does not come in a neat package, with all loose ends tied up.

The Warren Commission made no pretense of handing down any such package. Nor could it, with Lee Harvey Oswald dead. The commission had to rely on judgment as well as painstaking evaluation of all the available evidence in reaching its verdict—that Oswald was the sole assassin.

There has been no evidence persuasive enough to upset that carefully reasoned, abundantly documented conclusion—nor to support the bizarre, sinister but implausible thesis of conspiracy.

Certainly it is highly significant that Gov. Connally of Texas, while disagreeing with the commission on which bullet struck him, nonetheless is "satisfied beyond any doubt" there was only one assassin, reaffirms his confidence in the commission and vehemently opposes any futile re-investigation.

Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. insists there is a "residue of uncertainty" in people's minds. Naturally. But it has been put there by its irresponsible manufacturers. This is like detonating dynamite and deploring the devastation.

Out of respect for common decency and for the memory of a martyred president, we think it is time to ask the ghouls, the buck-chasers, the sensation-mongers and the character assassins to desist—to shut up until or unless they can put up, as so far they have so notoriously failed to do.

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6-19 (Rev. 5-4-66)

Bitter Attacks and Debate Clouding Warren Report

By LARRY VAN GELDER
World Journal Tribune Staff

Debate, controversy, criticism.

In newspapers, magazines, books, on television—these words are sounded in a mounting chorus addressed to one topic, the Warren Commission.

As the pace of attacks accelerates, as the volume of words multiplies, as time passes, the commission itself and its report seem to fade. They appear not as living people and a real document but as a combined one-dimensional traget, devoid of depth or substance, less real, less immediate than the latest critic or criticism.

Recent polls show that fewer Americans today are convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President Kennedy than at any time since the shooting. Most remain unconvinced that the assassination was the work of one man—yet they cannot say who was behind the plot. And most believe that the full story of the events of Nov. 22, 1963 was not told in the Warren Commission report.

LIKE MOST DEBATES

Like most debates, this one has nearly obscured the subjects of its origin, the Warren Commission and its report.

Seven days after the death of President Kennedy, the so-called Warren Commission was created by President Johnson in Executive Order Number 11130, "Appointing a Commission to Report upon the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

The commission was charged to "ascertain, evaluate and report upon the facts relating" to the assassination of Kennedy and "the man charged with the assassination."

The order further stated: "The purposes of the commission are to examine the evidence developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any additional evidence that may hereafter come to light or be uncovered by federal or state authorities; to make such further investigation as the commission finds desirable; to evaluate all the facts and circumstances surrounding such assassination, including the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination, and to report to me its findings and conclusions."

COOPERATION ORDERED

The order directed all executive departments and agencies to cooperate with the commission, authorized payment of commission expenses from the President's emergency fund, empowered the commission to "prescribe its own procedures and to employ such assistants as it deems necessary," and listed the commission's members.

The first line on the list read simply: "The Chief Justice of the United States, Chairman." That was all. The name Earl Warren did not appear, and the listing of the title, rather than the man, has been interpreted to mean that the prestige, dignity, even majesty of the nation's highest judicial office was what was sought—a symbol to cap the grave, historic task at hand.

Warren was a reluctant appointee. His conviction that no member of the Supreme Court should serve in any other capacity was well-known, long-standing and grounded in the belief that the authority of the office would be diluted by service in a non-judicial capacity.

JUSTICE WARREN

Warren Commission

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WARREN ACCEPTED

Initially, Warren rejected President Johnson's request to serve as commission chairman. But the President appealed to his patriotism, stressing the need to answer the nation's and the world's questions by seeking and reporting the full story. Warren then put his personal convictions aside and accepted the appointment.

On Dec. 13, 1963, Congress enacted Senate Joint Resolution 137 (Public Law 88-202) giving the commission the power to issue subpoenas for witnesses and the production of evidence and authorizing the panel to compel testimony by offering immunity to any witness who claimed the fifth amendment's privilege against self-incrimination.

During December and January, federal and state agencies forwarded their investigative reports to the commission. Members of its legal staff pored over the documents and evidence, organizing facts, extracting issues, targeting problems and recommending additional inquiry. The commission sent requests to 10 major departments of the government, 14 independent government agencies and commissions and four Congressional committees for additional information relating to the investigation.

Requests for additional information—statements from witnesses and analysis of physical evidence—were carried out at commission request by the FBI, Secret Service, Internal Revenue Service, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency and individuals from state and city governments. And the commission members from time to time visited the assassination scene and other parts of Dallas.

25,000 INTERVIEWS

The commission said the FBI carried out 25,000 interviews and re-interviews "of persons having information of possible relevance to the investigation" and submitted 2,300 reports totaling 25,400 pages; the Secret Service conducted about 1,500 interviews and submitted 800 reports totaling some 4,600 pages.

commission and its staff took the testimony of 552 witnesses—94 of them heard by members of the commission, 395 by members of the legal staff, 61 in the form of sworn affidavits, and two by statement.

ADVICE ASKED

Although it was later criticized for acting as judge and jury, the commission saw itself "neither as a court presiding over an adversary proceeding nor as a prosecutor determined to prove a case, but as a fact-finding agency committed to the ascertainment of the truth."

Also, "In fairness to the alleged assassin and his family," the commission on Feb. 25, 1964, requested Walter E. Craig to participate in the investigation and to advise the commission whether in his opinion the proceeding conformed to the basic principles of American justice."

The commission said that Craig participated, either personally or through appointed assistants, "without limitation." All records, it said, were made available to him and he had the power to cross-examine witnesses, recall witnesses, and suggest witnesses.

The commission concluded that President Kennedy was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald acting alone, and that the assassin had no motive that could be "judged by the standards of reasonable men."

THE VOLUME

On Thursday, Sept. 24, 1964, members of the commission filed into the cabinet room at the White House, where Chief Justice Earl Warren handed to President Johnson the four-inch thick volume that was its report.

The following day at 9 a.m., in the Indian Treaty Room on the fourth floor of the Executive Office just west of the White House, copies of the report (the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits followed later) were issued to the press with the condition that no release of the contents whether "paraphrased, alluded to or hinted at" was to be made until 6:30 p.m. Sunday, although certain transmissions to publications were allowed beginning at 3 a.m. Sunday.

When the report was released, reaction—pro and con—was instantaneous and world-wide.

It has yet to subside.

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Critics of Warren Report Play With the Facts: Hoover

Washington, Nov. 25 (AP)—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover today said all available evidence indicates that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy.

"Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy," Hoover said in a statement.

A number of books, articles and statements recently have raised questions about the validity of the findings of the Warren Commission, which named Oswald as the assassin and said he acted alone. The FBI turned over all its own findings to the commission.

Hoover said that although the critics have every right to state their views, they "should show more regard for the facts on record. They have ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others, and expressed pure speculation as truth."

Hoover noted that some of the critics allege, among other things, that there is a conflict between portions of two FBI reports and the official autopsy report regarding the wounds found in Kennedy's body.

But, he said, "while there is difference in the information reported by the FBI and the information contained in the autopsy report concerning the wounds, there is no conflict."

Hoover said the FBI reports record oral statements made by autopsy physicians before all the facts were known. The ultimate findings of the examination, he said, are contained in the autopsy report.

In Fort Worth, Tex., a note attached to a large bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums on the grave Oswald said ". . . he has left all the world confused."

More than 600 persons yesterday filed by the grave in Rosehill Cemetery on the third anniversary of the slaying of Oswald by Dallas night club operator Jack Ruby.

The typewritten note on the flowers read: "Lee Harvey Oswald. Did he assassinate the President? Was he truthfully accused? Guilty, Yes? Or was he innocent? He has left the world confused."

"Warren Commission"

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Autopsy Doctor Says Films Back Warren Report

By PETER KIHSS

X-rays and photographs taken during the autopsy of President Kennedy verify the location of a disputed wound at the base of the back of his neck. But by themselves they cannot end the argument over a bullet's path through his body.

This was the opinion yesterday of one autopsy surgeon, who has seen the X-rays and photographs, which were put into the National Archives Oct. 31. It is also the private opinion of two investigators for the Warren Commission.

In a telephone interview from Bethesda, Md., Dr. J. Thornton Boswell, a retired Navy commander now in private medical practice, said he and the chief autopsy pathologist, Capt. James J. Humes, agree the pictures cannot prove the so-called single-bullet theory.

Single-Bullet Theory

This theory holds that one bullet pierced the back base of the President's neck, passed through and emerged at the lower left part of his tie knot and then wounded Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas in the back, chest, wrist and thigh.

The Warren report said there was "persuasive evidence" for the single bullet theory "although it is not necessary to any essential findings."

The commission held that Lee Harvey Oswald alone assassinated the President, firing three shot in less than eight seconds, including one probable miss. If the President and Governor were wounded separately, questions of timing and the possibility that there were two rifles have been raised by critics.

Dr. Boswell said yesterday he saw the photographs for the first time last Nov. 1. They show clearly, he said, the accuracy of the autopsy report and of the autopsy surgeon's testimony as to the location of the wound.

Error in 'Hasty' Diagram

It was his diagram, Commission Exhibit 397, Dr. Boswell said, that critics of the Warren Commission have cited in arguing that the wound was farther down the back. He said this hasty "work sheet," made during the autopsy, had a "diagram error"—a dot that placed the wound incorrectly. But he said the notes he wrote on the diagram did locate it accurately.

The tracing of the bullet's path must still depend on medical interpretation because it went through soft tissues and muscles, Dr. Boswell said. These were bruised, he said, but the pictures do not conclusively show the path.

Dr. Boswell said of the diagram:

"This was unfortunate. If I had known at the time that this sketch would become public record, I would have been more careful. It was strictly a work sheet, the same as rough working notes. You could see that by looking at it. It was very dirty.

"Its sole purpose was to indicate for the autopsy doctors right, left, front, back—things like that. The photographs were to provide the exact visual description."

'Absolutely No Doubt'

Autopsy surgeons have "absolutely no doubt in our minds now" that a single bullet hit both President Kennedy and Governor Connally, Dr. Boswell said.

Dr. Boswell said Federal Bureau of Investigation reports used by the critics were "simply wrong." The F.B.I. agents present during the autopsy were "not trained in medicine," he said.

F.B.I. spokesmen have said the agents' reports covered discussions that took place during the autopsy. The reports did not take in the final autopsy report, the bureau said.

In the report, the surgeons, after having spoken the next morning with a Dallas hospital surgeon, concluded that the bullet had gone out through a hole in the throat, which had been obliterated by an emergency operation.

The Warren Commission published "schematic drawings," done by a Navy medical illustrator and based on measurements and verbal descriptions given him by the autopsy surgeons just before they were called to testify.

Downward Path Shown

The drawings include Commission Exhibit 385, which shows the downward path the bullet is thought to have taken through the President's neck, and they remain "sufficient to illustrate the finding," Dr. Boswell said yesterday.

Dr. Boswell noted that his diagram, which differs from Exhibit 385, included his handwritten notes of the specific measurements. These fixed the disputed wound at 14 centimeters, or 5½ inches, from the right acromion process, the tip of the right shoulder joint, and 14 centimeters below the tip of the right mastoid process, the bony point immediately behind the ear.

Hole Below Shoulders

In his book "Inquest," Edward Jay Epstein had cited the diagram as indicating a wound higher in front than in back. In his first Viking Press edition, Mr. Epstein gave the text of an F.B.I. summary report,

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placed in the national archives, which said medical examination had reported a bullet entering the President "just below his shoulder."

In a later Bantam edition, Mr. Epstein added an F.B.I. report that said Dr. Humes located during the autopsy an apparent bullet hole "below the shoulders."

"The end of the opening could be felt with the finger" and Dr. Humes had offered an opinion that the bullet possibly "worked its way out of the body during external cardiac massage," the report said.

In the current Esquire magazine, Mr. Epstein wrote that there was a "flagrant contradiction" between the autopsy report and the F.B.I. agents' report. Mr. Epstein argued that "by viewing the photographs the contradiction can be resolved once and for all time."

According to Volume 2 of the Warren Commission documents, Dr. Humes reported that X-rays and photographs had been made before and during the autopsy. He said the physicians studying the "wound in the lower posterior neck of the President" had "examined carefully the bony structures in this vicinity as well as the X-rays, to see if there was any evidence of fracture or of deposition of metallic fragments." They saw none, he said.

Bruises Photographed

Dr. Humes testified about bruises and discoloration on the upper portion of the right lung and reported hat "Kodachrome photographs were made of this area in the interior of the President's chest."

He testified that the black and white and the color negatives made during the autopsy were not developed before they were turned over to the Secret Service.

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Unanswered Questions

There are enough solid doubts of thoughtful citizens, among the shrill attacks on the Warren Commission, now to require answers. Further dignified silence, or merely more denials by the commission or its staff, are no longer enough.

We have come to this conclusion not because of any of the specific charges brought by the dozens of books, TV shows and articles about President Kennedy's assassination but because of the general confusion in the public mind raised by the publication of allegations and the many puzzling questions that have been raised.

Since the whole purpose of the commission's appointment and mission is being eroded a little at a time by the clamor, it would seem the commission itself has the most reason to answer. Certainly, it should be given the chance.

Its members and staff, in varying degree, of course, have full knowledge—or should have—of the investigations, evaluations and decisions that went into the report. Until they have spoken, the demands for special Congressional committees, foundation studies and inquiries by prestigious people seem premature. The Warren Commission itself is composed of leading members of Senate and House and responsible citizens, headed by the respected Chief Justice.

Perhaps every detail will not be settled. History can never be as neatly packaged as fiction, and people are still writing and reading about the assassination of President Lincoln a hundred years later. But enough responsible inquiry has been aroused to deserve responsible answers.

"The members of the Warren Commission have performed a difficult task well," was the comment in these columns when the report was issued more than two years ago. "Their report in no way excludes others from investigating this tragedy, but they have set an admirable standard in the quest for truth."

Further clarification and answers to unanswered questions by them now would be a logical epilogue.

(Mr. 57 26 Justice)

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PLAY ABOUT OSWALD OFFERED IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—"The Silence of Lee Harvey Oswald," a play about President Kennedy's assassin, got lukewarm reviews today in London.

The 2½ hour drama, based on the 26-volume Warren Commission Report and interviews with Oswald's mother and his wife, is a detailed study of his character. It opened last night at the small Hampstead Theater Club.

David Nathan of The Sun said the author, Michael Hastings, had attempted to "portray the shadowy figure of Oswald, to stage the evidence of character and motive which might have been given at the trial that never took place."

"In a major sense," he continued, "the play fails. At the end we know no more about Oswald than any cursory reading of evidence could bring."

The Times of London said: "Oswald, despite the exhaustive investigation into his background, remains an impenetrable figure. One respects Mr. Hastings's discipline and concern for the truth, but he seems to have undertaken a hopeless task."

Herbert Kretzmer of The Daily Express said, "Oswald was a dour, humorless, and violent man—beyond his mother's understanding, beyond his wife's, beyond Mr. Hastings's and beyond ours."

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Around the Nation

M.D. Backs Warren Report, Admits He Erred in Sketch

A DOCTOR whose autopsy sketch has figured in the renewed Kennedy assassination controversy said yesterday the drawing was only a worksheet and that films of President Kennedy's body prove it.

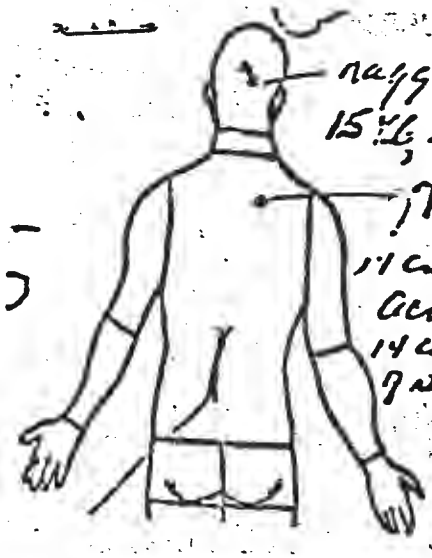
The sketch shows a bullet wound in the President's back, not the base of his neck where the Warren Commission says the first shot struck. Critics of the Commission report say the sketch proves that the shot could not have exited from the President's throat and hit Texas Gov. John B. Connally, and that thus there must have been two assassins.

But Dr. J. Thornton Boswell, who helped perform the Kennedy autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital, said the sketch was drawn quickly as "rough notes" and that his longhand notes with the sketch gave the correct precise location of the wound.

Moreover, he said, he has seen autopsy photos—recently turned over to the National Archives by the Kennedy family— and they show the wound in the back of the neck.

Asked about an FBI report that the wound was in the back. Dr. Thornton said it was simply wrong. He noted that the FBI agents at the autopsy were not trained in medicine.

Dr. Thornton, a former Navy doctor, is now in private practice here.



Associated Press

EXHIBIT—A former Navy doctor, Cmdr. J. Thornton Boswell, has admitted he made a mistake in this hasty sketch at the time of the autopsy on President Kennedy's body. He said the first bullet wound was at the base of the neck and not as far down the back as indicated in the sketch.

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Hoover Asserts Warren Critics Ignore and Misinterpret Facts

By Stephen M. Aug
Associated Press

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover rapped critics of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy yesterday, saying they "ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others and expressed pure speculation as truth."

In a statement, Hoover said also:

• "Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with (Lee Harvey) Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy."

• "While there is a difference in the information reported by the FBI and the information contained in the autopsy report concerning the wounds, there is no conflict."

• The FBI never altered the film of the assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder, a bystander.

Hoover made the comments in a statement requested by the Evening Star and made available to other news media.

Hoover devoted most of the statement to explaining differences between FBI reports of the Kennedy autopsy and the official report.

"The FBI reports record oral statements made by autopsy physicians while the examination was being conducted and before all the facts were known. The autopsy report records the final findings of the examination," Hoover said.

Hoover recalled that when the autopsy was conducted at the Bethesda Naval Hospital on the evening of Nov. 22, 1963—the day Mr. Kennedy was shot—"two FBI agents were present. He said:

"They reported that Dr. James J. Humes, chief autopsy surgeon, located what appeared to be a bullet hole in the back below the shoulder and probed it to the end of the opening with a finger. The examining physicians were unable to explain why they could find no bullet or point of exit."

But Hoover said that, unknown to the agents, the physicians eventually were able to trace the path of the bullet through the body.

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(KENNEDY)

WASHINGTON--FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID TODAY THAT DESPITE THE CONTINUING CONTROVERSY OVER THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT, ALL AVAILABLE EVIDENCE INDICATES LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTED ALONE IN KILLING JOHN F. KENNEDY.

HOOVER SAID CRITICS OF THE COMMISSION CONCLUSION THAT OSWALD WAS UNAIDED IN THE ASSASSINATION HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO AIR THEIR VIEWS, BUT HE SAID "THEY SHOULD SHOW MORE REGARD FOR THE FACTS ON RECORD."

"THEY HAVE IGNORED CERTAIN FACTS, MISINTERPRETED OTHERS, AND EXPRESSED PURE SPECULATION AS TRUTH," HOOVER SAID.

"NOT ONE SHRED OF EVIDENCE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO LINK ANY OTHER PERSON IN A CONSPIRACY WITH OSWALD TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY."

ASKED ABOUT CRITICS' CHARGES THAT THERE WERE DISCREPANCIES IN FBI REPORTS AND THE FINDINGS OF AN AUTOPSY, HOOVER SAID THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE IN THE FORMATION, BUT "THERE IS NO CONFLICT."

"THE FBI REPORTS RECORD ORAL STATEMENTS MADE BY AUTOPSY PHYSICIANS WHILE THE EXAMINATION WAS BEING CONDUCTED AND BEFORE ALL FACTS WERE KNOWN," HOOVER SAID. "THE AUTOPSY REPORT RECORDS THE FINAL FINDINGS OF THE EXAMINATIONS."

HE ALSO DENIED A CHARGE THAT THE FBI HAD ALTERED COLORED FILM OF THE ASSASSINATION TAKEN BY ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER, A BYSTANDER AT THE TIME OF THE NOV. 22, 1963, MURDER IN DALLAS.

"THIS IS TOTALLY FALSE," HOOVER SAID. "THE FBI NEVER HAD THE ORIGINAL ZAPRUDER FILM IN ITS POSSESSION."

HE SAID THE FBI OBTAINED A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL, UNCUT FILM AND REPRODUCED IT FOR THE WARREN COMMISSION. IT SINCE HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES ALONG WITH OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE AND MEDICAL DATA CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION IN ITS INQUIRY.

HOOVER MADE HIS STATEMENT IN RESPONSE TO NEWSPAPER QUERIES GROWING OUT OF THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION. THE CONTROVERSY REACHED A NEW HIGH THIS WEEK ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF KENNEDY'S DEATH.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Warren Commission

Hoover: Oswald Acted Alone

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star A-
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New York Post
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All Facts Sho[illegible] No Accomplice, Critics Are Told

FBI Chief Charges Warren Report Is Misinterpreted

By RONALD SARRO
Star Staff Writer

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said today that all available evidence and facts point to the one conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy," Hoover said in refuting critics of the Warren Commission report.

Hoover said the FBI reached its conclusion through a "prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination" ordered by President Johnson.

He said the results of this investigation "were accurately reported" to the Warren Commission, which also concluded that Oswald acted alone in the killing of Kennedy three years ago this week.

The FBI made secret reports on the assassination which the commission considered along with other evidence. The FBI reports have been preserved, but have not been made public.

The Star asked Hoover for a statement on the assassination in light of recent confusion and doubt created about the validity of the commission findings in a rash of books, articles and statements.

Asked About "Conflicts"

In particular, Hoover was asked to comment on alleged conflicts concerning variances in FBI reports, dated Dec. 9, 1963, and Jan. 13, 1964, and the official autopsy report made by doctors to the commission. These have been used by some critics to support their conclusions.

On the [illegible] question of the commissi[illegible] conclusion, Hoover sa[illegible] critics have every right to state their views, "they should show more regard for the facts on record.

"They have ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others, and expressed pure speculation as truth," Hoover said.

Hoover emphasized that he was speaking only for the FBI and not for any other agency or group involved in any phase of the investigation and inquiry into the assassination.

He said that while there is a difference in information reported by the FBI and information in the autopsy report on Kennedy's wounds, "there is no conflict."

"The FBI reports record oral statements made by autopsy physicians while the examination was being conducted and before all facts were known. The autopsy report records the final findings of the examination."

He said two FBI agents were present as the autopsy was conducted the night of Nov. 22,

See KENNEDY, Page A-8

DEC 1 [illegible]

In a three-hour period Thanksgiving Day more than 600 persons visited the grave.

contacted doctors who treated the President at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Tex., the previous day and confirmed his assumption that a tracheotomy had been performed using a bullet hole in the front of the neck as the point of incision."

Hoover said the information from the two agents present during the autopsy was summarized in an FBI report dated Dec. 9, 1963. Hoover continued:

"Meanwhile, the clothing worn by the President when he was shot was examined by the FBI Laboratory. This examination revealed a small hole in the back of his coat and shirt and a slit characteristic of an exit hole for a projectile in the front of the shirt one inch below the collar button. A nick on the left side of the tie knot, possibly caused by the same projectile which passed through the shirt, also was noted."

Photos of the clothing were contained among evidence pictured in the Warren Commission report, but public display of the clothes has been prohibited during the lifetime of Kennedy relatives.

Hoover said the lab findings "clearly indicated the examining physicians' early observation that the bullet penetrated only a short distance into the President's back was in error."

Therefore, in its report Jan. 13 the FBI referred both to the early observation by the physician, and the probability that his initial finding was in error in view of the laboratory evidence, Hoover said.

Hoover said both the FBI and Warren Commission received copies of the official autopsy report from the Secret Service Dec. 23, 1963. He said since the commission had a copy, the FBI did not repeat its contents in its Jan. 13 report.

Critics of the Warren Commission report have questioned that the same bullet that struck Kennedy's neck also passed through and hit Texas Gov. John B. Connally.

They claim that because of the rapidity of the shots fired, another rifleman was part of the plot to kill Kennedy if Connally was struck by a separate bullet.

The December FBI report indicated a bullet that was reportedly found on Kennedy's stretcher at Parkland did not pass through the President's neck. The Warren Commission later found evidence the bullet came from Connally's stretcher.

The FBI report also concluded, based on the wrong stretcher, that "it was entirely possible" an external cardiac massage performed at Parkland caused the bullet to work its way back out of the point of entry.

But as Hoover pointed out, the tracheotomy incision was later found to be the point the bullet exited, and the FBI found exit holes on the front of Kennedy's clothes. The FBI also said the original reference to Kennedy's stretcher was wrong; it was Connally's stretcher.

The evidence that the bullet passed through Kennedy's neck, and exit hole in front of the shirt and nick on the knot of the tie's left side, indicated the bullet then went into Connally, who sat in front of Kennedy, the Warren Commission concluded.

Connally was struck in the right shoulder, the bullet exited from his chest and went through his wrist, entering his left leg just above the knee. The Warren Commission said another bullet missed and another hit the

sion, which since has turned it over to the National Archives."

Some critics of the Warren Commission report recently have used the film in an attempt to support a theory that more than one rifleman was involved in a plot to kill Kennedy.

Gov. Connally, wounded as he sat in front of Kennedy in the presidential limousine as the assassin struck, said Wednesday he disagrees with the theory that the same bullet that apparently passed through Kennedy's neck hit the goverror in the back.

Connally said he believes he was wounded by a separate bullet, not by one that first hit Kennedy. But Connally said he agrees with the Warren Commission that Oswald alone did the shooting and sees no reason for the investigation to be reopened.

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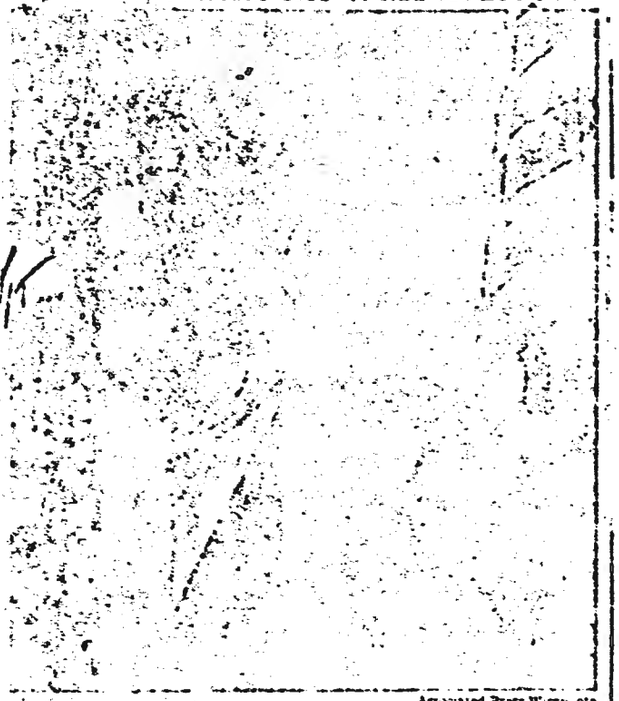
Governor Backs the Warren Report



Associated Press Wirephoto

Governor John B. Connally Jr. of Texas at news session

By MARTIN WALDRON

Special to The New York Times

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 23—Gov. John B. Connally Jr. said today that the Warren Commission's findings on President Kennedy's assassination should be accepted as final unless compelling new evidence is brought forth. A new investigation is "neither warranted, justified or desirable," he said. The Governor, who was riding in a Dallas motorcade with President Kennedy, was wounded in the chest, right wrist and left leg when the President was assassinated. He still carries a bullet fragment just above his left kneecap. Mr. Connally said today that many criticisms of the Warren Commission's investigation might have "political overtones." He said he was shocked "that in the backlash of tragedy, journalistic scavengers such as Mark Lane attempt to impugn the motives" of members of the commission. Mr. Connally would not elaborate on his suggestion of political overtones. "I am going to let it rest right there," he said.

He said he had not read any of the books that have criticized the Warren Commission's findings, including "Rush to Judgment," written by Mr. Lane, a New York lawyer.

The Governor said that he had read press reports and book reviews on the books he was talking about and that he always accepted as accurate whatever he read in newspapers.

Mr. Connally decided to hold the news conference, at the State Capitol, after, he said, he had been besieged with questions about a Life magazine article this week.

In the article the Governor repeated that he disagreed with the Warren Commission's finding that he and President Kennedy were both hit by one of three shots fired down on the open limousine in front of the Texas School Book Depository.

Sole Disagreement

The Governor said today that his sole disagreement with the Warren Commission's findings centered on which bullet struck him.

"I am convinced, beyond any doubt, that I was not struck by the first bullet. I know that I heard the first shot, and I turned to see what happened, and that I was struck by a second shot. The third shot struck the President and not me," he said.

The Warren Commission found that there were three shots and that one went through President Kennedy's neck and into Governor Connally's body, that one shot hit the President in the head, and that one shot probably missed both men.

Governor Connally said the shot that hit him did not hit President Kennedy.

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Reviewed Film

The Governor said he had had no intention of adding fuel to the flames of dissension when he agreed to review a motion picture of the assassination for Life magazine and to point out just when he was struck.

He said, "They asked me to do it and I agreed."

The Life magazine article was not one of those with "political overtones," the Governor said.

Mr. Connally, a close friend of President Johnson, said he had discussed "very casually" with Mr. Johnsom some of the criticisms of the Warren Commission investigation. But he said he and the President had never "sat down" and discussed the Warren Commission report itself.

He did not reveal Mr. Johnson's feelings about the criticisms.

Governor Connally said he did not regard his own views as to which shot wounded him as casting any doubt on the validity of the Warren Commission's over-all findings.

The Governor said he was satisfied that the shot that hit him was fired by Lee Harvey Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as the assassin of President Kennedy. The Governor said he did not believe there was more than one person involved in the shooting.

"There are certain facts about this assassination which may never be known," he said. He added that he did not consider his memory or his judgment to be infallible.

He said he had not even heard the shot that wounded him in the chest, although his wife, Idanell Connally, he said, heard three shots.

Text of Governor Connally's Statement

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Special to The New York Times

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 23—Following is a statement made by Gov. John B. Connally Jr. today in discussing the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas three years ago:

So that there will be no misunderstanding or misinterpretation of this news conference today, let me first speak to you from a prepared text.

I want to make it abundantly clear that I have no desire to prolong or perpetuate the stark memories of the tragedy of three years ago. This conference has been arranged solely as a result of the widespread request of newsmen.

I will take just a moment to reiterate and to clarify once again the events of that day. Let me point out that this information is not new. It is precisely the information I recalled and related in a television interview from a hospital bed in Dallas on Nov. 27, just a few days following the assassination.

It is precisely the way I related it in testimony to the Warren Commission. It also is precisely the way it had been recalled by me in interviews since that time.

I am convinced, beyond any doubt, that I was not struck by the first bullet. I know that I heard the first shot, that I turned to see what happened and that I was struck by a second shot. The third shot struck the President and not me.

As I said earlier, this testimony was presented to the Warren Commission. They chose to disagree, which is their privilege. I maintain my original view, always shall.

I want to make it very clear, however, that simply because I disagree with the Warren Commission on this one detail does not mean that I disagree with the substance of their over-all findings.

I think the commission did an outstanding job under difficult circumstances. Each of the members of that commission, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Senator Richard B. Russell, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Representative Hale Boggs, Representative Gerald Ford, Mr. Allen Dulles and Mr. John J. McCloy, are men of unquestioned integrity, of long and devoted service to their nation, men whose dedication to the task of seeking truth in these circumstances I would never question, and men whose patriotism has been manifested so many times in so many ways over such a long period that it now is somewhat shocking to me that in the backlash of tragedy, journalistic scavengers such as Mark Lane, attempting to impugn the motives of these members individually, cast doubts upon the commission as a whole and question the credibility of the Government itself.

I think it is time that we pause and reflect on who these individuals are and rather than calling for a further investigation of the assassination, which in my judgment is neither warranted, justified or desirable, we should turn our attention to doing a little research on and evaluation of the credentials of the self-appointed experts who, with no evidence, no new facts, nevertheless use distortion, inference, innuendo, in order to cast doubts and create confusion

I suspect that a searching investigation into their own credentials will divulge that their motives have political overtones and that their views have been given prominence out of proportion to their value.

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'Journalistic Scavengers' Blasted

Connally Defends Warren Report

B. APP. 10X 1/17

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 24 — Texas Gov. John Connally yesterday criticized "self-appointed experts who, with no evidence, no new facts ... use distortion, inference, innuendo, in order to cast doubts and create confusion" about the assassination of President Kennedy.

Gov. Connally, wounded in the shooting on Nov. 22, 1963, said he saw no reason for another investigation into the tragedy — despite his disagreement with some of the findings of the Warren Commission.

The 49-year-old governor, who still carries a bullet fragment in his left leg, said he heard three shots fired at the motorcade in downtown Dallas.

"I am convinced beyond any doubt that I was not struck by the first bullet," Gov. Connally said.

The Warren Report said three shots were fired at the President by Lee Harvey Oswald. The first hit Mr. Kennedy in the neck and passed thru his throat to hit Gov. Connally in the shoulder, right wrist and left leg. The Commission said a second shot hit Mr. Kennedy. "I know that I heard the first shot, that I turned to see what happened, and that I was struck by a second shot," he said. "The third shot hit the President and not me."

The Warren Commission "chose to disagree, which is their privilege," he said.

"I want to make it very clear, however, that simply because I disagree with the Warren Commission on this one detail does not mean that I disagree with the substance of their overall findings," Gov. Connally said.

"Unless and until there is some new evidence of significant value," he said, another investigation "is neither warranted, justified or desirable."

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Differs Only on Which Bullet Hit Him

Connally Hits Warren Report Critics, Sees No Need for New Investigation

By Stuart Long
Special to The Washington Post

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 23 — Three years and a day after he was wounded when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, Gov. John B. Connally of Texas struck out at those who feel a new investigation should be made.

Connally strongly and vehemently told a packed news conference that he sees no need for a new investigation. He said he differs with the Warren Commission only on a single point, but he does not think the difference is of enough importance to justify an additional look into the case. He said he agreed with the Commission's conclusion that Kennedy was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald acting alone.

The single point of difference is this: Connally thinks that of the three shots fired at the Presidential car that sunny Nov. 22 in Dallas, the first and third struck only the President, and the second struck only Connally. The Commission had concluded that Connally was not wounded by the second bullet but by the first bullet after it had initially hit the President and passed through his body.

Connally said, "I am convinced beyond any doubt that I was not struck by the first bullet." He added, "I know that I

See CONNALLY, A16, Col. 1

Associated Press

Gov. Connally at news conference.

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THE WASHINGTON POST
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CONNALLY—From A1

New Probe Is Opposed By Connally

heard the first shot, that I turned to see what happened, and that I was struck by a second shot. The third shot hit the President and not me."

"This testimony was presented to the Warren Commission," Connally said. "I want to make it very clear, however, that simply because I disagree with the Warren Commission on this one detail does not mean that I disagree with the substance of their over-all findings."

As for his earlier statement that for a fleeting moment he thought there was more than one assassin, Connally said there is no reason "a fleeting thought of my own should be given great value."

He said he heard only the ~~first and~~ third shots, but that Mrs. Connally heard all three clearly.

They agreed that all came from the same direction, "over our right shoulders," the direction of the Texas Book Depository, where Oswald fired rifle shots. Connally believes there was only one assassin, because all the testimony to the Commission pointed to a single man.

He praised all the members of the Commission by name, then turned to a denunciation.

". . . It now is somewhat shocking to me that in the backlash of tragedy, journalistic scavengers such as Mark Lane attempted to impugn the motives of these members individually, cast doubt upon the Commission as a whole and question the whole credibility of the Government itself."

He continued, "I suspect that a searching investigation into their own credentials will divulge that their motives have political overtone and that their views have been given prominence out of proportion to their value."

Connally said in response to questions that Life magazine, for which he viewed assassination movies to try to ascertain the timing of the shots, was not among those he characterized as "journalistic scavengers."

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House Chiefs Back Warren Commission As Criticism Grows

By PETER KIHSS

While new voices called for another inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy, Democratic and Republican leaders of the House of Representatives contended yesterday that the basic questions had been answered by the Warren Commission.

In contrast to their view, Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., former assistant to the President and winner of a Pulitzer Prize-winning history of his 1,000-day Administration, said there was a "residue of uncertainty" in people's minds that should be reduced. Mr. Schlesinger suggested that Congress initiate a new inquiry.

Yesterday on the third anniversary of the assassination in Dallas, Tex., on Nov. 22, 1963, Mayor Erik Jonsson of that city brought a wreath of bluish-pink roses on green satin to the new bronze historical marker near the assassination site. A boys' choir sang at another ceremony in Dallas, songs that it had sung for Mr. Kennedy that morning.

In Arlington National Cemetery, frost glistened on the President's hillside grave when his brother and sister-in-law, Senator and Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy arrived shortly after sunrise, the first of members of the family there to say prayers during the day. At noon a Naval aide brought a wreath from President Johnson.

The nagging worries, which have evoked a flurry of new books and criticisms of the September, 1964, findings by the commission headed by Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, impelled Senator Russell B. Long to observe that further inquiry might be desirable.

Suspicions by Long

News services reported the Louisiana Democrat had answered a reporter's question in New Orleans late Monday by saying he had no doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald — whom the commission pronounced to be the President's lone assassin — had played a role.

But Senator Long, whose father was killed in an assassination while in office as a Senator, said he had "always suspected there was someone else involved" in killing Mr. Kennedy.

He was quoted as saying "whoever fired that second shot was a better shot than Oswald and he was using a better weapon." Mr. Long's office said yesterday he could not be reached for elaboration.

Representative Carl Albert of Oklahoma, the House Democratic majority leader, said he believed "the commission answered the basic questions."

Mr. Albert said he had kept up with its proceedings through the newspapers and had read the book titled "Portrait of the Assassin," which was written by one commissioner, Representative Gerald R. Ford, Republican of Michigan.

"I never did get excited about minor inconsistencies [illegible]," Mr. Albert said. Noting he was a lawyer, he observed, "I think the evidence here is better than in the Abraham Lincoln case," a Presidential assassination, which, 101 years later, is still disputed in some quarters.

"Of course, by saying I do not see any reason why further administrative or Congressional investigation should be made," Mr. Albert added, "I would not want to be in the position of encroaching on the powers of the properly constituted committees of Congress. I just don't know of any evidence."

Criticisms Criticized

Representative Ford, now the House Republican leader, said the criticisms in books and articles dealing with the Warren report had been "speculative."

"In none of the articles," he said, "have I seen any new evidence whatsoever. At such time as I see any new evidence, I would be glad to examine it or to have responsible authorities or some group other than the Warren Commission consider that."

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, who had been a commission member, issued a statement last night from his home in Windsor, Ga.

Senator Russell said he knew of no instance in which recent critics had presented "any hard testimony to answer the questions that are so easy to raise."

He added that he had caused several qualifications to be made in the report "pointing to the impossibility of dogmatic certainty in some of the findings."

Mr. Schlesinger, now a professor at City University here, said he had not read either the Warren report or the various books on the assassination of Mr. Kennedy. He said the case remained "too painful."

"Just on the basis of the public reaction," Professor Schlesinger observed, "it's perfectly clear, it seems to me, that since the Warren Commission, questions have arisen which would sort of leave people dissatisfied."

He continued:

"If this is so, it seems to me to warrant a fresh look. I am not a master of any details. I think enough points have been raised both about the conduct of the inquiry as well as about the substantive problems developed in the inquiry that there is a residue of uncertainty. Whatever can be done to reduce, to narrow, that zone of uncertainty.

One call for a Congressional or other investigation to "re-examine evidence" and consider data that the Warren Commission was alleged to have "failed to evaluate" had come this week from Life magazine. But yesterday its sister publication, Time magazine, took the opposite view. Both enterprises are led by Henry R. Luce.

"Even a new investigation," Time declared, "would be committed to making its own judgments and offering its best reasoned opinions—just as the Warren Commission did — in crucial areas where no firm facts exist. Thus, lacking any new evidence, there seems little valid excuse for so dramatic a development as another full-scale inquiry."

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Life magazine's view was based on renewed disagreement by Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas with the commission's theory that both he and President Kennedy had been struck b a single bullet.

The Governor believes he was wounded a half-second to 1.3 seconds after the time the commission believed President Kennedy was first hit—too short an interval for two shots to come from Oswald's rifle, which needed 2.3 seconds between shots.

Eye Witness Satisfied

Arlen Specter, District Attorney of Philadelphia and assistant counsel for the former commission, said yesterday:

"Based on all the facts, including those presented by Connally and many other witnesses, the commission concluded that Governor Connally was incorrect."

In Dallas, Charles F. Brehm, who stood less than 20 feet from the President's limousine but was never called before the commission, said yesterday he was "more than satisfied" with the findings.

A World War II Ranger staff sergeant wounded in Normandy, Mr. Brehm said he had seen the President hit by two bullets and considered a third shot went wild. But he added, "I did not see the man who shot him," and "I did not see the shots fired."

In another Dallas interview, S. M. Holland, a railroad signal supervisor who had been a commission witness, insisted "there definitely was a shot fired from behind that fence" — a point ahead of President Kennedy's car. Oswald was allegedly behind the President.

"Four or five of us saw it, the smoke," Mr. Holland was quoted as saying by The Associated Press. "One of my employes even saw the muzzle flash. The way the Warren Commission published my testimony, it was kind of watered down some. It made it seem that I wasn't really sure whether I'd heard a shot from the fence."

Mr. Holland said he was certain at least four shots were fired, and perhaps five. He said those from Oswald's alleged position in the Texas School Book Depository Building had been "quite a bit louder than the one from the fence," so he "could tell they were from different rifles."

The commission concluded only three shots were fired.

In Washington, James B. Rhoads, deputy archivist of the National Archives said yesterday that "two-thirds of the investigative and other reports that were furnished to the commission by Federal agencies" had been made available for public scrutiny.

The National Archives and other agencies, Mr. Rhoads said, are "required to review in 1970 the material that remains unopened, and thereafter at 10-year intervals until everything is opened up," although they would not have to wait that long if it seemed possible to release material earlier.

Justice Department guidelines for keeping material locked up, Mr. Rhoads said, cover items that would be detrimental to administering and enforcing laws and regulations "relatively little"; sources of embarrassment to innocent persons; revelations of confidential sources or techniques of investigation; and data relevant to the still pending court prosecution of Jack Ruby for Oswald's murder.

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UPI-13
(JFK ASSASSINATION)
WASHINGTON--THE CLAMOR FOR A NEW INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY SEEMED CERTAIN TO INCREASE TODAY WITH THE DISCLOSURE THAT ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION DISAGREED WITH SOME OF THE PANEL'S FINDINGS.

SEN. RICHARD B. RUSSELL, D-GA., BECAME THE FIRST COMMISSION MEMBER TO PUBLICLY DISAGREE WITH THE REPORT AND ITS FINDINGS YESTERDAY WHEN HE SAID HE WAS "NOT SATISFIED WITH SOME OF THE ANSWERS" IT GAVE.

IN A RELATED DEVELOPMENT, TEXAS GOV. JOHN B. CONNALLY, WHO WAS WOUNDED SERIOUSLY AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION, SCHEDULED A (NOON EST) NEWS CONFERENCE AT HIS AUSTIN OFFICE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE INVESTIGATION.

CONNALLY HAS DIFFERED IN AT LEAST ONE RESPECT WITH THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT -- THAT DEALING WITH HOW MANY SHOTS WERE FIRED. HE BELIEVES HE WAS HIT BY A DIFFERENT BULLET FROM THE FIRST SLUG, WHICH PASSED THROUGH KENNEDY'S NECK.

THE COMMISSION'S CONTENTION WAS THAT THE SAME BULLET HIT KENNEDY AND CONNALLY.

SPECULATION OVER THE TIMING OF THE SHOTS FIRED AT THE MOTORCADE IN DALLAS NOV. 22, 1963, HAS LED TO SUGGESTIONS THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD MAY HAVE HAD AN ACCOMPLICE, OR THAT A CONSPIRACY WAS INVOLVED.

RUSSELL, IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE ATLANTA JOURNAL, AGREED WITH CONNALLY IN REJECTING THE "SINGLE BULLET" THEORY, BUT UPHELD THE COMMISSION'S FINDINGS THAT OSWALD ACTED ALONE.

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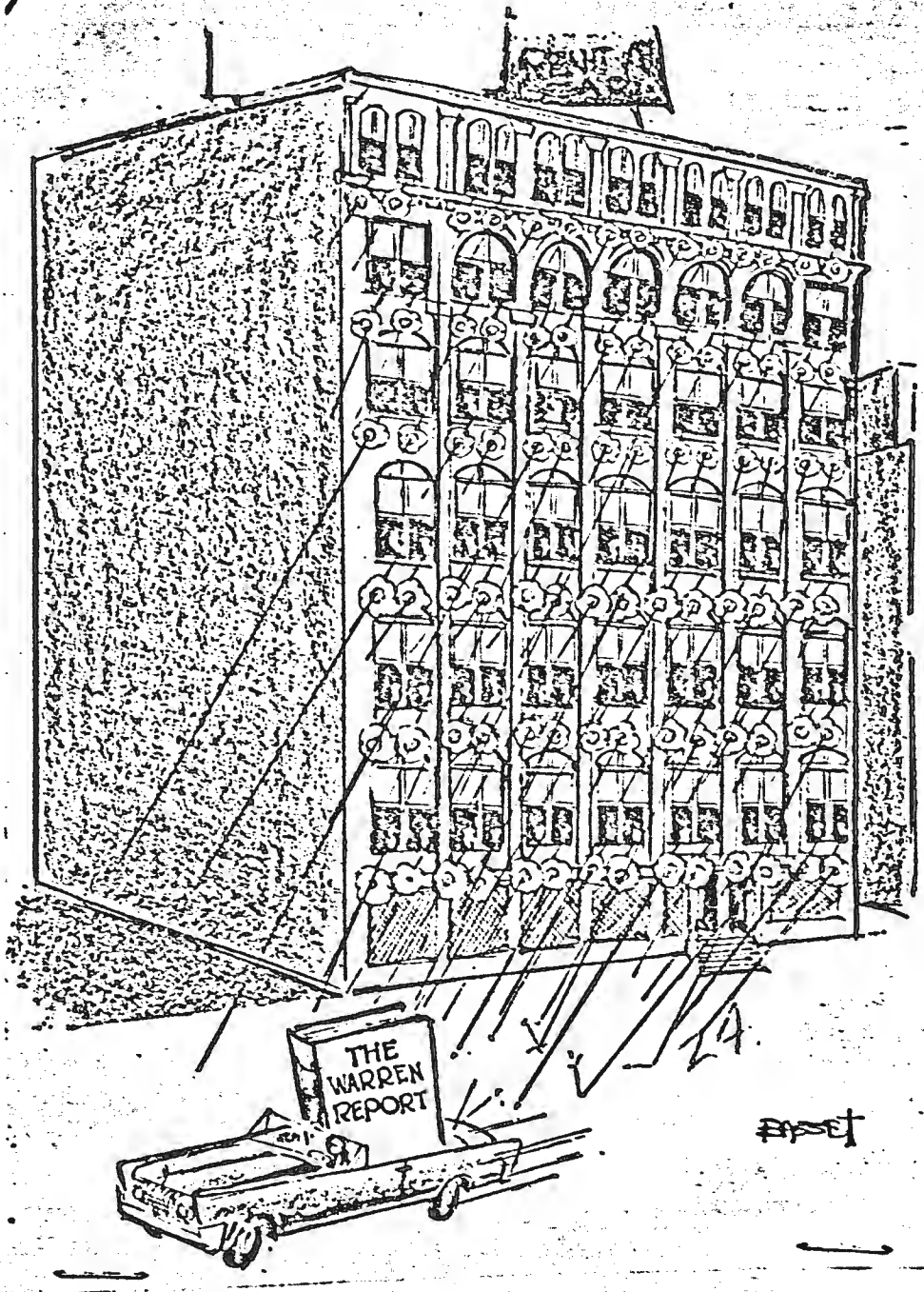

WARREN COMMISSION

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 27
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date

COP CLIPPING
DATED 11-24-66
FROM WASH. DAILY NEWS
MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION

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(JFK ASSASSINATION)

WASHINGTON--THE CLAMOR FOR A NEW INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY SEEMED CERTAIN TO INCREASE TODAY WITH THE DISCLOSURE THAT ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION DISAGREED WITH SOME OF THE PANEL'S FINDINGS.

SEN. RICHARD B. RUSSELL, D-GA., BECAME THE FIRST COMMISSION MEMBER TO PUBLICLY DISAGREE WITH THE REPORT AND ITS FINDINGS YESTERDAY WHEN HE SAID HE WAS "NOT SATISFIED WITH SOME OF THE ANSWERS" IT GAVE.

IN A RELATED DEVELOPMENT, TEXAS GOV. JOHN B. CONNALLY, WHO WAS WOUNDED SERIOUSLY AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION, SCHEDULED A (NOON EST) NEWS CONFERENCE AT HIS AUSTIN OFFICE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE INVESTIGATION.

CONNALLY HAS DIFFERED IN AT LEAST ONE RESPECT WITH THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT -- THAT DEALING WITH HOW MANY SHOTS WERE FIRED. HE BELIEVES HE WAS HIT BY A DIFFERENT BULLET FROM THE FIRST SLUG, WHICH PASSED THROUGH KENNEDY'S NECK.

THE COMMISSION'S CONTENTION HAS THAT THE SAME BULLET HIT KENNEDY AND CONNALLY.

SPECULATION OVER THE TIMING OF THE SHOTS FIRED AT THE MOTORCADE IN DALLAS NOV. 22, 1963, HAS LED TO SUGGESTIONS THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD MAY HAVE HAD AN ACCOMPLICE, OR THAT A CONSPIRACY WAS INVOLVED.

RUSSELL, IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE ATLANTA JOURNAL, AGREED WITH CONNALLY IN REJECTING THE "SINGLE BULLET" THEORY, BUT UPHELD THE COMMISSION'S FINDINGS THAT OSWALD ACTED ALONE.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2 Frenchmen Back The Warren Report; Most Are Doubtful

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Nov. 22 — A small French publishing house is about to publish a small book attacking the attackers of the Warren Commission report on President Kennedy's assassination.

A well-known court reporter wrote in Le Figaro yesterday that it was easier to make a case against Mark Lane, author of the best-selling "Rush to Judgment," than against the commission.

But these two are exceptions. By and large, the major French newspapers and magazines marked the third anniversary today with long articles casting doubt on the commission for one reason or another. France has been the source of the most agitation and suspicion about the case from the start, and it continues to be.

Two newspapers, the prestigious Le Monde and the mass circulation France-Soir, sent reporters from Paris to Texas for the anniversary. This morning Le Figaro carried a half-page article by its New York reporter, Leo Sauvage, the author of one of the dozen-odd doubting books that have been published.

Paris-Match, weekly magazine, has a cover photograph of the Kennedys and Gov. John B. Connally Jr. in their limousine just before the fatal moment, and 18 pages of photographs and re-examination inside.

Candide, a pro-Gaullist weekly magazine, has an eight-page analysis headlined "The Mystery Is in This Bullet," showing a photograph of the bullet that, the commission said, hit the President and the Governor.

Lane Unavailable

Mr. Lane could not be reached immediately for comment upon Mr. Duhamel's book or Mr. de Coquet's criticism in Le Figaro.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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Over Warren Report

By Richard Harwood
Washington Post Staff Writer

A disquieting undercurrent of suspicion marred this year's anniversary of John F. Kennedy's murder in Dallas.

It infected many parts of the country and many elements of American society and was directed at the official version of the assassination issued more than two years ago by the Warren Commission.

Did Lee Harvey Oswald, contrary to the Commission's findings, have an accomplice in the killing? Were more than three shots fired? Were President Kennedy and Gov. John Connally of Texas struck by different bullets from different rifles?

The doubt raised by these questions was reflected in recommendations from such diverse men as Sen. Russell Long and historian Arthur

See SHOTS, A5, Col. 4

SHOTS—From Page A1

Report Doubts Mar Anniversary

Schlesinger Jr. that a new inquiry into the assassination be undertaken.

Gov. Connally and former White House assistant Malcolm Kilduff added to the public uncertainty by disputing one of the crucial findings of the Warren Commission: That the first bullet that struck the President had also wounded the Governor.

"There is my absolute knowledge," Connally said in a statement this week, "and Nellie's (Mrs. Connally's) knowledge, too, that one bullet caused the President's first wound and that an entirely separate shot struck me."

Kilduff, who was riding in the motorcade that day, agreed with Connally's recollection.

If they are correct, there is a strong probability that at least two assassins were at work in Dallas that day. Films of the assassination strongly suggest that Kennedy and Connally were wounded within a period of one-half second, at the minimum, and less than two seconds at the maximum.

It was physically impossible for a sniper to fire two rounds in that flash of time from a bolt-action rifle of the type Oswald used. Thus, Kennedy and Connally were either struck by the same bullet or two men fired two nearly simultaneous shots.

House Majority Leader Carl Albert brushed off this dilemma yesterday as "a minor inconsistency" and said there was no need for a new inquiry. House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford agreed.

Sen. Long, on the other hand, said he had been convinced for some time that Oswald had an accomplice who was "a much better shot than Oswald."

Another Senator who was also a member of the Warren Commission, Richard B. Russell of Georgia, disclosed in an interview that he had objected to any categorial finding by the Commission that no conspiracy was involved. "I'm the only man that bucked the report," he said.

Nevertheless, Russell said in a statement yesterday after numerous inquiries:

"I certainly do not have any objection whatever to appointing any number of commissions to review this tragedy, although I am of the opinion that in the abscence of additional testimony, any of these commissions —whether composed of leaders of the American Bar Association, the Congress or any of the other groups suggested— will come to the same general conclusion (as the Warren Commission)."

There even was disagreement yesterday among eyewitnesses to the assassination. Jack Bell, an Associated Press reporter riding in the same car with Kilduff, agreed with the Commission's findings.

A spectator in Dallas, S. M. Russell, on the other hand, insisted that four or five shots were fired and that at least two of them came from in front of the presidential car, rather than from the Texas School Depository where Oswald was located behind the car.

Russell's version, however, was denied by another eyewitness, Charles E. Brehm, who said he was standing 20 feet from the President when he was shot. Brehm said there were three shots, that they all came from the Book Depository, and that in his opinion the Warren Commission was right in its conclusions.

Connally may hold a press conference today to elaborate on his views. But Robert F. Kennedy and other members of the President's family had nothing to add to the controversy.

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House Chiefs Back Warren Commission As Criticism Grows

By PETER KIHSS

While new voices called for another inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy, Democratic and Republican leaders of the House of Representatives contended yesterday that the basic questions had been answered by the Warren Commission.

In contrast to their view, Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., former assistant to the President and winner of a Pulitzer Prize-winning history of his 1,000-day Administration, said there was a "residue of uncertainty" in people's minds that should be reduced. Mr. Schlesinger suggested that Congress initiate a new inquiry.

Yesterday on the third anniversary of the assassination in Dallas, Tex., on Nov. 22, 1963, Mayor Erik Jonsson of that city brought a wreath of bluish-pink roses on green satin to the new bronze historical marker near the assassination site. A boys' choir sang at another ceremony in Dallas, songs that it had sung for Mr. Kennedy that morning.

In Arlington National Cemetery, frost glistened on the President's hillside grave when his brother and sister-in-law, Senator and Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy arrived shortly after sunrise, the first of members of the family there to say prayers during the day. At noon a Naval aide brought a wreath from President Johnson.

The nagging worries, which have evoked a flurry of new books and criticisms of the September, 1964, findings by the commission headed by Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, impelled Senator Russell B. Long to observe that further inquiry might be desirable.

Suspicions by Long

News services reported the Louisiana Democrat had answered a reporter's question in New Orleans late Monday by saying he had no doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald — whom the commission pronounced to be the President's lone assassin — had played a [illegible]

But Senator Long, [illegible] father was killed in an assassination while in office as a Senator, said he had "always suspected there was someone else involved" in killing Mr. Kennedy.

[illegible]'s office said yesterday could not be reached for corroboration.

Representative Carl Albert of Oklahoma, the House Democratic majority leader, said he believed "the commission answered the basic questions."

Mr. Albert said he had kept up with its proceedings through the newspapers and had read the book titled "Portrait of the Assassin," which was written by one commissioner, Representative Gerald R. Ford, Republican of Michigan.

"I never did get excited about minor inconsistencies such as an extra bullet," Mr. Albert said. Noting he was a lawyer, he observed, "I think the evidence here is better than in the Abraham Lincoln case," a Presidential assassination, which, 101 years later, is still disputed in some quarters.

"Of course, by saying I do not see any reason why further administrative or Congressional investigation should be made," Mr. Albert added, "I would not want to be in the position of encroaching on the powers of the properly constituted committees of Congress. I just don't know of any evidence."

Criticisms Criticized

Representative Ford, now the House Republican leader, said the criticisms in books and articles dealing with the Warren report had been "speculative."

"In none of the articles," he said, "have I seen any new evidence whatsoever. At such time as I see any new evidence, I would be glad to examine it or to have responsible authorities or some group other than the Warren Commission consider that."

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, who had been a commission member, issued a statement last night from his home in Windsor, Ga.

Senator Russell said he knew of no instance in which recent critics had presented "any hard testimony to answer the questions that are so easy to raise."

He added that he had caused several qualifications to be made in the report "pointing to the impossibility of dogmatic certainty in some of the findings."

Mr. Schlesinger, now a professor at City University here, said he had not read either the Warren report or the various books on the assassination of Mr. Kennedy. He said the case remained "too painful."

"Just on the basis of the public reaction," Professor Schlesinger observed, "it's perfectly clear, it seems to me, that since the Warren Commission, questions have arisen which would sort of leave people dissatisfied."

He continued:

"If this is so, it seems to me to warrant a fresh look. I am not a master of any details. I think enough points have been raised both about the conduct of the inquiry as well as about the substantive problems developed in the inquiry that there is a residue of uncertainty. Whatever can be done to reduce, to narrow, that zone of uncertainty.

One call for a Congressional or other investigation to "re-examine evidence" and consider data that the Warren Commission was alleged to have "failed to evaluate" had come this week from Life magazine. But yesterday its sister publication, Time magazine, took the opposite view. Both enterprises are led by Henry R. Luce.

"Even a new investigation," Time declared, "would be committed to making its own judgments and offering its best reasoned opinions—just as the Warren Commission did — in crucial areas where no firm facts exist. Thus, lacking any new evidence, there seems little valid excuse for so dramatic a development as another full-scale inquiry."

Life magazine's view was based on renewed disagreement by Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas with the commission's theory that both he and President Kennedy had been struck by a single bullet.

The Governor believes he was wounded a half-second to 1.3 seconds after the time the commission believed President Kennedy was first hit—too short an interval for two shots to come from Oswald's rifle, which needed 2.3 seconds between shots.

Ex-Witness Satisfied

Arlen Specter, District Attorney of Philadelphia and assistant counsel for the former commission, said yesterday:

"Based on all the facts, including those presented by Connally and many other witnesses, the commission concluded that Governor Connally was incorrect."

In Dallas, Charles F. Brehm, who stood less than 20 feet from the President's limousine but was never called before the commission, said yesterday he was "more than satisfied" with the findings.

A World War II Ranger staff sergeant wounded in Normandy, Mr. Brehm said he had seen the President hit by two bullets and considered a third shot went wild. But he added, "I did not

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see the man who shot him," and "I did not see the shots fired."

In another Dallas interview, S. M. Holland, a railroad signal supervisor who had been a commission witness, insisted "there definitely was a shot fired from behind that fence" — a point ahead of President Kennedy's car. Oswald was allegedly behind the President.

"Four or five of us saw it, the smoke," Mr. Holland was quoted as saying by The Associated Press. "One of my employes even saw the muzzle flash. The way the Warren Commission published my testimony, it was kind of watered down some. It made it seem that I wasn't really sure whether I'd heard a shot from the fence."

Mr. Holland said he was certain at least four shots were fired, and perhaps five. He said those from Oswald's alleged position in the Texas School Book Depository Building had been "quite a bit louder than the one from the fence," so he "could tell they were from different rifles."

The commission concluded only three shots were fired.

In Washington, James B. Rhoads, deputy archivist of the National Archives said yesterday that "two-thirds of the investigative and other reports that were furnished to the commission by Federal agencies" had been made available for public scrutiny.

The National Archives and other agencies, Mr. Rhoads said, are "required to review in 1970 the material that remains unopened, and thereafter at 10-year intervals until everything is opened up," although they would not have to wait that long if it seemed possible to release material earlier.

Justice Department guidelines for keeping material locked up, Mr. Rhoads said, cover items that would be detrimental to administering and enforcing laws and regulations "relatively little"; sources of embarrassment to innocent persons; revelations of confidential sources or techniques of investigation; and data relevant to the still pending court prosecution of Jack Ruby for Oswald's murder.

Warren Panel Member Disagrees With Some of the Findings

New JFK Assassination Probe?

The clamor for a new investigation into the assassination of John F. Kennedy seemed certain to increase today with the disclosure that one of the members of the Warren Commission disagreed with some of the panel's findings.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) became the first commission member to publicly disagree with the report and its findings when he said yesterday he was "not satisfied with some of the answers" it gave.

In a related development, Texas Gov. John B. Connally, who was seriously at the time of the assassination, scheduled a news conference at his Austin office to answer questions about the investigation.

DIFFERS

Gov. Connally has differed in at least one respect with the Warren Commission report — that dealing with how many shots were fired. He believes he was hit by a different bullet from the first slug, which passed thru Mr. Kennedy's neck.

The commission's contention was that the same bullet hit Mr. Kennedy and Gov. Connally.

Speculation over the timing of the shots fired at the motorcade in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, has led to suggestions that Lee Harvey Oswald may have had an accomplice, or that a conspiracy was involved.

Sen. Russell, in an interview with the Atlanta Journal, agreed with Gov. Connally in rejecting the "single bullet" theory, but upheld the commission's findings that Oswald acted alone.

The senator said that tho he was "not completely satisfied about the completeness of some of the anssers the commission was compelled to make, its report was based on the evidence before it and speculation, rumors and questions."

NO OBJECTIONS

He said he had no objection to the appointment of any number of new investigating commissions, but he added:

"I am of the opinion that in the absence of additional testimony any of these commissions — whether composed of leaders of the American Bar Association, the Congress, or any of the other groups suggested — will come to the same general conclusion."

But other commission members willing to comment said they saw no need for a new inquiry.

One, Allen W. Dulles, former CIA director, told UPI: "I don't think a new investigation is warranted. There's no new evidence to consider."

Chief Justice Earl Warren, who headed the panel, has been quoted as saying that the findings were valid. And House GOP leader Gerald D. Ford (Mich.), who also served on the commission refused to comment, but a source close to him said the findings were as valid today as they were two years ago.

HALLOWED SPOT

Meanwhile, yesterday in Dallas crowds gathered to mourn President Kennedy on the anniversary of his death three years ago.

The Very Rev. Oscar Huber, who said the last rites for the fallen President after the assassination, conducted a simple ceremony at the assassination site memorial.

"To us, this is a hallowed spot," he said.

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Mark Langley of Richardson, Tex., placed a flag on a wreath at Memorial services in Dallas for President Kennedy.

Members of the late President's family visited his grave yesterday and left flowers.

on Its Findings in Kennedy Death 3 Years Ago

By PETER KIHSS

On the third anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's assassination today, the two-year-old Warren Commission report on his death is the subject of intensive attacks. But commission members uphold their findings that a lone assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was guilty.

Malcolm Kilduff, acting White House press secretary on the fateful day in Dallas, upholds the finding against Oswald as the lone killer. He does this in a taped Westinghouse Broadcasting Company interview to be aired today.

But Mr. Kilduff disputes the commission theory that a bullet that he said was "in almost perfect condition" could have hit both President Kennedy and Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas.

Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, the commission's chairman, is still declining public comment, his office said yesterday. But Newsweek magazine quoted the 75-year-old Justice yesterday as having told a Johnson Administration official recently:

Moyers Cites Johnson

"I was a district attorney in California for 12 years, and I tried a number of murder cases [an average of 15 a year]. If I were still a district attorney and the Oswald case came into my jurisdiction, given the same evidence I could have gotten a conviction in two days and never heard about the case again."

In Austin, Tex., Bill Moyers, the present White House press secretary, was asked for comment by President Johnson on Life magazine's editorial call this week for a new official inquiry.

The magazine had cited Governor Connally's renewed view after restudy of the assassination movie film, that he and President Kennedy had been hit by separate shots.

Mr. Moyers referred newsmen to a news conference statement on Nov. 4 in which President Johnson said that if there were any evidence causing any reasonable person to have a doubt about the report, "I am sure that the commission and the appropriate authorities will take action that may be justified."

In New York yesterday, one Warren commissioner, Allen W. Dulles, said yesterday:

"I find there is nothing new or startling in this Life article except its conclusions."

Mr. Dulles said that "in the recent publicity, including the Life article, I have found no new evidence to justify any reconsideration or any change in the conclusions of the commission."

Another commissioner, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Republican of Kentucky, was on his way home from Madrid to Washington. But an associate said the senator had been saying that everything brought up in recent books and articles had been pursued and deliberated over by the commission and that there were errors in some of these writings.

In Winder, Ga., Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of that state, declined comment on the dispute over the report yesterday.

The other members of the seven-man Warren commission —Representatives Gerald R. Ford, Republican of Michigan, and Hale Boggs, Democrat of Louisiana, and John J. McCloy, New York banker and lawyer, were reported unavailable for comment yesterday, as was Governor Connally.

Other commission sources observed that they had received testimony from Governor Connally on April 21, 1964, that he believed he had been wounded at a time identified by frames 231 to about 234" in a series of motion pictures taken by an amateur photographer, Abraham ZZapruder, of Dallas.

In his restudy for Life this month, Governor Connally picked out the 234th frame as the most likely point. This was nine to 24 frames—or 0.5 to 1.3 seconds—after what the commission said were the probably points between which President Kennedy could have suffered his first wound.

Oswald's rifle required 42 frames, or 2.3 seconds, between shots.

The commission met this timing problem by suggesting that one bullet had wounded both the President and the Governor, which would account for a time difference in reactions by the two men.

In the current issue of Frontier magazine, Jacob Cohen, a former professor at Yale and Brandeis Universities, asserts that the exhibit bullet considered to have inflicted both wounds weighed 158.6 grains the day after the assassination, compared with 160.85 to 161.5 grains for new bullets.

Theory by Lane

Mr. Cohen contends this would account for the "imprecise" medical estimate that 3.1 grains had been left in Governor Connally's wrist and leg.

Mark Lane, whose book "Rush to Judgement," criticizing the Warren report, has become the nation's non-fiction best-seller, made available yesterday a new chapter written for a French translation to be published by Editions Arthaud this week.

In this Mr. Lane offered a five-shot hypothesis. This would have a bullet strike President Kennedy in the back, and a second bullet hit him in the throat from the front. A third bullet would hit Governor Connally. A fourth would miss the President's limousine, but shatter off a sidewalk curb to graze a spectator, James R. Tague, in the face. A fifth fired from the right would inflict the fatal head wound on President Kennedy.

Mr. Lane noted that the alleged Oswald rifle could not fire five shots in the time indicated. He said his hypothesis "rests upon the facts which show conclusively that shots were fired from two directions, and that assertion of course precludes the possibility that there was a lone assasin."

In his taped interview to be heard here today over radio station WINS at 11:30 A.M. and 8 P.M., Mr. Kilduff recalled he was riding in the fourth car behind the President, while acting as press secretary. He said he and others in the car, as well as Secret Service agents, believed there were three shots.

He and Governor Connally, he said, believed the first shot hit President Kennedy in the neck. (The Warren Commission holds a shot that hit Mr. Kennedy at the base of the back of the neck came out the front and wounded Governor Connally.) It was the second shot, Mr. Kilduff contended, that hit the Texas Governor.

Kilduff Criticism

Mr. Kilduff, who left the White House staff in June, 1965, after three years' service, said there had been about 34 books and articles written questioning the Warren report.

"I think they are pure garbage" written for "personal gain," he said.

Mr. Kilduff charged that a book by William Manchester, "The Death of a President," from which Look magazine is to publish excerpts in an issue going on news stands next Jan. 10, was in violation of a "written agreement" that it would

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not be published until at least Nov. 22, 1968.

The former White House press aide said he knew that the original agreement with Robert F. Kennedy, the President's brother, "stated that the complete text shall be reviewed by Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy and the text shall not be published unless and until approved by them."

"I have reason to know," Mr. Kilduff added, "that Mrs. Kennedy has at no time given either oral or written permission for publication of the book or any portion thereof prior to Nov. 22, 1968."

A spokesman for Robert Kennedy, now Senator from New York, said yesterday that Mr. Kennedy had no comment on the Kilduff charge. Mr. Manchester was reported by The Associated Press to be travelling with his family in Europe and "unavailable for comment."

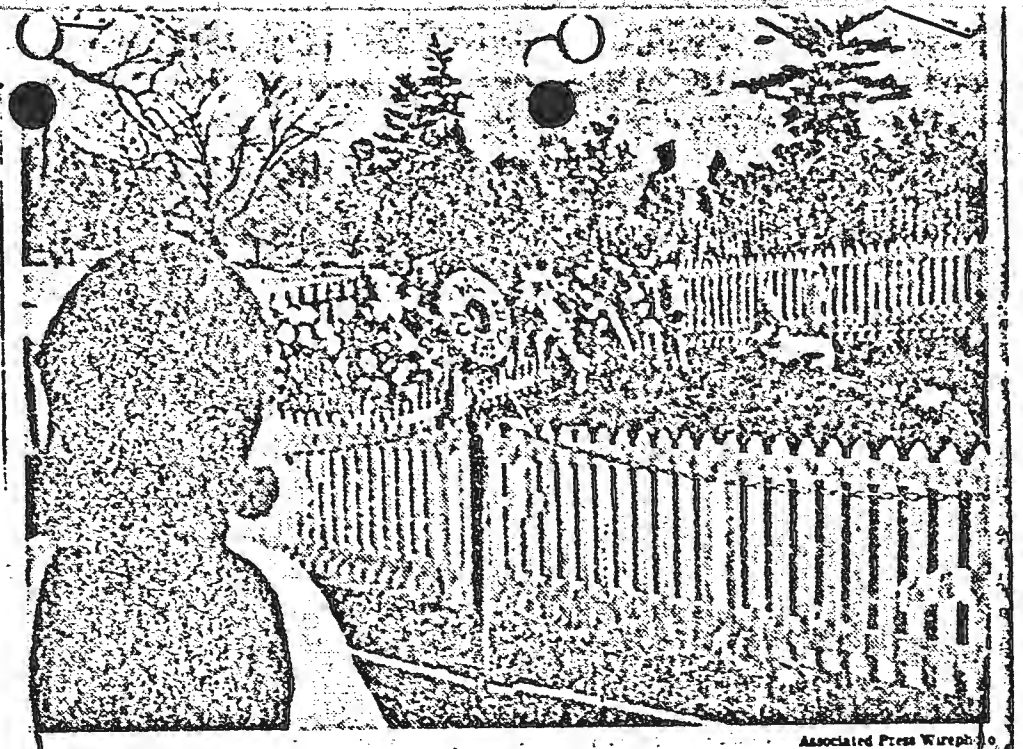
Look magazine said, "we have received no request from any member of the Kennedy family for a change from the publicly announced Look issue date."

In his interview, Mr. Kilduff said President Johnson had been frustrated in a desire to accompany Mrs. Kennedy from the plane as the late President's body was being brought out at Andrews Air Force Base.

Instead of steps, he said, a forklift had been set up, and this was immediately filled by members of the Kennedy staff and Secret Service agents while the new President could not reach Mrs. Kennedy.

Massachusetts to Mourn

BOSTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Gov. John A. Volpe of Massachusetts has ordered all state flags to be flown at half-staff tomorrow to mark the third anniversary of the assasination of President Kennedy.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Floral tributes and a soldier maintaining his vigil marked John F. Kennedy's gravesite at Arlington National Cemetery yesterday. Today is third anniversary of assassination.

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(KENNEDY)

WASHINGTON--MEMBERS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION TODAY DEFENDED THEIR FINDINGS IN THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY AGAINST A TIDE OF CONTROVERSY THAT REACHED NEW HEIGHTS ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

COMMISSION MEMBERS ARGUED THERE WAS NO NEED TO REOPEN THEIR INVESTIGATION, AS SOME HAVE URGED, BECAUSE THERE WAS NO NEW EVIDENCE TO CONSIDER. YET THERE WAS PERSISTENT AND GROWING QUESTIONING OF THE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSION THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTED ALONE IN THE MURDER IN DALLAS NOV. 22, 1963.

DESPITE THE FUROR, COMMISSION MEMBERS WHO WERE WILLING TO COMMENT SAID THEY SAW NO NEED FOR A NEW INQUIRY.

ONE OF THEM, ALLEN DULLES, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, TOLD UPI: "I DON'T THINK A NEW INVESTIGATION IS WARRANTED. THERE'S NO NEW EVIDENCE TO CONSIDER."

J. LEE RANKIN, WHO WAS CHIEF COUNSEL TO THE COMMISSION, SAID "I AM CONFIDENT THE WARREN REPORT IS VALID AND ITS CONCLUSIONS WILL BE SUSTAINED."

CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, WHO HEADED THE PRESIDENTIAL FACT-FINDING GROUP, WAS UNAVAILABLE FOR DIRECT COMMENT. BUT HE WAS QUOTED BY NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE AS RECENTLY HAVING TOLD A MEMBER OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION:

"I WAS A DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN CALIFORNIA FOR 12 YEARS AND I TRIED A NUMBER OF MURDER CASES. IF I WERE STILL A DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND THE OSWALD CASE CAME INTO MY JURISDICTION, GIVEN THE SAME EVIDENCE, I COULD HAVE GOTTEN A CONVICTION IN TWO DAYS AND NEVER HEARD ABOUT THE CASE AGAIN."

HOUSE GOP LEADER GERALD FORD, MICH., WHO ALSO SERVED ON THE COMMISSION, REFUSED TO COMMENT, BUT A SOURCE CLOSE TO HIM SAID FORD BELIEVED THE FINDINGS WERE JUST AS VALID NOW AS THEY WERE TWO YEARS AGO.

OF THE OTHER MEMBERS, REP. HALE BOGGS, D-LA., REFUSED COMMENT AND NEITHER SEN. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, R-KY., NOR JOHN J. MCCLOY COULD BE REACHED.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

UPI-143

(CONNALLY)

—AUSTIN, TEX.--GOV. JOHN CONNALLY, WOUNDED SERIOUSLY THREE YEARS AGO TUESDAY WHEN PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED, AGREED TO HAVE A NEW CONFERENCE TOMORROW TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE INVESTIGATION.

HE CALLED THE CONFERENCE FOR 11 A.M. CST AT HIS CAPITOL OFFICE.

CONNALLY REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS TODAY ABOUT DEMANDS COMING FROM SOME AREAS THAT THE INVESTIGATION BE REOPENED. THE GOVERNOR HAD CLEARLY MADE UP HIS MIND BEFORE TODAY NOT TO MAKE STATEMENTS ON THE ANNIVERSARY.

PREVIOUSLY, CONNALLY DIFFERED IN AT LEAST ONE RESPECT WITH THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION--THAT DEALING WITH HOW MANY SHOTS WERE FIRED. HE BELIEVES HE WAS HIT BY A DIFFERENT BULLET FROM THE FIRST BULLET, WHICH PASSED THROUGH KENNEDY'S NECK.

THE COMMISSION REPORT SAID THE SAME BULLET HIT KENNEDY AND CONNALLY.

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750,000 Pages of Information

Sleuths Get Full Co-Operation

By SETH KANTOR
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

Three years after the assassination of President Kennedy, scores of amateur and big-league sleuths are at work, trying to disprove the Warren Commission's findings on the murder.

They work mainly in the nation's biggest clues closet — the National Archives building here — where 750,000 pages of information on the shooting and boxes of exhibits are stored in a special 300-cubic-foot Kennedy section.

The collection of testimony, pictures and physical belongings "has become the best known body of records in Federal custody," said James B. Rhoads, Deputy Archivisit of the U.S.

This has happened "within the past six or seven months," said Mr. Rhoads, "with the publication of some well-known books and articles" blasting the Warren Commission's finding that no conspiracy existed.

TEAM OF 3

Formerly, State Department records and other Federal files were in the most demand by researchers. But now a three-member team, headed by Marion Johnson, a specialist in Justice Department records, is hard at work helping the growing battery of Kennedy assassination sleuths take on the Warren Commission.

Mr. Johnson is especially anxious to knock down the general but "completely wrong" impression that when Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren turned over Commission records to the National Archives in November, 1964, it was with the provision that some materials would not be made public for 75 years.

MORE AND MORE

According to Justice Department guidelines, more assassination information will be made public in 1970 and in each 10-year period after that, including material now locked up because its publication:

- "Would be detrimental to the Administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations of the U.S. and its agencies."
- Would be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons.
- Might reveal the identity of confidential sources of information.
- "Would reveal material pertinent to the criminal prosecution of Jack Ruby for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, prior to the final judicial determination of that case."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 7
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

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UPI-118

(KENNEDY)

WASHINGTON--MEMBERS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION TODAY DEFENDED THEIR FINDINGS IN THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY AGAINST A TIDE OF CONTROVERSY THAT REACHED NEW HEIGHTS ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

COMMISSION MEMBERS ARGUED THERE WAS NO NEED TO REOPEN THEIR INVESTIGATION, AS SOME HAVE URGED, BECAUSE THERE WAS NO NEW EVIDENCE TO CONSIDER. YET THERE WAS PERSISTENT AND GROWING QUESTIONING OF THE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSION THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTED ALONE IN THE MURDER IN DALLAS NOV. 22, 1963.

DESPITE THE FUROR, COMMISSION MEMBERS WHO WERE WILLING TO COMMENT SAID THEY SAW NO NEED FOR A NEW INQUIRY.

ONE OF THEM, ALLEN DULLES, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, TOLD UPI: "I DON'T THINK A NEW INVESTIGATION IS WARRANTED. THERE'S NO NEW EVIDENCE TO CONSIDER."

J. LEE RANKIN, WHO WAS CHIEF COUNSEL TO THE COMMISSION, SAID "I AM CONFIDENT THE WARREN REPORT IS VALID AND ITS CONCLUSIONS WILL BE SUSTAINED."

CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, WHO HEADED THE PRESIDENTIAL FACT-FINDING GROUP, WAS UNAVAILABLE FOR DIRECT COMMENT. BUT HE WAS QUOTED BY NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE AS RECENTLY HAVING TOLD A MEMBER OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION:

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Warren Report Aimed at Rumors

By Drew Pearson

Today, when a favorite national sport seems to be that of casting doubt on the findings of the Warren Commission, it might be well to investigate how that Commission came into being.

Pearson

I discussed the matter with the new President of the United States 10 days after President Kennedy's tragic death. Suddenly, from having been a background figure in the Kennedy Administration, Lyndon Johnson had been thrust into the White House, with all its heavy long-range responsibilities plus its immediate problems of President Kennedy's funeral and the fixing of guilt for his death. The latter had been complicated by Jack Ruby's shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, which unleashed a flood of rumors that Lee Oswald had been in conspirary with the Dallas police, the underworld, or the pro-fascist right wing in Dallas.

The new President was fully aware of this. He also recalled from history the rumors that followed Lincoln's assassination, the vicious report that members of Lincoln's Cabinet had conspired to kill him. So Johnson decided to pick the most unimpeachable, bipartisan board possible to investigate the tragedy of Dallas.

He picked two Republicans—Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky and Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan. He balanced them against two Democrats—Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia and Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana. He chose a distinguished elder statesman of the Republican party, John J. McCloy, who had served as Assistant Secretary of War, High Commissioner to Germany, head of the Chase Manhattan Bank and head of the World Bank; plus Allen Dulles, former chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, and brother of the late Secretary of State.

But these men were willing to serve only if led by a respected, nonpartisan chairman, and to this end the new President approached the Chief Justice.

Warren Demurred

Earl Warren had been three times Republican Governor of California, had run for Vice President on the Dewey ticket in 1948. His credentials were of the highest.

But the Chief Justice was most reluctant. He told President Johnson the Supreme Court had made it a rule that its members must not serve outside the Court; that they must concentrate on judicial problems. He recalled criticism of the late Justice Robert Jackson when Jackson took leave of the Court to be U.S. Prosecutor at the Nuremberg war trials. Justice Frank Murphy had also taken time off from the Court for brief World War II military training.

The Chief Justice was adamant in his opposition.

But Lyndon Johnson is a persuasive President. The other members of the Commission would serve only if the Chief Justice was its chairman.

"In 1917," Mr. Johnson told the Chief Justice, "you put on a uniform and went out to fight for your country when your country needed you. Your country needs you today."

With tears in his eyes, the Chief Justice accepted.

LBJ Was Target

One development in the investigation of the tragedy which occurred in Dallas three years ago today was the testimony of Mrs. Lee Oswald that her husband had tried to kill Richard Nixon.

She told the Warren Commission how he had read in the newspaper that Vice President Nixon was in town, had strapped his holster and revolver underneath his coat and announced he was going downtown to kill "the Vice President."

Mrs. Oswald, then recently arrived from Russia, didn't know what to do. But when her husband went into the bathroom she locked the door and

The Washington Post and Times Herald E-11
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

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kept him there for a couple of hours, until his ardor for killing had cooled off.

The incident puzzled the Warren Commission. Checking on the movements of Richard Nixon, they found that he not only was not Vice President at that time, but he was not in Dallas.

On the other hand, Vice President Lyndon Johnson was in Dallas. Commission members concluded, therefore, that it was Lyndon Johnson who had escaped assassination.

Note 1: In studying Lee Oswald's youth, it was found that he had boyhood problems because he lacked a father. Big Brothers in New York at one time was approached to help guide young Oswald, but his mother vetoed the idea.

Big Brothers of the National Capital Area holds its annual dinner tonight at the Shoreham Hotel to help solve the problems of many fatherless boys here.

Note 2: Unlike the American publications which have cast doubt on the Warren Commission findings, Der Stern, the largest West German magazine, has published three articles supporting the Commission's conclusions. Henri Nannen, Der Stern's editor, came to Washington, talked with Chief Justice Warren, examined the facts, and became convinced the Commission had told the full truth.

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UPI-43
(JFK ASSASSINATION)

NEW YORK--CONTENDING THERE WAS A "REASONABLE DOUBT" THAT THE SAME BULLET HIT PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND TEXAS GOV. JOHN CONNALLY, LIFE MAGAZINE TODAY URGED THAT A NEW INVESTIGATING BODY BE SET UP TO DETERMINE WHETHER LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD A CO-CONSPIRATOR.

THE QUESTION OF THE NUMBER OF BULLETS IS SIGNIFICANT, FOR IF DIFFERENT BULLETS STRUCK KENNEDY'S NECK AND CONNALLY'S BACK, THEN, IT IS REASONED, THERE MUST HAVE BEEN ANOTHER ASSASSIN.

"THE CASE SHOULD BE REOPENED," CONCLUDED LIFE, WHICH BASED ITS DOUBTS ON A RECENT INTERVIEW WITH CONNALLY AFTER THE GOVERNOR HAD PAINSTAKENLY EXAMINED A MOTION PICTURE FILM OF THE ASSASSINATION.

101

WASHINGTON--SEN. PHILIP A. HART, D-MICHIGAN, SAID SUNDAY HE WAS COMPLETELY SATISFIED WITH THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY THREE YEARS AGO.

HART SAID HE WOULD OPPOSE A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION. "WE SHOULD LET THIS ONE REST NOW WITH THE POETS AND THE HISTORIANS," HART TOLD UPI.

"I THINK THE CALIBER OF THE MEN WHO COMPOSED THAT COMMISSION INSURES THAT THE VERDICT, THE GENERAL VERDICT IS SOUND. I HAVE NO REASON TO THINK THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT FAILS TO ANSWER THE QUESTION -- WHAT HAPPENED IN DALLAS?" HE SAID.

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KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Life Says Photos Dispute Theory on Bullets

Life magazine printed pictures of the Kennedy assassination today and said they cast doubt on the conclusion of the Warren Commission that a single bullet killed President John F. Kennedy and wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

The magazine said the picture and Connally's interpretation of it neither proves nor disproves that Lee Harvey Oswald had a co-conspirator in killing Kennedy, but does show "that reasonable—and disturbing—doubt remains." It called for a new investigation of the assassination, which took place three years ago tomorrow.

The key picture, frame 230, is part of a sequence of motion pictures taken by a Dallas resident, Abraham Zapruder. It shows Kennedy having been struck by a bullet and Connally sitting in front of him with his hand slightly raised holding his hat.

Hit in Three Places

The Warren Commission decided that Connally, who had been sitting on the jump seat in front of Kennedy, was hit by a bullet that went through Kennedy's neck. The bullet hit Connally in three places, the commission determined. Another hit Kennedy in the back of the head, killing him. The commission said a third bullet also was probably fired, but it could find no trace of it although an expended cartridge case was found.

Connally has maintained that he was struck by a separate bullet.

The Life article and Connally's contention brought a quick comment today from Arlen Specter, the leading proponent of the single-bullet theory.

Specter, now district attorney of Philadelphia and a former assistant counsel of the Warren Commission, said in a telephone interview:

"Life has shed no new evidence on the facts of the assassination."

Asked whether Connally's views had added any new material or raised doubts in his mind, Specter replied:

"Absolutely none."

He also said:

"The assassination is going to be examined far into the next century. No one has brought forth one iota of new evidence. There just isn't any. Tomorrow will be three years since the assassination, and with the free exchange of information in our society, if there were any new evidence it most likely would have come to light by this time."

The rifle used by Oswald needed 2.3 seconds between each shot, according to the commission's caculations.

Using the Zapruder film, the commission said that Kennedy "was not hit until at least frame 210 and that he was probably hit by frame 225." Zapruder's 8mm. movie camera ran at 18.3 frames a second, or a little more than one-twentieth of a second—0.55 seconds—for each frame.

The half-second interval between shots that would have allowed Kennedy to have been hit at frame 225 and Connally to have been hit when he says he was—frame 234—would have required firing from more than one gun.

Had Kennedy been hit at frame 210, this would still have allowed only 1.3 seconds until frame 234, a second less than the minimum time required to open and close the bolt of Oswald's rifle to fire it.

Even More Convinced

Life said Connally was even more convinced of his testimony before the commission that he and Kennedy were hit by different bullets after viewing blow-ups of the Zapruder film.

Connally testified that he heard the first shot that hit Kennedy and was turning to look at the President when he felt a second shot hit him. After reviewing the Zapruder film recently, he told Life:

"They talk about the 'one-bul-

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The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
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let or two-bullet theory,' but as far as I'm concerned, there is no 'theory.' There is my absolute knowledge . . . that one bullet caused the President's first wound, and that an entirely separate shot struck me. It's a certainty. I'll never change my mind."

Life quoted Specter as upholding the theory and saying he believed frame 230 showed Connally "wincing, indicating a probability he's been hit," with his wrist apparently coming up from his lap in frame 229 as though it was wounded.

Specter, in a copyrighted interview published by the magazine U.S. News & World Report Oct. 10, said the single bullet theory had no bearing on whether the conclusion that Oswald was the assassin and acted alone.

Discusses Time Sequence

Discussing the time necessary for three shots to have been fired, Specter said:

"The rifle could be fired as rapidly as 2.3 seconds between shots. But bear this in mind: When you fire three times, the first shot is not taken into account in the timing sequence. This point is missed repeatedly by the would-be critics of the commission's report.

"For example, aim is taken: Bang!—at least 2.3 seconds must pass while the bolt is worked and aim is taken again; bank!—2.3 seconds again for bolt action and aim; bang! So that three shots can be fired within a 4.6 second range of time."

Discussing the Zapruder film, Specter said it "does not lend to such precision as to pin down exactly in which frame of the film it was that Gov. Connally was struck.

"The film is two-dimensional, and it was viewed by many of us on hundreds of occasions, but you simply cannot be so precise as to tell exactly where it was that Gov. Connally was struck. . . . The events of the assassination just cannot be reduced to mathematical certainty by use of a stop watch and the Zapruder film, notwithstanding all our efforts to recreate it with minute precision. . . ."

Cites Commission Tests

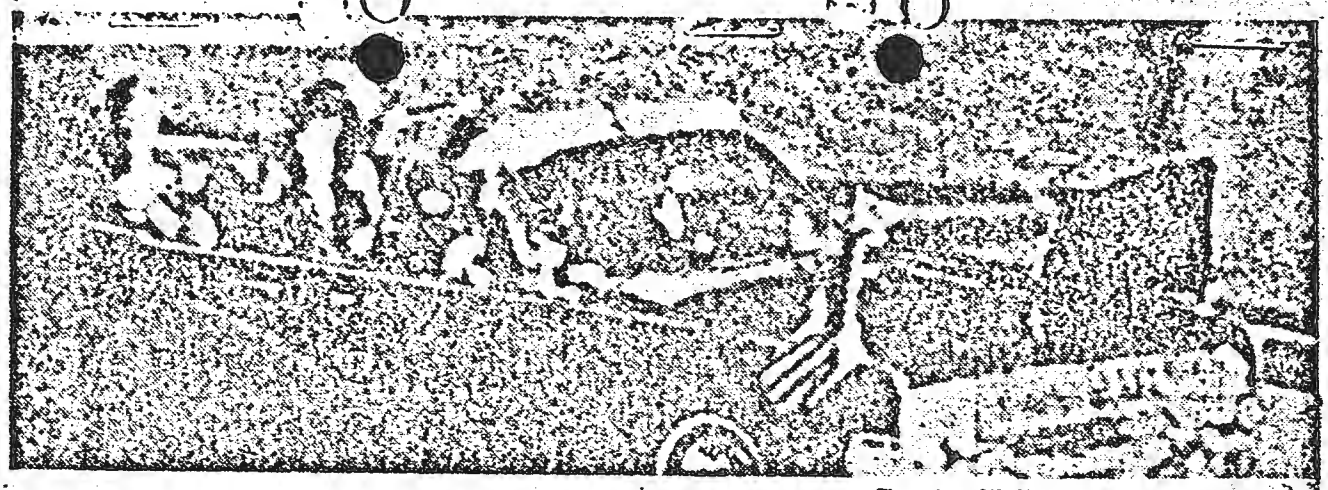
Specter said that an exhaustive series of tests with animals and cadavers showed that "it was entirely possible for a bullet to have gone through the President's neck, lost little velocity, then to have gone through the governor's chest grazing a rib, but again not striking anything in a smashing fashion.

"It would have come out wobbling, as indicated by the large wound on the front of the governor, and then it would have tumbled through the governor's wrist."

He said a "whole host of features were analyzed by the orthopedic surgeon" to indicate that the bullet that struck Connally was not a "clean bullet, but was one that had passed through another object."

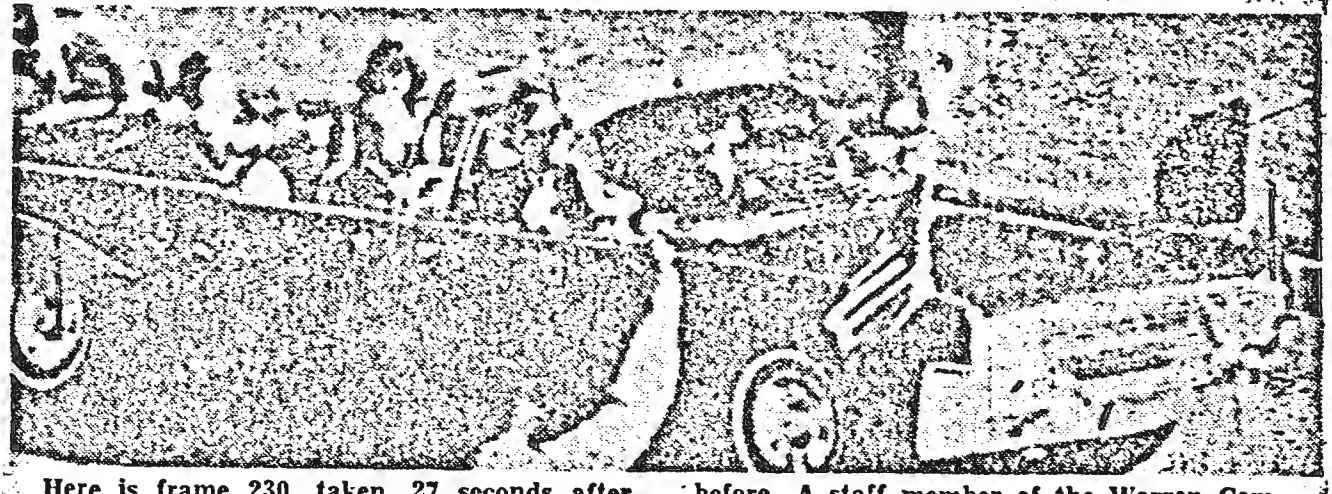
He said Connally, his doctors and ballistic experts were all agreed that Connally's wounds came from one bullet and "no other bullet was found anywhere in the car which would have accounted for the bullet which inflicted the governor's wounds."

Connally's leg, Specter said, "was substantially lower than the top of the doors (of the car); that if a bullet had hit his leg, it would have been a curious twist of physics for it to have ended up outside of the car completely" and been lost.

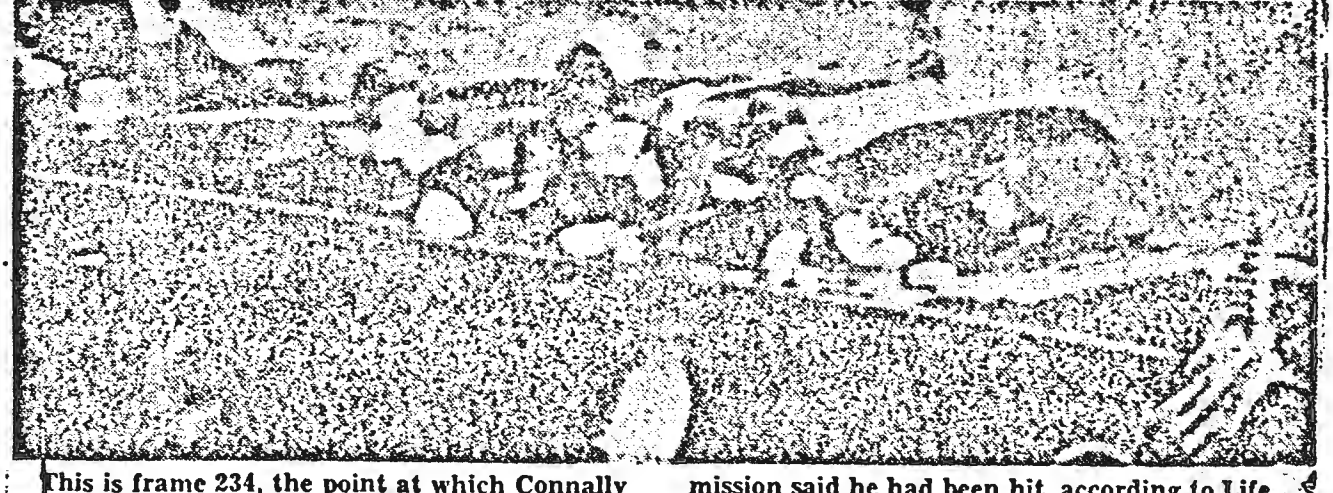


—Photos from Life Magazine—Copyright Time, Inc.

This is frame 225 of a movie film taken by Abraham Zapruder of President Kennedy's assassination and now owned by Life Magazine. Life says it shows that Kennedy's face is distorted and his right hand is rising toward his neck. Gov. John Connally, seated in front of Kennedy, appears unperturbed, Life says. The Warren Commission said President Kennedy probably was hit by the time of frame 225.



Here is frame 230, taken .27 seconds after frame 225. Life says it shows a calm Connally still gripping the brim of his hat with his right hand, which was supposedly injured a second before. A staff member of the Warren Commission says the picture shows Connally wincing. Connally says he was unharmed at this point.



This is frame 234, the point at which Connally says he was struck. It is at least nine frames and a half second later than the Warren Commission said he had been hit, according to Life. Connally concedes he might have been hit a frame or two earlier, but no more.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lawyers Clash

More Controversy In Assassination

San Diego

Two attorneys for the Warren Commission which investigated the assassination of President Kennedy clashed yesterday with two critics of the Commission's report.

Joseph A. Ball, a senior counsel for the Commission, and law professor Wesley J. Liebeler, a Commission junior attorney, traded sharp statements with authors Mark Lane and Edward J. Epstein.

At several points, Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment" and the attorney for the mother of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, called the Commission report fraudulent.

Appearing on a panel at the Associated Press Managing Editors Association Convention, Ball and Liebeler called the report fair and conclusive and criticized Lane and Epstein, author of "Inquest."

IGNORED

Ball hinted the critics of the report ignored evidence in shaping their versions of the Kennedy slaying. The commission found that Oswald along killed President Kennedy.

At the core of the controversy was the decision of the U.S. Government and the Kennedy family to withhold from public release autopsy photos and X-rays of the dead President's body.

Epstein said most theories that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy depend on the autopsy photos.

He said the autopsy report indicated one bullet went through Mr. Kennedy's throat and hit Governor John Connally of Texas. But, he said, a report by two FBI agents who were present at the autopsy said only one bullet hit Mr. Kennedy's back and it fell out of the wound.

MYSTERY

"The autopsy photos might resolve this mystery," Epstein said. "In a nutshell, if these autopsy photox reveal that the bullet exite dthe throat, the possibility there was a second assassin will be virtually reduced to nil.

"If they reveal that the bullet in question did not pass through the body . . . that would substantially reduce the probability that Kennedy was killed by a single assassin."

Critics of the Warren Commission have said Oswald could not have fired three bullets quickly enough and, therefore, there may have been more than one assassin.

Liebeler and Lane had the sharpest exchange, with Liebeler inviting the author to file a libel suit against him.

'DISTORTION'

Liebeler said Lane's book was a "tissue of distortion" and he said when he had made similar charges previously Lane had threatened to sue him.

"I've been waiting anxiously for those papers ever

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Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

43 S.F.Chronicle

San Francisco,Calif.

Date: 11-18-66
Edition: Final Home
Author:
Editor: Chas.deYoung Thieriot
Title: JOHN F. KENNEDY(PRES.)

Character:
or SF 89-58
Classification:
Submitting Office: SF

☐ Being Investigated

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since," Liebeler said. "If you have them here . . . I'll be glad to accept service of process . . . because you know very well as soon as you do that, you're going to have to submit yourself to deposition under oath, and go through discovery proceedings, and that day I'll wait for, Mr. Lane."

Lane, sitting next to Liebeler, said quietly, "You'll have them very soon."

CONTRADICTION

Epstein charged that Warren Commission attorneys did not resolve the contradiction posed by the autopsy report and the FBI version and did not include the FBI statement in the final report.

Liebeler, in criticizing Epstein's book, said faulty research and scholarship went into its preparation.

"This book," he said, "has done more to impugn the integrity of the Warren Report than Mark Lane did. Epstein owes an obligation to the public to explain his work."

Lane accused the press of failing in its duty following the assassination.

"Where was the press during the investigation by the Warren Commission?" he asked. "The press miserably failed the American public by not demanding open hearings of the Warren Commission."

Ball is a Long Beach attorney and a former president of the California Bar Association. Liebeler is a professor of law at UCLA.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

WALTER WINCHELL

More on Oswald

JIM BISHOP, moderator of a televised argument between several authors of books attacking the Warren Commission Report, spoke for many of us when he said he was convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald "did it" and had no accomplices . . . But the debaters (who were windy and dreary) kept haggling about technicalities and other trivia, and never during the two hour discussion mentioned that the slayer's palm print was found on the murder rifle . . . Nor did any of them mention that the killer threatened to "do something" about Gov. Connally . . . If you just tuned in, we repeat for the steenth time—Oswald wrote to the then Secy of the Navy Connally (from Russia) that unless his dishonorable discharge status was changed he would return some day and "do something about it."

That threat was in the Pentagon files and probably is now among the Warren Commission's evidence, etc.

YALE LAW PROFESSOR Alexander Bickel in Commentary mag debunks many of the points raised by critics of the Warren Report . . . The trouble is, with 28 volumes to work with, it is easy for Oswald's spokesmen to dig up new conjectures, speculations and outright fibs . . . As usual, the corrections never catch up with the first truth-stretchings . . . And, if you're wondering how all the books on the Warren Report seem to attack it—that's because there is no money in defending the Report . . . You might say the antis are getting away with homicide.

★ ★ ★

F. SINATRA JR's trio of kidnappers are "paying their debt to society" like well-mannered children. They do not give their Keepers any trouble. Irwin, who cooperated with the G-Men (and received the shortest sentence, about 16 years), is in an Eastern Federal clink. Far from the others who are in a [illegible] the [illegible] was the brave reporter in the

Atlanta, who said to segregationist Maddox: "If you become governor of Georgia will the Klansmen hold their rallies on the Capitol lawn instead of cow pastures?" .. "Oh," tut-tutted Maddox "that's what those New York liberals say" . . . Best election quip came from Pat Buttram. Gov. Brown's meanest crack about actor Reagan was telling children "an actor, you know, shot Lincoln" . . . Mr. Buttram, after the vote was counted, rebuttled: "Don't forget, it was an actor who shot down Brown."

★ ★ ★

"BAREFOOT IN ATHENS" with Peter Ustinov portraying Socrates was teevee showbiz at its very best. Geraldine Page and the others gave Maxwell Anderson's playwrighting their affection. The sponsor was Hallmark—Big-Timers on and off the stage . . . Lord Birkett, 36, producer of the movie version of "Marat-Sade," is a Cambridge grad. Started learning the cinema business as a teaboy. His first click was "The Caretaker" . . . Phyllis Diller's sensayuma is like this: When she appeared on Bob Hope's Chrysler stanza with 14 of the most beautiful women in H'wood, she broke up the first rehearsal crowd by studying the beauts and pouting at Hope: "You sure know how to hurt a gal"

★ ★ ★

"DARLING" star Julie Christie's modesty is refreshing. Says she can't understand the heroine worship in the U.S. . . . "Thousands of girls in England," she said, "look like me, dress like me and even think like me. I'm accepted as part of the English scenery" . . . Romy Schneider, 27, revealed her disenchantment with moviemaking. "To know," she is quoted, "before one is 30 that there is more to life than a film career, is quite a discovery for an actress."

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The Wall Street Journal
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...OTOGRAPH ...N KENNEDY DEATH

Magazine Publishes It With 'Second-Assassin Theory'

By PETER KIHSS

A controversy over whether a photograph showed a man aiming a rifle in front of President Kennedy the day he was killed in Dallas was stirred up yesterday by Esquire magazine.

The magazine's report brought quick dissent from United Press International, from whose files the picture came. The news service quoted Jack V. Fox, a staff correspondent, as having said that "if the picture is studied long enough one can believe that he sees" a rifleman with sunglasses leaning on top of a station wagon—"but one can also imagine a white-faced steer staring down."

The news agency added that Mr. Fox, after an investigation of various challenges of the Warren Commission report and talking with eyewitnesses, reported on June 27 that "he personally was satisfied" with the commission's findings. The commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, held that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin of the President on Nov. 22, 1963, firing from the sixth floor of a building behind the Kennedy car.

In a press release concerning its December issue, out today, Esquire said the picture "appears to confirm the existence of an assassin now at large."

But late yesterday, John Berendt, an associate editor, said the press release was "perhaps a bit too positive." The magazine, he said, was standing instead on the text of an "impartial" article that offered the photograph in the eighth of 35

Took Picture

The controversy arose over one frame of an eight-millimeter color film by Orville O. Nix, a Dallas employe of the Federal General Services Administration. This showed a fence along a grassy knoll and, when enlarged, behind it what the article said was "in fact a vehicle" with a man leaning on its roof.

The Esquire article said S. M. Holland, a railroad signal supervisor, had told Mr. Fox he had heard a shot from behind the fence as well as three shots from the Texas Book Depository, where Oswald was employed. Mr. Holland said he had found a station wagon behind the fence, with two muddy marks on its bumper as if someone had stood on it

United Press International, in a statement, said the Esquire article "states erroneously that three U.P.I. editors are proponents of a theory that the picture indicated a second slayer." Mr. Berendt said the word "proponents" was meant to refer to persons who worked on "tracking down" a theory, even if "right now they may feel differently."

Meanwhile, WNBC-TV made available a text of a 55-minute "Open Mind" panel program taped late last month and scheduled for broadcast at noon next Sunday, after having been displaced by a news program last Sunday.

Back Up Report

On this, two assistant counsels for the Warren commission reported they stood by its findings after having examined challenges in books by two other panelists, Mark Lane and Edward Jay Epstein, authors respectively of "Rush to Judgment" and "Inquest."

One of the Commission aides was Burt W. Griffin, now director of the Legal Aid Society of Cleveland, who said the two authors had pointed out "loose ends, which I don't think are central or germane." The other was Wesley J. Liebeler, now professor of law at the University of California in Los Angeles who said the Warren inquiry had been "thorough" and sometimes the report "didn't reflect" all the evidence in the record.

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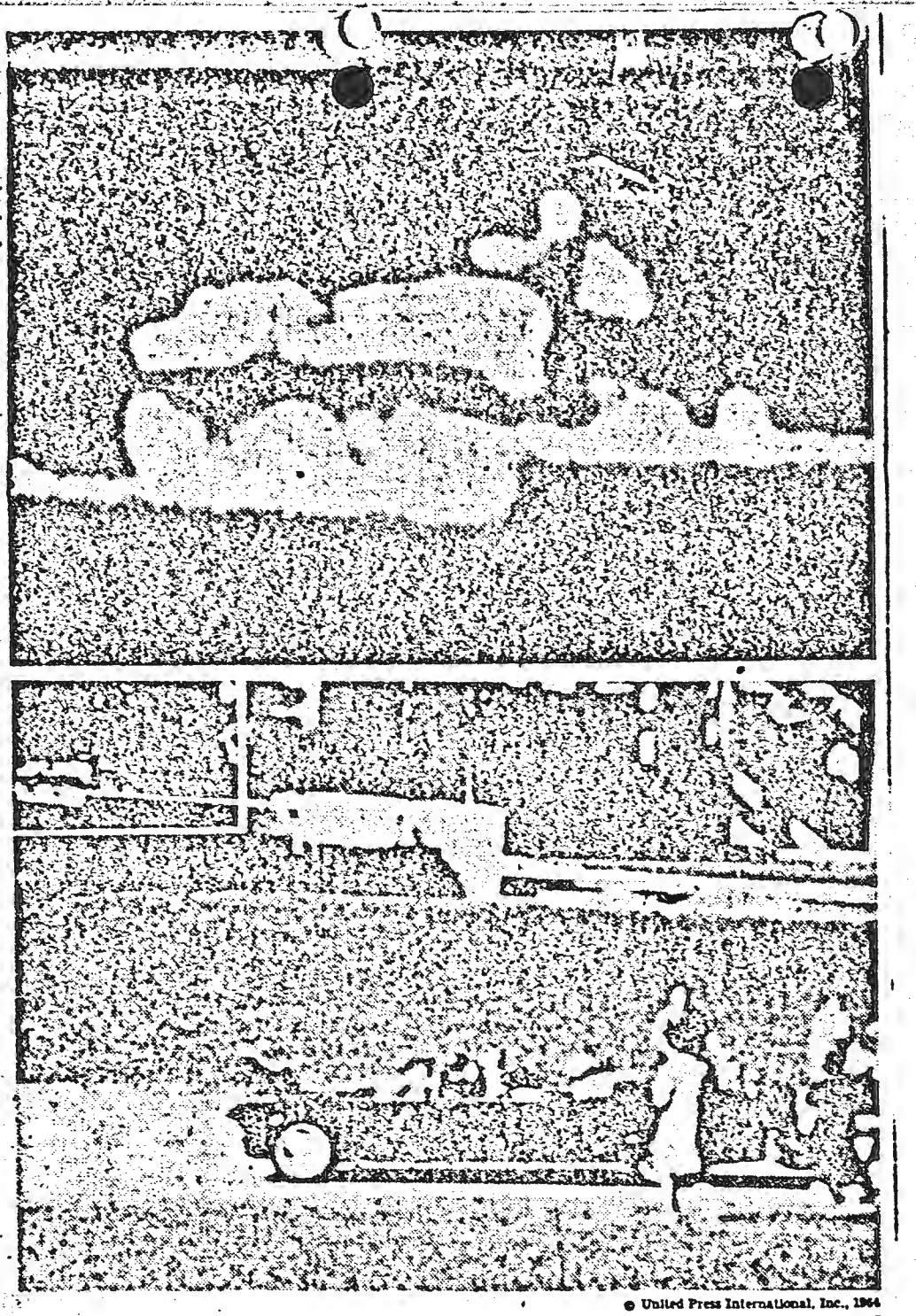

© United Press International, Inc., 1964

CONTROVERSIAL ASSASSINATION PICTURE: Top picture, from files of United Press International, is said by Esquire article to show (upper left corner) a vehicle with a man on its roof at moment President Kennedy, in car in foreground, is being shot. Bottom picture is blowup of section in question. U.P.I. disagrees that picture—a frame from a film—shows a "rifleman." Esquire used picture with 35 "assassination theories."

MARY FERRELL

Is Warren Commission Out of Commission?

By MARSHALL McNEIL
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

Is the Warren Commission, created to investigate and report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, still in being and able on its own motion to inquire further into the murder?

The question arises because of new demands, in books and magazine articles, for further investigation to reveal what some say are facts that were glossed over by the Commission.

The answer to the question appears to be one of these:

✔ Yes, the Commission is alive, according to President Johnson.

✔ No, it is dead, according to the Justice Department and a member of the Commission.

✔ Maybe it is alive, according to a White House legal expert.

STILL ALIVE

President Johnson indicated he thinks the Commission is alive and still able to inquire into any new evidence regarding the assassination.

At his televised press conference here last week, he was asked about the books and reports casting doubts on the work of the Commission.

"I think they (the Commission) made a very thoro study," the President said.

"I know of no evidence that would in any way cause any reasonable person to have a doubt about the Warren Commission.

"But if there is any evidence and it is brought forth, I am sure that the Commission and the appropriate authorities will take action that may be justified."

The President's use of the words "will take action" seems to leave no doubt that he regards the Commission as still in being.

President Johnson created the Commission by an Executive Order.

He named Chief Justice Earl Warren as chairman and appointed these members: Sens. Richard Russell (D., Ga.) and John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.), Reps. Hale Boggs (D., La.) and Gerald Ford (R., Mich.), Allen W. Dulles, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the New York banker and Presidential trouble-shooter, John J. McCloy.

The Commission, in a letter dated Sept. 24, 1964, submitted to the President what it called its "final report."

On the same day, the President wrote Justice Warren accepting the report, adding: "The submission of this report fulfills the assignment which I gave to the Commission, and accordingly I now discharge the Commission with my heartfelt thanks."

But, according to White House record-keepers, the President never has issued an Executive Order rescinding his original Order.

So, in theory, at least, the Commission still exists, as well as its source of operating money, the President's Emergency Fund.

REACTIVATED

White House legal experts say that even if the Commission were not now alive, it could be reactivated at any time. "It's only a question of the President putting pen to paper," it was said.

But a Justice Department spokesman said the Commission is dead, that its career ended when the report it was created to make was accepted by the President. There was no explanation from that source, however, of what the President meant by his press conference statement.

The view that the Commission no longer exists is shared by member Dulles, who said he believed it ended when it made its report. He said he was speaking only for himself.

In any event, still on the books, is a public law which gives the Commission power to subpena witnesses. It has not been repealed.

The White House lawyer indicated this law would be operative again if the Commission reopened its inquiry. But at Justice it is contended this law died with the Commission.

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Picture Adds Fuel To Oswald Debate

Just eight days before the third anniversary of the assassination of President Kennedy, new fuel was added to the controversy over his killing today with publication of the photograph of a man—not Lee Harvey Oswald — apparently aiming something at the President's car at the time of the shooting.

The photograph, published by Esquire magazine for the first time, is an enlargement of a frame of 8-mm color film bade by Orville Nix, a Dallas resident. The frme was not among ehe six frmes of Nix film published in the Warren report.

The Warren Commission concluded that the assassination was solely the work of Oswald, although some theorists hold that more than one person was involved in it.

'SECOND GUNMAN'

After the Nix film was found in the Unieed Press International film bilrary by an independent investigator, UPI sent reporter Jack Fox to Dallas to interview eyewitnesses last June.

Lee E. Bowers Jr., a towerman for the Union Terminal Co. who was stationed in a 14-foot tower directly behind the grassy knoll shown in the photo, told Fox:

"There is at least a 50-50 chance that something happened there, and it could have been a second gunman." Bowers died last Aug. 9 in an automobile accident.

The photograph is published in the current Esquire in connection with a compilation of assassination theories by Edward Jay Epsteinn, author of "Inquest," a book critical of the Warren Commission findings.

Epstein viewed the Nix film with Warren Commission attorney Wesley Liebler and said he was "impressed" by it. He said that in the film, the President's head appears to snap backward and to the left when hit, giving the appearance of being hit by a bullet from the knoll, rather than from the Texas Book Depository where Oswald was stationed.

However, Epstein made it clear that there was nothing in the Nix film to lead him to conclude that a shot had actually been fired from the knoll.

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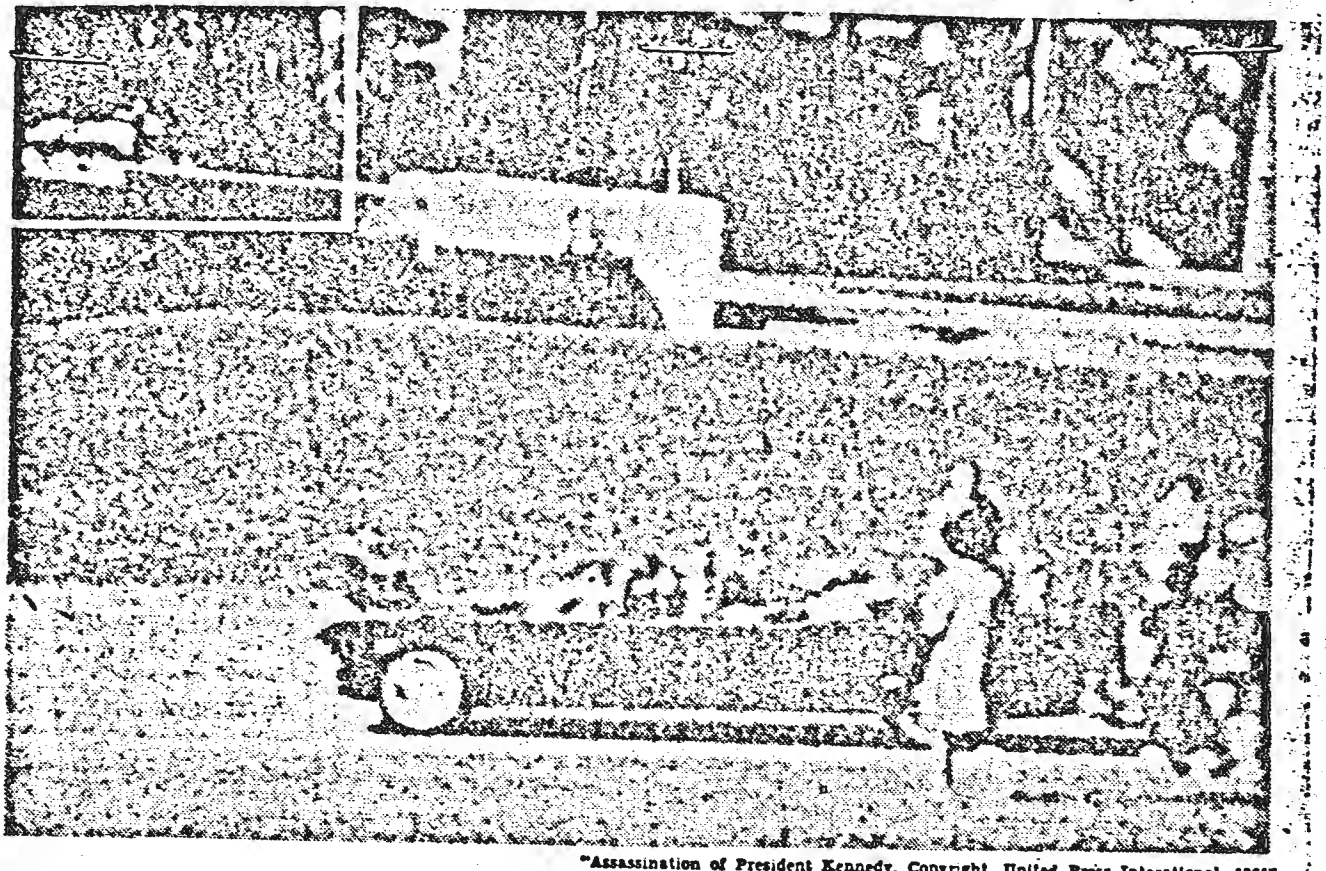

"Assassination of President Kennedy, Copyright, United Press International, 1964"

A MAN, UPPER LEFT, IS APPARENTLY AIMING SOMETHING AS PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S CAR SPEEDS BY

Assassination photo, published in Esquire magazine, was not included in the Warren Commission report

4 Critics and 2 Defenders Debate Warren Report on Television

By PETER KIHSS

Four authors aired their criticisms of the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald alone killed President John F. Kennedy in a special three-hour telecast last night on WNEW-TV.

Two other writers offered some defense of the Warren report.

In the recorded telecast, Mark Lane, whose "Rush to Judgment" this week became the nation's top nonfiction best-seller with 110,000 copies sold, contended that "shots were fired from at least two different vantage points." Mr. Lane, a New York lawyer, said that the view that Oswald was the lone assassin "cannot be reached upon what the commission discovered."

Harold Weisberg, the author of "Whitewash," argued that there had to be at least two assassins. Leo Sauvage, a Frenchman, who wrote "The Oswald Affair," contended that there was "no case against Oswald," and suggested a conspiracy to impersonate Oswald and possibly use him "as patsy for someone else."

Something 'Sinister'

Penn Jones, the editor of the weekly Midlothian (Tex.) Mirror and the author of "Forgive My Grief," saw something "sinister" in the deaths of 14 persons who had had some association with the cases of Oswald or his accused killer, Jack Ruby.

A rebuttal was offered by Jacob Cohen, who is working on a book defending the Warren thesis against Oswald and who wrote an article that was published in The Nation.

Discussing a bullet supposed to have hit both President Kennedy and Governor John B. Connally Jr. of Texas, he said:

"The explanation that I've been given by several doctors, including Dr. Milton Helpern, the chief medical examiner of New York City, is that Kennedy was hit when he was waving, and his muscles were gathered in the back of his neck. Later, in the morgue, he was relaxed, and that this would tend to close off the channel of exit."

Jim Bishop, a syndicated columnist, said his own book, "The Day Kennedy Was Shot," was still two years from completion. He said he expected to support the commission's finding that Oswald was the lone assassin.

Mr. Bishop, who led the discussion, said each participant had "read and digested the 10.4 million words of the Warren Commission report."

corded last Aug. 30, took up these points:

OSWALD'S RIFLE CAPS

An Italian Mannlicher-Carcano carbine identified as Oswald's had been delivered to a Dallas post office box. Mr. Weisberg contended that it "was never shown to be in the possession of Oswald."

Mr. Lane asserted that on Nov. 22, 1963, the date of the assassination, Oswald's wife had said she "could not identify the alleged assassination rifle" as her husband's.

However, she did so identify it in February, 1964, after "she had been in police custody," Mr. Lane said.

He said that when a weapon was first found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas, it was identified as a German Mauser 7.65 by Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman, who filed an affidavit the next day; by Capt. J. Will Fritz of the Dallas police, who ejected a live round from the rifle after inspecting it, and by Deputy Sheriff Eugene Boone. Mr. Lane said the rifle shown him when he appeared before the commission was clearly marked "MADE ITALY. CAL. 6.5."

Mr. Lane said that the commission had said a company had "recently made" ammunition used in the rifle, although the company had reported that any such ammunition on the market was government surplus from contracts ended in 1944.

Mr. Lane also asserted that shadows on a picture taken of Oswald by his wife, showing the accused assassin with a rifle, indicated it was a composite as Oswald had charged. The commission reached the opposite conclusion.

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SOURCE OF SHOTS

Mr. Lane asserted that two-thirds of the witnesses who estimated the origin of the shots said they came "from behind a wooden fence high up on the grassy knoll" in front of the President's car, rather than from the Depository behind it.

He said these included 17 Dallas deputy sheriffs, a Dallas police officer, eight railroad employes and some Depository executives. He offered film interviews with three witnesses who said they had glimpsed a puff of smoke or a flash of light in that area. One of the three had never been called or interviewed by the commission.

WOUNDS

Mr. Lane said that every doctor at Parkland Hospital in Dallas who made a statement on Nov. 22 said the wound in the President's throat appeared to be an entrance wound.

Mr. Cohen argued that what they had seen was a "neat wound which they then quickly widened to perform the tracheotomy."

Mr. Cohen said the autopsy surgeons later that day found a back wound and several clues as to the bullet's path—"a bruise to the top of the lung, a pattern of contusion which was five centimeters in width." After conferring with the Dallas doctors, he said, they "concluded that this bullet had exited from the throat."

A conflicting Federal Bureau of Investigation report, Mr. Cohen asserted, was based on the first incomplete findings during the autopsy.

Mr. Weisberg said that "the doctors testified that these bruises could have been caused by the tracheotomy."

Mr. Bishop said "the ballistics tests go right back to the same rifle."

But Mr. Lane argued that the bullet, Exhibit 399, found on a stretcher in the hospital was practically "pure, pristine." He said a test bullet from the weapon, fired through a goat carcass, shattered the goat's ribs and became "very deformed," as did a bullet test-fired at the wrist of a body to simulate Governor Connally's wrist wound.

Mr. Weisberg said the bullet that wounded Governor Connally lost three grains of metal in his wrist. This, he said, was enough to disqualify Exhibit 399, which, he asserted, was "missing 2.4 grains" and "undeformed."

INSIDE THE DEPOSITORY

Mr. Sauvage questioned the identification of Oswald at a half-closed sixth-floor window by Howard L. Brennan, a spectator who was sitting on a concrete wall 120 feet away.

Mr. Sauvage said the sun at the hour of the assassination made the upper part of the window "a plain mirror you cannot see through" and that Oswald had to be "at least one foot away from the window."

He also questioned whether Oswald could have left that corner, hidden the rifle and run down to the second floor lunchroom in time to be seen there holding a soda bottle, by a motorcycle patrolman, Marrion L. Baker.

On one pair of commission tests, Mr. Sauvage said, it took Patrolman Baker only 1 minute 15 seconds to reach the lunchroom, while a Secret Service man imitating the alleged Oswald movement took 1 minute 18 seconds—giving "Oswald a clear alibi of 3 seconds."

But he noted that in another pair of tests, Patrolman Baker took 1 minute 30 seconds to 1 minute 14 seconds for the simulated Oswald, giving "Oswald a possibility of having been there by 16 seconds."

TIPPIT MURDER

Mr. Weisberg contended that "if the commission had used the only written evidence"—a taxicab trip card showing that Oswald got out at the 500-block of North Beckley Avenue—Oswald "couldn't possibly" have reached the site of the slaying of Patrolman J. D. Tippit in time to commit the murder.

Instead, Mr. Weisberg said, the commission used the oral testimony of the taxi driver, William Whaley, that Oswald had emerged in the 700-block, "a two-block difference."

Mr. Lane said that "the shells found at the scene and later delivered through various sources into the hands of the Dallas police were related" to a revolver taken from Oswald on his arrest, but "the bullets themselves were not related."

Mr. Bishop asserted that two women who had run out of an apartment across the street in time to glimpse a fleeing man with a revolver had identified Oswald in a lineup later that day, as did a woman who had been at the intersection and said she saw the shooting.

'FALSE OSWALD'

Mr. Sauvage accused the commission of "systematically ignoring" a "strong possibility that someone was there to prepare a lead going to Oswald, making Oswald the patsy or scapegoat."

He cited the following incidents:

¶A gunsmith found a repair ticket that indicated someone had given the name of Oswald when submitting a rifle for repairs on the telescopic sight.

¶A man giving that name road-tested a car for sale.

¶A man resembling Oswald fired at other persons' targets on a rifle range "to be well noticed."

WNEW-TV called the program "A Minority Report" and said members of the Warren Commission and its staff had indicated they might participate in a later program supporting the report. They had refused to take part in last night's broadcast.

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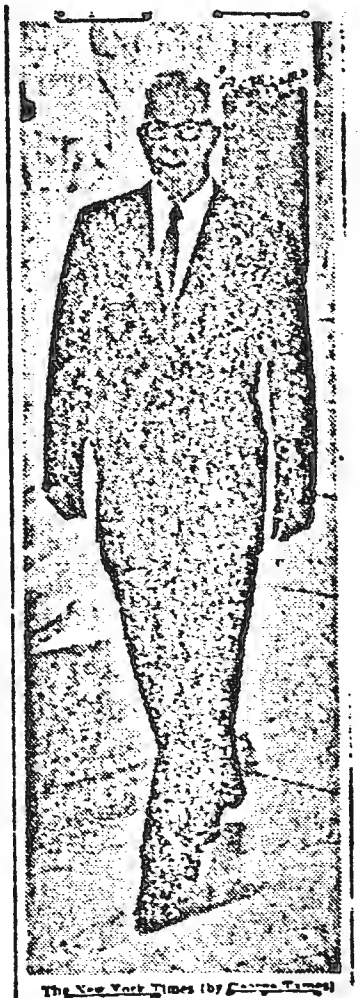

The New York Times (by George Tames)

Chief Justice Earl Warren

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Warren Report Critics Lack Facts

By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson

Thousands of words have been written casting doubts on the Warren Report and the accuracy of its findings on President Kennedy's assassination. There are a lot of facts, however, which the doubt-casters have either ignored or glossed over. Here are some of them:

No. 1 doubt-caster is Mark Lane, attorney for Lee Harvey Oswald's mother. Lane has delivered hundreds of lectures and written a book taking issue with the findings of the Warren Commission.

What Lane neglects to point out is that while he was touring Europe expounding his views on the assassination, he was summoned back to Washington to testify before the Warren Commission. Its members wanted to take advantage of the facts he was broadcasting in Europe which might help them in their investigation.

Lane, however, refused.

He was so uncooperative that the Warren Commission considered citing him for contempt, which it had the power to do. The Commission finally decided that a jail sentence for Lane would only make him a martyr and give him the publicity he was looking for.

One issue in the assassination which was pumped up as a big mystery was the whereabouts of the photographs and X-rays of the late President's body, and the clothes he wore on the fatal day. It was reported that these had been suppressed or destroyed in order to conceal evidence which might prove the Warren Report false.

Horror Museum

What actually happened was that during the commission's investigation, several promoters tried to secure copies of the photographs and other exhibits connected with the assassination, such as Oswald's gun, in order to establish a traveling museum to be shown at country fairs.

The photograph of Kennedy's head, split open by a bullet, is gruesome in the extreme. And since the commission believed that it was not in good taste to give a national tragedy the aspects of a sideshow, Chief Justice Warren ordered all the photos and X-rays sent to the Justice Department, with instructions that they not be shown to anyone except law enforcement officers or other qualified officials.

At about that time, Jacqueline Kennedy made a request that she be given her husband's clothing. She did not state why she wanted it, and it was suspected she might destroy it in order to remove unhappy memories. However, the disappearance of any evidence might cast doubt on the Commission's findings, so the President's clothing was also sent to the Justice Department.

As of last week these articles have been turned over to the Archives Office.

The President's clothing, incidentally, clearly shows the fabric of his shirt in front is bent out, indicating that the bullet which passed through his body came from the back.

This is important, because some critics of the Warren Report claim that one shot fired at the President and Gov. Connally came from the front, not the rear, which, they claim, meant there was another assassin besides Oswald.

Some doubt has also been raised as to whether Oswald could have fired three shots in the brief time elapsed. However, Oswald attained the rating of marksman in the Marine Corps, and it did not take much of an expert to fire three shots at the President's slowly moving car.

Work Notes Preserved

The Warren Commission report is voluminous. It takes up an entire book shelf. The Commission did not suppress anything. Its members were mindful that future historians would be digging through the records for years to come, so Commission members even put their work sheets in the final report — the only Commission ever to do so.

One point made by the critics, that the Commission's members were busy men and

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didn't have time to attend every session, is true. Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.), was busy guiding the military appropriations bill through Congress during part of the Commission's proceedings, therefore had to be on the Senate floor.

However, a lawyer was appointed to be his representative at all Commission hearings, and at the end of the day Sen. Russell had a transcription of the entire proceedings placed on his desk.

Russell is a thorough public servant, and at one time, dissatisfied with the first cross-examination of Marina Oswald, the assassin's widow, he took a trip to Texas to cross-examine her.

On the Warren Commission were the following top Republicans: Earl Warren, three times elected Republican Governor of California, and candidate for Vice President on the Dewey ticket in 1948; John J. McCloy, former Assistant Secretary of War, High Commissioner to Germany, head of the World Bank and head of the Chase Manhattan Bank; Sen. John Sherman Cooper former Governor of Kentucky and Ambassador to India; Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan, Republican Leader of the House.

They were not interested in covering up anything for either the Kennedy or the Johnson Administration.

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MARY FERRELL
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Warren Report Doubts Worry U.S.

By LYLE DENNISTON
Star Staff Writer

Some government sources are now doing some thinking about what can be done to erase doubts that the public may have about the assasination of President John F. Kennedy.

It's understood that government officials themselves have no doubt that the Warren Commission was right in concluding that Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald and that Oswald acted all alone, not as part of a "conspiracy."

President Johnson himself told the press Friday he knew of "no evidence that would cause any reasonable person to have any doubt" about the Warren Report.

Thus, the pondering that is now going on in some federal offices deals with the possible means of settling the issues in the public's mind.

Books Raise Doubts

Doubts about the commission's main conclusions have been raised in a series of books by private authors. Those doubts have been widely publicized and, so far, there has been little official effort to dispel them — either by the men who sat on the Warren commission or by any other ranking official in the government.

President Johnson's press conference remarks Friday represented his first direct reply to the critical books. He did not volunteer his remarks but offered them in a question about the books.

The critical books about the Warren Report did have "something to do with" the government's recent successful efforts to obtain for official safekeeping all the evidence that might bear on the assasination, officials said earlier this week.

On Monday, the items of evidence most often cited as crucial by critics of the commission — that is, photographs and X-rays made during the autopsy on Kennedy's body — were turned over to the National Archives.

That evidence was never shown to the full commission and there is some doubt that any single member of the commission or any of its staff aides saw it. Still, the government wanted those materials on file "to complete the historical record," it was reported.

Critics of the Warren Report have argued that these materials should have been used by the commission. It could have been important, critics have suggested, in resolving such questions as the number of shots fired and the participation, if any, by persons other than Oswald.

The Kennedy family, which had possession of the autopsy data since shortly after it was prepared, turned it over to the archieves with strict limits on how it may be used. The public will not see this data for many years, and almost no one outside the government will be able to inspect it in the next five years.

The fact that the materials had not been in government hands for the last three years had led some critics to conclude that it was being suppressed.

Some observers have suggested that a new, formal investigation of the assasination should be opened.

It is understood that some government sources feel that the mere possession of the materials by the government could not, by itself, answer the critics and deal with doubts that might have arisen.

But, going beyond mere receipt of the data caused a dilemma. It is that dilemma which some officials have begun to analyze.

On the one hand, it was felt that if an official organization or panel were set up to go over the autopsy materials, this might suggest that the government itself questions the Warren Report when in fact it does not.

At the same time, to avoid some new review of the autopsy data, might seem, it was felt, to be "unwarranted government secrecy" about them. That might appear true to some private observers, particularly because the Warren Commission did not use the materials in its investigation, and even the doctors who performed the autopsy and testfied about it did not see the autopsy photos and X-rays until just this week.

Recognizing this dilemma, as some officials now do, some sources began thinking about finding what has been called a "middle ground" between appointing a new study panel or doing nothing.

So far, these sources have not sat down to talk about the techniques that might possibly be used to persuade the public that the autopsy data does support the commission's conclusions.

Up to now, nothing formal has happened it was reported. But the likelihood is that the internal review of the issue will go on, at least for some time.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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UPI-167
(WARREN)
WASHINGTON--PRESIDENT JOHNSON SAID TODAY NO "REASONABLE PERSON" SHOULD HAVE ANY DOUBTS ABOUT THE WARREN COMMISSION'S FINDINGS ON PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION.

JOHNSON MADE THE COMMENT AT A NEWS CONFERENCE WHEN A REPORTER SAID "AN AURA OF MYSTERY" HAD DEVELOPED ABOUT THE KENNEDY'S SLAYING AS A RESULT OF CRITICISM OF THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT IN A SERIES OF RECENT BOOKS AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

THESE PUBLICATIONS HAVE PRINCIPALLY QUESTIONED THE COMMISSION'S CONTENTION THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTED ALONE AS THE ASSASSIN.

A CENTRAL POINT IN SEVERAL OF THE CRITICAL PIECES WAS ALLEGED FAILURE OF THE COMMISSION TO STUDY X-RAYS AND PHOTOS MADE OF KENNEDY'S BODY AT THE TIME AN AUTOPSY WAS PERFORMED EARLY ON THE MORNING OF NOV. 23, 1963, AT BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL.

THE CRITICS ARGUED THAT ONLY THE AUTOPSY PHOTOS AND X-RAYS COULD PROVIDE INFORMATION TO SHOW WHETHER THERE WAS ONLY ONE GUMAN.

JOHNSON SAID THE COMMISSION, HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, MADE A VERY THOROUGH STUDY OF THE ASSASSINATION.

"I KNOW OF NO EVIDENCE THAT WOULD IN ANY WAY CAUSE ANY REASONABLE PERSON TO HAVE A DOUBT ABOUT THE WARREN COMMISSION," HE SAID.

"BUT IF THERE IS ANY EVIDENCE AND IT IS BROUGHT FORTH, I AM SURE THAT THE COMMISSION AND THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES WILL TAKE ACTION THAT MAY BE JUSTIFIED," HE ADDED.

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(WARREN REPORT)
WASHINGTON--AUTHOR MARK LANE SAID TODAY PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S DEFENSE OF THE WARREN COMMISSION AND ITS REPORT ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S SLAYING DID NOTHING TO SATISFY THE DOUBTS IN THE PUBLIC MIND.

"THE UNANSWERED QUESTIONS WILL REMAIN UNTIL A NEW AND PUBLIC INVESTIGATION IS INSTITUTED AND UNTIL ALL OF THE FACTS NOW BURIED ARE KNOWN," LANE SAID IN A STATEMENT ISSUED IN PITTSBURGH.

JOHNSON TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT NO "REASONABLE PERSON" SHOULD HAVE ANY DOUBTS ABOUT THE COMMISSIONS FINDINGS ON KENNEDY'S DEATH, AND THAT THERE IS NO EVIDENCE TO SUGGEST THE CONCLUSIONS WERE WRONG.

"BUT IF THERE IS ANY EVIDENCE AND IT IS BROUGHT FORTH SURE THAT THE COMMISSION AND THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES ACTION THAT MAY BE JUSTIFIED," JOHNSON ADDED.

LANE SAID JOHNSON "EVIDENTLY HAS BEEN OUT OF THE COUNTRY TOO LONG... THE HARRIS SURVEY PUBLISHED RECENTLY IN THE WASHINGTON POST REVEALED THAT ONLY ONE-THIRD OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BELIEVE THE WARREN REPORT."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-39
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UPI-167
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

JOHNSON DEFENDS WARREN REPORT

Says a 'Reasonable Person' Would Accept Its Findings

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—President Johnson defended the Warren Commission today, declaring that the evidence supports its conclusions about the assassination of President Kennedy.

In his first public statement on the subject since the commission became the target of a series of critical books and articles, the President gave the panel high marks for its "thorough study."

In answer to a question at his news conference, Mr. Johnson said "I know of no evidence that would in any way cause any reasonable person to have a doubt" about the commission's findings. [Question 12, Page 10.]

The commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the slaying of President Kennedy.

Asked About X-Rays

Mr. Johnson's statements came in response to a question about the 65 X-rays and photographs of President Kennedy's body turned over to the National Archives this week by the Kennedy family. He was asked why the material had not been turned over before, and why it will not be available to non-Government investigators for at least five years.

Mr. Johnson replied that the material "has been available to the Warren Commission anytime it wanted to see it" and that Government agencies had access to it now.

"I think every American can understand," he said, "the reasons why we wouldn't want to have the garments, the records and everything paraded out in every sewing circle in the country to be exploited and used without serving any good or official purpose."

Mr. Johnson concluded that if anybody turned up evidence to cast doubt on the Warren report, it would be considered by the proper authorities.

Dr. James B. Rhoads, deputy archivist at the National Archives, said today that the mass of Warren Commission evidence delivered to the building by the Justice Department last week would be available for study by researchers in about a

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These include all of the physical evidence considered by the commission except Oswald's 6.5 - MM Mannlicher - Carcano rifle and his .38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver.

Weapons in Dallas

The weapons have been kept in Dallas where they were the subject of litigation growing out of the fact that Oswald violated a Federal firearms law by purchasing them under a false name.

A department spokesman said the F.B.I. would return the weapons to the archives within the next few days, where they will be placed with the other evidence.

Dr. Rhoads said "any serious researcher" would be permitted to study the items, which Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark officially claimed for the Government this week. Under a 1965 law, the owners of the items will be compensated by the Government.

The documents considered by the Warren Commission—mostly reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other investigative agencies — have been in the archives for two years.

Dr. Rhoads said about two-thirds of this material had been cleared for release to researchers. Some documents must be withheld for security reasons, he said.

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Kennedy Autopsy Photos Barred to All

Private Persons for at Least 5 Years

By FRED P. GRAHAM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Private persons will not receive permission to see the autopsy photographs and X-rays of President Kennedy's body for the next five years, a representative of the Kennedy family disclosed today.

A statement by Burke Marshall, a New York lawyer who has been designated by the Kennedy family to handle requests to see the items, indicated that news media representatives might be denied access to them for much longer.

The 65 X-rays, color transparencies and black and white negatives were placed in the National Archives by the Kennedy family on Monday.

Mr. Marshall's statement was surprising in view of the announcement last night by a Government spokesman that under the agreement with the Kennedy family only nonofficial persons approved by Mr. Marshall would be permitted to see the articles during the first five years.

This had created the impression that Mr. Marshall would give selected private persons access to the material. His latest statement appeared to rule this out.

Mr. Marshall gave no reason for his decision.

No Approval Planned

Reached in New York, where he is general counsel for the International Business Machines Corporation, Mr. Marshall said he would grant no requests from journalists, historians, biographers and researchers for at least five years.

Under an agreement between the President's executors and the Government, only Federal investigative agents have the right during the first five years to see the material without Mr. Marshall's permission.

After the five-year period, selected scholars and researchers will be given access to the pictures and X-rays, he said, but the news media will probably still be excluded.

These restrictions will continue as long as any member of President Kennedy's immediate family lives.

According to testimony before the commission, the undeveloped film and the X-rays were turned over to Secret Service agents in the autopsy room. The agents were reported to have delivered the items to the Kennedy family.

Meanwhile, two physicians who conducted the autopsy on President Kennedy said their conclusions about his wounds were unchanged after they saw the autopsy photographs for the first time yesterday.

Capt. James J. Humes of the Navy and Dr. J. Thornton Boswell said the photographs corroborated their testimony to the Warren Commission and the commission's conclusions about the wounds.

Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell were both Navy commanders when the President was assassinated in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. They conducted the autopsy that night at the Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland.

Another physician who participated in the autopsy, Col. Pierre A. Finck of the Army, is on duty in Vietnam. Dr. Boswell is now in private practice in Bethesda.

The doctors told the Warren Commission that one bullet had struck President Kennedy in the back of the neck and passed through his body and out the front of his throat.

Critics later charged that the bullet had lodged in the President's back and that the photographs and X-rays had been suppressed to conceal this fact.

According to both physicians, it was unimportant that they had never seen the photographs because they had seen the X-rays during the authopsy and had been able to describe the wounds to the Warren Commission.

"We were there and saw just exactly what the photographs show," Dr. Boswell said.

However, he said it was beneficial that the items were now preserved in the Archives, where "they will be important to those who didn't see the wounds themselves and to corroborate our testimony."

Dr. Boswell said the main purpose for the pictures having been taken had been to have them as evidence against Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin, who had then been captured and was still alive.

The Justice Department asked the Kennedy family to give the items to the Government after critics of the commission's report had complained that the items to the Government after suppressed that even the commission members had not seen them.

Some critics had suggested that the pictures and X-rays had been suppressed to conceal flaws in the commission's conclusion that a single bullet had passed through President Kennedy and wounded Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas as they were riding in a car through Dallas.

The Kennedy family had been widely reported to have withheld the material for reasons of taste.

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Kennedy Autopsy Photos Barred to All Private Persons for at Least 5 Years

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The Kennedy family had been widely reported to have withheld the material for reasons of taste.

Lane Threatens Suit

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2 (AP)—Mark Lane, a New York lawyer who wrote a book questioning the official verdict of the assassination, threatened today to file suit to open to the public photographic files from the Archives.

Mr. Lane, here to promote his book "Rush to Judgement," issued a statement contending that the turning over of the pictures and X-rays to the Archives "officially confirmed" that "the Warren Commission failed to examine some of the most relevant and vital documents in the case."

Epstein Sees Photos' Value

BOSTON, Nov. 2 (AP)— Edward Jay Epstein, author of "Inquest," which challenged the Warren Commission's investigation of the assassination, says the possiblity of a second assasin "will probably be reduced to nil" by the pictures.

Mr. Epstein said in an interview:

"The crucial contradiction in the events that happened Nov. 22 was that the same bullet could have wounded both Kennedy and Texas Governor Connally.

"It's possible that the photographs show a path of exit for that bullet. If we now have photographic evidence that the bullet went through the President's body, this must be seen as new evidence."

"This also proves the main point of my book—that the Warren Commission failed to examine crucial evidence."

Tass Is Critical

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (AP)— Tass described today the placing of X-rays and photographs in the Archives as an "attempt to hide clues to the mystery" of his assassination.

The official Soviet press agency said that "a great number of articles and books appeared [illegible] criticize the Warren [illegible]mission for its incomplete [illegible]objective report." Tass [illegible]ney "express the opinion" [illegible]swald had "hardly acted

Ralph Yarborough

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The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times p. 20
New York World Journal

Robert Kennedy Comments

Senator Robert F. Kennedy, Democrat of New York when asked Tuesday night why the executors of his brother's estate had placed the restrictions on the pictures and X-rays, said that "the reason is so obvious it shouldn't need spelling out."

He said the items turned over to the Archives were things the general public would not be concerned about that they would be of interest only to medical persons, Federal police officers and federally appointed investigators.

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The Warren Report . . .

Skeptics Offer Rumors, No Facts

By Roscoe Drummond

The way things are now going, the Nation is headed into a morass of pernicious rumor and speculation about the assassination of President Kennedy.

Drummond

This miasma is being fed from two directions:

1. By some pious innocents who foolishly suggest that it would be better if some facts bearing on the assassination did not come out, that a little cover-up might be a good thing.

2. By a spate of books by authors — mostly mischievous and one-sided, sometimes reckless and one or two honestly fascinated by some of the unanswered questions — who suggest a vast, unfinished conspiracy and charge the Warren Commission with either being grossly incompetent or a tool of the conspiracy.

I am confident there is no cover-up and, if there are any new facts to shed any new light whatsoever on the Kennedy tragedy, let them come out. They should.

The truth is that in the hundreds of thousands of words in the six main books and other articles attacking the motives, acts, and conclusions of the Warren Commission, there is no evidence of a plot, a conspiracy or any assassin other than Lee Harvey Oswald.

SINCE THEY produce no new evidence, where are these conspiracy-prone writers drawing their information from? Mostly from two sources—from the 888-page report of the Warren Commission and the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits which it made public and from their own fertile imaginations and theorizing about the same evidence which brought the Commission to its unanimous conclusion.

Obviously, if there is a cover-up of the real assassin the Warren Commission must have perpetrated it or, if it failed to discover the assassin, then it must have falsified the evidence on which it based its verdict.

Do you recall the make-up of the Warren Commission which President Johnson named within a week after President Kennedy's murder? I doubt if a more experienced, able, single-minded, honorable and detached panel could be put together than this:

Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States; Democratic Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia and Republican Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, two of the most trusted and respected men of the Senate; Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, Assistant Democratic Leader of the House; Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan, Republican House Leader; Allen Dulles, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, and John McCloy, lawyer, banker and diplomat who has served five Presidents.

IF THERE WERE a conspiracy to cover up truth about the assassination, it would have to involve the Chief Justice, the Republican, Democratic, and non-party members of the Commission, the FBI, the CIA, the Secret Service, the distinguished doctors of the armed services — and the White House—a conspiracy so multiple and complex that it would have fallen of its own weight.

A conspiracy to what purpose? Nothing is cited. And with what motive? None is offered. Only one writer, Richard H. Popkin, provides even an imagined reason for the kind of cover-up he alleges. It is suggested that possibly President Kennedy's successor was involved and as evidence the author refers only to "rumors I have often heard."

Judge Arnold J. Fein of the Civil Court of the City of New York, and a former special counsel to the Kefauver Committee, reported on all of these assassination books in The Saturday Review. This was his conclusion:

"No one has yet been able to produce a scintilla of proof or a minute reason why the Commission would want to exculpate the real assassin or assassins, if Oswald was even indeed innocent or not alone," or would wish "to have the presidential assassin or assassins on the loose."

My own judgment is that most Americans do not want to see the tragedy of the Kennedy assassination turned into a witch-hunt. But if there are new facts — not merely fictions — they will want them brought out.

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Richard H. Popkin

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The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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U.S. Archives Gets Photos of JFK Autopsy

The Justice Department disclosed last night that pictures and X-rays of the autopsy performed on President John F. Kennedy have been given to the National Archives under terms worked out with the Kennedy family.

Responding to repeated inquiries from newsmen, the Department confirmed officially for the first time that the family had this material in its possession.

Much of the controversy over the adequacy of the Warren Commission investigation resulted from the fact that neither the Commission nor its staff actually saw the photographs. It relied on testimony of the doctors.

Some experts believe that the photographs and X-rays, taken at Bethesda Naval Hospital shortly after the assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, could go far toward confirming the Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald alone murdered the President.

If the photographs are consistent with the pathologists' official autopsy report, they will bolster the conclusion that the fatal rifle shots came from behind the presidential limousine despite testimony of witnesses who thought they heard shooting from other directions.

This would dispel much of the dual- or multiple-assassin theories of some critics of the Commission's report.

Strict terms governing access to the materials were laid down in a letter written for the Kennedys by Burke Marshall, who headed the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division when Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) was Attorney General.

Marshall's agreement with the General Services Administration, parent body of the National Archives, prohibits public display of the materials—14 X-rays, 25 black and white negatives and 26 color transparencies.

Official Federal investigating bodies will have unlimited access to the materials, but no one outside the Government may view them unless Marshall approves.

Others May Have Access

The agreement stipulates that Marshall or any other designated family representative may be more liberal in granting access after 1971 to qualified pathologists or other scientists who demonstrate a "serious purpose," with the family passing on the applicants' qualifications.

The agreement, which Government lawyers said was a familiar one for certain donations of personal effects of public figures, is to last during the lifetimes of the late President's immediate family—his widow, brothers and sisters, parents and children.

The Justice Department's announcement of the donation came after publication in the Federal Register of an order by Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark giving the Government title to about 10,000 pieces of evidence actually considered by the Warren Commission. This material also will be preserved in the National Archives.

The Department was meeting a one-year deadline set by a law signed Nov. 2, 1965, for specifying what items should belong to the United States. The law allows an additional year for individuals claiming ownership of specific items to file claims for compensation.

Already Delivered

Clark's order prompted renewed inquires about the much-discussed photographic materials. The Justice Department then revealed that they had already been delivered to the Archives.

It was clear that the sensitivities of the late President's family were a prime factor in negotiations that lasted several weeks. Government spokesmen said the government's principal concern was the completeness of the historical record but admitted that criticism of the Warren Commission "may have had something to do with it."

The agreement itself remained a secret last night. So delicate were the negotiations that Government spokesmen at first refused even to identify Marshall as the family representative.

One prominent critic of the Commission, Edward Jay Epstein, author of the book, "Inquest," said last night that the restrictions sounded "very reasonable" to him. He said it was in good taste to screen out the curious public and laymen who could not interpret the photographs.

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New York Post
The New York Times
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The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
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The Wall Street Journal
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People's World

Date NOV 2 1966

MARY FERRELL

DCDP 19 (Rev. 5-4-55)

Kennedy Death X Rays Given to U.S. by Family

By LYLE DENNISTON
Star Staff Writer

Evidence never seen by the Warren Commission in its study the assassination of President John F. Kennedy is now in government files.

The evidence was turned over to the government on Monday by the Kennedy family, a Justice Department spokesman disclosed last night.

However, the evidence will not be seen by the general public for many years and will be shown to almost no one outside the government over the next five years. Those conditions were imposed by the family in giving the evidence to the national Archives.

The turnover of the evidence followed what the spokesman called "weeks" of discussions between the family and the Justice Department. President Johnson was not involved, it was reported.

Included in the evidence are photographs, negatives and X rays made of the slain President's body while an autopsy was being performed at Bethesda Naval Hospital the night after he was shot in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Called Crucial by Critics

This evidence has been described as crucial by a number of critics of the Warren Commission. These critics, who dispute the commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed the President, have said the commission should have studied the autopsy materials.

It never saw them. However, three pathologists who performed the autopsy testified before the commission.

The photographic materials, it has been argued by critics, would have guided the commission in deciding the number of shots fired, the direction from which they came, the number of the President's wounds, and—possibly—the participation in the shooting of more than one person.

It has been suggested that the doubts raised by the Warren Report should be settled by another formal inquiry—either official or private—into the assassination. An official inquiry has been supported by, among others, Richard N. Goodwin, a former White House aide to President Kennedy.

Asked last night if any consideration had been given to reopening the questions about who killed the President and how it was done, the Justice Department said: "Not that we know of."

For Historical Record

The spokesman acknowledged that the growing controversy over the validity of the commission's conclusions had contributed, at least in part, to the government's desire to obtain the autopsy photos and X rays from the Kennedy family.

But, he said, critical books about the Warren Report were not the "direct cause" of the department's approach to the Kennedys.

"It was just for the historical record," the spokesman said.

Asked if any member of the Warren Commission had had anything to do with the discussions with the Kennedys, the spokesman said: "No."

However, the spokesman added that, on looking again yesterday at the photos and X rays, the Navy doctors who had joined in the autopsy "saw nothing new." They looked at the pictures again primarily to "authenticate" them, the spokesman said, adding that this "was not an extensive study."

The location of the autopsy material has been a mystery almost from the time the Warren Report was published just over two years ago.

The department spokesman said last night that, in accepting the materials for deposit, the government "did not know the history" of what had happened to the materials earlier and "did not insist on knowing the history."

Besides accepting the autopsy material for safekeeping, the National Archives also agreed with the Kennedy family to hold—with some restrictions on its use—the clothing the president had worn on the day he was murdered.

The restrictions the family put on the use of the clothing were less stringent than those imposed on use of the autopsy photos and X rays.

Open to Official Study

The autopsy data may be examined at any time by "any official federal government body"—in Congress, the executive branch or elsewhere—that may study again the assassination.

These materials will not go on "public display" during the lifetime of Mrs. Kennedy, the former president's brothers and sisters, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, and his two children, Caroline and John.

Study of the autopsy material by "nonofficial researchers" is strictly limited for the five years that began last Saturday—the day of the agreement to turn over the material—no unofficial source will be permitted to see the materials "without the consent of a family representative."

The family representative will be Burke Marshall, a former assistant attorney general when Robert Kennedy was attorney general in his brother's cabinet. Marshall is now a private lawyer.

Granting of access during the next five years, the government spokesman said, "will be exceptional—that is, rare."

After the five-year period, unofficial access to the autopsy data wil be limited to "recognized experts in pathology and related sciences." Such experts will have to prove their scientific qualifications and their "serious purpose" to marshall or to another Kennedy family representative if Marshal is not then holding that position.

This restriction, like the one forbidden public display, will remain for the lifetimes of the Kennedy relatives.

The Autopsy Items

The autopsy materials — all photographic reproductions of the president's body or portions of it—include 14 X rays, 25 black-and-white negatives, an indefinite number of prints from those negatives and 26 color slides.

The pathologists who examined the pictures again yesterday at the Archives "said that these were the only pictures" taken at the autopsy, a department spokesman said.

Examining the materials were two Navy doctors, J. J. Humes and J. Thornton Boswell. They, along with an Army doctor, Col. Pierre A. Finck, performed the autopsy on Kennedy's body. Col. Finck is now serving in Viet Nam, while the two other doctors remain at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Also examining the photographic data for its authenticity yesterday was a radiologist who took some of the photos. He was not otherwise identified by the department.

The restrictions imposed on the use of the former president's clothing, which had been examined by the Warren Com-

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mission, also do not apply to official government sources interested in that evidence.

Public display of the clothing is prohibited during the lifetime of the Kennedy relatives.

"Nonoffical sources" may obtain permission from the national archivist, Dr. Robert H. Bahmer, to see those materials at any time. Such sources would include "serious scholars or investigators who are investigating the death of the president." This "does not exclude" newspapermen, a department spokesman said.

Amounts to 'Contract'

The agreement to turn over the evidence to the Archives and the restrictions on its use amounts to a "contract" between the government and Mrs. Kennedy and the two senators, Robert and Edward Kennedy.

Such arrangements are authorized, the spokesman said, by a 1950 law. The law permits the General Services Administrator—now W. Lawson Knott—to accept "for deposit" papers and other historical materials of presidents "subject to restriction agreeable to the administrator as to their use."

The restrictions on use and availability "may be specified in writing by the donors or depositors" of the materials, the law says. The GSA chief is required to abide by those restrictions, if he agrees to accept them, "for so long a period" as the donors specify.

Administrator Knott agreed to the Kennedy condition by signing his name at the bottom of a letter specifying the agreement and the restriction. This is the only document there is, and it will not be made public, the government spokesman said.

He said it was not unusual for presidential families to impose such restriction. He also said it was common practice for presidential families to take possession of government records and documents that were related to a president's life and actions.

Year-Long Effort

Department efforts to obtain for government files, the autopsy materials was part of a year-long effort to determine what evidence surrounding the assassination should be held in that National Archives.

Yesterday, Acting Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark issued an order claiming government ownership of all evidence considered by the Warren Commission and now in government possession.

[illegible] be preserved intact Clark said.

The study of which evidence actually used by the commission should be kept directed attention to those autopsy photos" which the commission had not used, the department spokesman said last night. This led to the discussion with the Kennedy family, he said.

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JFK Kin Gives Autopsy Data to U. S.

Photo and X-rays of the autopsy on the body of President John F. Kennedy — never seen by the Warren Commission — have been turned over to the National Archives by his family.

The family's action taken at the request of the Justice Department, was disclosed yesterday by a Department spokesman in answer to questions as to the whereabouts of the pictures — 14 X-rays, 25 black and white negatives, and 26 color transparencies.

The pictures were taken during the autopsy performed on the slain President at Bethesda Naval Medical Center on the night of Nov. 22-23, 1963. Two of the three pathologists who performed the post-mortem examination verified the pictures, officials said.

The spokesman said recent criticism of the Warren Commission's investigation of the assassination was indirectly responsible for the Department's request that the family turn the pictures over to the National Archives.

Warren Commission Report critics have made much of the fact that the pictures were not available for study, nor were they ever actually shown to commission members.

For the first five years, starting now, no non-governmental agency will be permitted to see the pictures unless an exception is made by the Kennedy family; after five years access will be limited to pathologists and other medical experts and investigators with a "serious purpose."

The ban is to be in force during the lifetimes of the President's widow, his two children and his brothers and sisters.

The family's release of the pictures followed the Justice Department's action yesterday in ordering all evidence the Warren Commission had considered preserved in the national archives. (UPI)

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AUTOPSY PHOTOS PUT IN ARCHIVES BY THE KENNEDYS

Access to Negatives, Slides and X-Rays of President's Body Will Be Restricted

OPEN TO LAW AGENCIES

Justice Department Asked Filing of Data—Doubts on Warren Study a Reason

By FRED P. GRAHAM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—The Justice Department disclosed tonight that photographs and X-rays taken of President Kennedy's body at the autopsy after his assassination were turned over to the National Archives yesterday by the Kennedy family.

The 65 X-rays, color slides and black and white negatives will be available to Federal law-enforcement officials. However, for the next five years access by scholars and other unofficial investigators will be granted only with the consent of the Kennedy family.

The material had been withheld by the family for reasons of taste. As had been previously reported, it was not seen by the full Warren Commission, although Chief Justice Earl Warren, who headed the commission, had viewed it.

The limitations on access to the material were included in a letter to the Archives signed by a lawyer for the executors of the Kennedy estate—Mrs. Kennedy and the President's brothers, Senators Robert F. Kennedy of New York and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Law Provides for Curbs

A Federal law regarding Presidential libraries provides that papers and other items may be deposited in the Archives subject to limitations and restrictions imposed by the donors.

This morning, Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark officially turned over to the Archives all of the physical evidence considered by the Warren Commission.

This had been in the hands of the Justice Department.

The X-rays and photographs were placed in the National Archives at the request of the Justice Department.

A Justice Department spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said tonight that the action was prompted in part by a number of recent books that expressed doubt about The Warren Commission's conclusions concerning the asassination.

Details on Restrictions

According to the spokesman, the items will be restricted as follows:

¶Access will be immediately granted to law-enforcement officials of all Federal investigative agencies.

¶No public display or release will be permitted.

¶For the next five years access by scholars and other unofficial investigators will be granted only with the specific consent of the Kennedy family. After five years, the family will permit qualified pathologists and other medical experts to study the items.

These limitations will remain in effect throughout the lifetimes of Mrs. Kennedy, the late President's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, and the President's brothers and sisters and his two children.

Arlen Specter, who was a key Warren Commission lawyer and is now District Attorney of Philadelphia, has reported that the commission, in investigating the circumstances of the assassination, decided it was unnecessary for its members to review the photographs or X-rays.

Mr. Specter had interviewed Comdr. James J. Humes, an autopsy surgeon, and had asked if X-rays would assist him in further specifying the nature of President Kennedy's wounds. The published testimony, in Volume II, Page 371, shows the Navy surgeon replied:

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"I do not believe, sir, that the availability of the pictures would materially assist the commission."

Questioned by Warren

Asked by Mr. Specter about the other photographs, Commander Humes said these would show more accurately and in detail the character of the wounds, giving perhaps a more graphic picture.

Chief Justice Warren, who was presiding, then asked:

"If we had the pictures here and you could look them over again . . . would it cause you to change any of the testimony you have given here?"

Commander Humes replied:

"To the best of my recollection, Mr. Chief Justice, it would not."

The commission concluded that President Kennedy and Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas had been struck by the same bullet, which passed first through the President.

Some critics contended the bullet had not passed through the President's body and suggested that the pictures and X-Rays taken at the autopsy were being suppressed to conceal the truth. These critics implied that another bullet, perhaps fired by another assassin, had struck Governor Connally.

It has been widely reported that the Secret Service delivered all the undeveloped pictures and X-rays to the Kennedy family.

Today, Commander Humes and another of the three physicians who performed the autopsy, J. Thornton Boswell, went to the National Archives and authenticated the X-Rays and pictures as those taken during the autopsy. Both physicians are now stationed at the Bethesda Naval Hospital.

The third physician, Col. Pierre A. Finck, is on duty in Vietnam.

The radiologist who took the X-Rays, whose name was not given tonight, also authenticated the X-Rays.

Doctors' Testimony

According to the Justice Department spokesman, the two Navy doctors who authenticated the material today both said they saw nothing new in the X-Rays and pictures.

In their testimony before the Warren Commission, both said their examination of the President's body indicated that the bullet that struck him in the back of the neck passed out his throat.

This testimony was crucial to the commission's conclusion that a single bullet had struck the President and Governor Connally.

Asked if everything they saw today was corroborative, the doctors were said to have replied, "Yes."

The spokesman emphasized they were merely trying to authenticate the material and did not study it from a medical standpoint.

14 X-Rays in Group

The Justice Department said there were 14 X-rays, 25 black and white negatives and 26 four-by-five-inch color transparencies. The spokesman gave as one reason for the department's request for the data the desire to complete the historical record of the assassination.

He added that he was "sure that the questions which some of these books helped to raise in the eye of the public" helped lead to the Justice Department's action.

Questions about the pictures have been raised in recent books that dispute the Warren Commission's conclusions. The most widely publicized of these, "Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth," by Edward Jay Epstein, quoted from Federal Bureau of Investigation reports saying the bullet that struck the President in the back of the head did not go through.

Later, F.B.I. sources said these reports were in error. But Mr. Epstein and other critics continued to demand the pictures and X-rays as proof.

Another book, "Rush to Judgment," by Mark Lane, stressed the same theme.

Government Takes Evidence

In an earlier action today, acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark took title for the Federal Government to all the physical evidence considered by the Warren Commission.

Acting under a law of 1965 that authorized him to decide which articles should be preserved in the National Archives, Mr. Clark concluded that "the national interest requires the entire body of evidence considered by the commission" to be preserved intact.

In a poignant recount of the memorabilia of the assassination, he listed first "one 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescopic sight, serial No. C2766, including sling and cartridge clip."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Evidence Withheld in Kennedy Slaying, Bishop Pike Insists

BY ERNEST SCHONBERGER
Times Staff Writer

Episcopal Bishop James A. Pike insisted Monday that vital evidence in President John F. Kennedy's assassination has been suppressed, but he denied having said Mr. Kennedy was the victim of a conspiracy rather than a lone assassin.

He said the Associated Press misquoted him on that point Saturday in New York, but observed that "it was an oral interview, and that can happen."

Bishop Pike said he does believe certain reports were suppressed "because we were thinking of the image of the United States. We didn't want people to be disturbed around the world. People would think there was a conspiracy."

He said 90% of the information produced by the Central Intelligence Agency in some vital areas was withheld from the public, as was half the evidence produced by the FBI. He did not say whether the material was suppressed by the agencies or by the Warren Commission.

Delivers Address Here

The controversial churchman, now a scholar-in-residence at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, was here for an address at Cal State, L.A.

His comments were made in an interview and in the address.

He said evidence of suppression in the Kennedy investigation had been brought to him by Edward M. Keating, publisher of Ramparts Magazine. It had been prepared and given to Keating by a friend who formerly worked for the FBI but not for the Warren Commission, he said.

Bishop Pike, Keating and Abraham Heschel of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York have formed a committee to ask President Johnson to release any undisclosed information.

They have said they would accept the lone assassin theory only if it is confirmed by examination of the withheld data.

"I just want the facts," the bishop said. "We should first look at the truth—the same as with the church . . . Hopefully, the more truth, the more relevance."

Earlier he spoke to 450 students in California State's Campus Theater. Almost that many were turned away.

Bishop Pike, accused of heresy by 22 fellow bishops, renewed his questioning of such traditional church concepts as eternal life, the Trinity and the omnipotence of God.

He affirmed a belief in God but declared that classical religion is looking "stranger and stranger . . . prefab thing. It's a big book you find in your motel room."

He said he has not denied traditional concepts but does not see the basis for positively asserting them.

"Clear me or unfrock me!" he demanded in a challenge to his colleagues.

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Mr. Mohr
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Mr. Casper
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(KENNEDY ASSASSINATION)

LOS ANGELES--CONTROVERSIAL EPISCOPAL BISHOP JAMES A. PIKE URGED THE SECRET SERVICE MONDAY TO RELEASE PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN OF THE AUTOPSY PERFORMED ON PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE RECENTLY RESIGNED BISHOP OF THE CALIFORNIA DIOCESE SAID THAT FIVE MEMBERS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION -- WHICH INVESTIGATED [illegible] WERE ALLOWED TO SEE THE AUTOPSY FILMS.

SPEAKING TO STUDENTS AND FACULTY AT CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE AT LOS ANGELES, PIKE SAID PRESIDENT JOHNSON SHOULD RELEASE ALLEGEDLY "SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE" GATHERED BY THE COMMISSION.

HE SAID AT LEAST 15 PIECES OF EVIDENCE WHICH CAST DOUBT ON THE THEORY THAT OSWALD ACTED ALONE WERE KEPT FROM THE COMMISSION BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PRIVATE PARTIES.

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MOSCOW--RUSSIA GAVE HIGH PRAISE TODAY TO A BOOK WHICH SAID PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS A "DISCREDITED AGENT" FOR THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

THE MAGAZINE NEW TIMES PRINTED A FIVE-PAGE REVIEW OF "THE TRUTH ABOUT KENNEDY'S DEATH -- AND WHY THE WARREN REPORT LIED," WRITTEN BY JOACHIM JOESTEN, A GERMAN-AMERICAN AUTHOR.

APPARENTLY BECAUSE OF OSWALD'S CONNECTIONS WITH RUSSIA -- WHERE HE DEFECTED AND MARRIED A RUSSIAN WOMAN -- THE SOVIET PRESS NEVER HAS ACCEPTED THE OFFICIAL FINDING THAT OSWALD ALONE SHOT AND KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

RUSSIANS HAVE HINTED THAT OSWALD ACTUALLY WAS A FIGURE IN A PLOT BY "TEXAS OIL MILLIONAIRES."

NEW TIMES SAID JOESTEN MADE A "CLOSE AND PAINSTAKING STUDY" AND DISCOVERED THAT "IN REALITY, OSWALD WAS A SECRET AGENT OF THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE."

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Pike Hits Warren Report

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31 (UPI) — Bishop James A. Pike, the stormy petrel of the Episcopalian Church, lashed out at the Warren Commission yesterday, alleging it had failed to obtain all the evidence in the assassination of President Kennedy.

At the same time, he challenged the church to acquit him of heresy charges or unfrock him.

The controversial Californian said he believes President Kennedy was the victim of a conspiracy of which Lee Harvey Oswald was a member.

Bishop Pike said he and two other men are forming a committee to ask President Johnson to release "suppressed evidence."

He identified the other members as Edward M. Keating, publisher of Ramparts Magazine, and Rabbi Abraham J. H. Heschel, of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York.

Bishop Pike issued his challenge to the church in a sermon at the sesquicentennial festival service at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral here.

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PIKE 10/30 PS

CORRN 245A PIKE CLEVELAND 1ST PGH (EPISCOPAL)

CLEVELAND (UPI)--BISHOP JAMES A. PIKE, THE STORMY PETREL OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LASHED OUT AT THE WARREN COMMISSION SUNDAY, ALLEGING IT HAD FAILED TO OBTAIN ALL THE EVIDENCE IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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PIKE 10/30 PS

CORRN 245A PIKE CLEVELAND 10TH PGH (DROPPED WORDS)

PIKE, NOW A SCHOLAR AT THE CENTER FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., WAS CENSURED LAST WEEK BY THE EPISCOPAL HOUSE OF BISHOPS, MEETING IN WHEELING, W. VA. THE BISHOPS VOTED TO OPPOSE A HERESY TRIAL AS "DETRIMENTAL TO THE CHURCH."

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WARREN COMMISSION

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(ASSASSINATION)
NEW YORK--EPISCOPAL BISHOP JAMES A. PIKE AND RAMPARTS MAGAZINE PUBLISHER EDWARD M. KEATING SAID TODAY IT WAS THEIR BELIEF THAT THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY INVOLVED A CONSPIRACY IN WHICH LEE HARVEY OSWALD PLAYED ONLY A PART.

BOTH MEN CONCEDED THAT THIS CONCLUSION MIGHT BE WRONG, BUT THEY SAID ALL EVIDENCE, BOTH FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND FROM OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES, MUST BE REVEALED TO THE PUBLIC.

KEATING SAID "THE MOST CRITICAL SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE" INCLUDED FILM OF THE ASSASSINATION MADE BY DALLAS, TEX., BUSINESSMAN ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER AND THE 40 AUTOPSY PHOTOGRAPHS AND X-RAYS OF KENNEDY'S BODY.

"I THINK THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CAN ACCEPT THE TRUTH, WHATEVER IT IS," KEATING SAID.

KEATING, A ROMAN CATHOLIC, AND PIKE, ANNOUNCED THAT THEY AND RABBI ABRAHAMN J. HESCHEL OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA IN NEW YORK WERE FORMING A NATIONAL INTERFAITH COMMITTEE WHICH WILL CALL ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO RELEASE ALL WITHHELD EVIDENCE IN THE ASSASSINATION.

HESCHEL WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE NEWS CONFERENCE AT KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT BECAUSE SAUTRDAY IS THE JEWISH SABBATH.

KEATING SAID COMMITTEE MEMBERS WILL ATTEMPT TO PRESENT THE PETITION TO THE WHITE HOUSE "WITHIN THE NEXT 10 DAYS."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Oswald Innocent, Two Editors Assert

By MILTON BERLINER

Penn Jones Jr., who disputes the Warren Commission's judgment that Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy, called a press conference here yesterday and was surprised when newsmen turned up.

"I am overwhelmed," said the editor of the Mirror of Midlothian, Tex., as he faced a score of reporters and three TV crews complete with floodlights, cables, electricians, cameras and commentators in a small Sheraton-Carlton room.

"I think this is ridiculous for a weekly with less than 1000 circulation, facing you all."

"It's the only show in town," a newsman replied.

EUREKA!

Mr. Jones was joined by David Welsh of Ramparts Magazine whose current issue credits Mr. Jones with discovering "a series of mysterious deaths, possibly related to the assassination of President Kennedy." The circumstances of each of the 10 deaths, such as that of columnist Dorothy Kilgallen, are described in the magazine.

Neither Mr. Jones nor Mr. Welsh had new information to back their contention that the assassination was the product of a well-organized conspiracy.

"I think two rifles fired almost simultaneously," said Mr. Jones, adding he is positive that Oswald pulled no trigger.

"These people were professionals," he said. "They would not hire Oswald. I don't think he killed anyone, including Officer Tippett."

"Do you think the Government is withholding evidence?"

"No question about that," Mr. Jones replied.

WANT RUBY GRILLED

He and Mr. Welsh issued a statement calling for "the immediate transfer to Washington of Oswald's slayer, Jack Ruby, so that competent impartial investigators can question him on what he has never told about the events in Dallas."

Mr. Welsh said that of the 10 people listed in the magazine, those who had died violently had "indicated to their friends that they were willing to talk."

OTHERS ARE MUM

What about key figures like Ruby, Oswald's wife and mother who are still alive?

"They showed no signs that they would talk," said Mr. Welsh.

"There is," he said, "a pervasive fear in Dallas."

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Tele. Room
Holmes
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Warren Commission

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 7784
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 10-26-66

61 NOV 7 1966

REC 22

62-109090-A

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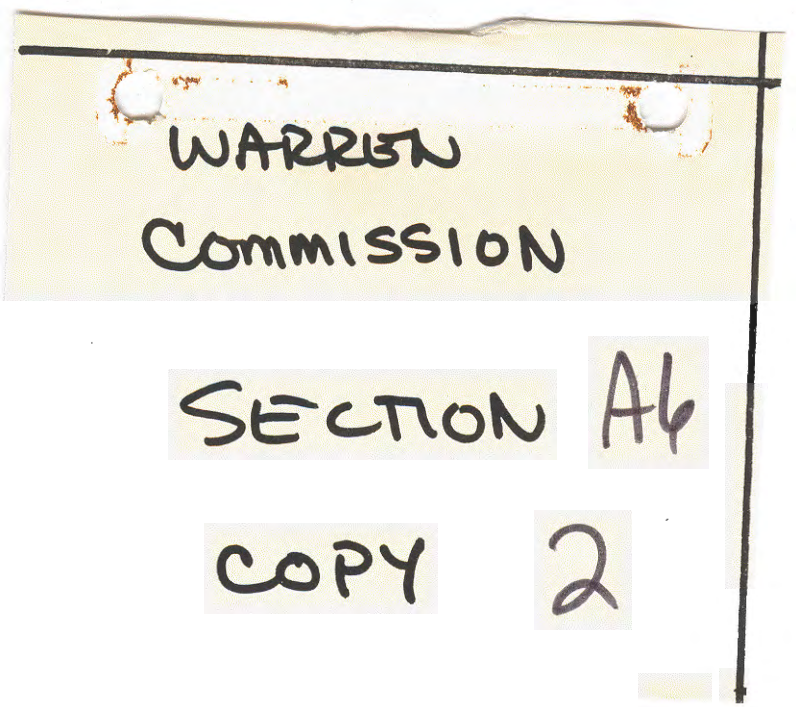
OCT 28 1966

NEW THEORY — Dr. John K. Lattimer, a New York physician writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, said President Kennedy might have survived the Dallas shooting if he had not been wearing an extra-stiff back brace. Dr. Lattimer said the brace prevented the President from slumping after being hit by the first of three shots. He said he feels the first shot was not fatal.

—UPI Photo


WARREN
COMMISSION
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6-18 (Rev. 4-11-74)

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The assassination of JFK

In your editorial suggesting I acted irresponsibly in calling for a re-opening of the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy ("A cold trail," June 30), you seem to have no quarrel with the Senate Select Intelligence Committee's finding that high intelligence officials withheld key evidence from the Warren Commission. Nor do you differ with our documentation of the fact that the FBI shut down its priority investigation of anyone other than Lee Harvey Oswald less than 24 hours after the assassination.

Having agreed the investigation was deficient, *The Star* goes on to say that it is willing to accept the Warren Commission's findings. That's like saying the product is sound even though key ingredients are missing.

What makes the Warren Commission so sacrosanct that we are prevented from doubting its adequacy? We demand the truth about Vietnam and Watergate, but the Warren Commission's findings are held to a less exacting standard, even in the face of documented evidence of a cover-up.

Was Presidential Assistant Marvin Watson irresponsible when he told the FBI that President Johnson was "convinced that there was a plot in connection with the assassination?"

Was ABC-TV newscaster Howard K. Smith irresponsible when he reported recently that President Johnson made the flat assertion to him that Fidel Castro was responsible for President Kennedy's death?

And speaking of irresponsibility, in its editorial *The Star* referred to me as "one of the more ardent of the conspiracy theorists."

I have repeatedly refrained — despite intense pressure upon me to do so — from passing judgment on the question of conspiracy. When asked at the news conference at which we released the report whether I personally do not believe that Oswald was the sole assassin, I answered, "I've made no judgment on whether there was a conspiracy or not."

The Star's misrepresentation of my position, I think, is indicative of its willingness to dismiss without regard to the facts legitimate criticism of the Warren Commission.

Richard S. Schweiker,
United States Senator (R-Pa.)
Washington, D.C.

The Washington Post ____
Washington Star-News A-13
Daily News (New York) ____
The New York Times ____
The Wall Street Journal ____
The National Observer ____
The Los Angeles Times ____

Date 7-29-76

62-109060-A

62-109060

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49 AUG 31 1976

FBI/DOJ

6-20 (Rev. 8-25-76)

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John F. Kennedy

D

AM-JFK 7-3

NEW YORK (UPI) -- THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS REPORTED IN ITS SUNDAY EDITION IT HAS LEARNED A FORMER CIA AGENT TOLD THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE THAT JACK RUBY, THE MAN WHO KILLED LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ONCE DISCUSSED WITH FIDEL CASTRO THE POSSIBILITY OF ASSASSINATING PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE NEWS DID NOT IDENTIFY THE FORMER AGENT. IT SAID HE WAS "A CONTRACT OPERATIVE -- THAT IS NOT A REGULAR PAYROLL EMPLOYE -- WHO WORKED FOR THE CIA IN CUBA."

THE NEWS SAID IT LEARNED THE FORMER AGENT RECENTLY GOT IN TOUCH WITH THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS BEEN STUDYING THE POSSIBILITY OF REOPENING THE INVESTIGATION OF KENNEDY'S DEATH, AND TOLD THE COMMITTEE RUBY MET WITH CASTRO IN THE SUMMER OF 1963.

THE NEWS SAID THE AGENT SAID RUBY, A NIGHTCLUB OPERATOR IN DALLAS, MADE A SECRET TRIP TO HAVANA ABOUT 10 WEEKS BEFORE KENNEDY'S DEATH BY PLANE FROM MEXICO CITY FOR THE PURPOSE OF OFFERING CASTRO "ARMS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT IN EXCHANGE FOR PERMISSION TO USE CUBA AS A CONDUIT FOR DRUG SHIPMENTS TO THE U.S."

THE AGENT, THE NEWS SAID, SAID RUBY MET WITH CASTRO AND FOUR OTHER CUBAN LEADERS WHO TOLD HIM THE CIA HAD BEEN TRYING TO ASSASSINATE CASTRO AND THAT A CLOSE AIDE TO CASTRO HAD BEEN KILLED IN A RECENT ATTEMPT. HE SAID CASTRO "BLAMED KENNEDY FOR THE MURDER PLOTS...AND INDICATED THAT HE WAS READY TO STRIKE BACK."

THE NEWS SAID THE AGENT SAID RUBY WAS ASKED "WHETHER HE WOULD BE WILLING TO KILL KENNEDY OR COULD ARRANGE AN ASSASSINATION," BUT SAID IT WAS NOT KNOW WHAT THE AGENT SAID RUBY HAD REPLIED.

THE NEWS ALSO SAID IT LEARNED A CUBAN REFUGEE IN MIAMI HAD TURNED OVER TO THE FBI AT THE TIME OF THE ORIGINAL KENNEDY INVESTIGATION A LETTER FROM HIS HALF-BROTHER, A CUBAN ARMY OFFICER, WHO ALSO REPORTED A MEETING BETWEEN RUBY AND CASTRO, BUT THE NEWS SAID THE FBI NEVER INFORMED THE WARREN COMMISSION, WHICH INVESTIGATED KENNEDY'S DEATH, ABOUT THE LETTER.

THE WARREN COMMISSION CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT OSWALD WAS KENNEDY'S LONE KILLER.

AFTER OSWALD'S CAPTURE, RUBY SHOT OSWALD IN A POLICE STATION IN DALLAS. RUBY DIED OF CANCER BEFORE HE COULD BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL FOR OSWALD'S DEATH.

UPI 07-03 07:35 PED

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

7 SEP 1 1976

File 62-109060

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AFTER OSWALD'S CAPTURE, RUBY SHOT OSWALD TO DEATH IN A POLICE STATION IN DALLAS. RUBY WAS CONVICTED OF OSWALD'S SLAYING AND SENTENCED TO DEATH, BUT DIED JAN. 3, 1967 OF COMPLICATIONS FROM CANCER.

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0-19 (Rev. 5-5-75)

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New Doubts, Fears in JFK Assassination Probe

The Warren Commission's examination of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy has been controversial almost since the day it was completed. Recently released commission material has raised new and serious questions about the commission's work. Tad Szulc, a Washington journalist, and the editors of the magazine, the New Republic, have studied the new material. This is the first of three articles on what they found.

Special to the Washington Star

Just 11 years ago — on Sept. 27, 1964 — the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy issued its final report concluding, in brief, that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin, that he acted alone rather than as part of a conspiracy and that there never had been any link between him and his killer, Jack Ruby.

After nearly 10 months of intense labor, however, the commission, presided over by the chief justice of the United States, Earl Warren, was unable to come up with a motive for the Dallas assassination.

Its principal conclusion: "Many factors were undoubtedly involved in Oswald's motivation for the assassination, and the commission does not believe that it can ascribe to him any one motive or group of motives." Thus we still really do not know what happened in Dallas on Friday, Nov. 22, 1963. Nor, then, do we know why.

LOOKING BACK 11 years, however, there are extremely serious reasons to question not only the Warren Commission's conclusions, but the quality and integrity of the entire investigation as it was carried out between December 1963 and September 1964 by the seven commissioners, carefully chosen for political balance and reputability: Chief Justice Warren; Sen. Richard Russell, (D-Ga., Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky.; Rep. Gerald Ford, (R-Mich.; Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La.; former CIA Director Allen W. Dulles, and John J. McCloy, a leading New York corporate attorney

Of the group, four are now dead: Warren, Russell, Boggs and Dulles. Ford is now president of the United States — on Sept. 5, 1975, he almost became the victim of an assassination attempt.

The Washington Post
Washington Star-News A1
Daily News (New York)
The New York Times
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
The Los Angeles Times

Date SEP 19 1975

File
62-109166

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

NOT RECORDED
192 SEP 2 1976

54 SEP 7 1976

The National Archives began declassifying the transcripts in 1968, but the most significant ones were made available for research only in 1974 and this year.

THERE ARE STILL GAPS. The National Archives continue to refuse to declassify the transcripts of the May 19 and June 23 sessions. The reason given for withholding the May 19 transcript was that it related to "personal and medical files and similar files," the disclosure of which would, under the provisions of the law, "constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." There was no explanation, however, whose privacy might have been jeopardized.

In the case of the June 23 transcript, the New Republic was advised by letter from Jane Smith, director of the civil archives division, that it was being held back on the request of the CIA. Ms. Smith's letter said in part:

"The transcript was reviewed by the Central Intelligence Agency because it relates to Yuro Nosenko, the Soviet defector. In response . . . the CIA asked that the request for access be denied "in order to protect sources and methods and other information related to our operational equities.'"

Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko, identified in internal commission documents as a KGB official who defected from the Soviet Union in 1964, provided both the FBI and the CIA with a certain amount of information concerning the period that Lee Harvey Oswald, himself a defector, spent in the Soviet Union, between 1959 and 1962.

UNTIL THE END, the Commission remained dissatisfied with the knowledge it could obtain about Oswald's stay in Russia. However, an internal memorandum, dated June 24, 1964, makes this point:

". . . Most of what Nosenko told the FBI confirms what we already know from other sources and most of it does not involve important facts, with one extremely significant exception. This exception is Nosenko's statement that Lee Harvey Oswald was never trained or used as an agent of the Soviet Union for any purpose and that no contact with him was made, attempted or contemplated after he left the Soviet Union and returned to the United States. Nosenko's . . . position with the KGB was such that had there been any subversive relationship between the Soviet Union and Oswald, he would have known about it.

". . . Noskenko was shown certain portions of our file on Oswald, including a section which stated that Oswald received a monthly subsidy from the Soviet Red Cross. On seeing this statement, Nosenko commented that it is normal practice in the Soviet Union to make payments to emigres and defectors in order to assist them to enjoy a better standard of living than ordinary Soviet citizens engaged in similar occupations. (Nosenko also said that the subsidy Oswald received was probably the minimum given under such circumstances)."

". . . The KGB in Moscow, after analyzing Oswald through various interviews and confidential informants, determined that Oswald was of no use to them and that he appeared 'somewhat abnormal.'

". . . Shortly after the assassination, Nosenko was called to his office for the purpose of determing whether his department had any information concerning Oswald. . . . The KGB branch office in Minsk (where Oswald had lived) . . . dictated a summary of the Oswald file to Moscow over the telephone. This summary included a statement that the Minsk KGB had endeavored to "influence Oswald in the right direction."

This statement greatly alarmed the Moscow office . . . The complete Oswald file at Minsk was ordered to be flown at once via military aircraft to Moscow for examination. It turned out that all this statement referred to was that an uncle of Marina Oswald, a lieutenant colonel in the local militia at Minsk, had approached Oswald and suggested that he not be too critical of the Soviet Union when he returned to the United States. . . ."

NOSENKO is not even mentioned in the Warren report.

The Kennedy assassination records add up to 360 cubic feet of material. Much of it remains uncataloged in the public inventory. According to Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.), 152 Warren Commission items still remain classified in the archives, including 107 FBI and 23 CIA documents.

In addition to the executive sessions and special staff meetings, the commission took direct testimony from 94 witnesses, including President and Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. John F. Kennedy; FBI Director Hoover; CIA Director John A. McCone and his deputy, Richard M. Helms; Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley; Mrs. Marina Oswald (Oswald's widow); Mrs. Marguerite Oswald (Oswald's mother); and Jack Ruby, the man who killed Oswald in the Dallas police station Nov. 24. The staff interviewed 395 other witnesses.

However, the commission apparently disregarded the recommendation of Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr that all FBI and CIA agents who were in the Dallas area in the period immediately preceding and following the assassination be interviewed as well. Carr's written recommendation to General Counsel Rankin was based on the long-held suspicion that Oswald may have been employed by either the CIA or the FBI.

Through transcripts of its executive sessions, staff memoranda (including the revealing transcript of a session with a panel of psychiatrists), and other documents only recently declassified, the commission is revealed to be a group of men consumed by doubts, fears and uncertainties; troubled by suspicions of the investigatory work performed for it by the FBI and the CIA; worried about a parallel inquiry in Texas; and, finally, suffering from a lack of confidence in their own ability to produce a report that would be credible to the American people and the world at large — or, for that matter, to themselves.

The commission also showed itself motivated by unacknowledged and secret political concerns that deflected it from its main task.

THE DEEP FEAR of being disbelieved and having been trapped into prefabricated conclusions by the FBI and other intelligence agencies — whose instinct to protect themselves was already apparent — was the theme running through the secret deliberations. All this was concealed in the final report.

Unable to disprove that there may have been a conspiracy, the commission simply accepted what it had been told and built a case to support the conclusion that Oswald, regardless of motive, was the lone assassin. And the book is closed on history, or so it was thought.

The commission, as it turns out, was justified in its initial suspicions of the FBI. Only this month did FBI Director Clarence Kelley admit that a crucial piece of evidence — a hand-delivered letter to the FBI from Oswald 10 days before the assassination, threatening to blow up the Dallas police station — had been withheld and destroyed. What else, one may ask, has been withheld and destroyed?

THE TRANSCRIPTS and material show that a series of critical facts, decisions and judgments have been simply kept away from the American people.

Here are some highlights from the executive sessions:

● Keenly aware of domestic political considerations, Chief Justice Warren was determined to complete the investigation before the onset of the 1964 presidential campaign in which Lyndon Johnson would seek election in his own right. On Jan. 21, he told the commission: "I think if this (the work on the report) should go along too far and get into the middle of a campaign year, it would be very bad for the country to have this thing discussed at that particular time."

The commission then decided to set a secret June 1 target date — secret even from its own staff. This disproves the claims of the commission that, indifferent to extraneous pressures, it was only interested in the truth of what happened in Dallas.

● Warren's initial notion was that the commission needed no investigators of its own, no subpoena power to call witnesses or obtain materials, and no power to grant immunity. His concept was that "our job here is essentially one for the evaluation of gathering evidence. . . . We can start with the premise that we can rely upon the reports of the various agencies. . . ."

Led by Sen. Russell, however, the commission overruled Warren on subpoenas. But it never really freed itself from the informational monopolies held by these agencies, and particularly the FBI. The commission — and acting Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach — were convinced from the outset that the FBI was deliberately leaking information to the press to construct the anticonspiracy case rapidly and decisively in the public mind. Moreover, the commission privately accused the FBI of attempting to impose its own anticonspirational conclusions on the presidential panel.

On Jan. 22, J. Lee Rankin, the commission's general counsel, exploded in sarcastic anger against the FBI's insistence that there was no conspiracy and that Oswald was the assassin. He said that "they would like to have us fold up and quit. . . . They found the man (Oswald). There is nothing more to do. The commission supports their conclusions, and we can go on home and that is the end of it."

The commissioners' suspicion, of course, was that the FBI, which had failed to inform the Secret Service and the local police of Oswald's presence in Dallas prior to Kennedy's visit, could not have lived with evidence of conspiracy.

As a former defector to the Soviet Union and self-proclaimed Marxist and supporter of the Cuban revolution, Oswald, in the commission's view, should have been placed on the Secret Service list of persons dangerous to the President. Likewise, the evidence shows that the FBI was aware of Oswald's mental condition, having interviewed him and his wife.

● The commission appeared terrified of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. After receiving in secret session information from Texas officials that Oswald might have been an FBI undercover informer, the commission spent four months debating just how to approach Hoover for a denial that would convince public opinion — a formal statement by Hoover was not deemed sufficient. Paradoxically, the commission feared that Hoover might feel that he was being investigated. (It wasn't.

until May 14, 1964, nearly six months after the commission was appointed, that testimony under oath was received from Hoover.)

● Allen Dulles himself cautioned the commission that Hoover might lie if Oswald was, indeed, an FBI informer. He astounded his colleagues with the frank admission that during his tenure as CIA director he would lie under oath to everybody except the President of the United States if he thought it was in the national interest or in the interest of the agency.

● The psychiatrists' panel told the commissioners that Oswald might not have assassinated Kennedy if Marina, his wife, had treated him with kindness on the eve of the murder. The psychiatric hypothesis was, that Marina unwittingly triggered Oswald's disturbed personality into his criminal act. This was as close as the commission could have come to fixing on a proximate assassination motive, but it shied away from it in the report (which didn't even mention that the psychiatrists had been consulted).

● Rep. Ford provoked a near uproar in the panel when, on June 4, 1964, he charged that outside forces were trying to pressure the commission to decide in advance that Oswald was a solitary assassin.

In December, "Mr. Katzenbach wrote and asked (for) . . . a statement to the effect that there was no foreign involvement, there was no conspiracy. . . . I have come to no specific conclusion yet." A month later, with but one executive session held in the interim and its contents still classified, members of the commission met with the psychiatrists in an effort to construct a psychological portrait of Oswald as murderer.

THESE TRANSCRIPTS reflect the age of American innocence that died with John Kennedy. During the course of their meetings, the commissioners were seized with doubts about the probity of the FBI, whose reputation had rarely been questioned in the past.

Warren recoiled at the idea of reproducing the gruesome photographs of Kennedy's autopsy reports. A staff memorandum told the commission that if certain rumors about the assassination — the possibility of a foreign conspiracy — are not quenched, they "could conceivably lead the country into a war which could cost 40 million lives."

But, also, there were grotesque touches. John J. McCloy, for example, was continually advising the commission that he had to catch a plane to London or Brazil and would have to be excused. Boggs found it difficult to attend a session because a new governor was being elected in Louisiana. Ford missed the April 30 session because he was in Michigan on political business.

The commission kept worrying at some length about such prosaic matters as parking space near its Maryland Avenue headquarters, the possibility of borrowing clerical help from other government agencies so that it would not have to pay them salaries, and the minimum number of copies of the report to be printed at the least possible cost.

CASUAL REMARKS show how much the commission was an expression of the American Establishment. Its members understood each other. When the name of William T. Coleman, a Philadelphia lawyer, came up for staff appointment, the general counsel explained, in the language of the day, that "he is a colored man." (In 1975, President Ford named Coleman to be secretary of transportation).

The commission was appointed by Executive order 11130 on Nov. 29, 1963. This was a few days after President Lyndon Johnson had encouraged Texas authorities to set up their own court of inquiry — as much as anything else to clear the name of the state of Texas in the tragedy.

Johnson may have been unaware at the time that by setting in motion two parallel investigations, he was inviting rivalries that, in the long run, complicated the overall effort. For a time, the Warren Commission and the Texas Court of Inquiry, unknown to the public, were not even on speaking terms.

THIS SITUATION reached a ludicrous point: For months members of the Warren Commission were afraid to go to Texas to investigate the scene of the investigation, lest they be subpoenaed by Texas authorities.

The Warren Commission is known to have held 13 executive sessions between Dec. 5, 1963, and Sept. 18, 1964. But so much concerning the commission's work is still wrapped in secrecy that it is entirely possible that it met on other, unrecorded occasions. Thus the "inventory" of the Records of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy", issued by the National Archives in 1973, lists only 12 meetings.

An emergency meeting, called by Warren in utter secrecy on Jan. 22, 1964, to discuss information that Oswald may have been an FBI informer, is not listed. It was declassified from top secret only last March. Likewise there is no actual transccipt of the final, Sept. 18, 1964, session. There are, however, schematic minutes of this meeting which inadvertently throw additional and disturbing light on the proceedings.

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FBI Chiefs Accused in Letter Case

A-3

By [illegible] International

Top FBI officials ordered a threatening letter written by Lee Harvey Oswald destroyed shortly after the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy, The New York Times reported yesterday.

The Times said then-FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover "probably" was in on the decision, because the person who relayed the order to destroy the letter was one of his assistants who would not have acted except on Hoover's instructions.

The decision to destroy the letter was made at a meeting of top agency officials in Washington the weekend after Kennedy's death, the Times said, quoting "a source familiar with the meeting." It did not say who attended the high-level meeting or whether Hoover was there.

The existence of the letter was first reported earlier this month by the Dallas Times-Herald.

FBI director Clarence M. Kelley, in a statement, confirmed its existence and said there was evidence it had been destroyed. He said the letter, delivered to the FBI's Dallas bureau about 10 days before the President was killed, apparently warned investigators not to make further attempts to interview Oswald's Russian-born wife. It did not threaten the President.

The Times, however, quoted its source as saying the letter contained a threat to "blow up" the Dallas police department.

The letter was destroyed to avoid potential embarrassment to the FBI and not to hinder the investigation of Kennedy's death, the Times' source said.

He said an assistant to Hoover, who relayed the order in the Dallas FBI bureau, would never have directed the destruction of possible evidence except on Hoover's expressed order.

The Washington Post A-3
Washington Star-News ____
Daily News (New York) ____
The New York Times ____
The Wall Street Journal ____
The National Observer ____
The Los Angeles Times ____

Date SEP 18 1975

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JFK death questions linger after dozen years

By HUGH AYNESWORTH
Staff Writer

Twelve years ago today President John F. Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas, exploding what had been a rather serene, pleasant day into the depths of tragedy and turmoil.

The physical aspects of that tragedy have somewhat subsided through these dozen years, but the emotion and turmoil rage on.

Many people, perhaps most people, believe that the assassination of the 46-year-old Kennedy was part of a conspiracy — a vast plot that might have included officials and agencies once held in high esteem.

The seven-man investigation body formed eight days after the assassination (and generally called The Warren Commission because former Chief Justice Earl Warren was its chairman) found after thousands of interviews, scores of technical tests and several months of deliberation and hearings that Kennedy was killed by a young dissident named Lee Harvey Oswald.

The manner in which that Commission carried out its assigned duties, the secrecy with which it locked up some

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Page B-1

Date: 11/22/75
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Editor: Kenneth P. Johnso
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Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

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FBI

of its work papers and materials, the refusal to deal strongly with key witnesses, plus the input of a coterie of personally-motivated "critics," made the report suspect in many circles almost as soon as it emerged from the U.S. Government printing office.

The Warren probers castigated the FBI for what it considered its ineffectual role. Though Oswald did not qualify at that time under that agency's official mandate as a man who should have been watched as a potential assassin, the Commission indicated strongly that the FBI should have at least given the Secret Service and the Dallas police the information that a Russian defector and a pro-claimed Marxist worked along the motorcade route.

Over the years it became quite lucrative to write books, movies and plays — almost all of them alluding to an alleged conspiracy and Warren Commission "coverup."

By now much of this smoke might have subsided had it not been for the disclosures of wrongdoing and government coverup in Watergate, wiretapping of private citizens, character assassination by agencies against "troublemakers" and actual participation of our government's agencies in foreign assassinations and political coups.

The spectre of all this — which spotlighted a kind of national morality crisis and prompted a re-evaluation even in the most trusting eyes, has once again made all the rumors of a Kennedy assassination conspiracy and coverup all the more believable to many Americans.

Then, just earlier this year The Dallas Times Herald reported for the first time that Oswald had actually visited the Dallas FBI offices a few days before Kennedy was killed and left a threatening note for an agent. The FBI admitted this happened.

This gesture by Oswald probably meant nothing as far as the investigation of his role in the assassination was concerned, but once again it fueled rumors of coverup because the bureau in an admitted "don't embarrass the bureau" posture, destroyed the note and did not inform the Warren probers about it.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Counsel Defends Warren Report

Says Panel Didn't Rely on Reports From FBI

Joseph A. Ball, attorney who served as chief counsel for the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Wednesday defended the commission and said there is no evidence that would justify reopening the investigation.

Critics of the commission report recently have called for such action, partially because of evidence that the FBI may have withheld pertinent information and that the commission relied unduly on information furnished by that agency.

Ball said he "many times found the FBI had not been accurate" and its information was often "slipshod and contradictory."

But he emphasized that he and his associates on the commission "did not rely on the FBI, but went into the field and personally investigated every bit of evidence."

Ball's address was made before 300 students at California State University, Long Beach at a Law Society program.

REC-51

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191 FEB 18 1976

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-3 LOS ANGELES TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 12/11/75
Edition: Thursday Final
Author:
Editor: William F. Thomas
Title: JFK

Character:
or
Classification: LA-89-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

File 62-109090

FD-350 (Rev. 7-18-63)

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She had personal relationship with President

Kennedy, Giancana and John Roselli had one thing in common, Judy Exner

By DAN THOMASSON
And TIM WYNGAARD
Scripps-Howard Staff Writers

WASHINGTON — Startled attorneys for the Senate Intelligence Committee struck from the record Judith Campbell Exner's testimony to them about her relationship with the late president John F. Kennedy, Scripps-Howard News Service was informed today.

This was learned after Mrs. Exner, now a California "artist," confirmed at a San Diego press conference that she had a "close personal" relationship with Kennedy and at the same time a relationship of a "personal nature" with two high-ranking Mafia leaders — Sam "Momo" Giancana and John Roselli.

Reliable sources informed Scripps-Howard that when Mrs. Exner was questioned by the committee's Democratic counsel, F.A.O. Schwarz III, and Republican counsel, Curtis Smothers, she explained the exact nature of her relationship with Kennedy. Schwarz convinced Smothers that her statement should not be included in the deposition she was giving for the committee. Senators serving on the committee never did question her directly.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN Frank Church, D-Idaho, has denied any attempt to cover up the discovery of her association with Kennedy and the two Mafia leaders who both were recruited by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in 1961-62.

The committee killed its internal investigation to find the source of leaks to Scripps-Howard about the relationship of Kennedy and Mrs. Exner after she held her press conference, committee sources said today.

The committee's report on CIA assassination attempts did not identify Mrs. Exner or even the sex of a Kennedy "friend" linked to the two mobsters. And the committee concluded that there was no evidence to show that Kennedy knew of the plots or the use of the Mafia by the CIA because of his "friend."

IN HER PRESS conference, Mrs. Exner admitted she also knew the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy when he was attorney general, but refused to go into her relationship with him. She also said she had met other members of the Kennedy family, but not former First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy.

Informed sources told Scripps-Howard today that Mrs. Exner had been introduced to John Kennedy in Las Vegas in 1960 by Singer Frank Sinatra, who at the time was close to the President and members of his family. Sinatra, the sources said, also introduced her to Giancana with whom Sinatra also was then friendly.

Mrs. Exner told the Senate committee and said at her press conference that she was well acquainted with both Sinatra and Peter Lawford, a Sinatra crony, who also was Kennedy's brother-in-law at the time. But at her press conference Mrs. Exner declined to say whether Lawford or Sinatra had introduced her to Kennedy.

SHE SAID THE same unidentified friend who introduced her to Kennedy in Las Vegas in February, 1960, introduced her to Giancana in March of 1960 in Miami Beach.

REC-60

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3B EL PASO HERALD-POST

Date: 12/18/75
Edition: Home
Author: Dan Thomasson
Editor: Tim Wyngaard
Title: Robert W. Lee

Character:
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Classification: EP 89-52
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☐ Being Investigated

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The late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in February, 1962 warned Robert Kennedy about the President's association with Mrs. Exner, then known as Judith Campbell. But there apparently was no action taken to break off the relationship until Hoover personally lunched with President Kennedy on March 22, 1962.

Mrs. Exner said at her press conference she was not aware of Hoover's visit to the President. Asked how the association with Kennedy broke off, she replied: "It just ended."

WHITE HOUSE telephone logs show the last of more than 70 calls between the President's oval office and Mrs. Exner took place hours after Hoover's warning to the President.

Mrs. Exner denied she had any knowledge that would put her in fear for her life from the Mafia. However, she said stories implying she had such knowledge had put her in danger and that she had called the press conference to clarify the situation.

She also noted that she has all the facts about her relationship with Kennedy, Giancana and Roselli "transcribed, documented, and placed in a secure storage."

MRS. EXNER SAID she planned to make the whole episode in her life public at "a proper time and in a proper manner." The attractive, slim dark-haired woman challenged two of Kennedy's former top aides, Kenneth O'Donnell and former Kennedy personal secretary Evelyn Lincoln, who had claimed Mrs. Exner was just a campaign aide.

She said that both O'Donnell and Mrs. Lincoln knew of the true nature of her relationship with Kennedy and that she would not let them "sully or distort my personal relationship" with the late President.

She said Mrs. Lincoln passed her calls through to the President.

THE STATEMENTS by Mrs. Lincoln and O'Donnell, were intended, she said, "probably" to try to protect the President. They knew about the kind of scandal it would raise."

Her relationship, she said, had included numerous meetings with Kennedy in the White House. When asked if it were 10 or 20, she replied at least 20.

Scripps-Howard reported earlier that Mrs. Exner had met Kennedy in various locations outside the White House including Palm Beach where the President's family has a compound. Asked about Palm Beach, she said she would "go into that later."

"I PAID FOR my own trips at all times," she added.

Sources said Mrs. Exner had reason to fear for her safety. They noted Giancana's unsolved murder last June in Oak Park, Ill., shortly after receiving a committee subpoena to testify about the assassination plots.

Scripps-Howard also learned today that "five or six" witnesses connected with the investigation of the Mafia-CIA plots have "vanished." Sources said the witnesses may be hiding in fear of some retaliation. The sources would not identify the witnesses.

MRS. EXNER flatly denied she ever served as a go-between for the Mafia and Kennedy or that she was even aware of these "bizarre assassination conspiracies between the underworld and government entities."

She said she never discussed matters of state with Kennedy and that when they were together she never thought of him as the President but only as "Jack Kennedy."

She conceded that during her involvement with the President she had been the target of a "top priority investigation" by the FBI that included "substantial harassment." She said portions of the FBI file read to her during her interrogation by the committee staff "shocked me."

SHE DENIED she ever called Kennedy from Giancana's Oak Park home. But she said the FBI investigation of her partially was carried out by illegal means, suggesting wiretaps.

Hoover became aware of the President's relationship with Mrs. Exner and her relationship with Giancana and Roselli through an almost continuous surveillance of Giancana, including wiretaps, during that period of time, sources said.

Mrs. Exner said she last "laughed and talked" with President Kennedy in 1962 and that her last contact with Giancana took place in 1964.

She said that prior to the breakoff of her relationship with Kennedy she never had any trouble getting through to Kennedy "if it were my purpose to talk to him."

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Scar, height raise Oswald querie

By EARL GOLZ

Pathologists who performed the autopsy on Lee Harvey Oswald in 1963 told The News they didn't remember seeing evidence of a mastoidectomy on the body and would have noted it in their autopsy report if they had.

Oswald, according to U.S. Marine Corps records, had a 1-inch mastoidectomy scar behind the left ear and was 5-foot-11. Autopsy records showed no scar and indicated the body was measured to be only 5-foot-9.

Dr. Earl F. Rose, Dallas County medical examiner in 1963, said "it would seem to me that a man of his age (23) shouldn't have lost 2 inches. That's a little much."

Both Rose and his assistant at that time, Dr. Sidney Stewart, said they were not looking for a mastoidectomy or a height difference, because the Federal Bureau of Information had not told them of any possible discrepancies when the autopsy was performed at Parkland Memorial Hospital.

"I won't say that we couldn't have overlooked a mastoidectomy," Rose said. "That is a possibility and I certainly won't deny it. You know, it could have been in the hair."

STEWART, HOWEVER, recalled that "we went into very careful details to note as many of the abrasions or scars or any type of skin blemish to help in identification in case this question arose."

The pathologists as part of the autopsy did make incisions in the mastoid area.

Yet, no mention of a mastoidectomy scar or that a portion of the mastoid bone of the skull was missing was recorded in the detailed autopsy report.

Retired London lawyer Michael Eddowes has alleged that the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy was not Oswald but rather was a Russian spy-assassin who entered the United States posing as Oswald. Oswald defected to Russia in 1959 after he left the Marine Corps and supposedly returned to this country 18 months before the assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

EDDOWES HAS written a book in which he calls for exhumating the body of the man killed by Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby to determine if it has evidence of a mastoidectomy and if the teeth match Oswald's dental records.

He says the teeth of Oswald had "peculiarities" which would be discernible in the corpse buried in Rose Hill Burial Park in Fort Worth.

The author also maintains the autopsy report showed discrepancies between scars on the left upper arm of the body and records of scars on the same arm of Oswald resulting from an accidental gunshot wound 5 years earlier during his Marine days. The post mortem report disclosed only 2 scars on the arm of the assassin, the Englishman says, whereas Marine records indicate Oswald had 3 scars there.

Stewart, however, said he is satisfied from a review

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"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Page 6-A

Date: 11/24/75
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Author:
Editor: Tom J. Simmons
Title:

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of the 1963 autopsy report that "our description of the wounds sustained from the old gunshot wound probably do represent pretty accurately what he had before."

ROSE AND STEWART suggest that X-rays of the skull, if they exist, would probably show whether any bone had been removed as a result of a mastoid operation when Oswald was 6 years old.

However, any X-rays that may have been made of Oswald at Parkland on Nov. 24, 1963, were probably destroyed in 1969 when the files were purged of records that were at least 5 years old and which were not needed in pending litigation, according to Dr. Charles S. Petty, the current county medical examiner.

A spokesman for the National Archives in Washington, D.C., said no Oswald skull X-rays were ever deposited there.

Petty said it would not be surprising if a pathologist overlooked a mastoidectomy scar because some scars "simply don't show up very well, particularly when they are years and years old.

"I AM SURE that I have missed mastoidectomy scars, too," Petty said. "They frequently were put there (behind the hairline) for cosmetic reasons years ago, so that later the hair would tend to cover it."

Stewart, however, agreed with Rose that he "cannot explain the discrepancy in height. That's an enigma to my own mind."

Rose said that "unless there was an inaccuracy in the measurements somewhere along the line, either we or the Marine Corps had an inaccuracy." Eddowes has "quite a valid point unless somebody measured him with shoes on," he said.

FORMER ASST. DIST. ATTY. Bill Alexander, who would have prosecuted the assassin had he lived, insisted Rose "would not have missed a mastoidectomy. Hell, you or I wouldn't have missed it. If you've ever seen one, then there's never any question in your mind about what it is."

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade shrugged off the possibility that someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald is buried in Fort Worth.

"There's all kinds of these (assassination) books," Wade said, "and they write them to sell.

"I GUESS he (Oswald) would still be in Russia then, if somebody else came back," Wade said. "Well, his mother and brother and all recognized him pretty well. And his brother, I consider, is a pretty reliable person . . . And I don't think there's any question in his (brother's) mind that Oswald did it (assassinated Kennedy) himself, alone. I don't know whether he told him he did, but he knew him pretty well, he said."

The justice of the peace who issued the search warrant for Oswald's apartment after the assassination said he doubted Eddowes' contention that Russian agents were able to switch the FBI fingerprints of Oswald with those of an imposter.

"I'm not going to say that it couldn't be done," David L. Johnston said, "but I'm going to say that it would really take some smart, sharp people to do it. Because No. 1, you are not dealing with just one file, you are dealing with two cross references files which then go back to what they call the master file. Which means that an individual would have had to had access to change both the master file and the cross reference file."

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Probe of agency raises new questions in slaying of JFK

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THE WARREN COMMISSION may have been denied crucial information about the assassination of John F. Kennedy by two aides of the slain President who were advised by high officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to withhold certain data.

That is the thrust of preliminary information furnished Congressional leaders by a Central Intelligence Agency liaison man in advance of two Capitol Hill investigations of CIA activity.

According to the material, Presidential aides Kenneth O'Donnell and David Powers are reported to have told investigators soon after the Kennedy assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, that they thought they had observed what might have been shots coming from a location other than the Texas School Book Depository from which Lee Harvey Oswald is accused of having gunned down the President.

BUT SOMETIME before O'Donnell and Powers submitted their eye witness accounts to the Warren Commission by deposition and affidavit, either J. Edgar Hoover, the late FBI Director, or his top aides prevailed on the men not to disclose their suspicions to the commission.

If true, the reasons must have been compelling enough to prompt them to agree to the request, for there is no indication that either ever publicly espoused such contradictory information.

"The story is an absolute lie," O'Donnell declared in a phone interview. "I'm not accusing the reporter, but whoever gave that story is lying. It's an absolute, outright lie."

In the data given orally to the congressmen, the CIA liaison officer alleged the FBI warned O'Donnell and Powers that testimony to that effect could lead to a possible international incident and inflame public passions fed by other secret information then known by the FBI.

Federal investigators had determined that Oswald had visited Mexico City eight weeks before the Kennedy assassination, contacting both the Cuban and Soviet embassies there. They also were aware of alleged CIA contracts with Chicago Mafia boss Salvatore [Momo] Giancana and mobster John Rosselli to assassinate Castro in 1961.

If these facts were to have emerged together, they would have spawned suspicions that the Kennedy killing had been carried out in retaliation for the reputed plots on Castro's life and that the Soviet Union might also be dragged into such speculation because of Oswald's residence there from 1959 until 1962.

For the good of the country and global tranquility, the FBI is alleged to have told the two aides, it would be better if they made no mention of their suspicions to the Warren Commission.

Such information, they were told, might cause people to surmise that Oswald had been part of a band of conspirators instead of the lone and perhaps demented gunman portrayed eventually in the Warren report.

IN ITS REPORT, the Warren Commission concluded that three shots had been fired from a rifle held by Oswald on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, two of which had killed Kennedy and wounded John Con-

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SUNDAY TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
SECTION 1

Date: 6/15/75
Edition: 4* FINAL
Author:
Editor: WALTER SIMMONS
Title: CRIME RECORDS

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or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

[ ] Being Investigated

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nally, then governor of Texas. The third was believed to have missed.

That agrees with the personal accounts of O'Donnell and Powers in their book on their years with the late President, entitled "Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye."

In that account, both men declare they heard only three shots, two of them close together and a third five seconds later. At the time—12:30 p.m.—the aides were riding on jump seats in a Secret Service back-up car directly behind the limousine bearing the President, his wife, and Gov. and Mrs. Connally.

BOTH RECALLED they were accurately aware of the exact time of the shooting because Powers checked his watch and determined the caravan was only five minutes behind schedule as it rounded the plaza in front of the Book Depository.

There is no mention of their alleged suspicions that some of the three shots might have come from somewhere other than the Book Depository. In fact, there is no speculation on the direction of the firing at all.

"I spent four hours before the commission and my testimony is quite clear," O'Donnell said in the phone interview. "I told them exactly what I saw. I was in charge of the whole operation so I know what happened. I arranged the whole trip.

"I testified under oath and I stand by it."

O'DONNELL recalled he told the Warren Commission he heard two shots, the first of which he initially thought was a firecracker. Both came from behind, he said.

During their service with the Kennedy administration, O'Donnell was Presidential appointments secretary and one of Kennedy's trusted advisers. Powers' title was White House receptionist, and he was valued by Kennedy for his wit and political know-how.

THERE IS nothing to indicate why the CIA elected to inform Congress of the Kennedy assassination allegations since the Warren Commission suggested no complicity in the death by the agency.

The fact the reputed CIA arrangements with the Mafia to kill Castro figured in the account may have prompted the disclosure to Congress.

John F. Kennedy

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Denies withholding facts in JFK death

Sun-Times Bureau

WASHINGTON — Former White House aide Kenneth O'Donnell denied as "absolutely untrue" a report Saturday that he withheld evidence indicating a second gunman might have been involved in the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

O'Donnell, who was in the car immediately behind Kennedy's, told The Sun-Times he was convinced from the beginning that all the shots came from the same direction.

Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, also denied that any evidence has turned up in conflict with the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole gunman in the Dallas assassination.

O'Donnell expressed annoyance that he was not called before publication of a story in Sunday's Chicago Tribune alleging that he believed Kennedy was shot at from two directions but that O'Donnell suppressed the information in testimony to the Warren Commission at the urging of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

O'Donnell said that as Kennedy's appointments secretary in the White House he was in daily contact with the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency, and no such thing was ever discussed.

The report that O'Donnell denied said the FBI asked him to suppress the information to avoid international complications, particularly with the Soviet Union. But O'Donnell pointed out that the story was "ridiculous" on the face of it since the FBI has no concern with or jurisdiction over foreign affairs.

O'Donnell said he had "no doubt" at any time that all the shots fired at Kennedy came from the Texas School Book Depository building, where the Warren Commission said Oswald fired.

David Powers, another Kennedy aide who allegedly suppressed evidence in testimony to the Warren Commission, said Saturday: "I never, ever, discussed the assassination of President Kennedy with the FBI or with the CIA."

"I was almost certain that two shots came from above and behind me (the direction from which Oswald fired)," Powers said.

Powers and O'Donnell were riding in the same car in the Dallas motorcade.

No [illegible] other senators and aides at the heart of the investigation of the CIA have offered any support for another report that CIA officials discussed with French dissidents a plot to kill the late French President Charles de Gaulle. It was noted that many unsubstantiated rumors have been stimulated by the congressional and Rockefeller Commission investigations of alleged CIA involvement in the assassination of foreign leaders.

There were indications that the reports about Kennedy and de Gaulle had risen out of the House investigation, which has not yet developed an expert staff to sort out fact from fantasy about the CIA.

It was understood that no such information was under study by the Senate Intelligence Committee, which has been in operation with a full, expert staff for several months.

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4 SUNDAY SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 6/15/75
Edition: 4* FINAL
Author: THOMAS B. ROSS
Editor: JAMES HOGE
Title: CRIME RECORDS

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Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

FBI Withheld Data on JFK Slaying

By Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

The FBI withheld from the Warren Commission hundreds of documents about the assassination of President Kennedy.

These are raw FBI files, which the commission requested but never received. They contain no startling information that will overturn the commission's verdict, but they reveal intimately how the FBI handled its most important case.

In the margins of some suppressed memos, the late FBI chief, J. Edgar Hoover, scribbled caustic comments in blue ink. He was critical of almost everyone involved in the investigation, from Dallas police chief Jesse Curry to President Lyndon Johnson.

Confidential notes kept by one top FBI official, for example, quote Hoover as warning: "Johnson may become very dictatorial. We must keep our guard up."

Sources familiar with the suppressed documents say the contents were summarized and submitted to the Warren Commission. But there were some subtle, perhaps deliberate, omissions.

The documents show that Hoover brought pressure on his subordinates to rush out a preliminary report on the FBI involvement before the murder of President Kennedy's brother, Robert F. Kennedy, returned to his desk as Attorney General.

The confidential notes quote Hoover as instructing his subordinates to get the report out of the Justice Department "before Bobby gets back."

Apparently, the FBI chief also feared Deputy Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach might tamper with the report before forwarding it to the Warren Commission. Hoover told his aides to alert President Johnson's major-domo, Walter Jenkins.

"Let Jenkins know after report is out of our hands," Hoover directed. "Let Jenkins know what Katzenbach is doing. Might cause long delay. Must not consider any alteration."

Thirteen days after President Kennedy was gunned down in Dallas, Hoover delivered a detailed report to Katzenbach naming Lee Harvey Oswald as the assassin. Katzenbach kept it four days before submitting it to the commission.

The crusty old G-man was furious at the Dallas police chief, meanwhile, for leaking the story that the FBI had investigated Oswald but had failed to alert the Secret Service.

"This is the lowest level in history of Bureau since I have been director," Hoover lamented, according to the confidential notes.

He contended that Oswald had never been seen with firearms, had written no hate letters against U.S. leaders. As a former defector, he also knew he was a marked man whom the FBI was watching.

"With that background,"

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The New York Times ___
The Wall Street Journal ___
The National Observer ___
The Los Angeles Times ___

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grumbled Hoover, "how could he be security risk? No indication of violence so far as our records show . . . Oswald could have hollered false arrest if we had arrested him."

The FBI chief commented that Chief Justice Earl Warren, who headed the commission, "would have been first one to holler" about Oswald's rights. Citing the criticism of the FBI, Hoover commented: "This is one of the rough ones."

He felt, therefore, that President Johnson should have endorsed the FBI report. "President should have backed up report," complained Hoover, "based on evidence gathered by the FBI."

In private remarks that were never intended to be repeated outside his inner circle, he made deprecating remarks not only about President Johnson but about Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), who was then preparing to run against LBJ for the presidency.

"Goldwater has no sound advisers around him," Hoover noted. But his comment on Johnson was more deadly: "LBJ's speeches are dull."

The Warren Commission adopted a resolution, meanwhile, calling for "the raw materials upon which any reports given to the commission are based, together with all raw materials and reports relating to the work of the commission since the date of any and all earlier reports."

J. Lee Rankin, the general counsel, followed up with a "Dear Edgar" letter to the FBI chief requesting the full files "as promptly as possible." But they were never delivered.

A commission lawyer, remembering those days more than a decade ago, told us: "Nobody ever got the FBI's own files." In 1963-64, another staff member pointed out, the FBI "could do no wrong," so no one pressed too hard for their internal records.

Now 12 years after the Kennedy assassination, a fascinating story is still locked in FBI files awaiting a public reopening. We will tell part of the story in future columns. Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.), chairman of the Senate intelligence subcommittee investigating the assassination, is seeking the full story from the FBI.

Footnote: FBI spokesmen stoutly defended the FBI's findings and the thoroughness of the investigation. They conceded that "informative" and "deliberative" memos were not given to the commission. But "everything they needed was given them. They had all they wanted to make their findings."

(1975, United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

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MARTIN F. NOLAN

Those Assassination Buffs

President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

In regard to the autopsies, rethinking and rehashing of the political assassinations of the modern American era, Congress should pause to ask some basic questions.

What good will it do? That is the paramount query that should be answered before the other "unanswered questions" unearthed in years of suspicion and speculation. Can any new commission persuade the assassination buffs that Lee Harvey Oswald or Sirhan Sirhan or James Earl Ray acted alone?

With all deference to those who harbor justifiable doubts about the apparently sloppy methodology of the Warren Commission, no second-guessing will cure the disease of doubt. Assassination zealotry has replaced antiwar protests, civil rights marches and mah-jongg on college campuses.

Doubt and skepticism — for a generation weaned on Vietnam and Watergate — feed themselves. The supply of suspicion is inexhaustible and the zealots will cherish the "unanswered questions" for a lifetime, like old newspapers in the attic.

Conspiracy theories live forever. Stroll into an Elks Lodge some night and someone is sure to describe in detail how Franklin Roosevelt directed the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Who will be believed? Peter Rodino? Sam Ervin? For every hero of the last constitutional crisis, the assassination probe is a bottomless pit, a no-win proposition. Prestige and credibility, after all, were the very foundations of the Warren Commission. Now, those 26 volumes of solemn testimony taken before famous men crumble like phony parchment.

Perhaps the press, not Congress, has the responsibility. Again, a no-win proposition. Woodward and Bernstein, Mary McGrory and Dan Rather could toil for months and, if their efforts did not confirm the more lurid conspiracy theories, their credibility would also crumble. The assassination buffs would probably brand them puppets of the CIA.

What if all the facts, films, ballistics, autopsies, eyewitness accounts and other evidence could be tossed into a rigidly analytical meat grinder again and a vivid pattern of conspiracy emerged? Would the underground then cheer the government for fingering and presumably punishing the mastermind?

The reaction to the "grand-scale investigation" is as unlikely as the conclusion.

What should be done, then? A compromise might be a less-than-grand-scale investigation by Congress. But who would conduct it? Certainly not the FBI. Then who? Mark Lane?

Congress might find it difficult to recruit gumshoes from the roving bands of conspiracy-theory zealots. Their no-compromise independence is as precious as their narcissistic cause.

Yes, officials in Los Angeles ought to fire that pistol again and yes, someone — who? — ought to retrace the steps of Oswald, Jack Ruby et al with a fresh eye. Then what?

Those shots in Dallas on that bright November afternoon echo still, a generational trauma unmatched in history. The wrenching repetitions in that violent decade of the '60s exacerbated a national malaise that may be curable only by time.

John F. Kennedy will not live again, nor Robert Kennedy, nor Martin Luther King, nor Malcolm X, nor George Lincoln Rockwell. An investigation into how they died should have a lower budget, lower priority and a looser grip on the attentions of those who must cope with the problems of the living.

The Washington Post
Washington Star-News P 17
Daily News (New York)
The New York Times
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
The Los Angeles Times

Date MAY 29 1975

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180 AUG 27 1975

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Did Impostor Use ID?

Hoover Memo Raises New Wrinkle on Oswald

By Ben A. Franklin
New York Times News Service

J.Edgar Hoover in 1960 sent a memorandum to the State Department raising the possibility that an impostor might be using the credentials of an American defector named Lee Harvey Oswald, who was then in the Soviet Union.

This memo from the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and two subsequent State Department memos related to it were apparently not shown to key investigators of the Warren Commission, which examined the assassination of President Kennedy and determined that Oswald, acting alone, was the assassin.

The late Hoover's warning of the "possibility" that an impostor could be using Oswald's identification data in the Soviet Union or elsewhere came more than two years before the murder of the American president in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. The impostor theory was rejected, by implication but not directly, in the published report of the Warren Commission, and it's significance could not be determined.

THE BODY of the man who the commission concluded had shot the president—and who was shot to death by Jack Ruby two days later—was identified by his mother and other relatives and also by fingerprints and other physical features as that of Lee Harvey Oswald.

But the apparent withholding of information from commission investigators responsible for checking Oswald's activities in foreign countries supported a theory of some critics of the commission's final report that the panel had come to its conclusion regarding Oswald without having had all the facts.

A spokesman for the FBI said, in response to questions, that "we can definitely state, without hesitation, that a copy of the Hoover memo was shown to a member of the Warren Commission staff in the presence of an FBI agent." However, the spokesman said that he could not identify the commission staff member to whom the memo reportedly had been shown. Neither J. Lee Rankin, the former general counsel of the commission, nor any of his former staff aides who were most involved in investigating Oswald's background, said they could remember seeing it.

However, Howard P. Willens, now a private lawyer here, identified himself in an interview yesterday as the commission lawyer who had reviewed the FBI file. Willens, who was then the commission's special liaison officer to the Justice Department, said that "while I do not think that anyone can state now with the necessary precision whether or not he saw the Hoover memo, it is my best recollection that I did, in fact, see that memo."

"I DO NOT WANT to be in a public debate with my old colleagues," Willens said, "but I know that there was discussion of this among others on the staff concerned with the activities of Oswald abroad. I am concerned with continued public references to the notion that the commission overlooked obvious facts."

Shown the FBI memos and the two State Department documents— discovered in the National Archives here by a private researcher— W. David Slawson, a lawyer who checked out rumors about Oswald for the commission in 1964, said he thought the assassination inquiry should be reopened.

Slawson, who is now a law professor at the University of Southern California, said he and other investigators had never been shown the memos.

"We were the rumor runner-downers, and we certainly should have seen this material, as we did a great deal of other stuff that we showed to be unfounded," he said.

ASSASSINATION OF President John F Kennedy

The Washington Post
Washington Star-News A-1
Daily News (New York)
The New York Times
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
The Los Angeles Times

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"It may be more significant that we did not see it, in terms of a possible cover-up and the reasons for it, than if we had seen it. I mean, I don't know where the impostor notion would have led us — perhaps nowhere, like a lot of other leads. But the point is we didn't know about it. And why not?"

SLAWSON SAID in an interview that the investigation should be reopened also "because the interposition of an impostor, if that happened, is a political act."

"And after all, this (the assassination) was not just another murder," he said. "It was, by definition, a political murder."

Two other commission staff members shared with Slawson the responsibility for checking out rumors. Neither recalled specifically having seen the memos, but they tended to discount any thought of a renewed investigation.

One of them, Dr. Alfred Goldberg, who wrote the gossip-puncturing "speculations and rumors" section of the commission's report, said in an interview:

"I don't have any recollection of having seen that (Hoover) memorandum. As a matter of fact, I am fairly certain I didn't.

"WHILE I THINK we might have done more had we seen it — we might have engaged in more research, we might have looked for more, we might have asked for more from the State Department and the FBI - in terms of the outcome, I don't believe it would have made any difference."

William T. Coleman Jr., who was Slawson's immediate superior at the commission, and who was nominated last month by President Ford to be secretary of transportation, was asked during an interview whether he had seen the memos.

"It's been 10 years," he said, "and I don't remember one way or the other."

He recalled, however, that his duties "required me to see everything that Oswald had done as a defector to the Soviet Union."

Hoover's memo was dated June 3, 1960. Its contents suggest that the FBI director raised the possibility of an imposter because of certain facts the memo recounts.

IT CITED A Foreign Service dispatch concerning Oswald's declaration in Moscow on Oct. 31, 1959, that he would renounce his citizenship and noted that he had surrendered his passport.

It also cited a report of an FBI agent in Dallas of May 12, 1960, which said that Oswald's mother, Marguerite K. Oswald, "stated subject had taken his birth certificate with him when he left home."

The agent's report indicated that Mrs. Oswald was apprehensive about her son's safety because she had written him three letters and they had all been returned to her undelivered.

Hoover concluded "Since there is a possibility that an imposter is using Oswald's birth certificate, any current information the Department of State may have concerning subject will be appreciated."

Two internal State Department memos transmitted Hoover's warning. One, dated June 10, 1960, went to the department's Soviet desk. The other, dated March 31, 1961, was sent from one section of the passport office to another.

THE LATTER MEMO indicated concern that a revalidated passport to be issued to Oswald in preparation for his return to the United States in June, 1962, not be mailed to him through the Soviet postal system but be delivered to him "only on a personal basis" at the embassy in Moscow. Officials there could then be satisfied that they were dealing with the real Oswald.

The Warren Commission subsequently developed that in July, 1961, Oswald's passport was handed back to the man who Moscow embassy officals were satisfied was the same Oswald they had first met in 1959, when he angrily announced his intention to renounce his citizenship. The State Department had ruled by then that he had not actually given up his citizenship.

None of these documents — not the Hoover memo or either of the State Department memos — was in the department's Oswald file as it was given to the Warren Commission in 1964, according to Slawson.

He said commission lawyers, interested in any marginal notes scribbled on duplicate copies of the documents retained by department officials, had asked for a second set. This, too, did not have the memos, he said.

AFTER THE COMMISSION published its report, thousands of pages of unpublished commission records were declassified by the State Department and placed on public file in the National Archives.

Among them J. G. Harris, a 45-year-old New Yorker who has spent nearly a decade in Kennedy assassination research, found the Hoover and State Department memos.

How the memos came to be missing from the State Department's Oswald file given to the commission but included in the same file placed in the Archives remains unclear.

At the State Department, a spokesman said there would be no comment because all former officials who might have knowledge of the Oswald file had died or retired.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan CD
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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Warren Commission

Under Better Surveillance, Lee Oswald Might Have Been In Jail

Here and there, the Federal Bureau of Investigation may have extended its general surveillance too far and too deep and screened through its network many a man whose conduct scarcely deserves so much attention from the police.

This is very nearly the requirement and first rule of any preventive detection. Before the FBI or any other police agency can decide who bears close watching and who is merely an innocent bystander it must look at both long enough to make the distinction.

Let's admit, then, for the sake of argument, that the FBI has often drawn into its net the innocent when it might have occupied its agents better by concentrating on something else and with this admission pass to more particular considerations.

The FBI had Lee Harvey Oswald in its files for a long time and spotted as a source of danger. Alas, at the critical moment in Dallas, the surveillance was not quite good enough, and the United States lost a president.

Whether or not anyone did, someone should have had Sirhan Sirhan under surveillance. It might have saved the life of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

Finally, there is the case of James Earl Ray, undoubtedly a hard man to pick out of a crowd, but one can't help wish that someone had spotted him before he spotted Dr. Martin Luther King.

And the point, of course, is that while there may be reason to criticize the FBI for suspecting too much and looking too hard in the wrong places, there is far better reason to wish that it had looked even harder in the right places and discovered the assassins in time to prevent the assassinations.

The problem, of course—and it is peculiarly the FBI's problem, is to know which is the right and which the wrong place; and except as it is excused in the accumulation of many a useless bit of information, it is hard to imagine how it will uncover the useful bit in time to do anything about it.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6

The Charleston Daily Mail

Charleston, West Va.

Date: 5-17-71
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: JACK MAURICE
Title:

Character: Misc. Info.
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Pittsburgh

☐ Being Investigated

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McGeorge Bundy Points Out Author's Works

'Scholar' Hits Warren Report Critics

By RICHARD STARNES
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

An article published in a widely unread egghead journal has been cited in an attempt to stem the tide of criticism of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

The article appeared in the spring number of The American Scholar, a quarterly published by Phi Beta Kappa. It was written by John Kaplan, a professor of law at Stanford University. It attracted widespread attention only after McGeorge Bundy chided members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors here last week for ignoring the "fascinating" article because it appeared in "a learned journal, not a book or a column or a speech with headlines."

The article is a long, dispassionate analysis of the series of books, pamphlets and magazine pieces that have brought the Warren Report under fire in the U.S. and abroad.

EARLY CRITICISM

In his article Mr. Kaplan dismissed early criticism of the Warren Commission findings (principally Thomas Buchanan's "Who Killed Kennedy" and Joachin Joesten's "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" as "so inept that it is embarrassing to read them over." But he offers detailed refutation of five other books that have won wide circulation with varying theories seeking to cast doubt on the Commission report. They are: "Inquest," by Edward Epstein; "Rush to Judgment," by Mark Lane; "Whitewash," by Harold Weisberg; "The Oswald Affair," by Leo Sauvage; and "The Second Oswald," by Richard Popkin.

Mr. Kaplan accuses each of the authors of being guilty of the very offense they themselves have laid to the Warren Commission — offering highly selective, often distorted bits of evidence chosen to bolster a preconceived theory.

He goes to considerable lengths to defend the "single bullet" theory — the theory adopted by the Warren Commission to reconcile the multiplicity of wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Texas Gov. John Connelly with the generally assumed fact that Oswald had only time enough to fire two shots.

In commending the article to the ASNE, Mr. Bundy said much of the criticism of the Warren Commission "has turned around assertions about the path of one of the bullets that struck President Kennedy.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 33
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune
(New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 11-27-67

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Warren Commission

UPI-45

CORRESPONDENTS:

THE APRIL 6 EMBARGO ON WILLIAM MANCHESTER'S BOOK "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT" HAS BEEN BROKEN.

-0-

(KENNEDY BOOK)

NEW YORK--PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION PRECIPITATED A TWO-HOUR TELEPHONE BLACKOUT IN WASHINGTON THAT COULD HAVE MEANT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SURVIVAL AND DEFEAT IF RUSSIA HAD BEEN PLOTTING NUCLEAR WAR, WILLIAM MANCHESTER'S "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT" DISCLOSES.

THE BOOK, TO BE PUBLISHED APRIL 6 AFTER MONTHS OF CONTROVERSY, SAYS THAT THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS STILL HAS NOT BEEN GIVEN THE GO-AHEAD TO LINK THE HOMES OF ALL VITAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO AN EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM, EVEN THOUGH IT HAS THE EQUIPMENT AND EXPERTISE. THE LESSON OF NOV. 23, 1963 HAS YET TO BE LEARNED, MANCHESTER WRITES.

"A STUDY OF THAT AFTERNOON SUGGESTS THAT IN ANY DISASTER ON A WORKDAY COMMERCIAL TELEPHONES WOULD BECOME HIGHLY UNRELIABLE," ACCORDING TO MANCHESTER.

THE 710-PAGE ACCOUNT OF THE ASSASSINATION AND ITS AFTERMATH--PUBLISHED BY HARPER & ROW--WILL GO ON SALE FOR $10 A COPY JUST A MONTH AFTER THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF A FOUR-PART SERIES IN LOOK MAGAZINE. THE LOOK SERIES SKIMMED THE CREAM OFF THE HIGHLY DETAILED, MINUTE-BY-MINUTE HISTORY BUT SLIGHTED MANCHESTER'S THESIS THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS VULNERABLE TO A GOVERNMENT COUP OR AN ATTACK BY A FOREIGN POWER DURING THE TRAGEDY IN DALLAS.

"BY EVERY READABLE SIGNAL, THE SITUATION WAS VERY RED," MANCHESTER WRITES, NOTING THAT BOTH THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT WERE OUT OF WASHINGTON AND SIX MEMBERS OF THE CABINET WERE AIRBORNE OVER THE PACIFIC ON A SECRET MISSION IINVOLVING THE VIETNAM SITUATION.

MOST INCREDIBLE OF ALL, MANCHESTER SAYS, VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON DID NOT KNOW THE CABINET'S WHEREABOUTS WHEN HE BECAME PRESIDENT AND HAD NEVER BEEN INFORMED ABOUT PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW IN THE CASE OF NUCLEAR ATTACK, INSTRUCTIONS FOR WHICH WERE CONTAINED IN A FOOTBALL SHAPED CASE ABOARD THE PRESIDENTIAL JET. IF WAR HAD MATERIALIZED "THE COUNTRY'S RETALIATORY ARSENAL COULD BE SPIKED" UNTIL JOHNSON WAS BRIEFED.

"HAD RUSSIA ATTACKED ACROSS THE DEW LINE, THE GREATEST MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD MIGHT EASILY HAVE BEEN MUSCLEBOUND DURING THE 15 FATEFUL MINUTES OF WARNING TIME AND PERHAPS EVEN AFTERWARD, WHEN SECOND-STRIKE CAPACITY BECAME A FACTOR," THE BOOK ASSERTS.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

SEE PAGE TWO - REFERENCE TO DIRECTOR

THE AUTHOR SAYS THE MOST SINISTER DEVELOPMENT WAS THE GRADUAL BLACKOUT OF CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO., SERVICE IN THE WASHINGTON AREA, SUGGESTING MASSIVE SABOTAGE. ACTUALLY IT WAS DUE TO AN UNPRECEDENTED LOAD OF CALLS BETWEEN 2 P.M. EST WHEN KENNEDY WAS PRONOUNCED DEAD AND 4 P.M. WHEN GOVERNMENT WORKERS BEGAN GOING HOME.

PHONES IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OFFICES, THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS, THE WHITE HOUSE AND EVEN THE SIGNAL CORPS WERE TEMPORARILY PARALYZED. SEN. EDWARD KENNEDY ROAMED THE STREETS OF HIS NEIGHBORHOOD, TRYING THE PHONES OF STRANGERS, UNTIL HE GOT THROUGH TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY TO LEARN IF THEIR BROTHER WAS DEAD.

"IT BECAME OBVOUS THAT IN A NATIONAL EMERGENCY THIS (TELEPHONE SERVICE) WOULD BE THE FIRST LINK TO SNAP," MANCHESTER SAYS.

AUTHORITIES FROM THE PRESIDENT AND THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF DOWN TO LOWEST ECHELON SECRETARIES FEARED A RUSSIAN PLOT AND ONE CABINET MEMBER OVER THE PACIFIC ASSUMED THAT A NUCLEAR BOMB HAD BEEN DROPPED ON AN AMERICAN CITY. THE JOINT CHIEFS ORDERED EVERY U.S. MILITARY BASE IN THE WORLD ON ALERT.

THE BOOK SAYS GEN. MAXWELL TAYLOR ISSUED A SPECIAL WARNING TO TROOPS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA. JOHN MCCONE, DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA), ORDERED HIS EXTRAORDINARY "WATCH COMMITTEE" TO FOCUS ITS ACTIVITIES ON MOSCOW AND PEKING.

THE CIA GOT AN "ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE" REPORT FROM AGENTS IN GENEVA "WHO HAD POSITIVELY VERIFIED AN ELABORATE PLOT TO MURDER GENERAL DE GAULLE ON THE STRETCH OF PAVEMENT OUTSIDE THE CATHEDRAL (ST. MATTHEWS) IN WASHINGTON WHERE DE GAULLE WAS ATTENDING KENNEDY'S FUNERAL," MANCHESTER REVEALS.

DE GAULLE WAS URGED NOT TO WALK BEHIND THE CASKET WITH OTHE HEADS OF STATE BUT TO TAKE A LIMOUSINE OUT OF "COURTESY TO MRS. KENNEDY." THE FRENCH PRESIDENT REPLIED THAT HIS "COURTESY TO MRS. KENNEDY WOULD BE TO SHOW DISREGARD FOR HIS LIFE," AND HE WALKED. FBI CHIEF J. EDGAR HOOVER MADE A FINAL APPEAL TO DE GAULLE, WHOSE REPLY WAS "PFFT."

WHEN THE STORY OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S STAY IN RUSSIA BECAME KNOWN TO THE EXPERTS, THE SUSPICION OF A COMMUNIST PLOT DEEPENED AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S PRINCIPAL OFFICERS BEGAN A "SPIRITED DISCUSSION OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR." SOVIET EXPERT THOMAS B. THOMPSON ARGUED THAT THE RUSSIANS MIGHT KILL DEFECTORS BUT DID NOT ASSASSINATE CHIEFS OF STATE.

THOMPSON WAS VINDICATED BY EVENTS, AND FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER ANASTAS I. MIKOYAN OF RUSSIA BECAME ONE OF THE CHIEF MOURNERS AT KENNEDY'S FUNERAL, WEEPING OPENLY ON A NUMBER OF OCCASIONS, MANCHESTER WRITES. WHEN MRS. KENNEDY TOLD HIM HE AND PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV "MUST CARRY ON MY HUSBAND'S WORK" FOR PEACE, HE COVERED HIS FACE WITH BOTH HANDS TO HIDE HIS EMOTION.

THE BOOK BACKS THE "LONE KILLER" -- OSWALD -- AND THE "TWO SHOT" THEORIES OF KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION. IT DRAWS A SYMPATHETIC PORTRAIT OF JOHNSON AND HIS CLOSE RELATIONSHIP WITH MRS. KENNEDY, WHOSE DIGNITY OF CHARACTER AND SENSE OF PURPOSE DOMINATE THE BOOK.

"AT A TIME WHEN WE SHOWED THE WORLD OUR SEAMY, UGLY SIDE, SHE REVEALED AND SYMBOLIZED OUR NOBLER SIDE," JOHNSON IS QUOTED AS SAYING. "WE SHOULD ALWAYS BE GRATEFUL TO HER."

ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS JOHNSON DID ON HIS RETURN TO WASHINGTON WAS TO WRITE "DEAR JOHN" AND "DEAR CAROLINE" LETTERS TO THE KENNEDY CHILDREN, TELLING THEM "ALWAYS BE PROUD OF WHAT HE (THEIR FATHER) DID FOR HIS COUNTRY."

HE MADE THE CONGRESSIONAL LEADERQHIP, COME TO GREET HIM, WAIT WHILE HE WROTE THESE FIRST NOTES ON EXECUTIVE MANSION STATIONERY.

AMONG PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL IN THE BOOK ARE THESE DISCLOSURES:

--SPEAKER MCCORMACK, SECOND TO JOHNSON IN THE LINE OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION FOR 14 MONTHS, REFUSED SECRET SERVICE PROTECTION AS AN "INTOLERABLE INTRUSION INTO MY PRIVATE LIFE."

--NOT ONE MEMBER OF KENNEDY'S CABINET RESPONDED WITH ENTHUSIASM TO JOHNSON AND AN UNIDENTIFIED MEMBER WROTE THAT THE NEW PRESIDENT LACKED KENNEDY'S "SENSE OF THE TIME AND THE AGE AND THE FORCES."

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9-38 (Rev. 1-25-66)

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UPI-54
ADD KENNEDY BOOK, NEW YORK (UPI-48)
(IN WASHINGTON, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO. REJECTED MANCHESTER'S CONTENTION THAT THERE WAS A PHONE BLACKOUT.
("THERE WAS UNUSUALLY HEAVY VOLUME," THE SPOKESMAN SAID, "BUT ACTUALLY THE ONLY EFFECT WAS THAT THE DIAL TONE WAS A LITTLE SLOW. IN OTHER WORDS, IF YOU PICKED UP THE PHONE YOU MIGHT HAVE TO WAIT A FEW SECONDS TO GET A DIAL TONE.")
3/28--GE1129A

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Orig. f. n. 12-9-63

Manchester Accuses the Kennedys Of Playing Politics With History

William Manchester has rekindled the controversy over his book "The Death of a President" by accusing "the Kennedy court" of demanding politically motivated changes that would have called for "an outright distortion" of the events surrounding the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

A telegram from Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) last August pressing Manchester's publisher to neither publish nor serialize the book is attributed by Manchester to an irrational mental reaction stemming from the Senator's "unresolved grief."

Manchester's account of how he resisted "what can only be described as attempted political censorship" appears in the new issue of Look. The magazine will go on sale Tuesday.

The campaign to suppress parts of his book, which was initially commissioned by the Kennedy family in 1964, had a political basis, Manchester contends. As he puts it:

"A great many gifted men were staking their careers on an RFK Administration. Now, the pull of loyalty was irresistible; they flocked to the standard."

"In sum, over 75 per cent of the deletions proposed in (Mrs. John F. Kennedy's) behalf did not involve her," Manchester said. "They were an extension of the attempt to suppress vital facts."

But Manchester feels that his original problems arose from the attitude taken by Mrs. Kennedy, whom he decribes as a "lovely, graceful, ineffably tragic queen regent."

In retrospect, Manchester writes, it is easy to see how the President's widow had come to think of the author as "a member of her court." She had even convinced herself that "she had 'hired' me," he notes.

Since her husband's death, Manchester says in his article, Mrs. Kennedy "had grown increasingly strong-minded" and it was "inconceivable" to her that "I should deny her anything."

Yet against her wishes the 44-year-old author, who regards himself as "a writer, not a courtier," signed and held fast to a contract giving Look the serialization rights to his book in return for a record payment of $665,000. It was that deal — which Manchester says was initially approved by Sen. Kennedy — that angered the President's widow.

In the tumult that followed, Manchester writes, "unbelievable charges were made, unforgivable words spoken and treasured friendships ruptured."

It was quite different, he said, from the time last summer when Mrs. Kennedy viewed the Manchester project as a volume "that would be bound in black and put away on dark library shelves." Now, Manchester estimates that the book, to be published by Harper & Row on April 7, will earn $5 million for the Kennedy Memorial Library in Cambridge.

By mid-August, Manchester says, the sparks ignited by Mrs. Kennedy had incited the Senator into a "tigerlike" rage toward Manchester. This attitude, in turn, made Manchester "mad enough to fight."

The issue was joined at an Aug. 12 meeting between the author and the Senator that was also attended by Evan Thomas, Manchester's editor at Harper's, and John Seigenthaler, a former Kennedy aide who had read the book on the Senator's behalf.

"Like her, he (Kennedy) appeared to be wholly irrational," Manchester recalled in his article. "He accused me of raising my voice. He pretended to leave the room, hid in

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The Washington Post
Times Herald A-1
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune (New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date MAR 20 1967

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an alcove, and leapt out pointing an accusing finger at me. Once, he beckoned Evan aside and held a whispered conversation with him, glaring meantime at me."

It was after this encounter, according to Manchester, that Seigenthaler, now editor of the Nashville Tennessean, proposed to make 111 deletions from a manuscript that "had already [been] approved."

Among the requested changes, Manchester said, was "a new version" of President Johnson's Nov. 23 Cabinet meeting that would have eliminated "the friction between Johnson and Bob." Manchester refused to delete it.

Truth Lost

In "the attempt to suppress vital facts," Manchester said, "veracity seemed to have lost its meaning."

Manchester felt he had been faithful to his trust when he decided on his own accord to destroy 200 pages of his original manuscript, before the editing process began, on grounds that the material was either "too personal or needlessly critical of men still in public life."

Nevertheless, at what Manchester terms "the first stroke of midnight," Mrs. Kennedy moved to enjoin both Look and Harper's from publishing the text. The law suits were eventually withdrawn after the magazine and the publisher negotiated a series of changes and deletions with representatives of the Kennedy family.

Manchester said Kennedy aides Theodore Sorensen and Pierre Salinger both capitulated to the Kennedys' demands in books they wrote on the Kennedy years. Of six "quality" books on the Administration, he said, only "My 12 Years with John F. Kennedy" by Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln, the President's secretary, escaped censorship.

Manchester said his principal ally in his own dispute with the Kennedys was historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., who called the book potentially great and suggested that Manchester restore some self-imposed deletions.

As early as mid-1964, Manchester asserts, "I found it almost impossible to establish any satisfactory professional contact" with either Mrs. Kennedy or with the Senator. Manchester could recall "only three doors" that Mrs. Kennedy opened for him and none of them, he said, was vital.

Nevertheless, Manchester still looks upon the President's widow as "a heroine" and adds: "In our hour of disgrace and confusion, [she], who had lost more than any of us, held us all together, remained true to the leader we had lost and . . . rekindled our national pride."

While writing the book, Manchester said, he pruned his budget and rented a cheap apartment in Southeast Washington, ate in Government cafeterias and walked instead of riding taxis. Typically, he said, he would start a day at the National Archives, walk to Capitol Hill, and then to the State Department. Often, he said, he walked across Memorial Bridge ("very tricky for pedestrians") to Arlington Cemetery — not entirely to save money but because I "simply couldn't bear to drive up to the President's grave."

Secrets Kept

In the course of his lonely research task, Manchester said he was entrusted with confidences that were so intimate and sensitive that "I couldn't hint at them with my own wife."

While the persons he interviewed would often break into tears over their recollections, Manchester said he had to keep a stoic and professional attitude. But, alone, it was different: "In the night, in Southeast Washington or in Texas hotels, I too wept."

Manchester said Chief Justice Earl Warren gave him access to the testimony and all other evidence taken by the Warren Commission, then "rather calmly" invited him to "declare as a friend of the family" that the Warren Report findings were acceptable to the Kennedys. Manchester said he demurred on grounds it would be improper.

The author also said that the "prestigious names on Earl Warren's panel did little except add glitter; the long hours were put in by junior staff men." But Manchester nonetheless supports the Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald alone killed the President.

6-19 (Rev. 11-8-66)

Exploiting Profits From a Tragedy

By Marquis Childs

United Feature Syndicate

ON HIS recent trip to four South American countries—Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia—Chief Justice Earl Warren was startled to find that at the press conferences he held in each country only one subject was raised—the Warren Commission Report on President Kennedy's assassination.

Had the Commission really considered all the evidence? Shouldn't the inquiry be reopened in view of charges of a conspiracy involving persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald? The questions came hot and heavy at each stop.

At one of his most-crowded conferences, with some 50 reporters bearing down on the assassination theme, the Chief Justice got in a question of his own. How many of those present, he asked, had read the Warren Report? Two hands were raised.

"How many of you have examined the 26 volumes of evidence on which the report was based?" No hand was raised.

"I know these volumes are available to you," the Chief Justice said, "because I saw to it myself that the full set was sent to the principal library in every capital of the world."

This is a sad commentary, not so much on world opinions as on those in this country who have exploited the Kennedy tragedy for profit. The exploiters have fed the conspiracy theory which opinion abroad has been only too eager to seize on. Particularly in the Communist countries it has been a rich propaganda mine—unstable, lawless America with right-wing conspirators powerful enough to plot against the life of a president. Throw in a dash of the CIA and you have a mixture brewed here at home that could hardly be more self-destructive.

THE LATEST manifestation comes in the antics of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. He has been making the headlines with weird tales of plot and counterplot and constant promises of new sensations that are like lurid rockets against a night sky. And they endure for just about as long.

Opinion in this country can discount the Garrison sensations. After all, district attorneys, who are fairly far down in the law-enforcement hierarchy, have political ambitions. But for opinion overseas Garrison gives a gloss of officialdom to the belief that conspirators must have plotted the crime long in advance.

It may be that all this was inevitable. After Lincoln's assassination tales of plotters in high places persisted for many years. But no evidence was unearthed to incriminate anyone other than the half-deranged haters around the assassin, John Wilkes Booth. This was our own personal and family preoccupation as were the trials and tribulations of that other Johnson, Andrew, who inherited the Presidency upon Lincoln's death in 1865.

The United States was still regarded as a new, fledgling Nation that had managed to survive a terrible Civil War. Today the United States is a world power with every move, every whisper, communicated to the ends of the earth. That is why the attack on the credibility of the Warren Report has such consequences and why it must seem at times a willful essay in self-destruction.

To believe that there were plotters in a conspiracy to murder the President and to believe further than another assassin or assassins fired shots is to believe that the principal law-enforcement agencies in this country—the FBI, the Secret Service—are, to say the least, incompetent. Or, for those who prefer the dark conspiratorial side, any evidence casting doubt on the Warren Commission findings was suppressed.

WHEN PRESIDENT Johnson first sent an emissary to the Chief Justice shortly after the Kennedy assassination to ask him to head a Commission of Inquiry, the answer was a firm no. Warren felt strongly that the Court should not be involved in controversies outside the jurisdiction of the high tribunal. He cited chapter and verse on the harm such involvement had caused in the past. Later that same day Johnson asked Warren to come to the White House. He solemnly invoked the patriotism of the Chief Justice who, as the President noted, had worn the uniform of his country in World War II. With this appeal Warren agreed to be chairman of the Commission of Inquiry.

The Warren Report can be faulted. The Commission might have taken longer. The Commission members, all of them busy at other jobs, should perhaps have devoted more time to the hearings. There are suppositions—holes in the testimony—frankly acknowledged in view of the fact that Oswald was dead. But, until solid evidence contradicting the Warren findings comes to light, the exploiters who would discredit the report serve a dubious cause.

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The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date MAR 15 1967

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Carr Denies Manchester Allegation

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 5, (AP)—Former Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr denied today author William Manchester's report that President Johnson and Texas officials tried to exclude Federal authorities from the investigation of the assassination of president John F. Kennedy.

But he said that Chief Justice Earl Warren tried to prevent Texas officials from working with the Federal investigating commission appointed by the President.

Later, Carr said, the Chief Justice cooperated fully with Texas officials and dealt fairly with the state.

Carr spoke at the annual meeting of the Texas Associated Press Managing Editors Association.

Manchester wrote in his book, "The Death of a President," as published serially in Look magazine, that President Johnson and Carr first intended to limit the investigation of the assassination to Texas officials.

Manchester said that this plan was dropped when the then Assistant Attorney General, Nicholas Katzenbach, horrified by the prospect, vehemently protested to the President.

Carr said Manchester was "wholly wrong" about this.

Carr said he flew to Washington for Mr. Kennedy's funeral and while there Johnson suggested that he call a Texas court of inquiry. Mr. Johnson asked that Carr make the announcement in Washington and not disclose that the suggestion had come from the President.

He said the original plan was for a three-pronged investigation, by Federal and State authorities. First the FBI would make a complete investigation, then turn the facts over to the President.

The FBI report would be available to a Texas court of inquiry which in turn would have the right to subpoena witnesses.

"The court of inquiry would not reach any decision," Carr said. "Everything was to be given back to Washington ... From the very beginning it was to be a cooperative effort with the Federal Government ...

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Warren Commission

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The Washington Post
Times Herald A-7
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
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Sunday News (New York)
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World Journal Tribune
(New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date MAR 6 1967

51 MAR 14 1967

62-109090

Warren Satisfied With Conclusions In Kennedy Report

LIMA, Peru, March 8 (UPI) —Chief Justice Earl Warren said today that he knew of not one single fact that might change the conclusions of the Warren Commission report on the assasination of President Kennedy.

Facing what he called his largest news conference since leaving politics 14 years ago, the Chief Justice insisted that he was personally satisfied with the conclusions of the Warren Report. The report identified Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, as Mr. Kennedy's assassin.

Mr. Warren refused comment on the investigation in New Orleans by District Attorney Jim Garrison because of his "absolute lack of information" about it. He said he did not know Mr. Garrison, had never heard from him in connection with the assasination, and was not well acquainted with the most recent developments because of his absence from the United States.

The Chief Justice said, however, that if any new evidence were uncovered it should be examined and "law permitted to follow its course."

Mr. Warren and his wife are on a private tour of Latin America.

Responding to questions from newsmen who filled the auditorium in the United States Embassy, Mr. Warren said he did not believe that revision of the Warren Report or a new investigation was warranted on the basis of the present known facts.

"Nobody is more interested in truth than myself. Nobody should be afraid of the truth," he responded calmly to questions about the assassination.

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The Washington Post
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The National Observer
People's World

Date MAR 5 1967

61 MAR 10 1967

5-28 (Rev. 1-25-60)

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Assassination of President Kennedy

UPI-103

(KENNEDY ASSASSINATION)

MEXICO CITY--MEXICAN OFFICIALS TODAY DECLINED TO BECOME ENROILED IN THE CONTROVERSY ABOUT AN ALLEGED CUBAN PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THEY SAID "WE WILL NOT GO INTO IT AGAIN" UNLESS ASKED BY THE U.S.

AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAID THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT AGREED WITH THE WARREN COMMISSION FINDINGS ON THE ASSASSINATION. HE SAID THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT A CHARGE THAT THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT WAS INVOLVED. MEXICO MAINTAINS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

"WE MADE A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION AFTER THE ASSASSINATION, OUR FINDINGS WERE INCORPORATED IN THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT, AND WE WILL NOT GO INTO IT AGAIN NOW UNLESS WE ARE ASKED BY RESPONSIBLE U.S. AGENCIES," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

OSWALD VISITED THE CUBAN EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY IN THE LATE SUMMER OF 1963 AND APPLIED FOR A VISA TO CUBA, BUT WAS TURNED DOWN. HE ALSO VISITED THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY.

SINCE OSWALD WAS IN MEXICO CITY ONLY A FEW MONTHS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION, NEW ORLEANS DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON'S RECENT CONSPIRACY CHARGES HAVE DRAWN PARTICULAR ATTENTION IN THE MEXICAN PRESS.

HOWEVER, IT WAS EMPHASIZED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES THAT THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT, WHICH DISCOUNTED ANY THEORY THAT THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT WAS INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION.

THE WARREN COMMISSION SAYS IN ONE REFERENCE TO OSWALD'S MEXICAN VISIT THAT "THE INVESTIGATION...HAS PRODUCED NO EVIDENCE THAT OSWALD'S TRIP TO MEXICO WAS IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, NOR HAS IT UNCOVERED EVIDENCE THAT THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT HAD ANY INVOLVEMENT IN THE CASE."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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[redacted] ASSASSINATION 2/18 DAS
[redacted] ASSASSINATION 2/18A AFTER 1ST PARAGRAPH

[redacted] APPEARANCE SUNDAY WAS IN AN INTERVIEW CONDUCTED
[redacted] TELEVISION STATION (WWL-TV), WHICH WAS SCHEDULED FOR BROADCAST
[redacted] (CBS) SUNDAY NIGHT.

[redacted] SAID HE WOULD NOT TURN THE INVESTIGATION OVER TO ANYONE ELSE
[redacted] OFFICIALS STARTED IT. ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK
[redacted] REMAINED SILENT ABOUT THE SITUATION.

[redacted] SAID HE WOULD WELCOME THE FBI'S HELP BUT HE PLANNED TO CONTINUE
THE INVESTIGATION.

[redacted] CONDUCTING THIS INVESTIGATION, GARRISON SAID, "NOT UNDER THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL. I AM IN CHARGE OF THIS OPERATION AND I'M NOT ABOUT
TO TURN IT OVER TO ANYBODY."

[redacted] THE INTERVIEW FILLED AT HIS HOME, GARRISON WAS EVEN STRONGER
[redacted] THE ASSASSINATION WOULD LEAD TO ARRESTS THAT WE HAD NOT
[redacted]

[redacted] STATED FLATLY THAT THE ARRESTS COULD LEAD TO CONSPIRACY
CONVICTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION.

[redacted] TELEVISION INTERVIEW CREW WAS TURNED AWAY FROM THE
[redacted] BY AN ARMED MAN WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS AN FBI
AGENT WHO WAS THERE TO START.

[redacted] PUBLIC INFORMATION FOR GARRISON CONFIRMED)

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FOR MR. TOLSON

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ASSASSINATION 2/19 DA3

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BY JAMES M. HARVEY

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)--DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON DROPPED OUT OF SIGHT SUNDAY AFTER PREDICTING ARRESTS...AND CONVICTIONS...IN DALLAS, LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S HOME TOWN, IN A NEW PROBE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

GARRISON'S EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, JIM ALCOCK, SAID THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY WAS "PHYSICALLY BEAT" AND UNABLE TO MEET NEWSMEN. HE SAID GARRISON WOULD BE IN HIS OFFICE MONDAY, PROBABLY ABOUT 10 A.M.

GARRISON CONFIRMED REPORTS SATURDAY HIS OFFICE WAS CONDUCTING THE PROBE. HE SAID HE FELT THE WARREN COMMISSION WAS WRONG IN CONCLUDING OSWALD ACTED ALONE.

GARRISON SAID HIS INVESTIGATION WAS GOING OVER GROUND OVERLOOKED BY THE [illegible] COMMISSION.

[illegible] NAMES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE INITIAL PLANNING," HE SAID. "WE HAVE ENOUGH ON THEM SO WE WILL PROVE IT. ARRESTS WILL BE MADE, CHARGES WILL BE FILED AND CONVICTIONS WILL BE OBTAINED," GARRISON SAID.

GARRISON REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE NATURE OF THE ALLEGED PLOT OR TO SAY WHETHER THERE WAS ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN THE POSSIBLE CONSPIRACY AND JACK RUBY, SLAYER OF OSWALD.

THE WARREN COMMISSION CONCLUDED IN ITS OFFICIAL REPORT OSWALD, WHO WAS BORN IN NEW ORLEANS AND LIVED MUCH OF HIS LIFE HERE, DID THE FATAL SHOTS ASSASSINATED THE PRESIDENT NOV. 22, 1963, AND THAT HE ACTED ALONE.

FOR MR. SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

DISTRICT ATTORNEY MADE HIS STATEMENT ABOUT THE WARREN
COMMISSION IN THE FIRST OF THREE SEPARATE NEWS CONFERENCES SATURDAY.
FOR A SECOND CONFERENCE, HE REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE INVESTIGATION BUT
SAW IT WAS "INTERESTING."
IN THE THIRD NEWS CONFERENCE, GARRISON SAID ARRESTS WERE
IMMINENT.
THE CRESCENT CITY DISTRICT ATTORNEY STRUCK OUT AT THE
CBS, LIFE, STATES-ITEM AND TIMES PICAYUNE, WHICH REVEALED THE
EXISTENCE OF THE PROBE IN A SERIES OF COPYRIGHTED ARTICLES.
GARRISON CHARGED NEWSPAPER DISCLOSURES HAD ARMED HIS
INVESTIGATION AND ENDANGERED THE LIFE OF AT LEAST ONE WITNESS.
THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY ALSO DISAGREED WITH CHIEF JUSTICE EARL
WARREN'S CONTENTION THAT "TREATING A PRESIDENT," JOHN CHRISTIAN
SAID OSWALD "DIDN'T
GET ALONE."
"BUT MY OFFICE HAS SPENT CONSIDERABLY MORE TIME INVESTIGATING THE
ASSASSINATION THAT WARREN DID . . ." HE SAID.
GARRISON SAID HIS INVESTIGATION WAS MORE THAN A BLIND COLLECTION
OF DATA AND TESTIMONY.
"THE WARREN COMMISSION DID NOT MAKE SUFFICIENT EVALUATION
EFFICIENTLY," SAID GARRISON.
HE SAID HE HAD CLOSED A CUT-RATE MOTEL IN
BECAUSE OF
A PLAN, JUST A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION,
CARLOS BRINGUIER, HEAD OF THE CUBAN STUDENT DIRECTORATE IN NEW
ORLEANS, SAID HE EXPECTED IN 1963 "CASTRO'S HAND WOULD BE FOUND
IN THE ASSASSINATION."
"TODAY I AM MORE CONVINCED THAN EVER," HE SAID.
BRINGUIER AND TWO OTHER CUBAN REFUGEES SCUFFLED WITH OSWALD
IN AUGUST, 1963, WHILE OSWALD WAS HANDING OUT PRO-CASTRO LEAFLETS
FAVORING DIPLOMACY FOR CUBA CONFLICTS DANE.
THE WARREN COMMISSION SAID, HOWEVER, THAT OSWALD'S NEW
ORLEANS CHAPTER WAS ENTIRELY FICTITIOUS.
"THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OSWALD EVER OPENED AN OFFICE (OF THE FPCC)
AS HE CLAIMED TO HAVE DONE," THE COMMISSION SAID.
2-19-67

FOR MR. TOLSON

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ASSINATION 2/18 WA

16 (CITY LEADS (EX OFFICIOUS NEW ORLEANS)

JACKSON (UPI) -- A MEMBER OF THE WARREN COMMISSION SAID

EVIDENCE UNCOVERED BY THE NEW ORLEANS

ATTORNEY'S OFFICE INTO THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT

SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY TRANSMITTED TO OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON.

HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER GERALD R. FORD, MICH., SAID IN A STATE

EVIDENCE IS FOUND SHOULD BE TRANSMITTED TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY

GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT FOR CONSIDERATION.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE CONTINUED ITS PROBE

SATURDAY THAT IT IS CONDUCTING A PROBE INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT KENNEDY. DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON ISSUED A STATEMENT

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AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN NEW ORLEANS DURING

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5-20 (Rev. 1-28-66)

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UPI-126

(KENNEDY ASSASSINATION)

WASHINGTON--SEN. THOMAS J. DODD, D-CONN., TODAY REVEALED THAT THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE HELD A SECRET SUNDAY SESSION ON THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION TWO DAYS AFTER THE PRESIDENT WAS KILLED.

THE WITNESS AT THE HEARING WAS EDWARD SCANNEL BUTLER, WHO VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION ABOUT LEE HARVEY OSWALD IRONICALLY, BUTLER WAS TESTIFYING ABOUT THE SAME TIME OSWALD WAS SHOT TO DEATH IN A DALLAS JAIL BY JACK RUBY.

DODD, THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S VICE-CHAIRMAN, SAID BUTLER WAS THE ONLY WITNESS HEARD. THE EMBRYO INVESTIGATION ENDED ABRUPTLY WHEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON APPOINTED THE WARREN COMMISSION.

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRAT SAID HE COULD NOT RECALL WHETHER THE TESTIMONY GIVEN BY BUTLER WAS EVER TRANSMITTED TO THE WARREN COMMISSION. STAFF DIRECTOR JAY SOURWINE SAID "I AM NOT AT LIBERTY TO DISCUSS EVEN THE EXISTENCE OF A SECRET DOCUMENT."

THE WARREN COMMISSION HEARINGS SHOW THAT BUTLER WAS NOT CALLED AS A WITNESS.

IN A SENATE SPEECH AND LATER INTERVIEW DODD SAID HE WOULD EFFORT TO MAKE PUBLIC BUTLER'S TESTIMONY TAKEN NOV. 24, 1963. KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED NOV. 22.

ALTHOUGH BUTLER DID NOT TESTIFY BEFORE THE COMMISSION, HIS NAME WAS MENTIONED BY ANOTHER WITNESS, WILLIAM K. STUCKEY, WHO HAD A WEEKLY FIVE-MINUTE PROGRAM ON NEW ORLEANS RADIO STATION WDSU.

STUCKEY ARRANGED FOR A DEBATE BETWEEN BUTLER, IDENTIFIED AS A DIRECTOR OF THE INFORMATION COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAS IN NEW ORLEANS, AND OSWALD. THE DEBATE TOOK PLACE AUG. 21, 1963.

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199 MAR 1 1967

51 MAR 2 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

DODD SAID THE RECORD OF THE DEBATE, WHICH WAS WIDELY PUBLICIZED AFTER THE ASSASSINATION, IS CAPTIONED "OSWALD-SELF-PORTRAIT IN RED."

"MR. BUTLER, WHO WAS KNOWN TO ME PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION, CALLED MY OFFICE IMMEDIATELY AFTER IT TO INFORM ME OF HIS DEBATE WITH OSWALD.

AT MY REQUEST, HE CAME TO WASHINGTON TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE, AND HE DID SO ON SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1963."

IN HIS SENATE SPEECH, DODD SAID "IN ANY ESTIMATE OF OSWALD'S MOTIVATIONS, IT IS IMPORTANT TO DETERMINE THE STRENGTH OF HIS PRO-CASTRO SYMPATHIES AND THE EXTENT OF HIS ASSOCIATION WITH CASTRO CUBA AND PRO-CASTRO CUBANS IN THIS COUNTRY.

"IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT TO LEARN WHETHER HE WAS SIMPLY A MARXIST SYMPATHIZER OR A HARDENED COMMUNIST ACTING IN CONCERT WITH OTHERS."

DODD ALSO SAID NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON, WHO PREDICTED ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONNS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION, WAS A MAN OF HIGH REPUTATION.

"...I AM IMPRESSED BY THE FACT THAT HE FEELS CONFIDENT ENOUGH TO SPEAK IN SUCH POSITIVE TERMS ABOUT HIS FINDINGS.

"THE WARREN REPORT HAS FREQUENTLY BEEN CITED AS FINDING THAT OSWALD ACTED ALONE AND THAT THERE WAS NO CONSPIRACY. WHAT THE COMMISSION ACTUALLY SAID WAS THAT IT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO FIND EVIDENCE OF A CONSPIRACY."

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UPI-113

ADD 2 KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, WASHINGTON

SEN. RUSSELL B. LONG, D-LA., SAID THAT A REWARD EXCEEDING FIVE FIGURES SHOULD BE OFFERED FOR INFORMATION DEALING WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

LONG WOULDN'T NAME AN EXACT FIGURE BUT HE SAID IT SHOULD BE LARGER THAN AMOUNTS WHICH CAN BE OFFERED BY THE FBI.

"THIS WAS A VERY BIG CRIME," THE ASSISTANT DEMOCRATIC LEADER TOLD NEWSMEN. "I THINK A REWARD LARGER THAN FIVE FIGURES THAT THE FBI CAN OFFER WOULD BRING IN SOME IMPORTANT INFORMATION."

COMMENTING ON THE NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION OF AN ALLEGED PLOT TO KILL KENNEDY, LONG SAID HE HAD NO EXACT DETAILS ON WHAT DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON HAD UNCOVERED.

"I THINK I WILL JUST HAVE TO WAIT AND SEE WHAT GARRISON PRODUCES," LONG SAID. "AND PEOPLE WHO HAVE DOUBTED HIS ABILITY BEFORE HAVE ONLY COME TO GRIEF BECAUSE OF IT."

LONG HIMSELF IS AN OUTSPOKEN CRITIC OF SOME OF THE ASSASSINATION FINDINGS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN.

IF GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION WARRANTED A REOPENING OF THE CASE, LONG SAID HE WOULD OPPOSE RECONSTITUTION OF THE WARREN COMMISSION. "THEY'VE DONE THEIR JOB. I THINK IT WOULD BE BETTER FOR SOMEONE ELSE, NOT NECESSARILY CONGRESS, BUT SOMEONE WHO DIDN'T HAVE PRIDE OF AUTHORSHIP, TO REOPEN THE INVESTIGATION."

HE SAID DEVELOPMENTS IN NEW ORLEANS INVOLVING PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE GARRISON PROBE "WERE CAUSE FOR CONCERN."

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FOR MR. TOLSON

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Arrests in Kennedy Case Delayed for Months, New Orleans Prosecutor Says

By GENE ROBERTS
Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20—District Attorney James Garrison, who once said he was only weeks away from making arrests in the Kennedy assassination case, revised his estimate upward today to "many months."

He charged that the delay had been caused by premature publicity from local newspapers, but maintained that "there is no question there will be arrests, charges and convictions."

Arrests, Mr. Garrison said, "probably were just a few weeks away until the disclosures by the local newspapers."

"Now they are most certainly months away," he added.

As he has before, Mr. Garrison refused in a 61-minute news conference with more than 40 out-of-town newsmen to give details of what he has said was a "plot" that culminated in the shooting of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

However, a source within Mr. Garrison's office named a "suspect," but asked that his name be withheld. This source also said one theory was that President Kennedy's assassination grew out of a plot by anti-Communist forces to kill Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba. According to this theory, the conspirators planned to send Lee Harvey Oswald to Cuba to kill Premier Castro, and later decided to go after President Kennedy when Oswald was denied entry into Cuba.

Theory Is Discounted

Neither the "suspect" named by one of Mr. Garrison's employes, or the anti-Castro theory, is new, according to lawyers who served on the staff of the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination throughout most of 1964. The commission concluded that Oswald killed President Kennedy alone and unaided.

One member of the commission's staff said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had accumulated a "great stack" of data on the alleged New Orleans "suspect," and that the information indicated that the man had not seen Oswald in the months just before the assassination and had not been a part of any conspiracy.

Mr. Garrison discounted the investigations of the Warren Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation today and said that he thought that neither agency had proper "evaluation machinery" for weighing the information they had collected.

He said he was confident of obtaining convictions for conspiracy to kill the President and for "being accessories after the fact—that is, having substantial knowledge and withholding information."

He said that none of the suspects were officials of the United States Government or agents of a foreign power. He declined to elaborate.

Mr. Garrison, who has been district attorney of Jefferson Parish (County) for five years, seemed surprised by the attendance of more than two score out-of-town newsmen and cameramen. They came here after he told The Associated Press on Saturday night that he planned to make arrests in the Kennedy case.

Expresses His Regrets

When he faced the newsmen today in his first formal news conference on the assassination, he was visibly nervous, perspired freely and extended his regrets to several foreign newsmen who had traveled to New Orleans in anticipation of an immediate arrest.

Again and again, he said "no comment" to questions, and turned the news conference into an attack on the two New Orleans daily newspapers, The Times Picayune and The States-Item.

He said that he had tried to keep the investigation quiet and had been succeeding until the States-Item ran an article saying that he and his staff had spent $8,000 since October in travel expenses to carry out the investigation.

Mr. Garrison contended that articles in the two newspapers had jeopardized the life of one "witness," in jail on a burglary conviction, and would make it more difficult for him to find other witnesses.

He said he was also disturbed by an editorial in the States-Item.

"Has the District Attorney uncovered some valuable additional evidence," the editorial asked, "or is he merely saving some interesting new information that will gain for him exposure in a national magazine? Mr. Garison, it seems, should have some explantion."

Investigation Defended

Until the editorials appeared on Saturday, Mr. Garirson had been cautious about speaking publicly on his investigation into the Kennedy assassination. Then, he quickly defended his investigation and said he expected it to result in arrests.

Mr. Garrison's anger over the local newspapers seemed unabated today. He invited out-of-town newsmen to the news conference because, he said, he felt he "owed" them one conference for coming such long distances.

But he barred reporters from the two local dailies from the conference, and shifted the conference from his office to the Fontainebleu Motel so, one of his staff members said, the local reporters could not assert they had been barred from public property.

And he said that after today he would not speak about the investigation to out-of-town reporters, either, until there was a break in the case.

If a break comes, he said, he

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O. Presidential Commission

The Washington Post
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COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

will talk first to publications and television networks who have given us information."

Mr. Garrison declined to name them, and refused comment when asked if one publication was Life magazine.

It was known, however, that Mr. Garrison met frequently during the weekend with Mike Wallace and other C.B.S. television employes. Representatives of the network began training to the district attorney about two weeks ago while preparing a special program on the Warren Report.

Mr. Garrison, who is 46 years old, has frequently made headlines since becoming district attorney of Jefferson Parish, which embraces New Orleans. He started a clean-up campaign of what he said was prostitution and blackmail along Bourbon Street here. This touched off bitter protests from the Bourbon Street businessmen.

But he was praised by the States-Item, which said, "maybe we got us a real honest, crusading district attorney."

Mr. Garrison also tangled with eight criminal court judges, who, he charged, were acting "like the sacred cows of India" in refusing to give him funds to carry out his investigation of Bourbon Street.

The judges sued him for defamation of character and he was ultimately fined $1,000. Mr. Garrison appealed to the United States Supreme Court and won.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

5-20 (Rev. 1-28-66)

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UPI-163

(KENNEDY ASSASSINATION)

NEW ORLEANS--DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON SAID TODAY HE HAS BEGAN TO HAVE DOUBTS ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT AFTER DISCUSSING WITH SEN. RUSSELL LONG, D-LA., AN "INCONSI IN THE SEQUENCE OF THE FATAL SHOTS.

THE PROSECUTOR APPEARED CONVINCED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD DID NOT ACT ALONE.

"ALL WE WANT TO DO IS FIND THE MEN INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND WE ARE GOING TO," HE SAID.

HE REFUSED ADMITTANCE TODAY TO THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-I AND TIMES PICAYUNE, THE NEWSPAPERS WHICH REVEALED LAST FRIDA HE WAS MAKING HIS OWN INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION. CALLED THEIR DISCLOSURES "A MONUMENTAL, PROBABLY HISTORIC ACT OF IRRESPONSIBILITY."

GARRISON SAID HE DISCUSSED THE ASSASSINATION WITH LONG LAST NOVEMBER.

"HE POINTED OUT HIS CURIOSITY ABOUT THE INCONGRUITY OF THE SEQUENCE IN THE FIRING OF THE RIFLE SHOTS WHICH KILLED KENNEDY IN DALLAS NOV. 22, 1963, GARRISON SAID.

"HE WONDERED ABOUT THE PROBABILITY OF GETTING ALL THESE SHOTS OUT OF AN INEXPENSIVE GUN IN A FEW SECONDS."

THE WARREN REPORT CONCLUDED THAT THREE SHOTS WERE FIRED FROM TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING "IN A TIME PERIOD RANGING FROM APPROXIMATELY 4.1 TO IN EXCESS OF 7 SECONDS."

AFTER THE DISCUSSION WITH LONG, GARRISON SAID, HE BEGAN LOOKING INTO THE MATTER. "ALL OF A SUDDEN THE LEADS WERE COMING IN FASTER THAN WE COULD HANDLE THEM," HE SAID.

HIS PROBE IS GOING OVER GROUND NOT COVERED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION, GARRISON SAID.

"I THINK THE INVESTIGATION WAS UNSUCCESSFUL AND INCOMPLETE," HE SAID.

"IN SETTING UP THE WARREN COMMISSION AND INDEXED THERE WAS NO PROVISION MADE FOR EVALUATION MACHINE[illegible] AS TOO MUCH INFORMATION ABOUT SOME AREAS AND NOT ENOUGH ABOUT OTHERS."

AN EXPRESS HANDLER IN A BUS STATION SAID TODAY HE WAS ONE OF GARRISON'S POTENTIAL WITNESSES AND KNEW THE NAMES OF FIVE PERSONS INVOLVED WITH OSWALD IN "A PLANNING PHASE" OF THE ASSASSINATION.

THE MAN, DAVID LEWIS, A FORMER PRIVATE DETECTIVE, SAID HE COULD NOT IDENTIFY THE FIVE WITHOUT GARRISON'S PERMISSION.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE
FOR MR. TOLSON

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DODD 2/2C WA

WASHINGTON (AP) --SEN. THOMAS J. DODD, D-CONN., URGED MONDAY THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION REOPEN ITS INQUIRY TO CONSIDER EVIDENCE [illegible] PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION WAS PART OF A CONSPIRACY.

THE SENATOR CALLED ATTENTION TO INFORMATION DEVELOPED BY NEW ORLEANS DIST. ATTY. JAMES GARRISON WHICH ALLEGEDLY POINTS TO THE CONCLUSION THAT OTHERS BESIDES LEE HARVEY OSWALD WERE INVOLVED.

DODD TOLD THE SENATE THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION "CERTAINLY WOULD BE PREPARED TO REVIEW ANY NEW EVIDENCE BEARING ON THE ASSASSINATION."

HE TOLD NEWSMEN THAT HE THOUGHT THE COMMISSION MIGHT WELL UNDERTAKE A "PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION" TO DETERMINE JUST WHAT INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE IN NEW ORLEANS.

DODD STRESSED HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT THE INFORMATION CONSISTED OF.

DODD ALSO DISCLOSED THE EXISTENCE OF SOME SECRET TESTIMONY ON KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION WHICH HE SAID HE WOULD TRY TO MAKE PUBLIC.

THIS TESTIMONY WAS GIVEN ON NOV. 24, 1963--TWO DAYS AFTER KENNEDY WAS SLAIN--TO THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE BY EDWARD SCANNEL BUTLER.

DODD SAID THAT BUTLER VOLUNTEERED THE INFORMATION ABOUT OSWALD, THE PRESUMED ASSASSIN.

BUTLER WAS TESTIFYING ABOUT THE TIME THAT OSWALD WAS SHOT TO DEATH IN DALLAS BY JACK RUBY.

DODD, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, SAID THAT BUTLER WAS THE ONLY WITNESS HEARD. THE INVESTIGATION WAS ABRUPTLY ENDED WHEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON APPOINTED THE WARREN COMMISSION.

THE WARREN COMMISSION DID NOT CALL BUTLER AS A WITNESS AND DODD SAID HE COULD NOT RECALL IF HIS TESTIMONY WAS EVER TRANSMITTED TO THE COMMISSION.

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FOR MR. TOLSON

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-158

ADD 1 KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, WASHINGTON (UPI-126)

DODD LATER TOLD NEWS MEN HE THOUGHT THE COMMISSION MIGHT WELL UNDERTAKE A "PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION" WITH ITS STAFF TO DETERMINE JUST WHAT INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE IN NEW ORLEANS. HE STRESSED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE THERE.

DODD, A FORMER DISTRICT ATTORNEY, COMMENTED THAT A DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHO IS WELL REGARDED HAS STATED THAT HE EXPECTS TO MAKE ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH A CONSPIRACY IN NEW ORLEANS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION. HE SAID DISTRICT ATTORNEYS DO NOT MAKE SUCH COMMENTS LIGHTLY.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

JFK Book Irks Aide Of Warren

By ARA PIASTRO
World Journal Tribune Staff

It's "open season" on the Warren Commission report on President Kennedy's death and on the men who worked on the document, according to a high official who is seemingly irked by a policy of silence laid down by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The official today asked not to be identified because the men who worked on the Warren Commission report have voluntarily followed the chief justice's policy in not publicly commenting on any criticisms directed toward themselves or the findings in the massive document.

But this official feels strongly that many of the statements contained in excerpted articles from William Manchester's book, "The Death of a President," are not based on facts but on pure speculation.

"There are a lot of odd things said in those articles," he said, adding, "I don't know—maybe that's the modern way of writing history."

In addition to finding fault with some material he found in Manchester's articles, the official also spoke up about public statements made by the author and others in connection with the events surrounding the investigations of Pres. Kennedy's death.

"People can say just about what they please knowing they will not be contradicted," said the official.

CITES STATEMENT

To point up his remarks, the source cited a statement made by Manchester on last Sunday's hour-long "Meet the Press" NBC telecast.

Asked whether he believed that in view of possible inadequacies in the findings of the Warren Report the inquiry should be reopened, Manchester replied, "no."

Manchester went on to say: "I was a privileged observer at the Warren Commission hearings at the invitation of the chief justice. I read the testimony, depositions, saw the exhibits as they came in. He (Earl Warren) asked me to read the report in behalf of the family and state it was acceptable to the Kennedy's. I declined because my own inquiry was incomplete and unlike Mr. Mark Lane I was unwilling to rush to judgement in 1964."

The official said that in his opinion it was "highly unlikely that Chief Justice Warren would have asked Manchester to read the report (by inference before it was released) and comment on it."

"I worked intimately for one year with the chief justice—such a thing would be completely out-of-character for him. He just wouldn't do it.

EMPHASIZES DISBELIEF

"Also, I am sure that if by a remote possibility he (Warren) had made such a request, I would have known about it. He would have consulted me."

The official again emphasized his disbelief of Manchester's claim by saying "the chief justice does not operate that way."

In Washington, a spokesman for Warren, when asked for a statement on Manchester's remark, said:

"The chief justice has given instructions that he refuses ever to comment in any way about the report or answer any questions relating to it. His instructions to any questions concerning the matter is at all times, 'no comment.'"

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The New York Times
World Journal Tribune (New York) 1
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date FEB 15 1967

Enclosure

Salinger Drops Manchester Blast

By MAXINE CHESHIRE

World Journal Tribune Special

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—There is disappointing news for former New Frontiersmen who don't like author William Manchester. Many one-time White House staff members who fared badly in his controversial "The Death of a President" have been eagerly awaiting publication of a magazine article that was calculated to displease him.

Pierre Salinger, presidential press secretary for both JFK and LBJ, wrote the piece. His agent in New York had already sent it out to editors for bids. Now it has been withdrawn from the market.

Salinger has decided not to prolong the clamor all the Kennedys would like to see quieted as soon as possible.

Salinger has in his possession some very revealing correspondence with Manchester on the subject of censorship. These letters came out of Salinger's private White House files.

Salinger's negotiations with Manchester date back to 1961, when the author was seeking authorization and assistance in preparation of his earlier Kennedy book, "Portrait of a President."

UNSOLICITED PLEDGE

One memo that might make Manchester uncomfortable if it saw print was an unsolicited pledge from him five years ago, outlining an elaborate system of clearance, which the White House could impose in exchange for cooperation.

As further evidence of Manchester's willingness to submit to self-censorship, Salinger also had intended to reprint his own copy of a letter the author wrote to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in 1964.

Referring to the earlier memorandum, Manchester told RFK:

"... I believe we are in absolute accord there. I agree that it is imperative that Mrs. Kennedy and you should review the manuscript. If you had not suggested this, I would have."

Washington Post—L.A. Times Service

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New York Post
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The Sun (Baltimore)
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date FEB 9 1967

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William Manchester

Pierre Salinger

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ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER 23, 1963 DALLAS, TEXAS

Copy

1-29-67

Warren Commission

ASSASSINATION 1/29 NX
NIGHT LD

-- BY JOSEPH W. GRIGG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

LONDON (UPI)--MILLIONS OF BRITONS RELIVED ON TELEVISION SUNDAY NIGHT THE TRAGEDY AND DOUBT SURROUNDING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION (BBC) TURNED OVER THE SECOND OF ITS TWO TELEVISION NETWORKS TO AN UNPRECEDENTED 4 1/2-HOUR PROGRAM ENTITLED "THE DEATH OF KENNEDY."

IT DID NOT SEEK TO PROVIDE THE ANSWERS, BUT IT DID SPOTLIGHT THE DOUBTS RAISED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION'S REPORT WITH THE AID OF LIVE INTERVIEWS WITH KEY FIGURES, A 300-SQUARE-FOOT MODEL OF THE ASSASSINATION SCENE IN DALLAS AND THE PREMIERE OF THE FILM VERSION OF MARK LANE'S CONTROVERSIAL BOOK "RUSH TO JUDGMENT."

THE FILM HAS NOT BEEN SHOWN IN THE UNITED STATES.

LANE APPEARED LIVE ON THE PROGRAM WITH THREE OTHER AMERICANS. THEY WERE PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT ATTORNEY ARLEN SPECTER AND ATTORNEY DAVID BELIN OF DES MOINES -- BOTH FORMER COUNSEL TO THE WARREN COMMISSION--AND ALEXANDER BICKEL, PROFESSOR OF LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY AT YALE.

THEY WERE INTERVIEWED BY KENNETH HARRIS, A BBC NEWSMAN WHO RETURNED RECENTLY FROM A PROLONGED TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES DURING WHICH HE TALKED WITH ASSASSINATION WITNESSES AND LEADING MEMBERS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION.

SPECTER ENDORSED THE WARREN COMMISSION'S CONCLUSION THAT A SINGLE BULLET KILLED THE PRESIDENT AND WOUNDED GOV. JOHN B. CONNALLY.

BELIN WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INQUIRY WHICH LINKED LEE HARVEY OSWALD WITH THE MAN SEEN BY WITNESSES AT A SIXTH FLOOR WINDOW OF THE TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY OVERLOOKING DEALEY PLAZA IN DALLAS.

BICKEL AND LORD DEVLIN, A FORMER BRITISH APPEALS JUDGE, ASSESSED THE EVIDENCE.

THE PROGRAM ALSO INCLUDED AN INTERVIEW FILMED BY A BBC PRODUCTION TEAM IN DALLAS WITH HUGH AYNESWORTH, A WELL-KNOWN LOCAL NEWSMAN.

AYNESWORTH SAID HE SAW THE NOV. 22, 1963 ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, THE ARREST OF OSWALD AND HIS MURDER BY JACK RUBY.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

HE TALKED TO RUBY IN A COFFEE SHIP A HALF-HOUR BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION. HE ALSO WAS THE FIRST NEWSMAN ON THE SCENE OF THE MURDER OF DALLAS PATROLMAN J.D. TIPPIT.

RUBY'S LAST ATTORNEY, PHIL BURLESON, WAS THE SUBJECT OF ANOTHER FILMED INTERVIEW. HE EXPLAINED THE GROUNDS ON WHICH HE WOULD HAVE BASED RUBY'S DEFENSE IF HE HAD BEEN RE-TRIED.

DURING THE PROGRAM, - 24-8(?BRITISH ROYAL

DURING THE PROGRAM, -

DURING THE PROGRAM, A CRACK BRITISH ROYAL MARINE SHARPSHOOTER IN THE BBC STUDIO TWICE FIRED THREE BLANK SHOTS IN QUICK SUCCESSION FROM A 6.5 MILLIMETER ITALIAN RIFLE OF THE TYPE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN USED AS THE MURDER WEAPON.

THE RIFLEMAN AT HIS FIRST ATTEMPT FIRED THREE SHOTS IN 2.6 SECONDS OR LESS THAN ONE SECOND EACH TIME. ON A SECOND TRY HE FIRED THREE SHOTS IN 3.5 SECONDS.

EXPERTS HAD FOUND THAT OSWALD'S RIFLE COULD NOT FIRE TWO SHOTS IN LESS THAN 2.3 SECONDS.

THE SCALE MODEL OF DEALEY PLAZA, BUILT AT THE BBC'S SCENIC WORKSHOPS, SHOWED VIEWERS THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MOTORCADE AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION. IT INCLUDED A THREE-FOOT-TALL MODEL OF THE SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY, CONSTRUCTED SO THAT A TELEVISION CAMERA COULD LOOK DOWN ON THE MODEL MOTORCADE THROUGH THE WINDOW FROM WHICH THE SHOTS WERE FIRED.

PRODUCER RICHARD FRANCIS SAID "THE FEARFUL POSSIBILITY REMAINS THAT THERE IS ALIVE TODAY SOMEONE WHO SET OUT TO KILL THE PRESIDENT...WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD ALONE OR WAS HE PART OF A CONSPIRACY?"

MT/GR357PES

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WWA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Miss Gandy

Senator Interviewed Day Before Ruby's Death

Cooper Defends Warren Commission's Findings

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

5-Louisville

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky

Date: 1-4-67
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Barry Bingham
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 89-63
Submitting Office: Louisville

☐ Being Investigated

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By ROBERT DEITZ
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

The Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy was "valid" and "correct," but the investigation was not as thorough as it could have been, according to U.S. Sen. John Sherman Cooper.

The Kentucky Republican, a member of the Commission during its 10-month study of the assassination, generally defended the investigation and report in an interview that by coincidence was conducted less than 24 hours before the death of Jack Ruby in Dallas.

It was Cooper's first full public discussion of the matter, although other members of the Warren Commission have replied to critics whose numbers have been increasing.

Cooper said the report indicates correctly that he first tended to believe President Kennedy and Texas Gov. John Connally were struck by separate bullets. But the senator said he is "becoming more and more convinced" that they were hit by the same bullet during a motorcade in downtown Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

This was a crucial matter in the investigation. For if Kennedy and Connally were struck by separate bullets the possibility of two assassins was increased.

Despite criticism of the Commission and its report, Cooper said he does not think it would be "helpful" to reopen the investigation. Two national magazines, newspapers and others have urged recently that this be done.

Cooper emphasized that he thinks a new investigation would only corroborate the Commission's finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in murdering Kennedy and Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit and in wounding Connally.

Also, the Kentuckian had strong criticism for some of those who have attacked the Warren Commission.

He said some of the critics were trying to "make a case . . . to support certain contentions." He added that one book, "Inquest" by Edward Jay Epstein, contains passages that are "inaccurate reporting" and "absolutely untrue."

Cooper acknowledged, however, that the Commission's investigation perhaps was not as exhaustive as possible.

On this point he noted that the Commission did not ask for one specific piece of evidence he described as "significant," and all the eyewitnesses to the assassination did not call to testify.

The evidence he referred to was a set of X-rays and color photographs of the president's body taken during an autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital near Washington, D.C., a few hours after the assassination.

The photos and X-rays were never requested by the Commission, although many staff members urged Chief Justice Earl Warren, Commission chairman, to do this.

The negatives were possessed initially by the Secret Service. Efforts by news media and authors to find out who has the negatives now have been unsuccessful.

"That could be a valid criticism—that they (the photos and X-rays) weren't called," the senator said. "It would have been much better to see them, so this doubt would not have been raised."

But Cooper said he is convinced that the pictures would reveal a bullet track from the rear to the front of Kennedy's

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

Continued from First Page

neck, therby corroborating what he and the Commission's report call "persuasive evidence" that Kennedy and Connally were struck by the same bullet.

(Kennedy had a bullet hole in the front of his neck when brought to Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas after the shooting.

(The wound, which doctors at first said was an entry wound, was obliterated when a tracheotomy was performed to help the dying president breathe. The rear portion of the wound, which later was said to be the point of entry of the bullet, wasn't discovered until the autopsy.

One-Bullet Conclusion

The Commission's conclusion that Oswald was a lone assassin, acting without aid of conspirators, is strengthened by the contention that Kennedy and Connally were struck by the same bullet.

The Commission said that bullet, probably the first of only three fired, struck Kennedy in the back of the neck, came out through the front of his neck and then passed through Connally's back and chest and right wrist, finally lodging in Connally's left thigh.

There also is a controversy on this point.

The Commission said the bullet struck the back of Kennedy's neck. Critics say drawings made by doctors and the president's bloodstained jacket and shirt indicate that the wound was much lower, below the right shoulder. The Commission suggested that the President's jacket and shirt had "hiked up" on his back because of his seated position.

Connally Says 2nd Shot Hit Him

One Commission lawyer, Norman Redlich of New York City, said there had to be more than one gunman, hence a conspiracy, if Kennedy and Connally were struck by separate bullets.

He based his conclusion on the commission's finding that Kennedy's and Connally's respective reactions to being wounded were 1.8 seconds apart, while it took a minimum of 2.3 seconds to operate the bolt on the rifle the commission said was used in the assassination.

Connally has insisted that he was wounded by the second shot and not the first one, which wounded Kennedy, as the Commission said.

Three of the seven commissioners have tended to agree with Connally — Cooper, Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., and Sen. Richard Russell, D-Ga.

During the interview, however, Cooper said he is changing his mind.

The Kentuckian said he was swayed to believe Connally at first "because Gov. Connally was very strong in his testimony" and "because of the governor's later statements that he did not think the bullet that had pierced President Kennedy's neck had entered his (Connally's) back."

SEN. JOHN COOPER
Against new investigation

"But even then, we—Rep. Boggs, Sen. Russell and I—did agree that there was persuasive evidence that they had been struck by the same bullet," Cooper said.

"And the more I think about it the more convinced I am that the same bullet hit them."

Cooper said a principal reason he has changed his mind is that a film of the motorcade taken during the assassination showed that Connally's right hand was raised and to the right of his body in the frame in which Connally thinks he was struck by a bullet.

This position would have made it impossible for the bullet to strike Connally's right wrist and left thigh, Cooper said. He indicated that he thinks Connally was mistaken about when he was wounded.

Further, Cooper said the Commission found no evidence of a conspiracy, and a conspiracy is regarded by many as an inescapable conclusion if Kennedy and Connally were struck by separate bullets.

Called Impossible by Experts

Thus, Cooper reasoned, if there was no conspiracy the two men almost certainly had to be hit by the same bullet.

But even if they were not, Cooper said he "will not say categorically," as did Commission lawyer Redlich, that there must have been a second assassin.

"Of course," the senator noted, "the only alternative (to a second assassin if Kennedy and Connally were hit by separate bullets) is that he (Oswald) could pull off a second shot in that length of time. But maybe he could pull it off."

Cooper added that expert riflemen testified, that firing two shots with a bolt-action rifle that quickly is impossible.

Concerning the eyewitnesses who were not interviewed, Cooper said their testimony would not be as important as the X-rays and color photographs of the president's body.

One critic of the Commission, New York attorney Mark Lane, who claims he was retained by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald to defend her dead son at Commission hearings, said in his book, "Rush to Judgment," that nearly 200 eyewitnesses were never interviewed by the Commission.

"We had hundreds and hundreds of leads," Cooper said. "I can't say we ran down every one of them, but the number of reports—we had 25,000 FBI interviews and 1,500 Secret Service interviews—indicates that we ran down every one we thought had substance.

Conclusions Based on All the Evidence

"Again, I want to emphasize that we made our evaluation on the basis of all the evidence.

"And I will say one thing about Mr. Lane. He testified at length before the Commission. He could not give us any one thing that could bear out the contentions he made (that Oswald was not the assassin)."

Cooper said he had read neither Lane's book nor Epstein's "Inquest," but he did answer some of the charges made in the books.

Epstein hinted that the Commission had a "preconceived notion" that Oswald was the lone assassin who fired only three shots from the Texas Book Depository, and the investigation was conducted only to prove this notion.

Cooper Denies Quote

Further, Epstein suggested that the Warren Commission's major interest was in protecting the people's faith in the U.S. government, rather than in finding the truth.

Epstein quoted Cooper as saying that "one of the Commission's most important purposes was 'to lift the cloud of doubts that had been cast over American institutions.'"

"That isn't true," Cooper said. "I never said anything like that. That is absolutely untrue.

"I don't recall every saying anything like that. We had no preconceived notions, no purpose except to secure all of the facts and on the basis of those facts reach our conclusions.

"We were not hampered by anyone. We never had any communication from the White House or from anyone with the White House."

FOUNDATION

Criticized Reliance on FBI

Epstein also criticized the Commission for relying so heavily in its investigation on the services of the FBI. He said the FBI, which knew about Oswald's background but failed to take precautions for Kennedy's visit, was itself under a "cloud of suspicion."

Specifically, Epstein concentrated on two matters:

✓ A report from Texas newsman Alonzo Hudkins that Oswald was a paid informer for the FBI. Hudkins told the Secret Service that his information came from Allan Sweatt, chief of the criminal division of the Dallas sheriff's office.

Neither Sweatt nor Hudkins was called to testify before the Commission.

"There was no need for them to," Cooper said. "We had reports that they had denied (saying) it. . . . And, of course, we had Mr. Hoover's affidavit that Oswald was not a paid informer."

✓ An FBI report of the autopsy said the wound in Kennedy's back was no deeper than "a finger's length." This was in direct contrast to the official autopsy report, which said the bullet exited through the President's neck.

Cooper said Epstein was guilty of "a very inaccurate piece of reporting."

FBI Didn't Conduct Autopsy

"The FBI's report was made on the basis of a cursory examination," Cooper said. "And that's what the FBI said. They didn't conduct the autopsy. The doctors did. They (the FBI agents) weren't there (at Bethesda Naval Hospital) when the autopsy was completed."

Speaking generally about the Commission's detractors, Cooper said:

"These writers select what this witness said, what this witness said and what this witness said.

"Of course you can make a case for anything if you pick out certain witnesses to support certain contentions.

"We had to take a different view. We had to test it (testimony) for credibility."

Witness Discredited

"Now, I understand that Mr. Lane built his case around the testimony of Mr. Rowland (Arnold Rowland of Dallas, whose testimony indicated that the shots did not come from the window where the Commission said Oswald was located)," Cooper said.

"Mr. Rowland's credibility was no good. He just wouldn't tell us the truth. He said he had been accepted at this college and this college and this college. And we checked and he hadn't been. His wife told us he exaggerates.

"And about the FBI—we didn't accept their reports as conclusive. We checked on our own.

"When we finished our report we expected controversy because of the nature of the thing—a President had been assassinated.

'We Resolved the Questions'

"Of course there are vague and uncertain matters connected with it. If there weren't, then there would have been no reason for the investigation.

"But in the context of all of the evidence we resolved the questions.

"When we finished, there was no doubt in any of the commissioners' minds that Oswald fired the shots and that he acted alone.

"I can't say that some day, in some way, there may be other evidence uncovered. But I will say that we couldn't find it, if it was there.

"Again, I want to say that we made our evaluation on the basis of all of the evidence—not just parts of it. I think our conclusions were correct."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CBS Task Force Reviews Warren Report on JFK

Richard S. Salant, president of CBS News, has announced that CBS News "has been intensively re-examining" the Warren Commission Report and other information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

"For some time," he said, "a CBS News task force under the direction of Leslie Midgley, executive producer, has been intensively re-examining the Warren Commission Report and the growing volume of literature concerning the report and the assassination of President Kennedy.

"This examination includes not only an analysis in an attempt to define the major issues and the pertinent evidence concerning those issues, but also an independent journalistic investigation to determine whether new light can be thrown on this important story.

"It is the intention of CBS News to report the results in a special broadcast or a series of special broadcasts if, as its investigation proceeds, it determines that it can contribute to public understanding and enlightenment."

Editor & Publisher
January 7, 1967
Page 32

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6-16 (Rev. 9-13-61)

MAGAZINE URGES WARREN REVIEW

Post Is 2d Weekly to Propose New Assassination Study

The Saturday Evening Post publishes in its Jan. 14 issue, distributed today, a review of the assassination of President Kennedy and of the findings of the Warren Commission and its critics. The author concludes that circumstantial evidence supports the theory of a second assassin.

The magazine, in an editorial, also called for a new inquiry into the commission's disputed findings.

The report is by Richard J. Whalen, author of "The Founding Father: The Story of Joseph P. Kennedy." Mr. Whalen proposes that President Johnson appoint a special joint committee of Congress or a citizen's panel of independent investigators to "weigh every shred of evidence, old and new."

The Post's editorial said that its writer's suggestion might not be "the wisest course." It urged instead that there be "a meticulous re-examination of the disputed findings" of the Warren Commission by "a fact-finding comittee of indisputable impartiality" concentrating on the major areas of controversy one by one.

The call for a new inquiry was the second such stand by one of the big mass circulation weeklies. Life magazine called for a new official inquiry on Nov. 21. At that time a White House spokesman replied to the call by citing a statement by President Johnson on Nov. 4.

The President said that if there were any evidence causing any reasonable person to have a doubt about the report, "I am sure that the commission and the appropriate authorities will take action that may be justified."

Mr. Whalen's article concludes:

"The evidence against [Lee Harvey] Oswald remains as 'hard' as it was when [Jack] Ruby's bulet killed him. Every piece of soft evidence, from the puff of smoke to the tracing of the President's head-snap, tends to support the possibility of a second assassin."

Lane Book Cited

The first reference was to evidence marshaled by Mark Lane in his best seller, "Rush to Judgment," that a witness saw "a puff of smoke" curling above the trees on the grassy knoll ahead of Mr. Kennedy's car on Elm street.

The second reference was to an experiment by Vincent Salandria, a lawyer of Philadelphia. At the National Archives he placed two slide projectors side by side and superimposed pictures of Mr. Kennedy receiving his head wound. Then he traced Mr. Kennedy's head snapping backward and to the left, consistent with the theory of a second assassin on the knoll, inconsistent with a shot fired by Oswald from the Texas School Book Depository, where Oswald worked.

The magazine says that Mr. Whalen "was harassed by an official runaround and the constant response of 'no comment' during his three-month investigation into the Kennedy assassination."

In the editorial The Post proposes that the fact-finding group start out by examining the X-rays of President Kennedy's body, which the Warren Commission did not do. Thus the new inquiry could "determine once and for all that the autopsy report was correct or incorrect."

Then it proposes that the inquiry resolve questions arising out of the ballistics reports, and dispose of the questions raised by the amateur movie film of Abraham Zapruder, Dallas dress manufacturer, whether Oswald could have fired three shots that would have been recorded as the film recorded them.

"The possibility of a conspiracy," The Post says, "is too ugly and too important to be left to gossip and speculation."

REC

MARY FERRELL

62 JAN 11 1967

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date JAN 3 1967

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

That Extra Bullet

The third anniversary of President Kennedy's death, marked by a still sorrowing nation last Tuesday, focused new attention on the Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Chief Justice Earl Warren was chairman of the commission, which concluded that President Kennedy was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald acting singly and alone.

The dispute does not center on the bullet that killed the President. There is no doubt, according to any source we have seen, that it was fired by Oswald and that it killed the President instantly. The commission says two other shots were fired, either before or after the death bullet. One went astray and has never been located. The other bullet, according to the commission, entered President Kennedy's back, went through his chest, came out the front of his neck, then went through Governor Connally's chest (the Texas governor was sitting on a jump seat in the presidential car), shattered a rib, went through his wrist, and lodged in his thigh.

The bullet was virtually intact when it was found on Governor Connally's stretcher. It seems doubtful that it could have gone through the bodies of the President and the governor, the wrist of the governor, and entered the thigh of the governor without losing more weight than it did.

But aside from the question of how far one bullet can go, there are other reasons to believe that the President and the governor were wounded by separate bullets. The facts are presented in the current issue of Life Magazine in an article titled "A Matter of Reasonable Doubt."

The best witness to the assassination is an amateur film taken by Abraham Zapruder, a bystander. The frames of the Zapruder film have been enlarged and printed individually. Governor Connally studied them during his Life interview. On the basis of his findings, in addition to his own memory, corroborated by his wife's recollection, Governor Connally insists he and President Kennedy were wounded by different bullets.

If the Connally theory is correct, the bullets hit their targets not more than 1.3 seconds apart, the timing being established by the speed with which the amateur film was taken. Experts have proved that the murder weapon could not have been fired at intervals shorter than 2.3 seconds, leading to the inescapable conclusion (if Governor Connally is right) that two bullets would require two would-be assassins.

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Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6 (Editorial)
ARIZONA REPUBLIC
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Date: 11/27/66
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: FRITZ MARQUARDT
Title: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
Character:
or
Classification: 62-1246
Submitting Office: PHOENIX

62-109060-14

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The Warren Commission was composed of Sen. Richard Russell, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Rep. Gerald Ford, Rep. Hale Boggs, John J. McCloy, and Allen Dulles in addition to Chief Justice Warren. It would be hard to imagine a more prestigious committee. It was given all the money it requested, and there was no deadline on its report.

The commission heard Governor Connally's testimony, and decided the Texan's memory was wrong. But three members were opposed to the conclusion that only one person was involved in the plot. Senator Russell told the Atlanta Journal he at first refused to sign the report, asking that his exception be marked in the report.

But, said Senator Russell, Chief Justice Warren "was determined he was going to have a unanimous report." The chief justice personally wrote the part of the report saying the commission found no evidence that Oswald "was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign," and persuaded Senator Russell, along with the other dissenters, to sign the report.

Life, in its persuasive study of the matter, says, "The evidence does not prove that Oswald had a co-conspirator. Nor does it disprove it. It does show that reasonable—and disturbing—doubt remains." Life concludes, "The case should be reopened."

Arthur Schlesinger, close friend of the Kennedy family and biographer of the late President, said last week. "It appears to me substantial facts and doubts do exist, which would warrant a very intensive inquiry." He thought Congress should undertake one.

Governor Connally, in a press interview after the Life story was printed, insisted two separate shots wounded him and the President. But he said he saw no reason to reopen the investigation. Since two shots meant more than one would-be killer, Governor Connally seems to be saying it is better to let the dispute continue than to try to resolve it now.

The Republic feels, as it said in an editorial on Nov. 9, that the conspiracy theory should be investigated by "private individuals of great stature, possibly financed by a foundation." It might be well to give it the imprimatur of congressional sanction. But a new investigation must avoid the mistakes of the Warren Commission, mistakes which we believe consisted in the chief justice's determination to still the conspiracy theory in the shortest possible time. Instead of accomplishing that aim, the Warren Report has aroused doubts which will never be put to rest if the job isn't done promptly.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

...sight and Outlook . . .

...natomy of a Commission

By Joseph Kraft

IN THINKING ABOUT ...e Warren Commission it ...useful to have in mind a ...nse of the anatomy of all ...presiden...ial commis...sions. For the white...wash ar...gument, now ...freshened by the death of Jack Ruby, is largely the product of naive people ascribing sinister motives to what are only weaknesses inherent in the way presidential commissions are appointed and do their work.

Kraft

Presidential commissions exist for the purpose of laying before an uninstructed mass audience clear and credible accounts of inordinately complex and controversial matters. Their subject matter is never something easily provable. They deal with things hard to resolve—things like military conscription, or crime, or Pearl Harbor, or the assassination of a President.

Celebrated representatives of important interest groups—what Yeats called "66-year-old, smiling public men"—inevitably find representation on all presidential commissions. It is essential to enlist their participation, for their disavowal would make the commission report not credible.

Between the public men on the commission proper, and the commission staff, there is inevitably bound to be tension. While the commission members tend to be full of honors, years and other preoccupations, commission staffs tend to be peopled by obscure young men, with the emotional drive and intellectual capacity to become singularly well-versed in the subject at hand.

A commission staff is inevitably far more knowledgeable, far more analytic, far more willing to consider new approaches, in a word, far more "with it," than any commission.

THE RELATION between the members and their staff provides the key to commissionmanship. The central problem is a problem of engagement. The difficult thing is to mesh the penetrating and often uncomfortable insights of the staff with the genial wisdom, the instinct for preserving sensibilities and keeping conventions that invariably rules among commission members.

The Warren Commission, it is now evident, presented the features of all other presidential commissions in supreme degree. Olympian figures representing the highest interests in the land—its sections, its parties, its branches of Government—were named to the Commission. The staff included some of the most hard-working, brilliant young lawyers ever to come to Washington.

The real trouble with the Warren Report is that the Commission and the staff were so good that they took on the quality of separate beings, divorced and apart. The issues identified and isolated by the staff were not squarely confronted by the Commission. And that explains the one weakness in the Commission Report that has proved central to the case — the failure to come out unambiguously on the issue of whether President Kennedy and Gov. Connally of Texas were hit by a single or separate bullets.

THE STAFF was in no doubt about the need to settle that issue decisively. Its most intelligent members were unanimous in believing that the Governor was struck by a bullet that had first hit the President. But the staff never had a chance to present its views in their full cogency to the commission.

Connally thought, and testified that he had been hit by a separte bullet. Some of the southern members of the Commission were apparently chary of hurting his feelings. Not knowing the full force of the argument for the one-bullet theory, they leaned toward the two-bullet theory. In the end, the Commission Report straddled the question.

By straddling the issue, by not confronting the hard choice implicit in the work of the staff, the Commission opened the door to most of the troubles that have since dogged its report. For without the one-bullet theory, it is a question whether a single man could have got off the shots within the known time span of the shooting. And that question leads to the idea that there might have been accomplices and then to the suspicion of a conspiracy and a whitewash.

Visions of conspiracy and whitewash, however, are not required to explain the flaws found in the Warren Report by its critics. The major weakness has an natural explanation in the way presidential commissions work. And to me this is one, among many, reasons for being skeptical about the need for an official reopening of the case.

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The Washington Daily News
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New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 1/1/67

File

Warren Commission Critic Weisberg

In the Limelight

'Whitewash' Author Is Man on the Go

Harold Weisberg, Montgomery County's critic of the Warren Commission report, is a man on the go these days.

His pace has picked up steam since he published his second book, "Whitewash II: The FBI-Secret Service Cover-Up," early this month.

Last week he spent four dawn to post-midnight days in New York, followed by a stopover in Philadelphia for a four-hour radio broadcast.

This week he's off and running again on a week-long trip through the mid-west and on to the West Coast. Stops include Chicago, Ill., Madison, Wisc., San Francisco, Calif. and Los Angeles, Calif.

Weisberg's original book, "Whitewash: The Report on the Warren Report," was one of the first in the current rash of attacks on the commission and placed him in the international spotlight.

Cross Country

Since the first book was published in a general edition in May 1966, Weisberg has traveled across the country and appeared on national television programs as well as audience participation radio shows in California, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

He is confident his follow-up to the first volume will help sharpen the criticism of the Warren Commission and the aftermath of the Kennedy assassination.

"My second book brings this to a new point," he said last week at Coq d'Or, the Hyattstown farm where he once raised geese. "It may sound immodest but this dates everyone's work except my own.

"The turning point in this whole thing was my appearance on a television show in New York in July," declared Weisberg, puffing on a cigarillo and squinting behind silver rimmed glasses.

"Four lawyers were lying in wait to tear me up. It was rough. It took me an hour and a half to teach them silence is golden," he laughed. "The sparks really flew.

Credibility Basis

"But that show laid the basis for credibility. It opened the eyes of the most influential minds in New York. People realized that those who say something is wrong are really seeking the sanctity of our

See WEISBERG on A7

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Sentinel
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Weisberg

Continued from Page One

society. Total unknowns are saying we must have the truth."

Weisberg attributes his success as a critic to "a rugged refusal to do anything but face reality and deal with nothing but fact. I'm the only one who's dealt extensively with the commission's findings," he added.

Convinced his first book "couldn't wait" until a publisher could be found to put it out, Weisberg financed the operation himself.

To date 22,500 books have been printed in four editions and Dell Publishing Co. has just come out with a paperback edition guaranteeing a minimum of one-quarter million on the first printing.

"Whitewash II" had 10,000 printed in the first edition, copies of which are being distributed to stores and individuals.

"A lot of people wrote ages ago and asked us to send the next book as soon as it was out," Weisberg explained. He estimated he has received over 3000 letters.

Many fans already are in line for the third book, "Whitewash III: The Archive," which is in the works, Weisberg added.

His current trip across the country is in the usual whirlwind fashion. The agenda is crowded with television and radio appearances, press conferences, speeches, seminars, bull sessions, autographing sessions and meetings with wholesalers.

"One morning I'm supposed to do a 5:30 TV appearance after a 3 a.m. radio show," Weisberg declared. "Can you imagine such a schedule? But I'll do it, too."

Interest Abroad

Weisberg is concentrating on the international as well as the national interest in the Kennedy assasination.

His first book is being distributed throughout the English-speaking world in the Dell edition.

It has been serialized in "Arriba," a newspaper in Madrid, Spain, and "Panorama," a large German magazine. An Italian publishing company has contracted for the book and is coming out with an Italian edition next month, Weisberg said.

Weisberg is satisfied that his doubts about the Warren Commission finally are reaching people. In addition he is delighted with the many new friends he has made through his books.

"Lil (his wife) and I have so many new friends now," he smiled, rubbing his close-cropped brown hair. "So many people have written us.

"People are wonderful," Weisberg declared. "At every point along the way there's been someone there waiting with a hand outstretched to help. People want to be helpful and that's what counts."

Montgomery County Sentinel

Established 1855

MARYland

112th Year No. 7 | Published Every Thursday | THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1966 | 424-7700 | Three Sections | 10¢

C-12 (Rev. 9-10-66)

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Letters to the Editor

Published letters are subject to condensation, and those not selected for publication will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes. The use of pen names is limited to correspondents whose identity is known to The Star.

Error, Not Conspiracy

SIR: You persist in defending the Warren Commission report by staking the personal integrity of the members of the commission on it. This is neither logical nor right. The report can be defended only by fact: Is it right? Your position flies into the face of the entire concept of United States law. We do not expect infallibility in public servants, but we do expect and provide for the rectification of error.

Never before has proclaimed ignorance been accepted as authority, but the papers recently have been full of statements from various officials all, in one form or another, saying, "I do not know what I am talking about, but . . ." And then, it seems, they say the books they haven't read are wrong. I have yet to have an error in "Whitewash: The Report on the Warren Report," called to my attention, and I have seen to it that most of the people most concerned had copies, that most of the correspondents, reviewers and editors had the first copies.

It is not true that for the report to be wrong there had to be a monster conspiracy involving everyone from the chief justice down to the most junior charwoman in the Department of Justice. To persist in this false and illogical conclusion may well destroy the integrity of the members of the commission, who can be wrong without being corrupt.

Neither in "Whitewash" nor in its coming sequel, "Whitewash II," do I assault the integrity of the members of the commission.

Harold Weisberg.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date DEC 13 1966

DEC 15 1966

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
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Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
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Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
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PENN JONES JR.

Stubborn Critic Says Three Fired at JFK

One of the Warren Commission critics said in Denver Monday there were three riflemen firing on President John F. Kennedy's car in Dallas three years ago.

And Lee Harvey Oswald's bullets didn't hit the president, either—it was one of the others, he said.

"Whoever killed him had to be an expert rifleman," said Penn Jones Jr., 52, publisher of a weekly Midlothian, Tex., newspaper and a self-styled investigator of Kennedy's assassination. "Oswald was no expert. He wasn't that good a shot."

Denver Post Photo by Jack Riddle

PENN JONES JR.
"I'm stubborn as hell."

Jones was in Denver to plug his book, "Forgive My Grief," and to speak at Boettcher Auditorium, 1900 E. Iliff Ave., at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday.

He's promoting a theory that 18 persons—including columnist Dorothy Kilgallen — have died "so far" under mysterious circumstances since Kennedy's death because they knew too much about an equally mysterious plot to kill the president.

Jones said at a press conference in the Cosmopolitan Hotel there were "at least two assassins" but later said there were "two behind the board fence and one in the (Texas School Book) Depository."

Oswald, Jones agreed, was in a sixth floor window of the Depository building with a 6.5-millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle equipped with a four-power telescope sight.

The board fence behind which the other two assassins lurked, according to Jones, was on a grassy knoll ahead and to the right of the Kennedy motorcade when the fatal shots were fired.

Jones attached weighty significance to footprints he said were found behind the fence and his belief — which he said was based on study of the Warren Commission report — that Oswald simply wasn't a good enough shot to have killed Kennedy.

The footprints, he said, were in a pattern indicating someone had been pacing nervously as if waiting for something.

As for Oswald's marksmanship, Jones said "nobody" could shoot the way Oswald is supposed to have done.

As a U.S. Marine, however, Oswald qualified as a "sharpshooter" with a score of 212 in the highpower rifle course, which includes slow and rapid fire at distances of 200, 300 and 500 yards. Sharpshooter is the next to highest classification.

Military shooting is done without optical sights, which Oswald had, and without an artificial rest, which he had ready-made in the window sill of the Book Depository.

Military experts consulted by the Warren Commission described the shots in terms ranging from "very easy" to "not particularly difficult," and Oswald's ability as "good to excellent."

Jones is undeterred.

"I'm not smart," he remarked, "but I'm stubborn as hell."

Jones admitted nobody in an official capacity is taking him seriously — not even the FBI, which has called on him three times.

One reporter, noting that Jones names only 15 of the 18 persons who have fallen victim to the post-assassination "conspiracy," asked for names of the other three.

"I'm not going to tell you that, brother," Jones said. "If you think I'm going to tell you all I know at this stage, you're crazy."

Why not?

"I'm going to print another book just as soon as I can," he revealed.

- 65 DEC 21 1966

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

NOT RECORDED
19 DEC 20 1966

13 The Denver Post
Denver, Colorado

Date: 12-6-66
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Palmer Hoyt
Title:

Penn Jones, Jr.

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Denver

☐ Being Investigated

8-28 (Rev. 1-28-66)

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UPI-27

(JFK ASSASSINATION)

WASHINGTON--IN A DEFENSE OF THE WARREN COMMISSION, REP. HALE BOGGS SAID YESTERDAY IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO DISPEL ALL DOUBTS ABOUT THE COMMISSION'S FINDINGS.

"MANY PEOPLE WOULD RATHER BELIEVE THAT THERE WAS A CONSPIRACY," THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRAT SAID. "THIS IS UNFORTUNATELY HUMAN NATURE."

BOGGS'S STATEMENT CAME IN AN APPEARANCE ON CBS FACE THE NATION DURING WHICH HE SAID HE WAS "TOTALLY CONVINCED" OF THE FINDING THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTED ALONE IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC WHIP AGREED WITH OTHER COMMISSION SUPPORTERS THAT ONLY THE PRESENTATION OF NEW EVIDENCE WOULD WARRANT A NEW INQUIRY INTO THE ASSASSINATION.

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PI-140
(GREGORY)

CHICAGO--ENTERTAINER DICK GREGORY SAID TODAY HE INTENDS TO GO TO NORTH VIET NAM REGARDLESS OF HOW U.S. OFFICIALS MAY FEEL ABOUT SUCH A TRIP.

GREGORY, WHO SAYS HE WANTS TO ENTERTAIN AMERICAN SERVICEMEN CAPTURED BY THE COMMUNISTS, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HE WOULD NOT CONSIDER ASKING THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PERMISSION TO GO TO NORTH VIET NAM.

"I DON'T KNOW IF THERE WILL BE REPRISALS AND I DON'T CARE," GREGORY SAID.

HE SAID HE HOPED TO HEAR FROM NORTH VIET NAM OFFICIALS THIS WEEK.

HE WAS ASKED IF HE WOULD LIKE TO VISIT AMERICAN SERVICEMEN IN SOUTH VIET NAM SHOULD THE NORTH VIET NAM VISIT FALL THROUGH.

"I WILL NOT GO TO SOUTH VIET NAM," GREGORY SAID. "I HATE KILLINGS ON ALL SIDES. I WILL NOT ENTERTAIN SOLDIERS IN SOUTH VIET NAM."

GREGORY ALSO SAID THE WARREN COMMISSION HAD NOT TOLD THE "TRUE" STORY ABOUT PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION.

GREGORY SAID OFFICIALS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND THE SECRET SERVICE HAD CONTRIVED TO KEEP THE "REAL FACTS" FROM THE PUBLIC. HE SAID ONE FBI OFFICIAL WAS THE "MOST DANGEROUS, THE MOST POWERFUL" MAN IN THE NATION.

THIS MAN KEEPS HIS JOB, GREGORY SAID, BECAUSE "HE HAS DIRT ON EVERYBODY." GREGORY SAID THE U.S. IS TURNING INTO A "SECRET POLICY COUNTRY."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

W. C. SULLIVAN

W. A. BRANIGAN

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Classified By 2070 Ruh 7/8/77
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 + 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

1-14-64
1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Papich
1 - Turner

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Classified Marking per SAC [redacted] 9/30/87. per CIA letter 9/23/88.

b7C/FBI

The Director inquired concerning an article in the "New York Journal American" 1-11-64 indicating that CIA, the German Security Police and the Warren Commission are pooling resources to find out more about Department 13 of the Soviet KGB (Committee of State Security).

[redacted]

b1
b3
per CIA
[50 USC 403]

[redacted]

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105-82555
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1 - 105-102060 [redacted]
1 - 62-67761 (SIS-Sabotage)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

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Memo for Mr. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

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b3 (50 USC 403)
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CIA

[redacted]

b1 per CIA

[redacted] former Congressman Charles J. Kersten on 5-18-62 advised the Attorney General that he was to participate in the trial in West Germany as counsel. A copy of his letter was sent to the Bureau which indicated that he desired to show the official connections between Stashinsky and the Soviet Government and reque.ted a conference with the Attorney General. Kersten's statement to the German court as reported in the "Ukrainian Correspondence," a publication in Munich included the following statements concerning Stashinsky: "He was to learn English. Eventual his field would probably be Great Britain and the U.S."

b1

[redacted]

Memo for Mr. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

Secret

b1

ACTION:

None. The above is for information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan

DATE: 1-14-64
1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.Rosen
1-Mr.Sullivan
1-Mr.Malley
1-Mr.Branigan
1-Liaison
1-Mr.Papich

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION

b3(50 U.S.C.403) per CIA

[redacted] Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), furnished the following to Agent Papich on 1-14-64 on a strictly confidential basis.

Messrs. Rankin and Allen Dulles of the captioned Commission met with CIA officials on 1-14-64. Also present was Mr. Willens (phonetic), presumably from the Department of Justice. The purpose of the meeting was to determine the nature of CIA's capabilities to conduct any inquiries or investigation for the Commission overseas. CIA agreed to cooperate and the Agency was left with the understanding that upon receiving specific requests from the Commission, CIA will obtain "facts, interpretations or any available information" relating to Oswald's activities outside of the U. S. These requests very likely will be predicated upon leads which may stem from documents made available and pertaining to Oswald's overseas travels.

Rankin emphasized to CIA that the Commission may not reach its objective but it is actually endeavoring to determine "every second, every minute, of Oswald's life outside of the U. S."

CIA raised a question concerning the classification of material which the Agency might disseminate to the Commission pointing out that CIA was interested in protecting its "sources and methods." Rankin replied that the matter of classification would be determined at the White House. He further made it clear that if the Commission received any information which directed criticism against any agencies, such data would not be classified and very likely would be made public.

A discussion also arose concerning the advisability of sending a letter to the Soviet Government requesting more details concerning Oswald's life in Russia. Allen Dulles was of the opinion that a letter should be sent within the next few days. Rankin prefers to wait until additional review of material is made by the Commission thus giving the Commission an opportunity to prepare a comprehensive letter. The Commission will continue to review this particular matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DATE 1-30-89 BY SP4 [redacted]

62-109040-63
5

SJP:jdd
(8)

per CIA letter 9/23/88

67C FBI

25 JAN 17 1964

1 JAN 22 1964

XEROX

JAN 17 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: Warren Commission

The Commission has officially requested CIA to make material available to defectors or consultants whom CIA feels possibly could shed any light or interpretation on Oswald's activities outside of the U. S.

Rankin indicated that the Commission expects to be in business for a period of three to six months.

ACTION:

For information.

[redacted]

3 (50 USC 403)
per CIA

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald KENNEDY

1. Your liaison officer with this Agency, Mr. S. J. Papich, has requested that we indicate our views and wishes with respect to the means by which information, which has been or may be acquired by this Agency, should be made known to the Commission appointed by President Johnson in order that its needs may be met.

2. While we have had extensive liaison on various aspects of this matter and our activities in respect thereto are well known to your Bureau, perhaps a brief, general resume of the steps we have taken would be fitting as background for our response to your request. As you know, following the assassination many reports of various kinds were received by U.S. Government representatives at home and abroad. The sources of the reports were of varying degrees of reliability. Our established sources, including certain foreign liaison services, voluntarily contributed information coming to their attention. Liaison services were also contacted in instances in which it was thought they might be able to provide information of interest. On your request, and also on our own initiative in instances in which names of interest appeared in public media or otherwise came to our attention, we checked our files for information which might be helpful. All information considered significant which was received by this Agency or found in its files, irrespective of the nature, sensitivity, or reliability of sources thereof, was promptly relayed to your Bureau.

3. In instances in which we have been the initial recipient of information of interest, we have sought your wishes where appropriate with respect to further action in deference to the responsibilities given to your Bureau by the President. In some instances your Bureau received abroad information concerning activities and events in the life of Lee Harvey OSWALD which complemented or which coincided with information obtained by this Agency. We have reference to OSWALD's visit to Mexico. Our representatives there were in direct working liaison, and in connection with one aspect jointly conducted an interview

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] SP6
ON 1/30/84 per CIA/1976 9/23/96 67C/FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

XEROX FEB 7 1964

CC 1 3/779,510

ENCLOSURE

REC- 34 62-109090-79

[redacted]

b3 (50 USC 403)
per CIA

12 FEB 6 1964

[redacted] b3 (50 USC 403) per CIA

to resolve an allegation that OSWALD was in Mexico City at a time when investigation by your Bureau tended to establish that he was in New Orleans. We are advised through liaison that you have already called to the attention of the Commission, through its attorney, that we have information coinciding with dates when OSWALD was in Mexico City and which may have some bearing on his activities while in that area. We are also advised through liaison that you provided to the Commission at the same time information concerning the above mentioned allegation and interview to resolve it, and suggested that inquiry be made of this Agency should further information be desired concerning these matters.

4. OSWALD traveled abroad on occasions to Mexico, Japan, Philippine Islands, to, from and within the Soviet Union where he lived for some time and was married to a Soviet citizen who returned with him to the United States. Documents originating with and/or found to have been in possession of OSWALD or his wife and having possible significance in relation to this matter were recovered and have been made available to this Agency. These documents contain information of possible significance to a determination by the Commission of facts pertinent to their inquiry. To be of all possible assistance to the Commission, we are giving careful study to all materials and information received by this Agency, for the purpose of providing the Commission at the appropriate time with any comments, observations, additional information acquired from checks of our records, or recollections of our sources. We may be called upon to provide possible interpretations to be placed on items of information contained in the documents. These efforts on our part have no bearing upon and should not be interpreted in any way as a change in the procedures by which we have provided support and assistance to your Bureau in carrying out your investigative responsibilities.

5. We anticipate that certain of our personnel may appear before the Commission. With respect to certain information of which you are fully informed, we propose to arrange directly for the cooperation of the Commission in its protection. We feel that given the circumstances outlined above, to meet the needs of the Commission, and to enable us to counsel with the Commission to the end that our sources and methods, with the Commission's cooperation, may be afforded protection, the following policies should be employed:

1) a. Your Bureau not disseminate information received from this Agency without prior concurrence.

b. In instances in which this Agency has provided information to your Bureau and you consider that the information is pertinent to the Commission's interest, and/or complements or otherwise is pertinent to information developed or received by your Bureau through other sources and is being provided by you to the Commission,

[redacted] b3 (50 USC 403) per CIA

[redacted] b3 (50 USC 403) per CIA

you refer the Commission to this Agency. In such cases it will be appreciated if you will advise us of such referral in order that we may anticipate the possible further interest of the Commission and initiate action preparatory to meeting its needs.

c. In any instance in which the above procedure does not meet the needs of your Bureau, you inform this Agency through liaison channels in order that the matter may be resolved in a manner consistent with the interests of both your Bureau and this Agency.

Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

CSCI-3/779,510

[redacted] b3 per CIA (50 USC 403)

SECRET

Secret

Reviewed 2010
7/9/97 BK

January 31, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
2 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated January 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

The enclosed report is classified "Secret" in connection with the information set forth on pages 39 through 42 thereof. The remaining material in the enclosed report may be considered unclassified.

On page 44 of the enclosure is set forth information concerning a .16 caliber single-barrel weapon described in a Russian hunting identification booklet found among the effects of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas. For further descriptive data concerning this weapon and its manufacture, you are referred to the Central Intelligence Agency.

This Bureau will continue to furnish copies of reports in duplicate as additional investigation is completed.

BY COURIER SVC.
7 8 JAN 3 1
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JAN 31 12 55 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosures (2)

b7C FBI #16454

62-109090-

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 3 1964

Classified by SP6 [redacted] 1/30/64
Declassify on: OADR letter 9/25/87

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

JCS:hc
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

22 JAN 31 64

SECRET

Tolson
Belmont
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

62-109090-4th NR after 84

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Secret

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

CIA has furnished information further describing the shotgun Oswald had in Russia. They were able to furnish information as to the likely manufacturer and year manufactured. On 1/29 CIA requested that we not disseminate this information and that the Commission be referred to that Agency for same

b1
b3
(50 U.S.C. 403)
per CIA

[redacted]

Outgoing classified SECRET as it transmits SECRET document. It can not be downgraded when detached from enclosure because fact that CIA has information re Russian manufacture of Oswald's shotgun as outgoing indicates is SECRET (U)

Secret

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/6/64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Rogge
1 - Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

We have received information that the President's Commission plans to have Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, appear before the Commission some time during the week 2/9 through 15/64. Mrs. Oswald has made numerous statements to the press alleging that an Agent of the FBI exhibited a photograph to her on 11/23/63 which she claims now is a photograph of Ruby.

Agent Bardwell D. Odum of the Dallas Office did display a photograph of an unidentified individual to Mrs. Oswald 11/23/63. This photograph had been furnished the Bureau by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and involved an unidentified individual in Mexico that CIA felt possibly could be associated with Oswald. The photograph definitely was not one of Jack Ruby.

[redacted] (S)

Classified by [redacted] b7C FBI
Declassify on: OADR 1/29/89
Per FBI letter 9/23/88

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b1 b3 (50 U.S.C. 403) per CIA

ACTION:

1. Attached is a letter directed to the Commission setting forth the fact that we did exhibit a photograph of an individual to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald 11/23/63; that Mrs. Oswald could not identify the photograph; and that the photograph was definitely not that of Ruby. This letter should be delivered personally to the Commission by Inspector Malley, at which time Inspector Malley should inform the Commission's representative that the photograph displayed by this Bureau to Mrs. Oswald was furnished by the CIA [redacted] (S) If the Commission desires this photograph, they should obtain it through CIA.

Enclosure

62-109090-31st NR
NOT RECORDED AFTER 84
199 FEB 18 1964

REL:pa
(7)

2. In line with a previous CIA request, we are alerting CIA through Bureau liaison of possible contact of CIA by the Commission in this matter.

~~SECRET~~

68 FEB 20 1964

22 FEB 18 [illegible]

b1 [redacted] (S)

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. [redacted]; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

CONFIDENTIAL

February 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
EFG/lsv 7/9/77 B

REC'D-READING ROOM
FEB 17 11 29 AM '64
FBI

Current marking ok per CIA letter 9/23/85. SA [redacted] 1/30/89. 62-109090-48 NR AFTER 84

b7C FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of February 7, 1964, advising you that an Agent of this Bureau displayed a photograph of an individual to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963. Mr. Howard Willens called and asked if we could make arrangements to have a copy of the photograph shown to Mrs. Oswald displayed to the Commission.

This will confirm that on February 11, 1964, a copy of the photograph requested was delivered to the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
100 FEB 13 1964

WAB:hrt
(7)

NOTE: Attached picture (15 copies and negative) was identified by SAC Shanklin 2-10-64 as a copy of the photo shown to Mrs. Oswald. Shanklin stated that it was ~~cut using a~~ scissor so that all the background was eliminated; in other words, only the full figure was shown to Mrs. Oswald. Through SA Papich we were advised that CIA had no objection to us furnishing the photo to the Commission with all the background eliminated.

The identification of the photo was made from a group of pictures of the same individual based on the following:

continued page two

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

17 ENCLOSURE

FEB 13 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

CONFIDENTIAL

22 FEB 12 1964

62-109090-48 NR AFTER 84

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

1. This was the only photo showing the unidentified individual with his left thumb placed in what would appear to be his trouser pocket. U

b1
b3
(50 U.S.C. 403) per CIA

4. This picture distinctively shows two white color buttons on the collar of the individual's sport shirt plus a larger white shirt button. U

Photo was delivered to the Commission by Inspector J. R. Malley 2-11-64. U

CONFIDENTIAL

~~Secret~~

Tesler

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

SA Gemberling's report of January 7, 1964, on page 13 records the interview of Eddie Piper the only janitor known to be employed at the TSBDB who was on the first floor of the building at the time of the assassination. In addition, Mr. Roy S. Truly, superintendent of the TSBDB advises, Dean Norman, referred to above, is the only employee of the TSBDB who has departed since the assassination. Truly indicated Norman left the employment of the TSBDB around January 1, 1964, to take another job. Truly is of the opinion this entire story is baseless and stated if he determined the source for this story he would immediately advise this Bureau. u

In an effort to identify the witness we have contacted the Dallas Office of the United States Secret Service, the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office. These contacts failed to indicate the identity of the witness or reveal that any individual is being held in "protective custody" because of his knowledge of this alleged incident. The "Fort Worth Star Bulletin" declines to reveal the source of its information. If any information of this nature is developed by our investigation I will make certain you are promptly notified. u

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: The above is based on a teletype from Dallas at 10:31 A. 2-10-64, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, IS-R-Cuba." For infe mation Thayer Waldo has been previously interviewed in connection with our investigation of the Jack Ruby case. He reportedly was present when Ruby shot Oswald in the garage of the Dallas City Jai

Bufile 100-354991 is the main file on one Thayer Waldo w is probably identical to the above-mentioned individual. Bufile indicates Waldo is the son of Richard H. Waldo, President and Edit of the McClure Newspaper syndicate in 1936. In May, 1943, a confi dential source of unknown reliability advised that Dorothy Waldo described her husband as the owner of the McClure syndicate. She [redacted] and she was obtaining a divorce from h On June 10, 1953, the Department of State advised Waldo had been dep ted from Ecuador as an undesirable alien for interferring in dome tic politics. [redacted]

b6/
b7C

b1
b3(50 USC 403)
b6 per

CI

[redacted]

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Gheesling

SECRET

February 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

b7C/FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 B/
ON 1/30/89 #18454
Per CIA letter 9/23/88

REC'D-READING ROOM
FEB 27 5 45 PM '64
FBI

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Another United States Government agency recently made available a photograph of one Lyudmila Nikolayevna Prusakova, nee Ischenko, a Soviet national who was born February 8, 1932, and who visited England as a tourist in May, 1960. In view of the similarity between this individual's name and that of Marina Nikolaevna Oswald, nee Prusakova, the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald, it was suggested that those two individuals may be related.

On February 25, 1964, a photograph of the above-mentioned individual was displayed to Marina Oswald and she advised that this person is not related to her and she has no information as to that individual's identity.

On the same date Marina Oswald furnished the following additional information to this Bureau:

With reference to information she previously furnished that Oswald had physically mistreated her, Marina Oswald stated that he had mistreated her physically about four times during their married life. This mistreatment consisted of Oswald hitting her in the face. She stated that she retaliated by throwing things at him. She recalled that on one occasion she threw a radio at him. Their fights generally resulted from her criticism of Oswald. She criticized his political beliefs, the books he read and once she

BY COURIER SVC.
FEB 27 1964
COMM-FBI

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105-32555

HMG:pah
(11)

SECRET

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

7 MAR 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109090-
223 NR AFTER 93

FEB 28 1964

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of declassification

CONFIDENTIAL

February 7, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Rogge
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FBI/DOJ

Classified by SP6 [redacted] 1/30/84 ac 60454
Declassify on: CADR
per Addie 9/23/88

Dear Mr. Rankin:

"The Nation" magazine has printed an article in its January 27, 1964, issue entitled "Oswald and the FBI" by Harold Feldman. Our letter of January 27, 1964, transmitted to the Commission a copy of this article.

Your attention is directed to pages 88 and 89 of the article in "The Nation," wherein the author is quoted as follows:

"Equally puzzling, his mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, has insisted that an agent of the FBI showed her a photograph of Jack Ruby just about seventeen hours before Ruby shot her son.

'It was understood, however, that Federal agencies had acknowledged that she had been shown a photograph that night for identification, but spokesmen would not disclose whether it was that of Ruby. (The New York Times, 12/2/63.)'

'The next day the FBI denied that the photograph was that of Jack Ruby but they would not comment further. Mrs. Oswald repeated her statement and has demanded that the pictures be produced again."

FEB 7 1 41 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

Delivered 2/8/64 4pm

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REL:pa
(8)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 10 1964

FEB 12 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

62-109090-45th NR after 90

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-1798

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

For your information, Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum of this Bureau did display a photograph of an individual to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of attempting to determine if the individual depicted in such photograph was known to Mrs. Oswald as an associate of Lee Harvey Oswald. Mrs. Oswald could not identify the photograph as anyone she knew.

(105-82555-454 Cover Page C)

For your additional information, the photograph exhibited to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum definitely was not a photograph of Jack L. Ruby.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

See cover memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," dated 2/6/64, prepared by REL:pa.

61
63
(50 U.S.C. 403) per CIA

Howard Gillens advised photograph furnished by CIA and was obtained by CIA [redacted] (C) Also advised if photograph desired, they should obtain through CSA.

JEM

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

argued with him because he did not want his mother to visit their home. She felt it proper for Oswald's mother to visit them.

Marina's attention was called to the letter dated May 16, 1963, which she received from Mrs. Ruth Paine in which Paine spoke of her displeasure with her (Paine's) husband and of her intentions to travel to New York to look for a lover. This letter is set forth verbatim on page 351 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated January 22, 1964, a copy of which has been furnished to the Commission. Marina stated she believed this to be a joke on the part of Mrs. Paine and added that Mrs. Paine was not that type of a woman. She stated that Mrs. Paine did not like Lee Harvey Oswald and she is certain that there was no illicit relationship between Mrs. Paine and Lee Harvey Oswald.

Additional pertinent information developed by this Bureau will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Photograph of Lyudmila Nikolayevna Prusakova, nee Ischenko, was made available to Bureau by CIA, the Agency mentioned herein, with suggestion that she may be related to subject's widow. By separate letter CIA has been advised re the above information relative to Marina's viewing of the photograph

SECRET

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Gale
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 [redacted] b7C/FBI
ON 4-29-92 #26454
Per State Letter 2-21-84.

February 8, 1964.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am attaching copies of telegrams exchanged in the Department's Roger Channel with the Embassy in Mexico City which bear on the Oswald case and which the Department is obligated to make available to the Warren Commission. Because of the sensitivity of some of the material in this exchange (see, for example, paragraph 6 in Embassy's telegram 1201 of November 28, 1963), we will seek an understanding with the Commission that there be an opportunity to review any report which might be based on such material and which the Commission may wish to make public. Since these messages contain information that may have been developed by your representatives in Mexico City, I would appreciate receiving your concurrence in our turning these messages over to the Warren Commission for study.

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 4 1964

U. Alexis Johnson

12 ENCLOSURE
Attachments:

Watch out! Leave it entirely up to State Dept what they do as to materials from — written to or any interviews they have with Mr. Warren Commission.

EXP. PROC
25 FEB

22 MAR 3 1964

62-109090-58 UR Opt 93

ORIGINAL FILED IN [illegible] - R 55-233

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 13, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Stokes

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

SECRET

Current Classification per CIA letter 9/23/98.

b7C/FBI SPG [redacted] 1/30/89. #6458.

This is to detail our handling of a situation that developed in Mexico City shortly after the assassination and to set forth the position in connection therewith we took with the State Department here and in Mexico City. The Director has expressed concern about several references to FBI concurrences in actions taken in connection with this situation which appear in a series of telegrams between the State Department and Ambassador Mann in Mexico City from 11/27-12/3/63.

BACKGROUND:

President's Commission

CIA

On 11/25/63 Gilberto Alvarado alleged to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Mexico City, that on 9/18/63 he observed Oswald receive $6,500 in the Cuban Consulate, Mexico City, as part payment to carry out an assassination in the U. S. He was extensively interviewed by CIA and through 11/28/63 maintained his story was truthful. On receipt of Alvarado's allegation we undertook investigation endeavoring to place Oswald on 9/18/63 and Ambassador Mann began to theorize, as it had been established that Oswald was in the Cuban Consulate, Mexico City, in late September and early October, 1963, that Oswald was acting as a Castro agent in the assassination. On 11/25/63 Mann cabled the State Department that he recommended an FBI officer thoroughly knowledgeable of all aspects of the assassination investigation be sent from headquarters to Mexico City for consultation as to action to be taken. He told State that the Legal Attache, Mexico City, concurred in this recommendation. This was not so for the Legal Attache by 11/25/63 cable advised that he attempted without results to dissuade Ambassador Mann from requesting assistance from headquarters. The Legal Attache recommended against sending any one from the Bureau to Mexico City and on 11/26/63 the State Department was advised that we felt the Ambassador's request was not warranted.

b1 b3 (50 U.S.C. 403) per CIA
b5

On 11/27/63 Ambassador Mann sought authority from State to request the Mexicans to arrest three individuals, two of whom were Cuban Consulate officials at the Cuban Embassy, [redacted] Also on 11/27/63 the Ambassador told the Legal Attache he had been advised by Alexis Johnson, Deputy Undersecretary of State, the Bureau was considered to be in full charge of the investigation in Mexico City and that we were expected "to call the shots." On the same date

105-82555

JCS:ccm
(8)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 4 1964

52 MAR 5 1964

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SECRET

MAR 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

~~SECRET~~

Alexis Johnson relayed the same thought to the Deputy Attorney General who was advised by Assistant Director Evans that State and CIA had jurisdiction in dealing with foreign governments and in matters involving intelligence coverage abroad and that while we were cooperating fully with State and CIA in Mexico, the responsibility regarding the Alvarado matter in Mexico rested with State and CIA. (S)(U)

In view of the expressed attitude of Ambassador Mann and Johnson the Bureau dispatched Supervisor Lawrence Keenan to Mexico City on the evening of 11/27/63 and on the morning of 11/28/63 Keenan and Legal Attache unequivocally outlined this position to Ambassador Mann. The Legal Attache recommended on 11/28/63 that the best course of action regarding Alvarado, a Nicaragu[redacted] Un[redacted]

11/29/63 Assistant Director Evans spoke directly with Deputy Undersecret[redacted] of State Johnson and outlined our position. Johnson said that Ambassador Mann had not informed him of the developments and that he realized it was the Ambassador's responsibility to take action in Mexico and if the Ambassador did not do so, it was up to Johnson to issue the necessary instructions. Johnson said that the specific recommendation made by the Bureau concerning turning Alvarado over to the Mexicans was exactly what he had in mind and felt it was most fortunate that the Ambassador was receiving [redacted] professional kind of help from an organization which was most qualified. (S)(U)

b1 b3 (50 U.S.C. 403) per CIA

Alvarado was turned over to the Mexicans and on 11/29/63 admitted that his allegation was a hoax designed to induce the U. S. to overthrow Castro. However, following this Alvarado on his release by the Mexicans on 12/2/63 recanted and alleged that he admitted his allegation was a hoax only through fear of bodily harm at the hands of the Mexicans. At this point the Mexicans were holding Alvarado subject to deportation to Nicaragua. In order to resolve the question of whether or not Alvarado was lying and noting the necessity of some action prior to Alvarado returning to Nicaragua, we, on the morning of 12/3/63, strongly urged CIA to afford Alvarado a polygraph examination in which we offered to participate by having the Legal Attache act as interpreter. This was accomplished on 12/5 and 6/63 with the result that the polygraph examiner concluded Alvarado was not telling the truth. Alvarado at the conclusion of the examination admitted that such was the case. (S)(U)

SUMMARY:

We made two recommendations concerning the handling of the Alvarado allegation; namely[redacted] (S)

b5, b1, b3 (50 U.S.C. 403) per CIA

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

SECRET

b5 b6 b3 (50 U.S.C) 403 per CIA

[redacted]

These recommendations were made after the Deputy Attorney General, Deputy Undersecretary of State Johnson and Ambassador Mann were clearly informed as to our position that the decision for action to be taken in Mexico was that of State and CIA. The fact that Ambassador Mann finally understood this is clear from his statement in his 11/28/63 telegram to Johnson in which he lauded the work of our Legal Attache and said that he wished to make it clear that "the responsibility for all the recommendations made by this Embassy are solely mine and not theirs" (CIA and FBI). (U)

ACTION:

None, for information.

DEM/law

W.C.S.

SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 28, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63 DALLAS, TEXAS

Classified by: SP[redacted] 26454
Declassify on: OADR 1/30/87
Per CIA letter 9/23/88.

In response to a request from Mr. J. Lee Rankin, Malley attended a meeting which was scheduled at the offices of the President's Commission at 4:00 p.m., today. The meeting actually commenced about 4:35 p.m., and those present consisted of Chief Justice Earl Warren, Richard Helms of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Tom Bellem of the Treasury Department, Inspector Tom Kelly of the Secret Service and Mr. Rankin.

Chief Justice Warren stated that the purpose of the meeting was to consider information now available as a result of investigation relating to Oswald's activities in foreign countries to determine if there was any way to prove or disprove the information now available. Chief Justice Warren stated that he had in mind that there might be some way of talking to individuals that had lived in some of these countries or any other sources that would know whether or not it was possible the information received is correct.

CIA representative Helms then stated that this problem had been presented to the CIA and that they did have some sources who were previously connected with Russian intelligence agencies, one of these having defected from Russia less than two years ago [redacted] and that the question involved was whether information that had been developed could be made available to these individuals for a verification as to whether the situations could have occurred as we now have them from correspondence received from Russian authorities, as well as information from Mrs. Oswald. Helms stated that the FBI had previously indicated they did not want their information turned over to such individuals.

62-109090
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - 105-82555

JRM:hw
)9(

66 FEB 18 1964

REC- 43 62-109090-

22 FEB 13 1964

FEB 14 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

SECRET

b1
b3 (50 USC 403)
pm CIA

(S) 3-1(2)

[redacted] We have disagreed with this procedure in that we do not trust the defectors to this extent and, therefore, have told CIA that our information is not to be shown to the defectors. Some weeks ago CIA informally proposed to us that they talk to these defectors regarding Oswald, and we told them they should not use our information. Up to now, this has not been a request from the President's Commission. Our fear is that defectors [redacted] in an attempt to build up their importance, will come up with an alarmist picture as to the tactics of Soviet intelligence in recruiting and using persons, whom they allow to leave the Soviet Union, for intelligence and terrorist tactics. If such a report is made to the Commission, the Commission will be stuck with the report, which cannot be proved or disproved, despite the fact that there is no indication that Oswald was recruited by the Soviets; in fact, all the information is to the contrary. Frankly, we think the Commission may be making a mistake in following CIA's suggestion. However, we cannot be put in the position that we refuse to allow our information to be used. We do want to know what they are going to use so we can see if it will imperil our sources.

(S) 3-1(2)

Dawsey said that is the Commission's headache not ours.

At this point the members present were told that the FBI desired to cooperate in every way possible with this investigation. In any instance where information had been developed by the Bureau which would be of value in a particular situation, we would like to be advised so that we could look it over.

Helms stated at this point that it would not be necessary to necessarily turn over any written record for examination, but that in many instances it could probably be accomplished by merely furnishing some facts, without identifying the sources to these individuals, to see if a verification could be obtained.

The group was again told that the FBI would be glad to assist in any way possible, and as soon as a specific instance was made known to us it would be checked.

Following this discussion, Mr. Rankin stated that he believed that all the agencies represented were more than desirous of cooperating

SECRET

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

SECRET

to the fullest extent and that he would have members of the Commission staff select that information which he believed offered possibilities along the lines desired, and would then have the respective agencies contacted for the determination of the best procedure to follow.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Director may wish to consider having Malley point out to Rankin that by having these defectors interviewed, the Commission may be saddling itself with theoretical dissertations on the procedures of the Russian intelligence system in using persons, who have been in the Soviet Union, for intelligence and terrorist tactics; that, by inference, this would apply to Oswald, and the Commission will thus have a charge which cannot be proved or disproved, even though all information received to date indicates that Oswald was in no way recruited by Soviet intelligence. Malley would tell Rankin that we are merely pointing this out, and the decision is completely in the hands of the Commission.

John. Keep it
No. 2 to Rankin's
problem and I think
there is a lot of nonsense
& to fact I don't [illegible] to be
stalling in making any obstacles.
If they want anything & don't
promptly as C.I.A. can & blame
delay on us.

3

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

2/28/64

Classified: SP8 BTJ
Declassify on: OADR 2/2/84
211326

AIRTEL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF classification DATE 8/20/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37162) addendum

Classified by 48-178-10347
Declassify on: OADR

SECRET

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

CIA info in Bureau's Class. Per CIA letter 2/23/88.
SP6-[redacted] 2/12/88. #64954, 67C/FBI

Attached are five copies for the Bureau and two for Dallas of an LHM reflecting interviews of YURI I. NOSENKO Soviet defector, 2/26, 27/64, by SAs MAURICK A. TAYLOR, DONALD E. WALTER, AND ALEKSO POPTANICH.

It is noted NOSENKO informed Bureau Agents in his first interview with us 2/24/64, he did not desire publicity of any kind in connection with information furnished by him and indicated he did not desire to have his revelations publicized or spread around in other organizations. He declared he would not testify concerning the information he furnished.

Be this as it may, WFO realizes the Bureau's obligations and the data supplied by NOSENKO is attributed to him in the attached LHM and he is described as one whose bona fides has not been established.

Information furnished WFO by the CIA which that agency received from NOSENKO is classified "Secret" and "Top Secret". [redacted] In considering the classification of the information supplied by NOSENKO concerning OSWALD, WFO concluded the information has no direct effect on the national security and thus it is not being classified. It is submitted, however, the early and/or premature

b1
b3
(50 U.S.C. 403) per CIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

All Eyes addendum - Dallas

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - WFO

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 11 1964

CJJ:mfd
(6)

AIRTEL

ENCLOSURE

SECRET

Classified by 20410
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

62-109060-12th NR AFTER 106

disclosure of NOSENKO's information concerning OSWALD could have a serious effect on WFO's relationship with the source and a source of information could be dried up. SECRET

It is requested that the Bureau endeavor to prevent the information supplied by source from being made public. It is also requested that WFO be informed of any action taken by the Presidential Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY in this respect.

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

February 28, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

SECRET

The following information was furnished on February 26 and 27, 1964, to representatives of the FBI by Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko, Soviet defector, whose reliability has not as yet been established. (U)

Nosenko said he was Deputy Chief of the Tourist Department, Second Chief Directorate of the Committee for State Security (KGB) at the time of his defection February 4, 1964, at Geneva, Switzerland, and held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He said the Second Directorate of the KGB is concerned with the internal security of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). (U)

Nosenko advised he was familiar with the visit of Lee Harvey Oswald to the Soviet Union in the Fall of 1959 and supervised the handling of the KGB file on Oswald in the Tourist Department. (U)

Nosenko stated that when Oswald arrived as a tourist in the Soviet Union the KGB had no current interest in him and possessed no information that Oswald was a member of the Communist Party, USA, elsewhere, or that he was a member of any pro-Soviet organization. Nosenko advised that upon arrival in Moscow Oswald contacted Intourist, the official Soviet travel agency. Oswald informed representatives of the Intourist that he desired to remain in the Soviet Union. Thereafter, Oswald's case was referred to the Seventh (Tourist) Department, Second Main Directorate, KGB. (U)

Nosenko related Oswald was discouraged from remaining permanently in Russia. It was suggested to him that he complete his visit as a tourist and return to the United States. It was further suggested he could thereafter make application through routine channels at the Soviet Embassy in the U. S. for admission as an immigrant to the Soviet Union. (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [redacted]
DATE 8/20/69

SECRET

Classified by 20[illegible]
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 and 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 [redacted] ON Mr. Mackintosh 176-201-1051 Per Release 6/26/81

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Nosenko said Oswald was not regarded by the KGB as being completely normal mentally nor was he considered to be very intelligent. He stated it was the desire of the KGB that Oswald depart from Russia as early as convenient but no effort was made to curtail his visit or to inconvenience him during his stay in Russia. Nosenko stated, however, that Oswald was pointedly informed he could not remain in Russia permanently. Later Oswald was scheduled to take a tour of Moscow but before the tour began he was again notified he could not remain in the Soviet Union. When he failed to appear for this tour a search was instituted for him and according to Nosenko inquiry was made at the Berlin Hotel in Moscow where Oswald was a guest. This inquiry disclosed Oswald had locked himself in his room and when entry was made to his room Oswald was found bleeding from self-inflicted wounds to his wrists. Nosenko stated Oswald was rushed to a hospital and Nosenko expressed the opinion that if Oswald had not received immediate medical assistance he would have died. (4)

Nosenko stated that upon Oswald's release from the hospital Oswald was again informed he could not remain in the Soviet Union, whereupon Oswald declared if this were true he would commit suicide. Nosenko said that at this point the Second Directorate of the KGB "washed its hands of Oswald". (4)

Nosenko advised that Oswald was, nevertheless, permitted to remain temporarily in Russia and it is Nosenko's opinion this was accomplished through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Soviet Red Cross. Nosenko said Oswald was not granted Soviet citizenship nor was this ever considered. He said Oswald was thereafter sent to Minsk in Byelorussia, northwest of Moscow where he was given a small apartment and a minor position in a plant, believed by Nosenko to be engaged in the manufacture of radio receivers. Nosenko said Oswald received a small salary and this was supplemented by funds provided by the Soviet Red Cross. (4)

SECRET

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Nosenko said the KGB file on Oswald was then transferred to the regional office of the KGB at Minsk and that office was instructed to maintain a discreet check on the activities of Oswald. Nosenko commented that the possibility that Oswald might be a "sleeper agent" for American intelligence had been considered by the KGB but at this time the interest of KGB headquarters in Oswald was practically nil. SECRET

Nosenko said no further word was received at the KGB headquarters concerning Oswald until he appeared at the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico, and sought to return to the Soviet Union. He stated the headquarters of the First Chief Directorate (Foreign Intelligence) at Moscow was advised of Oswald's interest in returning to Russia. It was subsequently ascertained that Oswald had been of interest previously to the Second Directorate and the Second Directorate promptly informed the First Directorate that Oswald was of no interest to the Second Directorate. The Second Directorate said it wanted nothing to do with Oswald and it recommended to the First Directorate that Oswald not be granted permission to return to the Soviet Union.

Nosenko related he next heard about Oswald approximately two hours after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy when Nosenko was summoned to the KGB center in Moscow and queried concerning his knowledge of Oswald. Nosenko said that since no file on Oswald could be located at the center he was instructed by General Oleg M. Gribanov, Head of the Second Directorate, to telephone the KGB office at Minsk and obtain a dictated summary of information concerning Oswald. Nosenko said he contacted the KGB office at Minsk and obtained a summary wherein there appeared a phrase that the KGB at Minsk had endeavored "to influence Oswald in the right direction". General Gribanov was greatly concerned about this phrase inasmuch as the KGB in Minsk had been instructed to take no action concerning Oswald. General Gribanov ordered all records at Minsk pertaining to Oswald be forwarded by war-plane to Moscow with an explanation concerning attempts "to influence Oswald in the right direction". SECRET

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

SECRET

Kosenko advised the MVD at Minsk reported no official action had been taken to direct Oswald and explained that an uncle of Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, who was a lieutenant colonel in the local militia at Minsk, had voluntarily approached Oswald and suggested Oswald not be too critical of the Soviet Union when he returned to the United States. Kosenko commented that when the MVD at Minsk was first requested to furnish a summary of the Oswald file it was unaware of the international significance of Oswald's activities and had included the statement reporting their endeavors to influence Oswald as a self-serving effort to impress the MVD center.

Kosenko advised that the Oswald affair was a source of great concern to the MVD center and a large staff of MVD employees was called into service and records were reviewed in great detail to make certain the MVD had not utilized Oswald as an agent.

With respect to Marina Oswald, Kosenko advised that she was not employed as an agent of the MVD. He said she had been a member of the Komsomol (Communist Party Youth Organization) but had been dropped from the rolls on an unknown date for non-payment of dues over a long period of time. Kosenko stated Marina Oswald was not regarded by the MVD as a very intelligent person. Marina was permitted to depart Russia with her husband, but Kosenko said this was of no significance since there was no objection from the MVD.

Kosenko advised that since the death of Stalin it is possible under the law for a Russian wife of a foreign national to leave the USSR with her husband, although in practice this may be prevented as a matter of policy.

SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: 3/2/64

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On 2/27/64, Mr. C. R. Wilson, Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), advised Liaison that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had requested and had been granted permission to include two ONI messages regarding Oswald in a "package" CIA plans to send to the Warren Commission. The Bureau and CIA both received copies of the ONI documents when they were prepared in 1962 and a copy of each is enclosed for information.

One of the documents is a cable dated 3/13/62 from the ONI Director to the U.S. Naval Attache, Moscow. It referred to Oswald's 1959 visit to the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, when he requested revocation of his U.S. citizenship, asserted he had applied for Soviet citizenship, and allegedly said he intended to tell the Soviets information he gained in the Marine Corps when he became a Soviet citizen. The cable then informed the Naval Attache that Navy Secretary Connally had received a letter in February, 1962, from Oswald complaining about being given a dishonorable discharge from the Marine Corps.

The other ONI document is a memorandum of 4/26/62 to the Bureau, copies to CIA and Immigration and Naturalization Service, transmitting a copy of a letter of 3/22/62 from Oswald, then in Russia, to the Marine Corps. In it Oswald requested a full review of his undesirable discharge and indicated he expected to be back in the United States by the time his letter was received. b3 50 U.S.C. 403 per C IM

[redacted] CIA, advised the Liaison Agent on February 27, 1964, that the President's Commission had requested CIA to identify in detail all material which the Agency had in its possession

Enclosures

6 MAR 6 1964

JMF/SJP:hke/mer

1-Mr. Belmont	1-Mr. Branigan (Attention: Mr. Lenihan)
1-Mr. Mohr	1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. DeLoach	1-Mr. Papich
1-Mr. Rosen	1-Liaison
1-Mr. Sullivan	1-Mr. Fitzgerald

105-82555

193

62-109090-3rd NR after 111X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-30-84 BY SP2 [redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

concerning Oswald immediately prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. CIA is giving this request a very legalistic interpretation and is furnishing the Commission all information in its possession, including data which had been disseminated to CIA by other agencies.

By memorandum dated February 27, 1964, we advised that we had no objection to CIA describing or furnishing the President's Commission copies of communications which we had disseminated to CIA prior to the assassination.

It is noted that Oswald's letter to Connally and his letter to the Marine Corps were both included in the Marine Corps file which the Bureau previously forwarded to the Warren Commission.

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 3/3/64

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #6454 DATE 5-1-92 BY 9803 [redacted] b7C/FBI

By letter dated 2/8/64 to the Director from Mr. U. Alexis Johnson, Deputy Under Secretary of State, he inquired if the Bureau had any objection to State furnishing copies of telegrams to the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. He specifically referred to 10 telegrams sent to the Secretary of State from the U. S. Ambassador to Mexico copies of which were in the Bureau's possession. By letter dated 2/12/64 we advised State that the Bureau had no objection, however, it was up to State Department to determine if these telegrams should be sent to the Commission. State Dept Info Unclass Rec'd letter 2-28-64. 9803-RDD/pde 4-29-92. #6454.

On 2/28/64, Mr. Joseph W. Scott, Deputy Director, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, State, advised that there are two additional telegrams (Bureau has copies) from the U. S. Ambassador to Mexico which were received through Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) channels. CIA would normally send them to the Commission. Mr. Scott said that CIA has now advised State that they are leaving the dissemination of these telegrams up to State. Mr. Scott wanted the Bureau to know that State is sending these two additional telegrams to the Warren Commission together with the 10 telegrams mentioned in their communication to the Bureau dated 2/8/64. Mr. Scott said that inasmuch as all 12 of these telegrams are in this same category, they will forward them to the Commission within the next day or two inasmuch as they feel the Commission should have the full benefit of all material available in this matter.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

OHB:mer
(7)

62-109090-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 9 1964

6 MAR 9 1964

5th UR After 112

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 10 1964

79 MAR 11 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan; 1 - Mr. Sizoo

March 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

[redacted] b7C FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Committee
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 [redacted] #10494
ON 1/30/89 per CIA letter 9/23/86

Dear Mr. Rankin:

You are referred to a letter to this Bureau from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) dated February 18, 1964, with subject "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." This letter, a copy of which was furnished to you by CIA, requested that this Bureau furnish CIA with one copy each of the 47 photographs from the effects of Lee Harvey Oswald which were received by this Bureau from the Dallas Police Department.

Attached is a copy of a letter from this Bureau to CIA enclosing copies of the requested photographs.

This letter is classified "Secret" by this Bureau because it repeats information from CIA which is so classified.

Sincerely yours,

declassified by 2040 7/15/27 FAO

J. Edgar Hoover

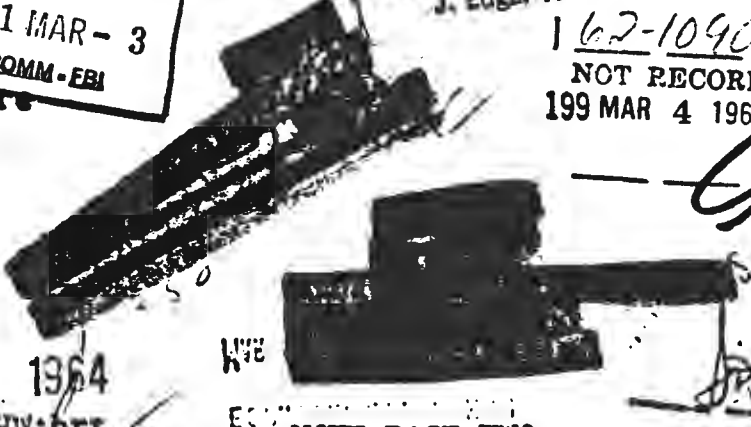
BY COURIER SVC.
21 MAR - 3
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

62-109090

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 4 1964

REC'D-REFERENCE ROOM
MAR 4 1 00 PM '64



Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 5 1964

JMS:MHW:brs
(10)

NOTE PAGE TWO

22 MAR 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109090 - 8th NR after 112

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SECRET

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: CIA letter 2-18-64 requested one copy each of the 47 photographs among the effects of Lee Harvey Oswald which we received from Captain Fritz of the Dallas Police Department and which Marina Oswald identified briefly in interview on 12-3-63 with our Agents. CIA requested copies in order to aid President's Commission in interpreting materials related to Oswald's activities abroad. CIA already possesses identifying info for these photographs provided by Marina Oswald as furnished to this Bureau. *See letter to CIA 3/3/64 re "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy," JMS:hc/mhw*

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
DATE: 3-31-64

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted] Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) furnished the following information to the Liaison Agent on 3-27-64.

Isaac Don Levine has been collecting material for a book concerning the subject. This book is scheduled to be published in April, 1964. Levine allegedly has spent considerable time with the widow of the subject.

[redacted]

b1, b3 (50 U.S.C. 403) per CIA

On 3-30-64 the Dallas Office was furnished the above information and was instructed to immediately interview Mrs. Ruth Paine as to whether she had given any letters to Levine.

On 3-31-64 SAC Shanklin, Dallas, advised that Mrs. Paine denied giving any letters to Isaac Don Levine. It will be noted, according to SAC Shanklin that on 3-6-64 Mrs. Paine was contacted concerning her effects as they might relate to the Oswald investigation. At that time she advised she had six letters - four personal - written to her from Marina at New Orleans and two short notes written by Marina while Marina and Lee Harvey were living at 214 West Neely, Dallas. She also had a note which she intended to deliver to Marina but never did. All of these were in the Russian language. She stated that she had [redacted]

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 8 1964

WAB:hrj
Enc. sent 4-2-64

25 APR 8 1964

~~SECRET~~

79 APR 10 19[illegible]

62-109090-2nd NR Before 12 1 X

[redacted] b3 50 USC 403 PL CIA

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

10 FEB 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

SUBJECT: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

1. According to entries for late October 1959 in Lee Harvey OSWALD's "Historic Diary," he attempted suicide in Moscow on 21 October 1959 by cutting his left wrist. In an interview of Marina Oswald, conducted by your Special Agents Anatole A. Boguslav and Wallace R. Heitman on 2 December 1964 at Dallas, Texas, as shown by memorandum dated 3 December 1963 furnished to this Agency, she stated that she never knew OSWALD to speak of or attempt suicide, that she did not think that he was capable of suicide and she did not believe he had ever attempted suicide. She also stated that she recalled seeing a scar on the inner left wrist of OSWALD after they were married. This scar she said was completely healed and she asked him about this and he evaded answering her.

2. In connection with our efforts to assist the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by providing information which might be helpful in interpreting available materials relating to OSWALD's activities abroad, we have considered the entry with regard to attempted suicide. We consider this entry as being of considerable importance and one which might be subject to verification.

3. The only information we have received which would appear to have a direct bearing on the accuracy of the diary entry is that contained in the above mentioned memorandum of interview dated 3 December 1964. The information contained therein was provided by his widow, a Soviet citizen. We feel that statements on the part of Marina OSWALD are not adequate and that independent corroborative evidence on this point should be obtained if it is possible to do so.

4. We would appreciate receiving any other information, such as statements of observations by police or others, including the undertakers, copies of any reports, such as autopsy or other, which may contain information pertinent to this point.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[redacted] NOT RECORDED 1964

[redacted] b3 50 USC 403 PL CIA

62-109090-79th NR before 122

ICC-DALLAS
RS/C-7 2/20/64
J.WILS/skf

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 B Lenke #16755
ON 1/30/89 per CIA letter 9/23/88

[redacted] b3 (50USC403) pmCIA

5. The best evidence of a scar or scars on the left wrist would of course be direct examination by a competent authority and we recommend that this be done and that a photograph of the inner and outer surfaces of the left wrist be made if there has been no other evidence acceptable to the Commission that he did in fact attempt suicide by cutting his wrist.

Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

cc: Mr. J. Lee Rankin, Esq.

[redacted] b3 (50 USC 403) pmCIA

FORM DS. 10
4.1.55

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
REFERENCE SLIP

DATE: April 20,1964

TO: NAME OR TITLE	ORGAN. SYMBOL	ROOM NO.	BLDG.	INITIALS	DATE
1. Mr. John E. MacDonald	INR/DDC				
2. (For FBI)					
3. President's					
4. Commission)					
5.					

	APPROVAL	✓	NOTE AND FORWARD
	AS REQUESTED		NOTE AND RETURN
	COMMENT		PER CONVERSATION
	FOR YOUR INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY
	INITIAL FOR CLEARANCE		SEE ME
	NECESSARY ACTION		SIGNATURE

REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING

GPO 938117

SUBJECT: George De Mohrenschildt
Jeanne De Mohrenschildt
Internal Security - Russia

REFERENCE: FBI letter, dated 4/13/64, same subject.

Attached memorandum was received from the Haitian Affairs section of ARA/CAR and may be of interest to the FBI.

NOT RECORDED
3 APR 22 1964

Attachment:
ENCLOSURE
ARA/CAR:H memorandum dated April 17, 1964

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 23 1964

13rd UR After 12b

FROM (NAME AND ORGANIZATION)	ROOM NO. AND BLDG.
James D. Crowley INR/DDC/IPS	3313A State
SIGNATURE	PHONE NO.
	5251

MARY FERRELL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-1-92 BY 9803 [redacted] b7C/FBI
per State letter 2-21-84

79 APR 23 1964

Per per State

Mr. J. D. Crowley, INR:DDC

April 17, 1964

Elizabeth von Thurn, ARA:CAR:H

George and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt

This is in response to your communication of April 15, 1964, transmitting a document from the FBI concerning the above subjects. In reply to your request for any additional pertinent information which this office might have, the following may be useful.

On April 10, 1964, the Department's Legal Adviser, Mr. Chayes, wrote to Ambassador Timmons enclosing a letter from the General Counsel of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy for transmittal to Mr. and Mrs. de Mohrenschildt. The letter requests them to come to Washington to testify before the Commission beginning April 22. The letter indicates that the testimony will take about two or three days and will concern any knowledge or information the de Mohrenschildts have pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Embassy reported on April 15 (Embtel 858) that the de Mohrenschildts had been contacted and were planning to arrive in Washington to begin testimony on April 22 as requested.

Should any additional information on the activities of the de Mohrenshhildts come to our attention, we will be glad to pass it along to you.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-1-92 BY 9803 [redacted] 67c FBI
Per State letter 7-21-64

1 - Dallas
4-22-64
LHO

62-109090 - 94th HR
After 126

ENCLOSURE

File 5-14

ENCLOSURE 100-32965

INCOMING TELEGRAM Department of State

57 UNCLASSIFIED

Action

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1964 APR 16 PM 1 10

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Info DE RUESPR 01A 16/1740Z
ZNR
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ARA FM AMEMBASSY PORTAUPRINCE
SCA TO SECSTATE WASHDC
FBI STATE GRNC
TRSY BT
UNCLAS 861. APRIL 16
EMBTEL 858.
RMR 1. IN RESPONSE WARREN COMMISSION LETTER, MRS. DE MOHRENSCHILDT CONFIRMED THIS MORNING SHE AND HUSBAND WILL ARRIVE WASH APRIL 21 VIA SAN JUAN. REQUEST RESERVATIONS AT MARRIOTT MOTOR HOTEL (TWIN BRIDGE ROUTE 1). WILL HAVE TWO LAP DOGS WITH THEM.

2. MRS. DE MOHRENSCHILDT ASKED WHETHER REIMBURSEMENT WILL INCLUDE COMPENSATION FOR HUSBAND'S TIME (REMARKING HIS USUAL CONSULTING FEE IS $150 PER DAY). SHE HASTENED EXPLAIN THEIR COOPERATION NOT CONTINGENT ON SUCH COMPENSATION BUT THEY WOULD APPRECIATE KNOWING. EMBOFF MERELY SAID WOULD REPORT HER INQUIRY TO WASH. TIMMONS
BT
CFN 861 16 858 1 21 1 2 $150

President's Commission

Rec'd per State

L. Anderson

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-29-92 BY 9803 [redacted]
Per State letter 2-21-84

b7C/FBI

162-10490
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 21 1964

83rd UR
After 12 6

~~NOT RECORDED~~
18 APR 17 1964

NAT. INT. SEC.

MARY FERRELL

1cc - Dallas
K/S 4/20/64 APR 22 1964
LLA/jfh

UNCLASSIFIED

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05122

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

UNCLASSIFIED

57
Origin

ACTION: Amembassy PORT-AU-PRINCE 381

L

APR 9 3 42 PM '64

~~S~~/S
ARA
SCA
FBI
JUS
TRSY

Department pouching letter from President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy to Mr. and Mrs. George De Mohrenschildt to be delivered to them by Embassy representative. Letter requests Mr. and Mrs. De Mohrenschildt to come to Washington ~~April 22~~, at on April 22 Commission's expense, to appear before Commission staff. As pouch will not arrive until next week, request that you advise Mr. and Mrs. De Mohrenschildt that letter, with this request, will be coming.

162-109090 — 95th WR
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 21 1964
Attn 12 b
RUSK

DECLASSIFIED BY _____
ON _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERE IN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-29-92 BY 78031 b7c/FBI
Per State letter 2-21-84

NOT RECORDED
8 APR 10 1964

Drafted by: [illegible]Tehrechija 4/9/64
Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: L - Abram Chayes
Clearances:
ARA - Miss von Thurn (by phone)

61 APR 22 1964

UNCLASSIFIED

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FORM DS-322

INCOMING TELEGRAM Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL

54
Action
EUR

Control: 5500
Rec'd: April 7, 1964
11:29 AM

FROM: Budapest

Info
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USIA
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CIA
NSA
OSD
ARMY
NAVY
AIR
NIC
RMR
FBI
JUSTICE

ACTION: Secstate 637

DATE: April 7, 4 PM

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 [redacted] b7c/FBI
ON 4/29/92 #64514
Per State letter 2-21-84

LEGTEL 631

Mark Lane speech reported REFTEL and delivered April 5 at International Lawyers Congress carried in local press April 6 as address by "representative Independent Citizens' Committee touring US in lecture series devoted to criticism Oswald case handling." Lane quoted in press as disparaging Warren Committee investigations. Lane also gave radio-TV interview same vein April 5.

Western pressmen who attended Lane's address described his attacks on US in general and US foreign policy specifically as "vitriolic" and "vituperative." Reportedly describes ~~nuancens~~* US as "most imperialistic and militarily aggressive country in world."

One Western reporter asserts he saw photostatic copies of FBI investigation reports which Lane using in attempts document his charges that Kennedy killer still at large and that Oswald case coverup frameup. In view possible improper use official US documents in Lane's activities here, Department may wish pass this information to appropriate authorities.

Lane reported by local press to have departed Budapest April 6. No destination given.

Legation would appreciate information on Lane in order respond to queries which might arise.

GP-3.

GEJ/9
*As received. Correction to follow.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JONES

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62-109090 — 100th HR
After 126

~~REGISTERED~~ ENCLOSURE

INCOMING TELEGRAM Department of State

30

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Action
EUR

Control: 4333
Rec'd: April 6, 1964
10:13 a.m.

Info
SS
G
SP
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H
SAL
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P
USIA
NSC
INR
CIA
NSA
OSD
ARMY
NAVY
AIR
NIC

RMR

FROM: Budapest

ACTION: Secstate 631

INFO: Moscow 34
Munich 35
Hong Kong 10
Vienna 46

DATE: April 6, Noon

OFFICE OF SECURITY

Sixth day K visit marked by cancellation morning sightseeing plans, departure for Miskolc in afternoon, and Democratic Lawyers Congress sideshow again attracting attention.

According US press representative Mark Lane, New York Attorney for Oswald's mother, appeared as guest speaker at Association Democratic Lawyers convention in Budapest April 5 and asked that an international commission be formed to investigate assassination President Kennedy. Lane told applauding delegates that Kennedy's killer still at large and waved papers purporting to contain evidence, names of witnesses to back his claim. Lane made himself available for lectures in Europe presumably for fund raising purposes.

Preliminary reports on Khrushchev's (K) apparently off cuff remarks at Miskolc RR station evening April 5 characterize speech as "strongest since last October".

K reported by western press sources to have castigated CHICOMS for attempts incite Soviet people against him. He said fear and suffering under Stalin was too well known to Soviet people to accept a return to Stalinist methods, anyone else wanting a Stalin and his kind was welcome to him if they could stand the stench. K is said to have questioned the ability of any nation to build communism without Soviet assistance or without unity of internationa communism.

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

communism. Finally K rejected CHICOM allegations that growing well being in USSR linked to return to capitalism or that Soviet society endangered by bourgeois revival.

Miskolc speech continuation K reference to CHICOM problem in virtually every public appearance since arrival. These references had appeared to be restrained. K's soberness and preoccupation thus far had been commented on by foreign observers. Stronger tone at Miskolc may be warm up for major speech presently scheduled morning 9 April which now awaited here expectantly.

JONES

REE

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

April 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 [redacted] b7c FBI
ON 4-24-92 #16454
Per State letter 2-21-84

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Bland
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - J. H. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of April 1, 1964, regarding the foreign travel plans of Mark Lane, former legal counsel for Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

This Bureau has received information from the United States Department of State that Lane spoke at the recent congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Budapest, Hungary, on April 5, 1964. In his speech Lane reportedly attacked the United States and its foreign policy. Lane was described by newsmen from Western countries as being "vitriolic" and "vituperative" against this country. Lane also stated that he was available for lectures on his version of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Lane is also reported as having asked for the formation of an international commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy. The Department of State has advised that press reports in the African nation of Uganda indicate that the International Association of Democratic Lawyers decided to establish such a commission.

Classified by 10490
Exempt from GDS, category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

APR 20 9 31 AM '64 FBI MAIL ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC. 8 APR 20 COMM-FBI

APR 20 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

JHS:pah
(12)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109090 - 126

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 21 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

For your information American representatives in Uganda have expressed concern to the United States Secretary of State for the effects of Lane's comments in Budapest. They note that the Minister of Education, Abu K. Mayanja, who was a delegate from Uganda to the International Association of Democratic Lawyers meeting, has publicly expressed his doubts as to the guilt of Lee Harvey Oswald. The Minister of Education reportedly has said that President Kennedy was more likely killed as a result of a conspiracy of important men in military, Government and big business circles. In addition, the Minister of Education has told the press in his country that he hoped the members of the legal profession there would back the decision to set up an international commission on the assassination matter. U

While this Bureau is not initiating an active investigation of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, you will be furnished information received as to its involvement in the establishment of an international commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy. U

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers has been described as an international communist front organization in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. U

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

See Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, 4/17/64, captioned "Mark Lane, Security Matter - C," prepared by JMS:pah. U

Letter classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it reports information from the State Department which was so classified. U

CONFIDENTIAL

:OMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

CONFIDENTIAL

Control: 10840
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
APRIL 13, 1964
9:37 P.M.

FROM: MEXICO CITY

ACTION: SECSTATE 2187

DATE: APRIL 13, 6 P.M.

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: DADR 6454
per State letter 2/21/84

b7C/FBI

A DEPTEL 1775.

C

R MEMBERS OF STAFF OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REVIEWED WITH [redacted] LEGAL ATTACHE THE EXISTING INFORMATION ON LEE HARVEY

A OSWALD'S ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO, CALLED ON ACTING SECRETARY

A OF GOVT ECHEVERRIA, AND MADE OFFICIAL REQUEST TO FONOFF

L (THRU EMBASSY) FOR REPORT ON INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY

S MEXICAN AGENCIES INTO OSWALD'S ACTIVITIES.

SY

R COLEMAN RETURNED TO U.S. APRIL 12 AND SLAWSON AND WILLENS DEPARTED APRIL 13.

ECHEVERRIA, WHILE FULLY COOPERATIVE IN CONVERSATION WITH COMMISSION MEMBERS, FELT THAT [redacted] ALSO HE DESIRED THAT REQUEST FOR REPORT ON MEXICAN INVESTIGATIONS SHOULD BE MADE INITIALLY TO FONOFF. HE VOLUNTEERED TO APPROACH FONSECY PERSONALLY IN EFFORT MAKE REPORT AVAILABLE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. EMBASSY DELIVERED THE NOTE REQUESTING REPORT APRIL 11 TO FONSECY GOROSTIZA WHO SAID HE PERSONALLY NOT WELL ACQUAINTED WITH DETAILS THIS MATTER BUT WOULD DISCUSS PROMPTLY WITH ECHEVERRIA. EMBASSY'S NOTE INCLUDED ASSURANCES THAT GOM REPORT WILL NOT BE MADE PUBLIC WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING GOM APPROVAL.

b1 per State

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
1 APR 14 1964

GP-2.

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 28 1964

FREEMAN

HLL/25

CONFIDENTIAL

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59 APR 29 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

b7C/FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON 4/29/92 (Chris Chaney 2/21/94)

April 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Leavitt
1 - J. M. Sizoo

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to coverage by this Bureau of the public appearancesof Mark Lane.

During the recent European trip by Lane, this Bureau received from the United States Department of State a copy of a telegram classified "Confidential" addressed to the Secretary of State from the American Legation, Budapest, Hungary, dated April 7, 1964, regarding Lane's appearance at the Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers held in Budapest in early April, 1964. In that telegram a newsman from a Western country was reported to have asserted that he saw photostatic copies of FBI investigative reports which Lane was using in his attempts to support his charges that the assassin of President Kennedy was still at large and that the case against Lee Harvey Oswald was a frame-up.

In view of the serious nature of the allegation, Lane was interviewed at approximately 10 a.m. on April 29, 1964, by Special Agents William E. Folkner and John P. Di Marchi of the New York Office of this Bureau. At the time Lane was departing from his residence at 164 West 70th Street, New York City. After the Special Agents identified themselves, Lane noted their names and credential numbers.

BY COURIER SVC.
08 MAY- 1
COMM-FBI

162-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 4 1964

JMS:pah
(11)

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

79 MAY-5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-409763-5

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-15-64

FROM : D. J. Brennan

1 - Liaison
1 - Bartlett

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

On 5-15-64 Mr. J. W. Scott, Deputy Director, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State, advised Liaison Agent Bartlett that Chief Justice Warren has made a request of Secretary Rusk in connection with the Oswald case. Mr. Warren requested that an attempt be made to have the Cubans furnish information and documents in their possession concerning Oswald's visit to the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City during the Fall of 1963.

Mr. Scott advised that it would be necessary to go through the Swiss to contact the Cubans; therefore, State is sending a communication to the U. S. Ambassador in Bern asking that the Swiss be contacted in connection with Mr. Warren's request to determine if the Swiss are willing to contact the Cubans in an attempt to secure the requested information and documents. Mr. Scott said this communication will be sent out today.

ACTION:

For information.

OHB:mhw
(10)

105-82555

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4-29-92 BY 9803 [redacted]

FBI 62-109090

NOT RECORDED
109 MAY 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

79 MAY 21 1964

b3 (50 USC 403)

[redacted]

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

13 MAY 196[illegible]

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey OSWALD's Access to Classified Information About the U-2

1. Reference is made to your letter, dated 13 April 1964, captioned "Lee Harvey OSWALD, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba", and to the attachment which contained statements made by one, Eugene J. HOBBS, HMC, USN. Your letter requested certain information regarding subject's Marine assignment at the Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan, in 1957 and 1958. The remarks furnished below are addressed to the contents of your letter and to the statements in the attachment.

2. The Atsugi Naval Air Station is located approximately 35 miles south and west of Tokyo, Japan. At the time in question, Atsugi was a "closed" base in the sense that American and indigenous personnel entering the Station were required to possess official identification cards. Within the Station, the flight line areas were restricted, as is the case of all such Stations, and certain hangar areas were further restricted for the performance of classified functions.

3. The Joint Technical Advisory Group (JTAG) occupied an area within the Station, consisting of 20 to 25 individual residences, two dormitories, an office area, a power plant, several Butler-type warehouses, and a club building used for recreation and a bachelor officers' mess. The JTAG area was not closed, but it was located about 400 yards from the main

[redacted]

b7C
FBI

b3 per CIA
(50 USC 403)

[redacted]

15 MAY 26 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 [illegible]
ON 1/30/89
per CIA letter 9/23/88

b3 (50 USC 403)
& CIA

Station area and there was no occasion for the regularly assigned Station personnel to visit the JTAG area. The club was open only to JTAG personnel and their guests. Two of the living quarters were occupied by the Navy commanding officer and his deputy because the quarters at JTAG were of better quality than the housing accommodations provided at the Station.

4. JTAG air activities were conducted from a classified hangar area at one end of the flight line. OSWALD did not have access to this area. Prior to the time in question, JTAG had been publicized by Radio Peking as being a headquarters for American intelligence activity. For this reason, and because JTAG was obviously not a part of the Naval Air Station complement, there were rumors and gossip regarding the unit and its activities. This condition was regarded as normal under such circumstances. Being there at that time, OSWALD could have heard such gossip; however, there is no information to indicate, nor is there reason to believe, that he obtained factual knowledge regarding JTAG and its mission. (For your information, an incident involving the landing of a U-2 in a rice paddy in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, was reported in the press and aroused some public interest. That incident, however, occurred in December 1959, which was some time after OSWALD had left Japan).

5. There were no Navy personnel assigned to JTAG. Moreover JTAG did not participate in, or transfer any of, its activities to a Station in Bangkok. Regarding the statement by HOBBS that a Navy Commander was recruiting Navy Personnel for an assignment in Bangkok, it is noted that the Navy at that time was conducting certain air reconnaissance activity from Atsugi using other types of aircraft.

6. The following should be considered with respect to your source's assertions that OSWALD's squadron was in Cubi Point, Philippine Islands in January 1958 where it kept its gear in what the source now knows to have been a hangar for a U-2 airplane; and that the squadron was back in Atsugi, Japan in May 1958. The term "U-2" was not known publicly and did not gain world-wide notoriety until the ill-fated Powers mission some two years later. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that the term "U-2" would have meant anything to OSWALD, even if he had heard it and had been able to identify the term with any aircraft at Cubi Point, at Atsugi or anywhere else.

b3 per CIA
(50 USC 403)

[redacted]

b3 (50USC403
per CIA

7. To summarize: There is no evidence or indication that OSWALD had any association with, or access to, the JTAG operation or its program in Japan. This applies also to information regarding the U-2 or its mission. Even if OSWALD had seen a U-2 aircraft at Atsugi or elsewhere, this fact would not have been considered unusual nor have constituted a breach of security. Limited public exposure of the craft itself -- but not of its nomenclature or mission -- was accepted as a necessary risk. It is most unlikely that OSWALD had the necessary prerequisites to differentiate between the U-2 and other aircraft engaged in classified missions which were similarly visible at Atsugi at the same time.

8. A copy of this memorandum is being forwarded to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

CSCI - 3/781,351

CC-President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

[redacted]

b3 per CIA
(50USC403)

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

June 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-29-92 BY 9803
Per State letter 2-21-84

b7C
FBI

JUN 29 2 43 PM
FBI
REC'D-READING

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
20[illegible] Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a Department of State, Office of Security, report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case dated June 9, 1964, at Caracas, Venezuela, dealing in part with reinterview of Mr. and Mrs. Juan M. De Cuba. The De Cubas were fellow passengers of Oswald on the buses of the Transportes del Norte line from Mexico City, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, on October 2 and 3, 1963. The De Cubas were reinterviewed at our request.

The enclosed report also makes reference to the Muracciole sisters, formerly of Caracas, Venezuela, who are said to presently reside in Mexico City, Mexico.

In light of recent developments which have established that Oswald departed from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 3, 1963, by Transportes del Norte bus and as the Muracciole sisters departed from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 3, 1963, by air en route to Caracas, Venezuela, we do not intend to conduct further inquiry to locate and interview them.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JCS:pah
(9)

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

State Department report establishes that the De Cubas were on the Del Norte bus. It previously stated they traveled by Red Arrow bus. The report is essentially negative, however, both De Cubas recall young American, whose description they furnished fits Oswald, being taken off the bus by Mexican immigration inspector at Nuevo Laredo which we knew occurred in the case of Oswald. Not necessary now to interview the Muraccioles for reason stated herein.

SECRET

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

July 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6-[redacted] 67C
ON 7/1/89 #6934 FBI
Per CIA letter 9/23/88.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of seven reports containing further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and related matters.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of the classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

BY COURIER SVC.
64 JUL 14
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (15)

REL:pah
(9)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-1
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 15 1964

RECD-READING ROOM
JUL 14 3 PM '64
FBI

7th UR after 180

NOTE:

[redacted] reports, consisting of 203 pages, have been approved by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

JUL 15 1964

One of the reports transmitted herewith concerning [redacted], an acquaintance of Lee and Marina Oswald in [redacted]

SECRET

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

53 JUL 17 1964

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4107

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

[redacted]:

11/52 and 5/53. Dymitruk has been married on several occasions and one of her husbands, Vasiliy Kostenko, allegedly was a Soviet agent in Belgium. Transmittal letter classified "Secret" inasmuch as the report on Dymitruk contains data classified "Secret" by the CIA. The report of SA John H. Kenny transmitted herewith bears a "Confidential" classification because it contains information furnished the SA Office by a confidential informant of continuing value.

July 14, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Report of	Date	Office	Classification
John J. Connolly, Jr.	6/29/64	Newark	None
Charles F. Watson	6/29/64	Pittsburgh	None
John H. Kenny	6/29/64	San Antonio	Confidential
Charles F. Watson	6/30/64	Pittsburgh	None
Robert P. Gemberling	7/2/64	Dallas	None
Herbert F. Greathouse	7/3/64	Albuquerque	None

Re: MARINA NIKOLAYEVNA
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Report of	Date	Office	Classification
James P. Hosty, Jr.	6/22/64	Dallas	Secret

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #6454
DATE 2/1/89 BY SP6 [redacted] 67C/FBI
Per CIA letter 9/23/88.

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 6, 1964

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Edwards
1 - Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD --
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Classified by SP7 MAC/MCC
Declassify on: OADR
1-24-86

FOIA/PA # 245937
FBI #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 4-24-88 INITIALS SP7 MAC-MCC

Current classification per CIA letter 9/23/88.
SP6 [redacted] 2/1/88. #6454.

b7C | FBI

By letter dated 6/30/64, the President's Commission requested that the Bureau clarify certain data regarding a photograph that was shown to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by Special Agent (SA) Bardwell D. Odum of the Dallas Office on 11/23/63. The Commission indicated that there appeared to be some confusion in its records concerning the exact picture shown to Mrs. Oswald and the Director has inquired if we are responsible for this confusion.

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/6/77

BACKGROUND:

b1 b3 (50USC403) CIA

On the night of 11/23/63 SA Odum exhibited to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald a photograph of an unidentified individual which was obtained from Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) [redacted] Mrs. Oswald was unable to identify the individual as an associate of Lee Harvey Oswald, but later claimed the individual depicted in the photograph was Jack L. Ruby. The picture shown Mrs. Oswald was definitely not Jack L. Ruby nor has the individual depicted therein been identified by the CIA. (5)(4)(4)

On 2/11/64 we furnished the Commission a copy of the photograph shown Mrs. Oswald by SA Odum and at the request of CIA cropped out the background data in the photograph [redacted] Dallas, when displaying the photograph to Mrs. Oswald on 11/23/63, also at CIA's request, deleted identifying detail in the background of the picture. However, they cut the picture in a slightly different fashion from the way the picture was cut when the first copy was furnished to the Commission on 2/11/64. (5)(4)(4)

ENCLOSURE

By letter dated 6/9/64, we furnished the Commission a copy of the exact photograph, same size and same cutaway, that was shown Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by SA Odum on 11/23/63. Attached are copies of the photographs which we furnished to the Commission showing the slight difference in the cropping of the background.

ENCLOSURE

105-82555
Enclosure

EL:pah
(8)

ENCLOSURE

62-109071
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 22 1964
6 JUL 22 1964

14th before 184

SOVIET SECTION

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

SECRET

There should be no problem or confusion in the Commission's records concerning these photographs which they have in their possession. Inspector James R. Malley contacted Mr. Rankin on 7/2/64 in an effort to arrange a conference to find out what the Commission's problem is in connection with these pictures. Mr. Rankin indicated he would call Mr. Malley back on 7/2/64 if he could arrange a conference with the staff members of the Commission who have raised the question. Mr. Rankin was unable to arrange such a conference on 7/2/64. Inspector Malley again contacted Mr. Rankin at 10:30 a.m. on 7/6/64 in an effort to arrange the necessary conference and Mr. Rankin indicated he would immediately advise Mr. Malley when a conference can be arranged.

ACTION:

This matter is being very closely followed and the Director will be advised of the outcome of the conference.

Rel
DEM
ERR

W.C.S.

By
Follow closely.

SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

TO : W. C. Sullivan [redacted] DATE: July 7, 1964

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Edwards
1 - Lenihan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

Classified by SP7 MHC/bcg 7-24-96
Declassify on: OADR

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Current Classification Per CIA letter 9/23/88

b7C/FBI SAC [redacted] 2/11/64 b6 b7C

Reference is made to memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan dated 7/6/64 advising that we were arranging a conference with the President's Commission to ascertain what the Commission's problem was in connection with the photograph of the unidentified individual taken by Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in Mexico City. Such photograph was exhibited to Marguerite Oswald 11/23/63 by Special Agent (SA) Bardwell D. Odum of the Dallas Office. (U)

On 7/7/64 Supervisor Robert E. Lenihan of the Domestic Intelligence Division, to whom the Oswald case is assigned, met with Mr. J. Lee Rankin and with Commission staff members W. J. Liebeler and Howard P. Willens, in this matter. SA Lenihan carefully described for the Commission the circumstances surrounding the Bureau's acquisition of the photograph in question from the CIA and our investigative activity in displaying the photograph to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald. SA Lenihan also explained for the Commission the fact that the original of the photograph displayed by SA Odum to Mrs. Oswald was cropped by the Dallas Office at the request of CIA to remove identifying background data [redacted] SA Lenihan also explained the circumstances surrounding the cropping of the photograph by Inspector James R. Malley when such photograph was furnished to the Commission by Mr. Malley on 2/11/64. Mr. Lenihan pointed out to the Commission members that the latter photograph was urgently dispatched to the Commission on 2/11/64 upon oral request from Mr. Liebeler and that the Bureau did not purport such photograph to be the exact photograph that was displayed to Mrs. Oswald by SA Odum. (U)

b1 b3 50USC403 CIA

Mr. Liebeler readily acknowledged that he was aware that the photograph of the unidentified individual furnished him by Mr. Malley was not the original photograph displayed to Mrs. Oswald by SA Odum. Mr. Liebeler also added that he is convinced in his own mind that no matter what photograph had been exhibited to Marguerite Oswald by the FBI on 11/23/63, Mrs. Oswald very likely would have claimed such photograph was of Jack Ruby. (U)

105-82555

RLL:pah (8)

ENCLOSURE

5-1 (cum) 24552
SEARCHED [illegible]
SERIALIZED [illegible]
FILED # 123 56
7-24-96 INITIALS SP7 MHC

62-109078 [redacted]
NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 23 1964
6 JUL 22 1964

SOVIET SECTION

64 JUL 29 1964

SECRET

13 4 before a 184

[redacted] SECRET

Mr. Rankin then carefully examined the original photograph displayed to Mrs. Oswald by SA Odum, which Supervisor Lenihan had in his possession, and the copy of the photograph which was furnished to the Commission 2/11/64 by Inspector Malley. Mr. Rankin stated that any reasonable man would immediately declare that the individual depicted in the two photographs was one and the same. V

Mr. Rankin then requested that, in order to make the Commission's records complete in this matter, the FBI furnish the Commission affidavits executed by Inspector Malley and SA Odum wherein each would clearly describe his cropping of the photograph involved and why such photograph was cropped as it was by each. V

Mr. Rankin added that it will not be necessary for the Bureau to contact our Legal Attache, Mexico City, to obtain details regarding the FBI's acquisition of the original photograph from the CIA. Mr. Rankin stated the Commission would contact CIA directly in this matter since it also desired to obtain additional data from CIA [redacted] (5)

b1
b3
(50USC 403)
per CIA

ACTION:

Affidavits are being prepared by Inspector Malley and SA Odum in this matter and will be promptly furnished to the Commission upon receipt. V

Rec'd DFM 7/16/64 MWO 7/16/64 V. ENC

Done
Let to Rankin
7/16/64 enclosing
affidavits - Rel: jrh/mhm

[redacted]

SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: 9/4/64

FROM : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - RUSSIA - CUBA

Through liaison channels, CIA has furnished the Bureau copies of Oswald's application for a Cuban visa which was made when the subject visited Mexico City prior to the assassination.

b3 (50 USC 403)
per CIA

[redacted] CIA, advised the Liaison Agent on 9/3/64, that some weeks ago the President's Commission had asked the State Department to explore the possibilities of obtaining from the Cuban Government any available material concerning Oswald's contacts with the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City. The State Department acted on this request through the Swiss Government. On 8/28/64, the Swiss Government made available to the State Department copies of (A) Oswald's application for a Cuban visa dated 9/27/63, and (B) a letter dated 10/13/63, from the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Cuban Consulate, Mexico City, making reference to Oswald's application. These documents were transmitted via State Department to the Commission. On 9/2/64, the Commission furnished copies to CIA and requested that certain [redacted] examinations be conducted. On 9/3/64, CIA informed the Commission that copies of the documents were being made available to the Bureau. In addition to furnishing us copies of (A) and (B) described above, CIA also furnished copies of translations of these documents, which translations were made by State Department; this material is enclosed.

b1/b3 (50 USC 403) per CIA

With regard to the visa application, the document contains routine background data and is signed "Lee H. Oswald." Also included on this same document are typewritten comments presumably made by the Cuban Consulate employee handling the visa application. These comments include the following significant statements: "The applicant states that he is a member of the American Communist Party and Secretary in New Orleans of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee . . . . He displayed documents in proof of his membership in the two aforementioned organizations and a marriage certificate."

Bureau File 105-82555

Classified by SP6 [redacted] b7C/FBI
Declassify on: OADR 21-18-76454
per CIA letter 9/3/86

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SEP 14 1964

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1964

21st UR after 197

Memo Mr. Brennan to Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - RUSSIA - CUBA

SECRET

Also included on this document was a handwritten notation reading, "Hotel del Comercio Room 18 46-50-61."

b1/b3 (50 USC 403) (S) [redacted] CIA

[redacted] We previously were informed that Duran was the Cuban Consulate employee with whom Oswald had made contact when he called at the Consulate. For your information, no evidence was ever developed indicating that Oswald had been a member of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). We do have evidence that he manifested pro-communist views and we further know that he had corresponded with the Communist Party. With regard to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, we do know that he was a self-proclaimed member of that organization and had documents in his possession which associated him with this particular group. If the comments on the application are legitimate, it is suggested that Oswald may have displayed copies of correspondence with the CPUSA and with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and in this way convinced the Cuban Consulate that he was affiliated with both organizations.

No requests have been made of the Bureau to conduct any investigation or examination. We have transmitted copies of the State Department translations to our Dallas Office.

ACTION:

For information.

SECRET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET

Classification Released 6/27/77 BVK 2040.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malloy
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

4/30/92 9803 [redacted] OMR 6457 (Per letter 2/21/84) b7C FBI

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated September 8, 1964, transmitting photographs of Exhibits D-243 through D-250.4

There are enclosed for your information two copies of translations of the foreign language material in Exhibits D-244 through D-248. There are also enclosed two copies of a translation of a portion of Exhibit D-250.4

The Walter Neunson referred to in Exhibit D-248 is believed to be one Walter Carl Neunson who was born September 13, 1908, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and who, as of January 6, 1964, resided at 900 North 40th Street, Camden, New Jersey, where he subscribed to telephone number Woodlawn 4-0857. Neunson was last known to be employed as a machinist by the Piasecki Aircraft Corporation, Philadelphia.4

NOT RECORDED
109 SEP 17 1964

Neunson resided in [redacted] through early 1940 when he returned to the United States. During his residence in the Soviet Union, he married Maya Mikhaelovna Koslova in 1935 by whom he has three children; namely, Edward Charles, born in 1935, Svetlandia, born in 1936 and Charles, born in June, 1940. The latter child was born subsequent to Neunson's return to the United States. On December 28, 1948, Neunson married Anna Mae Edmonson with whom he presently resides in Camden. A son, John Carl Neunson, was born of this marriage in Philadelphia on May 12, 1950.4

105-82555
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Newark (105-795)
JCS:pdb
(10)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE 3

SEP 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 15 4 19 PM '64 FBI

RECORDS-READING ROOM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

b1

[redacted] On October 23, 1957, he departed from the United States with his son, John Carl Nounson, for the purpose of visiting his wife and Russian-born children. Nounson returned to this country from Russia on April 10, 1958, after experiencing considerable difficulty in leaving the Soviet Union. The Department of State is in possession of considerable information concerning Nounson's activities while in the USSR in 1957 and 1958 [redacted] (S)

b7C per State

Per State letter 2/21/64

[redacted] Nounson's Russian wife and his Russian-born children are not believed to have ever entered the United States. Interviewed by Agents of our Philadelphia Office on April 16, 1958, following his return from Russia, Nounson expressed hatred for the present Russian Government and stated that he was convinced the Soviet regime presented a positive threat to the security of the entire free world. He claimed that he left the Soviet Union on a very unfriendly basis. We intend to interview Mrs. Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald concerning Walter Carl Nounson. The results of these interviews will be promptly furnished to you. (U)

The Mrs. Abraham Schoch referred to in Exhibit D-243 is believed to be identical with the person of same name who is mentioned in report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent Marion C. Street dated December 2, 1963, at Kansas City, Missouri. The Mrs. Maria Pulte who is referred to in Exhibit D-243 is also referred to on pages 1076 through 1078 in the report in the Assassination case of Special Agent Robert P. Gaudreau dated May 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. We do not contemplate further investigation in connection with the efforts of Mrs. Schoch and Mrs. Pulte to be of assistance to Marina Oswald. (U)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

b7C
b1

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

MEMO:

Per State Dept. letter 2/24/64

[redacted]sified "Confidential" as State Department has so classified facts concerning its dealings with Neunson in Moscow [redacted] (S)

In Exhibit D-248 Mrs. Paine wrote to Marina in Russian telling her that Walter Neunson of Camden, New Jersey, offered to be of assistance to Marina and invited her to live at his home. Paine wrote that Neunson told her Marina had met his son, Edward. This appears significant as Edward has never been out of the Soviet Union and we do not know how Neunson would know of his son's meeting with Marina. This is probably a figment of his imagination. Dallas has been instructed to reinterview Paine and Marina concerning Neunson and when results of interviews are in, we will decide whether or not to contact Neunson. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

11083

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

CONFIDENTIAL

46-48

Origin USIA

ACTION: CIRCULAR 505

ALL AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC POSTS, Except LUXEMBOURG and USUN, LISTED CONSULAR POSTS

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TRSY

JOINT STATE-USIA

FOR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND PAO's

Arrangements made to air pouch to addressees presentation and staff copies one-volume Warren Commission Report which extremely sensitive prior formal release by White House. Copies will be separately packaged, labeled "EYES ONLY PRINCIPAL OFFICER", registered and individually pouched. Essential that each Principal Officer be responsible personally for integrity of package containing copies from receipt until formal release. Despatch from Washington by unaccompanied pouch being timed so no copies will reach addressees earlier than two days prior to Washington release. Some addressees necessarily will receive copies following formal release.

You will receive specific notice of release time and identifying pouch containing reports.

Report should be selectively presented to editors, jurists, Government officials, other opinion-leaders at post discretion immediately after repeat after formal release time.

62-109090 5th ur - after 202

USIA preparing in addition: newsreel clips, newspix, illustrated

6457 DECLASSIFIED BY 2803 [redacted] b7C/FBI ON 4/22/82 (By State Letter 2/21/84)

62-109090 NOT RECORDED

Drafted by: IOA:JWheeler:pac 9/18/64

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: C:JYaffay

3 SEP 21 1964

Clearances:
State: Mr. Crockett (In draft)
USIA: Mr. Wilson
White House: Mr. Bundy

NAT. INTASEC.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY IS PROHIBITED UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED"

FORM DS-322 79 SEP 28 1964

RECEIVED GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
SEP 23 1 51 PM '64
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

Page ___ of telegram to CIRCULAR

RECEIVED GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
SEP 21 4 55 PM '64
CONFIDENTIAL
REC'D FBI DIV
SEP 23 11 08 AM '64
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
SEP 23 2 57 PM '64
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECD - CIV RIGHTS
FBI
SEP 23 4 45 PM '64

product or highlights of report in language versions through RSC's and principal posts. Wireless File and VOA will backstop with interviews, panels, official comment, domestic and foreign editorial comments, columns and commentaries. Also possibly later 30 minutes TV documentary, and 16mm film for direct projection. Maximum post effort needed to assure foreign recognition that truth concerning assassination fully set forth in Commission's findings.

RUSK

SEP 24 1964

TO:

ADANA	FRANKFURT	MILAN
AREQUIPA	GEORGETOWN	MONTERREY
ASMARA	GENOA	MUNICH
BELEM	GUADALAJARA	NAPLES
BENGHAZI	GUAYAQUIL	ORAN
BOMBAY	HAMBURG	PALERMO
BUKAVU	HONG KONG	PARAMARIBO
BELO HORIZONTE	IBADAN	PORTO ALEGRE
BRASILIA	ISFAHAN	RECIFE
CALCUTTA	ISTANBUL	SALISBURY
CALI	IZMIR	SALVADOR BAHIA
CASABLANCA	KADUNA	SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS
COCHABAMBA	KHORRAMSHAHR	SAO PAULO
CONSTANTINE	LAHORE	SINGAPORE
CORDOBA	LOURENCO MARQUES	STUTTGART
CURITIBA	LUANDA	SYDNEY
DACCA	LUSAKA	TABRIZ
DOUALA	MADRAS	TANGIER
DUSSELDORF	MARACAIBO	THESSALONIKI
ELIZABETHVILLE	MARTINIQUE	TURIN
ENUGU	MELBOURNE	ZAGREB
FLORENCE	MESHED	

CONFIDENTIAL

Secret

1 - Belmont
1 - Bonan
1 - Sullivan

Classified by 2040 Rvb. 6/25/77
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

September 22, 1964

Current Class. per CIA letter 9/23/88
SP6-[redacted] 2/1/88 #6454

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Papich
1 - Lenihan

b7C/FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the conversation of Miss Jane Vida of your staff with Special Agent Robert E. Lenihan of this Bureau on September 22, 1964, there were delivered to the Commission on September 22, 1964, the following data:

(1) Two copies of amended page seven of the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated April 21, 1964, at Miami, Florida, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Aka, IS - Russia - Cuba." These amended pages are to replace the two copies of pages seven and eight of the report of Special Agent O'Connor dated April 21, 1964, which is in the possession of the Commission.

(2) Two copies of amended page one of the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated April 21, 1964, which deletes the classification "Secret, Group 1, Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification," which appears on page one of the copies of Special Agent O'Connor's report presently in possession of the Commission.

With the insertion of the amended pages, Special Agent O'Connor's report becomes unclassified.

This will confirm delivery of the aforementioned data to the Commission on September 22, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

M. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

REL:pdb
(9)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 29 1964

Secret

FBI COURIER SVC. 23 SEP 2-2 COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

23 SEP 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Instant report of Special Agent O'Connor contained data classified "Secret" [redacted] [S] On 9-21-64 Miss Vida, staff member of the Commission, contacted Inspector Malley to ascertain if Special Agent O'Connor's report could be declassified. [redacted] [S]

[redacted] This modification discussed with Miss Vida of the Commission by Supervisor Lenihan 9-22-64 and she ascertained from appropriate superiors such modification satisfactory. She requested that amended pages be immediately furnished Commission so the report could be sent to printers afternoon of 9-22-64. Desired amended pages were furnished the Commission 9-22-64 and this letter confirms such delivery. Copy of amended pages one and seven attached along with copy of the original report of Special Agent O'Connor dated April 21, 1964. (S) C4

BRACKETS REMAINS CLASS PER CIA 5-8-92 9803 RDD/IISR 5-15-92 #0454

INCOMING TELEGRAM Department of State

34-31

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Action
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FBI
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RMR

Control: 17584
Rec'd: September 21, 1964
12:30 p.m.

FROM: Dublin

ACTION: Secstate 96 PRIORITY

DATE: September 21, 4 p.m.

Reference: DEPCIRTEL 505

In view unique identification with late President Kennedy, Irish will be intensely interested Warren Commission Report. While not normally beneficiary USIA support, post urges in this instance that all material prepared for press and TV be expeditiously and abundantly provided, including at least 35 copies basic report.

CHALKER

AJT

b7C/FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 6454 9803 [redacted] (Beattie Wilkins 2/21/84)
ON 4/29/92

62-109090 – 20th UR after 204

NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 22 1964

NAT. INT. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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61 SEP 30 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9-22-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Callahan
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen 1 - Liaison
1 - Malley 1 - Stokes

Classified by 9903
Declassify on: OADR
4-30-92
Per State ltr. 2-21-64. FBI

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Warren Commission

This discusses Commission request on 9-22-64 that we declassify a "Secret" 181-page summary memorandum dated 5-18-64 prepared in this case by our Legal Attache, Mexico City, and proposes because of possible international repercussions that we take this matter up with the Department of State.

At 1:05 p.m., 9-22-64, Mr. Malley received request from the office of W. David Slawson, staff member of the President's Commission, that we declassify our 181-page summary memorandum prepared in this case 5-18-64 by our Legal Attache, Mexico City. This memorandum which contains an elaborate Table of Contents and Index summarizes all of our investigation in Mexico through early May, 1964. In preparing the summary, Legal Attache classified it "Secret" in order to protect

[redacted] and, in addition, to protect highly sensitive security informants who provided some of the data in the document. Some of these informants are [redacted] (S)
All of the sources who provided information as set forth in the summary are protected therein by 31 informant symbols.

b1 per STATE

Much of the investigation reported in the summary was conducted by [redacted] Due to the importance of this investigation [redacted]

(S)

b1 per STATE

Legal Attache has advised us, however, that the Mexicans are insistent that [redacted] in this

(S)

b1 STATE

Enclosure
105-82555
JCS:pdb
(10)

SECRET

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED
159 OCT 23 1964

58 OCT 26 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

SECRET

connection, when Mr. Slawson of the Commission staff and two other staff members were in Mexico in April they [redacted] (S)

Accordingly, the Commission members did not take depositions in Mexico.

OBSERVATIONS:

b1 STATE

The action of the Commission at this time in requesting the Bureau to declassify its summary of investigation in Mexico may (S) [redacted] could result in serious diplomatic repercussions between this country and Mexico.

RECOMMENDATION:

b1 STATE

In view of the possible consequences, it is recommended that the matter of the declassification [redacted] [S] be taken up with the Department of State. Attached for approval is a letter to State enclosing a copy of the summary in question.

b1 STATE

OK and WFS

This is the reason we should consult State Dept & the decision is up to State. Suggest Supervisor Bartlett deliver to State & get an immediate answer.

ate keep est high opp immediat

answer

OK

Ltr with encl. delivered to State 9/24/64. Mr. Wells, State orally assented 9/26/64 & confirmed in writing 9/30/64 CAH

SECRET

SECRET

This document consists of 1 pages.
Number 1 of 5 copies, Series A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
WASHINGTON

6454
DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 [redacted] 67C/FBI
ON 4-29-92
PER STATE LETTER dtd 2-27-84

September 29, 1964

Rec'd 9-30-64 Liaison

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable
John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice.

SUBJECT : LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

I refer to your memorandum on the above subject dated September 23 and bearing the file number (S) 105-82555. The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy asked that you declassify a memorandum of May 18, 1964, prepared by your Legal Attache in Mexico City on the Oswald case, to enable its inclusion in that portion of the Commission's report which will be released to the public. The Department's position on the desirability of your acceding to this request was telephoned on September 26 by H. Bartlett Wells of INR/DDC to Mr. John F. Wacks, who was then acting as duty officer for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This memorandum will serve to confirm that conversation.

Mr. Wells said that the State Department considered that declassification of the May 18 report, in the manner and for the purposes described, would not be likely to cause subsequent harmful repercussions between the Governments of the United States and Mexico.

Thus if the Federal Bureau of Investigation sees fit to accede to the Commission's request of September 22, 1964, the Department of State will have no objection.

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Thomas L. Hughes

OCT 23 1964

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

PPN 10 CZECH
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A-119 NO.

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HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE [redacted] & DO

INFO : MOSCOW, VIENNA, MUNICH

Vienna for SPO, Munich for [redacted] DISTRIBUTION

FROM : AmEmbassy PRAGUE DATE: October 5, 1964

SUBJECT : Czechoslovak Press Comments on Warren Commission Report

REF :

Czechoslovak press coverage of the Warren Commission Report has been moderate to heavy. The general trend is critical disbelief with many of the Commission's findings. Why, asked Rude Pravo (September 28 and 29) were ten months required for issuance of the report when the investigations and the interrogations were completed and all was "clear" by the beginning of this year. It asserted that the testimony of witnesses was full of contradictions and that the Commission chose to publish only those portions of the testimony favorable to its conclusions.

Rude Pravo also queried the report's conclusions regarding the number of shots fired, the direction(s) from which fired, and the guilt of Oswald. It stated that the Commission's "proof" that Oswald was actually in the room from which the fatal shots were supposedly fired would not be upheld before any court in the world; that the Commission offered no word as to Oswald's motivation; and that the report contained no indication that he hated Kennedy or disagreed with his politics. The newspaper emphasized that Oswald confessed nothing despite a twelve-hour interrogation; that the interrogation by Captain Fritz of the Dallas Police Force was not recorded; and that members of the FBI and Secret Service were present only intermittently during the interrogation.

Rude Pravo also stated that there was no satisfactory explanation of why Officer Tibbits stopped Oswald on the street, or why he tried to draw his gun, since the contention that the description broadcast on the radio matched Oswald more than any other person in Dallas was "fantasy." The paper concluded that the report is insufficient to satisfy American and world opinion.

b7C FBI

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REC-23 62-109090-281

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DECONTROLLED FOLLOWING OCTOBER 5, 1967

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Drafted by: EGCrosswell:bjh 10/2/64

Contents and Classification Approved by: BEBlankinship

Clearance:

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

60 OCT 16 1964

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COMMENT: The above comments appeared under a Washington dateline. The Embassy sent full texts of the Commission's report to leading Czechoslovak newspapers, including Rude Pravo, on September 30.

For the Chargé d'Affaires, a. i.:

Edward W. Burgess

Edward W. Burgess
First Secretary of Embassy

RECEIVED FROM
OCT 12 1964
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Research and Reference Service

INITIAL WORLD PRESS REACTION TO THE WARREN COMMISSION'S REPORT

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DATE 5-1-92 BY 9883
Per State letter 2-21-84

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October 1, 1964

This is a research report, not a statement of Agency policy

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INITIAL WORLD PRESS REACTION TO THE

WARREN COMMISSION'S REPORT

SUMMARY

The Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy received heavy and prominent news coverage in most countries. U.S. and foreign wire-service accounts were widely played and many papers ran extensive selections of the text.

Editorial comment on the Report has been extensive in Western Europe and in most of the Near East and South Asia. In Latin America, it has been moderate to heavy. In the Far East, comment has been light, and in Africa, sparse. As full texts of the Report circulate, as reactions are cross-played as news and as the Report continues to generate U.S. actions and discussion, foreign editorial attention continues.

Responses to the Commission's findings varied widely in the non-communist press. That Oswald acted alone was singled out by most news coverage and commentary as the Report's chief conclusion, but editors showed a wide range of difference in accepting or rejecting it.

In most countries of Western Europe,--notably Britain, Germany and the Scandinavian countries--most of the press endorsed the findings of the Commission and gave high praise to the thoroughness, integrity and objectivity of its members. In France especially, and to a slightly lesser extent in Belgium and Austria, critical questioning of the Report--ranging from skepticism to flat disbelief--outweighed favorable comment.

In Latin America, while the integrity of the Commission's members was rarely doubted and the painstaking thoroughness of the investigation was generally praised, reactions range from acceptance to rejection, with many uncertain that the report will satisfy the dubious. A prevalent theme was that "in the final analysis, history will have to give the definitive version of what happened in Dallas."

In the Near East and South Asia, only the Indian press largely accepted the view that Oswald and Ruby had acted alone. Belief in the existence of a conspiracy, however, continued to command widespread support in the Arab press and in Pakistan. Aegean-area papers generally accepted the Report as above suspicion, but expressions of doubt persisted.

In the Far East, comment runs the gamut from complete acceptance to an outright attack on the validity of the report. Commonwealth countries in the area call the report thorough and convincing, and hold that it should dispel existing allegations and doubts. In the Philippines and Japan, commendation of the Commission's work is coupled with doubt that it will put an end to questions about possible conspiracy and motivations, and some see popular legends emerging that are impervious to fact.

The available limited African comment has tended to accept the finding that Oswald was solely guilty, although Ghanaian media have been highly critical. In a number of African countries, broad news coverage gave prominence to foreign wire-service accounts reporting qualified acceptance or skeptical criticism elsewhere.

In other areas as well, cross-reporting of unfavorable comment has been frequent, citing especially the critical statements of Bertrand Russell, Thomas Buchanan and Mark Lane.

The Commission's criticisms of measures taken to protect the President were widely noted and discussed.

Some comment held that the Report did much to clear American society of charges of widespread lawlessness and violence, contending that the Commission's work not only showed the "advantages of democracy in the search for truth" but had also "destroyed the legend of an 'Evil' America." Other comment saw the tragedy in Dallas as reflecting an atmosphere of violence, political extremism and racial conflict: "When all the Commission's recommendations are adopted there will still remain the problem of too much extremism and too many guns."

A recurrent note in discussion of the Report was the expression of renewed sadness and regret for the loss of a man who had won world-wide admiration and respect.

(Accounts of area treatment and reaction, with a section summarizing Soviet Union and Eastern European propaganda treatment of the Report, follow.)

INITIAL WORLD PRESS REACTION TO THE WARREN COMMISSION'S REPORT

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WESTERN EUROPE

The Warren Commission report was the top story in all West European papers. Its publication was greeted with banner headlines and a number of important papers devoted several pages on successive days to publishing its conclusions. Many papers supplemented their own initial views by quoting extensively the opinions of other European and American papers.

The communist and fellow-traveling press bluntly condemned the Report as a whitewash. Other European papers followed country rather than party lines in their assessment of it. In the majority of countries, the press welcomed the Report and endorsed its findings. This was not the case, however, in France, Belgium and Austria, where critical questioning outweighed favorable comment.

Many papers pointed to the high integrity of the Commission members and the painstaking thoroughness of their work to support their own endorsement of the Report. There is little evidence, however, that the Commission's findings have forced any real change of view among those papers where conspiracy theories initially found fertile ground. Both supporters and skeptics pointed to the difficulty for Europeans to accept the idea that the Kennedy assassination was committed by one deranged individual eager to make his mark in history.

The publication of the Report also led to new questions, particularly among those critical of its findings. Texas Governor Connally's disagreement with the Commission was widely noted. Some papers alleged that Robert Kennedy did not agree with the report and used this to buttress their own doubts. Others gave sensational coverage to what they called President Kennedy's premonition of assassination.

Many papers focused secondarily on the Commission's criticism of those charged with protecting the President and on the alleged unbelievable ineptness of the Dallas police. Virtually all welcomed the Commission's recommendations

for the improvement of presidential security measures. A few papers held that the Report served to vindicate American society, but for a good number of others it was an additional reminder of the tendency to violence and extremism which they believe permeates the U.S.

Endorsement

In the majority of Western European countries, the press with a few significant exceptions endorsed the findings of the Warren Commission and gave high praise to the integrity and thoroughness of its members. Many felt that the Commission had more than adequately considered all possibilities and that its conclusions that Oswald and Ruby had each acted alone would be the definitive version of the Dallas tragedy.

In Britain, the influential London Times described the report as "thorough, painstaking, voluminous, frank and, above all else, scrupulously careful in its analysis and conclusions." The liberal Manchester Guardian believed that "only the most skeptical will continue to harbor doubts about the assassination in the face of this massive report. The event remains a ghastly tragedy, but no longer a mystery." These sentiments were widely echoed in other countries of Western Europe. Hamburg's influential Die Welt wrote: "There was no conspiracy, no plot of American extremists, no plan or participation of foreign powers ... At the same time, American society has been acquitted of the charge of being a playground of sinister underground forces. The integrity of the persons, both Democrats and Republicans, who tried to find the truth during these long months speaks for itself."

In the Scandinavian countries the majority of papers agreed that the conclusions of the report constituted the final answer to the riddle of Dallas. In Oslo, Norway's largest paper, the Aftenposten, spoke for much of Scandinavian press opinion in calling the report "convincing" and in concluding that it "will go down in history as the truth about the dramatic happenings in Dallas." In Italy, center and right-wing papers cited the work's independence and objectivity and stressed the Commission's finding that the assassination was a one-man job. Italy's Socialist Avanti was, however, more cautious, contending that the "presence of a third man cannot be categorically excluded." The Spanish press generally accepted the accuracy of the Commission's findings and held that the report cleared

up most of the questions which had arisen. In Spain and Italy, however, there are indications that the general public remains more skeptical than the press comment would indicate.

There were only a few papers which openly admitted to changing their view as a result of the report. The most notable of these was the influential Neue Zuercher Zeitung, which now revised its initial comment that "until proof to the contrary is provided nobody can suppose that the murder of Oswald does not point to the existence of a widespread conspiracy." After publication of the Report the paper concluded that "there can be no doubt that proof to the contrary has (now) been provided."

Critical Questioning

Not all papers, however, endorsed the Commission's findings. Even in those countries where the Report found greatest favor some criticism was heard. Leeds' conservative Yorkshire Post found it curious that "very little attention seems to have been paid by the Commission to the possibility that Oswald was inspired by communism, not of the Russian but of the Chinese variety." The paper reasoned that Oswald's discontent and failure as a human being made him ideal material for Chinese utilization. In West Germany, the independent Muenchner Merkur held that the Commission "was unable to furnish conclusive evidence." It concluded that "for Washington, which hoped that the Commission would disperse all the clouds that have gathered over U.S. domestic policy after Dallas, this will be a disappointing result."

In France, Belgium and Austria criticism of the Commission's report and open disbelief of its findings considerably outweighed positive judgments. The skepticism in these countries was perhaps most neatly summed up by the pro-Gaullist Paris-Presse. It held that the report "will certainly convince the great mass of Americans. But the French say to themselves instinctively, 'We don't believe all that because it isn't believable!'"

The two leading Parisian papers -- elite-oriented Le Monde and rightist Le Figaro -- voiced the opinion of many lesser papers in challenging the validity of the Commission's conclusions. Le Figaro headlined: "Gaps, Contradictions and Statements Hard to Believe in the Warren Report." The paper's Washington correspondent quoted James Reston's article in the New York Times to buttress his own skepticism and strongly hinted that the Kennedy family was having a private investigation conducted. Robert Kennedy's alleged statement that he had not read the report was sometimes interpreted

by critics as casting doubt on the work of the Commission. Paris-Presse even alleged that the former Attorney General had declared that Oswald "did not think of it (the assassination) by himself." Le Monde held that "an important fraction of the Old Continent's public opinion remains skeptical" about the report. The paper's Washington correspondent advised that "there must be no mistake about the truth which has been presented to us. It is a voluntarily limited truth." Conservative and frequently pro-American l'Aurore of Paris was virtually alone among the important French dailies in sustaining the findings of the Report. It believed that "the amateurs of mystery stories will be disappointed by the Warren report. The report is simple, clear, and precise, and its internal logic is prodigious: Lee Harvey Oswald is the sole and only culprit."

Press comments in Belgium and Austria were equally skeptical. Brussels' independent Le Soir doubted the Report's validity on the grounds that it could be either a calculated plan to mislead the American public or the result of naive investigation. The independent Lanterne of Brussels refused to believe that the crime was the work of a single unbalanced man and the Catholic conservative Metropole of Antwerp expressed interest in the "real motives" of Ruby and Oswald. Catholic Le Rappel of Charleroi was one of a number of papers which held that Kennedy had a "premonition" of his death. The paper rather enigmatically contended, therefore, that "the secret of the whole affair belongs to the victim and certainly not to his murderer." Vienna's right-center Volksblatt was typical of many Austrian papers in its open skepticism of the Report's findings. It concluded rather ominously that "it is definitely good for the world and for peace that the Warren Commission did not arrive at some other conclusion, or that it kept silent to spare the world the din of clashing arms."

Communist Treatment

Communist and fellow-traveling papers in Western Europe characterized the report as a whitewash of America's racists and reactionaries, whom they blame for the death of President Kennedy. Under the headline "Service to the Right," London's Daily Worker condemned the Commission's findings as "all very convenient for the American ruling class." In Paris, l'Humanite headlined "The Real Questions Remain Unanswered," and described the report as a "concealment." In Rome, the Communist Party's condemnation played skillfully on real and alleged statements of others. The Party's organ, L'Unita, held that "with the exception of those papers which had accepted the 'official version' from the beginning, reactions to the report vary from the implicit reservations of the (London) Times to the open criticism of Figaro (Paris), from the incredulity of Governor Connally to the

rejection of the report by Buchanan and the harsh condemnation handed down by Bertrand Russell." Fellow-traveling Paese Sera advised that "James Reston's view that the report will probably fail to convince historians should be completely endorsed."

The American Temper

Many commentators hold that political extremism and racial conflict have created an atmosphere of violence and lawlessness in the U.S. which in turn made the Kennedy assassination possible. Others pointed to the existence of these conditions to explain why so much of West European opinion is skeptical of the Warren report. Financial Les Echos of Paris, for instance, contended that "the Dallas tragedy took on a suspicious tint because of the passionate climate created at the time by three fundamental elements: the controversial character of President Kennedy, the offensive... for racial equality, and the existence of a small group of extremists." The pro-Gaullist La Nation, also of Paris, speculated on the Commission's emphasis on the absence of a precise personal motive on the part of Oswald and asked if it "wanted to suggest that the isolated mad murderer was only the unconscious instrument of the hatred of the South for the anti-racist action of Kennedy." A number of papers pointed out that although Oswald may have acted alone, his "terrible deed nevertheless benefitted a powerful group of persons" (Vienna's pro-coalition Neues Oesterreich).

The London Times, along with many other papers, praised the Commission's emphasis on the need for tighter security protection, but added that "when all the Commission's recommendations ... are adopted there will still remain the problem of too much extremism and too many guns." In West Germany, where the Commission's conclusions regarding the failures of those charged with protecting the President were extensively highlighted, the pro-Socialist Neue Rhein Ruhr Zeitung held that the Warren report leaves behind "the bitter impression that this great tragedy with its tint of Wild West crime was only possible in Texas." By contrast, some papers felt that the report did much to exonerate American society. Reykjavik's Morgunbladid stated that "the Warren report will strengthen popular trust in the American government" and that the Commission's work shows once again "those advantages of democracy in the search for truth." Berlin's independent BZ held that the Warren report "has destroyed the legend of an 'Evil' America. That is its biggest accomplishment."

LATIN AMERICA

News coverage of the Warren Commission report has been widespread, while editorial comment has been moderate to heavy. Noncommunist comment varies from general acceptance of the Report, through speculation and doubt about certain aspects, to outright condemnation and rejection. Communist media comment is altogether negative as expected. Noncommunist editors rarely cast any doubt on the veracity of the Commission and generally praise the painstaking work of the investigation itself, but many do have real doubts that the Report itself is the definitive analysis of President Kennedy's assassination and the motives and events that led up to it. There are numerous references to Bertrand Russell's charges that the Commission had suppressed many facts and distorted the truth, and many Brazilian commentaries are based as much on European evaluations as on the Report itself. The most frequent theme is that many people still remain unconvinced by the Commission's findings and that history will have to provide the final clarification of the Kennedy assassination.

Favorable Comments

Bogotá (Colombia), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Lima (Peru) and Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) newspapers gave the release of the Warren Commission report heavy wire-service coverage. The headlines stressed the Commission's conclusion that Oswald had acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy and that there was no discernible conspiracy, either domestic or foreign. In Trinidad, for example, the independent Guardian headlined "Oswald Acted Alone" and devoted an inside page to the story under the heading "Probers Spike Murder Myths."

Moderately liberal and very influential El Tiempo of Bogotá condemned all the "suppositions and the sensationalist accounts which had been fabricated about this tragic event in American history." The editorial called the Warren report "the reality of the drama," adding that it was patently "not interested in being another chapter in this novelesque series of hypotheses meant to attract people's curiosity rather than tell the true facts." If the crime in Dallas was shameful, the paper concludes,

it is even more shameful "to give credence to what has been written about it and to censure a people who were the first victims of this ignominious incident."

Two signed editorial comments have appeared so far in the Chilean press. Raúl Silva Castro, writing for conservative El Mercurio, notes that the report blames "careless police protection and technical errors committed by different agencies" for the President's assassination and the "lamentable indolence" of the Dallas police in the case of Oswald's death. He also comments on the "astonishing declarations of Bertrand Russell" and the "gross epithets" which Russell used to refer to the members of the Warren Commission. He concludes that Oswald probably belonged to "that group of criminals who commit an act /of this kind/, without having any clear political ideology at all, moved by the megalomaniacal impulse to attract attention and find a place in history."

The story of the Warren report received front-page headline treatment in all Costa Rican newspapers and was given prime time on both radio and television. Starting on September 29, San José's leading independent newspaper, conservative La Nación, began serializing a 12,000-word summary of the Report. La Nación likewise editorialized on the "impressive precision and clarity with which the Warren report gets to the bottom of the facts" and concludes that the report "leaves no room for doubt." Also praising the report, leftist-liberal La República of San José says that "the seriousness of the report, the minute and extraordinary compilation of data and testimony ... must perforce dispel the dark, mysterious theories that have been elaborated around the brutal and unforgettable act." An editorial in conservative Diario de Costa Rica equally lauds the Report's thoroughness and completeness and declares that erroneous versions of the assassination which "until only a few hours ago were still being believed and circulated, in the European press especially, fall to the ground on the basis of this report." It concludes with the observation that the Report finally demolishes "a series of dangerous political distortions and protects the prestige of the American nation so harshly attacked by versions that were not always circulated without hidden purposes."

Lima's popular tabloid La Crónica praises the Warren report as a "model of seriousness and responsibility and well-founded investigatory technique." The editorial says that the findings establish that "President Kennedy was undoubtedly assassinated by Oswald, a psychopath confused by Marxism and inspired by hate for every manifestation of authority, who acted alone without advice or assistance." Moderately conservative Ultima

Hora of Lima likewise finds that "the laborious conscientiousness and objectivity of the investigation and the indisputable moral integrity of the members of the Commission help to dispel finally the speculation that had taken place concerning the facts and circumstances" of the Kennedy assassination.

Conservative (Blanco Party) El Plata of Montevideo (Uruguay) gave a qualified editorial approval of the Warren report: "The conclusions of the Warren Commission establish the guilt of Lee Harvey Oswald beyond all doubt ... The report ... carries conviction." But, it adds: "It is possible that the conclusions of the report may be totally or partially questioned ... It is legitimate to suppose that, in the final analysis, history will have to give the definitive version of what happened in Dallas at midday of November 22, 1963."

The English-language Daily Journal of Caracas (Venezuela) likewise says: "We believe the report will persuade most Americans that there was no plot and that the murder was the isolated job of a demented or twisted person, but it will probably not convince Europeans, to judge by initial reactions." In conclusion, the editorial advises its readers "to accept the Warren report. Despite what some people call unanswered questions, it has far more substance than the speculations designed to belittle it."

In Jamaica, The Daily Gleaner (independent) carried the full text of Chapter One of the Warren report on two days (September 28 and 29), devoting a total of 21 columns to it. Editorially, it said that "those who doubt that Oswald acted alone will never be completely satisfied" and "its conclusions will continue to be questioned by those who will always be skeptical, but until, if ever, a scrap of evidence is unearthed to show that these conclusions are wrong, the report must be accepted as factual and complete."

Critical Reactions

Following the initial wide news coverage of the Report's release, the Rio press concentrated on the worldwide reactions to the Warren Commission's findings. While many papers quote Robert Kennedy's statement that he is satisfied with the report, the overriding impression created is that world opinion remains divided. For example, nearly all papers quote Bertrand Russell and many draw heavily on numerous sensational French reports, and both nationalist Jornal do Brasil and leftist-nationalist-

oriented Correio da Manha headline Robert Kennedy's satisfaction with the report and continuing European skepticism. Even a reasoned argument written for conservative O Jornal by columnist Barreto Leite Filho, after stressing the impeccable work of the Commission and its members, concludes that only history will be able to render the final verdict. Correio refers to doubts raised by such people as Mark Lane, writing for Paris' L'Express, and Thomas Buchanan, in his book "Kennedy's Assassins." It says that although "one cannot question the legitimacy of the investigation ... the final word belongs to history." The Warren report, it continues, "is condemned by a large part of the U.S. and international press, as incomplete, ambiguous, and doubtful." Similarly, highly-conservative Jornal do Comércio reports that while half the European press accepts the Report's findings, the other half speculates "according to their respective political orientations."

A shrug of the shoulders and the opinion that "we'll probably really never know" seems to express the feeling of the editorials that have appeared so far in Mexico City. Moderately-conservative Excelsior says: "The Warren report is very probably correct, in spite of the disquieting fact that a Russian (sic) benefactress found Oswald the job that he used for the assassination ... It may also be, as many are saying, that the truth will never be known. But one thing we know for sure: the events of November 22, 1963 in Dallas will continue to be discussed for a century." The paper also criticizes the Dallas police and concludes that "doubts and shadows probably persist. Perhaps the truth will never be known." Conservative El Universal Gráfico commends the report, but notes that doubts are still held by some people. Independent nationalist La Prensa carries a cartoon depicting the Warren Commission in a surrealist painting with the question: "And this is to clear up the doubts?"

El Comercio, the conservative dean of the Peruvian press, says that the report has "truly disconcerted the world -- and something more than half the world shares the doubt and rejection of the worthy old pacificist /Russell/.... The suspicion remains that beyond Oswald the assassination of Kennedy was elaborated to eliminate his well-intentioned decisions from the scene."

The Panamanian press gave heavy wire-service coverage to the report of the Warren Commission. An editorial in conservative La Estrella de Panamá predicts that "millions of persons within and outside of the United States ... will be disappointed" because they were expecting the report to contain some startling new revelations. Although it concedes that "it is

possible, of course, that Oswald may have committed the crime by his own exclusive determination, as reflected by his strange personality full of frustrations, and it is also possible that Ruby, inflamed with indignation at President Kennedy's death, may have decided to punish the killer with his own hand. But nobody can deny that all this is very strange, especially the latter." The editorial concludes that the report, even though it "ends the official investigation;" lacks satisfactory explanations and invites further "speculations and conjectures" for a long time to come.

The far-rightist Prensa Libre of Santo Domingo labels the Warren report "a masterpiece of confusion and ambiguities," and sees the Communists "wringing their hands with joy ... Now the Communists can wash their hands ... as Pilate did 2,000 years ago."

Cuban and Other Communist Judgments

Cuban media stressed that the Warren Committee report does not close the "shameful page on the unpunished crime against the President." They insist that Oswald was a tool of rightist groups -- "headed by Texas reactionary leaders" -- who plotted President Kennedy's death. They continue to express suspicion of the Report's completeness and accuracy. An El Mundo editorial says the Report "does not explain anything in a satisfactory manner. It speaks of "secret documents" not included in the Report and concludes that their omission justifies the suspicion that the "truth" is being suppressed.

A Havana TV broadcast declares that the report leaves "thousands of questions unanswered." Radio Havana to Latin America states that Oswald's mother described the Report as "ridiculous." A broadcast to Europe says the Report "is going to be the basis for questions from now on." It asserts that if Oswald wasn't actually in the employ of rightists, he was so affected by their anti-Kennedy propaganda that he committed the murder. The comment belittles Oswald's connection with communism, and one broadcast declares: "If Oswald was committed to Marxism, then that fact alone would make him opposed to political assassination." Only the CIA and the FBI encourage political murder, the comment concludes. Radio Havana to Latin America insists that the Warren Commission report affirms "against all evidence" that Oswald acted alone.

The most violent Cuban comment was a report of the statement by Bertrand Russell, President of the "Who Murdered Kennedy Committee." According to Radio Progreso, Russell said the Warren Commission report is "lamentably incomplete and covers its authors with infamy." He reportedly said that the "three official versions" of the assassination contain omissions, lies and distortions.

Trinidad's socialist-oriented Mirror ignores the report. Several Peruvian papers, where the Warren report shared the front page with de Gaulle, carry an Agence France Presse item reporting the Russell charges.

Pro-Castro El Diario de México says that the Commission has handed down a report which "has one single virtue: it satisfies nobody. Nevertheless, let us be serene and trust the investigators. Perhaps it is better thus."

Roberto Landaeta, of the Chilean Communist Party organ El Siglo, renders the judgment that "the entire report of the Warren Commission is invalidated and without political, social, or moral basis when it admits: 'Because of the difficulty of proving negative facts to achieve certainty, the possibility that there were others implicated ... cannot be established categorically.'" He goes on to say that "it is irritating the way the famous Commission worries about all the 'no's' to avoid having to express itself on the 'yeses,' that is, on the true proofs ... The Commission leaves the question open."

FAR EAST

Heavy news coverage but light editorial comment marked the Far Eastern press response to the Warren Commission Report. Comment ran the gamut from complete acceptance to an outright attack on the validity of the Report. Editorial comment from the British Commonwealth countries in the area viewed the Report as thorough and convincing and believed it should dispel existing rumors, allegations and doubts. Editorial comment from the Philippines, however, was dubious that the Report would be convincing to all and felt that many of the rumors and allegations had already become so firmly established as legends that they would survive despite the Report's contrary findings. Japanese editorial comment, while voicing acceptance of the Report, was also skeptical that its explanations were sufficiently complete to destroy existing doubts on the vital questions of "conspiracy" and "motivation". The only critical comment appeared in the Cambodian paper La Depeche.

Although there has been considerable straight news coverage of the Warren report in the Far East press, comment has been light. The editorials and special columns that have appeared to date range from complete acceptance to skepticism to outright attack (in one instance).

The British Commonwealth countries praise the thoroughness of the report and find it convincing. For example, an editorial in Kuala Lumpur's Straits Times entitled "Simple Truth" says in part: "All except morbid-minded and right-wing and left-wing fanatics, who believe what they want to believe, will be satisfied by the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy ... Absolute negatives are difficult to prove, but most exhaustive investigation has failed to disclose any trace of evidence of conspiracy, any indication that foreign agents or subversive organizations participated in either crime."

New Zealand's Dominion Wellington similarly comments: "Though the report of the Warren Commission ... will have occasioned no surprise to most people, it should dispose once and for all of the rumors and allegations that gained currency in the wake of that horrendous tragedy."

Hong Kong's South China Post also expresses confidence in the soundness of the report: "The mystery, the doubts, and the dark speculations that have appeared in print were systematically considered and rejected. For clearing away the fog of /rumor/, likewise for its sense of detachment and its strict adherence to facts, the report indicates that a tedious, exhausting job has been thoroughly and expertly undertaken. No less important are the frank criticisms of various law enforcement departments (including the circumstances surrounding the shooting by Jack Ruby) and these will now be -- if they have not already been -- the subject of strict examination by the agencies concerned."

From Australia, the report receives commendation in several newspapers. The Melbourne Age says: "There can be no question of the authority or integrity of the Commission appointed by President Johnson or of the massive labors which it undertook." The Sydney Daily Mirror expresses equal confidence: "The findings of the Warren Commission's inquiry are comprehensive and convincing and will be accepted by sensible people. The report will surely end the wild speculations of international and domestic plots circulating since the President's death." More praise is voiced in the Sydney Herald: "The report's cogent analysis of verified facts demonstrates beyond rational doubt that one unhappy, violent man alone planned and carried out this appalling crime." And the Melbourne Herald adds this to Australia's commendation: "The report is critical of security measures and makes some detailed recommendations for matching safeguards to the disturbingly high risks around the American presidency. To the outside world, which shared the distress of the American people in the Kennedy tragedy, dispelling of rumors of sinister intrigue is one of the positive values of the Warren report."

Press comment from Japan and the Philippines express skepticism. Tokyo's Sankei is willing to accept the Warren Commission's opinion that the assassination was an individual act and not the result of a conspiracy. The editorial notes, however, that doubts will remain in many minds; and it is plain that these will include Japanese minds. Sankei thinks that the question of conspiracy is crucial, because if there should be proof of conspiracy this might constitute a threat to American democratic institutions and even to world peace: "We will believe the Warren report in its full context, but cannot help but tremble to hear that such a person (Oswald) existed and that a president has been assassinated by such a person.... If he had acted in conspiracy with either the right or the left, or with any foreign elements or any other organization ... the incident would have grave consequences on the democratic order of the United States and the

peace of the whole world." Similarly, in a commentary in the Mainichi, writer Yorichika Arima expresses the opinion that doubts about the assassination remain and that the Warren report does not analyze sufficiently the motive behind the crime. Mild Japanese radio commentary also worries about the motivation and remarks on continuing skepticism in Europe. The English-language Japan Times is an exception to the general tone of the press. Its comment is, as usual, reasonable and objective and inclined to accept the Warren Commission's conclusions. However, the paper cannot be considered representative of Japanese public opinion or widely influential in forming it.

The Manila Times also expresses doubts. An editorial, entitled "Why the Warren Report Will Never Be Final," says that the Report ought to silence all doubts about conspiracy but will not. The writer bases his conclusion upon the argument that the initial confusion in the first Dallas police reports created suspicion which cannot be silenced by any amount of logic and investigation, now that the tragedy has become legend: "The Warren report ... should dispel all doubt that the killer (Oswald), like his own assassin (Ruby) later, was not acting for a group of conspirators. But it doesn't actually. Like other tragic events in history in which the protagonists left no written record, this one is bound to remain a mystery to later generations ... The Kennedy assassination was such an event. It was not the skeptics who created the mystery but the confusion which attended the first reports from the Dallas police ... Ironically enough, the more complete the report became, the more it was likely to make many observers in other countries doubt its conclusions. To them, so much effort is suspect ... Even supposing that the present generation will eventually come to accept the Warren report as conclusive, the 'mystery' is certain to be revived by posterity ... This is no longer a case of truth or error. Within a relatively short time, it has acquired the nature of legend."

Cambodia's leftist La Depeche attacks the Report. The daily says in part: "We know we have been deceived ... This report poses more problems than it resolves ... The ... report gives ... the impression that, less than a mission of truth, it was a mission of social conformism in the service of the Government ... What disturbs us the most is that the report adapts itself too well to the wishes of the rich and contented and magnificently serves their interests."

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

The Warren Commission report received extensive coverage throughout most of the Near East and South Asia. The Indian and a large segment of the Arab press also provided voluminous comment. In the UAR, however, editorials appeared only in sensationalist al-Gumhuriya. Most of the area's press considered the the Report's major findings to be that Oswald had acted alone and that the security forces in the United States had been grossly lax and culpable. Widespread skepticism was expressed, however, about the finding that there had been no conspiracy -- a skepticism that was especially prevalent in the Arab and non-Arab Middle East and in Pakistan. And only in India did a large segment of the press accept the theory that Oswald and Ruby had each acted alone. Most commentators felt that a mystery still remained -- one that would probably never be resolved.

Coverage And Stress

The Warren Commission report received extensive coverage and voluminous comment in the Indian press. Several Indian papers considered one of its major findings to be the characterization of the assasination as "a senseless, irrational act." As Bombay's Indian Express put it: "One of the more satisfactory findings of the Commission is the 'exoneration' of the Soviet Union and of other countries from suspicion of complicity."

Extensive press coverage and comment were given to the Report in Israel and in all Arab countries, with the exception of Cairo, where only al-Gumhuriya editorialized on the subject. The rest of the Cairo press limited itself to straight reporting without comment. The Baghdad press, with the exception of al-Manar, reported it straight, but gave extensive coverage to adverse reaction to it in various parts of the world.

Excluding Beirut's usually pro-UAR ash-Sharq and independent al-Hayat, the Lebanese Arab-language press generally rejected the findings of the Commission, particularly its conclusion that Oswald had acted alone. The Israeli press, with the exception of the Communist Kol-Shay,

accepted the Report and limited editorial comments to the failure of the American security organizations to protect the late President.

The Report was given top headline coverage in the Greek and Turkish press. Its major findings were also given prominent coverage in the Cypriot press, despite its preoccupation with the Cyprus-Turkey crisis. Editorial comment, surprisingly, was extremely limited in the Greek and Turkish papers and completely absent from the Cypriot press, although considerable editorializing through headlines was evident in all three countries. And in Turkey, three major Istanbul papers with national circulations and an Ankara paper all serialized a 12,000 word textual summary of the Report.

There was extensive news and headline coverage of the Report's release and some editorial reaction to its findings in the press of Iran and Pakistan but not in that of Karachi. Papers in all three countries played up Lord Russell's critical comments and charges. Iranian and Pak papers pointed up as major findings of the Report the conclusion that Oswald had acted alone and the failure of the U.S. Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Dallas police to perform their respective duties. In the Aegean area, all papers similarly highlighted the Commission's major findings that Oswald and Ruby had acted alone, that the two men had not known each other, that Oswald had also murdered a Dallas policeman (Tippit), and that there was no evidence of either a domestic or foreign conspiracy.

Predictability

Few if any papers in India found any surprises in the Commission's findings. There were "no dramatic revelations" in the Report, wrote the Economic Times of Bombay, and The Statesman of Calcutta said that it "follows the entirely obvious and unsensational lines generally expected." In Dacca, Pakistan, English-language Morning News declared that the Report's findings were "not unexpected," though "disappointing." Another paper in Dacca, the Urdu-language Pasban, however was surprised. "For us," it said, "it is a great surprise that President Kennedy was not assassinated in a conspiracy, but that his murder was the result of an individual's action who believed in Marxism." No Arab papers expressed surprise at the findings.

Credibility

In India, Chief Justice Warren was praised as "a man of known integrity and incidentally a Republican," as The Statesman put it. "President Johnson could not have constituted a more thoroughgoing and impartial investigation," the National Herald of Lucknow opined. The Report was termed "a valuable justicial document" by Calcutta's Amrita Bazar Patrike, and Bombay's Economic Times concluded that it "should set at rest all suspicion."

The Arab press rejected the Report either directly or indirectly by emphasizing world press comment hostile to it. The latter approach was particularly evident in the Baghdad press where al-Manar headlined: "Europe Rejects Warrent Report." Beirut's usually pro-UAR ash-Sharq was alone in praising the character of the Commission's members. On the other hand, Beirut's pro-Baathist al-Ahrar suggested that the Commission's members were hostile to the late President and belonged to a "capitalist reactionary class in the U.S." President Kennedy "was killed twice, once at the hands of criminals and again at the hands of justice," wrote Beirut's leftist ash-Shaab.

The simultaneous play of Lord Russell's critical comments about the Warren Commission Report in the press of Iran and Pakistan naturally raised doubts about the Report's credibility. And in Dacca, the Begali-language Ittefaq said: "It will be folly to expect that this (report) will settle questions that arose in the minds of many regarding the mysterious side of the murder. It can not erase very soon from the minds of the people that many definite questions that newsman Buchanan as an eye-witness raised in his book, particularly regarding the role of the Dallas police and the activities of the numerous oil companies of Texas." Partially offsetting this doubt in Iran, however, was Radio Iran's news coverage, which featured British press reactions that the Report was just, objective and satisfactory.

Aegean area papers generally accepted the Report as a bona fide and nonsuspect effort of the U.S. Government to get at the bottom of the assassination, but a number of papers used headline question marks which had the effect of supporting the persistent doubts that all had been revealed about the Dallas shootings. For example, the widely-read pro-Government To Vima of Athens headline read: "888 Pages or 300,000 Words -- The Relentless Question Remains ... The Warren Report: Does it Substantiate the Truth About Kennedy's Assassination?"

The widespread second-day publication of "world reactions," featuring statements by proponents of the "conspiracy school," such as Bertrand Russell, lent further support to the doubters. Robert Kennedy's statement that he did not intend to read the Report was presented by some papers in such a way as to suggest that this was because he had no confidence in its findings. Other papers, by contrast, gave prominence to the former Attorney General's endorsement of the Warren Commission report. Ethnos of Athens, for example, headlined: "Kennedy's Assassination Was Not Due to Conspiracy -- Robert Kennedy Too Agrees with Warren Commission Conclusions."

Extreme-leftist Domokratiki Allaghi (Athens) was the only paper to carry a frankly hostile comment. Its editorial, entitled "The Perfect Crime," sarcastically concluded that the Warren Commission's "great pains ... have led to this triumph of justice. All we need now is to have Goldwater win the elections."

Completeness

Because evidence was lacking to determine Oswald's motives, the consensus of the Indian press was that although "the case is closed, the mystery (remains) at least partly unresolved" (Hindusthan Standard, Calcutta). "None of the reasons attributed to Oswald's action," wrote Calcutta's Urdu Rozana Hind, "seems strong enough to motivate him for such an extreme action ... Not even a child can believe that the poisonous atmosphere on the racial issue had nothing to do with the event ... We do not believe that Kennedy assassination was the result of only one man's enmity against him." Other Indian papers, however, felt that "the Warren Commission's report should put an end to the thrillers, based on surmises, which imitation Ian Flemings have been bringing out" (National Herald, Lucknow). And the Hindustan Times of New Delhi said that "it is unlikely that the future will throw up evidence of some dark plot."

Only the two Lebanese papers ash-Sharq and al-Hayat, and the Israeli press, were prepared to let the Report write an end to the tragedy. The remaining dailies preferred various forms of the conspiracy theory.

Practically all accounts in the Aegean area touched on the extensiveness of the Commission's investigation and the resultant report, noting that the Commission had examined 552 witnesses and studied 30,000 pages of documents before reaching its conclusions. The fact that the Report contained 888 pages and 300,000 words was also much publicized. However, some

papers indicated doubts that the Report, which "officially closed the door" on the Kenndy assassination and the sordid Ruby sequel, would satisfy many people. The Athenian newspaper Imera, in a front-page column, asked rhetorically: "Will the Warren Report satisfy the U.S. and the world public in general after its utterly simple presentation of matters? Who knows whether the Report -- categorically closing the door of suspicion -- will not be a great disappointment for the masses? ... The Report confines the whole case to only a shadow individual who, appearing as an anarchist, loses his materiality."

Radio Iran featured British press reaction, which characterized the Report as satisfactory. In Lahore, the Pakistan Times said editorially: "Publication of the Report should ... be followed by thorough administrative investigation into the behavior of the Secret Service and the Dallas police. Those found guilty of permitting Oswald to be silenced should be punished. After all, it was Oswald alone who could have said why and how President Kennedy was killed. Doubts expressed by Lord Russell and shared by many that much is still being hidden from the public ought to be allayed."

The Conspiracy Theory

The fact that the Report had scotched the "conspiracy" theories was labeled as one of its major contributions by a large segment of the Indian press. The prevailing friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and the good personal relations between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev were considered sufficient by the National Herald of Lucknow to render a Soviet conspiracy unfeasible. "It was necessary for the American people to grapple with the theory of conspiracy, and the rest of the world will be as relieved as the United States that ... Oswald acted alone." Calcutta's Statesman accused Earl Russell of not having read the Report, or else he could not conceivably have made his derogatory comments.

Cairo's al Goumhouria intimated that internal politics were in some way involved in the assassination. The Report, said the paper, did not take into consideration the existence of "extremist reactionary trends, fascist terrorist gangs and greedy monopolies." The paper also noted that "oil magnates in Texas" were not in agreement with President Kennedy's policies.

The Communist Israeli daily Kal Haam rejected the Report, but did not elaborate. Baghdad's alThawra al-Arabiya contended that a Zionist plot had led to the Kennedy assassination. "The whole world which followed the crime from the beginning and which knows the extent of Zionist infiltration and aggression against liberties is still awaiting the truth which the Report did not reveal and which perhaps history will reveal in the future," the paper wrote. The Damascus daily Ba'th raised the possibility that the Warren Commission had suppressed the truth because it feared reprisal from unidentified criminal gangs. Both Ba'th and al-Thawrah of Damascus gave heavy coverage to foreign comment casting doubt on the findings. Equally vague conspiracy charges were made by the pro-UAR Beirut daily al-Anwar which referred to racial discrimination and arms dealers. "The sheer notion on the part of American officials to believe the Warren Report is a greater scandal yet," the paper asserted.

Despite their widespread publication of world-wide reactions in which continuing doubts and speculations about a conspiracy were played up, most papers seemed prepared to accept the Commission's finding that there had been no conspiracy. Imera (Athens), commenting on the Commission's findings, said: "In all this tragic case of Kennedy, the essence is that behind the anarchist and insane man (Oswald) were no dark and logical forces premeditatively pushing to war." The Athens Daily Post similarly said: "The Report stresses that the assassin, Lee Oswald, acted on his own and that no one was behind the insane hand that interrupted John F. Kennedy's life. This is a relief for U.S. public opinion and, indeed, for world opinion."

Although no papers in Iran or Pakistan came right out and said that President Kennedy was "really" murdered as the result of a conspiracy, the idea was suggested in both countries by the press' simultaneous playing up of critical comments by Lord Russell, General Walker and the Soviet Union.

Lahore's Pakistan Times, for instance, declared: "The tragic events had given rise to a widespread belief that the murders were part of a conspiracy variously described as being instigated by Communists or Southern reactionaries. The Warren Commission's report would seem to set these doubts at rest."

Culpabilities

The "frightening degree of incompetency by the various authorities responsible for the President's safety" (The Statesman, Calcutta) was mentioned in various forms by most Indian papers. The Secret Service, the FBI and the Dallas police have been "rightly censured," said Calcutta's Hindustan Standard, which echoed the opinion of other papers, the majority of which tended to put the major blame on the Dallas police. The Times of India, however, blamed "the ease with which a man in the U.S. can obtain fire arms" and the general atmosphere of hate. The Report "cannot possibly still the feeling that the assassination of President Kennedy could take place only in the atmosphere of hate and violence that then prevailed in the U.S.A. In a deep moral sense, racialism and extremism were accessories to Oswald's crime," it wrote.

Imera Athens declared that Oswald's ideal, "anarchy, which is an abstraction," was the real culprit. For this reason, it suggested, many people will be reminded of the political assassination at Sarajevo which started World War I when they recall the senseless crime in Dallas.

Lessons

The lesson of the Report is the need for "everlasting vigilance," several Indian papers concluded, and added, "it is hoped that not only America but also other nations will take lessons from this incident" (Patna's Pradip). 'Democracy is no protection against assassination," said Calcutta's Amrita Bazar Patrika. "Protection should be given by the police whose job it is."

The Israeli press was alone in the Near East in commenting on the lessons to be gained from the assassination. "How Not to Protect a President," headlined the independent Yediot Aharanot. Both the liberal Haboker and the pro-government Jerusalem Post gave extensive coverage and comment to the Report's criticism of American security organizations.

In Dacca, English-language Morning News commented that, despite the Warren Report, President Kennedy's assassination will "continue to weigh on the national conscience of Americans." In Tehran, Ettelaat ran a banner headline which said: "Committee Established to Protect Johnson as Part of Recommendations by Warren Commission to Step up Precautionary Measures for Protection of President."

The sad comment that no investigation -- however meticulous, thorough, and praiseworthy -- can alter the fact that the life of the world-admired young President was snuffed out by an assassin's bullet was a constantly recurring theme. Athens Daily Post said, for example, that the world will welcome the finding of no conspiracy: "However, the fact remains that a great President of the United States, whose courage and wisdom had been tested successfully on many occasions, lost his life. This is something that no report can change in the hearts and minds of all." The Turkish newspaper, Demokrat Izmir, likewise added: "Thus, the investigation of the abhorred assassination of one of the most-beloved Presidents of the U.S. is 'officially' closed. It remains to be seen whether the Warren Commission Report will satisfy those millions who have carried armfuls of flowers to the humble graveyard for the last ten months. And the main verdict will be given by history which will be read in the future by our children and grandchildren."

AFRICA

With the exception of Ghanaian comment, which termed the Warren Commission report "shocking" for its alleged intention to "suppress the facts," scattered African media comment on the report has tended to accept its basic finding of Oswald's sole guilt. On the other hand, broad news coverage in a number of areas has included foreign wire service accounts expressing qualified acceptance or skepticism, particularly crossplays of criticism by Messrs. Buchanan and Lane and the reprinting of a Komsomolskaya Pravda editorial in two Tunisian dailies directly charging that the assassination resulted from a reactionary-led conspiracy. Textual materials on the Warren report and Robert Kennedy's widely-publicized approval of the report have tended to balance, if not offset, the inimical coverage. Ethiopian and Ghanaian comment, in particular, regretted the lack of adequate security precautions for President Kennedy's safety.

Unqualified Acceptance

Newspapers in Ethiopia, Kenya and South Africa have accepted the Warren Commission's findings at face value and one paper in the Sudan reported the findings in an editorial regretting the loss of President Kennedy "for America and the entire world." South Africa's liberal Rand Daily Mail declared that "all rumors that have circulated about the assassination ... are demolished by the report...." Likewise, Kenya's Daily Nation announced that "the report will thus dispel many rumors which have cropped up since the assassination. By recording the known facts as faithfully as possible," the Nation concluded, "the Warren Commission has once and for all silenced all these rumors." The official Ethiopian Herald repeated this theme, but less emphatically, noting that "among the criticisms made against the ... report is the charge that a number of questions have either been avoided or evasively treated." The Herald added, however, that until the critics specify the "questions" and provide supporting evidence "the Warren report is definitive."

Press headlines in some countries also indicated unqualified acceptance of the Warren report. The Tanganyika Standard headline ran: "Oswald is Naked, He Killed Kennedy -- Official." The ruling party organ in Tanganyika, The Nationalist, headlined its lead article: "Warren Report -- Oswald Shot Three Rounds." Tunisia's La Presse headline ran: "Robert Kennedy -- Oswald Alone Killed Kennedy."

Ghanaian and Other Skeptics

In an editorial titled "Shocking Report," Ghana's government-controlled Daily Graphic said the shock the world had sustained from the Kennedy assassination was "nothing compared to the blood-chilling report" of the Warren Commission. The Graphic editorialist supported Bertrand Russell's reported contention that the Commission was constituted to suppress the facts and observed, "true ... no foreign nation (was) involved ... but is it also true that the hands of the imperialists and neocolonialist hounds who were opposed to Kennedy's peaceful policies are also clean?" News coverage in the official Ghanaian Times cited the Russell statement plus skeptical editorial comment from Denmark and Italy under the headline: "Kennedy Death -- Warren Report Hides Facts." Without commenting directly on the report, a Radio Accra commentary mentioned the Commission's findings and strongly praised President Kennedy's courage and policies.

In some cases, news-coverage headlines suggested mixed reactions to the report. The Moroccan Istiqlal opposition organ Al-Alam headlined: "World Reaction to Warren Report ... Moscow -- Report Did Not Eliminate All Doubts ... World Reaction Ranges From 'High Praise' to 'Not Complete Enough'." Tunisia's semi-independent daily, Le Petit Matin, carried the following: "The Author of Who Killed Kennedy: Did Oswald Have Relations With U.S. Intelligence Agencies?"

News coverage in a few other countries has also tended to be skeptical. Comments critical of the Warren report by Thomas Buchanan, author of the book Who Killed Kennedy?, and Mark Lane, lawyer for Oswald's mother, were carried by several papers in Ivory Coast, Morocco and Tunisia. Two papers in Tunisia, the official Al-Amal and independent Al-Sabah, reprinted a Soviet Komsomolskaya Pravda editorial released before the Warren report which claimed "the report will lay the responsibility on Oswald, but world opinion is sure that Kennedy's assassination was the result of a conspiracy arranged by reactionary forces in the U.S." Tunisia's independent La Presse carried a front-page commentary by a Paris correspondent critical of speculation and rumors on the assassination but which sardonically accepted the

Warren Commission's findings. Textual news stories and Robert Kennedy's approval statement of the Warren report appeared in the same papers printing the above coverage and tended to balance it.

Awareness of Security Problem

The Ethiopian Herald and Radio Accra were the only media to comment on the lack of adequate security precautions for the late President's protection, although this subject was well-covered in straight news stories. The Herald quoted the Warren report to the effect that "security measures had been lax and inefficient," and noted that President Johnson had undertaken "in earnest" to carry out the Commission's security recommendations. It added, however, that "as long as there are people in America who are as fanatical as Oswald, no U.S. president could be guaranteed absolute protection." Radio Accra added that President Kennedy's death was "a bitter tragedy because he was entitled to the best means of protection."

SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE

Soviet and East European media gave wide publicity to the Warren Report but questioned its validity, suggesting that the Commission has failed to reveal the truth. Some reports tried to link the Report with the election campaign. All agreed that "not everything concealed has been revealed." Yugoslav reaction to the Report was generally milder than Soviet or other East European comment. This Soviet and East European reaction to the Warren Report was neither unexpected nor unusual in view of the allegations and innuendos circulated by Communist media since November 1963.

Soviet Union

Soviet media reacted quickly to the Warren Report. On the day that the Report was released, Komsomolskaya Pravda "cited facts" indicating that the assassination of President Kennedy "was a result of a conspiracy by the most reactionary forces of the U.S." The Soviet youth paper also implied that "the oil business had played a fatal part" in the crime. Later the same day, TASS summarized the Commission's finding. Noting the Report's finding that Oswald had acted alone, TASS asserted that "not everything concealed has been revealed." TASS also stressed the absence of evidence that "Oswald's contacts with the Communists had any connection with the subsequent assassination of the President."

On the following day (September 28) Pravda carried the TASS story under the title: "The Warren Commission On The Crime in Dallas--Report Published, Doubts Remain, Notes The American Press." In its summary, Radio Moscow claimed that "the long report has not dispersed doubts about the Dallas crime." Echoing the same propaganda theme, another Radio Moscow commentary asserted that "mistrust in the official version of the Kennedy assasination is mounting both in the U.S. and in Western Europe."

Eastern Europe

East European media also shared Moscow's doubts about the Warren Report. Radio Prague declared that the Report "supports the official version" and "throws no new light on the suspicious circumstances of the assassination." According to the Czechoslovak broadcast, "the most

important factor challenging the reliability of the Report is the complete inability of the Commission to find any motive for Oswald's alleged crime."

Bulgarian commentators for Trud and Radio Sofia also asserted that the Warren Commission had failed to "unmask the real perpetrators" of President Kennedy's assassination. According to these accounts, the Report is "a clumsy attempt" to "conceal the truth." In an effort to link the Report with the election campaign, Trud maintained that the Commission's alleged attempt to conceal the truth when "the madmen" in the U.S. "are making an open bid for power" gives cause for "peace-loving peoples to intensify their vigilance."

Yugoslavia

Yugoslav reaction to the Report was mixed. Borba said that the Report "has cleared up many uncertainties which were the source of doubt, disbelief, and rumors" and has destroyed "once and for all the suspicion that the Soviet Union was somehow behind Oswald's act." On the other hand, Politika claimed that the Warren Commission Report did not answer the crucial question: "Why did Lee Oswald commit the crime?" Without questioning the integrity of Chief Justice Warren, the paper said that "there have been cases in history, like the Dreyfus affair, when the truth has been withheld because the ruling authorities feared that the public might lose confidence in them." Both papers noted that the American public had received the Report with confidence and that world reaction was on the whole favorable.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380

IN REPLY R
AG-c

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a tearsheet from the Savannah Morning News, Savannah, Georgia, dated September 29, 1964, containing an article relative to communications between federal agencies.

The story, outlined in red, resulted from a press conference with the Commandant of the Marine Corps during his recent visit to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina.

Since considerable reference is made to the FBI, I thought you might be interested in seeing it.

Sincerely,

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

4TH UR
AFTER 304

A. H. ADAMS
Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps
Director of Information

Encl:
(1) Tearsheet from the Savannah Morning News

34 OCT 8 1964

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

SECRET

Classified by 2070
Exempt from GDS Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinate
Warren Commission

5-1-97 b7C FBI
Classified by 8503 [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR #60154
Re State Letter 2-21-84

Date: October 14, 1964

To: Director, FBI (100-354341)

From: Legat, Paris (100-1793)(RUC)

Subject: THOMAS GITTINGS BUCHANAN, JR.
SM - C

Re Paris letter 9/15/64.U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b1 per State [redacted] A(S)

b1 per State [redacted] (S) that information had been received indicating that BUCHANAN planned to depart France at the end of September or the beginning of October for the United States in order to prepare an article for the weekly journals "L'Express" of France and "Tempo" of Italy, regarding the Warren Commission report. BUCHANAN's address during his visit to the United States was given as in care of FRANCES GILMOR, 22 West Chase Street, Baltimore, Maryland. X(U)

There is enclosed for the information of the Bureau an article which appeared on pages 26 and 27 of "L'Express," of October 5 - 11, 1964, which is now a weekly news magazine U

4 - Bureau (ENCL: 1)
ENCLOSURE (1 - Baltimore, 100-12596)
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APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
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FOR LAB ACTION AND REPORT

EVENING PRESS, March 8, 1967

SMALLER THAN LIFE SHOOTING

Mr. Des McDonnell, a forestry engineer, of Iona Drive, North Circular Road, Limerick, whose theory on the Kennedy assassination was discussed during the R.T.E. programme, "Rush to Judgment," last night, said this morning, that he first became interested in the Warren Commission report following a series of newspaper articles.

He read every available book on the assassination and finally decided that the Warren Commission findings stood or fell on two points.

The first was whether the rifle held by Oswald could be fired accurately three times in 5.6 seconds or less; and secondly, whether the F.B.I. report of the autopsy was in conflict with the single assassin theory.

Des McDonnell

Same action

He decided to test the gun theory himself. He secured a bolt action .22 rifle of Czechoslovakian make with a magazine and a telescopic sight. The bolt action was the same as the gun used by Oswald.

He took the gun to a forest near Murroe, together with a local forester, Jack O'Hara. They could not secure a suitable height of 60 feet, so the distances heights and target mentioned in the Warren report were scaled down to one-third the size.

The result of a pattern of nine shots showed that the rifle tested could be fired accurately three times in less than 5.6 seconds. The fastest firing time, which included one neck hit and two misses was 4.2 seconds. The slowest test, which included one neck and two head hits, was timed at 5.4 seconds.

Mr. McDonnell said that he was not an active rifle enthusiast but had served some time with the F.C.A. in 1947.

Mr. McDonnell is a native of Dundalk and came to Limerick [illegible] ago.

Paris 100-1793

similar to "Time" magazine in the United States. The caption of the article is "THOMAS BUCHANAN ANALYZES THE WARREN REPORT." BUCHANAN claims that questions which he had previously raised still remain without having been resolved by the report.4

The Bureau may wish to translate this article.4

Done. Translation attached.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

"THOMAS BUCHANAN ANALYZES THE WARREN REPORT"

[redacted]

The Warren Report maintains the theory, according to which he who killed Lee Oswald is killing the President of the United States. Is it convincing?

The report indicates that one of the bullets must betray and has not been found. It even specifies the point of the impact of the bullet in the asphalt and gives the name of [illegible] by the [illegible]. Now, the President was hit by two bullets and Governor Connally by one.

[illegible] must admit either that shots were fired, and these in such too short a time for a single individual to have fired them, or the two bullets caused three wounds.

The Commission decided in favor of the theory which would not permit it to conclude that two riflemen existed. It declared [illegible] that a single bullet, after [illegible] struck first, [illegible] in the back of [illegible] and [illegible] the body [illegible] and [illegible] the hand of Governor Connally, [illegible] and [illegible] the left thigh of Governor Connally, [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

18.8 again. After all this it was recovered,

[redacted]

[redacted] Governor Connally stated it his impression that he had heard two shots which struck the President and that he himself had been wounded during the time which elapsed between these two shots.

The inevitable implication of this testimony is that the Governor had been struck by three different bullets, plus the grey bullet, making four.

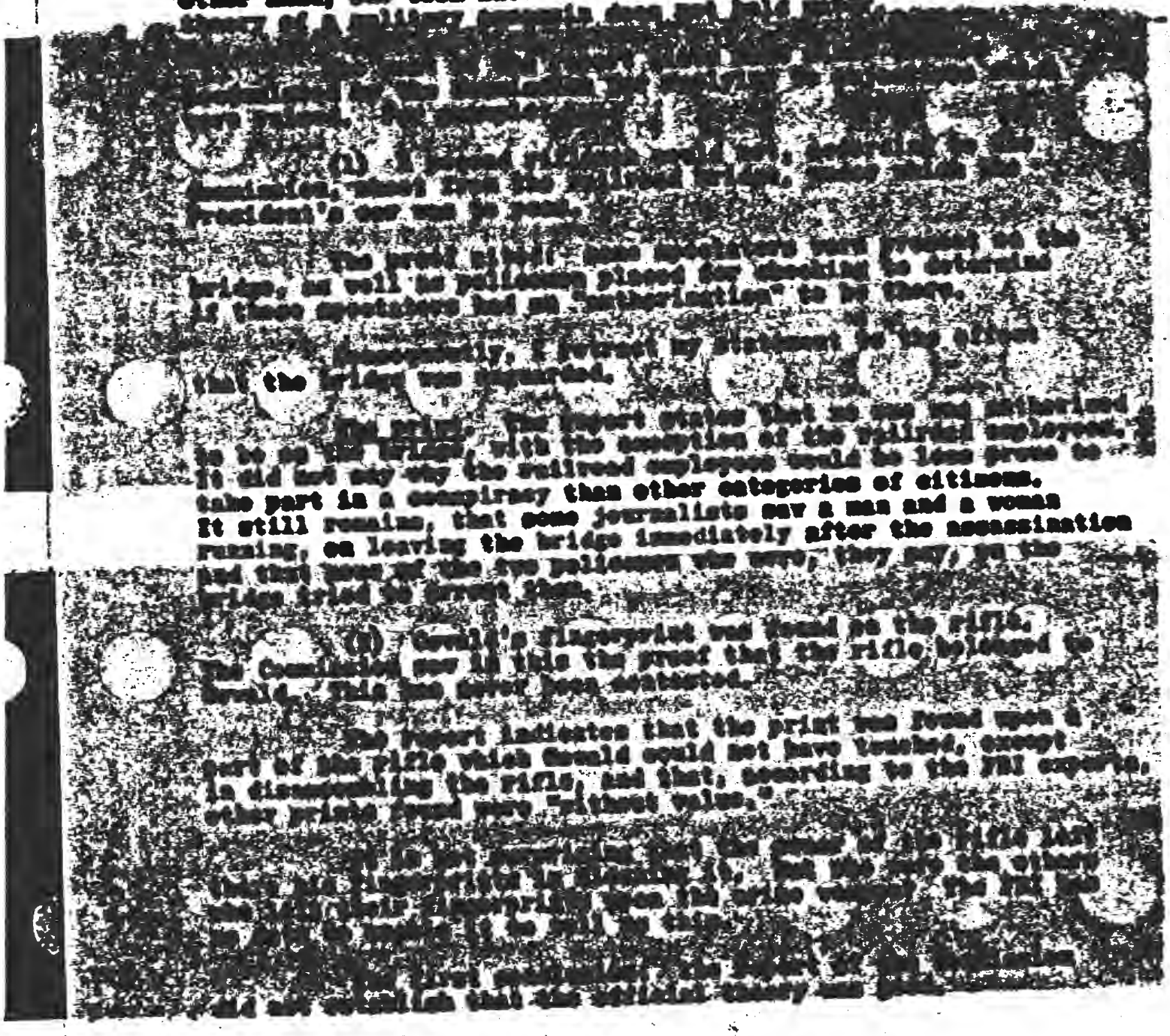
[redacted] Governor Connally was certainly given a certain time for the reaction of the Governor between the moment the bullet struck him and the moment when he realized that he was hit, all this despite the fact that the bullet which struck him split a rib and penetrated the wrist bone."

Perhaps, but the rib of Governor Connally confirmed that he [redacted] had not wounded until after the [redacted] President raise his hand to his throat.

[redacted] the Commission estimated the time which elapsed between the two wounds inflicted upon the President between 4.6 and 5.6 seconds. It also established that it was impossible for the best of marksmen to reshoot a turned rifle in less than 2.3 seconds.

[redacted] the testimony of Governor Connally and his wife [redacted] the Governor [redacted] standard the interval between the two shots [redacted] President [redacted] the first shot [redacted] in the back of the neck [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

determining if one or two rifleman were involved. If, on the other hand, one took into account the fourth, last, bullet, the



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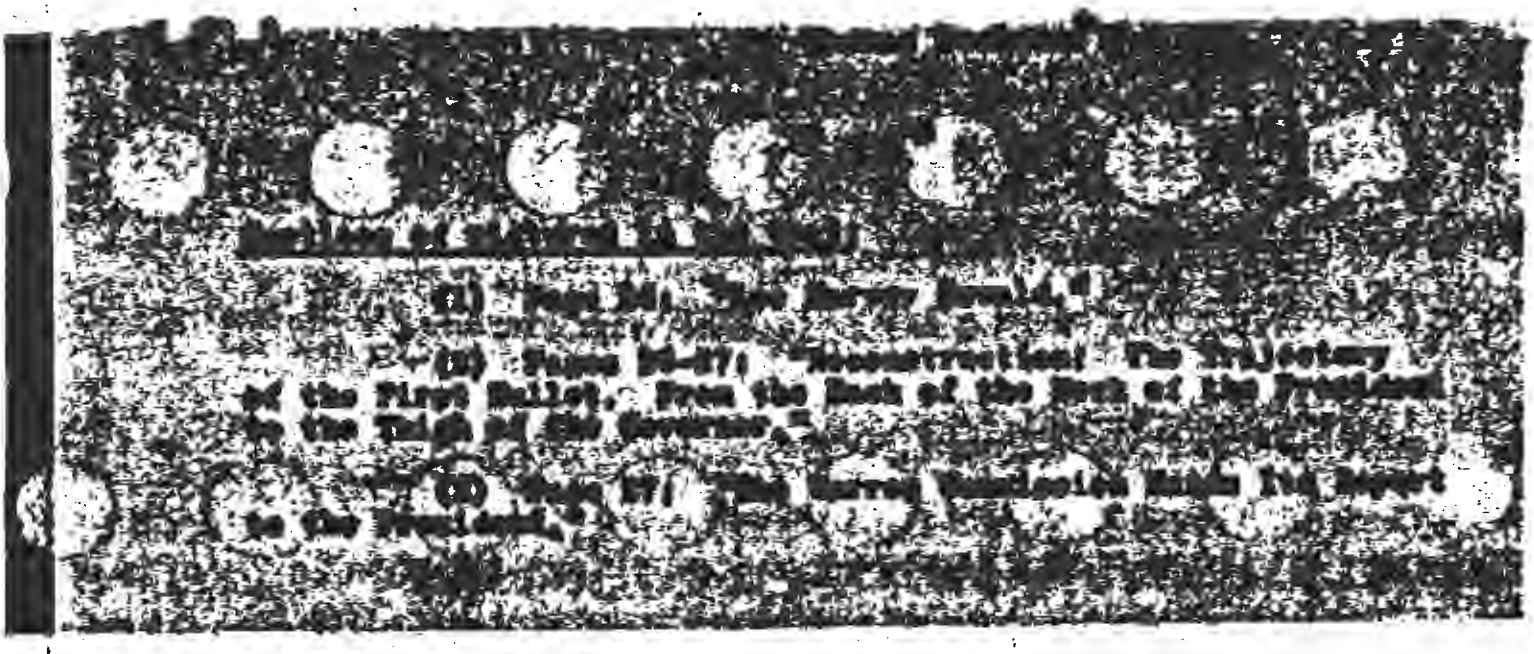
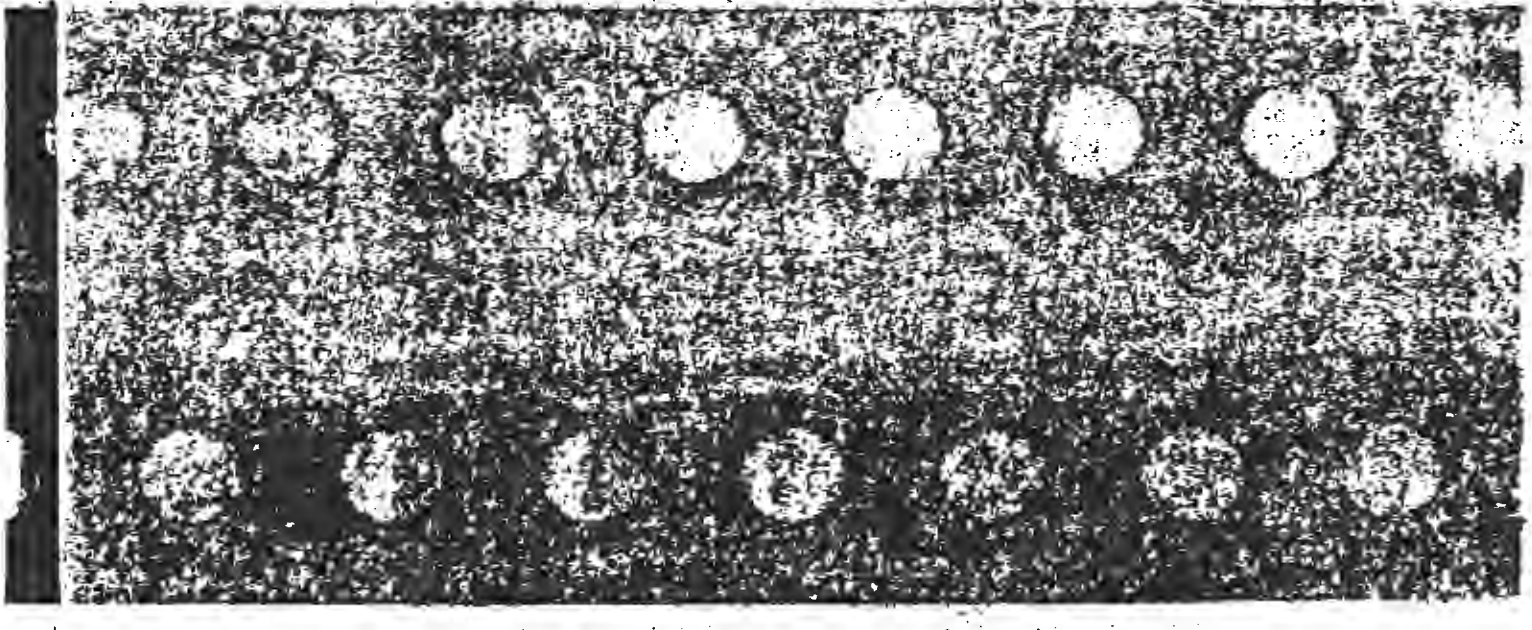
The questions remain unanswered.





"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 6/25/77
Current Classification per CIA letter 9/23/88
SP6-[redacted] 2/1/88. 1Amm
b7C/FBI

October 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission. Your specific attention is directed to the thirtieth item on your list which you identified as follows:

"FBI - Report of John James O'Flaherty dated 12-13-63, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY"

For your information, the report of Special Agent O'Flaherty, described above, was originally classified "Secret" because of the information furnished by NY T-2 which appeared on page ten of this report. We have recontacted NY T-2 to ascertain if the data attributed to this source could be declassified. We have been informed by NY T-2 that this source has no objection to declassifying the information providing that the expressions [redacted] "diplomat" appearing on this page be changed to read "source."

b3
(50USC403)
per CIA

Accordingly, there are enclosed two copies of revised page ten to Special Agent O'Flaherty's report. In the revised page we have made the revisions desired by NY T-2. In addition, in order to avoid confusion, we have changed the phrase "unidentified source" appearing in line eight of page ten to read "unidentified individual." Also enclosed are two copies

62-109090

REL:mec/mhw
(8)
ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 26 1964

25 OCT 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

4th UR after R
332

BY COURIER S/C
5 OCT 23
COMM-FBI

FBI - READING ROOM
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Ingram
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64 OCT 28 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

CONFIDENTIAL

b1/b3 (SOUSC4403) per CIA

of page one of Special Agent O'Flaherty's report deleting the security classification that appears on page one of the copies of this report in possession of the Commission and amending the expression [redacted] diplomat" that appears in line six of the synopsis of Special Agent O'Flaherty's report to read "a source." (S)(U)

With the insertion of the revised copies of pages one and ten in each of the two copies of Special Agent O'Flaherty's report in the possession of the Commission, you may regard Special Agent O'Flaherty's report as unclassified. You may also disregard the printed statement which appears on the bottom of the first page of Special Agent O'Flaherty's report which reads, "It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency." (U)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 4

b1/b3 (SOUSC4403) per CIA

NOTE: By letter 9-30-64 Commission furnished a list of approximately 100 documents which it desires to publish as backup data to its summary report which was recently made available to the public. Instant report of Special Agent O'Flaherty was classified "Secret" when sent to the Commission because it contained information from CIA (NY T-2 in SA O'Flaherty's report) which was classified "Secret" by CIA. We contacted CIA and received clearance to declassify report provided revisions were made in the data as described herein. CIA desired that its source previously described as a [redacted] "diplomat" (C) be concealed through the word "source." We are also authorizing Commission to disregard our Property Stamp since it was understood throughout this investigation the Commission would probably publish some of our reports and memoranda in its over-all report to the nation. (S)(U)

CONFIDENTIAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 10-15-64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/1/89 BY SP6 [redacted] per CIA letter 9/23/88.

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ~~PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION~~ VISUAL AIDS

On 10-13-64, Dr. Alfred Goldberg, President's Commission, called and requested that the background on Commission's Exhibit 1048 be removed. This involves shading out background details with either an air brush or with retouch grays and is the general type of visual-aid service previously furnished to the Commission by the Exhibits Section.

Dr. Goldberg was advised the Bureau would handle this request pending confirmatory from the Commission. He begged off on putting this request in writing stating that it would not be advisable for the Commission files to show that retouch work had been done to the photograph. That although the photograph was furnished by the FBI (see attachment), it had originated with CIA and that recently CIA voiced concern about having copies of this picture in the Commission's records or printed reports with the background showing. He requested that this matter be handled for the Commission on a personal delivery basis in order that no correspondence would involve either the Bureau or the Commission.

Attached are two original prints furnished by the Commission on 10-14-64 and three retouched copies of each as requested by Dr. Goldberg.

RECOMMENDATION:

REC-64 62-109060-339

That the above-mentioned photographs and copies thereof be returned to Gauthier for delivery to Dr. Goldberg by 10-19-64.

Enclosures
LJG:bdb
(7)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. DeLoach ((Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)

EX-102

18 OCT 27 1964

(SEE ADDENDUM OVER)

14 ENCLOSURE
61 NOV 3 1964

ENCLOSURES ATTACHED

F126

L. J. Gauthier to Mr. Callahan memo of 10-15-64
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
VISUAL AIDS

ADDENDUM, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION, 10-16-64 NPC:mah:

I do not agree with the above recommendation. The Bureau should have no part of doing any work for the Commission when they "begged off" putting the request in writing, since they allege it would not be advisable for the Commission files to show that retouch work had been done to the photograph. If the CIA did not desire picture to be utilized by the Commission as it was, then the Commission should take the matter up with CIA and have them submit the photograph as they desire.

I have advised Gauthier in the future he is to perform no such work under no such conditions and in the future to clear this type of request through proper channels before any work is done.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that Gauthier advise Goldberg that due to our heavy commitments we cannot at this time comply with his request and suggest that he have CIA submit the photograph as they desire and include it in the Commissi records.

ADDENDUM - 10-20-64 - LJG:jlk: I telephonically advised Dr. Goldberg that inasmuch as the photograph involved was a matter of security interes to CIA, it would be best for that Agency to handle any retou work to their own satisfaction. He stated he would request CIA to handle. He called back within five minutes to state that CIA was handling this matter for the Commission and thanked the Bureau very kindly for considering this matter.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CD No. 1048

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff on May 28, 1964, that he be furnished a copy of the exact photograph which was displayed to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963, by Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum.

Enclosed are two copies of the exact photograph, same size and same cutaway, of the unidentified individual which was displayed to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by Special Agent Odum on November 23, 1963. The original of this photograph, maintained in the files of this Bureau, contains on the backside the initials of Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum and is the only photograph that was exhibited to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by Special Agent Odum.

Also enclosed for the Commission are two copies of an enlargement of the aforementioned photograph.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #6454
DATE 2/1/89 BY SP6 [redacted] b7C/FBI
per CIA letter 4/23/88.

Section 1048

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Form 331
Dix Post Office

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
The Maryland Avenue, N. E.
and Maryland
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff on May 28, 1964, that he be furnished a copy of the exact photograph which was displayed to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963, by Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum.

Enclosed are two copies of the exact photograph, same size and same [illegible] courtesy, of the unidentified individual which was displayed to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by Special Agent Odum on November 23, 1963. The original of this photograph, maintained in the files of this Bureau, contains on the back-side the initials of Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum and is the only photograph that was exhibited to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by Special Agent Odum.

Also enclosed for the Commission are two copies of an enlargement of the aforementioned photograph.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

Enclosure To
Serial 4032
Bufile 105-82555 - 4032 - 4023

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #6457
DATE 2/1/89 BY [redacted] b7C
per CIA letter 9/23/88. FBI

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552		Section 552a
☒ (b)(1) per CIA	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☒ (b)(3) per CIA	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
TSO USC 403g	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-109090-339 Enc.

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

REC-39

November 18, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: FBI - Mr. Orrin Bartlett

FROM: INR/DDC - John E. MacDonald

SUBJECT: New Hungarian Book Deals With Warren Commission Report

The American Legation in Budapest, Hungary on November 1, 1964 reported to the Department that a new book has appeared in Hungary which is "described as giving a truer explanation of the KENNEDY assassination than given by the Warren Commission Report."

The Legation adds that "Anna BEBRITS, assistant political editor of the Party daily Nepszabadsag has written a book about the United States which she calls 'From Presidential Assassination to Presidential Election.' Bebrits has written several feature articles on the assassination, all trying to prove that a right-wing conspiracy existed. The book treats this theme in depth.

"According to a review of the book, which appeared in Nepszabadsag on October 29, the author describes the political stage in America, especially the forces pulling the strings behind the scene. She concludes that the shift toward socialism in the U.S. after the war fanned the fear and hatred of the reactionary forces to such an extent that they were ready to set out on the road to fascism and Goldwaterism. She describes the "contradictions of American imperialism" and uses these to explain the assassination as well as the impending elections."

62-109090-366

454

EX-114

REC-39

NOV 23 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/19/21 BY 9813 [redacted] b7C/FBI

(Per State letter 2/21/84)

61 NOV 30 1964

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

SECRET

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Lenihan

November 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI NOV 13 11 38 AM '64

#1645 62

Classified by: SP6 [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 2/1/89
Per CIA letter 9/23/88.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

Please be advised that with the revisions furnished the Commission by [redacted] the Central Intelligence Agency in connection with the information furnished by our source [redacted] T-1, the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated December 20, 1963, at Miami, Florida, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba" becomes unclassified. Specifically, the changes made in the report of Special Agent O'Connor [redacted] are as follows:

1. On page seven, paragraph two, line three, the phrase [redacted] changed to read "diplomat."

2. On page nine, paragraph two, line one, the phrase [redacted] changed to read "diplomat."

3. On page ten, paragraph one, line three, the phrase [redacted] changed to read "diplomat."

You may disregard the printed statement which appears on the first page of Special Agent O'Connor's report which reads, "It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

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(8)

BY COURIER SVC.
SO NOV 13
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

69 NOV 25 1964

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52 SEP 5250

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SECRET

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

This document is your Commission Exhibit Number 2946.

This concludes our review of all the documents you desired declassified as requested in your letter of September 30, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

By letter 9/30/64 Commission furnished list of approximately 100 documents which it desires to publish as back-up material to its summary report. One of the items was the report of SA O'Connor which was classified "Secret" because of data furnished by CIA (covered by [redacted] T-1). Through liaison we contacted CIA to determine if data furnished by CIA as contained in SA O'Connor's report could be declassified or whether CIA could suggest changes in the CIA data contained in SA O'Connor's report which would make the report unclassified. CIA, through its liaison with the President's Commission, suggested to the Commission the very minor changes listed herein; that is, changing [redacted] to read diplomat. With these changes our report becomes unclassified. The changes made by CIA were confirmed by [redacted] CIA with SA S. Papich, 11/10/64.

b1
b3 (50USC403)
CIA

[S]

[S]

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Confidential

TO: Mr. Wick

DATE: 10-27-66

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: DAVID PRENTICE WELSH
NEWS EDITOR
RAMPARTS MAGAZINE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Gandy

BACKGROUND:

A newspaper clipping from "The Washington Post" of 10-26-66 headlined "Magazines Attack Back Warren Report" indicated that Ramparts magazine, in discussing critics of the Warren Commission, focused on at least 10 persons known to have been murdered, to have committed suicide or died in suspicious circumstances since the Kennedy assassination.

The Director asked, "What do we know of Welsh?"

INFORMATION FROM BUFILES:

Ramparts Magazine and David Prentice Welsh:

Bufiles indicate a letter dated 7-5-66 from the Central Intelligence Agency which briefly describes Ramparts magazine as a monthly publication with a circulation claimed to be 65,000. The Editor-in-Chief, Edward M. Keating, claimed the publication was created to offer a platform for Catholic writers. In February, 1966, total financial backing was approximately $100,000. It is operated, in addition to the Board of Directors, by a 58 member staff. CIA info not Classified Another letter 9/23/88. Sec [redacted] 2/2/89. 1164SF b7C/FBI

Bufiles describe David Prentice Welsh as a white male, born August 10, 1935, at New York City. He is single, saw service in the U. S. Army from 1958 to 1960 as a First Lieutenant. He lists his occupation as a free lance reporter.

Welsh came to the Bureau's attention in July, 1964, when he alleged that he and Daniel D. Pearlman had been beaten at Philadelphia, Mississippi, on 7-14-64. He explained that he was preparing a story on the disappearance of three civil rights workers and Pearlman, a Columbia University student, was accompanying him. He

51 NOV 15 1966

Mr. Wick
Mr. DeLoach

62-109090

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102 NOV 8 1966

Confidential

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category II
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Jones to Wick Memo
RE: David Prentice Welsh

Confidential

...ted that after spending the morning in Philadelphia, Mississippi, he and Pearlman ...re attacked by several white males in the afternoon and he was punched in the eye. Pearlman was struck with a chain according to Welsh. Welsh and Pearlman talked briefly with law enforcement officers and then hastily left town.

Welsh came to the attention of the Bureau in a "New York Herald Tribune" article dated 8-7-64 in connection with the three civil rights workers who were slain at Philadelphia, Mississippi. The article indicated that an interview on tape was conducted by Welsh with a Mr. Posey. Posey is supposed to have told Welsh that he had obtained the names of seven persons responsible for the murders of Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner and James Chaney.

Welsh again came to the Bureau's attention on 9-3-64 when he was interviewed by the Memphis Division in connection with a civil rights complaint wherein he advised that while traveling near Durant, Mississippi, on 8-31-64 in his car the left front vent of his car was shattered by some object. A garage attendant where he stopped suggested the vent had been shattered by a rifle missile possibly of .22 caliber. Welsh stated it was then that he first came to realize that someone had probably shot at him.

Welsh explained that he had been in the State of Mississippi for approximately three months previously in connection with the Mississippi summer project and had been living in Jackson. He stated that he frequently traveled with both local Negroes and white Council of Federated Organizations workers. Welsh went into great detail regarding his actions prior to and after the above-mentioned incident, but he could not furnish any specific details as to who might have shot at him.

Welsh is again mentioned in Bufiles in connection with the Philadelphia, Mississippi, murders in connection with a magazine entitled "Mississippi Eyewitness" published by Ramparts magazine. The first-mentioned magazine contained several articles concerning Schwerner, Goodman and Chaney and one of them was written by David Welsh who was described as a reporter for the "Detroit News," Detroit, Michigan.

b1

[redacted] David P. Welsh, employed as a reporter for Ramparts magazine. (5) ...that he intended to write reports on the conferences of the Latin American and ...ican countries to be held in Havana in January, 1966. A representative of the U. S. Department of State advised in December, 1965, that the New York Passp... Ch... was authorized on 12-1-65 to validate the passport of Welsh for one round ... to C... with no time limit.

Confidential

OVER

[redacted]

Further checks indicated Welsh had obtained a passport in December, 1958, at Seoul, Korea, restricted against travel to Albania, Hungary and those portions of China, Korea and Viet Nam under communist control. He stated at that time that his travel plans were indefinite.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

[redacted]

EUR/RE:WJenkins,Jr:mb
11/Drafting Office and Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DDC/185

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: November 6, 1964

SUBJECT: Polish Treatment of Warren Commission Report

PARTICIPANTS: Poland

Edislaw Szewczyk, Counselor, Polish Embassy

Walter J. Jenkins, Jr. - EE

COPIES TO: EUR/P
EE (3)
INR/RSE - 5
Embassy Warsaw
USIA

(17)

At a luncheon on November 5 Edislaw Szewczyk, Counselor of the Polish Embassy, raised the question of our reaction to Polish press treatment of the Warren Commission report on the assassination of President Kennedy. He made it clear that his comments were a follow up on my statements to First Secretary Ludwiczak, in which I had noted that, to my knowledge, of all of the Eastern European countries Poland had given the most one-sided and prejudiced view of the Commission's report. Szewczyk said

[redacted]

I said Mr. Szewczyk that when we talk about such topics as press treatment of the Warren Report, it concerns the periphery and not the main current of Polish-American relations, but it creates an atmosphere damaging to more fundamental aspects of our bilateral relations. In other words, such unfortunate treatment of a theme so important to the American people could serve as an irritant to basic aspects of our relations.

These irritants have a strong impact on the American public [illegible] the Congress which is responsible to it. Many aspects of our relations with Poland have a legislative component; for example, PL 480 agreements, appropriations,

CONFIDENTIAL

(3)

MFN legislation, the Battle Act, Johnson Act, etc. Moreover, the Warren Report has been accepted by responsible elements of the American public including the immediate family of President Kennedy. Thus it is in no way comparable to the Buchanan book, which has little substance but which Polish authorities have caused to be translated and published widely in Poland. Mr. Szewczyk said that he was under the impression that the reason for the full treatment of the report in Poland was because of the intense interest of the Polish people in Mr. Kennedy. He was not aware of the extent to which this Polish treatment might be distorted or one-sided but he would look into it. I pointed out that, if there was this intense Polish interest in the matter, the Polish people certainly deserve to have the full facts.

b(1)
A(3)
per State

[redacted]

I pointed out that the discovery of microphones in our Embassy had in no way sweetened the general atmosphere [redacted]

b(1)
A(3)
per State

To conclude the examples, I pointed to the potential adverse impact of the Wankowicz case on US public opinion, noting that he was being tried under a temporary 1946 decree, the minimum sentence for which would be three years. This would produce very bad publicity in the US and the outside world generally. Szewczyk, like other members of the Embassy, confided tha[redacted]

b(1)
A(3)
per State

[redacted] I reiterated the impossi[redacted] eliminating

eliminating the unfortunate impact of such cases on the broader aspects of bilateral relations and expressed the hope that I would not have to be in the Department on Sunday, as I had been the week before, in connection with the Sonkowicz case. Szewczyk expressed [redacted] (C)

b(1) A(3) per State

In passing, the conversation turned to trade and tourism in Poland. Szewczyk agreed that [redacted] (C)

b(1) A(3) per State

OUTGOING

TELEGRAM

Department of State / United States Information Agency

OUTGOING

Embassy BONN

HEIS

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

Charge: STATE

Control: 4121

ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON 4212

Date: SEPT 28 1732Z 19

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6454

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/29/92 BY [redacted]

62-109090

JOINT STATE/USIS MESSAGE (Per State letter 2/21/74)

All major German papers carried stories on the Warren Report on Monday, with most giving front-page coverage. The stories stressed that, according to the Report, Oswald had acted entirely on his own and that there was no evidence to support a conspiracy. "Point by point the Commission dismissed the allegations of a communist or right extremist conspiracy." (Neue Rhein Ruhr Zeitung, pro-SPD)

Most papers carried substantial extracts from the Report and editorial comment was extensive. The most favorable appeared in the independent Die Welt, which said: "There was no conspiracy, no plot of American extremists, no plan or participation of foreign powers. . . At the same time the American society has been acquitted of the charge of being a playground of sinister underground forces. The integrity of the persons, both Democrats and Republicans, who tried to find the truth during these long months speaks for itself. And there is no longer anything to indicate that the domestic stability of the United States was seriously imperiled."

4121

62-109090-NR 398

Although the right-center Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung expressed the hope that "the material compiled under the guidance of Earl Warren will prove sufficiently convincing to prevent remaining

INITIALS/SIGN

Classification

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OUTGOING

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A number of papers also commented on the Commission's opinion that President Kennedy had been "poorly guarded," that the "advance preparations for the visit to Dallas had been lax," and that the "cooperation between the Secret Service, the FBI and local police officials had been weak." This was balanced to some extent by coverage of the Commission's re-

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy Bonn

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Control: 4121

Date:

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McGHEE

USIS:PA: Woodward:ec:2014102

USIS:GD:Allenbing

COORD: POL:Mr. Glouser

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OUTGOING

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

32 OUTGOING Amembassy BONN

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Charge: STATE Control: 4121

ACTION: SecState WASHINGTON 1212 Date: SEPT 2817327 195

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OCA
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6454

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/29/92 BY 9803 FBI 67c

(Per letter letter 2/21/84)

JOINT STATE/USIS MESSAGE

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4121

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of Americ

OUTGOING AmEmbassy Bonn

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Control: 4121

Date:

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McGHEE

USIS:PA: HWoodward:ec:2014102

USIS:ED:Allensing

COORD: POL:Mr. Glouser

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FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for the Record — February 10, 1965

ARA/CAR - Kennedy M. Crockett, Director,
Office of Caribbean Affairs

Mrs. George deMohrenschildt: Comments on "Warren Commission" Report.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 [redacted] 6457
ON 4/29/92 (Exempt 3B4, 2/21/84) b7C/E61

The following information has been received from Ambassador [redacted], Port-au-Prince, Haiti: (U)

"Reproduced herein is the substance of a recent conversation Mr. V. E. [redacted] of the Embassy had with Mrs. George deMohrenschildt (and briefly with her husband) on January 13, 1965 during which she commented on the "Warren Commission" report concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. As the Department of State knows, Mr. and Mrs. deMohrenschildt were personally acquainted with the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, and had been invited to Washington in the Spring of 1964 to be interviewed by the Warren Commission. For these reasons Mrs. deMohrenschildt's critical comments concerning that Commission's Report are of special interest. (Previous Embassy reports concerning the deMohrenschildts are: A-211 of December 2, 1964; A-313 of March 24, 1964; A-259 of March 2, 1964; A-243 of February 22, 1964; A-153 of December 22, 1963; and A-131 of December 5, 1963). (U)

"With regard to George deMohrenschildt's comments concerning the Embassy's attitude toward him, the record should show that he is not now under an Embassy 'ban' as he put it, although American personnel at the Embassy have been cautioned about the deMohrenschildts' propensity for name dropping and loose talk and have been advised to conduct themselves with special discretion in any contact with the deMohrenschildts. This admonition was voiced following a disagreeable incident at the Embassy last November when Mrs. deMohrenschildt verbally abused and physically shook up a Haitian employee of the Embassy on Embassy premises because of some obscure grievance over a lost dog. Instructions have also been given to Embassy personnel that the deMohrenschildts are to (U)

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NOT RECORDED
19 FEB 19 1965

56 FEB 23 1965

Reviewed 6/27/77 A/B

CONFIDENTIAL

NR 429

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be referred to the Deputy Chief of Mission or to the Ambassador in the first instances whenever they have any official business to transact at the Embassy. (U)

- -

"Mrs. Schlesinger, during a large and noisy cocktail buffet, made some interesting remarks, first concerning her own personal reaction to the Warren Report and, second, her general impressions about the President's assassination. (U)

"(1) She expressed annoyance with the fact that so much 'personal data' concerning herself and her husband had been 'aired' in the Warren report. Information concerning her divorces, as well as her husband's, need not have been revealed, she stated. Furthermore, they had been promised that personal information would not be publicized. (U)

"(2) She stated that the Warren Report had not been complete and that certain facts and depositions made by her had not been disclosed. She also insinuated that a sinister plot could have triggered the assassination, as Oswald had no personal grudge against the President and was actually only hired on murdering Governor Connally who had been responsible for Oswald's military discharge. She also said something vague and confusing concerning Oswald, as having been observed 'watching' to his right' during the assassination, apparently implying that he, Oswald, was waiting for shots from another position. Tearfully she asserted her great love for President Kennedy on several occasions. (U)

"(3) Mr. Schlesinger said that he felt he had been 'slighted, even banned', from communication with Embassy acquaintances, and that he felt it was the Ambassador who was responsible for the ban due to some personal incident. He then stated that he hoped it would not hurt his reputation because, if it did, he would have to take drastic measures. The conversation then frittered away into trivia as others came around." (U)

CC: INR/DDC - 2 FBI -2
INR/RAR - 2 CIA -2
ST -2
Amb.Timmons - 1

SECRET

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-133750) 6/15/65

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SAC, WFO (105-61295) (REC)

NICOLAS MICHAILOVICH MITROFANOV
IS-R
(OO:CV)

#16F54.

Classified by SP4- b7C FBI
Declassify on: OADR 2/2/87
per CIA letter 9/23/88.

ReCVlet dated 4/30/65.

On 6/7/65, MIKHAIL STEFAN SOLOVIEV, Translator, Institute of Modern Languages, Incorporated, 1322 18th Street, N. W., advised SA W. SCOTT JARRETT, JR. that during 1946-47 while a displaced person at Saltzburg, Austria, he was the editor of an anti-communist publication called the "Flame."

SOLOVIEV recalled that during this time subject was on the staff of this publication and contributed anti-communist articles designed to discourage displaced persons from returning to Russia. SOLOVIEV commented that the Russians in the Soviet Sector made strong protests to the Americans regarding these publications.

SOLOVIEV stated that in about 1948 subject immigrated to Chile. SOLOVIEV did not know subject prior to 1946-47 and knows nothing of his background prior to this time. SOLOVIEV subsequently immigrated to the U. S. and did not hear of or from subject until about two years ago when he corresponded with the subject. During this correspondence subject asked him if he would recommend that subject come to the U. S. SOLOVIEV told him it would not be easy but that he would find a place.

SOLOVIEV stated that after immigration to U. S. and while subject was at the University of Maryland, about two years ago, he had occasion to meet and talk with subject. At this time subject stated he had been associated with the Univers[illegible] of Chile in research work as a Professor of Physics. [illegible] also understood that subject did research work f[illegible] Government of Brazil and would spend three of [illegible] year in Brazil on this research.

(2 - Bureau
2 - Cleveland (105-9372)
1 - WFO

WSJ:jcn
(5)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 29 1965

Before 458

SECRET

SOLOVIEV again saw subject in March, 1965, at which time subject stated he was working in Cleveland. Subject commented he enjoyed his work but was somewhat remorseful that he is the eldest man in the project.

As a result of his association with the subject, SOLOVIEV was of the opinion subject is strongly anti-communist, hated the communist system and most certainly would have no association or connection with organizations attempting to repatriate persons to the USSR. He stated he felt certain subject would report to the FBI any contacts or approaches which might be made to him by Soviet intelligence personnel or otherwise.

b1
b3

[redacted] (S)

He has recently completed a translation of the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President KENNEDY into Russian in his present employment. This translation was not done for the Warren Commission.

ORIGIN/ACTION

	REP	AF
	EUR 5	FE
EA	CU	INR 5
S	S 2	IO
	PSD	AID
DR	COM	FRB
IT	LAB	TAR
R	XMB	AIR
INR	CIA DC	NAVY
SD	USIA	NSA 3
S/PM		

Feeney-1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

Pol 15-1 US/Kennedy

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A-107 NO.

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HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State/U.S. Information Agency (IAS)

RECEIVED FROM

SEP 26 1966

STATE DEPT OHB ANALYSIS BRANCH

FBI

S-Lentchner

FROM : Amlegation SOFIA

DATE: September 14, 1966

SUBJECT: Russian-Language Version of the Warren Commission Report

REF : Deptel Circ 41945; CA-228, July 11, 1966

pol 15-1 US/Kennedy

Copies of the Russian-language version of the one-volume Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (The Warren Commission) were distributed by the Charge and Air Attache as follows:

WARREN COMMISSION

Soviet Ambassador ORGANOV
Soviet Minister-Councilor POZOLOTIN
Soviet Military Attache KLIMITCHEV
Hungarian Military Attache MASSI
Czechoslovakian Military Attache PETRAS
Romanian Military Attache APOSTOL
Yugoslavian Military Attache GADOSH
Polish Military Attache POLOVNIAK

Col. Massi subsequently remarked to Legation Air Attache VAN METER that he thought the report was "excellent."

6454

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b7c FBI

TUCH

REC-28 62-109090-509

NOT RECORDED

SEP 28 1966

EX-113

Phil Spitzer

SATELLITE

FORM DS-323 4-66

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In Out

Typed by: P&C:DDClayton:aw

Contents and Classification approved by: Charge:HNTuch

Reproduction

F187

OCT 17 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE: 10-27-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: DAVID PRENTICE WELSH
NEWS EDITOR
RAMPARTS MAGAZINE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Classified by 9803 67C FBI
Declassify on: OADR 6457 4/30/92

BACKGROUND:

A newspaper clipping from "The Washington Post" of 10-26-66 headlined "Magazines Attack, Back Warren Report" indicated that Ramparts magazine, in discussing critics of the Warren Commission, focused on at least 10 persons known to have been murdered, to have committed suicide or died in suspicious circumstances since the Kennedy assassination OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The Director asked, "What do we know of Welsh?"

PARAGRAPHS NOT MARKED ARE UNCLASSIFIED.

INFORMATION FROM BUFILES:

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 & 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
9-27-77

Ramparts Magazine and David Prentice Welsh:

Bufiles indicate a letter dated 7-5-66 from the Central Intelligence Agenc which briefly describes Ramparts magazine as a monthly publication with a circulation claimed to be 65,000. The Editor-in-Chief, Edward M. Keating, claimed the publication was created to offer a platform for Catholic writers. In February, 1966, total financial backing was approximately $100,000. It is operated, in addition to the Board of Directors, by a 58 member staff. (U) Unclassified Per CIA letter 9/23/88 SPL [redacted] 1/17/89. #6454. 67C

Bufiles describe David Prentice Welsh as a white male, born August 10, 1935, at New York City. He is single, saw service in the U. S. Army from 1958 to 1960 as a First Lieutenant. He lists his occupation as a free lance reporter.

Welsh came to the Bureau's attention in July, 1964, when he alleged that he and Daniel D. Pearlman had been beaten at Philadelphia, Mississippi, on 7-14-64. Welsh explained that he was preparing a story on the disappearance of three civil rights workers and Pearlman, a Columbia University student, was accompanying him. He

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. DeLoach

ENCLOSURE

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ENCLOSURE

OVER

stated that after spending the morning in Philadelphia, Mississippi, he and Pearlman were attacked by several white males in the afternoon and he was punched in the eye. Pearlman was struck with a chain according to Welsh. Welsh and Pearlman talked briefly with law enforcement officers and then hastily left town.

Welsh came to the attention of the Bureau in a "New York Herald Tribune" article dated 8-7-64 in connection with the three civil rights workers who were slain at Philadelphia, Mississippi. The article indicated that an interview on tape was conducted by Welsh with a Mr. Posey. Posey is supposed to have told Welsh that he had obtained the names of seven persons responsible for the murders of Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner and James Chaney.

Welsh again came to the Bureau's attention on 9-3-64 when he was interviewed by the Memphis Division in connection with a civil rights complaint wherein he advised that while traveling near Durant, Mississippi, on 8-31-64 in his car the left front vent of his car was shattered by some object. A garage attendant where he stopped suggested the vent had been shattered by a rifle missile possibly of .22 caliber. Welsh stated it was then that he first came to realize that someone had probably shot at him.

Welsh explained that he had been in the State of Mississippi for approximately three months previously in connection with the Mississippi summer project and had been living in Jackson. He stated that he frequently traveled with both local Negroe and white Council of Federated Organizations workers. Welsh went into great detail regarding his actions prior to and after the above-mentioned incident, but he could not furnish any specific details as to who might have shot at him.

Welsh is again mentioned in Bufiles in connection with the Philadelphia, Mississippi, murders in connection with a magazine entitled "Mississippi Eyewitness" published by Ramparts magazine. The first-mentioned magazine contained several articles concerning Schwerner, Goodman and Chaney and one of them was written by David Welsh who was described as a reporter for the "Detroit News," Detroit, Michigan

b1 per FBI

[redacted] David P. Welsh, employed as a reporter for Ramparts magazine. (S) It was stated that he intended to write reports on the conferences of the Latin American and African countries to be held in Havana in January, 1966. A representative of the U. S. Department of State advised in December, 1965, that the New York Passport Office was authorized on 12-1-65 to validate the passport of Welsh for one round trip to Cuba with no time limit (U) (Per State letter 2/21/84)

Jones to Wick Memo
RE: David Prentice Welsh

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

Further checks indicated Welsh had obtained a passport in December, 1959, at Seoul, Korea, restricted against travel to Albania, Hungary and those portions of China, Korea and Viet Nam under communist control. He stated at that time that his travel plans were indefinite (U) Per State letter 2/21/84

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

-3-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Date: October 12, 1966

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Sir: °Warren Commission

[X] Attached, for your information, is material which may be of interest to you. October 7, 1966 issue of The Herald of Freedom.

[ ] We would like to be advised of any information coming to your attention relative to this matter.

Very truly yours,

for Henri G. Grignon, Acting
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security

EXP. PROC.
38 OCT 14 1966

6454 cc:
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/1/92 BY 9803 [redacted]
(Per State letter 2/21/84)

67C/FBI

UNCLASSIFIED

LETTER DSL-965
1-64

Upon separation of the attached, this document becomes UNCLASSIFIED.

62-109090-522

REC-44

OCT 25 1966

ENCLOSURE

OCT 31 1968

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DATE 5/11/82 BY SP3
(Rev. 10-1-87) 9/1/82

The Herald of Freedom

[illegible] ZAREPHATH, N.J. OCTOBER 7, 1964 VOLUME X NO. 5

WARREN COMMISSION REPORT - A COVER-UP

In accordance with Executive Order 11130 creating it, the Warren Commission was charged with the responsibility of investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, "to ascertain, evaluate, and report upon the facts relating to the assassination . . . and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination." S.J.Res. 137, 88th Congress conferred upon the commission "the power to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, receive evidence, and issue subpenas."

The commission was created on November 29, 1963 and its final report was submitted on September 24, 1964. This report consists of over eight hundred pages; and with the testimony and exhibits it amounts to twenty-seven volumes containing over seventeen thousand pages. In this veritable labyrinth of exhibits are many not referred to in the report nor mentioned in the press. A few of the more enlightening ones are included in this issue.

Dr. Revilo P. Oliver, who wrote the lengthy article entitled "Marxmanship in Dallas," published in AMERICAN OPINION magazine, testified before the Warren Commission. Although he testified that the editor of the HERALD OF FREEDOM had done research for him in connection with the article and had many confidential sources of information, the commission did not see fit to pursue the matter by calling upon him to testify before it.

Two issues of the HERALD OF FREEDOM are included among the exhibits, marked Oliver Exhibit #6 and Oliver Exhibit #11. The issues are entitled "Scope of Soviet Activity in the U.S." and "John Fitzgerald Kennedy." In the first of these issues it was pointed out that Jack Ruby had visited Havana during the previous year and made contact with his friend (Solomon) Praskin who operated a novelty store across from the Hotel Seville and who is married to an American girl. Praskin has been reported as a Castro collaborator.

This information was substantiated by reliable witnesses in Florida, one of whom received a letter from Cuba containing the same facts. Ruby's brother also brought out the fact that Ruby had friends in Havana. During the questioning of Hyman Rubenstein, Jack Ruby's brother, by Burt Griffin, a Warren Commission attorney, the following appears:

"Mr. GRIFFIN. How about—have you any occasion to communicate with anybody in Havana?

"Mr. RUBENSTEIN. I don't know anybody in Havana. Jack had friends there. Jack had a lot of friends there when the gambling was going good and one of his friends from Dallas was a big shot down there and he invited Jack down. Jack told me this himself. He invited Jack down to stay with him for a week and Jack flew down...."

It is interesting that many witnesses who supplied information to the F.B.I., the Secret Service and to the State Department were never called to testify before the commission. Throughout the seventeen thousand pages there is an obvious pattern of endeavoring to prove that one man alone (Oswald) did the deed, unaided by anyone. To have involved anyone else would have made it a conspiracy (which, of course, it was) and this would have been all right too, provided it could have been twisted and made to appear the work of "right-wing extremists." But there was just not any escape from the fact that Oswald was far from a "right-wing extremist" as were any others even remotely involved in the case. So Oswald did the impossible, according to the Warren Commission, firing three shots so rapidly that it is not possible that they all came from the same gun, and hitting his target with a precision which he did not display on a previous stationary target, Gen. Edwin Walker.

One of the important interviews conducted during the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald was made by Special Agent William H. Patterson of the U.S. Secret Service and appears in Volume XXIII, Page 390. This interview was conducted by Mr. Patterson on November 25, 1963, less than seventy-two hours after the assassination of President Kennedy. His report made to the Chief of the U.S. Secret Service reads as follows:

"During the interview of the subject's wife she advised that the FBI had contacted her about the location of her husband about 10 days prior to the assassination and she had told them that her husband worked in the building from which the President was killed. She also stated that she had been interviewed in October and gave the same basic information to the FBI.

"While I was at the police station, I engaged an FBI agent in a conversation and found out that he

was on the subversive desk. He stated that Oswald had contacted two known subversive agents about 15 days before the shooting but the entire information was top secret and he could not tell us anymore but he felt sure that the file would be turned over to our Chief.

"The wife also advised that she had seen the rifle that was used in the shooting at her home about three weeks before the shooting.

"She advised that she was a Castro supporter and from the interview it was felt that she is still a hard core communist.

"She stated that he had never mentioned killing the President but would not mention anything about shooting Connally.

"She stated that she did not know the man that killed her husband.

"It was felt by the interviewer that she was not telling the truth and still believed in communism."

Another interesting angle of the investigation has to do with Bernard William Weissman of Mt. Vernon, N.Y., who had placed the much publicized advertisement attacking President Kennedy in the Dallas MORNING NEWS of Friday, November 22, 1963. This advertisement had a black border and was printed before the assassination. A letter was written by Larrie Schmit to Larry Jones, both of whom were associates of Bernard Weissman in American Businesses, Inc., a holding corporation to control Conservativism, U.S.A., an organization allegedly set up to promote conservatism. The letter appears in Volumne XVIII, Pages 878–884 and is written on the stationery of National Indignation Convention, a legitimate group opposing the sale of communist merchandise in the United States. The letter was marked "TOP SECRET" with instructions to "DESTROY." We are quoting many portions of it since it is the blueprint for the cold-blooded take-over of an honest conservative organization.

"Dear Larry;

"Well, gentlemen, we have arrived! Remember, when I said my first correspondence from Dallas would be on NIC letterhead? Here is the score to date.....

"At 9 a.m. Monday I was in their office...held a 7 hour conference with him (one of the partners of NIC). I told Jim (the partner) I controlled and was leader of the powerful "Conservatism, USA," and laid out our goals and plans (abbreviated version we give outsiders, of course). I told Jim that CUSA wanted to merge with NIC effective 1 Aug 63....

"In the interim...I would be made a partner of NIC & paid $125 a week...and each returning (from service) partner of mine would be added to the NIC payroll as soon as they returned.

"Now, Larry, you must understand, I am making this offer with tongue in cheek – we'll get rid of our new 'partners'.....We'll have control of the NIC long before our original deadline this way....

"Here are some facts on the NIC:...

"4) NIC is ripe for take-over exactly as we planned....

"8) NIC is not radical...

"11) I have scored a hit with the office staff..

"12) NIC is considered 'subversive' & 'controversial' even though it is an honest, respectable movement...

"15) NIC leaders are not demagogues – are 'guy next door' nice American guys. Sincere, dedicated.. not ambitious....

"16) NIC is not associated with Birch Society, or any other group...

"18) NIC desperate for dedicated energetic followers.

"My big selling point: CUSA boys are dedicated Conservatives. Great organizers & planners. Men of action. Top salesmen. Ad infinitum.

"Now, things going excellent – we're way ahead of game at this point...I'm calling the shots––and I've pointed a lovely picture––best con-job yet. The old 'something for nothing' – 'everything to gain, nothing to lose' bit....

"I have a big, lovely apartment...5417 B Lewis St....I have bought black raincoat, black fifth Avenue high crown Fedora & briefcase: best dressed young man on streets of Dallas, believe me.

"Am drinking very little. All business. This is no time for games.....

"Get things rolling now. All plans must be in final form by 1 July 63. No later. Things are going 1,000 per cent better and faster than we ever dreamed...

"You people must learn conservativism immediately. Everyone will read 'Conscience of a Conservative' now, soonest. You must know Conservative philosophy...Start bearing down on the Organization. If you have weak people get rid of them. Do not add Negro to Movement at this time....Fellows, this is it––move."

The writer of this letter and the person to whom it was written had formed a corporation, American Businesses, Inc., along with three other persons, while all were members of the U.S. Armed Forces, in Munich, Germany, on September 30, 1962. The president was Larrie H. Schmidt, writer of the letter, and the other four made up the Board of Directors. They were Larry C. Jones, Bernie Weissman, James L. Moseley, and Norman F. Baker. The corporation was to set up a "non-profit foundation known as Conservativism, USA," with the same directors and with Larrie H. Schmidt as director. These people were opportunists and planned to use the conservative movement in the United States for financial gain which, even if they were not subversive, would have had a bad effect on conservatism in general. An FBI report on one of the partners gives us an idea of how "conservative and anti-communist" his views were: (Volume XVIII, P. 893, 4)

"WEISSMAN also stated that his secondary purpose for going to Dallas, Texas, was political, that is, he decided that this would be the proper area for him to get started in Conservative politics. WEISSMAN described himself as a Conservative on international issues, but a Liberal on national issues.

By this, he explained that he w[illegible]ery much in favor of integration and civil rights and other programs which he associated with the Liberal groups in the United States....

"WEISSMAN freely admitted that he had sought to use his political connections to further his business opportunities."

The same FBI report also brought out the fact that Oswald and Weissman had both lived in the Bronx, N.Y. at addresses only a few blocks apart. On Page 895, Vol. XVIII, the report states;

"WEISSMAN stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and to his knowledge never met OSWALD. With respect to OSWALD, he advised that his mother, Mrs. LILLIAN WEISSMAN, has advised him that OSWALD at one time resided at 1061 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx, New York. WEISSMAN pointed out that he, at one time, resided at 1063 Grant Avenue, Bronx, New York, which WEISSMAN described as being only a few blocks from the Sheridan Avenue address."

Among the many witnesses who supplied information about Jack Ruby was George William Fehrenbach, a jeweler of Medford, Oregon, who supplied information to the FBI about a communist cell at Muncie, Indiana and Jack Rubenstein of Chicago. He stated he would be willing to testify in a court of law concerning his knowledge of a group [illegible] men in the neighborhood where he had worked whom he believed to be members of the Communist Party and who tried to interest him in it. He stated that a party of people came from Chicago to meet with these people, that he was introduced to them, and that one of them was named Jack Rubenstein and resembled pictures of Jack Ruby. Mr. Fehrenback was called as a witness before the Warren Commission and all the questioning by committee counsel, Griffin could not upset his story.

Mrs. Thelma Marks of Gary, Indiana, supplied information to the FBI to the effect that she and her husband visited a communist camp and met a Jack Rubenstein there. Her husband, Sidney Marks, was a Communist Party member at the time. Neither she nor her husband were called as witnesses.

As for Lee Harvey Oswald, there have been a number of allegations that he worked in cooperation with some "Latin Americans." The FBI interviewed an attorney-at-law, Dean Andrews, Jr. of New Orleans and shows the following in its report (Vol. XXVI, P 732):

"He (Andrews) advised that in June and July, 1963, dates unrecalled, Lee H. Oswald had visited his office on three occasions and expressed concern about (1) his citizenship status; (2) his wife's status; and (3) his undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps which he claimed had made it impossible to obtain suitable employment.

"Mr. Andrews said that Oswald was accompanied by a total of approximately five persons during the three visits. He said that he knew two of the subjects by sight, and that on two occasions he was accompanied [illegible] a young man of Mexican extraction (not Cuban), whom he did not know. He said he believed that all of Oswald's companions were homosexuals who possibly visited the Gaslight Bar in the French Quarter, where such individuals congregate."

One of the most interesting documents which was stripped of identities, locations, dates, etc., nevertheless, shows that within the Soviet Union information was supplied which involved Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Rubenstein and Marina Oswald in a plot and that the purpose of the assassination was to get the "wild men" (translation: anti-communists). In the year 1960 the directive went out from Moscow all over the world to combat the anti-communists and immediately after the assassination of President Kennedy, it was reported that he had been the victim of right-wing extremists and anti-communists were harassed and vilified. The following documents buried among the exhibits of the Warren Commission report throw some light on the attempt to crush the anti-communists. (Vol. XXVI, Pages 735,6,7,)

"American Embassy
Moscow, U.S.S.R.,

"Dear _____

"In sum, _____, as a former acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald in 1960 in Gorky: 1) maintained that Oswald knew Ruby, at least in 1960; 2) believed Oswald was under the influence of the KBG; 3) presumed Mrs. Oswald was a KGB agent; and 4) said a group of people in the U.S., probably Communists, helped in the assassination.

"We agree these are incredible statements but felt they must be passed on, and in this form due to the sensitivity of the subject. Both _____ agree that _____ gave the appearance of being genuine. I think the fellow is probably a mental case and by his own admission has suffered mental illnesses. Nevertheless, it's conceivable that some of his statements might check out with information available in Washington but not here. He stuck to his story and never contradicted himself, although his tale was long and circuitous. He insisted this all took place in Gorky, even though he knew the Oswalds had been in Belorussia most of the time. This physical location might jibe with facts in the case but we can remember no connection with that city.

Sincerely yours,
_____"

"MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

"Introduction:

"On _____ was advised by _____ that a Soviet citizen _____ wished 'to make an important statement on who killed President Kennedy'. ____

"Impression:

"_____ was a relatively pleasant looking man, dressed in comparatively good Soviet clothes, fairly well-composed but justifiably nervous. He

spoke very rapidly in good litera[illegible]Russian._____ He looked lost, but reconciled to his fate as he left. He spoke often about how 'they' (the KGB) knew of the information he had to impart and that he would be coming _____. He maintained, however, that the KGB had not contacted him in any way prior to his visit. He came, apparently from near Gorky where he now lives, to_____on_____and has been staying in a hotel.

"The Interview:

"The interview took place_____

"First,_____nervously pulled a slip of paper out of his pocket and asked the two officers to read the penciled contents. A translation follows and the original is attached with the first copy of this Memcon:

"'1. Ruby-an old friend of Oswald, specialist in "slimy" (mokrym) affairs.

"'2. Oswald's wife-KGB agent (photograph)

"'3. A group of people directly helped the assassination, probably they are USA Communists. Now they are running from the USA.'

"_____then set out 'to prove' the above statements:

"1._____knew Oswald in Gorky in April-May, 1960. At the time the former lived in_____near Gorky. Through an interpreter (Oswald spoke little Russian) Oswald told him he was an old friend of Ruby's and he would help Oswald in the future, should he need it (_____interchanged the names Ruby and Rubenstein).

"2._____sister was a KGB agent. She was very close to Mrs. Oswald, before the Oswalds were married, and for a while they were roommates near Gorky._____therefore assumes Mrs. Oswald was also an agent.

"3. Once Oswald invited_____to go shooting. He refused, but in this meeting Oswald asked_____ what he thought would happen if the President of the United States were assassinated. At that time Eisenhower was President, but Oswald was talking in terms of the assassination of Nixon, whom he considered the probable next President. Oswald maintained there were political groups in the U.S. who could carry this out._____assumed Oswald meant some socialist or radical group party, but the latter emphasized it was the Communist Party of the U.S.

"Following this 'proof' of his contentions_____ gave background information on himself and more details on his association with Oswald and the KGB" ...(He had been pressured to join the KGB but had resisted, according to his story) "It was at this point, in April-May 1960 that he met Oswald and his wife in Gorky._____identified the location as the 'Seventh Wharf' (Sedmoi Prichal) and gave the impression that he had met Oswald on several occasions. He was convinced Oswald was undergoing the same 'Press Conference' treatment by the KGB as Oswald gave the appearance of a man under sedation, hypnotized, 'he resembled a madman'._____maintained that Oswald had been put on him by the KGB in order to show_____they still had confidence in him and wanted to use him.

"In answer to the question of what the aim was of an assassination plot against the President,_____ said it was to produce a reaction against the 'wild men' (besheny) in the United States.'"

Commission Exhibit No. 3107 is a Memorandum which states in part:

"This document was made available to the Commission by a cooperating government...(It) is the report of a confidential investigation conducted by the government's intelligence service into an allegation by Citizen A. that Citizen B., allegedly a Communist, had remarked to him long before the assassination of President Kennedy that 'Kennedy should be very careful when he comes to visit in the southern United States that nothing will happen to him and if Oswald gets a hold of him he is finished.'"

A newspaper report in the BOSTON GLOBE of Oct. 12, 1964 states:

"Lee Harvey Oswald's contact with the KGB is not a matter to shrug off lightly. For one thing, the Warren report makes no mention of whom Oswald saw when he visited the Soviet consulate in Mexico City during his stay there from Sept. 27 to Oct. 3 of last year.

"He is known to have spoken to the same official in the consulate a couple of times. The conversations were for longer periods than the 10 or 20-minute once-overs a consular official accords the average visitor. And, that Soviet official happens to be the chief of the KGB for North and South America.

"The encounters could be represented as coincidence. Yet the length of the meetings was hardly the sort of thing the top man of such an apparatus would expose himself to simply to meet an American kook who once chose to live in the USSR and had a Russian wife."

The conclusion of the Warren Commission that Oswald acted alone in killing the President of the United States is an insult to the intelligence of the People of the United States. Why did the commission conceal the truth?

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1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552		Section 552a
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☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☒ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
50 USC 403 per CIA	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
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62-109090-565

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FBI/DOJ

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAN 9 1967

Intelligence Liaison Section

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JOINT Eng EMBASSY/USIS MESSAGE

1. BBC WILL SHOW FILM PRODUCTION OF MARK LANE'S "RUSH TO JUDGEMENT" JAN. 29 ON BBC-2 CHANNEL. IN EFFORT TO BALANCE FILM BBC IS GOING TO HAVE EXTENDED DISCUSSION PROGRAM TO DISCUSS FILM AND PRESUMABLY WARREN COMMISSION REPORT. PRGRAM IS TO BE FOUR HOURS LONG. FILM TAKES TWO HOURS AND SAME AMOUNT OF TIME BEING ALLOCATED FOR DISCUSSION.

1967 Bertrand Eng

2. EMBASSY HAD EXPRESS ITS FEELING TO BBC RE SHOWING OF FILM (WHICH ONE-THIRD FINANCED BY RUSSELL PEACE FOUNDATION). WE HAVE EMBPHASIZED THAT BE USING MARK LANE FILM AS ITS "BASIC" DOCUMENT, PROGRAM WILL INEVITABLE BE SLANTED AGAINST WARREN COMMISSION REPORT. DEFENDERS OF COMMISSION WOULD IN EFFECT BE TRYING TO ANSWER QUESTION "HAVE YOU STOPPED BEATING YOUR WIFE?" BBC REPLES, NOT VERY CONVINCINGLY, FILM WILL SHOW LANE UP FOR WHAT HE IS AND SINCE BOOK HAS BEEN ON U.S. "BEST SELLER" LIST BRITISH PUBLIC SHOULD SEE IT. BBC WANTS TO GET ARLEN SPECTER ON PROGRAM, PROBABLY IN DIRECT CONFRONTATION WITH LANE, AND HAS WRITTEN TO EMBASSY "SEEKING ADVICE" AS TO HOW TO GET "BLESSING" OF CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN FOR SPECTER TO COME TO LONDON.

3. EMBASSY HAS TOLD BBC THAT DESPITE OUR RESERVATIONS ABOUT THE PROGRAM, WE WOULD INFORM WASHINGTON OF BBC'S DESIRE TO GET SPECTER OR SOME OTHER HIGHLY QUALIFIED PERSON TO REFUTE MARK LANE'S THESIS. WE EMPHASIZED HOWEVER THAT WE COULD NOT SEEK BLESSING OF CHEIF JUSTICE BOR BBC.

REC 37 62-109090-5[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
JAN 24 1967

4. ALTHOUGH EMBASSY DOES NOT LIKE BBC FORMAT, WE FEEL THAT IT IS DESIRABLE FOR SPECTER OR SOME OTHER QUALIFIED PERSON TO PARTICIPATE. COPY OF BBC'S LETTER MAILED ATTENTION JUDD.

Soviet Desk

NAT. SEC.

57 FEB 3 1967

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5. KENNETH HARRIS, LEADING BRITISH TV PERSONALITY AND PERSON SCHEDULED TO BE MODERATOR OF 2 HOURS DISCUSSION ON LANE FILM, IS NOW IN US TO SEE ARLEN SPECTER AND OTHERS IN PREPARATION FOR PROGRAM. HE WILL BE IN WASHINGTON THIS WEEKEND AFTER SPENDING A FEW DAYS IN NEW YORK CITY AND DALLAS. BRUCE
BT

D.C.
Texas

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

A-466
NO.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Department of State

INFO : All South American Missions, MEXICO, WARSAW
AREQUIPA

FROM : Amembassy LIMA

DATE: February 12, 1967

SUBJECT : JOINT WEEKA No. 6

REF : POLITICAL MATTERS Part

Contents

POLITICAL

1. AP Ministers Under Fire From Their Own Side
2. President Vetoes Telephone Bill
3. This Week in Congress
4. Vice President Seoane Visits Lima
5. New Minor Party Formed
6. Polish Ship Docks in Callao

LABOR

7. Construction Workers Strike

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS - Negative

MILITARY - Negative

PSYCHOLOGICAL

8. Kennedy Assassination

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LATIN AMERICAN

FORM DS-232 4-62

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY
☑ In ☐ Out

Drafted by: POL:see last page: 2/10/67

Clearances and Classification Approved by: JCHaahr

POL:JCHaahr

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not automatically declassified.

RECEIVED
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1967 FEB 12 PM 2 46

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5 FEB 15 1967

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199 FEB 15 1967

8. Kennedy Assassination

The Lima press continued this week to cast doubts on the validity of the Warren Report. Most of the papers, for example, published a lengthy France Press report which said that "the British Secret Service has certain knowledge that Kennedy was not killed by Oswald but instead by three skilled marksmen." Expreso, in addition, started publishing a four-page series by Richard J. Whalen which disputes the Warren Commission's conclusions. Meanwhile, El Comercio continued its serialization of Manchester's book, "The Death of a President" which is reported to have raised its circulation by nearly 20,000 copies daily.

JONES

Contributors:

POL:GdeSantillana;RRichardson;DHHutchison
LAB:AIRubenstein
PSY:HElwood

(2)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

REC 5

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2-1-67

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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b7C [redacted]

Classified by SP6
Declassify on: OADR
1-23-87

Our files disclose that Peter Frederick Kihss has been a reporter for "The New York Times" for a number of years. Our files also disclose that Kihss has had contact with individuals who have been subjects of security investigations conducted by this Bureau. Included are: William Albertson, Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party; [redacted] member of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party; and [redacted] a former Polish Government official in the United States.

62-109090 — 568

ACTION:

REC 5

None. This is for information.

12 FEB 7 1967

62-109090
REL:cls (7)

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62 FEB 14 1967

SECRET

ORIGIN ACTION

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

A-193 NO.

UNCLASSIFIED

TO : Department of State

FROM : Amembassy DUBLIN

DATE: Ma.

SUBJECT : TV Show Embodying Film and Discussion on the Warren Report

REF :

On the evening of March 7, Radio Telefis Eireann screened an unprecedented program running from 8:25 p.m. to 12:40 a.m. with only one break for a 15-minute news report. The program consisted of a showing of a film presented by Mark LANE, author of the book "Rush to Judgment", in which he interviewed a number of persons in and near Dallas who are reputed to have special knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy. Lane's contention is that these persons were not called by the Warren Commission although they should have been, that the Warren Commission was made up of politicians (two of whom were Southerners) and a former CIA Chief "whose business it was to deceive." He maintains that the Commission's aim was to conceal a conspiracy involving more persons than Oswald and possibly some subversive elements.

At one point, Lane came very near to suggesting that the persons engineering the assassination knew that the then Vice President would succeed to the Presidency and would naturally hope to profit from it.

Enclosure: 6 ENCLOSURE

Press Clippings on TV Show

NOT RECORDED

10 MAR 20 1967

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FORM DS-323 4-62

Drafted by: DCM:RPChalker:ey:3/10/67

Contents and Classification Approved by:

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64 APR 5 1967

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Participating in the program were two Dublin lawyers, Liam HAMILTON and William FINLAY, who attempted to question Lane on many of the points. Lane constantly interrupted them and it was only in the few closing minutes of the program that one of the lawyers was able even so much as to finish a few sentences without interruptions.

The program has excited considerable press comment and one newspaper makes it appear that the doubt as to the probity of the Warren Commission and of the Report itself is now very widespread. Naturally, following this program, the Report has an increased number of both advocates and detractors. The moderator, Brian FARRELL, was better as a commentator in favor of the Report than he was as a referee attempting to insure that each side of the controversy had an opportunity to be heard.

Lane made no secret of his feelings that he had been denied an opportunity to present his case before the American public. Indeed, he said that his film had been banned on American television.

A sampling of the press coverage in Dublin is attached.

CHALKER

UNCLASSIFIED

THE IRISH PRESS, March 9, 1967

And in today's

TALKING POINTS

W. A. Newman says

MARK LANE HAS A CASE

TELEFIS EIREANN'S presentation of "Rush to Judgment?" was a mammoth performance by any standards, and surely its longest individual programme except the general election broadcast. Scheduled to end at approximately 11.50 p.m., it actually ran until 12.40 a.m.—which, when you allow for a break for the news and sport, represented almost four hours. I wonder what the participants felt like at the conclusion.

Mark Lane's film, which occupied well over half of the presentation, became more absorbing as time went on. This is extraordinary, inasmuch as virtually the whole of it consisted of the interviewing of witnesses—or, more accurately, of people who should have been summoned as witnesses by the Warren Commission, but—for one reason or another—were not. By all the tokens, it should have been dull. It was anything but.

Since there must have been thousands of Irish citizens who failed to see the programme, either because they do not possess TV sets, or were out on other business, or preferred to tune in to lighter fare from across the channel, I should perhaps mention what it was all about. Mark Lane is one of several Americans who have written books in support of the belief that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the sole assassin of President Kennedy, that there were at least two assassins, and that, consequently, his death was the result of a conspiracy either between those two or between those two and others in the background. Lane contends, further, that the Warren Commission, which was set up to inquire into the facts surrounding the assassination and concluded, in a gargantuan report, that Oswald alone did it, ignored a great deal of vital evidence to the contrary. The conclusion to be inferred is that this ignoring could not have been indeliberate—put it, if you like, that a consciously dubious verdict was reached for the sake of allaying American apprehensions.

So far as this viewer is concerned, Lane's film left me in no doubt that he has made, at any rate, a formidable *prima facie* case for a re-examination of the facts of that terrible day in Dallas. What good, you may ask, would such a re-examination do? It wouldn't bring J.F.K. back to life. A fair answer to that might be that so long as doubts exist the American conscience will not be at ease: Kennedy's ghost will be there in the background; history will be distorted by a dreadful question-mark; men will mutter among themselves as soon as the affair comes into conversation. That is part of Lane's contention, and I think it valid.

They adopted the curious practice on Tuesday night of setting up two unnamed cross-examiners—defined as a barrister and a senior counsel—to dispute Lane's case and, in effect, justify the findings of the Warren Commission. They seemed to me to get nowhere: Lane had his facts and references magnificently at his finger-ends; and the mannerisms of counsel at the bar—more noticeable in the older than the younger man — merely created a prejudice in favour of Lane. (In fact, my faith in the efficacy of legal cross-examination as a means of arriving at truth has been more than somewhat shaken by the forensic technique on display.) The inability of the lawyers to shake their victim compelled Brian Farrell—whose chairmanship was superb all the way through — to cast himself towards the end in the rôle of prosecuting counsel and ask some really telling questions. Even so, the honours remained with Lane.

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2nd State letter 2/21/84

62-109090-585

ENCLOSURE

Oswald alone?

BY BRIAN FARRELL WHO WAS CHAIRMAN OF RTE'S CONTROVERSIAL PROGRAMME 'RUSH TO JUDGMENT'

WHO killed John F. Kennedy?

With every passing day and every new story a credible explanation of the events in Dallas during those November days in 1963 appears less and less possible. There have been so many doubts raised, suspicions voiced, extraneous issues discussed that perhaps the simplest basic facts have been forgotten. Certainly, it seems to me, the body of evidence cited by the Warren Commission in support of its conclusions has become obscured.

The Warren Report is, even in paper-back, a massive document. The first chapter is a summary of the argument and the 12 major conclusions and recommendations of the Commission. The next chapter is a narrative of the actual events of the assassination—a story continued in chapter five with an account of the detention and death of Lee Harvey Oswald. But the main evidence relating to the conclusion that Oswald acted alone and that there was no conspiracy is dealt with in four separate chapters:

● Chapter three—dealing with the shots from the Texas School Book Depository—discusses the eye-witnesses' accounts of what happened; the expert examinations of the rifle, cartridge cases and bullet fragments; the trajectory, speed and number of shots and the President's wounds. Further information on the wounds is given in Appendix VIII and IX and the testimony of the ballistics experts in Appendix X.

● Chapter four, called "The Assassin", discusses Oswald's ownership and possession of the rifle in the building; Oswald's presence in the building and at the window; the killing of patrolman Tippet; statements made by Oswald and the much-discussed matter of Oswald's marksmanship.

● Chapter six describes the Commission's own investigation of possible conspiracy in regard both to Oswald and Jack Ruby. There is also, in Appendix XII, a summary of a wide variety of speculations and rumours together with the Commission's findings on each.

● Chapter seven (and Appendices XIII, XIV and XV) deal with Lee Harvey Oswald, his history and background, marriage, finances and visits abroad.

● Jack Ruby's story, together with "the lie detector" test taken by him are in Appendices XVI and XVII.

I mention all this detail simply to make the point that there can be no question of the Commission not knowing what it was about when it published its Report. It was not presented as a bare summary outline of what happened in Dallas. It purports to state and co-ordinate all relevant, known facts and carefully summarises its conclusions derived from the facts in each chapter. The Commission

MARK LANE, pictured at the Intercontinental Hotel yesterday.

tells us what it is going to say, says it and then repeats the main relevant points. It is explicit in its statement that Oswald, and Oswald alone, was the assassin and specifically denied suggestions of a conspiracy (whether involving Ruby or not).

This is important because one charge made is that the Warren Commission's inquiries were superficial, dishonest and a cover-off that the members, in Edward Jay Epstein's phrase, were pursuing "political truth", that is to say that they were more concerned to soothe and calm American public opinion about the fundamental good health of its public and legal institutions than to tell the truth. In one sense or other, this kind of accusation is central to the arguments of those who reject the Commission's findings. They cannot make their own version of events acceptable without casting the Warren Commission in the rôle of a public conspiracy to conceal the truth.

Yet this Commission included some of the most respected men in American public life. It was bi-partisan—in fact with a preponder-

ance of Republicans. All the members were lawyers; all were experienced committee men accustomed to evaluating written as well as oral testimony. They published the evidence of their own disagreements on specific issues. They supplied the material for the critics. And yet, we are asked to believe, they deliberately and consciously set out to mislead —not by implication and innuendo but by downright lies.

This is a supposition that I cannot credit. It destroys the possibility of any valid explanation of events. Because if the Chief Justice of the United States—the very man who administered the Presidential Oath to John Kennedy—is capable of bare-faced lying simply in order to avoid "rocking the boat" then all thought of certainty in judicial matters is a myth.

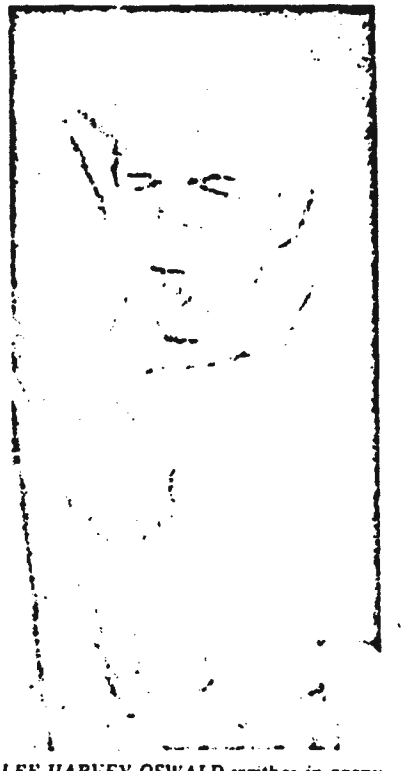
When Epstein's book *Inquest* was published last autumn he produced statements by a number of the lawyers employed by the Commission derived from his interviews with five of the seven members of the Commission, five of the senior counsel and six of the assistant counsel. This constituted, as he said, "the fourth, and most important, source" of his contention that the Commission never really saw the proper evidence, that the investigation was sporadic and that many of those involved were deeply disturbed by the handling of evidence.

CENTRAL ATTACK

On the basis of Epstein's direct quotations it seemed that here was a really serious and central attack on the bona fides of the Commission. Mark Lane in his *Rush To Judgment* is more circumspect about approaching this question of credibility. But the rather appalling feature of Epstein's work is that so many of those quoted totally deny the statements attributed to them. His new evidence from this "fourth source" entirely crumbles.

And, of course, if there was a conspiracy by the Commission to suppress the truth, distort the evidence and tell lies, one might reasonably wonder why it was not more efficiently done. Even if the view is taken that this conspiracy was no more than a generalised "understanding" among the Commissioners, I wonder that so much awkward evidence was included in the Report.

But why should such a varied group of senior public men decide to suppress and distort the truth? The suggestion that the Report had to be published before the November election ignores Johnson's massive victory over Goldwater. The notion that it was to still the public conscience must be countered by saying that it has not worked. The idea that it was an agreed piece of official history designed to shelter some unnamed interest, individual or group conveniently evades the fact that the family of the dead President must have become party to the plot.



LEE HARVEY OSWALD writhes in agony after being shot by Jack Ruby.

Indeed, the more I look into the great cloud of speculation that has come to surround the Kennedy assassination, the more clearly it seems to me that the Warren findings are justified. Lord Devlin has summarised the absolute agreed minimum facts of the case against Oswald "stripped of everything that does not amount to practical certainty." He puts the minimum case against Oswald.

"He was in the building at the time of the assassination of the President and could have been on the sixth floor. The President was killed by a gun which belonged to Oswald and which he falsely denied buying or owning. The man who fired it was not unlike Oswald. Three-quarters of an hour later Patrolman Tippit was shot with a revolver belonging to Oswald. Oswald's jacket was found along the path taken by the murderer in flight. Then Oswald was found with the revolver in his possession, and he used violence in resisting arrest. He was a man who had attempted assassination before.

That is a bare outline, fleshed out fully in the Report and evidence. Every contrary suggestion, inquendo and implication relating to these central facts that I have followed up in the volumes of the evidence is refuted. To my knowledge, no new evidence relevant to these points has been produced. I have gone through the evidence of a number of the witnesses exhibited by Mr. Lane in his book and film and, indeed, read carefully the record of his own appearances before the Warren Commission. This examination has weakened the credibility of Mr. Lane's contentions.

And so to end. Who killed John Kennedy? I don't know. But I know no good reason as of now to suppose that anyone other than Lee Harvey Oswald actually shot at and hit the President and I am less convinced than at any earlier point in time by the arguments of those who totally reject the findings of the Warren Commission.

EVENING HERALD, March 7, 1967

THIS FILM WAS 'TOO HOT' FOR THE U.S.

NO event in recent times produced a greater sense of shock than the assassination of President Kennedy. And, in the time which has passed since that sad November day, nothing has been so surrounded with mystery and speculation as the events leading up to and the investigation following that murder.

In the past week or so a new impetus has been given to the belief that the Warren Commission did not uncover all the facts, by the actions of Mr. Garrison.

The world is still wondering what happened before, during and after the moment when the gun or guns spoke their message of death in Dallas.

Best seller

Tonight, at 8.25, Telefis Eireann will be showing a film about the assassination which was considered "too hot to handle" in the U.S. It will run for three hours, and beside it all the other programmes, both on T.E. and the rival channels, pale into insignificance.

The film which you will see this evening is called "Rush To Judgment".

It is the result of an invitation from Telefis Eireann to the distinguished American lawyer, Mark Lane, author of the controversial best-seller, "Rush To Judgment," to present his criticism of the findings of the Warren Commission — and his case for the defence of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of the murder of the President.

According to Mark Lane and others who have examined the evidence closely, the Warren Commission's report on the assassination leaves some things unanswered. The Commission, for instance, accepted the fact that three shots were fired, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation calculated that the three shots were fired within 5.6 seconds.

Furthermore, a film taken of the event showed that President Kennedy and Governor Connally were hit within the space of 1.8 seconds.

But the rifle which Oswald is said to have used could not be fired twice in less than 2.3 seconds — and with Oswald out of practice, one can extend even that time.

Questions

"There are still questions unanswered, as Mark Lane and others have said. Mark Lane, however, went further than the others who disagreed with the report of the Warren Commission: he put his views in a book, and the film which forms the greater part of tonight's T.E. programme is based on that book, "Rush To Judgment".

After the facts have been presented in the film, a barrister will examine the evidence and a senior counsel will assess it against the authority of the Warren Commission report.

Finally, Kevin O'Kelly will trace the growth of the controversy in the world's press since the publication of the Report on September 28, 1964.

To accommodate this unusually long item, other programmes have gone by the board, with the exception of the news, which will be screened at 9.40, and is the only interruption to the three hours of drama promised in this astonishing film.

EVENING PRESS, March 8, 1967

T.E. gets full Mark!

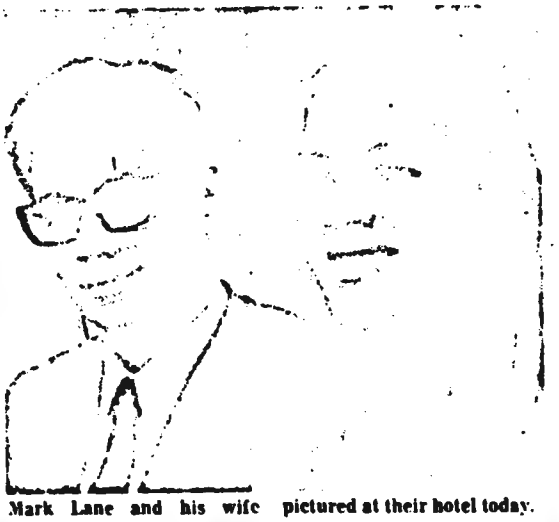
By a Special Correspondent

The chances are that anyone late for work this morning had been watching R.T.E.s monumental programme, "Rush to Judgement?" (or "judgment" — we goth both spellings last night)

One would have thought that the Kennedy murder had now become so insufferably boring that it would be impossible to face another four hours of film and discussion. But the truth is that the more one probes the subject the more compelling it becomes, and so the programme emerged as one of the most fascinating television shows we have seen.

Roughly half the time was devoted to a film prepared by Mark Lane, apologist for the theory that Kennedy was shot by more than one man and that the Warren Commission was a fraudulent white-wash to reassure public opinion.

As Brian Farrell pointed out from the chair, the film is clearly partisan, designed to establish one point of view only. And very plausible and disturbing it is.



Mark Lane and his wife pictured at their hotel today.

So coy!

The discussion that followed was between Lane and two coyly anonymous Irish barristers (let us hope that the prim rules of the Bar will not result in them being disbarred when we reveal the dread secret that the junior barrister on the left was Mr. Liam Hamilton, the senior man Mr. William Finlay!).

Presumably, the discussion was intended to produce a dialogue on absolutely essential points, but it didn't quite work out that way. Mr. Lane made a grievous error in tactics e arly on by interrupting so often to refute so many relatively minor points that it became impossible for mere mortals in search of truth to follow a coherent line of argument.

Brian Farrell's lack of firmness at this stage contributed to the disorder, but his experience was enough to make him realise this. Later, it was his far greater control that produced the most fruitful discussion and gave the viewers a chance to reach some conclusions on thei own. His was hy far the most difficult job in the programme and, on the whole, he did it creditably.

A few points should be made fit is no reflection on the barristers to say that they were simply no match for Mr. Lane. He has devoted over three years to a highly concentrated study of the Kennedy murder. He seems to know every line of evidence by heart, every witness intimately. He is the complete master of his subject.

The barristers, on the other hand, have had no remotely comparable opportunity to brief themselves so completely, therefore the programme was wildly in Mr. Lane's favour before it ever began.

The result was that the barristers were often shot down on specific points, but were much more convincing on their general objections.

Again, it was unsatisfactory that the medical aspect of how many bullets were fired was not clearly debated. It's all very well to talk about exit wounds and entry wounds, but at least one viewer longed for an easy diagram which might have illustrated the point of Mr. Lane's argument in simple terms.

Ludicrous

The marathon finished with a remarkable and quite ludicrous piece of chauvinism when Brian Farrell (obviously discomforted by it) read out the bare details of a "test" by a group in Limerick which claimed to prove that Oswald was the sole killer.

I trust the Warren Commission will be re-opened to consider this stunning affirmation of their conclusions.

But it would be criminal to end on a carping note. By any standards in the world this was a magnificent programme which deserves the highest praise for R.T.E. and everyone directly involved in the presentation.

(What Lane thought himself — page 3)

EVENING PRESS, March 8, 1967

.22 rifle test is shot down

BUT LANE THANKFUL TO RTE

Evening Press reporter

THE introduction without warning of a test carried out by what he described as an unknown group of Co. Limerick people with a ".22 air gun", in surroundings in no way comparable to the scene of the killing, was one of the objections which American lawyer Mark Lane had today to the way in which his marathon, almost four-hour programme "Rush to Judgment", was presented on Telefis Eireann last night.

In general, Mr. Lane was satisfied with the opportunity which he got to put over his point of view, which he described as "very adequate". Compared with a five-hour programme which he had to do on "B.B.C. 2" recently, Mr. Lane said that the Irish presentation was "very fair".

When I spoke to him this morning Mr. Lane told me: "There are, however, a number of points regarding the way parts of the programme were presented, which I do not think were quite fair".

No mention

Mr Lane said that before the programme yesterday he had lunch with Mr. Brian Farrel, who acted as moderator, and with a Mr. Johnson, whom he presumed was a programme producer.

He added: "Mr. Farrell made no mention to me about the introduction of a test in the programme. Then, without warning, the 'findings' of this test was introduced last night as something conclusive, without any indication as to who the people involved were, what their qualifications or knowledge were, or when the test had been carried out and under what circumstances.

"After the programme I asked Mr. Farrell what the test was. When he showed me the paper I saw it had been carried out with a .22 air gun, in an area one-third the size of the area covered in the Warren Commission, and with still targets, as opposed to moving targets in the actual shooting.

Ridiculous

"I said to Mr. Farrell that this was just ridiculous and asked him who were these people in County Limerick who had carried out this test. I asked him were they riflemen. But he didn't know who they were, or whether they were riflemen. And this test was presented as conclusive on the programme. The conditions under which it was carried out were in no way comparable to those at the time of the Kennedy shooting."

Mr. Lane said he thought that Mr. Farrell in his position as moderator on the programme, should have given a summary of both sides of the arguments at the conclusion, rather than to end off with an outline of his own opinions, which he (Mr. Lane) had no opportunity to answer.

Mr. Lane also referred today to the two Irish barristers taking part in the programme. He said that during the programme he did not wish to introduce the point frequently as it might embarrass them, but their knowledge of the Warren Commission evidence — which they defended — was confined to the one volume summary of the complete report.

Falls short

This one-volume summary, he said, had been made available to them by the American Embassy for the purpose of the programme, but it fell far short of the complete evidence of the commission which was contained in 26 volumes.

It was a point of deep controversy whether the one volume summary of the findings they were discussing was in fact a fair summary of all the evidence.

"However," Mr. Lane added, "I am very grateful to the television station here for putting out this programme. It is something which cannot be seen on television in the United States, and compared with the programme on the B.B.C. it was very fair.

"I flew to London from Los Angeles specially to do the B.B.C. programme, and when we were on the air I was told that I would not be able to make any point except to reply to a personal attack."

EVENING PRESS, March 8, 1967

Warren Inquiry is now doubted

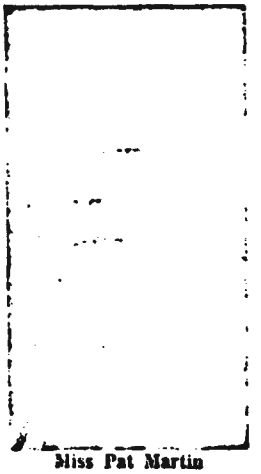
IT'S a long road that has no turning and for New York lawyer Mark Lane the turning point seems to have come in Ireland with his appearance on television last night.

In dozens of interviews the pattern was almost universal. Again and again people told our reporters that their views were changed by what they saw and heard on television — Oswald was not alone and the Warren Commission Report was questionable.

Here is a sample of the views obtained:

Mr. Tadgh Sugrue, credit manager, Ren-T[illegible] Ltd., had accepted the Warren Commission before he saw last night's film. Now he has second thoughts. The cool authority of Mark Lane and his command of his subject impressed him. The fact that so many witnesses were not called was, in his view, a telling point.

Mr. Christy Murphy, Department of Education, has always been doubtful of the validity of the official view of President Kennedy's assassination. Now he is convinced that Mark Lane has destroyed it. "He proved his case to the hilt," Mr. Murphy said.



Miss Pat Martin

Miss Pat Martin, a Trinity College student, found no difficulty in the past in accepting that the Warren Commission was reliable. Now she has grave doubts. "Ruby's former woman employee made me sit up with a jerk when she gave details of his links with the Dallas police," she said. She found Mark Lane to be impressive, logical and forceful.

Mr. Harry McLoughlin was another viewer who changed his opinions as the marthon TV. programme went on. His faith in the Warren Report had been total, but he felt it could no longer be treated with absolute confidence in view of the number of people it did not call. The deaths of important witnesses in the case was another factor which impressed him and he thinks the odds against such a sequence of events must be astronomical.

Extraordinary

Mr Doug Anderson, of Toronto, who is in Dublin on his honeymoon, feels that Lane has at least made a strong case for a review of much of the evidence given to the Warren Commission. He had never felt that Oswald was alone in the assassination, although the image of a vast conspiracy involving leading figures of the U.S. Government was not one he could accept.

Miss Bernadette Magill, of Odeon (Ireland) Ltd., had believed that Oswald was the sole assassin. She had not realised that so much important evidence existed for the Mark Lane point of view. Like Miss Pat Martin she found the link between Ruby and the Dallas police a most extraordinary feature of the whole thing.

Bernadette Magill

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

SUBJECT : "GARRISON and the Kennedy Assassination: Bernard FENSTERWALD et al"

1. A Washington UPI dispatch of 3 January 1969 reads as follows:

> Washington -- New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison is one of seven board members of a new national committee to investigate assassinations which is being formed here.
>
> Bernard Fensterwald, 47, of Arlington, Va., another board member, said the committee's purpose is "To embarrass or force the government to make investigations they have been putting off since Nov. 22, 1963."
>
> That was the date of President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas.
>
> Fensterwald, who said he was setting up an office which would open in a week, left the senate earlier this week after 12 years as counsel for several committees.
>
> "The committee will concentrate on the three best known assassinations -- President Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King -- but will leave its options open on some other rather mysterious deaths," he said.
>
> "Our position is there was a conspiracy in Dallas, there were strong footprints of a conspiracy in Memphis where Dr. King was shot and nobody really knows much about what went on in Los Angeles (where Senator Kennedy was slain) but we intend to look."

b7C/FBI [redacted] b3 (50USC403) per CIA [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 [redacted]
ON 2/2/89 # 10455
Per CIA letter 9/23/88

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He said the committee hoped to find private financial support to hire a professional staff for its investigations.

Other board members, said Fensterwald, include Bill Turner of San Francisco, a former FBI agent; Richard Sprague of Hartsdale, N.Y., a computer expert; Fred J. Cook, Englewood, N.J., author; Lloyd Tupling, associated with the Sierra Club here, and Paris Flammonde, a New York writer who will have a book out next week on assassinations.

Eight more board members will be named later, Fensterwald said.

2. William Turner and Fred J. Cook are well known to you. Paris Flammonde appears in the January 1969 issue of Evergreen as the author of an article entitled "Why President Kennedy Was Killed". His book The Kennedy Conspiracy has been published by Meredith Press, New York. The dust cover of the book states that Flammonde was for many years the producer of the Long John Nebel radio show. We have no record of him.

b3 (50USC403) b4C per CIA

3. Reference is made to your memorandum, New York office, 24 August 1956, [redacted]

[redacted]

4. Our records show that Richard Sprague, a management consultant and photographic researcher, appeared in a New York Times article of 24 May 1968 in which he claimed that within an hour of the assassination of President Kennedy three men may have been pulled off freight cars in a railroad yard near Dealy Plaza. We have no further identifiable record of him. We also have no record of Lloyd Tupling. [redacted]

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR PLANS:

b3 (50USC403) per CIA

[redacted]

CSCI-316/00108-69

1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. Lenihan

(C) 62-109060

BY LIAISON

62-109060 - Sec 615 after 615

Date: January 23, 1969

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

A3 (50USC403) PL CIA

Reference is made to your letter dated January 14, 1969, captioned "[redacted] and the Kennedy Assassination: Bernard [redacted] et al," your reference CIDI-319/00108-69.

A review of our files concerning Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., who was mentioned in news media on January 8, 1969, as being a board member of a new National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, disclosed that Fensterwald was born August 2, 1921, in Nashville, Tennessee, the son of Leonard Fensterwald and Blanche Lindauer Fensterwald. Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum dated March 29, 1963, which sets forth considerable background data concerning Fensterwald. (77-44206-34)

During recent years, Fensterwald has served as General Counsel for Senator Edward V. Long's Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure.

A check of our files also disclosed that we received correspondence from Richard E. Sprague, 37 Harvard Drive, Hartsdale, New York, in July, 1968. On that occasion,

SEE NOTE PAGE THR

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Central Intelligence Agency

Mr. [redacted] furnished a copy of his research monograph containing photographs of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy which he had accumulated. Mr. Sprague was afforded an opportunity to meet with a representative of this Bureau to review and discuss his material. However, we noted in reviewing Mr. Sprague's material that there was nothing new that had not already been fully considered in our investigation of the evidence involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and, therefore, we informed Mr. Sprague we did not feel it necessary to meet with him to go over his material. (62-109060-6520)

In reviewing some of the books written by critics of the Warren Commission, we noted that Josiah Thompson, in his book entitled "Six Seconds in Dallas," acknowledged assistance from one "Richard Sprague" not further identified.

We also noted that Sylvia Meagher, author of "Accessories After the Fact," acknowledged the assistance of Richard H. Sprague stating "I am grateful to Richard H. Sprague who kindly supplied a list compiled by him of photographs and films which seem to have been overlooked entirely by the Warren Commission and those investigative agencies." In her book, Miss. Meagher was extremely critical of the Warren Commission, the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department. (62-109060-6290)

A check of our files also disclosed that during 1954 V. Lloyd Tupling was appointed the Information Officer of the Board of Richard L. Neuberger, Democratic Senator of Oregon. One Lloyd Tupling, University Home Bureau, Eugene, Oregon, was listed as a member of the "Society of America's Friends of the Russian People" as of August 18, 1953. This group is no longer in existence and was not investigated by the FBI, although indications were that the group was sympathetic to the communist cause. During May, 1950, one Lloyd Tupling was the publisher of "The State-Wide Newspaper," a weekly newspaper published in Boise, Idaho. (100-179915-23)

[redacted]

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Our files do not disclose whether the Tupling mentioned above is identical to the Lloyd Tupling who reportedly is a board member of the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations.

Our files contain no information identifiable with Paris Flammonde who also reportedly is a board member of the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations.

Enclosure

NOTE:

Classified "Secret" inasmuch as the incoming inquiry from CIA in this matter has been classified "Secret" by CIA.

Memorandum M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop dated 1/6/69 reported that a new National Committee to Investigate Assassinations was formed and this new committee was to include as board members Bernard Fensterwald, New Orleans District Attorney Garrison, former FBI Agent William Turner, author Fred J. Cook, Richard Sprague, Lloyd Tupling and Paris Flammonde. CIA requested data in our files concerning Fensterwald, Sprague, Tupling and Flammonde.

[redacted]